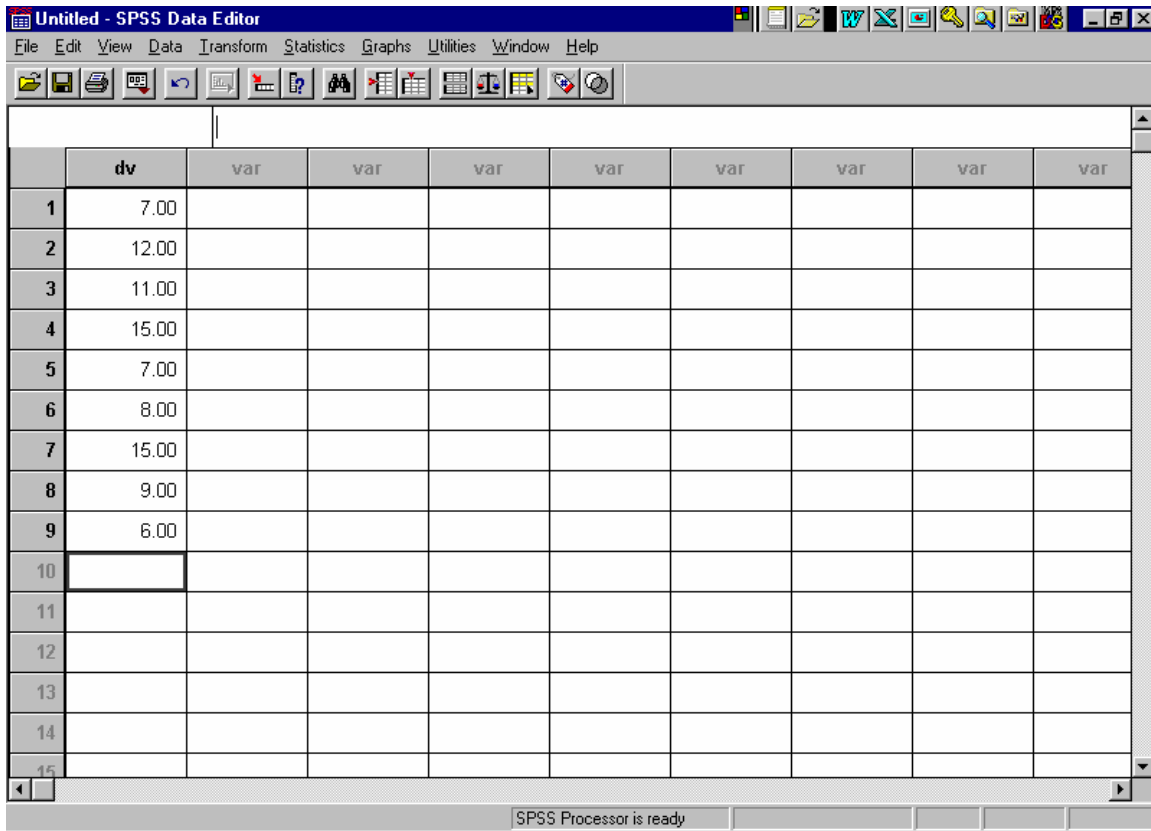


SINGLE-SAMPLE t TEST. Comparing a sample mean to the given population mean.

1) Enter the data for the dependent variable.



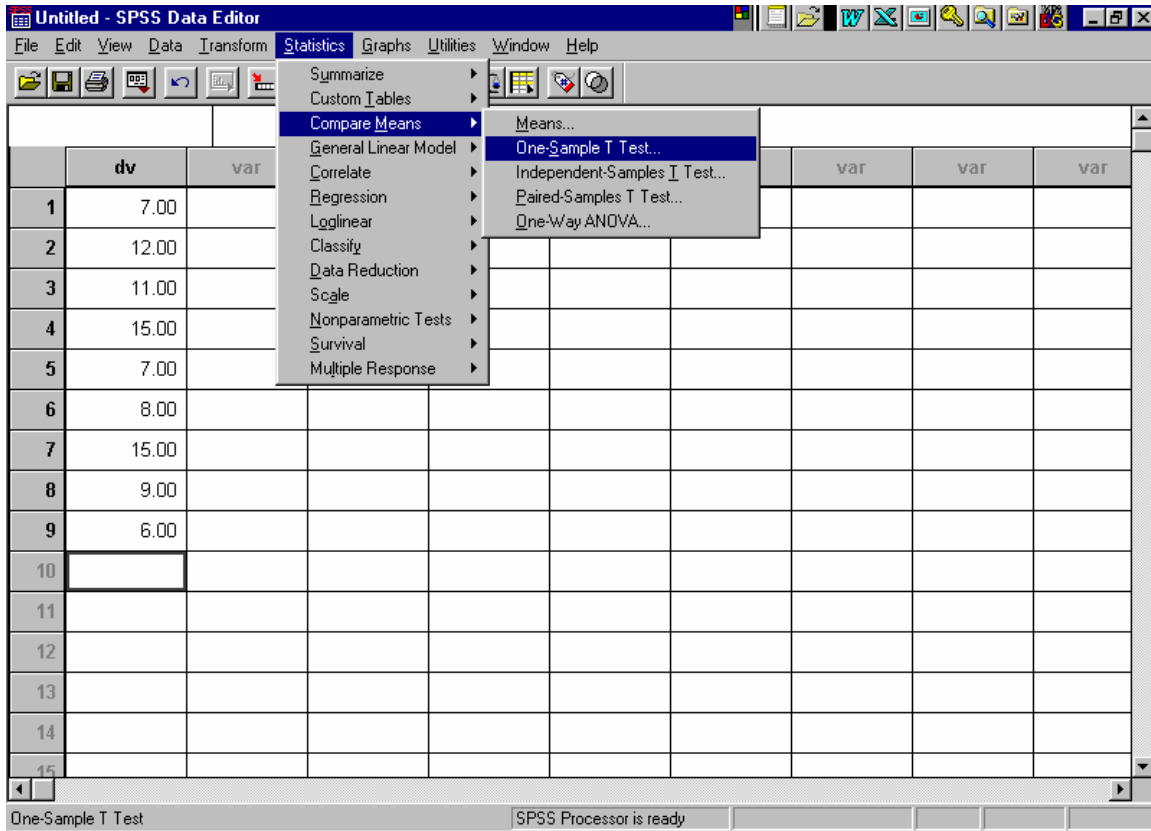
The screenshot shows the SPSS Data Editor window with a data grid. The grid has 15 rows and 10 columns. The first column is labeled 'dv' and contains the following values: 7.00, 12.00, 11.00, 15.00, 7.00, 8.00, 15.00, 9.00, 6.00, and then empty cells for rows 10 through 15. The other columns are labeled 'var'.

	dv	var	var	var	var	var	var	var	var
1	7.00								
2	12.00								
3	11.00								
4	15.00								
5	7.00								
6	8.00								
7	15.00								
8	9.00								
9	6.00								
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									

SPSS Processor is ready

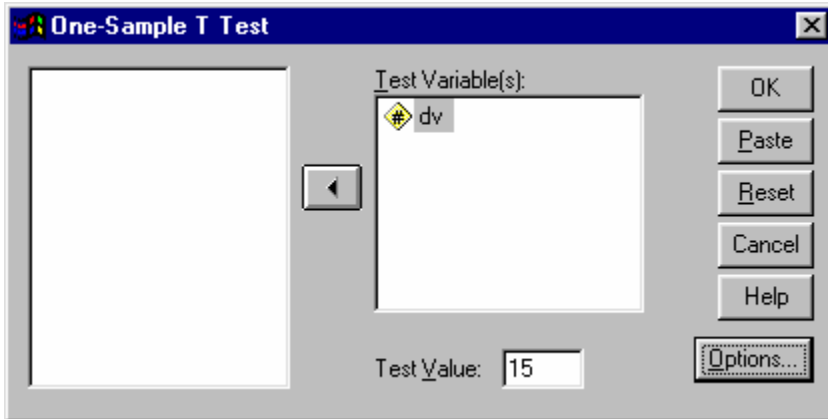
2) To conduct the single-sample t test, select:

- a) Statistics
- b) Compare Means
- c) One-Sample t Test



3) To conduct the analysis:

- a) Move the dependent variable from the variable box into the Test Variable box.
- b) Enter the population mean into the Test Value box
- c) Click OK



4) Interpret the resulting printout.

T-Test

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
DV	9	10.0000	3.4278	1.1426

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 15					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
DV	-4.376	8	.002	-5.0000	-7.6349	-2.3651

The analysis provides descriptive statistics and a table for the t test. For APA format, the results for the t test may be reported as follows:

A single-sample t test was used to determine the difference in attitudes for previous graduates and current graduates. Using a two-tailed .05 criterion, the null hypothesis is rejected. The attitudes of current graduates ($M = 10.00$, $SD = 3.43$) is significantly lower than those of previous graduates ($M = 15.00$), $t(8) = -4.376$, $p = .002$.