As shown in *Table 1*, the scores in the father-caged group are positively skewed. All groups exhibit substantial kurtosis, with the father-caged group extremely leptokurtic, father-present group is moderately leptokurtic, and father-absent group is moderately platykurtic. Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA indicated that the father-present condition group significantly affected attack latency in seconds, *H*(2, *N* = 65) = 19.364, *p* < .001. Pairwise comparisons made with Wilcoxon’s rank-sum test revealed that attack latency for the father-absent condition was significantly higher than the father-present condition, *H*(1, *N* = 43) = 5.106, *p* < .024. Attack latency for the father-absent condition was significantly higher than the father-caged condition,*H*(2, *N* = 43) = 22.264, *p* < .001. Difference between attack latency for father-present and father-caged conditions was not significant, *H*(1, *N* = 43) = 1.958, *p* = .162.

Table 1. *Descriptive Statistics for the three conditions*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Father |  |
| Latency | **PresentA** | **CagedA** | **AbsentB** |
| **N** | 22 | 21 | 22 |
| **Mean** | 127.864 | 54.429 | 191.773 |
| **Median** | 57 | 30 | 193 |
| **Std. Deviation** | 127.708 | 59.286 | 92.120 |
| **Skewness** | 0.478 | 2.177 | -0.027 |
| **Kurtosis** | -1.741 | 5.213 | -1.874 |

Note: Conditions sharing a letter in their superscripts do not differ significantly at the .05 level, Kruskal-Wallis procedure.



