APA (American Psychological Association) Style 7th edition

I. In-Text Citation

1. *Citing Books and Articles in Text*

Include an in-text citation when you refer to, summarize, paraphrase, or quote from another source. For every in-text citation in your paper, there must be a corresponding entry in your reference list.

APA in-text citation style uses the author's last name and the year of publication, for example: (Field, 2005). For direct quotations, include the page number as well, for example: (Field, 2005, p. 14). **For sources such as websites and e-books that have no page numbers**, use a paragraph number, for example: (Field, 2005, para. 1). More information on direct quotation of sources without pagination is given on the APA Style and Grammar Guidelines web page.

Examples of paragraph with in-text citation

Example 1: A few researchers in the linguistics field have developed training programs designed to improve native speakers' ability to understand accented speech (Derwing et al., 2002; Thomas, 2004).

Example 2: Their training techniques are based on the research described above indicating that comprehension improves with exposure to non-native speech. Derwing et al. (2002) conducted their training with students preparing to be social workers, but note that other professionals who work with non-native speakers could benefit from a similar program.

References

Derwing, T. M., Rossiter, M. J., & Munro, M. J. (2002). Teaching native speakers to listen to foreign-accented speech. *Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development,* 23(4), 245-259.

Thomas, H. K. (2004). *Training strategies for improving listeners' comprehension of foreign-accented speech* (Doctoral dissertation). University of Colorado, Boulder.

2. *Citing Web Pages in Text*

Cite web pages in text as you would any other source, using the author and date if known. Keep in mind that the author may be an organization rather than a person. For sources with no author, use the title in place of an author.

For sources with no date use n.d. (for no date) in place of the year: (Smith, n.d.). For more information on citations for sources with no date or other missing information see the page on missing reference information on the APA Style and Grammar Guidelines web page.

Below are examples of using in-text citation with web pages.

(a) Web page with author:
In-text citation

Heavy social media use can be linked to depression and other mental disorders in teens (Asmelash, 2019).

Reference entry

Asmelash, L. (2019, August 14). *Social media use may harm teens' mental health by disrupting positive activities, study says.* CNN. https://www.cnn.com/2019/08/13/health/social-media-mental-health-trnd/index.html

(b) Web page with organizational author:
In-text citation

More than 300 million people worldwide are affected by depression (World Health Organization, 2018).

Reference entry

World Health Organization. (2018, March 22). *Depression.* https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/depression

(c) Web page with no date:
In-text citation
Establishing regular routines, such as exercise, can help survivors of disasters recover from trauma (American Psychological Association [APA], n.d.).

Reference entry
American Psychological Association. (n.d.). *Recovering emotionally from disaster.* http://www.apa.org/helpcenter/recovering-disasters.aspx

3. General Guidelines

In-text references should immediately follow the title, word, or phrase to which they are directly relevant, rather than appearing at the end of long clauses or sentences. In-text references should always precede punctuation marks. Below are examples of using in-text citation.

Author's name in parentheses:
One study found that the most important element in comprehending non-native speech is familiarity with the topic (Gass & Varonis, 1984).

Author's name part of narrative:
Gass and Varonis (1984) found that the most important element in comprehending non-native speech is familiarity with the topic.

Group as author:
First citation: (American Psychological Association [APA], 2015)

Subsequent citation: (APA, 2015)

Multiple works: (separate each work with semi-colons)
Research shows that listening to a particular accent improves comprehension of accented speech in general (Gass & Varonis, 1984; Krech Thomas, 2004).

Direct quote: (include page number and place quotation marks around the direct quote).
- One study found that "the listener's familiarity with the topic of discourse greatly facilitates the interpretation of the entire message" (Gass & Varonis, 1984, p. 85).
- Gass and Varonis (1984) found that "the listener's familiarity with the topic of discourse greatly facilitates the interpretation of the entire message" (p. 85).

> **Note:** For **direct quotations of more than 40 words**, display the quote as an indented block of text without quotation marks and include the authors' names, year, and page number in parentheses at the end of the quote. For example:
>
>> This suggests that familiarity with nonnative speech in general, although it is clearly not as important a variable as topic familiarity, may indeed have some effect. That is, prior experience with nonnative speech, such as that gained by listening to the reading, facilitates comprehension (Gass & Varonis, 1984, p. 77).

Works by Multiple Authors
APA style has specific rules for citing works by multiple authors. Use the following guidelines to determine how to correctly cite works by multiple authors in text. For

more information on citing works by multiple authors see the APA Style and Grammar Guidelines page on in-text citation.

>**Note:** When using multiple authors' names as part of your narrative, rather than in parentheses, always spell out the word **and.** For multiple authors' names within a parenthetic citation, use **&.**

One author: (Field, 2005)
Two authors: (Gass & Varonis, 1984)
Three or more authors: (Tremblay et al., 2010)

II. Citation in the References List

1. Citing Books

>**Note: Citations with more than one line of text should have a hanging indent of 1/2 inch or 5 spaces.**

Important Elements:
- Author (last name, initials only for first & middle names)
- Publication date
- Title (in italics; capitalize only the first word of title and subtitle, and proper nouns)
- Publisher (Note: do not include publisher location)
- For books retrieved online, include DOI, if available. Include URLs only if they will work for readers. For articles retrieved through a database, do not include the database information or URL in the reference. For more information, see the APA Style and Grammar Guidelines.

Entire book:
Goodpaster, K. E., Nash, L. L., & de Bettignies, H. (2006). *Business ethics: Policies and persons* (3rd ed.). McGraw-Hill/Irwin.
American Medical Association. (2004). *American Medical Association family medical guide* (4th ed.). Wiley.
Post, E. (1923). *Etiquette in society, in business, in politics, and at home*. Funk & Wagnalls. http://www.bartleby.com/95/

Chapter within an edited book:
Winne, P. H. (2001). Self-regulated learning viewed from models of information processing. In B.J. Zimmerman & D.H. Schunk (Eds.), *Self-regulated learning and academic achievement* (2nd ed., pp. 160-192). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Translation:
Tolstoy, L. (2006). *War and peace*. (A. Briggs, Trans.). Viking. (Original work published 1865).

Article in a reference work:
Gianoulis, T. (2013). Hipsters. In T. Riggs (Ed.), ***St. James encyclopedia of popular culture*** (2nd ed., Vol. 2, pp. 675-676). St. James Press.

Dictionary entry:

>**Note:** Because entries in *Merrian-Webster's Dictionary* are updated over time, APA recommends including a retrieval date.

Merriam-Webster. (n.d.) Hipster. In *Merriam-Webster.com dictionary*. Retrieved October 18, 2019 from https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/hipster

2. Citing Articles

Note: Citations with more than one line of text should have a hanging indent of 1/2 inch or 5 spaces.

Important Elements:
- Author (last name, initials only for first & middle names)
- Date of publication of article (year and month for monthly publications; year, month and day for daily or weekly publications)
- Title of article (capitalize only the first word of title and subtitle, and proper nouns)
- Title of publication in italics (i.e., *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, Newsweek, New York Times*)
- Volume number in italics and issue number, if given
- Page numbers of article, if given
- For articles retrieved online, include DOI, if available. Includes URLs only if they will work for readers. For articles retrieved through a database, do not include the database information or URL in the reference. For more information, see the APA Style and Grammar Guidelines pages on databases and DOIs and URLs.

  For more examples, see the APA Style and Grammar Guidelines entries for magazine, newspaper, and scholarly journal articles.

Magazine article:

Swedin, E. G. (2006, May/June). Designing babies: A eugenics race with China? *The Futurist*, *40,* 18-21.

Will, G. F. (2004, July 5). Waging war on Wal-Mart. *Newsweek*, *144*, 64.

Duhigg, C. (2019, October 10). Is Amazon unstoppable? *The New Yorker.* https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2019/10/21/is-amazon-unstoppable

Newspaper article:

Dougherty, R. (2006, January 11). Jury convicts man in drunk driving death. *Centre Daily Times*, p. 1A.

Laber-Warren, E. (2019, October 17). You're only as old as you feel. *The New York Times.* https://www.nytimes.com/2019/10/17/well/mind/age-subjective-feeling-old.html

Scholarly journal article:

Blattner, J., & Bacigalupo, A. (2007). Using emotional intelligence to develop executive leadership and team and organizational development. *Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice and Research, 59*(3), 209-219. http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/1065-9293.59.3.209

Book Review:

Rifkind, D. (2005, April 10). Breaking their vows. [Review of the book *The mermaid chair,* by S.M. Kidd]. *Washington Post*, p. T6.

3. Citing Web Pages and Social Media
3.1. Web Pages

If you are citing an *entire website*, it is not necessary to include a citation for the website in your reference list. Simply include the title and address within the text of your paper.

Example:

The Kids Health website includes information for parents on children's health, behavior and development from birth through adolescence (http://kidshealth.org).

When citing specific information from individual web pages, use the following elements to create your citation. For more information on creating citations when some of the elements are missing, see the APA Style and Grammar Guidelines page on missing reference information.

More examples of citations for web pages are on the APA Style and Grammar Guidelines page.

Note: Citations with more than one line of text should have a hanging indent of 1/2 inch or 5 spaces.

Important Elements

- Author (if known). If no author, use title
- Date of publication. If no date, use n.d.
- Title of web page (in italics)
- Publisher, if known (if the author and publisher are the same, omit the publisher)
- URL (web address) of the web page

Web page with author

Asmelash, L. (2019, August 14). *Social media use may harm teens' mental health by disrupting positive activities, study says*. CNN. https://www.cnn.com/2019/08/13/health/social-media-mental-health-trnd/index.html

Web page with organizational author

American Cancer Society. (2019). *Genetics and cancer*. http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancer-causes/genetics.html

Web page with no author

Claustrophobia. (2019, May 7). https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/claustrophobia/

3.2. Social Media

If you link to original content, such as a blog post or news article, through social media, cite only that content, not the social media site. For more information on citing social media see the APA Style and Grammar Guidelines entries for YouTube videos, Facebook posts, and tweets.

YouTube Video:

Howcast. (2010, October 29). *How to recognize claustrophobia symptoms* [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6t5QL3ksAPA