

V4: Level - number of level

Level 0
Level 1
Level 2
Level 3

V4: Level - number of level

Level 0
Level 1

Level 2

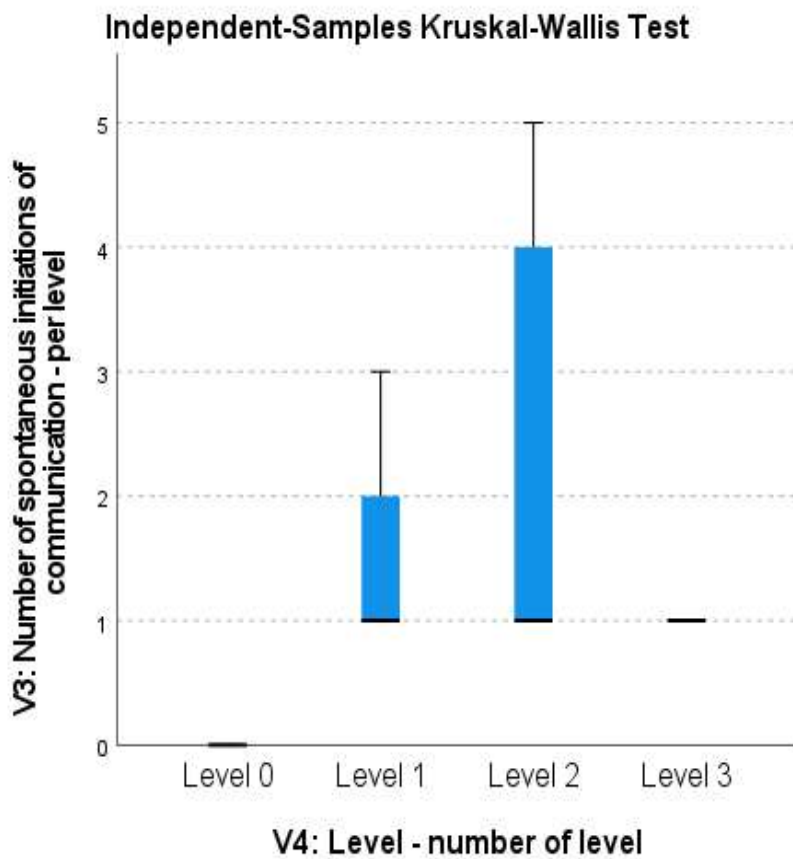
Level 2

Next, we want to see whether the number of spontaneous initiations of communication

## Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test

Total N
Test Statistic
Degree Of Freedom
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)

a. The test statistic is adjusted for ties.



Sample 1-Sample 2

Level 0-Level 3
Level 0-Level 1

Level 0-Level 2
Level 3-Level 1
Level 3-Level 2
Level 1-Level 2

Each row tests the null hypothesis that the Sample 1 and Sample 2 distributions are equal. Asymptotic significances (2-sided tests) are displayed. The significance level is .05.

Next, we want to see whether the number of spontaneous initiations and

#### V2: Condition - coding

Baseline
Treatment 1
Treatment 2
CA

#### V2: Condition - coding

Baseline
Treatment 1

Treatment 2

CA

1

a. The significance level is .050.

b. Asymptotic significance is displayed.

## Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test

### V5: Number of spontaneous initiations of communication

#### Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test

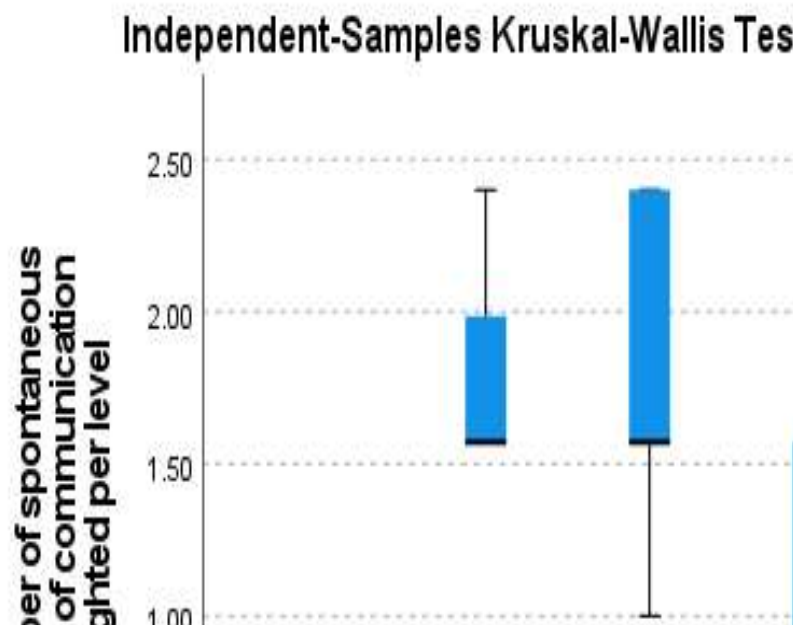
Total N
Test Statistic
Degree Of Freedom
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)

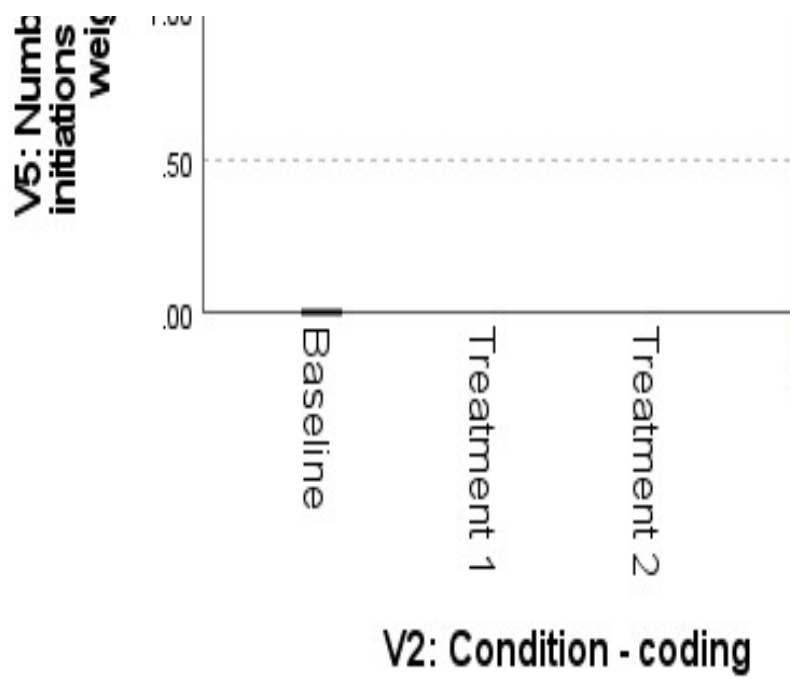
a. The test statistic is adjusted for ties.

#### Sample 1-Sample 2

Baseline-CA
Baseline-Treatment 1
Baseline-Treatment 2
CA-Treatment 1
CA-Treatment 2
Treatment 1-Treatment 2

Each row tests the null hypothesis that the Sample 1 and Sample 2 distributions are equal.





# Case Processing Summary

	N	Valid
V3: Number of spontaneous initiations of communication - per level		7
V3: Number of spontaneous initiations of communication - per level		7
V3: Number of spontaneous initiations of communication - per level		5
V3: Number of spontaneous initiations of communication - per level		1

## Descriptives<sup>a</sup>

V3: Number of spontaneous initiations of communication - per level	Mean
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean
	5% Trimmed Mean
	Median
	Variance
	Std. Deviation
	Minimum
	Maximum
	Range
	Interquartile Range
	Skewness
	Kurtosis
V3: Number of spontaneous initiations of communication - per level	Mean
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean
	5% Trimmed Mean
	Median
	Variance



	Std. Deviation
	Minimum
	Maximum
	Range
	Interquartile Range
	Skewness
	Kurtosis
V3: Number of spontaneous initiations of communication - per level	Mean
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean
	5% Trimmed Mean
	Median
	Variance
	Std. Deviation
	Minimum
	Maximum
	Range
	Interquartile Range
	Skewness
	Kurtosis
V3: Number of spontaneous initiations of communication - per level	Mean
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean
	5% Trimmed Mean
	Median
	Variance
	Std. Deviation
	Minimum
	Maximum
	Range
	Interquartile Range
	Skewness
	Kurtosis

tion differed significantly between levels

est Summary

	20	Since the p-value of the Kruskal-Wallis test is less than 0,05, there are significant differences of spontaneous initiations of communication between the three levels. To see between which levels these differences are, we will perform pairwise comparisons.
	14.824 <sup>a</sup>	
	3	
	0,002	

Pairwise Comparisons of V4: Level - number of level

Test Statistic	Std. Error
-7,500	5,980
-9,857	2,990

-10,700	3,275
2,357	5,980
3,200	6,128
-0,843	3,275

ibutions are the same.  
 level is .050.

l communication differed significantly between conditions

### Case Processing Summary

	N	Valid
V5: Number of spontaneous initiations of communication weighted per level		4
V5: Number of spontaneous initiations of communication weighted per level		4
V5: Number of spontaneous initiations of communication weighted per level		7
V5: Number of spontaneous initiations of communication weighted per level		5

### Descriptives

V5: Number of spontaneous initiations of communication weighted per level	Mean
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean
	5% Trimmed Mean
	Median
	Variance
	Std. Deviation
	Minimum
	Maximum
	Range
	Interquartile Range
	Skewness
	Kurtosis
V5: Number of spontaneous initiations of communication weighted per level	Mean
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean

	5% Trimmed Mean
	Median
	Variance
	Std. Deviation
	Minimum
	Maximum
	Range
	Interquartile Range
	Skewness
	Kurtosis
V5: Number of spontaneous initiations of communication weighted per level	Mean
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean
	5% Trimmed Mean
	Median
	Variance
	Std. Deviation
	Minimum
	Maximum
	Range
	Interquartile Range
	Skewness
	Kurtosis
V5: Number of spontaneous initiations of communication weighted per level	Mean
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean
	5% Trimmed Mean
	Median
	Variance
	Std. Deviation
	Minimum
	Maximum
	Range
	Interquartile Range
	Skewness
	Kurtosis

### Hypothesis Test Summary

Null Hypothesis	Test
The distribution of V5: Number of spontaneous initiations of communication weighted per level is the same across categories of V2: Condition - coding.	Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test

weighted per level across V2: Condition - coding

est Summary

	20
	9.922 <sup>a</sup>
	3
	0,019

Pairwise Comparisons of V2: Condition - coding

Test Statistic	Std. Error
-4,400	3,767
-9,500	3,970
-10,000	3,519
5,100	3,767
5,600	3,288
-0,500	3,519

ibutions are the same.

it





Cases		Missing		Total	
Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	
100,0%	0	0,0%	7	100,0%	
100,0%	0	0,0%	7	100,0%	
100,0%	0	0,0%	5	100,0%	
100,0%	0	0,0%	1	100,0%	

Statistic	
	0,00
Lower Bound	0,00
Upper Bound	0,00
	0,00
	0,00
	0,000
	0,000
	0
	0
	0
	0
	1,57
Lower Bound	0,84
Upper Bound	2,30
	1,52
	1,00
	0,619

Note that SPSS provides a lot of confidence of the mean, the 5% typically report a measure of local distributed continuous variables), the latter, if the data is non-normal.

	0,787
	1
	3
	2
	1
	1,115
	0,273
	2,40
Lower Bound	-0,02
Upper Bound	4,82
	2,33
	1,00
	3,800
	1,949
	1
	5
	4
	4
	0,756
	-2,479
Lower Bound	<p>There is only 1 case where Participant 1 had an entry for Level 3, so descriptives statistics could not be computed. At this entry, the number of spontaneous interactions of communication was equal to 1, so, for the rest of the statistics, so that I could compare the levels, I used the value of 1 as the mean/median for Level 3 for this participant.</p>
Upper Bound	





ss than 0.05, there are significant differences in the number  
etween levels. Next, we have to run pairwise-comparisons to  
significant.

Std. Test Statistic	Sig.	
-1,254	0,210	Since p-value > 0.05, the mean difference of Lev
-3,297	0,001	Since p-value < 0.05, the mean difference of Lev

-3,267	0,001	Since p-value < 0.05, the mean difference of Lev
0,394	0,693	Since p-value > 0.05, the mean difference of Lev
0,522	0,602	Since p-value > 0.05, the mean difference of Lev
-0,257	0,797	Since p-value > 0.05, the mean difference of Lev

--

Cases					
Missing			Total		
Percent	N		Percent	N	Percent
100,0%	0		0,0%	4	100,0%
100,0%	0		0,0%	4	100,0%
100,0%	0		0,0%	7	100,0%
100,0%	0		0,0%	5	100,0%

Statistic	
	0,00
Lower Bound	0,00
Upper Bound	0,00
	0,00
	0,00
	0,00
	0,00
	0,000
	0,00
	0,00
	0,00
	0,00
	0,00
	1,78
Lower Bound	1,12

Upper Bound	2,44
	1,75
	1,57
	0,17
	0,415
	1,57
	2,40
	0,83
	0,62
	2,00
	4,00
	1,84
Lower Bound	1,33
Upper Bound	2,36
	1,86
	1,57
	0,31
	0,558
	1,00
	2,40
	1,40
	0,83
	-0,20
	-1,48
	0,79
Lower Bound	-0,60
Upper Bound	2,19
	0,75
	0,00
	1,27
	1,126
	0,00
	2,40
	2,40
	1,99
	0,91
	-1,62

Sig. <sup>a,b</sup>	Decision
0,019	Reject the null hypothesis.

Since the p-value of the Kruskal-Wallis test is less than 0.05, there are significant differences in the number of spontaneous initiations of communication between conditions. Next, we have to run pairwise-comparisons to see between which levels these differences are significant.

Std. Test Statistic	Sig.	
-1,168	0,243	Since p-value > 0.05, the mean difference of Bas
-2,393	0,017	Since p-value < 0.05, the mean difference of Bas
-2,841	0,004	Since p-value < 0.05, the mean difference of Bas
1,354	0,176	Since p-value > 0.05, the mean difference of Tre
1,703	0,089	Since p-value > 0.05, the mean difference of Tre
-0,142	0,887	Since p-value > 0.05, the mean difference of Tre



The sample sizes and number of missing values are given above the descriptive statistics.

descriptive statistics by default and that you will not report on all of them, for example, you won't report on the 9 trimmed mean, the skewness and the kurtosis. Of the remaining ones, you can decide what you want to report. For continuous variables, you can report the mean together with a measure of spread, for example, we'll report on the mean and the standard deviation (normally distributed variables), or we will report on the median and the interquartile range (non-normally continuous distributed variables). Not only for completeness, researchers actually report the mean, median, standard deviation and the interquartile range.



Level 0 (mean=0.00) and that of Level 3 (mean = 1.00) does not differ significantly.

Level 0 (mean=0.00) and that of Level 1 (mean = 1.57) differ significantly.



el 0 (mean=0.00) and that of Level 2 (mean = 2.40) differ significantly.

el 1 (mean=1.57) and that of Level 3 (mean = 1.00) does not differ significantly.

el 2 (mean=2.40) and that of Level 3 (mean = 1.00) does not differ significantly.

el 2 (mean=2.40) and that of Level 1 (mean = 1.57) does not differ significantly.



eline(mean=0.00) and that of CA (mean = 0.79) does not differ significantly.

eline(mean=0.00) and that of Treatment 1 (mean = 1.78) differ significantly.

eline(mean=0.00) and that of Treatment 2 (mean = 1.84) differ significantly.

atment 1 (mean=1.78) and that of CA (mean = 0.79) does not differ significantly.

atment 2 (mean=1.84) and that of CA (mean = 0.79) does not differ significantly.

atment 1 (mean=1.78) and that of Treatment 2 (mean = 1.84) does not differ significantly.



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