1. According to Richard Jacobs, “Majority of illegal immigration is due to individuals outstaying their work visas,” and not from “hopping the border”(“Mexicans… Aghhh” 190-193).

Since the authors name is already included in the text, you would not use his name in the in-text citation. The exact method of what to include in the in-text citation seems to be split depending on what source you use for direction. According to the University of Maryland, you would, in this case, cite the page number.

1. “In the United States, the average age of diagnosis with an autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is around 4 years of age” (Bleicher A5).

When the authors name is not mentioned in the text, you would include the authors last name in the in-text citation, as long as an author is able to be found.

1. According to the Michael Jordan, most vaccines are recommended to be administered to children at 15 months and at 18 months of age (“Some Book” 3-4).

This is a paraphrased sentence made up of two separate facts which were both used in the same article but that were worded differently and in separate paragraphs. Again, since the author was provided in the text, it is not necessary to include the author in the in-text citation; instead you would include the page number.

1. Since the 1930s, mercury has been widely used as a preservative in a number of biological and drug products, including many vaccines, to help prevent potentially life threatening contamination with harmful microbes (Conner 16).

Since this sentence is made up of several facts from different parts of an article and is written in my own words opposed to the authors words, it is a paraphrase. Since the author is not included in the text, the in-text citation contains the authors last name followed by the page numbers the information comes from.

1. Bleicher, Ariel. (2013, April 1). “Hunting for Autism’s Earliest Clues.” Retrieved February, 2014, from http://www.autismspeaks.org/science/science-news/hunting-autisms.
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. “Ingredients of Vaccines – Fact Sheet.” Retrieved February, 2014, from http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vac-gen/additives.htm.
3. “Since the 1930s, it [mercury] has been widely used as a preservative in a number of biological and drug products, including many vaccines, to help prevent potentially life threatening contamination with harmful microbes” (The Food and Drug Administration).