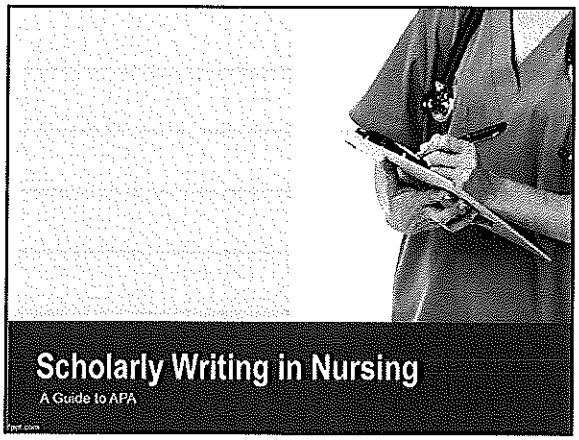


Your Assignment

- What is considered scholarly writing style?
- What should be included in the paper?
- Where do I find references?
- How are references cited?
- How should the paper be typed?

Style Guidelines

- American Psychological Association (APA)
- Modern Language Association (MLA)
- American Medical Association (AMA)

Why is it important to write in a scholarly style?

- Clearly and Concisely document plans-of-care for clients
- Legal forms of documentation
- Comprehensive nursing care assessments
- Case management
- Documentation of policies

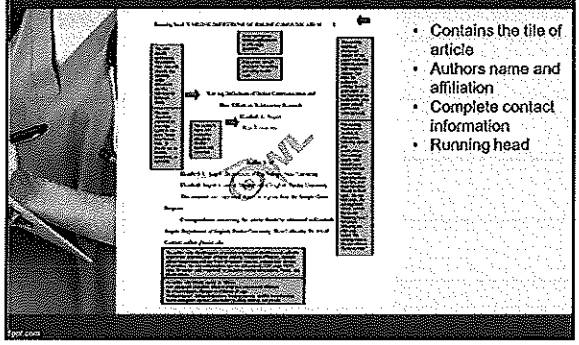
APA Guidelines

FORMATTING YOUR PAPER

Components of Paper

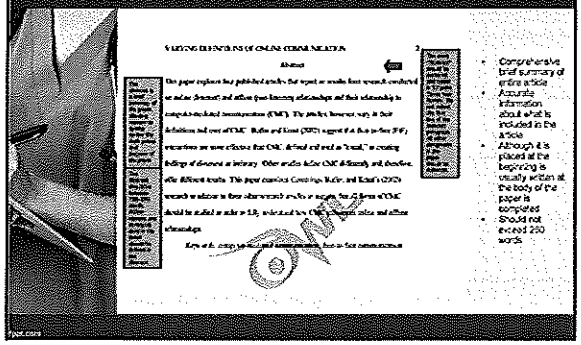
- Title Page
- Abstract
- Introduction
- Literature Review
- References

Title Page



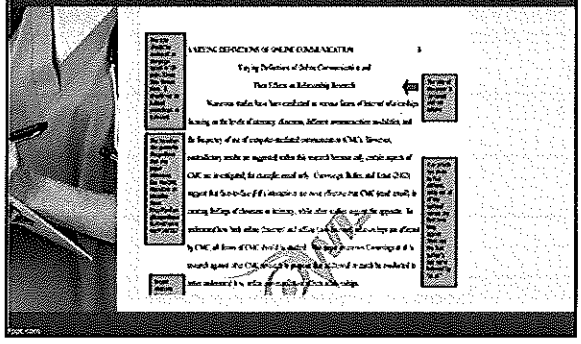
- Contains the tile of article
- Authors name and affiliation
- Complete contact information
- Running head

Abstract

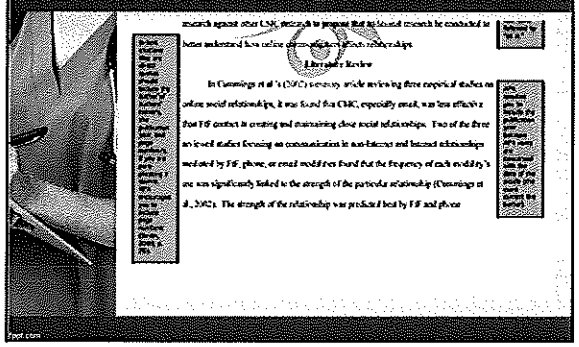


- Comprehensive brief summary of entire article
- Accurate information about what is included in the article
- Although it is placed at the beginning is usually written at the body of the paper is completes
- Should not exceed 250 words

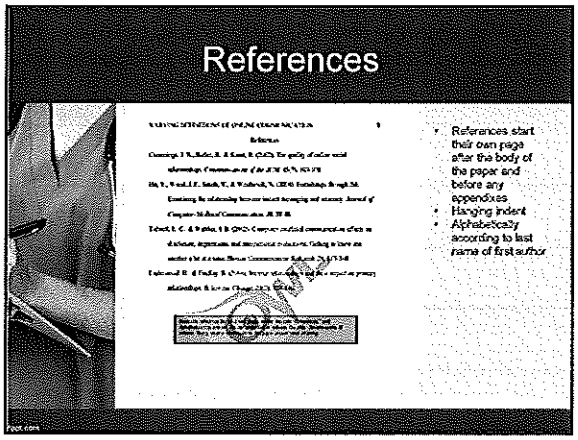
Introduction



The Literature Review

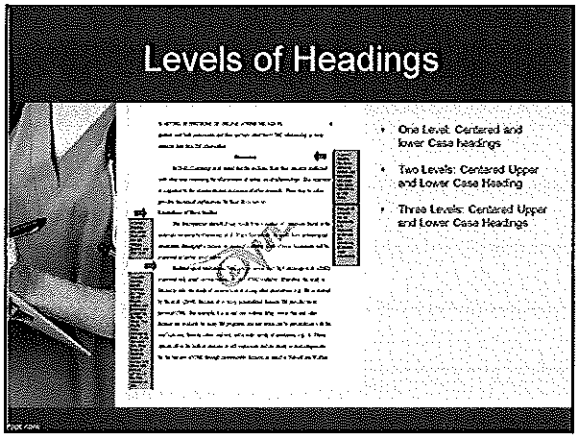


References



- References start their own page after the body of the paper and before any appendixes
- Hanging indent
- Alphabetically according to last name of first author

Levels of Headings



- One Level: Centered and lower Case headings
- Two Levels: Centered Upper and Lower Case Heading
- Three Levels: Centered Upper and Lower Case Headings

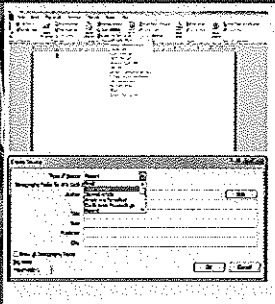
A Guide to Quotations

- Include author, year, page number as part of the citation
- Quotations of fewer than 40 words; enclose in quotation marks within the formal structure of sentence
  - Widgets, "were 40%, more useful than wonks" Nathan, 2001, p .82

Library Databases

- LexisNexis Academic
- Credo Reference
- Gale Databases
- First Search Service
- State of Kansas Online Databases

Using Word with APA



http://www.pcworld.com/article/2687533/how-to-use-microsoft-words-works-cited-tools-sources-footnotes-and-more.html

Sources Cited

NSNA Imprint (www.nsna.org)
OWL Perdue

BACK TO SCHOOL

A Guide to Scholarly Writing in Nursing

By Dr. Donna Hallas and Dr. Harriet R. Feldman

Your assignment: Write a scholarly paper for a nursing course. What is your reaction? *Panic*! Confusion? A need to get prepared! Most nursing students ask the following questions: "What is considered scholarly writing style?" "What should be included in the paper?" "Where do I find references?" "What references are appropriate?" "How are references cited?" "How should the paper be typed?" "Why do I need to write papers for nursing courses anyway?" These questions and anxieties are expressed by nursing students across the country, especially since undergraduate and graduate nursing students are asked to write scholarly papers throughout their nursing journey.

Nursing papers are often written using the American Psychological Association (APA) (2001) style guidelines, and we've prepared this article so that you'll be on your way to writing a successful paper. We've included information on the APA format, with examples, so that you're not only developing your writing skills while at school but during your career as a professional nurse.

Why is it Important for Nursing Students to Write in a Scholarly Style?

A major purpose for written communication within nursing is to clearly and concisely document plans-of-care for clients using the nursing process. The quality of nursing notes and nursing care plans is often dependent upon a nurse's ability to assess the patient and critically develop, analyze, and communicate the plan of care. Nursing notes are legal forms of documentation, and principles related to scholarly writing usually do not apply to this type of documentation. The ability to write in a scholarly style, however, is an essential skill for nursing graduates since written communication in the form of comprehensive nursing care assessments, case management, and documentation of nursing policies and practice is used on a daily basis in all health care settings.

Writing well is also a prerequisite for the pursuit of graduate nursing education. In addition, many nursing journals that keep the nursing community up to date on advances in nursing practice and policy statements about nursing care and critical health care issues require the use of APA style (2001).

How to Do It: Format

The Title Page

Page 1 contains the title of the article and the author's name and affiliation. Complete contact information for the author who has been designated to receive feedback on the paper is necessary for ease of communication between editor and author. This typically includes mail, phone, fax and e-mail information.

The Abstract

The abstract is a comprehensive, brief summary of the entire article. It provides accurate information about what is contained in the paper, including the purpose, results, and conclusions drawn by the author. Although the abstract is placed at the beginning of the paper, it is usually written after body of the paper is completed. According to APA style (2001), abstracts should be succinct and not exceed 120 words (p. 13).

The Introduction

The paper begins with an introduction, which is the beginning of the actual paper, and does not contain a heading on the first line. The topic is introduced in a couple of paragraphs, including information on why it's is important and the relationship of this topic or study to previous work. The introduction "gives the reader a firm sense of what was done and why" (APA, 2001, p. 16).

The Literature Review

A literature review is the next step and includes identifying current nursing, medical, and other pertinent journals and textbooks related to the topic. An internet search is a very efficient way to search nursing and medical journals, and general search engines are also helpful in finding information relevant to your topic. An important component of the literature review is a critical analysis of the ideas in each original article. A literature review lets the reader know that the writer has an understanding of the work of others in the topic of interest. It also serves as a solid foundation for new concepts and original ideas that are presented in the paper.

Searching the Internet

The web is an excellent resource for conducting a comprehensive literature review. Most internet access services such as Yahoo (www.yahoo.com), Netscape (www.netscape.com), or America Online (www.aol.com) use subject directories to organize online information. For example, the words 'legal issues in nursing' were typed in July 2003 into the keyword section of the subject directory. There were over 38,601 references to this topic. By clicking onto 'medical legal issues' at the bottom of the web page, the search was narrowed to the American Association of Legal Nurse Consultants. From this, several relevant web sites and a few nursing articles could be selected for further inquiry.

Remember: Literature searches for nursing topics on the web should be limited to refereed professional nursing or medical

Levels of Heading	
One Level	Centered Upper and Lower Case Headings
Two Levels	Centered Upper and Lower Case Heading *Flush Left, Italicized, Uppercase and Lowercase Side Heading*
Three Levels	Centered Upper and Lower Case Headings *Flush Left, Italicized, Uppercase and lowercase Side Heading* *Indented, Italicized, lowercase paragraph ending with a period.*

Note: Adapted from the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Fifth edition, 2001 by American Psychological Association.

journals. Refereed publications are peer-reviewed and preserve anonymity of the author/s during the review process. Information in these journals is recognized as scientifically-based information that can be applied to clinical practice or theory development in nursing. Other information obtained on the web must be critically evaluated before use in a literature review since anyone can publish information on the web and the information may not be scientifically sound; it may just reflect an opinion. (Take a look at the information box for online resources on writing scholarly papers).

Types of Papers

Information that follows the literature review depends on the type of paper you are writing. If you are writing a research paper, the methods, results and discussion of the results follow the review of the literature. If you are describing a case study, a critical analysis of the case follows the literature review.

Stylistic Considerations

Headings and pagination orient readers to the paper. They help to organize the document by introducing various sections of a paper. For APA style papers, there are different levels of headings: main headings and subheadings. Since there are variations based on the total number of headings in a given paper, it is wise to refer to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (2001) for the distinctions. Examples of frequently used Level 2 and Level 3 headings are shown in the table located on page 81.

Remember these other important stylistic considerations:

- Margins (1 inch on all sides);
- Font (12-point Times Roman or Courier);
- Spacing (double spacing throughout);
- Alignment (flush left and uneven right margin);
- Paragraph indent (5-7 spaces);
- Pagination (1 inch from upper right corner of every page beginning with the title page);
- Page header (first 2-3 words of the paper; 5 spaces to the left of the page number on every page beginning with the title page).

Citing the Works of Others

Giving Credit Where it is Due

Since many ideas, paraphrasing, and direct quotes come from specific sources, you will need to cite those sources when they are used. Documenting the work of others is extremely important and the ethical thing to do. Especially important is that you accurately quote and acknowledge the works that you use. To represent the work of others as your own, knowingly or unknowingly, is *plagiarism*. While you may read many articles to help you think about a topic, you should only cite the sources you have actually used. The following examples are illustrative only and do not represent actual publications.

- There are rules for how to write citations based on whether they appear as part of the formal structure of a sentence or not as a formal part of a sentence. For example, "Jones and Matthews (1998) found ...." is a citation that is integral to the sentence (part of the formal structure).
- The following quote is an example of where the citation is not integral to the sentence: "Reviews of research on widgets and arteries have concluded that some widgets consistently clog arteries (Jonas, Smith, & Martin, 1999; Perkins & Forrester, 2001)."
- There are other rules about citations that are important to note, for example, under what conditions all authors are listed versus use of a surname and et al. (and others), or when six or more authors are cited.
- Additional rules pertain to when it is appropriate to use the ampersand (&) and how to cite a primary work in a secondary source, for example, when a book is out of print and information from that work is cited in another book or article. This is illustrated in the following: "Jones and Smythe's study (as cited in Sutherland & Hall, 1999)...." Further, there are rules about the use of direct quotes and when they are imbedded in a paragraph and when they are separated from the text. (See the Guide to Quotations below).

References

References start on their own page after the body of the paper and before any tables or figures if they are used. According to the Publication Manual of the APA (2001), the format of a reference listing is a hanging indent, which means that the first line of each reference is flush left and succeeding lines for each are indented. References are listed alphabetically according to the last names of first authors. Complete reference information

A Guide to Quotations

- Include author, year, page number as part of the citation
- Quotations of fewer than 40 words: enclose in quotation marks within the formal structure of a sentence
  - Widgets "were 40%, more useful than wonks" (Nathan, 2001, p. 82)
- Quotations of 40 or more words
  - Do not use quotation marks
  - Separate from surrounding text and indent entire quote, using block format, 5 spaces from left margin

includes author name/s (last name first and initials of first/middle name), year of publication, and source references, including, title, journal, volume, pages, city of publication, publisher, depending on whether the reference is a journal or a book. In general, references used for a nursing paper should be no more than 5 years old.

Tables and Figures

Tables follow the reference list and figures follow tables in sequence. Tables have headers and page numbers; although figures follow in sequence, they have neither headers nor page numbers.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Each paper should end with a conclusion or discussion in which you should summarize the information you've written about throughout your paper.

Accept the challenge of writing scholarly papers! Remember that there are lots of resources to get you started with scholarly writing using the Publication Manual of the APA (American Psychological Association, 2001). Write papers throughout your nursing program that represent your best efforts at critical thinking. As a graduate nurse, begin by writing papers (manuscripts) on case studies that you find interesting. Submit your manuscript to a nursing journal for consideration for publication. Accept the constructive suggestions from the editors and reviewers and re-submit your manuscript, if advised to do so. You will feel very proud when your name is in print for the first time. Ideas for future manuscripts will become a natural part of your professional career.

All nurses have the potential to contribute to the scientific body of knowledge in the nursing profession. We, the nursing community of scholars, look forward to reading your contributions as they enrich our profession and our careers.

Donna Hallas, PhD, APRN, BC, CPNP, is Chair of the Department of Undergraduate Studies and an Associate Professor at Pace University, Pleasantville, NY. Her research is on evidence-based practice involving health care outcomes of at-risk children including infants of teenage mothers.

Harriet R. Feldman PhD, RN, FAAN is Dean of the Lienhard School of Nursing at Pace University, Pleasantville, NY.

A Guide For Your Reference Page

Journal Article

Feldman, H.R., & Acord, L. (2002). Strategies for building faculty research programs in institutions that are not research intensive. *Journal of Professional Nursing, 18*, 140-146.

Book

Feldman, H.R. & Lewenson, S.B. (2000). *Nurses in the political arena: The public face of nursing.* NY: Springer.

Web Document

Degelman, D., & Harris, M.L. (2000). *APA style essentials*, Retrieved May 18, 2000, from Vanguard University, Department of Psychology Website:http://www.vanguard.edu/faculty/ddegelman/index.cfm?docid=796.

Writing Resources

For an example of a complete article
www.vanguard.edu/psychology/reayere.pdf

For an example of an undergraduate research proposal
www.vanguard.edu/emplibrary/files/psychproposal.pdf

For a template of an APA-style paper
www.vanguard.edu/emplibrary/files/psychapa.doc

To download free Acrobat Reader
www.adobe.som/product/acrobat/readstep2.html

References*

American Psychological Association. (2001). *Publication manual of the American psychological association* (5th ed.). Washington DC: Author.

Feldman, H.R., & Acord, L. (2002). Strategies for building faculty research programs in institutions that are not research intensive. *Journal of Professional Nursing*, 18, 140-146.

Feldman, H.R. & Lewenson, S.B (2000). *Nurses in the political arena: The public face of nursing.* NY: Springer.

**Editorial Note: Due to the editorial style of the magazine, the references cited for the work are not indented as per APA guidelines - they are indented according to Imprint's style guidelines, and not due to the authors.*

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APA Style Citations
(American Psychological Association)

This guide provides basic guidelines and examples for citing sources using the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 6th ed.

APA style requires that sources receive attribution in the text by the use of parenthetical in-text references. General guidelines for in-text references are included on page 5 of this guide.

Books

Book: One Author	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year of Publication). *Title*. Publisher Location: Publisher. **Sample Citation:** Welch, K.E. (1999). *Electric rhetoric: Classical rhetoric, oralism, and a new literacy*. Cambridge: MIT Press.
Book: Two or More Authors	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial, & Author Last, First Initial. (Year of Pub). *Title*. Location of Publisher: Publisher. [Note: If an article has seven or fewer authors, all names should be included in the reference list. If there are more than seven authors, list the first six in this format and complete the author section of the citation with et al.] **Sample Citation:** Lunsford, A., & Ede, L. (1990). *Singular texts/plural authors: Perspectives on collaborative writing*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press. Masters, W.H., Johnson, V.E., & Levin, R.J. (1974). *The pleasure bond: A new look at sexuality and commitment*. Boston: Little, Brown.
Electronic Book	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year). *Title*. Available from doi: or URL [Note: The doi (digital object identifier) number should be used any and all cases where it is available.] **Sample Citation:** Dickens, C. (1910). *A tale of two cities*. Retrieved from http://books.google.com/books?id=Pm0AAAAAYAAJ
Chapter in a Book	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year of Pub). Title of Chapter/Article. In Editor's First Initial Last (Ed.), *Title* (pp. inclusive page numbers). Location of Publisher: Publisher. **Sample Citation:** Wells, I.B. (1995). Lynch law in all its phases. In S.W. Logan (Ed.), *With pen and voice: A critical anthology of nineteenth-century African-American women* (pp. 80-90). Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press.
Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, & Other Reference Works	**Format:** Editor Last, First Initial (Ed.). (Year of Pub.) *Title* (# of edition ed., Vols. total # of volumes). Location of Publisher: Publisher. **Sample Citation:** Shally-Jensen, M., et al. (Eds.). (2004). *Encyclopedia Americana* (2004 ed., Vols. 30). Danbury: Scholastic Library Publishing.
An Entry in an Encyclopedia, Dictionary, or Other Reference Works	Format: Entry Author Last Name, First Initial. (Year of Pub.) Title of Entry. In First Initial Last Name of editor (Ed.), *Title of Work* (# of edition ed., Vol. # of volume, pp. inclusive page numbers). Location of Publisher: Publisher. [Note: If the entry has no author listed, place the title in the author position.] Sample Citation: Stout, J.J. (2004). Hydroelectric power. In M. Shally-Jensen, et al. (Eds.), *Encyclopedia Americana* (2004 ed.,Vol. 14, pp. 646-651). Danbury: Scholastic Library Publishing.
An Entry in an Electronic Encyclopedia, Dictionary, or Other Reference Work	Format: Entry Author Last Name, First Initial. (Year of Pub.) Title of Entry. In First Initial Last Name of editor (Ed.), *Title of Work*. Retrieved from URL [Note: Use the doi number instead of the URL when available.] Sample Citation: Kania, A. (2007). Philosophy of music. In E.N. Zalta (Ed.), *The Stanford encyclopedia of philosophy*. Retrieved from http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/music/

Journals

Journal Article: Print	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year). Title. *Journal Title, volume number*(issue number) inclusive page numbers. [Note: If a journal is paginated by issue instead of volume, the issue number should be included in parentheses immediately after the volume number. Example: 42(3). The sample below does not require the inclusion of the issue number.] **Sample Citation:** Haraway, D.J. (1994). A game of cat's cradle: Science studies, feminist theory, cultural studies. *Configurations*, 2, 59-71.

Journal Article with DOI	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year of Publication). Article title. *Journal Title, volume* #(issue number), start page-end page. doi: alphanumeric string [Note: See the published *APA Style Guide to Electronic References* for more information on the use of digital object identifiers (doi).] **Sample Citation:** Welch, K.E. (2005). Technical communication and physical location: Topoi and architecture in computer classrooms. *Technical Communication Quarterly, 14*(3), 335-344. doi: 10.1207/s15427625tcq1403_12
Journal Article without DOI	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year of Publication). Article title. *Journal Title, volume number*(issue number), start page-end page. Retrieved from URL **Sample Citation:** Fisher, D., Russell, D., Williams, J., & Fisher, D. (2008). Space, time & transfer in virtual case environments. *Kairos, 12*(2), 127-165. Retrieved from http://kairos.technorhetoric.net/12.2/binder.html?topoi/fisher-etal/articleIntro.html
Journal Article: Multiple Authors	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial, & Author Last, First Initial. (Year). Title. *Journal Title, volume number*(issue number), inclusive page numbers. [Note: If there are more than seven authors, list the first seven in this format and complete the author section of the citation with et al.] **Sample Citation:** Gautreau, R., & Cohen, J.M. (1997). Birth and death of a black hole. *American Journal of Physics, 65,* 444-446. Richardson, J.R., Aldridge, A.E., & Endersby, I.D. (2007). Post settlement behaviour of brachiopods on hard and soft substrates. *New Zealand Journal of Zoology, 34*(1), 43-49.

Magazines

Magazine Article: Print	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title. *Magazine Name, volume number*(issue number), inclusive page numbers. **Sample Citation:** Swartz, M. (2002, May 6). An Enron yard sale. *New Yorker, 78*(10), 50-52.
Magazine Article: Online	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title. *Magazine Name*. Retrieved from URL **Sample Citation:** Leonard, A. (2005, May 18). Embracing the dark side of the brand. *Salon*. Retrieved from http://www.salon.com/mwt/feature/2005/05/18/star_wars_lego/index_np.html
Magazine Article: from a Full-Text Database	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title. *Magazine Name, volume number*(issue number). Retrieved from URL [Note: As of 2009, database names are not required in APA citations for magazines. Instead, include the doi if available. If a doi is not available, provide a link to the home page of the publication. See sample.] **Sample Citation:** Swartz, M. (2002, May 6). An Enron yard sale. *New Yorker, 78*(10). Retrieved from http://www.newyorker.com/
Magazine Article: Multiple Authors	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial, & Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title. *Magazine Name, volume number*(issue number), inclusive page numbers. **Sample Citation:** Silver, M., & Pethokoukis, J.M. (2002, May 13). Attack of the cloned light sabers. *U.S. News & World Report, 132*(16), 63. Burnsed, B., Gloeckler, G., Grover, R., Lawyue, M., Lowry, T., & Polek, D. (2008, October 13). The power 100. *Business Week,* (4103), 52-57.

Newspapers

Newspaper Article: Print	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Month Day). Title of Article. *Newspaper Name*, p. page number. [Note: When citing a newspaper article in APA style, all page numbers should be included. If an article is published over several pages, replace the "p." above with "pp." and then include each additional page separated by commas.] **Sample Citation:** Lewin, T. (2005, May 15). SAT essay scores are in, but will they be used? *The New York Times*, p. A22.
Newspaper Article: Online	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Date of Publication). Article Title. *Newspaper Name*. Retrieved from URL **Sample Citation:** Mapes, L.V. (2005, May 25). Unearthing Tse-whit-zen. *Seattle Times*. Retrieved from http://seattletimes.nwsource.com
Newspaper Article: from a Full-Text Database	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Date of Publication). Title of Article. *Newspaper Name*. Retrieved from URL **Sample Citation:** Flores, M. (2001, December 18). San Antonio, Texas-area business students manage real portfolio. *San Antonio Express-News*. Retrieved from http://www.mysanantonio.com

Electronic Sources

For a more comprehensive listing of citation formats for electronic sources, download our guidelines for APA Style for Electronic Sources.

Multi-Page Internet Site: **Entire Site**	**Format:** Corporate Author Name or Last Name, First Initials of Author. (Year, Month Day of Pub). *Title of Site*. Retrieved from URL [Note: Retrieval dates are only necessary when it is likely that the information will change, as in a Wikipedia entry.] **Sample Citation:** Bird Studies Canada. (2005). *Avibase: The world bird database*. Retrieved from http://www.bsc-eoc.org/avibase/avibase.jsp?pg=home&lang=EN
Multi-Page Internet Site: **Single Page on Site**	**Format:** Author Last, First Initials or Corporate Author Name. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title of Page. In *Title of multi-page site*. Retrieved from URL **Sample Citation:** Lileks, J. (2008). Comic sins: Lesser examples of a long-beloved medium. In *The Institute of Official Cheer*. Retrieved from http://www.lileks.com/institute/funny/index.html
Personal Home Page	**Format:** Author Last, First. (Year, Month Day of Pub). *Title of home page*. Retrieved from URL [Note: The APA does not encourage the use of personal home pages as scholarly sources of information. Consult your instructor or course syllabi before including a citation for personal home pages on your References page.] **Sample Citation:** Harvey, Billy. (2004). *Billy Harvey has had hair longer than yours*. Retrieved from http://www.billyharvey.com

In-Text Parenthetical References in APA Style

To cite the use of a source in the text of an essay, APA advocates two methods: parenthetical citation and attribution within the essay s content. Parenthetical references should be included *immediately after* the quotation marks used in direct quotations or immediately after the use of the source, even if this means including the parenthetical reference in the middle of the sentence. The following is the general form for parenthetical citations in APA style:

Parenthetical Citation: (Author Last Name, Year of Publication)
Example: (Smith, 1988)

To make the citation of the source less distracting, the APA also suggests mentioning the author in the
essay s content so that only the year of publication and page number may be required in the parenthetical reference.

Attribution in text: Author Last Name (Year of Publication) has argued this point.
Example: Smith (1988) has argued this point.

Page numbers are not required in APA in-text citation. However, it is highly suggested that these be included. To include references to a specific part of the text, add the page number or chapter number after the year.

Examples: Smith (1988, p. 244) has written that... or Smith (1988, chap. 5) has written that...

When a work has two authors, both names should be cited in every parenthetical reference. Use an ampersand (&) to separate the names of authors. If a work has three or four authors, all authors should be included in the first parenthetical reference. After the first parenthetical reference, only the last name of the first author and the phrase et al. may be used.

First mention of the reference: Johnson, Smith, and Brown (1999) agree that...
Subsequent mention: Johnson et al. (1999) also argue...

If a text has been authored by more than five individuals, the full listing of authors is not required in the first reference or any subsequent in-text references.

If a group or corporation is the author, the full name of the group or corporation should be included in place of an author's name. If an organization has a recognizable abbreviation, this may be used in subsequent references.

First mention of the reference: (American Medical Association, 2002)
Subsequent mention: (AMA, 2002)

If no author is given for a specific text, use the first few words of the title in place of the author's last name. Title fragments should be formatted using the same punctuation as titles on the References page.

Examples of attribution in the text:

The recent publication *Plagiarism and You* (2002) offers some explanation...

In "Five Ways to Protect Yourself" (2000) one can find...

Examples of parenthetical attribution: (*Plagiarism and You*, 2002) or ("Five Ways to Protect Yourself," 2000)

When no date is given for the publication of a text (as is the case with many websites), include the abbreviation n.d. in place of the year of publication.

For other considerations related to in-text referencing using the APA format, see the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 6th ed. (pages 174-179).

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APA Style Citations
(American Psychological Association)

This guide provides basic guidelines and examples for citing sources using the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 6th ed.

APA style requires that sources receive attribution in the text by the use of parenthetical in-text references. General guidelines for in-text references are included on page 5 of this guide.

Books

Book: One Author	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year of Publication). *Title*. Publisher Location: Publisher. **Sample Citation:** Welch, K.E. (1999). *Electric rhetoric: Classical rhetoric, oralism, and a new literacy*. Cambridge: MIT Press.
Book: Two or More Authors	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial, & Author Last, First Initial. (Year of Pub). *Title*. Location of Publisher: Publisher. [Note: If an article has seven or fewer authors, all names should be included in the reference list. If there are more than seven authors, list the first six in this format and complete the author section of the citation with et al.] **Sample Citation:** Lunsford, A., & Ede, L. (1990). *Singular texts/plural authors: Perspectives on collaborative writing*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press. Masters, W.H., Johnson, V.E., & Levin, R.J. (1974). *The pleasure bond: A new look at sexuality and commitment*. Boston: Little, Brown.
Electronic Book	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year). *Title*. Available from doi: or URL [Note: The doi (digital object identifier) number should be used any and all cases where it is available.] **Sample Citation:** Dickens, C. (1910). *A tale of two cities*. Retrieved from http://books.google.com/books?id=Pm0AAAAAYAAJ
Chapter in a Book	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year of Pub). Title of Chapter/Article. In Editor's First Initial Last (Ed.), *Title* (pp. inclusive page numbers). Location of Publisher: Publisher. **Sample Citation:** Wells, I.B. (1995). Lynch law in all its phases. In S.W. Logan (Ed.), *With pen and voice: A critical anthology of nineteenth-century African-American women* (pp. 80-90). Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press.
Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, & Other Reference Works	**Format:** Editor Last, First Initial (Ed.). (Year of Pub.) *Title* (# of edition ed., Vols. total # of volumes). Location of Publisher: Publisher. **Sample Citation:** Shally-Jensen, M., et al. (Eds.). (2004). *Encyclopedia Americana* (2004 ed., Vols. 30). Danbury: Scholastic Library Publishing.
An Entry in an Encyclopedia, Dictionary, or Other Reference Works	Format: Entry Author Last Name, First Initial. (Year of Pub.) Title of Entry. In First Initial Last Name of editor (Ed.), *Title of Work* (# of edition ed., Vol. # of volume, pp. inclusive page numbers). Location of Publisher: Publisher. [Note: If the entry has no author listed, place the title in the author position.] Sample Citation: Stout, J.J. (2004). Hydroelectric power. In M. Shally-Jensen, et al. (Eds.), *Encyclopedia Americana* (2004 ed.,Vol. 14, pp. 646-651). Danbury: Scholastic Library Publishing.
An Entry in an Electronic Encyclopedia, Dictionary, or Other Reference Work	Format: Entry Author Last Name, First Initial. (Year of Pub.) Title of Entry. In First Initial Last Name of editor (Ed.), *Title of Work*. Retrieved from URL [Note: Use the doi number instead of the URL when available.] Sample Citation: Kania, A. (2007). Philosophy of music. In E.N. Zalta (Ed.), *The Stanford encyclopedia of philosophy*. Retrieved from http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/music/

Journals

Journal Article: Print	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year). Title. *Journal Title, volume number*(issue number) inclusive page numbers. [Note: If a journal is paginated by issue instead of volume, the issue number should be included in parentheses immediately after the volume number. Example: 42(3). The sample below does not require the inclusion of the issue number.] **Sample Citation:** Haraway, D.J. (1994). A game of cat's cradle: Science studies, feminist theory, cultural studies. *Configurations*, 2, 59-71.

Journal Article with DOI	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year of Publication). Article title. *Journal Title, volume* #(issue number), start page-end page. doi: alphanumeric string [Note: See the published *APA Style Guide to Electronic References* for more information on the use of digital object identifiers (doi).] **Sample Citation:** Welch, K.E. (2005). Technical communication and physical location: Topoi and architecture in computer classrooms. *Technical Communication Quarterly, 14*(3), 335-344. doi: 10.1207/s15427625tcq1403_12
Journal Article without DOI	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year of Publication). Article title. *Journal Title, volume number*(issue number), start page-end page. Retrieved from URL **Sample Citation:** Fisher, D., Russell, D., Williams, J., & Fisher, D. (2008). Space, time & transfer in virtual case environments. *Kairos, 12*(2), 127-165. Retrieved from http://kairos.technorhetoric.net/12.2/binder.html?topoi/fisher-etal/articleIntro.html
Journal Article: Multiple Authors	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial, & Author Last, First Initial. (Year). Title. *Journal Title, volume number*(issue number), inclusive page numbers. [Note: If there are more than seven authors, list the first seven in this format and complete the author section of the citation with et al.] **Sample Citation:** Gautreau, R., & Cohen, J.M. (1997). Birth and death of a black hole. *American Journal of Physics, 65*, 444-446. Richardson, J.R., Aldridge, A.E., & Endersby, I.D. (2007). Post settlement behaviour of brachiopods on hard and soft substrates. *New Zealand Journal of Zoology, 34*(1), 43-49.

Magazines

Magazine Article: Print	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title. *Magazine Name, volume number*(issue number), inclusive page numbers. **Sample Citation:** Swartz, M. (2002, May 6). An Enron yard sale. *New Yorker, 78*(10), 50-52.
Magazine Article: Online	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title. *Magazine Name*. Retrieved from URL **Sample Citation:** Leonard, A. (2005, May 18). Embracing the dark side of the brand. *Salon*. Retrieved from http://www.salon.com/mwt/feature/2005/05/18/star_wars_lego/index_np.html
Magazine Article: from a Full-Text Database	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title. *Magazine Name, volume number*(issue number). Retrieved from URL [Note: As of 2009, database names are not required in APA citations for magazines. Instead, include the doi if available. If a doi is not available, provide a link to the home page of the publication. See sample.] **Sample Citation:** Swartz, M. (2002, May 6). An Enron yard sale. *New Yorker, 78*(10). Retrieved from http://www.newyorker.com/
Magazine Article: Multiple Authors	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial, & Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title. *Magazine Name, volume number*(issue number), inclusive page numbers. **Sample Citation:** Silver, M., & Pethokoukis, J.M. (2002, May 13). Attack of the cloned light sabers. *U.S. News & World Report, 132*(16), 63. Burnsed, B., Gloeckler, G., Grover, R., Lawyue, M., Lowry, T., & Polek, D. (2008, October 13). The power 100. *Business Week*, (4103), 52-57.

Newspapers

Newspaper Article: Print	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Month Day). Title of Article. *Newspaper Name*, p. page number. [Note: When citing a newspaper article in APA style, all page numbers should be included. If an article is published over several pages, replace the "p." above with "pp." and then include each additional page separated by commas.] **Sample Citation:** Lewin, T. (2005, May 15). SAT essay scores are in, but will they be used? *The New York Times*, p. A22.
Newspaper Article: Online	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Date of Publication). Article Title. *Newspaper Name*. Retrieved from URL **Sample Citation:** Mapes, L.V. (2005, May 25). Unearthing Tse-whit-zen. *Seattle Times*. Retrieved from http://seattletimes.nwsource.com
Newspaper Article: from a Full-Text Database	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Date of Publication). Title of Article. *Newspaper Name*. Retrieved from URL **Sample Citation:** Flores, M. (2001, December 18). San Antonio, Texas-area business students manage real portfolio. *San Antonio Express-News*. Retrieved from http://www.mysanantonio.com

Electronic Sources

For a more comprehensive listing of citation formats for electronic sources, download our guidelines for APA Style for Electronic Sources.

Multi-Page Internet Site: Entire Site	**Format:** Corporate Author Name or Last Name, First Initials of Author. (Year, Month Day of Pub). *Title of Site*. Retrieved from URL [Note: Retrieval dates are only necessary when it is likely that the information will change, as in a Wikipedia entry.] **Sample Citation:** Bird Studies Canada. (2005). *Avibase: The world bird database*. Retrieved from http://www.bsc-eoc.org/avibase/avibase.jsp?pg=home&lang=EN
Multi-Page Internet Site: Single Page on Site	**Format:** Author Last, First Initials or Corporate Author Name. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title of Page. In *Title of multi-page site*. Retrieved from URL **Sample Citation:** Lileks, J. (2008). Comic sins: Lesser examples of a long-beloved medium. In *The Institute of Official Cheer*. Retrieved from http://www.lileks.com/institute/funny/index.html
Personal Home Page	**Format:** Author Last, First. (Year, Month Day of Pub). *Title of home page*. Retrieved from URL [Note: The APA does not encourage the use of personal home pages as scholarly sources of information. Consult your instructor or course syllabi before including a citation for personal home pages on your References page.] **Sample Citation:** Harvey, Billy. (2004). *Billy Harvey has had hair longer than yours*. Retrieved from http://www.billyharvey.com

In-Text Parenthetical References in APA Style

To cite the use of a source in the text of an essay, APA advocates two methods: parenthetical citation and attribution within the essay s content. Parenthetical references should be included *immediately after* the quotation marks used in direct quotations or immediately after the use of the source, even if this means including the parenthetical reference in the middle of the sentence. The following is the general form for parenthetical citations in APA style:

Parenthetical Citation: (Author Last Name, Year of Publication)
Example: (Smith, 1988)

To make the citation of the source less distracting, the APA also suggests mentioning the author in the
essay s content so that only the year of publication and page number may be required in the parenthetical reference.

Attribution in text: Author Last Name (Year of Publication) has argued this point.
Example: Smith (1988) has argued this point.

Page numbers are not required in APA in-text citation. However, it is highly suggested that these be included. To include references to a specific part of the text, add the page number or chapter number after the year.

Examples: Smith (1988, p. 244) has written that... or Smith (1988, chap. 5) has written that...

When a work has two authors, both names should be cited in every parenthetical reference. Use an ampersand (&) to separate the names of authors. If a work has three or four authors, all authors should be included in the first parenthetical reference. After the first parenthetical reference, only the last name of the first author and the phrase et al. may be used.

First mention of the reference: Johnson, Smith, and Brown (1999) agree that...
Subsequent mention: Johnson et al. (1999) also argue...

If a text has been authored by more than five individuals, the full listing of authors is not required in the first reference or any subsequent in-text references.

If a group or corporation is the author, the full name of the group or corporation should be included in place of an author's name. If an organization has a recognizable abbreviation, this may be used in subsequent references.

First mention of the reference: (American Medical Association, 2002)
Subsequent mention: (AMA, 2002)

If no author is given for a specific text, use the first few words of the title in place of the author's last name. Title fragments should be formatted using the same punctuation as titles on the References page.

Examples of attribution in the text:

The recent publication *Plagiarism and You* (2002) offers some explanation...

In "Five Ways to Protect Yourself" (2000) one can find...

Examples of parenthetical attribution: (*Plagiarism and You*, 2002) or ("Five Ways to Protect Yourself," 2000)

When no date is given for the publication of a text (as is the case with many websites), include the abbreviation n.d. in place of the year of publication.

For other considerations related to in-text referencing using the APA format, see the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 6th ed. (pages 174-179).

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APA Style Citations
(American Psychological Association)

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Books

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Electronic Book	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year). *Title*. Available from doi: or URL [Note: The doi (digital object identifier) number should be used any and all cases where it is available.] **Sample Citation:** Dickens, C. (1910). *A tale of two cities*. Retrieved from http://books.google.com/books?id=Pm0AAAAAYAAJ
Chapter in a Book	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year of Pub). Title of Chapter/Article. In Editor's First Initial Last (Ed.), *Title* (pp. inclusive page numbers). Location of Publisher: Publisher. **Sample Citation:** Wells, I.B. (1995). Lynch law in all its phases. In S.W. Logan (Ed.), *With pen and voice: A critical anthology of nineteenth-century African-American women* (pp. 80-90). Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press.
Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, & Other Reference Works	**Format:** Editor Last, First Initial (Ed.). (Year of Pub.) *Title* (# of edition ed., Vols. total # of volumes). Location of Publisher: Publisher. **Sample Citation:** Shally-Jensen, M., et al. (Eds.). (2004). *Encyclopedia Americana* (2004 ed., Vols. 30). Danbury: Scholastic Library Publishing.
An Entry in an Encyclopedia, Dictionary, or Other Reference Works	Format: Entry Author Last Name, First Initial. (Year of Pub.) Title of Entry. In First Initial Last Name of editor (Ed.), *Title of Work* (# of edition ed., Vol. # of volume, pp. inclusive page numbers). Location of Publisher: Publisher. [Note: If the entry has no author listed, place the title in the author position.] Sample Citation: Stout, J.J. (2004). Hydroelectric power. In M. Shally-Jensen, et al. (Eds.), *Encyclopedia Americana* (2004 ed.,Vol. 14, pp. 646-651). Danbury: Scholastic Library Publishing.
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Journals

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Journal Article without DOI	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year of Publication). Article title. *Journal Title, volume number*(issue number), start page-end page. Retrieved from URL **Sample Citation:** Fisher, D., Russell, D., Williams, J., & Fisher, D. (2008). Space, time & transfer in virtual case environments. *Kairos, 12*(2), 127-165. Retrieved from http://kairos.technorhetoric.net/12.2/binder.html?topoi/fisher-etal/articleIntro.html
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Magazine Article: from a Full-Text Database	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title. *Magazine Name, volume number*(issue number). Retrieved from URL [Note: As of 2009, database names are not required in APA citations for magazines. Instead, include the doi if available. If a doi is not available, provide a link to the home page of the publication. See sample.] **Sample Citation:** Swartz, M. (2002, May 6). An Enron yard sale. *New Yorker, 78*(10). Retrieved from http://www.newyorker.com/
Magazine Article: Multiple Authors	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial, & Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title. *Magazine Name, volume number*(issue number), inclusive page numbers. **Sample Citation:** Silver, M., & Pethokoukis, J.M. (2002, May 13). Attack of the cloned light sabers. *U.S. News & World Report, 132*(16), 63. Burnsed, B., Gloeckler, G., Grover, R., Lawyue, M., Lowry, T., & Polek, D. (2008, October 13). The power 100. *Business Week,* (4103), 52-57.

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Newspaper Article: Online	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Date of Publication). Article Title. *Newspaper Name*. Retrieved from URL **Sample Citation:** Mapes, L.V. (2005, May 25). Unearthing Tse-whit-zen. *Seattle Times*. Retrieved from http://seattletimes.nwsource.com
Newspaper Article: from a Full-Text Database	**Format:** Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Date of Publication). Title of Article. *Newspaper Name*. Retrieved from URL **Sample Citation:** Flores, M. (2001, December 18). San Antonio, Texas-area business students manage real portfolio. *San Antonio Express-News*. Retrieved from http://www.mysanantonio.com

Electronic Sources

For a more comprehensive listing of citation formats for electronic sources, download our guidelines for APA Style for Electronic Sources.

Multi-Page Internet Site: **Entire Site**	**Format:** Corporate Author Name or Last Name, First Initials of Author. (Year, Month Day of Pub). *Title of Site*. Retrieved from URL [Note: Retrieval dates are only necessary when it is likely that the information will change, as in a Wikipedia entry.] **Sample Citation:** Bird Studies Canada. (2005). *Avibase: The world bird database.* Retrieved from http://www.bsc-eoc.org/avibase/avibase.jsp?pg=home&lang=EN
Multi-Page Internet Site: **Single Page on Site**	**Format:** Author Last, First Initials or Corporate Author Name. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title of Page. In *Title of multi-page site*. Retrieved from URL **Sample Citation:** Lileks, J. (2008). Comic sins: Lesser examples of a long-beloved medium. In *The Institute of Official Cheer*. Retrieved from http://www.lileks.com/institute/funny/index.html
Personal Home Page	**Format:** Author Last, First. (Year, Month Day of Pub). *Title of home page*. Retrieved from URL [Note: The APA does not encourage the use of personal home pages as scholarly sources of information. Consult your instructor or course syllabi before including a citation for personal home pages on your References page.] **Sample Citation:** Harvey, Billy. (2004). *Billy Harvey has had hair longer than yours.* Retrieved from http://www.billyharvey.com

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Example: (Smith, 1988)

To make the citation of the source less distracting, the APA also suggests mentioning the author in the
essay s content so that only the year of publication and page number may be required in the parenthetical reference.

Attribution in text: Author Last Name (Year of Publication) has argued this point.
Example: Smith (1988) has argued this point.

Page numbers are not required in APA in-text citation. However, it is highly suggested that these be included. To include references to a specific part of the text, add the page number or chapter number after the year.

Examples: Smith (1988, p. 244) has written that... or Smith (1988, chap. 5) has written that...

When a work has two authors, both names should be cited in every parenthetical reference. Use an ampersand (&) to separate the names of authors. If a work has three or four authors, all authors should be included in the first parenthetical reference. After the first parenthetical reference, only the last name of the first author and the phrase et al. may be used.

First mention of the reference: Johnson, Smith, and Brown (1999) agree that...
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