APA Citations & Reference List, 6ᵗʰ Edition, 2010 Update

In-Text Citations

- When using APA format, follow the author-date method of in-text citation. This means that the author's last name and the year of publication for the source should appear in the text, for example, (Jones, 1998), and a complete reference should appear in the reference list at the end of the paper.
- If you are referring to an idea from another work but **NOT** directly quoting the material, or making reference to an entire book, article or other work, you only have to make reference to the author and year of publication and not the page number in your in-text reference.
- If you **ARE** directly quoting the material, then the in-text reference should include a page number, if available.
- All sources that are cited in the text must appear in the reference list at the end of the paper, without exception.

In-text citations for sources with a single author

- If you are directly quoting from a work, you will need to include the author, year of publication, and the page number for the reference (preceded by "p."). Introduce the quotation with a signal phrase that includes the author's last name followed by the date of publication in parentheses.
  - According to **Jones (1998),** "Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time" **(p. 199).**
  - **Jones (1998)** found "students often had difficulty using APA style" **(p. 199)**; what implications does this have for teachers?
- If the author is not named in a signal phrase, place the author's last name, the year of publication, and the page number in parentheses after the quotation.
  - She stated, "Students often had difficulty using APA style" **(Jones, 1998, p. 199)**, but she did not offer an explanation as to why.

In-text citation for summary or paraphrase

- If you are paraphrasing an idea from another work, you only have to make reference to the author and year of publication in your in-text reference, but APA guidelines encourage you to also provide the page number (although it is not required.)
  - According to **Jones (1998),** APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners. APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners **(Jones, 1998, p. 199).**

In-text citations for a work by multiple authors

- **A Work by Two Authors:** Name both authors in the signal phrase or in the parentheses each time you cite the work. Use the word "and" between the authors' names within the text and use the ampersand in the parentheses.
  - Research by **Wegener and Petty (1994)** supports...
  - **(Wegener & Petty, 1994)**

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- **<u>A Work by Three to Five Authors:</u>** List all the authors in the signal phrase or in parentheses the first time you cite the source. Use the word "and" between the authors' names within the text and use the ampersand in the parentheses.
  - **(Kernis, Cornell, Sun, Berry, & Harlow, 1993)**
  - In subsequent citations, only use the first author's last name followed by "et al." in the signal phrase or in parentheses.
    - **(Kernis et al., 1993)**

- **<u>A Work by Six or More Authors:</u>** Use the first author's name followed by et al. in the signal phrase or in parentheses.
  - **Harris et al. (2001)** argued...
  - **(Harris et al., 2001)**

In-text citations for sources with no known author

- If the work does not have an author, cite the source by its title in the signal phrase or use the first word or two in the parentheses. Titles of books and reports are italicized or underlined; titles of articles, chapters, and web pages are in quotation marks.
  - A similar study was done of students learning to format research papers (**"Using APA," 2001).**

In-text citations for sources with an organization as author

- If the author is an organization or a government agency, mention the organization in the signal phrase or in the parenthetical citation the first time you cite the source.
  - According to the **American Psychological Association (2000)**,...
- If the organization has a well-known abbreviation, include the abbreviation in brackets the first time the source is cited and then use only the abbreviation in later citations.
  - First citation: **(Mothers Against Drunk Driving [MADD], 2000)**
  - Second citation: **(MADD, 2000)**

In-text citations for two or more works in the same parentheses

- When your parenthetical citation includes two or more works, order them the same way they appear in the reference list (viz., alphabetically), separated by a semi-colon.
  - **(Berndt, 2002; Harlow, 1983)**

In-text citations for authors with the same last name

- To prevent confusion, use first initials with the last names.
  - **(E. Johnson, 2001; L. Johnson, 1998)**

In-text citations for two or more works by one author in same year

- If you have two sources by the same author in the same year, use lower-case letters (a, b, c) with the year to order the entries in the reference list. Use the lower-case letters with the year in the in-text citation.
  - Research by **Berndt (1981a)** illustrated that...

In-text citations for personal communication

- For interviews, letters, e-mails, and other person-to-person communication, cite the communicator's name, the fact that it was personal communication, and the date of the communication. Do not include personal communication in the reference list.
  - **(E. Robbins, personal communication, January 4, 2001).**
  - **A. P. Smith** also claimed that many of her students had difficulties with APA style **(personal communication, November 3, 2002).**

In-text citations for indirect sources

- If you use a source that was cited in another source, name the original source in your signal phrase. List the secondary source in your reference list and include the secondary source in the parentheses.
  - **Johnson** argued that... **(as cited in Smith, 2003, p. 102).**
- **Note:** When citing material in parentheses, set off the citation with a comma, as above. Also, try to locate the original material and cite the original source, if possible.

In-text citations for electronic sources

- If possible, cite an electronic document the same as any other document by using the author-date style.
  - **Kenneth (2000)** explained...
- If no author or date is given, use the title in your signal phrase or the first word or two of the title in the parentheses and use the abbreviation "n.d." (for "no date").
  - Another study of students and research decisions discovered that students succeeded with tutoring (**"Tutoring and APA," n.d.).**
- When an electronic source lacks page numbers, you should try to include information that will help readers find the passage being cited. When an electronic document has numbered paragraphs, use the abbreviation "para." followed by the paragraph number
  - **(Hall, 2001, para. 5).**
- If the paragraphs are not numbered and the document includes headings, provide the appropriate heading and specify the paragraph under that heading. Note that in some electronic sources, like Web pages, people can use the Find function in their browser to locate any passages you cite.
  - According to **Smith (1997),** ... **(Mind over Matter section, para. 6).**
    - **Note:** Never use the page numbers of Web pages you print out; different computers print Web pages with different pagination.

NOTE:

*This document adapted and abridged from material provided by the **Purdue Online Writing Lab (OWL)**. For more assistance with APA (or if the answer to your question isn't covered here), consult Purdue OWL's extensive online guide at the following web address:* **https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/1/**

APA Reference List: Guidelines & Format

GENERAL FORMAT: A WORK WITH ONE AUTHOR

Last name first, followed by author initials.

> Berndt, T. J. (2002). Friendship quality and social development. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 11, 7-10.

GENERAL FORMAT: A WORK WITH MORE THAN ONE AUTHOR

Two Authors
List by their last names and initials. Use the ampersand instead of "and."

> Wegener, D. T., & Petty, R. E. (1994). Mood management across affective states: The hedonic contingency hypothesis. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 66, 1034-1048.

Three to Seven Authors
List by last names and initials; commas separate author names, while the last author name is preceded again by ampersand.

> Kernis, M. H., Cornell, D. P., Sun, C. R., Berry, A., Harlow, T., & Bach, J. S. (1993). There's more to self-esteem than whether it is high or low: The importance of stability of self-esteem. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 65, 1190-1204.

More Than Seven Authors
List by last names and initials; commas separate author names. After the sixth author's name, use an ellipses in place of the author names. Then provide the final author name. There should be no more than seven names.

> Miller, F. H., Choi, M. J., Angeli, L. L., Harland, A. A., Stamos, J. A., Thomas, S. T., . . . Rubin, L. H. (2009). Web site usability for the blind and low-vision user. *Technical Communication*, 57, 323-335.

GENERAL FORMAT: A WORK WITH ORGANIZATION AS AUTHOR or UNKNOWN AUTHOR

Organization as Author

> American Psychological Association. (2003).

Unknown Author

> *Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary* (10th ed.). (1993). Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.

A BOOK

> **Author, A. A. (Year of publication).** *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle.* **Location: Publisher.**

> Calfee, R. C., & Valencia, R. R. (1991). *APA guide to preparing manuscripts for journal publication*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

EDITED BOOK, NO AUTHOR

> **Editor, A. A. (Ed.). (Year of publication).** *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle.* **Location: Publisher.**

EDITED BOOK WITH AN AUTHOR OR AUTHORS

> **Author, A. A. (Year of publication).** *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle.* **A. A. Editor (Ed.). Location: Publisher.**

AN EDITION OF A BOOK OTHER THAN THE FIRST

> **Author, A. A. (Year of publication).** *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle.* **(5th ed.). Location: Publisher..**

AN ARTICLE OR CHAPTER IN AN EDITED BOOK

> **Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year of publication). Title of chapter. In A. A. Editor & B. B. Editor (Eds.),** *Title of book* **(pp. pages of chapter). Location: Publisher.**

> O'Neil, J. M., & Egan, J. (1992). Men's and women's gender role journeys: A metaphor for healing, transition, and transformation. In B. R. Wainrib (Ed.), *Gender issues across the life cycle* (pp. 107-123). New York, NY: Springer.

AN ARTICLE IN A SCHOLARLY JOURNAL

APA style dictates that authors are named last name followed by initials; publication year goes between parentheses, followed by a period. The title of the article is in sentence-case, meaning only the first word and proper nouns in the title are capitalized. The periodical title is run in title case, and is followed by the volume number which, with the title, is also italicized. **If the article is from an online database, SEE NEXT PAGE FOR MORE.**

> **Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article.** *Title of Periodical***,** *volume number***(issue number), pages.**

AN ARTICLE IN A MAGAZINE

> **Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). Title of article. *Magazine title*, issue number, pages.**

AN ARTICLE IN A NEWSPAPER

Unlike other periodicals, p. or pp. precedes page numbers for a newspaper reference in APA style. Single pages take p., e.g., p. B2; multiple pages take pp., e.g., pp. B2, B4 or pp. C1, C3-C4.

> **Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). Article title. *Newspaper title*, pages.**

REPORT OR DOCUMENT FROM ORGANIZATION

> **Organization Name. (Year). *Title of report or document.* Location: Publisher.**

ONLINE ARTICLES OR DOCUMENTS (NON-PERIODICAL)

List as much of the following information as possible (you sometimes have to hunt around to find the information; don't be lazy. If there is a page like http://www.somesite.com/somepage .htm, and somepage.htm doesn't have the information you're looking for, move up the URL to http://www.somesite.com/):

> **Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). *Title of document*. Retrieved from http://Web address**

> Angeli, E., Wagner, J., Lawrick, E., Moore, K., Anderson, M., Soderland, L., & Brizee, A. (2010, May 5). *General format*. Retrieved from http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/

ONLINE JOURNAL ARTICLES FROM SCHOLARLY DATABASES

Follow the same format as "An Article in a Scholarly Journal" from above, and at the end of the reference add the URL in the following format: **Retrieved from http://Web address.**

Alternatively, if the article has a DOI number, use that instead, without "Retrieved from" preceding it. Many-but not all-publishers will provide an article's DOI on the first page of the document.

ONLINE PERIODICAL ARTICLES FROM PUBLICATION WEBSITE

Follow the same format as "An Article in a Magazine/Newspaper" from above, and at the end of the reference add the URL in the following format: **Retrieved from http://Web address**

Sample Reference List

- All lines after the first line of each entry in your reference list should be indented one-half inch from the left margin. This is called hanging indentation.
- Reference list entries should be alphabetized by the last name of the first author of each work.
- For multiple articles by the same author, or authors listed in the same order, list the entries in chronological order, from earliest to most recent.
- Present the journal title in full.
- Maintain the punctuation and capitalization that is used by the journal in its title.
- Capitalize all major words in journal titles.
- When referring to books, chapters, articles, or Web pages, capitalize only the first letter of the first word of a title and subtitle, the first word after a colon or a dash in the title, and proper nouns. Do not capitalize the first letter of the second word in a hyphenated compound word.
- Italicize titles of longer works such as books and journals.
- Do not italicize, underline, or put quotes around the titles of shorter works such as journal articles or essays in edited collections.

References

American Psychiatric Association. (2000). *Practice guidelines for the treatment of patients with eating disorders* (2nd ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

Angeli, E., Wagner, J., Lawrick, E., Moore, K., Anderson, M., Soderland, L., & Brizee, A. (2010, May 5). *General format*. Retrieved from http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/

Calfee, R. C., & Valencia, R. R. (1991). *APA guide to preparing manuscripts for journal publication*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Henry, W. A. (1990, April 9). Making the grade in today's schools. *Time*, 135, 28-31.

Miller, F. H., Choi, M. J., Angeli, L. L., Harland, A. A., Stamos, J. A., Thomas, S. T., . . . Rubin, L. H. (2009). Web site usability for the blind and low-vision user. *Technical Communication*, 57, 323-335.

Schultz, S. (2005, December 28). Calls made to strengthen state energy policies. *The Country Today*, pp. 1A, 2A.

Full Title of Paper

Author Name(s)

Institution/College Name of Author

(The above represents the standard APA title page. Note that the Running head will look slightly different on following pages: it will **<u>not</u>** contain the word "Running head", and instead consist only of the fully capitalized title. This can be accomplished by selecting the "Different First Page" option in most word processing programs.)