Table 85

Means, standard deviations, and correlations with confidence intervals

Variable	*M*	*SD*	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Alter	35.13	12.64						
2. Amotivation	2.60	1.31	**-.23**** [-.32, -.13]					
3. Externe Regulation	2.01	1.15	**-.18**** [-.27, -.08]	.01 [-.09, .11]				
4. Introjizierte Regulation	3.95	1.64	-.00 [-.10, .10]	**-.34**** [-.42, -.25]	.05 [-.05, .15]			
5. Identifizierte Regulation	6.28	0.80	**.20**** [.10, .29]	**-.46**** [-.54, -.38]	-.05 [-.15, .05]	**.53**** [.45, .59]		
6. Integrierte Regulation	4.87	1.54	**.26**** [.17, .35]	**-.55**** [-.61, -.47]	.02 [-.07, .12]	**.59**** [.52, .65]	**.66**** [.61, .72]	
7. Intrinsische Motivation	4.51	1.70	**.37**** [.29, .46]	**-.53**** [-.60, -.46]	.06 [-.04, .16]	**.50**** [.42, .57]	**.60**** [.53, .66]	**.82**** [.78, .85]

Note. *M* and *SD* are used to represent mean and standard deviation, respectively. Values in square brackets indicate the 95%

confidence interval for each correlation. The confidence interval is a plausible range of population correlations that could have caused the sample correlation (Cumming, 2014). * indicates $p < .05$. ** indicates $p < .01$.