

Figure 2: Residual plot

Assumptions of normality, homoscedasticity and independence of errors were assessed by using residual plot, all the assumptions were met satisfactorily making it possible to run a regression analysis, (see figure 2)

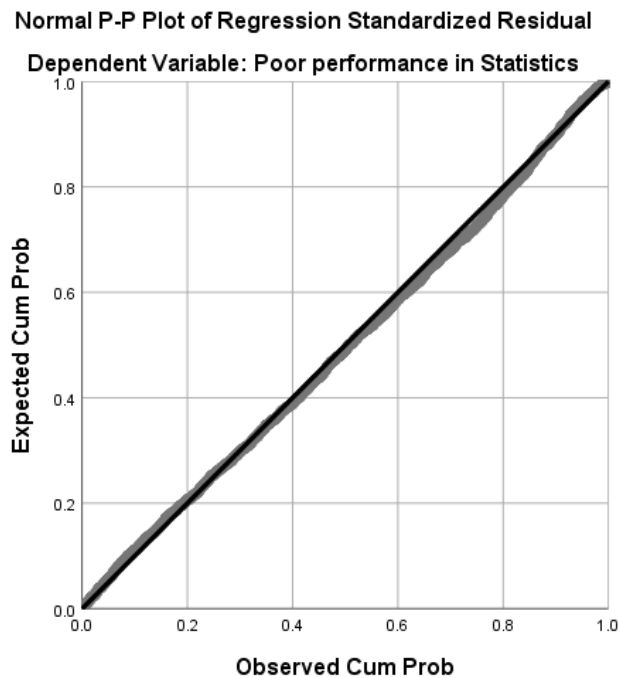


Figure 3: Normality

Discussion

It is evident from the results that not being good in Mathematics is a good predictor of how one will perform in the Statistics subject. So the anxiety of students in Mathematics can lead to students having not to perform well in the Statistics subject. This is not necessarily that mathematics is abstract but the worry, helplessness of students of having to imagine dealing the numbers. This view is shared by Galagedera, (2000), “ who stated that perceived Mathematics Ability (PMA) itself is not a good predictor of Elementary Statistics (ES) performance, rather its effect may be channeled through interest, expected grade and motivation to do well in ES”. It is evident that low perception in mathematics ability impedes effort put forth when learning ES than the issue of being endowed with computational skills. However, Mogotsi, Garegae and Kesianye (2018);

Through the learning of geometry concepts students develop problem solving skills and become critical thinkers. Unfortunately, performance on geometry questions by Botswana students is not good as shown by their performance in Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study 2003, 2007 and 2011. Good performance in geometry is very crucial because it is linked to other mathematical content and is a foundation of many science based careers.

Mathematics teachers need to have the appropriate content and pedagogy in teaching geometry concepts numbers. The emphases should be only policy developers and implementers so as to give more attention to geometrical computational skills so to reduce the anxiety of students in Mathematics. Students should know that Mathematical concepts are helpful and can aid students to have good mastery in statistics. The implications are that if this not addressed the human resource competence in science will always be in the shortfall. It can also be realized that knowledge in computer is good predictor of performance in Statistics. The shortage of human capital in the area of Statistics

precipitate the unemployment rate. This will force the government to offset the shortage by getting non-citizens, albeit at a higher cost.

It is then safe to state that these findings agree with the stated hypothesis that mathematics anxiety is a good predictor of anxiety, of students in Statistics, hence likely to cause poor performance.

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