Lab Quiz 6 Markdown

Mackenzie Seasons

2016-11-01

Question 1

The difference between the A1C1 correlation and the E1O1 correlation was Δr = -.01, 95% CI [-.11, .09], p = .84, N = 777. The CI suggests that the difference correlation could lie anywhere between -.11 and .09, and is consistent with anywhere from a weak negative relationship to a weak positive relationship.

Question 2

The difference between the A1C1 correlation and the A1E1 was Δr = -.08, 95% CI [-.18, .02], p = .13, N = 777. The CI suggests that the relationship between the two variables could be one that ranges from weak negative to weak positive.

Question 3

The correlation difference for men compared women on the A1E1 correlation was Δr = .02, 95% CI [-.13, .17], p = .82, N = 777. he CI suggests that the relationship between the two variables could be one that ranges from weak negative to weak positive.

Question 4

The rating-raises correlation differs from the rating-critical correlation by Δr = .43, 95% CI [.07, .80], p = .03, N = 30. This implies that there is a moderately positive difference between rating-raises and rating-critical, and the narrow CI supports this.

Question 5

The rating-raises correlation differs from the complaints-critical correlation by Δr = .4, 95% CI [.01, .80], p = .04, N = 30. This is a small difference, and the long CI implies that the difference could be anywhere between .01 and .08. We can infer that there is a weak positive relationship.

Question 6

The difference between our rating-raises correlation and the new study is Δr = .56, 95% CI [.26, .76], p = .00. This is a moderate difference, but the long CI implies that the difference could range from a weak to a strong difference relationship between the two studies.

Question 7

We can conclude that there is a positive relationship for the rating-raises correlation based on the two studies, but we cannot conclude the strength of that relationship. We would rely on the correlation from Study 2, because the bigger N will be a better indication of the correlation.