Name

Ψ 420 Ainsworth

Psy 420 – Midterm 1 Part 2 – In lab (50 points total)

Your 420 professor decides that he wants to find out how much impact amount of study time has on the first midterm. He randomly assigns students to study for 10 hours, 8 hours, 6 hours, 4 hours and 2 hours; recording each student's midterm grade. Results are shown below.

	10 hours	8 hours	6 hours	4 hours	2 hours
	83	57	24	20	21
	67	67	43	37	17
	88	69	30	36	31
	97	68	55	47	2
	74	73	32	36	25
	89	67	46	24	29
	93	72	43	34	28
	65	48	31	20	26
	66	60	19	30	21
	86	59	40	30	27
Mean	80.80	64.00	36.30	31.40	22.70
SD	11.87	7.82	10.98	8.45	8.42

SPSS output for 420 midterm study

UNIANOVA

score BY stdytime

/CONTRAST (stdytime)=special (1 -1 0 0 0

01-100

0 0 1 -1 0

0001-1

/METHOD = SSTYPE(3)

/INTERCEPT = INCLUDE

/PRINT = ETASQ HOMOGENEITY

/CRITERIA = ALPHA(.05)

/DESIGN = stdytime .

Between-Subjects Factors

	Value Label	N
STDYTIME 1	10 hours	7
2	8 hours	7
3	6 hours	7
4	4 hours	7
5	2 hours	7

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances ^a

Dependent Variable: SCORE

F	df1	df2	Sig
1.202	4	30	.331

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Design: Intercept+STDYTIME

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: SCORE

0	Type III Sum	.16	Maran Orana	F	0:	Partial Eta
Source	of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Squared
Corrected Model	18752.686 ^a	4	4688.171	53.763	.000	.878
Intercept	84919.314	1	84919.314	973.845	.000	.970
STDYTIME	18752.686	4	4688.171	53.763	.000	.878
Error	2616.000	30	87.200			
Total	106288.000	35				
Corrected Total	21368.686	34				

a. R Squared = .878 (Adjusted R Squared = .861)

Custom Hypothesis Tests

Contrast Results (K Matrix)

			Dependent Variable
STDYTIME Special Contrast			SCORE
Comp 1	Contrast Estimate		16.857
	Hypothesized Value		0
	Difference (Estimate - Hypo	othesized)	16.857
	Std. Error		4.991
	Sig.		.002
	95% Confidence Interval	LowerBound	6.663
	for Difference	UpperBound	27.051
Comp 2	Contrast Estimate		28.571
	Hypothesized Value		0
	Difference (Estimate - Hype	othesized)	28.571
	Std. Error		4.991
	Sig.		.000
	95% Confidence Interval	LowerBound	18.378
	for Difference	UpperBound	38.765
Comp 3	Contrast Estimate		5.571
	Hypothesized Value		0
	Difference (Estimate - Hypo	othesized)	5.571
	Std. Error		4.991
	Sig.		.273
	95% Confidence Interval	LowerBound	-4.622
	for Difference	UpperBound	15.765
Comp 4	Contrast Estimate		11.571
	Hypothesized Value		0
	Difference (Estimate - Hype	othesized)	11.571
	Std. Error		4.991
	Sig.		.027
	95% Confidence Interval	LowerBound	1.378
	for Difference	UpperBound	21.765

Name	
	Ψ 420
	Ainsworth

	(Duestions	referring to	the 420	Midterm	Experiment
--	---	------------------	--------------	---------	---------	------------

1.	Do the five groups meet the homogeneity of variance assumption? How do you know? (2 points)
2.	Does amount of study time affect midterm scores? How do you know? (2 points)
3.	Are the comparisons orthogonal? Show how you came to your conclusion. (2 points)
4.	As a planned comparison, does studying for 4 hours improve your score when compared to only 2 hours? Explain your answer. (1 point)
5.	Is 4 hours of study significantly different than 2 hours of study after a Tukey adjustment? Show your work. (3 points)

Name	

Ψ 420

Ainsworth

A research is interest in whether different stats courses offered at CSUN aversely affect quality of life for students enrolled. The researcher randomly selected 5 students from each of the following courses: Psy 420, Psy 524 and Psy 520. Results and layout for a regression analysis are listed below, scores are on a scale of 1 to 10 with 10 meaning better quality of life.

	у	x1	x2		
	9	-1	-1		
	8	-1	-1		
420	8	-1	-1		
	8	-1	-1		
	7	-1	-1		
	6	-1	1		
	7	-1	1		
524	7	-1	1		
	8	-1	1		
	6	-1	1		
	3	2	0		
	3	2	0		
520	3	2	0		
	2	2	0		
	3	2	0		

Output for Stat Class Study

Variables Entered/Removed ^b

		Variables	
Model	Variables Entered	Removed	Method
1	X2, X1 ^a		Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

				Std. Error of
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	the Estimate
1	.964 ^a	.930	.918	.683

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

ANOVA^b

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	74.133	2	37.067	79.429	.000 ^a
	Residual	5.600	12	.467		
	Total	79.733	14			

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

b. Dependent Variable: Y

b. Dependent Variable: Y

		400
Name		

Ainsworth

Coefficients a

		Unstandardize	d Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients		
Model		В	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	5.867	.176		33.261	.000
	X1	-1.533	.125	941	-12.294	.000
	X2	600	.216	212	-2.777	.017

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Questions related to the Stat Course Study

6. Does quality of life differ for the three statistics courses? Explain. (2 points)

7. What is the η^2 value for the effect of statistics classes? (2 points)

8. What is the predicted score for the first subject in the 420 course? Show how you got the answer. (2 points)

- 9. Is quality of life statistically worse for students in the 524 course when compared to the 420 course? How do you know? (2 points)
- 10. How do you interpret the B for X_1 (-1.533)? The constant (5.867)? (2 points)

Name	
	Ψ 420
	Ainsworth

11. You are an experimenter trying to test the effect of different disorders (Aspergers, Pervasive Developmental Disorder, Autism) and different types of behavioral therapy (Floor time, Discrete Trials, Pivotal Response Training) on length of eye contact of each child (measured in seconds). 9 children with each disorder were randomly assigned to one of the three treatments (27 subjects total). Set up the chart below to do an ANOVA through regression for this data; just set it up, **do not proceed** to the analysis (20 points)

Α	В	Y									
		2									
	FT	1									
_		2									
ers	r .										
erg	DTT	4									
Aspergers	Ω	3 4 3									
A	_										
	PRT	2 2									
	P	1									
		3									
	FT	4									
D	П	4									
Pervasive DD	-	2									
ive	DTT	4									
vas	Ω	4 3									
Per	_	1									
, ,	RT										
	Ь	2 2									
		1									
	FT	0									
	I	1									
п											
tisr	DTT	3 3									
Autism	D	3									
		1									
	PRT	1									
	P	1									
Su	ım	59			l			l			
50		57									

Sum Sq

163

Output for the Disorders by Treatment study

Between-Subjects Factors

		Value Label	N
DISORDER	1.00	Aspergers	9
	2.00	Pervasive Development al Disorder	9
	3.00	Autism	9
TREATMNT	1.00	Floortime	9
	2.00	Discrete Trial Training	9
	3.00	Pivotal Response Training	9

Descriptive Statistics

Dependent Variable: Y

DISORDER	TREATMNT	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Aspergers	Floortime	1.6667	.57735	3
	Discrete Trial Training	3.3333	.57735	3
	Pivotal Response Training	1.6667	.57735	3
	Total	2.2222	.97183	9
Pervasive	Floortime	3.6667	.57735	3
Developmental Disorder	Discrete Trial Training	3.0000	1.00000	3
	Pivotal Response Training	1.6667	.57735	3
	Total	2.7778	1.09291	9
Autism	Floortime	.6667	.57735	3
	Discrete Trial Training	3.0000	.00000	3
	Pivotal Response Training	1.0000	.00000	3
	Total	1.5556	1.13039	9
Total	Floortime	2.0000	1.41421	9
	Discrete Trial Training	3.1111	.60093	9
	Pivotal Response Training	1.4444	.52705	9
	Total	2.1852	1.14479	27

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances ^a

Dependent Variable: Y

F	df1	df2	Sig.		
2.400	8	18	.059		

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Design: Intercept+DISORDER+TREATMNT+DISORDER

^{*} TREATMNT

Name	
	Ψ 420

Ainsworth

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

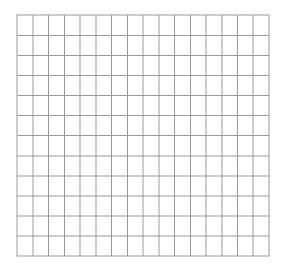
Dependent Variable: Y

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	28.074 ^a	8	3.509	10.528	.000	.824
Intercept	128.926	1	128.926	386.778	.000	.956
DISORDER	6.741	2	3.370	10.111	.001	.529
TREATMNT	12.963	2	6.481	19.444	.000	.684
DISORDER * TREATMNT	8.370	4	2.093	6.278	.002	.582
Error	6.000	18	.333			
Total	163.000	27				
Corrected Total	34.074	26				

a. R Squared = .824 (Adjusted R Squared = .746)

Questions related to the Disorders by Treatment Study

12. There is a significant interaction, draw a graph (using the grid below) that illustrates the nature of the interaction above (5 points)



13. The effect size for treatment is .684, how did the computer calculate that number? (2 points)

14. Given the significant effects, what type of follow up comparisons should be performed (no computations, just tell me what it/they should be) (3 points)