c) Refer back to Table 13.1 and use Clayton et al.'s (2013) format to make a table of the results from Zabel et al. (2009), using the SPSS output.

A:

Variable	B	SE_B	β	95% Confidence Interval (CI)
Constant	8.378	1.03		6.351, 10.406
Age	−.022	.013	−.12	−.048, .004
Sensation Seeking	.483	.194	.183*	.101, .864
F score$_{(df1, df2)}$	$10.12_{(2, 257)}^{**}$			
R^2	.073			
Adjusted R^2	.066			

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .001$.

d) Which predictor(s), if any, were statistically significant predictors of risk-taking?

A: Sensation seeking

2. Explain the difference, conceptually, between an R^2 statistic and an adjusted R^2 statistic.

A: The adjusted R^2 takes into account the number of predictor variables, as well as how well those predictor variables forecast the outcome variable. R^2 can only increase in value as predictor variables are added to the regression equation, but the adjusted R^2 can decrease as we add predictor variables, especially ones that do a poor job forecasting the outcome variable.