

References

The following are examples of materials commonly used in an APA references list, but do not represent all types or circumstances. For citing sources not mentioned here, consult the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 6th edition, on Reserve at the Circulation Desk in the Library. The citation examples listed below are excerpted from the *Publication Manual*.

The references list includes only those references cited in the text of the paper. The list follows the last page of the research paper, includes the name of the paper in the same position as it appears on the text pages, and continues the page numbering. Its title (References) is centered on the page. The margins are 1" on the top, bottom, and sides. Begin each entry at the left margin and indent any subsequent line(s) one-half inch. Double-space the entire list, both between and within entries. Alphabetize the entries by the author's last name or, in the absence of an author, by the title. Use only the initials of the author's first and middle names (following the last name and a comma).

PRINT MATERIALS - BOOKS

Italicize the title of the book. Capitalize only the first word of the title, the first word of the subtitle, and any proper names.

When citing the place of publication, provide the city, state (using the 2-letter postal abbreviation) or province, and country (for publishers outside the United States). If the publisher is a university and the name of the state is included in the name of the university, do not do not include the state name in the publisher location.

State the publisher in as brief a form as is intelligible. Write out the names of associations, corporations, and university presses, but omit terms such as *Publishers, Co.,* or *Inc.* Include the words *Books* and *Press.* If several cities are named, give the first or, if specified, the location of the publisher's home office.

If no publication date is available, write n.d. in parenthesis, i.e. (n.d.), in place of the date.

- **Book by a Single Author**

Rosenthal, R. (1987). *Meta-analytic procedures for social research* (Rev. ed.). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

- **Book by Two Authors**

Beck, C. A. J., & Sales, B. D. (2001). *Family mediation: Facts, myths, and future prospects.* Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

- **Book by Three to Seven Authors**

Adams, R. D., Victor, M., & Ropper, A. H. (1997). *Principles of neurology* (6th ed.). New York, NY: McGraw-Hill.

For more than seven authors, state the first six authors' names, then insert three ellipses, and add the last author's name.

Gilbert, D. G., McLernon, J. F., Rabinovich, N. E., Sugai, C., Plath, L. C., Asgaard, G., . . . Botros, N.

- **Book by Group Author or Government Agency**

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (1991). *Estimated resident population by age and sex in statistical local areas, New South Wales, June 1990* (No. 3209.1). Canberra, Australian Capital Territory: Author.

When the author and publisher are identical, use the word Author as the name of the publisher.

- **Edited Book**

Gibbs, J. T., & Huang, L. N. (Eds.). (1991). *Children of color: Psychological interventions with minority youth*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

- **No Author or Editor**

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary (10th ed.). (1993). Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.

- **Book Published in a Subsequent Edition**

Rosenthal, R. (1987). *Meta-analytic procedures for social research* (Rev. ed.). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

- **Multivolume Work**

Sadie, S. (Ed.). (1980). *The new Grove dictionary of music and musicians* (6th ed., Vols. 1-20). London, England: Macmillan.

- **Several Volumes in a Multivolume Edited Work (publication over a period of more than a year)**

Koch, S. (Ed.). (1959-1963). *Psychology: A study of science* (Vols. 1-6). New York, NY: McGraw-Hill.

- ***Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders***

American Psychiatric Association. (1994). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

- **English Translation of a Book**

Laplace, P.-S. (1951). *A philosophical essay on probabilities* (F. W. Truscott & F. L. Emory, Trans.). New York, NY: Dover.

- **Article in an Encyclopedia**

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

- **Book Chapter (or Work in an Anthology)**

Haybron, D. M. (2008). Philosophy and the science of subjective well-being. In M. Eid & R. J. Larsen (Eds.), *The science of subjective well-being* (pp. 17-43). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

PRINT MATERIALS – PERIODICALS

Capitalize only the first word of the article title and subtitle, as well as any proper names. Give the periodical title in full, using upper and lower case letters. State the volume number, but do not use the word *Vol.* before the number. If each issue of a journal begins with page one, give the issue number in parentheses immediately after the volume number. If a periodical does not use volume numbers, include the month, season, or other designation with the year, for example (1994, April). Italicize the periodical name and the volume number, if any. Give inclusive page numbers. Use p. or pp. before the page number(s) in references to newspapers.

Provide the DOI (or Digital Object Identifier), if one has been assigned to the content in the following format: doi:xxxxxx. A DOI is a unique alphanumeric string that identifies content. All DOI numbers begin with the number 10 and contain a prefix and suffix separated by a slash. (e.g., 10.1234/NP5678).

- **Journal Article, Issue Separately Paginated**

If each issue begins on page 1, give the issue number in parentheses immediately after the volume number. The volume number is italicized; the issue number is not.

Klimoski, R., & Palmer, S. (1993). The ADA and the hiring process in organizations. *Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice and Research*, 45(2), 10-36. doi:10.1037/1061-4087.45.2.10

- **Journal Article, Paginated Continuously**

Saywitz, K. J., Mannarino, A. P., Berliner, L., & Cohen, J. A. (2000). Treatment for sexually abused children and adolescents. *American Psychologist*, 55, 1040-1049. doi:10.1037/0003-066X.55.9.1040

- **Magazine Article**

Chamberlin, J., Novotney, A., Packard, E., & Price, M. (2008, May). Enhancing worker well-being: Occupational health psychologists convene to share their research on work, stress, and health. *Monitor on Psychology*, 38(5), 26-29.

- **Newspaper Article, No Author**

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

Post, p. A12.

- **Newspaper Article, Discontinuous Pages**

Schwartz, J. (1993, September 30). Obesity affects economic, social status. *The Washington Post*, pp. A1, A4.

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

In general, include the same elements, in the same order, as you would for a reference to a fixed-media source.

For electronic versions based on a print source, give inclusive page numbers for the article cited. Use *pp.* before the page numbers in references to newspapers.

Provide the DOI (or Digital Object Identifier), if one has been assigned to the content in the following format: doi:xxxxxx. A DOI is a unique alphanumeric string that identifies content and provides a persistent link to its location on the Internet. All DOI numbers begin with the number 10 and contain a prefix and suffix separated by a slash. (e.g. 10.1234/NP5678). When a DOI is used in references, no further retrieval information is needed to identify or locate the content. If no DOI has been assigned, provide the home page URL of the journal or of the book. If you are accessing the article from a subscription database, you may need to do a quick web search to locate this URL. Do not use a period after the URL.

In general, it is not necessary to include database information.

Do not include retrieval dates unless the source material may change over time (e.g., Wikis).

- **Electronic Version of a Print Book**

Do not include the place of publication or publisher.

Schiraldi, G. R. (2001). *The post-traumatic stress disorder source: A guide to healing, recovery, and growth* [Adobe Digital Editions version]. doi:10.1036/0071393722

Shotton, M. A. (1989). *Computer addiction? A study of computer dependency* [DX Reader version].

Retrieved from <http://www.ebookstore.tandf.co.uk/html/index.aspx>

- **Electronic-Only Book**

O'Keefe, E. (n.d.). *Egoism & the crisis in Western values*. Retrieved from <http://onlineoriginals.com/showitem.asp?itemID=135>

- **Entry in an Online Reference Work**

Graham, G. (2005). Behaviorism. In E. N. Zalta (Ed.), *The Stanford encyclopedia of philosophy*

(Fall 2007 ed.). Retrieved from <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/behaviorism/>

- **Entry in an Online Reference Work, No Author or Editor**

Heuristic. (n.d.). In *Merriam-Webster's online dictionary* (11th ed.). Retrieved from <http://www.m-w.com/dictionary/heuristic>

- **Journal Article with DOI**

Herbst-Damm, K. L., & Kulik, J. A. (2005). Volunteer support, marital status, and the survival times of terminally ill patients. *Health Psychology, 24*, 225-229. doi:10.1037/0278-6133.24.2.225

- **Journal Article without DOI**

If there is no DOI assigned, give the URL of the journal home page.

Sillick, T. J., & Schutte, N. S. (2006). Emotional intelligence and self-esteem mediate between perceived early parental love and adult happiness. *E-Journal of Applied Psychology, 2*(2), 38-48. Retrieved from <http://ojs.lib.swin.edu.au/index.php/ejap>

- **Online Magazine Article without DOI**

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/>

- **Online Newspaper Article**

Brody, J. E. (2007, December 11). Mental reserves keep brain agile. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com>

- **Newsletter Article**

The exact URL in this instance is helpful because specific newsletter articles are difficult to locate from a government home page.

Six sites meet for comprehensive anti-gang initiative conference. (2006, November/December). *OJJDP News @ a Glance*. Retrieved from http://www.ncjrs.gov/html/ojjdp/news_at_a_glance/216684/topstory.html

- **Review**

Schatz, B. R. (2000, November 17). Learning by text or context? [Review of the book *The social life of information*, by J. S. Brown & P. Duguid]. *Science, 290*, 1304. doi:10.1126/science.290.5495.

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- **Editorial without Signature**

Editorial: “What is a disaster” and why does this question matter? [Editorial]. (2006). *Journal of Contingencies and Crisis Management*, 14, 1-2.

OTHER SOURCES

- **Personal Communication**

Because personal communications (personal interviews, telephone conversations, private letters, e-mail messages, etc.) do not provide “recoverable data,” they are not included in the reference list. Cite personal communications in text only. See “Reference Citations in Text” below.)

- **Symposium Presentation**

Include as much information as is available in the following order: Contributor (Year, Month). Title of contribution. In Chairperson’s name (Chair), *Title of symposium*. Symposium conducted at the meeting of Organization Name, Location.

Muelbauer, J. (2007, September). Housing, credit, and consumer expenditure. In S. C. Ludvigson (Chair), *Housing and consumer behavior*. Symposium conducted at the meeting of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Jackson Hole, WY.

- **Secondary Source**

Use secondary sources sparingly. In the reference list, give the secondary source; in text, name the original work. For example, if Allport’s work is cited in Nicholson and you did not read Allport’s work, list the Nicholson reference in the reference list. In the text, use the following:

. . . Allport’s diary (as cited in Nicholson, 2003)

Reference Citations in Text

Reference citations in text (parenthetical documentation) direct the reader to the material you borrowed for your paper – sources that are listed in the alphabetically arranged reference list (called References). The APA style of documentation briefly identifies the source by inserting into the text (and enclosing in parentheses) the author’s last name (do not include suffixes such as *Jr.*), followed by a comma and the year of publication. (Even if the publication date includes a month and year, use only the year in the text citation.) For example:

PET scans have shown “activation of several regions within the left temporal lobe, including the temporal pole” when people retrieved proper names (Schacter, 2001).

The above parenthetical reference (Schacter, 2001) indicates that the material comes from the work by Schacter in the reference list:

Schacter, D. L. (2001). *The seven sins of memory: How the mind forgets and remembers*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.

If you include the name of the author (whom you are referencing) in your text, you need not include that name in the parenthetical documentation:

In a recent study of reaction times (Walker, 2000)

Walker (2000) compared reaction times

When a source has two authors, cite both names in the text every time the reference occurs in the text. When a work has three, four, or five authors, cite all the authors the first time the source is cited. In subsequent references, cite only the first author, followed by et al. (not italicized and with a period following the “al”). For example:

Wasserstein, Zappulla, Rosen, Gerstman, and Rock (1994) found (*Use as first citation in text.*)

Wasserstein et al. (1994) found (*Use as subsequent first citation per paragraph thereafter.*)

Wasserstein et al. found (*Omit year from subsequent citations after first citation within a paragraph.*)

Precede the final name in a multiple-author citation in running text by the word *and*. In parenthetical material, in tables and captions, and in the reference list, join the names by an ampersand (&):

. . . as Kurtines and Szapocznik (2003) demonstrated

. . . as has been shown (Jöreskog & Sörbom, 2007)

If a work has six or more authors, cite only the name of the first author, followed by et al. (not italicized and with a period after “al”) and the year for the first and subsequent citations. If the work has a group author, cite that in the text; you may shorten or abbreviate the group author in subsequent citations if it is understandable. If a work has no author, cite in text the first few words of the reference list entry (usually the title). Use quotation marks around the title of an article, and italicize the title of a periodical, book, etc.

For example:

. . . on free care (“Study Finds,” 1982)

. . . the book *College Bound Seniors* (1979)

Because personal communications (telephone conversations, private letters, personal interviews, e-mail messages, etc.) do not provide “recoverable data,” they are not included in the reference list. Cite personal communications in text only. Give the initials and the surname, as well as the date. For example:

. . . T. K. Lutes (personal communication, April 18, 2001)

. . . (V. G. Nguyen, personal communication, September 28, 1998)

To cite other types of materials in the text of your paper, consult the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (from which this document is excerpted) on Reserve at the Circulation Desk in the Library.

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