



APA In-Text Citation Examples

What is an in-text citation?

An in-text citation is found in the body of a research paper. It tells your reader where you found any information or ideas that are not your own. It is a shortened citation in parentheses and includes the author’s last name, publication year, and the page number (if quoting).

When is an in-text citation required?

An in-text citation is required whenever you use **someone else’s words or ideas**:

- **Quoting** – Using someone else’s exact words. Make sure to include a page number. *If a quote is more than 40 words, use the directions on the last two pages of this handout.*
- **Paraphrasing** – Rephrasing someone’s writing or ideas into your own words. Page number not required but include if it will help your reader locate the relevant information.
- **Summarizing** – Putting the main idea(s) of someone else’s writing into your own words. Page number not required.

*** Remember: Each source listed on the reference page must correspond to at least one in-text citation in the body of the paper; each in-text citation must correspond to a source listed on the reference page.

<p>One author</p> <p><i>Note that you can integrate the author’s name and year into the sentence or you can include all information in the parentheses at the end.</i></p>	<p><u>Quotation</u></p> <p>Research indicates that “people need to focus on their mental health as much as their physical health” (White, 2010, p. 26).</p> <p>White’s (2010) research indicates that “people need to focus on their mental health as much as their physical health” (p. 26).</p> <hr/> <p><u>Paraphrase / Summary</u></p> <p>Research indicates that it is important for individuals to pay equal attention to the well-being of both their mind and body (White, 2010).</p> <p>White’s (2010) research indicates that it is important for individuals to pay equal attention to the well-being of both their mind and body.</p>
<p>Two authors</p> <p><i>List both authors for all in-text citations.</i></p>	<p><u>Quotation</u></p> <p>When using the term “consumer” to describe patients, it might “eliminate the most crucial element in the effective delivery of care: compassion” (Goldstein & Bowers, 2015, p. 164).</p> <p>Goldstein and Bowers (2015) have asserted that using the term “consumer” to describe patients might “eliminate the most crucial element in the effective delivery of care: compassion” (p. 164).</p>

<p>Two authors</p> <p><i>List both authors for all in-text citations.</i></p>	<p><u>Paraphrase / Summary</u></p> <p>When using the term “consumer” to describe patients, it might compromise healthcare services by deemphasizing compassion (Goldstein & Bowers, 2015).</p> <p>Goldstein and Bowers (2015) have asserted that when using the term “consumer” to describe patients, it might compromise healthcare services by deemphasizing compassion.</p>
<p>Three to five authors</p> <p><i>Include ALL authors in the FIRST in-text citation. If you need to refer to the source again, though:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drop all author names except the first author 2. Add “et al.” (meaning “and others”) <p>Examples: (Connell et al., 2014)</p> <p>Researchers Connell et al. (2015) found . . .</p>	<p><u>Quotation</u></p> <p>One of the purposes of advertising is “framing consumer decisions by directing attention away from product disadvantages” (Connell, Brucks, & Nielsen, 2015, p. 130).</p> <p>Researchers Connell, Brucks, and Nielson (2015) point out that one of the purposes of advertising is “framing consumer decisions by directing attention away from product disadvantages” (p. 130).</p> <hr/> <p><u>Paraphrase / Summary</u></p> <p>One of the purposes of advertising is to distract people from an item’s undesirable qualities when they are considering a purchase (Connell, Brucks, & Nielsen, 2015).</p> <p>Researchers Connell, Brucks, and Nielson (2015) point out that one of the purposes of advertising is to distract people from an item’s undesirable qualities when they are considering a purchase.</p>
<p>Six or more authors</p> <p><i>List only the first author and the words “et al.” (meaning “and others”) for all in-text citations.</i></p>	<p><u>Quotation</u></p> <p>Historical periods of climate change have shown that “people will develop adaptation strategies that fit their own needs” (Rivera-Collazo et al., 2015, p. 637).</p> <p>The research of Rivera-Collazo et al. (2015) shows that during historical periods of climate change “people will develop adaptation strategies that fit their own needs” (p. 637).</p>

<p>Six or more authors</p> <p><i>List only the first author and the words “et al.” (meaning “and others”) for all in-text citations.</i></p>	<p><u>Paraphrase / Summary</u></p> <p>Historical periods of climate change have shown that people use a variety of ways to adjust to the environment depending on the requirements of their particular group (Rivera-Collazo et al., 2015).</p> <p>The research of Rivera-Collazo et al. (2015) shows that, during historical periods of climate change, people use a variety of ways to adjust to the environment depending on the requirements of their particular group.</p>
<p>Corporate author</p> <p><i>Often the author of a document or report is not a person but an organization. Examples include research organizations and government agencies.</i></p>	<p><u>Quotation</u></p> <p>One of the ways in which states can promote a healthier lifestyle is by “creating or enhancing access to safe places for physical activity” (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014, p. 4).</p> <p>The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2014) has suggested that one of the ways in which states can promote a healthier lifestyle is by “creating or enhancing access to safe places for physical activity” (p. 4).</p> <p><u>Paraphrase / Summary</u></p> <p>One of the ways in which states can promote a healthier lifestyle is investing in recreational areas that encourage people to be active (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014).</p> <p>The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2014) has suggested that one of the ways in which states can promote a healthier lifestyle is investing in recreational areas that encourage people to be active.</p>
<p>No author</p> <p><i>When no author listed, cite the title of the article.</i></p>	<p><u>Quotation</u></p> <p>Prisoners subjected to solitary confinement reported experiencing “paranoia, hallucinations, bizarre sleep habits, self-mutilation and constant screaming” (The Horror in U.S. Prisons, 2015, p. A12).</p> <p>In a recent <i>Washington Post</i> story, “The Horror in U.S. Prisons” (2015), prisoners subjected to solitary confinement reported experiencing “paranoia, hallucinations, bizarre sleep habits, self-mutilation and constant screaming” (p. A12).</p> <p><u>Paraphrase / Summary</u></p> <p>Prisoners subjected to solitary confinement reported experiencing a variety of extremely serious negative health and psychological effects (The Horror in U.S. Prisons, 2015, p. A12).</p> <p>In a recent <i>Washington Post</i> story, “The Horror in U.S. Prisons” (2015), prisoners subjected to solitary confinement reported experiencing a variety of extremely serious negative health and psychological effects.</p>

<p>Websites</p> <p><i>For quotations from webpages and web documents without a page number, cite the paragraph number.</i></p> <p><i>If there is a heading, cite it as well and add the word "section."</i></p>	<p><u>Quotation</u></p> <p>Be wary of citing the date at the bottom of a webpage because it might simply be "when the webmaster added code for a dancing Freud" (Hume-Pratuch, 2010, Online Documents section, para. 2).</p> <p>APA expert Hume-Pratuch (2010) suggests being wary of citing the date at the bottom of a webpage because it might simply be "when the webmaster added code for a dancing Freud" (Online Documents section, para. 2).</p> <p><u>Paraphrase / Summary</u></p> <p>*** This does not apply to paraphrase/summary because neither requires a page number in the citation.</p>
<p>Secondary sources</p> <p><i>When one source cites another source, it is considered a "secondary source." REFER to the original source and CITE the secondary source.</i></p> <p><i><u>IMPORTANT:</u> When possible, avoid using secondary sources and locate and use the original source.</i></p>	<p><u>Quotation</u></p> <p>In Peidmont's research, those who follow rules tend to "adhere strictly to their ethical principles and scrupulously fulfill their moral obligations" (as cited in Bratton & Strittmatter, 2013, p. 432).</p> <p>*** In an article by Bratton and Strittmatter, they quote another researcher by the name of Peidmont. Bratton and Strittmatter are cited and should be listed on the reference page.</p> <p><u>Paraphrase / Summary</u></p> <p>An early study in the 1990s conducted by Sims showed that people who acted unethically at school later acted unethically at their job (as cited in Bratton & Strittmatter, 2013).</p> <p>*** In an article by Bratton and Strittmatter, they summarize the work of another researcher by the name of Sims. Bratton and Strittmatter are cited and should be listed on the reference page.</p>

Please see information about quotes of more than 40 words on the next page.

In-text quotation of more than 40 words:

If you want to include a direct quote that is MORE than 40 words:

- 1) Start the quotation on a new line, ½ inch from the left margin (the same place where a new paragraph would start).
- 2) Type the quotation, indenting any subsequent lines ½ inch from the left margin.
- 3) Double space the entire quote.
- 4) Put your parenthetical citation after the last punctuation mark of the quote. Follow the instructions outlined on the previous pages for citing multiple authors in the parenthetical.
- 5) Make sure to include a page or paragraph number in the parenthetical.

In his *Letter from Birmingham Jail*, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. wrote about the interconnectivity of everyone:

I cannot sit idly by in Atlanta and not be concerned about what happens in Birmingham. Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly. (1963, April 16, para. 4)

Dr. King's letter is still highly relevant and frequently cited by scholars even fifty years later.