APA Citation

This is a quick reference sheet for citing sources based on the 6th edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. For more information, please visit our online guide at http://ggu.libguides.com/apa. The online guide includes links to other citation resources and tools as well as step-by-step tutorials on APA style.

In-text citation

Anytime you use an idea from your research, whether you paraphrase or quote, include an in-text citation. When you paraphrase, the author’s last name and the year of publication go in parentheses. When you quote, include the page number as well.

Examples

Paraphrase: (Smith, 1999).
Quote: (Smith, 1999, p. 35).

Reference list citation

Every in-text citation corresponds to an entry in your reference list, which contains all the information someone would need to locate the original source you used. If a source was not cited in the text, then it does not belong in your reference list.

Example


Formatting your Reference List

- Everything in APA style is double-spaced, including your reference list.
- Reference lists have a hanging indent. The first line of each entry starts at the left margin of the page, and each subsequent line of the entry is indented. This makes it easy to tell the entries apart. Many word processing programs have a setting to automatically format paragraphs this way.
- The reference list is alphabetized, usually by author last name.
# How do I cite...?

- **Articles with DOI (Digital Object Identifier)**

  A DOI may be found on the document itself, in a database record, or in a database-generated citation.

  Author. (Publication Date). Title of article. *Journal title, Volume*, page numbers. doi:xxxxxx

  **Example:**


- **Articles with no DOI**


  **Examples:**

  1. Article from subscription database (give the URL for the publisher of the information, not the database that you retrieved it from).


  2. Article from open access source (include the exact URL for the article)


- **Web pages**

  Author. (Publication Date). *Title of Web page*. Retrieved [date of retrieval], from URL

  **Example:**

**Web sites**

If you refer to an entire website in the body of your paper, then include the URL of the site’s home page in parentheses, and *do not* add a citation for the website to your reference list.

**Example:**

The American Marketing Association is a vital resource for professionals and students wishing to enter the field; resources for members include publications, networking opportunities, and members-only events (http://www.marketingpower.com).

**Books**

Author. (Publication Date). *Title of book*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

**Examples:**

1. Book by one author


2. Edition other than the first


3. Chapter from a book


**Ebooks**

Author. (Publication Date). *Title of Book*. Available/Retrieved from URL

**Example:**

1. Ebook available via direct link

Graphs, charts, or tables

Author. (Publication Date). Title of graph, chart, or table [type of figure]. In author or editor of work Title of work. Place of Publication: Publisher.

Examples:

1. Graphs, charts or tables from a book


2. Graphs, charts, or tables retrieved online


Film, Video, or DVD

Producer's last name, first initial (Producer), & director's last name, first initial (Director). (Year of the film's release). Film Title. [Motion picture]. Country of origin: Name of the movie studio.

Example:


Social Media – Facebook, Twitter, Blog Posts

To cite a Facebook or Twitter page and discuss it in general in your paper, give the URL in text, inside parentheses. An in-text citation is sufficient. Treat it as if you are citing the whole website. No reference list entry is required.

To cite a specific Facebook or Twitter feed, you will need BOTH an in-text citation AND a reference list entry. To ensure accuracy, you should include names as written.

For Facebook and Twitter posts follow the general format below:

   Author. (Publication Date). Complete Post [Form]. Retrieved from URL
Social Media – Facebook, Twitter, Blog Posts Cont.

When citing a blog post do not italicize post or blog titles. If the author's name is not available, provide the screen name. Follow the format below for a blog post:

Author. (Publication Date). Title of the message. [Form]. Retrieved from URL

Examples:

1. Twitter post


2. In-text citation for Twitter post and Facebook update

President Obama announced the launch of the American Graduation Initiative (BarackObama, 2009).

3. Blog post


Presentation Slides

Author. (Publication date). Title of presentation [Type of material]. Retrieved from URL

Example:

Citation Resources Online and in the Library


2. **APA Style Guide to Electronic References:** (Call number: PN171.F56 A63 2007). Available in the library at the reference desk and online at: http://library.ggu.edu/search/i?SEARCH=%091433803097. This guide covers resources from the web, in databases, and other online forms.

3. **APA Citation LibGuide:** http://ggu.libguides.com/apa. Guide by GGU University librarians, includes citation examples, video clips, list of citation resources and tools.

4. **American Psychological Association: APA Style Website:** http://www.apastyle.org/. Contains online tutorials, formatting FAQs, quick answers for citing a variety of sources.

5. **GGU Writing Lab:** Visit the writing lab located in the University Library for one-on-one help with your writing assignments, reading assignments, oral presentations, resumes, and job interviews. A list of writing lab hours and services is available online at GGU4YOU under the > “Student Services” > “Tutoring” section

6. **Refworks:** https://0-www.refworks.com.library.ggu.edu/refworks. RefWorks is an internet-based program for managing citations. It creates reference lists and can incorporate citations as you write within Microsoft Word.

7. **Purdue Online Writing Lab:** http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/section/2/10/. An extensive online guide with tutorials, sample papers and many examples.