

Results

Pearson's Correlation

Each of the participants only participated once in this study. The assumptions of normality, linearity, and homoscedasticity were assessed prior to the correlation analysis, and found to be supported. Specifically, although the Shapiro-Wilk statistic was significant, the visual inspection of the normal Q-Q and detrended Q-Q plots suggested that stress and anxiety scores were normally distributed. Likewise, the inspection of the scatterplot of anxiety against stress showed that the relationship between both variables was linear and homoscedastic.

Primarily, Pearson's correlation ($\alpha = .05$) was used to test whether stress and anxiety covaried. Findings showed a strong and significant positive relationship, $r(120) = .72$, $p < .001$, $r^2 = .52$, suggesting that participants with higher levels of stress also showed higher levels of anxiety.

Commented [KC1]: Justify and report results of statistical assumption testing.

Commented [KC2]: Do NOT *italicise* Greek letters.

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

Commented [KC4]: Must *italicise* English letters.

Commented [KC5]: 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 [KC6]: Report *p*-values up to 3 decimal points.

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