**APA Style Examples**

Note that the values and conclusions in these examples may not match those in your notes or match the problems you have worked. I change the data sets from year-to-year and do not always update these write-ups.

Also, note that I did not use Cohen’s conventions when interpreting the effect sizes. You may certainly feel free to do so for your own reports.

***z-test for means***

A z-test for means was conducted comparing the mean for the fifteen long-term alcoholics (*M* =

92.35, *SD* = 11.17) to the normed mean value of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (: = 100,

F= 15). The result was statistically significant (*z* = -1.98, *p* < .048, two-tailed), and long-term alcoholics showed an estimated lower average level of intelligence than the general population. The magnitude of this effect, however, was not very large (7.65 point difference, *d* = .51), and the population mean for the long-term alcoholics was not estimated precisely (CI.95: 84.76, 99.94).

***Single Sample t-test***

The most effective repellent currently on the market offers a 76.0% protection rate. By comparison the new repellent was found to provide an 81.9% protection rate (*SD* = 8.71). The difference between the two rates, however, was not statistically significant, *t*(9) = 2.16, *p* = .06, two-tailed. Furthermore, although the difference of 5.9 percentage points appeared to be salient, the standardized difference was small, *d* = .68. The 95% confidence interval around the estimated population mean difference was also imprecise, ranging from -.29 to 12.17 percentage points.

***Dependent t-test***

The differences between the brothers’ and sisters’ parenting style ratings were analyzed with a matched-pairs *t* test. The girls’ (*M* = 8.17, *SD* = 6.18) average rating was slightly more authoritarian than the boys’ (*M* = 7.22, *SD* = 3.99), but this difference was not statistically significant, *t*(8) = -1.76, *p* = .12, two-tailed. The mean difference was also small (*Mdiff* = -1.56, *SDdiff* = 2.65, *d* = .59), and the 99% confidence interval was fairly wide (-4.52 to 1.41) for the 0 to 20 point scale.

**Independent Samples t-test Examples for APA Style**

As predicted, results from an independent samples *t* test indicated that individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia (*M* = .76, *SD* = .20, *N* = 10) scored much higher (i.e., less logically consistent) on the sorting task than college students (*M* = .17, *SD* = .13, *N* = 9), *t*(17) = 7.53, *p* < .001, two-tailed. The difference of .59 scale points was large (scale range: 0 to 1; *d* = 3.47), and the 95% confidence interval around the difference between the estimated population means was relatively precise (.43 to .76).

An independent samples *t* test was performed comparing the mean consistency scores of college students and individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia. As predicted, the schizophrenics (*M* = .76, *SD* = .20, *N* = 10) were more illogical than the college students (*M* = .17, *SD* = .13, *N* = 9), *t*(17) = 7.53, *p* < .001, two-tailed. The mean difference of .59 scale units indicated a very large effect (scale range: 0 to 1; *d* = 3.47), and the 95% confidence interval around the estimated population mean difference was relatively precise (.43 to .76).