WHEN TO CITE SOURCES IN THE BODY OF YOUR PAPER
The reference page at the end of your research paper provides a full citation for each of the sources you have used in your paper. You also need to indicate within your paper when you are incorporating the ideas, theories, or research of others. Whether you are providing a direct quotation or paraphrasing material from a source in your own words, you must provide a citation that gives credit to the ideas of others as you use them to build your thesis. Such material may include:

- Ideas, theories, or research that directly influenced your work.
- Key background information that supports or disputes your theory, or that offers critical definitions or data.
- Facts and figures that are not common knowledge.

IN-TEXT CITATIONS
In-text parenthetical citations are used to give credit to the authors whose ideas or thoughts are presented within the document. These internal citations allow the reader to identify the source and locate the information being addressed.

APA uses a system that includes the author’s last name and the year of publication. For example: (Small, 2014). If you are citing a direct quotation, the page number is also included. For example: (Small, 2014, p. 23). If the source does not have an author, use an abbreviated version of the title enclosed in quotation marks. For example: (“New Drug Cuts Risk,” 2013).

If you reference the same source more than once in the same paragraph, you only need to include the year of publication the first time you use the source in the body of your sentence. Although you need to make it clear that you are referencing the same source within the same paragraph, you may omit the year from subsequent citations. You do need to include the year in all parenthetical citations.

Among epidemiological samples, Kessler (2014) found that early onset social anxiety disorder results in a more potent and severe course. Kessler also found . . . The study also showed that there was a high rate of comorbidity with alcohol abuse or dependence and major depression (Kessler, 2014).

If you reference two or more works by different authors to support your point, list the works in alphabetical order and separate them with semi-colons.

Several researchers have confirmed Erikson’s theory of adolescent identity crises (Bryson, 2014; Drummond, 2012; Oluphant, 2015).

If you refer to multiple works by the same author with the same publication date, identify works by adding the suffixes a, b, c, and so forth after the year. These kinds of references are ordered alphabetically by title on the References page.

Several studies (Johnson, 2015a, 2015b, 2015c; Singh, 2014) found that . . .

Johnson (2015b) conducted an additional . . .

If you refer to an entire web site, but not a specific document on the site, provide the complete URL address.

Kidpsych is a wonderful interactive Web site for children (http://www.kidpsych.org).
MULTIPLE AUTHORS

Two Authors:
When a work has two authors, cite both last names every time the reference occurs in your text. Use the word “and” to connect the authors in your text; use an ampersand in parenthetical material.

Hurst and Beyson (2014) found that recognition among vertebrates.

According to one study (Hurst & Beyson, 2014) the link between genetics and.

Three, Four, or Five Authors:
Cite all authors the first time the reference occurs. Thereafter, include only the last name of the first author followed by “et al.” and the year if it is the first citation in the paragraph.

Kisangau, Lyaruu, Hosea, and Joseph (2015) found . . . [first citation in your paper]
Kisangau et al. (2015) concluded that . . . [first citation per paragraph from then on]
Kisangau et al. found . . . [omit year from any further citations within the same paragraph]

Six or More Authors:
Include only the last name of the first author followed by et al. and the year of publication.

Gordon et al. (2013) challenged the findings of . . .
A group of doctors (Gordon et al., 2013) challenged the findings of . . .

NO AUTHOR
If the source does not have an author, use an abbreviated version of the title enclosed in quotation marks. Note that you capitalize all essential words in the in-text citation.

The use of technology may actually impede students’ learning (“iPads Could Hinder,” 2014).

Corresponding Reference List Citations:
**PARAPHRASING**

Paraphrasing is used when you take someone else’s direct quote and state their idea in your own words. Paraphrasing means that you expressed the author’s information or ideas in your own words and have given that person credit for that information or idea. *Changing a few words here and there is still considered plagiarism, even if you do cite the author.*

**Original Passage:**
“Signed into law in January 2002 by President George W. Bush, the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act signaled the nation’s most sweeping education reform of federal education policy in decades” (Smith, 2008, p. 212).

**Unacceptable Paraphrasing:**
Enacted into law in 2002 by President Bush, the No Child Left Behind Act signaled the most sweeping education reform of U.S. educational policy in decades.

**Acceptable Paraphrasing:**
According to Smith (2008), the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) Act provided the most all-encompassing reform in U.S. education in almost half a century.

The No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) Act provided the most all-encompassing reform in U.S. education in almost half a century (Smith, 2008).

**Citing Paraphrased Material**

Citations of paraphrases must include the name of the author and the year of publication of the original source. Some professors, however, require page numbers for all paraphrases—be sure to check!

If **you use the author’s name in your sentence**, cite only the year of publication in parenthesis.

Cunningham (2013) found that a large majority of undergraduate students . . .

The Dartmouth Clinic homepage (2014) summarizes their services . . .

If both the **year and the author are mentioned in the text**, there is no need to include additional parenthetical information.

In 2013, Johnson measured feelings of security in children with . . .

Carnona’s 2014 research study found that the cost of treating obesity is exceeded only by . . .

If **you do not use the name or year of publication in your text**, insert the information where appropriate. Most often, the citation occurs at the end of a sentence. Note that the end punctuation appears **AFTER** a citation at the end of a sentence.

The basis for this argument is provided by a recent comprehensive study of childhood definitions of security (Johnson, 2013).

Several new treatments for pediatric cancer (Dartmouth Clinic, 2014) are quite controversial . . . .

The cost of treating obesity is exceeded only by the cost of treating illnesses from tobacco use (Carnona, 2014, p. 32).
CITING DIRECT QUOTATIONS

When you directly quote an author, you need to provide the exact words of the author. Include the exact spelling and interior punctuation of the borrowed words.

According to Schoenfeld (2010), “When one learns to read, the first and most profound effect is that one becomes suddenly a part of the global conversation – able to tell one’s own story, and to learn from the stories of others whom we will never meet” (p. 2).

There are only two exceptions to this rule. You may use ellipses ( . . . ) to indicate that you have omitted material from the middle of a quoted section. Do NOT use ellipses at the beginning or the end of a direct quote.

Schoenfeld (2010) states, “When one learns to read . . . one becomes suddenly a part of the global conversation – able to tell one’s own story, and to learn from the stories of others whom we will never meet” (p. 2).

You may add additional words or explanations to clarify the meaning of the direct quote. Use brackets to enclose these additional words.

Schoenfeld (2010) states that “the first and most profound effect [of learning to read] is that one becomes suddenly a part of the global conversation – able to tell one’s own story, and to learn from the stories of others whom we will never meet” (p. 2).

If you are citing a quotation from an electronic source with no page numbers and the paragraphs are numbered, use a paragraph number, followed by the abbreviation para.

Basu and Jones (2014) went so far as to suggest the need for a new “intellectual framework in which to consider the nature and form of regulation in cyberspace” (para. 4).

If the paragraphs are not numbered, direct readers to a specific location by listing the heading under which the quotation appears and then note the number of the paragraph (by counting yourself) in which the quotation appears.

In their study, Verbunt, Pernot, and Smeets (2013) found that “the level of perceived disability in patients with fibromyalgia seemed best explained by their mental health condition and less by their physical condition” (Discussion section, para. 1).

Block Quotations

Place quotations longer than 40 words in a free-standing block and omit quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line, indented 1/2 inch from the left margin (in the same position as a new paragraph). Type the entire quotation on the new margin. Maintain double-spacing throughout. Note that in a block quotation, the parenthetical citation comes AFTER the closing punctuation mark.

Cunningham (2003) concludes:

There is much to recommend the adoption of an openly declared student choice policy in schools that use animals in psychology education. It offers students the opportunity to explore and develop their values, become more independent decision-makers, and play a more active role in shaping department policies and procedures. (p. 17)
**AN INDIRECT SOURCE**

If you are paraphrasing or quoting material that is cited within the text of one of your sources, indicate the author of the original material in the body of your sentence. Use the phrase “as cited in” followed by the author and year of the text in which you found the material.

- Supporting data appear in a study by Wong (as cited in Marconi & Hamblen, 2010).
- Seidenberg and McClelland concluded that “determining criteria for studying home movies of autistic children was difficult due to the differences in quality and dating of the available videotapes” (as cited in Coltheart, 2012, p. 45).

**GROUP or CORPORATE AUTHORS**

If you are using a source (most often a web-based source, a pamphlet, or promotional material) that does not list any author’s name, most likely there will be a group author. The name of this group, corporation, hospital, association, government agency, or research organization is considered the author of this source and should be cited accordingly. If the group name is long and cumbersome, and if the abbreviation is familiar or readily understandable, you may abbreviate the name in the second and subsequent citations in your paper. If the name is short or if the abbreviation would not be readily understandable, write out the name each time it occurs.

*First text citation:*
- In a recent report, the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH, 2013) . . .

*Subsequent text citations:*
- In the NIMH (2013) report . . .

If you are referencing several different pages of a central corporate web site, identify the group author in your sentence, then include the first two-three words of the title of the linked page you are citing (followed by the page or paragraph number if you are using a direct quote).

- According to a St. Joseph Hospital press release (“Pregnancy and Parenting,” 2014) the focus of Our Place is “on the health and wellness of the family unit [of a pregnant teen], mothers, fathers and sometimes even grandparents and siblings” (para. 2). FULL TITLE: “A Pregnancy and Parenting Program for Teens and Young Adults”
- The mission of St. Joseph Hospital, as stated on their website, is “to provide compassionate care that contributes to the physical, emotional, and spiritual well-being of all in our community, as inspired by the healing ministry of Jesus” (“About Us,” 20014, para.1).

**PERSONAL COMMUNICATION—INTERVIEWS, CLASS NOTES**

Personal communication includes interviews, letters, e-mails, and class notes that are not posted on Canvas. The first time you refer to this type of source in the body of your paper, cite the communicator's name, identify who he or she is and the type of personal communication, and provide the date of the communication. You do not need to repeat this information again. (Personal communication is not listed on your reference page.)

- Dr. Edward Dalton, head of the Elliot Breast Health Center team, believes that women deserve “prompt, definitive answers about their mammograms and biopsies” (personal communication, May 12, 2014).
- Sociological imagination allows people to connect their personal troubles with larger social forces and understand them as public issues, not just private ones (M. Day, class notes, November 12, 2013).
Cultural competence encompasses skills, knowledge, and behaviors that are poorly understood by many in the general community. Due to lack of understanding, people may see little need to adapt themselves to others around them, and instead feel that minorities should simply change their values, standards, and beliefs to fit in with their environment. When practitioners take time to learn about their patients, however, they discover their patients’ identities and acknowledge their values and beliefs, building the trust necessary for cultural competence to develop. Researchers point out that education programs and teaching strategies to develop cultural competence among students and nurses are not doing enough and conclude that the conceptualization and implementation of cultural competence are poorly understood among health professionals, students, and patients (Gebru & Willman, 2010; Johnstone & Kanitsaki, 2007b; Long, 2012). According to Jenks (2011), it is not enough to be aware of cultural difference. Jenks states that awareness is “insufficient to bring about transformation in human relationships and does not eliminate ethnic, racial, and cultural discrimination, or potential inequalities” (p.53). Blanchet, Garneau, and Pepin (2015) propose a modified definition of the concept of cultural competence is needed. Using a constructivist perspective, Blanchet et al. define cultural competence as a complex know-act grounded in critical reflection and action, which the health care professional draws upon to provide culturally safe, congruent, and effective care in partnership with individuals, families, and communities living health experiences, and which takes into account the social and political dimensions of care. (p. 12)

This proposed definition provides a framework for the promotion of social justice in the nursing discipline and for questioning past and current clinical practices.