Manipulation Check

The table below shows the mean thinness ratings for the photos for the three conditions. A one-way ANOVA was conducted on the ratings of thinness to test if the photos were rated differently depending on condition. There was a significant difference in thinness ratings between the three conditions ($F(2,112) = 194.33$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .781$), with a large effect size (Cohen, 1984). Tukey post-hoc tests uncovered significant differences in thinness ratings between the thin and average conditions ($p < .001$), between the thin and overweight conditions ($p < .001$), and between the average and overweight conditions ($p < .001$).

Condition	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Average	2.817	0.506	36
Overweight	4.541	0.620	37
Thin	1.731	0.721	39
Total	3.008	1.323	112

T-tests for thinness ratings across the conditions

The mean thinness ratings of the photos in thin condition were significantly lower than three $t(38) = -10.993$, $p < .001$ and therefore, the photos in the Thin condition were on average, rated as thin. Mean ratings in average condition were not significantly different from three considering the 1% significance level $t(35) = -2.167$, $p = .037$, and thus photos in this condition were therefore, on average, rated as neither thin nor overweight. Conversely, mean thinness ratings in overweight condition were significantly more than three, $t(36) = 15.105$, $p < .001$, and therefore photos in this condition were therefore, on average, rated as overweight. Therefore, these findings suggest that manipulation worked for participants.

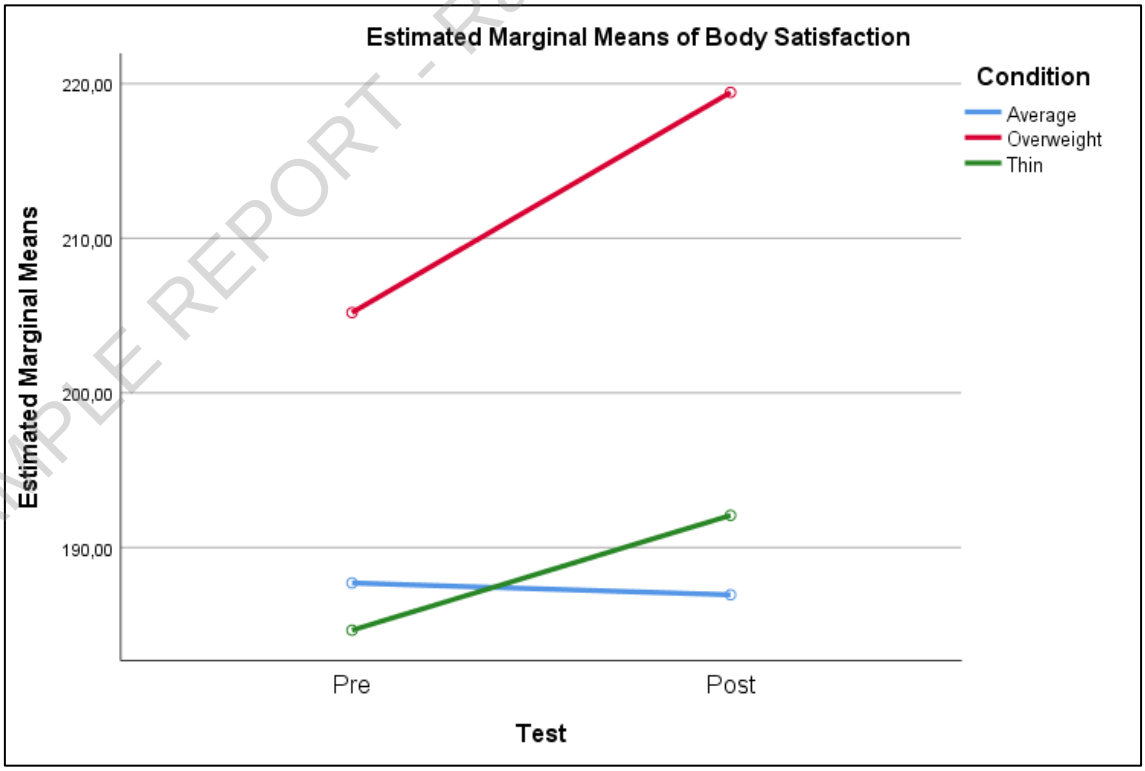
Effect of condition on body satisfaction

A repeated-measures ANOVA was performed to evaluate the effects of conditions and test on the body satisfaction change. According to a Levene's test, variances are equal across groups for the pre (p = .632) and the post (p = .240) scores. Thus, no assumptions were violated.

For total body satisfaction, there was no significant main effect of photo type on change in body satisfaction before and after intervention (F (2, 108) = 1.672, p = .193, η^2 = .031). There was a significant effect of test (F (1, 108) = 7.150, p = .009, η^2 = .064), contrary to our expectations the participants body satisfaction significantly increased after viewing the photographs. There was a marginally significant interaction effect between condition and test (F (2, 108) = 2.726, p = .070, η^2= .049).

Condition	Pre		Post		Difference	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
Thin	184.649	73.908	192.081	73.225	7.432	28.891
Average	187.706	64.533	186.941	59.212	-0.765	23.918
Overweight	205.189	68.187	219.432	62.905	14.243	27.890

The figure below illustrates the differences on body satisfaction (from pre to post test) among the three photo types.



The effect of Photo Type and Appearance Comparison on Body Satisfaction Change

There was a no significant main effect of photo type on the change in body satisfaction ($F(2, 108) = 2.756$, $p = .068$, $\eta^2_p = .051$) and there was no significant main effect of trait comparison on the change of body satisfaction (F(1, 108) = .239, p = .626, η^2 = .002). There was also no significant interaction effect between photo type and trait comparison ($F(2, 108) = 2.394$, $p = .096$, $\eta^2_p = .045$). Therefore, trait appearance comparison did not mediate the effect of comment type on body satisfaction.