

# CITING PRINT SOURCES USING APA

The examples in this document follow the 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 American Psychological Association* (5<sup>th</sup> Ed.) (REF BF 76.7 .P8 2001).

## General Guidelines

### REFERENCES LIST

- Alphabetize the entire list of references by the first piece of information in the entry (usually the author or the title).
- Begin entries flush with the left margin. Indent subsequent lines.
- Double-space between and within entries. *Note: Examples below are not double-spaced.*

### IN-TEXT CITATIONS

- When a source is **paraphrased** in the text of a paper, use the main entry of the citation, and the year of publication, separated by a comma. Enclose this information in parentheses.

Examples:

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

...as noted by Jones in several studies (2000).

- When citing a **specific part** of a source, include the exact page, chapter, and figure or table numbers.
- Always include the page numbers for **direct quotations**.

Examples:

...but were not duplicated under those conditions(Jones, 2000, p. 45).

Jones (2000) claims that "the placebo effect disappeared in these situations" (p.345).

...according to a series of interviews conducted by Shimaura (1989, chap. 3).

## Books

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

### ONE AUTHOR

#### *Reference*

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

*In-text* Cite author's surname and the year of publication each time the reference occurs.  
(Jackson, 1990)

### TWO AUTHORS

*Reference* Cite the surname and first initial of each author.

Anderson, A. & Chambers, D.L. (1998). *Prison employment and recidivism*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

*In-text* Cite surnames of both authors and the year of publication each time the reference occurs.  
...in a study of incarcerated men (Anderson & Chambers, 1998).

### **THREE, FOUR, OR FIVE AUTHORS**

**Reference** Cite surname and first initial of each author.

**In-text** For the first citation, include surnames of all authors and the year of publication.  
...according to a study by Linn, Fabricant, & Linn (1998).

In subsequent citations, include only surname of the first author, followed by et al.  
Include the year of publication for the first citation within a paragraph.  
...documented by Linn et al.(1998) in a study of women over 50.

### **SIX OR MORE AUTHORS**

**Reference** Cite surname and first initial of the first six authors, followed by et .al .

**In-text** Cite the surname of the first author, followed by et al. and the year of publication.  
...often seen in successful managers (Knapp et al., 1999).

### **NO AUTHOR**

**Reference** Cite the title of the work used.

*Diseases* (4<sup>th</sup> 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 complete title of a work.  
(*Diseases*, 1983).

### **CORPORATE AUTHOR**

**Reference** 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.

**In-text** If the name of the organization is brief, or if an abbreviation would not be easily recognized, write out the name each time it occurs.

If the name of the organization is long, and if the abbreviation is familiar, spell it out the first time, followed by an abbreviation in brackets.

...reported in studies by the American Medical Association [AMA] (1998).

In later citations, use the abbreviation only.

...evidenced in many situations (AMA, 1998).

### **EDITOR AS AUTHOR**

**Reference** 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 and the year of publication.

### **ARTICLE OR CHAPTER IN AN EDITED BOOK**

**Reference**

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.

**In-text** Cite the author of the article or chapter used and the year of publication.

### **MULTI-VOLUME BOOK**

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

#### **SIGNED ARTICLE IN REFERENCE BOOK**

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

#### **ENTRY IN ENCYCLOPEDIA**

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

### **Periodicals**

- Format names of authors as outlined for books, above.
- Format in-text citations using general guidelines on page one.

#### **JOURNAL WITH CONTINUOUS PAGING**

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**

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.*

#### **MAGAZINE ARTICLES**

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**

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**

- Format names of authors as outlined for books, above.
- Format in-text citations using general guidelines on page one.

#### **TECHNICAL OR RESEARCH REPORT**

Mazzeo, J., Druesne, B., & Raffield, P.C. (1991). *Comparability of computer and paper-and-pencil scores for CLEP general examinations* (College Board Rep. 91-5). Princeton, NJ: Educational Testing Service.

**GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION**

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.

**REVIEW**

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.

**REPORT AVAILABLE FROM THE NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE (NTIS)**

Osgood, D. W. (1990). Covariation of adolescent health problems. Lincoln: University of Nebraska. (NTIS No. PB 91-154 377/AS).

**REPORT AVAILABLE FROM THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)**

Mead, J. V. (1992). Looking at old photographs: Investigating the teacher tales that novice teachers bring with them (Report No. NCRTL-RR-92-4). East Lansing, MI: National Center for Research on Teacher Learning. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 346082)