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**ANNEX OF ALL MATERIALS TO
REGENCY EFFECTS
IN PRIMARY-AGE CHILDREN AND COLLEGE STUDENTS**

Francesca Chiesi & Caterina Primi

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Illustration of Experimental Situations

Presented Sequence of Marbles

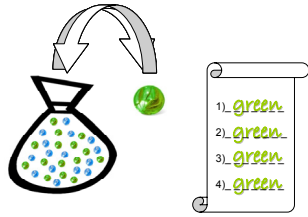


Fig. 1 a. Sequence of Greens – [Click to enlarge](#).

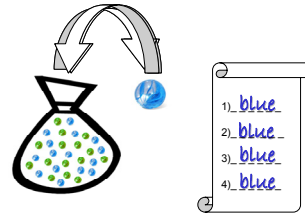


Fig. 1 b. Sequence of Blues – [Click to enlarge](#).

Materials and Tasks

Materials

BAG + SEQUENCE COMBINATIONS

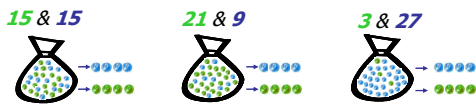


Fig. 2 a. Bags with sequences offered - [Click to enlarge](#).

Task (6 trials)

What's the next one?

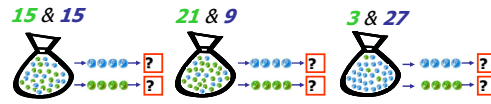


Fig. 2 b. Prediction tasks - [Click to enlarge](#).

Illustration of Recency and Normative Behaviour

Positive recency

SCORING

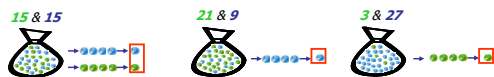


Fig. 3 a. Positive recency rationale - [Click to enlarge](#).

Negative recency

SCORING

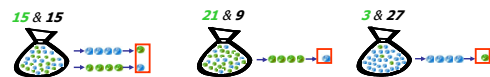


Fig. 3 b. Negative recency rationale - [Click to enlarge](#).

Normative reasoning

SCORING

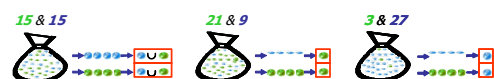


Fig. 3 c. Normative Prediction - [Click to enlarge](#).

Description of Statistical Procedures Used

One-Way ANalysis Of VAriance (ANOVA)

- **ANalysis Of VAriance (or ANOVA)** is a powerful and common statistical procedure in the social sciences. **One-way ANOVA** is used to compare means of several groups, which are signified by different values of one grouping variable (factor).
- The reason this analysis is called Analysis of Variance rather than multi-group means analysis (or something like that) is because it compares group means by comparing variance estimates.
- The comparison is made between the **variance between the different groups** (i.e. groups defined on the independent variable, such as treatment, age, gender) and **amongst all the individuals within those groups** (i.e. not due to group membership):
 - Variance between groups $>$ Variance within groups indicates significant differences between groups.
 - Variance between groups $<$ Variance within groups indicates non significant differences between groups.

Fig. 4 a. [ANOVA](#) scheme– Click to enlarge.

Tamhane's post-hoc test

If **more than two groups** are analyzed, the **one-way ANOVA** does not specifically indicate, **which pairs** of groups **are** significantly **different**.

Post-hoc tests are applied to determine such pairs. There are many post-hoc tests. The choice depends on characteristics of the data .

Tamhane's test is suitable also in case if **group sizes and observed variances are unequal**.

Fig. 4 b. [Tamhane](#) post-hoc test – Click to enlarge.

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