**7. Reporting Regression Results**

Often regression results will be presented in two tables, one of correlations and descriptive statistics and a second with regression estimates.

*Table 6: Correlations and Descriptive Statistics for Student Ratings and Percentage A's Given in Class*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | 2 |
| 1. Student Ratings | --- |  |
| 2. Percent Grade A | .64\* | --- |
| Mean | 4.15 | 48.77 |
| SD | 0.55 | 10.22 |
| Scale Min/Max Values | 1 to 5 | 0 to 100 |

*Note:* n = 17

\* p < .05

*Table 7: Regression of Student Ratings on Percentage A's Given in Class*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | b | se b | 95% CI | t |
| Percent A's | 0.03 | 0.01 | .01, .06 | 3.20\* |
| Intercept | 2.47 | 0.54 | 1.33, 3.62 | 4.61\* |

*Note:* R2 = .41; adj. R2 = .36; F = 10.22\*; df = 1,15; MSE = 0.194; n = 17

\*p < .05.

There is a positive and statistically significant relationship between student ratings of the instructor and the percentage of students in the class who received a grade of “A”. In those classes where a high percentage of students received a grade of A, student ratings of the instructor were also high; in those classes where fewer students received a grade of A, the instructor was rated lower.