APA Documentation: Overview

Your “paper is a collaboration between you and your sources. To be fair and ethical, you must acknowledge your debt to the writers of those sources. If you don't, you are guilty of plagiarism, a serious academic offence” (Hacker, 2003, p. 383).


Social sciences such as psychology, sociology, education, and social work tend to prefer the APA style of documentation. APA uses in-text citations in an author-date style and a list of references.

In-Text Citations

- Provide the author(s) and publication date of the work you are citing.

  Bromley and Edwards (1997) have shown that incoming students see counselors more often than upper-class students.

  Research has shown that… (Bromley & Edwards, 1997).

- Introduce a quotation with a signal phrase that includes the author’s last name and year of publication in parentheses. Put the page number (“p.”) in parentheses after the quotation. If you use an electronic document without page numbers, cite the appropriate heading and indicate which paragraph under that heading you are referring to.

  According to Jones (2005), “adults balanced multiple roles” (Multiple Roles section, para. 6).

- Cite all the names (up to five authors) the first time you mention their work.

  Bromley, Edwards, Peterson, Alvarez, and Yurewicz (2001) demonstrated that…

- In subsequent citations, use “et al.” after the first author’s name.

  Bromley et al. (2001) or (Bromley et al., 2001)

- If a work has six or more authors, cite the first author’s name followed by “et al.” in the signal phrase or the parentheses.

- To cite a website or work without an author, use the first words of the title in place of an author.

  Many adolescent boys experience depression after a divorce (“Divorce and Adolescents,” 2001).

- Only quote when there is a clear need for the exact language of the original. Limit the quote to as few words as possible.

  Research has shown (Bromley & Edwards, 1997) that first year students “use campus counseling services twice as frequently as second and third year students” (p. 106).
Set off long quotations (40 or more words) from a paragraph by indenting one-half inch from the left margin. Double space the quotation. Do not use quotation marks. Cite author, date, and page numbers at the end of the block quote.

Cite personal communication parenthetically. Do not cite it in your reference list.

(T. Jones, personal communication, February 14, 2008)

To cite an indirect source (one you didn’t read yourself but are citing from another writer’s work), use the phrase “as cited in.” NOTE: In your list of references, only include the original source because that is the only source you read first hand.

Smith and Brown (as cited in Cousins et al., 2000) proposed that mature learners . . .

References

- Title your list References – center of page. Do not bold, underline, or enlarge font.
- Include only sources that you refer to in your paper, not everything you’ve read.
- Arrange your reference list alphabetically by author’s last name.
- Double space the list. Do NOT number your list.
- Use a hanging indent so that the second (and more) lines of each entry are indented by ½ inch.

Book

Journal Article

Newspaper/Magazine

Database/Internet Site

Other pointers for APA
- When citing electronic texts, try to use pdf (they include page numbers) rather than html files.
- Use the past or present perfect when discussing a researcher’s work.
- Use the active voice.
- Refer to authors by last name.
- For more models, consult your LB Brief 4th ed. or go to http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/
- For style tips (ex. removing bias in language): http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/14/