



In-Text Citations: APA Format

Any time you use a source within an essay, whether you are paraphrasing or directly quoting, you must acknowledge your source with a parenthetical citation. If you are using APA format, you should provide the author's last name and the date of publication. For direct quotations and some paraphrases, include a page or paragraph number as well. This guide follows the guidelines set forth in the 7th edition of the *APA Publication Manual* (2020).

- **Basic format for a quotation:** Introduce the quotation with a signal phrase that includes the author's last name followed by the year of publication in parentheses. Put the page number (preceded by "p.") in parentheses after the quotation. If it spans across multiple pages, the page number(s) are preceded by "pp."

Ex: Twin (2008) explains the continuing market turmoil: "the bill won't help loosen up credit markets in the near term, and with cash still scarce, investors remained on edge" (p. 3).

Ex: Capote (2018) states "students are using AI at an alarming rate...this usage could lead to a change in how they are taught" (pp. 4-5).

- **Basic format for a summary or paraphrase:** Include the author's last name and the year either in a signal phrase introducing the material or in parentheses following it. A page or paragraph number is not required for a summary or paraphrase but include such locators if it would help readers find the passage in a long work.

Ex: A woman carrying a gun decreases the murder rate for women by three to four times the amount a man carrying a gun decreases the murder rate for men (Thompson, 2004).

- **Author unknown:** Use either the complete title or a short version of the title, either in a signal phrase or in parenthetical citation. Titles of books are italicized; titles of articles are put in quotation marks.

Ex: Statistical data on accidents caused by cell phone usage is minimal because in many states, police are not required to note whether a driver involved in an accident had been on the phone ("Yes, Prohibit Cell Phone Use," 2001).

- **Page number unknown:** If a work lacks page numbers, your citation should include—if possible—information that will help readers locate the passage being cited. For example, for an internet source you might give a paragraph number and heading title.

Ex: The healthcare field has not suffered from the economic downturn: “With a large segment of the population entering retirement age, healthcare remains strong adding more than 196,000 jobs so far this year” (Lorenz, 2008, para. 8)

- **Two authors:** If a work has two authors, name both authors in the signal phrase. In text, write use the word “and.” For the citation, use an ampersand (&).

Ex. Brown and Jones (2001) suggest... (Brown & Jones, 2001).

- **Three or more authors:** If a work has three or more authors, list only the first author’s name followed by “et al.”

Ex. Foster et al. (2003) explain... (Foster et al., 2003).

- **Organization as author:** If the author of a work is an organization or a government agency, mention it by full name in the first signal phrase. In the citation, mention it by full name, but put the abbreviation in brackets next to it. You may use the abbreviation for future citations.

Ex. The World Health Organization (2006) states... (World Health Organization [WHO], 2006).

- **Timestamps for Videos and Sounds:** When citing a specific part of a video or sound, include a timestamp to help readers locate the relevant section.

Ex: Brown (2014) emphasizes the importance of vulnerability: “It’s not about winning or losing. It’s about showing up and being seen” (3:27). Drake (2015) in his song Hotline Bling repeats the phrase, “You used to call me on my cell phone, late night when you need my love” (1:25).