**Research papers require both a reference list and in-text citations. Reference list handouts are available.**

Below are a few examples using the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA) 6th Edition*. The final authority for the bibliographic format, including spacing of the references, is your professor.

**General Rules**
- Every in-text citation must correspond to an entry in your list of references.
- If available, in-text citations must include the author (or editor) and year of publication.
- Direct quotes also must include a page number.

**So how do I put this together?**

There are many ways to include this information in your text. Some examples are below:

- Smith (2010) surveyed this phenomenon.
- A famous survey of this phenomenon (Smith, 2010) showed that....
- In 2010, Smith demonstrated that...
- "White rats are the best subjects for this test," said Smith (2010, pp. 50-51).
- Smith went on to explain, “Hamsters make better pets than lab rats” (2010, p. 51).

Notice that parentheses are used to indicate the parts of an in-text citation not included in prose. Also notice that the parts of the parenthetical citation (author, year, page) are separated with commas. Lastly, notice that “p.” is used for a citation on one page and “pp.” is used for a citation that spans multiple pages.

**Other things to keep in mind...**

**Punctuating Citations**

The punctuation in your own writing follows the parenthetical citation. This is the case even when the citation is for a block quote—a long, indented quote, not surrounded by quotation marks.

**Citing Works by Two Authors**

Cite both authors throughout the work. Citations inside parentheses use the ampersand (&). Citations outside parentheses, use “and.”

- According to the study, 25% of people prefer cats over dogs (Smith & Brown, 2004).
- Smith and Brown (2004) surveyed this phenomenon.

**Citing Works by Three, Four, or Five Authors**

Cite all of them the first time you refer to the work, but in subsequent references follow the surname of the first author by et al. (with a period).

- A recent survey (Smith, Brown, & Black, 2005) showed.... [first reference]
- Smith et al. (2005) showed [second reference]

**Citing Works by Six or More Authors**

Consistently cite only the surname of the first author, followed by et al. (with a period).

**Citing Works by Authors Who Have the Same Surname**

Include their first initials.

**Citing Personal Communications (emails, interviews, letters, etc.)**

Give the communicator’s initials and surname and as precise a date as possible. Personal communications are not included in reference lists.

- (R. J. Smith, personal communication, March 3, 2010)
Citing More than One Work at a Time
When the citation is for works by the same author, order them by publication date without repeating the author's name.

- Recent surveys (Smith, 2007, 2009)....

When the citations are to works by different authors, order them alphabetically by surname, separating them with semicolons.

- Several surveys (Brown, 1990; Griggs, 1998; Pepper, 1999)....

Citing Works with No Author
Instead of a surname use the first few words of the entry for that work in the reference list. Put quotation marks around the title of an article or chapter, and italicize the title of a book, periodical, brochure, or report.

- “Survey of Asian Men" (2008)....
- …a recent study (Hispanic and Female, 2004)....

Citing Multiple Works Written in the Same Year by the Same Author
Use lower-case letters (a, b, c) with the year to order the entries in the reference list. Use the coinciding lower-case letters with the year in the in-text citation.

Reference List:  

Include the corresponding lower-case letters after the years in the in-text citations:

- According to a Harvard study (Jensen, 2009a),... while a similar study (Jensen, 2009b) suggests...

Citing Works with No Date of Publication
Substitute (n.d.) for the date.

- Brown’s study (n.d) showed that kittens are visually pleasing...

Citing Works without Page Numbers
When providing a quotation from an electronic source that does not provide page numbers, use paragraph number, if available, preceded by para. If there are no paragraph numbers, use the section heading and the number of the paragraph within that section.

- (Smith, 2010, para. 5)
- (Brown, 2009, Introduction section, para. 1)

Citing a Quotation as Cited by Someone Else (Citing indirect sources)
It is best practice to locate and cite the original source of a quotation. If this is not possible, name the original source in your signal phrase, but cite the secondary source in the reference list and as an in-text citation.

- Anderson claimed, “Cats are better pets than dogs” (as cited in Johnson, 2008, p. 400).

Citing Classical Works
For works that are too old to have a date of publication, give the year of the translation, preceded by trans., or the year of the version, followed by version.

- (Euripides, trans. 1931)
- (Euripides, 1929 version)

For major classical works, such as ancient Greek and Roman works and the Bible, identify the version you used and specify the part you are citing according to the standard way of referring to it—book, chapter, verse, line, or canto.

- The poem alludes to 1 Genesis 1:1 (King James Version)....

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Revised: 6/4/2014