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)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Score	4	10	12	18	7	13	12	2	9	27		
Group 2 (Training)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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_o: 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
11
12
13-13
14-18
15-20
16-21
17-22
18-24
19-26
20-27
21-29
22-32

Group 1 (No Training)	1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
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)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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:

T = Group 1 Sum of Ranks = 93.5

5. CALCULATE U FROM THE FOLLOWING FORMULA:

 $U = n_1 n_2 + [n_1(n_1 + 1)]/2 - T = 81.5$

where n_1 = number of participants in smaller sample and n_2 = number of participants in larger sample

6. CALCULATE U':

 $U' = n_1 n_2 - U = 38.5$

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.