# 6060 Practice: RMarkdown

#### Brooke Charbonneau

#### 1 Correlations

Below are the correlations among the variables for all participants (men and women).

```
##
##
## Table 1
## Means, standard deviations, and correlations with confidence intervals
##
##
##
     Variable
                             SD
                                                              3
                      Μ
##
     1. agreeableness 4.45 0.90
##
##
     2. extraversion 3.75 1.06
                                  .46**
                                   [.43, .49]
##
##
                      3.16 1.20 -.18**
##
     3. neuroticism
                                                 -.22**
##
                                    [-.22, -.15] [-.26, -.18]
##
                                                              -.05*
##
     4. education
                      3.19 1.11
                                   .05*
                                                 .01
##
                                    [.01, .08]
                                                 [-.03, .05] [-.09, -.01]
##
##
                      28.78 11.13 .19**
                                                 .06**
                                                              -.12**
     5. age
##
                                    [.15, .22]
                                                 [.03, .10]
                                                              [-.15, -.08]
##
##
     4
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
     .24**
##
##
     [.21, .28]
##
## Note. * indicates p < .05; ** indicates p < .01.
## M and SD are used to represent mean and standard deviation, respectively.
## Values in square brackets indicate the 95% confidence interval.
## The confidence interval is a plausible range of population correlations
## that could have caused the sample correlation (Cumming, 2014).
##
```

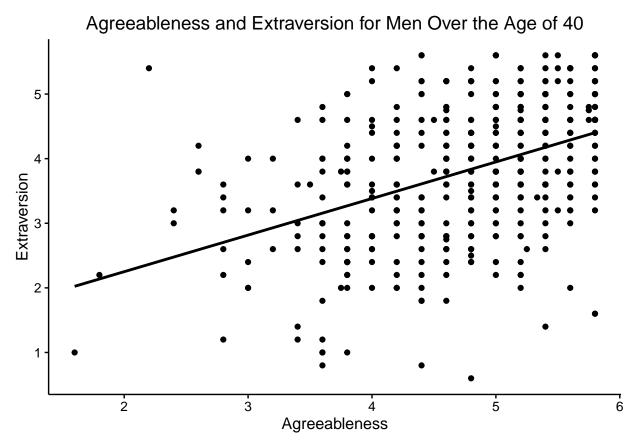
### 2 Correlations for males over 40

Below are the correlations among the variables for males over the age of 40.

```
##
##
## Table 1
##
## Means, standard deviations, and correlations with confidence intervals
##
##
                                                 2
                                                              3
##
     Variable
                      М
                             SD
##
     1. agreeableness 4.45 0.90
##
##
     2. extraversion 3.75 1.06
                                   .46**
                                   [.43, .49]
##
##
##
     3. neuroticism
                      3.16 1.20 -.18**
                                                 -.22**
##
                                    [-.22, -.15] [-.26, -.18]
##
                                   .05*
##
     4. education
                      3.19 1.11
                                                 .01
                                                              -.05*
                                    [.01, .08]
                                                 [-.03, .05] [-.09, -.01]
##
##
##
                      28.78 11.13 .19**
                                                 .06**
     5. age
                                                 [.03, .10]
##
                                    [.15, .22]
                                                              [-.15, -.08]
##
##
     4
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
     .24**
##
     [.21, .28]
##
##
## Note. * indicates p < .05; ** indicates p < .01.
## M and SD are used to represent mean and standard deviation, respectively.
## Values in square brackets indicate the 95% confidence interval.
## The confidence interval is a plausible range of population correlations
## that could have caused the sample correlation (Cumming, 2014).
##
```

## 3 Agreeableness and extraversion

Below is a scatter plot between agreeableness and extraversion for men over the age of 40.



In men over the age of 40, there was a positive relation between agreeableness and extraversion, r=.40, 95% CI[.33, .47].