

## In-Text Citations in APA Style

In the body of the paper, any sentence containing information, ideas, or words from another source must be clearly referenced. This is done using in-text citations, which can take three basic forms:

1. Words or phrases of attribution in the sentence itself

In her 2003 article, Brenner stated that this had not previously been considered.

According to Chandler's 1999 study, noncompliance was unusual.

2. Parenthetical references

The opposite was found to be true (Brenner, 2003).

"The notion itself was fundamentally misguided" (Chandler, 1999, p. 77).

This "crisis of personal integrity" (Griffin, 2004, p. 19) was an old phenomenon.

3. Combined words/phrases of attribution and parenthetical references

Brenner (2003) concluded that new studies should focus on deficiency variables.

The 1987 study (Cretchfield *et al*) analyzed the differences between these groups.

Travis maintained that these rules were "obviously warranted" (2001, ¶ 3).

In-text citations in APA format include the author's last name and the year of publication. For direct quotations, the page number is also included (alternately, the paragraph number with the section heading or the symbol ¶ for electronic sources). If the information is provided in the text of the sentence, it does not need to be repeated in a parenthetical reference. If no date is available, the abbreviation n.d. is used in parentheses (for **no date**). If no author's name is available, the first two to three important words of the title are used instead. Titles of books and periodicals are italicized; titles of articles are not.

Parenthetical references are placed as close as possible to the information being attributed. When appearing at the end of a sentence, the parenthetical reference is placed before the end mark. The information inside the parentheses is separated by commas (see examples above).

In APA style, words and phrases of attribution generally appear in past tense (e.g., "Powell claimed") or in present perfect tense (e.g., "Jung has frequently asserted").

## Reference Lists (Bibliographic Citations) in APA Style

The reference list provides all of the information needed to look up a referenced source and gives the reader the information needed to make sense of the in-text references. APA provides guidelines for formatting bibliographic citations from books, periodicals, electronic sources, broadcasts, interviews, etc. Some examples are provided below. For more comprehensive instructions, see the current *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* or any up-to-date writer's handbook containing APA guidelines (available in the ARC, the PSC Library, or the Bobcat Bookstore).

In APA style, references are arranged alphabetically by authors' last names, followed by their first and middle initials. (In cases where there is no author, an authoring organization or the title of an article may be listed in its place.) Hanging indentation is used for references that extend beyond one line (the first line aligned left and all subsequent lines indented). For titles and subtitles of books and articles, only the first word and proper nouns are capitalized. For titles of periodicals, all major words are capitalized. Titles of books and periodicals are italicized; titles of articles are not. (No quotation marks are used to designate titles.)

### Basic Format for Books:

Author (Date). *Title*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

Examples:

Grand, L. (1996). *Hope for hope's sake*. Chicago: Unreal Publishing.

Nolan, I. G. & Long, J. B. (1975). *None of the children came home: The aftermath*. Little Village, AL: Lesser Known Press.

### Basic Format for Journals/Periodicals:

Author (Date). Article title. *Journal Name*. Volume. Pages.

Examples:

Henderson, K. A. (2000). Why we should care. *Journal of the People*. 92(3). 12.

Jones, B. J. *et al.* (2004). Where there's a will. *Aging America*. 53. 67-69.

## Basic Format for Online Sources:

Author (Date). Article name. Any Identified Organization. Retrieved date from URL

Examples:

Windle, M. M. (2005). Roots of destruction. Promoters of Responsible Consumerism. Retrieved December 16, 2005, from <http://www.prc.org/articles/windle/roots.html>

What happiness means to me. (n.d.). Retrieved June 12, 2005, from <http://www.myblog.com/happiness>  
(No author and no date available in this example)

Zeigler, J. (2002). Up in arms. *American Journal of Heroism*. Retrieved February 7, 2005, from the Association of Citizens for National Defense website: <http://www.acnd.com/ajh0702055>