

Results

Descriptives

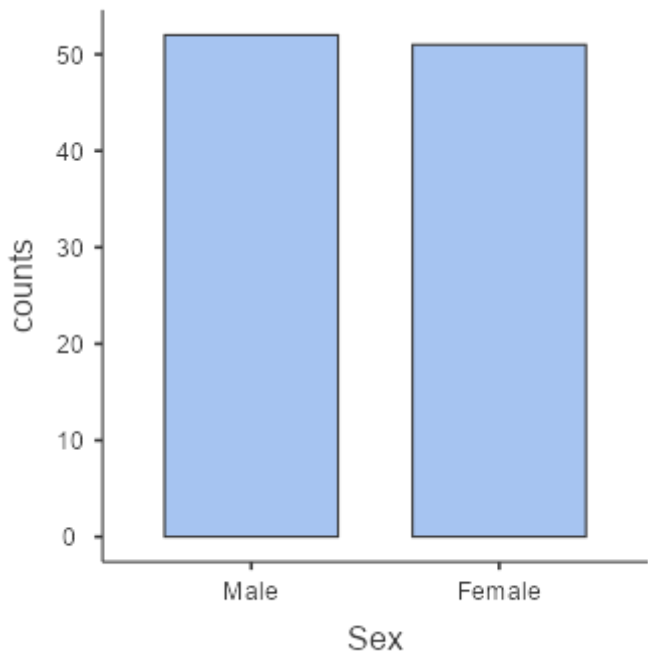
Descriptives	
Sex	
N	103
Missing	0

Frequencies

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

Plots

Sex



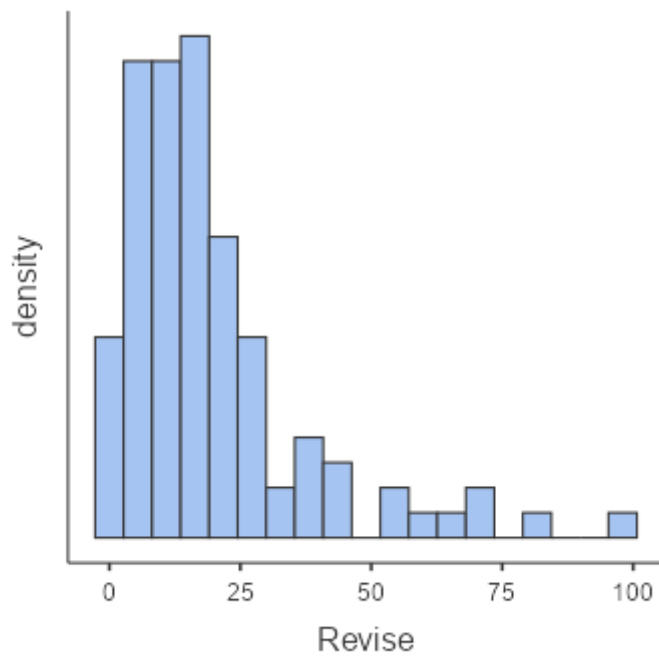
Descriptives

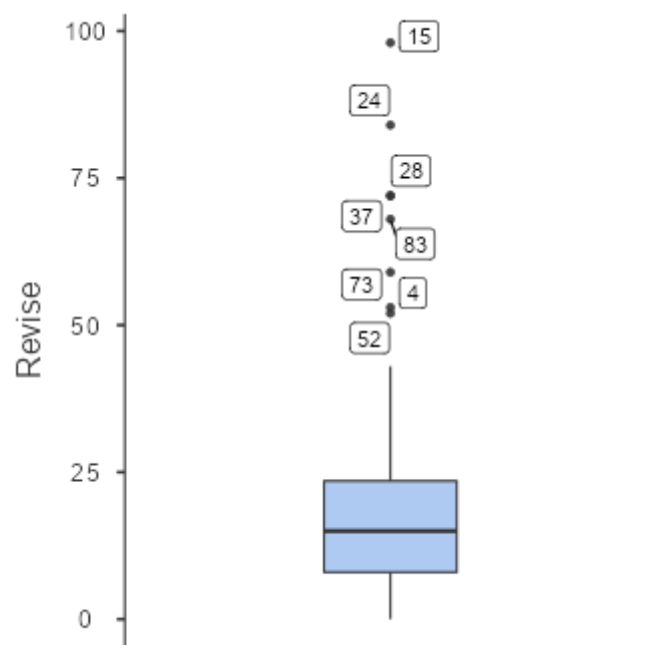
Descriptives

	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
Shapiro-Wilk W	0.804	0.955	0.822
Shapiro-Wilk p	<.001	0.002	<.001

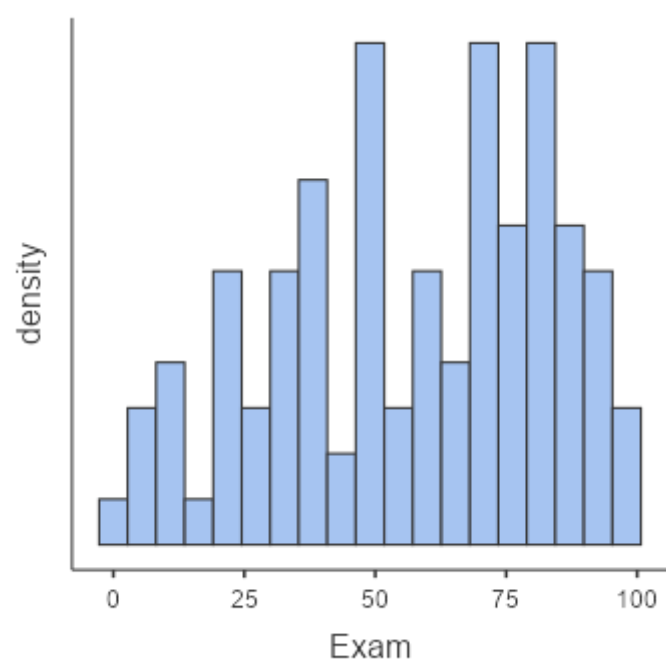
Plots

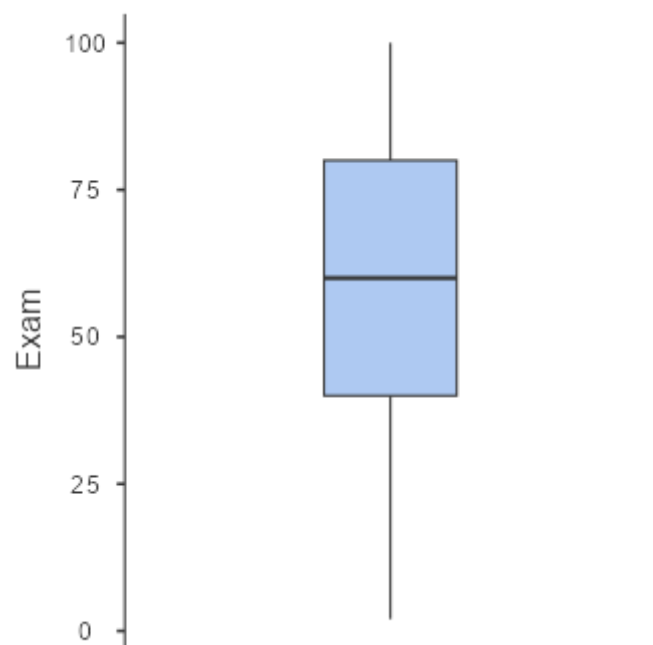
Revise



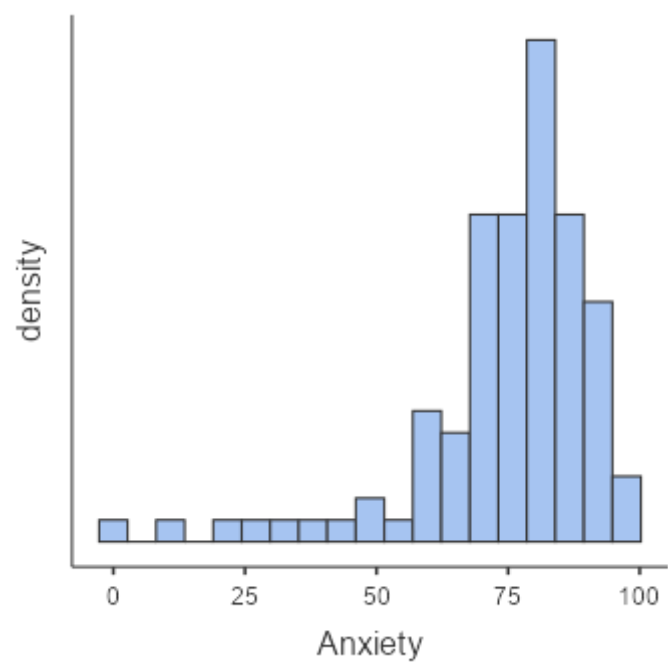


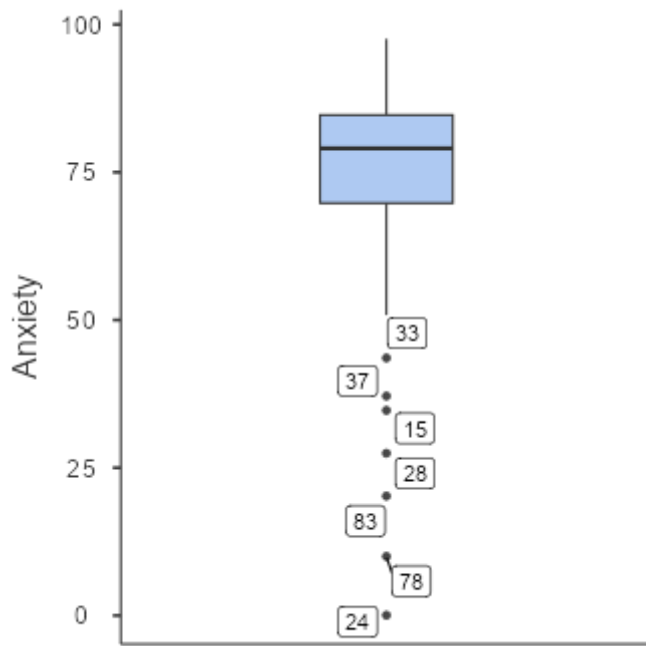
Exam





Anxiety





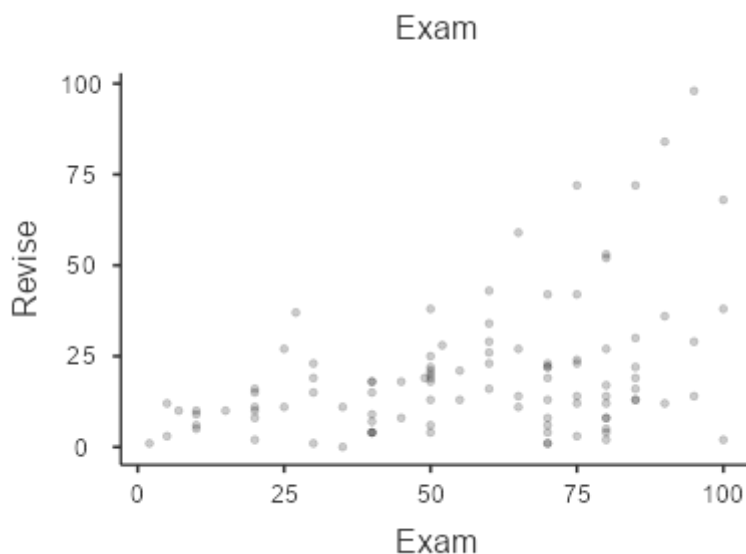
Relationships, Prediction, and Group Comparisons

You have entered a numeric variable for Variable 1 / Dependent Variable and a numeric variable for Variable 2 / Independent Variables. Hence, the [Pearson correlation coefficient](#), 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 [linear regression analysis](#). The test outcomes of both methods will be equivalent. Click on the links to learn more about these methods!

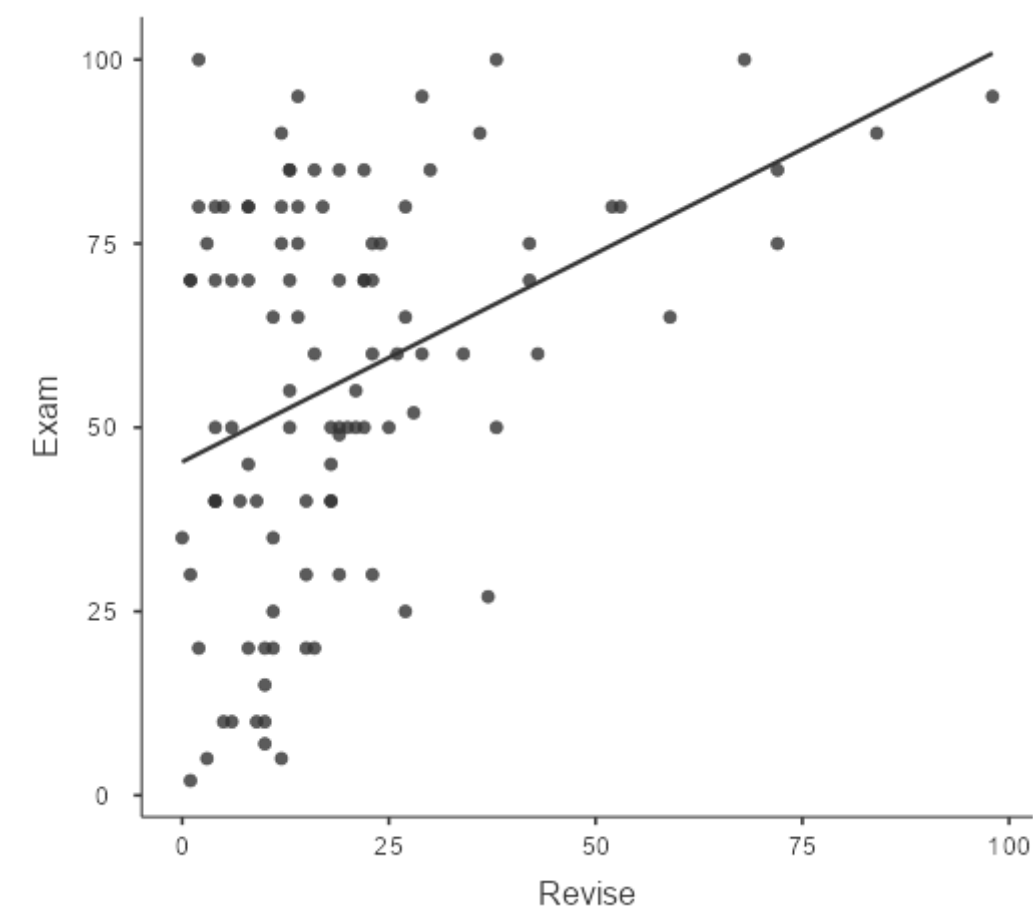
Scatter Plots of Bivariate Relationships - Dependent/Independent Variables



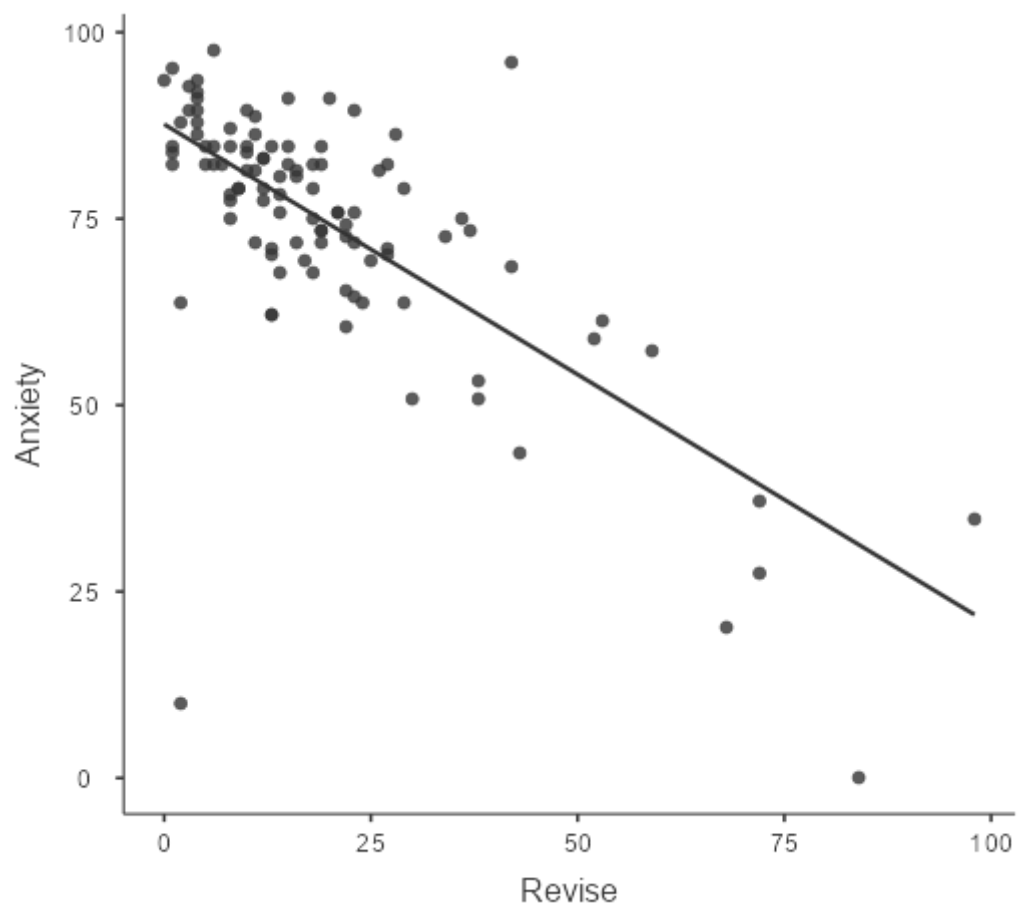
Descriptives

Descriptives
N
Missing
Mean
Median
Standard deviation
Minimum
Maximum

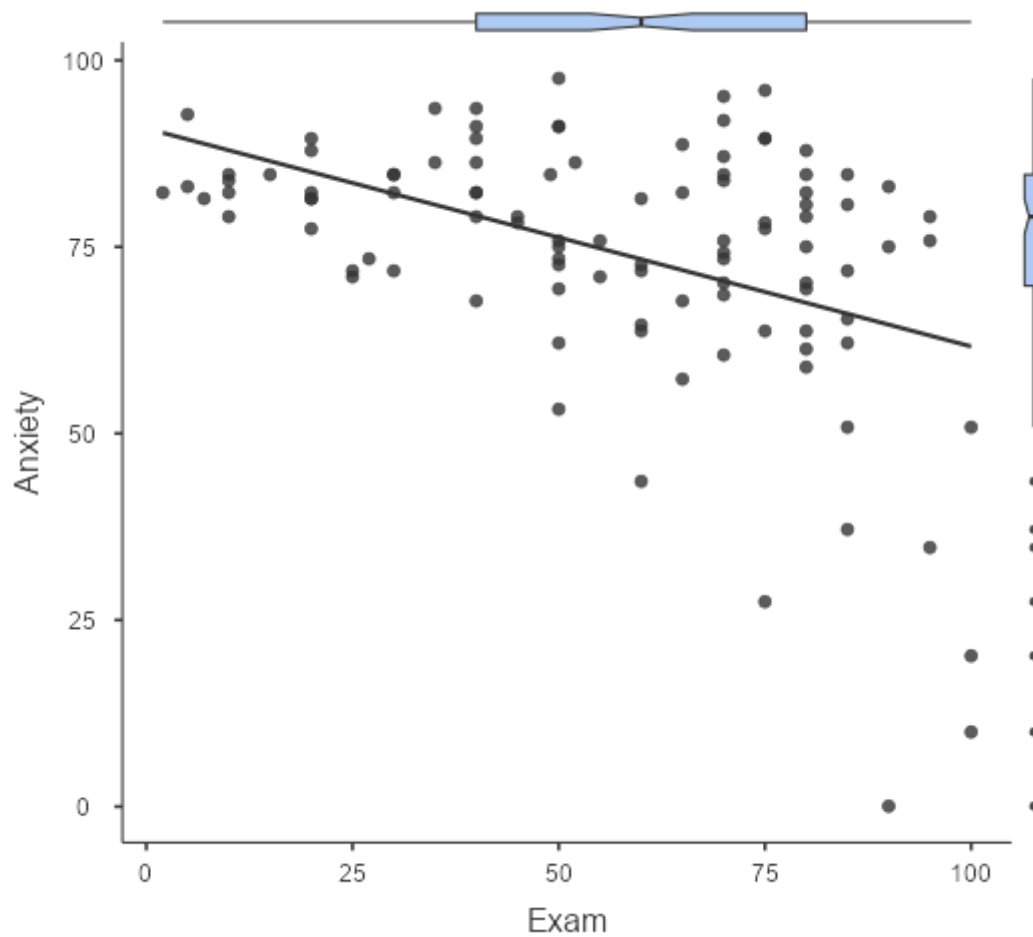
Scatterplot



Scatterplot



Scatterplot



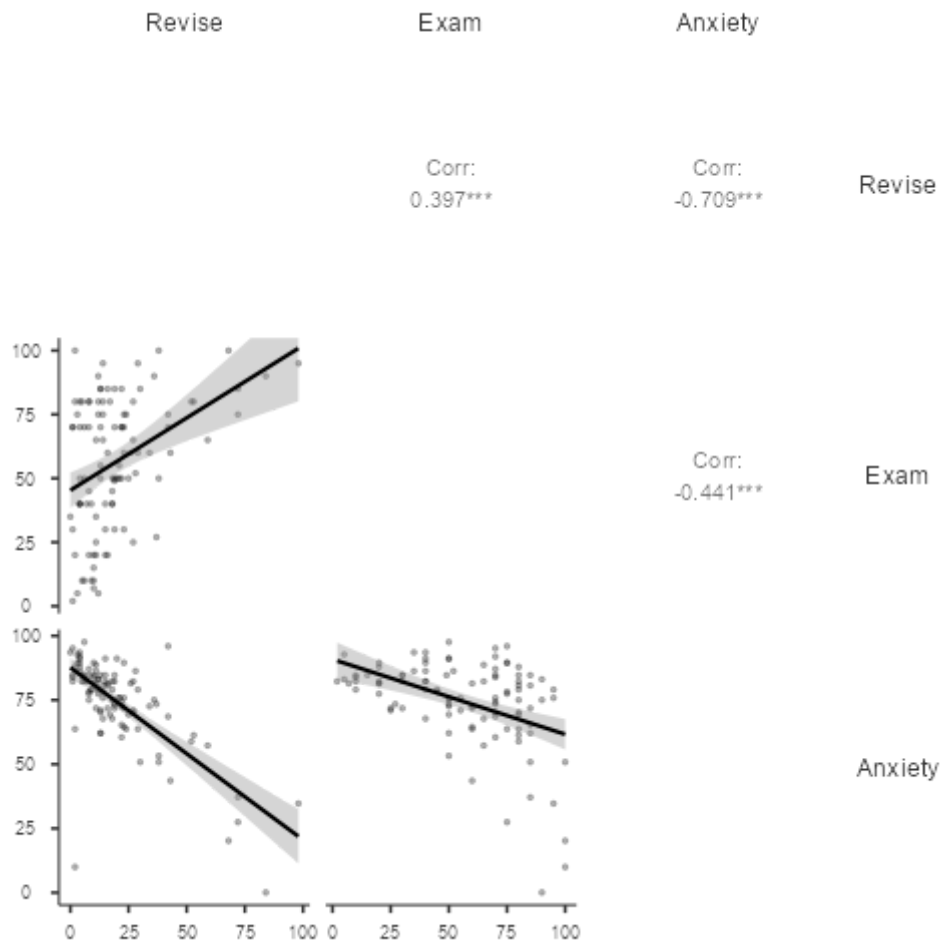
Correlation Matrix

Correlation Matrix

		Revise	Exam	Anxiety
Revise	Pearson's r	—		
	df	—		
	p-value	—		
Exam	Pearson's r	0.397***	—	
	df	101	—	
	p-value	<.001	—	
Anxiety	Pearson's r	-0.709***	-0.441***	—
	df	101	101	—
	p-value	<.001	<.001	—

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

Plot



References

- [1] The jamovi project (2024). *jamovi*. (Version 2.6) [Computer Software]. Retrieved from <https://www.jamovi.org>.
- [2] R Core Team (2024). *R: A Language and environment for statistical computing*. (Version 4.4) [Computer software]. Retrieved from <https://cran.r-project.org>. (R packages retrieved from CRAN snapshot 2024-08-07).