**Supplementary Material I**

**List of Statistical Terms and Data Analysis Methods**

ANOVA - Analysis of Variance - this is a parametric statistical test that is employed when the researcher wants to know if there are differences between means of multiple variables. It is used instead of conducting multiple t-tests as it reduces the Type I error (which is otherwise known as a ‘false positive’).

Cronbach's Alpha - is a measure of internal consistency or reliability illustrating how closely related a set of items are as a group.

Eigenvalue - is one indication of how many factors to retain in factor analysis. Using a threshold where components have eigenvalues that are greater than 1 is a common practice. Eigenvalues represent the magnitude of the variance in an observed variable that a factor explains. Any factor with an observed variance greater than 1 represents more variance than a single observation.

Factor Analysis - a statistical method applied to large data sets to examine whether certain data group together and can be defined by a common component or factor. There are two types: confirmatory (which confirms an existing theory or previous research results) or exploratory (which is used to make initial groups among data based on initial data). In the case presented in this research we employed exploratory factor analysis.

Frequency Plot - a plot that shows the number of respondents that were in a particular category of interest defined by the researcher (e.g., number of students that scored an “A” on an exam)

Kaiser Normalization- is a part of the varimax rotation step in principal component analysis which includes the normalization of the data before and after rotation where factors with eigenvalues greater than 1 are only considered in the analysis.

Non-parametric Test - a test that is conducted when the assumptions of a parametric statistical test are not met (e.g., normality of the dataset).

Radar Graph - a graphical method of displaying multivariate data in the form of a two-dimensional chart of three or more quantitative variables represented on axes starting from the same point. They are useful as they make it easy to view which variables have similar values or if there are any outliers amongst each variable.

SPSS - Statistical Package for the Social Sciences - commonly used statistical software program produced by IBM that is used in education research.

Tamhane's Test - A non-parametric post-hoc (or test of interactions) statistical test that is used when equal variance is not assumed.

Varimax Rotation - an approach used in principal component analysis that rotates the data to a set of coordinates to maximize the variance of the squared loadings of a factor (column) on all the variables (rows) in a factor matrix, making it easier to identify each variable with a single factor. The aim is to minimize the number of variables that have high loadings on each factor. This method simplifies the interpretation of the factors.