A Statistical Analysis of the S5 Assessment Scores from the Elm City Stories Study

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## Approach and Data Analysis

- We thought about the Study's purpose:
- How did the game affect overall understanding of sexual health and substance abuse?
- We played the game and found:
- Cyclical gameplay
- Hard to find answers in just the play data

- Using Game Data and S5 Scores
- Is there a correlation?
- If so, how are they related?



## Cleaning the Data

- Data Removed:
- Players without S5 assessment score data
- Players with total playtime determined to be an outlier as determined by the IQR method.
- Many players with anomalous event_time_dbl data (100+ hours played)
- Entries for Event ID's and variables specific to minigame data.
- Entries associated with an event_id classified as "Minigame General" were left in.
- Entries associated with event_id 207 (Panning the scene)
- Left With:
- 32 potential variables of interest.
- 178,999 observations.
- All data associated 43 specific students.



## Final Model

- Fit a polynomial model using the max time spent playing and total number of events which occurred during play per player to predict S5 assessment scores.
- Use Time_Spent for max time spent per player.
- Use Total_Events for total number of events which occurred during play.
- We selected a 7th degree polynomial model after using LOOCV to determine the polynomial model with the smallest CV error.



| Min | 1Q | Median | 3Q | Max |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| -8.1087 | -0.3953 | 0.3319 | 0.9625 | 3.0925 |

Coefficients:
(Intercept)
poly(Time_Spent, 7)1
poly(Time_Spent, 7)2
poly(Time_Spent, 7)3
poly(Time_Spent, 7)4
poly(Time_Spent, 7)5
poly(Time_Spent, 7)6
poly(Time_Spent, 7)7
poly(Total_Events, 7)1
poly(Total_Events, 7)2
poly(Total_Events, 7)3
poly(Total_Events, 7)4
poly(Total_Events, 7)5
poly(Total_Events, 7)6
poly(Total_Events, 7)7

| Estimate | Std. Error | t value | $\operatorname{Pr}(>\|\mathrm{t}\|)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 14.9469 | 0.1321 | 113.124 | $<2 \mathrm{e}-16 * * *$ |
| -3.1385 | 3.1579 | -0.994 | 0.3219 |
| -2.2225 | 3.2028 | -0.694 | 0.4888 |
| -0.1498 | 3.1078 | -0.048 | 0.9616 |
| 1.3001 | 3.7210 | 0.349 | 0.7273 |
| -6.1390 | 4.8108 | -1.276 | 0.2040 |
| -2.8423 | 4.7248 | -0.602 | 0.5484 |
| 4.1466 | 3.3210 | 1.249 | 0.2138 |
| 4.7920 | 3.6376 | 1.317 | 0.1898 |
| 1.7069 | 3.2455 | 0.526 | 0.5997 |
| -1.7737 | 4.4837 | -0.396 | 0.6930 |
| 3.4269 | 4.2735 | 0.802 | 0.4239 |
| -0.7643 | 4.6110 | -0.166 | 0.8686 |
| -3.9908 | 3.2448 | -1.230 | 0.2207 |
| 4.6728 | 2.5118 | 1.860 | $\underline{0.0649}$. |

## R Summary Output



Residual standard error: 1.671 on 145 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: $\underline{\mathbf{0 . 2 2 1 4}} \quad$ Adjusted R-squared: 0.1462
F-statistic: 2.945 on 14 and 145 DF, p-value: $\underline{0.0005692}$

## Testing Assumptions

- Shapiro-Wilk Test conducted on all variables
- Variables are exceptionally non-normal
- p-value $\cong 0$
- Transformations seemed to have little effect
- $Y^{2}, \log (Y), \operatorname{sqrt}(Y), Y^{1 / 3}$, etc
- Box-Cox indicated optimal $\lambda=2$
- Residual plots (see following slide)



## Residual Graphs



## And that's all, Folks

