

APA Title Page, Abstract, and Discussion: The Final Push! Lab 8

PSY 395 Fall 2013



Upcoming Weeks

- Lab 8 (Nov. 4th – 7th) TODAY
 - Should have turned in your team's proposal overview form already
 - I (your TA) will provide your team feedback via email or Angel before Lab 9
 - APA Title Page, Abstract, and Discussion
 - With the time left over - work on your team's experimental study



Upcoming Weeks

- Lab 9 (Nov. 11th -14th)
 - Work on the final details of your team's experimental study
 - Get your team's experiment ready to run
 - Are you going to use the other Labs for Ps?
 - Let the TA know if you are
 - TAs gone at conferences
 - Section 7 (M @ 8am) covered by Peter
 - Section 1 (M @ 10:20am) covered by Peter
 - Section 6 (Thursday @ 12:40pm) covered by Katie
 - Section 5 (Thursday @ 4:10pm) covered by Sean











Upcoming Weeks

- Lab 10 (Nov. 18th -21st)
 - Written APA Formatted Research Proposal DUE!!!
 - Data Collection in other PSY 395 Labs
 - Let your TA know if you are going to collect data this way
 - Send however many Team members are needed to conduct the experiment
 - If needed, give a quick overview of instructions for participants
 - Don't need informed consents for PSY 395 participants
 - Provide a quick debriefing and provide contact info for questions
 - The next slide indicates the Lab Section you will be able to collect data in (e.g., Section 7 collects in Section 1, and Section 1 collects in Section 7)



Upcoming Weeks

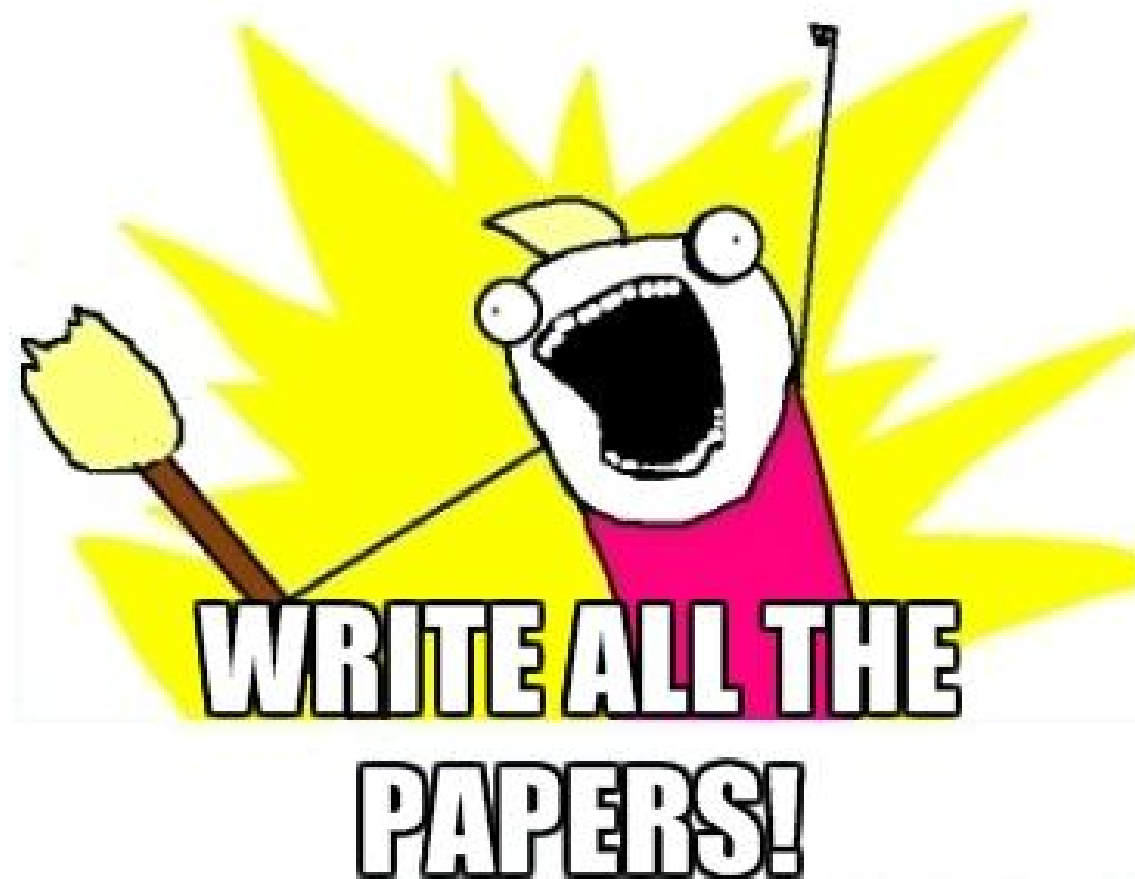
- Lab 10 (Nov. 18th -21st)
 - Written APA Formatted Research Proposal DUE!!!
 - Data Collection in other Labs
 - Monday @ 8am (Section 7) 
 - Monday @ 10:20am (Section 1) 
 - Monday @ 4:10pm (Section 2) 
 - Tuesday @ 4:10pm (Section 4) 
 - Wednesday 12:40pm (Section 3) 
 - Wednesday 4:10pm (Section 8) 
 - Thursday 12:40pm (Section 6) 
 - Thursday 4:10pm (Section 5) 



Upcoming Weeks

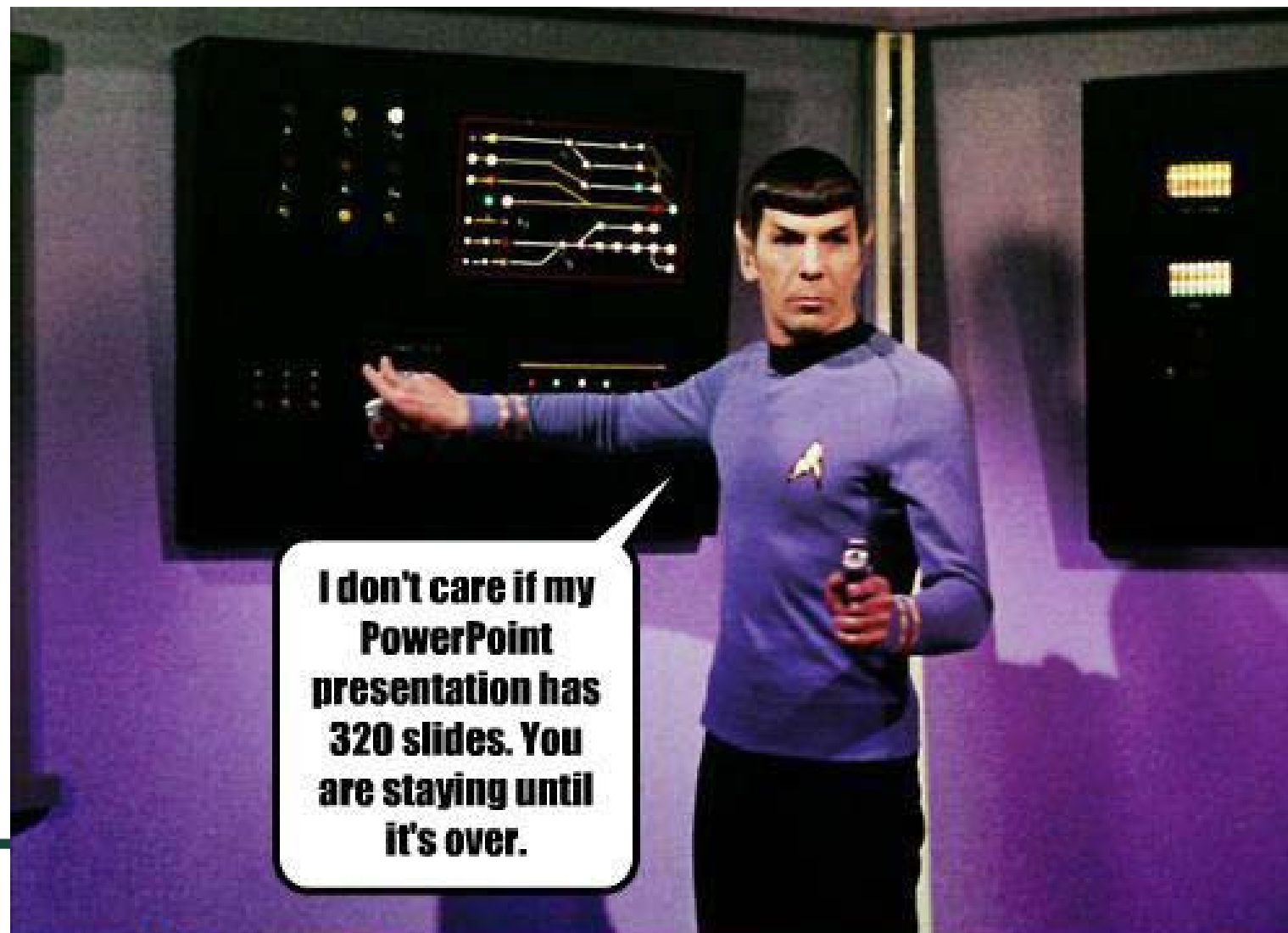
- Nov. 25th – 28th
- Labs canceled all week!

THANKSGIVING IS OVER?



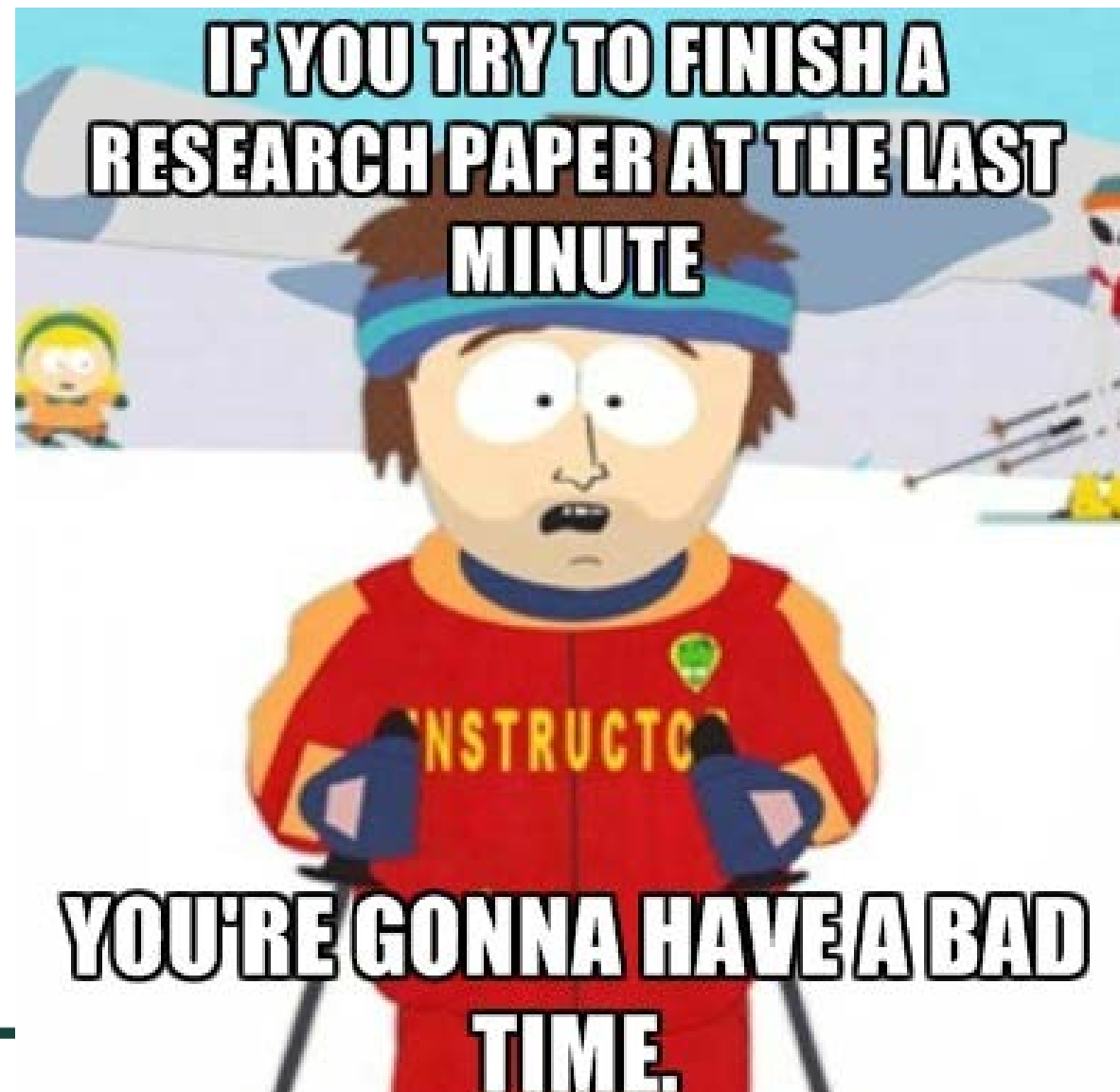
Upcoming Weeks

- Lab 11 (Dec. 2nd – Dec. 5th)
 - Final Research Presentations
 - Guidelines to be posted



Upcoming Weeks

- December 6th
 - Final APA Research Paper due by 5pm!!!



APA Formatting is the Coolest!

- Well, maybe not.
- BUT, your Written Research Proposal and Final Research Paper must be in APA.
- Let's go over a few things.



What does an APA manuscript look like?

- Title/Title Page (Today)
- Abstract (Today)
- Introduction (Labs 5 and 6)
- Method (Lab 4)
 - Note that the slides were incorrect for formatting. Each method section subsection (e.g., participants) should be flush left and **bolded** and NOT italicized.
- Results (Lab 2)
- Discussion (Today)
- References (Lab 5 and 6)
- ~~Table (Lab 4)~~ You are not required to provide a table for your final research paper
- Figure (Lab 4) For your final research paper you need to provide a figure of your results



RUNNING HEAD: Short Title

1

Title

Name(s)

Affiliation

Author Note

Short Title

2

Abstract

Short Title

3

Title

Short Title

4

Method

Participants

Materials

Procedure

Short Title

5

Results

Short Title

6

Discussion

Short Title

8

References

Short Title

9

Footnotes

1.

2.

Short Title

10

Table 1

Title of Table

Short Title

11

(put figures here with one figure per page)

Figure1.

General Formatting Tidbits

- Margins are 1 inch left, right, top, bottom
- Font is 12 point Times New Roman
- Double Space EVERYTHING
- Round numbers to two decimal places
- Page numbers go at the top right starting on the Title page
- Each page (including Title page with “Running head:”) has a running head in the top left corner
 - The running head is only a few words long and should relate to the topic of your study (Word Memorization)



General Formatting Tidbits

- The Method, Results, Discussion, and References sections start with the name of the section centered and **bolded**
- References starts on a new page after the Discussion section
- Each table and figure gets its very own page after the References section



Example APA papers

- https://owl.english.purdue.edu/media/pdf/20090212013008_560.pdf
- <http://supp.apa.org/style/PM6E-Corrected-Sample-Papers.pdf>



Title Page

Very first page of your paper
5 elements:

- Running head
- Page number
- Paper's title
- Your name
- Your affiliation (school's name)
- You DO NOT NEED to include the Author Note

*See example



Running head: GENDER THREATS AND MEN'S FINANCIAL DECISIONS

1

Shortened version of the title. All capital letters. Cannot exceed 50 characters (including spaces and punctuation). On title page, you include "Running head:". All following pages have the running head in all caps, but without "Running head:".

Intrepid, Imprudent, or Impetuous?:

The Effects of Gender Threats on Men's Financial Decisions

Jonathan R. Weaver

University of South Florida

Double-spaced and centered.



Title

- Summarizes main idea of paper
- Should be fully explanatory while standing alone (APA recommends 12 words MAX in length)
- AVOID
 - Abbreviations
 - starting your title with words such as “A study of” or “An Experiment of”
- Each word is capitalized except articles and prepositions, (e.g., a, an, the, of, and, etc.)



Writing a Discussion Section

- In the Intro, we explained the importance of the topic and introduced the hypothesis.
- In the Methods, we explained the who, what and how.
- In the Results, we reported the statistics and told whether our hypothesis was supported.
- In the Discussion, we will summarize the Results in words and draw conclusions.



Why write a Discussion Section?

- The Discussion is your opportunity to explain the Results of your study in more detail
 - Unlike the Results, you will spend more time in the Discussion explaining exactly what our Results mean
- Helps readers understand your study even if they don't have knowledge of the statistics



What goes in the Discussion?

- The Discussion should Include several parts:
 - 1). Summary of the Results
 - 2). How our results relate to past research
 - 3). Explanation of why the hypothesis was supported or why the hypothesis was not supported
 - 4). Limitations of the study
 - 5). Ideas for future research
 - 6). Practical implications of our findings
 - 7). Final conclusions



Contents of Discussion

1) Summary of Results:

- When you begin the Discussion, you should briefly review the problem and restate your hypothesis once again.
- Then say whether or not it was supported (Don't include the stats in the Discussion though!)
- In words, write a few sentences describing what the Results mean in words



Contents of Discussion

2) Relate Results to past research:

- In a new paragraph, explain how your findings relate to past research
- Specifically, relate your findings to the research you included in the Introduction
- Were your results similar to past research?
- Were your results different? How so?
- You should use citations here also
 - Some may be repeated from the Intro



Contents of Discussion

3) Why did you get your findings?

- In a new paragraph, you must try and explain why your findings came out the way they did
- If hypotheses were supported, this is pretty easy – follow the same rationale you used in the Intro
- If not supported, this will take some thought
 - You may want to look up other work to help you explain why the hypothesis was not supported
- There are no right answers, but make sure your explanations are logical



Contents of Discussion

4) Limitations:

- You should also point out potential problems and pitfalls of your study
- This helps readers put the conclusions into perspective
- Common limitations include the sample, the methodology, the research design, anything that went wrong unexpectedly during the study
- Internal and External Validity issues
 - For every problem make sure to suggest how to control for this issue in the future (could be put here or future directions)
- This sub-section is oftentimes a sub-heading
- Should be flush left and **bolded**



Contents of Discussion

5) Future Research:

- After discussing limitations, you should give the readers ideas about how this research can be improved upon
 - Think of some interesting ways that the topic can be researched in the future
 - Use the limitations of your study to help figure out how the research idea could be better addressed in future research
 - Be creative!
-
- This sub-section is oftentimes a sub-heading
 - Should be flush left and **bolded**



Contents of Discussion

6) Practical Implications:

- In a new paragraph, explain what your results mean in the real world
 - Comment on the importance of the study or results
 - How can your study be used in the “real world”
-
- This sub-section is oftentimes a sub-heading
 - Should be flush left and **bolded**



Contents of Discussion

7) Final Conclusions:

- Summarize the findings of your study once again (I know, it seems very redundant!)
 - You want to end your paper on a positive note after discussing limitations, so explain how your study was useful and helpful
 - This is your lasting impression to the reader!
-
- This sub-section is oftentimes a sub-heading
 - Should be flush left and **bolded**



Discussion Format

- Begins immediately after the Results section
- Center and **bold** Discussion above the text
- 1 inch margins and Times New Roman as usual
- Sub-headings are flush left and **bolded**



Writing an Abstract



What is the point of an Abstract?

- To summarize what was done, why it was done, and what you found
- Gives the reader a quick summary of the paper
- Lets the reader decide if he/she wants to read the entire paper



Key Features

- 150-250 words
- Concise and clear
- Statement of problem (hypothesis)
- Method (participants & measures)
- Results
- Conclusions



More Features

- Include running head
- Include “Abstract” centered at the top of the page. NOT BOLDED
- Include “Keywords:” italicized and indented
- Begins on separate page (page 2)
- Abstract is the page after the Title Page
- Block format
 - No indentation



Abstract Steps

- 1). Include one sentence introducing the topic
- 2). State the purpose/hypotheses of the paper
- 3). Include a sentence summarizing the participants and procedure
 - MSU undergraduate students



Abstract Steps

- 4). Include a sentence summarizing the results
 - State whether the hypothesis was supported or not
- 5). One last sentence about the meaningfulness of the results (conclusions and implications)



Summary of Abstract

- Extract one or two important points from each major section of the paper
 - Importance of topic and hypotheses from *Intro*
 - Participants and procedure from *Method*
 - Hypothesis supported (or not) from *Results*
 - Conclusion from *Discussion*



Example Abstract (Not in APA format)

Despite work-family conflict being recognized as a source of stress, no published research to our knowledge has considered how it negatively affects workplace safety. Using survey methodology, a theoretical model linking strain-based work-family conflict and employee safety was tested with 243 health care workers. Within this model, work-family conflict is conceptualized as a workplace hazard. As expected, strong work performance norms and high work overload were associated with higher work-family conflict; increased family-to-work conflict was associated with decreased compliance with safety rules and less willingness to participate in discretionary safety meetings. Work-to-family conflict, however, was not associated with safety. These findings underscore the importance of work redesign strategies that consider work performance norms and work-family conflict for expecting a return on investment in terms of a safer workplace.

Keywords: work-family conflict, workplace safety, work performance

Abstract

Among the conjectured causes of the recent U.S. financial crisis is the hyper-masculine culture of Wall Street that promotes extreme risk-taking. In two experiments, we found that threats to their manhood motivated men to take greater financial risks and favor immediate (versus delayed) fiscal rewards. In Experiment 1, men placed larger bets during a gambling game after a gender threat as compared to men in an affirmation condition. In Experiment 2, after a gender threat, men pursued an immediate financial payoff rather than waiting for interest to accrue, but only if they believed their decision was public. When the decision was private, gender-threatened men did not show the same desire for immediate reward. These results suggest that gender threats may shift men's financial decisions toward more risky and short-sighted public choices.

Keywords: precarious manhood, risk-taking, gender role threat, role violations

Jonathan's very first First Author published abstract

Abstract Two studies test the hypotheses that men, relative to women: 1) see manhood as a more elusive, impermanent state than womanhood, and 2) understand aggression as a means of proving or re-establishing threatened manhood, but not threatened womanhood. In Study 1 ($N=175$ Northeastern U.S. undergraduates), men's (but not women's) sentence completions revealed tendencies to define manhood by actions and womanhood by enduring traits. In Study 2 ($N=113$ Southeastern U.S. undergraduates), men were more likely than women to explain a man's physical aggression in primarily situational terms, whereas men and women did not differ in the attributions they made for a woman's physical aggression. Results suggest that men perceive active and aggressive behaviors as integral parts of manhood and its defense.

Keywords Precarious manhood · Physical aggression · Gender roles · Human gender differences