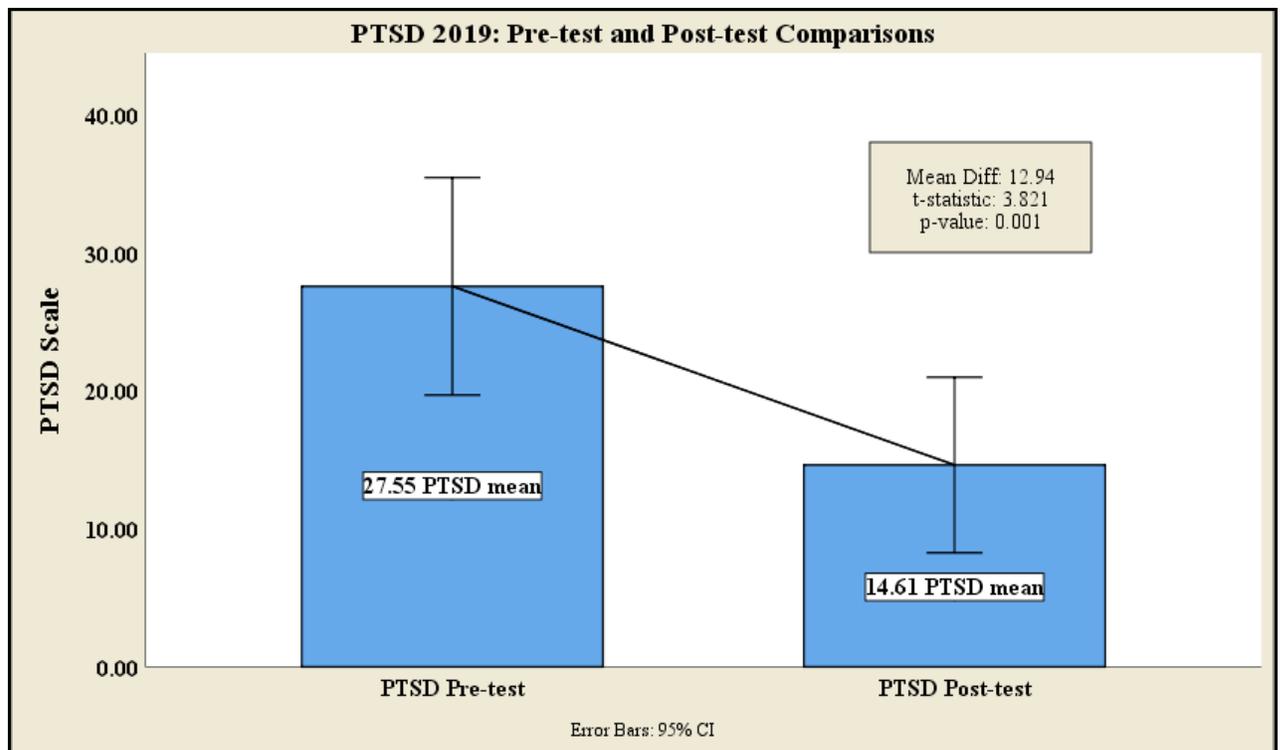




PTSD Pre & Post 2019 results

Statistical Summaries: PTSD (2019)

	PTSD (pre-test)	PTSD (post-test)
<i>N</i>	31	31
<i>Mean</i>	27.548	14.613
<i>Median</i>	25.00	9.00
<i>Std. Deviation</i>	21.461	17.330
<i>Minimum</i>	0.00	0.00
<i>Maximum</i>	80.00	59.00



Statistical Conclusion:

For the 2019 PTSD levels between pre and post-tests with a total sample of $n = 31$ have shown a very large decrease of 47.0%, which was a difference of almost 13.0 PTSD level score between the two time periods. A pairwise comparison (*Dependent Sample t-*

test) have revealed that the *PTSD* levels for post-test ($M = 14.613$, $SD = 17.330$), was about 13.0 times lower after the intervention program than the pre-test *PTSD* levels ($M = 27.548$, $SD = 21.461$) and statistically significant, $t(30) = 3.821$, $p = 0.001$ with a medium effect size, *Cohen's D* = 0.66 and an observed statistical power of 0.96 in detecting Type-II error. The 95% C.I. for the difference between sample means had a lower bound of 6.02 and an upper bound of 19.85.

In addition, there was an adequate inter-item reliability of the *PTSD* scale for both time periods, $\alpha = 0.96$ and $\alpha = 0.96$, respectively. Also, a *Wilcoxon Signed Rank test* (non-normal) was also conducted for diagnostic purposes and the results have shown a significant change between the *PTSD* time periods, $Z = -2.228$, $p = 0.026$ further confirming the initial test outcome presented above. Lastly, the study also controlled the confounding demographics effects of age and gender since both factors have had significant negative and positive relationship on both the *PTSD* pre and post tests respectively. Conducting a *Repeated Measures ANCOVA*, the results have shown that the pre and post tests *PTSD* measure was significant, $F(1) = 4.535$, $p = 0.042$ with a large effect size, $partial-ETA^2 = 0.14$

Layman's Conclusion:

There were a total of 31 Dedicato clients that completed the center's intervention and rehabilitation program for *PTSD* for the year 2019. At first, the clients were initially measured their *PTSD* levels using the *PTSD* scale before the program (pre-test) and after the program (post-test). These results have shown that the *PTSD* levels of the participants significantly decreased by approximately 47.0% after going through the center's treatment program. Additionally, after accounting for both effects of age and gender, the

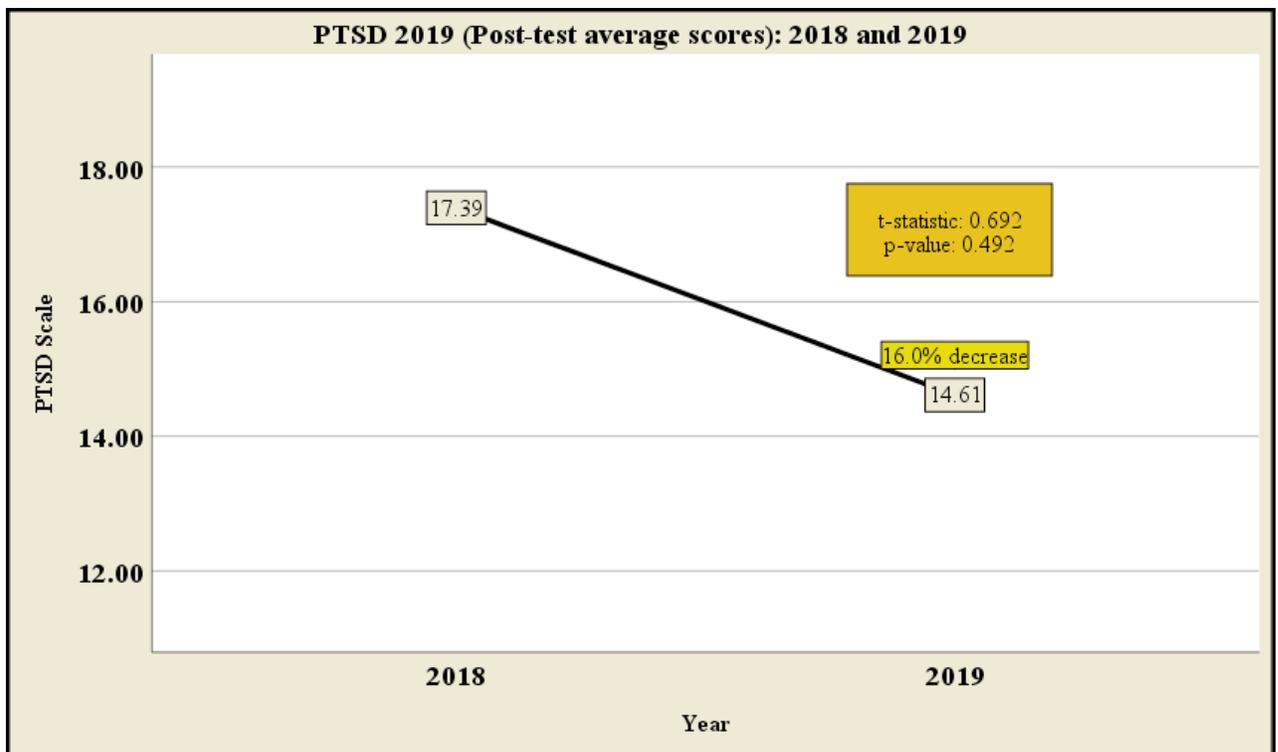
pre-test and post-test *PTSD* levels among the patients significantly decreased. The results have indicated that the participant's average *PTSD* levels after the program were significantly lower than their *PTSD* levels before the program at which may indicate that the center's intervention and rehabilitation program may prove successful in lowering the client's *PTSD* levels and provide meaningful insights to help staff continue in education that would help them provide intervention in lowering the client's *PTSD* levels.



PTSD levels between 2018 and 2019 comparisons

Group Statistics: PTSD (post-test)

Year	N	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
2018	28	17.393	14.00	12.954	0.00	50.00
2019	31	14.613	9.00	17.330	0.00	59.00
Total	59	15.932	12.00	15.343	0.00	59.00



Statistical Conclusion:

The PTSD measures for 2018 to 2019 have shown a decrease of about 16.0%. A pairwise comparison (*Independent Sample t-test*) have revealed that the PTSD average score for the year 2019 ($M = 14.613$, $SD = 17.330$), was about 3.0 times lower than the PTSD average score for the year 2018 ($M = 17.393$, $SD = 12.954$) but not statistically

significant from each other, $t(57) = 0.692$, $p = 0.492$ with a small effect size, *Cohen's D* = 0.18 and an observed statistical power of 0.10 The 95% C.I. for the difference between sample means had a lower bound of -5.26 and an upper bound of 10.83

In addition, there was an adequate inter-item reliability of the *PTSD* scale of, $\alpha = 0.95$ Also, a *Mann-Whitney test* (non-normal) was also conducted for diagnostic purposes and the results have shown a significant change between the time periods, $Z = -1.741$, $p = 0.084$ further confirming the initial test outcome presented above. Lastly, the current study also controlled the confounding demographics effects of age and gender on *PTSD* measure using a *Two-Way ANCOVA* and the results have suggested that the post-*PTSD* measure was not significant across the two time periods, $F(1) = 0.252$, $p = 0.700$

Layman's Conclusion:

There were a total of 59 Dedicato clients that completed the center's intervention and rehabilitation program for the *PTSD* levels between the years of 2018 and 2019. These results have shown that the *PTSD* levels of the participants decreased from one year to the next by approximately 16.0% after completing the center's rehabilitation program but this increase was statistically significant. The results have shown that the participant's average *PTSD* levels after the program for both years were not significantly different from each other at which may indicate that the center's intervention and rehabilitation program were consistent in their delivery and could provide meaningful insights to help staff continue in education that would help them provide intervention in lowering the client's *PTSD* levels.