

Running Head: *Recent head trauma and depressive symptoms in AF*

Supplementary File 2 Power Calculation Statement

A priori power calculation was based on the primary outcome of CES-D10 for depressive symptoms among athletes.[37] Using the cut-off score of 10 out of a potential total score of 30 (distinguishes high and low depressive symptoms) the responses were normally distributed with a standard deviation of eight. The difference in the experimental (above 10) and control (below 10) means was nine. Therefore 13 participants would need to be in the high depressive symptoms groups and 13 in the low depressive symptoms group to reject the null hypothesis that the population means of the experimental and control groups are equal with probability (power) of 80%. The Type I error probability associated with this test of this null hypothesis is 0.05. Hence the convenience sample of 50 participants over the age of 18 was deemed adequate to examine the study hypothesis. Please note that the CES-D20[32] provides the same power calculation outcome. Biostatistical consultation provides that a post-hoc power calculation was not appropriate.