

## Results

### Descriptives

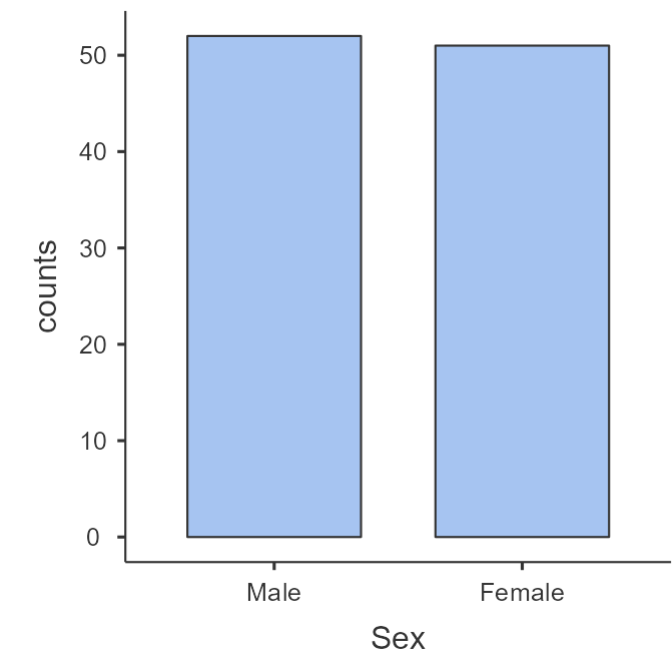
Descriptives	
Sex	
N	103
Missing	0

### Frequencies

Frequencies of Sex			
Sex	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
Male	52	50.5 %	50.5 %
Female	51	49.5 %	100.0 %

### Plots

Sex



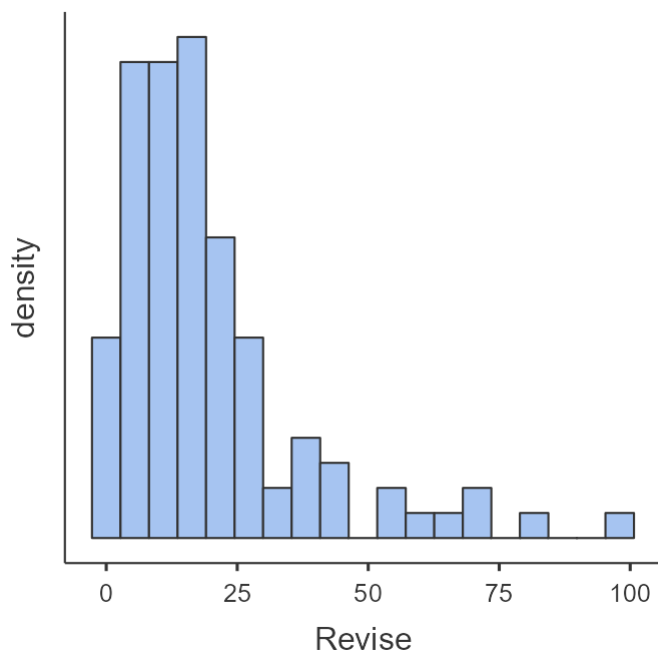
### Descriptives

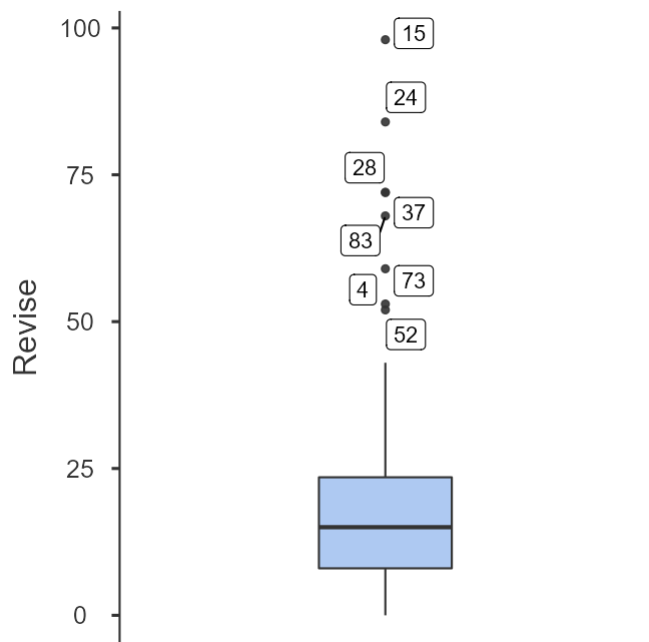
## Descriptives

	Revise	Exam	Anxiety
N	103	103	103
Missing	0	0	0
Mean	19.9	56.6	74.3
Median	15.0	60.0	79.0
Standard deviation	18.2	25.9	17.2
Minimum	0.00	2.00	0.0560
Maximum	98.0	100	97.6
Skewness	2.01	-0.373	-2.01
Std. error skewness	0.238	0.238	0.238
Kurtosis	4.77	-0.852	5.19
Std. error kurtosis	0.472	0.472	0.472
Shapiro-Wilk W	0.804	0.955	0.822
Shapiro-Wilk p	< .001	0.002	< .001

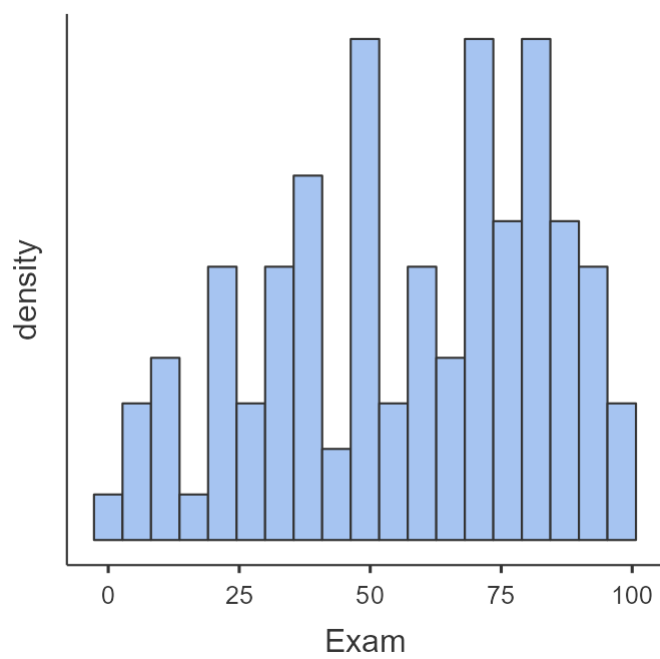
## Plots

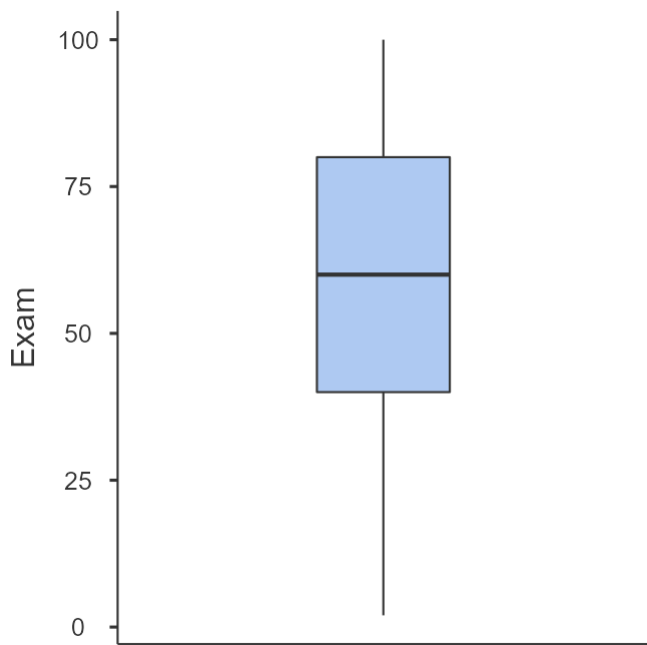
### Revise



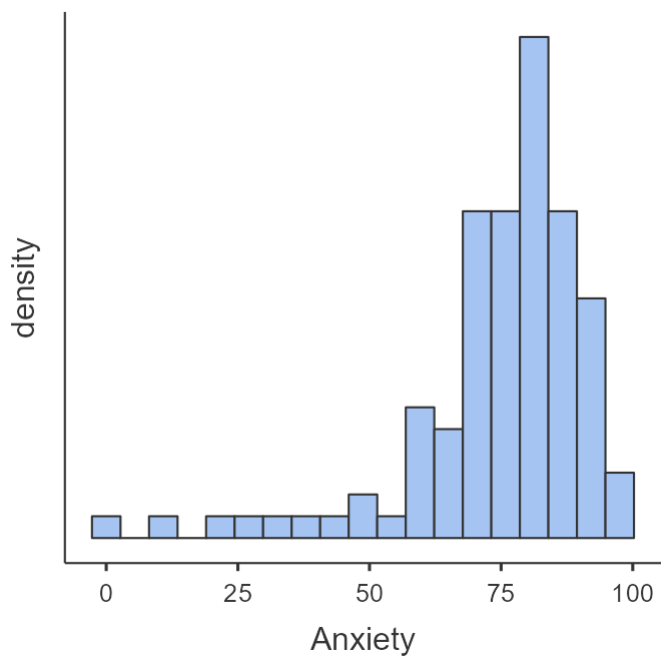


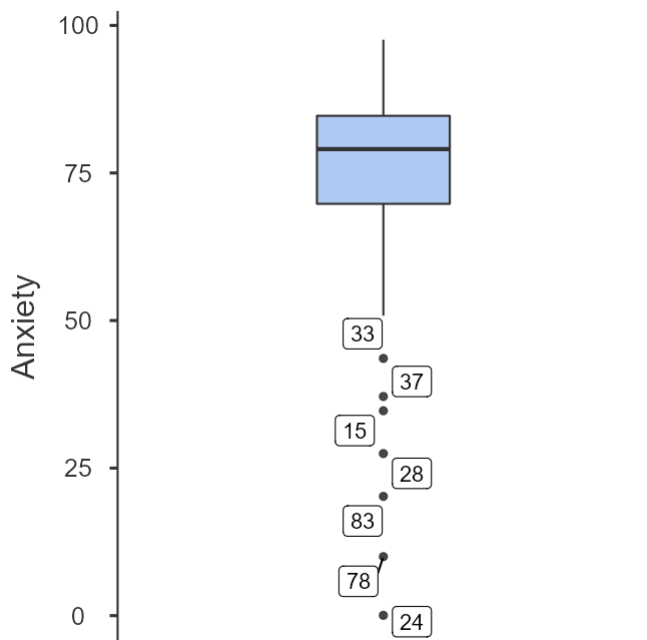
### Exam





### Anxiety





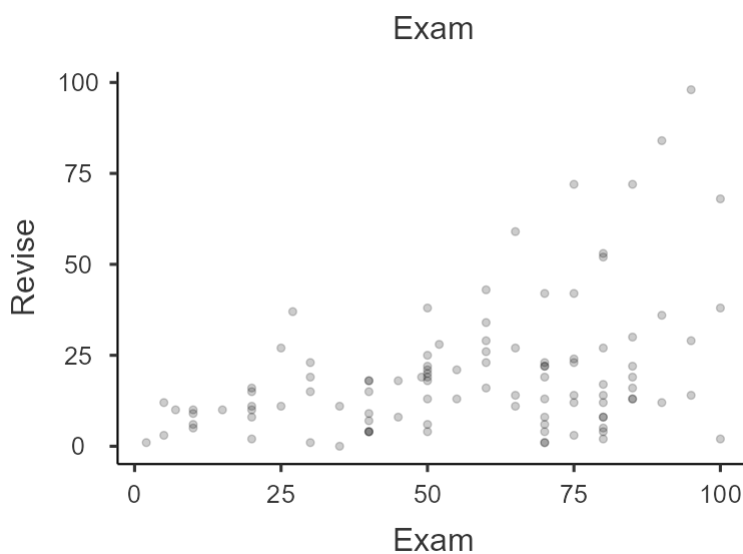
## Relationships, Prediction, and Group Comparisons

You have entered a numeric variable for Variable 1 / Dependent Variable and a numeric variable for Variable 2 / Independent Variables. Hence, the [Pearson correlation coefficient](#), which is a measure for the strength of the linear relationship between two variables, seems to be a good option for you! In order to run this analysis in jamovi, go to: Regression > Correlation Matrix

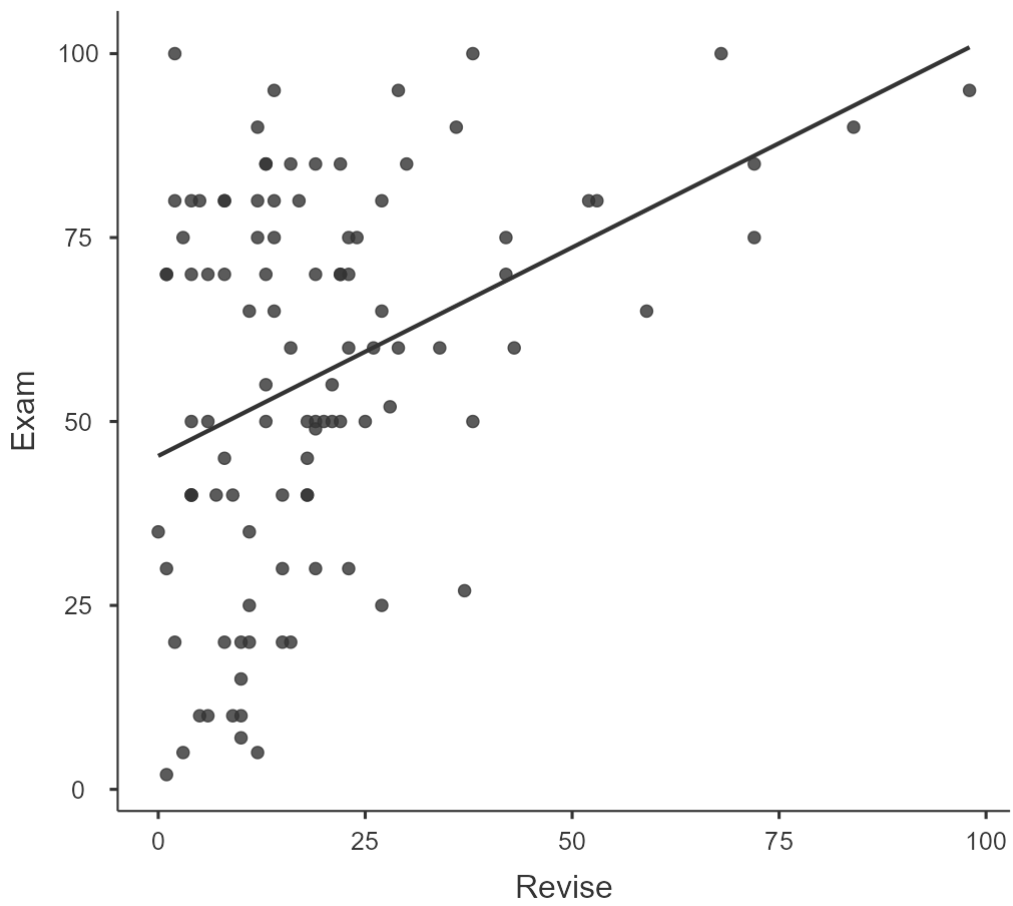
- Drop your two variables in the white box at the right
- Under Correlation Coefficients, select Pearson (selected by default)
- Under Hypothesis, select your alternative hypothesis

Alternatively, you could perform a [linear regression analysis](#). The test outcomes of both methods will be equivalent. Click on the links to learn more about these methods!

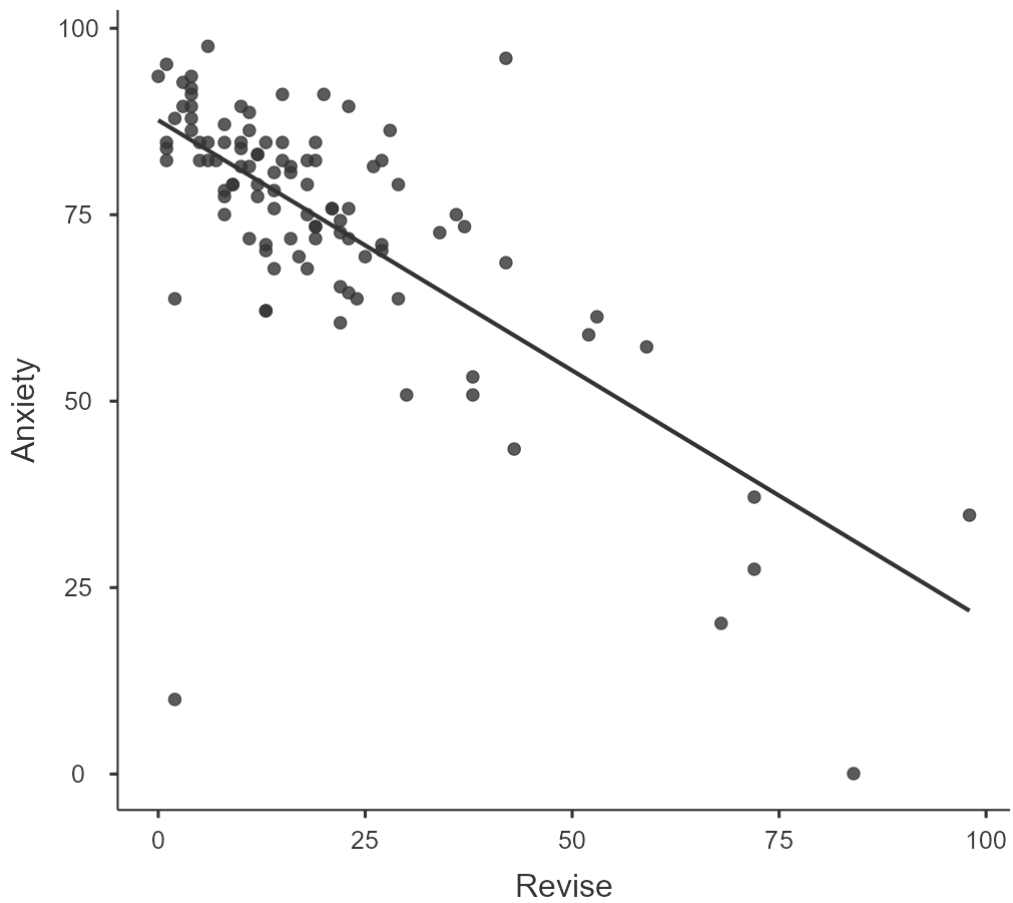
## Scatter Plots of Bivariate Relationships - Dependent/Independent Variables



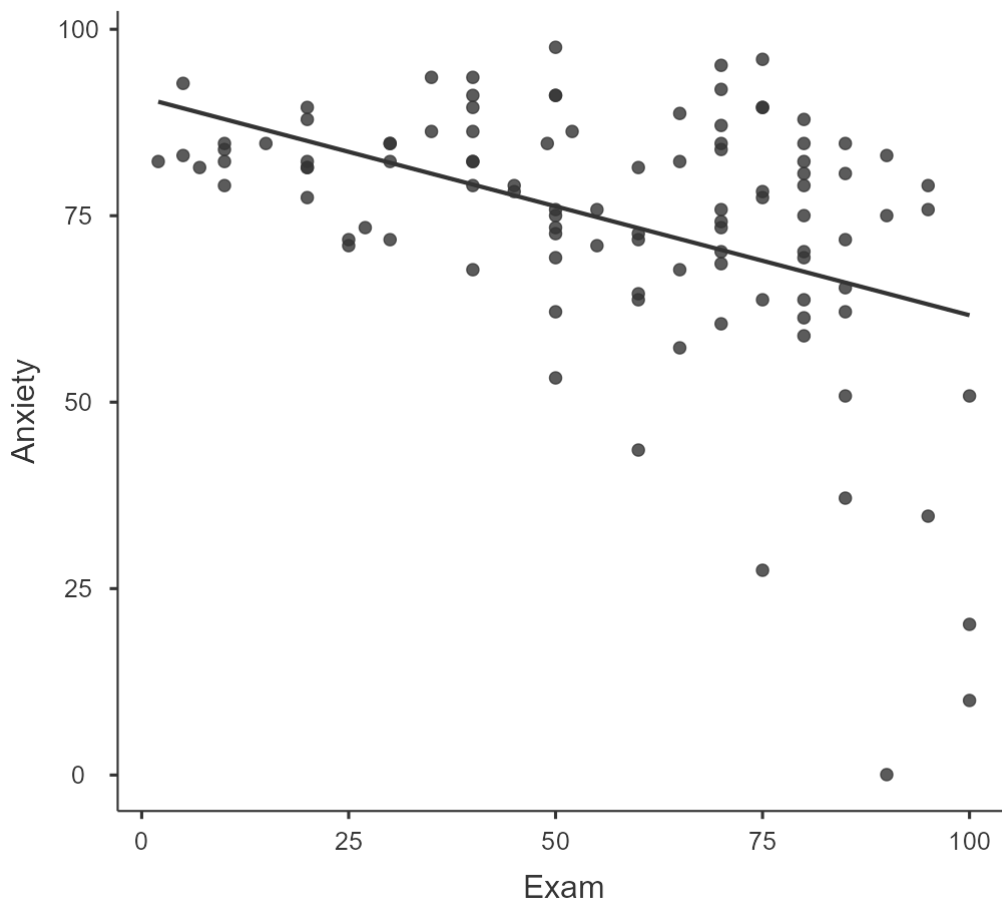
## Scatterplot



## Scatterplot



## Scatterplot



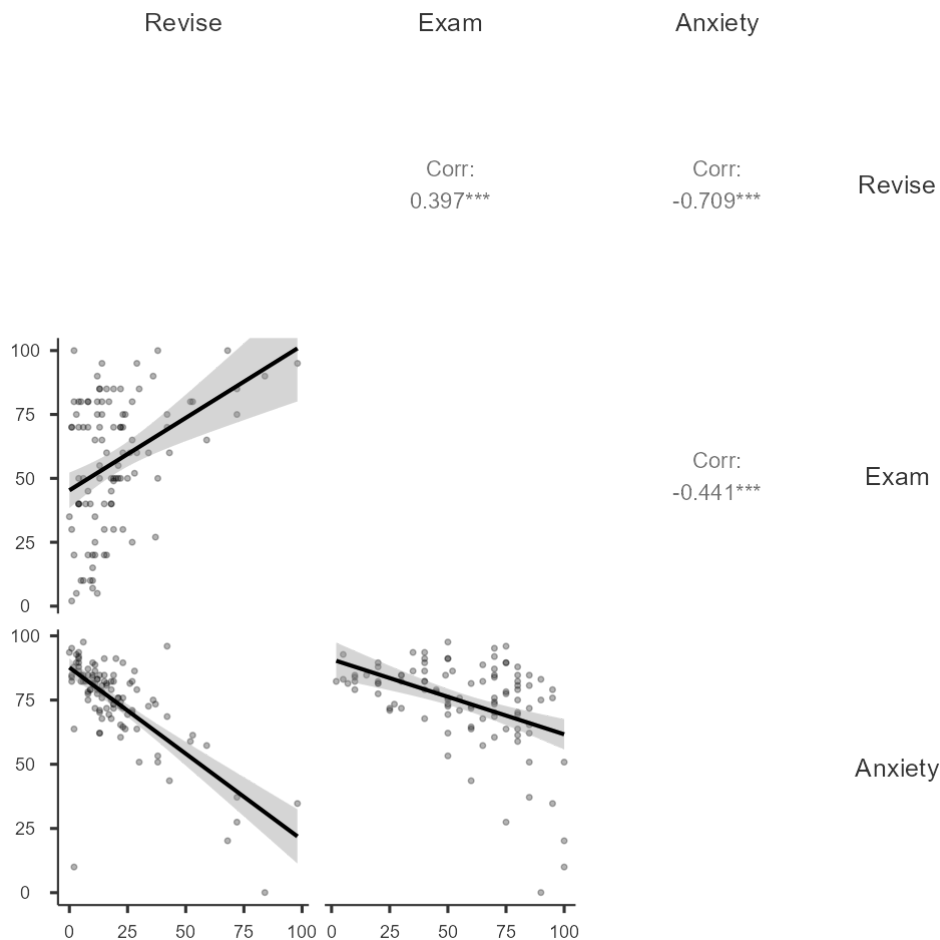
## Correlation Matrix

Correlation Matrix

		Revise	Exam	Anxiety
Revise	Pearson's r	—		
	df	—		
	p-value	—		
Exam	Pearson's r	0.397 <sup>***</sup>	—	
	df	101	—	
	p-value	< .001	—	
Anxiety	Pearson's r	-0.709 <sup>***</sup>	-0.441 <sup>***</sup>	—
	df	101	101	—
	p-value	< .001	< .001	—

Note. \*  $p < .05$ , \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*  $p < .001$

## Plot



## References

- [1] The jamovi project (2022). *jamovi*. (Version 2.3) [Computer Software]. Retrieved from <https://www.jamovi.org>.
- [2] R Core Team (2021). *R: A Language and environment for statistical computing*. (Version 4.1) [Computer software]. Retrieved from <https://cran.r-project.org>. (R packages retrieved from MRAN snapshot 2022-01-01).