

How to Write A Ph.D. Thesis Using APA6 in L^AT_EX

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Dedication

This document is dedicated to the graduate students in the School of Social Work of McGill University who want to learn how to use L^AT_EX. For a Ph.D. thesis at McGill, this section is optional.

Acknowledgement

Acknowledgement is usually written in full sentences. Instead of saying: “Mom, thank you!”, you can say something like: “I thank my parents for their love and support.” If you have RAs and/or external collaboration with organizations, don’t forget to thank them here as well. For a Ph.D. thesis at McGill, this section is optional.

I would like to thank Dr. David Rothwell for his comments on this document.

Abstract

At McGill, abstract in both English and French are required. The English abstract begins here. [For a Ph.D. thesis at McGill, this section is mandatory.](#)

Résumé

Le texte de l'abrégé en français commence ici. Pour une thèse de doctorat à McGill, cette section est obligatoire.

Yes, in \LaTeX you can type French accents as well. Examples to type French accents are here:

The cédille: $\text{\c{c}} \rightarrow \text{ç}$, $\text{gar\c{c}ons} \rightarrow \text{Les garçons}$

The accent aigu: $\text{\'e} \rightarrow \text{é}$, $\text{Qu\'}\text{ebec} \rightarrow \text{Québec}$

The accent circonflexe: $\text{\^a} \rightarrow \text{â}$, $\text{h\^otel} \rightarrow \text{L'hôtel}$

The accent grave: $\text{\`u} \rightarrow \text{ù}$, $\text{Voil\`a!} \rightarrow \text{Voilà !}$

The accent tréma: $\text{\"i} \rightarrow \text{ï}$, $\text{No\`el} \rightarrow \text{Noël}$

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General Introduction

L^AT_EX is a high quality typesetting system that can be used for document preparation, such as manuscript for journal publications, thesis, conference poster and beamer presentations¹. L^AT_EX can also be used to make fillable PDF forms and exams. However, in this document, we will focus only on how to write a Ph.D. thesis using L^AT_EX in APA6 format, which is most commonly used in the School of Social Work and the Department of Psychology at McGill.

Usually, this is where you will write the general introduction for your Ph.D. dissertation to set up the tone for your entire Ph.D. research project.

What to expect from this document?

This document serves two functions:

1. It is a simplified template for a PhD thesis at McGill.
2. It is also a guide to learn how to use L^AT_EX.

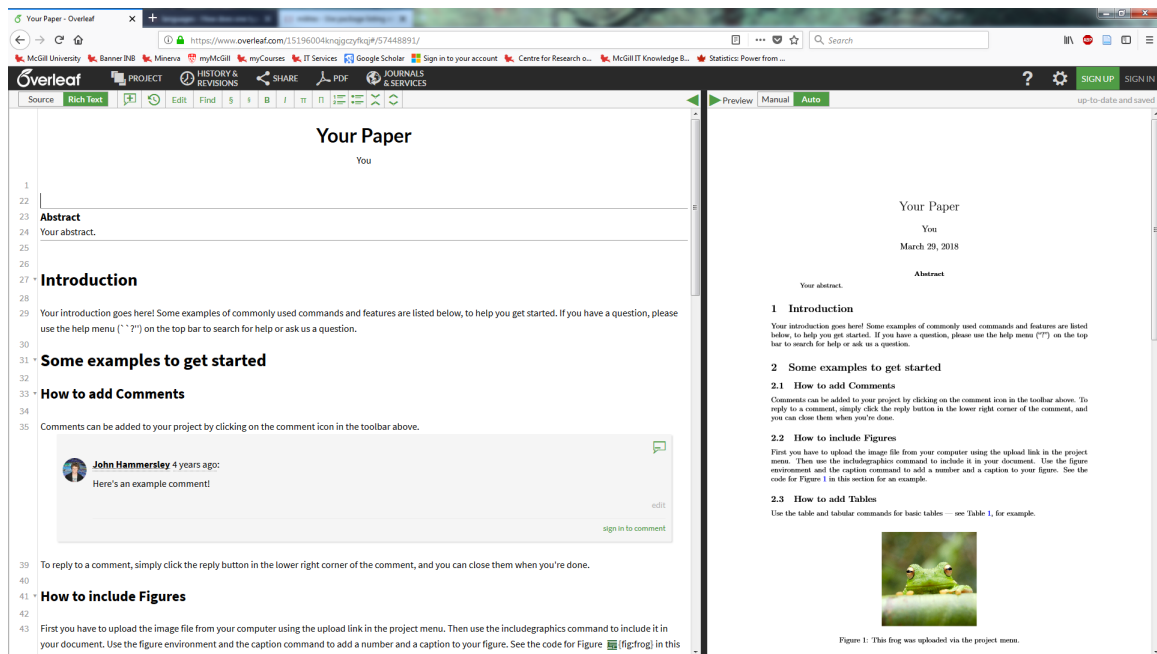
How is this document organized?

First, I will start by introducing some basic structure and commands that you will be using to write a thesis. Then, I will show you how to compile L^AT_EX locally in your Windows PC. Throughout this document, [text in blue](#) indicates information regarding some content or structural requirements of a McGill thesis from the McGill Thesis Office. [Text in orange](#) indicates there is a hyper link (with a corresponding footnote) which will direct you to external resources.

¹Beamer is a L^AT_EX class to create very powerful and nice-looking presentations and slides in PDF. Because the file format for Beamer presentations is PDF, you no longer need to worry about compatibility issues for a Mac or a PC.

I will begin by giving you a simplified document syntax so that you could have a feel of \LaTeX .

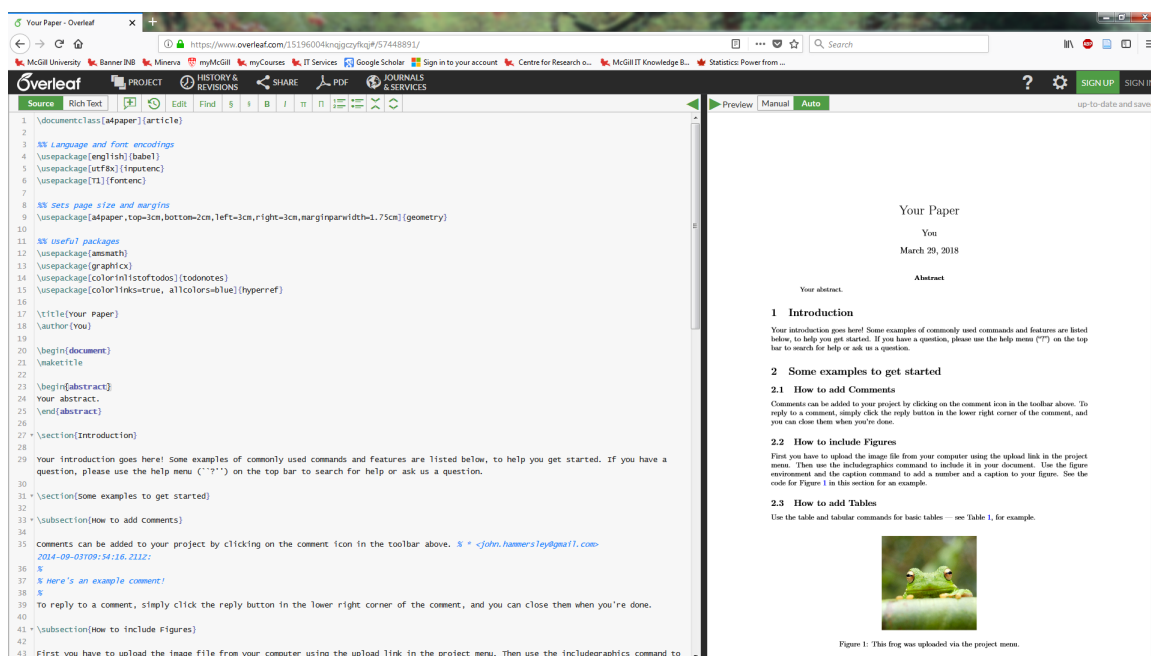
Step 1: Go to [the Overleaf website](https://www.overleaf.com/)², click on “**CREATE A NEW PAPER**”. Then, you will see two pages and it looks like this:



The left page is your input “ \LaTeX ” file where you need to type in \LaTeX codes and commands to write a document; the right page is your output page showing you what the document looks like using the codes you enter on the left.

Step 2: Click on the “**Source**” button on the top left, you should see all the codes embedded in this example, and they look like this:

²<https://www.overleaf.com/>



Step 3: Now delete all the codes on the left window, and then copy and paste the following codes to the left window.

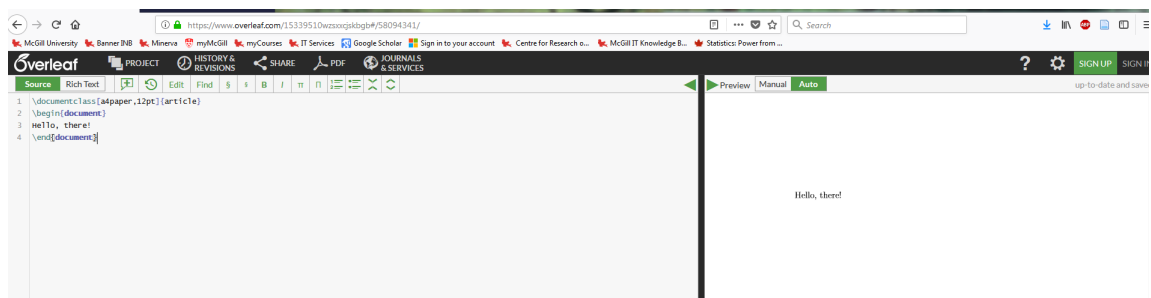
```
\documentclass[a4paper,12pt]{article}

\begin{document}

Hello, there!

\end{document}
```

Now, you should see something like this on your web browser:



You can play around by changing the text “Hello, there!” to something else. You should see changes accordingly on the right. Now, you have a taste of how to create

a L^AT_EX document using the Overleaf web browser. We can begin to learn how to typeset in L^AT_EX for real.

Basic Setup

Step 1: You will need to choose what “**documentclass**” you would like to use for your document. For journal and report publications in social sciences, we frequently use “**article**” (as in our previous example) or “**report**” as our “**documentclass**” to typeset publications. If you need to use APA6 for formatting your document, you should choose “**apa6**” as your “**documentclass**”. Go ahead and change the command line regarding “**documentclass**” to the following and see what happens³:

```
\documentclass[12pt]{apa6}

\begin{document}

Hello, there!

\end{document}
```

The change should be minimum. The perks of using “**apa6**” class is that all spacing, indentation, headings, numbering, table of contents, list of tables, list of figures, and citations are automatically taken care of by using this class file. We just need to use the regular L^AT_EX commands to create a regular document, and all formatting will be in APA6 style⁴.

Step 2: To begin typesetting a document, start the document by this command line:

```
\begin{document}
```

Then after the document is completed, end the document by:

³If you get an error message on the right side of the window, just select “Compile from scratch” at the bottom of the pop-up red box.

⁴This template may also be applicable in the Department of Psychology at McGill University.

```
\end{document}
```

Every time, you use a specific feature in \LaTeX , you will need to start by using `\begin{feature name}`, and then end the feature by using `\end{feature name}`. For instance, if you want to make a table, you will need to start by:

```
\begin{tabular}
```

and then at the end of the table, you end with:

```
\end{tabular}
```

Furthermore, the `%` sign is used to insert your own comments in the document without being considered by the program to be compiled. For example, in our simplified example here, try to run this in the overleaf website first, and then put the `%` in front of “Hello, there!”:

```
\documentclass[12pt]{apa6}
\begin{document}
%Hello, there!
Hello, World!
\end{document}
```

You should see that “Hello, there!” does not appear while “Hello, World!” remains visible. The symbol `%` is used for putting individual private comments that can be seen in the `.tex` file only, and the text with `%` in front will be excluded for compilation, which means it will not show in the PDF output file.

Step 3: Now you have decided to use APA6 format for the thesis. The next thing is to set up the different levels of headings in APA6 style. Here is an example for APA6 4-level headings:

Method

Site of Study

Participant Population

Teachers.

Students.

Study Procedure

Results

Descriptive Analysis

Test 1

Group 1.

Teachers in training.

In order to produce the different levels of headings above, you just need to put the following codes in the Overleaf web browser:

```

\documentclass[12pt]{apa6}

\begin{document}

Hello, there! Let's start with headings:


\section*{Method} % Level 1 Heading
This is where you describe your methodology.

\subsection*{Site of Study} % Level 2 Heading
Describe the characteristics of the sites in the study.

\subsection*{Participant Population} % Level 2 Heading
\subsubsection*{Teachers} % Level 3 Heading
Provide some basic demographic information about participants here.
\subsubsection*{Students} % Level 3 Heading
Provide some basic demographic information about participants here.

\subsection*{Study Procedure} % Level 2 Heading
This is where you describe the procedure of your study.

\section*{Results} % Level 1 Heading
\subsection*{Descriptive Analysis} % Level 2 Heading
Present basic demographic and descriptive analysis here.

\subsection*{Test 1} % Level 2 Heading
Describe the analyses conducted and the results obtained here.

\subsubsection*{Group 1} % Level 3 Heading
Present results for Group 1 here.

\paragraph*{Teachers in training} % Level 4 Heading
Present results for Teachers in training of Group 1.

\end{document}

```

Step 4: Once you understand how to use `\section{}`, `\subsection{}` and `\subsubsection{}`, you can pretty much start creating your content in \LaTeX . Here are ways to make your text **Bold**, *italic*, or being underlined in \LaTeX :

- `\textbf{Bold}` → **Bold**
- `\emph{Italic}` → *Italic*
- `\underline{Being underlined}` → Being underlined

With these newly learnt skills, you can start testing them on Overleaf, such as typing the following line above `\end{document}` in Overleaf:

```
\underline{Just} trying \emph{to test} all the \textbf{cool things}.
```

Step 5: There are some punctuations you need to pay particular attention to while typesetting your document in \LaTeX :

- Apostrophes: if you copy and paste some text containing apostrophes to \LaTeX , you will need to retype all apostrophes in the “.tex” input file. Otherwise, \LaTeX will fail to compile.
- Quotation marks: to type double quotation marks in \LaTeX , you will need to type two left quote signs before the text and then type two apostrophes after the text. **Basically, please do not use the double quotation marks directly from your keyboard.**

You have probably noticed this by now, \LaTeX is very different from Microsoft Word which is a “what you type is what you get” kind of word processing style. \LaTeX usually has one “.tex” file as its input file and one PDF as its output file. Even

though sometimes, what we type is NOT what we get in the output file of \LaTeX , once you get used to typesetting in \LaTeX language, you will not want to go back to Microsoft Word.

Getting Fancy with \LaTeX

So far, we have been writing in \LaTeX without using any special packages. However, often than not, we will need to use special packages from the \LaTeX community to do fancy things in our document. What we actually need to do is to select the appropriate package we need and put the following line in the preamble of the document (which is right before the command `\begin{document}`). For instance, if we want to use the “**color**” package to have more color choices in the document, we can type something like this:

```
\documentclass[12pt]{apa6}

\usepackage{color}

\begin{document}

Hello, World!

\end{document}
```

If we want to use multiple packages, you just need to add them in the preamble of the document, right before the command `\begin{document}` like this:

```

\documentclass[12pt]{apa6}

\usepackage{color}

\usepackage{multirow}

\usepackage{subfigure}

\begin{document}

Hello, World!

\end{document}

```

Some standard packages have been included in the .tex file to produce this document, please feel free to copy the preamble as a start setup for your future L^AT_EX documents.

Writing Statistics in L^AT_EX

Yes, sometimes, you do need to report some statistics in your thesis. Usually, we use \$ to typeset simple mathematical expressions: “The Chinese heritage participants (60 females, 49 males, mean age = 21.46, $SD = 4.70$).” In order to produce the correct expression for $SD = 4.70$ in APA format, you will need to use the `\usepackage{amsmath}` and `\usepackage{amssymb}` packages in the preamble and then type something like this:

```
$SD = 4.70$
```

In a more complicated example of reporting some regression based statistics, you can type the following:

```
$b = .16$, $p = .03$, $95\%$ CI[.05, .32]
```

This will produce something like: SA was significantly related to IU after controlling for age and gender, $b = .16$, $p = .03$, 95% CI[.05, .32].

Here is a list of most frequently used symbols in the Results section:

- Underscript: $\text{\texttt{\$b_1\$}} \rightarrow b_1$
- Superscript: $\text{\texttt{\$R^2\$}} \rightarrow R^2$
- Alpha: $\text{\texttt{\$alpha\$}} \rightarrow \alpha$
- Beta for slope: $\text{\texttt{\$beta\$}} \rightarrow \beta$
- Epsilon: $\text{\texttt{\$epsilon\$}} \rightarrow \epsilon$
- Theta: $\text{\texttt{\$theta\$}} \rightarrow \theta$
- Rho: $\text{\texttt{\$rho\$}} \rightarrow \rho$

You can find more Greek and Math symbols [here](http://web.ift.uib.no/Teori/KURS/WRK/TeX/symALL.html)⁵.

Tables

In social sciences, we often use tables to present our results. Due to the APA6 formatting requirements, all tables and figures should be placed after the “References”. Because we are using the **apa6** class (*i.e.*, `\documentclass[doc,12pt]{apa6}`) here in L^AT_EX, we just need to add the **endfloat** package to the preamble, L^AT_EX will take care of everything, meaning all tables and figures will float to the end automatically according to the order it appears in the “.tex” file. Here are the codes for producing a simple correlation table:

⁵<http://web.ift.uib.no/Teori/KURS/WRK/TeX/symALL.html>

```

\sisetup{add-integer-zero=true,input-symbols=[],table-format=0.3}
\begin{table}[htp]
\captionsetup{labelsep=newline,singlelinecheck=false,
justification=raggedright}
\caption{Example of a Correlation Table}
\label{table1}
\begin{tabular}{lccc}
\hline
Variables & Social Anxiety & Depression & Well-Being \\
\hline
Social Anxiety & {--} & & .69** & -.09 & \\
Depression & & .69** & & {--} & & -.23* & \\
Well-Being & & & -.09 & & -.23* & & {--} & \\
\hline
\multicolumn{4}{p{.5\textwidth}}{\emph{Note.} *$p < .05$, **$p < .01$.}
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

```

Figures

It is nice to show visual representations of the relationship between X and Y. Here are the codes for a simple regression line using a regression equation:

```

\begin{figure}[!htp]
\begin{tikzpicture}
\begin{axis}[unbounded coords=discard, xlabel={Your IV Here},
ylabel={Your DV Here}, xmin=0, ymin=0, axis lines = left]
\addplot[thick, color=black] (\x,2.8 + 0.8*\x);
\end{axis}
\end{tikzpicture}
\caption{A Regression Line}
\label{figure1}
\end{figure}

```

For graphing, I usually use the `tikz` and `pgfplots` packages, which means you will need `\usepackage{tikz}` and `\usepackage{pgfplots}` in your preamble. If you want to graph an interaction, just add one more line right under the first `\addplot[]()` line, such as this:

```

\begin{figure}[!htp]
\begin{tikzpicture}
\begin{axis}[unbounded coords=discard, xlabel={Your IV Here},
ylabel={Your DV Here}, xmin=0, ymin=0, axis lines = left]
\addplot[thick, color=black] (\x,2.8 + 0.8*\x);
\addplot[dashed, color=black] (\x,5.3 - 0.5*\x);
\end{axis}
\end{tikzpicture}
\caption{An Interaction}
\label{figure2}
\end{figure}

```

If you want to put legends in for the graph, this is how you can do this:

```

\begin{figure}[!htp]
\begin{tikzpicture}
\begin{axis}[unbounded coords=discard, xlabel={Your IV Here},
ylabel={Your DV Here},
xmin=0, ymin=0, axis lines = left, legend pos=outer north east]
\addplot[thick, color=black] (\x,2.8 + 0.8*\x);
\addlegendentry{High Level}
\addplot[dashed, color=black] (\x,5.3 - 0.5*\x);
\addlegendentry{Low Level}
\end{axis}
\end{tikzpicture}
\caption{An Interaction With Legends}
\label{figure2}
\end{figure}

```

Ordering of tables and figures

The beauty of using L^AT_EX is that many formatting related issues will be taken care of automatically, for instance, end floating and organizing the order of tables and figures. You ***do not*** need to manually gather all the tables together right after the reference and then put all the figures together after the tables if you use L^AT_EX and the **apa6** document class. As long as you place the tables and figures according to the order you like in the main text, L^AT_EX will take care of things for you. For example, let's make another table here and you will see this Table 2 will be automatically end floated to the page after Table 1 and before Figure 1. Therefore, in L^AT_EX, you don't need to worry so much about formatting your document, instead, you will have more time to focus on the content of your document.

```
\sisetup{add-integer-zero=true,input-symbols=[],table-format=0.3}
```



```

\begin{figure}[!htp]
\begin{tikzpicture}
\begin{axis}[unbounded coords=discard, xlabel={Your IV Here},
ylabel={Your DV Here},
xmin=0, ymin=0, axis lines = left]
\addplot[mark=o]{exp(3.4385+0.399*\x)};
\addplot[mark=o]{exp(3.4385+0.1995*\x)};
\addplot[mark=o]{exp(3.4385+0.0798*\x)};
\end{axis}
\end{tikzpicture}
\caption{Fancy Figure}
\label{figure3}
\end{figure}

```

Using L^AT_EX Locally

Now, you know how to use L^AT_EX in the overleaf website. Sometimes, it is better to work locally without the internet. In this section, you will learn to run L^AT_EX locally. There are many different ways to run L^AT_EX locally, but I will introduce one way that I have been using as a Windows user. **You will need to download the following programs and run them according to the order is presented below:**

- MiKTeX is an open-source program for implementing T_EX and L^AT_EX related programs.

1. You can download MiKTeX [here](https://miktex.org/download)⁶.
2. [Here](https://miktex.org/howto/install-miktex)⁷ is the installation guide for Windows users.

⁶<https://miktex.org/download>

⁷<https://miktex.org/howto/install-miktex>

- WinEdt is the text editor for Windows only. You will write all your codes in WinEdt (just like the way you did it on the Overleaf website), **compile them**, then you will receive your output document in PDF.

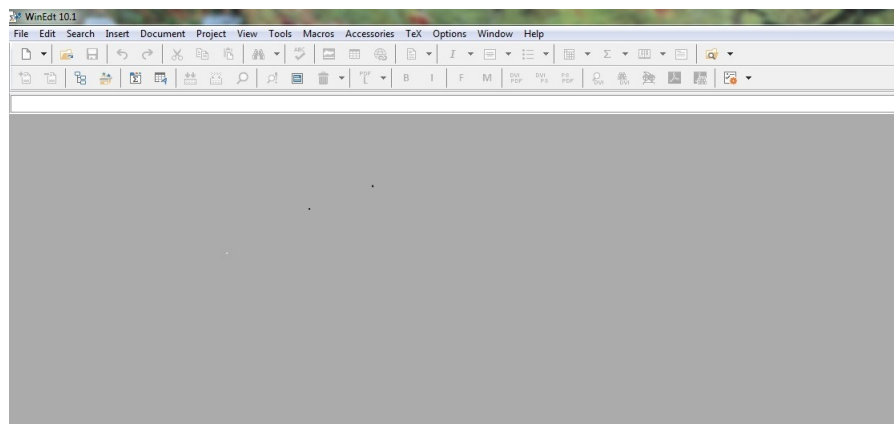
1. You can download WinEdt [here](http://www.winedt.com/download.html)⁸.
2. [Here](http://www.winedt.com/installing.html)⁹ is the installation guide for Windows users.

- JabRef is an open-source reference management program for creating your bibliography. It can produce BibTeX files, which will be used to create reference list and bibliography in L^AT_EX.

1. You can download JabRef [here](http://www.jabref.org/)¹⁰.
2. Just run the program you downloaded, and use it as if you are using any other referencing management software.

Compilation of documents locally

Step 1: Once MiKTeX is downloaded and ran once, you do not need to touch it again usually. In order to create a PDF document, such as this one here. You will need to open the tex editor WinEdt 10.1, then you should see something like this:



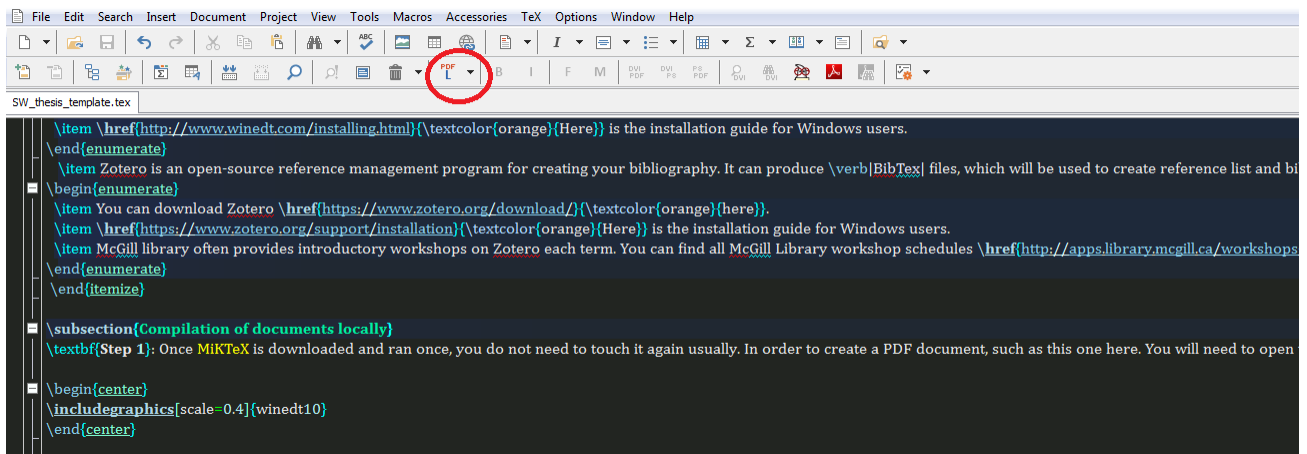
⁸<http://www.winedt.com/download.html>

⁹<http://www.winedt.com/installing.html>

¹⁰<http://www.jabref.org/>

Step 2: Once you start typing things inside the windows, save your .tex file in a designated folder in your PC. Make sure you put the **apa6** class and the **tikz** package in the same folder as your .tex file before compilation. You can download the **apa6** class and the **tikz** package directly from the CTAN website¹¹. CTAN is the central station for downloading all kinds of materials related to T_EX and L^AT_EX.

Step 3: You will need to select the option **PDFLaTeX** in WinEdt, and then click that button to compile the document to PDF. You can find the **PDFLaTeX** button on top of your WinEdt window here:



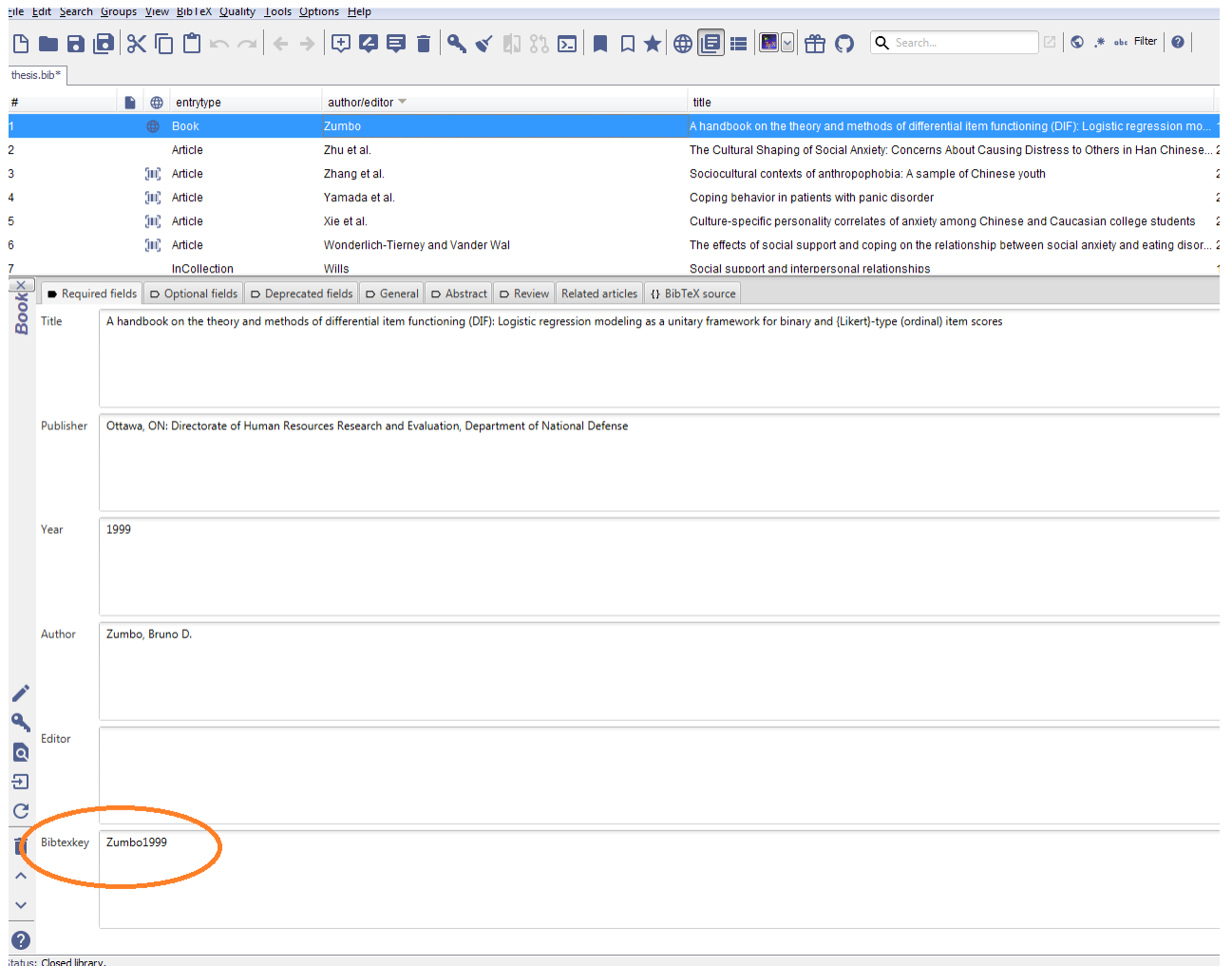
Step 4: Go to the designated folder where all your L^AT_EX related files are, and you will see a newly created PDF with the same file name as your .tex file in the folder. This is how you can compile your L^AT_EX documents locally.

Compiling Bibliography Using L^AT_EX

The last part of a thesis is to compile the reference list for the document. In L^AT_EX, once you get used to it, it is just so easy! Let's start with managing your references in JabRef. JabRef is using BibT_EX as its default output file, which is what we use in L^AT_EX to compile our references in this document. In addition to the usual information (*e.g.*, title, authors,

¹¹<https://ctan.org>

publish year, journal title, etc.) regarding the publication, JabRef has one more line at the bottom for identifying the publication in L^AT_EX – **BibtexKey**.



You can use DOI¹² to fetch the publication online. You can also enter any publication manually by following the steps here¹³. Once the publication is entered in JabRef, the program will automatically generate a **BibtexKey** using the last name of the first author and the publication year, such as **Morling2003**. This is your **BibtexKey** for Morling et al's (2003) article. If you do not like this **BibtexKey**, you can certainly change it to

¹²<https://help.jabref.org/en/DOItoBibTeX>

¹³<https://help.jabref.org/en/TitleToBibTeX>

something else as long as it is in a consistent manner. After you have put all the publications you want to use in JabRef and **save your work in the same designated folder** as all your L^AT_EX related files (*i.e.*, .tex file, apa6 document class and the tikz file), you will see that a new file with an file extension .bib has been created in your designated folder. This .bib file is your BibTeX file to help you to create your bibliography in L^AT_EX. Let's say that we save this .bib under the name “thesis_test”. So, now we have a BibTeX file – “thesis_test.bib” – in the designated folder.

In order to tell the text editor WinEdt what articles we are using in our document, you will need to use the command `\cite{BibtexKey}` in the .tex file. Let's begin in-text citation in L^AT_EX with an example. If you want to write something like this: “Social support is a complicated process in couples (Cutrona, 1996)”, this is how you write the previous sentence in L^AT_EX:

```
Social support is a complicated process in couples \cite{Cutrona1996}
```

This is how to cite multiple publications separated by a comma:

```
\cite{Cutrona1996, Furman2009, Park2013}
```

There are different ways to do in-text citation, you can consult the apa6 document class guide on page 9 [here](https://mirror.hmc.edu/ctan/macros/latex/contrib/apa6/apa6.pdf)¹⁴ for more information. Here is another example: “Rusbult and Van Lange (2008) stressed the importance of interdependence theory.” You will write the following in L^AT_EX:

```
\citeA{Rusbult2008} stressed the importance of interdependence theory.
```

Compilations

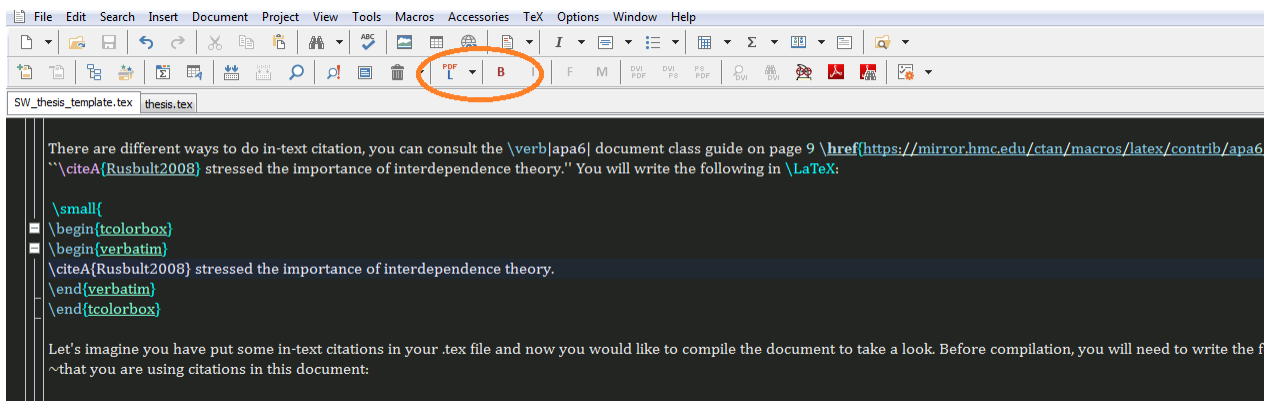
Let's imagine you have put some in-text citations in your .tex file and now you would like to compile the document to take a look. Before compilation, you will need to write the

¹⁴<https://mirror.hmc.edu/ctan/macros/latex/contrib/apa6/apa6.pdf>

following lines right before the command line `\end{document}` to tell \LaTeX that you are using citations in this document:

```
\newpage  
  
\bibliographystyle{apacite}  
  
\bibliography{thesis_test}
```

Last but not least, you will need to click the “**PDF \LaTeX** ” compilation key once, and then the “**B**” key once, then repeat this one more time to compile the document and the reference. The two keys can be found side by side on top of the WinEdt window:



After the compilation, you will see a reference is automatically generated right after the main text. That means, by using **apa6** document class, you do not need to manually generate your reference list anymore. As long as you cite the publications using the `\cite{BibTeXkey}` in the main tex, \LaTeX will automatically detect them and generate a reference for you. Furthermore, you can see that there are 97 entries of publications in the “**thesis_test.bib**” file. Because we only cited two articles in this sample thesis, there are only two references listed in the “Reference” section even though the “**thesis_test.bib**” file contains 97 publications in total. Once a publication is cited in the main text by using `\cite{BibTeXkey}`, it will be automatically added to the reference list after compilation. No more worries about missing citations in the reference list.

Zotero

Zotero is another open-source referencing management software that you could use to generate **BibTeX** files. However, Zotero generates ridiculously long **BibtexKey** and does not allow you to change the **BibtexKey** on its interface. You will need to export the reference list and generate the **BibTeX** file, and then open the file in a tex editor (*e.g.*, WinEdt) to modify the **BibtexKey**. This creates a problem if you want to add additional references to the document after the **BibTeX** file has been generated. However, if you need to constantly switch between using Microsoft Word and \LaTeX , Zotero may accommodate both. Having said that, the easy-to-use JabRef interface and the default **BibTeX** file generation in JabRef is still unbeatable for first time users of \LaTeX .

General Discussion

The final section in a thesis usually is the General Discussion where you will summarize your thesis briefly and expand on the implication and future directions of your research.

\LaTeX and Statistical Softwares

\LaTeX is compatible with two commonly used statistical softwares – STATA and R. You can directly export tables produced by “`tabout`” in STATA to \LaTeX following the steps [here](#)¹⁵. Similarly, you can also export tables from R to \LaTeX using the “`stargazer`” package in R. You can find the step-by-step instructions [here](#)¹⁶.

As for figures, you will be able to use the “**graph export**” in STATA to export graphs and figures in PDF (or .eps), then you can use the “`\includegraphics`” feature in \LaTeX to include the figures in your \LaTeX document. Similarly, if you are using “**ggplot2**” in R to plot your graphs, you can use this – `ggsave(file=“name.eps”)` – to export the graphs into .eps format, then once again use “`\includegraphics`” feature in \LaTeX to include the figures in your \LaTeX document.

¹⁵<https://www.stata.com/meeting/oceania16/slides/watson-oceania16.pdf>

¹⁶<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/stargazer/vignettes/stargazer.pdf>

Once you get more used to using L^AT_EX, you will be able to export different outputs from STATA or R to L^AT_EX. For instance, you can export a STATA produced codebook directly to L^AT_EX following the steps developed by [Dr. Daniel Becker](#)¹⁷.

I hope by now, you are more comfortable with using L^AT_EX and will start enjoying it as you get more used to it. All related files (**SW__thesis__template.tex**, **thesis__test.bib**, **apa6 class file and tikz package file**) will be uploaded to the CRCF resource page [here](#). I will periodically make updates to this document according to APA format and McGill University Ph.D. Thesis submission guidelines. **This document is last generated on August 23, 2018.**

Other resources for typesetting L^AT_EX can be found [here](#)¹⁸. One very useful extension of using L^AT_EX locally is to use the [portable L^AT_EX](#)¹⁹, which means putting L^AT_EX in a USB key so that you can carry it wherever you go, and compile L^AT_EX documents directly from a USB key without installing anything to the local PC. However, I will recommend portable L^AT_EX to intermediate and advanced users only.

If you are a member of CRCF and have any questions regarding L^AT_EX, feel free to drop by Biru's office. I will be more than happy to assist you.

Happy thesis writing to you all!

¹⁷<https://www.jpberlin.de/d.becker/stata-latex.html>

¹⁸<http://tug.ctan.org/tex-archive/info/latex-veryshortguide/veryshortguide.pdf>

¹⁹<https://miktex.org/portable>

References

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- Rusbult, C. E., & Van Lange, P. A. M. (2008). Why we need interdependence theory. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass*, 2(5), 2049-2070. doi: 10.1111/j.1751-9004.2008.00147.x 20

Table 1

Example of a Correlation Table

Variables	Social Anxiety	Depression	Well-Being
Social Anxiety	—	.69**	-.09
Depression	.69**	—	-.23*
Well-Being	-.09	-.23*	—

Note. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$.

Table 2

Logistic Regression Model for Predicting Admission to Graduate School

Predictor	B	$SE(B)$	e^B	Pseudo R^2 †	$\chi^2(df)$
Null Model					
Constant	-0.77	0.11	0.47 **		
Model 1				0.07	19.63(2)**
GRE	0.003	0.001	1.00 *		
GPA	0.76	0.32	2.13 *		
Constant	-4.95	1.08	0.007**		

Note. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.001$. † The Pseudo R^2 was estimated by Nagelkerke R^2 .

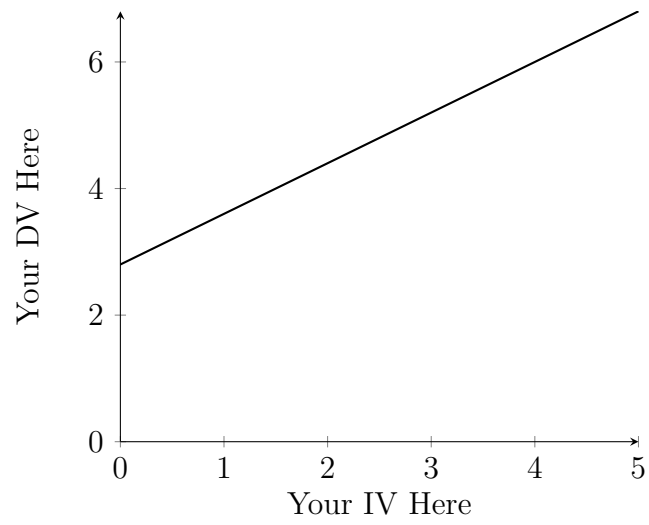


Figure 1. A Regression Line

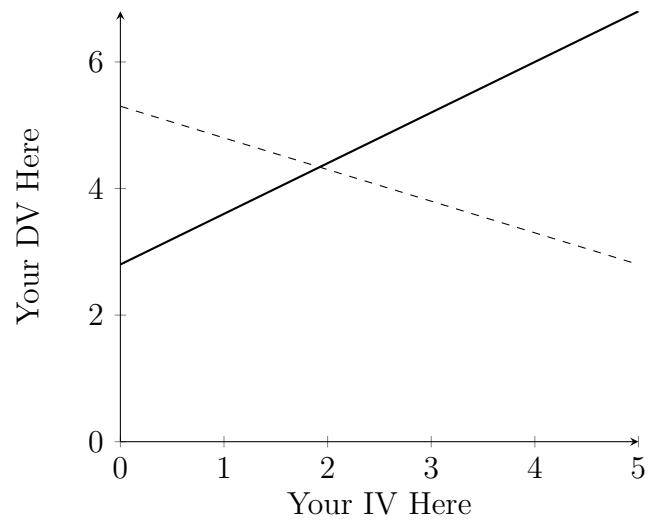


Figure 2. An Interaction

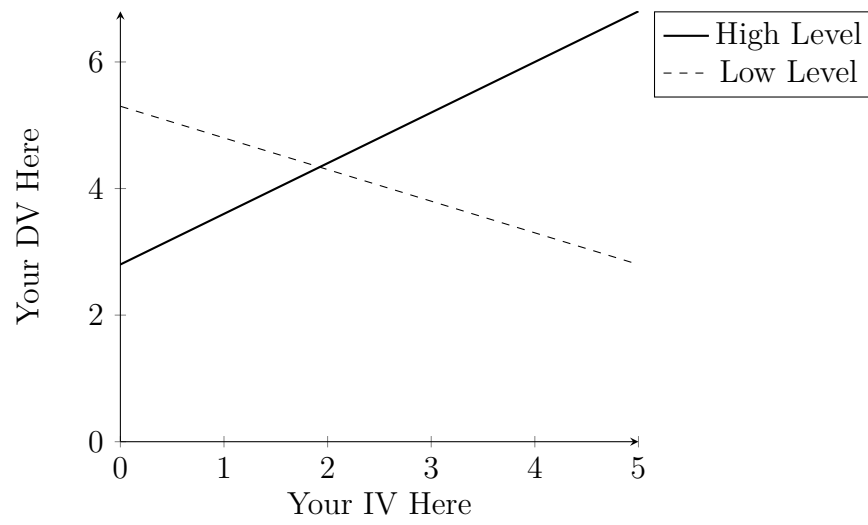


Figure 3. An Interaction With Legends

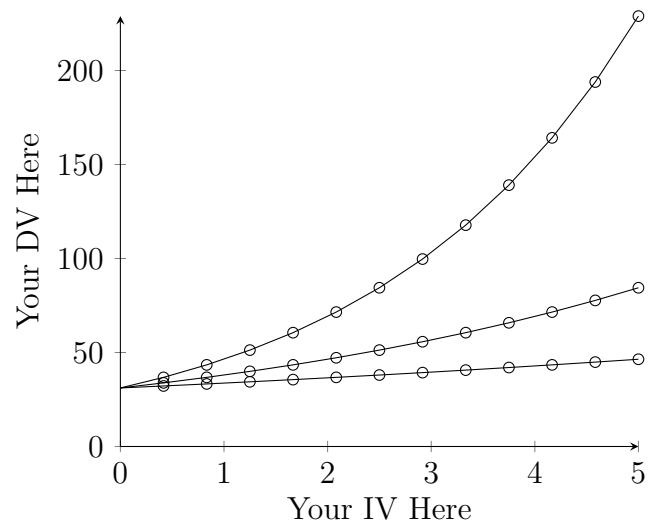


Figure 4. Fancy Figure