



JASP

JASP Instructions

One Way ANOVA

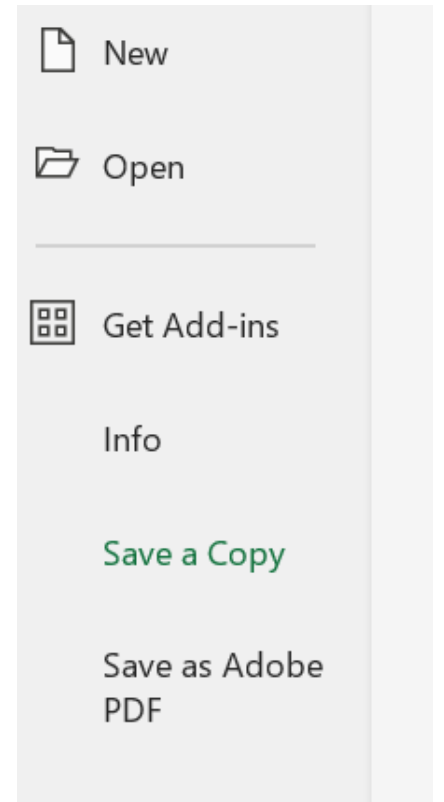
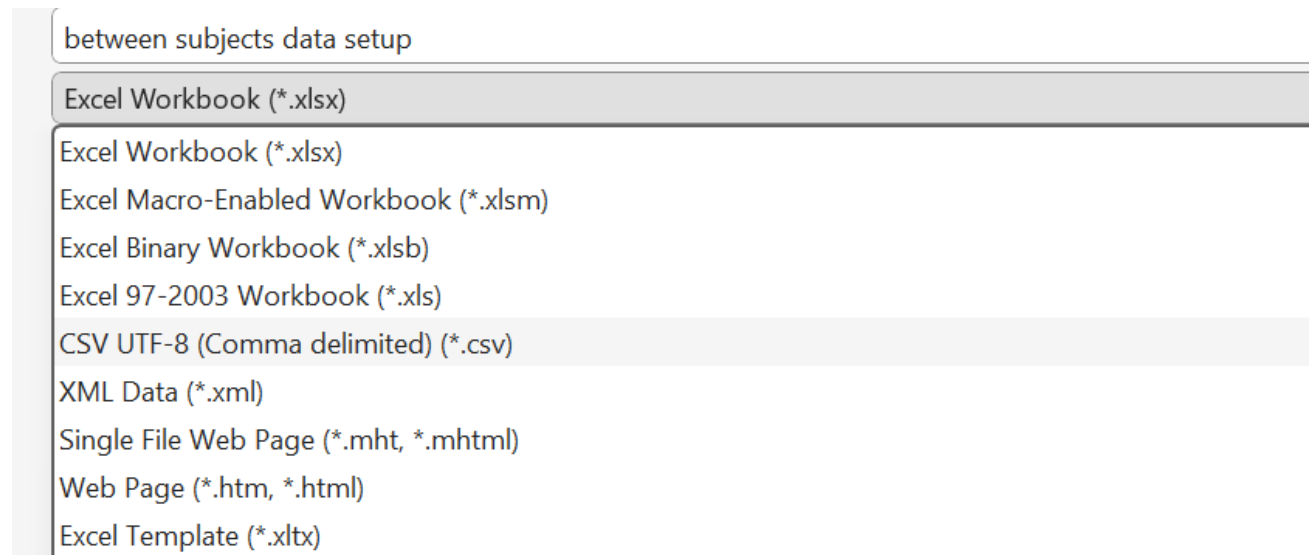
Format your data

- You will need:
 - A score column
 - A grouping column

	A	B
	Group	Score
	A	10
	A	17
	B	20
	B	20
	A	12
	B	19
	A	8
	B	21
0	A	15
1	A	15
2	A	13
3	B	18
-	-	-

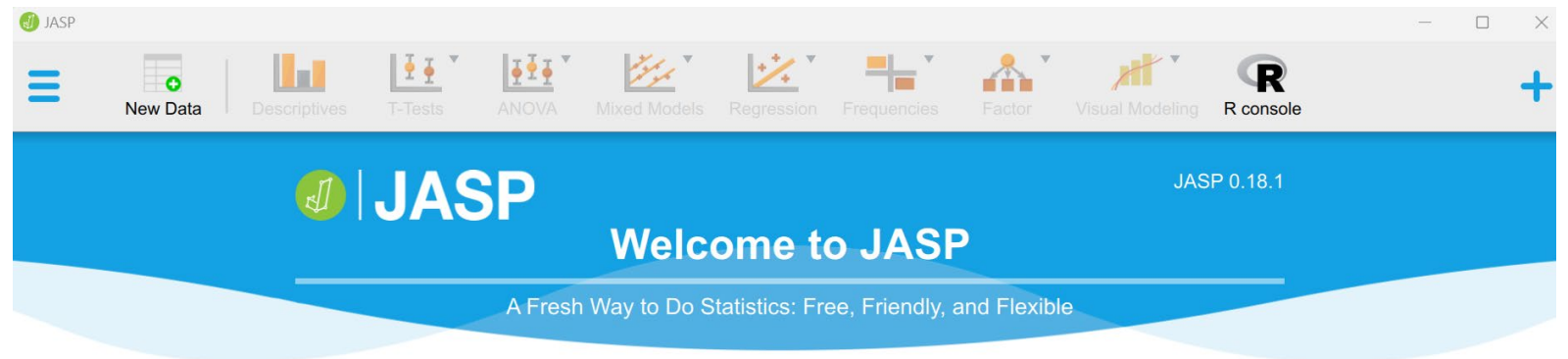
Save as CSV

- You were working with an excel sheet probably
- Now, take your ***clean, reformatted*** data and save as a CSV
 - Name it something descriptive and end with _JASP
 - Between_subjects_data_setup_JASP (for example)



Open JASP

- I recommend making a desktop shortcut but do whatever makes you happy!
- Just get it open



- **Free:** JASP is an open-source project with structural support from the University of Amsterdam.
- **Friendly:** JASP has an intuitive interface that was designed with the user in mind.
- **Flexible:** JASP offers standard analysis procedures in both their classical and Bayesian manifestations.

So open a data file and take JASP for a spin!

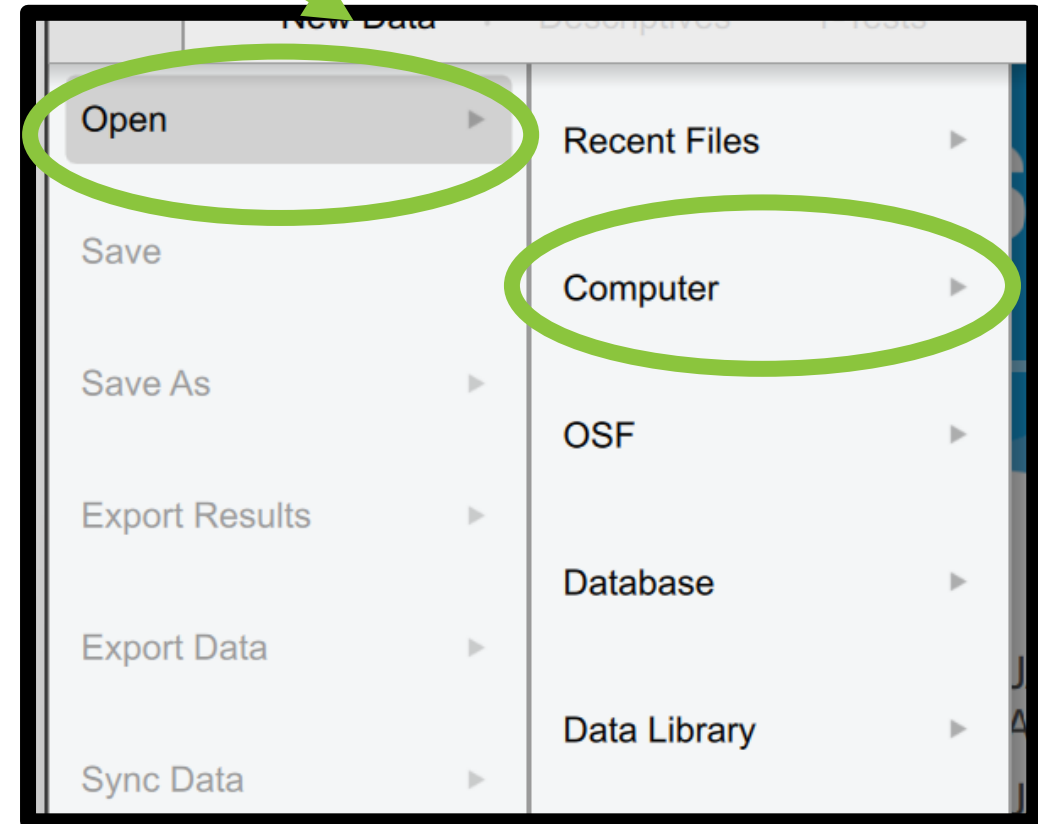
[Click to get latest version](#)

JASP is supported by the following institutions:









University of Amsterdam

Upload data

1. Under the 3-line menu, go to Open -> Computer -> browse
2. Find the folder that you saved your data in
3. Open the data file



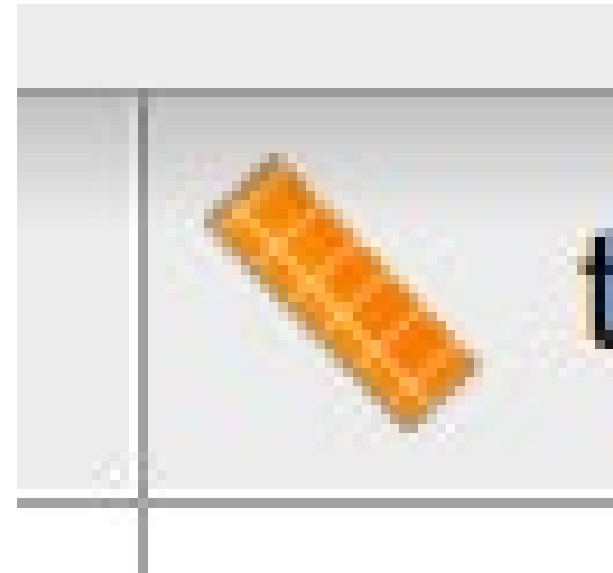
Does it look kind of like this?

	Edit Data	Descriptives	T-Tests	ANOVA	Mixed Models	Regression	Frequencie
	 subj	 group	 total_IDU	 total_key	 total_nonkey	 JOL	 test_:
1	6	1	10	3	7	7	8
2	7	1	7	1	6	6	7
3	9	1	15	3	12	8	6
4	11	1	12	5	7	3	7
5	13	1	3	2	1	7	10
6	24	1	14	8	6	6	7
7	26	1	8	4	4	5	8
8	28	1	2	0	2	5	5
9	31	1	10	2	8	7	9
10	32	1	23	7	16	6	8
11	34	1	16	6	10	7	7
12	36	1	8	5	3	8	9
13	38	1	4	2	2	5	6

NOTE: with different variables and numbers!

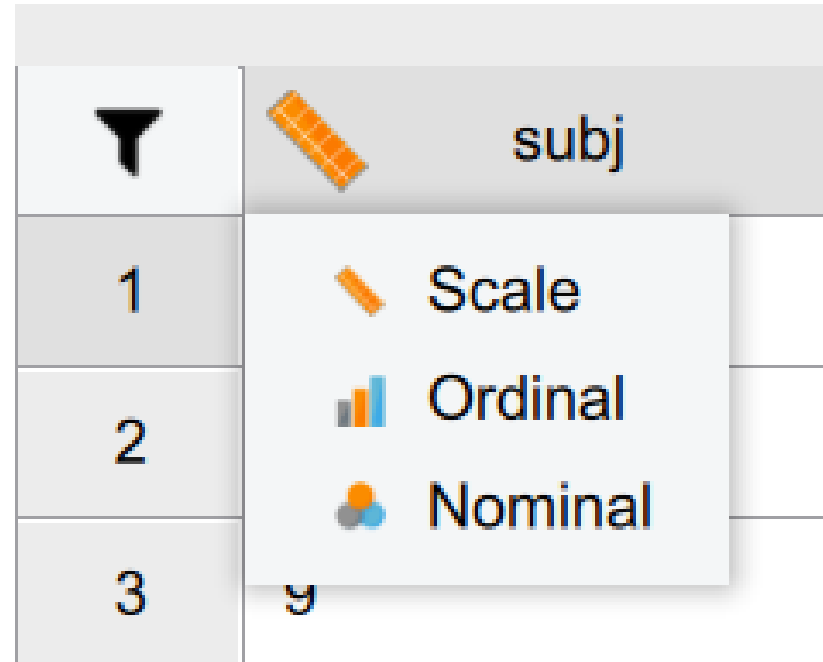
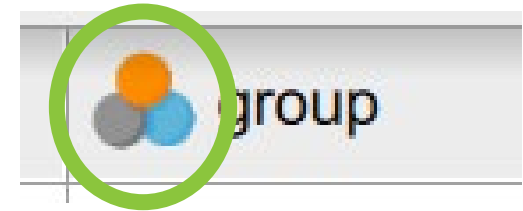
Set up raw data

1. Delete any rows of data that are not individual participants (e.g., mean calculations)
2. Make sure DVs are continuous (ruler icon)
**If they aren't see next slides



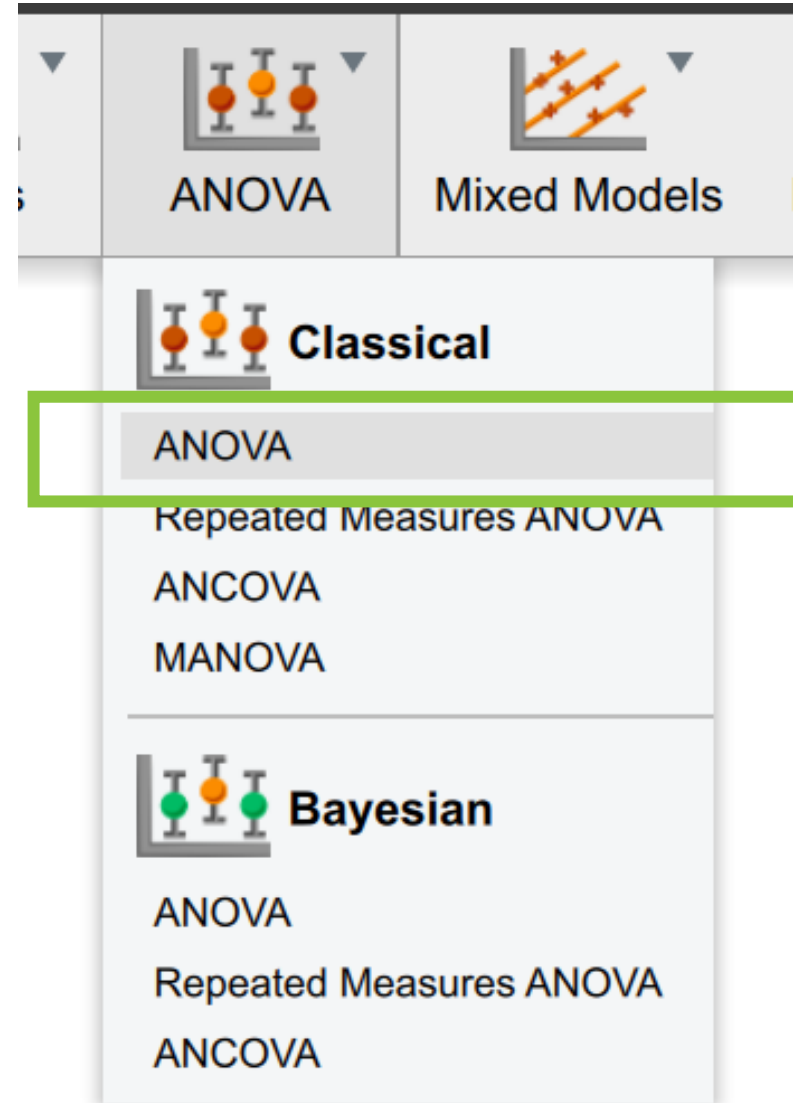
To change variables:

1. Click on the icon next to the variable name
2. **Scale = continuous**
3. **Ordinal = ordered data (like 1st, 2nd, 3rd places)**
4. **Nominal = categorical data (like groups)**



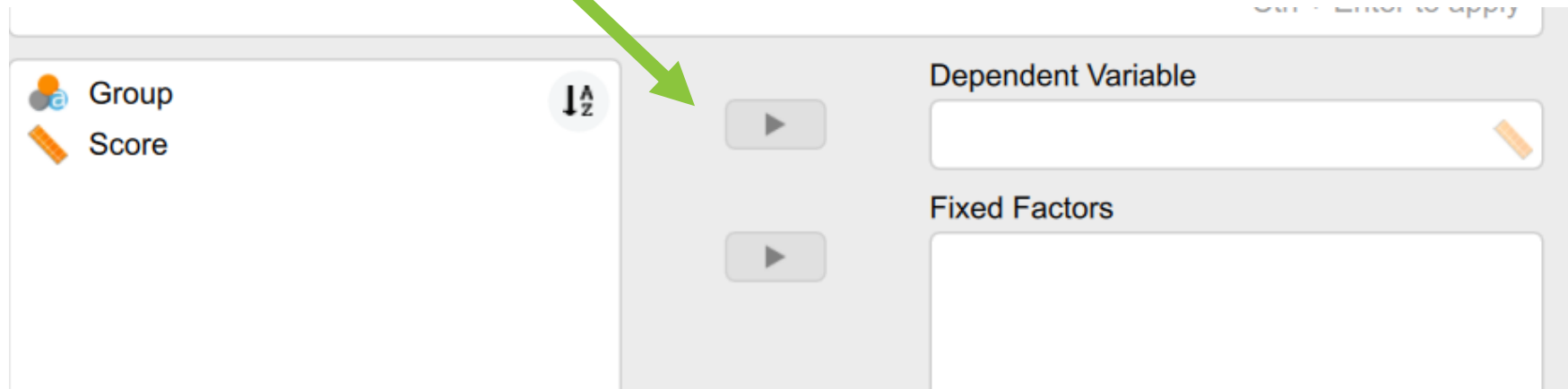
Run analysis

1. Click “ANOVA”
2. Under **classical** select
 1. ANOVA



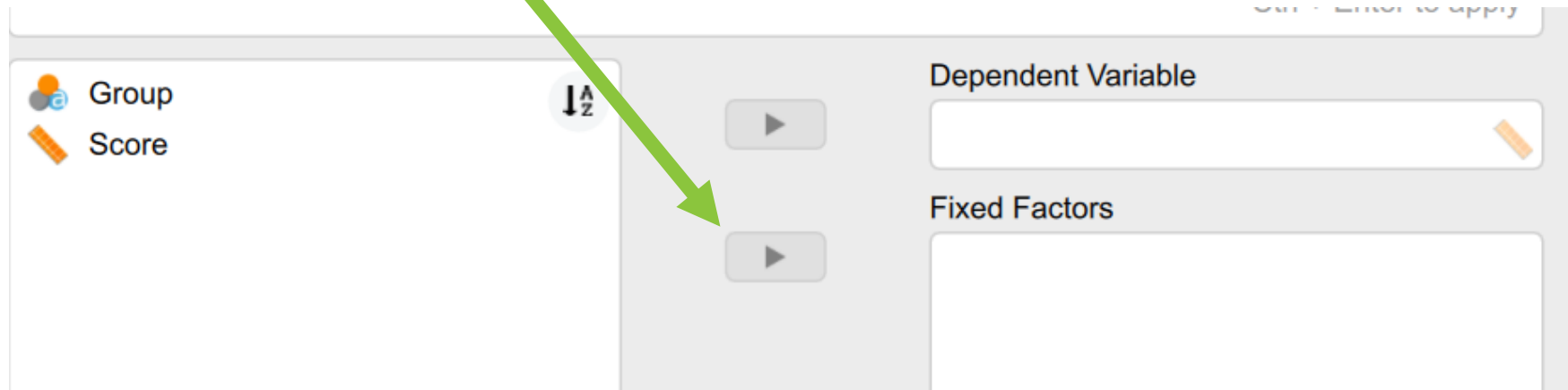
One way ANOVA

1. Select (click on) your DV from the left-hand side
 1. You can have ONE DV
2. Use this arrow to put it in the “Dependent Variable” box



One way ANOVA

1. Select (click on) your IV from the left-hand side
 1. You can have multiple IVs
2. Use this arrow to put it in the “Fixed Factors” box



One way Anova

1. Scroll down and check these boxes
2. Descriptives
3. Effect size
 1. Eta squared

Display

- Descriptive statistics
- Estimates of effect size
 - η^2 partial η^2
 - ω^2
- Vovk-Sellke maximum p-ratio

Does your output kind of look like this?

...with different numbers and variables...

ANOVA - Score

Cases	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p	η^2
Group	206.000	2	103.000	6.483	0.008	0.419
Residuals	286.000	18	15.889			

Note. Type III Sum of Squares

Descriptives

Descriptives - Score

Group	N	Mean	SD	SE	Coefficient of variation
A	7	12.857	3.132	1.184	0.244
B	7	19.429	1.512	0.571	0.078
C	7	12.714	5.964	2.254	0.469

Writing it

A one-way ANOVA revealed significant group differences ($F(2, 16) = 6.48, p = .008, \eta^2 = .42$).

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If p is significant ($< .05$)

- Run post hocs
- Put group in the right box
- Select Bonferroni

Correction

Tukey


Scheffé

Bonferroni

Holm

Šidák

▼ Post Hoc Tests

 Group

▶

Comparison

Post Hoc Tests

Standard

Post Hoc Comparisons - Group

		Mean Difference	SE	t	P _{bonf}
A	B	-6.571	2.131	-3.084	0.019
	C	0.143	2.131	0.067	1.000
B	C	6.714	2.131	3.151	0.017

Note. P-value adjusted for comparing a family of 3

Writing it

Bonferroni-corrected post hoc tests revealed that group B was significantly different from A ($t = -3.08, p = .019$) and from C ($t = 3.15, p = .017$). Groups A and C were statistically equivalent ($t = 0.07, p = 1.000$)

Great job!!