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.