# **LATIS** R Quarto Workshop

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## **Preface**

This is a Quarto book.

To learn more about Quarto books visit https://quarto.org/docs/books.

## 1 Introduction

This is a book created from markdown and executable code.

See (knuth84?) for additional discussion of literate programming.

### 2 Results

#### 2.1 Results

In this section, we will present our analysis results using data from a study on volunteering (Cowles and Davis 1987). This data is available in the car data package (Fox, Weisberg, and Price 2022).

#### 2.1.1 Descriptive statistics and plots

Number of Volunteers by binary sex variable:

```
Cowles %>%
  group_by(sex, volunteer) %>%
  tally() %>%
  group_by(sex) %>%
  mutate(Percent = n/sum(n)*100) %>%
  kable(digits=2)
```

sex	volunteer	n	Percent
female	no	431	55.26
female	yes	349	44.74
male	no	393	61.31
male	ves	248	38.69

Table 2.1: Volunteering Counts by Sex

Average and SD of personality scores by volunteering.

volunteer	Neuroticism_Avg	Neuroticism_SD	Extraversion_Avg	Extraversion_SD
no	11.42	4.82	11.96	3.83
yes	11.54	5.00	12.94	3.91
	Table 2.2: Av	erage personality sc	ores by volunteering	

Look at the distribution of data

```
Cowles %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=extraversion, fill=volunteer)) +
  geom_density(alpha=.5) +
  facet_wrap(~sex)+
  theme_classic()
```

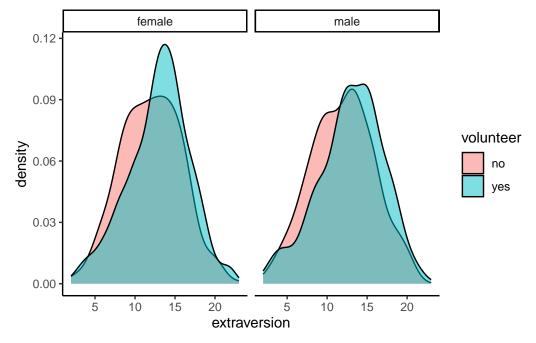


Figure 2.1: Distribution of extraversion scores by volunteer status and sex.

```
Cowles %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=neuroticism, fill=volunteer)) +
  geom_density(alpha=.5) +
  facet_wrap(~sex)+
  theme_classic()
```

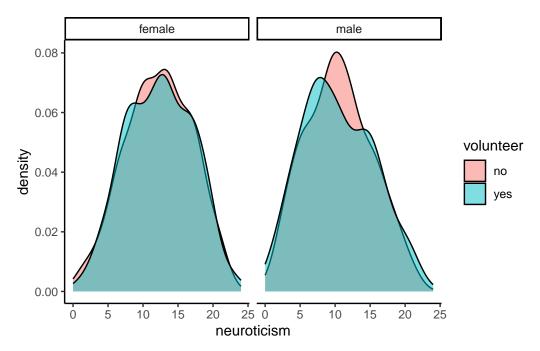


Figure 2.2: Distribution of neuroticism scores by volunteer status and sex.

#### 2.1.2 Do personality scores differ for those who do and do not volunteer?

Independent t-tests were used to determine whether personality scores differed by whether participants volunteered or not.

```
extrat <- apa_print(t.test(extraversion ~ volunteer, data=Cowles))
neurot <- apa_print(t.test(neuroticism ~ volunteer, data=Cowles))</pre>
```

Extraversion differed between those who volunteered ( $\Delta M = -0.98, 95\%$  CI [-1.39, -0.57], t(1270.12) = -4.69, p < .001). However, scores on neuroticism did not differ between groups ( $\Delta M = -0.13, 95\%$  CI [-0.64, 0.39], t(1256.24) = -0.47, p = .636).

# 2.1.3 What is the relationship between extraversion and neuroticism in this sample?

Do these scores correlate in this sample in the same way for volunteers and non-volunteers?

```
Cowles %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=extraversion, y=neuroticism)) +
  geom_point(aes(color=volunteer), position=position_jitter(width = .5, height=.5)) +
  geom_smooth(method="lm", aes(color=volunteer), se=FALSE) +
  theme_classic()
```

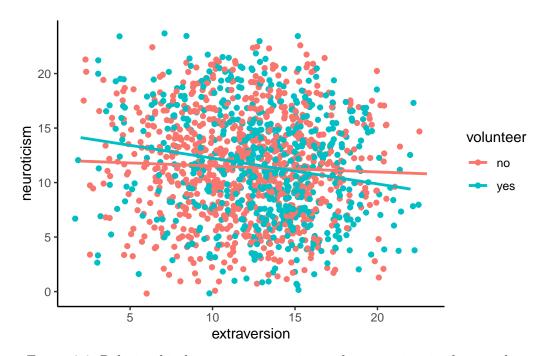


Figure 2.3: Relationship between extraversion and neuroticism in the sample.

```
lmtest <- apa_print(lm(neuroticism ~ extraversion * volunteer, data = Cowles))
lmtest$table %>%
  kable(col.names = c("Predictor", "$b$", "95\\% CI", "$t$", "$\\mathit{df}$", "$p$"))
```

Predictor	b	95% CI	t	df	p
Intercept	12.08	[10.99, 13.17]	21.75	1417	< .001
Extraversion	-0.06	[-0.14, 0.03]	-1.25	1417	.211
Volunteeryes	2.52	[0.78, 4.25]	2.84	1417	.005
Extraversion $\times$ Volunteerves	-0.18	[-0.31, -0.05]	-2.68	1417	.008

Predictor b	95% CI	t	df	p
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2.2

# 3 Summary

In summary, this book has no content whatsoever.

### References

Cowles, Michael, and Caroline Davis. 1987. "The Subject Matter of Psychology: Volunteers." British Journal of Social Psychology 26 (2): 97–102. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8309.1987.tb00769.x.

Fox, John, Sanford Weisberg, and Brad Price. 2022. "carData: Companion to Applied Regression Data Sets." https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=carData.