ii. **Correlation coefficient**: a number between -1.0 and 1.0 that reflects the degree to which one variable, traditionally called y (dependent variable), is a linear function of another, traditionally called x (independent variable). A negative correlation means that as x goes up, y goes down; a positive correlation means that as x goes up, so does y; and a correlation of zero means that x and y are unrelated
   1. can be used to measure effect size

iii. **Binomial Effect Size Display**: method for displaying and understanding more clearly the magnitude of an effect reported as a correlation, by translating the value of r into a two by two table comparing predicted with obtained results
   1. Fundamental point: correlations need to be looked at more carefully than they usually are

6. **Ethical issues Page 98**
   a. **Purposes of Personality Testing page 98**
      i. Can be used to test employment career paths, or by companies to try and hire people
      ii. Some people argue that these tests control people by rewarding “good” traits and punishing those with “bad” traits or that these traits don’t matter unless they’re tested and are “invented” by these tests
         1. Argue that personality tests aren’t ethical because a computer is judging one’s personality as “good” or “bad”

   b. **The Uses of Psychological Research Page 101**
      i. Some people are concerned that research can be used to harm people
         1. If behaviorists found a way to control behavior, would it be ethical to use it? Who would decide how to use it?
      ii. Do we really want to know the answers to some questions?
         1. Are boys smarter than girls? Is one race smarter than others?

   c. **Truthfulness**
      i. Science is based in truth, so it’s always scary when someone makes up data (hopefully pretty rare)
         1. Science without truth is meaningless

   d. **Deception Page 103**
      i. Things are often manipulated in experiments (think Stanley Milgram’s electric shock experiments)
      ii. Ethics are ALWAYS reviewed before an experiment is done with human subjects
      iii. Some of Psychology’s most famous experiments wouldn’t be considered ethical today

Lecture Notes: Personality Assessments

1. Widely used tests: MMPI, CPI, 16PF, SUIB, HPI
   a. Omnibus inventories vs. One trait measure
   b. Most provide S data, but a few provide B data
      i. IAT, Intelligence tests, MMPI
      ii. Performance-based tests