To estimate the zero-order relationships between personality traits and diabetes outcomes, we calculate correlations within a Bayesian framework. These correlations take noninformative priors for the means and variances of the two populations and a uniform distribution for the prior of the correlation. We then take 10,000 samples from the posterior distribution of the correlation and derive the empirical estimate of the correlation by calculating the median value of these samples. We also identify the quantile values at .025 and .975; these values make up the credible interval, which is comparable to the 95% confidence interval in frequentist statistics, albeit with more friendly interpretation \footnote{“Confidence” in confidence intervals refers more to the procedure behind frequentist statistics; that is, in 95% of repeated, infinite trials, confidence intervals will contain the true population value. However, a single confidence interval either does or does not contain the population value. On the other hand, Bayesian credible intervals match our intuitive understanding of intervals, or the most likely values for the population parameter.}.

Next, we regress each outcome onto each trait and control for age, gender identity, and years since diagnosis. In the case of blood glucose variability (BGSD), we also control for the median blood glucose value, as measures of center and measures of spread can be highly correlated. For each of these models, we calculate the standardized regression coefficients. Again, we draw the median and 95% credible intervals from 10,000 draws from the posterior distribution. Priors were again sent to be minimally informative, the default options within the BayesFactor package.

Code is available in the attached markdown file.

**Transformations**

We standardize all continuous variables prior to estimating the regression models. This creates standardized regression coefficients, which are easier to interpret and compare across models and studies.

On dashboard: \*\*Row format allows for a tab option. <br> Need to learn more about how text works\*\*

#Row {.tabset} will allow you to create tabs

#equals sign below text will create vertical tabs