Reporting Statistics in APA Format

Cronbach's Alphas

Values to report: the number of items that make up the subscale, and the associated Cronbach's alpha.

Examples

> The extraversion subscale consisted of 8 items (α = .66), the agreeableness subscale consisted of 6 items (α = .70), and the neuroticism subscale consisted of 7 items (α = .52).

> Cronbach's alphas for the 12 academic and 13 social self-efficacy items were .80 and .68, respectively.

> The stress inventory was found to be highly reliable (20 items; α = .86).

Correlations

Values to report: correlation (*r*) and significance level (*p*).

Examples

> Self-efficacy and grade-point average were significantly correlated, $r = .54$, $p < .05$.

> There was a nonsignificant correlation of .08 (p = n.s) between self-efficacy and grade-point average.

Regression

Values to report: R^2, F value (F), degrees of freedom (numerator, denominator; in parentheses separated by a comma next to F), and significance level (*p*), β. Report the β and the corresponding t-test for that predictors for *each* predictor in the regression

Example

> Multiple regression analysis was used to test if the personality traits significantly predicted participants' ratings of aggression. The results of the regression indicated the two predictors explained 35.8% of the variance (R^2=.38, F(2,55)=5.56, p<.01). It was found that extraversion significantly predicted aggressive tendencies (β = .56, p<.001), as did agreeableness (β = -.36, p<.01).

t-Tests

Values to report: means (*M*) and standard deviations (*SD*) for each group, t value (*t*), degrees of freedom (in parentheses next to *t*), and significance level (*p*).

Examples

> Women (*M* = 3.66, *SD* = .40) reported significantly higher levels of happiness than men (*M* = 3.20, *SD* = .32), $t(1) = 5.44$, p < .05.

> Men (*M* = 4.05, *SD* = .50) and women (*M* = 4.11, *SD* = .55) did not differ significantly on levels of extraversion, $t(1) = 1.03$, p = n.s.

ANOVA's

Values to report: means (*M*) and standard deviations (*SD*) for each group, F value (*F*), degrees of freedom (numerator, denominator; in parentheses separated by a comma next to F), and significance level (*p*).

Examples

> The main effect of year in college was not significant, $F(3, 98) = 2.33$, p = n.s. First-, second-, third-, and fourth-year participants did not differ on the reported amounts of alcohol consumed (see Table 1 for means).

> A main effect of year in school was found for satisfaction with life, $F(3, 98) = 10.21$, p < .03. Freshmen (*M* = 3.88, *SD* = .67) and seniors (*M* = 3.90, *SD* = .60) reported significantly less satisfaction with life than did sophomores (*M* = 4.32, *SD* = .50) and juniors (*M* = 4.44, *SD* = .44).

> A main effect of testing time was found, $F(2, 99) = 12.24$, p < .001. Participants reported significantly more boredom after the experiment (*M* = 5.00, *SD* = 0.33) than either before (*M* = 3.33, *SD* = .80) or during the experiment (*M* = 2.50, *SD* = 1.00).