Commented [PWL1]: RUNNING HEAD: If the full title of the paper is less than 50 *characters* long (including spaces) the full title may be used in the running head. If the title is longer, abbreviate it.

Title of Student's Research Report

First name Middle initial Last name

University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee

Commented [PWL2]: FORMATTING –

The title and student name use title capitalization.

The title of the paper is separated from the author by two double-spaced lines, and it is bold

The author(s) and affiliation(s) are double-spaced

Initials are abbreviations and so must be followed by a period.

Results

It was hypothesized that chocolate consumption and optimism would have a direct relationship: that increased chocolate consumption would predict more optimism. The results of a Pearson correlation analysis showed a significant positive correlation between optimism (M = 16.54, SD = 2.33) and chocolate consumption (M = 22.32, SD = 2.17); with a Pearson correlation coefficient of $r(744) = .36$, $p = .007$. This supports the hypothesis that a higher level of optimism can predict greater chocolate consumption and that greater consumption of chocolate can predict greater optimism.

It was hypothesized that chocolate consumption would increase as age increases. However, this hypothesis was not supported. The results of a Pearson correlation analysis showed a non-significant relationship between age and chocolate consumption $r(744) = -0.03$, $p = .248$.

A one-factor analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted to test the last hypothesis, which focused on whether there are gender identity differences in chocolate consumption. Five participants did not give their gender identity, those individuals were excluded from this analysis. It was hypothesized that people who identify as men would have higher chocolate consumption compared to those who identify as women or non-binary. ANOVA results indicated a significant difference between levels of the gender identity variable with respect to chocolate consumption, $F(2, 742) = 4.72$, $p = .030$. Post-hoc t-tests supported the hypothesis in showing that self-identified men (M = 23.55, SD = 2.28) scored higher, $t(650) = 4.57$, $p < .001$, on the chocolate consumption scale whether compared to women (M = 21.39, SD = 1.93), or to $t(392) = 4.81$, $p < .001$, non-binary individuals, (M = 21.17, SD = 1.11). Self-identified women and self-identified non-binary individuals did not differ $t(444) = 1.06$, $p = .549$.

Commented [PWL3]: Level 1 Heading

See section 2.27 of the APA Publication Manual, 7th ed.

It should not start on a new page, but immediately after the end of the *Method* section

Commented [PWL4]: Restating the hypothesis

Commented [PWL5]: Green text: The test/analysis that was used

Commented [PWL6]: Reporting the findings, including the means, standard deviations, and analysis results

Commented [PWL7]: Color was added to help make clear which sections the above comments were tagging… your paper will use ONLY black text on a white background.

Commented [PWL8]: Green text: Summarizing the paragraph AND interpreting the data

Commented [PWL9]: This ANOVA involves *three* levels of one variable (A, B, C) and so post-hoc tests needed to be done in order to determine which pairings (AB, AC, BC) were statistically different from each other.

Had there been only two levels of the variable, post-hoc testing wouldn't need to be done because the difference would have to be between those two variables.