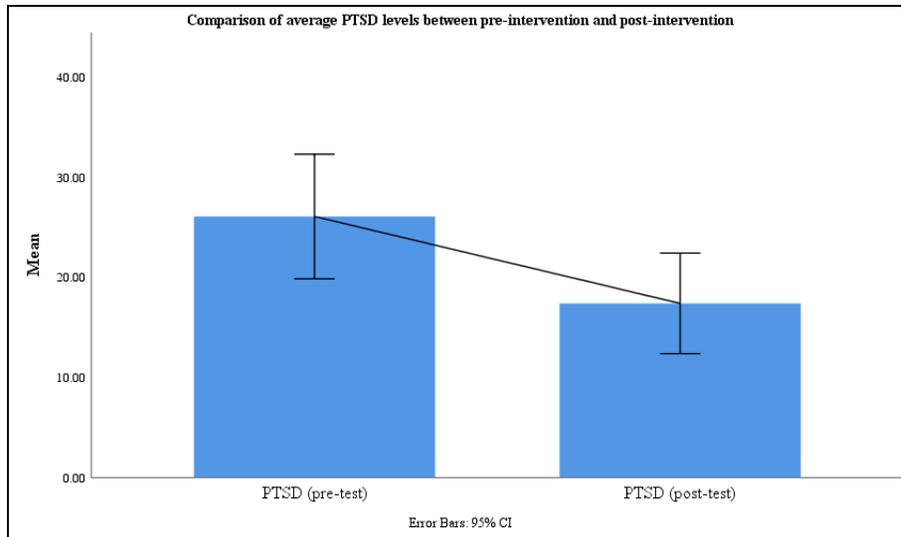




Statistical Summaries: PTSD levels (2018)

	PTSD (pre-test)	PTSD (post-test)
<i>N</i>	28	28
<i>Mean</i>	26.07	17.39
<i>Median</i>	27.00	14.00
<i>Std. Deviation</i>	16.046	12.954
<i>Minimum</i>	0.00	0.00
<i>Maximum</i>	61.00	50.00



Statistical Conclusion:

For the 2018 PTSD levels between pre and post-tests have shown a very large decrease of 33.0%, which was a difference of almost 9.0 PTSD level score between the two time periods. A pairwise comparison (*Dependent Sample t-test* with $n = 2,000$ bootstrap samples and a 95% bias-correction) have revealed that the PTSD levels for post-test ($M = 17.39$, $SD = 12.954$), was about 9.0 times lower after the intervention program than the pre-test PTSD levels ($M = 26.07$, $SD = 16.046$) and statistically significant, $t(27) = 2.909$, $p = 0.007$ with a medium effect size, *Cohen's D* = 0.60 and an observed statistical power of 0.80 in detecting Type-II error. The bootstrap 95% C.I. for the difference between sample means had a lower bound of 2.56 and an upper bound of 14.80. In addition, there was an adequate inter-item reliability of the PTSD scale for both time periods, $\alpha = 0.94$ and $\alpha = 0.93$, respectively. Also, a *Wilcoxon Signed Rank test* (non-normal) was also conducted for diagnostic purposes and the results have shown a significant change, $Z = -2.656$, $p = 0.008$ further confirming the initial test outcome presented above.

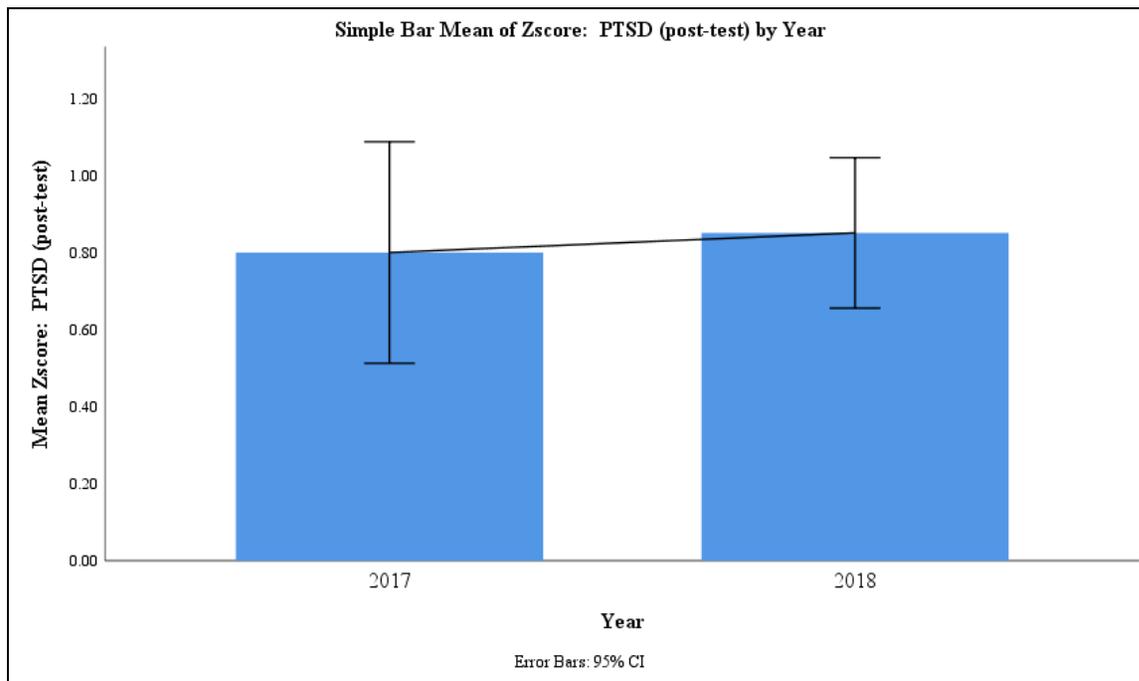
Layman's Conclusion:

There were a total of 28 Dedicato clients that completed the center's intervention and rehabilitation program for PTSD. 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 33.0% after

going through the center's treatment program. The results have shown 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. The results have shown that the participant's average *PTSD* levels after the program were significantly lower than their *PTSD* levels before the program that may indicate that the center's treatment program could provide meaningful insights to help staff continue in education that would help them provide intervention in lowering the client's *PTSD* levels.

Group Statistics

	<i>Year</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Deviation</i>	<i>Std. Error Mean</i>
Zscore: PTSD (post-test)	2017	20	0.799	0.614	0.137
	2018	28	0.850	0.503	0.095



Bar graphs of the PTSD (standardized) scale (2017 vs. 2018)

Statistical Conclusion:

The *PTSD* scales used for both years are different in terms of the survey items included in each scale. For the 2017 *PTSD* scale there were a total of 17 survey items whereas for the 2018 *PTSD* scale there were a total of 20 survey items. Therefore, in order to compare the *PTSD* scores for both years each of the *PTSD* scores were standardized to avoid errors. The result of the standardized *PTSD* scores have shown an increase of about 6.4%, in client's *PTSD* levels from 2017 to 2018. A pairwise comparison (*Independent Sample t-test* with $n = 2,000$ bootstrap samples and a 95% bias-correction) have revealed that the standardized *PTSD* scores for the year 2017 ($M = 0.799$, $SD = 0.614$), was about 0.05 times lower than the standardized *PTSD* scores for the year 2018 ($M = 0.850$, $SD = 0.503$) but not statistically significant from each other, $t(46) = -0.316$, $p = 0.754$ with a small effect size, *Cohen's D* = 0.09 and an observed statistical power of 0.06. The bootstrap 95% C.I. for the difference between sample means had a lower bound of -0.376 and an upper bound of 0.274. In addition, there was an adequate inter-item reliability of the *BDI* scale for the time periods, $\alpha = 0.90$ and $\alpha = 0.82$, respectively. Also, a *Mann-Whitney test* (non-normal) was also conducted for diagnostic purposes and the results have shown a significant change, $Z = -0.744$, $p = 0.457$ further confirming the initial test outcome presented above.

Layman's Conclusion:

There were a total of 52 Dedicato clients that completed the center's intervention and rehabilitation program for depression levels between the years of 2017 and 2018. These results have shown that the *PTSD* levels of the participants increased from one year

to the next by approximately 6.4% 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.