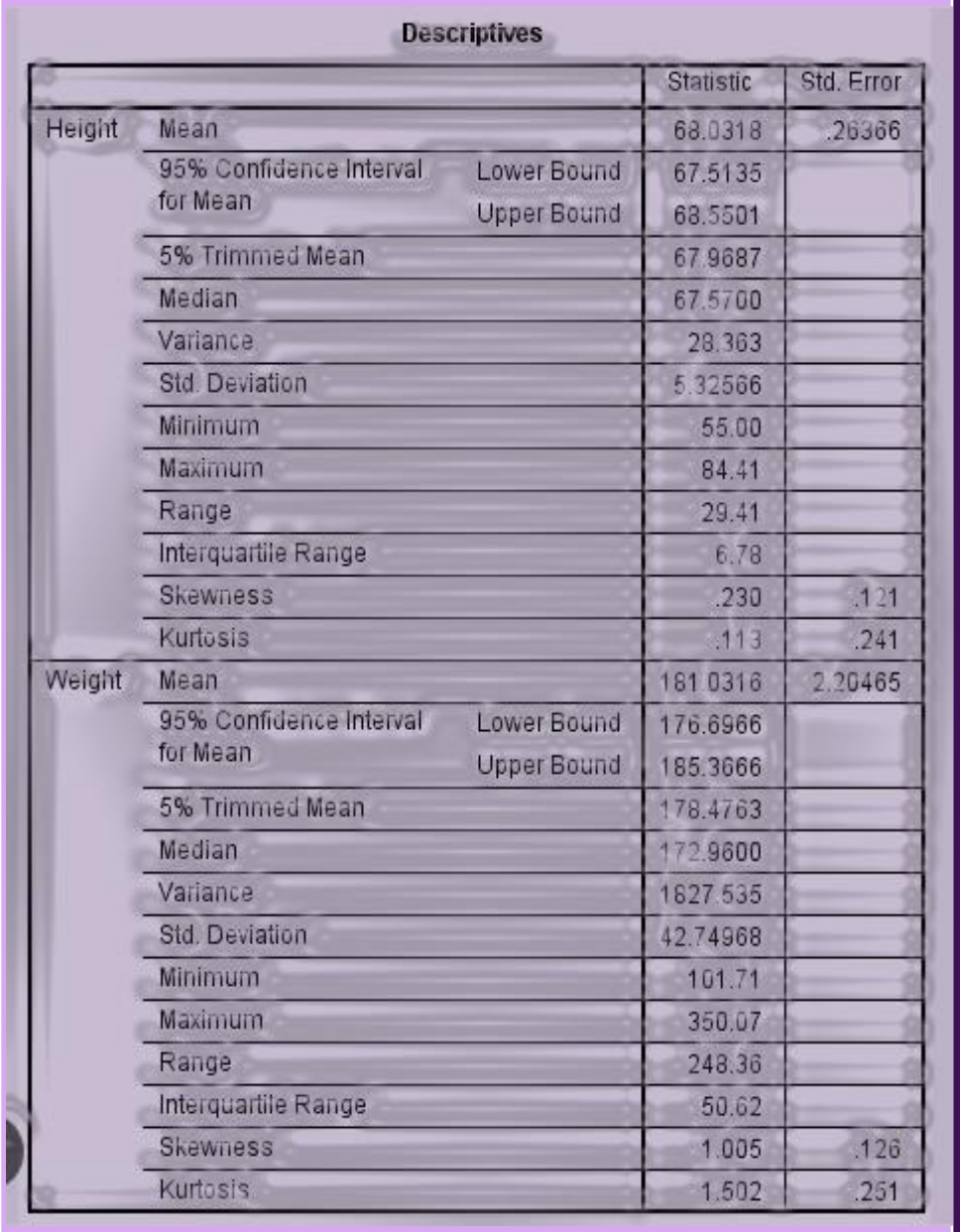

Descriptives

			Statistic	Std. Error
Height	Mean		68.0318	.26366
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	67.5135	
		Upper Bound	68.5501	
	5% Trimmed Mean		67.9687	
	Median		67.5700	
	Variance		28.363	
	Std. Deviation		5.32566	
	Minimum		55.00	
	Maximum		84.41	
	Range		29.41	
	Interquartile Range		6.78	
	Skewness		.230	.121
	Kurtosis		.113	.241
Weight	Mean		181.0316	2.20465
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	176.6966	
		Upper Bound	185.3666	
	5% Trimmed Mean		178.4763	
	Median		172.9600	
	Variance		1627.535	
	Std. Deviation		42.74968	
	Minimum		101.71	
	Maximum		350.07	
	Range		248.36	
	Interquartile Range		50.62	
	Skewness		1.005	.126
	Kurtosis		1.502	.251

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Statistical tables in APA 7 style

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April, 2024

What we'll cover

- Tables – general information
- Components of a table
- Table structure
- Examples of a table
  - Chi-square
  - T-test
  - Regression table with confidence intervals
- How to cite a table
- Placement of table

Tables

- Facilitate the understanding of the research
- A table must contain enough information to be understood on its own
- Information in the table should not be duplicated in the text
- Keep information as simple as possible
- APA 7 style has specific formatting rules for tables

Components of a table

- Table number
- Title of table
- Headings
- Table body (includes data for rows and columns)
- Notes (as needed)

Table number

- All tables must be numbered in Arabic numerals e.g., 1, 2, 3
- Numbers are assigned according to the order the table is mentioned in your research paper
- Number is to be written in **bold** and aligned left

Table 1

Table title

- One double-space below table number
- Basic content of the table should be easily inferred from the title.
- Title shouldn't be too detailed or too general.
- Title is placed in *italics* in headline style

Table 1

The Title of Your Table is Placed in Italics in Headline Style

Which title is the most effective?

	Example of table titles
A	Relation Between College Majors and Performance
B	Mean Performance Scores on Test A, Test B, and Test C of Students With Psychology, Physics, English, and Engineering Majors
C	Mean Performance Scores of Students With Different College Majors

American Psychological Association, 2020, p. 201

Table body

- Has columns and rows
  - All columns and rows must have a brief heading and be in sentence case
  - Data is arranged to allow easy analysis

Table 1

The Title of Your Table is Placed in Italics in Headline Style

Variable	Estimate	*SE*
xx	xx	xx
xx	xx	xx
xx	xx	xx

Notes (if needed)

- Provide context and clarity
- Help ensure that the reader understands the data and its scope

Table 2

Regression Coefficients of Leader Sleep on Charismatic Leadership

Variable	Model 1			Model 2		
	B	β	*SE*	*B*	β	*SE*
Constant	2.65**		.31	2.76		
Leader gender[a]	−.11	−.07	.16	−.09	−.06	.15
Leader sleep				−.36**	−.24	.15
R^2	.09				.14	
ΔR^2					.05*	

Note. $N = 88$. We examined the impact of leader sleep condition (control vs. sleep deprived) on ratings of charismatic leadership. In Model 1, we entered the control variables of gender and video length to predict leader charisma. In Model 2, we entered sleep condition as a predictor.

[a]Male = 1, female = 2. [b]Control condition = 0, sleep-deprived condition = 1.

*$p < .05$. **$p < .01$.

Notes

- Notes are placed in the following order:
  - General note
  - Specific note
  - Probability note

- Double spacing between notes.
- Align to left.

Note. Number of studies = xx

[a] Reflects the xxxx

**p* <.001.

General note

Provides or explains information that applies to all the data in the table.

Start a general note with *Note.* (*in italics*)

> *Note.* M = match process…

Can cover:

- units of measurements used
- explanations of abbreviations e.g.,
- time periods

Specific Note

- Refers to a particular column, row or cell. (not the whole table)
- Indicated by superscript lowercase letters (e.g., [a, b, c,])
- Start the numbering from left to right and from top to bottom

Basic characteristics	Guided self-help		Unguided self help	
Unemployed	xx	xx	xx	xx
Employed [a]	xx	xx	xx	xx
Student [b]	xx	xx	xx	xx

Note. n = 150

[a] Reflects the number and percentage of participants answering 'yes' to this question. [b] Some participants worked part time.

Probability note

- Probability note often expressed as p-values
- Indicated by an asterisk in superscript

Basic characteristics	Guided self-help		Unguided self help	
Unemployed	xx	xx	xx	xx
Employed [a]	xx	xx	xx	xx
Student [b]	xx	xx	xx	xx

Note. $n = 150$

[a] Reflects the number and percentage of participants answering 'yes' to this question. [b] Some participants worked part time.

*$p < .001$.

Tip. Report exact p values (e.g., $p = .015$) unless p is $< .001$ then write as $p < .001$

Table structure

- Has columns and rows
  - All columns and rows must have a brief heading and be in sentence case
  - Data is centered in the columns
  - Data in left column is aligned left but heading is centered

Table 1

The Title of Your Table is Placed in Italics in Headline Style

Variable	Estimate	*SE*
xx	xx	xx
xx	xx	xx
xx	xx	xx

Table structure continued

- Use spanner heading to avoid repetition in headings

Table 1

Frequencies and Chi-Square Results for Belief Perseverance in Attitudes Toward Celebrities (N = 201)

Source	Do not believe		Unsure		Believe		$\chi^2(2)$
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	
Media reports	17	8.46	140	69.65	44	21.89	124.75*

- Variables can be indented to indicate hierarchy.

Population	Guided self-help		Unguided self-help	
	n	%	*n*	%
Child	xx	xx	xx	xx
Infant	xx	xx	xx	xx
Toddler	xx	xx	xx	xx
Pre-schooler	xx	xx	xx	xx

Table formatting

- Use the Table tool in Word. *Insert → Table*
- Use the options in Table Layout & Design to format the table (Don't use "hard returns")
- No inside vertical borders or outside borders
- Use inside horizontal borders for column headings and for end of table data.

Variable	Guided self-help		Unguided self-help	
	n	%	*n*	%
Constant usage	xx	xx	xx	xx
Monthly	xx	xx	xx	xx
No usage	xx	xx	xx	xx
Intermittent	xx	xx	xx	xx

Let's try together!

Create a table using Word and enter the data below into the table

1. Word → *Insert → Table*

2. Choose column and row numbers

Table 1

Comparison of Usage of Guided and Unguided Self-Help

Variable	Guided self-help		Unguided self-help	
	n	%	*n*	%
Constant usage	xx	xx	xx	xx
Monthly	xx	xx	xx	xx
Intermittent [a]	xx	xx	xx	xx

[a] = less than 10

Enter this data into the table

Table 1

Comparison of Usage of Guided and Unguided Self-Help

Variable	Guided self-help		Unguided self-help	
	n	%	*n*	%
Constant usage	xx	xx	xx	xx
Monthly	xx	xx	xx	xx
No usage	xx	xx	xx	xx
Intermittent [a]	xx	xx	xx	xx

[a] = less than 10

Statistical Abbreviations

Are in a non-English letter e.g., β or an italicized English letter e.g., *SE, LL, UL, Ms*

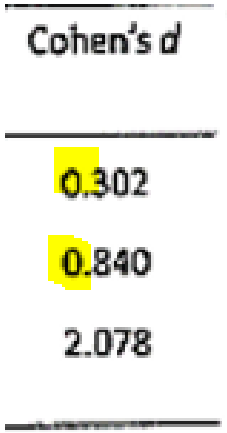
For symbols or abbreviations that don't represent statistics you need to define them in the *Note* section

> *Note.* LL = lower limit; UL = upper limit; CI =confidence interval.

In your research paper spell out the abbreviation e.g. "the means were…" not "the *Ms* were…"

Tips about decimal places and numbers

- Put a zero in front of a decimal point when the number is less than 1 but the statistic can exceed 1.



Cohen's *d*
0.302
0.840
2.078

- Don't place a zero before decimal when statistic cannot be greater than one e.g., *p* = .015

- *Place a space before and after a mathematical operator e.g., M = 36 but for a negative number place space before only e.g. -43*

Tip. Round out the number as much as possible!

You try!

Some components of this table are missing?

Table 4

Table Heading

Basic characteristics	Guided self-help		Unguided self help	
Unemployed	xx	xx	xx	xx
Employed [a]	xx	xx	xx	xx
Student [b]	xx	xx	xx	xx

Specific note ,.e.g. [a] Covers part time and full-time. [b] Covers international and domestic

You try!

How can we improve the hierarchy of the data in the *Basic characteristics* column?

Table 3

Table Heading

Basic characteristics	Guided self-help		Unguided self-help	
	n	%	*n*	%
Marital status				
Single	xx	xx	xx	xx
Divorced	xx	xx	xx	xx
Partnered	xx	xx	xx	xx

Note. n = 120

Chi-Square table

Table 7.7 Sample Chi-Square Analysis Table

Table 1

Frequencies and Chi-Square Results for Belief Perseverance in Attitudes Toward Celebrities (N = 201)

Source	Do not believe		Unsure		Believe		$\chi^2(2)$
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	
Media reports	17	8.46	140	69.65	44	21.89	124.75*
Family reports	47	23.38	106	52.74	48	23.88	34.06*
Friends' reports	42	20.90	112	55.72	47	23.38	45.52*
Caught by media	19	9.45	82	40.80	100	49.75	54.00*
Celebrity display of behavior	12	5.97	61	30.35	128	63.68	101.22*

*$p < .001$.

American Psychological Association, 2020, p. 214

t-Test table

Table 7.8 Sample Results of Several *t* Tests Table

Table 2

Results of Curve-Fitting Analysis Examining the Time Course of Fixations to the Target

exact p values

Logistic parameter	9-year-olds		16-year-olds		*t*(40)	*p*	Cohen's *d*
	M	*SD*	*M*	*SD*			
Maximum asymptote, proportion	.843	.135	.877	.082	0.951	.347	0.302
Crossover, in ms	759	87	694	42	2.877	.006	0.840
Slope, as change in proportion per ms	.001	.0002	.002	.0002	2.635	.012	2.078

Note. For each participant, the logistic function was fit to target fixations separately. The maximum asymptote is the asymptotic degree of looking at the end of the time course of fixations. The crossover is the point in time when the function crosses the midway point between peak and baseline. The slope represents the rate of change in the function measured at the crossover. Mean parameter values for each of the analyses are shown for the 9-year-olds (n = 24) and the 16-year-olds (n = 18), as well as the results of *t* tests (assuming unequal variance) comparing the parameter estimates between the two ages.

American Psychological Association, 2020, p. 214

Sample regression table with confidence intervals in separate columns

Table 3

Moderator Analysis: Types of Measurement and Study Year

Effect	Estimate	*SE*	95% CI		*p*
			LL	*UL*	
Fixed effects					
Intercept	.119	.040	.041	.198	.003
Creativity measurement[a]	.097	.028	.042	.153	.001
Academic achievement measurement[b]	−.039	.018	−.074	−.004	.03
Study year[c]	.0002	.001	−.001	.002	.76
Goal[d]	−.003	.029	−.060	.054	.91
Published[d]	.054	.030	−.005	.114	.07
Random effects					
Within-study variance	.009	.001	.008	.011	<.001
Between-study variance	.018	.003	.012	.023	<.001

Note. Number of studies = 120, number of effects = 782, total *N* = 52,578. CI = confidence interval; *LL* = lower limit; *UL* = upper limit.

[a]0 = self-report, 1 = test. [b]0 = test, 1 = grade point average. [c]Study year was grand centered.

[d]0 = other, 1 = yes. [e]0 = no, 1 = yes.

American Psychological Association, 2020, p. 220

How to cite the table in your research paper

In–text citation

- "….. as shown in Table 2…"
- "… as reflected in the results of testing (see Table 4)…"

Don't write "in table above" or "in table on page 2"

- The word Table always starts with a capital T
- Table numbers are assigned according to the order the table is mentioned in your research paper

Placement of table

- Place tables at the end of your research paper after the Reference list
- Align the table with left margin
- Design the table to fit on the page (best to use single spacing)

References

American Psychological Association. (2022, February 22). *Numbers and statistics guide* (7th ed.). https://apastyle.apa.org/instructional-aids/numbers-statistics-guide.pdf

American Psychological Association. (2020). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (7th ed.).

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