

APA Style

UNIVERSITY

WRITING
CENTER

OTHER HELPFUL HANDOUTS

- *USING SOURCES*
- *QUOTING/
PARAPHRASING/
SUMMARIZING*
- *WRITING
LITERATURE
REVIEWS*

VIDEOS ON OUR WEBSITE

- *USING APA STYLE*
- *WRITING WITH
SOURCES*
- *PREVENTING
PLAGIARISM*

The American Psychological Association (APA) publishes a citation style used primarily in Behavioral and Social Science disciplines for documenting sources in a text.

Why do we cite?

- To give credit to others for their ideas, words, and images
- To lend credibility to our arguments
- To connect our ideas to other writers' ideas in our field
- To provide readers with sources that they can use for their own projects

When do we cite?

- When we quote other writers' words
- When we paraphrase (i.e., using our own words to explain someone else's ideas)
- When we use another writers' tables, graphs, or images

What do I do if the information I need is not contained in this packet?

- Work with a Writing Center consultant
- Check the *APA Handbook*, 6th Edition
- Visit the *Purdue OWL* website

Where in the paper do I put my citations?

- You need to cite your sources both inside of your text and in a References page located at the end of your paper.

In-text Citation

One Author (author's name is not given in the sentence)

When you quote or paraphrase, include the author's name, the year of the publication, and the page number where the quote/paraphrase appears in the original text. This information is placed in parentheses.

- One of the paradoxes of democracy is that "individual freedom is possible when there is discipline regulated by the society" (Doe, 2011, p. 23).
- One of the paradoxes of democracy is that each person can only be free if the larger culture sets up rules to protect that liberty (Doe, 2011, p. 23).

One Author (author's name given in the sentence)

If you write the author's name before the quotation or paraphrase, you only need to write the page number in parentheses.

- According to Doe (2011), one of the paradoxes of democracy is that "individual freedom is possible when there is discipline regulated by the society" (p. 23).

Two Authors

If a work has two authors, cite both names every time you cite the source.

- (Doe & Smith, 1982, p. 23)

Three, Four, or Five Authors

If a work has three or more authors, give all names the first time you cite and just the first name followed by "et al." in all subsequent citations.

- (Doe, Smith, Williams, & Jones, 1982, p. 23)
- (Doe et al., 1982, p. 23)

Six or More Authors

If a work has six or more authors, always follow the first name with "et al."

- (Doe et al., 1982, p. 23)

Multiple Texts by the Same Author

Add the year of each publication. If you are citing more than one work by the same author published within the same year, add suffixes after the year (a,b,c):

- (Doe, 1982a, 1982b, 2011)

No Author Listed

Give the title of the work, shortened or in full. Note that using a source with "no author" can raise a credibility issue.

- ("Green Day," 2007)

Electronic and Other Non-print Sources without Page Numbers

Try to give the section or paragraph number.

- (Doe, 2011, para. 3)

Quoting from Another Source

- John Johnson wrote that individual freedom "should not take precedence over social welfare" (as cited in Doe, 2011, p. 4).

References Entries

PRINT

Book, One Author

Author's last name, first initial. (Year of publication). *Title of book*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

Denny, H.C. (2010). *Facing the center: Toward an identity politics of one-to-one mentoring*. Logan, UT: Utah State UP.

Book Chapter, One Author with Editor

Pemberton, M. A. (2003). The writing lab newsletter as history: Tracing the growth of a scholarly community. In M. A. Pemberton & J. Kinkead (Eds.), *The center will hold: Critical perspectives on writing center scholarship* (pp. 21-40). Logan, UT: Utah State UP.

ELECTRONIC

Journal Article, One Author

Author's last name, first initial. (Year of publication). Title of article. *Title of journal*, *Volume number*(Issue number), Inclusive pages. doi#.

Postle, K. (2009). Detecting and deterring plagiarism in social work students: Implications for learning for practice. *Social Work Education*, *28*(4), 351-362. doi: 10.1080/02615470802245926

Article on Online Magazine

Author, A. A. (Year, Month of Publication). Title of work. *Name of Magazine*, *Volume#* (Issue#). URL

Winkler, A. (2011, May). The secret history of guns. *The Atlantic*, *308*(2). Retrieved from <http://theatlantic.com/>

NOTE about the URL: Provide the home page URL when the article can be found easily by searching the host site. If the article is difficult to locate on its host site, include the full URL.

Article on Websites or in Web Magazines with No Author Listed

Title of work. (Year of publication). Retrieval date, URL.

New child vaccine gets funding boost. (2001). Retrieved March 21, 2001, from http://news.ninemsn.com.au/health/story_13178.asp

NOTE about retrieval dates: Only provide the retrieval date for sources that "may change over time" (APA, 2010, p. 192).

References Page

References

Denny, H.C. (2010). *Facing the center: Toward an identity politics of one-to-one mentoring*.

Logan, UT: Utah State UP.

New child vaccine gets funding boost. (2001). Retrieved March 21, 2001, from [http://](http://news.ninemsn.com.au/health/story_13178.asp)

news.ninemsn.com.au/health/story_13178.asp

Pemberton, M. A. (2003). The writing lab newsletter as history: Tracing the growth of a scholarly community. In M. A. Pemberton & J. Kinkead (eds.), *The center will hold: Critical perspectives on writing center scholarship* (pp. 21-40). Logan, UT: Utah State UP.

Postle, K. (2009). Detecting and deterring plagiarism in social work students: Implications for learning for practice. *Social Work Education, 28*(4), 351-362. doi:

10.1080/02615470802245926

Yeatman, W. (2009). Global warming 101: Solutions. Retrieved September 21 2009, from

<http://www.globalwarming.org/2009/02/04/global-warming-101-solutions/>