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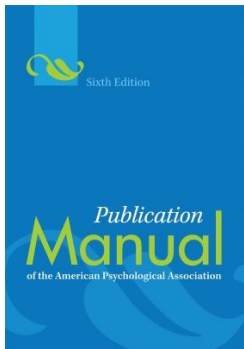
The APA Style

This guide contains examples of common citation formats in APA (American Psychological Association) Style, based on the sixth edition (2009) of the Publication Manual.

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

For more information and examples, see the following resources.

You can find the answers to many common questions on the [APA Style Blog](#).



[Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association by American Psychological Association Staff](#)

ISBN: 9781433805592

Publication Date: 2009-07-15

In addition to providing guidance on grammar, the mechanics of writing, and APA style, this manual offers an authoritative reference and citation system.

- [APA Formatting and Style Guide \(Purdue OWL\)](#)

Examples for the general format of APA research papers, in-text citations, endnotes/footnotes, and the reference page.

- [APA Style Blog](#)

The official companion to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Sixth Edition, run by a group of experts who work with APA Style every day.

- [Frequently Asked Questions from the APA website](#)

Quick answers to common questions about using APA style.

- [APA Style Tutorial](#)

Basic rules of APA style from the APA website.

Using In-text Citation

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. More information on citing sources without pagination is given on the [APA Style web page](#).

Example paragraph with in-text citation

A few researchers in the linguistics field have developed training programs designed to improve native speakers' ability to understand accented speech (Derwing, Rossiter, & Munro, 2002; Krech Thomas, 2004). 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.

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

Citing Web Pages In Text

Cite web pages in text as you would any other source, using the author and date if known. **If the author is not known, use the title** and the date as the in-text citation (for long titles just use the first few words). Your in-text citation should lead your reader to the corresponding entry in the reference list. **For sources with no date use n.d.** (for no date) in place of the year: (Smith, n.d.). Below are examples of using in-text citation with web pages.

Web page with author:

In-text citation

Role-play can help children learn techniques for coping with bullying (Kraiser, 2011).

Reference entry

Kraizer, S. (2011). Preventing bullying. Retrieved from <http://safechild.org/categoryparents/preventing-bullying/>

Web page with no author:

In-text citation

The term Nittany Lion was coined by Penn State football player Joe Mason in 1904 (All things Nittany, 2006).

Reference entry

All things Nittany. (2006). Retrieved from <http://www.psu.edu/ur/about/nittanymascot.html>

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. Retrieved from <http://www.apa.org/helpcenter/recovering-disasters.aspx>

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)

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.

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 parenthetical citation, use **&**.

One author: (Field, 2005)

Two authors: (Gass & Varonis, 1984)

Three to five authors:

First citation: (Tremblay, Richer, Lachance, & Cote, 2010)

Subsequent citations: (Tremblay et al., 2010)

Six or more authors: (Norris-Shortle et al., 2006)

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 Safe Child website includes practical information for parents on how to help their children cope with bullying (<http://safechild.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 Blog post on [Missing Pieces](#).

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
- URL (Web address) of the Web page

Note on titles: only italicize the title of a document that stands alone (books, reports, etc.), but not the title of a document that is part of a greater whole. If you are not sure whether something stands alone (such as a document on a website), choose not to italicize.

Web page with author

Kraizer, S. (2011). Safety on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://safechild.org/categoryparents/safety-on-the-internet/>

Web page with group author

American Cancer Society (2015). Genetics and cancer. Retrieved from <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancercauses/geneticsandcancer/index>

Web page with no author

Claustrophobia (2014). Retrieved from <http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/claustrophobia/Pages/Introduction.aspx>

Social Media

For more information on citing social media such as Facebook and Twitter, see the APA Style blog post on [How to Cite Social Media](#).

Blog Post:

McAdoo, T. (2014, February 4). How to Cite a Hashtag in #APA Style [Blog post]. Retrieved from <http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/social-media/>

YouTube Video:

Clarkson, R.G. (2009, July 20). [RobertGClarkson]. *Claustrophobia: 7 Quick Tactics to Stop the Panic* [Video file]. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0jOXXKzwM-Ns>

Howcast. (2019, October 29). *How to Recognize Claustrophobia Symptoms* [Video file]. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6t5QL3ksAPA>

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
- For articles retrieved online, include URL or DOI, if available

Article in a monthly magazine:

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

Article in an online magazine:

Romm, J. (2008, February 27). The cold truth about climate change. *Salon.com*. Retrieved from http://www.salon.com/2008/02/27/global_warming_deniers/

Article in a weekly magazine:

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

Article in a daily newspaper:

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

Article in a scholarly journal with DOI:

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. doi: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.

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)
- Place of publication
- Publisher
- For books retrieved online, include URL

Print book:

Goodpaster, K. E., Nash, L. L., & de Bettignies, H. (2006). *Business ethics: Policies and persons* (3rd ed.). Boston, MA: McGraw-Hill/Irwin.

Book by a group author:

American Medical Association. (2004). *American Medical Association family medical guide* (4th ed.). Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.

Article or 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). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Translation:

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

Electronic book:

Post, E. (1923). *Etiquette in society, in business, in politics, and at home*. New York, NY: Funk & Wagnalls. Retrieved from <http://www.bartleby.com/95/>

Entry in an online reference work:

Rey, G. (2006). Behaviorism. In D. M. Borcherdt (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of philosophy*. (2nd ed.). Retrieved from <http://go.galegroup.com/>

E-Reader book (such as Kindle):

Tetlock, P.E., & Gardner, D. (2015). *Superforecasting: The art and science of prediction* [Kindle Paperwhite version]. Retrieved from Amazon.com

Motion Picture

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

Important Elements

- Director/
- Date of release
- Title (in italics)
- Country where motion picture was made
- Studio

Motion Picture

Johnston, J. (Director). (2004). *Hidalgo*. [Motion Picture]. United States, Touchstone/Disney.

Online Video

Jhally, S. and J. Earp, (Producers) (2012). *Race, power, and American sports, featuring Dave Zirin*, [Online video]. Retrieved November 27, 2013, from Media Education Foundation/Kanopy.

Television Program

Important Elements

- Producer
- Date of broadcast
- Title of television episode
- Title of series (in italics)
- Location of network and network name

Television Program in a Series:

Buckner, N. & Whittlesey, R. (Writers, Producers & Directors). (2006). Dogs and more dogs. [Television series episode]. In P. Apsell (Senior Executive Producer), *NOVA*. Boston: WGBH.

Interviews

In APA style, interviews and other forms of unpublished personal communication, such as e-mail, letters, memos or class notes, are not included in the reference list. Cite interviews and personal communication in parentheses within the text of your paper:

Professor Smith contends that the use of educational technology in the classroom increases student engagement (J. Smith, personal communication, September 4, 2015).

Indirect Sources

If you refer to a source that is cited in another source, list only the source you consulted directly (the secondary source) in your reference list. Name the original source in the text of your paper, and cite the secondary source in parentheses: “Wallace argues that.... (as cited in Smith, 2009).” In this example, only the Smith source would be included in the reference list.

Whenever possible, try to find and consult the original source. If the Penn State University Libraries does not have the original source, we can try to get it for you through [interlibrary loan](#).