Below are the results of some correlational studies. For each of the eight findings below, identify whether it reflects a **positive** correlation, a **negative** correlation, or **no** (zero) correlation.

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| 1. **Heavy cell phone use is tied to poor sperm quality.**   According to this finding, does the relationship between hours on a cell phone and sperm quality reflect a positive, a negative, or no correlation?  *Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* | **5. Babies who are breastfed have higher IQs than babies who are not breastfed.**  According to this finding, does the relationship between being breastfed and IQ reflect a positive, a negative, or no correlation?  *Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* |
| 1. **Kids who are aggressive tend to play violent video games, while unaggressive kids don’t tend to play violent video games.**   According to this finding, does the relationship between frequency of playing violent video games and likelihood of acting aggressively reflect a positive, a negative, or no correlation?  *Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* | **6. Students who work on campus are just as likely to get a job after graduating as students who don’t work on campus.**  According to this finding, does the relationship between likelihood of working on campus and likelihood of getting a job after college reflect a positive, a negative, or no correlation?  *Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* |
| 1. **Children who take a lot of music lessons tend to be less likely to drop out of school than children who take fewer lessons.**   According to this finding, does the relationship between frequency of taking music lessons and likelihood of dropping out of school reflect a positive, a negative, or no correlation?  *Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* | **7. On days when a person posts many status updates on Facebook, that person is happier, compared with days when a person posts no or few status updates.**  According to this finding, does the relationship between number of status updates posted and happiness level reflect a positive, a negative, or no correlation?  *Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* |
| 1. **Students who skip class more often tend to perform worse on exams than students who don’t skip.**   According to this finding, does the relationship between frequency of skipping class and exam performance reflect a positive, a negative, or no correlation?  *Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* | **8. Students who join fraternities and sororities have the same grades on average, as students not in fraternities and sororities.**  According to this finding, does the relationship between likelihood of joining a fraternity/sorority and grades reflect a positive, a negative, or no correlation?  *Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* |

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Question #1**: Heavy cell phone use is tied to (related to, associated with) poor sperm quality, which is another way of saying that the more time a man spends on a cell phone, the worse his sperm quality is. So as hours on a cell phone go UP, sperm quality goes DOWN. The two variables – hours on cell phone and sperm quality – move in opposite ways. *Negative correlation.*

**Question #2:** Here we’re looking at the relationship between aggression level in a child, and the frequency with which the child plays violent video games. The statement says that as aggression level goes UP (i.e., from unaggressive to aggressive), a child’s tendency to play violent video games also goes UP. In other words, when aggression level is higher, frequency of playing violent video games is also higher; and when aggression level is lower, frequency of playing violent video games is also lower.The variables move in the same direction. *Positive correlation.*

**Question #3:** The more music lessons a child takes, the less likely that child is to drop out of school. So, as music lesson frequency goes UP, likelihood of dropping out goes DOWN. *Negative correlation.*

**Question #4:** As frequency of skipping class increases (i.e., as skipping goes UP), performance on exams gets worse (i.e., performance decreases, goes DOWN). The variables – frequency of skipping class and exam performance – are moving in opposite directions. *Negative correlation.*

**Question #5:** The more a baby is breastfed, the higher his or her IQ is. Or, as being breastfed goes UP, IQ also goes UP; as being breastfed goes DOWN, IQ also goes DOWN. *Positive correlation.*

**Question#6:** There’s no association between whether or not a student works on campus and a student’s chance of getting a job afterward. Job rates for students who work on campus and who don’t work on campus are equivalent. *No (zero) correlation.*

**Question #7:** More status updates are associated with greater happiness. Or, as number of status updates posted increases, happiness also increases. The two variables move in the same direction. *Positive correlation.*

**Question #8:** Knowing whether a student is in a fraternity/sorority tells us nothing about the student’s grades. A student in a fraternity/sorority is just as likely to get good grades as a student not in one. These two variables – likelihood of joining a fraternity/sorority and grades – are not related. *No correlation.*