APA Referencing Style Guide

APA style referencing has two basic components:

1) The in-text, or parenthetical, citation that appears within your paper, immediately after the information you have used from a research source;

2) The bibliographic reference that appears at the end of your paper in the References list.
   - The first line of each entry in the References starts at the beginning of the line. Each following line of the entry is indented.

The In-Text Citation
There are two simple parts of the in-text, or parenthetical, citation:

In one study (El Sabbah, 2009), several differences were noted...

- If you are using information from one particular page, include the page number as well.
  The most significant difference is age (El Sabbah, 2009, p.442).

- If you mention the author’s name in the text, you don’t need to repeat it in the citation:
  According to El Sabbah (2009), there are several differences...

- If the source you are using is written by a group (such as an association, a board, a company, etc.), use the name of the group as the author. If the abbreviation is well-known, write it out in full the first time, using square brackets for the abbreviation. Then, in subsequent citations, use only the abbreviation:
  
  First citation: (College & Association of Registered Nurses of Alberta [Carna], 2009)
  Subsequent citations: (Carna, 2009)
The Bibliographic Reference

**Book**

**Chapter in an edited book, anthology or reference book**

**Report retrieved online**

**Journal article**

**Website**

**Class notes**

**Online dictionary**

**Online encyclopedia**

**Image**

**References**