SPSS RESULTS WRITING TEMPLATES (2026 EDITION)

Premier Dissertations – UK Dissertation Support Specialists

Updated: December 2025 · For Academic Year 2026

INTRODUCTION: How to Use These Templates

Writing SPSS results in a dissertation can feel overwhelming, especially when you are facing multiple tables, statistics and technical values. This PDF provides simple, examiner-friendly templates for presenting SPSS results in Chapter 4 of your dissertation.

Each template shows:

- What to report
- How much detail is needed
- Correct APA/UK formatting
- A ready-to-use example paragraph
- Clean table formats you can copy

Use these templates exactly as they are, replacing the numbers with your own SPSS output.

SECTION 1 — DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS TEMPLATE

When to Use

For summarising your variables before conducting inferential tests (t-tests, ANOVA, correlation, regression).

What to Report

- Sample size
- Mean (M)
- Standard deviation (SD)
- Range (optional)
- Group summaries if comparing groups

Template Paragraph

"A total of **[N]** participants completed the study. Scores on **[variable name]** showed a **[low/moderate/high]** average level (M = **[value]**, SD = **[value]**). Visual inspection of the distribution indicated no extreme outliers, and values fell within an acceptable range for further analysis."

Example (Filled In)

"A total of 82 participants completed the study. Satisfaction scores showed a moderate mean level (M = 3.42, SD = 0.71). No extreme outliers were identified."

Table Template

Variable	N	Mean (M)	Std. Deviation (SD)
Satisfaction Score	82	3.42	0.71
Stress Score	82	36.80	7.10

SECTION 2 — INDEPENDENT SAMPLES T-TEST TEMPLATE

When to Use

Comparing **two independent groups** (e.g., male vs female, control vs experimental).

What to Report

- Means & SDs for each group
- t-value
- Degrees of freedom (df)
- p-value
- Effect size (Cohen's d)

Template Paragraph

"An independent samples t-test was conducted to compare **[outcome variable]** between **[Group 1]** and **[Group 2]**. Results showed **[no/significant]** difference between groups, t(**[df]**) = **[t-value]**, p = **[p-value]**, with a **[small/medium/large]** effect size (d = **[value]**)."

Example (Filled In)

"An independent samples t-test was conducted to compare exam scores between males and females. Results showed no significant difference, t(78) = 1.12, p = .27, with a small effect size (d = 0.25)."

Table Template

Group	N	Mean	SD
Male	41	72.4	6.2
Female	39	73.9	5.8

SECTION 3 — PAIRED SAMPLES T-TEST TEMPLATE

When to Use

Comparing the same participants **before and after** an intervention (pre-test vs post-test).

What to Report

- Means & SDs
- t-value
- df
- p-value
- Effect size (Cohen's d)

Template Paragraph

"A paired samples t-test examined changes in **[variable]** before and after **[intervention]**. Results showed that scores were significantly **[higher/lower]** after the intervention, t(**[df]**) = **[value]**, p = **[value]**, with a **[small/medium/large]** effect size (d = **[value]**)."

Example (Filled In)

"A paired samples t-test indicated a significant reduction in stress after the workshop, t(79) = 5.92, p < .001, with a medium–large effect (d = 0.66)."

Table Template

Time Point	Mean	SD
Pre-Workshop	36.8	7.1
Post-Workshop	29.4	6.3

SECTION 4 — ONE-WAY ANOVA TEMPLATE

When to Use

Comparing **three or more groups** (e.g., departments, grade levels, job roles).

What to Report

- F-value
- df (between, within)
- p-value
- Post-hoc results if significant
- Effect size (η^2)

Template Paragraph

"A one-way ANOVA tested differences in **[variable]** across **[number]** groups. Results showed a **[significant/non-significant]** group effect, F(**[df1]**, **[df2]**) = **[value]**, p = **[value]**, η^2 = **[value]**. Post-hoc **[Tukey/Bonferroni]** tests indicated that **[Group X]** scored significantly **[higher/lower]** than **[Group Y]**, while other differences were not significant."

Example (Filled In)

"A one-way ANOVA found a significant difference in satisfaction across the three departments, $F(2, 87) = 4.12$, $p = .019$, $\eta^2 = .09$. Post-hoc Tukey tests showed that Department A scored significantly higher than Department C."

SECTION 5 — CORRELATION TEMPLATE

When to Use

To analyse the **relationship between two variables**.

What to Report

- r-value
- df
- p-value
- Direction & strength of relationship

Template Paragraph

"A Pearson correlation examined the relationship between **[Variable 1]** and **[Variable 2]**. Results showed a **[weak/moderate/strong]**, **[positive/negative]** association, r(**[df]**) = **[value]**, p = **[value]**, indicating that **[interpretation]**."

Example (Filled In)

"There was a significant positive correlation between study hours and exam scores, r(78) = .46, p < .001, indicating that students who studied more tended to achieve higher marks."

SECTION 6 — REGRESSION TEMPLATE (SIMPLE & MULTIPLE)

A. Simple Linear Regression Template

Template Paragraph

"A simple linear regression assessed whether **[Predictor]** predicted **[Outcome]**. The model was significant, F(**[df]**) = **[value]**, p = **[value]**. **[Predictor]** significantly predicted **[Outcome]**, β = **[value]**, t(**[df]**) = **[value]**, p = **[value]**, explaining **[value]%** of variance (R^2 = **[value]**)."

Example (Filled In)

"Study hours significantly predicted exam score, $\beta = .46$, $t(78) = 4.72$, $p < .001$, explaining 21% of variance ($R^2 = .21$)."

B. Multiple Regression Template

Template Paragraph

"A multiple regression examined whether **[Predictors]** predicted **[Outcome]**. The overall model was significant, $F($**[df]**$) = $**[value]**, $p < $**[value]**, explaining **[value]%** of variance. **[Predictor 1]** was a significant predictor ($\beta = $**[value]**, $p = $**[value]**), whereas **[Predictor 2]** was not ($\beta = $**[value]**, $p = $**[value]**)."

Example (Filled In)

"The model predicting exam performance from study hours, attendance and motivation was significant, $F(3, 76) = 12.41$, $p < .001$, explaining 33% of variance. Study hours and motivation were significant predictors; attendance was not."

SECTION 7 — REPORTING NON-SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Template Paragraph

"The analysis found no significant association between **[Variable 1]** and **[Variable 2]**, $r($**[df]**$) = $**[value]**, $p = $**[value]**. Although not statistically significant, the result suggests that **[brief, neutral interpretation]**."

Example

"There was no significant association between stress and attendance, $r(78) = .11$, $p = .29$."

SECTION 8 — CHAPTER 4 MINI-TEMPLATE (FULL WRITE-UP)

Use when writing full results paragraphs.

Template Paragraph

"The aim of this section was to examine **[research question]**. Descriptive statistics indicated that **[summary]**. An **[test]** showed that **[statistical outcome]**, $t/F/r(\textbf{df})$ = **[value]**, p = **[value]**, with a **[effect size]**. These results suggest that **[brief interpretation connecting back to research question]**."

SECTION 9 — CHECKLIST FOR SPSS RESULTS WRITING

Before submitting, ensure that:

✓ You have reported means, SDs and sample size
✓ All inferential results include exact p-values
✓ You included effect sizes (d, r, η^2, R^2)
✓ You did NOT paste raw SPSS output
✓ Tables are clean and properly labelled
✓ Results align with your methodology and research questions
✓ Interpretation is concise and objective

SECTION 10 — ABOUT THIS GUIDE

Created by academic consultants specialising in quantitative data analysis for undergraduate, Masters and PhD dissertations across UK universities.
Reviewed by UK-qualified academic editors.

END OF PDF CONTENT