



WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice

Undergraduate Writing Guidebook

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INTRODUCTION

Greetings, Criminology & Criminal Justice Students!

This writing guidebook has been curated based on feedback from focus groups that were conducted with criminology and criminal justice undergraduate students in 2022 and 2023.

The purpose of this guidebook is to provide a resource that you can use in any criminology and criminal justice course that assigns a writing assignment.

Use this guidebook to help you improve upon your writing and please do not hesitate to contact us if you would like to see more writing resources included within.

Best of luck in your academic and writing endeavors!

The Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice
Wayne State University

TYPICAL WRITING ASSIGNMENTS

Each of your assignments will have these elements, although not necessarily in this order:

1. Name and title of the class: CRJ 3800
2. Title of the Assignment: Theory Article Analysis
3. Overview of the assignment:
4. Preparation for the Assignment: assigned reading, viewing, and/or listening
5. Instructor expectations of the students
6. Requirements: APA formatting, length of paper, number of sources
7. Stylistic requirements: use of quotation, warning about plagiarism, necessity of proofreading, spell-checking, and grammar-checking
8. Method of submission: printed copy submitted in class, email, submission to the Canvas drop box
9. Due date
10. Optional: a rubric may be attached to the assignment or made available on the Canvas course site; see the sample rubrics for a research paper and a discussion board post

In order to be successful in completing your writing assignments, use the following tips to prepare:

1. Read the assignment thoroughly. Understand the expectations by reviewing the rubric and/or requirements. If you are unclear, contact your Professor.
2. Find out what sources you need to complete the writing assignment. This could include the textbook, research articles, videos, etc. Has the Professor provided the necessary resources to complete the writing assignment, or do you need to find them on your own? How many sources are needed?
3. Note the citation requirements. Do you need a references page?
4. Answer each part of each question! Students will often receive point deductions because they simply did not fully answer each question.

Below are sample rubrics that give you an idea of how assignments could be graded. Essentially, each assignment rubric/grading will be differently, but these samples highlight important things to note when submitting written assignments.

RUBRICS

Sample Discussion Board Rubric

Grading Criteria	90-100	80-89	70-79	60-69	59 & below
Introduction	1) Introduction includes 2-3 sentences to introduce the topic. 2) States research question or hypothesis. 3) Outlines what will be discussed in the paper.	Introduction includes all criteria but lacks coherence.	2/3 criteria met. This means that 2 of the 3 criteria were met, right?	1/3 criteria met.	0/3 criteria met.
Analysis	1) Fully answers each question. 2) Uses appropriate sources. 3) Demonstrates understanding of the material. 4) Appropriate netiquette used. 5) Meets minimum word count.	4/5 criteria met.	3/5 criteria met.	2/5 criteria met.	1/5 criteria met.
Writing Effectiveness	1) Writing is clear and coherent. 2) No spelling errors. 3) No grammar errors. 4) Quotation is absent or kept to the bare minimum.	3/4 criteria met.	2/4 criteria met.	1/4 criteria met.	0/4 criteria met.
Conclusion	1) Conclusion includes 2-3 sentences to wrap up the paper. 2) Restates research question or hypothesis. 3) Outlines what was discussed in the paper.	Conclusion includes all criteria but unorganized.	2/3 criteria met.	1/3 criteria met.	0/3 criteria met.
APA In-Text Citations/References Page	0 in-text citation errors.	1 in-text citation error.	2-3 in-text citation errors.	4-5 in-text citation errors.	6+ in-text citation errors.
References Format	References page is free of errors.	Reference page contains 1 error.	References page contains 2-3 errors.	Reference page contains 4-5 errors.	Reference page contains 6+ errors.

**Sample Research
Paper Rubric**

Grading Criteria	90-100	80-89	70-79	60-69	59 & below
Overall Format	Includes 1) Title page, 2) Abstract, 3) Introduction, 4) Body paragraphs that include subtopic headings, 5) Conclusion, 6) References Page	Includes 5/6 elements.	Includes 4/6 elements.	Include 3/6 elements.	Includes less than 3 elements.
Abstract	(1) Research question or hypothesis, 2) significance of the thesis, and 3) overall findings/outcomes) are all included and described.	(1) Research question or hypothesis, 2) significance of the thesis, and 3) overall findings/outcomes) are included but not described.	2/3 elements are included.	1/3 elements are included.	0/3 elements are included.
Introduction	1) Introduction includes 2-3 sentences to introduce the topic. 2) States research question or hypothesis. 3) Outlines what will be discussed in the paper.	Introduction includes all criteria but lacks coherence.	2/3 criteria met.	1/3 criteria met.	0/3 criteria met.
Hypothesis or Purpose	Hypothesis or purpose clearly stated and body paragraphs relevant to hypothesis or purpose.	Hypothesis or purpose not clear or body paragraphs not relevant to hypothesis or purpose.	No hypothesis or body paragraphs not relevant to hypothesis or purpose.	Hypothesis or purpose not present or body paragraphs not relevant to hypothesis or purpose.	Hypothesis or purpose not present and body paragraphs not relevant to hypothesis or purpose.
Subtopics	Subtopics are 1) present, 2) relevant, 3) organized, 4) labeled.	Subtopics meet 3/4 criteria.	Subtopics meet 2/4 criteria.	Subtopics meet 1/4 criteria.	Subtopics meet 0/4 criteria.
Analysis & Integration of Research	Research is integrated and organized and each paragraph includes more than 1 citation of research study.	Research is integrated and organized and/or paragraphs do not include more than 1 citation of research study.	Research is not integrated or unorganized but paragraphs include more than 1 citation of research study.	Research is not integrated and unorganized and paragraphs do not include more than 1 citation of research study.	Few citations of research studies throughout the paper exist.
Direct Quotes, Grammar and Spelling	Essay contains no direct quotes and no grammar or spelling errors	Essay contains 1 direct quote and/or 2-3 grammar/spelling errors	Essay contains at least 2 direct quotes and/or at least 4	Essay contains at least 3 direct quotes and/or at least 5	Essay contains at least 4+ direct quotes and/or at

			grammar/spelling errors	grammar/spelling errors	least 6+ grammar/spelling errors
Conclusion	1) Conclusion includes 2-3 sentences to wrap up the paper. 2) Restates research question or hypothesis. 3) Outlines what was discussed in the paper.	Conclusion includes all criteria but lacks coherence.	2/3 criteria met.	1/3 criteria met.	0/3 criteria met.
APA In-Text Citations	Paper cites at least ___ research articles and 0 in-text citation errors.	Paper cites less than ___ research articles and/or 1 in-text citation error.	Paper cites less than ___ research articles and/or 2-3 in-text citation errors.	Paper cites less than ___ research articles and/or 4-5 in-text citation errors.	Paper cites less than ___ research articles and/or 6+ in-text citation errors.
References Format	References page is free of errors.	Reference page contains 1 error.	References page contains 2-3 errors.	Reference page contains 4-5 errors.	Reference page contains 6+ errors.

WRITING GUIDES

Introduction

The introduction announces the main point the body of that the essay will later develop. For most writing assignments, your introduction will be a single paragraph that will conclude with your thesis.

Steps to writing an introduction:

1. Start with an opening. This can be a dramatic incident, unusual facts and figures, definition, quotation, or background.
2. Outline what your paper will discuss.
 - a. "This paper will discuss..."
3. Conclude with your thesis, research question, or the overall point of your writing assignment.

When writing your introduction, consider the following issues:

- Who is the likely audience? Do you think your introduction will appeal to that audience?
- What personality does the writer project? Is the author's tone suitable for the subject and the audience?
- Remember, the introduction is where the author should hook his/her audience, so is the introduction interesting? Informative?
- Does the introduction flow smoothly into the paper? Does it introduce ideas that will be supported throughout the body of the paper?

Sources:

O'Hare, Frank and Dean Memering. *The Writer's Work*. 3rd ed. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1990.

Hacker, Diana. *A Pocket Style Manual*. Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2000.

Conclusion

Writing a conclusion may seem redundant, however, this is your opportunity to show the reader that you understood the concepts and can summarize them.

When writing a conclusion, note the following:

1. Start by summarizing the body paragraphs in a few sentences. Do not copy and paste from the body paragraphs. Instead, summarize the main points of the paper.
2. Do not introduce new information. You are merely summarizing and wrapping the paper up.
3. Restate the overall thesis of the paper and discuss how the sources you used contributed to your thesis.
4. Show how the topic is important.

Depending on the length of your overall research paper, the conclusion is typically not longer than 1-2 pages.

Ideas for writing a conclusion:

<https://nmu.edu/writingcenter/conclusion-paragraphs-0>

<https://writingcenter.unc.edu/tips-and-tools/conclusions/>

How to summarize, paraphrase, and quote information from secondary sources

A question we as Professors hear often is “Why do I have to repeat something that’s been written already and then put it in my own words?”

Think of it like this: there are very few topics in criminal justice (if any) that are unresearched. This means that at least one other person has spent time thinking about a topic and conducting their own research on it. Therefore, it is your job to give them credit when writing about a topic. For example, if you are writing a research paper on “body-worn cameras,” it is your job to gather research done by others on the topic and give them credit for it.

Putting the research in your own words indicates that you:

- 1) Read the material
- 2) Understand it
- 3) Can summarize it
- 4) Can compare and contrast it with other research on the topic

Summarizing and citing the material does not mean copying and pasting information from a source verbatim. That is plagiarism. Summarizing means you put it in your own words and then give credit to the authors of that information. Below is an example.

The Original Passage

By and large Yosemite has been preserved as though it were a painting. The boundaries of the park are the gilt frame around a masterpiece, and within the frame we are urged to take only pictures, leave only footprints. There are enormously important reasons to do so—there are too many people coming to the park to do it any other way—and yet I cannot help feeling something is sadly missing from this experience of nature. Looking is a fine thing to do to pictures, but hardly an adequate way to live in the world. It is nature as a place in which we do not belong, a place in which we do not live, in which we are intruders. A tourist is by definition an outsider, a person who does not belong, a stranger in paradise. Solnit, R. (1999). *Savage Dreams: A journey into the landscape wars of the American west*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Legitimate Summary (condenses, captures only main points, and re-expresses in new language)

Conservation efforts traditionally have represented Yosemite as a work of art marked by distinct borders (Solnit, 1999, p. 263). While Solnit acknowledges that this representation may serve to protect the park, she also suggests that it limits the individual’s relationship to the landscape (p. 263).

Legitimate Paraphrase (captures the entire passage and re-expresses in new language)

Solnit (1999) argues that because conservation efforts have conceived of Yosemite as a work of art, the park is represented as nature appropriately experienced as one might experience a painting: through sight only (p. 263). While this representation makes sense in light of the throngs of people flocking to Yosemite, it limits the ways in which an individual might experience the park's landscape, since it implies that that nature is to be viewed and not altered, that it is to be visited and not lived in (Solnit, 1999, p. 263).

Legitimate Quotation (captures sections of the passage verbatim and integrates smoothly)

Efforts to preserve Yosemite “as though it were a painting” create a distance between the visitor and the landscape (Solnit, 1999, p. 263). Solnit worries that such a distance between nature and visitor implies that nature is “a place in which we do not belong, a place in which we do not live, in which we are intruders” (p. 263). This distanced relationship with a place differs drastically from one in which the individual interacts with and relies upon the land, sometimes altering it and sometimes being altered by it.

Plagiarized Version (creates a mosaic of copied language & sentence structure)

Yosemite has been preserved as though it were a framed masterpiece. Within the frame of this masterpiece—within the park boundaries—we are urged to take only pictures. Although this is an important approach to take in visiting national parks, it is not an adequate way to live in relation to a place. When people are told to look but not touch, they are sent the message that this is a place in which they are intruders, a message that may preclude a healthy relationship with the natural world (Solnit, 1999, p. 263).





Graff, G., & Birkenstein, C. (2018). *They say / I say: The moves that matter in academic writing* (4th ed.). W.W. Norton & Company.

More resources on paraphrasing:

<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/citations/paraphrasing>




Paraphrasing

Putting it into your own words is the best way to convey information.

The model thus suggests an interaction between active street prevalence and collective efficacy such that their regulatory benefits are expected to be mutually reinforcing.	ORIGINAL TEXT	Reference (in APA Format) Browning, C. R. & Jackson, A. L. (2013). The social ecology of public space: Active streets and violent crime in urban neighborhoods. <i>Criminology</i> , 51 (4), 1009-1043.
Your efforts to control a situation are likely to be more successful if there are many people present, and those people agree the situation needs to be controlled (Browning & Jackson, 2013).	 Correctly Done	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Why it's correct:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wording is all original. It has not been modified from the original text in any way, and does not include any of the original text. It's how you might explain the original text in your own words. • The text is accompanied by an in-text citation that lists where you found the information you based this statement upon, including the author(s) and year of publication.
Your efforts to control a situation are likely to be more successful if there are many people present, and those people agree the situation needs to be controlled.	 Incorrect	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Why it's incorrect:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wording is all original, but there is no in-text citation to identify your source of information. • Whenever you present information you got from another source without crediting that source, you are committing plagiarism.
The model tells us an interaction between street prevalence and collective efficacy so that regulatory benefits are expected.	 Incorrect	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Why it's incorrect:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a modification of the original sentence, but still the original sentence. It is not really a paraphrase, since so much of the original phrasing is intact. • There is no in-text citation to show where you found the information, even if you had placed it in your own words. • It is not an original sentence, written "in your own words." By modifying the original words used, and not giving credit to the original writer(s), you are committing plagiarism.
The model therefore advocates a collaboration among dynamic local occurrence and shared abilities so all controlling advantages are presumed to be jointly fortifying (Browning & Jackson, 2013).	 Incorrect	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Why it's incorrect:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a modification of the original sentence, but still the original sentence. It is not really a paraphrase – almost every word has been changed using a thesaurus, but is still in its original order in the sentence. • It is not an original sentence, written "in your own words." By modifying the original words used, even though you credit the original writer(s), you are committing plagiarism.





Using Direct Quotes

Using the exact words of your source should be avoided, but if you must do it, do it correctly.

The model thus suggests an interaction between active street prevalence and collective efficacy such that their regulatory benefits are expected to be mutually reinforcing.	ORIGINAL TEXT	Reference (in APA Format) Browning, C. R. & Jackson, A. L. (2013). The social ecology of public space: Active streets and violent crime in urban neighborhoods. <i>Criminology</i> , 51 (4), 1009-1043.
<p>“The model thus suggests an interaction between active street prevalence and collective efficacy such that their regulatory benefits are expected to be mutually reinforcing” (Browning & Jackson, 2013, p. 1014).</p>	 Correctly Done	<p>Why it's correct:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The text is a verbatim match to your source – not modified in any way. • The text is placed in direct quotes. • The text is accompanied by an in-text citation that lists where you found it, including the author(s), year of publication, and page number on which the text appears.
<p>The model thus suggests an interaction between active street prevalence and collective efficacy such that their regulatory benefits are expected to be mutually reinforcing.</p>	 Incorrect	<p>Why it's incorrect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no quotation marks around the text, even though it's a verbatim match to your source. • There is no in-text citation (that includes both the author(s) and the page number on which it appears) to show where you found it. • Without quotation marks and an in-text citation, the reader can only presume that the <i>words and ideas</i> are your own. By letting them, you are committing plagiarism.
<p>The model thus suggests an interaction between active street prevalence and collective efficacy such that their regulatory benefits are expected to be mutually reinforcing (Browning & Jackson, 2013).</p>	 Incorrect	<p>Why it's incorrect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no quotation marks around the text, even though it's a verbatim match to your source. • There are no page numbers in your in-text citation to show where the text appears in your original source. • Without quotation marks, the reader can only presume that the ideas are those of Browning and Jackson, but the <i>words</i> are your own. By letting them, you are committing plagiarism.

Using Indirect Quotes

Using a direct quote that appears in your source should also be avoided, but if you must do it, do it correctly.

As she stated, street monitoring must be accompanied by trust and a “reassurance of general street support” (Jacobs, 1961: 42) in order for street control to be realized.	ORIGINAL TEXT	Reference (in APA Format) Browning, C. R. & Jackson, A. L. (2013). The social ecology of public space: Active streets and violent crime in urban neighborhoods. <i>Criminology</i> , 51 (4), 1009-1043.
The presence of a crowd, alone, is insufficient to allow a situation to be controlled without the “reassurance of general street support” (Jacobs, 1961, as cited in Browning & Jackson, 2013, p. 1014).	 Correctly Done	<p style="text-align: center;">Why it’s correct:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The original quote used by your source is still intact and verbatim. • The text is placed in direct quotes. • The text is accompanied by an in-text citation that lists where <i>you</i> found it, including the author(s), year of publication, and page number on which the text appears, <i>as well as</i> where <i>your source</i> found it.
As Jacobs (1961) stated, street monitoring must be accompanied by trust and a “reassurance of general street support” (p. 42) in order for street control to be realized.	 Incorrect	<p style="text-align: center;">Why it’s incorrect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entire sentence has been taken from the source document, with the only modifications made to allow the sentence to stand alone and out of its original context. • The in-text citation doesn’t show where <i>you</i> found the direct quote, it shows where <i>your source</i> found it. • Without quotation marks and appropriate in-text citation, the reader can only presume that you found the material that appears in quotation marks in the Jacobs article, and that the words and ideas <i>not</i> in quotation marks are your own. By letting them, you are committing plagiarism.
“Street monitoring must be accompanied by trust and a reassurance of general street support in order for street control to be realized” (Browning & Jackson, 2013, p. 1014).	 Incorrect	<p style="text-align: center;">Why it’s incorrect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The material in quotation marks has been modified from how it originally appeared in the source text – it is not precisely verbatim any longer. • No credit is given to Jacobs, whose words are included among the words of Browning & Jackson. • Without giving credit to all authors for their own work, you are committing plagiarism.
Street monitoring must be accompanied by trust and a reassurance of general street support in order for street control to be realized.	 Incorrect	<p style="text-align: center;">Why it’s incorrect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no quotation marks around the text, even though it’s a compilation of material taken verbatim from your source. • There are no in-text citations to show where you found it, or what material belongs to which author(s). • Without appropriate quotation marks and in-text citations, the reader can only presume that the <i>words and ideas</i> are your own. By letting them, you are committing plagiarism.

Reference: (2023). UC Libraries Writing Resources.

RESEARCH ARTICLES

Use the following link to find books and articles through Wayne State libraries:

<https://guides.lib.wayne.edu/wsulibraries/books-article>

Reading and understanding scholarly articles can be intimidating. However, there are a few things that can make this process easier.

1. Read the abstract. The abstract will give you an overview of the article.
2. The introduction sets up the research article and explains the background and purpose of the article.
3. The literature review is a great resource to find other related research articles.
4. The methodology is important to demonstrate how the research was done and understand the type, quality, and limitations of the study. However, for most research papers, it is usually not necessary to focus on it unless you are required to in say, a “Research Methodology” course.
5. The results and discussion will point you in the direction of the overall findings of the study and discuss how it adds to the overall literature.

Below is a video discussing how to analyze scholarly articles:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-3OU0x_MxLc

Below is an article discussing how to skim scholarly articles:

[https://www.umassd.edu/accessibility/resources/students/classroom-strategies/how-to-skim/#:~:text=When%20skimming%2C%20you%20move%20your,bit%20like%20r
unning%20down%20stairs](https://www.umassd.edu/accessibility/resources/students/classroom-strategies/how-to-skim/#:~:text=When%20skimming%2C%20you%20move%20your,bit%20like%20running%20down%20stairs)

IN-TEXT CITATIONS

Writing assignments will typically require in-text citations. This means that you are re-stating the information you retrieved from your source (research article, video, textbook, etc.) and you are letting the reader know where you got your information from. You do this by using in-text citations.

Below is a video and website on the basics of in-text citations:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hKu2-tjNMok>

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/in_text_citations_the_basics.html

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Creating a correctly formatted references page is just as important as correctly formatted in-text citations. Below is a video and document to assist you.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DWVOU9VZqyl&t=191s>

APA References – 7th edition

For more reference examples, please visit guides.lib.wayne.edu/apastyle

The APA Publication Manual 7th Ed. is available at the UGL and Purdy/Kresge Library Reference Desks.

Database names in citations: Provide database information only when it is necessary for readers to retrieve the cited work from that exact database, or when the database publishes original proprietary works available only in that database. Most published resources from academic databases are widely available. Always include the doi if available.

Multiple Authors: List the first 20 authors. When there are 21 or more authors, include the first 19 authors' names, insert an ellipsis (no ampersand), and then add the final author's name. See page 285-289 of the APA 7th Edition Publication Manual for more information on authors.

Articles (from a Scholarly Journal, Magazine, Newspaper)

Basic Format: Last Name, First Initial., Middle Initial. (Publication Date). Article title. *Publication Title*, Volume(Issue), pages. doi url

Journal article from a database with a DOI	Herbst-Damm, K. L., & Kulik, J. A. (2005). Volunteer support, marital status, and the survival times of terminally ill patients. <i>Health Psychology</i> , 24(1), 225-229. https://doi.org/10.1037/0278-6133.24.2.225
Online magazine or newspaper article	Brody, J. E. (2007, December 11). Mental reserves keep brain agile. <i>The New York Times</i> . https://www.nytimes.com/2007/12/11/health/11iht-11brod.8685746.html

Books

Basic Format: Last Name, First Initial., Middle Initial. (Publication Year). *Book title*. Publisher Name.

One author	Drucker, P. F. (1998). <i>Peter Drucker on the profession of management</i> . Harvard Business School.
Two authors	McGuire, M. T., & Anderson, W. H. (1999). <i>The US healthcare dilemma: Mirrors and chains</i> . Auburn House.
Corporate author	Central Intelligence Agency. (2020, February 14). Brazil. In <i>The world factbook</i> . Retrieved from https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/br.html
Edited book	Gibbs, J. T., & Huang, L. N. (Eds.). (1991). <i>Children of color: Psychological interventions with minority youth</i> . Jossey-Bass.

Article or chapter in an edited book	Massaro, D. (1992). Broadening the domain of the fuzzy logical model of perception. In H. L. Pick Jr., P. van den Broek, & D. C. Knill (Eds.), <i>Cognition: Conceptual and methodological issues</i> (pp. 51-84). American Psychological Association.
Reference book	American Psychiatric Association. (2013). <i>Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders</i> (5 th ed.). https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596

Court Cases & Regulations

Court case	Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 347 U.S. 483 (1954).
Federal Regulations	FDA Prescription Drug Advertising Rule, 21 C.F.R. § 202.1 (2006).

Webpages, Websites, Social Media & Video/Audio/Images

For more examples of citing online media, see pages 348-352 in the APA Publication Manual, 7th Ed.

Page on a Website	Williams, R. (2020, February 21). <i>Instagram overtakes Facebook in audience of top 50 brands</i> . SocialMediaToday. https://www.socialmediatoday.com/news/instagram-overtakes-facebook-in-audience-of-top-50-brands/572742/ <i>For an entire website, do not include in reference list; cite in text only.</i> <i>Example: The Michigan Electronic Library (MeL) eResource list provides access to scholarly databases for the citizens of the state of Michigan (http://www.mel.org/).</i>
Tweet	APA Education [@APAEducation]. (2020, February 21). <i>So you're an undergrad psychology major, interested in #schoolpsychology and following the excitement at #NASP2020. But now what?</i> [Tweet]. Twitter. https://twitter.com/APAEducation/status/1230785736590462979
Podcast Episode	Gross, T. (Host). (2020, February 11). <i>The 2020 disinformation war</i> . [Audio podcast episode]. In <i>Fresh Air</i> . WHYY. https://www.npr.org/2020/02/11/804855328/the-2020-disinformation-war
YouTube or other streaming video	NowYouKnowAbout. (2017, September 11). <i>The life story of Vincent van Gogh</i> [Video]. YouTube. https://youtu.be/y5VRXbHp3fk
Image found in a free online source	Comas, J. S. (Photographer). (2007). <i>Jordi Comas Teaching</i> . [Photograph]. http://www.flickr.com/photos/24567742@N03/4475421910/

Miscellaneous

Class Lecture notes	Smith, A. B. (2019, January 15). [Lecture notes on interpersonal communication] Department of Communication, Wayne State University.
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	<p>Example of in-text citation: In a lecture on January 15, 2019, to a COMM 1000 class, Professor Smith said... (Smith, 2019).</p> <p><i>If the lecture notes are obtained from a website (i.e., Canvas), include the URL at the end of the citation. For more information on citing lecture notes, refer to page 347 of the APA Publication Manual, 7th Ed.</i></p>
Interview or personal communication	<p><i>Do not include in reference list; cite in text only.</i></p> <p>Example of in-text citation: P. Drucker (personal communication, September 20, 2001) believes that there are several different types of managers.</p>
Doctoral dissertation or master's thesis retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses database	<p>McNiel, D. S. (2007). <i>Meaning through narrative: A personal narrative discussing growing up with an alcoholic mother</i> (Publication No. 1434728) [Master's thesis, California State University, Long Beach]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses A&I.</p> <p><i>The Publication Number is equivalent to the Dissertation/thesis number field that appears in the Abstract/Details information in the database. Examples of dissertation or theses references can be found on page 333-334, APA Publication Manual, 7th Ed.</i></p>
ERIC document	<p>Greenberg, J. & Walsh, K. (2010). <i>Ed school essentials: A review of Illinois teacher preparation</i>. (ED512668). ERIC. https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED512668.pdf</p>

Finally, use the following website to understand everything APA-related, including sample papers, formatting, references page examples, and much more!

<https://guides.lib.wayne.edu/c.php?g=939080&>