

Loading and Cleaning Data

Preparing Packages:

Hide

```
library(tidyverse)
library(haven)
library(infer)
library(descr)
library(stargazer)
```

Please cite as:

Hlavac, Marek (2018). stargazer: Well-Formatted Regression and Summary Statistics Tables.
R package version 5.2.2. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=stargazer>

Loading the Data from GSS2021:

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```
gss2021 <- read_dta("gss2021.dta")
View(gss2021)
```

Selecting the columns I need for my analysis:

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```
#Selecting my IV (age) and DV (natspac) and dropping the NAs
spaceage <- gss2021 %>%
  select(age, natspac) %>%
  drop_na()
spaceage
```

age	natspac
<S3: haven_labelled>	<S3: haven_labelled>
65	2
33	2
20	1
37	1
71	3
21	1
75	2
65	1
31	1
55	2

1-10 of 1,801 rows

Previous123456...100Next

Binning the age to convert it into categorical variables:

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```
#Here, I will bin the ages into categories, using generally agreed upon cutoffs for the generations, using this s
ource: https://www.beresfordresearch.com/age-range-by-generation/

generations <- spaceage %>%
  mutate(natspac = case_when(natspac == 1 ~ "Too Little",
                             natspac == 2 ~ "About Right",
                             natspac == 3 ~ "Too Much" )) %>%
  mutate(generation = ifelse(age > 0 & age <= 24, "Gen Z",
                             ifelse(age > 24 & age <= 40, "Millennial",
                             ifelse(age > 40 & age <= 56, "Gen X",
                             ifelse(age > 56 & age <= 75, "Boomers",
                             "Post-War")))))
```

Creating the contingency table, conducting the chi-squared test, and constructing the crosstab visualization:

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```
#Creating a Contingency Table
contingency <- table(generations$natspac, generations$generation)
contingency
```

	Boomers	Gen X	Gen Z	Millennial	Post-War
About Right	353	231	51	219	95
Too Little	131	128	26	137	34
Too Much	171	100	12	89	24

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```
#Conducting the Chi-Squared Test
chisq.test(generations$generation, generations$natspac)
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test

```
data: generations$generation and generations$natpac
X-squared = 31.047, df = 8, p-value = 0.0001378
```

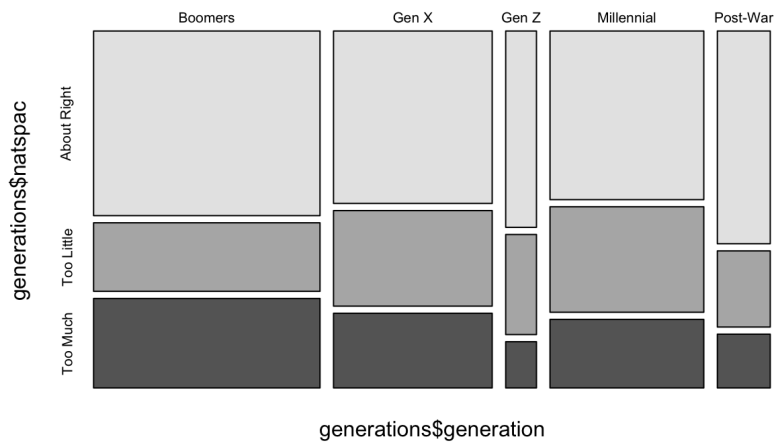
Hide

```
#Creating a crosstab visualization
crosstab(generations$natpac, generations$generation)
```

Cell Contents

```
|-----|
|          Count |
|-----|
```

```
=====
generations$generation
generations$natpac  Boomers  Gen X  Gen Z  Millennial  Post-War  Total
-----
About Right        353    231    51          219      95    949
-----
Too Little         131    128    26          137      34    456
-----
Too Much           171    100    12           89      24    396
-----
Total              655    459    89          445     153   1801
=====
```



Constructing the Univariate and Multivariate Regression:

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```
#Creating the univariate regression
modelA <- (lm(natpac ~ age, data = spaceage))
summary(modelA)
```

```
Call:
lm(formula = natpac ~ age, data = spaceage)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-1.08878 -0.85970  0.01746  0.12370  1.14694

Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  1.7933048   0.0512632   34.982  < 2e-16 ***
age           0.0033199   0.0009317    3.563  0.000376 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.685 on 1799 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.007009, Adjusted R-squared:  0.006457
F-statistic: 12.7 on 1 and 1799 DF, p-value: 0.0003756
```

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```
#Creating the multivariate regression that will control for income, political affiliation, education

confounds <- gss2021 %>%
  select(age, natpac, educ, incom16, polviews) %>%
  drop_na()

confounds
```

age	natpac	educ	incom16	polviews
<S3: haven_labelled>	<S3: haven_labelled>	<S3: haven_labelled>	<S3: haven_labelled>	<S3: haven_labelled>
65	2	12	2	4
33	2	17	3	3

