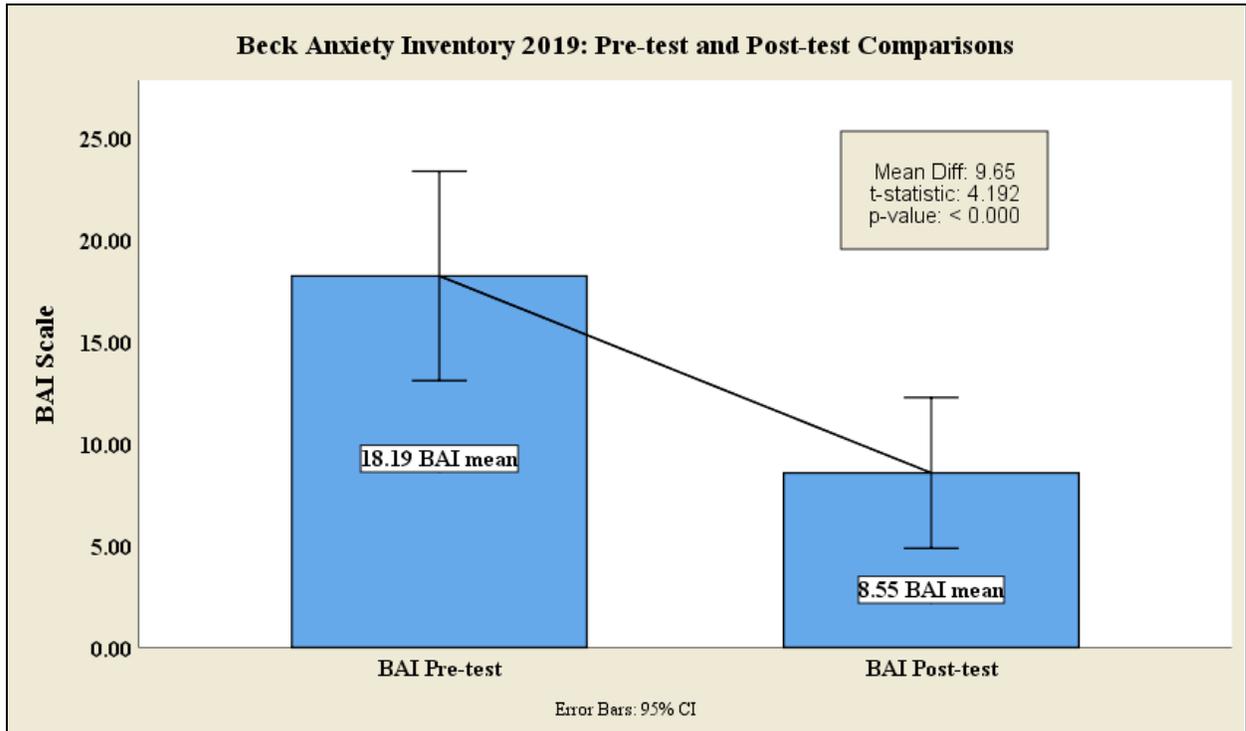




BAI Pre & Post tests 2019 results

Statistical Summaries: Beck Anxiety Inventory (2019)

	Beck Anxiety Inventory (pre-test)	Beck Anxiety Inventory (post-test)
<i>N</i>	31	31
<i>Mean</i>	18.194	8.548
<i>Median</i>	16.00	6.00
<i>Std. Deviation</i>	13.975	10.069
<i>Minimum</i>	0.00	0.00
<i>Maximum</i>	63.00	38.00



Statistical Conclusion:

For the 2019 Beck Anxiety Inventory measures between pre and post-tests with a total sample size of $n = 31$ have shown a very large decrease of 53.0%, which was a difference of almost 10.0 anxiety level scores between the two time periods. A

Dependent Sample t-test test have revealed that the *BAI* average score for post-test ($M = 8.548$, $SD = 10.069$), was about 10.0 times lower after the intervention program than the pre-test *BAI* average score ($M = 18.194$, $SD = 13.975$) and statistically significant, $t(30) = 4.192$, $p = 0.000$ with a large effect size, *Cohen's D* = 0.79 and an observed statistical power of 0.98. The 95% C.I. for the difference between sample means had a lower bound of 4.94 and an upper bound of 14.34

In addition, there was an adequate inter-item reliability of the *BAI* scale for the time periods, $\alpha = 0.92$ and $\alpha = 0.91$, respectively. Also, a *Wilcoxon Signed Rank test* (non-normal) was also conducted for diagnostic purposes and the results have shown a consistent significant change between the *BAI* time periods, $Z = -3.755$, $p < 0.001$ 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 *BAI* pre and post tests respectively. Conducting a *Repeated Measures ANCOVA*, the results have revealed that the pre and post tests *BAI* measure was not significant at the 0.05 level, $F(1) = 3.892$, $p = 0.058$ likely due to suppressing effect of demographic variables but significant at the 0.06 level with a large effect size, $partial-ETA^2 = 0.12$

Layman's Conclusion:

There were a total of 31 *Dedicato* clients that completed the client's treatment program for the year 2019. At first, the clients were initially measured their anxiety levels using the *Beck Anxiety Inventory* before the program (pre-test) and after the program (post-test). These results have shown that the anxiety levels of the participants

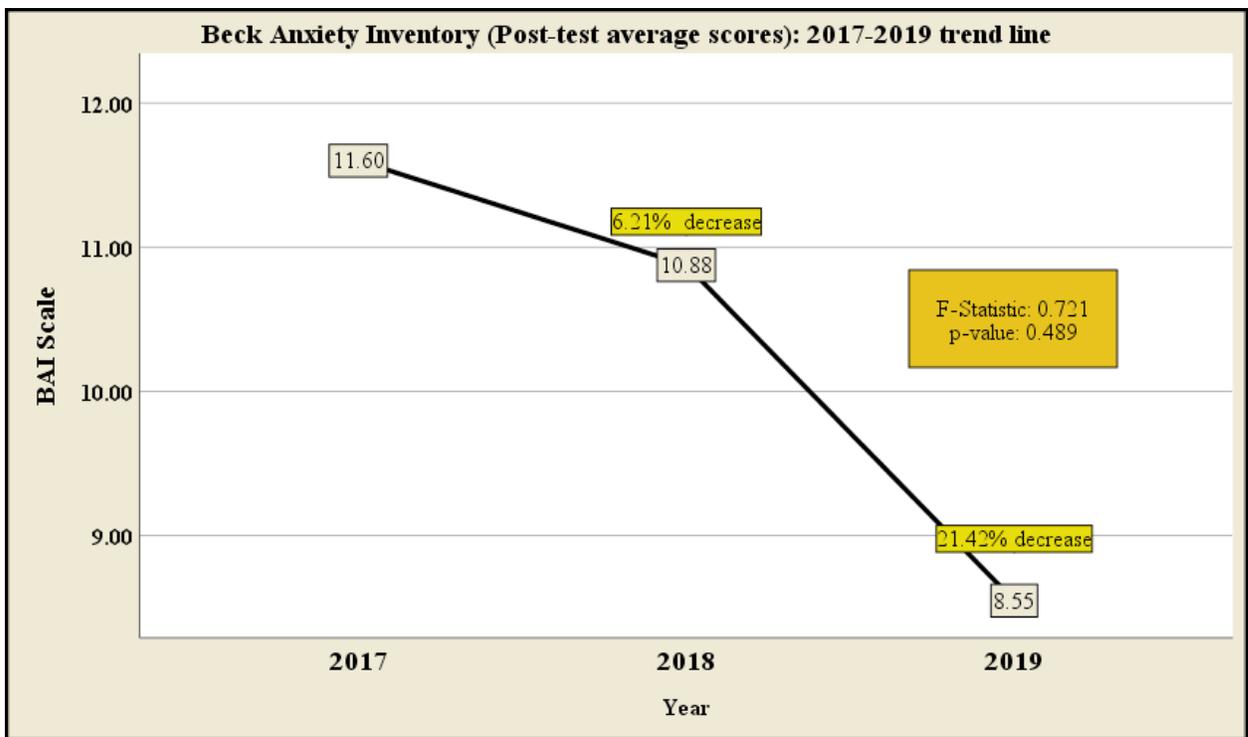
significantly decreased by approximately 53.0% after going through the center's treatment program. Additionally, after accounting for both the confounding effects of age and gender, the pre-test and post-test anxiety levels among the patients did not change and was still statistically significant. The results have indicated that the participant's average *anxiety* levels after the program were significantly lower than their anxiety 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 anxiety levels.



BAI Post tests comparisons 2017-2019

Group Statistics: Beck Anxiety Inventory (post-test)

Year	N	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
2017	20	11.600	8.00	11.454	0.00	42.00
2018	32	10.875	10.00	8.300	0.00	28.00
2019	31	8.5484	6.00	10.069	0.00	38.00
Total	83	10.1807	8.00	9.758	0.00	42.00



Statistical Conclusion:

The *Beck Anxiety Inventory* measures for 2018 to 2019 have shown a decrease of about 21.42%, in post-anxiety levels from 2018 to 2019 whereas the 2017 to 2018 have decrease to 6.21%. A *One-Way ANOVA* mean comparison test was conducted have revealed that the *BAI* scores for the year 2017 ($M = 11.60$, $SD = 11.454$), was about 0.725 times higher than the *BAI* scores for the year 2018 ($M = 10.88$, $SD = 8.300$) whereas the

BAI scores for the year 2019 ($M = 8.548$, $SD = 10.069$) was about 2.327 lower against the 2018 scale but the mean comparisons across the three time periods was not statistically significant from each other, $F(2) = 0.721$, $p = 0.489$ with a small effect size, $ETA^2 = 0.018$ and an observed statistical power of 1.0 or 100%.

In addition, there was an adequate inter-item reliability of the *BAI* scale across the three time periods, $\alpha = 0.91$. A *Kruskal-Wallis test* (non-normality) was also conducted for diagnostic purposes and the results have shown a non-significant change between the time periods, $Z = 2.570$, $p = 0.289$ further confirming the initial test outcome presented above. Lastly, the current study also controlled the confounding demographics effects of age and gender since both factors have had significant negative and positive relationship with post-*BAI* test using a *Two-Way ANCOVA* and the results have suggested that the post-*BAI* measure was not significant across the three time periods, $F(2) = 0.940$, $p = 0.514$ further confirming results above.

Layman's Conclusion:

There were a total of 83 Dedicato clients that completed the client's treatment program for post-anxiety levels between the years of 2017, 2018 and 2019. These results have shown that the anxiety levels of the participants, even after controlling for the demographic effects of age and gender, indicated a decreasing trend across the three time periods after completing the center's rehabilitation program with an average decreasing anxiety levels of 14.0%. Additionally, the decreases 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 anxiety levels.