## Use of statistical symbols or mathematical expressions

Use italics for letters used as statistical symbols or algebraic variables

*M*, *SD*, *SE*, *Cohen's d*, *t*, *F*, *r*, *p*, *n*, *z*, *df*, x + y = z

However, use standard (nonitalic) type for Greek letters

 $\beta$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\chi^2$ ,  $\lambda$ 

Do not use italics for the nonstatistical subscripts to statistical symbols or mathematical expressions  $F_{\text{max}}$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $b_{\text{i}}$ ,  $M_{\text{girls}}$ 

**Put a zero before the decimal point when a number is less than 1 but the statistic can exceed 1** Cohen's *d*, *t* values, *F* value, *z* values

Do not use a zero before a decimal when the statistic cannot be greater than 1

proportion, correlation, p values

Do not define symbols or abbreviations that represent statistics and abbreviations or symbols composed of Greek letters

M, SD, F, t, df, p, N, n

**Define other abbreviations** 

AIC, ANOVA, BIC, CFA, CI, NFI, RMSEA, SEM

Put a space before and after a mathematical operator (e.g., minus, plus, greater than, less than)  $x = y + z, p < .001, M_{girls} = 3.45$ 

For a negative value, put a space only before the minus sign, not after it

The regression coefficient was significant ( $\beta = -.47, p < .05$ ).

The mean difference is -2.23.

Use the symbol or abbreviation for statistics with a mathematical operator

M = 7.7

Use the term, not the symbol, for statistics in the text

The means were...

In the text, *p* value, *F* test, and *t* test do not take a hyphen unless used as a modifier (*t*-test results) The *p* value for the...

However, they do take a hyphen in table column heads (*p*-value)

Source: The Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (7<sup>th</sup> Edition)