APA (7th ed.) 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. If you are paraphrasing, you do not have to include the page number.

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. If you are paraphrasing, you

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).
Research showed that “arthritis is a major cause of work disability” (James & Ryerson, 1999, p. 167).

THREE OR MORE AUTHORS
Include only the last name of the first author followed by “et al.” and the year, even in the first citation.

Example:
Williams et al. (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).

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).
Swengel’s research (as cited in Nicholson, 2008)...

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

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

POWERPOINT SLIDES
Use the last name of the creator of the slides and the year. If there is no creator name given, use the name of the presentation.

Example:
(Hayes, 2016)

PERSONAL COMMUNICATION (CLASS NOTES)
Because a reader cannot access any of the information in your own class notes, you do not need to include a reference for them in your References. However, you do need to include an in-text citation with the initials and last name of the communicator and give as an exact a date as possible.

Example:
(T.K. Matthews, personal communication, September 18, 2014)
As R. Smith (personal communication, December 18, 2019) explained, “...”

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 et al. 1994)
Kenner (2008)

YOUTUBE/TED TALK
If you are directly quoting from an audiovisual work, give name of the last name of the author or creator, the year, and the time stamp where the quotation begins (instead of a page number).

Example:
Research demonstrated that “arthritis is a major cause of work disability” (Canadian Arthritis Scientific, 2018, 12:22).
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) (with or without an editor)

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. 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. 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). 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.). 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, end your reference with the page range.

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

**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). Title of webpage/document. URL 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]. YouTube. URL

**Examples:**

**EBOOK**
Author’s Last Name, First Name’s Initial. (Year). Title of book, in italics, only first word capitalized. Publisher. DOI or URL.

Example:

**FILM/DVD**
Producer Last name, First initial. & Director Surname, First initial. (Year). Title of movie [Format e.g. Motion picture or DVD]. 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]. Name of Publishing Company. 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 COMMUNICATION (CLASS NOTES)**
Because a reader cannot access any of the information in your own class notes, you do not need to include a reference for them in your References. However, you do need to include an in-text citation with the initials and last name of the communicator and give as an exact a date as possible.

Some information adapted from *Publication manual of the American psychological association*. (2019).
American Psychological Association.

Some information adapted from *Publication manual of the American psychological association*. (2020).
American Psychological Association.

Some information adapted from “APA In-Text Citations.” *MacMillan Higher Ed.*
http://www.macmillanhighered.com/BrainHoney/Resource/6698/digital_first_content/trunk/test/wref8efull/wref8efull_chapa4_2.html

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References


   https://www.ted.com/talks/geoffrey_canada_our_failing_schools_enough_is_enough

Franklin, S. (2016). VAKing out learning styles-why the notion of 'learning styles' is unhelpful to teachers. *Education 3-13, 34*(1), 81-87. https://doi.org/10.1080/03004270500507644


The effect of learning styles on achievement in different learning environments. (n.d.).
