Quiz 5

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**Results**

The relations between self-esteem, academic success, positive affectivity, and negativity are shown in Table 1. Self-esteem scores contributed to academic success beyond the variance accounted for by positive affectivity, see Table 2. Positive affectivity alone predicted 10 percent of the variance in job performance ratings, R2=.10 [.03, .19]. Self-esteem accounted for an additional 22 percent, sr2=.22 [.12, .33], of the variance in academic success beyond positive affectivity alone bringing the total percentage variance accounted for to 32.1 percent, R2=.32 [.21, .41]. Self-esteem scores contributed to academic success beyond the variance accounted for by positive affectivity, see Table 3. Negative affectivity alone predicted three percent of the variance in job performance ratings, R2=.05 [.01, .13]. Self-esteem accounted for an additional 23 percent, sr2=.23 [.12, .33], of the variance in academic success beyond negative affectivity alone bringing the total percentage variance accounted for to 28 percent, R2=.28 [.17, .37]. Self-esteem scores contributed to academic success beyond the variance accounted for by positive affectivity and negative affectivity, see Table 4. Positive affectivity and negative affectivity predicted 11.7 percent of the variance in job performance ratings, R2=.12 [.04, .20]. Self-esteem accounted for an additional 21 percent, **ΔR2**=.21 [.11, .31], of the variance in academic success beyond negative affectivity alone bringing the total percentage variance accounted for to 33 percent, R2=.33 [.21, .42].

Table 1

*Means, standard deviations, and correlations with confidence intervals*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | *M* | *SD* | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. aSuc | 62.37 | 8.12 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. PAS | 58.23 | 11.96 | .31\*\* |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | [.17, .44] |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. NAS | 49.60 | 11.11 | -.23\*\* | -.31\*\* |  |  |
|  |  |  | [-.36, -.08] | [-.43, -.17] |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. selfEsteem | 63.21 | 7.10 | .50\*\* | .09 | -.10 |  |
|  |  |  | [.38, .60] | [-.06, .23] | [-.25, .04] |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. galResp | 61.45 | 7.85 | .44\*\* | .72\*\* | -.69\*\* | .18\* |
|  |  |  | [.31, .55] | [.64, .78] | [-.76, -.61] | [.04, .32] |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*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 for each correlation. The confidence interval is a plausible range of population correlations that could have caused the sample correlation (Cumming, 2014).

Table 2

*Regression results using aSuc as the criterion*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Predictor | *b* | *b*  95% CI  [LL, UL] | *beta* | *beta*  95% CI  [LL, UL] | *sr2* | *sr2*  95% CI  [LL, UL] | *r* | Fit |
| (Intercept) | 17.38\*\* | [7.61, 27.16] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| selfEsteem | 0.54\*\* | [0.40, 0.68] | 0.47 | [0.35, 0.60] | .22 | [.12, .33] | .50\*\* |  |
| PAS | 0.18\*\* | [0.10, 0.27] | 0.27 | [0.15, 0.39] | .07 | [.01, .14] | .31\*\* |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | *R2*  = .321\*\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 95% CI[.21,.41] |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Note.* \* indicates *p* < .05; \*\* indicates *p* < .01. A significant *b*-weight indicates the beta-weight and semi-partial correlation are also significant. *b* represents unstandardized regression weights; *beta* indicates the standardized regression weights; *sr2* represents the semi-partial correlation squared; *r* represents the zero-order correlation. *LL* and *UL* indicate the lower and upper limits of a confidence interval, respectively.

Table 3

*Regression results using aSuc as the criterion*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Predictor | *b* | *b*  95% CI  [LL, UL] | *beta* | *beta*  95% CI  [LL, UL] | *sr2* | *sr2*  95% CI  [LL, UL] | *r* | Fit |
| (Intercept) | 34.16\*\* | [23.46, 44.86] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| selfEsteem | 0.55\*\* | [0.40, 0.69] | 0.48 | [0.35, 0.61] | .23 | [.12, .33] | .50\*\* |  |
| NAS | -0.13\*\* | [-0.22, -0.04] | -0.18 | [-0.31, -0.05] | .03 | [-.01, .08] | -.23\*\* |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | *R2*  = .280\*\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 95% CI[.17,.37] |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Note.* \* indicates *p* < .05; \*\* indicates *p* < .01. A significant *b*-weight indicates the beta-weight and semi-partial correlation are also significant. *b* represents unstandardized regression weights; *beta* indicates the standardized regression weights; *sr2* represents the semi-partial correlation squared; *r* represents the zero-order correlation. *LL* and *UL* indicate the lower and upper limits of a confidence interval, respectively.

Table 4

*Regression results using aSuc as the criterion*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Predictor | *b* | *b*  95% CI  [LL, UL] | *beta* | *beta*  95% CI  [LL, UL] | *sr2* | *sr2*  95% CI  [LL, UL] | *r* | Fit | Difference |
| (Intercept) | 57.05\*\* | [48.01, 66.09] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NAS | -0.11 | [-0.21, 0.00] | -0.15 | [-0.29, 0.00] | .02 | [-.02, .06] | -.23\*\* |  |  |
| PAS | 0.18\*\* | [0.08, 0.28] | 0.27 | [0.12, 0.41] | .07 | [-.00, .13] | .31\*\* |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | *R2*  = .117\*\* |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 95% CI[.04,.20] |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Intercept) | 23.11\*\* | [11.20, 35.02] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NAS | -0.08 | [-0.17, 0.02] | -0.11 | [-0.24, 0.02] | .01 | [-.01, .03] | -.23\*\* |  |  |
| PAS | 0.16\*\* | [0.08, 0.25] | 0.24 | [0.11, 0.37] | .05 | [-.00, .11] | .31\*\* |  |  |
| selfEsteem | 0.53\*\* | [0.39, 0.67] | 0.47 | [0.34, 0.59] | .21 | [.11, .31] | .50\*\* |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | *R2*  = .331\*\* | Δ*R2*  = .21\*\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 95% CI[.21,.42] | 95% CI[.11, .31] |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Note.* \* indicates *p* < .05; \*\* indicates *p* < .01. A significant *b*-weight indicates the beta-weight and semi-partial correlation are also significant. *b* represents unstandardized regression weights; *beta* indicates the standardized regression weights; *sr2* represents the semi-partial correlation squared; *r* represents the zero-order correlation. *LL* and *UL* indicate the lower and upper limits of a confidence interval, respectively.