## Results

# **Descriptives**

#### Descriptives

	Code
N	103
Missing	0

## **Descriptives**

### Descriptives

	Sex
N	103
Missing	0

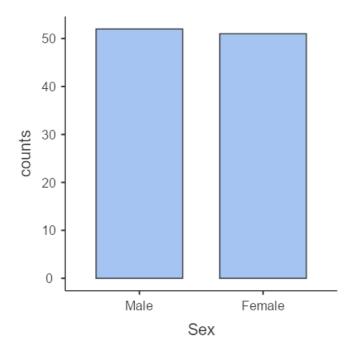
## **Frequencies**

Frequencies of Sex

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

#### **Plots**

Sex



# **Descriptives**

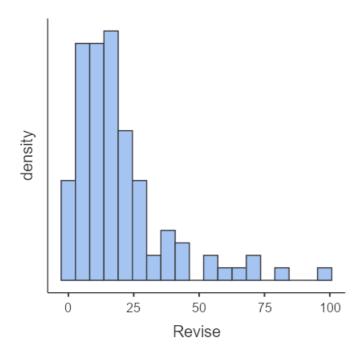
### Descriptives

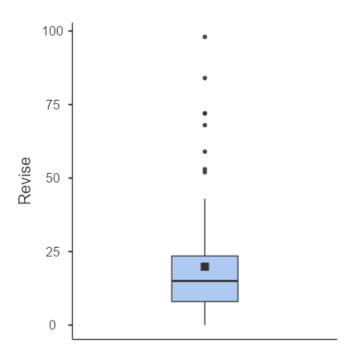
	Revise	Exam	Anxiety
N	103	103	103
Missing	0	0	0
Mean	19.9	56.6	74.3
Median	15.0	60	79.0
Mode	4.00	70.0 a	82.3 a
Standard deviation	18.2	25.9	17.2
Variance	330	673	295
IQR	15.5	40.0	14.9
Range	98.0	98	97.5
Minimum	0.00	2	0.0560
Maximum	98.0	100	97.6
Skewness	2.01	-0.373	-2.01
Std. error skewness	0.238	0.238	0.238
Kurtosis	4.77	-0.852	5.19
Std. error kurtosis	0.472	0.472	0.472

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> More than one mode exists, only the first is reported

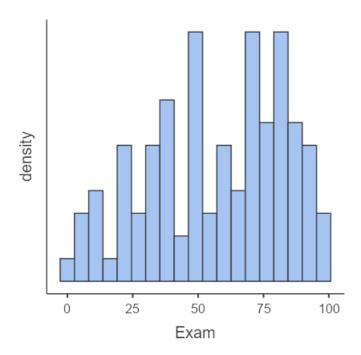
### **Plots**

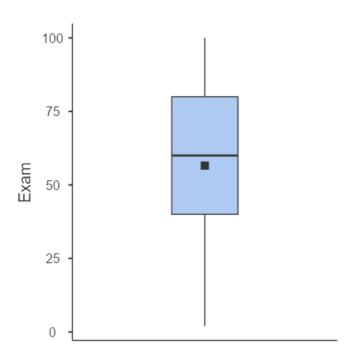
Revise



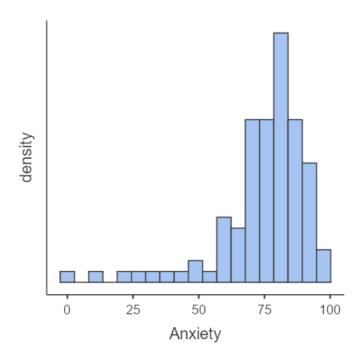


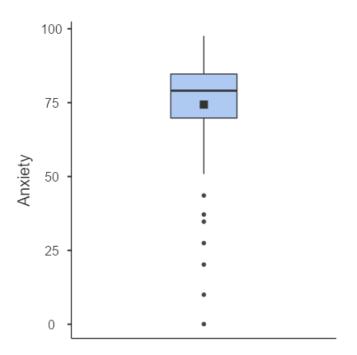
Exam





Anxiety





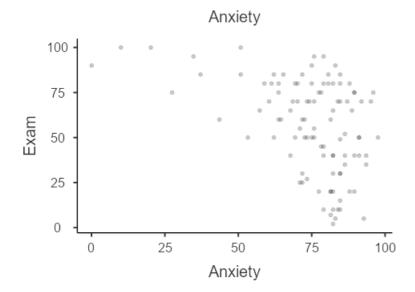
## **Relationships, Prediction, and Group Comparisons**

You have entered a numeric variable for Variable 1 / Dependent Variable and a numeric variable for Variable 2 / Independent Variables. Hence, the <u>Pearson correlation coefficient</u>, 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 <u>linear regression analysis</u>. 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** 

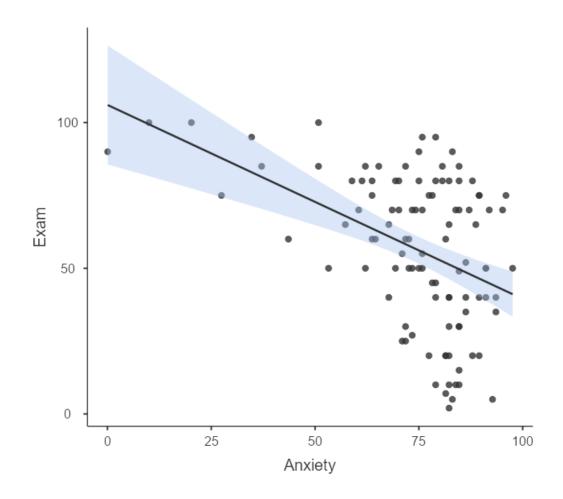


## **Correlation Matrix**

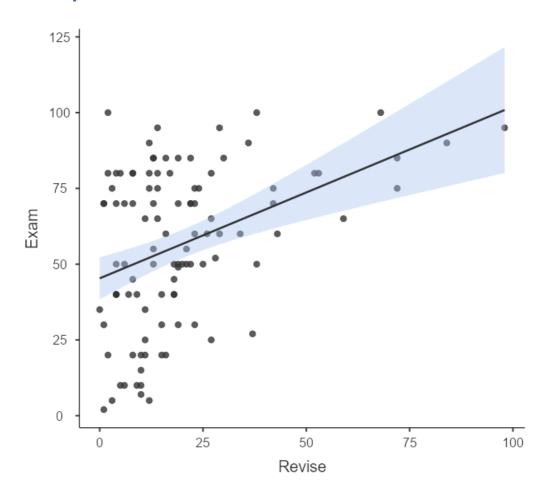
#### Correlation Matrix

		Anxiety	Exam
Anxiety	Pearson's r	_	
	p-value	_	
	95% CI Upper	_	
	95% CI Lower	_	
Exam	Pearson's r	-0.441	_
	p-value	< .001	_
	95% CI Upper	-0.271	_
	95% CI Lower	-0.585	_

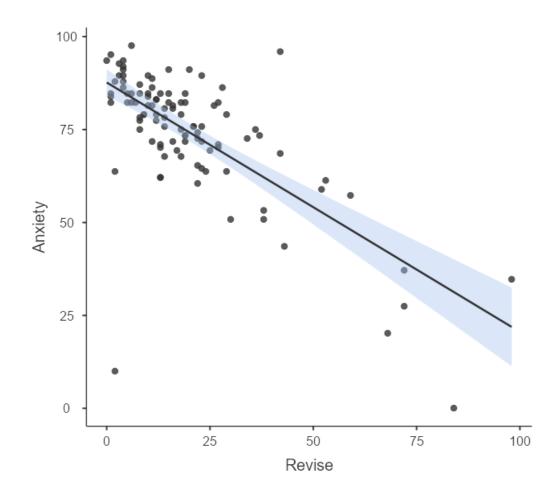
# Scatterplot



# Scatterplot



# Scatterplot



## **Correlation Matrix**

Correlation	I WIALIIX

## **Correlation Matrix**

		Revise	Exam	Anxiety
Revise	Pearson's r	_		
	p-value	_		
	95% CI Upper	_		
	95% CI Lower	_		
	N	_		
Exam	Pearson's r	0.397 ***	_	
	p-value	< .001	_	
	95% CI Upper	0.548	_	
	95% CI Lower	0.220	_	
	N	103	_	
Anxiety	Pearson's r	-0.709 ***	-0.441 ***	_
	p-value	< .001	< .001	_
	95% CI Upper	-0.598	-0.271	_
	95% CI Lower	-0.794	-0.585	_
	N	103	103	_

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

### **References**

[1] The jamovi project (2021). jamovi. (Version 1.6) [Computer Software]. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.jamovi.org">https://www.jamovi.org</a>.

[2] R Core Team (2020). *R: A Language and environment for statistical computing*. (Version 4.0) [Computer software]. Retrieved from <a href="https://cran.r-project.org">https://cran.r-project.org</a>. (R packages retrieved from MRAN snapshot 2020-08-24).