

## Participants section

- $n = 320$
- age: mean age = 25.9, min = 17 & max = 79,  $sd = 8.54$
- gender: Female = 70.63%, Male = 27.81%, Non-binary = 1.56%

## Measures section

- Self esteem (measured on a scale 1-4 (1 being strongly disagree and 4 being strongly agree) ten questions were asked. Items 2,5,6,8,9 are reverse scored. Sum scores for all ten items. Higher l scores indicate greater self esteem.
  - mean = 28.15
  - $sd = 5.88$
- Life satisfaction (measured on a scale 1-7 (1 being strongly disagree and 7 being strongly agree) five questions were asked. Sum scores for all five items. Higher scores indicate higher satisfaction with life.
  - Mean = 19.99
  - $sd = 7.33$

## Results

- $df$  (degree of freedom) = 302
- correlation coefficient = .59
- $n$  (sample size) = 303
- $r(302) = .590$
- $p = < .001$
- mean = 20.16
- $sd = 7.26$
- A correlation was run to determine self esteem and life satisfaction Results indicated a strong positive relationship between self esteem and life satisfaction,  $r(302) = .590$ ,  $p = < .001$

## T test tables

### **self esteem and gender**

Female: mean = 27.79, sd = 5.72

Male: mean = 29.06, sd = 6.195

$t = -1.713$

df = 307

$p = .088$

### **life satisfaction and gender**

Female: mean = 19.9, sd = 7.224

Male: mean = 20.816, sd = 7.360

$t = -1.001$

df = 307

$p = .318$

An independent sample t-test was conducted to compare self esteem between females and males. There was a significant difference found between (Female: mean = 27.79, sd = 5.72

Male: mean = 29.06, sd = 6.195

$t(307) = -1.713, p = .088$

As such, we can conclude...???

ex:

can conclude that those wearing hats) were significantly than those not wearing hats.

An independent sample t-test was conducted to compare life satisfaction between females and males. There was no significant difference found between (Female: mean = 19.9, sd = 7.224

Male: mean = 20.816, sd = 7.360

$t(307) = -1.001, p = .318$

As such, we can conclude...???

ex:

can conclude that those wearing hats) were significantly than those not wearing hats.

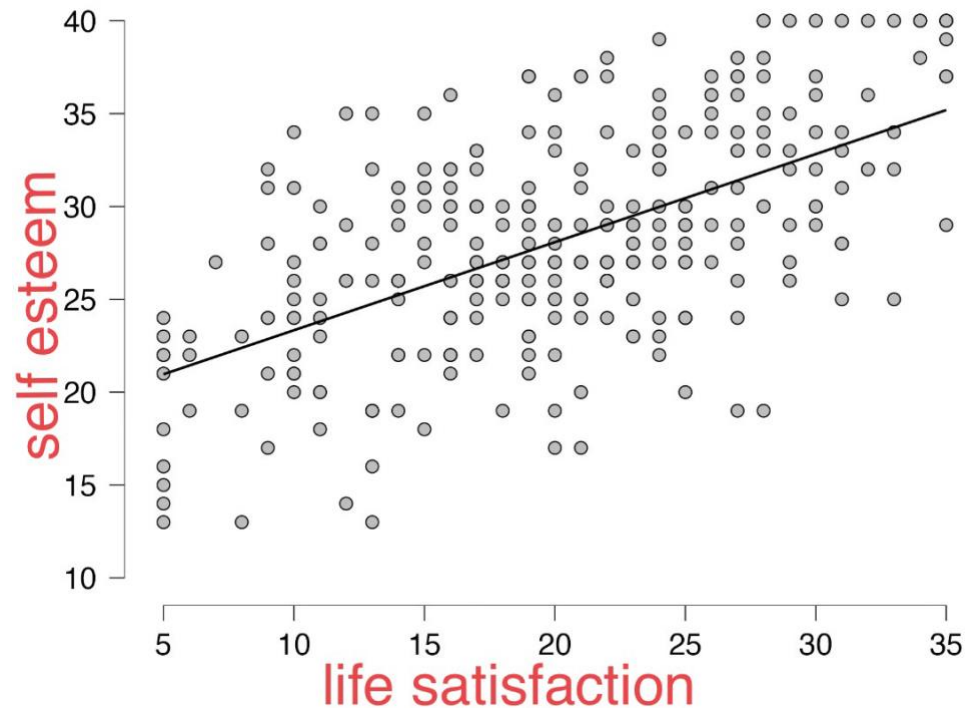


Figure 1: Scatterplot depicts the significant positive correlation between self esteem and life satisfaction. Self esteem is on the X-axis and life satisfaction is on the Y-axis.

	self_esteem	
	1	2
Valid	222	87
Missing	4	2
Mean	27.788	29.057
Std. Deviation	5.722	6.195
Minimum	13.000	13.000
Maximum	40.000	40.000

Table 1

Means and Standard deviation for self esteem and gender

Note. This table includes the mean and standard deviation for self esteem for Female (represented by 1) and Males (represented by 2).