APA REFERENCING

In-Text Citations (Print and Online)

BASIC FORMAT FOR QUOTATIONS/PARAPHRASES
If you introduce the quote using the author’s name, immediately follow the name with the year of publication in parenthesis. Put the page number (preceded by p. ) in parenthesis after the quotation or paraphrase.

Example:
Critser (2003) noted that despite growing numbers of overweight Americans, many health care providers “still remain in ignorance” (p. 5).

If no author is named in the signal phrase, place the author’s last name, the year, and the page number in parenthesis after the quotation or paraphrase.

Example:
Research shows that despite growing number of overweight Americans, many health care providers “still remain in ignorance” (Crister, 2003, p. 5).

NO PAGE NUMBERS
If there are no page numbers, such as in a web document, use “para.” (short for paragraph) instead.

Example:
The cost of treating obesity is exceeded only by treating illnesses from tobacco use (Carmona, 2004, para. 5).

TWO AUTHORS
Include the last name of each author and the year. If the authors’ names are in parenthesis, use “&” and not the word “and”

Example:
…as James and Ryerson (1999) demonstrated, arthritis is a major cause of work disability (p. 167).
Arthritis is a major cause of work disability (James & Ryerson, 1999, p. 167).

MORE THAN TWO AUTHORS
Cite all authors the first time and in subsequent citations, include only the last name of the first author followed by “et al.” and the year

Example:
Williams, Jones, Smith, Bradner, and Torrington (2014) found…(p. 187)
Williams et al. (2014) also noticed that…(p. 207)

NO AUTHOR
If there is no author, use the first few words of the title of the document in your text (capitalizing the major words)

Example:
According to Arthritis Facts (2007), arthritis is a major cause of work disability (para. 9).
People who suffer from arthritis can also suffer from depression (“Handling Arthritis,” 2013, p. 8).

NO DATE
If there is no date, use the abbreviation n.d. (for “no date”).

Example:
Wallace (n.d.) suggests that “his method of painting imitates organic energy” (p. 3).

MORE THAN ONE SOURCE IN A CITATION
If you are using more than one source in a citation, list all the sources you consulted in alphabetical order, separated by semicolons.

Example:
Attempts to establish a definitive link between television programming and children’s eating habits has been problematic (Bowden, 2003; Coles, 1998; Smith, 2013).
SECONDARY SOURCES (AUTHOR'S WORK CITED IN ANOTHER SOURCE)
Give the author or title of the work in which you find the reference, preceded by "as cited in" to indicate that you are referring to a citation in that work. In the following example, Smith will appear in the reference list, Britton will not, because Smith is citing Britton, but you are reading a book by Smith, so are therefore citing Smith.

Examples:
The words we use simply appear, as Britton says, "at the point of utterance" (as cited in Smith, 1982, p. 108).
Allport's diary (as cited in Nicholson, 2008)...

TRANSLATED TEXT
If you are citing a translated text, include the original author's last name, the year is was originally published/year of translation, p. #)

Examples:
(Freud, 1940/1970, p. 121)
(Castro, 2006/2008, p. 112)

PERSONAL NOTES TAKEN IN CLASS
While you do not need to include notes in your reference list, you do need to include an in-text citation with the initials and last name of the communicator and provide as exact a date as possible.

Example:
(T.K. Matthews, class notes, September 18, 2014)

FILM/DVD
Include the producer’s or producers’ last names and/or director’s or directors’ last names, as well as the year of the film’s first release (not when the DVD was released).

Example:
(McElroy, Dowling, & Burton, 1994)
Kenner (2008)
References
A reference page appears as the last page of your paper. It is called References, and it lists all the sources you cited. The references must be in alphabetical order by authors’ last names, double-spaced and with a hanging indent (the first line of the citation will be flush with the left margin and the second, third, fourth lines of the same citation will be indented. Please refer to the last page of this handout for a sample Reference page.

PRINT DOCUMENTS

BOOKS (Single and Multiple Authors)
Author’s last name, First name’s initial. (Year of publication). Title, in italics, lowercase except for the first word, proper nouns and words after a colon. City of publication: Publisher.

Example:

Author’s last name, First name’s initial, Author’s last name, First name’s initial, & Author’s last name, First name’s initial. (Year of publication). Title, in italics, lowercase except for the first word, proper nouns and words after a colon. City of publication: Publisher.

Example:

ARTICLES (Journals and Magazines)
Author’s last name, First name’s initial. (Year of publication). Title of article, lowercase except for the first word, proper nouns and words after a colon. Title of journal or magazine, in italics, uppercase first letters, volume #(issue #), page range.

Example:

COURSEPACK
Always confirm with your teacher if you are citing from a coursepack; some teachers prefer you do not use this method.

Author’s last name, First name’s initial. (Year of publication). Title of document. In teacher's first name’s initial and last name (Ed.), course number: Name of course in italics, lower case (page range of coursepack that document is on). City of publication: Publisher. (Any info your teacher has given you as to where the document was photocopied from: Title, in italics, uppercase, Volume #(Issue #), page range of original document).

Example:

TRANSLATED TEXT
Author’s last name, First name’s initial. (Year). Title of document. Translator’s first name’s initial. Last name, Trans.). City of publication: Publisher. (Original work published Year)

Examples:

NON-PRINT DOCUMENTS

ARTICLE FROM ONLINE DATABASE
If the article has a DOI (digital object identifier), give that number at the end and do not include the database name. If there is no DOI, include the URL of the journal's home page.

Author's last name, First name's initial. (Year of publication). Title of article. *Title of Journal*, Volume #(Issue #), page range. doi:#########################

Examples:


WEBSITE
Include author's name, date of publication, title of document and a URL in your reference.

Author's last name, First initial. (Year, Month Date)). *Title of webpage/document*. Retrieved from address page is found on

Example:

If there is no author, begin with the title of the document. (see example below).

Example:

If there is no date, put n.d. in parenthesis instead

Example:

WIKIPEDIA
If a web source is likely to change over time, include the date the site was accessed.

Title of page. (Year, Month of last update). In *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*. Date of retrieval, from site URL

Example:

YOUTUBE / TED TALK
Author (or creator). (Year, Month Day). *Title [Video file]*. Retrieved from URL

Examples:
CrashCourse. (2015, January 29). *Cycles in the sky: Crash course astronomy #3 [Video file]*. Retrieved from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=01QWC-rZcIE

FILM/DVD
Producer Last name, First initial. (Producer), & Director Surname, First initial. (Director). (Year). Title of movie [Format e.g. Motion picture or DVD]. Country where movie was produced: Name of Studio.

Example:

POWERPOINT
If you are citing from PowerPoint slides that you found online:

Last name, First initial. (Year). Title of powerpoint presentation [PowerPoint slides]. Retrieved from URL

Example:

If you are citing from PowerPoint slides that your teacher has given you:

Teacher's last name, First initial. (Year). Title of powerpoint presentation [PowerPoint slides].

Example:

PERSONAL NOTES TAKEN IN CLASS
If you have cited something you heard in your class lecture, you do not include them in your reference list. However, you must include an in-text citation in your essay.
References


