

(Continued)

3. What is the hypothesis being tested?
4. What is the mean difference between the two groups being examined?
5. What is the standard error of the difference between the means?
6. What is the t test statistic?
7. How many degrees of freedom do the researchers have for this analysis?
8. By using Appendix B, find the critical value that was used to see whether we reject or do not reject the null hypothesis.
9. What is the probability that the difference between the two groups' means was due to random variation?
10. Did the researchers reject or fail to reject the null hypothesis?
11. Given your answer to the previous question, what does that mean in plain English?
12. Calculate the effect size and interpret it according to Cohen's (1992) guidelines.
13. Calculate and interpret the 95% confidence interval.
14. Write these results for the text of an article in proper APA style.

Answers

1. The population is men who have been convicted of robbery.
2. We cannot assign people to be men, nor can we assign them to be robbery convicts. It is simply not practical to use random assignment in this research.
3. There will be no difference between male robbers who have ethnic-sounding first names and male robbers who have more traditional-sounding first names in jail sentences for their crime.
4. Ethnic-sounding first name mean is 5.5 years; more traditional-sounding first name mean is 4.0 years, so the mean difference is 1.5 years.
5. 0.79
6. $t = \frac{1.50}{0.79}$
 $t = 1.90$
7. 28
8. ± 2.048
9. Greater than 5% ($p > .05$)
10. Do not reject the null hypothesis because the t test statistic is less than the critical value.