## MANN-WHITNEY U TEST

This test is used to compare the results of a treatment on a randomly assigned group of subjects (from a between groups design)

A researcher wants to know if extensive training will improve a participant's score obtained when firing arrows at a board.
The results are as follows:

| Group 1 (No Training) | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Score | 4 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 27 |  |  |
| Group 2 (Training) | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | 7 | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 2}$ |
| Score | 21 | 26 | 20 | 22 | 32 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 24 | 29 | 9 |

1. DETERMINE THAT CONDITIONS FOR TEST ARE ACCEPTABLE:

- Data can be ranked
- Distribution is not normal
- Each participant is allocated at random to one and only one condition

2. STATE NULL AND ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESES:
$H_{0}$ : Training has no effect on performance
$H_{a}$ : Training improves performance
3. RANK SCORES FROM BOTH GROUPS TOGETHER (Lowest (1) to Highest (n))... USE MEAN OF RANKS FOR TIES:
```
1-2
2-4
3-5
4-6
5-7
6-8
7-9, 9 } Use 7.5
8-
9-10
10-12, 12, 12 } Use 11
1 1
1 2
13-13
14-18
15-20
16-21
17-22
18-24
19-26
20-27
21-29
22-32
```

| Group 1 (No Training) | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Score | 4 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 27 |  |  |
| Rank | 2 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 5 | 13 | 11 | 1 | 7.5 | 20 |  |  |
| Group 2 (Training) | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 2}$ |
| Score | 21 | 26 | 20 | 22 | 32 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 24 | 29 | 9 |
| Rank | 16 | 19 | 15 | 17 | 22 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 18 | 21 | 7.5 |

4. CALCULATE THE SUM OF RANKS (T) IN THE SMALLER SAMPLE GROUP:
$\mathrm{T}=$ Group 1 Sum of Ranks $=\mathbf{9 3 . 5}$
5. CALCULATE U FROM THE FOLLOWING FORMULA:
$\mathrm{U}=\mathrm{n}_{1} \mathrm{n}_{2}+\left[\mathrm{n}_{1}\left(\mathrm{n}_{1}+1\right)\right] / 2-\mathrm{T}=\mathbf{8 1 . 5}$
where $\mathrm{n}_{1}=$ number of participants in smaller sample and $\mathrm{n}_{2}=$ number of participants in larger sample
6. CALCULATE $U^{\prime}$ :

$$
\mathrm{U}^{\prime}=\mathrm{n}_{1} \mathrm{n}_{2}-\mathrm{U}=\mathbf{3 8 . 5}
$$

7. USING THE SMALLER VALUE OF U AND U', DETERMINE CRITICAL VALUE FROM TABLE:

Tabled value for a one-tailed test at the $5 \%$ level is 34 (and 24 at the $1 \%$ level). Since $38.5>34$, there is insufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis.
8. STATE CONCLUSION:

There is not enough evidence to conclude that training improves performance in this task.

