Results

Descriptives

Descriptives

	Intervention	Cured
N	113	113
Missing	0	0
Mean	0.504	0.575
Median	1	1
Standard deviation	0.502	0.497
Minimum	0	0
Maximum	1	1

Frequencies

Frequencies of Intervention

Levels	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
No Treatment	56	49.6 %	49.6 %
Intervention	57	50.4 %	100.0 %

Frequencies of Cured

Levels	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
Not Cured	48	42.5 %	42.5 %
Cured	65	57.5 %	100.0 %

Plots

Intervention
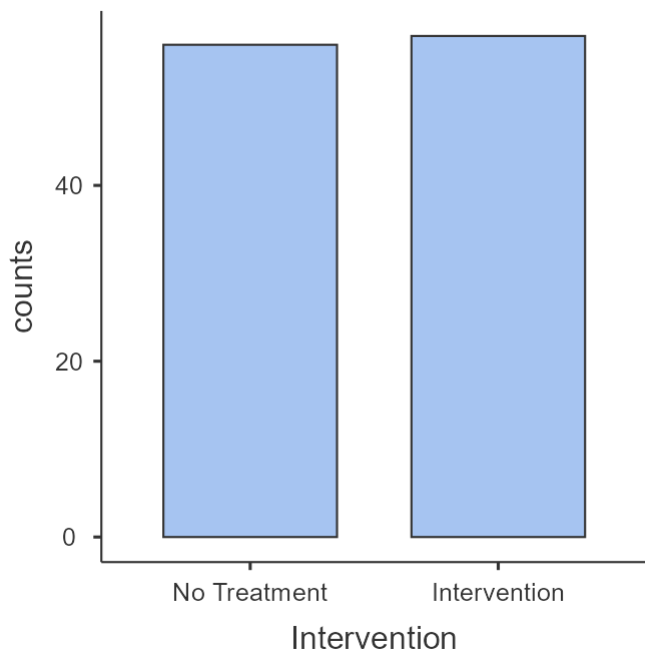
Cured
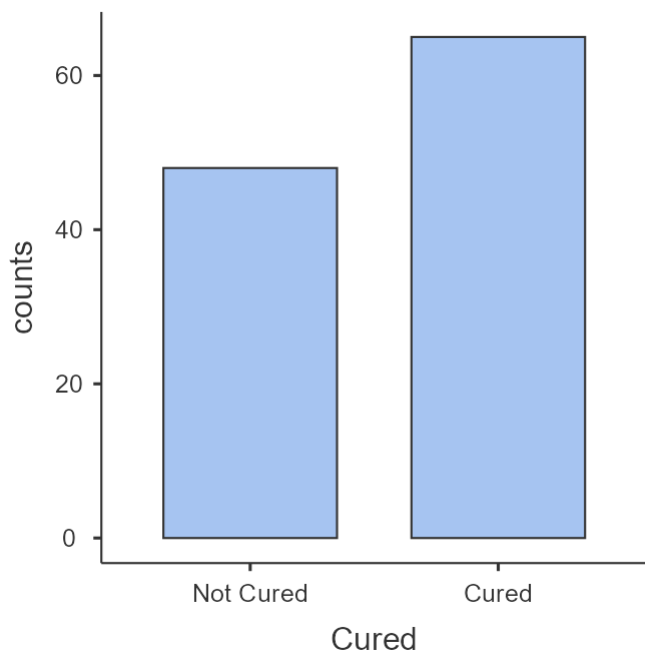
Descriptives

Descriptives

	Duration
N	113
Missing	0
Mean	7.08
Median	7.00
Standard deviation	1.18
Minimum	4.00
Maximum	10.0
Skewness	0.0419
Std. error skewness	0.227
Kurtosis	0.424
Std. error kurtosis	0.451
Shapiro-Wilk W	0.925
Shapiro-Wilk p	< .001

Plots

Duration
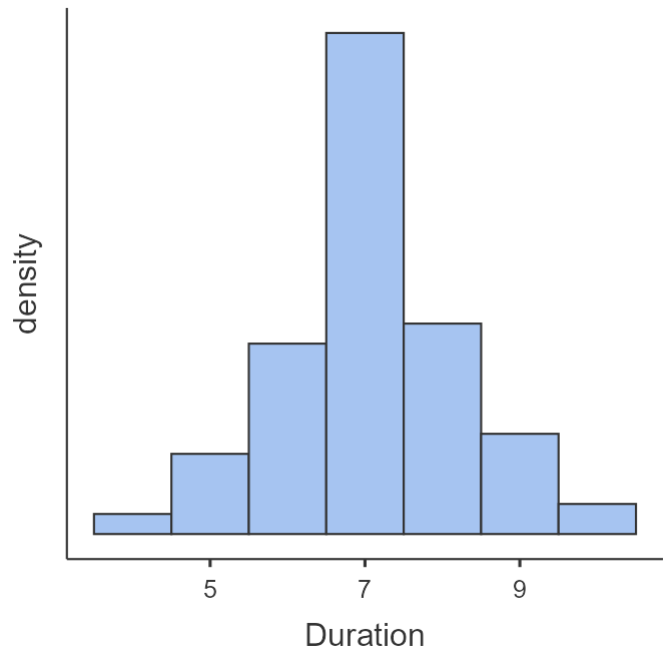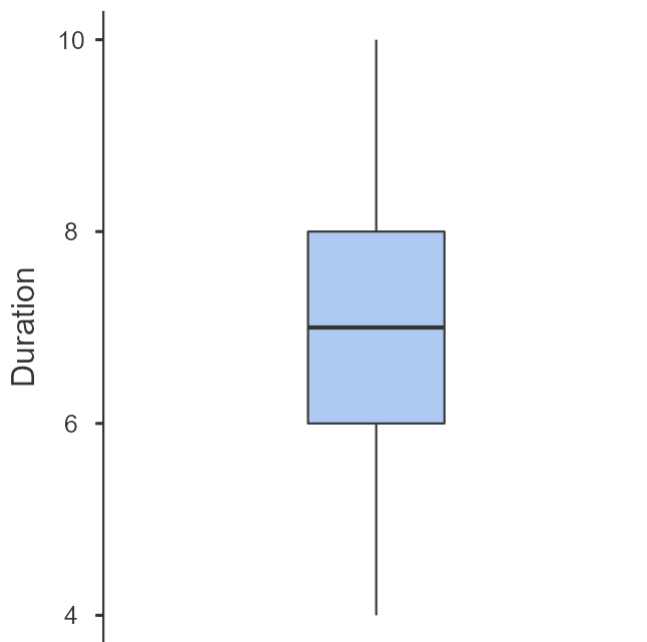
Binomial Logistic Regression

Model Fit Measures

					Overall Model Test		
Model	Deviance	AIC	R^2_{McF}	R^2_{CS}	χ^2	df	p
1	144	150	0.0644	0.0841	9.93	2	0.007

Model Coefficients - Cured

		95% Confidence Interval					
Predictor	Estimate	Lower	Upper	SE	Z	p	Odds ratio
Intercept	-0.23466	-2.627	2.158	1.221	-0.1923	0.848	0.791
Duration	-0.00784	-0.353	0.337	0.176	-0.0445	0.964	0.992
Intervention:							
Intervention – No Treatment	1.23353	0.421	2.046	0.415	2.9755	0.003	3.433

Note. Estimates represent the log odds of "Cured = Cured" vs. "Cured = Not Cured"
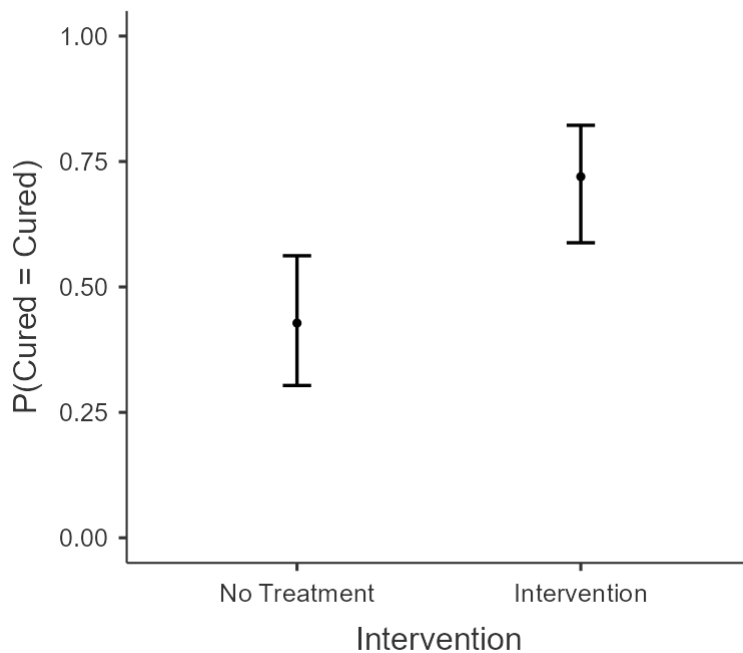
Assumption Checks

Collinearity Statistics

	VIF	Tolerance
Duration	1.08	0.930
Intervention	1.08	0.930

[3]

Estimated Marginal Means

Intervention

Relationships, Prediction, and Group Comparisons

Welcome to Statkat! This tool will help you to find an appropriate statistical method given the measurement level of your data. Make sure you have correctly defined the measurement levels of your variables on the Data tab. You can change the measurement level of a variable via the Setup button on the Data tab, or by double clicking on a column header of interest. You have selected the Relationships, Prediction, and Group Comparisons option. This is the place to be if you are interested in

- the relationship between two or more variables, or
- predicting one variable from other variables, or
- the difference between independent (unrelated) groups on a certain variable.

To get started, drop a variable in the box below Variable 1 / Dependent Variable, and one or more variables in the box below Variable 2 / Independent Variables. Our tool will then come up with a statistical method that may be appropriate for your data! In addition, you can drop one or more variables in the box below Control Variables. Control variables are variables that you are not particularly interested in, but which may be related to the dependent variable and possibly also to the independent variables. In experiments (with random assignment), control variables are often included to increase power. In observational studies, control variables are often included mainly to equate subjects on the control variables. This prevents the control variables from confounding the relationships between the independent variables and the dependent variable. If your research question does not make a clear distinction between an independent variable and a dependent variable, the decision of which variable to define as Variable 1/Dependent Variable and which as Variable 2/Independent Variables can be arbitrary. But doesn't this decision affect the recommended method? Well, in some cases it does affect the primary method recommendation, but if a simpler method can be performed by flipping the two variables, this is usually mentioned. It is then up to you which of the recommended methods you prefer. It is important to keep in mind here that none of the correlational statistical techniques can say anything about causality anyway (not even a method like regression analysis), so even if you do make a distinction between an independent and dependent variable, the statistical method will only say something about association, not causation. Note: Our advice is based on the measurement level of your data and on the number of variables entered. There can be details related to your data, task, or assignment that may render the advice moot. Always check the assumptions made by the statistical method before interpreting the results. We always try to come up with the least complicated method that might be applicable given your data. Keep in mind that there may be other, more advanced, methods that might be applicable as well.

References

[1] The jamovi project (2021). *jamovi*. (Version 2.2) [Computer Software]. Retrieved from https://www.jamovi.org.

[2] R Core Team (2021). *R: A Language and environment for statistical computing*. (Version 4.0) [Computer software]. Retrieved from https://cran.r-project.org. (R packages retrieved from MRAN snapshot 2021-04-01).

[3] Fox, J., & Weisberg, S. (2020). *car: Companion to Applied Regression*. [R package]. Retrieved from https://cran.r-project.org/package=car.

[4] Lenth, R. (2020). *emmeans: Estimated Marginal Means, aka Least-Squares Means*. [R package]. Retrieved from https://cran.r-project.org/package=emmeans.