**Some Examples using APA Format to Report Results**

A. **Confidence Intervals.** It is a good idea to support your p-values with confidence intervals, corresponding to your significance level. If you used alpha = 0.05, then report 95% CI. APA Style recommends that confidence intervals be reported with brackets around the upper and lower limits: 95% CI [4.32, 7.26].

B. **Correlation.** Hours spent studying and GPA were strongly positively correlated, $r(200)$ = 0.81, $p$ = 0.001. Hours spent playing video games and GPA were negatively correlated, $r(184)$ = -0.53, $p$ = 0.035. There was a non-significant correlation of .08 (p = n.s) between self-efficacy and grade point average.

C. **Simple linear regression.** Simple linear regression analysis indicated that participants who heard one Metallica song on repeat for 120 min reported no less anxiety than those who heard one Beethoven movement on repeat for 120 min, $R^2$ = .22, $F(1, 32)$ = 7.33, $\beta$ = *9.3, p* = .003, 95% CI [8.11, 10.23]. Our hypothesis that the genre difference would influence anxiety levels was rejected.

D. **Multiple regression.** We tested if personality traits significantly predicted participants' ratings of neuroticism. The results of the regression indicated the two predictors explained 46.8% of the variance ($R^2$=.43, F(2,61)=5.56, p<.003). It was found that extraversion significantly predicted neurotic tendencies ($\beta1$ = .46, p<.001), as did agreeableness ($\beta2$ = -.38, p<.01).

E. **Logistic regression.** A logistic regression was performed to ascertain the effects of age, education, income, parity, pre-eclampsia and self-efficacy on the likelihood that mothers will breastfeed exclusively (human milk only) versus combination (human milk and formula combination) after discharge. The logistic regression model was statistically significant, *X2* (6, *N* = 200) = 24.53, *p* = .002. The model explained 33.0% (Nagelkerke R2) of the variance in breastfeeding and correctly classified 71.0% of cases. First-time mothers were twice as likely to breastfeed exclusively as multiparous mothers (OR=2.02, 95%CI [1.7, 2.5]). The age, income, education and pre-eclampsia were not associated with breastfeeding choice, but increasing self-efficacy score was associated with an increase in the likelihood of breastfeeding exclusively (OR=1.27, 95%CI [1.1, 1.4]).