

~ Other ~

Print Book

Author last, initial(s) Publication year *Title of book* Place of publication

Diacu, F. (2010). *Megadisasters: the science of predicting the next catastrophe*. Princeton, NJ:

Publisher

Princeton University Press.

Article or Chapter within a Print Anthology or Textbook

Author of chapter: last+init(s) Publication year of chapter Title of chapter Book editor(s): in normal order, last + init(s)

Clay, S. (2008). Everyone is a media outlet. In M. Stubbs & S. Barnet (Eds.),

Book title Page range for chapter Place of publication Publisher

The Little, Brown Reader. (pp. 416-422). Glenview: Pearson.

DVD

Director last, initials Producer last, initials Publication date *Title of DVD*

Guggenheim, D. (Director), & Bender, L. (Producer). (2006). *An inconvenient truth*

Place of publication Studio

[DVD]. United States: Paramount Home Entertainment.

In-Class Lecture (including PowerPoint presentations)

Presenter last, initials Date *Title of presentation* Format

Wallace, J. (14 July, 2011). *The endocrine system* [PowerPoint slides]. Retrieved from

Source

in-class lecture.

Personal Communication (e.g., interview or email)

Only cite within text. See the "In-Text Citations" section in this guide.



MIDDLESEX COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Jean Burr Smith Library

APA Citation Guide

In this guide, you will find examples of the most commonly-used formats. Some examples come from The Writing Lab & OWL at Purdue University (owl.english.purdue.edu/)

You can also find this guide—and more helpful resources—at **Help With Your Research** on our website (www.mxcc.edu/library).

For additional help, contact us:

- **Email:** mx-library@mxcc.edu
- **Phone:** 860.343.5830
- **Visit:** Chapman Hall, Main Floor
Middlesex Community College
100 Training Hill Road, Middletown, CT 06457

~In-Text Citations~

What do you cite?

- ◆ All sources that are cited in the text **must appear in the reference list** at the end of your paper.
- ◆ 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.
 - ◇ Include the page number(s) if quoting or paraphrasing .
(Jones, 1998, p. 23)
 - ◇ If you are referring to an idea from another work but **NOT** directly quoting the material, you only have to make reference to the author and year of publication — **not** the page number — in your in-text reference.
(Jones, 1998)

How should it look?

- ◆ The author and year of publication can be included in a “signal phrase”:
According to Badke (2013), "Many faculty members view writing as a significant issue for undergraduate and graduate students" (p. 2).
Or author, and year can be included in the parentheses at the end:
"Many faculty members view writing as a significant issue for undergraduate and graduate students" (Badke, 2013, p. 2).
- ◆ **Multiple citations:** To cite multiple sources in the same parenthetical reference, separate the citations by a semi-colon.
(Rivera, 2008; Smith, 1993)
- ◆ **Sources without page numbers:** When an source lacks page numbers, you should try to include information that will help readers find the passage being cited. For example, if the document includes headings, provide the appropriate heading and specify the paragraph under that heading.
(EPA, 2013, Introduction)
- ◆ **Long quotations (40 words or longer):** Place these in a free-standing block and leave out quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line, indented 1/2 inch from the left margin (the same place you would begin a new paragraph). Type the entire quotation on the new margin. Maintain double-spacing throughout. The parenthetical citation should come after the closing punctuation mark.
Jones's (1998) study found the following:
Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time citing sources. This difficulty could be attributed to the fact that many students failed to purchase a style manual or to ask their teacher for help. (p. 199)

~ From the Internet ~

If no date found, write (n.d.).

Website For add'l examples, refer to Purdue OWL at <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/10/>

Author/Owner Publication date Title of website

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2011). *Ground water and drinking water*.

URL

Retrieved from <http://water.epa.gov/drink>

Article from an Online Newspaper

Author last, initials Publication date Title of article

Hauser, C. (2007, November 18). Candidates outline plans to improve environment.

Title of newspaper URL

The New York Times Online. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com>

TV/Radio Program

Narrator/Host last, initials Production date Title of episode

Gross, T. (Host). (2011, July 14). Why prosecutors don't go after Wall Street

Format Name of producer Title of series

[Radio broadcast episode]. In D. Miller (Producer), *Fresh Air*.

URL

Retrieved from <http://www.npr.org/programs/fresh-air/>

Image/Artwork

Author last, initials Date Title of Image

Baumel, A. (2010). Cholera treatment center in Haiti [Online image]. Retrieved from

URL

<https://www.doctorswithoutborders.org>

Video

Writer/Presenter/ Host last, initials Date of posting Title of video

Hepper, P. (Host). (2009, August 7). Fetal alcohol damage [Video file].

URL

Retrieved from <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vywUOQFo0JI>

~ From a Library Database ~

If the database entry gives an unique “digital object identifier” number (DOI), use that number at the end of the citation and do not include the database name; otherwise, cite the database.

Scholarly Journal Article

Author last, Publication
initials year
Leary, F. (1996). Robespierre: The meaning of virtue. *Virginia Quarterly Review*,
Volume(issue) Pages(s) Digital object identifier (DOI) or database name
72(1), 104-122. doi:10.1016/j.jecp.1996.05.007

Magazine or Newspaper Article

Author last, Publication
initials date
Rice, L. J. (2007, August). The greener, the better. *Ebony*, 62, 14-15. Retrieved from
DOI or database name
Academic Onefile database.

Reference Entry

Title of entry Date of entry
Personality disorder. (2009). In *The Penguin Dictionary of Psychology*. Retrieved from
DOI or database name
Credo Reference database.

Electronic book

Author last, initials Publication
year Title of e-book DOI or database name
Albo, G., & Panitch, L. (2010). *In and out of crisis*. Retrieved from Ebrary database.

Image/Artwork

Title of image Date Title of work DOI or database name
heart. (2003). In *Macmillan Encyclopedia*. Retrieved from Credo Reference database.

Title Rules

- ◆ Italicize the titles of longer works such as books, edited collections, movies, television series, documentaries, or albums.
Bowling for Columbine; The Hunger Games; or Friends
- ◆ Put quotation marks around the titles of shorter works such as journal articles, articles from edited collections, television series episodes, and song titles:
"Home" or "The One Where Chandler Can't Cry"

Author Rules

- ◆ **Works 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 Smith and David (2013) states that...
OR
(Smith & David, 2013)
- ◆ **Works by three to five authors:** List all the authors the first time you cite the source.
(Thomas, Johnson, Berardino, Joanis, & Powers, 2001)
In following citations, only use the first author's last name, followed by "et al."
(Thomas et al., 2001)
- ◆ **Works by six or more authors:** Use the first author's name followed by et al. the first and all times you cite the source.
Kastner et al. (2006) studied...
- ◆ **Unknown author:** Cite the source by its title in the text or use the first two words in the parentheses.
In 2013, investigators "citing public safety exception to Miranda Rights, saying they needed to know if there were any other threats to the public" ("Bombing Suspect").
- ◆ **Organization as an 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: (National Rifle Association [NRA], 2012)

Later citations: (NRA, 2012)

- ◆ **Authors with the same last name:** To prevent confusion, use first initials with the last names.
(E. Johnson, 2009; K. Johnson, 1996)
- ◆ **Personal communication:** For interviews, letters, emails, and other person-to-person communication, cite the communicator's name, the fact that it was personal communication, and the date of the communication.
(J. Henson, personal communication, January 4, 2001)

~ References (Works Cited) Page ~

SAMPLE REFERENCES PAGE

General rules

- ◆ **Title the list “References.”** Centered, same size font as the rest of the paper.
- ◆ Include only sources that you have quoted, summarized, or paraphrased. If it is cited in your paper, it must have an entry on the References page.
- ◆ List the items **alphabetically by author last name**, regardless of format. If no author is given, start with the first word of the title (other than A, An, or The).
- ◆ If you cannot find some of the required information, cite what is available.
- ◆ **Double space all lines.**
- ◆ **Indent the second and following lines 1/2 inch**, which is called a “hanging indent.” To do so in Microsoft Word:
 1. Highlight your citation list.
 2. Right-click and select “Paragraph.”
 3. In the Indentation section, select “Hanging” from the Special menu.
 4. Click “OK.”

Title rules

- ◆ Italicize the titles and subtitles of books or periodicals.
- ◆ Capitalizing:
 - ◇ **Books & Articles:**
 - The first letter of the first word of the title and subtitle.
 - The first letter of a word after a colon or dash. But do NOT capitalize the second word in a hyphenated compounded (i.e. *Short-term gains*).
 - ◇ **Periodicals:** Capitalize words in the title as done by the periodicals.

Author rules

- ◆ Use only the initials of the authors’ first names.
- ◆ Basic formats:
 - ◇ **One author:** Author last, First initials.
Jeter, D.
 - ◇ **2-7 authors:** List by last names and initials; commas separate author names, while the last author name is preceded by ampersand.
Thomas K. H., Cornell, D., Rockwell, B., Harlow, T., & Ritch, J.S.
 - ◇ **More than 7 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., Vilet, J. Thomson, M., Harlow, E., Stamos, J., Dismuke, J., . . . Rubin, L. H.

References

- Battersby, S. (2012). Cool it. *New Scientist*, 215(2883), 30-35. Retrieved from Academic Search Premier database.
- Clivers, D. (2011). *No-nonsense guide to climate change*. Retrieved from Ebrary database.
- Flannery, T. (2005). *The weather makers: How man is changing the climate and what it means for life on earth*. New York: Atlantic Monthly Press.
- Guggenheim., D. (Director), & Bender, L. (Producer). (2006). *An inconvenient truth* [DVD]. United States: Paramount Home Entertainment.
- Learn the issues*. (2013, April 15). United States Environmental Protection Agency. Retrieved from <http://www2.epa.gov/learn-issues>
- Revkin, A. (2013, March 29). Study charts 2,000 years of continental climate change. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from <http://dotearth.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/04/22/study-charts-2000-years-of-continental-climate-changes/>