

Stats lab

Week 6

Hypothesis Tests

We use sample data to evaluate a hypothesis about a population

Null hypothesis: there is no change, no difference, or no relationship

Alternative/ research hypothesis: states that there is a change, a difference, or a relationship for the general population

Writing hypotheses

- ▶ Usually written in the body of the introduction
- ▶ Hypotheses are separated from and indented from the normal text.
- ▶ Label each hypothesis with a number (e.g., Hypothesis 1) and italicize/ bold it

Example of a hypothesis

Sexual behavior that is unwanted, viewed as offensive, and experienced negatively in the workplace—that is, sexual harassment—has already been related to such measures of well-being. Sexual harassment negatively predicts a variety of work, psychological, behavioral, and health outcomes (cf. Cortina & Berdahl, in press). However, is there an upside to sexual behavior at work that has gone unstudied, as popular depictions and some scholars suggest? If sexual behavior at work is enjoyed and adds to employee experiences of fun and pleasure at work, then it follows that it is likely to contribute to employees' positive feelings and behaviors as well as to their overall happiness and independence from destructive coping habits.

***Hypothesis 3:** The more positively and frequently employees experience sexual behavior at work, the better their work and psychological well-being outcomes; the more negatively and frequently employees experience sexual behavior at work, the worse their work and psychological well-being outcomes.*