The remaining sample (N = 90) was composed of 40% males and 50% females (participants excluded were 7 males, average age of 20 and 3 females, average age of 29).

The computer anxiety rating scale (CARS) scores based on administration of the survey instrument to 90 participants (N = 90) produced a mean of 91.14 and a standard deviation of 6.25 for the total score of the total sample. The math component had a mean of 9.34 and a standard deviation of 2.97. The reading component had a mean of 11.11 and a standard deviation of 2.05. The language component had a mean of 10.64 and a standard deviation of 2.86. Additional variable considered were age and computer experience. The age component produced a mean of 26.91 and a standard deviation of 10.08. As presented in Table 7, the computer experience variable reflected a mean of 9.32 and a standard deviation of 5.10.

Upon exclusion of the 10 participants scoring less than sixth grade reading level, data analysis of the remaining sample (N = 90) produced findings of no significant relationship between computer anxiety scores and reading scores. Pearson correlation coefficient yielded findings of a correlation of 0.00346 and a p-value of 0.9742. Detailed breakdowns of these results are reported in Table 8.

No significant relationship was found between computer anxiety scores and math scores. As shown in Table 8, Pearson correlation coefficient produced results of a correlation of -0.03924 and a p-value of 0.7134.

No significant relationship was found between computer anxiety scores and language level. Pearson correlation coefficient produced findings of a correlation of -0.09762 and a p-value of 0.3600. These results are reported in Table 8.