Table 1

*Independent Sample T-test*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Number of People Who Answered the Question | Means | Standard Deviation |
| The amount of assistance the child/children  required for the Noodle Necklace Activity. | 43 | 7.302326 | 2.314909 |
| If anyone else living in the household  participated in the activities. | 41 | 1.292683 | 0.4606464 |

Note: This is an example created using Rstudio

This is the information someone needs in order to complete a t-test. If someone was to present me with a t-test there are many things I would have to know in order to complete one. First, I would need to the information above the determine whether it was independent or dependent. Then I would use the formula provided to plug in all the numbers given about a sample. Once I use the formula to find the value of t ratio you must go and compare that value that you found to the value of the critical t ratio. You can do this by using the table in the book on page 277. Once you compare the critical and calculated t ratios you can determine whether you should retain or reject the null. This means whether there is significant difference between the means. As a researcher you want there to be a difference. After using Rstudio to compute a t-test we will retain the null hypothesis. There is no significant evidence between the means.