

## A Brief Example Summary of the Analysis in APA Format

The probability of completing high school (GRADUATE, coded 0 for nongraduates and 1 for graduates) was analyzed as a function of standardized achievement test scores ( $zACH$ ; higher scores mean higher achievement) in a simple logistic regression equation. Assumptions were met, and various indicators of influence (standardized residuals, deviance statistics, and DfBetas) were examined. Of 16,610 cases, 149 were removed from the analysis due to inappropriate levels of influence (deviance residuals of more than  $|2.5|$ ), resulting in a substantially improved model fit when the remaining 16,461 cases were analyzed.

Overall model fit was significantly improved when  $zACH$  was entered into the equation ( $\chi^2_{(1)} = 2,004.57, p < .0001$ ). The constant ( $b_0 = 3.55$ , Wald = 3,224.70,  $p < .0001$ ) indicates that when a student has average achievement ( $zACH = 0$ ), the probability of graduation is 0.97. The slope ( $b_1 = 1.880$ , OR = 6.56, 95% CI for OR of [5.87, 7.32], Wald = 1,122.58,  $p < .0001$ ) was significant, indicating that as achievement increases, the probability of graduation increases. Specifically, those with achievement of 2 *SD* below the mean have only a 0.45 probability of graduating, those 1 *SD* below the mean have a 0.84 probability of graduating, and those with achievement at 1 *SD* above the mean have a probability of 0.99, according to these data.