

Psychology – Experiment or Correlation?

Decide whether the study is correlational or experimental. If the study is correlational, briefly describe how the variables are related and whether the correlation is positive or negative. List the possible third/confounding variables that might also be influencing the results. If the study is experimental, briefly describe how variable A is causing variable B.

- A. A Dartmouth study found that overweight young women (age 23) earned 6.4 % less than their non-overweight peers. Additionally, they found that young men's earning rose 2 % for each 4-inch increase in height.
- B. An Australian study reported that MSG does not cause people to be sick, as previously reported. The researcher told subjects that he was studying ingredients in a new soft drink and fed them either MSG or a placebo in the drink. The same number and type of symptoms were reported in both the MSG and the placebo groups.
- C. *USA Today* reported that the stock market ends the year with a gain if the Super Bowl is won by one of the original NFL members: all the NFC teams the three AFC teams (Indianapolis Colts, Pittsburgh Steelers, and Baltimore Ravens).