American Psychological Association (APA) style is one of several styles for academic writing. This guide covers frequently used citation forms. For more detailed information, refer to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (6th ed.) available at the reference desk, or our Citation Styles subject guide located at http://stcloud.lib.mnscu.edu/subjects/guide.php?subject=citationstyles

"Please note, the rules outlined in the Books section below for number of authors apply to citations for all types of publications, not just books."

# References

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### Journal, Magazine, and Newspaper Articles (pp. 198-202)

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How to Cite Quotations (pp. 170-177)
When you incorporate a direct quotation into a sentence, you must cite the source. Include the author's last name, the year of publication, and the page number. Fit quotations within your sentences, enclosed in quotation marks, making sure the sentences are grammatically correct. For example:

- "Quotations are effective in research papers when used selectively" stated Gibaldi (2003, p. 109).
- Remember that "[q]uotations are effective in research papers when used selectively" (Gibaldi, 2003, p. 109).
- In 2003, Gibaldi wrote that, "[q]uotations are effective in research papers when used selectively" (p. 109).

If a quotation is 40 words or more, omit quotation marks and use a block format in which the quotation is indented about ½ inch (or 5 spaces) from the left margin.

How to Cite Summaries or Paraphrases (p. 171)
Even if you put information in your own words by summarizing or paraphrasing, you must cite the original author or researcher. Include the author’s last name and year of publication. APA encourages, but does not require, that you include a page number. For example:

- When writing the research paper, students should use quotations judiciously (Gibaldi, 2003).

How to Cite Personal Communications (p. 179)
Letters, memos, emails, personal interviews, and the like are not included in the reference list because they do not provide recoverable data. Cite them in text only, providing initials and surname of the communicator, and as exact a date as possible:

- (Y. Martel, personal communication, April 15, 2005)

How to Cite Information When You Have Not Seen the Original Source (p. 178)
Sometimes an author writes about research that someone else has done, but you are unable to track down the original research report. In this case, because you did not read the original report, you will include only the source you did consult in your References. The words "as cited in" in the parenthetical reference indicate you have not read the original research. For example:

- Fong’s 1987 study (as cited in Bertram, 1996) found that older students’ memory can be as good as that of young people, but this depends on how memory is tested.
- Older students’ memory can be as good as that of young people, but this depends on how memory is tested (Fong, 1987, as cited in Bertram, 1996).
  [For both examples, do not include Fong (1987) in your References; do include Bertram (1996).]