Book

Book chapter in an edited anthology

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Accessing More Information
- The Online Writing Lab (OWL) at Purdue University: http://owl.english.purdue.edu
- www.apastyle.org

Acknowledgements
Information for this brochure was adapted from:

Where to Find Help on Campus
Consultants at the Hamline University Writing Center can help you with all stages of the writing process.

Students can make appointments online at: http://rich37.com/hamline

We look forward to seeing you!

The Writing Center
Hamline University
Bush Library, Lower Level
651-523-2026
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What Is APA Style?
The American Psychological Association (APA) has established rules for preparing manuscripts. These rules govern papers written in psychology, the behavioral sciences, nursing, and other fields.

Students are expected to follow these rules but are not expected to memorize them. You can find the information you need about APA style from many sources.


Visit Purdue University’s Online Writing Lab (OWL) at http://owl.english.purdue.edu. This online resource is easy to use, and it will be available when you’re finishing that paper at two o’clock in the morning! Just click on APA style on the right-hand side of the page and follow the prompts.

If you will be writing many papers in the behavioral sciences, it will be worth your while to purchase the APA manual. The APA website has style tips and answers to frequently asked questions, but it does not cover the manual comprehensively.

If you are writing occasional papers in APA style, you may find OWL’s APA Formatting and Style Guide sufficient. It contains detailed information on in-text citations and references.

What Does APA Style Cover?
The *style* of a paper refers to much more than you might expect. It covers not only references and citation styles but page numbering, headings and subheadings, and even appropriate content for your papers.

The *APA Manual* explains how to:

- format the paper (how to number pages, what size paper to use, where to set margins)
- format the title page
- avoid plagiarism
- quote and paraphrase sources
- cite sources, including electronic sources
- format the reference page

The *APA Manual* can also help you improve your writing. It contains:

- a chapter on “The Mechanics of Style”
- a chapter on “Writing Clearly and Concisely”
- a chapter on “Displaying Results”

APA Basics

**In-text citations**

When you quote or refer to an author’s work in your paper, you must inform the reader about the source of the original quote or reference. To do that, use an *in-text citation*. Place the author’s name in parentheses along with the date of the publication. The reader can then refer to your list of references at the end of your paper to obtain more details about that source.

Quidditch is an ancient game (Potter, 2007).

Note that the end-of-sentence punctuation appears after the parenthetical reference.

The same source could also be cited this way:

According to Potter (2007), Quidditch is an ancient game.

Cite multiple sources within a parenthetical reference in alphabetical order and separated by semicolons:

Snape was known to despise Quidditch (Potter, 2007; Weasley, 2008).

Direct quotations must include a specific page reference:

Granger (2006) claimed, “House-elves are people too” (p. 25).

“The house-elves have suffered enough” (Granger, 2006, p. 26).

If the quote is five lines or more, use a block quote. Block quotes are double-spaced and do not begin or end with quotation marks. Indent all lines five to seven spaces.

**References**

The end of the paper should contain a list of all sources referenced in manuscript text. Title the page “References,” with the heading centered but not underlined, italicized, or bold.

Indent every line five to seven spaces except the first line of each reference, which should be flush left. Double space all references.

**Sample APA Citations**

**Article in a periodical; one author:**


**Article in a newspaper; multiple authors:**