

Style Guide for Citing Sources in the Text of a Manuscript

Based on the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th ed. [BF76.7 .P82 2010].

This guide shows the most frequently used citation types. For other citation or style questions in APA format, copies of the complete manual are located at these libraries: Suzzallo, Odegaard, Social Work, Health Sciences, Engineering, Foster, Bothell, and Tacoma.

Unless stated below, all rules shown are applicable to most common types of sources: articles, books, and book chapters.

Additional information on APA Style is available online at www.lib.washington.edu/research/wri.html; or contact a University of Washington Librarian at www.lib.washington.edu/about/contacts.html.

General rule for citing a source in the text of your manuscript: (author's last name, year of publication).

Indirect Quotations (paraphrasing):

Works by one author:

First citation of this source in your manuscript:

Walker (2000) compared reaction times... -or-
 In a recent study of reaction times (Walker, 2000)... -or-
 In 2000 Walker compared reaction times...

If citing the same source more than once in the same paragraph:

First citations in a paragraph:

Walker (2000) compared reaction times...

Subsequent citations of same source in same paragraph:

Walker also found...

Works by three to five authors:

First citation of this source in your manuscript:

Wasserstein, Sapula, Rosen, and Gerstman (1994) showed...

After first citation of your source, use the following rules if using the same source again in the rest of your paper:

First citation in a paragraph:

Wasserstein et al. (1994) studied conditions...

Subsequent citations of same source in same paragraph:

Wasserstein et al. also found...

Note: If more than five authors of a work, consult the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th ed.*, section 6.12(p. 175)

Works by two authors:

Use the same format as you would for one author, *except always* refer to both authors' names whenever you cite the source in your paper:

Walker and Smith (2000) compared reaction times...

Newspaper article with no author named:

A comprehensive study showed dramatic results ("New Drug," 1993). (The full title of this article is: "New drug appears to sharply cut risk of death from heart failure.")

Direct Quotations:

See section 6.03 (p. 170) of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th ed.*, for more on quotations and sources. In general, for a direct quote (rather than a paraphrase), provide a page number in the citation in addition to the reference information shown above.

Resource with page numbers:

She stated, "The 'placebo effect' disappeared when behaviors were studied in this manner" (Miele, 1993, p. 276).

Electronic resources without page numbers:

Use the heading of the section (if available) and the paragraph number in that section preceded by the ¶ symbol:

The current system of managed care and the current approach to defining empirically supported treatments are shortsighted" (Beutler, 2000, Conclusion section, para.1).

Style Guide for Citing Sources in Reference Lists

General Guidelines:

- References are cited on separate pages at the end of a manuscript under the label References (with no quotation marks or underlining), centered at the top of the pages.
- Authors' names are inverted (last name first); give the last name and initials for all authors of a particular work. Your reference list should be alphabetized by authors' last names. Use "&" instead of "and" when listing multiple authors of a single work.
- References should be **double-spaced** and have a **hanging indent**: The first line of a reference is set flush with the left margin, and subsequent lines are indented one-half inch from the left margin.
- *Italicize* titles of books and journals. Do not put quotation marks around article titles.
- A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) must be included whenever available for both print and online sources. For more information on DOI see the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th Ed. section 6.31 (p. 187).
- Instructors may have preferred variations: Check with them.

<i>Type of Entry</i>	<i>Reference List</i>
<i>journal article retrieved from a print or Internet version of a journal with available DOI</i>	Drews, F.A., Pasupathi, M., & Strayer, D.L. (2008). Passenger and cell phone conversations in simulated driving. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied</i> , 14, 392-400. DOI: 10.1037/a0013119
<i>journal article retrieved from a print version or Internet database with no available DOI</i>	Douglass, C.B. (1984). "toro muerto, vaca es": An interpretation of the Spanish bullfight. <i>American Ethnologist</i> , 11, 242-258. Retrieved from http://www.jstor.org
<i>newspaper article with no author named</i>	New drug appears to sharply cut risk of death from heart failure. (1993, July 15). <i>The Washington Post</i> , p. A12.
<i>magazine article</i>	Posner, M. I. (1993, October 29). Seeing the mind. <i>Science</i> , 262, 673-674.
<i>books and other non-periodical literature (i.e., reports, brochures, manuals, audiovisual materials)</i>	Kirk, H. D. (1964). <i>Shared fate: A theory of adoption and mental health</i> . London: Free Press of Glencoe.
<i>book chapter</i>	Ready, S. K. (1987). Search strategy in the research process: Sociology. In M. Reichel & M. A. Ramey (Eds.), <i>Conceptual frameworks for bibliographic education: Theory into practice</i> (pp. 75-85). Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited.
<i>online book</i>	Cush, C. (2000). <i>Cybercitizen: how to use your computer to fight for all the issues you care about</i> . Retrieved from http://books.google.com