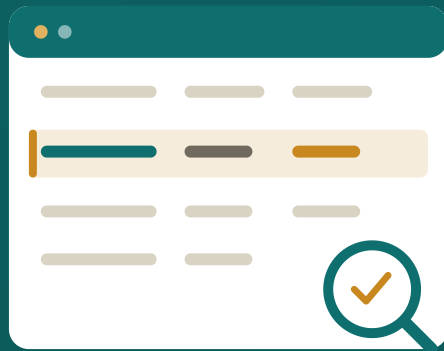




APA Results Section Templates

Fill-in-the-blank sentences for the tests you actually run, in correct APA 7th edition style, with the effect-size intervals and reporting-standard elements a committee now expects. Templates from PhD statisticians.



Written by PhD statisticians

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The numbers are done. Now report them to the current standard

Most students do the analysis correctly and stall at the write-up. The American Psychological Association style has a fixed grammar for this, and its 7th edition, with the Journal Article Reporting Standards (JARS), now expects an effect size with a confidence interval for every inferential test, not the point estimate alone. Once you know the pattern for your test, the paragraph is a template you fill in.

PRINCIPLE

Report enough for a reader to reproduce the inference: the test statistic, its degrees of freedom, the exact probability value, and an effect size *with its confidence interval*. State the direction of the finding in plain words first, then give the numbers. JARS-Quant is explicit that intervals on effect sizes, and a full account of every analysis run, are part of the minimum, not an extra.

The order every results paragraph follows

1 State the finding in words

Lead with what happened, for example whether groups differed or variables were related. The reader should grasp the result before meeting a number.

2 Give the supporting statistics

Follow with the test statistic, degrees of freedom, and the exact probability value. Report exact p to two or three decimals, and as $p < .001$ when smaller.

3 Report the effect size with its interval

A probability value tells you whether an effect is detectable, not how large; and the effect size must match the test (a standardised mean difference for a t -test, omega or partial eta squared for ANOVA, an odds ratio for logistic regression). Report its 95 per cent confidence interval so the reader sees the precision.

4 Add the descriptives that anchor it

Means and standard deviations, or counts and percentages, give the result real-world meaning. Put them in the sentence or a clearly labelled table, never both without reason.

A sentence for each common test, with the interval included

Find your test, copy the sentence, and replace the bracketed parts. Each is in APA 7 order, with the matching effect size and its confidence interval already in place.

Independent-samples t test

Group [A] ($M = [mean]$, $SD = [sd]$) scored [higher/lower] than group [B] ($M = [mean]$, $SD = [sd]$); the difference was [significant / not significant], $t([df]) = [value]$, $p = [exact]$, Hedges' $g = [value]$, 95% CI [LL, UL].

If Levene's test was significant, report Welch's t and its fractional degrees of freedom.

One-way analysis of variance

There was a [significant / non-significant] effect of [factor] on [outcome], $F([df \text{ between}], [df \text{ within}]) = [value]$, $p = [exact]$, omega squared = [value] (or partial eta squared = [value]). [If significant:] Post hoc comparisons (Tukey HSD) showed [group] differed from [group], $p = [exact]$, 95% CI [LL, UL].

Pearson correlation

[Variable 1] was [positively / negatively] correlated with [variable 2], $r([df]) = [value]$, $p = [exact]$, 95% CI [LL, UL] (interval constructed on the Fisher z scale).

Multiple linear regression

The model [significantly] predicted [outcome], $F([df1], [df2]) = [value]$, $p = [exact]$, $R^2 = [value]$, adjusted $R^2 = [value]$. [Predictor] was a [significant] predictor, $B = [value]$, $SE = [value]$, 95% CI [LL, UL], $\beta = [value]$, $p = [exact]$.

Logistic regression

[Predictor] predicted the odds of [outcome],
B = [value], Wald = [value], p = [exact],
odds ratio = [Exp(B)], 95% CI [LL, UL].
Model fit: Nagelkerke R squared = [value]; Hosmer-Lemeshow
p = [exact, non-significant indicates adequate fit].

Mann-Whitney U (nonparametric)

[Group A] (Mdn = [value]) differed from [group B]
(Mdn = [value]), U = [value], z = [value], p = [exact],
rank-biserial r = [value].

Chi-square test of independence

There was a [significant] association between [variable 1]
and [variable 2], chi-square([df], N = [total]) = [value],
p = [exact], Cramer's V = [value].
Report Fisher's exact test instead if any expected cell count < 5.

The APA 7 rules reviewers notice

Examiners and journal editors read for these conventions. Getting them right signals the analysis was handled with the same care.

APA 7 REPORTING CONVENTIONS

Element	The rule	Example
Probability values	Exact to two or three decimals; $p < .001$ when smaller	$p = .03$, $p = .008$, $p < .001$
Leading zeros	None before a value that cannot exceed one	$p = .04$, $r = .28$, not 0.04
Confidence intervals	Bracketed, after the estimate it bounds	95% CI [0.21, 1.03]
Effect size matches test	d/g for t , omega/eta squared for ANOVA, OR for logistic	Hedges' $g = 0.62$, not eta squared
Statistics symbols	Italicised in the final document	M , SD , t , F , r , p
Degrees of freedom	In parentheses immediately after the statistic	$t(48)$, $F(2, 87)$

WATCH OUT FOR

Two traps that turn a minor revision into a major one. First, a mismatched effect size: reporting eta squared beside a t -test, or a bare probability value with no effect size, reads as software-driven. Second, the marginal value: a p of .04 to .06 should be reported exactly, with its interval, and described by what the interval contains, never as "approaching significance" or "trending". The interval tells the reader how much the result matters; the p -value alone does not.

The results reporting checklist

Run each analysis you report through this list. Every box ticked means your results section meets the APA 7 and JARS standard examiners expect.

- ☒ Each result is stated in plain words before the numbers appear.
- ☒ The test statistic, degrees of freedom, and exact probability value are reported for every test.
- ☒ An effect size that matches the test is reported, with its 95 per cent confidence interval.
- ☒ Means and standard deviations, or counts and percentages, are given for each group.
- ☒ Probability values are exact, with $p < .001$ for very small values, and no leading zeros where they cannot exceed one.
- ☒ Every analysis you ran is reported, not only the ones that reached significance.
- ☒ Tables and text agree, and no number is duplicated across both without reason.
- ☒ You report what you found, not a story shaped to fit a hoped-for result.

WHEN THE RESULTS CHAPTER HAS TO BE RIGHT

Have your analysis run and written up to APA 7 standard

If you want the right tests chosen for your data, run correctly, and written into a clean results chapter with effect-size intervals, matched reporting, and APA 7 formatting throughout, our PhD statisticians do the analysis and the write-up with you. You stay the author and understand every number before it goes in.

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