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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table x. Health assessments by gender  |   |   |   |
|  | Women (n=97) Mean (SD) | Men (n=74) Mean (SD) | T value (df=169) | p-value |
| Scale |   |   |   |   |
| Physical functioning | 51.1 (7.4) | 48.5 (5.7) | -2.51 | 0.01 |
| Body pain | 62.5 (27.3) | 57.6 (26.2) |  | 0.24 |
| General Health | 51.4 (7.5) | 48.2 (7.6) | -2.74 | 0.007 |
| Vitality | 39.8 (19.0) | 47.5 (23.3) | -2.31 | 0.02 |
| Social functioning | 66.1 (23.3) | 61.0 (27.4) |  | 0.19 |
| Emotions | 37.8 (42.7) | 27.5 (39.5) |  | 0.11 |
| Mental Health | 62.3 (22.9) | 72.7 (20.1) | -3.15 | 0.002 |
| Spiritual Health | 19.3 (4.6) | 17.8 (4.1) | -1.99 | 0.049 |

1. What is the independent variable in this study? **Gender is the grouping variable**
2. How many subjects participate in this study? **97+74= 171**
3. t = -2.51 describes the difference between women and men for what variable?

**Physical functioning**

1. Consider t=-3.15 and t=-1.99. Which one of these values has the smaller p=value?

**As the t value increases the p value becomes smaller.**

1. How many of the scales showed differences between men and women? list them

 **5 of the scales: phys functioning, general health, vitality, mental and spiritual health**

1. Describe the t test finding for general health.

**The average score on the general health scale is significantly higher than the average score for men (51.4 vs48.2).**

1. What is the df? Why is this important to know?

**Df=degrees of freedom. Df= number in group 1 + number in group 2 – 2**

**You need this in order to calc/look up t values**

1. Multiple t-tests were conducted. What might be the effect of these t-tests on the results?

 **Conducting multiple t tests increased the risk for type I errors**