



APA In-Text Citation Tips

- In-text citations help the reader identify exactly where you got the piece of information in the text.
- In-text citations should be used when you use someone else's ideas or words, either by paraphrasing, borrowing concepts, or quoting directly.
- With in-text citations, you generally just need to include the author and the year. For direct quotes, also include the page number it was found on. You only need to include in parentheses the information you didn't already include in the sentence. So, if you mentioned the name of the author or the year (or both) in the text of the sentence, you would omit from parentheses the information you already mentioned. There are examples below!
- Use in-text citations if you are paraphrasing, quoting, or summarizing someone else's ideas or text.
- Include all in-text citations sources in your reference page.

General Citing Format

In the sentence relevant to the source you're citing, put the citation in parenthesis *after* the text and *before* the period at the end of the sentence.

Example:

According to spatial mismatch hypothesis, many job opportunities that support upward mobility are significantly further away from predominantly low-income neighborhoods than middle-class neighborhoods (Iceland, 2013).

Citing Direct Quotes

Use quotation marks and include the author, + year of publication, + page number (p.).

With longer quotations (40 words or more), begin the quotation on a new line, indent the entire quotation 1/2 inch from the left margin, and keep the text double-spaced. Follow the quotation with the citation author, + year of publication, + page number after the period. This is called a block indent.

Example:

“When a society institutionalizes oppression formally or informally, the result is called systematic oppression” (Van Dernoot Lipsky, 2009, p.29).

Citing Paraphrased Text

When paraphrasing text or using an author’s idea in your paper without direct quotations, you do not need to include page number. Including the author or title, + year of publication in parenthesis is sufficient.

Example:

Exploration of Jewish Ethnic Identity (2010) discusses the challenges and differences people who are Jewish experience in white and Christian supremacy in America.

Social democratic theory argues that a centralized government has the responsibility to use its power to promote a society in which people have equal rights and opportunities (Taylor, 2006).

Multiple Sources & Multiple Authors

One source with two authors

Separate the authors with an ampersand (&), followed by the year of publication.

Example:

"Ageism – the discrimination against individuals based on their age—is widespread, generally accepted, and largely ignored" (Angus & Reeve, 2006).

One source with three to five authors

Separate the authors with commas and use an ampersand (&) before the last author, followed by the year of publication.

De-escalation and crisis intervention trainings for police departments around the country have shown positive outcomes for police and offenders, with a decreased possibility of arrest of an individual who has a mental illness (Fuller, Lamb, Biasotti, & Snook, 2015).

One source with more than five authors

Use the first author's name, followed by et al., and the year of publication. Et al. means means other and/or associates. Also, et al. can be used for multiple author citations after the first instance of you naming all the authors

The ecosystems perspective offers a framework for considering how an individual both influences and is influenced by their environment (Birkenmaier et al., 2014).

Multiple Sources

If your citation includes ideas or findings from multiple sources, include the author, + year of publication of each source, and separate with a semicolon (;).

People with disabilities face marginalization and discrimination in a society that is largely inaccessible to people whose abilities do not fall within a very narrow range (Kirby, 2004; Silvers, Wasserman, & Mahowald, 1998).