Table 4
Logistic Regression

	Model 1			Model 2		
Predictor	*B*	*SE B*	e^B	*B*	*SE B*	e^B
Age	-0.06	0.01	0.94 ***	0.03	0.03	1.03 *
Marital Status	-1.74	0.17	0.17 ***	-1.67	0.17	0.19 ***
Race	-0.12	0.18	0.89	-0.12	0.18	0.89
Church Attendance	-0.07	0.03	0.93 **	-0.07	0.03	0.93 **
General Happiness	-0.33	0.12	0.72 **	-0.35	0.12	0.70 ***
Age Squared				0.00	0.00	1.00 ***
(Constant)	6.77	0.51	875.40 ***	4.81	0.76	122.34 ***
χ^2			302.11 ***			311.10 ***
df			5			6

*p < .05. **p < .01. ***p < .001.

General Notes

1. In reporting logistic regression output it is important to provide enough information for readers to gauge the substantive significance as well as the statistical significance. Readers have difficulty interpreting the unstandardized B estimates and noting which is statistically significant does little to help the reader know which, if any, is substantively significant. For this reason it is important to report the exponetiated B, eB, often called the odds ratio, along with the B value.

2. If spacing does not permit a separate column for the odds ratio, this may be placed in parentheses under the B estimates with this explained in the table note. The odds ratio can give misleading results and other approaches should be considered including estimating probabilities and reporting tables showing outcomes. Where there are not so many predictors that they become too cumbersome, it is also helpful to describe scenarios.