THE ACADEMIC SUCCESS CENTER



APA-7 Electronic Sources

Entire Website (APA 350-352)

According to the frequently asked questions on APAstyle.org, when you need to cite an entire website, not a specific portion of the web site, it is sufficient to give the address of the site in just the text:

Sam Houston's website can be very informative (http://www.shsu.edu).

Specific Webpage (APA 350-352)

If you are citing a specific page from a website, you will need to create a reference entry. Keep in mind that the "What" is often divided into "child" and "parent" where the parent (the larger site containing the cited information) is italicized and the child has no special formatting. Also, include the title of the parent site if it is not part of the URL.

Vonnegut, K. (2007). The sculpture. http://vonnegut.com/sculpture.asp

Webpage With an Organization as Author (APA 350-352)

For websites that do not list an individual author, a corporate author or entity is usually listed at the bottom of the page. Treat this author as you would the individual author above.

Sam Houston State University. (2010). Majors and programs. http://www.shsu.edu/academics

E-Books (APA 322-323)

For E-books, include the author, the year of publication, the title of the work, the kind/edition of the work (Kindle book, Audiobook, etc.), the publisher, and the web address or DOI

Christian, B., & Griffiths, T. (2016). Algorithms to live by: The computer science of human decisions. Henry Holt and Co. http://a.co/7qGBZAk

Online Newspaper Article (APA 320; 351)

Brody, J. E. (2007, December 11). Mental reserves keep brains agile. *The New York Times*. https://www.nytimes.com/2007/12/11/health/11iht-11brod.8685746.html

Online Magazine Article (APA 320)

Chamberlin, J. (2017, November). How to get your book published - Acquisitions editors reveal what they look for in a book proposal and what you can do to ensure your book is a success. *Monitor on Psychology*, 48(10). http://www.apa.org/monitor/2017/11/book -published.aspx

Journal Articles

APA journal references use a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) number that, unlike a URL, will not break. Most documents found in a database and journals that use APA Style provide their DOI as either a number or a link. If the DOI is not provided, you may use CrossRef.org's Guest Query form to look up the DOI. If the document only has a URL, make sure to test the URL before turning in your final draft. Remember: use sentence case for article title capitalization and use title case for the title of the journal or periodical of which it is a part.

An Article in a Scholarly Journal that Does Have a DOI (APA 317)

When an article has a DOI, the number goes at the end of the reference.

Brinkmann, S. (2010). Character, personality, and identity: On historical aspects of human subjectivity. *Nordic Psychology*, *62*(1), 65-85. https://doi.org/10.1027/1901-2276/a000006

An Article in a Scholarly Journal that Does Not Have a DOI (APA 317)

If the article does not have a DOI, simply leave it off the entry unless your professor requests a URL; in that case, the URL would be placed at the end of the entry.

Spindler, J. C. (2009). How private is private equity, and at what cost? *The University of Chicago Law Review, 76*(1), 311-334. http://lawreview.uchicago.edu

Reference Page

- The Reference Page(s) is placed at the end of the document on a new page.
- Continue the page numbers from the body of the document.
- The title of the section (References) should be the first line and centered on the page.
- The References entries use a hanging indent. This means that the first line is flush with the left hand margin, but each subsequent line is indented .5".
- The entire page should be double spaced.
- All the entries should be arranged in alphabetical order by the author's last name. If the author's name is unknown, use the title to alphabetize; do not use articles (a, an, or the).
- If you have two or more works by the same author, arrange all works by that author chronologically by publication date.