Learning Objectives

In this video, with the overall goal of avoiding plagiarism, we’ll consider:

- Why we need to acknowledge sources
- How to apply core rules of APA style (6th ed.) when citing articles in periodicals (e.g. journals, magazines, newspapers)
- Provide an overview of how to address common APA style questions
ATTENTION

Please note that not all of the information presented in the video will be narrated or discussed in detail. However, we hope that you find answers to questions in examples, tables, other illustrations on an as needed basis.

Remember to review the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (Publication Manual)* and your instructor's guidelines. If you still have questions, check with your instructor before you proceed with your writing assignment.

REFRESHER—What is a periodical?

- A periodical is a publication that is published multiple times throughout the year and includes journals, magazines, newspapers, and newsletters.

The good news: Citation tools (e.g., citation management software such as Zotero, citation tools in databases) can make it easier to organize and format citations.

The bad news: References retrieved by citation management software are not always accurate because the sources may have been cited incorrectly or information may be missing.

Let's see an example.

When searching, as soon as you find a relevant citation that you like, use citation tools to store citations. Doing this may save time and effort.
Save citation(s) using citation management tools (e.g. “Cite” tool).

Take home message:
As you search, read and take notes, keep record of the sources you use.
This guide can help you address common questions. For in-depth questions, check the APA Manual (6th ed.), other resources, or contact your instructor for more in-depth questions. But first, let’s talk about why citing is essential.
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**Rewards for acknowledging sources**

- Shows your critical thinking skills
- Honest conscience
- Reflects the standards of healthcare professionals
- Readers find sources more easily
- Accountability
- Organize paper
- Better grades
- To avoid plagiarism = Credibility

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**Acknowledge sources When...**

- Not sure/confused
- Your writing is influenced by others in whole, or in parts (e.g. ideas, opinions)
- Paraphrasing (re-wording) or summarizing information which is not common knowledge
- Quoting (word-for-word quote)
- Providing a statistic or fact (e.g. tables)
- Providing definitions

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What is APA style (6th ed.)?

- APA (American Psychological Association) citation style refers to the rules and conventions developed by the APA for documenting sources.
- Used in formatting citations (publication information) within the body of a paper, and in references (complete citations in a particular citation style) at the end of the paper.
- Follows the author-date system.
- Used widely in the health sciences, social sciences, business, education and other behavioral sciences fields.

APA citations are present in two places

1. within the body of the paper (in text citations) indicated by the author’s last name and date of publication in parentheses.
2. in the References page (bibliography) which lists the works cited in the text, placed at the end of the paper.

References


Nelson, S. G., Buna, J., Haye, T., Oken, H., Wilson, M., & Witterick, A. (2014). The7 gates...
Citation structure of a journal article

Citation from a database

Example of a journal article referenced in APA style


- Author's last name, initial
- Year
- Article title
- Journal title
- Volume
- (Issue if available)
- Page numbers (usually first and last pages)
- DOI Number

Reference and an in-text citation in a journal article

Example of a reference in APA style (listed in the References page)


Example of an in-text citation cited in APA style

(Murrock & Graor, 2016)

or

Murrock and Graor (2016)
In-text citations vs. references

**Content**

- **In-text Citations** (within paper, in body of paper)
  - Usually includes author’s last name (up to 3) and date, or “et al.”
  - Written in parenthesis:
    - (Stanley, Lohani, & Isaacowitz, 2014) OR written in narrative:
    - Stanley, Lohani, & Isaacowitz (2014)

- **References Page** (appear in a separate page at the end of your paper)
  - References have content that is publicly available and visible.

**With a few exceptions, in-text citations and references on the References page should match.**

**Primary Order**

- Alphabetize references by the first author’s last name or organization’s name.

**Direct Quotes**

- Include page number(s) or paragraph number for quotations with less than 40 words. Use “p.” for a page and “pp.” for more than one page.
  - SAMPLE: APA requires writers to “use double quotation marks to enclose quotations in text” (p. 92).

**Personal Communications**

- Personal communications are omitted in the References page.
  - Examples: emails, personal interviews, telephone conversations, lecture material, and online forums.

**Personal Communications**

- May include personal communications (non-recoverable data)
  - Include initials and last name followed by date. SAMPLE:
Key elements for citing articles in journals

- Include the DOI number whenever possible.
- *Italicize* the periodical title and volume number.
- Capitalize major words of the periodical title, subtitle, proper nouns and acronyms. e.g., *Journal of Aging and Health*
- Capitalize only the first letter of the article title, article subtitle, proper nouns and acronyms. e.g., *Age-related changes heart function in the female SHR*
- For 7 or more authors, the reference should include the first six authors and the final author with an ellipsis ( . . . ) inserted between them.
- For journal articles, no retrieval date is needed.
- When each issue begins with page 1, include the issue number of a journal.
- For in-text citations, use the ampersand “&” within parentheses only. e.g., *Juvancic-Heitzel, Glickman, & Barkely, 2013*
Citing articles by one or more authors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citing in-text (within your paper)</th>
<th>Citing in your References page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1 Author</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>or</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chronister (2014)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2 Authors</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>or English and Pajevic (2016)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3 to 5 Authors</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6 Authors</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Kondeti et al. (2016)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7 or More Authors</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Baranauskas et al. (2017)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Citing articles by one or more authors

- For 2 authors, no comma is needed before the ampersand (&).
- For 7 or more authors, list the first 6 authors and the final author with three dots (…) inserted between them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Authors</th>
<th>Authors List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Author</td>
<td>(Chronister, 2014) or (Chronister, 2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Authors</td>
<td>(English &amp; Pajovic, 2016) or (English and Pajovic, 2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 5 Authors</td>
<td>Brown, Peretz, Hardwork, Gothard, and Nagy (2017) first cite: Brown et al., 2017; Brown et al. (2017) thereafter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Authors</td>
<td>(Kondeti et al., 2016) or (Kondeti et al., 2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 or More Authors</td>
<td>(Baranaukas et al., 2017) or (Baranaukas et al., 2017)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DOI numbers are highly encouraged

- A DOI (Digital Object Identifier) number is a publisher-registered persistent link to a unique document.
- Because the DOI never changes, it makes it easier for readers to identify and find the publication.
- May be available in two formats for the same document (use either format).

Example: doi:10.1152/advan.00154.2014 or https://doi.org/10.1152/advan.00154.2014

- Appears in lowercase letters (no space after the colon and no period) at the end of the reference in the References page only.
- DOI numbers are usually assigned to academic articles in online periodicals, and to some eBooks, eBook chapters and other online documents.

Example of a DOI number in a journal article:
DOI numbers are highly encouraged

How to Find the DOI Number
1) Search for the DOI number in the article record of the database or within the full text (entire document).
2) The DOI is usually available in the first page of the entire article.

TRY THESE STEPS when the DOI is not easily found

OPTION 1: Search in CrossRef to see if a DOI has been assigned to your article at: https://www.crossref.org/guestquery/ Also, consider searching PubMed or Google/Google Scholar.

OPTION 2: Provide the URL of the periodical’s home page. You may need to do a quick search to locate the official periodical website:
- For newsletter articles and government publications, it may be best to include the exact URL.
- Avoid using the URLs of proprietary databases (e.g., PsycINFO, CINAHL).

OPTION 3: If the online version is the same as the printed version, cite the printed version (i.e., DOI or URL are not needed):

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Can you find the errors?

Can you find the error?


Revised reference

Key elements for citing articles in newspapers

**Year, Month and Day**
**Newspaper Title**

Sample of a newspaper article

- Provide the full date of publication (year, month, day)
- For online newspapers, include the URL of the newspaper’s homepage
- For print newspapers, include the page number (p. or pp.) It is not necessary to include the URL of the newspaper’s home page

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Key elements for citing articles in professional/trade magazines

**Year and Month**
**Article Title and Subtitle**

Sample of a magazine article (cited similar to a journal article)

- Provide, at minimum, year and month (the month for monthly magazines; the month and day, for weekly magazines).
- For newsletter articles and government publications, provide the exact URL (not the URL of the periodical’s home page).
Organization as author
(e.g., association, government agency, corporation, university)

Use the full official name in the References page


FIRST CITE
(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2010)
or
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2010)

→ Spell out the name of the organization the first time and provide the acronym either in parentheses or brackets.

→ Use the acronym in later in-text citations.

Other types of articles in periodicals: Sample of an article in a supplement


Include the supplement number after the volume number in parentheses.
This is an example of an editorial article, or letter to the editor. Note that the type of article is included in brackets (See p.186 of the Publication Manual).


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**When there is missing periodical information**

**Incomplete information EXAMPLES in text (in your paper)**  
**EXAMPLES (in your References page)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incomplete information</th>
<th>EXAMPLES in text (in your paper)</th>
<th>EXAMPLES (in your References page)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO Author(s)</td>
<td>Cite the first few words in the title of the year and the year: (&quot;Gender Orientation,&quot; 2017)</td>
<td>Peralta and Barr (2017) or (Peralta &amp; Barr, 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO Numbered Pages</td>
<td>Use paragraph numbers or headings readers find the particular passage/section being cited: (Peralta &amp; Barr, 2017, para. 3). (Peralta &amp; Barr, 2017, Key Facts section, para. 1).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO Volume or Issue Number</td>
<td>Include the DOI number, or the URL of the periodical's home page in addition to other citation information available: Peralta, R. L., &amp; Barr, P. B. (2017). Gender orientation and alcohol-related weight control behavior among male and female college students. Journal of American College Health. doi:10.1080/07448481.2016.1271802</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to How to Write an APA Style Reference When Information Is Missing:  
General order of citations & references

In-text Citations
(within paper, in body of paper)

- Citations with more than one author within parentheses are arranged in alphabetical order:
  (Murrock & Graor, 2014; Murrock, Higgins, & Killion, 2009; Nielsen et al., 2014)

Primary Order

- Alphabetize references by first author’s last name or organization’s name:


References Page
(appear in a separate page at the end of your paper)

- References with the EXACT first author are arranged by single-author works (if available), then by earliest publication year and alphabetized according to title:

- When no author(s), “alphabetize using the first major word of the article or book title or the first word of the organization’s title”

- NOTE: Omit a, an, the in title.

Key Takeaways: Referencing articles in periodicals using APA style

- Include the DOI number or the URL of journal’s homepage (no DOI found) for online articles.
- Include the year of publication for all periodicals.
- For magazines articles, include the month or season.
- For newspaper articles, include the exact date.
- *Italicized* the periodical title and volume number.
- Capitalize major words of the periodical title, subtitle and proper nouns in the References page.
- Capitalize only the first word of the article title, subtitle and proper nouns.