APA Style Guide, 6th ed.

This handout provides an overview of the American Psychological Association's style of citation and writing. It is based on the sixth edition of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (*APA Publication Manual*). For additional information and examples, consult a copy of the handbook that is available in the in the Laupus Library Reference Area (Call #: WZ 345 P976 2010).

WHY CITE SOURCES?

When writing a paper, we often build upon the information and ideas of others. When information is borrowed from others, we must give them credit. Citing sources accomplishes the following:

~ provides a way to give proper credit to the sources used in writing the paper

~ enables the reader to find the information for themselves

~ adds credibility and provides strength for your arguments

WHEN TO CITE SOURCES?

Credit must be given whenever:

1. quoting from a source (copying from the source word for word)
2. summarizing or rephrasing information from a source into one's own words

HOW TO CITE SOURCES?

APA style requires 2 elements:

1. IN-TEXT REFERENCES

    ~ located in the text of the paper

    ~ tells the reader what information was borrowed and where it came from

2. A LIST OF REFERENCES

    ~ located at the end of the paper

    ~ tells the reader what sources were used to write the paper and provides complete information about the sources

The *in-text references* and *list of references* work together to give complete credit to the sources that are used in writing the paper. The in-text reference in the paper should correspond with the beginning of the citation in the list of references.

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~ Use standard 8.5 x 11 inch (letter size) good quality white paper.

~ Use 12-pt Times New Roman font.

~ Double space lines throughout the paper. Exceptions: Triple or quadruple spacing can be done around equations. Single or one-and-a-half spacing can be done in tables or figures.

~ Use a 1 inch (2.54 cm) margin on all sides of each page—left, right, top, and bottom.

~ Text appears on one side of the paper—the reverse side is blank.

~ Left justify your margins, meaning the left margin will be flush to the left side of the page and the right margin will be uneven.

~ Indent the first line of every paragraph five to seven spaces or a standard "Tab" key space (½ inch).

~ Use 2 spaces after a sentence period in your essay and 1 space after commas, colons, and semicolons.

~ Order of the paper (not all of these elements are a necessary part of every paper):

1. title page	4. references	7. figures
2. abstract	5. footnotes	8. appendices
3. text	6. tables	

~ PAGE NUMBERING: Number all pages of the paper, beginning with the title page. The number is in the top right corner (1 inch from right and ½ inch from the top page edges).

~ RUNNNING HEAD: A running head will appear at the top of every page. It is flush against the left-hand margin (1 inch) and ½ inch from the top of the page. The running head is an abbreviated form of the title that is no longer than 50 characters in length. The abbreviated title will be preceded by the phrase, "Running head:" on the first page only. E.g., Running head: THIS IS MY ESSAY TITLE (on page 1); THIS IS MY ESSAY TITLE (on subsequent pages)

~ HEADINGS: Headings are not required, but they may be useful for the purpose of displaying hierarchal organization in your paper. There are a total of five heading styles. The following outlines the format for the first three levels of headings. For more than three levels of headings refer to the *APA Publication Manual* (6th ed., pp. 62–63).

<div align="center">

Bold, Centered, Uppercase and Lowercase Heading   1st level.

</div>

Bold, Flush Left, Uppercase and Lowercase Heading   2nd level.

    Indented, bold, sentence case paragraph heading ending with a period.   3rd level.

~ Visuals may include graphs, photographs, tables, etc. Clearly label each visual with a title that concisely describes its subject. In the text of your paper, refer to the visual by its label (e.g., Figure 1, etc.).
~ Formatting titles or publications mentioned in your paper:
   o ITALICIZE: titles of books, plays, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, journals, films, compact discs, and paintings.
   o PLACE QUOTATION MARKS AROUND: titles of articles, essays, short stories, poems, chapters of books, and songs.
   o CAPITALIZE: All major words in the title.

APA STYLE EXAMPLES

APA style requires brief references in the text of the paper and complete reference information at the end of the paper. Below are some general guidelines:

IN-TEXT REFERENCES

An in-text reference is generally given in one of two ways.

For rephrased information (information put into your own words):

~ use author's surname followed immediately by the copyright year in brackets within the sentence
OR
~ provide the author's surname and copyright year in brackets at the end of the sentence before the period

For quoted information (information copied word for word):

~ use the author's surname followed immediately by the copyright year in brackets and the page from which the information was copied in brackets at the end of the sentence (see example on page 10 for details)
OR
~ provide the author's surname, copyright year, and page in brackets at the end of the sentence before the period (see example on page 10 for details)

REFERENCES

The list of sources is titled "References" and is located at the end of the paper on a new page.

~ alphabetize entries by the first word of the entry
~ entries are double spaced and the second line of an entry is a hanging indent of a ½ inch (standard tab space)
~ use only initials for the first and middle names even if the full name is given
~ in titles of books and articles, capitalize only the first word of the title, the first word following a colon or dash, and all proper nouns
~ in titles of periodicals, capitalize all significant words
~ italicize the titles of books and periodicals
~ one space after all punctuation
~ list only works that were referenced in the text of the paper (except personal communications)

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES IN THE LIBRARY

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed.). Washington, DC: Author. [Circulation and Reference Collections; Call #: WZ 345 P976 2010]

APA Style [Web site]. http://www.apastyle.org/ [The official Web site for APA Style—this site offers blogs, FAQs, tutorials, and more.]

(For more examples see pp. 5-10)

In-Text Reference – Paraphrase	Borrowed information put into the author's own words. Use "&" between authors' names in parenthesis. The bacteriological revolution brought much significance to the housewife and her chores (Tomes & Tiny, 1998).
References Page – Book Citation	Authors. Year. Title—*italicized*. Place of publication. Publisher. Cushing, C. E., & Allan, J. D. (2001). *Streams: Their ecology and life*. San Diego, CA: Academic Press. Use "&", not "and". Use initials instead of full first/given or middle names. Capitalize the first word of the title and subtitle—unless a proper name/noun follows. See pp. 186–187 of the *APA Publication Manual* for recording publisher location rules.
References Page – Journal Article Citation For digital versions of journal citations, see p. 6 of this guide.	Article title, only capitalize the first word of the title and subtitle—unless a proper name/noun follows. Journal title, only capitalize the first word of the title and subtitle. *Italicize*. Pages. Authors. Year. Socket, H. T. (1987). Has Shulman got the strategy right? *Harvard Educational Review*, *57*, 208–219. Volume number italicized. Include issue number in parenthesis if each issue starts on page 1 or if you are unsure—the issue number will not be italicized (e.g., *57*(1)).
References Page – Web Page Citation	If there is no author, move the title to the beginning of the reference. Date posted, updated, or published if provided. Use "n.d" (for *no date*) otherwise. URL Food Groups. (2008, December 3). Retrieved October 20, 2009, from http://apastyle.org/learn/faqs/web-page-no-author.aspx. *Note*: Retrieval date (e.g., Retrieved July 24, 2009, from . . .) is no longer required unless the document is regularly updated (e.g., a Wiki page). There are many other types of Web documents (e.g., books, journals, corporate reports, etc.)—refer to chapters 6 and 7 of the *APA Publication Manual* for examples.

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	IN-TEXT REFERENCE	REFERENCE PAGE
Book – One Author See p. 203 in the *APA Publication Manual*	Aronsson (2000) found . . . . OR . . . (Aronsson, 2000).	Aronsson, L. (2000). *The development of sustainable tourism*. London, England: Continuum.
Book – Two Authors See p. 202 in the *APA Publication Manual*	~ Use "and" between authors' names when citing in the sentence. ~ In brackets, use "&" between authors' names. Cushing and Allan (2001) compared . . . . OR . . . (Cushing & Allan, 2001).	Cushing, C. E., & Allan, J. D. (2001). *Streams: Their ecology and life*. San Diego, CA: Academic Press.
Book – Three to Five Authors See pp. 177 and 203 of the APA Publication Manual	1st time citing the work: Hayes, Strosahl, and Wilson (1999) found . . . . OR . . . (Hayes, Strosahl, & Wilson, 1999). - Subsequent citations: Hayes et al. (1999) discovered . . . . OR . . . (Hayes et al., 1999).	Hayes, S. C., Stosahl, K. D., & Wilson, K. G. (1999). *Acceptance and commitment therapy*. New York, NY: Guilford Press.
Editor and no Author See p. 204 in the *APA Publication Manual*	~ Since the information was edited, do not use the editor's name as if he or she wrote it. . . . (Carlock, 1999).	Carlock, C. J. (Ed.). (1999). *Enhancing self-esteem* (3rd ed.). Philadelphia, PA: Accelerated Development.
Chapter or Section of a Book – with an author See p. 204 in the *APA Publication Manual*	Regulus (1995) determined . . . . OR . . . (Regulus, 1995).	Regulus, T. A. (1995). Gang violence. In R. L. Edwards (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of social work* (19th ed., Vol. 2, pp. 1045–1055). Washington, DC: National Association of Social Workers.

	IN-TEXT REFERENCE	REFERENCE PAGE
Chapter or Section of a Book – no author See pp. 202–203 in the *APA Publication Manual*	. . . (Anderson, Anderson, & Glanze, 1994).	Anderson, K. N., Anderson, L. E., & Glanze, W. D. (Eds.). (1994). Subcutaneous injection. In *Mosby's medical, nursing, and allied health dictionary* (4th ed., p. 1497). St. Louis, MO: Mosby.
Journal Article (Print) See pp. 198–199 in the *APA Publication Manual*	Koopman (2001) researched . . . . OR . . . (Koopman, 2001).	~ If each issue of a volume begins on page 1 or you are unsure, then include the issue number in parenthesis after the volume number (e.g., *285*(5)). Koopman, W. J. (2001). Prospects for autoimmune disease: Research advances in rheumatoid arthritis. *JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association*, *285*, 648–650.
Journal Article from Publisher Web Site (article with no DOI) See p. 199 in the *APA Publication Manual*	Koopman (2001) researched . . . . OR . . . (Koopman, 2001).	~ Include print information, followed by the URL of the journal's homepage. Koopman, W. J. (2001). Prospects for autoimmune disease: Research advances in rheumatoid arthritis. *JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association*, *285*, 648–650. Retrieved from http://jama .ama-assn.org/
Full Text Article with Digital Object Identifier (DOI) See pp. 175, 187–192, 198 in the *APA Publication Manual*	~ If you have a work by 6 or more authors, it is permissible to use *et al.* after the first author's name for the first and subsequent entries in text. Yu et al. (2009) discovered that . . . . OR It was discovered that . . . (Yu et al., 2009).	~ For more on a DOI, go to: http://www.apastyle.org/learn/faqs/what-is-doi.aspx ~ If authors number eight or more, use the first six names, then insert three ellipses, then the last author's name (See p. 184 in *APA Publication Manual*) Yu, H., Zhou, Y.-J., Li, G.-X., Zhang, G.-H., Liu, H.-L., Yan, L.-P., . . . Tong, G.-Z. (2009). Further evidence for infection of pigs with human-like influenza viruses in China. *Virus Research*, *140*, 85–90. doi:10.1016/j.virusres.2008.11.008
Magazine Article See p. 200 in the *APA Publication Manual*	Kluger and Dorfman (2002) evaluated the . . . . OR . . . (Kluger & Dorfman, 2002).	Kluger, J., & Dorfman, A. (2002, August 26). The challenges we face. *Time*, *160*(9), 32–38.

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	IN-TEXT REFERENCE	REFERENCE PAGE
Newspaper Article – no author See pp. 176 and 200 in the *APA Publication Manual*	~ The article title will be placed between quotation marks in the text of the essay. In the article ''Rotor Blades Fail Inspection'' (2002) . . . . OR . . . ("Rotor Blades Fail Inspection," 2002).	~ If no author is present, use the title of the article in place of the author's name. Rotor blades fail inspection. (2002, July 27). *Medicine Hat News*, p. A1.
Brochure – Same Author and Publisher See p. 203 in the *APA Publication Manual*	In the brochure by Travel Alberta (2002) . . . . OR . . . (Travel Alberta, 2002).	~ When the author and publisher are identical use the word *author* as the publisher. Travel Alberta. (2002). *Official Alberta vacation guide* [Brochure]. Edmonton, Canada: Author.
Episode from a Television Series See p. 210 in the *APA Publication Manual*	Dolinsky and Alexander's (1968) work . . . . OR . . . (Dolinsky & Alexander, 1968).	~ Use writer and director in place of author, and producer in place of editor. Dolinsky, M. (Writer), & Alexander, D. (Director). (1968). Plato's stepchildren [Television series episode]. In F. Freiberger (Producer), *Star Trek*. Los Angeles, CA: Paramount Pictures.
Video See p.209 in the *APA Publication Manual*	In the video *Faces of Reality* produced by Gillespie and directed by Ashworth (2000) . . . . OR . . . (Gillespie & Ashworth, 2000).	~ Provide the primary contributors such as producer and/or director. ~ If the video is in DVD or Blu-ray formats, you would use those terms in place of "Videotape." Gillespie, M. (Producer), & Ashworth, S. (Director). (2000). *Faces of* *reality* [Videotape]. Edmonton, Canada: Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission.
Secondary Source See p. 178 in the *APA Publication Manual*	~ In the text cite the original source and in brackets cite the secondary source with the phrase "as cited in". Kiel and Elliott's study (as cited in Eve, Horsfall, & Lee, 1997) found	~ Cite only the secondary source in the reference list. Eve, R. A., Horsfall, S., & Lee, M. E. (Eds.). (1997). *Chaos, complexity,* *and sociology*. London, England: Sage.

	IN-TEXT REFERENCE	REFERENCE PAGE
A Review See pp. 208–209 in the *APA Publication Manual*	In Osborne's (1998) review of the book . . . . OR . . . (Osborne, 1998).	~ In square brackets use the phrase "Review of the" and the type of material reviewed (book, video, etc.). If the article/review has a formal title, it will precede the bracketed text. Osborne, R. E. (1998). [Review of the book *The fabric of self: A theory of ethics and emotions*, by D. Rothbard Margolis]. *Choice*, *36*, 223.
Corporate Report, Government Author See pp. 184, 205–206 in the *APA Publication Manual*	~ A group author / publisher style of reference will include corporations, associations, government agencies or study groups act as author and publisher. ~ Spell out the full name of the group publisher and author, do not use abbreviations or acronyms. The Health Canada (2006) report noted that . . . . OR . . . (Health Canada, 2006).	~ If present, include publication or catalogue number in parenthesis after the title. Health Canada. (2006). *Residential indoor air quality guideline: Formaldehyde* (HC Publication No. 4120). Retrieved from http:// www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/alt_formats/hecs-sesc/pdf/pubs/air/ formaldehyde-eng.pdf
No Author or Editor See p. 184 in the *APA Publication Manual*	~ Use the title in place of the author. According to the *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (1993) . . . . OR . . . (*Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 1993).	~ Place the title in the author position. *Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary* (10th ed.). (1993). Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.
Web Page See pp. 205–206 in the *APA Publication Manual* and http://apastyle.org/learn/faqs/index.aspx	~ Cite electronic information the same way as printed works, use the author and date of electronic publication. A document from the United Nurses of Alberta (2009) suggests that . . . . OR . . . (United Nurses of Alberta, 2009).	~ Provide as many of the bibliographic elements as are available. ~ Include the complete Web address for the page of information (cut and paste the web address to ensure accuracy). ~ Be sure that the Web site hosting a document is the actual author; a Web site might be hosting the information for other organizations. United Nurses of Alberta. (2009, June). *Fishing for facts on the nursing shortage?* Retrieved from http://www.una.ab.ca/news/archive/pdfs/ Wrong%20Way/redherring.pdf

	IN-TEXT REFERENCE	REFERENCE PAGE
Wiki Entry See Section 7.11 (pp. 214–215) of the *APA Publication Manual*	The "APA Style" (2009) article suggests that . . . . OR It is suggested that . . . ("APA Style," 2009).	~ The date of retrieval must be included when citing a wiki article. APA style. (2009, October 15). In *Wikipedia: The free encyclopedia*. Retrieved October 20, 2009, from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ APA_style
Video Blog (e.g., YouTube, etc.) See p. 215 of the *APA Publication Manual*	Simon Cowell, a notoriously difficult judge, said that Paul Potts's performance on *Britain's Got Talent*, "was a complete breath of fresh air" (myredroom, 2007). Cowell went on to say that, "I thought you were absolutely fantastic."	~ Use the screen name that the author/poster has adopted. Nothing is italicized. myredroom. (2007, June 10). Paul sings Nessun Dorma high quality video/sound widescreen 16:9 [Video file]. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1k08yxu57NA
Archived Documents (This includes archived letters, limited-circulation brochures, in-house produced documents, private collections, etc.) See pp. 212–213 of the *APA Publication Manual*	The Vera Bracken Library's (2008) brochure states that . . . . OR . . . (Vera Bracken Library, 2008).	~ The presentation style and level of information will vary from source to source. Vera Bracken Library. (2008, August). *New student's survival guide to Library Services*. [Brochure]. Medicine Hat College, Medicine Hat, Canada.
Blog Post) See pp. 214–215 of *APA Publication Manual*	Schroeder (2009) reported that . . . . OR . . . (Schroeder, 2009).	Schroeder, S. (2009, October 5). Apple to Woolworths: Your New Logo Is Too Apple-y [Web log post]. Retrieved from http://mashable.com/ 2009/10/05/apple-woolworths-logo/
No Date See p. 185 in the *APA Publication Manual*	~ Use *n.d.* (not italicized) to indicate no date. In the text by Rosenthal (n.d.) . . . . OR . . . (Rosenthal, n.d.).	Rosenthal, R. (n.d.). *Social research procedures*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

	IN-TEXT REFERENCE	REFERENCE PAGE
Personal Communication See p. 179 in the *APA Publication Manual*	~ For example letters, e-mail, personal interviews, notes taken in class, etc. S. L. Rainsforth (personal communication, August 20, 2002) suggested . . . . OR . . . (S. L. Rainsforth, personal communication, August 20, 2002).	~ Do not list personal communications in the reference list. ~ Letters, transcripts, audio records, online public forums, etc. that are archived in archives, Internet, libraries, museums, etc. do need to be cited. Refer to Section 6.20 (p. 179) of the *APA Publication Manual* for details.
Figures (Visual Elements) See pp. 38, 53, 151–167 in the *APA Publication Manual*	 *Figure 1*. Property and Violent Crime in Major Metropolitan Areas, 1996. From The Canadian Criminal Justice System (p. 36), by S. Ramcharan, W. de Lint and T. Fleming, 2001, Toronto, Canada: Prentice Hall. Copyright 2001 by Pearson Education Canada. Reprinted [OR Adapted] with permission. ~ Label the visual (e.g., *Figure 1.*, *Figure 2.*, etc.; in italics) with a caption (the caption serves as title and explanation)—this is double spaced. ~ If copyright information has to be included – place it after the caption. ~ Label should line up with the left-hand margin, the visual is centered. ~ Figures should not be integrated into the essay's text because they can disrupt the flow of your paper if not placed properly. Each figure should be on a separate page after any tables, but before an appendix (see p. 2 for manuscript order). If a visual element is not immediately relevant to the essay, but serves to clear-up a point of extraneous detail, it can be placed in an appendix.	~ Despite including the full reference below the figure (or table), you should still list it on your reference page, and format your reference page entry according to the type of material you quoted from (i.e. book, journal article, website). Refer to the examples already listed. ~ If you are seeking to publish your paper and used a figure (or table) from another source, you must get permission to reprint that particular material. You do not need take this step for your unpublished undergraduate papers.

	IN-TEXT REFERENCE	REFERENCE PAGE
Short Quotation (less than 40 words) See pp. 170–171 in the *APA Publication Manual*	~ Place quotation marks around the information that was copied word for word from the source. ~ Include the page number of the information. Olson (2000) stated that, "Teachers are at the nexus of curriculum implementation" (p. 171). OR It has been suggested that, "Teachers are at the nexus of curriculum implementation" (Olson, 2000, p. 171).	~ Format your reference page entry according to the type of material you quoted from (i.e., book, journal article, Web site). Refer to the examples already listed.
Long Quotation (more than 40 words) See p. 171 in the *APA Publication Manual*	~ Start a new line and indent a half inch from the side margins. ~ Do not use quotation marks. ~ Copy word for word and double space. ~ Place finishing punctuation marks before the page reference. Olson (2000) concluded that: enacting curriculum decisions within classrooms is a complex, multistoried narrative in a dynamic process of continual negotiation. Because preservice teachers enter an ongoing narrative in process, finding their place within the story can be confusing and frustrating. Finding space to create their own curriculum story with students is difficult. (p. 175)	~ Format your reference page entry according to the type of material you quoted from (i.e., book, journal article, Web site). Refer to the examples already listed.

	IN-TEXT REFERENCE	REFERENCE PAGE
Quotation– no page numbers in the text See pp. 171–172 in the *APA Publication Manual*	~ Use a paragraph number, or paragraph number and heading to mark the location of the quotation. If paragraph numbers are not present, it is permissible to count them manually. ~ Use "para." to indicate a paragraph number. EXAMPLE 1 – Paragraph number: As Olson (2000) states, "Teachers are at the nexus of curriculum implementation" (para. 17). EXAMPLE 2 – Heading and paragraph number: As Olson (2000) states, "Teachers are at the nexus of curriculum implementation" (Conclusion section, para. 17).	~ Format your reference page entry according to the type of material you quoted from (i.e., book, journal article, Web site). Refer to the examples already listed.

USING NURSING SCIENCE   3

Using Nursing Science does not Guarantee Nursing Excellence

Nursing excellence is usually defined in terms of having and applying more and more

knowledge, especially from nursing science—the more nurses know the better their practice. This

conceptualization of nursing practice has similarities with the ancient Greek mode of reasoning called

techne, but cannot adequately deal with the ambiguities of everyday nursing. Nursing excellence does

occur, however, with *phronetic*, ontological practice in which a nurse's morals, habits, and dispositions

guides practice.

The scientific supremacy of knowledge application is rooted in society's love affair with science.

What has happened, according to Saul (1992), is that knowledge-based experts and technocrats,

originally experts only in technical matters, have become leaders in all societal spheres, including the

practical and political. However, what Sockett (1987) says about context in teaching is appropriate for

nursing practice. He states that:

context, personality, temperament, and style are not merely adjuncts to the knowledge base; they

are the very stuff of practice . . . [context] is not a set of abstractions, but is the social, perhaps

political, base for practical day-to-day, hour-to-hour decisions made by teachers. (p. 209)

Nurses, assuming that scientific knowledge is sufficient, may stop communication prematurely with a

patient or client. Adaptive nursing assumes a high level of continuity across situations, but nursing

practice is not, as Nussbaum (2000) says about life, a matter of "weighing, counting, and measuring"

(p. 106).

Phronetic practice, or nursing excellence, requires that nurses make deliberate, ethical choices

(Kenny, 1978). Undeliberated acceptance of a generalized predetermined action is consistent with

techne, but not with *phronesis*. Gadamer (1981) states that good practice involves making deliberate

choices, not just blindly applying knowledge. Practice is not wishing for something to happen, but

involves making informed judgments and choosing one thing against another in particular situations.

NOTE: This sample page of a research paper was pieced together to provide as many in-text examples as possible.

ADAPTED FROM: Flaming, D. (2002). Using nursing science does not guarantee nursing excellence. *Research and Theory for Nursing Practice, 16*, 147–159.

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Gadamer, H. G. (1981). *Reason in the age of science* (F. G. Lawrence, Trans.). Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

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Reed, P. (1999). A treatise on nursing knowledge development in the 21st century: Beyond postmodernism. In E. C. Polifroni & M. Welsh (Eds.), *Perspectives on philosophy of science in nursing* (pp. 478–490). Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott.

Saul, J. R. (1993). *Voltaire's bastards: The dictatorship of reason in the West*. Toronto, Canada: Penguin Books.

Sherman, N. (1989). *The fabric of character: Aristotle's theory of virtue*. Oxford, England: Clarendon Press.

Sockett, H. T. (1987). Has Shulman got the strategy right? *Harvard Educational Review*, *57*, 208–219.

Taylor, C. (1995). The dialogical self. In R. F. Goodman, & W. R. Fisher (Eds.), *Rethinking knowledge* (pp. 57–66). Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

Webster's ninth new collegiate dictionary. (1991). Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.

References page begins with the title "References" and is centered at the top of the page.

Each citation is ordered alphabetically, by the author's or editor's last name—or title if author/editor is not evident.

Each entry is flush against the left-hand margin; subsequent lines for the same entry must employ a hanging indent of ½ in.

ADAPTED FROM:

Flaming, D. (2002). Using nursing science does not guarantee nursing excellence. *Research and*

Theory for Nursing Practice, 16, 147–159.

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