Supplement 2

Article Title: Stereotype threat in learning situations? An investigation among language minority students

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Table B

Bayesian estimation

	P(M)	P(M|data)	BF_M	BF_{10}	Error %
Conditions: implicit, explicit and control					
Null model	0.200	7.402e-35	2.961e-35	1.000	–
Time	0.200	0.691	8.947	9.336e+33	9.829
Time + stereotype threat condition	0.200	0.291	1.638	3.925e+33	1.416
Time + stereotype threat condition + time*stereotype threat condition	0.200	0.018	0.075	2.491e+32	1.683
Condition	0.200	1.944e-35	7.775e-35	0.263	1.052
Conditions: explicit ST with vs. without removal of the threat before posttest					
Null model	0.200	7.818e-26	3.127e-25	1.000	–
Time	0.200	0.781	14.296	9.994e+24	1.361
Time + stereotype threat condition	0.200	0.173	0.839	2.218e+24	1.160
Time + stereotype threat condition + time*stereotype threat condition	0.200	0.045	0.189	5.780e+23	3.896
Condition	0.200	1.316e-26	5.266e-26	0.168	1.232

Note. P(M) = prior model probabilities. P(M|data) = updated probabilities after having observed the data. BF_M = the extent to which the data changed the odds of the prior model. BF_{10} = Bayes factor for each model. Error % = indicates the size of the error in the integration routine relative to the Bayes factor (Wagenmakers et al., 2018).

Reference

Wagenmakers, E. J., Love, J., Marsman, M., Jamil, T., Ly, A., Verhagen, J., … Meerhoff, F. (2018). Bayesian inference for psychology. Part II: Example applications with JASP. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, *25*(1), 58–76. https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-017-1323-7