Stage fright can be a serious problem for performers, and understanding the personality underpinnings of performance anxiety is an important step in determining how to minimize its impact. Sadler and Miller (2010) studied the emotional state of musicians before performances and factors which may affect their emotional state. More specifically, study participants completed a Positive Affect Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) before each performance. The PANAS instrument provided two key outcome measures: negative affect (a state measure of anxiety) and positive affect (a state measure of happiness). We will focus on negative affect as our primary response measuring performance anxiety.

Factors which were examined for their potential relationships with performance anxiety included: performance type (solo, large ensemble, or small ensemble); audience (instructor, public, students, or juried); if the piece was played from memory; age; gender; instrument (voice, orchestral, or keyboard); and, years studying the instrument. We will focus on the audience type for our explanatory variable.

These data are available on the T drive in the file **musicdata.csv.**

1. Conduct an analysis to determine if there are any differences in average negative affect score (na) across the four types for audiences. If differences are found, be sure to provide the appropriate “follow-up analysis”.