Reporting Statistics in Psychology

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, η_p^2 = 0.010
Pearson's correlation	r(1282) = .13, p < .001

Cohen *d*
Pieni (0.2),
Keskikoinen (0.5)
Suuri (0.8)

r
Pieni (0.1),
Keskikoinen (0.3)
Suuri (0.5)

Example 1:
"An independent-samples t-test indicated that scores were significantly higher for women (M = 27.0, SD = 7.21) than for men (M = 24.2, SD = 7.69), t(734) = 4.30, p < .001, d = 0.35". *d* is calculated (M1 – M2)/ pooled SD

Do not report means and standard deviations for non-parametric tests. Report the median (and range) in the text or in a table. The statistics U and Z should be capitalised and italicised. A measure of effect size, r, can be calculated by dividing Z by the square root of N (r = Z / √N).

Example 2:
"The number of goats sacrificed after hearing the message (Mdn = 9) was significantly less than after hearing the normal version of the song (Mdn = 11), T = 111.50, p < .05, r = .26"

Tarkista tämä: http://evc-cit.info/psych018/Reporting_Statistics.pdf