

Using Parenthetical References in the Text

APA style recommends that you use parenthetical references (notes that appear in parentheses) throughout the text of your paper, along with a References list at the end of your paper.

There are several important rules to keep in mind when creating your parenthetical references:

General Format

Parenthetical references generally follow the format:

(Author, Date). For instance:

Some industry experts feel the cruise industry is still recovering (Lee, 2003).

All survey respondents rated interpersonal skills highly (Koenig, Watson, & Ziff, 2001).

Be Specific

If you refer to a specific part of a source (such as when you use a direct quote), you must also indicate the page (or for sources without page numbers the paragraph, section, or other identifiable point) from which you took the information:

"Hotel occupancy rates in Orlando rose 2.1% last year" (Butler, 2003, p. 272).

"Hospitality is the fastest-growing industry" (Smith, 2000, Conclusion section, para. 3).

Referencing the Author

If the name of the author appears in the narrative, then you need not repeat it in the reference:

Hall (2005) discovered a correlation between sleep deprivation and job performance (p. 8).

vs.

A recent experiment discovered a correlation between sleep deprivation and job performance (Hall, 2005, p. 8).

No Author

If a work has no author, use the first few words of the references list entry, putting quotes around article or chapter titles and italicizing periodical, book, brochure, or report titles:

Most hotel workers lack adequate health care benefits ("Recent Study Finds," 2004).

Site selection is only one of many important factors (Convention Tourism, 2002, p. 49).

No Date

If a work has no date, use the abbreviation n.d.:

"Malt beverage output in the United States is at an all-time high" (Beer Institute, n.d., Production section, para. 3).

Formatting the References List

General Rules

In APA style, the list of sources at the end of the paper is called References (not Bibliography or Works Cited). Start the references list on a new page, with the word References in the top center of the page.

Arrange the entries alphabetically by author (or, for works with no author, by the first significant word in the title). Double-space the lines of each entry and double-space between entries. Use a "hanging indent" (indent the second and following lines) for entries longer than one line.

Refer to pages 41-59 in the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th ed. ("APA Manual") for a sample paper done in APA style.

Author Names

Do not spell out an author's first or middle name:
Shock, P.J. (not Shock, Patti J.)

Separate two or more authors with an ampersand (&):
Leko, P., Meyers, J.B., & Kwan, C.
Peters, S.J., & Young, F.B.

If no author is listed, move the title of the work to the first position in the citation:
Or you can shop! (1994, April). *Life*, 17(4): 94-95.

Capitalization

In titles of books, articles, websites, and other major works, only the first words of the title and subtitle are capitalized -- except proper nouns, which are still always capitalized. Examples:

Conferences and conventions: A global industry
(not Conferences and Conventions: A Global Industry)

PassPorter's field guide to the Disney Cruise Line
(Disney Cruise Line is capitalized because it is a proper noun -- the name of a company)

Ecotourism development in India
(India is capitalized because it is a proper noun -- the name of a country)

However, significant words in the titles of journals, magazines, & newspapers are capitalized:
Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Research
New York Times

Date of Publication

For books, journal articles, and audiovisuals, list the year of publication.

Clave, S.A. (2007). *Global theme park industry*. Wallingford, UK: CABI.

For monthly magazines, newsletters, and meetings, list the year and month of publication.

Scott, S. (2009, June). Facts up front. *Beverage Industry*, 100(4), 43.

For daily publications, list the year, month, and day of publication.

Motoko, R. (2003, March 12). Hotels offer great prices -- sort of. *Wall Street Journal*, p. D1.

If no date of publication is listed, use the abbreviation n.d. (no date).

United States Sentencing Commission. (n.d.). 1997 sourcebook of federal sentencing statistics. Retrieved March 15, 2006, from <http://www.ussc.gov/annrpt/1997/sbtoc97.htm>

Place of Publication

If more than one place of publication is listed, use the location listed first.

APA directs you to "give the location (city and state for U.S. publishers; city, state or province if applicable, and country for publishers outside the United States) of the publishers of books, reports, brochures, and other separate, nonperiodical publications." The names of the states should be abbreviated using the two-letter U.S. postal abbreviation (example: use FL for Florida, SC for South Carolina, etc.).

Examples:

McInerney, J. (2006). *Hedonist in the cellar: Adventures in wine*. New York, NY: A.A. Knopf.

Lashley, C., Lynch, P., & Morrison, A. (Eds.). (2007). *Hospitality: A social lens*. Amsterdam, Netherlands: Elsevier.

Girard, L.F., & Nijkamp, P. (2009). *Cultural tourism and sustainable local development*. Farnham, England: Ashgate.

Harrington, H. (2008). *Food and wine pairing: A sensory experience*.

Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley.

SEE PDF from Universal Orlando Library to show how the above are typed in the Reference List.