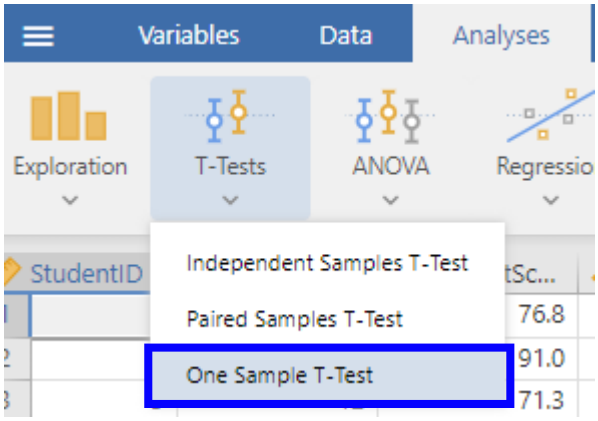
One Sample T-Tests in Jamovi

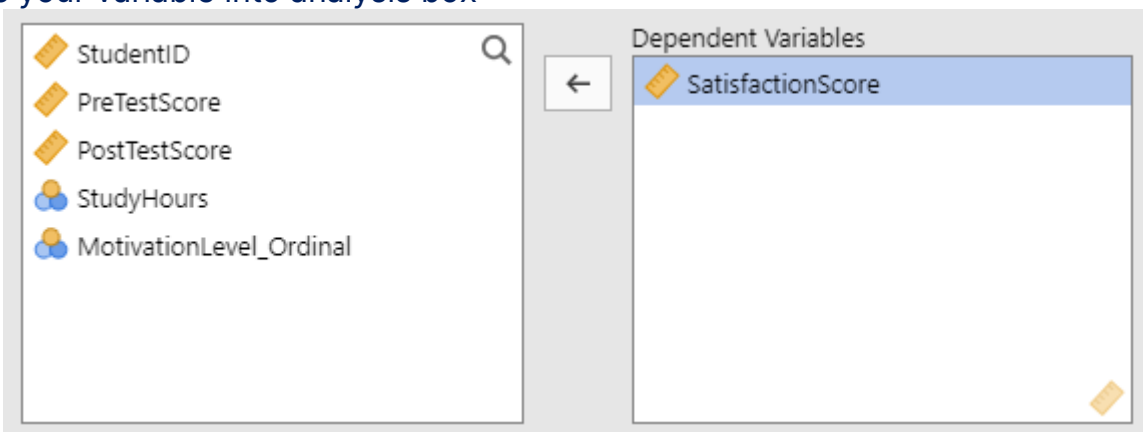
Step 1: Open the analysis

From the menu:
1. Analyses
2. T-Tests
3. One Sample T-Test



Step 2: Select the variable

Move your variable into analysis box

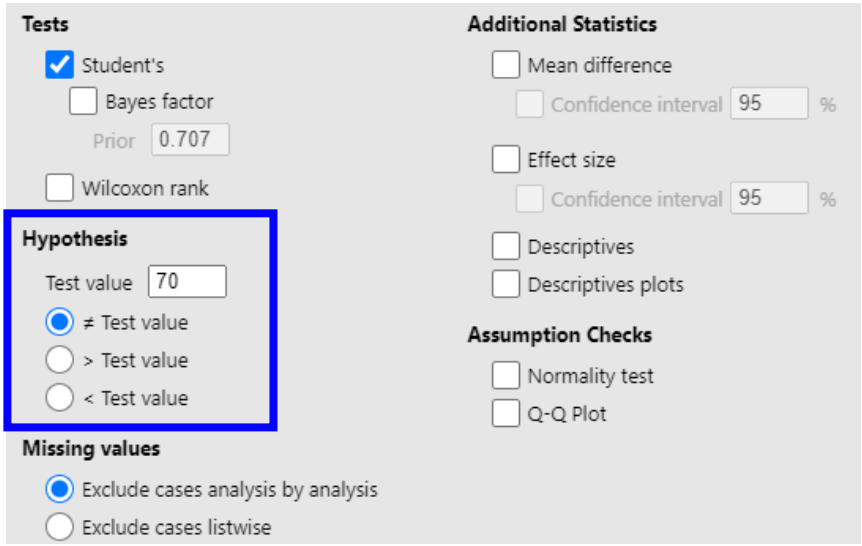


Step 3: Select a hypothesis

Enter the test value to define the hypothesis.

Select a hypothesis to specify how the sample mean compares to the test value:

- **≠ (Two-sided):** tests for any difference
- **> (One-sided):** tests if the sample mean is greater
- **< (One-sided):** tests if the sample mean is smaller



CRICOS 00103D | RTO 4909 | TEQSA PRV12151 (Aust)

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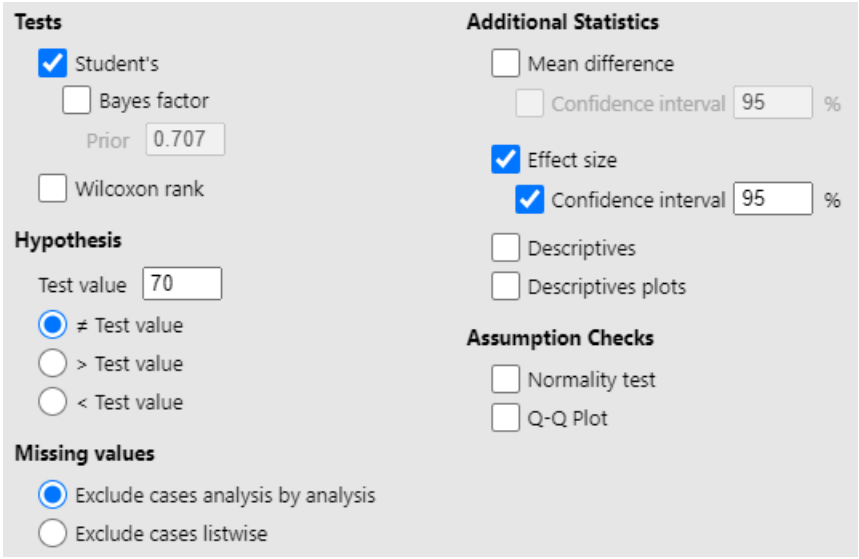
Step 4: Additional statistics

Select **Student's** T-Test

Optional additional statistics:

- Mean difference
  - Confidence interval
- Effect size
  - Confidence interval
- Descriptives
- Assumption Checks:
  - Normality test
  - Q-Q Plot



One Sample T-Test

							95% Confidence Interval	
		Statistic	df	p		Effect Size	Lower	Upper
SatisfactionScore	Student's t	2.41	99.0	.018	Cohen's d	0.241	0.0413	0.439

Note. H_a μ ≠ 70

Example interpretation and summary

The one-sample t-test showed that the mean satisfaction score was significantly different from the benchmark value of 70, t(99) = 2.41, p = .018, Cohen's d = 0.24, 95% CI [0.04, 0.44].

Interpretation:

- p = .018 (< .05) indicates a statistically significant difference from the test value (70)
- The 95% confidence interval does not include 0, supporting the presence of a real difference
- Cohen's d = 0.24 indicates a small effect size, meaning the difference is modest

Conclusion:

The average satisfaction score is significantly higher than 70, but the effect size is small.

Related helpsheets

- Independent Sample T-Test
- Paired Samples T-Test