Overview

APA is a citation style used in disciplines such as psychology, education, nursing, and social work. APA documentation consists of:

- **In-Text Citations**: Citation enclosed in parenthesis that indicate (Author, year) and, for quotes, page number (p. #), or paragraph number (para. #) for online material with no visible page numbers.
- **Reference List**: Alphabetical list of sources cited in the paper, along with publication information (not including personal communications and references to the Bible and Qur’an).

With the exception of general knowledge, all borrowed information needs to be cited.

**In-Text Citations: General Guidelines and Exemplars**

The author and year of publication are always required.

For direct quotations, see Example 2. When author and/or date is not available, see Example 3. When citing a source with multiple authors, see Example 4.

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**Example 1: Paraphrased Information**

- Author's last name followed by year of publication
- **Example A**: The high infant mortality rate in the U.S. maybe attributed in part to the high cost of medical insurance (Smith, 1996).
- **Example B**: Smith (1996) found that economic...

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**Example 2: Quoted Information**

- Author's last name followed by year of publication and page number OR Author's last name followed by year of publication and paragraph number
- **Example A**: The high infant mortality rate "substantially decreased with lowered costs" (Smith, 1996, p. 120) in medical insurance.
- **Example B**: Smith (1996) concluded that the high infant mortality rate "substantially decreased with lowered costs" (p. 120) in medical insurance.

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**Example 3: Paraphrased Information without Author and Date**

- Shortened title in quotation marks in lieu of author, followed by n.d. for "no date"
- **Example**: Some people have found Vitamin E helpful for this problem ("Ways to overcome," n.d.).

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**Example 4: Summarized Information with Multiple Authors**

- Sources with 2 authors: (Wright & Weston, 1997)
- Sources with 3 or more authors: **Example**: Despite concerns about limiting creativity, Jones et al. (1996) determined that exemplars from instructors promoted a higher degree of student experimentation.
# Reference List: General Guidelines and Exemplars

The reference list is double-spaced. For illustrative purposes, the examples in the table below are double-spaced.

- **References** centered at the top of the page, **not** bolded
- All **citations** are aligned left and have a hanging indent
- **Sources** are listed alphabetically by the author’s last name/corporation’s name
- **Short publications** are in normal type: articles and chapter titles
- **Longer publications** are italicized: books, newspapers, journals, and magazine titles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Citation</th>
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### Frequently Asked Questions

*Note: For more information, consult Additional Resources.

#### Which words are capitalized in the reference list?
Capitalize the first letter of the first word of article titles, subtitles, and proper nouns. **Journals are an exception** as the first letters of all keywords are capitalized.

#### How do I format in-text citations for websites?
The author date in-text citation is applicable to websites as well. In cases where the author is unknown, a shortened title for the website is used. See **Example 3** on page 1.

#### How do I cite long quotations?
Quotes over 40 words are indented five spaces to the left, double spaced, and **not** enclosed in quotation marks as shown below.

As Halloran (1990) noted, correct grammar has long been associated with social class:

> In the competitive middle-class society of the nineteenth-century, speaking and writing “correct” English took on new importance as a sign of membership in the upper strata...

> [B]y attempting to impose a “hyper-correct” dialect on the generally privileged students at Harvard and the other established liberal arts colleges, Hill and others may actually have strengthened the linguistic obstacles to upward mobility. (p. 167)
**How do I cite sources taken from other sources?**

When citing a source that was taken from another source, indicate the original author and the secondary author in the in-text citation. Then, include the secondary source in the reference list.

*Wright (1999)* argued that drug companies “hold governments hostage’ when they refuse to justify the cost of life-saving but highly expensive medications” *(as cited in Frost & Krahn, 2000, p. 8).*

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**Additional Resources**

*Note:* APA is revised and updated over time. To accurately cite information in your writing, note the version that is required by your instructor.

**APA Style**

APA Style contains information about writing and citing in the Social Sciences. This resource has a searchable database with examples, and it offers an online tutorial for those new to APA. Changes and updates in formatting are summarized. See: [https://apastyle.apa.org/blog](https://apastyle.apa.org/blog)

**Purdue Owl**

Purdue Owl provides an overview of APA formatting for papers, literature reviews, and reports. In addition to providing guidelines for these genres, Purdue Owl features a sample paper with detailed explanations on the side. See: [https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/](https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/)

**University of Calgary Writing Support Services**

Sign up for writing appointments at the University of Calgary. Workshops for undergraduate and graduate students are also offered. See [https://www.ucalgary.ca/ssc/writing_support/](https://www.ucalgary.ca/ssc/writing_support/) for more details.

**University of Calgary APA Library Guide**

This guide was a result of a university wide collaboration and is being constantly updated. See [https://library.ucalgary.ca/guides/education-apa](https://library.ucalgary.ca/guides/education-apa) for more details.