Results

One-Sample *t*-test

A one-sample *t*-test (α = .05) was used to test whether the National Standardised Literacy Test performance in the adult sample (n = 128, M = 75.55, SD = 5.65) were significantly different from the national average score of 84.6 in the adult population.

The dependent variable (i.e., test scores) was continuous, fulfilling the assumption of the measurement scale. Despite two outliers, the Shapiro-Wilk statistic and the visual inspection of the histogram showed that the students' test scores in the sample were normally distributed. Moreover, in the normal Q-Q plot, the observed values were aligned with the expected values. Approximately equal numbers of scores were also observed below and above the horizontal line in the detrended normal Q-Q plot. Hence the normality assumption for conducting a one-sample *t*-test was fulfilled.

The *t*-test results showed statistically significant difference, $t(127) = -8.62$, $p < .001$, mean difference = -9.06, 95% CI [-6.91, -11.22], and a large d = 1.63, such that the adult sample scored significantly lower than the national average.

Commented [KC1]: Do NOT add a 0 before the dot if the number cannot be greater than 1.

Only use a leading 0 if the number can be greater than 1.

Commented [KC2]: Report Mean and *SD* up to 1 decimal point.

Commented [KC3]: Provide information about the type of analysis conducted, the alpha level for the evaluation of significance, and stated focal variables.

Commented [KC4]: Justify and report results of statistical assumption testing.

Commented [KC5]: Must *italicise* English letters.

Commented [KC6]: Report *p*-values up to 3 decimal points.

Commented [KC7]: Interpret the results in non-technical language.