**Table 1**. Participant Demographics

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Total  (n=2267) | Groupa | |  | | Statistic | |
| Treatment  (n=1128) | Control  (n=1139) |  | *p*-value | | Effect sized |
| Male | 49 | 50 | 48 |  | .58 | | .18 |
| Child Age (months) | 19.62 (3.97) | 18.02 (3.14) | 21.62 (4.12) |  | .02 | | .21 |
| Mother Age (years) | 31.19 (10.03) | 31.87 (10.96) | 30.33 (9.15) |  | .70 | | .01 |
| *Mother Education* |  |  |  |  |  | |  |
| ≤ High school | 52 | 58 | 47 |  | .83 | | .12 |
| *Annual Household Income* |  |  |  |  |  | |  |
| Less than $25,000 | 67 | 60 | 75 |  | .62 | | .19 |
| $25,000 - $50,000 | 26 | 33 | 17 |  |  | |  |
| Unknown/didn’t answer | 7 | 7 | 8 |  |  | |  |
| *Race and Ethnicity* |  |  |  |  |  | |  |
| African American | 41 | 57 | 43 |  | .12 | | .52 |
| Non-White Hispanic | 48 | 39 | 46 |  |  | |  |
| White | 4 | 1 | 2 |  |  | |  |
| Other | 7 | 3 | 9 |  |  | |  |
| STA First Subtest | 84.56 (14.11) | 94.20 (8.62) | 72.50 (9.52) |  | <.001 | | .61 |
| STA Second Subtest | 89.15 (19.16) | 102 (12.67) | 73.08 (12.51) |  | <.001 | | .58 |
| STA Total Score | 85.93 (16.46) | 69.10 (9.10) | 95.82 (10.61) |  | <.001 | | .64 |

*Note*. Child age, mother age, and STA scores expressed as Mean (*SD*)). All other variables expressed as percentages.

Abbreviation: STA, *Standardized Test of Anything*21

a Participants randomly assigned to treatment and control groups.

b Effect size benchmarks based on Cohen22: Small = .2, medium = .5, large = .8

Guidelines for Formatting Tables:

* Is the table necessary? Review the Author Instructions for the maximum allowable number of tables and figures for each submission type.
* Present each table on a separate page, following the body of the manuscript. Tables expressed in an editable Word format with data arranged in columns and rows
* Tables must be specifically referenced in the text (e.g., “Table 1 shows…”).
* Use consistent formatting, similar to the example above.
* Single space the entire table and notes.
* Use vertical lines minimally.
* Provide headings for each column.
* Following the word ‘**Table’** in bold, number the table sequentially, using Arabic numerals. Provide a brief but explanatory title. Capitalize each word in the title.
* Include information needed to interpret the table as notes below the table. Begin with general notes, followed by abbreviations, specific notes, and probability notes.
  + General notes: Explain the table as a whole and provide any information needed to interpret the table without relying on the text. Preceded by the word ‘*Note*.’ in italics.
  + Abbreviations: List abbreviations alphabetically after the heading ‘Abbreviation’ for single abbreviations, and ‘Abbreviations’ for multiple. Use semicolons as separators, and a period at the end.
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  + Probability Notes: If necessary, provide p-values corresponding to symbols in the table (\* p < .05, \*\* p < .01, \*\*\* p < .001)
* All abbreviations, symbols, and special use of italics or parentheses must be defined. If appropriate, symbols may be defined in a separate legend.
* Reference citations numerically, with corresponding citation listed on the references page.
* Follow citation guidelines for adapting tables from previously published work.