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The Library Offers Citation Help
sherman.library.nova.edu
APA Help Pages

Welcome to the NSU Libraries resource guide for citation help. Select the writing style utilized by your program to view help in line tools.

APA Citation Style
Academic Writer (previously APA Style CENTRAL) | APA Books

MLA Citation Style
MLA Website | Purdue OWL

Chicago Manual of Style
Author - Date | Notes - Bib (in Chicago style)

Quick lookup and help
Download the APA Style Guide for Electronic References
How to Capitalize Author Names in APA Style

by Chelsea Lee

Dear Style Experts,

I am citing an article by an author whose name begins with a lowercase letter. How should I write her name in my paper? Should I capitalize it if it comes at the beginning of a sentence? What about capitalizing it in the reference list entry? Thanks for your help!

— Olivia in Ottawa

Dear Olivia,

As discussed in our post about the capitalization of specific words, author names are capitalized in APA Style because they are proper nouns. For most author names this poses no difficulty, because most names begin with capital letters anyway. However, some names begin with lowercase letters, such as lowercase prefixes like de', d', van, or von.

Thus, a more specific guideline is that when writing author names, your first goal should be to write the name as the author him- or herself has presented it in scholarly work. (On a related note, if an author writes under a pseudonym, cite whatever name is used by the source.) Capitalize and spell the name just as you see it in the byline of the article you're citing, if it starts with a lowercase letter.
Why Do I Need to Cite My Sources?

• To give credit to others ideas and words (this includes charts, tables, and other graphics) that have influenced your work

• Not properly citing the use of other people’s words, ideas, theories, and/or information is considered plagiarism.

• To allow your reader to find your sources

See APA (6th ed.), p. 169
Burke’s Parlor Metaphor
Types of Plagiarism

Minor
- Paraphrasing is not cited in the proper way; ideas are presented without reference to the original source

Moderate
- Unacknowledged copying of ideas and material

Serious
- Submitting someone else’s work as your own
Patchwriting

Paraphrase that too closely matches the wording and language of the source text.

Happens when you don’t clearly understand the source you’re looking at

Form of academic dishonesty
Teens are widely recognized as an influential consumer segment, both for the purchases they make themselves and for purchases over which they exert indirect control.

(Tuten & Kiecker, 2008, p. 69)

Tuten and Kiecker (2008) state that teenagers are generally recognized as an important consumer group, both in view of what they buy themselves and for purchases they indirectly control.
In-Text Citations in APA Style
Types of In-Text Citations

PARAPHRASED INFORMATION (use more often)
Summarizing any amount of information, from a sentence to an entire book, from your source material.

DIRECT QUOTATIONS (use sparingly)
Using the exact same words, in the exact same order, as your source material.
Fredricks et al. (2004) notes that active discussion and debate among peers can significantly enhance students' cognitive engagement.

When identifying which form of engagement students are exhibiting, Trowler (2010) provides a chart that displays how levels of student engagement can be measured based on specific student behaviors and attitudes.

Learning communities continue to grow in acceptance and implementation, with over 800 American, public and private, colleges and universities implementing such endeavors (Smith & MacGregor, 2009).
APA In-Text Citation: Direct Quotations

Examples of narrative quotes

Leung, Ng, and Chan (2011) describe co-curricular activities as “activities that enhance and enrich the regular curriculum during normal school days” (p. 331).

Kuh (2009) found a distinction between employment location, suggesting that students working on-campus jobs “generally benefited more” (p. 693) than students working off campus.

Block quotation – Used if quoting 40 words or more (Parenthetical example)

However, there are differing opinions about Apple’s iPhone launch:

Apple parlayed the strong reputation of the Apple brand and the iPod’s success to enter a lucrative cell phone market, a step that may ward off a potential threat to Apple as other companies introduce devices that have strong music-storing and playback capabilities. (Mickalowski, Mickelson, & Keltgen, 2008, pp. 283-284)

Notice where period goes and lack of quotation marks in a block quote
Table 6.1. Basic Citation Styles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of citation</th>
<th>Narrative First citation in text</th>
<th>Subsequent citations in text</th>
<th>Parenthetical format, first citation in text</th>
<th>Parenthetical format, subsequent citations in text</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One work by three authors</td>
<td>Bradley, Ramirez, and Soo (1999)</td>
<td>Bradley et al. (1999)</td>
<td>(Bradley, Ramirez, &amp; Soo, 1999)</td>
<td>(Bradley et al., 1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One work by four authors</td>
<td>Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, and Walsh (2006)</td>
<td>Bradley et al. (2006)</td>
<td>(Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, &amp; Walsh, 2006)</td>
<td>(Bradley et al., 2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One work by six or more authors</td>
<td>Wasserstein et al. (2005)</td>
<td>Wasserstein et al. (2005)</td>
<td>(Wasserstein et al., 2005)</td>
<td>(Wasserstein et al., 2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Confusing Situations

Seeking and Finding Our Clients on the Internet:
Boundary Considerations in Cyberspace

Keely Kolmes
Independent Practice, San Francisco, California

Daniel O. Taube
Alliant International University

As psychologists and clients increasingly use the Internet for personal and professional activities, they run the risk of having more incidental contacts online. This survey examined the experiences of 227 mental health professionals of various disciplines and training levels about both accidental and intentional experiences of encountering client information on the Internet. One hundred and nine participants (48%) intentionally sought information about current clients in noncrisis situations, and 63 participants (28%) accidentally discovered client information on the Internet. This paper explores how clinicians responded to these encounters and clinicians’ beliefs about how they influenced treatment. Recommendations are made for how mental health professionals may begin to address such issues in the clinical relationship.

Keywords: Internet, ethics, boundaries, social media, psychotherapy

Our world is becoming increasingly networked via the Internet, and mental health practitioners are beginning to rely more heavily on the Internet for personal and professional activities. Concomitantly, reports of encounters between clients and psychotherapists and resulting treatment complexities have begun to emerge (Hsiung, 2009). The increased visibility of and access to friend networks and public Internet postings have created new possibilities for accidental and intentional virtual contacts between psychotherapists and clients. It should on psychotherapists may range from harmless curiosity to criminal stalking. They recommended that psychotherapists using the Internet remain aware that all of their online postings, blogs, chats, and other interactions may be viewed by clients and will be forever archived online. Zur and Donner encouraged psychotherapists to regularly search online for information about themselves to maintain familiarity with information clients may discover about them,
You want to use this information found in Kolmes and Taube article. What should you do?

The information found in the Kolmes and Taube article pertains to third-party information and the risks related to it. It highlights the importance of addressing clinicians shifting from clinical to investigatory roles. Barnett (2009) focused on the potential for psychotherapists to access client information online. He defined such behavior as a boundary issue and suggested that these pursuits may violate an implied contract between clients and psychotherapists, affecting the public's trust in mental health professionals unless addressed in the informed consent process.

Recent commentators, such as Clinton, Silverman, and Brendel (2010), have explored the clinical implications of accessing client data on the Internet and developed best practices. They presented case examples of client-targeted Googling and provided a six-point pragmatic framework to help clinicians analyze whether a search is ethically sound and minimize risks to clinical care. They noted the potential for finding false information and complications that may arise around documenting, in the clinical record, details unearthed in such searches. Kaslow, Patterson, and Gottlieb (2011) discussed ethics issues such as the right to privacy, trust, confidentiality,
References


DiLillo, D., & Gage, E. B. (2011). To Google or not to Google: Graduate students’ use of the Internet to access personal information about clients.


Martin, S. (2010, April). Googled their conventions. More-than-one.html#more

PERSPECTIVES

Patient-Targeted Googling: The Ethics of Searching Online for Patient Information

Brian K. Clinton, MD, PhD, Benjamin C. Silverman, MD, and David H. Brendel, MD, PhD

With the growth of the Internet, psychiatrists can now search online for a wide range of information about patients. Psychiatrists face challenges of maintaining professional boundaries with patients in many circumstances, but little consideration has been given to the practice of searching online for information about patients, an act we refer to as patient-targeted Googling (PTG). Psychiatrists are not the only health care providers who can investigate their patients online, but they may be especially likely to engage in PTG because of the unique relationships involved in their clinical practice. Before searching online for a patient, psychiatrists should consider such factors as the impact of the search on the trustworthiness of the provider-patient relationship, the availability of alternative sources of information, and the safeguards in place to protect patient confidentiality.
What if this is what you need...

23, 2013.
School of Professional he is in Independent gital Director of APA ties, online culture, and he joint Hahnemann/ogy and Law. He is a School of Professional Francisco, and past PsyD cal and legal issues in , child protection, ad- be addressed to Keely Francisco, CA 94104.

in order to make this third party information should be handled and noted the risks related to clinicians shifting from clinical to inves- tigatory roles. In a related vein, Barnett (2009) focused on the potential for psychotherapists to secretly access client information online. He defined such behavior as a boundary issue and suggested that these pursuits may violate an implied contract between clients and psychotherapists, and it may affect the public’s trust in mental health professionals, unless this activity is clearly ad- dressed in the informed consent process.

More recent commentators have sought to explore the clinical implications of accessing client data on the Internet and to develop best practices. Clinton, Silverman, and Brendel (2010) offered case examples of client-targeted Googling and provided a six-point pragmatic framework to help clinicians analyze whether a search is ethically sound and minimize risks to clinical care. They noted the potential for finding false information and complications that may arise around documenting, in the clinical record, details unearthed in such searches. Kaslow, Patterson, and Gottlieb (2011) discussed ethics issues such as the right to privacy, trust, confidentiality,
...and you can't track down the original?
Barnett’s study (as cited in Kolmes & Taube, 2014) …

What do you include in your list of references for this sentence?

a. Only Barnett
b. Only Kolmes & Taube
c. Include both items in your references

See APA Chap. 6, p. 178
Secondary Sources

Correct answer: **b** - List only the item **you** read in the reference list

Barnett’s study (*as cited in*) Kolmes & Taube, 2014 …


Do **not** list Barnett as one of your references. If you do, you’ve committed plagiarism!

See APA Chap. 6, p. 178
Another confusing situation

PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS
(L. Acosta, personal communication, June 15, 2018)

• Interviews gathered in an ethnography where the names of participants are not revealed
• Handouts not posted on a website or available elsewhere
• Lectures and PowerPoints that cannot be retrieved by other researchers
  (i.e. items in Blackboard, Canvas, Moodle, etc.)
• Restricted emails and not visible to the entire group
• Personal conversations
• Personal letters that are not accessible in an archive

See APA (6th ed.), p. 179
Reference List in APA Style
Reference List Citations

• Start References list on a new page

• Alphabetize by author(s) last name or name of the corporate author

• Every item in reference list should have a corresponding in-text citation, and vice versa! (except for a few exceptions — secondary sources, personal communications, whole websites mentioned by URL in the body of the paper)

See APA (6th ed.), p. 37
Hanging Indent in MS Word

References out of order? Use the SORT feature.

Need to change uppercase to lowercase in titles? Use the CHANGE CASE tool.

See APA (6th ed.), p. 198

Newer doi formats: (Be consistent! Choose 1 of the 3 formats and follow it.)

http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12528-009-9021-8
https://doi.org/10.1007/s12528-009-9021-8
Technology’s effect on achievement in higher education: a Stage I meta-analysis of classroom applications

Richard F. Schmid · Robert M. Bernard · Eugene Borokhovski · Rana Tamim · Philip C. Abrami · C. Anne Wade · Michael A. Suska · Gretchen Lowerison

Published online: 14 June 2009
© Springer Science+Business Media, LLC 2009

Abstract This paper reports the findings of a Stage I meta-analysis exploring the achievement effects of computer-based technology use in higher education classrooms (non-distance education). An extensive literature search revealed more than 6,000 potentially relevant primary empirical studies. Analysis of a representative sample of 231 studies ($k = 310$) yielded a weighted average effect size of 0.28 surrounded by wide variability. A mixed effects model was adopted to explore coded moderators of effect size. Research design was found to be not significant
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<th>Middle School Students' Perceptions of the Instructional Value of Analogies, Summaries and Answering Questions in Life Science</th>
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<th>3</th>
<th>Instructional Interventions Affecting Critical Thinking Skills and Dispositions: A Stage 1 Meta-Analysis</th>
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</table>
Fix the Mistakes!

Cite

Items selected: 3

Deselect items when done

Citation style: APA 6th - American Psychological Association, 6th Edition

Select then copy and paste the citations into your document or Email Print Download


Consult RefWorks style guidelines to check the accuracy and completeness of your citation.

See APA (6th ed.), p. 203
APA Citation:
Online Sources - Websites


You need to know what TYPE of resource you have. Is it a magazine article that you retrieved online? Is it from a company’s website?

See APA Style Guide to Electronic References, pp. 31-34.
APA Citation: Other sources

The APA manual and the blog include many more examples:

- Dissertations
- Conference papers
- Government documents
- Data sets
- Technical reports
- and many others...
Reference List - Formatted

Note: Consult your college’s style guides for any variations – some might allow other fonts, omit running heads etc.

MEASURING ASSESSMENT WITH CITATION MINING

References


Let’s Take a Look!

What type of document is this?


Are there any mistakes in the citation?
Let’s Take a Look!

JOURNAL ARTICLE


*Portal, 3*, 459-479.
Let’s Take a Look!

What type of document is this?


Are there any mistakes in the citation?
Let’s Take a Look!

What type of document is this?


Anything wrong?
For additional writing assistance: nova.edu/wcc
Contact us if you still have questions

http://lib.nova.edu/ask