

Examples of Reference Citations in Text and Quotations in APA Style

Each time you use information, words, or ideas that came from someone else, you must give credit to the source in your text using a parenthetical reference. For more information, please refer to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (p. 169–179), located in MCC Library at **REF BF 76.7 .P83 2010**.

- **Reference Citations in Text—One or Two Authors:**

Salazar (2002) has proposed the adoption of new guidelines...

...according to new guidelines that have recently been proposed (Kreiter & Solow, 2001).

- **Reference Citations in Text—Three, Four, or Five Authors:**

Yeung, Yeung, & Wong (2001) investigated the characteristics... [first citation in text]

Yeung et al. (2001) found... [subsequent citation, first time in new paragraph]

Yeung et al. also found... [subsequent citation, second time in paragraph]

- **Reference Citations in Text—Six or More Authors:**

Studies by Stevens et al. (2002) and others (Howell et al., 1999; Krajcer et al., 2001) have shown...

- **Reference Citations in Text—Groups as Authors:**

(American Psychological Association [APA], 2001). [first text citation]

(APA, 2001) [subsequent text citations]

- **Reference Citations in Text—No Author:**

...contradict these results ("Clinical Assessment," 2003). [first few words of article or book chapter title, in quotes]

...the book *Health Care Debate* (2004)... [first few words of book or periodical title, in italics]

- **Quotations Under 40 Words:**

In one study of NCLEX success, "The total number of C+ or lower grades earned in nursing theory courses was the best predictor, followed by grades in several individual nursing courses" (Beeman & Waterhouse, 2001, p. 158).

- **Quotations Longer than 40 Words:**

In their study of the factors that influenced the completion of an outpatient substance abuse treatment program for women, Kelly, Blacksin, & Mason (2001) found the following:

More completers had previous life successes in the areas of education, job skills, and employment history.

Completers also had fewer children, less involvement with child protective services, and lower levels of

chaos, a construct that included the presence of two of any of the following in women's lives: child

protective services, homelessness, psychiatric diagnosis, or domestic violence. (p. 287)