Univariate Statistics, Table 1, Etc.

In the "Participants" section of the Method

From the dataset you used for your analyses, obtain the following and report these values in the Participants section of the Method (not in a table; put them right in the text)

1) the total number of participants,
2) the number and % of males and females,
3) the average and standard deviation of age and the age of the youngest and the oldest participant
4) the number and % of participants in each ethnic/racial membership group

Table 1

Table 1 should be referred to in the first sentence of the Results section. Table 1 should have the univariate statistics for any variable you used in your analyses that is not already presented in the Participants section (i.e., don't repeat gender, age, & ethnicity). Present the mean and standard deviation for each quantitative variable. Present the number and % of participants in each category for each qualitative variable. Look at the last page of the SPSS "Frequencies and Univariate Statistics" handout for an example.

Other Statistics

Correlation

When you report a correlation, the mean and standard deviation of the two variables should already be presented either in the Participants section (i.e., age) or Table 1. No table of figure is necessary when you perform & report a correlation.

X^2

When you report a X^2, make a table showing the contingency table information. Check the SPSS handout showing how to perform a X^2 for an example. Be sure to follow APA format

ANOVA

When you report an ANOVA (BG or WG) – make a table or a figure showing the group means (and standard deviations if you use a table). Check the SPSS handout showing how to perform a BG ANOVA for examples of both an appropriate table and figure. Be sure to follow APA format.

An Example …

One student chose the following variables for their project:

Psyc350 Project Proposal: Variables, RH: & Analyses

Name _____

Core variable **Gender**	Quantitative	2- groups	3+ groups
Variable #1 **Fraternity / Sorority membership**	Quantitative	2- groups	3+ groups
Variable #2 **Liking People Scale**	Quantitative	2- groups	3+ groups
Variable #3 **Age**	Quantitative	2- groups	3+ groups
Variable #4 **Major**	Quantitative	2- groups	3+ groups

The student would have done the following analyses:

RH#1: Relationship between Core variable and Variable #1 → gender & fraternity/sorority
Statistic you'll use 2BG ANOVA kBG ANOVA 2WG ANOVA 2WG ANOVA r 2x2 X^2 2xk X^2

RH#2: Relationship between Core variable and Variable #2 → gender & liking people scale
Statistic you'll use 2BG ANOVA kBG ANOVA 2WG ANOVA 2WG ANOVA r 2x2 X^2 2xk X^2

RH#3: Relationship between Core variable and Variable #3 → gender & age
Statistic you'll use 2BG ANOVA kBG ANOVA 2WG ANOVA 2WG ANOVA r 2x2 X^2 2xk X^2

RH#4: Relationship between Core variable and Variable #4
Statistic you'll use 2BG ANOVA kBG ANOVA 2WG ANOVA 2WG ANOVA r 2x2 X^2 2xk X^2

What to report where & how

In the *text* of the Participants portion of the Method section, report:

- the total number of participants,
- the univariate stats about gender → number and % of males and females,
- the average and standard deviation of age and the age of the youngest and the oldest participant
- the number and % of participants in each ethnic/racial membership group

In Table 1 report the univariate statistics of all variables used in the analysis that were not reported in the Participants portion of the Method section:

- report the mean and standard deviation of each quantitative variable (just Liking People Scale, age was already reported in the Participants portion of the Method section)
- report the number and % of participants in each category of each qualitative variable (Major & Sorority/Fraternity membership)

Table 1

Summary of measures used in the study

Variable	Univariate Summary	
Liking People Scale	*M* = 27.65	*S* = 6.73
Fraternity/Sorority Membership	Yes	36 (29%)
	No	88 (71%)
Major	Psychology	62 (50%)
	Other	62 (50%)

Use a table to present the contingency table associated with the X^2 analysis of gender & fraternity/sorority membership.

Table 2

Relationship between Gender and Fraternity/Sorority membership

	Fraternity/Sorority Membership		
Gender	No	Yes	Total
Men	40	12	52
Women	48	24	72
Total	88	36	

Use a table or a figure (not both) to present the means and standard deviations from each group of the ANOVA of the relationship between Gender & Liking People Scale

Here's an example of a table

Table 3

Summary of Liking People Scale for each Gender

Gender	*M*	*S*	*n*
Men	28.31	4.32	52
Women	32.1	3,76	72

Here's an example of a figure (remember to include a Figure Caption page with the figure caption)

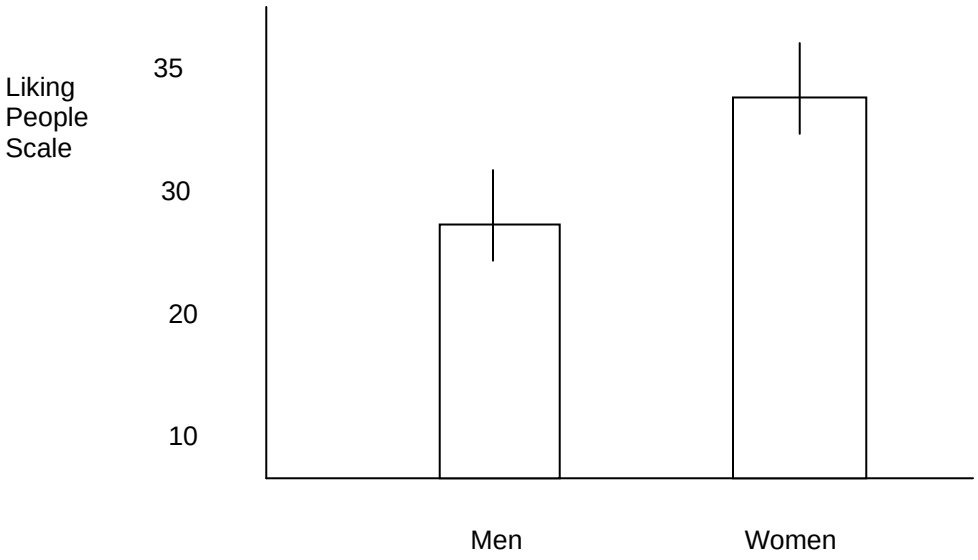

Figure Caption

Figure 1. mean Liking People Scale score for men and women (+/- 1 std shown)

Use a second table or a figure (usually both tables or both figures) to present the means and standard deviations from each group of the ANOVA of the relationship between Gender & Age