

Table 1  
Descriptive Statistics (N= 2765)

Variables	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>α</i>
Frequency of Sex	2.83	2.01	0-6	--
Age	46.28	17.37	18-89	--
Gender (Male =1)	0.44	0.50	0-1	--
Race (White =1)	0.76	0.43	0-1	--
Marital Status (Married =1)	0.46	0.50	0-1	--
General Happiness	1.82	0.63	1-3	--
Church Attendance	3.66	2.70	0-8	--

#### Range

The range column is generally optional, and is taken from the "minimum" and "maximum" output from the descriptive statistics.

#### Alpha

The table may also include alpha as a measure of reliability for those variables for which it is appropriate. Alpha is not appropriate for all tables.

It is often appropriate to include coding hints for variables, especially dummy variables. Here, we can easily see that gender is coded such that male = 1.

#### General Notes

1. T-test results may be included in this table, usually as a \* or a footnote.
2. You may include a footnote indicating the coding of variables. The table notes clarify how certain variables are coded. This is required for dummy variables. Sometimes there is room to fit the values in the column along with the variable names (as in this example). For variables with an underlying continuum, higher scores should signify higher values based on the variable name. In the table, a higher score on marital conflict signifies more conflict; a higher score on youth problem behaviors signifies more problems. Recall that in this example, happiness is reverse coded (for sake of example), such that higher scores indicate lower happiness.

