**Psy 230 Lab Assignment 6**

*We will learn to use SPSS to compute a one-sample t-test. We will compute two example problem sets; for each we will type out hypothesis testing information in three parts (listed below). Use these examples to create a set of resources for you to use when needed.   
 SPSS handout-- spatial skills scores  
 K&F Ch. 7*

 Please include the following information for each problem: 1) null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis, 2) data matrix pasted into document with decision specified (retain Ho or reject Ho), and 3) a couple of sentences reporting the results in APA format (See *In the Literature* section, Ch. 9. A sample write-up is also posted on the course website).

 To be turned in for Assign. 6:

(1)  From G&W Ch. 9 #22--Oishi and Schimmack (2010) reported that people who move from home to home frequently as children tend to have lower than average levels of well-being as adults. To further examine this relationship, a psychologist obtained a sample of *n* = 12 young adults who each experienced 5 or more different homes before they were 16 years old. These participants were given a standardized well-being questionnaire for which the general population has an average score of *µ* = 40. The well-being scores for this sample were: 38, 37, 41, 35, 42, 40, 33, 33, 36, 38, 32, 39. On the basis of this sample, is well-being for frequent movers significantly different from well-being in the general population? Use a two-tailed test with   
α = .05.

(2) From G&W Ch. 9 #23--Research examining the effects of preschool child care has found that children who spent time in day care, especially high-quality day care, perform better on math and language tests than children who stay home with their mothers (Broberg, Wessels, Lamb, & Hwang, 1997). An interested researcher obtained a sample of n = 10 children who attended day care before starting school. The children were given a standardized math test for which the population mean is *µ* = 50. The math scores for this sample were: 53, 57, 61, 49, 52, 56, 58, 62, 51, 56. Is this sample sufficient to conclude that children with a history of preschool day care are significantly different from the general population? Use a two-tailed test with α = .01.

(3) From G&W Ch. 9 previous edition—A psychologist would like to determine whether there is a relationship between depression and aging. It is known that the general population averages   
*µ* = 40 on a standardized depression test. The psychologist obtains a sample of *n* = 9 individuals who are all more than 70 years old. The depression scores for this sample are: 37, 50, 43, 41, 39, 45, 49, 44, 48. On the basis of this sample, is depression for elderly people significantly different from depression in the general population? Use a two-tailed test with *α* = .05.