How many subjects would you need to have 80% power if the population effect size were small (f = 0.10) and you used a .05 criterion of statistical significance?

- 1096 subjects

If you were only able to obtain 96 subjects in each of the four groups, what would power be if the population effect size were small (f = 0.10)?

* .342

If you were only able to obtain 96 subjects in each of the four groups, what would power be if the population effect size were medium (***f*** = 0.25)?

* .991

, Followed by an APA-style summary statement in which you present

• Clear indication of what the groups are (they differ on both gender of subjects and type of imagined infidelity) and the variable on which the groups are being compared (the variable is not pulse rates, it is difference in pulse rates -- treatment minus baseline difference scores).

• The results of the ANOVA (F, df, MSE, p, and both a point estimate of and a 90% confidence interval for eta-squared) -- do not present the pairwise comparisons before presenting the result of the omnibus ANOVA.

• A table of means and standard deviations which indicates which means differ significantly from which other means.

According to the REGWQ procedure, the means grouped in columns are not significantly different

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | N | Mean – A |  |  |
| Mean – B | Std. Deviation |
| male, sexual image | 95 |  | 3.9116 | 3.94774 |
| male, emotional image | 96 | 3.1010 | 3.1010 | 3.92387 |
| female, emotional image | 96 | 2.7653 | 2.7653 | 3.87286 |
| female, sexual image | 96 | 2.2143 |  | 3.89534 |
| Total | 383 | 2.9957 |  | 3.94283 |

Mean pulse rate change was significantly higher in the male, sexual group than in the female, sexual group. Difference between Male, Sexual group pulse rate change and Both emotional groups fell short of statistical significance.

• A brief interpretation of the results.