Week 4 Quiz

Parco Sin

October 18, 2016

Relations among variables

Below are the correlations among the variables for all participants.

```
##
##
## Table 1
##
## Means, standard deviations, and correlations with confidence intervals
##
##
                                                 2
##
     Variable
                             SD
                                                              3
                       М
##
     1. agreeableness 4.65
                             0.90
##
                                  .46**
##
     2. extraversion 4.15 1.06
##
                                   [.43, .49]
##
                       3.16 1.20
                                  -.19**
                                                 -.22**
##
     3. neuroticism
##
                                    [-.22, -.15] [-.26, -.18]
##
##
     4. education
                       3.19 1.11 .05*
                                                 .01
                                                              -.05*
##
                                    [.01, .08]
                                                 [-.03, .05] [-.09, -.01]
##
##
                       28.78 11.13 .19**
                                                 .06**
     5. age
                                    [.15, .22]
                                                 [.03, .10]
                                                              [-.15, -.08]
##
##
##
     4
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
     .24**
##
     [.21, .28]
##
##
## 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.
## The confidence interval is a plausible range of population correlations
```

```
\mbox{\tt \#\#} that could have caused the sample correlation (Cumming, 2014). \mbox{\tt \#\#}
```

Relations among variables of men over 40

Below are the correlations among variables of men over 40 years of age.

```
##
##
## Table 2
##
## Means, standard deviations, and correlations with confidence intervals
##
##
                                               2
                                                            3
##
     Variable
                             SD
                      Μ
                                  1
##
     1. agreeableness 4.57
                            0.88
##
##
     2. extraversion 3.90 1.16 .48**
                                  [.33, .61]
##
##
##
     3. neuroticism
                      2.88 1.23 -.13
                                               -.26**
##
                                  [-.30, .05] [-.42, -.09]
##
##
                      3.51 1.31 -.03
     4. education
                                               .01
                                                            -.01
                                  [-.21, .15] [-.17, .19] [-.19, .17]
##
##
##
     5. age
                      50.02 7.13 .05
                                                            -.06
                                  [-.12, .23] [-.15, .20] [-.24, .11]
##
##
##
     4
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
     .14
     [-.04, .31]
##
##
##
## 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.
## The confidence interval is a plausible range of population correlations
## that could have caused the sample correlation (Cumming, 2014).
##
```

Relations among variables

Scatter plot for Agreeableness and Extraversion

Below you can see the correlation between Agreeableness and Extraversion with a regression line. There is a positive correlation between the agreeableness and extraversion, r = .46.1, 95% CI [43.2, 49.0], p < .01.

