

## APA Style for Projects (Quant I and Quant II)

There are many aspects to the APA style. Please refer to the most recent APA manual for details. For the grading purpose, however, we will focus only on the aspect which is related to statistical presentations. Please see [http://facelab.org/debruine/Teaching/Meth\\_A/files/Reporting\\_Statistics.pdf](http://facelab.org/debruine/Teaching/Meth_A/files/Reporting_Statistics.pdf).

Here is the checklist (minimum) for the Writing Style criterion in the grading rubric:

- Space before and after “=”
- Italicizing statistical abbreviations. See the above pdf for details. (e.g.,  $N = 35$ ,  $M = 3.45$ ,  $SD = 1.21$ ,  $r = .76$ ,  $t(30) = 8.31$ ,  $p < .001$ )
- Rounding. See the above pdf for details.
- Do not report  $p = .000$ . (Although SPSS reports .000, it does not mean it is exactly zero. It is a smaller number than .001. If you are curious, you can double-click .000 in the SPSS output. It will show more numbers.) Instead, report  $p < .001$
- Present the APA-style tables. The APA-style table does not have vertical lines. See, for example, [http://academics.hamilton.edu/documents/CreatingTables\\_F11.pdf](http://academics.hamilton.edu/documents/CreatingTables_F11.pdf)

An Example table (Excerpt from [http://academics.hamilton.edu/documents/CreatingTables\\_F11.pdf](http://academics.hamilton.edu/documents/CreatingTables_F11.pdf))

Table 1

*Number of Hours Per Week Spent in Various Activities*

Activity	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
Schoolwork	18.23	7.32
Physical activities	7.79	4.52
Socializing	19.54	14.22
Watching television	3.63	4.29
Extracurricular activities	3.99	3.79
Volunteering	1.37	1.73
Working (job)	3.74	5.48

*Note.* Schoolwork was defined as time spent doing class work outside of regular class time.

## Reporting Statistics in Psychology

This document contains general guidelines for the reporting of statistics in psychology research. The details of statistical reporting vary slightly among different areas of science and also among different journals.

### General Guidelines

#### Rounding Numbers

For numbers greater than 100, report to the nearest whole number (e.g.,  $M = 6254$ ). For numbers between 10 and 100, report to one decimal place (e.g.,  $M = 23.4$ ). For numbers between 0.10 and 10, report to two decimal places (e.g.,  $M = 4.34$ ,  $SD = 0.93$ ). For numbers less than 0.10, report to three decimal places, or however many digits you need to have a non-zero number (e.g.,  $M = 0.014$ ,  $SEM = 0.0004$ ).

For numbers...	Round to...	SPSS	Report
Greater than 100	Whole number	1034.963	1035
10 - 100	1 decimal place	11.4378	11.4
0.10 - 10	2 decimal places	4.3682	4.37
0.001 - 0.10	3 decimal places	0.0352	0.035
Less than 0.001	As many digits as needed for non-zero	0.00038	0.0004

Do not report any decimal places if you are reporting something that can only be a whole number. For example, the number of participants in a study should be reported as  $N = 5$ , not  $N = 5.0$ .

Report exact  $p$ -values (not  $p < .05$ ), even for non-significant results. Round as above, unless SPSS gives a  $p$ -value of .000; then report  $p < .001$ . Two-tailed  $p$ -values are assumed. If you are reporting a one-tailed  $p$ -value, you must say so.

Omit the leading zero from  $p$ -values, correlation coefficients ( $r$ ), partial eta-squared ( $\eta_p^2$ ), and other numbers that cannot ever be greater than 1.0 (e.g.,  $p = .043$ , not  $p = 0.043$ ).

#### Statistical Abbreviations

Abbreviations using Latin letters, such as mean ( $M$ ) and standard deviation ( $SD$ ), should be italicised, while abbreviations using Greek letters, such as partial eta-squared ( $\eta_p^2$ ), should not be italicised and can be written out in full if you cannot use Greek letters. There should be a space before and after equal signs. The abbreviations should only be used inside of parentheses; spell out the names otherwise.

Inferential statistics should generally be reported in the style of:  
 "statistic(degrees of freedom) = value,  $p$  = value, effect size statistic = value"

Statistic	Example
Mean and standard deviation	$M = 3.45$ , $SD = 1.21$
Mann-Whitney	$U = 67.5$ , $p = .034$ , $r = .38$
Wilcoxon signed-ranks	$Z = 4.21$ , $p < .001$
Sign test	$Z = 3.47$ , $p = .001$
t-test	$t(19) = 2.45$ , $p = .031$ , $d = 0.54$
ANOVA	$F(2, 1279) = 6.15$ , $p = .002$ , $\eta_p^2 = 0.010$
Pearson's correlation	$r(1282) = .13$ , $p < .001$