

# results template

## Results

### Hypothesis 1: effect of legibility

When participants read legible sentences, they were less likely to change the sentence compared to illegible sentences ( $b = -2.13$ ,  $se = 0.43$ ), and this effect was statistically significant ( $z = -5$ ,  $p = 5.59 \times 10^{-7}$ ).

### Hypothesis 2: effect of similarity

When participants read similar sentences, they were more likely to change the sentence compared to dissimilar sentences ( $b = 1.63$ ,  $se = 0.72$ ), and this effect was statistically significant ( $z = 2.25$ ,  $p = 0.02$ ).

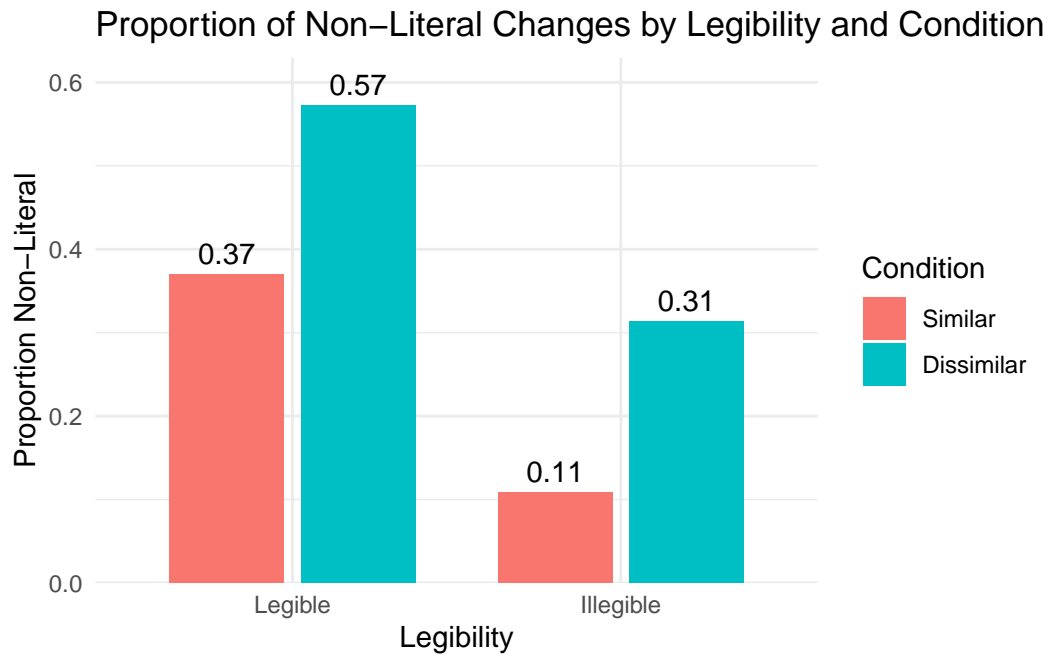
### Hypothesis 3: interaction

When the letter is similar, people are less likely to change an legible sentence compared to a illegible sentence ( $b = -2.87$ ,  $se = 0.49$ ), and this effect was statistically significant ( $z = -5.81$ ,  $p = 6.15 \times 10^{-9}$ ).

When the letter is dissimilar, people are less likely to change an legible sentence compared to a illegible sentence ( $b = -1.7$ ,  $se = 0.49$ ), and this effect was statistically significant ( $z = -5.81$ ,  $p = 6.15 \times 10^{-9}$ ).

The effect of legibility was stronger, when the letters were similar, compared to dissimilar ( $b = -1.16$ ,  $se = 0.33$ ). This effect was statistically significant ( $z = 3.48$ ,  $p = 4.95 \times 10^{-4}$ ).

## Visualizations



## demographics

The mean age of the 106 participants is 35.09 the standard deviation is 8.2. There are 58 females and 47 males.