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| PRET Re-Testing and Validation  |
| Task Authorization #2 |
| Item 8: Gender Analysis |
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Executive Summary

A gender analysis was conducted on the data collected during Phases 2, 3, and 3 Extension of the PRET validation project. This analysis is divided into five sections and includes data from:

* The PRET’s embedded tasks (Section 1),
* The PRET’s off-nominal tasks (Section 2),
* Standardized neurocognitive tests (Section 3),
* DANA (Section 4), and
* WinSCAT (Section 5).

In all cases, the data were analyzed using an independent samples t-test with gender as the between-subjects factor. Results with p-values less than .05 are reported as being statistically significant (highlighted in green) while results with p-values greater than .05 and less than .10 are reported as being marginally significant (highlighted in yellow). A total of n=250 participants (138 females, 112 males) are included in the analysis. Because of changes that were made to some of the PRET’s embedded tasks over the course of the validation project, the data were analyzed separately for each validation phase, as collapsing the data across PRET tasks that had undergone substantial revisions would not be appropriate. Additionally, not every test was administered on every phase of the validation (e.g., the DANA and the WinSCAT were only administered in the Phase 3 Extension). Table cells corresponding to testing phases where a given test was not administered are greyed-out.

The breakdown of females/males for each validation phase is as follows:

* Phase 2 (n=50): 28 females; 22 males
* Phase 3 (n=160): 93 females; 67 males
* Phase 3 Extension (n=40): 17 females; 23 males
1. PRET Tasks

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| **Classify Information Task (CIT)** |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) | t(48) = .10p > .90 | t(157) = .63p > .50 | t(38) = .45p > .65 |
| Throughput(TP) | t(48) = 2.04p < .05 | t(157) = 1.41p > .15 | t(38) = .84p > .40 |
| Accuracy(ACC) | t(48) = 2.89p < .01 | t(158) = .79p > .40 | t(38) = .43p > .65 |
| Miss Rate(MR) | t(48) = 1.18p > .20 | t(158) = 2.04p < .05 | t(38) = .80p > .40 |
| Phase 2* Males had significantly higher TP scores (M = 18.0) than females (M = 13.8)
* Males had significantly higher ACC scores (M = 83.3%) than females (M = 69.3%)

Phase 3* Males had significantly higher MR scores (M = 26.2%) than females (M = 19.5 %)

Phase 3 Extension* There was no significant difference (ts < 1) between males and females on any measure of performance

SummaryAlthough there were some significant differences between male and female performance on the CIT task, there was no consistency across the three testing phases. Males showed higher accuracy and throughput scores than females in Phase 2, whereas females had lower miss rates than males in Phase 3.  |

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| **Geological Database Consistency Check Task (GDCCT)** |
|  |  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) | Matching | t(48) = .57p > .55 | t(158) = .99p > .30 | t(38) = 2.73p < .01 |
| Memory | t(48) = 1.01p > .30 | t(158) = .52p > .60 | t(38) = 2.37p < .05 |
| Throughput(TP) | Matching | t(48) = .28p > .75 | t(158) = 1.33p > .15 | t(38) = 3.17p < .005 |
| Memory | t(48) = .52p > .70 | t(158) = .07p > .90 | t(38) = 2.82p < .01 |
| Accuracy(ACC) | Matching | t(48) = 3.20p < .005 | t(158) = .41p > .65 | t(38) = .24p > .80 |
| Memory | t(48) = .90p > .35 | t(158) = .50p > .60 | t(38) = .99p > .30 |
| Phase 2* Males had significantly higher ACC scores (M = 97.9%) than females (M = 95.0%)

Phase 3* There was no significant difference between males and females on any measure of performance

Phase 3 Extension* Females had significantly faster RTs than males in the Matching (M = 1414 ms vs. M = 1680 ms) and Memory (M = 1275 ms vs. M = 1480 ms) parts of the GDCCT
* Females had significantly higher TP scores than males in the Matching (M = 46.7 vs. M = 39.7) and Memory (M = 48.4 vs. M = 40.6) parts of the GDCCT

SummaryAlthough there were some significant differences between male and female performance on the GDCCT task, there was no consistency across the three testing phases. Males showed higher accuracy scores than females in Phase 2, whereas females had faster response times and higher throughput scores than males in the Matching and Memory components in the Phase 3 Extension. |

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| **Letter-Number Sequencing Auditory Task (LNSAT)** |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) | t(41) = .33 p > .70 | t(151) = .44 p > .65 | t(38) = .15p > .85 |
| Throughput(TP) | t(41) = .43p > .65 | t(151) = 1.20p > .20 | t(38) = .72p > .45 |
| Accuracy(ACC) | t(48) = .40p > .65 | t(158) = 2.20p < .05 | t(38) = .73p > .45 |
| Maximum Trial Level(MAX) | t(41) = 1.24p > .20 | t(151) = 2.71p < .01 | t(38) = .16p > .85 |
| Phase 2* There was no significant difference between males and females on any measure of performance

Phase 3* Males had significantly higher ACC scores (M = 58.4%) than females (M = 51.8%)
* Males had significantly higher MAX scores (M = 3.7) than females (M = 3.3)

Phase 3 Extension* There was no significant difference (ts < 1) between males and females on any measure of performance

SummaryThe only significant differences found between males and females occurred in Phase 3 with males performing better than females in terms of accuracy and the maximum level reached on the LNSAT.  |

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| **Response Control Task (RCT)** |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) | t(36) = .66 p > .50 | t(128) = 1.04p > .30 | t(32) = .15p > .85 |
| Throughput(TP) | t(36) = .75p > .45 | t(128) = 1.50p > .10 | t(32) = 1.16p > .25 |
| Hit Rate(HR) | t(48) = .11p > .90 | t(158) = .64p > .50 | t(32) = 1.00p > .30 |
| Correct Rejections(CR) | t(48) = .73p > .45 | t(158) = .07p > .90 | t(32) = 1.78p < .10 |
| Phase 2* There was no significant difference between males and females on any measure of performance (ts < 1)

Phase 3* There was no significant difference between males and females on any measure of performance

Phase 3 Extension* Females had a marginally significant higher CR rate (M = 95.7%) than males (M = 87.1%)

SummaryThe only significant differences found between males and females occurred in the Phase 3 Extension with females performing marginally better than males in terms of their correct rejection rates.  |

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| **Perform Mission Relevant Calculations Task (PMRCT)** |
|  |  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) | Acknowledge | t(30) = .50 p > .60 |   |   |
| Calculation | t(25) = .10p > .90 | t(158) = .57p > .55 | t(37) = .42p > .65  |
| Decision | t(25) = .09p > .90 | t(158) = .83p > .40 | (37) = 1.32p > .15 |
| Throughput(TP) | Acknowledge | t(30) = 1.21p > .20 |   |   |
| Calculation | t(25) = .80p > .40 | t(135) = .74p > .45 | t(37) = .14p > .85 |
| Decision | t(25) = .90p > .35 | t(123) = 1.77p < .10 | (37) = .77p > .40 |
| Accuracy(ACC) | Acknowledge | t(48) = .05p > .95 |   |   |
| Calculation | t(48) = 3.94p < .001 | t(158) = 1.38p > .17 | t(37) =.40p > .65 |
| Decision | t(48) = 1.21p > .20 | t(158) = 2.62p < .05 | (37) = .68p > .50 |
| Phase 2* Males had significantly higher calculation ACC scores (M = 81.8%) than females (M = 32.1%)

Phase 3* Males has marginally higher decision TP scores (M = 14.5) than females (M = 11.7)
* Males had significantly higher decision ACC scores (M = 88.1%) than females (M = 71.0%)

Phase 3 Extension* There was no significant difference between males and females on any measure of performance

SummaryAlthough there were some significant differences between male and female performance on the PMRCT task, there was no consistency across the three testing phases. Males showed higher calculation accuracy scores than females in Phase 2 and higher decision throughput and accuracy scores in Phase 3. |

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| **Suspension Check Task (SCT)** |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) | t(48) = 1.71p < .10 | t(158) = 2.25p < .05 | t(38) = .39p > .65 |
| Throughput(TP) | t(48) = 2.00 p < .06 | t(158) = 3.86p < .001 | t(38) = .86p > .35 |
| Hit Rate(HR) | t(48) = 1.40 p > .15 | t(158) = 3.84p < .001 | t(38) = 1.35p > .15 |
| False Alarm Rate(FA) | t(48) = 1.64p > .10 | t(158) = 2.47p < .05 | t(38) = .91p > .35 |
| Phase 2* Males had marginally faster RTs (M = 355 ms) than females (M = 372 ms)
* Males had marginally higher TP scores (M = 154.3) than females (M = 134.6)

Phase 3* Males had significantly faster RTs (M = 343 ms) than females (M = 354 ms)
* Males had significantly higher TP scores (M = 165.7) than females (M = 147.4)
* Males had significantly higher HRs (M = 92.2%) than females (M = 85.9%)
* Males had significantly lower FA rates (M = 0.5%) than females (M = 1.7%)

Phase 3 Extension* There was no significant difference between males and females on any measure of performance

SummaryThe analysis from Phases 2 and 3 indicates that males generally perform significantly better than females on most measures of performance on the SCT. The analysis from the Phase 3 Extension data did not reveal these same gender differences, but this may be due to the data for the Phase 3 Extension analysis being averaged across the 10 testing sessions. If this is the reason for the discrepancy between the results from Phases 2/3 and the Phase 3 Extension, then this provides evidence that the gender difference on the SCT may only occur when the task has not been performed multiple times.  |

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| **Path Planning Task (PT)** |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) | t(48) = .40p > .65 |  |  |
| Throughput(TP) | t(48) = .07p > .90 |  |  |
| Accuracy(ACC) | t(48) = .78p > .40 |  |  |
| Phase 2* There was no significant difference (ts < 1) between males and females on any measure of performance

SummaryThere was no evidence for a gender difference on the PT.  |

1. PRET Off Nominal-Tasks

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| **PRET Driving Metrics** |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Drive to Extraction | t(48) = 4.19p < .001 | t(158) = 3.53p < .005 | t(38) = 1.96p < .06  |
| Extraction | t(48) = 2.26p < .05 | t(158) = 2.77p < .01 | t(38) = 2.05p < .05 |
| Drive to ISRU | t(48) = 1.40p > .15 | t(157) = 1.94p < .06 | t(38) = 2.77p < .01 |
| Drive to Bonus | t(42) = .07p > .90 | t(131) = .82p > .40 | t(38) = 1.11p > .25 |
| Total Time | t(48) = 3.71p < .005 | t(158) = 3.19p < .005 | t(38) = 2.03p < .05 |
| Phase 2* Males were significantly faster (M = 385 s) than females (M = 573 s) driving from the start to the extraction site
* Males were significantly faster (M = 108 s) than females (M = 174 s) at performing the core extraction
* The total PRET testing time was significantly shorter for males (M = 1325 s) than for females (M = 1588 s)

Phase 3* Males were significantly faster (M = 501 s) than females (M = 657 s) driving from the start to the extraction site
* Males were significantly faster (M = 51 s) than females (M = 96 s) at performing the core extraction
* Males were marginally faster (M = 429 s) than females (M = 486 s) driving from the rock extraction site to the ISRU site
* The total PRET testing time was significantly shorter for males (M = 1363 s) than for females (M = 1535 s)

 Phase 3 Extension* Males were marginally faster (M = 433 s) than females (M = 525 s) driving from the start to the extraction site
* Males were significantly faster (M = 49 s) than females (M = 65 s) at performing the core extraction
* Males were significantly faster (M = 272 s) than females (M = 335 s) driving from the rock extraction site to the ISRU site
* The total PRET testing time was significantly shorter for males (M = 1127 s) than for females (M = 1222 s)
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1. Standardized Neurocognitive Tests

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| **Delis-Kaplan Executive Function System (DKEFS)** |
|  |  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| ColourNaming | Response Time | t(48) = .39p > .65 | t(158) = .06 p > .95 |  |
| Errors | t(48) = .84p > .40 | t(158) = .13 p > .85 |  |
| WordNaming | Response Time | t(48) = .29p > .75 | t(158) = 1.10p > .25 |  |
| Errors | t(48) = .37p > .70 | t(158) = .01p > .95 |  |
| StroopTask | Response Time | t(48) = .70p > .45 | t(158) = .32p > .70 |  |
| Errors | t(48) = 1.07p > .25 | t(158) = .18p > .85 |  |
| SwitchTask | Response Time | t(48) = 1.32p > .15 | (158) = .18p > .85 |  |
| Errors | t(48) = 1.12p > .25 | (158) = .96p > .30 |  |
| TowerTask | Score | t(48) = .69p > .45 |  |  |
| Phase 2* There was no significant difference between males and females on any measure of performance

Phase 3* There was no significant difference between males and females on any measure of performance

SummaryThere was no evidence for a gender difference on the DKEFS colour naming, word naming, Stroop task, switch task or tower task subtests. |

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| **Paced Auditory Serial Attention Test (PASAT)** |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| TotalErrors | t(48) = 2.05 p < .05  | t(158) = 4.38 p < .001 |  |
| Phase 2* Males made significantly fewer errors (M = 35.1) than females (M = 53.1)

Phase 3* Males made significantly fewer errors (M = 39.6) than females (M = 59.6)

SummaryThere was a clear gender difference on the PASAT with males making fewer errors than females in Phases 2 and 3.  |

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| **Psychomotor Vigilance Test (PVT)** |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) | t(48) = 2.77p < .01 | t(157) = 3.30p < .005 |  |
| Throughput(TP) | t(48) = 1.51p > .10 | t(157) = 3.34p < .005 |  |
| Hit Rate(HR) | t(48) = .63p > .50 | t(157) = 1.40p > .15  |  |
| False Alarm Rate(FA) | t(48) = .32p > .75 | t(157) = .11p > .90 |  |
| Phase 2* Males had significantly faster RTs (M = 266 ms) than females (M = 292 ms)

Phase 3* Males had significantly faster RTs (M = 274 ms) than females (M = 289 ms)
* Males had significantly higher TP scores (M = 213.9) than females (M = 199.5)

SummaryThere was a consistent gender effect on the PVT with males responding significantly faster than females in Phases 2 and 3, with correspondingly higher throughput scores in Phase 3. |

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| **Test of Variables of Attention (TOVA)** |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) | t(48) = 1.37 p > .15  | t(158) = 2.44p < .05 |  |
| False Alarms | t(48) = .45p > .65  | t(158) = .28p > .75 |  |
| Misses | t(48) = 1.39p > .15 | t(158) = 2.30p < .05 |  |
| Phase 2* There was no significant difference between males and females on any measure of performance

Phase 3* Males had significantly faster RTs (M = 319 ms) than females (M = 339 ms)
* Males had significantly fewer misses (M = 1.27) than females (M = 4.71)

SummaryAlthough there were no gender effects in the Phase 2 data, it appears that the larger sample size in the Phase 3 data was responsible for producing significant gender effects, with males responding more quickly and missing fewer TOVA targets. |

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| **Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale 4th Edition (WAIS-IV)** |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Digit Span | t(48) = .18p > .85  |  |  |
| Matrix Reasoning | t(48) = .42p > .65 |  |  |
| Arithmetic | t(48) = 3.51p < .005  | t(158) = 3.87p < .001  | t(38) = 2.04p < .05 |
| Symbol Search | t(48) = 1.12p > .27 | t(158) = .05p > .95 | t(38) = 1.13p > .25 |
| Coding | t(47) = .65p > .52 |   | t(38) = 2.88p < .005 |
| Letter-NumberSequencing |  | t(158) = .87 p > .35 | t(38) = .35p > .70 |
| Phase 2* Males had significantly higher arithmetic scores (M = 16.3) than females (M = 12.3)

Phase 3* Males had significantly higher arithmetic scores (M = 15.7) than females (M = 13.5)

Phase 3 Extension* Males had significantly higher arithmetic scores (M = 14.5) than females (M = 12.7)
* Females had significantly higher coding scores (M = 82.4) than males (M = 72.6)

SummaryThere was a consistent gender effect on the WAIS-IV arithmetic subtest across testing Phases 2, 3, and 3 Extension with males scoring higher than females. In contrast, females scored significantly higher than males on the WAIS-IV coding subtest in Phase 3 Extension. |

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| **Wechsler Memory Scale 4th Edition (WMS-IV)** |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Spatial Addition | t(48) = .54p > .55 | t(158) = 2.65p < .01 |  |
| Symbol Search | t(48) = 1.47p > .10 | t(158) = .60p > .50 |  |
| Phase 2* There was no significant difference between males and females on any measure of performance

Phase 3* Males had significantly higher spatial addition scores (M = 18.0) than females (M = 16.4)

SummaryAlthough males performed better than females on the WMS-IV spatial addition subtest in Phase 3, there were no consistent gender effects across the two testing phases. |

4. DANA

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| **Code Substitution Test** |
|  |  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) | Matching |  |  | t(38) = 2.42 p < .05 |
| Memory |  |  | t(38) = 2.44p < .05 |
| Throughput(TP) | Matching |  |  | t(38) = 2.49p < .05 |
| Memory |  |  | t(38) = 2.10p < .05 |
| Accuracy(ACC) | Matching |  |  | t(38) = .01p > .95 |
| Memory |  |  | t(38) = .10p > .30 |
| * Females had significantly faster RTs than males in the Matching (M = 1090 ms vs. M = 1238 ms) and Memory (M = 946 ms vs. M = 1051 ms) parts of the Code Substitution test
* Females had significantly higher TP scores than males in the Matching (M = 58.6 vs. M = 50.9) and Memory (M = 64.5 vs. M = 57.3) parts of the Code Substitution test

SummaryAlthough there were no gender differences in terms of accuracy in the Matching and Memory phases of this test, females had consistently faster response times than males, which translated into significantly higher throughput scores in the Matching and Memory phases. |

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| **Go / No-Go Test** |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) |  |  | t(38) = 1.53p > .10 |
| Throughput(TP) |  |  | t(38) = 1.57p > .10 |
| Hit Rate(HR) |  |  | t(38) = 1.38p > .15 |
| Correct Rejections(CR) |  |  | t(38) = .03p > .95 |
| SummaryThere was no evidence for a gender difference on the Go / No-Go test. |

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| **Match to Sample Test**  |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) |  |  | t(38) = 2.23 p < .05 |
| Throughput(TP) |  |  | t(38) = 2.20p < .05  |
| Accuracy(ACC) |  |  | t(38) = .09 p > .90 |
| * Females had significantly faster RTs than males (M = 1673 ms vs. M = 1820 ms)
* Females had significantly higher TP scores than males (M = 35.6 vs. M = 31.7)

SummaryAlthough there were no gender differences in terms of accuracy, females had significantly faster response times than males, which translated into significantly higher throughput scores. |

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| **Memory Search Test**  |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) |  |  | t(38) = .93p > .35  |
| Throughput(TP) |  |  | t(38) = .89p > .35 |
| Accuracy(ACC) |  |  | t(38) = .43p > .65 |
| SummaryThere was no evidence for a gender difference on the Memory Search test (ts < 1). |

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| **Procedural Reaction Time Test**  |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) |  |  | t(38) = 1.54p > .15 |
| Throughput(TP) |  |  | t(38) = 1.20p > .20 |
| Accuracy(ACC) |  |  | t(38) = .54p > .55 |
| SummaryThere was no evidence for a gender difference on the Procedural Reaction Time Test. |

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| **Simple Reaction Time Test** |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) |  |  | t(38) = 1.80p < .10 |
| Throughput(TP) |  |  | t(38) = 2.23p < .05 |
| Hit Rate(HR) |  |  | t(38) = 1.99p < .06 |
| False Alarm Rate(FA) |  |  | t(38) = 1.53p > .10 |
| * Females had marginally faster RTs than males (M = 333 ms vs. M = 350 ms)
* Females had significantly higher TP scores than males (M = 183.4 vs. M = 169.0)
* Females had marginally higher HRs than males (M = 94.5% vs. M = 88.7%)

SummaryThere was a gender effect on the DANA Simple Reaction Time test with females performing significantly better than males in terms of throughput and marginally better than males in terms of response time and hit rate.  |

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| **Spatial Processing Test**  |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) |  |  | t(38) = .93p > .35 |
| Throughput(TP) |  |  | t(38) = .81p > .40 |
| Accuracy(ACC) |  |  | t(38) = .27p > .75 |
| SummaryThere was no evidence for a gender difference on the Spatial Processing Test (ts < 1). |

5. WinSCAT

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| **Code Substitution Test** |
|  |  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) | Learning |  |  | t(38) = 1.95p < .06 |
| Memory |  |  | t(38) = 1.55p > .10 |
| Throughput(TP) | Learning |  |  | t(38) = 2.12p < .05 |
| Memory |  |  | t(38) = 1.52p > .10  |
| Accuracy(ACC) | Learning |  |  | t(38) = .44p > .65 |
| Memory |  |  | t(38) = .05p > .95 |
| * Females had marginally faster RTs than males in the Learning part of the Code Substitution test (M = 998 ms vs. M = 1114 ms)
* Females had significantly higher TP scores than males in the Learning part of the Code Substitution test (M = 65.8 vs. M = 59.1)

SummaryThere was evidence for a gender effect in the Learning part of the WinSCAT Code Substitution test, with females having (marginally) faster response times than males and significantly higher throughput scores than males. There was no evidence for a gender effect in the Memory part of the Code Substitution test. |

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| **Continuous Processing Test**  |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) |  |  | t(38) = .83p > .40 |
| Throughput(TP) |  |  | t(38) = 1.35p > .15 |
| Accuracy(ACC) |  |  | t(38) = .64p > .50 |
| SummaryThere was no evidence for a gender difference on the Continuous Processing test. |

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| **Match To Sample Test** |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) |  |  | t(38) = 1.29p > .20 |
| Throughput(TP) |  |  | t(38) = 1.56p > .10 |
| Accuracy(ACC) |  |  | t(38) = .43p > .65 |
| SummaryThere was no evidence for a gender difference on the Match to Sample test. |

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| **Math Test** |
|  | Phase 2(n=50) | Phase 3(n=160) | Phase 3 Ext.(n=40) |
| Response Time (RT) |  |  | t(38) = .02p > .95 |
| Throughput(TP) |  |  | t(38) = .08p > .90 |
| Accuracy(ACC) |  |  | t(38) = .21p > .80 |
| SummaryThere was no evidence for a gender difference on the Math test (ts < 1). |