**APA Statistical Abbreviations**

Table 4.5 in the 6th edition of the APA Publication manual (2010) lists the abbreviations and symbols that are approved for use in APA publications. Many, such as ANOVA for the Analysis of Variance, are identical to what is likely to be used in a statistics class. Others, such as *M* for the mean, are not. Here is a list of those for which my students have most often been uncertain regarding what is the APA approved abbreviation or symbol. Consult the *APA Publication Manual* for the rest.

* CI -- confidence interval <why not italic?>
* *d* – sample effect size (Cohen)
* *g* -- effect size (Hedges)
* *LR* -- likelihood ratio
* *M* – mean
	+ adj *M* – least squares means, aka “adjusted means,” from ANCOV
* *Mdn* -- median
* *N* -- total sample size
* *n* -- subsample size
* *OR* – odds ratio
* *rs* -- Spearman rho
* *s* – sample standard deviation [denominator sqrt(*n* – 1)]
* S2 – sample variance with denominator *n* <why not italic?>
* *s2* – sample variance with denominator sqrt(*n* – 1)
* *SD* -- standard deviation
* *SEM* -- standard error of the mean
* SEM -- structural equation modeling (no italics)
* δ -- Cohen’s d (parameter) or the noncentrality parameter
* Θ -- Roy’s maximum root
* Λ -- Wilk’s lambda
* V – Cramer’s phi <why not italic?>
* V – Pillai’s trace
* Φ -- phi coefficient

I think it curious that APA does not put "CI" in italic font.  I have always thought of confidence intervals as being statistics.  APA indicates that confidence intervals should reported in this fashion:  "....... *R2* = .02, *F*(1, 148) = 20.18, *p* < .001, 95% CI [.02, .22]."  I prefer "*CI.95* = .02, .22."

* [What should be reported for analyses often done by Psychologists](http://www.psychwiki.com/images/2/21/Reportingstatisticschart.pdf)
* [Wuensch’s APA-Style Links Page](http://core.ecu.edu/psyc/wuenschk/APA.htm)