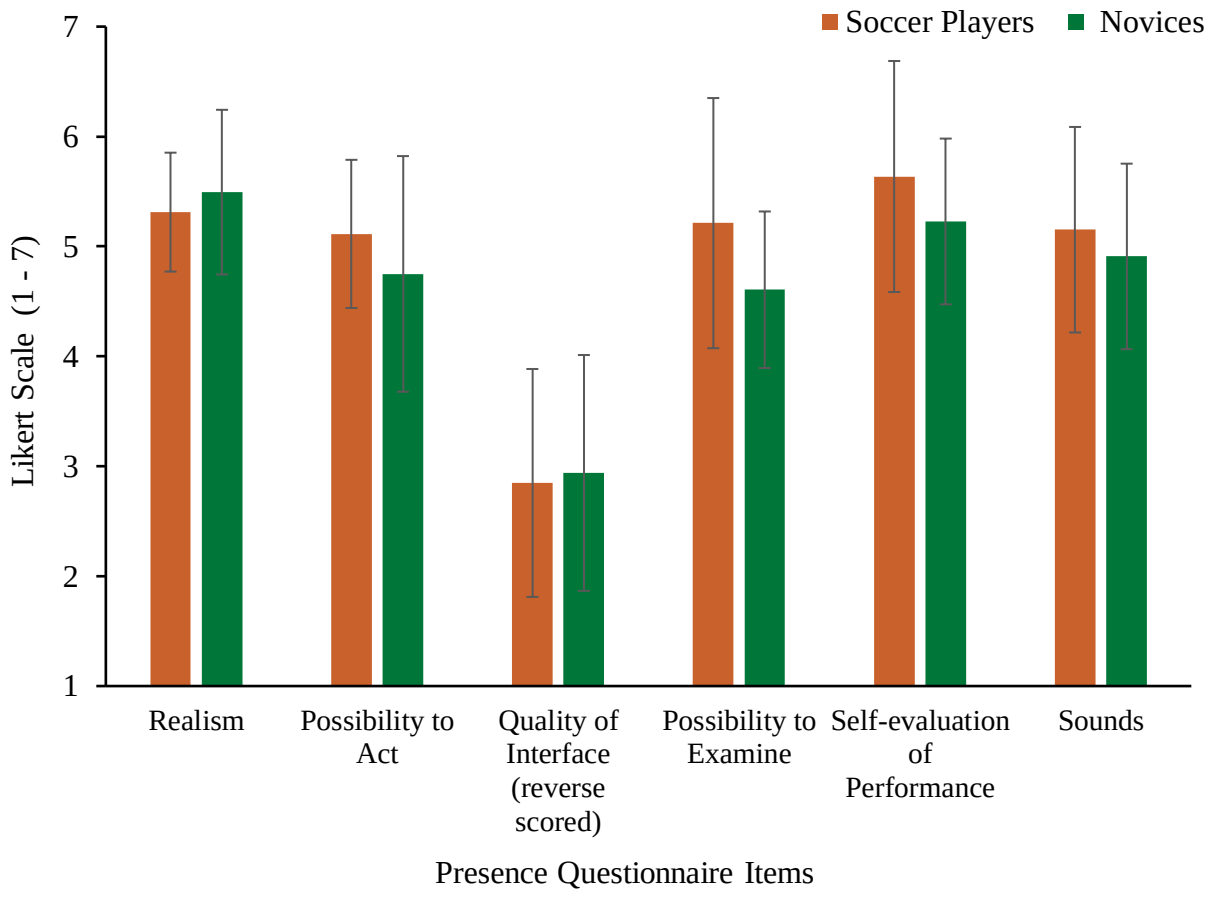
Presence

Scores on the presence questionnaire completed by soccer players and novices were scored on a 7-point Likert scale. No significant differences were reported between soccer players (M ± SD = 5.132 ± 0.541) and novices (M ± SD = 5.494 ± 0.749) for realism, $t_{(20)}$ = 0.659; p = 0.517; d = 0.281 [-0.563, 1.118]). No significant differences were reported for possibility to act (soccer players = 5.114 ± 0.674; novices = 4.750 ± 1.072; $t_{(20)}$ = -0.952; p = 0.352; d = -0.406 [-1.246, 0.444]), or on the quality of interface (soccer players = 2.847 ± 1.037; novices = 2.940 ± 1.074; $t_{(20)}$ = 0.206; p = 0.839; d = -0.088 [-0.749, 0.923]). No significant differences were reported for possibility to examine, (soccer players = 5.212 ± 1.140; novices = 4.605 ± 0.713; $t_{(20)}$ = -1.496; p = 0.150; d = -0.638 [-1.489, 0.228]), or on the ability to self-evaluate one's performance (soccer players = 5.636 ± 1.051; novices = 5.227 ± 0.754; $t_{(20)}$ = -1.049; p = -0.307; d = -0.447 [-1.289, 0.405]). A Mann-Whitney U test indicated no significant differences between soccer players (*Mdn* = 5.00, IQR = 0.655) and novices (*Mdn* = 5.330, IQR = 0.495) for sounds, U = 57.500, p = 0.867. The rank-biserial correlation, r_b = -0.0508 (SE = 0.247), as a measure of effect size indicating a small difference between groups. Presence data is displayed in Figure 6.

Figure 6

Means and Standard Deviations (presented as error bars) across the six presence questionnaire sub scales for soccer players and novices


Soccer Players
Novices
Likert Scale (1 - 7)
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
Realism
Possibility to Act
Quality of Interface (reverse scored)
Possibility to Examine
Self-evaluation of Performance
Sounds
Presence Questionnaire Items