THIRTEENTH EDITION Using Multivariate Statistics

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Tabachnick & Fidell (2012) suggest that no correlation should be above r = .90. Normally, Multivariate normality is present in the data, Homogeneity of Variances between groups is tested.

How to determine the appropriate sample size for

A rule of thumb is that data should be at least 20 times larger than the number of parameters to be estimated (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2012). However, this is not always possible or practical, and some researchers use smaller samples to achieve statistical power.

Measures of Effect Size (Strength of Association) | Effect

A number that gets tossed around a lot is 300 (see Comrey & Lee, 2013; Tabachnick & Fidell, 2013), but a one-size-fits-all answer like this probably will not fly with all readers. Partial eta squared is described in the next section. Some authors (e.g., Tabachnick & Fidell, 1996) call partial eta squared an “alternative” computation of eta squared.

Final Fit Statistics (GLM)

The AIC approach is a likelihood-based criterion for evaluating the appropriateness of models. The AIC is lower for better-fitting models, with lower values indicating a better fit.

Categorical Outcomes

Results and Discussion

This study presents the key findings from a total of 522 respondents, with 321 (61.7%) being male and 201 (38.3%) female. The distribution is as follows: 151 (29%) are in the age group of 26–35 years, 72 (14%) are aged 15–25 years, and the remaining 201 are female, so we got the balance response gender wise. The vast majority of the respondents, 258 (49.6%), belong to the age range of 15–25 years, with 103 (19.7%) aged 26–35 years.

COVID-19: Assessment of knowledge and awareness in Indian

The dependent variable is the COVID-19 awareness of the respondents, and the independent variable is the age group. The relationship between the two variables is examined using correlation analysis.

A Study on Multiple Linear Regression Analysis - ScienceDirect

The study aims to explore the relationship between COVID-19 awareness and the age group of the respondents. The results indicate a significant correlation between the independent and dependent variables.

A number of methods were used to measure the response gender. The vast majority of the respondents, 258 (49.6%), belong to the age range of 15–25 years, with 103 (19.7%) aged 26–35 years.