WHAT IS IT?
The American Psychological Association (APA) style is used for formatting and documenting work in a variety of disciplines, including many social sciences. Using APA format correctly increases your credibility as a writer by demonstrating your knowledge of the conventions of your discipline.

GENERAL FORMAT
- Use 12-point Times New Roman font.
- Margins should be set to one inch on all sides. Tabs (for indenting) should be set to 0.5”.
- APA essays have four distinct sections/elements: 1) Title Page, 2) Abstract, 3) Main Body, and 4) References.
- APA recommends your title not be more than 12 words long.
- Number and include a running head on all pages (see Title Page section below for detailed information).
- Double-space the entire paper.

TITLE PAGE
- Insert a flush-right page number at the top of the first page. In front of the page number (flush-left), type “Running head:” followed by the essay’s title (shortened to 50 characters or fewer, including spaces) in all caps. For example, for a paper titled “Social Influences on Lycanthropy: Examining the Lunar Myth,” the shortened title in the running head would be “SOCIAL INFLUENCES ON LYCANTHROPY.”
- In the upper half of the page, center the complete title in upper and lower case letters; use two lines if needed.
- Under the title, center your name (first, middle initial, last), omitting any titles or degrees.
- Under your name, center your institutional affiliation.
- Published work may include an “Author Note” providing additional information at the bottom of the title page.

ABSTRACT
An abstract provides a brief overview of a paper; consult your specific guidelines to determine if one is required.
- On the first line of the second page, center the word “Abstract” (do not use italics, quotation marks, etc.).
- Begin your abstract on the next line without indenting (the entire paragraph will be flush-left).
- An abstract typically summarizes your topic, research questions, methodological information, results, and conclusions and may also address potential directions for related research.
- An abstract consists of just one double-spaced paragraph of 150-250 words.
- You may be directed to include keywords with the abstract. Keywords facilitate others in locating work done on your topic. On the line immediately beneath the final line of your abstract paragraph, indent and type “Keywords: ”; after the colon, list 3-5 keywords representative of the main ideas of the paper.

MAIN BODY
- All pages include the shortened title and page number in the same position as on the title page. Note that only the title page header includes the “Running head:” label.
- On the first line of the third page, center your title in upper and lower case letters.
- On the next line, begin the body of your paper; indent the first line of all paragraphs.
- To divide a paper into sections, APA specifies five distinct heading levels. Use Level 1 headings for sections, Level 2 for subsections, Level 3 for subsections of subsections, etc., according to the following formatting:
  LEVEL 1: Center – Bold – Capitalize Each Word’s First Letter
  LEVEL 2: Left-align – Bold – Capitalize Each Word’s First Letter
The APA Manual specifies the following stylistic conventions for writers:
  - **Past tense** is used to discuss previous/published research (i.e., write “Durante found” not “Durante finds”).
  - **First person point of view** is appropriate when discussing your research and avoids attributing actions to your paper or study that only a person could do (i.e., write “I conclude” not “the study concludes”). However, do focus on the research as much as possible (i.e., write “the data demonstrated” rather than “I demonstrated”).
  - **Active voice** is preferred (i.e., write “lunar data contradicted participant accounts” not “participant accounts were contradicted by lunar data”).

**REFERENCES**

- The reference page comes immediately after the main body. Center the word "References" on the first line.
- Begin entries on the next line using hanging indentation (first line of each entry is flush-left; subsequent lines are indented).
- Alphabetize all entries (last name, first initial) by the last name of the first author of each work.
- Include every source cited in the paper; do not list sources not cited in the paper.
- Refer to our APA-CITING SOURCES handout to format both in-text citations and reference entries.

**EXAMPLES**

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Social Influences on Lycanthropy
Examiner: The Lunar Myth
Sturgis T. Owl
Kennesaw State University

Social Influences on Lycanthropy
1
Running head: SOCIAL INFLUENCES ON LYCANTHROPY

Social Influences on Lycanthropy:
Examiner: the Lunar Myth
Sturgis T. Owl
Kennesaw State University

Social Influences on Lycanthropy
2
Abstract
Lycanthropy and related conditions have evolved as a
delegitimate topic for psychological research as many
investigators have sought to identify triggers for patients' reported transformations. To test accepted lunar cycle
correlation findings such as those of Durante (2006), the
researcher conducted a temporal association test using the
narratives of individuals diagnosed with clinical
lycanthropy concurrent media coverage of lunar events.
An analysis of the data revealed that forecasted rather than
actual lunar activity is the best predictor of such incidents,
thus suggesting that further research is needed into the
psychosomatic aspect of the condition.

Keywords: lycanthropy, transformation, moon

Social Influences on Lycanthropy
4
person and across social media from individuals claiming
to have experienced such transformation incidents.
The Werewolf
Of all the creatures that appear in the stories of these
individuals, it is the wolf that has most dominated their
narratives. As a result, lycanthropy and its related
conditions have evolved as a legitimate topic for
physiological research. Much like the work in South
America done by sociologists Sábató, de Melo, Magni,
Young, and Coelho (2006), recent research has focused on
the use of narrative self-reports as data.

By considering factors that affect the psychological
states of these individuals both before and after their
narrative reports, psychologists seek to deepen the current
understanding of linkages between the mind-body
connections to the lunar cycle. What is less commonly
addressed, however, are any social, psychosocial, or even

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References
Carter, K. E. (2005). Werewolves, witches, and wandering
spirits: Traditional belief and folklore in early modern
Europe. Catholic Historical Review, 91, 523-525.

De Coadray, C. B. (2002). Upright citizens on all fours:
Nineteenth-century identity and the image of the
werewolf. Nineteenth-Century Contexts, 24(1), 1-16.
Retrieved from http://www3.nd.edu/~sec/index.htm

Philosophy Now, 57(1), 22-24.

Sábató, M., de Melo, L., Magni, E., Young, R., & Coelho,
activity of wild hunted wolves, Chrysocyon
doi:10.1016/j.beproc.2006.05.012


Social Influences on Lycanthropy
3
Social Influences on Lycanthropy:
Examing the Lunar Myth
The possibility of real corporal transformation of the
human form long was a topic relegated to the realm of
fantasy or fiction and ignored by any hard or social
science. Yet, human fascination with the possibility of
such extreme physical, physiological, and psychological
change has failed to abate in modern times and actually
has seen tremendous resurgence in the last several
decades. Many researchers (Durante, 2006; Schabolski,
2006) have pointed to lunar evidence, but lingering
questions remain regarding whether environmental factors
or social pressures are the key trigger.

Literature Review
The prevalence of transformation narratives exists not
only in the entertainment realm of movies and science or
young adult fiction but also among firsthand accounts in-
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Always defer to instructor or publication requirements when formatting your document.

For formatting issues not covered on this handout, consult the most recent edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association and visit the KSU Writing Center: not because you can't write... because you do.