

| Statistical Test    | What to Report   | How It Looks   |
|---------------------|--|--|
| MANOVAs             | <p><i>Ms</i> and <i>SDs</i> and <i>ns</i> for each group for each dependent variable</p> <p>Wilks's Lambda, <i>F</i>, <i>df</i>, and <i>p</i> and effect size/eta squared for EACH multivariate effect</p> <p>For each IV that was significant from the multivariate level, indicate the <i>F</i>, <i>df</i>, and <i>p</i> and effect size/eta squared for the univariate tests where there were group differences on each Dependent variable</p> <p>If Tukeys or Simple Effects tests are needed, give the <i>p</i> value for each significant contrast</p> | <p>Wilks's Lambda = .87</p> <p><math>F(6, 436) = 5.36</math>,<br/><math>p = .009</math>; <math>\eta^2 = .07</math></p> <p><math>F(2, 220) = 6.26</math>,<br/><math>p = .009</math>;<br/><math>\eta^2 = .05</math></p>  |
| Correlation         | <i>r</i> value, <i>N</i> , and <i>p</i> value  | $r(43) = .87$ , $p = .001$   |
| Chi Square          | Chi-square value, <i>df</i> , <i>N</i> , and <i>p</i> value<br>Percentages in each cell  | $\chi^2(1, N = 90) = 6.73$ ,<br>$p = .008$   |
| Regression          | <i>F</i> , <i>df</i> , <i>p</i> , <i>beta</i>  | Example of vocational maturity predicting vocational indecision:<br>$F(15, 99) = 4.63$ ,<br>$p < .001$ , <i>Beta</i> = -.378,<br>$p < .001$ (adapted from Mikulinsky, 2002, p. 42)   |
| Multiple Regression | <i>R</i> -square, <i>F</i> , <i>df</i> , <i>p</i> , <i>Beta</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>p</i> , and names of variables. Note that some researchers prefer $\beta$ , the standardized regression coefficient, instead of <i>Beta</i>  | <p>Example where career-oriented variables are used as a block in a hierarchical regression to predict vocational indecision:</p> <p><i>R</i>-square = .24, <math>F(3, 135) = 14.16</math>, <math>p &lt; .001</math></p> <p><i>Beta t p</i></p> <p>VMS-.375-4.72 &lt; .001</p> <p>VDE .011 .146 &lt; .001</p> <p>CES-.234-3.00 &lt; .884</p> <p>(adapted from Mikulinsky, 2002, pp. 42-43)</p> |