**Citation**

Using Sources within the Text

When using APA format, follow the author-date method of in-text citation. This means that the author's(s’) last name or name of source, and the year of publication for the source, should appear in the text. Complete reference information should appear in the References list at the end of the manuscript.

**Examples of paraphrasing**

Falk (2013) claims that the most stigmatized women were unmarried mothers . . .

In a recent study of mental illness (Falk, 2013) . . .

In 2013, Falk discussed mental illness as . . .

For one or two authors, use both names each time you use the source:

Smith and Jones (2018) state that . . .

Smith and Jones (2018) further point out that . . .

For three or more authors, use the first listed author’s last name plus “et al.”

Merriman et al. (2018) found that . . .

If no author is given, such as when you are citing an article or web page that lists no author, use an abbreviated version of the title, in quotation marks, to substitute for the name of the author

A similar study of students learning to format research papers was conducted in 2010 by J. Webber (“Using APA,” 2014).

No date: If you are citing a work without a date, use the abbreviation n.d. (for "no date"): In another study of students and research decisions, it was discovered that students succeeded with tutoring (Merriman, n.d.).

**Quotations**

If you are directly quoting from a work, you must include the author, year of publication, and the page number for the reference.

**Short quotations**: To indicate quotations of fewer than 40 words in your text, enclose the quotation within double quotation marks. Provide the author, year, and specific page citation in the text, and include a complete reference in the reference list. Punctuation marks, such as periods, commas, and semicolons, should appear after the parenthetical citation. Question marks and exclamation points should appear within the quotation marks if they are a part of the quotation but after the parenthetical citation if they are a part of your text.

Examples:

Some psychoanalysts speak of illegal “ego-constricting drugs” (Falk, 2013, p. 302),

which have more serious effects than earlier believed.

According to Falk (2013), "A subculture is a group who have had significantly different experiences from those of most members of any society" (p. 303).

Falk (2013) points out that ancient Greek medicine “holds that the locus of mental

disorders is in the brain" (p. 43), which reflects current day understanding.

**Long quotations (block quotes):** Place quotations longer than 40 words in a freestanding block of typewritten, double-spaced lines, and omit quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line and indent the whole block 1⁄2” from the text above it. Type the entire quotation using the new margin, and indent the first line of any subsequent paragraph within the quotation five spaces from the new margin. The parenthetical citation should come one space after the closing punctuation mark.

Example:

Falk (2013) points out that:

Because deinstitutionalization places the burden of care on the family[,] this is really a feminist issue since in our culture women are the prime caregivers for ill persons who remain at home. This may mean that a woman’s career will be disrupted or destroyed by the chronic mental illness of a family member. (p. 53)

Note: In a blocked quote, set off any quote within the blocked quote with double quotation marks.

**The References List**

The References list appears immediately after your paper. It provides the information necessary for a reader to locate and retrieve any cited information in the body of the paper. Each source cited in the paper must appear in the References list; likewise, each entry in the References list must be used and cited in the text.

Your References page(s) should begin on a separate page from the text under the label References, in bold, centered at the top of the page. The Reference page(s) should be double- spaced and use hanging indentation, with pagination continued following the last page of the paper because it is considered a part of the text.

**Basic Rules**

1. All authors' names are inverted (last name first); give the last name and initials for all authors of a particular work. If an author uses more than one initial, place one space between each initial (example: Jones, N. H.).

2. The References list is alphabetized by authors' last names or corporate/organization names. If no author is given for a particular source, alphabetize using the title of the work, which will be listed in place of the author. Alphabetize by the first major word in the title (no “A,” “The,” etc.). Use a shortened version of the title, in quotes, for parenthetical citations.

3. List surnames and initials for up to 20 authors. When authors number 21 or more, include the first 19 names, followed by an ellipses (but no ampersand), and then the final author’s name. See APA 10.01, example 4.

4. Personal communications or other no retrievable information are not cited in your References. However, you do need to make reference to these sources in your in-text citations.

5. If you have more than one work by a particular author, order them by publication date, starting with the oldest (a 2016 article would be listed before a 2018 article).

6. When an author appears both as a sole author and, in another citation, as the first author of a group, list the one-author entries first.

7. Use "&" (ampersand) instead of "and" when listing multiple authors of a single work (also used in in-text parenthetical citations).

Below are examples for some of the most commonly cited types of sources.

Fixed Media Sources

1. Journal article, one to two authors

Johnson, M. K. (2013). Investigating the relationship of nutrition- and exercise-

compromising health impairments with Autism Spectrum Disorders among children with special health care needs. American Journal of Health Education, 44(4), 221-8.

2. Journal article, three to 20 authors

Grady, J. S., Her, M., Moreno, G., Perez, C., & Yelinek, J. (2019). Emotions in storybooks: A comparison of storybooks that represent ethnic and racial groups in the United States. Psychology of Popular Media Culture, 8(3), 207–217.

parenthetical: (Grady et al., 2019)

narrative: Grady et al. (2019) . . .

3. Journal Article 21 or more authors

For a work with up to 20 authors, include all of the names in the reference. When the work has 21 or more authors, include only the first 19 names, an ellipsis (but no ampersand), and the final name.

Wiskunde, B., Arslan, M., Fischer, P., Nowak, L., Van den Berg, O., Coetzee, L., Juárez, U.,Riyaziyyat, E., Wang, C., Zhang, I., Li, P., Yang, R., Kumar, B., Xu, A., Martinez, R., McIntosh, V., Ibáñez, L. M., Mäkinen, G., Virtanen, E., . . . Kovács, A. (2019). Indie pop10 rocks mathematics: Twenty One Pilots, Nicolas Bourbaki, and the empty set. Journal of Improbable Mathematics, 27(1), 1935–1968.

4. An article with no author or editor named

HIV treatment reduced risk for malaria recurrence in children. (2012). Infectious Disease News 25(12), 41-43. parenthetical: (“HIV Treatment,” 2012)

NOTE: For parenthetical citations of sources with no author named, use a shortened version of the title instead of an author's name. Use quotation marks and italics as appropriate. For example, parenthetical citations of the source above would appear as follows: ("HIV Treatment," 2012).

5. An anonymous author

When an author is not named, begin the citation with the source title followed by the rest of the required citation information. If, and only if, the the source is signed “Anonymous,” use “anonymous” as the author.

7. Book

In 7th ed., place of publication is no longer used.

LeFever Kee, J., Hayes, E. R., & McCuistion, L. E. (2015). Pharmacology: A patient-centered nursing process approach. Elsevier/Saunders.

8. Chapter in a book

LeFever Kee, J., Hayes, E. R., & McCuistion, L. E. (2015). A nurse’s perspective of

pharmacology. In J. Jones (Ed.) Pharmacology: A patient-centered nursing process

approach (pp. 105-133). Elsevier/Saunders.

Electronic Sources

DOI and URL Online content tends to be moved, restructured, or deleted, which results in broken hyperlinks and nonworking URLs. Thus, scholarly publishers assign a digital object identifier or DOI to articles and other documents in order to provide a persistent link and maintain retrievability. All DOI numbers begin with a 10 and contain a (4 number) prefix plus a suffix separated by a slash.

• A DOI may be found in scholarly journal articles, but it may appear with other kinds of sources as well. Always use the DOI if it is listed.

• If an online work has both a DOI and a URL, include only the DOI.

• In your References list, standardize DOIs into the current, preferred format, even though the article presented the DOI in the older format.

Correct format example: https://doi.org/10.1037/a0040251

• When citing the DOI, there is no space between DOI and the number itself (see

examples). No period follows the DOI at the end of the citation.

• The DOI is usually located on the first page of the electronic article. It can also be located on the Full Record Display Search page of an article or at the end of an article.

• See APA 9.34 for information on when to include DOIs and URLs.

14.With DOI: Grady, J. S., Her, M., Moreno, G., Perez, C., & Yelinek, J. (2019). Emotions in storybooks: A comparison of storybooks that represent ethnic and racial groups in the United States. Psychology of Popular Media Culture, 8(3), 207–217.

https://doi.org/10.1037/ppm0000185

American Psychological Association. (2013). Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (5th ed.). https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596

15. Without a DOI:

For works without DOIs that are from most university/academic research databases, do not include a URL because these works are widely available. Examples of such academic research databases and platforms include APA Psyc NET, Psyc INFO, Academic Search Complete, CINAHL, Ebook Central, EBSCO host, Google Scholar, JSTOR (excluding its primary sources collection because these are works of limited distribution), MEDLINE, Nexis Uni, Ovid, Pro Quest (excluding its dissertations and theses databases because dissertations and theses are works of limited circulation), Pub Med Central (excluding authors’ final peer-reviewed manuscripts because these are works of limited circulation), Science Direct, Scopus, and Web of Science.

For works from websites that don’t have DOIs (excluding the above), include a URL in the Reference citation.

Stein, M. B., & Taylor, C. T. (2019). Approach to treating social anxiety disorder in adults. UpToDate. Retrieved September 13, 2019, from https://www.uptodate.com/contents/approach-to-treating-social-anxiety-disorder-in-

adults