

# Results

## Descriptives

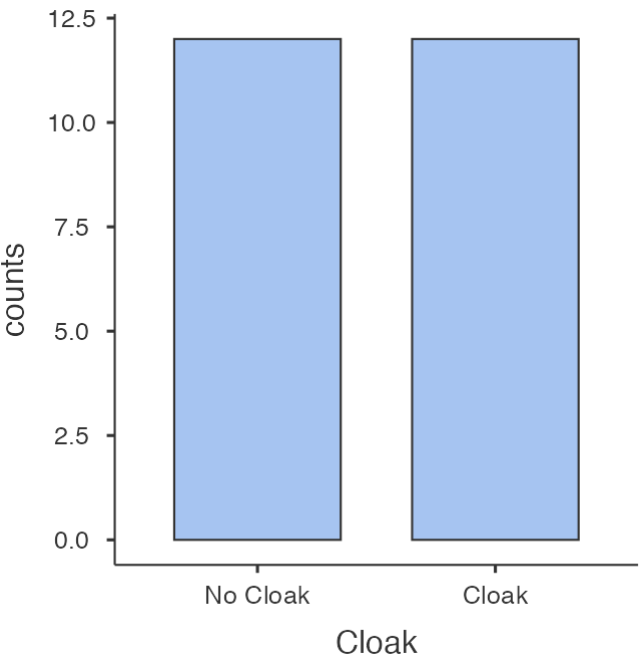
Descriptives	
Cloak	
N	24
Missing	0

## Frequencies

Frequencies of Cloak			
Cloak	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
No Cloak	12	50.0 %	50.0 %
Cloak	12	50.0 %	100.0 %

## Plots

Cloak



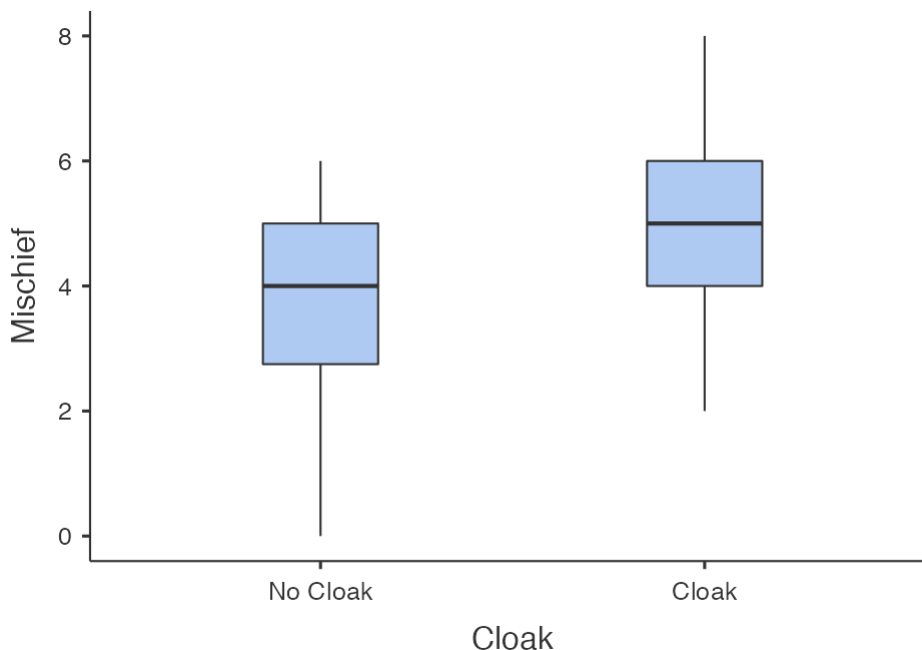
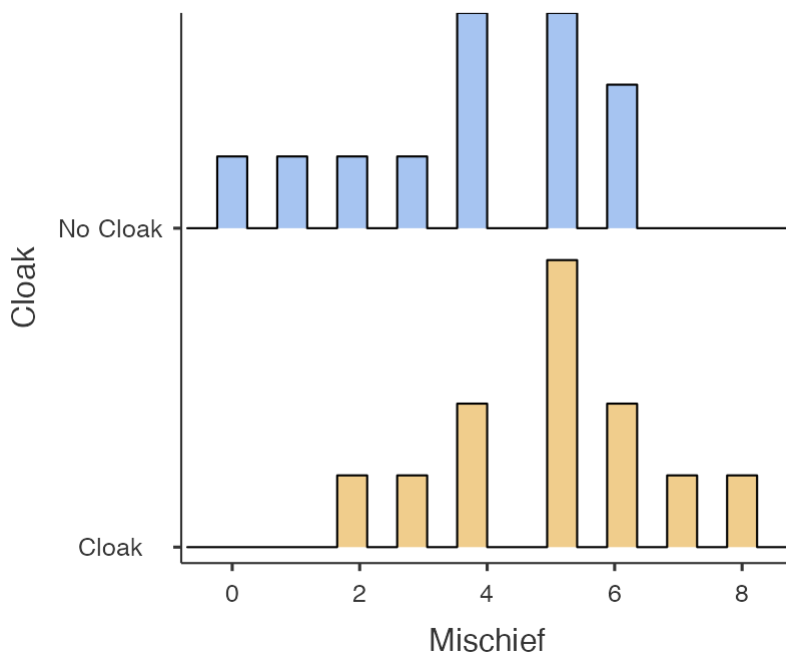
## Descriptives

## Descriptives

	<b>Cloak</b>	<b>Mischief</b>
N	No Cloak	12
	Cloak	12
Missing	No Cloak	0
	Cloak	0
Mean	No Cloak	3.75
	Cloak	5.00
Median	No Cloak	4.00
	Cloak	5.00
Standard deviation	No Cloak	1.91
	Cloak	1.65
Minimum	No Cloak	0.00
	Cloak	2.00
Maximum	No Cloak	6.00
	Cloak	8.00
Skewness	No Cloak	-0.789
	Cloak	0.00
Std. error skewness	No Cloak	0.637
	Cloak	0.637
Kurtosis	No Cloak	-0.229
	Cloak	0.161
Std. error kurtosis	No Cloak	1.23
	Cloak	1.23
Shapiro-Wilk W	No Cloak	0.913
	Cloak	0.973
Shapiro-Wilk p	No Cloak	0.231
	Cloak	0.936

## Plots

### Mischief



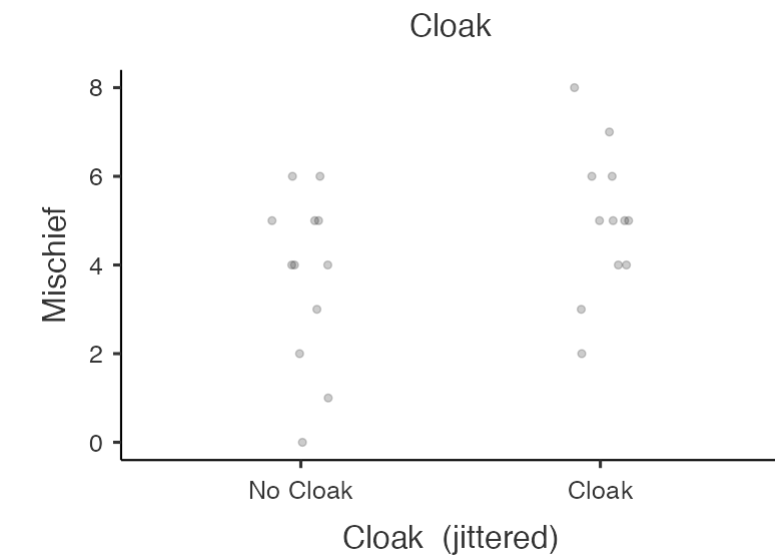
## Relationships, Prediction, and Group Comparisons

You have entered a numeric variable for Variable 1 / Dependent Variable and a dichotomous variable for Variable 2 / Independent Variables. Hence, the [two sample t test assuming equal population variances](#) or the [two sample t test not assuming equal population variances](#) seems to be a good option for you! Both tests are tests for the difference between two population means. In order to run these tests in jamovi, go to: T-Tests > Independent Samples T-Test

- Drop your dependent (numeric) variable in the box below Dependent Variables and your independent (grouping) variable in the box below Grouping Variable
- Under Tests, select Student's if you want to assume equal population variances, and Welch's if you don't want to assume equal population variances
- Under Hypothesis, select your alternative hypothesis

If the normality assumption is violated, you could use the non-parametric [Mann-Whitney U test](#). Click on the links to learn more about these tests!

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



## Independent Samples T-Test

Independent Samples T-Test

		Statistic	df	p	Mean difference	SE difference	95% Confidence Interval		Effect Size
							Lower	Upper	
Mischief	Student's t	-1.71	22.0	0.101	-1.25	0.730	-2.76	0.263	Cohen's d -0.700
	Welch's t	-1.71	21.5	0.101	-1.25	0.730	-2.76	0.265	Cohen's d -0.700

Note.  $H_a: \mu_{\text{No Cloak}} \neq \mu_{\text{Cloak}}$

## Assumptions

Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk)

	W	p
Mischief	0.965	0.546

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

Homogeneity of Variances Test (Levene's)

	F	df	df2	p
Mischief	0.545	1	22	0.468

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

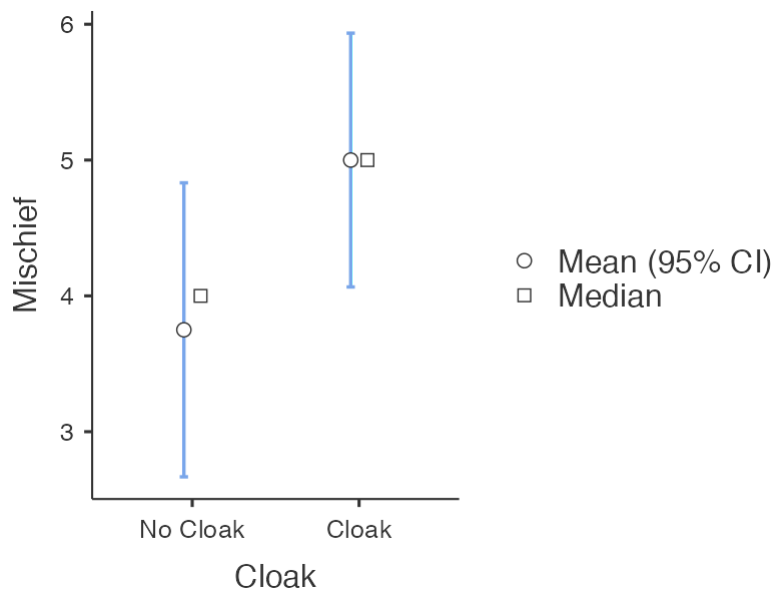
[3]

Group Descriptives

	Group	N	Mean	Median	SD	SE
Mischief	No Cloak	12	3.75	4.00	1.91	0.552
	Cloak	12	5.00	5.00	1.65	0.477

Plots

Mischief



Robust Independent Samples T-Test

Robust Independent Samples T-Test

						95% Confidence Interval		
						Lower	Upper	ξ
Mischief	Yuen's test	1.48	12.3	0.165	-1.00	-2.47	0.472	0.398
	Yuen's bootstrapped	-1.36		0.165				

Bayesian Independent Samples T-Test

Bayesian Independent Samples T-Test

	BF <sub>10</sub>	error %
Mischief	1.05	0.00355

[4] [5] [6]

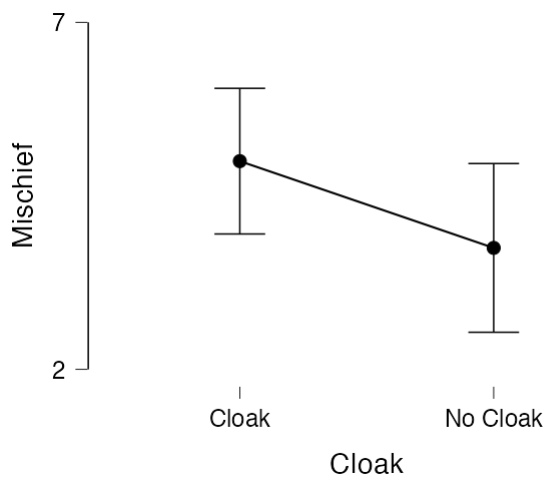
Descriptives

Group Descriptives

						95% Credible Interval	
	Group	N	Mean	SD	SE	Lower	Upper
Mischief	No Cloak	12	3.75	1.91	0.552	2.53	4.97
	Cloak	12	5.00	1.65	0.477	3.95	6.05

Descriptives Plot

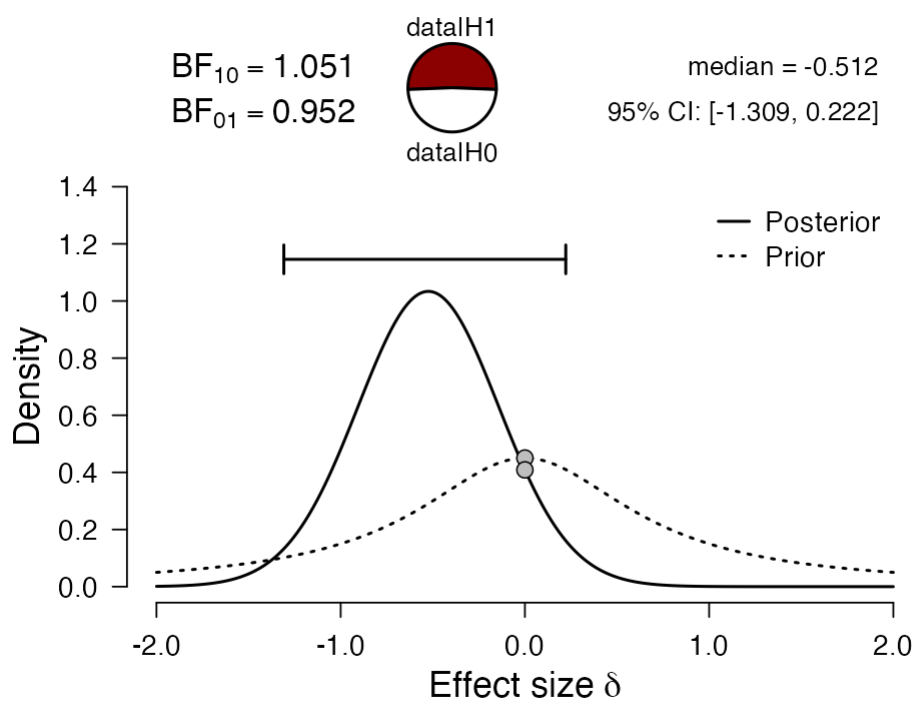
Mischief



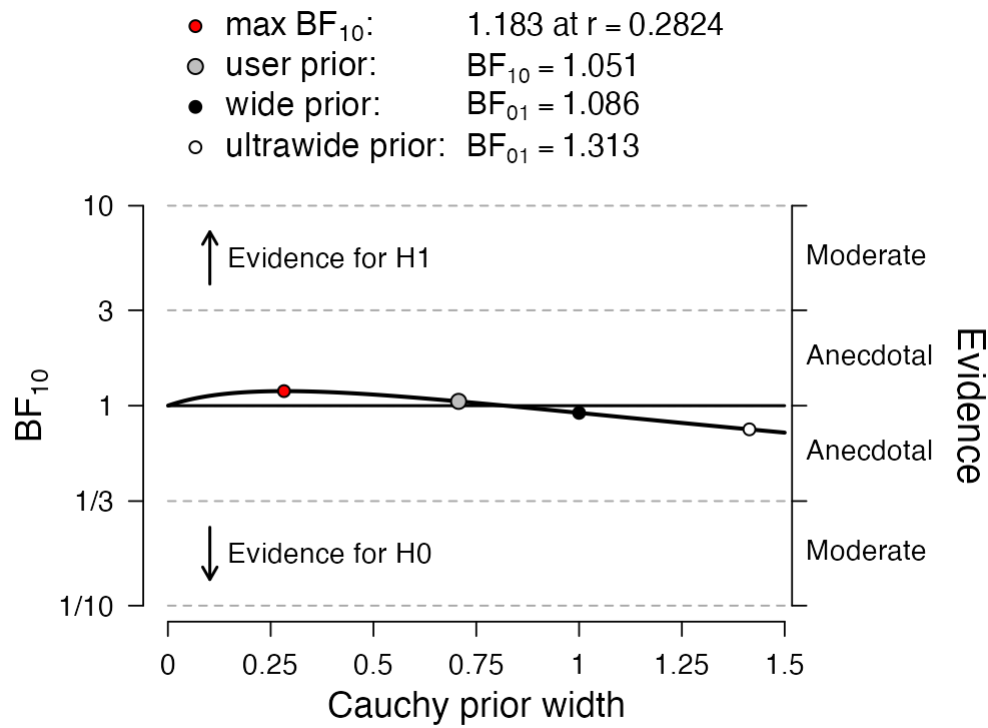
## Inferential Plots

### Mischief

#### Prior and Posterior



#### Bayes Factor Robustness Check



[4]

## References

- [1] The jamovi project (2022). *jamovi*. (Version 2.3) [Computer Software]. Retrieved from <https://www.jamovi.org>.
- [2] R Core Team (2021). *R: A Language and environment for statistical computing*. (Version 4.1) [Computer software]. Retrieved from <https://cran.r-project.org>. (R packages retrieved from MRAN snapshot 2022-01-01).
- [3] Fox, J., & Weisberg, S. (2020). *car: Companion to Applied Regression*. [R package]. Retrieved from <https://cran.r-project.org/package=car>.
- [4] JASP Team (2018). *JASP*. [Computer software]. Retrieved from <https://jasp-stats.org>.
- [5] Morey, R. D., & Rouder, J. N. (2018). *BayesFactor: Computation of Bayes Factors for Common Designs*. [R package]. Retrieved from <https://cran.r-project.org/package=BayesFactor>.
- [6] 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.