# Results

# **Descriptives**

#### Descriptives

|         | Sex |
|---------|-----|
| N       | 103 |
| Missing | 0   |

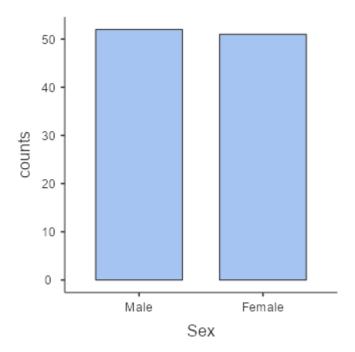
# Frequencies

#### Frequencies of Sex

| Sex    | Counts | % of Total | Cumulative % |
|--------|--------|------------|--------------|
| Male   | 52     | 50.5 %     | 50.5 %       |
| Female | 51     | 49.5 %     | 100.0 %      |

### **Plots**

#### Sex



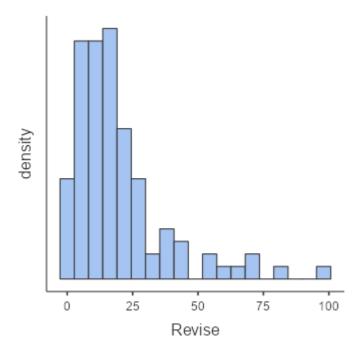
# **Descriptives**

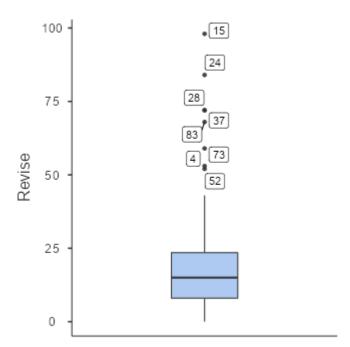
#### Descriptives

|                     | Revise | Exam   | Anxiety |
|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| N                   | 103    | 103    | 103     |
| Missing             | 0      | 0      | 0       |
| Mean                | 19.9   | 56.6   | 74.3    |
| Median              | 15.0   | 60.0   | 79.0    |
| Standard deviation  | 18.2   | 25.9   | 17.2    |
| Minimum             | 0.00   | 2.00   | 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   |

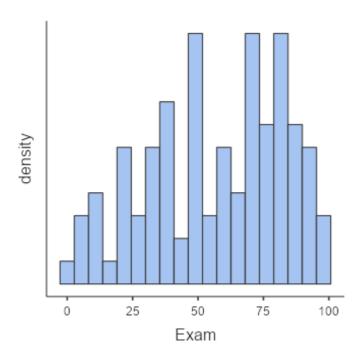
### **Plots**

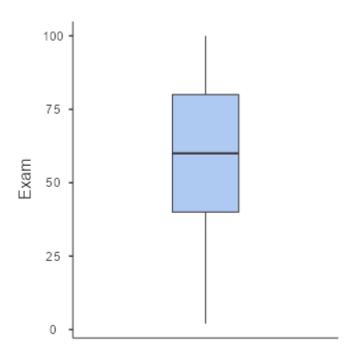
### Revise



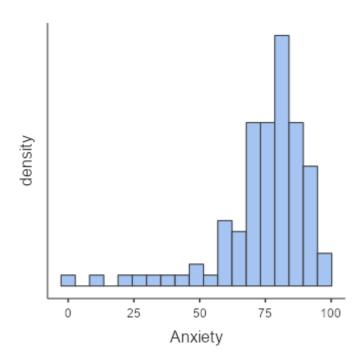


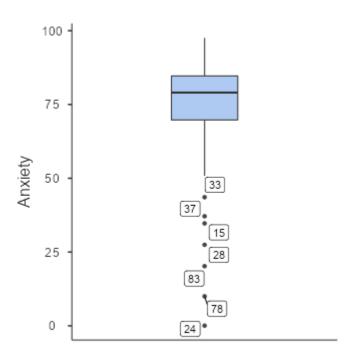
### Exam





# Anxiety





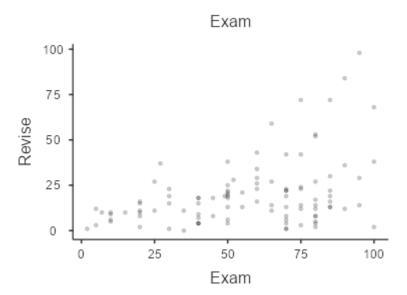
### **Relationships, Prediction, and Group Comparisons**

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

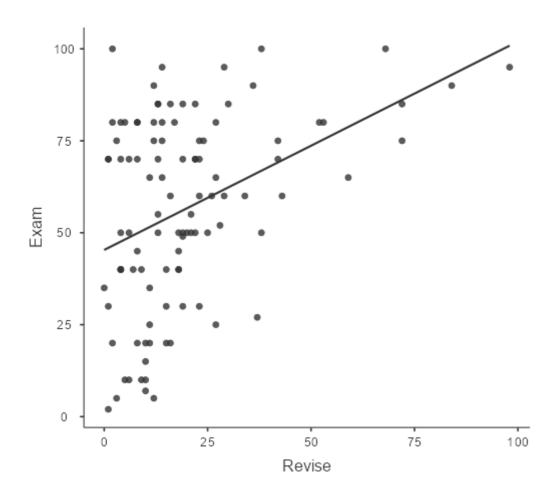
- Drop your two variables in the white box at the right
- Under Correlation Coefficients, select Pearson (selected by default)
- Under Hypothesis, select your alternative hypothesis

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!

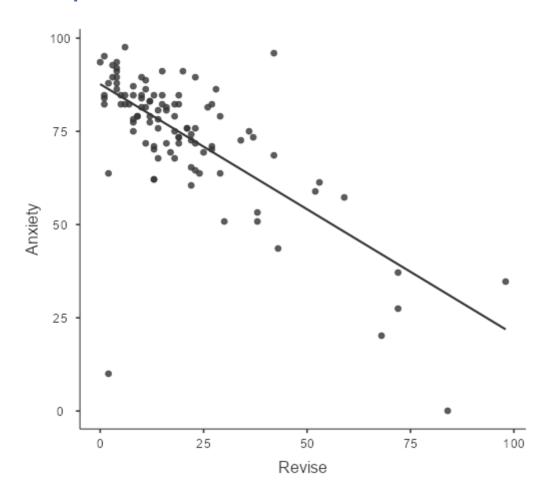
#### **Scatter Plots of Bivariate Relationships - Dependent/Independent Variables**



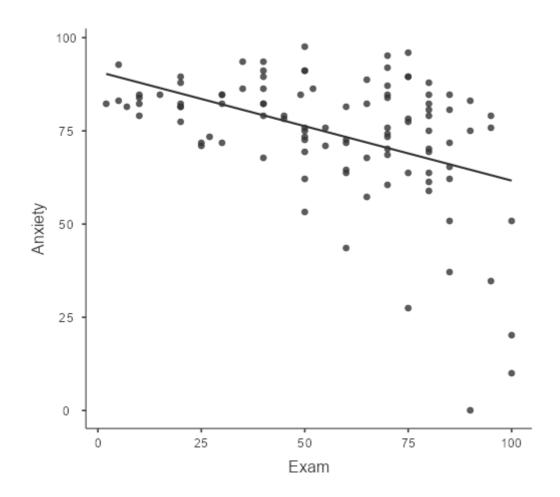
## **Scatterplot**



# Scatterplot



# Scatterplot



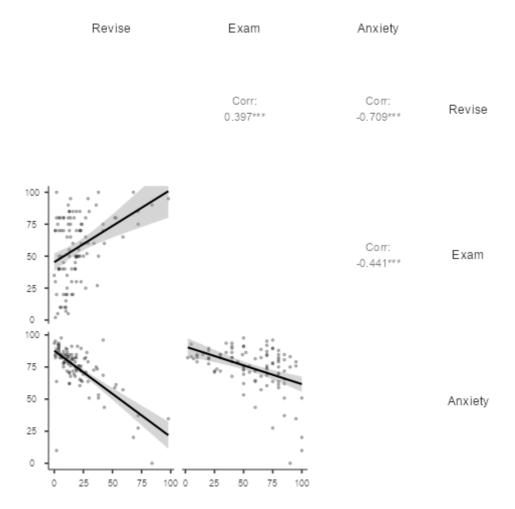
# **Correlation Matrix**

#### Correlation Matrix

|         |                        | Revise               | Exam                 | Anxiety |
|---------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Revise  | Pearson's r<br>p-value | _<br>_               |                      |         |
| Exam    | Pearson's r<br>p-value | 0.397 ***<br>< .001  | _<br>_               |         |
| Anxiety | Pearson's r<br>p-value | -0.709 ***<br>< .001 | -0.441 ***<br>< .001 | _       |

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

## Plot



### **References**

[1] The jamovi project (2022). jamovi. (Version 2.3) [Computer Software]. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.jamovi.org">https://www.jamovi.org</a>.

[2] R Core Team (2021). *R: A Language and environment for statistical computing*. (Version 4.1) [Computer software]. Retrieved from <a href="https://cran.r-project.org">https://cran.r-project.org</a>. (R packages retrieved from MRAN snapshot 2022-01-01).