

(Continued)

(Pratto, Sidanius, Stallworth, & Malle, 1994). Social dominance orientation is a person's preference for social hierarchy and stratification. Participants indicated how negatively or positively they felt about statements such as "Increased economic equality (reverse-coded)" and "Some people are just inferior to others" on a 0 (*very strongly negative*) to 8 (*very strongly positive*) response range. Here are scores from 12 participants on Felicia Pratto and colleagues' (1994) 14-item social dominance measure:

Women	Men
18	51
33	40
42	36
31	60
49	52
25	43

Questions to Answer:

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

Answers

1. There is no difference between women and men on social dominance orientation scores.
2. Mean for women = 33; mean for men = 47; mean difference = 14