

CITING PRINT & MEDIA SOURCES USING APA

The examples on this handout follow standards of the American Psychological Association (APA) documentation style. For more extensive rules and examples for use of the APA style, consult the Publication Manual of the APA, 6th Edition (REF BF 76.7.P83 2010), and the APA style website (<http://www.apastyle.org/apa-style-help.aspx>).

References List

The reference list, which appears at the end of a research project, lists all sources cited in the body of the project. Each entry on the reference list provides all information necessary for a reader to locate and retrieve the source. Each reference cited in-text must appear in the reference list; each entry in the reference list must be cited in-text.

- Alphabetize reference list by main entry, which is usually the author.
- The first line of entries are flush with the left margin; subsequent lines are indented.
- Entries are double-spaced within and between entries.

*Note: The examples given in this handout are not double-spaced.
A sample references list can be found on the last page of this handout.*

Citing References In-Text

Each time facts, ideas, or words are taken from a source, credit must be given to the original source. This is true if information is paraphrased (reworded), or directly quoted in part, or directly quoted in entirety.

Paraphrase: When information from a source is paraphrased in the text of a paper, use the author and the year of publication, separated by a comma, enclosed in parentheses.

Examples: ...a remarkable difference was reported (Jones, 2000).

Specific part: When a specific part of a source is cited, use the author and the year of publication, separated by a comma, and add the exact page, chapter, paragraph, figure or table numbers, all enclosed in parentheses.

Examples: ...but were not duplicated under those conditions (Richards, 2008, p. 45).
...according to a series of interviews conducted by Shimaura (1989, chap. 3).

Direct quotations: When words or facts are taken exactly from a source, include the author and year of publication, separated by a comma, and add the page numbers, all enclosed in parentheses.

Quotes fewer than 40 words: Enclose the quote in double quotation marks and incorporate the quote into the text. Place the parenthetical citation as close as possible to the quoted material.

Examples: Jones (2000) claims that "the placebo effect disappeared with these test subjects" (p.345).
Robbins (2003) suggested that the "therapists may have inadvertently validated parental negativity" (p. 541), contributing to the overall family dynamic.

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Quotes longer than 40 words: Omit quotation marks and place direct quotations in a free-standing block of double-spaced text, indented five spaces from the left margin. The parenthetical citation should come after the closing punctuation mark.

Example: Jones's (1998) study in four year colleges noted the following:

Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time citing sources. This difficulty could be attributed to the fact that many students failed to purchase a style manual or to ask their teacher for help. (p. 199)

Placement of citations: The author and year of the source being cited must always be given regardless of the placement in the text.

Beginning of sentence: Rosenblum (2006) reports that more studies need to be done.

Middle of sentence: After a number of studies, Lynch (2007) stated that the findings were alarming.

End of Sentence: A follow up study is yet to be conducted (Windhorst, 2004).

Use this chart to determine the formatting of source citations in the body of a paper. (table 6.1)

Numbers and types of authors	First citation in text	Subsequent citation in text	Parenthetical format, first citation in text	Parenthetical format, subsequent citation in text
No author	Cite the title and the year. ("Study Finds, 2007)	Cite the title and the year. ("Study Finds, 2007)	Cite the title and the year. ("Study Finds, 2007)	Cite the title and the year. ("Study Finds, 2007)
One author	Walker (2007)	Walker (2007)	(Walker, 2007)	(Walker, 2007)
Two authors	Walker and Allen (2004)	Walker and Allen (2004)	(Walker & Allen 2004)	(Walker & Allen, 2004)
Three authors	Bradley, Wren, and Soo (1994)	Bradley et al. (1994)	(Bradley, Wren, & Soo, 1994)	(Bradley et al., 1994)
Four authors	Bradley, Wren, Soo, and Walsh (2006)	Bradley et. al. (2006)	(Bradley, Wren, Soo, and Walsh, 2006)	(Bradley et al., 2006)
Five authors	Walker, Allen, Bradley, Wren, and Soo (2008)	Walker et al. (2008)	(Walker, Allen, Bradley, Wren, and Soo, 2008)	(Walker et al., 2008)
Six or more authors	Wasserstein et al. (2005)	Wasserstein et al. (2005)	(Wasserstein et al., 2005)	Wasserstein et al., 2005)
Group easily identified by abbreviation	National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH, 2003)	NIMH (2003)	(National Institute of Mental Health[NIMH], 2003)	(NIMH, 2003)
Group without abbreviation	University of Pittsburgh (2005)	University of Pittsburg (2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)

Formatting Authors Names in the References List

No author: Begin with the title of the work, followed by the year of publication.

Example: Six sites meet for anti-gang initiative conference (*Gang Violence*, 2006).

One author: List last name and first initial, separated by a comma.

Example: Smith, J.

Two authors: Place an ampersand (&) between names.

Example: Smith, J. & Jones, S.

Three to seven authors: Place an ampersand before the final author's name.

Example: Kern, M. H., Cole, D. P., Sun, C. R., Berr, A., Hare, T., & Bach, J. S.

Eight or more authors: List the first six authors' names, then insert three ellipses (...), and add the final author's name.

Example: Miller, F. H., Choi, M. J., Angeli, L. L., Harland, A. A., Stamos, J. A., Thomas, S. T., . . . Rubin, L. H.

Using the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) System (6.31)

What it is: A DOI is a unique string of numbers and letters assigned to a publication to provide permanent identification of an item and a persistent link to it.

Where to find it in print publications and PDFs: Typically, the DOI is located on the first page of the article in a journal, near the publication information.

How to use it: Include a DOI in citations for both print and electronic resources whenever the DOI is available. Because the DOI string can be long, copy and paste whenever possible to avoid errors.

Provide a DOI using this format: doi: xxxxxxxx

If no DOI is found: No additional information information is needed for print publications.

Books (7.02)

Reference:

Author's last name, First initial, middle initial. (Year of publication). *Title of book*. City of publication: Publisher.

Format in-text citations for single, multiple, and group authors using the guidelines in the chart on page 2 of this handout.

No author (6.27)

Cite the title of the work used.

Diseases (4th ed.). (1983). New York: Springhouse.

In-text Cite the first few words of the title and the year of publication. Use quotation marks around the title of an article or chapter. Italicize the title of a complete work.

(*Diseases*, 1983).

One author (7.02, 18)

Jackson, B. (1990). *Death row*. Boston: Beacon Press.

Two Authors (6.12)

Anderson, A. & Randall, B. (1989). *Nursing care plans and documentation*. Boston: Spinghouse.

Between two and seven authors (6.27)

List last name and initials for all authors, use commas to separate up to the first six names, precede the seventh name by an ampersand (&).

Kernis, M. H., Cornell, D. P., Sun, C. R., Berry, A., Harlow, T., Bach, J. S., & Chambers, D.L.(1993). *There's more to self-esteem than whether it is high or low*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

Eight or more authors (6.27)

List the first six authors' names, then insert three elipses (...), and add the final author's name.

Miller, F. H., Choi, M. J., Angeli, L. L., Harland, A. A., Stamos, J. A., Thomas, S. T., . . . Rubin, L. H.(2009). *Technical Communication* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.

Corporate author (7.03, 32)

Cite the complete name of a group or organization as it appears on the publication.

American Medical Association. (1988). *American Medical Association guide to the health care field*. Chicago: Author.

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Editor as author (6.27)

Place the editor's name in the author position followed by Ed. or Eds. in parentheses.

Gibbs, F. T., & Huang, L.N. (Eds.). (1991). *Children of divorce: Psychological intervention*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

In-text Cite the editor as author.

Article or chapter in an edited book (7.02, 25)

Massaro, D. (1992). Broadening the domain of the fuzzy logical model of perception. In H. L. Pick, P. van den Broek, & D. C. Knill (Eds.), *Cognition: Conception and methodological issues* (pp. 51-84). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Multi-volume book (7.02, 23)

Wilson, J.G. & Fraser, F.C. (Eds.). (1997-1978). *Handbook of teratology* (Vols. 1-4). New York: Plenum Press.

Signed article in reference book (7.02, 27)

Jamison, L.R. (1991). The disappearing ozone layer. In *Encyclopedia of ecology* (Vol. 4, pp. 22-27). New York: Academic Press.

Entry in encyclopedia (7.02, 27)

Bergmann, P.G. Relativity. (1993). In *The new encyclopedia Britannica* (Vol. 26, pp.501-508). Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica.

Periodicals (7.01)

Format names of authors as outlined for books, above.

Format in-text citations for single, multiple, and group authors using the guidelines in the chart on page 2 of this handout.

Journal with continuous paging (7.01)

Author's last name, First initial, Middle initial. (Year of journal issue). Title of article.

Title of journal, volume number, page numbers.

Mellers, B.A. (2000). Choice and the relative pleasure of consequences. *Psychological Bulletin*, 126, 910-924.

Journal with separate paging (7.01)

If each issue of a journal begins on page 1, give the issue number in parentheses immediately after the volume number.

Speck, B. W. (1998). Writing professional codes of ethics to introduce ethics to business writing. *The Bulletin of the Association for Business Communication*, 53(3), 21-26.

Journal with DOI (Digital Object Identifier) (7.01, 1)

Gerry, R.. (2000). Tempo training for freestyle. *Journal of Swimming Technique*, 34(1), 40-42. doi:10.1022/0202-9822.77.4.444

Magazine Articles (7.01, 7)

Author's last name, First initial, Middle initial. (Year, month, and date of magazine issue). Title of article. *Title of magazine, volume number, page numbers.*

Kandel, E.R., & Squire, L.R. (2000, November 10). Neuroscience: Breaking down scientific barriers to the study of brain and mind. *Science*, 290, 1113-1120.

Newspaper Articles (7.01, 10)

Author's last name, First initial, Middle initial. (Year, month and date of newspaper issue). Title of article. *Title of newspaper, section and page numbers.*

Painter, K. (1996, April 4). Body fights AIDS hard...at first. *U.S.A. Today*, p. A1.

For an article with no author, begin with the title of the article.

New drug appears to sharply cut risk of death from heart failure. (1993, July 15). *The Washington Post*, p.B12.

Other Types of Resources (7.03)

Format names of authors as outlined for books, above.

Format in-text citations for single, multiple, and group authors using the guidelines in the chart on page 2 of this handout.

Technical or Research Report (7.03, 33)

Kessy, S.S.A. & Urios, F.M. (2006) *The contribution of microfinance institutions to poverty reduction in Tanzania* (Research Report No. 06.3). Ottawa Institute of Economics.

Government publication (7.03, 31)

National Institutes of Mental Health. (1990). *Clinical training in serious mental illness* (DHHS Publication No. ADM 90-1679). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Book Review (7.06,45)

Tan, J.K.H. (2000). Wired Hospitals. [Review of the book *Managing computers in health care: A guide for professionals*]. *Hospital Topics*, 69(1), 40-41.

Video Review (7.06, 46)

Axelman, A. & Shapiro, J. D. (2007) Does the solution warrant the problem? [Review of the DVD *Brief therapy with adolescents*, produced by the American Psychological Association, 2007]. *PsycCRITIQUES*, 52(51), 12.
doi: 10.1037/a0009036

Electronic Media (7.07)

CD-ROM (49)

Author. (Year). Title of chapter or section. *Title of program*. (Version no.) [medium] City: Publisher.

Johnson, N. (2001). Ceramic coatings. *Magill's survey of science*. (Version 5.4) [CD-ROM] Pasadena: Salem Press.

Videotape or DVD (49)

Primary contributor (Role). (Year). *Title* [medium of recording] Location: Studio or Publisher.

Smith, G. (Producer). (2000) Responding therapeutically to patient expressions of sexual attraction [DVD] New York: Prentice Hall.

Motion Picture

Smith, J.D. (Producer), & Smithee, A.F. (Director). (2001). *What goes around comes around* [Motion picture]. United States: Paramount Pictures.

Music (52)

Writer or artist. (Copyright year). Title of song. On *Title of album* [medium of recording]. City: Recording label.

Lang, k.d. (2008). Shadow and the frame. On *Watershed* [CD]. New York, NY: Nonesuch Records.

Video from YouTube or Other Website

Creator. (Date of creation). Title of segment [medium]. Retrieved from <http://> URL

Chotani, I. (2008, September 21). Spotlight on Malcolm Knowles [Video file]. Retrieved from <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U4iMFu4CnLQ>

Television Program (51)

Safer, M. (Writer) (2007). Enron [Television series episode]. In Hewitt, D. (Executive producer), *60 Minutes*. Washington, DC: CBS News.

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New York Times, pp. 1, 5. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com/>
- Clay, R. (2008, June). Science vs. ideology: Psychologists fight back about the misuse of research. *Monitor on Psychology*, 39(6). Retrieved from <http://www.apa.org/monitor/>
- Giancola, P. R. (2004). Executive functioning and alcohol-related aggression.
American Psychologist, 59(2), 5-7. doi:10.1152/advan.00028.2009
- Gibbs, F. T., & Huang, L.N. (Eds.). (1991). *Children of divorce: Psychological intervention*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
- Jamison, L.R. (1991). The disappearing family. In *Encyclopedia of Childhood* (Vol. 4, pp. 22-27). New York: Academic Press.
- Sagarin, B. J., & Lawler-Sagarin, K. A. (2005). Critically evaluating competing theories. *Teaching of Psychology*, 32(3), 167-169. doi:10.1207/s15328023top3203_8
- U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health. (2003). *Managing divorce: A guide for schools*. (NIH Publication No. 02-2650). Retrieved from http://nih.gov/managing_divorce_sch.pdf
- Wilson, J.G. & Fraser, F.C. (Eds.). (1997-1978). *Handbook of counseling* (Vols. 1-4). New York: Plenum Press.

The list of references begins on a new page, with the heading centered at the top. Keep the same font that was used in the body of the paper.

Entries are listed alphabetically by authors' last names. All authors' names are inverted. If no author is given, use the title as the main entry.

The first line of each entry is flush with the left margin; subsequent lines indent 1/2" (or five spaces).

Double-space within and between entries throughout the list.