Research Project 9

**Statistics:**

1. List the assumptions of your test and if you met each assumption.
2. List the six hypothesis testing steps that you used to test your hypothesis.
3. List the effect size for your study.

This section should be included like the homeworks in a separate section from the results.

**Results section:**

* The word Results is **bolded** at the top of the page.
  + Normally this section is just right after the method without making it a new page. You can do that if you want, but I will only be checking out the results.
* Outline (write this in sentences but here’s the general order):
  + Give a description of what the IV and the DV are in the study – explain the variables and their scale (i.e. nominal, ordinal, interval, ratio).
  + Given these variables, list the type of statistical test you are performing.
    - Because we have two groups that are between subjects, an independent t-test was used to analyze the hypothesis.
    - Basically it’s a justification of the test you used based on study design.
  + Describe whether or not you met the assumptions for the type of test you are using.
  + Include descriptive statistics calculated in RP6.
    - Note generally descriptives are listed like this:
    - The male group had a high score (*M =* 24.30, *SD* = 4.35), while the female group had a lower score (*M* = 15.34, *SD* = 2.27).
  + Include the figure(s) created from RP6.
    - Include a reference to them in the paragraph.
    - As shown in Figure 1, …
    - Figures will go on a separate page at the end of the results. Be sure to label each figure beneath the figure and give a short description. Example:
      * *Figure 1*. Comparison of average scores for males and females on love of homework scale.
  + Include the results of your hypothesis test in summary form (i.e. don’t want the steps).
    - The groups were significantly different, *t*(15) = 6.54, *p* < .05.
    - General reporting rules:
      * t-tests: *t*(df) = t-value, *p* < .05 for significant, *p >* .05 for fail to reject.
      * F-tests: *F*(df between, df within) = F value, *p* < .05 for significant, *p >* .05 for fail to reject.
      * X-test: χ2 = X-square value, *p* < .05 for significant, *p >* .05 for fail to reject.
      * Correlation: *r* = correlation, *p* < .05 for significant, *p >* .05 for fail to reject.
      * Regression, *b* = slope value, *p* < .05 for significant, *p >* .05 for fail to reject.
      * Remember that we talked about how in research reports you’ll see exact p values (the sig in spss), so you can list *p* = SIG # from SPSS, if you want. The *p* < .05 for significant, *p >* .05 for fail to reject is from the textbook.
  + Include your effect size and an interpretation of what that scores indicates (size).