

Table B. Frequency of Significant Differences Between Weighted Pre-Outbreak and Post-Outbreak Mean EPA Dimensions for Unpaired T-Tests from Table A

Dimension	Uncorrected Totals		Bonferroni Corrected Totals		Benjamini-Hochberg Adjusted Totals	
	N Significant ($\alpha < 0.05$)	Percentage of Occupations	N Significant ($\alpha < 0.05$)	Percentage of Occupations	N Significant ($\alpha < 0.05$)	Percentage of Occupations
Evaluation						
<i>Essential</i>	13	31.7%	6	14.6%	9	22.0%
<i>Non-Essential</i>	18	43.9%	4	9.1%	13	29.5%
Potency						
<i>Essential</i>	20	48.8%	3	7.3%	14	34.1%
<i>Non-Essential</i>	8	19.5%	3	6.8%	5	11.4%
Activity						
<i>Essential</i>	12	29.3%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%
<i>Non-Essential</i>	10	24.4%	0	0.0%	3	6.8%

N = 85 (41 essential; 44 non-essential)

Notes: Counts include any test where $p < 0.05$. The N for pre-outbreak items ranged from 99 to 1,132 depending on the module of the survey; the N for post-outbreak means ranged from 191-192 for all occupations. No more than one observation in each test included missing data; in these cases, the observation was omitted from the test. Observations used to compute each test are weighted to match the marginal distributions of the 2010 U.S. Census on categories of gender, race/ethnicity, level of education, and age. Bonferroni-corrected significance indicators are equal to the uncorrected p-value divided by the number of tests in a dimension. Benjamini-Hochberg corrected p-values are equal to the uncorrected p-value times the number of tests, divided by the ordered rank of the p-values from each test. The critical value selected for the Benjamini-Hochberg correction assumes an acceptable false discovery rate of 5%.