6060 Quiz 3

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1 Question 1

The result of a comparison between the agreeableness-conscientiousness correlation and the extraversion-openness correlation was Δr = -.01, 95% CI [-.11,.09] $N = 759$. This confidence interval suggests at either extraversion-openness is a slightly stronger correlation or that agreeableness-conscientiousness is a slightly stronger correlation. These data are not sufficient to tease apart which is of the two is more likely.

2 Question 2

The result of a comparison between the agreeableness-conscientiousness correlation and the agreeableness-extraversion correlation was Δr = -.08, 95% CI [-.18,.02], $N = 759$. This confidence interval suggests at most small positive difference or a small-to-moderate negative difference between the two correlations.

3 Question 3

The result of a comparison between the agreeableness-conscientiousness correlation for men and the agreeableness-conscientiousness correlation for women was Δr = .02, 95% CI [-.13,.17], $N = 759$. These data are only efficient to rule out a large positive or negative difference between the two correlations.

4 Question 4

The result of a comparison between the rating-raises correlation and the rating-critical correlation was Δr = .04, 95% CI [.07,.79], $N = 30$. This confidence interval is quite long. These data are consistent with anywhere between a small to a large difference between the two correlations.

5 Question 5

The result of a comparison between the rating-raises correlation and the complaints-critical correlation was Δr = .40, 95% CI [.02,.78], $N = 30$. This confidence interval is quite long. These data are consistent with anywhere between a small negative to a large positive difference between the two correlations.

6 Question 6

The result of a comparison between rating-raises correlation from our study and the rating-raises correlation from Researcher (2016) was Δr = .56, 95% CI [.26,.76], p=.0008. Statistically, this means that we can rule out that the two correlations came from the same population.

7 Question 7

The correlation between ratings and privileges obtained in Table 1 came from a sample of 30 participants. We can rule out that a correlation of .03 from a sample of 3000 came from a different population. These data suggests that the rating-raises correlation is anywhere between weakly related or strongly related, depending on the population.