Results

Descriptives

Descriptives

| | Training | Dance |
|--------------------|----------|-------|
| N | 200 | 200 |
| Missing | 0 | 0 |
| Standard deviation | 0.393 | 0.487 |
| Minimum | 0 | 0 |
| Maximum | 1 | 1 |

Frequencies

Frequencies of Training

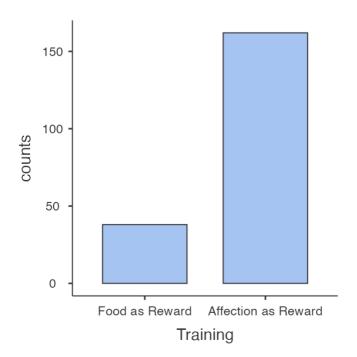
| Training | Counts | % of Total | Cumulative % |
|---------------------|--------|------------|--------------|
| Food as Reward | 38 | 19.0% | 19.0% |
| Affection as Reward | 162 | 81.0% | 100.0% |

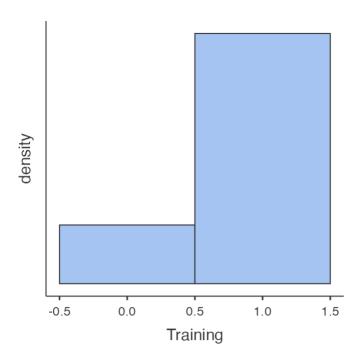
Frequencies of Dance

| Dance | Counts | % of Total | Cumulative % |
|-------|--------|------------|--------------|
| No | 124 | 62.0% | 62.0% |
| Yes | 76 | 38.0% | 100.0% |

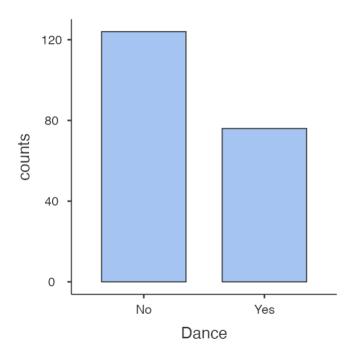
Plots

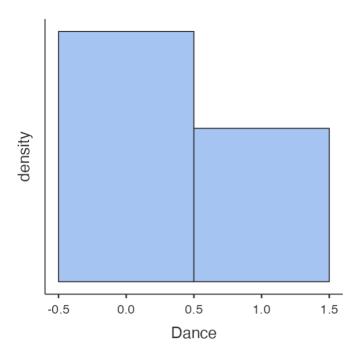
Training





Dance





Relationships, Prediction, and Group Comparisons

You have entered a dichotomous variable for Variable 1 / Dependent Variable and a dichotomous variable for Variable 2 / Independent Variables. Hence, the <u>chi-squared test of association</u> seems to be a good option for you! In order to run this test in jamovi, go to: Frequencies > Independent Samples - χ^2 test of association

 Put one of your two categorical variables in the box below Rows, and the other categorical variable in the box below Columns

Click on the link to learn more about this test! Note: since your categorical variables each consist of only two groups, the p value resulting from the chi-squared test is equivalent to the (two sided) p value that would have resulted form the z test for the difference between two proportions.

Scatter Plots of Bivariate Relationships - Dependent/Independent Variables



Contingency Tables

Contingency Tables

| | Training | | |
|-------|----------------|---------------------|-------|
| Dance | Food as Reward | Affection as Reward | Total |
| No | 10 | 114 | 124 |
| Yes | 28 | 48 | 76 |
| Total | 38 | 162 | 200 |

χ² Tests

| | Value | df | р |
|----------------|-------|----|-------|
| χ ² | 25.4 | 1 | <.001 |
| N | 200 | | |

Proportion Test (N Outcomes)

Proportions - Training

| Level | | Count | Proportion |
|---------------------|----------|-------|------------|
| Food as Reward | Observed | 38 | 0.190 |
| | Expected | 100 | 0.500 |
| Affection as Reward | Observed | 162 | 0.810 |
| | Expected | 100 | 0.500 |

χ^2 Goodness of Fit

| χ² | df | р |
|------|----|-------|
| 76.9 | 1 | <.001 |

Contingency Tables

Contingency Tables

| | | Dance | | |
|---------------------|----------|-------|------|-------|
| Training | | No | Yes | Total |
| Food as Reward | Observed | 10 | 28 | 38 |
| | Expected | 23.6 | 14.4 | 38.0 |
| Affection as Reward | Observed | 114 | 48 | 162 |
| | Expected | 100.4 | 61.6 | 162.0 |
| Total | Observed | 124 | 76 | 200 |
| | Expected | 124.0 | 76.0 | 200.0 |

χ² Tests

| | Value | df | р |
|----|-------|----|-------|
| χ² | 25.4 | 1 | <.001 |
| Ν | 200 | | |

Nominal

| | Value |
|-----------------|-------|
| Phi-coefficient | 0.356 |
| Cramer's V | 0.356 |

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).