

Report of Statistics inText

Descriptive Statistics

You need to cite both a measure of typicality (like the mean, M) and a measure of variability (like the standard deviation, SD , or the standard error, SE). Remember that these abbreviations are in *italics*.

Here is an example sentence: The experimental group ($M = 6.4$, $SE = 0.8$) agreed more strongly than the control group ($M = 3.8$, $SE = 1.1$) that the best action was to return the money, and this difference was consistent with the hypothesis.

If you present the descriptive statistics in a table then you do not need to repeat the values in the text.

Inferential Statistics

ANOVA is the standard abbreviation for Analysis of Variance. Readers will recognize that you are reporting the results of an ANOVA because you report an F -ratio score.

Here is an example sentence: The scores for the experimental group were significantly higher than for the control group, $F(2, 59) = 5.9$, $p = .03$, and this difference was consistent with the hypothesis.

Remember that the first of the two values inside the parentheses is the Between-Group degrees of freedom (df) and the second is the Within-Group df , which may be labeled as "Error" in some statistical packages.

If you present the inferential statistics in a table the you do not need to repeat them in the text. You only need to indicate whether the difference was statistically significant or not.