

APA STYLE FOR CITING PRINT SOURCES: A BRIEF GUIDE

The Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA) is the standard writing guide for psychology and other disciplines in the social sciences. It is used by authors, editors, students, and publishers. The following information is taken from the 5th edition (2001). If you don't find the information and/or examples you need here, consult the full *Publication Manual* at the reference desk, BF76.7.P83 2001). **ALSO: The Online Writing Lab at Purdue University has created a very good guide (with many examples) to the APA style. You can access it at: http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_apa.html.**

Parenthetical Citation in Text

In the text of your paper, you must document sources from which you are quoting or paraphrasing using brief parenthetical citations that correspond to your alphabetical list of references at the end of the paper. When paraphrasing, the parenthetical citation will include the author and date of the work, separated by a comma. For quotations, include the author, date, and page number. This enables the reader to locate the source you used in your reference list. Note: If a work has no author, you must use the title for the in-text citation.

There are two basic methods for in-text citations:

Integrating the author's name into a sentence: Walker (2000) compared reaction times . . .

Including the author's name in a parenthetical citation: In a recent study of reaction times (Walker, 2000) . . .

For works with 2 authors: Always list both authors' surnames every time you refer to that work. *Note: When there are two authors and is used in the text; & is used in the parenthetical citation and in the Reference List.*

Examples: as Nightlinger and Littlewood (1993) demonstrated ...or as has been shown (Nightlinger & Littlewood, 1989)...

For works with more than 2 authors or with corporate authors, refer to the *Publication Manual*, section 3.95-3.96.

The Reference List

The list of references appears at the end of the paper. Center the title, References (Reference, if there is only one) at the top of the page. Double-space all reference entries and double-space between the title and between all reference entries. Begin each entry flush with the left margin; if an entry runs more than one line, indent the subsequent line(s).

Not all title words are capitalized - only the first word of the title and subtitle and proper nouns; see examples below.

Citing a Book with an Author(s) or Editor(s):

Format	Author/Editor's Last Name, Author/Editor's Initial(s). (Ed. or Eds. if edited book with no author) (Publication year). <i>Title [in italics]</i> . (Edition - if there is one). Place of publication: Publisher.
Example	Oakley, B. A. (2007). <i>Evil genes: Why Rome fell, Hitler rose, Enron failed, and my sister stole my mother's boyfriend</i> . San Diego: Academic Press.
Example	Galvin, K. M. & Cooper, P. J. (Eds.). (2006). <i>Making connections: Readings in relational communication</i> (4th ed.). New York: Routledge.

Note: Only include the state in the place of publication if the city is unfamiliar.

Citing an Edited Book with Author(s):

Format	Author's Last Name, Author's Initial(s). (Publication year). <i>Title [in italics]</i> . (Editor's initials, Editor's last name, Ed.). Place of publication: Publisher.
Example	Plath, S. (2000). <i>Journals of Sylvia Plath, 1950-1962</i> . (K.V. Kukil, Ed.). New York: Anchor.

Citing a Book with no Author or Editor:

Format	<i>Title [in italics]</i> (Edition - if there is one). (Publication year). Place of publication: Publisher.
Example	<i>Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary</i> (10th ed.). (1993). Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.

Citing an Entry from a Multi-Volume Work like an Encyclopedia:

Format	Author's (of the entry) Last Name, Author's Initial(s). (Publication year). Entry title. In <i>Title of encyclopedia or other multi-volume work [in italics]</i> . (Volume number, pages). Place of publication: Publisher.
Example	Godwin, D. W. (2006). Causes of addiction, biological. In <i>Drugs and Society</i> . (Vol. 1, pp. 157-160). New York: Marshall Cavendish.
Example	Psychosurgery. (2004). In <i>Encyclopedia Americana: International edition</i> . (Vol. 22, p. 723). Danbury, CT: Scholastic Library Publishing.

Note: If an encyclopedia entry has no author, place the title of the entry in the author position.

Citing an Article or Chapter in an Edited Book (or Anthology):

Format	Author of article's Last Name, Author's Initial(s). (Publication year). Title of article/chapter. In Editor Initials and Last Name (Ed.), <i>Title [in italics]</i> (pages of chapter). Place of publication: Publisher.
Example	Burke, R. J. (2006). Workaholism. In T. G. Plante (Ed.), <i>Mental disorders of the new millennium</i> (pp. 171-192). Westport, CT: Praeger.

Citing a Book with a Group Author (Government Agency or Private Organization) as Publisher:

Format	Group author (government agency). (Publication year). <i>Title [in italics]</i> (Edition – if there is one). Place of publication: Publisher.
Example	U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. (2008). <i>Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2008-2009</i> . (Library Ed.). Washington, DC: U. S. Government Printing Office.
Example	American Psychological Association. (2001). <i>Thesaurus of psychological index terms</i> (9th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

Note: When the author and publisher are identical, use the word Author as the name of the publisher, see second example.

Citing a Scholarly Journal Article:

Format	Author's Last Name, Author's Initial(s). [if more than one author, separated by the & symbol] (Publication year). Title of article. <i>Title of Journal [in italics]</i> , <i>volume number [in italics]</i> , (issue number for journals paginated by issue), pages.
Example	Mellers, B. A. (2000). Choice and the relative pleasure of consequences. <i>Psychological Bulletin</i> , <i>126</i> , 910-924.
Example	Klimoski, R., & Palmer, S. (1993). The ADA and the hiring process in organizations. <i>Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice and Research</i> , <i>45</i> (2), 10-36.

Citing a Popular Magazine Article:

Format	Author's Last Name, Initial(s). (Publication year, Month and day [if given]). Title of article. <i>Title of magazine [in italics]</i> , <i>volume number [in italics]</i> , pages.
Example	Kandel, E. R., & Squire, L. R. (2000, November 10). Neuroscience: Breaking down scientific barriers to the study of brain and mind. <i>Science</i> , <i>290</i> , 1113-1120.