**Analyzing the Relation Between Important Variables**

Willem W. A. Sleegers & Michèle B. Nuijten

**Results**

We ran several analyses to investigate any relations between the included variables. First, we found a significant difference between the experimental and control conditions; *t*(28) = 2.20, *p* = .063. An additional ANOVA confirmed this result, *F*(1, 28) = 4.84, *p* < .05. *Both these tests should be picked up by statcheck. The p-value of the t-test should be flagged as an inconsistency; the recalculated p-value is .036.*

It seemed important to add some seemingly unrelated analyses, for comparison purposes. The results confirmed our expectations. First, a correlation showed no relation between the variables: *r*(28) = .22, *p* = .24. This was corroborated by an unrelated chi-square test: *χ2*(28) = 22.20, *p* > .05. For the sake of completeness, we added two additional tests: *z* = 2.20, *p* = .028, and *Q*(28) = 22.20, *p* = .77. *All these tests should be picked up by statcheck. None of the p-values should be flagged as an inconsistency.*

Furthermore, we performed two additional t-tests, just in case. This test was one-tailed: *t*(28) = 2.20, *p* = .02, but this one was not: *t*(28) = 2.20, *p* = .04. *Both these tests should be picked up by statcheck. When you do NOT correct for one-tailed tests, the p-value of the first t-test should be flagged as an inconsistency; the recalculated p-value is .036. If you now check the box “Correct for one-tailed tests” and press “Run again”, this flagged inconsistency should disappear.*

Finally, we report some statistics, but not in APA style, because it’s such a hassle to get all italics and parentheses right. Here they are: *t28* = 2.20, *p* = .036, *F*(1; 28) = 4.84, *p* < .05, and *χ2*[28] = 22.20, *p* > .05. *None of these statistics should be picked up by statcheck.*