# Results

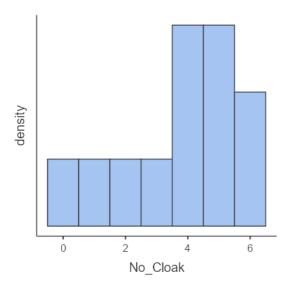
# Descriptives

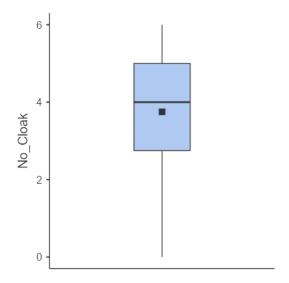
Descriptives

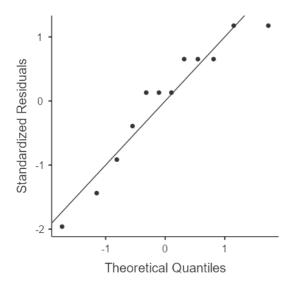
<u> </u>	No_Cloak	Cloak
N	12	12
Missing	0	0
Mean	3.75	5.00
Median	4.00	5.00
Standard deviation	1.91	1.65
Variance	3.66	2.73
Minimum	0.00	2.00
Maximum	6.00	8.00
Skewness	-0.789	0.00
Std. error skewness	0.637	0.637
Kurtosis	-0.229	0.161
Std. error kurtosis	1.23	1.23
Shapiro-Wilk W	0.913	0.973
Shapiro-Wilk p	0.231	0.936

# Plots

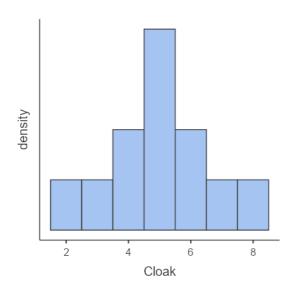
# No\_Cloak

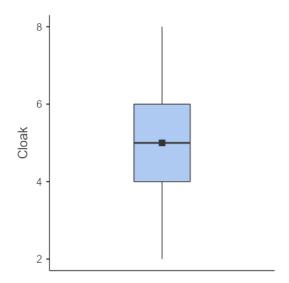


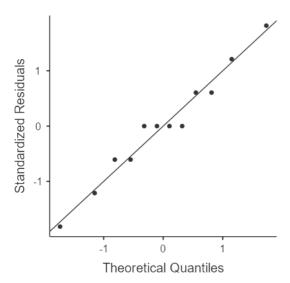




### Cloak







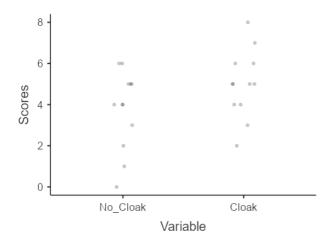
### **Repeated Measurements**

You have entered two related numeric variables. Hence, the <u>paired sample t test</u> seems to be a good option for you! In order to run this test in jamovi, go to: T-Tests > Paired Samples T-Test

- Drop the two paired variables in the box below Paired Variables, one on the left side of the vertical line and one on the right side of the vertical line
- Under Hypothesis, select your alternative hypothesis

If the normality assumption is violated, you could use the non-parametric Wilcoxon signed rank test. Click on the links to learn more about these tests!

#### **Scatter Plot**



### **Paired Samples T-Test**

Paired Samples T-Test

								95% Confidence Interval		Confidence			95 Confid Inter	
			Statistic	±%	df	р	Mean difference	SE difference	Lower	Upper		Effect Size	Lower	Upper
No_Cloak	Cloak	Student's t Bayes factor <sub>10</sub>	-3.80 16.3	2.92e- 7	11.0	0.003	-1.25	0.329	-1.97	-0.527	Cohen's d	-1.10	-1.81	-0.358
		Wilcoxon W	2.50 a			0.011	-1.50	0.329	-2.00	-0.500	Rank biserial correlation	-0.909		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> 2 pair(s) of values were tied

			W	р
No_Cloak	-	Cloak	0.912	0.228

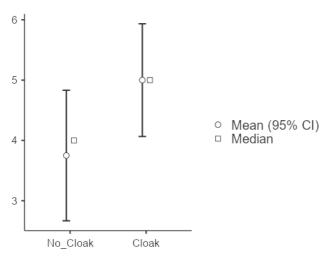
Note. A low p-value suggests a violation of the assumption of normality

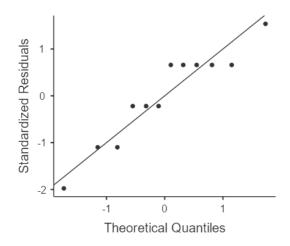
#### Descriptives

	N	Mean	Median	SD	SE
No_Cloak	12	3.75	4.00	1.91	0.552
Cloak	12	5.00	5.00	1.65	0.477

#### **Plots**

#### No\_Cloak - Cloak





# **Robust Paired Samples T-Test**

Robust Paired Samples T-Test

								95% Confide		
_			t	df	р	Mean difference	SE	Lower	Upper	Cohen's d
	No_Cloak	Cloak	-2.70	7.00	0.031	-1.00	0.370	-1.87	-0.125	0.398

# **Bayesian Paired Samples T-Test**

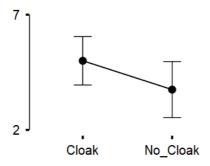
			BF <sub>10</sub>	error %
No_Cloak	-	Cloak	16.3	2.92e-5

[6] [3] [4]

### **Descriptives**

**Descriptives Plot** 

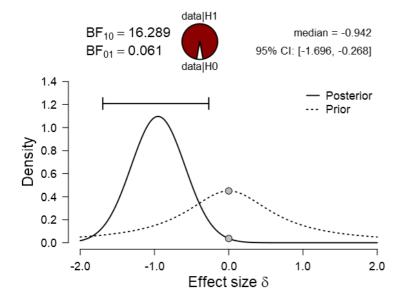
No\_Cloak - Cloak



#### **Inferential Plots**

No\_Cloak - Cloak

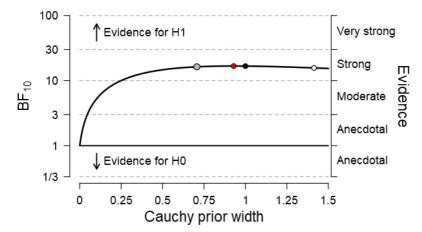
**Prior and Posterior** 



**Bayes Factor Robustness Check** 

max BF<sub>10</sub>: 16.738 at r = 0.9288
wide prior: BF<sub>10</sub> = 16.705

• user prior:  $BF_{10} = 16.289$ • ultrawide prior:  $BF_{10} = 15.664$ 



#### References

[1] The jamovi project (2021). jamovi. (Version 1.6) [Computer Software]. Retrieved from https://www.jamovi.org.

[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] Morey, R. D., & Rouder, J. N. (2018). BayesFactor: Computation of Bayes Factors for Common Designs. [R package]. Retrieved from <a href="https://cran.r-project.org/package=BayesFactor">https://cran.r-project.org/package=BayesFactor</a>.

[4] Rouder, J. N., Speckman, P. L., Sun, D., Morey, R. D., & Iverson, G. (2009). Bayesian t tests for accepting and rejecting the null hypothesis. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review, 16*, 225-237.

[5] Kerby, D. S. (2014). The simple difference formula: An approach to teaching nonparametric correlation. Comprehensive Psychology, 3, 2165–2228.

[6] JASP Team (2018). JASP. [Computer software]. Retrieved from <a href="https://jasp-stats.org">https://jasp-stats.org</a>.