Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: RT_FIXED

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	84.371[a]	5	16.874	9.171	.000
Intercept	505.451	1	505.451	274.699	.000
GENDER	30.195	1	30.195	16.410	.001
MANIP	41.212	2	20.606	11.199	.001
GENDER * MANIP	12.963	2	6.482	3.523	.051
Error	33.120	18	1.840		
Total	622.942	24			
Corrected Total	117.491	23			

a. R Squared = .718 (Adjusted R Squared = .640)

Results

Reaction time was submitted to a 2-way between groups analysis of variance (ANOVA), gender (male, female) by provocation manipulation (low, medium, high). The ANOVA detected the main effects of gender,$F(1,18)=16.41$, $p<.001$ and provocation, $F(2,18)=11.20$, $p<.001$. Moreover, the predicted gender-by-provocation interaction was marginally significant, $F(2,18)=3.523$, $p<.051$. As seen in Table 1, men's reaction time generally increased across levels of provocation; women's reaction times also increased, but in a less dramatic--and not statistically significant--fashion.

Table 1. Reaction time as a function of gender and provocation

	Provocation		
	Control	Mild	Severe
Men	3.18_{ab} *2.03*	5.77_{b} *1.20*	8.19_{c} *.93*
Women	2.72_{a} *.56*	3.55_{ab} *1.98*	4.13_{ab} *2.29*

Note: Means not sharing a common subscript differ at p<.05 by Newman-Keuls tests
SDs in italics below respective means

Figure 1. Reaction time as a function of gender and provocation. (Means not sharing a common subscript differ at *p*<.05 by Newman-Keuls tests