APA (7th Edition) Common Citations and References

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Note. Many of the examples in this resource are fictional. Any similarities to real sources or names are coincidental.
What is APA?

The American Psychological Association (APA) established writing and documentation guidelines in 1929, so readers could easily understand the major points and findings in scientific research. Today, APA Style is used across the disciplines as a standard style for academic and professional writing. APA Style helps writers think critically, communicate clearly and precisely, and document sources ethically. This tutorial on APA citations and references follows the guidelines of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association seventh edition.

What are Citations and References?

Citations and references are forms of documentation. We must document the ideas, theories, definitions, data, images, and other information in our writing that originated with other authors, researchers, and artists. For example, our work must include documentation when we quote, paraphrase, or summarize another’s ideas or when using data from others’ research. Documentation means including select information about a source “in text” and including additional bibliographic information about that source in a “reference list entry.” In APA Style, for every retrievable source cited in text, there is a corresponding reference list entry with that retrieval information.

Why Do We Document Sources?

Documentation is how we establish our credibility as researchers and writers. It is how we write ethically and with integrity. Writing often involves using the ideas, theories, definitions, data, and images of others in order to support or refute our theses. Documentation is how we give credit to others for their contributions to our work. Documenting sources also differentiates our original ideas from the source contributions and enables readers to locate the original source to learn more about it. Documenting sources with in-text citations and reference list entries also prevents plagiarism, which “is the act of presenting the words, ideas, or images of another as your own” (APA, 2020, p. 254).

In-Text Citations

APA Style in-text citations use the author-date system. In this system, the citation identifies a source used in the “text” (the body of a piece of writing) by providing the source’s author and the date of publication. Additional rules apply for in-text citations for varying source types and paraphrasing, but there are two primary types of in-text citations: narrative and parenthetical.

Narrative Citations

In narrative citations, the author’s name is part of a sentence and usually appears in a signal phrase that introduces the quoted, paraphrased, or summarized information. The second part of the citation, the publication year, then appears in parentheses immediately following
the author’s name. Here is an example of the author-date citation with a signal phrase verb:

Smith (2010) recognized that more online learning opportunities are needed to reach marginalized high school students and decrease the dropout rate.

When citing a quotation using a narrative citation, the author’s name is used in the sentence, the date is given in parentheses after the author’s name, and the specific part of the source where the quote appears such as the page, paragraph, time stamp on a video, or bar on a graph goes in parentheses after the quote and before any punctuation. Here are two examples:

Smith (2010) stressed, “The importance of dedicated study time for online courses is crucial for student success” (p. 3).

In his TEDX Talk video, Mulvey (2013) said, “Time is too long. Space is too large” (6:18).

Parenthetical Citations

In parenthetical citations, the author-date information goes after the paraphrase in parentheses.

Online learning opportunities are needed to reach marginalized high school students and decrease the dropout rate (Smith, 2010).

For a quotation, the parenthetical citation contains the author and date, and it also contains the specific part of the source such as the page or paragraph number or the timestamp of a video.

Many researchers have agreed: “Online education is a viable way to help working adults earn a college degree, but it is not for everyone” (Smith, 2010, p. 4).

Author Names

An author may be an individual, multiple people, or a group such as an organization, company, or governmental agency. In an in-text citation, the format is to use the author or authors’ last names or the group author name. See Missing Information if a source does not specify an author.

Individual Author: (Hannah, 2000)

Multiple Authors: (Hannah & Lay, 2015); (Hannah, Lay, & Sleder, 2010) (See more examples)

Group Author: (Hannah and Lay Company, 2020)

The URL, which stands for University Reference Locator and is the web address for a source, is not part of an in-text citation except in the rare cases that the URL is also the author’s name such as Drugs.com: (Drugs.com, n.d.).
Electronic Publications: Page Numbers

The in-text citation for a quotation includes the part of the source where the information is found. Page numbers are common in printed books and articles; however, for electronic sources without page numbers, you will need to provide another way for a reader to locate the original passage being quoted. The following options are acceptable:

- Paragraph number: (Mackenzie, 2018, para. 1).
- Heading or section name: (Mackenzie, 2018, Highlands section).
- Both section and paragraph: (Mackenzie, 2018, Highlands section, para. 1).

For audiovisual works, provide the time stamp of when the quoted words begin: (Mulvey, 2013, 6:18).

Reference List Entries

A reference list entry should be provided for each source cited in text. Reference list entries have four elements: author, date, title, and source. The “source” here is the publication where the information was published such as a website, book, or periodical. Each element of the reference answers a question:

- **Author:** Who is responsible for this work?
- **Date:** When was this work published?
- **Title:** What is this work called?
- **Source:** Where can I retrieve this work?

Reference entries and in-text citations correspond: The author or title given in the in-text citation is the first element of the reference entry. Example reference entries are provided in the [Common Citations and References](#) section of this resource. The following formatting requirements apply to the reference list:

- Label the reference list **References** in bold font, centered at the top of the page.
- Double-space all reference list entries. Also use double spacing within entries. Do not use additional spacing between entries.
- Reference entries are not numbered or bulleted.
- Use a hanging indent for all references, so the first line of the entry is against the left margin and subsequent lines of the entry are indented 0.5 in.
- Alphabetize the entries according to the author’s last name. If the entry does not include an author, begin the entry with the title followed by the year in parentheses, and alphabetize according to the first significant word of the title. If the title begins with the words “A,” “An,” or “The,” alphabetize using the next word in the title. Example: The title
The Whales in the Ocean would be alphabetized using the letter “W” because “Whales” is the first significant word.

DOIs (Digital Object Identifiers) and URLs (Uniform Resource Locators)

Resources available online have URLs, which are web links, or DOIs, which are unique strings of numbers that provide persistent and reliable links to resources. Here are some basic guidelines for URLs and DOIs in reference entries:

- If a source has a DOI, include it in the reference entry. Some print texts also have DOIs. The DOI is often given near the copyright information at the beginning of a text.
- Present DOIs and URLs as hyperlinks in the reference entry. Hyperlinks begin http:// or https://. DOIs will begin https://doi.org/. It is acceptable to use the shortDOI® Service to shorten long DOIs and an URL shortening service such as https://bitly.com/ to shorten URLs.
- All hyperlinks should be live and may appear using the automatic formatting of the word processing program (for example in blue font and underlined), or they may appear in standard black font without an underline, but papers read online should have clickable, live links.
- Do not include additional words before the hyperlink such as “Retrieved from” or “DOI.”
  - Exception: If a characteristic of the source is that it is updated regularly, such a reference book with a group author (dictionary, encyclopedia, thesaurus) or a Facebook page, a retrieval date would provide valuable information to a reader who tries to locate your source and sees different content. In the reference, include the date you accessed the source in the following format:

  Retrieved Month day, Year, from URL.

Common Citations and References

Articles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-Text Citation for a Quotation</th>
<th>Parenthetical Citations</th>
<th>Narrative Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Jensen, 2010, p. 5)</td>
<td>Jensen (2010) stated, “The results of this global warming study are skewed to present a problem that has political pull” (p. 5).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Jensen, 2010)</td>
<td>Jensen (2010) believes the results are misconstrued to support a political agenda.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference for a</td>
<td>Author, A. A. (Year, Month day). Title of article. <strong>Blog Title.</strong> URL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://wayne.blogger.com/longdays">http://wayne.blogger.com/longdays</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference for an</th>
<th>Author, A. A. (Year). Title of article [Editorial]. <strong>Periodical Title,</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>editorial article</td>
<td>volume(issue), pages. DOI or URL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10(4), 2-3. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1199/001043456787654">https://doi.org/10.1199/001043456787654</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference for a</th>
<th>Author, A. A. (Year). Title of article. <strong>Journal Title,</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>journal article</td>
<td>volume(issue), pages. URL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Living, 4(3), 120. <a href="http://journalofhealthyliving.org">http://journalofhealthyliving.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference for a</th>
<th>Author, A. A. (Year). Title of article. <strong>Journal Title,</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>journal article</td>
<td>volume(issue), pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>without a DOI from an online</td>
<td>Shultz, L. (2012). The traveling contractor. <strong>Urban Living,</strong> 3(4), 1-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>database or in print</td>
<td><strong>Note.</strong> Do not include the database name or URL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference for a</th>
<th>Author, A. A. (Year). Title of article. <strong>Journal Title,</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>print or online</td>
<td>volume(issue), pages. DOI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with a DOI</td>
<td>152-155. <a href="https://doi.org/12345678910">https://doi.org/12345678910</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference for a magazine article</th>
<th>Author, A. A. (Year, Month day). Title of article. <strong>Periodical Title,</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>online or in print</td>
<td>pages. DOI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.** Magazines published in regular issues may have volume and issue numbers. Include the volume and issue if available in the format *Title, Volume Number(Issue).*
Audio Works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parenthetical Citations</th>
<th>Narrative Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Text Citation for a Quotation</td>
<td>(Clements, 2011, 00:54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clements (2011) said in his podcast, “To be terrific, you must be specific” (00:54).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-Text Citation for a Paraphrase</td>
<td>(Clements, 2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clements (2011) said in his podcast that precise wording is key to writing well.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference for a podcast</td>
<td>Host, H. H. (Host). (Year, Month day). Title of work [Description]. Publisher or Department Name, University Name. URL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note. Omit missing elements from the reference entry such as the Month and day in this example.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference for a song or track</td>
<td>Artist, A. A. (Year). Title of song. On Title of album. Label. URL (if available)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Books

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-Text Citation for a Quotation</th>
<th>Parenthetical</th>
<th>Narrative Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Martinez, 2009, p. 3)</td>
<td>(Martinez (2009) said, “The way to learn APA is to use a guide as a cross-reference” (p. 3).)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-Text Citation for a Paraphrase</th>
<th>Parenthetical</th>
<th>Narrative Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Martinez, 2009)</td>
<td>Martinez (2009) said APA does not need to be memorized.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference for a book with an author, print or electronic</th>
<th>Author, A. A. (Year). Title of work. Publisher. DOI (if it has one) or URL (if it is an e-book without a DOI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Note. Print books may also have DOIs. Include the DOI if available.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference for a book with an editor, print or electronic</th>
<th>Editor, E. E. (Ed.). (Year). Title of work. Publisher. DOI (if it has one) or URL (if it is an e-book without a DOI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

*Note. Omit missing elements from the reference entry, such as the volume number in the above example.*

The information in this resource is based on APA Style 7th Edition. See this information using APA 6th Edition here.
Reference for an entry in a reference book with a group author (dictionary, encyclopedia, thesaurus)

Group Author. (Year, Month day). Entry title. In Title of source. Retrieved Month day, year, from URL.


Note. Use “n.d.” for “no date” for entries that are continuously updated. Provide a retrieval date before the URL when the site is continuously updated and does not provide a permanent, archived link (as in a Wikipedia entry reference).

Reference for a volume in a multivolume work or a book in a series

Author, A. A. & Author, B. B. (Year). Title of work (Vol. X). Publisher. DOI (if it has one) or URL (if it is an e-book without a DOI)


Author, A. A. & Author, B. B. (Year). Title (X ed.). Publisher. DOI (if it has one) or URL (if it is an e-book without a DOI)


Reference for a Wikipedia entry

Entry title. (Year, Month day). In Wikipedia. URL


Note. Wikipedia entries have permanent, archived links. On the Wiki page, select “View History” then the time and date of the version you used. The link in the address bar will be an archived link to that version.

Classroom Discussions and Course Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Parenthetical Citations</th>
<th>Narrative Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Text Citation for a Quotation</td>
<td>(Sullivan, 2011, para.3)</td>
<td>Sullivan (2011) said, “Discussions help students learn from each other’s professional experience” (para. 3).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In-Text Citation for a Paraphrase  
(Sullivan, 2011) believes peer-to-peer learning results from engaging in discussion forums.

Reference for a classroom discussion or resource  
Author, A. A. (Year, Month day). *Title or content of the post up to the first 20 words*. Site Name. URL or Retrieved Date, from URL


*Note.* Use a reference list entry for internal sources only when the intended reader, such as an instructor, can access the source. Otherwise, cite internal sources that require a login to access as a personal communication.

*Note.* Include the retrieval date when a source is updated regularly and may appear different to a reader who accesses it on a different date.

### Personal Communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parenthetical Citations</th>
<th>Narrative Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Text Citation for a Quotation or Paraphrase</td>
<td>(D. L. Martinez, personal communication, March 5, 2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No reference entry</strong></td>
<td>Works only accessible to an internal group that are not retrievable by other readers of your paper such as interviews, emails, text messages, conversations, memos, and lectures do not appear in a reference entry on the references page. These sources require an in-text citation only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parenthetical Citations</th>
<th>Narrative Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>In-Text Citation for a Quotation</strong></td>
<td>The Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Office (EERE, 2019) reported, “The cost for propane is derived from its price relative to that of heating oil” (Supplementary Information, para. 5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(EERE, 2019, Supplementary Information, para. 5).</td>
<td>Note. Abbreviate a group author if it is well-known and after using the full name one time in the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(EERE, 2019, Supplementary Information, para. 5).</td>
<td>When page numbers are not given, use the part of the source that would help a reader locate the quote such as the section heading and paragraph in this example.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In-Text Citation for a Paraphrase</strong></td>
<td>The EERE (2019) based the cost of propane on the cost of oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference for a government report</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author, A. A. &amp; Author, B. B. (Year). Title of report (Report No.XXX if available). Publisher. DOI or URL.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note. If the author and publisher are the same, omit the publisher element from the entry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reference for an issue brief

Author, A. A. & Author, B. B. (Year). Title of brief [Issue brief] or (Issue Brief No. XXX if available) Publisher. DOI or URL


Social Media

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parenthetical Citations</th>
<th>Narrative Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Text Citation for a Quotation or paraphrase</td>
<td>(Hughes, 2020) Hughes (2020) posted, “Support local businesses first! 😋 #takeouttuesday.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(PG Academic Success Center, n.d.)</td>
<td>(PG Academic Success Center, n.d.) has on its Twitter profile that “Tutors are available throughout the week to assist and support Purdue Global students with their course work.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reference for a post or page on Facebook and others

Author, A. A. or Name of Group [Username]. (Year, Month day). Content up to the first 20 words [Description of audiovisuals such as Thumbnail with link attached, Video, or Infographic] [Type of post, for example Status update, Poll, Story, or Facebook page]. Site Name. URL or Retrieved Month XX, Year from URL if the page (Timeline, Album, Home …) is regularly updated

APA Style [APAStyle]. (2020, March 16). For an #APASTyle reference to a webpage, although there may seem to be no individual authors, the author is very [Thumbnail with link attached] [Status update]. Facebook. https://bit.ly/facebook-apastyle

Reference for a post on Twitter and Instagram

Author, A. A. [@username] or Group [@username]. (Year, Month day). Content up to the first 20 words [Description of audiovisuals such as an Infographic] [Type of Post]. Site Name. URL or Retrieved Month XX, Year from URL if an Instagram Highlight-a story featured on the Instagram profile.


Reference for online forums

Author, A. A. [Username] or Name of Group [Username]. (Year, Month XX). Content of the post up to the first 20 words [Type of post]. Site Name. URL or Retrieved Month XX, Year from URL if referencing a page that is regularly updated.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration [nasa]. (2020, March 17). We are the NASA and university scientists who study exoplanets, the weird and wonderful planets beyond our solar system [Online forum post]. Reddit. https://reddit.com/r/space/comments/g35wtm/we_are-the-nasa-and_university-scientists_who/

Videos (Films and Recorded Webinars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parenthetical Citations</th>
<th>Narrative Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Text Citation for a Quotation</td>
<td>Rebecca Lessard, Founder/Director of Wings of Wonder, (2016, as cited in Michigan DNR, 2016, 0:27) said, “The mission here is really about education” (0:27).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include the year of the primary source, 2016 in this example, only if available.</td>
<td>See the Primary Sources section for more about the “as cited in” format.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The information in this resource is based on APA Style 7th Edition. See this information using APA 6th Edition here.

In-Text Citation for a Paraphrase

Lessard, 2016, as cited in Michigan DNR, 2016

Rebecca Lessard, Founder/Director of Wings of Wonder (2016, as cited in Michigan DNR, 2016) described the mission as one that teaches people to respect and appreciate raptors.

Reference for a film

Director, D. D. (Director). (Year). Title of work [Film]. Production Company. URL if film is accessible by an URL


Reference for a recorded webinar

Instructor, I. I. (Year, Month day). Title of work [Webinar]. Publisher. URL


Note. If the webinar is not retrievable at a link online, cite it as a personal communication.

Reference for a YouTube video or other streaming video

Artist, A. A. [username]. (Year, Month day). Title [Video]. Production Company, Label, or Site Name. URL


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Visual Works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARENTHEtical Citations</th>
<th>Narrative Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Text Citation for a Quotation</td>
<td>(Park, 2015, slide 9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-Text Citation for a Paraphrase</td>
<td>(Park, 2015)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using a photograph in your work that is not yours, is not in the Public Domain, or that does not have a Creative Commons license that permits use, requires permission to use in addition to a copyright note. If you have permission to use the image or the image is licensed for sharing, include a copyright notice underneath or aligned with the image in your text. The example below shows how to cite or quote from a PowerPoint or presentation slide.

**Template and Examples for a Copyright Note in Text:**

Note. Title and description. From (or “Adapted from” if you changed or cropped the original) “Title of Image,” by Name of Artist, Year. (URL). Creative Common License abbreviation or in the public domain.


**Reference for a photograph**

Artist, A. A. (Year). Title [Photograph]. Publisher or Site Name. URL

**Reference for a PowerPoint or presentation slide**

Instructor, I. I. (Year, Month day). Title [PowerPoint slides]. Production Company or Department Name, University Name. URL

**Webpages and Websites**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-Text Citation for a Quotation</th>
<th>Parenthetical Citations</th>
<th>Narrative Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smith and Jay (2013, para. 10)</td>
<td>(Smith &amp; Jay, 2013, para. 10)</td>
<td>Smith and Jay (2013) are sure that the best way to “preserve nature is to plant native trees” (para. 10).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When page numbers are not given, use the section heading and/or paragraph number.
In-Text Citation for a Paraphrase

(“Raising Roofs,” n.d.) Smith and Jay (2013) believe the seeds of native trees are the key to environmental salvation. Following the county’s affordable housing initiative, “Raising Roofs” (n.d.) reported 100 new homes have been built.

---

**Reference for a website or webpage with an individual author**

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year or Year, Month day if available). Title of work. Site Name. URL or Retrieved Month XX, Year from URL if website is regularly updated.


**Reference for a website or webpage with a group author such as an organization or company**

Author. (Year, Month day). Title of page. Site Name. URL or Retrieved Month XX, Year from URL if page is regularly updated.


*Note.* When using two or more sources with the same author and year, add lowercase letters after the year (2015a, 2015b, etc.). First alphabetize the references by author name and then by title to determine which is “a” and which is “b.” Then also add the letters to the corresponding in-text citations. If the site name is the same as the author, omit the site name element from the reference.

**Reference for a webpage with no individual or group author**

Title of page. (Year, Month day or n.d. if a date isn’t available). Site Name. URL or Retrieved Month XX, Year from URL if website is regularly updated.


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Missing Information

Sometimes there is missing information when formatting in-text citations and references. The following serves as guidance on how to handle those situations.

Missing month and/or day; missing volume and/or issue number; other missing information from template of reference citation: If a reference entry template shows to include information that is not available, omit the missing elements from the entry.

No Author: If a work does not specify an author, use the title in place of the author.

- For a paraphrase from an article with no author: (“Whales in the Ocean,” 2020)
- For a quotation from a book with no author: (Plant-Based Cooking, 2020, para.9)
- The reference list entry for an article with no author begins with the title in sentence case (capitalizing the first word only and any proper nouns):


- The reference list entry for a book or other whole work without an author begins with the title in sentence case and italics:


- Only use “Anonymous” as the author if the work specifically names the author as “Anonymous”: (Anonymous, n.d.).

No date: If no date is provided on the source, use n.d. in the date spot for both in-text citations and reference list entries. For example, an in-text citation would look like this: (Hendrix, n.d.).

Primary Sources (“as cited in”)

Primary sources are original reports, findings, and research studies. Secondary sources are works that refer to primary sources and other secondary sources. If you are using a secondary source for your research, and it refers to another source or a primary source, whenever possible, locate the original source of the desired quote or paraphrase. If the original source is not available, use this “as cited in” method by citing the secondary source that you have while still attributing the quote in text to the original author or source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parenthetical Citations</th>
<th>Narrative Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Text Citation for a Quotation (Wright, 2012, as cited in Bragdon, 2013, p. 223).</td>
<td>Wright’s report (2012, as cited in Bragdon, 2013) showed that “obesity research indicates people need to drink more water” (p. 223).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Author Issues

Multiple Authors

Two Authors

For in-text citations, cite both names every time:


Note. The ampersand (&) is used between two authors when their names are written in parentheses but not when the names are written in the narrative of the sentence.

For reference list entries, cite both authors’ names (with the ampersand [&] between the names):


Three or More Authors

For in-text citations, cite only the first author followed by et al.:

(Cairns et al., 2019) or Cairns et al. (2019) studied . . .

Note. Et al. is a Latin abbreviation for “and others.”

For a reference list entry, cite the first 20 author names. Use an ampersand (&) before the last author’s name:


For 21 or more authors, use three spaced ellipsis points ( . . . ) after the 19th author and then cite the last author’s name without an ampersand (&):

Authors With the Same Surname

If you have two or more different sources that have authors with the same surname, include the author’s first name initial in the in-text citation for the source used even if the date is different like this: (D. Martinez, 2001).

A narrative citation would look like this:


In the reference list, D. Martinez would be alphabetized before S. Martinez.

Same Author and Year

To tell references and in-text citations apart when the author and year are the same, add lowercase letters after the year (2011a, 2011b, etc.). On the references list, first list the references in alphabetical order by the authors’ last names, then alphabetize the references by the title to determine which is “a” and which is “b.”


Then, add the letters to the corresponding in-text citations: (Hood, 2011a) (Hood, 2011b).
Sample Title Page

Formatting a Paper in APA Style

Susan C. Sutton
Purdue University Global
CM220: College Composition Two
Dr. Cherry Bridge
October 1, 2019

Notes on this sample title page for student papers:

- In the header of the document at the right margin, insert the page number.
- In the upper half of the page, three to four lines down from the header, provide the title of the paper in **bold**, **Title Case**.
- Double-space the title page and entire paper, adding an additional double-spaced line between the title and the “byline”—author name.
- Provide the byline and related information in regular font. First provide the author’s name and affiliated university.
- Next, provide the course number and name (Course Number: Name), the professor for the course, and due date.
- Always check with your instructor about additional information required on this page.
Formatting Your Paper in APA Style

The title of the paper goes on the first line under the header. Use a font that is clear to read such as the default font of the Word program: 11-point Calibri. Other common fonts are 11-point Arial or 12-point Times New Roman. Most importantly, use the same font throughout the paper. All lines in the paper are double-spaced. Use 1-in. (2.54-cm) margins on all sides.

Indent each new paragraph using the tab key or 0.5 in.; otherwise, all lines are aligned with the left margin and uneven on the right margin, so there is only one space between words. Use one space after ending punctuation marks.

When quoting a source, aim to integrate the quote in the narrative by identifying the author in a signal phrase such as Johnson (2020) stated, “Use quotes when paraphrasing would alter the intent or impact of the original author’s words” (p. 22). Further integrate source information by following any quotes or paraphrases with some commentary, analysis, or further discussion that would help your reader understand the information’s importance or relevance in your writing.

Notes on this sample text (body) page for student papers:

- The font should be the same throughout the paper. A default word processing font such as 11-point Calibri is recommended. Other acceptable fonts are 11-point Arial, 12-point Times New Roman, 10-point Lucida Sans Unicode, 11-point Georgia, or 10-point Computer Modern.
- Use 1-in. (2.54-cm) margins all around.
- The text should align with the left margin and be uneven along the right margin with one space between words and after punctuation.
- Double-space the entire paper without extra spacing between paragraphs.
- Indent the beginning of each paragraph 0.5 in., which is typically one click of the Tab key.
Sample References List

References
https://doi.org/10.1037/0000165-000

https://apastyle.apa.org/blog/whats-new-7e

https://library.purdueglobal.edu/writingcenter/effectivewritingpodcastseries

Purdue Global Academic Success Center. (n.d.). *Writing with integrity: Expectations for academic research and professional writing*.
Academic Success Center: Welcome.
https://library.purdueglobal.edu/writingcenter/academicsuccesscenter

Purdue Global Academic Success Center and Writing Center. (2020). *APA (7th edition) common citations and references*.
https://kuportal-a.akamaihd.net/ascmedia/wc/apacommon citations.pdf

Notes on this sample references list for student papers:

- The references list begins on a new page at the end of the paper before any tables or appendices.
- The right margin of the header provides the page number, continued from the previous page.
- The word References is centered on the first line under the header in bold font.
- The citations are formatted using a “hanging indent” where the second and subsequent lines are indented 0.5 in. under the first line in order to improve readability.
- Double-space the reference list, including within a reference entry.
- Two or more works by the same author are ordered chronologically by publication date.
- References with the same first author and a different second author are alphabetized by the second author.
References


https://doi.org/10.1037/0000165-000