APA Style Results Examples - Chi-Squared Analysis

Homework 4B example:

The number of children that exhibited 0, *1*, *2*, or *3-or-more* social behaviors during the 10 minute caregiver/child interaction session was coded by two blind coders. The agreement between coders was determined using Cohen's kappa, with a kappa of .87 and .89 for the control and treatment group, respectively. Only coder-agreed data was included in the analysis, resulting in *N* = 119 (i.e., data from 6 treatment and 5 no-treatment participants were dropped). The coder agreed frequency counts for the different social behavior categories are displayed in Table 1. A chi-squared analysis revealed that these frequencies were significantly different, X^2 (3, N = 119) = 11.48, *p* < .05, with the treatment group more likely to exhibit social behaviors than the no-treatment group.

Table 1. Coder agreed frequency counts.

	Social Behaviors			
	0	1	2	>3
Treatment	11	11	15	22
No Treatment	21	18	13	8

Other Examples:
NOTE: Chi-Square statistics are reported with degrees of freedom and sample size in parentheses, the Pearson chi-square value (rounded to two decimal places), and the significance level:
- The percentage of participants that were married did not differ by gender, X^2 (1, N = 90) = 0.89, *p* > .05.
- The sample included 30 respondents who had never married, 54 who were married, 26 who reported being separated or divorced, and 16 who were widowed. These frequencies were significantly different, X^2 (3, N = 126) = 10.1, *p* = .017.
- As can be seen by the frequencies cross tabulated in Table xx, there is a significant relationship between marital status and depression, X^2 (3, N = 126) = 24.7, *p* < .001.
- The relation between these variables was significant, X^2 (2, N = 170) = 14.14, *p* < .01.Catholic teens were less likely to show an interest in attending college than were Protestant teens.
- Preference for the three sodas was not equally distributed in the population, X^2 (2, N = 55) = 4.53, *p* < .05.