Results

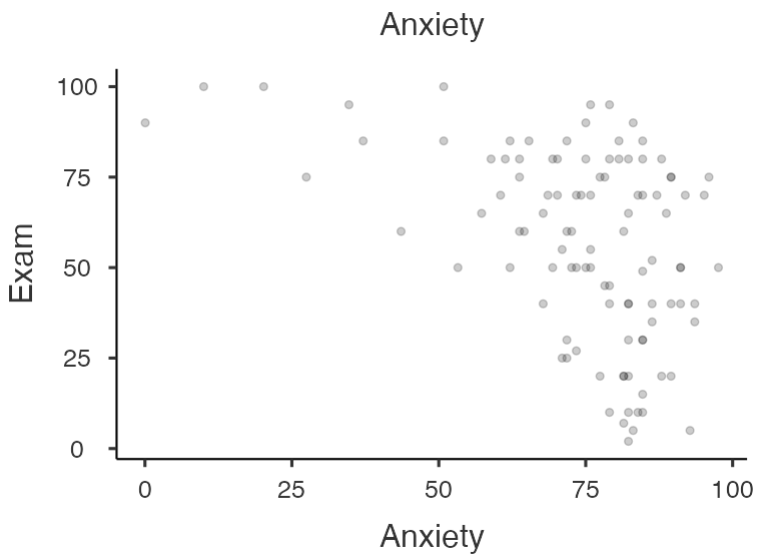
Relationships, Prediction, and Group Comparisons

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

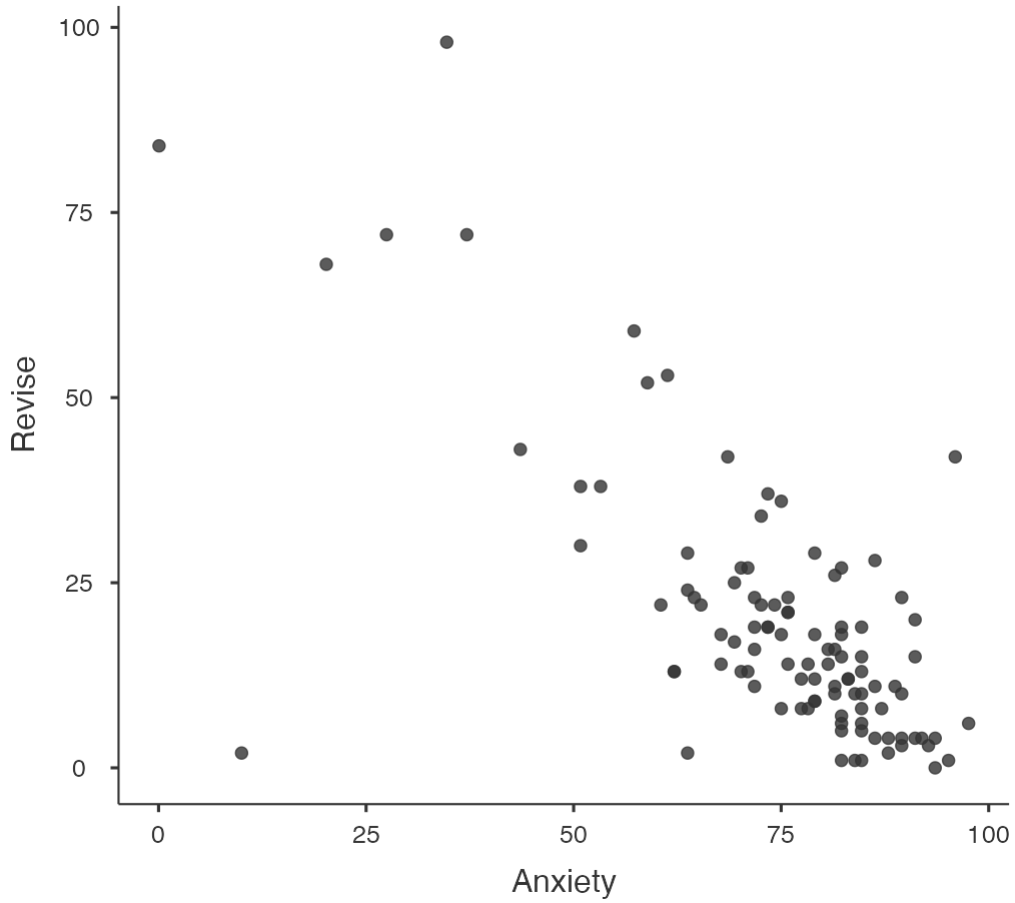
- Drop your two variables in the white box at the right
- Under Correlation Coefficients, select Pearson (selected by default)
- Under Hypothesis, select your alternative hypothesis

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



Correlation Matrix

Correlation Matrix

		Code	Exam	Anxiety	Revise
Code	Pearson's r	—			
	p-value	—			
	95% CI Upper	—			
	95% CI Lower	—			
	N	—			
Exam	Pearson's r	-0.098	—		
	p-value	0.326	—		
	95% CI Upper	0.098	—		
	95% CI Lower	-0.286	—		
	N	103	—		
Anxiety	Pearson's r	0.114	-0.441***	—	
	p-value	0.253	<.001	—	
	95% CI Upper	0.300	-0.271	—	
	95% CI Lower	-0.082	-0.585	—	
	N	103	103	—	
Revise	Pearson's r	-0.222*	0.397***	-0.709***	—
	p-value	0.024	<.001	<.001	—
	95% CI Upper	-0.030	0.548	-0.598	—
	95% CI Lower	-0.398	0.220	-0.794	—
	N	103	103	103	—

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

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).