

# Political analysis assignment



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

Does age change the need for humans to want to fit in with the people around them? Through research my group was able to conclude plausible evidence to test this question. Our hypothesis was that the older a person is, the less likely they are to lie, and try to fit in. The experiment was conducted throughout several days of testing at various locations around Medina, Ohio, including during a Medina High School vs. Headwords football game, on the Medina Square, and McDonald's. Each place where data was collected contained each of the three age groups that were each being tested.

Each member of the experiment was randomly chosen and asked the same question if they were familiar with the Band the Madison, whom is a made up band. The reactions were recorded as well as their answers. The population for the experiment were individuals throughout Medina, Ohio, whom we randomly came up to and talked to. This is an example of random assignment, for every participant was random according to race, and gender limiting the researcher bias. Twenty different individuals from each age group were surveyed for a grand total of sixty people. The experiment contained both independent and dependent variables.

The independent variable was the question being asked to the participants. The dependent variable was the random people's answers and reactions. This experiment could be considered to be a correlation study because different ages are being tested at the same time, and are each being compared to each other. This experiment contained experiment groups as well, whom are all the participants that were exposed to the independent variable or the question of if they know who the Madison are. The experiment

also contained a controlled variable to help make the information more accurate.

The controlled variable was the same questions being asked to all the participants during the experiment. The results after asking exactly sixty different individuals showed us that teenagers and young adults fit in more often than middle aged adults and senior citizens. The results agreed with our original hypothesis that the older you are, the less likely to fit in. Several confounding variables consisted throughout the experiment. After our experiment was conducted, we discovered there is a small unknown band named the Madison that reside in Texas.

We have no knowledge if any of our participants are familiar with that band. Also, we placed individuals in the three various age groups without asking the individuals their exact ages. We separated them by teenage and young adult, middle aged, and senior citizen. If we were in fact wrong with the ages, it could affect the results and make them inaccurate. Another confounding variable is that bands are more known and popular especially in today's society with young adults and teenagers. Our experiment should have asked a question that would have been more appropriate with all three age groups, and not just with the younger generation.

Throughout the experiment my group did well limiting researcher bias by using every single individual we came across that fit in our three age groups for our experiment regardless of gender, race and look. My group also did a good job sticking to the script with every individual we asked, and if they did not follow the script at all, we discarded that individual's answer. This

allows more accurate information by maintaining a controlled variable.

Psychology Experiment Does age change the need for humans to want to fit in with the people around his question.

Our hypothesis was that the older a person is, the less likely they are to lie, and try to fit in. To and talked to. This is an example of random assignment, for every participant was experiment contained both independent and dependent variables. The independent individuals showed us that teenagers and young adults lie to fit in more often than hypothesis that the older you are, the less likely to lie to fit in. Several confounding Throughout the experiment my group did well limiting researcher bias by using every single individual we came across that fit in our three age groups for our experiment regardless of gender, race and look.