



**A GUIDE TO APA
REFERENCING STYLE**

7th EDITION

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INTRODUCTION TO APA REFERENCING STYLE GUIDE

Purpose of the Guide

APA stands for American Psychological Association. It is one of several referencing styles used in academic writing and used in Riara University.

The guide gives examples of setting out references for your assignment and research work.

Overview of APA Style

The APA style has a rich history and has evolved over time. It was first introduced in 1929 by the American Psychological Association to standardize citation practices in psychology and related fields.

Since then, it has become widely adopted across various disciplines, including social sciences, education, business, and health sciences.

Key points about APA style:

- **Author-Date System:** APA uses an author-date citation system, where you include the author's last name and the publication year in your in-text citations.
- **Emphasis on Clarity and Precision:** APA emphasizes clear and concise writing, with specific guidelines for formatting headings, tables, figures, and references.
- **Uniformity and Consistency:** APA ensures uniformity in citing sources, making it easier for readers to locate the original works you've referenced.

GENERAL FORMAT OF AN ESSAY PAPER

Title Page

The title page is the first page of your essay and provides essential information about your work.

Components of the title page include:

- **Title:** The title of your essay, which should be concise and descriptive.
- **Author's Name:** Your name or the names of all authors.
- **Institutional Affiliation:** The name of your school, college, or university.
- **Course Information:** Course name and number.
- **Instructor's Name:** The name of your instructor.
- **Date:** The date of submission.

Abstract

The abstract is a brief summary of your essay, typically around 150 to 250 words.

It highlights the main points of your research or argument.

Key elements of an abstract:

- **Purpose:** State the purpose of your essay.
- **Methods:** Briefly describe your research methods (if applicable).
- **Results:** Summarize your findings or main arguments.
- **Conclusion:** Highlight the significance of your work.

Main Body

The main body is where you present your ideas, arguments, evidence, and analysis. It consists of several paragraphs or sections organized logically.

Components of the main body:

- **Introduction:** Sets the context, presents the thesis statement, and outlines the essay's structure.
- **Body Paragraphs:** Each paragraph focuses on a specific point or subtopic. Use topic sentences, evidence, and analysis.
- **Transitions:** Ensure smooth flow between paragraphs.
- **Conclusion:** Summarize key points and restate the thesis.

References:

The references section:

- Lists all the sources you cited in your essay.
- Follows a specific citation style (such as **APA, MLA, or Chicago**) to format your references.
- Include details like author names, publication dates, titles, and page numbers.
- Arranges references alphabetically by the author's last name.

IN-TEXT CITATION

Basic Format for In-Text Citations

In-text citations serve two main purposes:

- **Attribution:** Acknowledge the source of information.
- **Navigational Aid:** Help readers locate the corresponding entry in the reference list.

The two main ways to acknowledge citation in the text are:

- **Parenthetical citation:** Put it in parentheses at the end of the sentence.
- **Narrative citation:** Make it a part of a sentence

Why should I acknowledge information sources?

- Helps you to avoid plagiarism by making it clear which ideas are your own and which are someone else's
- Shows your understanding of the topic.
- Gives supporting evidence for your ideas, arguments and opinions
- Allows others to identify the sources you have used.

EXAMPLES OF WORKS DONE IN APA FORMAT

In APA format, follow the **author-date method** of in-text citation. This means that the author's last name and the year of publication for the source should appear in the text.

Author type	Parenthetical citation	Narrative citation
One author	(Luna, 2020)	Luna (2020)
Two authors	(Salas & D'Agostino, 2020)	Salas and D'Agostino (2020)
Three or more authors	(Martin et al., 2020)	Martin et al. (2020)
Group author with abbreviation		
First citation ^a	(National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2020)	National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH, 2020)
Subsequent citations	(NIMH, 2020)	NIMH (2020)
Group author without abbreviation	(Stanford University, 2020)	Stanford University (2020)

^a Define the abbreviation for a group author only once in the text, choosing either the parenthetical or the narrative format. Thereafter, use the abbreviation for all mentions of the group in the text

Works with One Author:

Include the author's last name and the publication year.

- **Narrative:** Example: In her book "Diplomacy in a Globalizing World," Kerr (2013) discusses the impact of globalization on diplomatic practices.
- **Parenthetical:** Example: (Kerr, 2013)

A Work by Two Authors:

For two authors, use an ampersand (&) between their names.

- **Narrative:** Example: Wiseman and Kerr (2013) emphasize the role of theories in understanding diplomatic processes.
- **Parenthetical:** Example: (Wiseman & Kerr, 2013)

A Work by Three or More Authors:

For three or more authors, use "et al." after the first author's name.

- **Narrative:** Example: The study by Bande et al. (2024) examines the legal implications of artificial intelligence.
- **Parenthetical:** Example: (Bande et al., 2024)

Unknown Author:

Use the first few words of the title (in italics) followed by the publication year.

- **Narrative:** Example: The article "*Cybersecurity Trends*" (2022) highlights emerging threats in computer science.
- **Parenthetical:** Example: ("*Cybersecurity Trends*," 2022)

Organization as an Author:

When citing an organization or agency as the author, use the full name in the first citation and the acronym in subsequent citations.

- **Narrative:** Example: The American Psychological Association (2019) provides guidelines for citing electronic sources.

- **Parenthetical:** Example: (American Psychological Association, 2019).
- **Subsequent citations:**
 - **Narrative:** APA (2019)
 - **Parenthetical:** Example :(APA ,2019)

Two or More Works in the Same Parentheses:

When your parenthetical citation includes two or more works, order them the same way they appear in the reference list (viz., alphabetically), separated by a semi-colon.

- **Narrative:** Example: Jones (2018) and Smith (2020) compare different business models.
- **Parenthetical:** Example: (Jones, 2018; Smith, 2020).

Two or More Works by the Same Author in the Same Year:

If you have two sources by the same author in the same year, use lower-case letters (a, b, c) with the year to order the entries in the reference list.

- **Narrative:** Example: Brown (2017a, 2017b) investigate e-commerce trends.
- **Parenthetical:** Example: (Brown, 2017a; Brown, 2017b).

Group author with abbreviation

Narrative

- **First citation:** Example: According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2021)
- **Subsequent citations:** Example: WHO, (2021)

Parenthetical

- **First citation:** Example: (World Health Organization [WHO], 2021)
- **Subsequent citations:** Example: (WHO, 2021)

One citation, multiple sources

If you refer to several sources within the same parentheses, put them in the same order in which they appear in your reference list and separate them with a semicolon.

- **Narrative:** Example: Andrews et al. (1996), Gillis (2017), Gillis (2019), Shirley and Blythe (2013) suggested...
- **Parenthetical:** Example: (Andrews et al., 1996; Gillis, 2017; Gillis, 2019; Shirley & Blythe, 2013).

Authors with the Same Last Name:

To prevent confusion, use first initials with the last names.

- **Narrative:** Example: S. Bill (2019), and L. Bill (2019) explore entrepreneurship.
- **Parenthetical:** Example: (J. Johnson, 2019; L. Johnson, 2019).

Unknown Author and Unknown Date (Book):

If no author or date is given, use the title in your signal phrase or the first word or two of the title in the parentheses and use the abbreviation "n.d." (For "no date").

- **Narrative:** Example: Using Machine Learning, (n.d.) discusses applications in computer science.
- **Parenthetical:** Example: (Using Machine Learning, n.d.)

Introductions, Prefaces, Forewords, and Afterwords:

When citing an Introduction, Preface, Foreword, or Afterword in-text, cite the appropriate author and year

- **Narrative:** Example: The foreword by Parker (2020) sets the context for the book "Digital Transformation Strategies.
- **Parenthetical:** Example: (Parker,2020)

Personal Communication:

For interviews, letters, e-mails, and other person-to-person communication, cite the communicator's name, the fact that it was personal communication, and the date of the communication. Do not include personal communication in the reference list.

- **Narrative:** Example: According to an email from Dr. Rodriguez (personal communication, May 2023), traditional knowledge plays a crucial role in environmental conservation.
- **Parenthetical:** Example: (Dr. Rodriguez, personal communication, May 2023).

Citing Secondary Sources :

If you use a source that was cited in another source,

- Name the author of the original work in your text, cite the secondary source in the in-text citation: (as cited in ..., 1993)
- Give the secondary source in the reference list
- **Narrative:** Example: (as cited in John, 2014, p. 12) refers to Bill's description.
- **Parenthetical:** Example: (Bill, 2010, as cited in John, 2014, p.12)

Electronic Sources:

Cite an electronic document the same as any other document by using the author-date style.

- **Narrative:** Example: The website "APA Style Guide" American Psychological Association (2020) provides comprehensive citation guidelines.
- **Parenthetical:** Example: (American Psychological Association, 2020)

Citing Pages or Sections

- **Specific Parts:** Example: (Worland & Williams, 2015, para. 6) explores the impact of climate change.

DIRECT QUOTATIONS:

A direct quotation reproduces word-for-word material taken directly from another author's work, or from your own previously published work.

- Quoted material should be reproduced word-for-word
- Always include the author's last name, year of publication, and page number(s).
- Use 'p.' for a single page number (Example: p. 15) and 'pp.' for multiple page numbers (Example: pp. 125-126).
- If citing a source without page numbers, cite the paragraph number (Example: para. 4) or other identifying information (Example: Slide 7, Table 2, Results section).

Direct Quotation of fewer than 40 words.

If the quotation is fewer than 40 words, incorporate it into your paragraph and enclose it in double quotation marks.

Example:

- Use quotation marks and include page numbers.
 - ❖ According to Kerr and Wiseman (2013), “Diplomacy is the management of international relations by negotiation” (p. 45)
 - ❖ Samovar and Porter (1997) pointed out that "language involves attaching meaning to symbols" (p. 188).
 - ❖ "Language involves attaching meaning to symbols" (Samovar & Porter, 1997, p.188).
 - ❖ Effective teams can be difficult to describe because “high performance along one domain does not translate to high performance along another” (Ervin et al., 2018, p. 470).

Long quotation (40 words or more)

- 📖 If a quotation contains 40 words or more, treat it as a block quotation.
- 📖 Do not use quotation marks to enclose a block quotation.
- 📖 Start a block quotation on a new line and indent the whole block 0.5 inches from the left margin or by indenting it five spaces (one tab space). Double space it. The final period goes before, not after, the citation at the end.

Block quotation with parenthetical citation: Example:

Researchers have studied how people talk to themselves: Inner speech is a paradoxical phenomenon. It is an experience that is central to many people's everyday lives, and yet it presents considerable challenges to any effort to study it scientifically. Nevertheless, a wide range of methodologies and approaches have combined to shed light on the subjective experience of inner speech and its cognitive and neural underpinnings. (Alderson-Day & Fernyhough, 2015, p. 957)

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR PARAPHRASING AND SUMMARIZING

- Paraphrasing is when you put a passage or idea from another work into your own words.
- A paraphrased passage is generally shorter and more condensed than the original.
- You can cite your information as part of the sentence (called a narrative citation) or at the end in parentheses (known as a parenthetical citation).
- Summarizing is very similar to paraphrasing in that it also involves putting someone else's ideas into your own words in order to condense the material.
- A summary includes only the main points and/or ideas in a longer passage or entire work.

Paraphrasing:

Example:

- Kerr and Wiseman (2013) argue that diplomacy involves managing international relations through negotiation and dialogue.

Summarizing:

Example:

- The book by Kerr and Wiseman (2013) provides a comprehensive overview of the theories and practices of diplomacy in the context of globalization.

REFERENCE LIST

What Is a Reference List?

The reference list at the end of the paper contains all the sources cited in the paper. Its purpose is to help readers find the materials you used, so each entry must be complete and accurate.

- Start the list of references on a **new page** at the end of your assignment/thesis. For a paper/manuscript, it may be continuous.
- Place the section label “**References**” in bold at the top of the page, **centered**
- References must be listed in **alphabetical order** by surname of the author.
- Double-space the entire reference list (both within and between entries).
- References should use the hanging indent format. 0.5 inches
- For all references with two or more authors the symbol “**&**” is used and not “and”
- Italicize the titles of works: books, audiovisual material, internet documents and newspapers, and the title and volume number of journals and magazines.

A bibliography is different from a reference list as it lists all the sources used during your research and background reading, not just the ones you refer to in your writing.

Purpose of a Reference List:

- **Credibility:** By including a reference list, you demonstrate that your work is well-researched and based on reliable sources.

- **Transparency:** Readers can verify your claims, fact-check, and delve deeper into the original works.
- **Avoiding Plagiarism:** Properly citing sources in your reference list ensures that you give credit to the original authors and avoid unintentional plagiarism.

ELEMENTS OF A REFERENCE LIST IN APA STYLE:

Author(s):

- The person(s) or group(s) responsible for creating the work.
- Authors can be individuals, multiple people, institutions, government agencies, or a combination.
- Format individual author names by providing the surname first, followed by initials (e.g., Smith, J. M.).
- Use an ampersand (&) before the last author's name in multiple-author entries.

Date:

- Indicates when the work was published.
- Follow the format of the date (e.g., year, month, and day).
- Include retrieval dates for online sources (if applicable).

Title:

- Refers to the name of the work (e.g., article title, book title, webpage title).
- Capitalize only the first letter of the first word, proper nouns, and the first word after a colon or dash.

Source:

- Specifies where the work can be retrieved (e.g., journal name, book publisher, URL).
- Include database information (if applicable).

FORMATTING RULES FOR REFERENCE LISTS IN APA STYLE:

Hanging Indentation:

- All lines after the first line of each entry should be indented 0.5 inch from the left margin.
- This creates a neat and organized appearance.

Alphabetization:

- Arrange entries alphabetically by the last name of the first author.
- For multiple articles by the same author, list them chronologically (earliest to most recent).

Italicization and Capitalization:

- Italicize titles of books, chapters, articles, reports, and other sources.
- Capitalize only the first letter of the first word, proper nouns, and the first word after a colon or dash.

REFERENCE EXAMPLES

AUTHOR/AUTHORS

Variation	Format
One Author	Author, A.A.
Two Authors	Author, A.A. & Author, B.B.
3 to 20 authors	Include all 20 authors name ,use “&” before the final authors name
21 or more authors	Include the first 19 authors, ... the final authors name
Group Author	Name of Group
More than one group Name	Name of Group & Name of group
Editor	Editor, E.E (Ed.).
Editors	Editor, E.E., & Editor, F.F (Eds.).

Single Author:

Format: Last name, First initial. (Year). *Title of the Book*. (edition)Publisher.

Example:

Smith, J. M. (2020). *Diplomacy in a Globalizing World: Theories and Practices*. (5th ed.)Academic Press.

Two Authors:

Format: Last name, First initial, & last name, First initial. (Year). *Title of the Book*. Publisher.

Example:

Johnson, R. W., & Lee, S. K. (2018). *Data Analytics: Methods and Applications*. Academic Press.

Three to Twenty Authors:

Format: List all authors' last names and initials, separated by commas up to and including the 20th author in the order they appear. Use an ampersand (&) before the last author's name.

Example:

Ioannidis, N. M., Rothstein, J.H., Pejaver, V., Middha, S., McDonnell, S.K., Baheti, S., Musolf, A., Li, Q., Holzinger, E., Karyadi, D., Cannon-Albright, L.A., Teerlink, C.C., Stanford, J. L., Isaacs, W. B., Xu, J., Cooney, K. A., Lange, E.M., Schleutker, J., Carpten, J. D., & Weiva, S. (2016). Revel: An ensemble method for predicting the pathogenicity of rare missense variants. *American Journal of Human Genetics*, 99(4), 877–85. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2016.08.016> eunet.2015.09.011

More Than Twenty Authors:

Format: List the first 19 authors, then use an ellipsis (...) and add the final author's name.

Example:

Pegion, K., Kirtman, B. P., Becker, E., Collins, D. C., LaJoie, E., Burgman, R., Bell, R., DelSole, R., Min, D., Zhu, Y., Li, W., Sinsky, E., Guan, H., Gottschalck, J., Metzger, E. J., Barton, N. P., Achuthavarier, D., Marshak, J., Koster, R., ... Williams, S. (2019). *Big Data Trends*. Sage.

Group Author:

Format: Use the organization's name as the author.

Example:

Bureau of International Organization Affairs. (2018). *U.S. contributions to international organizations, 2017* [Annual report]. U.S. Department of State. <https://www.state.gov/u-s-contributions-to-international-organizations/>

Unknown Author:

Format: Use the first few words of the title (in italics) followed by the publication year.

Example:

The complete encyclopaedia of garden flowers. (2003). Bateman.

Note:

Resources with unknown or anonymous authors may not be reliable/authoritative; consider using alternative sources.

Two or More Works by the Same Author:

Format: List entries in chronological order (earliest to most recent).

Example:

Smith, J. M. (2017). *Global Politics*. Routledge.

Smith, J. M. (2020). *International Relations Theories*. Oxford University Press.

Two or More Works by the Same Author in the Same Year:

Format: Add a lowercase letter (a, b, c, etc.) after the year.

Example:

Brown, R. (2019a). *Business Strategies*. Wiley.

Brown, R. (2019b). *Marketing Trends*. McGraw-Hill.

BOOKS

Basic Format for Books:

Format: Last name, First initial. (Year). *Title of the Book*. Publisher.

Example:

Smith, J. M. (2020). *Diplomacy in a Globalizing World: Theories and Practices*. Academic Press.

Edited Book, No Author:

Format: Editor(s) (Ed.). (Year). *Title of the Book*. Publisher.

Example:

Johnson, R. W. (Ed.). (2018). *Legal Perspectives on Artificial Intelligence*. Springer.

Edited Book with an Author or Authors:

Format: Editor(s) (Ed.). (Year). *Title of the Book*. Publisher.

Example:

Brown, P., & Davis, L. (Eds.). (2019). *Business Ethics: Contemporary Issues*. Wiley.

New edition of a book

Format: Last name, First initial. (Year). *Title of the Book* (xth ed.). Publisher.

Example:

Berk, L. E. (2018). *Development through the lifespan* (1st ed.). Pearson.

Edition Other Than the First:

Format: Last name, First initial. (Year). *Title of the Book* (xth ed.). Publisher.

Example:

Williams, S. (2017). *Data Science Essentials* (2nd ed.). McGraw-Hill.

Article or Chapter in an Edited Book:

Format: Author(s). (Year). Title of the chapter or article. In Editor(s) (Ed.), *Title of the Book* (pp. xx-xx). Publisher.

Example:

Lee, S. K. (2021). Cybersecurity challenges in the digital age. In R. Johnson (Ed.), *Advances in Technology and Society* (pp. 45-62). Academic Press.

Books and Ebooks with DOI:

Format: Author(s). (Year). *Title of the Book*. DOI

Example:

Davis, L. (2019). *Digital Marketing Strategies*. <https://doi.org/10.1234/abcd1234>

EBook - Free Online, No DOI:

Format: Author(s). (Year). *Title of the EBook*. Retrieved from URL

Example:

Garcia, M. (2020). *Introduction to Machine Learning*. Retrieved from <https://www.example.com/ebook>

Multivolume Work:

Format: Author(s). (Year). *Title of the Work* (Vol. x). Publisher.

Example:

Thompson, R. (2015). *International Relations* (Vol. 3). Routledge.

A Translation:

Format: Author(s). (Year). *Title of the Original Work* (Trans. Translator's Initials Last Name). Publisher.

Example:

Rousseau, J. J. (1762). *The Social Contract* (Trans. G. D. H. Cole). Penguin Classics.

JOURNAL ARTICLES

Basic Form:

Format: Author(s). (Year). *Title of the article. Journal Title*, volume number (issue number), page range.

Example:

Smith, J. M. (2020). Cybersecurity challenges in the digital age. *Journal of Computer Security*, 15(2), 123-140.

Article in Print Journal:

Format: Author(s). (Year). *Title of the article. Journal Title*, volume number (issue number), page range.

Example:

Johnson, R. W., & Lee, S. K. (2018). Legal implications of artificial intelligence. *Harvard Law Review*, 42(3), 199-215.

Article in Electronic Journal with DOI:

Format: Author(s). (Year). *Title of the article. Journal Title*, volume number (issue number), page range. DOI

Example:

Brown, P. (2019). Data analytics in marketing. *Journal of Business Analytics*, 7(1), 45-62. <https://doi.org/10.1234/abcd1234>

Article in Electronic Journal without DOI:

Format: Author(s). (Year). *Title of the article. Journal Title*, volume number (issue number), page range. Retrieved from URL

Example:

Garcia, M. (2020). Trends in e-commerce. *E-Commerce Research Journal*, 25(4), 78-92. Retrieved from <https://www.example.com/journal>

Article in a Magazine:

Format: Author(s). (Year, Month Day). *Title of the article*. *Magazine Title*, page range.

Example:

Davis, L. (2019, June 15). The future of artificial intelligence. *Technology Today*, 34-39.

Article in a Newspaper:

Format: Author(s). (Year, Month Day). *Title of the article*. *Newspaper Title*, page range.

Example:

Thompson, R. (2021, September 5). Climate change impacts on agriculture. *The Daily News*, pp. A1.

Review:

Format: Reviewer(s). (Year). *Title of the review*. *Journal Title*, volume number (issue number), page range.

Example:

Adams, B. (2018). Review of "Data Science Essentials." *Journal of Data Analysis*, 12(3), 87-92.

Article with an Article Number or eLocator:

Format: Author(s). (Year). *Title of the article*. *Journal Title*, volume number, article number.

Example:

Lee, S. K. (2022). Machine learning algorithms. *Computational Intelligence*, 8, e123.

Special Issues or Sections:

Format: Author(s). (Year). *Title of the article. Journal Title*, volume number (issue number, Special Issue), page range.

Example:

Brown, P. (2020). Block chain applications in finance. *Journal of Financial Technology*, 18(2, Special Issue), 55-68.

OTHER SOURCES

Blog Post:

Format: Author(s). (Year, Month Day). *Title of the blog post*. Blog Name. URL

Example:

Smith, J. M. (2021, October 20). AI ethics and privacy. Tech Insights.
<https://www.example.com/blog>

Editorial:

Format: Author(s). (Year). *Title of the editorial. Journal Title*, volume number (issue number), page range.

Example:

Parker, S. (2019). Editorial: Advancements in cybersecurity. *Cybersecurity Journal*, 5(3), 1-3.

Work Discussed in a Secondary Source:

When you cite a work that you found through another source (a secondary source), follow these steps:

- In the reference list, provide an entry for the secondary source that you used.

- In the text, identify the primary source and write “as cited in” the secondary source that you used.
- Include the year of publication of the primary source if known.

Example:

Rabbitt’s work (1982) as cited in Lyon et al. (2014) discusses cognitive aging.

THESIS AND DISSERTATIONS

Dissertation or Master’s Thesis, Published:

Format: Author(s). (Year). *Title of the Dissertation or Thesis* (Publication No. xxxxxxxx). Institution.

Example:

Kabir, J. M. (2016). *Factors influencing customer satisfaction at a fast food hamburger chain: The relationship between customer satisfaction and customer loyalty* (Publication No. 10169573) [Doctoral dissertation, Wilmington University]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.

Dissertation or Master’s Thesis, Unpublished:

Format: Author(s). (Year). *Title of the Dissertation or Thesis* [Unpublished doctoral dissertation or master’s thesis]. Institution.

Example:

Harris, L. (2014). *Instructional leadership perceptions and practices of elementary school leaders* [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. University of Virginia.

Report by a Government Agency or Other Organization:

Format: Author(s). (Year). *Title of the Report* (Publication No. xxxxxxxx). Government Agency or Organization.

Example:

National Cancer Institute. (2019). *Taking time: Support for people with cancer* (NIH Publication No. 18-2059). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health.

Conference session

Format: Author, A. A. (Date). *Title of Contribution* [Type of contribution]. Conference Name, Location. DOI or URL if applicable:

Example:

Fistek, A., Jester, E., & Sonnenberg, K. (2017, July 12–15). *Everybody's got a little music in them: Using music therapy to connect, engage, and motivate* [Conference session]. Autism Society National Conference, Milwaukee, WI, United States.
<https://asa.confex.com/asa/2017/webprogramarchives/Session9517.html>

Paper presentation

Bland, A. (2017, November 3). *The implementation of a junior Samoan language programme in a South Island, New Zealand secondary school context* [Paper presentation]. Australian Association for Research in Education (AARE) Conference, Canberra, Australia.
<https://bit.ly/37DvrHR>

Conference Proceedings published in a journal:

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Example:

Duckworth, A. L., Quirk, A., Gallop, R., Hoyle, R. H., Kelly, D. R., & Matthews, M. D. (2019). Cognitive and noncognitive predictors of success. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA*, 116(47), 23499–23504. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1910510116>

Unpublished Manuscript:

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Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

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United States Constitution, art. I, § 8, cl. 3.

Legislative Materials:

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Affordable Care Act, 124 Stat. 119 (2010).

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