



**APA Style Citations (American Psychological Association)**

This guide provides basic guidelines and examples for citing sources following the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, commonly referred to as "APA style."

- APA style requires that you provide, in your text, brief parenthetical references identifying each work referred to. The APA format for parenthetical references is described on pages 2-3 of this guide.
- At the end of your paper, provide an alphabetized "Reference List" containing complete citations for all works cited or referred to in your paper. General rules governing APA reference list entries begin on page 3 of this guide.

**Reference List - Examples for Print Publications**

<b>BOOKS</b>	
<b>General Format</b>	Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (2004). <i>Title of book</i> . Location: Publisher.
Examples:	Holmberg, D., Orbuch, T., & Veroff, J. (2004). <i>Thrice-told tales: Married couples tell their stories</i> . Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

<b>CHAPTER IN A BOOK</b>	
<b>General Format</b>	Author, A. A. (2004). Title of chapter. In A. Editor, B. Editor, & C. Editor (Eds.), <i>Title of book</i> (p./pp. nnn- <i>nnn</i> ). Location: Publisher.
Examples:	Stein, A. (1997). Sex after 'sexuality': From sexology to post-structuralism. In D. Owen (Ed.), <i>Sociology after postmodernism</i> (pp. 158-172). London: Sage.

<b>JOURNAL ARTICLES</b>	
<b>General Format</b>	Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (2004). Title of article. <i>Title of Journal</i> , volume, page-numbers.
Examples:	McCright, A. M., & Dunlap, R. E. (2003). Defeating Kyoto: The conservative movement's impact on U.S. climate change policy. <i>Social Problems</i> , 50, 348-373. Stein, H. F. (2003, Spring). The inner world of workplaces: Accessing this world through poetry, narrative literature, music, and visual art. <i>Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice &amp; Research</i> , 55(2), 84-93.

<b>MAGAZINE ARTICLES</b>	
<b>General Format</b>	Author, A. A. if named or Article title if no author. (2004, Month day). Title of article if not given before [useful descriptive information]. <i>Title of Magazine</i> , volume if given, page-numbers.
Examples:	Kenji, M., & Tanako, K. (2003, February 13). Conflict and cognitive control. <i>Science</i> , 303, 969-970. The disability gulag [Letter to the editor]. (2003, December 14). <i>The New York Times Magazine</i> , 28.

<b>NEWSPAPER ARTICLES</b>	
<b>General Format</b>	Author if named or Article title if no author. (2004, Month day). Title of article if not given before [useful descriptive information]. <i>Title of Newspaper</i> , p/pp. nn- <i>nn</i> .
Examples:	Nagourney, E. (2003, October 28). Impatience, at your own risk. <i>The New York Times</i> , p. F6. Skin deep: 'Cosmetic wellness' helps people feel good about their looks. (2004, March 24). <i>The Modesto Bee</i> , p. G1.

REVIEW ARTICLES	
<b>General Format</b>	Review author. (2004, Month day as needed). Review title [Review of the medium <i>Title of item reviewed: Subtitle</i> ]. <i>Title of Periodical</i> , publication information following appropriate format above.
Examples:	Petrakis, J. (2004, February 24). Regrets. [Review of the motion picture <i>The fog of war</i> ]. <i>The Christian Century</i> , 121, 66-67. Zulu, I. M. (1997). [Review of the book <i>The opening of the American mind: Canons, culture, and history</i> ]. <i>College &amp; Research Libraries</i> , 58, 487-488.

## Examples for Electronic Publications

ONLINE ARTICLE IN PERIODICAL	
<b>General Format</b>	Author, A. A., Author B. B., & Author C. C. (2004). Title of article. <i>Title of Periodical</i> , volume, page-numbers. Retrieved Month day, year, from source.
Examples:	Fredrickson, B. L. (n. d.). Cultivating positive emotions to optimize health and well-being. <i>Prevention &amp; Treatment</i> , 3, Article 0001a. Retrieved February 9, 2004, from <a href="http://journals.apa.org/prevention/volume3/pre0030001a.html">http://journals.apa.org/prevention/volume3/pre0030001a.html</a> Clinton, K. (2004, January). Marriage mishegas. <i>The Progressive</i> , 68, 38. Retrieved February 9, 2004, from the Expanded Academic ASAP database. Hopkins, N., & Moore, C. (2001). Categorizing the neighbors: Identity, distance, and stereotyping. <i>Social Psychology Quarterly</i> , 64, 239-252. Retrieved February 9, 2004, from the JSTOR database.

ONLINE BOOK	
<b>General Format</b>	Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (2004). <i>Title of book</i> . Retrieved Month day, year, from source.
Examples:	Coward, H. G., & Maguire, D. C. (Eds.). (1999). <i>Visions of a new earth: Religious perspectives on population, consumption, and ecology</i> . Albany, NY: State University of New York Press. Retrieved February 9, 2004, from the NetLibrary database. Goldman, E. (1914). <i>The social significance of the modern drama</i> . Boston: Richard G. Badger. Retrieved February 9, 2004, from University of California Berkeley Digital Library Sunsite website: <a href="http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/Goldman/Writings/Drama/index.html">http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/Goldman/Writings/Drama/index.html</a>

WEBSITES	
<b>General Format</b>	Author. (2004). Title of webpage: Subtitle if needed, Retrieved Month day, year, from source.
Examples:	NCAA Committee on Sportsmanship and Ethical Conduct. (n.d.). Operations plan 2001-02 and 2002-03: Strategic planning and budgeting for the 2002-03 and 2003-04 Academic Years. Retrieved February 9, 2004, from <a href="http://ww1.ncaa.org/membership/governance/assoc-wide/sportsmanship_ethics/index.html">http://ww1.ncaa.org/membership/governance/assoc-wide/sportsmanship_ethics/index.html</a>

## In-Text Parenthetical References with APA style

When you refer to or base your ideas on another person's work, you must provide your reader with a reference to that work in your text. If you quote from or refer to an exact part of another's work, you must provide your reader with the specific page, pages, or other parts of the work you are referring to. General rules for APA in-text citations are on p. 4 of this guide.

In order to keep parenthetical expressions as brief as clarity and accuracy can permit, APA style recommends that you not repeat in parentheses anything unambiguously stated previously in your text. If you identify the author, work, or part of a work in nearby text, you can simply provide in parentheses the date and page number(s) or other necessary information to specify what passage you are citing. If your text contains the year, do not repeat it.

IN-TEXT PARENTHETICAL REFERENCE	CORRESPONDING REFERENCE LIST ENTRY
<b>Citing a work with one named author</b>	
<p>Your text or quotation here (Clinton, 2004).</p> <p>OR</p> <p>As Clinton (2004) stated, your text continues.</p>	<p>Clinton, K. (2004, January). Marriage mishegas. <i>The Progressive</i>, 68, 38. Retrieved February 9, 2004, from the Expanded Academic ASAP database.</p>
<b>Citing a work with two to six authors or editors as authors</b>	
<p>Your text or quotation here (Coward &amp; Maguire, 1999, p. 45).</p> <p>OR</p> <p>According to Coward and Maguire (1999, p. 45), your text continues.</p>	<p>Coward, H. G. &amp; Maguire, D. C. (Eds.). (1999). <i>Visions of a new earth: Religious perspectives on population, consumption, and ecology</i>. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press. Retrieved February 9, 2004, from the NetLibrary database.</p>
<b>Citing a work with same last name as another in your Reference List</b>	
<p>Your text or quotation here (A. Stein, 1997).</p> <p>OR</p> <p>As reported by A. Stein (1997), your text continues.</p>	<p>Stein, A. (1997). Sex after 'sexuality': From sexology to post-structuralism. In D. Owen (Ed.), <i>Sociology after postmodernism</i>. London: Sage.</p> <p>Stein, H. F. (2003, Spring). The inner world of workplaces: Accessing this world through poetry, narrative literature, music, and visual art. <i>Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice &amp; Research</i>, 55(2), 84-93.</p>
<b>Citing a work with no author named and/or undated:</b>	
<p>Your text or quotation here (NCAA Committee on Sportsmanship, n.d.).</p> <p>OR</p> <p>According to the NCAA Committee on Sportsmanship and Ethical Conduct (n.d.), your text continues.</p>	<p>NCAA Committee on Sportsmanship and Ethical Conduct. (n.d.). Operations plan 2001-02 and 2002-03: Strategic planning and budgeting for the 2002-03 and 2003-04 Academic Years. Retrieved February 9, 2004, from <a href="http://www1.ncaa.org/membership/governance/assoc-wide/sportsmanship_ethics/index.html">http://www1.ncaa.org/membership/governance/assoc-wide/sportsmanship_ethics/index.html</a></p>

## APA style Rules Governing Reference Lists

- **General.** List the elements that identify the work's author title, publication date, and its publisher. For online publications, you add elements stating where and when you retrieved the document.
  - Your reference list should be alphabetized by the last name of the author (or first title word, if no author) so that your reader can find the complete citation belong to each of your in-text parenthetical references.
  - APA style suggests the reference list be titled as such and views the term "Bibliography" as a broader designation to be used if your list of references includes more than works referred to in your paper.
- **Punctuation.** Periods are generally used to end elements in references. Commas are generally used to separate items within an element, except for colon between location and publisher of books and for parentheses around (year of publication), (Eds.), and (page numbers for a chapter in a book). If two or more authors, separate them with commas. Precede the last author named with , & (not the word "and").
- **Capitalization.** Capitalize only the first letter (and any proper nouns) of titles and subtitles of articles, books, chapters, and unpublished periodicals. Capitalize the first letter of all significant words in titles of published periodicals.
- **Italics.** Italicize titles of books and periodicals (journals, newspapers, magazines, etc.). Italicize the volume number only of periodicals.
- **Authors.** All authors' last names are inverted (last name first), and first names are abbreviated to the authors' initials. For one to six authors, list all. For seven or more, list the first six followed by a comma and et al.
  - **Corporate authors.** Corporate names as authors are written out; capitalize the first letter of significant words. A parent body precedes a subdivision within an organization.
  - **Editors.** For an edited book without a named author, treat the editors as authors (inverted order), and include (Ed.) or (Eds.) in parentheses after the last editor's name. Editors' names and other names not in the author position (e.g., translators) are not inverted and are followed by an abbreviated designation in parentheses.
  - **No named author or editor.** Move the title to the author position before the date.
- **Publication date.** The year of publication is enclosed in parentheses and precedes the title, generally after the authors' names. For works with no author or editor, put the title first and follow it by the year of publication. For magazines, newsletters, and

newspapers, provide the month, month and day, or quarter of the issue if following the year in format (YYYY, Month dd) or (YYYY, Season). If there is no date available, enter (n.d.).

- **Volume, issue, and page numbers.** For periodicals with continuous pagination throughout a volume, provide only the volume number (italicized), a comma, then the inclusive page numbers. If and only if each issue begins with page 1, give the issue number in parentheses immediately after the volume: 38(2), 12-17. Precede page numbers with p. or pp. only for chapters in books, newspaper articles, and when unavoidably required for clarity.
- **Publishers and place of publication.** For publishers, give the city and state or country if the city is not well known for publishing or is ambiguous. Omit superfluous terms like "Publishers," "Co.," or "Inc." but include "Press" or "Books." Use 2-letter abbreviations for states if needed. Do not abbreviate "University." If two or more publisher locations are listed, give the first or the home office location if known.
- **Reviews.** The review author is listed first. Review title follows publication date in format appropriate to the type of periodical. In brackets provide a statement identifying the article as a review, the medium being reviewed and its title [Review of the book/motion picture/television program/etc. *Title of reviewed item*]. Finish by providing the rest of the periodical citation. If a review is untitled and/or lacks an author, use the material in brackets as the title; retain the brackets.
- **Electronic publications.** For online publications, follow the rules for print insofar as possible.
  - Page numbers may be irrelevant.
  - After the body of the reference, provide a "Retrieved" statement telling the date retrieved and source. The source may be the URL or the name of an indexing service or journal database where the article was located. Do not provide the URL for well known providers of journal articles or books such as a library database.
  - Omit the final period if a citation ends with a URL.
  - If an online journal is an exact reproduction of the print publication (e.g., JSTOR, NetLibrary, and most PDF documents), and you did not consult the print version, cite as if print (with page numbers) and include [Electronic version] as the last element of the article title.

## APA style Rules Governing In-text Parenthetical References

- At the appropriate point in your text, insert a brief parenthetical reference consisting usually of the last name(s) of the author(s), a comma, and the year of publication. Your reader can use your reference list to obtain the full reference.
- Do not include suffixes such as Jr. or qualifiers like Ed. Do not include months or days even if in the reference list.
- For quotations and references to a specific part of a work, follow the year of publication with a comma and provide the page number(s) or identify the section you refer to. Precede the page numbers with p. or pp. or para. or sect. as appropriate. For web pages without page numbers, be as specific as possible in order to help your reader find what you are referring to.
- For un-authored works, use the first few words of whatever is the first element of the reference in your reference list, followed by the date and other specifics needed.
- If you have more than one work by authors with the same last name, provide initials (before the last name, not inverted order) for each author in the text and in parenthetical citations.
- For undated works, include n.d. for "no date."
- For works by two authors, provide the last names of both every time the work is cited in the text. For three to five authors, provide the last names of all authors the first time referred to in the text, and in subsequent references, provide only the last name of the first author followed by et al. If more than six authors provide only the last name of the first author and shorted the rest to et al.

## Need More Help??

If you have questions or citations not covered by the examples in these guides, please consult one of the following official APA style guides. If you consult other, less official manuals or online style guides that purport to explain APA style, please be aware that these sometimes contain errors which conflict with official APA guides:

- Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. 5th ed. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2001. The official APA style guide.  
**Call number: BF11 A5 P8** (Doe & Moffitt Reference and other locations)
- Electronic Reference Formats Recommended by the American Psychological Association. An official excerpt from the APA Publication Manual above.  
**No call number:** From the American Psychological Association website, <http://www.apastyle.org/elecref.html>