

## Results

The main dependent measure was the number of words recalled after the retention interval. Overall, participants had a mean test score of 11.53 out of 20, or 58% correct (see Table 1). We used the open-source application JASP (JASP Team, 2024) for data analysis. The study data and JASP analysis are available online (<https://www.burtthompson.net/psy-222.html>).

Performance in the two conditions was very similar. Figure 2 shows, for each condition, individual recall scores (jittered to avoid overlapping points), a box plot, and probability density. We performed a traditional independent samples *t*-test to assess the effect of phone use on recall. In JASP, we also conducted a Bayesian *t*-test (using the default settings) to obtain a Bayes factor ( $BF_{01}$ ), which is a measure of the strength of the evidence in the data for the null hypothesis relative to the alternative hypothesis. The mean score in the No-Phone condition ( $M = 12.13$ ) was slightly higher than in the Phone condition ( $M = 10.93$ ),  $t(28) = -0.78$ ,  $p = .44$ , Cohen's  $d = -0.28$ , 95% CI  $[-1.00, 0.44]$ ,  $BF_{01} = 2.31$ . The value of the BF indicates that these data are equivocal—they provide little evidence for or against the hypothesis that phone use caused poorer recall in the present study.

**Table 1***Summary Statistics for Age and Number of Words Recalled For All 30 Participants*

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|                | <i>M</i> | <i>SD</i> | Minimum | Maximum |
|----------------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Age            | 19.63    | 1.03      | 18      | 22      |
| Words Recalled | 11.53    | 4.20      | 3       | 18      |

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**Figure 1**

*Recall Scores in the Phone and No-Phone Conditions*

