This booklet provides instruction and examples of how to cite some of the most frequently used types of sources, as based on the Sixth Edition of the APA Publication Manual.

For information on citing types of sources not included in this booklet, refer to an up-to-date standard writing handbook, such as those used in Philadelphia University writing classes, or consult the APA website:

http://www.apastyle.org

The Learning & Advising Center’s professional writing tutors can answer your questions about citing sources and help you understand how to be sure you are using sources appropriately. To schedule a writing tutoring appointment, call

(215) 951-2799

More documentation information and other aids to writing papers can also be found on our website:

http://www.philau.edu/learning
OVERVIEW: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF APA STYLE

APA in-text citations take the form of parentheses which credit your source and guide readers to your Reference list for fuller source location information.

Document a quote by following it with a parenthesis (immediately or at the end of the sentence). The parenthesis contains the author’s last name, year of publication, and the number of the page on which the quote can be found.

Example: The “organic basis of autism” is supported by many researchers (Rutter, Bailey, Bolton, & LeCouteur, 1994, p. 311).

or: Rutter believes there is general agreement about the “organic basis of autism” (Rutter, Bailey, Bolton, & LeCouteur, 1994, p. 311).

When the author’s name is not provided, default to a shortened version of the document’s title.

Example: One article (Right to Die, 1976, p.101) claims that some death row inmates may “crave notoriety.”

If the quote is taken from an electronic source, the parenthesis will contain just the author’s last name, or, if this is unavailable, the title of the source, whether an article or a website, followed by the paragraph number or section title. Do not cite URLs in the parenthesis.

Example: Ferguson and Hawkins (1998, ¶5) did not anticipate the “evident hostility” of participants in the experiment.

Document a paraphrase the same way you would document a quote (see above). The omission of quotation marks tells readers you are using your own words to communicate the ideas or viewpoint of the source you are crediting.

Example: Ferguson and Hawkins (1998, ¶5) had not anticipated that participants in the experiment would express such anger.

Document graphics by placing a parenthetical citation immediately beneath the graphic. If you reproduce the graphic exactly as it appears in your source, the parenthetical citation contains the same information as if you were quoting (see above). If you alter the graphic in any way, begin the parenthetical citation with the words “adapted from.”

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The APA References list provides relevant specific publishing information for all of the sources you quoted or paraphrased from or referred to in your paper. Alphabetize sources by the author’s last name. If the author is not identified, alphabetize the source by its title. Double space entries, placing the first line of an entry at the left margin and indenting subsequent lines 5 spaces. Do not number entries. (See sample Reference list at the end of this booklet.)

Examples on the following pages demonstrate correct APA format for many types of sources. Follow the format exactly, supplying your information as if putting numbers into a mathematical formula. For example, use only initials for authors’ first and middle names; capitalize only the first main word of the title (and subtitle, if any), plus proper nouns; use one space after punctuation marks; and provide either a URL or DOI for each electronic.
CONVENTIONAL (NON-ELECTRONIC) PRINT SOURCES

BOOK BY ONE AUTHOR

BOOK BY TWO OR MORE AUTHORS

BOOK BY A CORPORATION, ASSOCIATION, FOUNDATION, ETC.

WORK IN ANTHOLOGY OR CHAPTER IN EDITED COLLECTION

ARTICLE IN REFERENCE BOOK


ARTICLE IN SCHOLARLY OR PROFESSIONAL JOURNAL

ARTICLE IN MONTHLY OR BIMONTHLY PERIODICAL

ARTICLE IN WEEKLY PERIODICAL


ARTICLE IN NEWSPAPER
NON-PRINT SOURCES

ART IN MUSEUM

ART: REPRODUCTION IN BOOK OR PERIODICAL

CARTOON OR COMIC STRIP

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TELEVISION PROGRAMS OR RADIO BROADCASTS


RECORDING OR CASSETTE OR COMPACT DISC

PERFORMANCE

PERSONAL OR TELEPHONE INTERVIEW
The APA *Publication Manual* considers unpublished interviews “personal communications” that “do not provide recoverable data.” Do not list them on a reference page. Cite interviews only in-text, as follows: (V. G. Nguyen, personal communication, May 15, 2005).
ELECTRONIC SOURCES

ONLINE DATABASE


ARTICLE IN ONLINE NEWSPAPER OR JOURNAL

ARTICLE IN SCHOLARLY OR PROFESSIONAL JOURNAL

WEBSITE

PODCAST

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT


ONLINE WORK OF ART: STILL OR MOVING IMAGE
Sample APA References List

Below is a partial References list that appears at the end of a paper on obesity. *Each entry on this alphabetized list has been referred to, quoted, or paraphrased in the body of the paper.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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