The Dissertation Guidebook

WALDEN UNIVERSITY

www.WaldenU.edu
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INTRODUCTION

The final phase of study for some Walden doctoral students begins with the preparation of a dissertation proposal, which is affirmed in an oral presentation and then followed by the execution of a research study. Walden does not favor any particular research approach or methodology. What Walden does require is that the dissertation reflect a high level of conceptual manipulation and be an original contribution to knowledge or professional practice. Students should demonstrate knowledge of research design and the ability to interpret research findings both orally and in writing consistent with the level of detail and sophistication expected of a doctoral-level scholar-practitioner in the discipline.

The Walden Dissertation Statement

This statement is designed to provide a broad vision of the Walden dissertation and an understanding of the university’s dissertation requirement:

The Walden dissertation embraces and reflects the core values and mission of the university. Walden strives to produce graduates who combine academic credentials with professional skills and leaders whose actions are motivated by informed intellect and educated attitudes. As accomplished practitioners, Walden students bring a wealth of expertise to their studies. Walden’s flexible curricula then provide the foundation upon which students build their competence and mold their interests, culminating in the dissertation learning experience. Through this process, Walden graduates are armed with the learning necessary to set forth new ideas through enlightened insights and to effect change in individuals, organizations, and society.

Since Walden students and their courses of study vary, the nature and purposes of Walden dissertations also vary. The university’s approach to scholarship is flexible. The dissertation can be built upon a foundation of basic or applied research, multidisciplinary perspectives on scholarship, improved teaching, or an appropriate and acceptable combination of different forms of rigorous scholarship. Each suits the Walden dissertation insofar as it relates to the nature and purpose of the inquiry and demonstrates a literate grounding in the relevant fields in which it is written while maintaining the fundamental elements of quality and integrity required of stewards of the discipline.

The Walden dissertation demonstrates a commitment to improving the caliber of professional practice. It is an inquiry that addresses unanswered questions or issues lacking thorough study and envisions what could happen as a result of the research outcomes. It contributes to professional practice by offering new knowledge or new understanding of existing knowledge arrived at through rigorous application of appropriate research methodology and provides a basis for further research. Therefore, the results of a research study conducted for a Walden dissertation are worthy of publication as a significant contribution to professional practice.

The Walden dissertation demonstrates a commitment to addressing the phenomena of social change and, within that context, exhibits sensitivity to societal conditions and a consideration of social issues.

The Walden dissertation confirms a student’s understanding of and commitment to academic honesty and scholarly integrity.
The dissertation is the unifying culmination of a doctoral student’s academic experience at Walden. Every dissertation is shaped by the university’s core values of integrity and quality, as well as its mission: to provide a diverse community of career professionals with the opportunity to transform themselves as scholar-practitioners so that they can effect positive social change.

How This Guidebook Is Organized

The Dissertation Guidebook complements other important resources during this phase of your graduate career, including your dissertation supervisory committee, your faculty chair, the academic advisors and other university staff members, the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA style manual), and the Walden Writing Center.

Part 1. Part 1 of this guidebook describes the steps of the dissertation process, including the use of evaluative rubrics. Part 1 also explains the policies and procedures related to ethical standards and use of human subjects in research.

Part 2. Form and style guidelines are provided in Part 2, as an introduction and a supplement to the APA style manual. The APA style manual is your main source of form and style information when writing your dissertation. References to APA style in this edition of The Dissertation Guidebook reflect the sixth edition of the APA style manual. When the university has style preferences for dissertations that supersede APA guidelines, those preferences are indicated in green boxes.

Part 3. Part 3 of this guidebook includes a series of frequently asked questions regarding the dissertation process as well as form and style issues.

Resources. At the end of this guidebook is a list of phone numbers, e-mail addresses, and websites that you may find helpful as you complete the dissertation process.
PART 1. THE DISSERTATION PROCESS

As of winter 2009, the process for dissertations has been modified to make it easier for both faculty members and students. The steps are detailed in this guidebook. A shorter description of the dissertation process and relevant forms can be found on the [Office of Student Research](#) section of the university’s website.

Process Overview

If you wish to graduate in a specific term, you must plan your program carefully. Begin planning for program completion at least 13 months in advance of your anticipated graduation date. The table below provides a quick summary of the steps involved in completing your dissertation. The following sections describe these steps in more detail.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prospectus and Committee Nomination</td>
<td>The prospectus is a brief document that provides preliminary information about your dissertation. The prospectus helps you organize, delineate, and make decisions regarding your dissertation and appropriate research style. At this time, you will also nominate your dissertation supervisory committee, following the steps outlined for your program of study in the Dissertation Committee Process document found on the <a href="#">Office of Student Research</a> website.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposal Development</td>
<td>The first three chapters of a dissertation, which establish the rationale for conducting the study, include a review and analysis of the relevant literature, and describe the design and methodology the study will utilize, are known as the proposal. You will work with your committee chair and the other members of your committee to develop your proposal, consulting the specific university-approved rubric indicators that will be used to evaluate the dissertation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposal University Research Review</td>
<td>Once your committee is satisfied that the proposal meets all the requirements specified in the rubric, the chair will submit the proposal and completed rubrics to your assigned committee university research reviewer (URR). The URR will review the proposal using the rubric, including items relevant to content, methodology, form and style, and ethical procedures. The URR will either approve the proposal, which enables you to set up an oral conference, or return the proposal with a set of required revisions. You will work with your committee to make any requested revisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposal Oral Presentation</td>
<td>Following URR approval, you will present the proposal to your committee via a teleconference scheduled with the Office of Student Research Support (OSRS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRB Approval</td>
<td>Walden’s Institutional Review Board (IRB) reviews each study conducted by Walden students to determine if the anticipated benefits of the study outweigh risks associated with participation in it. While developing your proposal, draft the IRB application and submit it to your chair for feedback. Once your proposal has received final approval, you will receive a notice from the OSRS to submit your formal IRB application. Please remember that no data may be collected until IRB approval is granted.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Step</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dissertation Completion</strong></td>
<td>Following IRB approval, you can collect, analyze, and report your findings, complete the remaining chapters of your dissertation, and prepare the abstract. You will complete a self-evaluation of the Turnitin report and submit that to your dissertation chair. (Note: Your dissertation chair will complete a separate Turnitin report, which will be submitted to the URR for review along with your dissertation.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dissertation University Research Review</strong></td>
<td>When your committee is satisfied that your full dissertation draft and abstract meet all the requirements specified in the rubric, the chair will submit the dissertation, abstract, completed rubrics, and Turnitin report to the URR for review of the abstract and chapters 4 and 5. You will work with your committee to make any requested revisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Form and Style Review</strong></td>
<td>Upon URR approval of the dissertation and abstract, the document will be submitted to a Writing Center editor for a Form and Style Review, a final check for errors in APA style, spelling, grammar, punctuation, and related issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oral Defense Teleconference</strong></td>
<td>After receipt of the Form and Style evaluation, you will present your dissertation via a teleconference scheduled with the OSRS. The oral defense is a formal discussion of the scholarly content of the dissertation followed by an evaluation of your dissertation. At this point, you may need to revise your dissertation based on feedback during the teleconference as well as from the Form and Style Review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Final University Research Review</strong></td>
<td>After successful completion of the oral defense and committee approval of the dissertation, the chair forwards the final dissertation and abstract along with the consensus rubric to the URR for a final review, to make sure all methodological, content, and writing issues have been addressed. In addition, the URR reviews the abstract to make sure it meets university guidelines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chief Academic Officer Review</strong></td>
<td>After final URR approval, the abstract is sent to the university’s chief academic officer (CAO) or designee. Revisions may be required by the reviewer, and these will be facilitated through consultation with your chair and others. Upon CAO approval, the dissertation is officially completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ProQuest UMI Submission</strong></td>
<td>To graduate from Walden University, you must submit your dissertation to ProQuest UMI for publishing. Once this submission has been approved, you have completed all the graduation requirements for the dissertation and your degree can be validated.</td>
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</table>

**Nominating the Dissertation Supervisory Committee**

You begin the dissertation phase of your program when you nominate the members of your dissertation supervisory committee. The Academic Advising Team can assist you with locating faculty members who may be suitable for your committee. Consult the specific instructions for nominating your committee in the Dissertation Committee Process document found on the Office of Student Research website.

In addition, you should ask the Academic Advising Team any questions regarding your degree plans. Any department-mandated core courses, pertinent residencies, and prerequisites must be completed before you can nominate your dissertation supervisory committee members.

**Registering for Dissertation Credits**

Students enrolled in a KAM-based program (AMDS, EDUC, HLTH, HUMN, or PPPA) will automatically be placed in SBSF 7100 Research Forum with the chair of their dissertation supervisory
committee. Students cannot register for this course themselves; they will be registered by their academic advisors after the appointment of their dissertation chair is confirmed. Students will remain registered in SBSF 7100 for the duration of their dissertation process. The registrar’s office will assign all 30 dissertation credits when the final academic audit is complete.

Students enrolled in a course-based program (PSYC or PUBH) must register for a total of 30 dissertation credits. Registration for the Dissertation course (e.g., PSYC 9000, PUBH 9000) takes place during the regular course registration period. Once registered for the first term, students are then registered automatically for the Dissertation course until the dissertation is formally approved by the chief academic officer. Note: Students who have an approved dissertation supervisory committee may register for the Dissertation course during any term in which they are working on the proposal and dissertation. Students who have only a committee chair may register for the Dissertation course, but they will not be able to submit their proposal for review until they have an approved committee.

All students should check the Walden University Catalog regarding their program’s prerequisites for enrolling in the Dissertation course; this is especially true for students enrolled in programs that use a hybrid approach that combines KAMs with a core course sequence.

**Completing the Prospectus**

The prospectus is a brief document (approximately 1,000 words) that provides preliminary information about your dissertation. In some programs, this document is completed in a required course, while in others, it is completed under the guidance of the committee chair. The specific content and format of this document also vary across programs.

Locate the prospectus form for your college or school on the Office of Student Research Support section of the Walden website. The prospectus will help you organize, delineate, and make decisions regarding your dissertation and appropriate research style.

**Developing the Proposal**

Your proposal consists of the first three chapters of your dissertation document and an APA-style reference list. The proposal presents a detailed plan of your proposed research for the dissertation and describes a specific idea, the related literature, and the intended research methodology.

You should consult with your committee chairperson early and frequently when developing your proposal. With guidance from your committee chair and other members of your committee, you conceptualize a topic, organize and synthesize the literature, and determine a research methodology appropriate to the subject matter.

Additional details and information on developing and writing the proposal and dissertation are found within this guidebook, on the Office of Student Research Support (OSRS) website, and at the Writing Center. The Writing Center offers a dissertation template, and the OSRS supplies an annotated dissertation template, which can be very useful.
Consult the Dissertation Rubric

Walden’s dissertation rubric is used to operationalize Walden’s Dissertation Statement. The rubric is designed to assist students, dissertation supervisory committees, and the university’s academic leadership to determine whether a dissertation meets Walden’s standards. Download the dissertation rubric when your committee and prospectus are approved.

Walden University’s evaluations for dissertations follow a university-approved rubric, as described below:

- The purpose of the rubric is to guide students and dissertation supervisory committees as they work together to develop high-quality doctoral proposals and dissertations. The rubric should be shared with students early in their doctoral programs and frequently used in advisement and graduate courses to reflect Walden University’s expectations for high-quality dissertations. The rubric is designed to ensure a rigorous reporting across the common components that are used to build the dissertation; however, the foundation for quality in every dissertation is a research question that reflects a high level of conceptual manipulation and a significant and original contribution to knowledge or professional practice.

- The use of the rubric is intended to provide ongoing and flexible evaluation and reevaluation of the proposal and dissertation drafts as they are developed. For the final copy of each document (either the proposal or the dissertation), there must be unanimous approval by the dissertation supervisory committee, including the university research reviewer (URR), before the student proceeds to the oral defense (although revisions may be required following the oral).

- The dissertation rubric has been developed for use with studies employing qualitative, quantitative, and mixed research designs. Chapters 1, 2, and 5 are common to all designs. For chapters 3 and 4, the rubric is divided into two separate threads: one for qualitative research designs and one for quantitative designs. It is intended that students develop a working knowledge of the overall rubric, reflecting their understanding of diverse research designs. As you begin the process of developing a proposal for the dissertation, the committee should select the threads of the rubric (for chapters 3 and 4 specifically) that best reflect the design of the proposed dissertation study.

- As the proposal is developed and submitted for review to the dissertation supervisory committee, each committee member should use the most current version of the dissertation rubric to communicate his or her evaluations to the student, the chairperson, and any other members of the committee. This process of ongoing evaluation and communication will continue throughout the development of the dissertation.

- Quality indicators are specified in the rubric for each chapter of the dissertation. The subsections for each chapter are made up of descriptions of substantive characteristics of the dissertation, specifically related to the scholarly quality and integrity of the document. A numerical rating scale is associated with each subcategory of proposal/dissertation quality indicators.

- A space for comments is provided for each subgroup of quality indicators in each chapter. Comments provided by the evaluator (committee member) should refer to praiseworthy aspects of the document as well as offer specific guidance for revision when needed. Comments should provide formative evaluation for that particular chapter and be useful to the student and other members of the dissertation supervisory committee. The spaces provided for comment are not to be used for communicating line-by-line editing of the manuscript. If the document is in need of editing, the committee member needs to comment to that effect but provide any extensive comments in a separate communication.
Descriptors to be used on the 5-point rating scale connote sequential levels in the developing quality of the document and/or chapter. Specific expectations relating to revision, reevaluation, and approval are in the definition for each value on the rating scale.

The rubric will aid you, along with your committee chair, in writing the proposal for your dissertation. Please make sure you are using the correct rubric indicators for your research style when you begin the dissertation process. Forms can be accessed via the Office of Student Research Support of the Walden website.

Committee Review

To help you clarify the research framework for your project, your committee chair reviews drafts of your proposal, along with a preliminary draft of your IRB application (see the Getting Approval for Research section for more about the IRB). When satisfied that the documents meet university criteria, the chair authorizes you to submit the proposal and draft IRB application to the other committee members for review.

The committee members have 14 calendar days to review the proposal draft and preliminary IRB application. Committee members use the dissertation rubric to evaluate the proposal and share evaluations with the committee chair. Committee members may assist the chair in providing feedback to you on revisions requested; an additional 14 calendar days are allotted to committee members for each subsequent round of revisions. Once each member of your committee completes a rubric that reflects that no further changes are necessary, the proposal is ready for review by the committee university research reviewer (URR). Your chair will forward the proposal along with a copy of each committee member’s rubric to the URR, copying research@waldenu.edu.

Gaining URR Approval of the Proposal

The URR will complete an initial review of the proposal using the rubric, including items relevant to content, methodology, form and style, and ethical procedures. Once the URR has completed the review, he or she will send the outcome of the review to research@waldenu.edu, copying you and your chair. At this stage, the URR can refer you for mandatory consultation with the IRB office and/or the Writing Center to address ethical or writing concerns, respectively. The URR is obligated to make these referrals should he or she note significant ethical or writing concerns.

When changes have been requested by the URR, the committee will work with you to make the requested revisions. When the chair feels that the necessary revisions have been made, he or she will forward the revised proposal along with the completed rubric, detailing the revisions that have been made, to the URR, copying research@waldenu.edu. The URR will then review the revised materials. This process will continue until the URR approves the proposal. The URR will send an e-mail to research@waldenu.edu and the chair of your committee indicating approval to commence with the oral defense.

Proposal Oral Presentation

You present your proposal via teleconference with your committee members. The URR will not partake in the proposal oral presentation. The oral presentation is a formal discussion of the proposal to identify any concerns to be addressed in the final version of the proposal or issues that may arise as you move
forward with your dissertation. The teleconference, which is paid for by Walden University, will be led by your committee chair. The oral presentation may commence only after the URR has approved your proposal and has notified the Office of Student Research Support.

The proposal oral presentation must be recorded. Instructions are provided to the committee chair for starting and terminating the recording. Teleconferences are made public within the Walden University community; the e-mailed reservation does include instructions regarding a privacy option. Walden University will maintain a copy of the recording for its records. The research service specialist will e-mail you a recording of your conference within 72 hours of holding the call.

**Scheduling the Teleconference**

To schedule the teleconference, identify several commonly available dates and times among those participating in the teleconference (you and the committee members). Forward that information to the committee chair, who will then use the Conference Call Reservation form (which is securely kept on the Walden site) to submit the request to reserve the date and time that is convenient for you and all committee members. **Note:** Reservation forms must be submitted at least 1 week prior to the teleconference date requested.

A confirmation of the request will be sent to all participants with instructions for calling in at the appointed date and time. Before the call, please ask your chairperson to clarify any expectations of the content of the conference call if necessary.

**Oral Presentation Outcome**

If the committee determines that your proposal needs revision, the committee chair will supervise your modifications. When you have made all the requested changes, the chair authorizes you to forward the updated proposal to all committee members for review. Your chairperson will forward the revised version to the URR for approval. The chair will then submit the approved proposal and consensus rubric to the OSRS, along with a Proposal Approval form.

The OSRS will e-mail you a formal approval notice and request that you submit your IRB application. See the next section, Getting Approval for Research, for more information about the IRB process.

**Getting Approval for Research**

All students, faculty, and staff members who undertake research studies, including a dissertation, that grow out of their affiliation with the university or that involve interviewing, surveying, testing, treating, and/or experimentally manipulating human participants or archival data on human subjects are required to have approval from Walden University’s Institutional Review Board (IRB) prior to beginning the research. Download the current version of the IRB application and instructions from the Office of Research Integrity and Compliance section of the Walden website.

The IRB reviews your application and determines if your proposed research complies with accepted ethical standards. Walden University does not accept responsibility or liability for research conducted without the IRB’s approval, and the university will not accept or grant credit for student work where the student has failed to comply with the policies and procedures related to ethical standards in research. **Note:** A repeat of the proposal URR process can be required by the committee, the IRB, or the chief
academic officer at any time if ethical or pragmatic concerns necessitate substantial revisions to a URR-approved proposal.

**The Purpose of the IRB**

The IRB is primarily concerned with ensuring ethical practice and protection of participants in all studies, particularly those involving

- protected classes (e.g., children, prisoners, cognitively/mentally impaired individuals, elderly);
- potential challenges identifying subjects or obtaining informed consent;
- deception of subjects;
- potential coercion; or
- personality, attitude, and gender preference measurements.

The IRB’s purpose is to evaluate proposed data collection methods to ensure that the risk to participants in the study and other individuals associated with your work is minimized to acceptable standards, the study complies with commonly accepted ethical principles for human subject research, and all requirements for confidentiality and informed consent have been satisfied.

The IRB’s authority is consultative to the chief academic officer (CAO), or designee, with regard to the approval of proposed research studies.

**IRB Application Process**

While developing your proposal, submit a draft IRB application form to your chairperson to obtain his or her feedback, as well as input from other committee members regarding the design and methods used in the study, if needed. Complete the IRB application form in its entirety, attach supporting documentation (e.g., copies of consent forms, surveys, other instruments), and submit all materials to your committee chair. Make revisions based on the chair’s feedback.

The committee chair reviews, electronically signs, and returns the application to you. Once your proposal has received final approval, you will receive a notice from the OSRS to submit your formal IRB application. Submit the application, along with all supplemental materials, to irb@waldenu.edu, copying your chair. Be sure to utilize the checklist at the end of the application. Review of your materials will begin when your application is complete. Although the IRB staff will aid you with completing your application, an initial submission that contains all required documents and information will speed the process.

The IRB has the authority to require revision of your request, to ensure compliance with the university’s policy on ethical standards in research. If the IRB requires revision of your application, the IRB chair and your committee will work with you to revise and resubmit your application.

After your IRB application has been approved, you can conduct your research. You may not initiate data collection until you receive written notification that your IRB application form has been approved via the Notification of Approval to Conduct Research. This prohibition includes recruitment of subjects; advertising, mailing, or distributing consent forms; interviewing; surveying; data gathering; and so on. **Note:** Data collected without IRB review and approval cannot be included in the dissertation. Prohibited activities conducted prior to IRB approval do not fall under the legal protection of the university.
Completing the Dissertation

After your IRB application has been approved, you can conduct your research, collect and analyze the data, report your findings, and draw your conclusions. With the guidance of your committee, write chapters 4 and 5 of the dissertation as well as the dissertation abstract.

Required Data Storage

You are required to maintain all raw data—interview tapes, spreadsheets, questionnaire results, and so forth—for no less than five years upon completion of your dissertation. For safekeeping, store copies of data in two different locations.

Reporting Your Findings

Committee guidance and requirements can vary as to the best way to report your findings. For example, some committees ask students to place lengthy portions of interviews—raw data—in chapter 4 of the dissertation. Others request that interview transcripts appear in an appendix; still others do not require raw data to be included in the dissertation at all, but ask that interview notes and tapes be kept in a secure location for later review, if necessary. You should follow your committee members’ suggestions and requirements in presenting and analyzing the data.

As is often the case in scholarship—and most forms of writing—you must first weigh the needs of the audience and publisher with your own—because no two situations are alike. Thus, when reporting your research, you should be concerned less with prescribed rules and more with (a) accuracy and integrity, (b) protection of confidential sources, and (c) ease of reading. Several common issues related to confidentiality, interviews, and participant/observer notes bear mentioning.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF SOURCES

Your sources may or may not wish to be identified in a dissertation. You are obligated to notify participants and managers of research sites that all Walden dissertations enter the public arena.

How you refer to anonymous locales and participants can vary. Your reader should know the city or state—or at least the region—where the research took place. You should introduce the pseudonym for an organization with a sentence such as the following: To ensure confidentiality, the facility will be referred to as XYZ Medical Clinic throughout this dissertation.

You may refer to participants who wish to remain anonymous as Participant 1 or P1, by an initial, by any other logical abbreviation, or by a pseudonym. You should inform your reader in the narrative if pseudonyms will be used throughout.

Note: Consider whether your curriculum vitae (CV) offers an astute reader of your dissertation the chance to surmise where the research took place. To protect research sites or sources, it may be necessary to disguise or delete the names of current or past places of employment. You may also redact the names by highlighting them in black.

For more information about maintaining confidentiality, contact the IRB office.

INTEGRITY AND ACCURACY

A predetermined bias leads almost invariably to selective use of quotations. However, as a scholarly researcher, you are obligated to report findings as completely, accurately, and objectively as possible, lest...
the integrity of the narrative be compromised. Your reader expects that the speaker’s actual words are reported and portrayed in an honest context, including judicious use of blatant grammatical errors and vulgar language. Be prepared to negotiate with the committee and the study participants and stakeholders what the word judicious implies.

Use an ellipsis to show that some words have been deleted or brackets to indicate that words have been changed or added. If a substantial portion of an interview is deleted or changed, paraphrase that section of the interview. See pages 172–173 of the APA style manual for more details about maintaining the accuracy of quotations.

**FORMATTING INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPTS**

In many qualitative dissertations—particularly in chapter 4—portions of interview transcripts appear in the narrative. While your committee members will guide your reporting and analysis of the data, you should remember that an important goal is to help the reader navigate the text. As such, be consistent, and try to format the text with the reader in mind. APA’s 40-word rule for quotations may be helpful here: If an interview excerpt is 40 words or longer, set the transcript off in block form. (See the Crediting Sources section for more about formatting quotations.) Establishing a consistent pattern whereby all transcript segments are set off in block form may be helpful.

The committee may require a listing of all interview dates. Here, too, you have choices, depending on how the integrity of the transcriptions is established, while also aiding the reader during what can become a tedious journey. Citing specific dates for each interview may seem obtrusive. Some writers offer in the narrative a summary statement of this sort: Unless otherwise noted, all interviews took place between May 1, 2009, and May 21, 2009. If complete transcripts are in an appendix, you could list the actual date of the interview.

The following narrative represents one way to handle these tasks:

Ms. T., a 30-year-old woman who said she needed “welfare” because of an “emergency,” described the atmosphere in the food stamp office as “cold, dreary, and uninviting.” When pressed, Ms. T’s face became red, revealing the anger that underscored her words:

I do not see why I should be treated like a criminal when I seek assistance in a time of need. Them workers act like they are doing you a big . . . favor by pulling up your case file. Lord knows that food stamp office is the last place I want to be, waiting 4 hours to talk to my caseworker and then just hearing all that [nonsense].

The segment included information about the source of the quotation, placed unobtrusively in the writer’s introductory paragraph, which led into a smooth transition to the interview excerpt.

Using hanging indents is another method for formatting quotations:
Several participants mentioned the importance of classroom aides to children learning English as a second language:

Ms. Rodriguez: I do not know what my nephew would get out of school if they didn’t have that aide there helping. How is he supposed to understand history if he cannot speak the language?

Ms. Torres: The aide, she’s so underpaid. She’s the one doing the most for my kid.

**PARTICIPANT/OBSERVER FIELD NOTES**
The first person may be used as appropriate, as guided by APA 3.09 and as discussed on the Writing Center’s website.

**Committee Review**
Your committee chair reviews preliminary drafts of your complete dissertation manuscript. When satisfied that the manuscript sufficiently meets university criteria, the chair authorizes you to submit the dissertation, including abstract, to the other committee members for review.

The committee members have 14 calendar days to evaluate the dissertation. Using the dissertation rubric, committee members share their evaluations with the committee chair. Committee members may assist the chair in providing feedback to you on further revisions requested; an additional 14 calendar days are allotted to committee members for each subsequent round of revisions.

Once the chair has deemed that the dissertation is ready, he or she will submit it for Turnitin review. At the same time, you will complete and submit a Turnitin self-evaluation to the chair, with a plan for revisions if warranted. After the chair has determined Turnitin compliance and believes the dissertation is ready, the chair will forward the dissertation and abstract, along with each committee member’s rubric and a copy of the formal Turnitin report, to the URR, copying research@waldenu.edu.

**Gaining URR Approval of the Dissertation**
The URR will review the full dissertation (primarily focusing on chapters 4 and 5) and abstract, using the rubric, including items relevant to content, methodology, form and style, abstract, and ethical procedures. Once the URR has completed the review, he or she will send the outcome of the review to research@waldenu.edu, copying you and your chair. (Again, the URR can refer you for mandatory consultation with the IRB office and/or the Writing Center to address ethical or writing concerns, respectively.)

When changes have been requested by the URR, the committee will work with you to make the requested revisions. When the chair feels that the necessary revisions have been made, he or she will forward the revised dissertation along with the completed rubric, detailing the revisions that have been made, to the
URR, copying research@waldenu.edu. The URR will then review the revised materials. This process will continue until the URR approves the dissertation.

Once the URR deems the dissertation ready for Form and Style Review, he or she will send an e-mail to research@waldenu.edu indicating this information, along with the URR-approved dissertation, rubric, and Turnitin report.

**Optional Pre-Oral Teleconference**

At the request of the URR or committee chair, an optional pre-oral conference can be scheduled to discuss recommendations of the URR and reach agreement about changes that are necessary before the oral defense of the dissertation. It is recommended that the pre-oral conference be held if there are serious concerns raised by the URR and/or if the committee requests the opportunity for discussion and clarification. The purpose of the pre-oral conference is to prevent multiple submissions and reviews of the dissertation and thus facilitate the process of completion.

**SCHEDULING THE TELECONFERENCE**

To schedule the teleconference, identify several commonly available dates and times among those participating in the teleconference. Forward that information to the committee chair, who will then use the Conference Call Reservation form (which is securely kept on the Walden site) to submit the request to reserve the date and time that is convenient for you and all committee members. **Note:** Reservation forms must be submitted at least 1 week prior to the teleconference date requested.

A confirmation of the request will be sent to all participants with instructions for calling in at the appointed date and time. Before the call, please ask your chairperson to clarify any expectations of the content of the conference call if necessary. A pre-oral conference will not be recorded.

**Form and Style Review**

A dissertation goes to Form and Style Review before the oral defense teleconference. The URR will notify the Office of Student Research Support that your dissertation is ready for Form and Style Review and will send a copy of your completed dissertation along with the Turnitin report to research@waldenu.edu. The research service specialist will send your dissertation to the editor. The editor has 14 calendar days from the date the dissertation is received to process the document. Manuscripts are reviewed in the order received.

Submissions that are missing any basic required component (e.g., abstract, CV, reference list) or that still contain editing marks may be returned by the editors unreviewed, until the appropriate items are included.

**Note:** Dissertation documents must be submitted for the Form and Style Review as a single Microsoft Word document. Form and style guidelines are found in Part 2 of this guidebook.

**Outcome of the Form and Style Review**

Once the dissertation has been submitted for the Form and Style Review, you may work with your chair to schedule your oral defense (see the Dissertation Oral Defense section below). You may collect convenient dates and times for your dissertation teleconference while your paper is being reviewed; however, the teleconference may not be held until after your paper has been received back from the Form and Style Review.
Upon your receipt of the completed Form and Style evaluation, and in consultation with your committee chair, you will need to address the editor’s recommended revisions.

If questions concerning scholarly integrity arise as a result of the review, the Form and Style editor will contact your committee chair, URR, and program director with the concerns. Please refer to the Walden University guidelines in the catalog concerning academic integrity.

**Dissertation Oral Defense**

The oral defense is a formal discussion of the scholarly content of the dissertation and an evaluation of your paper. You present your full dissertation via a required teleconference with your committee members. The teleconference, which is paid for by Walden University, will be led by your committee chair. All committee members except the URR are required to participate in the oral presentation.

The oral defense may commence only after the committee members have reviewed the current draft of your dissertation and have reached consensus as to its level of development by using the guidelines of the rubric. The teleconference may not be held until after your paper has been received back from the Form and Style Review; however, edits suggested during the Form and Style Review do not have to be made before the teleconference. **Note:** Walden University asks that all your committee members, including your chairperson, receive a copy of the most recent version of your dissertation at least 3 days before the teleconference takes place.

The oral defense of the dissertation must be recorded. Instructions are provided to the committee chair for starting and terminating the recording. Teleconferences are made public within the Walden University community; the e-mailed reservation does include instructions regarding a privacy option. The university will e-mail you a copy of the recording. Walden University will also maintain a copy of your teleconference.

**Scheduling the Teleconference**

Identify several commonly available dates and times among those participating in the teleconference (you and the committee members). Forward that information to the committee chair, who will then use the Conference Call Reservation form (which is securely kept on the Walden site) to submit the request to reserve the date and time that is convenient for you and all committee members. **Note:** Reservation forms must be submitted at least 1 week prior to the first teleconference date requested.

A confirmation of the request will be sent to all participants with instructions for calling in at the appointed date and time. The call’s reservation will be confirmed again 48 hours before the call. Prior to the call, please ask your chairperson to clarify any expectations of the content of the conference call if necessary.

**Oral Defense Outcome**

During the oral defense, the committee may determine that revisions to the dissertation are needed. In such an event, the committee chair will supervise you in making the stipulated changes. When all requested changes have been made, the chair authorizes you to forward the revised manuscript and approval forms to all committee members for a final review.
Committee members determine if the revisions have been made to their satisfaction by indicating on the consensus rubric and forwarding the forms to the committee chair. The chair will then amass the rubric scores onto one consensus dissertation rubric and submit the final version of your dissertation manuscript to the URR.

**Final Approval and Submission**

Following the successful completion of the oral defense and committee approval of the final dissertation, the chair forwards the dissertation, abstract, and consensus rubric to the URR for a final review, copying research@waldenu.edu. At this time, the URR conducts a final review to make sure all methodological, content, and writing issues have been addressed. In addition, the URR reviews the abstract to make sure it meets university guidelines. The URR conducts any additional reviews that are necessary until the final copy, including abstract, meets full approval.

After approval from the URR has been received, the research service specialist will send the abstract of the dissertation to the university’s chief academic officer (CAO), or the CAO’s designee. The CAO review will take 14 calendar days. The results of the review will be communicated to the research service specialist, who will then forward the results to you, the URR, and your committee chair. If changes are necessary and a resubmission to the CAO is required for approval, an additional 14 calendar days are allotted to the CAO for each subsequent review.

The university’s CAO, or designee, will approve the dissertation and notify the research service specialist. The research service specialist will send you a congratulatory letter and copy your committee. CAO approval of your dissertation must be received by the close of business (5 p.m. Central time) on the last business day of your intended term of graduation. You will graduate in the following term if approval is received after this deadline.

**ProQuest UMI**

After approval from the chief academic officer (CAO) has been communicated via e-mail, you will receive instructions for online submission of your dissertation to ProQuest UMI. ProQuest UMI produces microfilms of dissertations and publishes the abstracts online and in its monthly publication, *Dissertation Abstracts International*. To be validated for graduation from Walden University, you must submit your dissertation to ProQuest UMI.

The research service specialist will complete one last form and style check on the submitted document to ensure it conforms to APA formatting. Your dissertation may be sent back to you for requested revisions if errors are found.

Here are some aspects of the ProQuest UMI process to keep in mind:

- You may opt to have ProQuest UMI file an application for copyright on your behalf. If you choose this option, you must note it when completing the electronic submission form.
- Fees for abstract publication and copyright application are included in the Walden University student graduation and commencement fee.
- For an additional fee, you may request bound copies of your dissertation from ProQuest UMI. Publication may take 3–6 months.
When the Office of Student Research Support (OSRS) formally accepts your submission to ProQuest UMI, you will be notified of this acceptance.

**Degree Validation**

Once your ProQuest UMI submission is accepted, a request will be sent to the Office of the Registrar (graduation@waldenu.edu) to complete your final audit and validate your degree. You will know the audit is complete when you receive your final bill from the bursar’s office.

Your tuition charges will stop as of the date you receive CAO approval of your dissertation. If you receive CAO approval within the first 7 days of a term, you are not charged tuition for that term. If you receive approval later in the term, you will be charged prorated tuition.

Students who want to participate in the summer commencement ceremony must have their dissertation approved no later than the last business day of the spring term. Students who want to participate in the winter commencement ceremony must have their dissertation approved no later than the last business day of the fall term. **Note:** You are not automatically registered for commencement. If you want to attend a commencement ceremony, you can register online.

**Survey of Earned Doctorates**

Upon acceptance of your ProQuest UMI submission by the Office of Student Research Support, you will receive a *Survey of Earned Doctorates*. Please complete and return this survey to the Minneapolis office of Walden University.

The National Science Foundation and four other agencies sponsor the *Survey of Earned Doctorates*. The purpose of this survey is to evaluate graduate education programs at federal, state, and university levels. By submitting the completed survey to Walden, you add to the university’s visibility among national graduate institutions. Completion of the survey is not required, but it is strongly encouraged.

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**Academic Integrity and Plagiarism**

Walden University regards academic honesty to be essential to the entire academic enterprise and will not tolerate any violation. No student shall claim credit for another’s work or accomplishments or use another’s ideas in a written paper or presentation without appropriate attribution through proper documentation. The consequences of plagiarism and other forms of academic dishonesty include non-acceptance of work submitted, a grade of NC or F filed for the course in which the violation occurs, written reprimands, and dismissal from the university.

Walden uses a service provided by Turnitin.com to check manuscripts for plagiarism. Submission to this service is handled and determined by the committee chairperson. Any instance of suspicion will be expressed to you and your committee members and will slow completion of the dissertation process.

See the Crediting Sources section of this guidebook for more information regarding plagiarism. To review Walden’s official policy on plagiarism, visit the Walden University Catalog. For a detailed discussion of the ethics of scholarly writing, see chapter 1 of the APA style manual.
Part 2. Style: APA and Walden University

Students writing dissertations must use the sixth edition of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA style manual). Additional specific requirements for Walden dissertations, above and beyond APA style, are included in this guidebook. In rare instances where Walden University’s requirements conflict with the APA manual, the university style standards prevail. These items are indicated in this guidebook by green boxes.

Students are encouraged to download the dissertation template from the Walden Writing Center’s website.

The following sections are intended to supplement guidelines and instructions that appear in the dissertation template, rubric, and other information sources.

**Overall Structure**

The Walden dissertation consists of the following sections, in this order:

1. Abstract title page.
2. Abstract.
3. Title page.
4. Dedication page *(optional).*
5. Acknowledgments page *(optional).*
6. Table of Contents, including List of Tables and List of Figures pages, if necessary – Begin the pagination of the preliminary pages with *i* centered in the footer of the first page of the Table of Contents.
7. Body of the paper – Begin the pagination with *1* in the upper right corner of the first page of chapter 1. Paginate consecutively on every page to the last page of the curriculum vitae.
8. Reference list.
9. Appendices *(optional).*
10. Curriculum vitae (CV).
Abstract

Concise and well-written abstracts highlight the richness of your research. A complete abstract primer can be found on the Office of Student Research of Walden University’s website. The following summary outlines important points to keep in mind:

Abstract Content

- In the first couple of sentences of the abstract, describe the overall research problem being addressed and indicate why it is important (i.e., who would care if the problem is solved). Note: You can include a general introduction of the issue in the first sentence, but you need to quickly move to a clear statement of the research problem being addressed.
- Identify the purpose and theoretical foundations, if appropriate.
- Summarize the key research question(s).
- Concisely describe the overall research design and methods.
- Identify the key results, one or two conclusions, and recommendations that capture the heart of the research.
- Conclude with a statement on the implications for positive social change.

Form and Style Tips

- The abstract must be a single paragraph, with no indentation, contained on one page.
- Maintain the scholarly language used throughout the dissertation.
- Keep the abstract concise, accurate, and readable. Use correct English.
- Ensure each sentence adds value to the reader’s understanding of the research.
- Use the full name of any acronym and include the acronym in parentheses; you can thereafter refer to the acronym.
- Do not include references or citations in the abstract.

- The abstract title page is the cover page of the Walden dissertation. It is identical to the main title page, except the word Abstract appears at the top of the page, centered.
- The Walden abstract cannot exceed one page.
- It is double-spaced in the same font size and style of the dissertation body, is one block paragraph, and has the same margins as the dissertation body.
- It does not have a page number.

Common Abstract Problems

The following issues could delay the approval of your abstract:

- There are grammar, punctuation, and spelling errors.
- You have not identified abbreviations used in the abstract.
- The research problem, research question, or purpose of the study is unclear.
- You have not answered the question “So what?” You need to indicate why the research is important. Who would care if the problem is solved?
- Social change implications are inadequate or missing.
- The abstract exceeds one page.

### Appendices

The APA style manual addresses appendices and supplemental materials in section 2.13 and on pages 229–230. The appendices follow the reference list. They are lettered A, B, C, and so forth. Figures and tables in the appendices are labeled A1, A2, B1, and so forth, according to the appendix in which they appear. Note: If there is only one appendix, it gets no letter.

A blank divider page is unnecessary between appendices unless it lends to readability or if a heading cannot be placed on the first page of an appendix. (Typically this could happen when you insert a scanned document that takes up an entire page.) The materials in the appendix must not extend beyond the margins of the rest of the dissertation: Reduce the appendix materials as needed.

### Curriculum Vitae (CV)

The curriculum vitae (CV) is the final item listed in the table of contents. A copy of the author’s CV must be included at the end of the dissertation. The CV may be formatted in either basic outline form, as a résumé, or in full-sentence form. The CV must conform to the same margin specifications as the dissertation and be included in the pagination. For privacy reasons, do not include personal addresses or phone numbers in the CV.

### Definitions of Terms and Glossaries

Many dissertations include a brief listing of key terms that the author interprets and clarifies for the reader’s benefit. In general, do not define a common term such as *teenager* (“a person between 13–19 years, inclusive”). List only ambiguous, controversial, or operational terms used throughout the dissertation. Technical terms are usually defined in the text, if necessary. Definitions must be explicit, specific, and scholarly. See below for more information on defining terms and further instruction on words used as words.

If defining a term, you need to determine whether the definition belongs in a list or in the text. Walden suggests the following three options for defining key terms. Consult your committee chair about what is most appropriate for the reader’s comprehension.

- List key words or phrases in a section called *Definition of Terms*, in the first chapter.
- List all key terms in a glossary, in an appendix.
• Define more common terms, particularly acronyms and technical terms with only immediate application for the reader, upon first usage. (Per APA 4.21, remember to italicize key terms on first usage.)

**Definition Examples**

Note that it is important to give proper credit to the originator of the definition.

1. The following examples illustrate different approaches to this issue. The first two examples might well appear in a section called *Definition of Terms*.

   *Dialects*: Language varieties that initially and basically represent various geographic origins (Fishman, 1972, p. 5).

2. This writer might have chosen an entirely different definition, depending on how it was employed in the project.

   *Dialects*: Differences between kinds of language that are differences of vocabulary, grammar, and punctuation (Trudgill, 1974, p. 17).

3. Or the writer might have decided, for purposes of this paper, that the reader is best served by defining the term in the text, as below.

   Fishman (1972) used the term *dialects* to mean “varieties of language that initially and basically represent divergent geographic origins” (p. 5).

**Words Defined and Words Used as Words**

To emphasize a word or highlight a word used as a word, set it in italic type on first reference. Be consistent throughout the document. This most often occurs in the context of defining a word, term, or phrase:

   The term *networking* refers to creating relationships and saving contact information for a specific situation, usually a job search.
Copyrights and Permission To Use

Copyrighting Your Dissertation
A statement of copyright ownership to a dissertation is not necessary because, by federal law, a copyright exists once a work is “fixed in tangible form” (APA 1.15). If a copyright notice is added, place this wording at the bottom of the acknowledgments page, or if there is no acknowledgments page, on a blank page after the main title page: © [year] by [author’s name]. All rights reserved.

Permission To Use Copyrighted Material
As discussed in APA 6.10, if previously copyrighted material is used in the dissertation beyond “fair use,” written permission to reproduce the material by the copyright owner is required. To determine if something is within or beyond fair use, consider these four issues:

- The purpose and character of the use.
- The nature of the copyrighted work.
- The amount and substantiality of the portion used.
- The effect of the use upon the potential market for, or value of, the copyrighted work.

Kenneth D. Crews (1992), whose booklet Copyright Law and the Doctoral Dissertation was published by ProQuest UMI, advised authors to seek permission if any of the following criteria exists:

- Long quotations. Crews’ rule is 1½ pages, but some publishers use 500 words. There is no legal requirement.
- Reproduced publications. This includes standard survey instruments or questionnaires and articles, such as newspaper or magazine articles, included in an appendix.
- Music or lyrics.
- Graphic or pictorial works. “Reproducing a picture, chart, graph, drawing, or cartoon often constitutes copying the owner’s entire work; thus the right of fair use is narrowly applied” (p. 17).

In general, permission to reproduce tables and figures reproduced or modified from published works not in the public domain must be demonstrated, most often by a copy of a letter of permission in an appendix (see APA 5.06). Permission to reprint is usually indicated on the first page of a copyrighted document, following the wording requested by the copyright holder.

NOTE ON COPYING TEST INSTRUMENTS, SURVEYS, AND QUESTIONNAIRES
Gaining permission to reproduce a survey instrument for participants in a study is necessary when such a document is not in the public domain. Still, that is not the same as permission to reproduce it in the dissertation. If the committee asks you to include a published document outside the public domain in the dissertation itself, specific authorization must be obtained from the copyright holder.

For more information on copyright law and dissertations, visit the ProQuest UMI website.
Crediting Sources

In-Text Citations

APA requires the parenthetical referencing (author–date) system. Authors’ names and dates of publication are given in parentheses within the text or at the end of block quotations. These parenthetical citations are reflections of items in a reference list placed at the end of the paper and arranged alphabetically by the authors’ last names and chronologically within lists of works by a single author.

Consult APA chapter 6 for detailed instructions on how to properly credit your sources.

BLOCK QUOTATIONS

Quotations of 40 or more words must appear in a free-standing block, indented 0.5 in. from the left margin (in the same position as a new paragraph). The right margin remains the same as the rest of the text, with a ragged border. The final punctuation is at the end of the final sentence; no punctuation follows the citation at the end of the block quotation (APA 6.03).

Note in this example of a block quote that the left margin is indented about five spaces.

There are no quotation marks, although you would use them to quote words within a block quote, such as the “hyperbolic tendencies” of a speaker. The right margin is flush with the rest of the manuscript. The first word can be capitalized even if the original is not. It is double spaced per APA 6th edition. (Taylor & Fife, 2009, p. 46)

WHEN TO CITE PAGE NUMBERS

When directly quoting an original source, use quotation marks to set off the quoted text or format it as a block quotation, as described above. Per APA 6.04, Walden strongly encourages students to provide page numbers when citing an idea or when paraphrasing. The reader will appreciate knowing the exact location of all references, and it will clarify the origination of the ideas, whether they are the author’s or from another source.

PLAGIARISM

As discussed in the section on Academic Integrity and Plagiarism, Walden University does not tolerate plagiarism and uses a service to detect plagiarism in student work.

In The Craft of Research (University of Chicago Press, 1995), Booth, Colomb, and Williams offered a useful definition of plagiarism:

You plagiarize even when you do credit the author but use his exact words without so indicating with quotation marks or block indentation. You also plagiarize when you use words so close to those in your source, that if your work were placed next to the source, it would be obvious that you could not have written what you did without the source at your elbow. (p. 167)
The following excerpts, based on *The St. Martin’s Guide to Writing* by Axelrod and Cooper (St. Martin’s Press, 2010), show the difference between plagiarism and paraphrasing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bruner (1968) and the discovery theorists have also illuminated conditions that apparently pave the way for learning. It is significant that these conditions are unique to each learner, so unique, in fact, that in many cases classrooms cannot provide them.</td>
<td>Apparently, some conditions, which have been illuminated by Bruner (1968) and other discovery theorists, pave the way for people to learn.</td>
<td>Guterson (2008) wrote that the “discovery theorists” have found that certain conditions may help learning to take place. Because each individual requires different conditions, not all children can learn in the classroom (p. 172).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plagiarism Example 2

According to Guterson (2008), Bruner (1968) and other researchers have also identified circumstances that seem to ease the path to learning (p. 172).

In Plagiarism Example 1, the student changed Guterson’s (2008) original material slightly, but there is no mention of Guterson—just Bruner (1968), whom the student did not even read firsthand.

In Example 2, Guterson is credited and so is Bruner; however, the student didn’t read Bruner. And again, the wording is almost identical to the original. Because of the conventions of documenting sources, the reader cannot distinguish who originated the ideas and words.

In the acceptable paraphrase, the student attributes the point to Guterson (2008) and changes the language more substantially. The student did not read Bruner firsthand and does not mention Bruner, so the source is clear.

Reference Lists

Note that a reference list cites works that specifically support the dissertation. A bibliography cites works for further reading. As such, dissertations require reference lists but not bibliographies. The following information regarding references is taken from chapters 6 and 7 of the APA style manual. Review both of these chapters thoroughly before developing a reference list. Pages 198–215 provide examples by the specific type of source and can be a helpful resource after you’ve read the chapters.

Some general guidance for creating a reference list is provided below:

- The reference list must be paginated.
- Use the first and middle (if any) initials of all authors; do not write out the first name. There should be a space between the initials. With two or more authors, use & rather than *and* before the last author. Separate the names with a comma: Foyt, A. J., & Andretti, M. P. (APA 6.27)
- When a reference has up to seven authors, spell out all authors’ names. When a reference has more than seven authors, spell out the first six, then put an ellipsis and the last author’s name: Zuckerman, J., King, M., Cook, A., Wold, K., Patterson, J., Marshall, H., . . . Walsh, L. (2009).
• If two or more of the works by a single author or set of authors have the same publication date, the
dates are assigned the letters a, b, c, and so on.

• For the titles of books and journal articles, capitalize only the first word of the title, the first word of
the subtitle (if any), and any proper nouns. The titles of journals are capitalized in the “normal” title
case manner (APA 4.15). Italicize titles of books and journals. Quotation marks should not be used
around titles of journal articles.

• The abbreviations Vol. and No. are not used in reference to journals. The volume number should be
italicized. The issue number is indicated if the journal is paginated separately by issue. Follow the
volume with a comma and the page numbers:


• Page numbers of journal articles should not be preceded by p. or pp.

• In reference lists, use U.S. postal code abbreviations for all state names.

**ELECTRONIC SOURCES**
The APA manual (6.31–6.32) provides extensive guidance on citing sources from databases and other
electronic publishers, including a discussion of the DOI system used for journal articles on the Internet.
(If there is a DOI provided, you’ll find it somewhere on the first page of the journal article. It might
appear hidden behind a database button.) References to various electronic materials are included in the
Examples by Type section (pp. 198–215). See also the [APA website](https://www.apastyle.org) or the [Walden Writing Center website](https://www.walden.edu/writing-center) for additional rules.

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**Footnotes**

APA does not allow for endnotes or source footnotes. Content footnotes, used sparingly, may assist the
reader. In general, however, something important enough to appear in a content footnote is important
enough to appear in the text.

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**Point of View**

Appropriate use of first person is acceptable (APA p. 69), as discussed on the [Writing Center’s website](https://www.walden.edu/writing-center).

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**Verb Tense**

A significant portion of the dissertation proposal will be written in future tense, as shown here:

    The study will address the following four questions.

    One hundred nurses will be surveyed.

Once the study has been completed, the dissertation will appear in present and past tense as appropriate.

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As a general rule for social science writing, ongoing issues and current realities should be reported in present tense. What has occurred, what has been reported, and what the writer and sources have accomplished should be reported in past tense. For example, writing the statement “There were 50 states in the country” is ungrammatical and illogical since there are now 50 states in the USA. Similarly, do not write in the problem statement that “Managing health care costs was a big problem in the United States” unless the problem no longer exists. If health care costs no longer are a problem, past tense works; otherwise, as an ongoing reality, this example should be described in present tense.

**In the review of literature, use the past tense when reporting past research.** “Jenkins (2008) observed three reasons why victims of abuse do poorly in school.” Note here that what Jenkins observed is a present tense clause. Of course, if Jenkins reported a historical fact, the entire sentence would appear in past tense: “Jenkins (2008) found four reasons that AIDS spread through the gay population in the 1980s.”

Some writers refer to past research in present tense. “Jenkins (2008) reports that there are three main reasons that victims of abuse do poorly in school.” But if this same writer decides to refer to Merton (1950) or Watson (1920), he or she will have difficulty staying consistent: “Watson (1920) argues that . . . .” Watson is long dead and, therefore, it is awkward to report his 90-year-old research in the present tense. In fact, APA specifically requires that the literature be presented in the past tense: “Watson argued that . . . .”

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**Inclusive Language**

Language used in scholarly writing should be inclusive. By now, most writers know the gender-restrictive nature of words like policeman, mailman, or fireman. Accordingly, students should employ words that are not sexist and more accurately describe American society.

Some ethnicity and nationality titles require sensitivity due to historically racist usage: Oriental, American Indian, and Eskimo, for example. The APA manual, in chapter 3, offers an informative discussion of this issue at length (pp. 70–77). Check any of several dictionaries devoted to this subject to learn more. The director of the Walden Writing Center suggests the University of New Hampshire’s *Guidelines for the Use of Nonsexist Language*.

One of the most troublesome issues related to sexist language for writers revolves around the pronouns *he* and *she*. The combination *he or she* is common if cumbersome; some readers resent if *he* always precedes *she*. Some writers choose as a matter of course to only use the word *he* and then add a note of apology at the beginning of a manuscript. This is dated and seen as a poor solution by many readers. Some writers go back and forth between *he* and *she*—also cumbersome, but effective in certain instances.

One frequent solution is changing the singular third-person pronoun to the plural *they*. Thus, replace “A junior high school teacher spends much of her day just maintaining order” with “Junior high teachers spend much of their day just maintaining order.” In this example, another solution is to use the passive voice: “A junior high school teacher’s day is spent, to a large extent, maintaining order.”
Walden University’s preferred usage for groups of people whose ancestors can be traced to Africa is *African American*. The usage should be consistent:

African Americans make up the largest minority in America, while European Americans compose the majority.

Above all, students are asked to be sensitive to the terminology of racial, ethnic, and religious groups.

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**Type**

A serif font such as Palatino, Century Schoolbook, Book Antiqua, or Times New Roman is required. Do not use Courier or New Courier. All text copy must be printed in the same point size: 12-point is preferred. A sans serif font may be used for tables and figures if its use improves readability and format. The font size used in tables and figures may be smaller than that used in the text; however, to ensure legibility, use fonts no smaller than 8 points and no larger than 12 points.

The title of the dissertation should not include chemical or mathematical formulas, symbols, superscripts, subscripts, Greek letters, or other nonstandard characters. Words must be substituted for any such characters.

Highlighted words, such as words being defined on first reference, and titles of books, journals, newspapers, and magazines, must appear in *italics*.

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**Line Spacing**

- Double-space between all text lines throughout the manuscript, including the table of contents, block quotations, and the reference list.
- Acknowledgments and dedications must be double-spaced and use regular paragraph indents.
- Never use single-spacing or one-and-a-half spacing except in tables or figures.
- Begin each chapter on a new page.
- Do not begin each subsection on a new page. Sections should follow one another immediately in order to avoid large blank spaces.
- One-line “widows” and “orphans” are acceptable at the top and bottom of a page; however, for increased readability, two lines are preferred. Do not leave a heading “floating” at the bottom of a page without accompanying text.

- Double-space or triple-space lines between tables and figures and subsequent and preceding text. Be consistent. (See the *Tables and Figures* section for more information.)
- End-of-line hyphenation is acceptable in Walden dissertations. For improved readability, avoid two consecutive end-of-line hyphenations.
Margins and Page Numbers

The Walden dissertation template is preformatted with correct margins. The margins of the dissertation must conform to the following guidelines. This includes the appendices, tables and figures, and the curriculum vitae (CV). Set your document’s margins at these measurements:

- Left margin: 1.5 in. – to allow for binding
- Right margin: 1 in.  
  **Note:** Text at the right margin must be ragged—not justified—throughout the dissertation.
- Top margin: 1.3 in. – to allow for page numbering (see below)
- Bottom margin: 1 in.
- Header and footer: 1 in.

On table of contents pages (including List of Tables and List of Figures pages), page numbers are indicated in lowercase Roman numerals placed 1 in. from the bottom of the page, centered, beginning with i on the first page of the table of contents.

Starting with the first page of chapter 1, an Arabic page number must appear 1 in. from the top edge of the page and 1 in. from the right edge. The first line of text appears 0.3 in. under the page number, or 1.3 in. from the top edge of the paper. To accomplish this, set the top margin to 1.3 in. and the header to 1 in. **Note:** Some versions of Microsoft Word are defaulted to set the page number at 0.5 in. from the top edge of the paper. The margin must be changed for Walden dissertations.

Although manuscripts submitted to the American Psychological Association for publication must contain a brief manuscript running head, Walden dissertations do not have a running head.

Pages containing tables and figures may be formatted in landscape page setup. The bound margin must still be 1.5 in. Page numbers should be placed consistently with the rest of the manuscript.

Nothing can appear in the margins. All page numbers, text, tables, figures, and so forth must be contained completely inside the area bounded by the margins.

Headings

Headings must be worded identically in the table of contents and the text. Do not strand a heading at the bottom of a page. Headings should not be labeled with letters or numbers.

Per APA, double-space between a subheading and the preceding text.
APA’s heading levels, positions, and formats for a dissertation with five heading levels are listed below, with the addition of Walden’s chapter heading (Level 0).

Centered Uppercase and Lowercase Chapter Heading (Level 0)

Centered Uppercase and Lowercase Heading, Bold (Level 1)

Flush Left, Uppercase and Lowercase Heading, Bold (Level 2)

Indented, bold, lowercase. (Level 3)

Indented, bold, lowercase, italics. (Level 4)

Indented, plain, lowercase, italics. (Level 5)

**Lists: Seriation**

Seriation refers to lists of items (APA 3.04). Two of the most important aspects of formatting lists are readability and consistency: The reader needs to keep track of the listing.

**Formatting Lists in Text**

For listed items within a paragraph like this (a) use letters, not numbers, in parentheses; (b) separate each item with a comma; or (c) separate each item with a semicolon, as shown in this example, if there is already a comma in one or more of the items.

When listing items vertically, use the numbered format below:

1. When listing items vertically, or breaking them out of the paragraph format, use 1.,

2. 3., and so forth, and continue to double-space.

2. Indent the number the same as for a paragraph, usually 0.5 in.
Bulleted lists are formatted the same as a numbered lists. Use a bulleted list when you do not need to indicate a certain order or chronology.

**Formatting Lists in Block Quotations**

If copying from text that already appears in list form in the original source, determine if the entire quotation needs to be included. The text may be better served with a paraphrase. If the quotation of a list is required, indent the entire set of items in the list. By properly punctuating at the end of the text, the reader will identify this as a block quotation. Further instructions on block quotations are provided in the Crediting Sources section of this guidebook. See the example below:

> Hosmer (1982) offered four statements typical of psychological egoism:
>
> 1. People always look out for No. 1 first.
> 2. People act so as to benefit themselves, whether or not they also benefit others.
> 3. People always do what they want to do, or if that is impossible, what they dislike doing the least. (p. 70)

**Punctuating Lists**

Properly punctuating lists is a bit of an art and a bit of a science. APA allows the use of periods at the end of items in lists, even if the item is not a complete sentence. To determine the proper punctuation, you must consider the syntax of the introductory phrase.

Sometimes writers introduce lists with a phrase just like this:

> 1. End each item in a list like this with a period, even if it is not a complete sentence.
> 2. Item 2 in a list per APA.
> 3. Item 3 in a list per APA.

In the above example, the phrase that introduces the list ends as if the end of a sentence. That is, the items in the list do not complete the introductory phrase. In this case, per APA, capitalize the first word in each clause, and use periods at the end of the items.

On the other hand, see this example:

Sometimes, however, writers introduce lists with a clause that concludes with

> 1. item 1 in a list per APA that completes the introductory clause,
> 2. item 2 in a list per APA that completes the introductory clause, and
3. item 3 in a list per APA that completes the introductory clause.

In this case, the three items in the list complete the introductory clause. Per APA, separate the items with commas if there are no other commas in the items or with semicolons if there are. Start each clause with a lowercase letter.

---

**Tables and Figures**

In the body of the dissertation, information that does not appear in textual form must be formatted and labeled as either a table or figure. APA does not allow for the words graph, illustration, or chart. Refer to them as either a table or a figure. To learn how to correctly display data in tables and figures, carefully review the text and examples in APA chapter 5. Below are a few helpful tips:

- Ensure that all tables and figures fit within the margin specifications.
- Do not separate a title or caption from the table or figure it identifies.
- Number all tables and figures without a suffix or indicator of the chapter in which they appear: Table 1, Table 2, Table 3; Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, and so on. In the appendices, tables are called Table A1, Table B1, Figure A1, Figure B1, and so forth.
- In the text, capitalize the word table or figure when referring to the data (e.g., see Table 12). Refer to the specific table number, not to the page number on which the table appears or to the table below.

**Tables**

Place the word Table and the table number above the table, flush left. The title of the table appears double-spaced below the table number, flush left in italics, in title case. If the title runs over one line, single-space the two lines of the title, leaving the double-space between the table number and the first line of the title. Double-space or triple-space before and after the table—be consistent. Use the same font and point size for table numbers and titles as the narrative text.

Information regarding abbreviations or symbols used in a table, copyright information, and probability must be located in a note below the table. See APA 5.16 for information about formatting table notes.

**Figures**

Place the word Figure and the figure number under the figure, flush left in italics. The title of the figure (which APA includes in the figure’s “caption”) goes next to the number in sentence case. Use the same font and point size for figure numbers and captions as the narrative text. If the figure caption exceeds one line of type, single-space the continuing line(s). In dissertations, do not type captions on a separate page. See APA 5.23 for more information about figure captions.
Numbers and Percentages

The APA manual has an extensive section (4.31–4.38) dealing with the nuances of presenting numbers. Always check the manual if unsure of the proper style. Examples of APA style for numbers can be found on the Writing Center website.

Abbreviations

Here are some tips regarding commonly used abbreviations:

- Lowercase should be used for Latin abbreviations, such as a.m., p.m., i.e., and e.g.
- Latin abbreviations such as e.g., etc., i.e., and cf. should be used only in parenthetical materials. Use the English translation of these abbreviations in non-parenthetical material (APA 4.26). Roman, not italic, type should be used for these abbreviations. An exception is made for the term [sic], which is always italicized and set in square brackets, as shown here.
- The plural of the abbreviation p. is pp. Such abbreviations are rarely used when not within parenthetical elements.
- In text copy, spell out the names of states and countries. (See APA pp. 88 and 187 to learn when and how to abbreviate locations.)
- United States should be written out when referred to in noun form. It is abbreviated with periods when used as an adjective: U.S. (p. 88)

APA has many additional rules regarding abbreviations. See APA 4.22–4.30 and consult the index of the style manual for more information.

Spelling, Grammar, and Punctuation

Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary (2005) is the authority for matters of spelling in Walden dissertations. APA has some additional conventions regarding spelling and hyphenation (4.12–4.13) and
provides guidance regarding grammar (3.18–3.23) and punctuation (4.01–4.11). Carefully reviewing these sections of the APA manual will help your dissertation reviews proceed more smoothly.

Following are some items to supplement the APA manual and highlight some common errors:

1. Only standard American English is acceptable in Walden dissertations. Naturally, cited material from previously published sources should be left in the original form, including British or archaic spelling and excessive punctuation or lack of punctuation.

2. Do not use contractions. For example, write cannot rather than can’t and we will rather than we’ll.

3. In most cases, make the possessive form of proper names ending in s by adding an apostrophe and s: Jones’s, Grimes’s, Wilks’s, Sanchez’s. *The Chicago Manual of Style* notes several exceptions: Moses’, Jesus’, Xerxes.’

4. Do not add an apostrophe when making the plural form of a number:

   Most of you scored 1s and 2s.
   The 1950s was a decade of great social homogenization.

5. If a compound adjective cannot be misread or if its meaning is established, a hyphen is not necessary:

   covert learning conditions
   health care reform
   day treatment program
   sex role differences
   grade point average

6. In general, compound adjectives that end in -ed are hyphenated when they precede the noun they are modifying:

   client-centered service
   group-oriented process
   self-described phenomena

   but

   Billie is quick tempered.

7. Check the style manual for the appropriate hyphenation of combinations of words like long term and well being and the spelling of such words as appendices.

8. Many prefixes do not require hyphens, including anti, non, inter, intra, semi, mini, pseudo, and under. (See APA 4.13 for detailed guidance regarding hyphenation.)

9. Academic degrees are spelled as follows in lowercase, unless following a person’s name:
10. As discussed in APA 3.19, the subject and verb must agree in number (i.e., singular or plural). *Data* and *media* are plural nouns. (“The data were misleading, but the media were reporting the erroneous information anyway.”) *Datum* and *medium* are singular nouns.

11. Pronouns must agree in number and gender with the nouns they replace.

12. A comma must be used between items (including before *and* and *or*) in a series of three or more items (e.g., trains, planes, and automobiles).

13. No comma appears between the month and year when used alone (without an exact date)—for example, December 1957.

14. Use *double* quotation marks for quotations. Use *single* quotation marks within double quotation marks only. For a quotation within a block quotation, the internal quotation gets double quotation marks. (APA 4.08)

15. Quotation marks nearly always go outside the final punctuation.

```
The title of the article was “A Day in High School.” One respondent noted, “My boss is a source of great joy at my job.”
```

```
but

As Hernandez (2008) observed, “Nothing is more important than financial integrity in higher education” (p. 26).
```

16. Use a single space after end punctuation (e.g., periods, colons).

17. The proper format for a dash (4.06) is an “em dash” or two hyphens with no space between them or on either side: like this—or--like that. This is automatic in some software programs. Other programs leave spaces around a hyphen, requiring adjustment or an override of that function: In Microsoft Word, use *Tools/AutoCorrect/AutoFormat as You Type*. Consult the APA manual (p. 97) for extensive help with dashes and hyphens.
**Capitalization**

The following items supplement the APA manual’s coverage of capitalization (4.14–4.20):

1. Do not capitalize the names of job titles unless they immediately precede a person’s name.

   The vice president of the United States is the second in command.

   Vice President Nelson Rockefeller came from a wealthy family.

2. Do not capitalize words related to schools when they are used generically. Capitalize such words when used with the name of a school.

   the junior high school
   Churchill Area Senior High
   this university
   Walden University

   Terms designating academic years are lowercase: freshman, junior.

3. Proper names associated with topographical features, geographical locations, and names of organizations are not discussed at length in APA. Walden recommends *The Chicago Manual of Style*’s extensive sections on such terms. In general, follow these examples:

   the state of Washington; Washington State; New York State
   the East Coast; the West Coast
   the South; the southeastern United States
   the Columbia River; the Columbia River valley
   the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio Rivers; Mediterranean and Caspian Seas
   a senator; Senator Barbara Mikulski
   the Congress; congressional; the Senate, the House
   the Court (as Supreme Court of the United States); juvenile court
   the Democratic Party; a democrat; communism
Sample Pages

The sample title and manuscript pages that follow are not from an actual approved dissertation; they serve as examples for form and style purposes only. The sample abstract is from an approved 2010 Public Policy and Administration dissertation. See the dissertation template on the Writing Center’s website for additional guidance.

Sample Abstract Title Page: Proposal

Abstract

The abstract title page is identical to the main title page, only it has the word Abstract at the top.

Title of the Study

by

Author Name

MA, Name of University, 2007

BS, Name of College or University, 1999

This information about previous degrees is optional on your title pages.

Proposal Submitted in Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

Name of Walden Program

At the proposal stage, indicate Proposal on the title page; for the final dissertation, change the word Proposal to Dissertation. Include the name of your program here.

Walden University

February 2011

Include the last month of the term in which you plan to graduate.
Sample Abstract: Dissertation

The abstract should not exceed one page. The text must be double-spaced with no paragraph breaks. Details on writing both the proposal and final dissertation abstract can be found in the Abstract Primer.

Abstract

School resource officers (SROs) are police officers responsible for the daily task of keeping schools safe. The extent to which this goal is achieved depends in part on how SROs identify, assess, and respond to student threats of violence. This task is complicated by the lack of knowledge regarding the most effective ways of handling a threat so that violence is avoided. The purpose of this research was to analyze the decision-making processes of SROs and identify both best practices and impediments in handling student threats. Street-level bureaucracy theory was the conceptual lens used for the study because it is a practical framework for analyzing how SROs use discretion in making decisions. This qualitative case study used criterion sampling to select SROs from middle schools and high schools in one county in a western U.S. state. All evidence that contained text was coded, analyzed to identify themes and patterns, and subjected to data triangulation, external auditing, pattern matching, and member checking. Insights from examination of artifacts and nontext documents were compared with themes and patterns derived from the interviews. Best practice strategies identified included building relationships with students to learn about threats; identifying potentially violent students and proactively intervening; and using responses like the youth court that imposed consequences, such as community service or writing a research paper that did not hurt students’ academic futures or impose financial burdens. The findings will help SROs make better decisions when confronted with student threats of violence and allow them to create safer learning environments for all students.
Sample Title Page: Dissertation

This sample title page and the dissertation pages that follow are not from an actual dissertation. The student information and research are fictional, provided for example purposes only.

Absence of Television on Family Patterns, Values, and Child-Rearing Practices

by

M. G. Krebs

MA, Penn State University, 2007

BS, University of Minnesota, Duluth, 1999

Note that your committee chair’s name and signature do not appear on your dissertation title pages. They appear on a separate approval page.

Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

Human Services

Walden University

December 2011

Include the last month of the term in which you expect to graduate.
Chapter 1: Introduction to the Study

Background of the Study

Until the age of 13, children come into contact with television more than with any other medium (Billingsley, 2006). During its first decade of widespread use in the 1950s, TV displaced radio, comic books, playmates, and babysitters as the greatest source of entertainment for children (Mondello & Whitney, 2004). On the average, television is on over 7 hours a day in American homes (Bates, 2009, p. 460). In addition to the offerings of the networks, 61% of American homes in 1997 also had access to cable television; more than 70% had a VCR (Bissell-Turner, 2007b). Bates (2009) noted that “more than 98% of all households own at least one TV and that the average child between the ages of 2 and 5 spends over 25 hours a week in front of the TV set” (p. 144).

At least in part as a response to this overwhelming contact with the television tube, several authors of popular literature have warned parents of the perils of television, and in two cases proposed either the total or temporary elimination of television from people’s lives. Mander (1978) suggested in his *Four Arguments for the Elimination of Television* that television, for the most part, cannot be completely blamed for all the . . . .

(Manuscript page examples continue.)
Effects of Television on Children

A meta-analysis by Foster, Rogers, and Hensler (2010) debunked nine common assumptions of television effects, including that television mesmerizes children and that they are not cognitively active during viewing. Foster et al. concluded:

That there is an association between viewing violence on television and aggressive behavior among some children is clear. Yet despite all of the research that has been done, we cannot wholeheartedly state that viewing violence in itself necessarily leads to violence or aggression—or, for that matter, that viewing television in itself creates or distorts deeply held values. (p. 192)

Sexism on the screen. Doright (2008) studied Saturday morning television and found that male characters outnumber female characters by a 5:1 margin and that females were more likely to be seen as victims by young viewers (see Table 2). Fudd (2009) concluded . . . .

![Figure 2. Incidence of sex role identifiers on Saturday morning television. From “Saturday Morning Sex” by D. Doright, 2008, Popular Media, 4, p. 198. Copyright by PMStudies, Inc. Adapted with permission of the author.](image)

Note that the dissertation writer had permission to use the figure and cited that permission under the figure. Copyright permission must be sought for the dissertation but not for the proposal.
PART 3. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Questions About the Dissertation Process

How do I nominate someone for my dissertation supervisory committee?

To nominate your dissertation supervisory committee members, follow the process outlined in the Dissertation Committee Process document found on the Office of Student Research website.

How do I set up a teleconference? How much does it cost?

You should work with your committee to identify possible dates and times for your conference. (Several alternates should be requested, in case your first choice is not available.) Your committee chair will submit the scheduling form to the research service specialist, and the chair will be responsible for handling the instructions for the phone call. The conference line and recording service are provided for you free of charge. International toll-free phone numbers may be available.

At what point does tuition stop?

Tuition stops when your dissertation is approved by the chief academic officer (or designee). If you receive approval within the first 7 days of a term, you are not charged tuition for that term. If you receive approval later in the term, you will be charged prorated tuition.

My dissertation has been approved. When is my official graduation date?

Graduation dates fall at the end of the term. Your official graduation date will be the end of the term in which you finish your degree. You are finished when all prerequisites are met, your dissertation is written, approved, and accepted by ProQuest UMI for publishing, and your tuition is paid in full.

When can I use the title Dr. or PhD?

You may use the doctoral title only after your degree has been validated.

If I want to participate in the commencement ceremony, when do I need to finish?

Your dissertation must be approved by the chief academic officer (or designee) no later than the last business day of the spring term to participate in the summer commencement ceremony or the last business day of the fall term to participate in the winter commencement ceremony. You are not automatically registered for commencement; to attend a commencement ceremony, register online.
Questions About Form and Style

What is the correct style to use? Is there a manual that explains it?

Walden University endorses and uses APA style, as explained in the sixth edition of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*. The APA manual is your primary source for style guidance. Throughout this guidebook, the few Walden style preferences that supplant APA recommendations are indicated in green boxes.

What font should I use to type my dissertation? What point size?

A serif font such as Palatino, Times Roman, Century Schoolbook, Book Antiqua, or Garamond is required. Do not use Courier or New Courier. Tables and figures can use a sans serif font to help improve readability and appearance. Particularly for Times Roman, 12-point font size is preferred. (See APA pp. 228–229 for more information.)

Which is right: italics or underlines? Can I use bold?

Italics are correct, rather than underlines. Use bold only in heading levels (APA 4.45) and in tables and figures, sparingly, to improve readability.

How do I format citations of electronic sources?

APA changed its rules for electronic citations in 2009. See APA 6.31–6.32 for overall guidance and review examples of references to electronic sources (pp. 198–215). For up-to-date information about proper formatting of web references and other online documentation, visit the Walden Writing Center or the APA website.

Can I single-space block quotations and reference lists?

No. The sixth edition of the APA manual specifies double-spacing for block quotations (p. 171) and reference lists (p. 229).

How far down should the page number and first line of text appear?

The Walden dissertation template is preformatted with correct margins. The page number must appear 1 in. from the top edge of the page and 1 in. from the right edge. The first line of text appears about 0.3 in. under the page number, or 1.3 in. from the top edge of the paper. Caution: Students have run into problems with Microsoft Word’s page number placement. Be sure your page layout is adjusted correctly. Set the top margin to 1.3 in. and the header to 1 in.

Do all the tables and figures come at the end of the dissertation? What about table titles and figure captions?

In dissertations, tables and figures (and their titles and captions) are inserted in the text as close to where they are referred to as possible. If you plan to publish your dissertation results in a journal, please see APA’s many requirements for papers submitted for publication (chapter 8).
What do I do if a table goes longer than one page?
Always try to fit the table on one page. If the table must run over onto the subsequent page, type the phrase *table continues* in parentheses flush right at the bottom of the table on the first page. Repeat the column headings, but not the table number or title, at the top of the subsequent page.

If including a long table or figure, can I format it in landscape instead of portrait?
Yes. The “top” of the page needs to have a margin of 1.5 in. to allow for binding. The page number is placed in the same spot as the rest of the manuscript. This can be accomplished electronically in Microsoft Word.

Do I need a running header on my dissertation?
No. Walden does not use running headers on dissertations.

Does it matter if I write Chapter Two, Chapter II, Chapter 2, or CHAPTER 2?
Yes, it matters. Per APA, only the form *Chapter 2* is correct in chapter headings. Note that in the narrative text, *chapter* is not capitalized when followed by a number (e.g., In chapter 2, . . .).

Do I need to get permission from the copyright holder to reprint a table or figure or some text in my proposal?
For the proposal, it is unnecessary, although you might as well go ahead and obtain permission. You will need that permission for your dissertation—unless the item you wish to use is in the public domain or under the rules of fair use (APA 6.10). Contact ProQuest UMI at 1-800-521-0600, ext. 7020, for more specific information than what is provided in the Copyrights and Permission to Use section of this guidebook.

Should the references or the appendices come first? When should page 1 start? Should preliminary pages (such as acknowledgments, abstract, etc.) be numbered with small Roman numerals?
Per APA (pp. 229–230), the references come before the appendices. For the preliminary pages starting with the first page of the table of contents, use lowercase Roman numerals, centered, at the bottom of the page. (Any pages before the table of contents are not counted in the pagination.) The first page of chapter 1 is page 1—using Arabic numerals, not Roman.

May I use British spelling of English in my dissertation?
Walden follows APA style for dissertations, which allows only standard American English. Most word-processing software programs have spell-check features that convert British English to American English.
Do the key terms go in a glossary or in the first chapter?
You and your committee chair should decide how the reader is best served by placement of a Definition of Terms section.

Am I supposed to use one or two spaces after periods and colons?
Use a single space after periods and colons (APA 4.01).

What is the format for my curriculum vitae (CV)?
A copy of your CV must be included at the very end of your dissertation. The CV may be formatted in either basic outline form, as a résumé, or in full-sentence form. Most students limit the CV to one or two pages.

Can editors in the Walden Writing Center review my proposal? Can they look at my dissertation when I’m starting out?
Yes, you may make a reservation with one of the editors to review early drafts of your proposal chapters or your final dissertation chapters. Follow the instructions on the Writing Center website for making a reservation to have your work reviewed.

Should I hire an editor to help me? Where do I find one? Do the dissertation editors do all that for me?
The dissertation editors will point out patterns of errors and offer instructions and suggestions on improving your narrative, but they will not indicate every mistake. The Walden Writing Center has information on finding a professional editor who is familiar with APA style. You and your committee members (or the Writing Center staff) can decide whether you need additional editing help.

Is there software that can do the APA formatting for me?
Yes. Check the Walden Writing Center for information about software packages that automatically format reference lists in APA style, as well as set up pages, maintain a running database of references, and offer other useful features.

Is there a template for formatting proposals and dissertations?
Yes. The Walden Writing Center website has a template available for you.
RESOURCES

WALDEN UNIVERSITY RESOURCES

Office of Student Research Support
Research Service Specialist: research@waldenu.edu

Request for Appointment of the Dissertation Supervisory Committee

Dissertation Prospectus:
College of Education
College of Health Sciences
College of Human Services
School of Management
School of Psychology
School of Public Policy and Administration

Dissertation Rubric

Institutional Review Board (IRB) Application
Institutional Review Board (IRB): irb@waldenu.edu

Walden Writing Center

Walden Library

Academic Advising Team: 1-800-925-3368, Monday through Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Central time

Bursar: bursar@waldenu.edu or 1-800-444-6795

Registrar

Commencement

OTHER RESOURCES

APA

Inclusive (Nonsexist) Language Resources:
University of Minnesota
University of New Hampshire