

Library Guide

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RESEARCH PAPERS: APA STYLE FOR CITING YOUR SOURCES

This guide offers examples of the major APA styles for in-text citations and references lists but is not a substitute for the **Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association**, the authoritative source for the complete set of usage rules.

Examples are based on the **Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 5th edition, 2001** (Sawyer Reference and Sawyer Reference Desk BF76.7 .P83 2001). Also consult the **Manual** for rules regarding proper page format and line spacing, indentation, margins, etc. for citations and references.

IN-TEXT CITATIONS

APA style requires the author-date format for citing sources within the body of your research paper. The author's name and the publication date of the source should enable a reader to identify the source which must be included in the "References" list at the end of your paper.

Here are some examples based on sections 3.94 to 3.97 and 3.10:

1 or 2 authors (or editors) [APA 3.94 – 3.95]

Enclose in parentheses the surname of the author(s) and the year of publication, separated by a comma. Example:

The report (Ferris, 2007) examines the group interaction.
The report (Ferris & Brown, 2005) examines the group interaction.

If the author's name is mentioned in the sentence, use only the date in parentheses. Example:

Ferris (2007) examines the group interaction.
Ferris and Brown (2005) examine the group interaction.

3 to 5 authors (or editors) [APA 3.95]

List all the authors' surnames the first time the reference is used; in subsequent references, include only the surname of the first author followed by et al. Example:

Ferris, Brown, Smith and Lang (2006) examined the results.
Ferris et al. (2006) analyzed the results.

6 or more authors (or editors) [APA 3.95]

Use only the surname of the first author followed by et al. and the year. However, if two references use the same first author surname, list the first author surname followed by as many of the subsequent authors as needed to distinguish between the references.

Example:

Ferris, Brown, Smith, et al. (2000) analyzed the data.
Ferris, Brown, Harvey, et al. (2000) analyzed the data.

Corporate author [APA 3.96]

In general, spell out the entire name of the group author every time you use it. If the group author is long, spell out the name of the group author followed by an abbreviation in brackets the first time the group author appears in a citation, and use only the abbreviation in subsequent citations. Example:

(United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [UNESCO], 2006)
(UNESCO, 2007)

No author [APA 3.97]

Italicize the title of the book or the periodical and give the year. Use quotation marks around the title of an article. Example:

The book *Psychological Studies* (2000) was reviewed carefully.
The article on families ("American Families," 2002) is a classic study of family dynamics.

Electronic source – specific parts of a source [APA 3.101]

For electronic sources that do not provide page numbers, use the paragraph number preceded by the paragraph symbol or the abbreviation para. If neither paragraph nor page numbers are visible, use the nearest preceding heading and the number of the paragraph following it. Example:

(Ferris, 2007, para. 3)
(Ferris, 2000, Methodology section, para. 2)

REFERENCE LIST

It is strongly recommended that you consult the **Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association** when you prepare your reference list. That being said, here are some basic guidelines:

- References cited in-text must be in the reference list and vice versa. [APA 4.01]
- An APA style reference generally includes the author, year of publication, title, and publishing data. [APA 4.06 – 4.15]
- References are listed alphabetically by author's last name or by title if there is no author. [APA 4.04]
- Invert all authors' names using surname and initials only. When more than six authors, list the first author and use et al. for the rest. [4.08]
- Periodical (e.g. journal, magazine) titles are italicized and upper and lower case letters are used. [4.11]

- Titles of books are italicized with the first word of the title and the first word of a subtitle capitalized. [4.12]

The following examples are based on rules found in APA 4.16:

Book, 1 author (p.248)

Evans, R. I. (1975). *Carl Rogers: The man and his ideas*. New York: Dutton.

Book, 2 editors (pp.248, 249)

Graham, W. K. & Lazarus, R. S. (Eds.). (1974). *Clues to the riddle of man: Readings in modern psychology*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

Book, 3 to 5 authors (p.248)

Barkley, R. A., Murphy, K. R., & Fischer, M. (2008). *ADHD in adults: What the science says*. New York: Guilford Press.

Book, 6 or more authors (p.248)

List the first 6 authors and use et al. for the rest.

Stillings, N. A., Feinstein, M. H., Garfield, J. L., Rissland, E. L., Rosenbaum, D. A. Weisler, S. E., et al. (1987). *Cognitive science: An introduction*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Book, corporate author (p.248)

Suffolk University. (2001). *Five-year strategic plan, 1997-2002*. Boston: Suffolk University.

Book, no author or editor (p.249)

Concise rules of APA style. (2005). Washington: American Psychological Association.

Article or chapter in a book with editor (p.253)

Jenks, C. (2002). A sociological approach to childhood development. In P. K. Smith & C. H. Hart (Eds.), *Blackwell handbook of childhood social development* (pp. 78-94). Oxford, England: Blackwell.

Entry in an encyclopedia with editor (p.254)

Rogers, K. B. (1994). Ability grouping. In R. J. Sternberg (Editor-in-Chief) *Encyclopedia of human intelligence* (Vol. 1, pp. 5-10). New York: MacMillan.

Journal article, continuous paging, more than 6 authors (p.239)

Killen, J. D., Taylor, C. B., Hammer, L. D., Litt, I., Wilson, D. M., Rich, T., et al. (1993). An attempt to modify unhealthy eating attitudes and weight regulation practices of young adolescent girls. *International Journal of Eating Disorders, 13*, 369–384.

Journal article, pagination by issue (pp. 240, 247)

Schredl, M., Anders, A., Hellriegel, S., & Rehm, A. (2008, June). TV viewing, computer game playing and nightmares in school children. *Dreaming, 18*(2), 69-76.

Magazine article (p.241)

Liu, M. (2008, June 9). A Culture Rethinks Psychology. *Newsweek, 151*(23), 11-11.

Newspaper article (p.241)

Dooren, J. (2008, February 5). Lilly Gets Support for Version Of Schizophrenia Treatment. *Wall Street Journal - Eastern Edition, 251*(29), D6.

CITING ELECTRONIC PUBLICATIONS

Aggregated database (p.279)

Follow the APA guidelines to format your reference list citation and add the date of retrieval and the name of the database.

Leonard, C., Kuldau, J., Maron, L., Ricciuti, N., Mahoney, B., Bengtson, M., et al. (2008, March). Identical neural risk factors predict cognitive deficit in dyslexia and schizophrenia. *Neuropsychology, 22*(2), 147-158. Retrieved July 23, 2008, from PsycARTICLES database.

Secondary Database, copy of an abstract (p.279)

Berridge, C. (2008, June). Noradrenergic modulation of arousal. *Brain Research Reviews, 58*(1), 1-17. Abstract retrieved July 24, 2008 from PsycINFO database.

Web Site (p.273)

Multipage document created by a private organization, no publication date available.

American Psychological Association. (n.d.). *FAQ/Finding Information About Psychological tests*. Retrieved September 21, 2007 from <http://www.apa.org/science/faq-findtests.html>