SSVC300
Introduction to APA Style

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What is APA?
Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association
Why Use APA?

• All professions & academic programs use styles
• APA provides standard of consistency
• APA supports your academic research style:
  • Objective
  • Scholarly
    (a) Built on previous research
    (b) Uses reliable and credible sources
  • Thorough (regarding content & research)
  • Ethical (sources correctly identified & retrievable)
• And APA helps you understand your sources.

What is Intro to APA?

APA Help Style, pp. 1-42
Writing Tips, pp. 45-56
MS Word 2007 for APA, pp. 57-75

What Do I Need to Know First?

• APA headings  APA 62-63, Intro 37-40
• Citations   APA 169-192, Intro 27-30
• References  APA 193-224, Intro 15-25
    and
• Basic format of an APA paper
  Intro to APA, pp. 1-2, and workshop
Citing Sources

1. In your text . . .
   • Cite every time you use information from another source.
   • Cite with the author’s last name + date of publication:
     Mills (2009) found that . . .
     . . . the results were inconclusive (Mills, 2009).

2. On your reference page . . .
   • Give a full citation that enables readers to retrieve the source you used:
     Author.
     Date.
     Title.
     Publisher Information.

Citing Sources

• Every source cited in text must appear on reference page.
• Every source on the reference page must be cited in your text.

• The in-text citation must lead readers to the listing on the reference page.

Text citation:
Mills (2009) reported that . . .

Reference page listing:

In-Text Citations

Nevertheless, considerable controversy surrounds the delineation of its core symptoms and prevalence (Pavuluri, Birmaher, & Naylor, 2005); actual rates of PBD are estimated to be greater due to the high level of misdiagnosis and comorbidity with other psychiatric illnesses. . . . PBD has been described as having narrow or broad phenotypes (i.e., an outward manifestation of one’s genetic makeup) (Pavuluri et al., 2005). The narrow phenotype includes recurrent episodes of major depression and mania or hypomania, which may fit the classic DSM-IV-TR definition of bipolar disorder, types I or II (American Psychiatric Association, 2000). Conversely, the broad phenotype differs by way of a high intensity of irritability, mood instability, temper outbursts, and symptoms of depression and impulsivity and lacks distinctive episodes of recovery and relapse (Pavuluri et al., 2005).

In-Text Citations: Multiple-Authored Works

APA pp. 169-192 (table p. 177); Intro. p. 27

2 authors: Name both authors every time.
. . . . (Katz & Cohan, 2007)

3-5 authors: Name all authors first time; thereafter name 1st author + et al.
Katz et al. (2009) . . .

6 or more authors: Name 1st author + et al. in all citations

Four Elements of a Reference List Entry


Author (Pub Date). Title. Publisher Information.

For a book: City, State: Publisher Name

For a periodical: Periodical name, volume, issue, page range.
Journal of Nursing, 12(8), 87-98. doi:10.17/0641/we_45.45x

For a Web source: Retrieved from [URL]
Retrieved from www.osh.gov/eshstata/
Available from http://www.apastyle.org/

Examples


A source is primary when speaking for herself, based on her own research.

A source is secondary when speaking for someone else.

For example, ...

The primary source does not appear on the reference page—only in the text citation.

What does a reader have to do in order to retrieve the original source?

This concludes the PowerPoint version of *Introduction to the APA*.


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Thank you!