CSE in-text citation style

CSE DOCUMENTATION relies on a combination of in-text citations and a Literature Cited at the end of your paper. In-text citations include a combination of the author’s last name, date of publication, and location reference. These are generally not separated by commas as in the APA style. The Literature Cited is a list of complete publication information from the resources you cited in your paper, alphabetized by the author’s last name. Complete information is available at http://www.councilscienceeditors.org/.

PARAPHRASED IN-TEXT CITATIONS always include dates, but can be listed in two ways:

• If the author’s name is included in a signal phrase, only the date needs to be placed in parentheses: Patterson (1998) has noticed the same phenomenon....

• If you simply allude to a study, both the author’s last name and the year must be listed in parentheses: This same phenomenon has been noted elsewhere (Patterson 1998).

• If you use more than one article published by the same author in the same year, you differentiate with letters, e.g., Smith (1999a) and Smith (1999b).

DIRECT QUOTES require the author’s last name, publication year, and colon and page number following date:

• “The likelihood that adopted children will develop normally is highly contingent on the attitude of their parents” (Patterson 1998:201).

VARIATIONS OF IN-TEXT CITATIONS occur in situations of multiple authors, institutions or groups as authors, specific parts of a source, personal communication, etc. For more variations, see Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers, 7th edition, 2006.

• Many research articles have multiple authors. Articles with one or two authors always list all the authors (e.g., Smith 1999, Patterson and Smith 1999). In cases of three or more authors (e.g., Patterson, Stevens, Thompson, & Williams 1999), the list is reduced to the first author followed by “et al.” (e.g., Patterson et al. 1999). All authors are always listed in the Literature Cited section.

• When a source has an institution or group as author, you should provide the full name of the group in your literature cited entry. In the first in-text mention of the source, supply the group’s full name followed by its abbreviation in brackets (e.g., United States Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS], 1999); then, in subsequent in-text mentions of the source, use only the abbreviation (e.g., USFWS, 1999).

• Whenever you cite a specific part of a source (a table, a graph, a figure, an equation, etc.), include a colon and the page number following the year in your parenthetical citation (e.g., Vandenberg 1999:62).

• When you include multiple, subsequent citations from one source within one paragraph, you should use only a complete citation for each use.

• Personal communications are the only sources cited in-text only and not included in the literature cited. Each in-text citation for a personal communication includes the first and middle initial and last name, the words personal communication, and the complete date (e.g., S. B. White, personal communication, August 11, 2005).

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March 20, 2009