Try and write in meaningful sentences; clear and concise

Paragraph 1

1. Define the variables used in the analysis – this is where you can refer to the variables in a descriptive way and then give it a short name (e.g. measure of subjective level of depression (depress)). Also if you can define groups of predictors (e.g. like groups that were entered in at the same time in sequential analysis; “…measures of emotion, which consist of a subjective measure of depression (depress), a locus of control scale (loc) and a measure of reactivity (react)” or “Anxiety was predicted by a set of demographic variables (age, occupation, SES and gender)”.).
2. Describe whether you are performing a model testing (confirmatory) analysis (testing fit of previous regression equation) or if you are performing this as an exploratory model building exercise (e.g. A multiple regression analysis was performed to explore the predictive ability of the emotion variables relative to a measure of Anxiety). The latter will be the usual case.
3. Report on assumptions tested and how any violations were treated in the analysis

Paragraph 2

1. Report on whether y was predicted by the set of predictors (if this is sequential or other stepwise regression talk about each model separately even possibly in different paragraphs if a complex model). First, report on whether the ANOVA (F-test) was significant (again separately for each model). And what this means. This can be done in an ANOVA table but you still need to interpret the meaning.
2. Second, report R-squared value or adjusted R-squared (your preference). If sequential you need to talk about both R-squared and R-squared change for each model after the first one.

Paragraph 3

1. Describe whether each of the predictors separately are adding to the prediction of the DV. This is done by interpreting the Bs and the t-test associated with each B (tests that each B is different than zero). This can be summarized in a table but again it needs to be interpreted (e.g. All of the predictors added significantly to the prediction of depression; or Even though all of the predictors taken together significantly predicted the model, LOC is the only predictor that is not a significant predictor when controlling depression and reactivity as seen in Figure X.)
2. Describe which X or couple of Xs seem to be defining the prediction most. This can be done by interpreting the Beta (standardized regression coefficients). Can be included together with the table above.
3. If analyses were part of model testing (can you fit previous model on this new data) than you need to talk about whether or not the regression equation is similar to the previous one.

Other

1. You can include a scatterplot of data with prediction line – if complex or many variables you may want to include an example that is indicative of most of the equations or you can include the plot of the exceptions.
2. Don’t include too many tables. If you are doing sequential analyses it is a good idea to include a table of the regression coefficients for each model in order to help keep things clear.