**Abstract**

Culture and gender shape emotion experience and regulation, in part because the value placed on emotions and the manner of their expression is thought to vary across these groups. This study tested the hypothesis that culture and gender would interact to predict people’s emotion responding (emotion intensity). Chinese and American undergraduates viewed photos intended to elicit negative emotions after receiving instructions to either "just feel" any emotions that arose (Just Feel). All participants then rated the intensity of their experienced emotions. Consistent with predictions, culture and gender interacted with experimental condition to predict intensity: Chinese men reported relatively low levels of emotion, whereas American women reported relatively high levels of emotion. These findings suggest that emotion-regulation strategies may contribute to differences in emotional experience across Western and East Asian cultures.

Davis, E., Greenberger, E., Charles, S., Chen, C., Zhao, L., & Dong, Q. (2012). Emotion experience and regulation in China and the United States: How do culture and gender shape emotion responding?. *International Journal of Psychology*, *47*(3), 230-239.

SPSS dataset:

* Gender of the participant (men/women)
* Culture of the participant (American/Chinese)
* Emotion intensity: 1 to 7 scale on intensity of emotions from the negative pictures, where 7 is high intensity.

Questions:

1. List the type of ANOVA used in this analysis (use the #X# type ANOVA distinction). Remember this needs two parts.
2. Run the two-way ANOVA.
   1. Include Levene’s test.
      1. Did meet the homogeneity assumption?
   2. Include the ANOVA test.
      1. Make sure it includes effect sizes.
   3. Include your marginal means and interaction means.
3. Answer the following using 2 decimal places. List each ANOVA test in APA style (see power points for examples), just the statistics. Indicate which effects were significant.
   1. Main effect 1:
   2. Main effect 2:
   3. Interaction:
   4. Are these small, medium, or large effects?
4. Run a simple effect analysis.
   1. Explain how you decided to run this analysis:
      1. Which comparisons did you decide to make?
      2. What type of follow up test did you use? Why?
      3. What type of correction did you use? (remember these are different things)
      4. What was the adjusted alpha/mean difference/critical value for your correction?
   2. Include output showing your tests for the simple effect analysis.
   3. Indicate which effects were significant.
5. Include a figure of the interaction (remember: x-axis, y-axis, error bars).
6. Include a write up of the results of your study. Things to include:
   1. Brief description of the variables.
   2. Type of analysis used (i.e. ANOVA).
   3. Test statistics for both main effects and interaction.
   4. Test statistics for post hoc tests.
   5. List which type of error correction you used.
   6. A reference to your figure.
   7. Effect sizes for all statistics.
   8. Two decimal places for statistics.

Theory Questions:

1. Explain the types of variance components – indicate what each section is calculating rather than just the formula:
   1. SS Total
   2. SS Model
   3. SS Residual
2. What are marginal means?
3. Why do you get a warning message when you try to run post hocs on independent variables with only two levels?
4. Explain the difference between familywise and experimentwise error correction.