**Name: Katie Lee**

**Name of partner(s) if you worked with someone on this assignment: Elodia Lunn**

**Hands On 4 Questions**

1. **Which personality dimension did you choose?**

Extraversion

1. **Which college experience variable did you choose?**

Social involvement on campus

1. **What is your hypothesis about how these two variables are related?** Note that this is a hypothesis about *correlation*, not causation. Phrase your hypothesis using the following format: “I hypothesize that the more \_\_\_\_\_ *[extraverted / agreeable / conscientious / neurotic / open to experience]* people are, the *[more / less]* \_\_\_\_\_\_ *[college experience variable]*.” For example, “I hypothesize that the more neurotic students are, the more they procrastinate.”

**We hypothesize that the more e*xtraverted* people are, the *more* socially involved they are on campus.**

1. **Using the descriptive statistics and/or histograms, briefly describe how our participants responded on your two variables.** For example, were they generally below the midpoint of the scale, above the midpoint of the scale, right around the midpoint of the scale, or spread out evenly on this variable? (See instruction packet in the box to the right of the histograms for an example description.)

Extraversion: Our participants were generally clustered around a extraversion score of 3.5. (above the midpoint of the scale 3). Though there were some cases where there was high densities of extraversion scores at 2.9 and 4.0 which would explain a higher variance (standard deviation of 0.927).

Involvement: Our participants were generally clustered around an involvement score of 3.0 above the midpoint (2.5). The graph is skewed positive

1. **Using the rules of thumb for interpreting Cronbach’s α below (George & Mallery, 2003), evaluate the internal consistency of each of your two measures. Do the Cronbach’s α values suggest that the scales are reliable, as indicated by acceptable or good internal consistency?**

α ≥ .8 = Good internal consistency

α ≥ .7 = Acceptable internal consistency

aα ≥ .6 = Questionable internal consistency

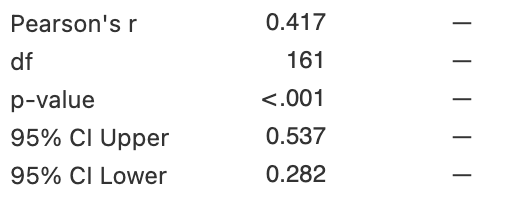
α < .6 = Unacceptable internal consistency

For extraversion Cronbach’s **α = 0.904, thus because 0.904**  ≥ .8 we have good internal consistency

For involvement Cronbach’s **α = 0.776, thus because 0.776**  ≥ .7 we have an acceptable internal consistency

1. **Report and interpret the results of your correlation test.** You should report the *r* value, confidence interval, and *p* value, and interpret the direction, strength, and significance of the correlation. You can use the template in the instruction packet, as well as the table below from lecture (Dancey & Reidy, 2007) to interpret the strength of the correlation.

| **Correlation coefficient (*r*)** | **Interpretation** |
| --- | --- |
| 0 | Not correlated |
| 0 - 0.3 | Weak correlation |
| 0.3 - 0.6 | Moderate correlation |
| 0.7 - 0.9 | Strong correlation |
| > 0.9 | Extremely strong correlation |



(r = 0.417 [0.282, 0.537], p < 0.001)

The correlation between extraversion and involvement was moderately correlated and positive suggesting that people higher in extraversion are also higher in involvement. However this is limited because the correlation was moderate (compared to a strong correlation)

1. **Did these results support your hypothesis? Briefly explain, both in terms of the direction and the significance of the correlation.**

“We hypothesize that the more extraverted people are, the more socially involved they are on campus.”

Yes these results support our hypothesis. We believed that there would be a positive correlation between the variables extraversion and involvement. Since the p value is p < 0.001, this is a significant correlation.

1. **Briefly describe the correlations between your personality variable and the other three college variables. For each of the three correlations, indicate the direction of the correlation (positive or negative?), strength of the correlation (weak, moderate, strong, or extremely strong?), and significance of the correlation (significant or not significant?). Are you surprised by any of the correlations, and why or why not?**

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Extraversion and Procrastination

(r = -0.012 [-.166, 0.142], p = 0.878)

* The correlation between extraversion and procrastination was weakly correlated and negative suggesting that people higher in extraversion are lower in procrastination. However this is limited because the correlation was weak and it is not significant because the p > 0.05

Extraversion and Anxiety

(r = -0.209 [-.352, -0.057], p = 0.007)

* The correlation between extraversion and anxiety was weakly correlated and negative suggesting that people higher in extraversion are lower in anxiety. However this is limited because the correlation was weak, but the data is significant because the p < 0.05

Extraversion and Exploration

(r = 0.230 [0.078, 0.371], p = 0.003)

* The correlation between extraversion and exploration was weakly correlated and negative suggesting that people higher in extraversion are higher in exploration. However this is limited because the correlation was weak, but the data is significant because the p < 0.05