Guidelines for reporting statistics:

Keep statistics parenthetical. This forces you to write in terms of the subject matter rather than statistics. When reporting, include:

- 1) Name of stats. test (paired t-test, ANOVA, MANOVA, etc.)
- 2) Test statistic (t, F, X^2 , etc.) with degrees of freedom ($t_{45} = 5.89$, $F_{3,15} = 3.56$)
- 3) P-value and note whether 1 or 2 sided (one-sided P < 0.001)
- 4) Units, where appropriate ($\bar{x} = 713 \text{ mm}$)

E.g. Average humerus length of sparrows that died (\bar{x} = 713 mm) exceeded that of sparrows that survived (\bar{x} = 613 cm) a severe winter storm (two-sample *t*-test, t_{89} = 698.89, two-sided P < 0.0001). Humerus length averaged 100 cm larger (95% C.I. 50 to 150 cm) in sparrows that died.

In General:

Include the <u>direction</u> of change in treatment effects or in sample averages.

- Don't: There was a significant difference in humerus lengths between sparrows that survived and died (P < 0.05).
- Don't: The average difference in humerus lengths between sparrows that survived and perished was 100 cm (95% C.I. 50 to 150 cm).
- Do: Humerus length averaged 100 cm larger (95% C.I. 50 to 150 cm) in sparrows that died.
- Include a C.I. on all point estimates $(\bar{x_1}, \bar{x_1} \bar{x_2}, \text{ etc.})$. Report C.I. in numerical order.
- Please use 12 pt. font and double space any paragraph more that a few lines long.
- Digits: As a general rule, statistics for a measured value (length, time, weight) should be reported to one additional digit beyond the level of measured precision. For example, if you measure to the nearest 1 mm, report the average to the nearest 0.1 mm.
- Never use a statistical test, *P*-value, or test statistic as the subject of a sentence.
- Italicize all statistics (n, t, P, F, etc.); not numbers, other words, and math symbols.
- Included spaces before and after ' = '; i.e., P = 0.03, not P=0.03.
- No spaces either before or after '<' or '>'

Transformed data:

- ☼ In backtransform point estimate and C.I. Consider the multiplicative nature of the transformed relationship (see Sleuth). The <u>mean</u> on the *In* scale is backtransformed into the <u>median</u> on the original scale.
- ❖ Other transformations In the summary, discuss treatment effects or sample differences on the original scale. Include the name of the transformation and report results of statistical analyses performed on the transformed scale.