Options for In-Text Citations (Plus Special Situations)

**Option 1: Author’s Name and Publication Year in Front, Page Number in Back**

Critser (2019) noted that many health care providers still “remain either in ignorance or outright denial about the health danger to the poor and the young” (p. 5).

**Option 2: Author’s Name, Year, and Page Number in Back**

This option is often used for a paraphrase or summary.

Sibutramine suppresses appetite by blocking the reuptake of the neurotransmitters serotonin and norepinephrine in the brain (Yanovski, 2018, p. 594).

**No Author**

Use the title of the source in front or a shortened version of the source’s title in back.

Children struggling to control their weight must also struggle with the pressures of television advertising (“Television,” 2014).

**No Date**

Put the abbreviation “n.d.” where the date would be.

Attempts to establish a definitive link between television programming and children’s eating habits have been problematic (Magnus, n.d.).

**No Page Number**

Give a paragraph number with the abbreviation “para.” (even if they’re not numbered). If the article has section headings, then use the section heading along with paragraph numbers.

Hoppin and Taveras (2010) pointed out that several other medications were classified by the Drug Enforcement Administration as having the “potential for abuse” (Weight-Loss Drugs section, para. 6).

**Two Authors**

Name both authors each time; use “and” in front, “&” in back.

According to Sothern and Gordon (2009), “Environmental factors may contribute as much as 80% to the causes of childhood obesity” (p. 104).

**Three to Five Authors**

Identify all authors the first time you use them; after that, use the first author plus “et al.”

Berkowitz, Wadden, Tershakovec, and Cronquist (2009) concluded, “Sibutramine must be carefully monitored in adolescents, as in adults, to control increases in blood pressure and pulse rate” (p. 1811).

**Six or More Authors**

Always use the first author’s name followed by “et al.”

McDuffie et al. (2019) found orlistat to be most effective in the study (p. 7).

**Organization as Author**

Name the organization in the signal phrase or in the parentheses the first time you cite the source and use a familiar acronym thereafter.
Obesity puts children at risk for a number of medical complications, including Type 2 diabetes, hypertension, sleep apnea, and orthopedic problems (Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, 2010, p. 1).

**General Item Order for APA References (Plus Specific Examples)**

Generally, references follow one of the patterns below. The first is for a book, the second for an article.

Author’s Last Name, Initial. (Year). *Title of book*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

Author’s Last Name, Initial. (Date). *Title of article*. *Title of Publication*, volume(issue), page range. DOI

If you don’t have an author, then simply start with the title followed by the year. For an online source, use a digital object identifier (DOI) if available. If not, use “Retrieved from” and the URL.

**Basic Format for a Book**


**Organization as Author (and an Edition Other than the First)**


**Article in a Magazine (Print)**


**Article in a Magazine (Web)**


**Article in a Scholarly Journal (Online Database)**


**Short Works, Video Files, Blog Posts, and Other Miscellaneous Sources from Websites**

If it seems necessary to clarify the type of source, place a description in brackets after the title (Lee, 2010).


**References**

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