

APA CITATION (7TH ED.)

This handout is available in an alternative format on request.

What is it? Developed by the American Psychological Association, APA style is widely used, not only in the social sciences and management but also in the humanities and natural sciences.

How do I do it? There are two parts to APA citation: in-text citations and the list of references at the end. For detailed guidelines see the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* <http://go.utlib.ca/cat/12907958> or *APA Style* <https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/index>.

In-text Citation

The in-text component of APA citation includes two main elements: the author's last name and the year of publication (e.g., Ross, 1997). Add the page number whenever quoting directly or paraphrasing a specific section of the text (e.g., Ross, 1997, p. 17). To cite something that has more than one author, list the names in the order in which they appear in the source.

- Here is a basic, in-text citation in APA format:

Crime routinely appears as a top choice in polls of the most important social problems facing the country, and such cover stories as "Kids Who Kill" (Witkin, 1991) have focused attention on the increasingly serious and violent nature of delinquency.

Source: (Yoshikawa, 1994, p. 28). See the "Reference List" section (below) for full citation.

- If one or more of the elements is already mentioned in the same sentence before the parenthetical citation, it need not be repeated:

In contrast, Gleaves's (1996) categorical rejection of the SCM (p. 54) leaves little room for the incorporation of sociocultural and historical influences into the PTM.
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Source: (Lilienfeld et al., 1999, p. 520). See the "Reference List" section (below) for full citation.
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- If it is clear from the context that you are referring to the same source (in the same paragraph), then it is not necessary to repeat information. If it is not clear, then you must cite the source again:

Tyrer (1984) suggested that the course of this syndrome is a prolonged one with chronological differences in intensity. Also, he emphasized that . . . a cross-sectional study might diagnose these patients as having two or three different syndromes, such as panic disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, or major depression, but "in reality they represent the same person wearing different clothes" (p. 687).

Andrews, Stewart, Morris-Yates, Hoh, and Henderson (1990) recently tested Tyrer's (1984) theory . . .

Source: (Katon & Roy-Byrne, 1991, p. 342). See the "Reference List" section (below) for full citation.
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- For a source with one or two authors, all names must be cited each time. For a source with three or more authors, use the first author's surname followed by "et al.":

Davidson et al. (1988) used grade of membership analyses, a multivariate technique, for studying depressive typologies . . .
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Source: (Katon & Roy-Byrne, 1991, p. 342). See the "Reference List" section (below) for full citation.
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- Institutional authors should be spelled out on first mention. If they have an easily recognized abbreviated form, this can be used in further citations, provided that it is introduced (in square brackets) the first time:

Arrests of those under 18 years of age for murder and non-negligent manslaughter rose an astonishing 60.1% between 1981 and 1990, as compared with 5.2% for those 18 years or older (Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI], 1991) . . .

In the 1980s, the percentage increase in juvenile crimes among girls was more than four times that among boys (FBI, 1991).
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Source: (Yoshikawa, 1994, pp. 28, 44). See the "Reference List" section (below) for full citation.
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- Never cite a source that you haven't read. To refer to a source cited by one of your readings, use "as cited in":

Ross (as cited in Lilienfeld et al., 1999, p. 509) affirms . . .

- If many sources address the same point, they can all be included in a single citation; the list should be in alphabetical order (by first author's surname) with a semi-colon to separate each source:

Across a number of studies (Boon & Draijer, 1993; Dell, 1998; Ellason et al., 1996; Horevitz & Braun, 1984; Lauer et al., 1993; Ross et al., 1990; Scropo et al., 1998; Tutkun et al., 1998; Yargic et al., 1998), the proportion of DID patients fulfilling diagnostic criteria for BPD has ranged from 35% to 71%.

Source: (Lilienfeld et al., 1999, p. 511). See the "Reference List" section (below) for full citation.

- If no author is provided, put the title, or a shortened version of it, in the author position:

Hegemony, defined as "the social, cultural, ideological, or economic influence exerted by a dominant group" (Merriam-Webster, n.d.), has characterized the relationship of powerful Western nations, such as the US, with various countries in the developing world.

Lecture Notes

Type 1: If you cite lecture content based on notes that you or another student has written, cite the lecture content as personal communication. For example, if the lecturer's name is E. Khoo, the citation would take the following form: "(E. Khoo, personal communication, October 30, 2019)." Personal communications are cited in-text only; they are not listed in References.

Type 2: If you cite lecture notes or slides that were posted online by the instructor, cite the posted content as follows: "(Khoo, 2019)." There must be a Reference List entry corresponding to this cited source. (See "References" section below for full citation.)

References

The list of references on your paper's last page is titled "References" and is arranged in alphabetical order. For other types of sources beyond those listed below, check *APA Style* (<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references>) or the *APA Publication Manual* (7th ed.).

Books:

Ross, C. A. (1997). *Dissociative identity disorder: Diagnosis, clinical features, and treatment of multiple personality*. Wiley.

If a book has a DOI, include the DOI after the publisher's name.

Journal Articles:

Citations to articles include the volume number in italics; if the volume is divided into issues, the issue number appears in parentheses but not italics. If an item has a DOI, include it at the end of the entry (even if you consulted the item only in print and not online) without a final period. For articles accessed electronically, if no DOI is available, give the URL of the journal's home page, also without the final period.

Katon, W., & Roy-Byrne, P. P. (1991). Mixed anxiety and depression. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 100(3), 337–345. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-843X.100.3.337>

Lilienfeld, S. O., Lynn, S. J., Kirsch, I., Chaves, J. F., Sarbin, T. R., & Ganaway, G. K. (1999). Dissociative identity disorder and the sociocognitive model: Recalling the lessons of the past. *Psychological Bulletin*, 125(5), 507–523. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.125.5.507>

Wessel, R. D. (2019). Identifying as a College Student with a Disability: From the Editor. *Journal of Postsecondary Education and Disability*, 32(1), 5–6. <https://www.ahead.org/professional-resources/publications/jped/archived-jped/jped-volume-32>

Yoshikawa, H. (1994). Prevention as cumulative protection: Effects of early family support and education on chronic delinquency and its risks. *Psychological Bulletin*, 115(1), 28–54. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.115.1.28>

Sources with No Given Author, including Dictionary:

Usually the title of the work appears in place of the author when no author is identified.

Avahan—The India AIDS initiative: The business of HIV prevention at scale. (2008). Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation http://www.gatesfoundation.org/avahan/Documents/Avahan_HIVPrevention.pdf

Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). Hegemony. In *Merriam-Webster.com dictionary*. Retrieved January 12, 2020, from <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/hegemony>

Technical and Research Reports:

Federal Bureau of Investigation. (1991). *Uniform crime reports for the United States: 1990*. U.S. Government Printing Office.

Pew Commission on Children in Foster Care. (2004). *Fostering the future: Safety, permanence and well-being for children in foster care*. <http://pewfostercare.org/research/docs/FinalReport.pdf>

Posted Lecture Notes or Slides:

Khoo, E. (2019, October 2). [Lecture notes on synthesis and academic integrity]. Centre for Teaching and Learning, University of Toronto Scarborough. <https://q.utoronto.ca/courses/109256/modules/items/802830>

Facebook Posts:

Travel.gc.ca -Travel advice from the Government of Canada. (2020, January 20). *If you try to travel internationally with #cannabis products in your possession, you could face serious criminal penalties both at* [Photo with link attached]. Facebook. <https://www.facebook.com/travelGoC/posts/1691849677624175:0>

Twitter Tweets and Instagram Posts:

Pacheco-Vega, R. [@raulpacheco]. (2020, January 21). *Mental and physical, home and office "spring cleaning" and a conversation about habits* [Link attached] [Tweet]. Twitter. <https://twitter.com/raulpacheco/status/1219660930163924992>

UWindsor [@UWindsor]. (2020, January 21). *Panel at #UWindsor to explore public safety, security, and surveillance* [Photo with link attached] [Tweet]. Twitter. <https://twitter.com/UWindsor/status/1219619558945968128>

Bailao, A. [@anabailaoto]. (2019, December 10). *Today, the Planning and Housing Committee will consider the Housing TO 2020-2030 ten year Plan that will bring a rights-based* [Infographic]. Instagram. <https://www.instagram.com/p/B55gCqnhD-T/>

***Notice that in the above social-media entries, only the first 20 words of the post are used.**

Citations of these social-media items must provide the author or title (whichever one begins the reference-list entry), followed by the year. So, cite the last example as '(Bailao, 2019)' and the second Twitter example as '(UWindsor, 2020)'.

Blog Posts:

Cokelet, B. (2020, January 21). Conversations from Beyond the Grave? The Ethics of Chat-bots of the Dead. *PEA Soup*. <http://peasoup.us/2020/01/conversations-from-beyond-the-grave-the-ethics-of-chat-bots-of-the-dead/>

Comments on Blog Posts (include the first 20 words of the comment):

Maudlin, T. (2018, February 3). *The main point of my post is to provide a fundamental division into three types of “interpretation” derived from the* [Comment on the blog post “Interpretive cards (MWI, Bohm, Copenhagen: collect ‘em all)”]. *Shtetl-Optimized*. <https://www.scottaaronson.com/blog/?p=3628#comment-1752437>

English Jerk. (2011, August 15). *Another question we might raise is the one Meillasoux opens his interesting book After Finitude with: If we accept that* [Comment on the blog post “Reading the Critique Part Fifteen”]. *The Philosopher’s Stone*. <https://robertpaulwolff.blogspot.com/2011/08/reading-critique-part-fifteen.html>

YouTube Videos:

CHOICE Media Channel. (2019, October 25). *What’s New in APA Style—Inside the Seventh Edition of The Publication Manual of the APA* [Video]. YouTube. <https://youtu.be/jOVZp8m0PCM>

Podcast Episodes:

Quintana, D., & Heathers, J. (Co-hosts). (2019, January 21). Open peer review (No. 76) [Audio podcast episode]. In *Everything Hertz*. SoundCloud. <https://soundcloud.com/everything-hertz/episode-76>

Sample Text on the Title Page (student version)

APA 7th edition has a title page format for student papers that is different from professional papers.

Material Implication: Friend of Foe?

Johnny Funkmeister

University of Toronto Scarborough

PHLB20H: Belief, Knowledge, and Truth

Instructor: Professor W. Seager

Due date: Feb. 26, 2020

Further resources

For more information on APA 7th Edition, including sample student papers and examples, see:

“APA 6th vs. 7th edition,” Massey University of New Zealand <http://owll.massey.ac.nz/referencing/apa-6th-vs-7th-edition.php>

“APA Manual 7th edition: The most notable changes,” MacOdrum Library at Carleton University <https://library.carleton.ca/sites/default/files/help/APA%20Notable%20Changes%206th%20to%207th.pdf>