

Table – example:

Table 1 The relationship between sociodemographic variables and sexual assertiveness score [font size 11; font size in table 10]

		all participants n = 93	Assertiveness		p- value*
			nonassertive n = 47	assertive n = 46	
		mean (SD)			
Age ^a (years)		34.29 (5.91)	35.53 (5.56)	33.02 (6.05)	0.04 ^b
BMI (kg/m ²)		24.91 (5.83)	25.39 (7.29)	24.42 (3.83)	0.42 ^b
Cigarettes smoked per day		8.56 (5.89)	10.80 (5.93)	5.75 (5.18)	0.22 ^b
		median (Q25-Q75)			
Number of hookah sessions per week		1 (1.00–2.00)	1 (1.00–2.00)	1.50 (1.00–2.75)	0.61 ^c
		n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	
Marital status	married	64 (68.8)	32 (68.1)	32 (69.6)	0.87 ^d
	other	29 (31.2)	15 (31.9)	14 (30.4)	
Education	lower than diploma	47 (50.5)	29 (61.7)	18 (39.1)	0.03 ^d
	diploma or higher education	46 (49.5)	18 (38.3)	28 (60.9)	
Occupation	housewife	75 (80.6)	37 (78.7)	38 (82.6)	0.63 ^d
	other	18 (19.4)	10 (21.3)	8 (17.4)	
Economic status	satisfactory	56 (60.2)	26 (55.3)	30 (65.2)	0.33 ^d
	unsatisfactory	37 (39.8)	21 (44.7)	16 (34.8)	
Cigarette smoking	yes	9 (9.7)	5 (10.60)	4 (8.7)	> 0.99 ^e
	no	84 (90.3)	42 (89.40)	42 (91.3)	
Hookah smoking	yes	15 (16.1)	7 (14.9)	8 (17.4)	0.74 ^d
	no	78 (83.9)	40 (85.1)	38 (82.6)	

*p < 0.05; ^awomen between 18 and 45 years; ^bIndependent samples t-test; ^cMann-Whitney U test; ^dChi-square test; ^eFisher's exact test; BMI – Body Mass Index [font size 8]