A Pocket Style Manual
Sixth Edition

APA Version

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Documenting Sources in APA Style

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# Directory to APA in-text citation models

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## APA in-text citations

APA’s in-text citations provide the author’s last name and the year of publication, usually before the cited material, and a page number in parentheses directly after the cited material. In the following models, the elements of the in-text citation are highlighted.

**NOTE:** Use the past tense or the present perfect tense in signal phrases introducing cited material: *Smith (2005) reported, Smith (2005) has argued.* (See also p. 34.)

### 1. A quotation

Ordinarily, introduce the quotation with a signal phrase that includes the author’s last name followed by the year of publication in parentheses. Put the page number preceded by “p.” (or “pp.” for more than one page) in parentheses after the quotation.

*Critser (2003)* noted that many health care providers still “remain either in ignorance or outright denial about the health danger to the poor and the young” (p. 5).

**PRACTICE** [hackerhandbooks.com/pocketapa > APA > 13–1 to 13–3](hackerhandbooks.com/pocketapa > APA > 13–1 to 13–3)
If the author is not named in the signal phrase, place the author’s name, the year, and the page number in parentheses after the quotation: (Critser, 2003, p. 5). (See item 13 on p. 105 for citing electronic sources that lack authors, dates, or page numbers.)

**NOTE:** Do not include a month, even if the entry in the reference list includes the month.

- **2. A summary or a paraphrase**  As for a quotation (item 1), include the author’s last name and the year of publication in a signal phrase introducing the material or in parentheses following it. Use a page number, if one is available, following the cited material to help readers find the passage in the work. For electronic sources without page numbers, see “No page numbers” in item 13 on page 105.

Yanovski and Yanovski (2002) explained that sibutramine suppresses appetite by blocking the reuptake of the neurotransmitters serotonin and norepinephrine in the brain (p. 594).

Sibutramine suppresses appetite by blocking the reuptake of the neurotransmitters serotonin and norepinephrine in the brain (Yanovski & Yanovski, 2002, p. 594).

- **3. Two authors** Name both authors in the signal phrase or in parentheses each time you cite the work. In the parentheses, use “&” between the authors’ names; in the signal phrase, use “and.”

According to Sothern and Gordon (2003), “Environmental factors may contribute as much as 80% to the causes of childhood obesity” (p. 104).

Obese children often engage in limited physical activity (Sothern & Gordon, 2003, p. 104).

- **4. Three to five authors** Identify all authors in the signal phrase or in parentheses the first time you cite the source.

In 2003, Berkowitz, Wadden, Tershakovec, and Cronquist concluded that sibutramine “must be carefully monitored . . . to control increases in [blood pressure] and pulse rate” (p. 1811).

In subsequent citations, use the first author’s name followed by “et al.” (Latin for “and others”) in either the signal phrase or the parentheses.
As Berkowitz et al. (2003) advised, “Until more extensive safety and efficacy data are available, . . . weight-loss medications should be used only on an experimental basis for adolescents” (p. 1811).

5. Six or more authors Use the first author’s name followed by “et al.” in the signal phrase or in parentheses.

McDuffie et al. (2002) tested 20 adolescents, aged 12-16, over a three-month period and found that orlistat, combined with behavioral therapy, produced an average weight loss of 4.4 kg, or 9.7 pounds (p. 646).

6. Unknown author If the author is unknown, mention the work’s title in the signal phrase or give the first word or two of the title in the parenthetical citation. Titles of short works such as articles and chapters are put in quotation marks; titles of long works such as books and reports are italicized.

Children struggling to control their weight must also struggle with the pressures of television advertising that, on the one hand, encourages the consumption of junk food and, on the other, celebrates thin celebrities (“Television,” 2002).

NOTE: In the rare case when “Anonymous” is specified as the author, treat it as if it were a real name: (Anonymous, 2009). In the list of references, also use the name Anonymous as author.

7. Organization as author If the author is a government agency or another organization, name the organization in the signal phrase or in the parenthetical citation the first time you cite the source.

Obesity puts children at risk for a number of medical complications, including Type 2 diabetes, hypertension, sleep apnea, and orthopedic problems (Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, 2004, p. 1).

If the organization has a familiar abbreviation, you may include it in brackets the first time you cite the source and use the abbreviation alone in later citations.

FIRST CITATION (National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2010)
LATER CITATIONS (NIMH, 2010)
8. **Authors with the same last name** To avoid confusion, use initials with the last names if your reference list includes two or more authors with the same last name.

Research by E. Smith (1989) revealed that.

9. **Two or more works by the same author in the same year** When your list of references includes more than one work by the same author in the same year, use lowercase letters ("a," "b," and so on) with the year to order the entries in the reference list. (See item 7 on p. 110.) Use those same letters with the year in the in-text citation.

Research by Durgin (2003b) has yielded new findings about the role of counseling in treating childhood obesity.

10. **Two or more works in the same parentheses** When your parenthetical citation names two or more works, put them in the same order that they appear in the reference list, separated with semicolons.

Researchers have indicated that studies of pharmacological treatments for childhood obesity are inconclusive (Berkowitz et al., 2003; McDuffie et al., 2002).

11. **Multiple citations to the same work in one paragraph** If you give the author's name in the text of your paper (not in parentheses) and you mention that source again in the text of the same paragraph, give only the author's name, not the date, in the later citation. If any subsequent reference in the same paragraph is parenthetical, you must include both the author and the date in the parentheses.

Principal Jean Patrice said, “You have to be able to reach students where they are instead of making them come to you. If you don’t, you’ll lose them” (personal communication, April 10, 2006). Patrice expressed her desire to see all students get something out of their educational experience. This feeling is common among members of Waverly's faculty. With such a positive view of student potential, it is no wonder that 97% of Waverly High School graduates go on to a four-year university (Patrice, 2006).

12. **Personal communication** Cite interviews, memos, letters, e-mail, and similar unpublished person-to-person communications in the text only, not in the reference list.
One of Atkinson’s colleagues, who has studied the effect of the media on children’s eating habits, has contended that advertisers for snack foods will need to design ads responsibly for their younger viewers (F. Johnson, personal communication, October 20, 2004).

13. **Electronic source**  Cite electronic sources, including online sources, as you would any other sources, giving the author and the year when they are available.

Atkinson (2001) found that children who spent at least four hours a day watching TV were less likely to engage in adequate physical activity during the week.

Electronic sources may lack page numbers, authors’ names, or dates. Here are APA’s guidelines for handling sources without these details.

**Unknown author**

If no author is named in the source, mention the title of the source in a signal phrase or give the first word or two of the title in parentheses (see also item 6). (If an organization serves as the author, see item 7.)

The body’s basal metabolic rate, or BMR, is a measure of its at-rest energy requirement (“Exercise,” 2003).

**Unknown date**

When the date is unknown, use the abbreviation “n.d.” (for “no date”).

Attempts to establish a definitive link between television programming and children’s eating habits have been problematic (Magnus, n.d.).

**No page numbers**

APA ordinarily requires page numbers for cited material. When an electronic source lacks stable numbered pages, include paragraph numbers or headings to help readers locate the passage being cited.

If the source has numbered paragraphs, use the paragraph number preceded by the abbreviation “para.”: (Hall, 2009, para. 5). If the source has no numbered paragraphs but contains headings, cite the appropriate heading in parentheses; you may also indicate which paragraph under that heading you are referring to.
Hoppin and Taveras (2004) pointed out that several other medications were classified by the Drug Enforcement Administration as having the “potential for abuse” (Weight-Loss Drugs section, para. 6).

**NOTE:** For PDF documents that have stable page numbers, give the page number in the parenthetical citation.

### 14. Indirect source (source quoted in another source)

If you use a source that was cited in another source (a secondary source), name the original source in your signal phrase. List the secondary source in your reference list and include it in your parenthetical citation, preceded by the words “as cited in.” In the following example, Satcher is the original source; Critser is the secondary source, given in the reference list.

Former surgeon general Dr. David Satcher described “a nation of young people seriously at risk of starting out obese and dooming themselves to the difficult task of overcoming a tough illness” (as cited in Critser, 2003, p. 4).

**NOTE:** It may be helpful to include the original date of publication in your citation as well: (2001, as cited in Critser, 2003, p. 4).

### APA reference list

In APA style, the alphabetical list of works cited, which appears at the end of the paper, is titled “References.” For advice on preparing the list, see 11b. For sample reference lists, see pages 57, 75, and 85.

Alphabetize entries in the list of references by authors’ last names; if a work has no author, alphabetize it by its title. The first element of each entry is important because citations in the text of the paper refer to it and readers will be looking for it in the alphabetized list. The date of publication appears immediately after the first element of the citation.

In APA references, titles of books, periodicals, and other long works are italicized; titles of articles and other short works are neither italicized nor put in quotation marks. (For rules on capitalization of titles, see p. 51.)
Directory to APA reference list models

14a GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR LISTING AUTHORS
(PRINT AND ONLINE)
1. Single author 108
2. Two to seven authors 108
3. Eight or more authors 109
4. Organization as author 109
5. Unknown author 109
6. Two or more works by the same author 110
7. Two or more works by the same author in the same year 110

14b ARTICLES IN PERIODICALS (PRINT)
8. Article in a journal paginated by volume 110
   Citation at a glance 111
9. Article in a journal paginated by issue 112
10. Article in a magazine 112
11. Article in a newspaper 112
12. Letter to the editor 112
13. Editorial or other unsigned article 112
14. Review 112

14c BOOKS (PRINT)
15. Basic format for a book 113
   Citation at a glance 114
16. Book with an editor 113
17. Book with an author and an editor 113
18. Book with an author and a translator 113
19. Edition other than the first 113
20. Article or chapter in an edited book or an anthology 113
21. Multivolume work 115
22. Book with a title in its title 115

14d ONLINE SOURCES
23. Article in an online journal 115
24. Article in an online magazine 116
25. Article in an online newspaper 116
26. Article from a database 116
   Citation at a glance 118
27. Online book or e-book 116
28. Chapter in an online book or e-book 117
29. Report or long document from a Web site 117
30. Section in a Web document 117
   Citation at a glance 120
31. Short work from a Web site 117
32. Podcast 119
33. Blog post 119
14a General guidelines for listing authors (print and online)

In APA style, all authors’ names are inverted (the last name comes first), and initials are used for all first and middle names.

NAME AND YEAR CITED IN TEXT
Duncan (2008) has reported that.

BEGINNING OF ENTRY IN THE LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Single author

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>author: last name</th>
<th>year</th>
<th>title (book)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2. Two to seven authors List up to seven authors by last names followed by initials. Use an ampersand (&) before the name of the last author.

PRACTICE  hackerhandbooks.com/pocketapa
> APA > 14–4 to 14–8
### APA directory • listing authors • one author • two or more authors • organization, company • no author

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>all authors: last name + initial(s)</th>
<th>year</th>
<th>title (book)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bloomington: Indiana University Press.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>all authors: last name + initial(s)</th>
<th>year</th>
<th>title (article)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>142, 303-329.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3. Eight or more authors
List the first six authors followed by three ellipsis dots and the last author’s name.


#### 4. Organization as author

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>author: organization name</th>
<th>year</th>
<th>title (book)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the publisher is not the same as the author, give the publisher’s name at the end as you would for any other source.

#### 5. Unknown author
Begin the entry with the work’s title.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>title (book)</th>
<th>year</th>
<th>place of publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
6. Two or more works by the same author Use the author’s name for all entries. List the entries by year, the earliest first.


7. Two or more works by the same author in the same year List the works alphabetically by title. In the parentheses, following the year add “a,” “b,” and so on. Use these same letters when giving the year in the in-text citation. (See also p. 104.)


14b Articles in periodicals (print)

Periodicals include journals, magazines, and newspapers. For a journal or a magazine, give only the volume number if the publication is paginated continuously throughout each volume; give the volume and issue numbers if each issue of the volume begins on page 1. Italicize the volume number and put the issue number, not italicized, in parentheses.

For all periodicals, when an article appears on consecutive pages, provide the range of pages. When an article does not appear on consecutive pages, list all pages on which the article appears: A1, A17.

Some print articles include a DOI (digital object identifier), often on the first page of the article. For such an article, give the DOI at the end of the reference list entry, following the print publication information. See item 8.

For an illustrated citation of an article in a print journal or magazine, see page 111.

8. Article in a journal paginated by volume

Citation at a glance

Article in a journal or magazine (APA)

To cite an article in a print journal or magazine in APA style, include the following elements:

1. Author
2. Year of publication for journal; complete date for magazine
3. Title and subtitle of article
4. Name of journal or magazine
5. Volume number; issue number, if required (see p. 110)
6. Page number(s) of article
7. DOI (digital object identifier), if there is one

Reference List Entry for an Article in a Print Journal or Magazine


For variations on citing articles in print journals or magazines in APA style, see pages 110 and 112.
9. Article in a journal paginated by issue

10. Article in a magazine  Give the year and the month for monthly magazines; add the day for weekly magazines.

11. Article in a newspaper   Use “p.” (or “pp.” for more than one page) before page numbers.

12. Letter to the editor

13. Editorial or other unsigned article

14. Review   If the review has no author or title, use the material in brackets as the title.


14c Books (print)
Give the city and the state (abbreviated) for all U.S. cities or the city and the country (not abbreviated) for all non-U.S. cities; also include the province (not abbreviated) for Canadian cities. Do not give a state if the publisher’s name includes it (as in many university presses, for example). For an illustrated citation of a print book, see page 114.
15. Basic format for a book

16. Book with an editor Use the abbreviation “Ed.” for one editor; use “Eds.” for more than one.

17. Book with an author and an editor Use the abbreviation “Ed.” for one editor; use “Eds.” for more than one.

18. Book with an author and a translator Use “Trans.” for one or more translators.

19. Edition other than the first See also item 20 for a multivolume work in an edition other than the first.

20. Article or chapter in an edited book or an anthology Use the abbreviation “Ed.” for one editor; use “Eds.” for more than one.

If the article or chapter is in one volume of a multivolume work, and if the work is in an edition other than the first, cite the source as follows.
Citation at a glance

Book (APA)

To cite a print book in APA style, include the following elements:

1. Author
2. Year of publication
3. Title and subtitle
4. Place of publication
5. Publisher

REFERENCE LIST ENTRY FOR A PRINT BOOK


For more on citing print books in APA style, see pages 112–13 and 115.
21. Multivolume work

See also item 20 for a multivolume work in an edition other than the first.

22. Book with a title in its title  
If the book title contains another book title or an article title, neither italicize the internal title nor place it in quotation marks.


14d Online sources

Online articles and books sometimes include a DOI (digital object identifier). APA uses the DOI, when available, in place of a URL and other retrieval information at the end of reference list entries.

If a source has no publication date, use “n.d.” (for “no date”). Use a retrieval date for an online source only if the content is likely to change. Most of the examples in this section do not show a retrieval date because the content of the sources is stable; if you are unsure about whether to use a retrieval date, consult your instructor.

23. Article in an online journal


If there is no DOI, include the URL for the journal’s home page.

24. Article in an online magazine  Include the URL for the magazine’s home page.


25. Article in an online newspaper  Include the URL for the newspaper’s home page.


26. Article from a database  If the database gives a DOI for the article, use the DOI at the end of the citation. For an illustrated citation of an article from a database, see pages 118–19.


If there is no DOI, include the URL for the home page of the journal (which you may find in the database listing or by searching on the Web). If the source cannot be easily found with a URL for the publication, you may use the URL for the home page of the database.


27. Online book or e-book


28. Chapter in an online book or e-book


29. Report or long document from a Web site
Source with date

Source with no date

30. Section in a Web document

For an illustrated citation, see pages 120–21.

31. Short work from a Web site

Citation at a glance

Article from a database (APA)

To cite an article from a database in APA style, include the following elements:

1. Author(s)
2. Date of publication
3. Title of article
4. Name of periodical
5. Volume number; issue number, if required (see p. 110)
6. Page number(s)
7. DOI (digital object identifier)
8. URL for journal’s home page (if there is no DOI) or URL for database home page (if there is neither DOI nor journal URL)

ON-SCREEN VIEW OF DATABASE RECORD

END OF DATABASE RECORD

ISSN: 0276-1467
DOI: 10.1177/027614670307128
REFERENCE LIST ENTRY FOR AN ARTICLE FROM A DATABASE


For more on citing articles from a database in APA style, see item 26.

■ 32. Podcast
organization as producer
preventing childhood obesity: How do we measure up? descriptive label
[Audio podcast]. The sounds of science podcast.
series title
URL
Retrieved from http://media.nap.edu/podcasts/
podcast number
Chesney, M. (2007, September 13). Gender differences in the use of complementary and alternative medicine (No. 12827) descriptive label
[Audio podcast]. Retrieved from University of California series label
Web site hosting podcast
URL
Television website: http://www.uctv.tv/ondemand

■ 33. Blog post
Give the writer’s name, the date of the post, the subject, the label “Web log post” in brackets, and the URL. For a response to a post, use the label “Web log comment.”


■ 34. Online audio or video file
Citation at a glance

Section in a Web document (APA)

To cite a section in a Web document in APA style, include the following elements:

1. Author
2. Date of publication or most recent update
3. Title of section
4. Title of document
5. URL of section or of document

BROWSER PRINTOUT OF WEB SITE

2008 Minnesota Health Statistics Annual Summary - Minnesota Dept. of Health

The Minnesota "Annual Summary" or "Minnesota Health Statistics" is a report published yearly. The most recent version of this report is 2008 Minnesota Health Statistics, published January 2010. This report provides statistical data on the following subjects for the state of Minnesota:

- Introduction, Technical Notes, Definitions (PDF: 42KB/7 pages)
- Overview of 2008 Annual Summary (PDF: 66KB/11 pages)
- Live births (PDF: 195KB/21 pages)
- Fertility (PDF: 26KB/2 pages)
- Infant Mortality and Fetal Deaths (PDF: 188KB/15 pages)
- General Mortality (PDF: 333KB/16 pages)
- Marriages/Dissolution of Marriage Divorce (PDF: 25KB/2 pages)
- Population (PDF: 73KB/12 pages)

Note: Induced abortion statistics previously reported in this publication are now published separately.

See Report to the Legislature: Induced Abortions in Minnesota

See also: Minnesota Health Statistics Annual Summary Main Page

For further information about the Annual Summary, please contact:

Center for Health Statistics
Minnesota Department of Health
Golden Rule Building, 3rd Floor
85 East Seventh Place


For more on citing documents from Web sites in APA style, see page 117.


35. Entry in a wiki Include the date of retrieval; wiki content can change frequently. If an author or an editor is identified, include that name at the beginning of the entry.

36. Data set or graphic representation


37. E-mail  E-mail messages, letters, and other personal communications are not included in the list of references. (See item 12 on pp. 104–05 for citing these sources in the text of your paper.)

38. Online posting

14e Other sources (including online versions)

39. Dissertation from a database

40. Government document


41. Report from a private organization  If the report has a number, put it in parentheses following the title. (See also item 4 on p. 109.)

42. Conference proceedings

43. Map, chart, or illustration

44. Advertisement

45. Lecture, speech, or address
Fox, V. (2008, March 5). Economic growth, poverty, and democracy in Latin America: A president’s perspective. Address at the Freeman Spogli Institute, Stanford University, Stanford, CA.

46. Brochure, pamphlet, or fact sheet


47. Film or video (motion picture)


48. Television program


49. Computer software or video game
Footnotes

15a Footnotes in the text

Occasionally, you may use footnotes to provide additional material that is important but that might interrupt the flow of the paper. Notes should be brief and focused. Use notes sparingly; if the material will take more than a few sentences, you should consider integrating the information in the text or placing it in an appendix (see 10j).

In the text of your paper, use a superscript arabic numeral to indicate a note. At the bottom of the page, place the same superscript numeral and the text of the note. Number the notes consecutively throughout the paper. (See also “Footnotes” in 11a for more details.)

TEXT

Now more than nine million children are classified as obese.¹

FOOTNOTE

¹Obesity is measured in terms of body-mass index (BMI): weight in kilograms divided by square of height in meters. An adolescent with a BMI in the 95th percentile for his or her age and gender is considered obese.

15b Footnotes in tables and figures

Footnotes in tables  A footnote at the bottom of a table can provide an explanation of terms used in the table, such as abbreviations and symbols. If your table contains data from an outside source or if you have taken or adapted the table from a source, give the source information directly following any explanation of terms.

If you need to explain specific information within the table, use lettered footnotes within the table and corresponding letters in the notes following the source information. (See also “Visuals” in 11a.)

TABLE FOOTNOTE

Note. The data on sibutramine are adapted from “Behavior Therapy and Sibutramine for the Treatment of Adolescent Obesity,” by R. I. Berkowitz, T. A. Wadden, A. M. Tershakovec, & J. L. Cronquist, 2003, Journal of the American Medical Association, 289, pp. 1807-1809. The data on orlistat are adapted from Xenical (Orlistat)
Footnotes in figures  Each figure should have a number and a caption, a brief explanation of the content of the figure, at the bottom of the figure. If you have taken or adapted the figure from an outside source, give the source information immediately following the caption. (See also “Visuals” in 11a.)

FIGURE FOOTNOTE

Figure 1. As countries engage in a currency war, the exchange rates against the dollar can fluctuate widely. Adapted from “Currencies Against the Dollar,” September 30, 2011, The Economist, retrieved from http://www.economist.com/blogs/dailychart/2011/09/emerging-market-currencies