# Results

# **Descriptives**

### Descriptives

	Person
N	15
Missing	0

# **Descriptives**

# Descriptives

	Dose
N	15
Missing	0

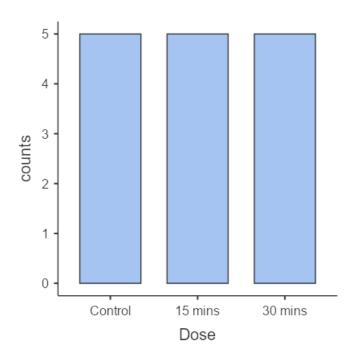
# **Frequencies**

Frequencies of Dose

Levels	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
Control	5	33.3 %	33.3 %
15 mins	5	33.3 %	66.7 %
30 mins	5	33.3 %	100.0 %

### **Plots**

Dose



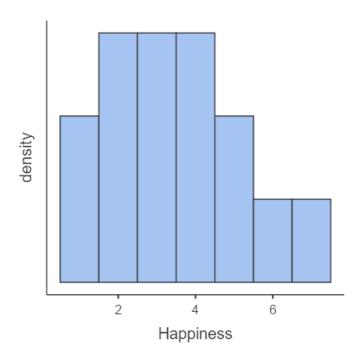
# **Descriptives**

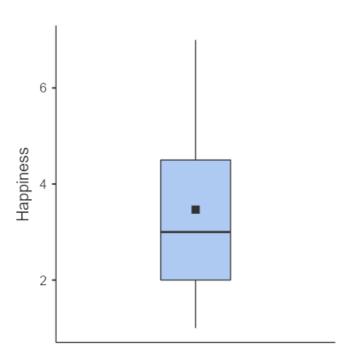
# Descriptives

	Happiness
N	15
Missing	0
Mean	3.47
Median	3.00
Standard deviation	1.77
Variance	3.12
Minimum	1.00
Maximum	7.00

# **Plots**

Happiness





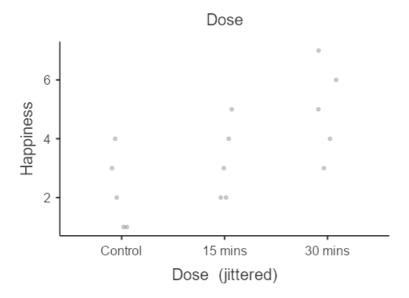
# **Relationships, Prediction, and Group Comparisons**

You have entered a numeric variable for Variable 1 / Dependent Variable and a nominal variable for Variable 2 / Independent Variables. Hence, a <u>one way ANOVA</u>, which is is a test for the difference between several population means, seems to be a good option for you! In order to run this analysis in jamovi, go to: ANOVA > ANOVA

• Drop your dependent (numeric) variable in the box below Dependent Variable and your independent (grouping) variable in the box below Fixed Factors

If the normality or homoscedasticity assumption is violated, you could use the non-parametric <u>Kruskal-Wallis test</u>. Click on the links to learn more about these tests!

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



### **ANOVA**

#### ANOVA - Happiness

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	р	$\omega^2$
Dose	20.1	2	10.07	5.12	0.025	0.354
Residuals	23.6	12	1.97			

[3]

# **Assumption Checks**

Homogeneity of Variances Tests

	Statistic	df	df2	р
Levene's	0.0917	2	12	0.913
Bartlett's	0.185	2		0.912

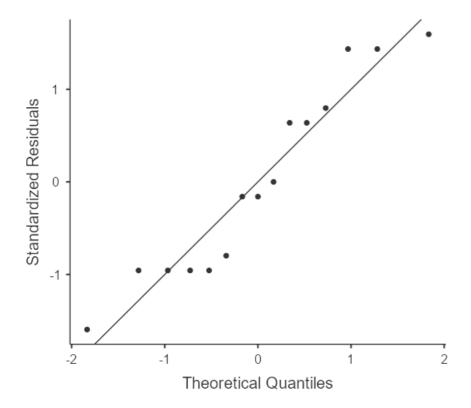
Note. Additional results provided by moretests

#### Normality tests

	statistic	р
Shapiro-Wilk	0.917	0.171
Kolmogorov-Smirnov	0.179	0.720
Anderson-Darling	0.517	0.159

Note. Additional results provided by moretests

Q-Q Plot



#### **Post Hoc Tests**

Post Hoc Comparisons - Dose

Comparison		rison	_						95% Confidence Interval	
Dose		Dose	Mean Difference	SE	df	t	P <sub>tukey</sub>	Cohen's d	Lower	Upper
Control	-	15 mins	-1.00	0.887	12.0	-1.13	0.516	-0.713	-2.13	0.701
	-	30 mins	-2.80	0.887	12.0	-3.16	0.021	-1.997	-3.64	-0.357
15 mins	-	30 mins	-1.80	0.887	12.0	-2.03	0.147	-1.284	-2.78	0.208

Note. Comparisons are based on estimated marginal means

[4]

# **Robust ANOVA**

Robust ANOVA

	F	р
Dose	3.00	0.160

Note. Method of trimmed means, trim level 0.2

#### **Post Hoc Tests**

				95% Confidence interva	
		psi-hat	р	Lower	Upper
Control	15 mins	-1.00	0.435	-5.32	3.32
Control	30 mins	-3.00	0.181	-7.32	1.32
15 mins	30 mins	-2.00	0.317	-6.32	2.32

### 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).
- [3] Fox, J., & Weisberg, S. (2020). *car: Companion to Applied Regression*. [R package]. Retrieved from <a href="https://cran.r-project.org/package=car">https://cran.r-project.org/package=car</a>.
- [4] Lenth, R. (2020). *emmeans: Estimated Marginal Means, aka Least-Squares Means*. [R package]. Retrieved from <a href="https://cran.r-project.org/package=emmeans">https://cran.r-project.org/package=emmeans</a>.