

APA STYLE FOR CITING PRINT SOURCES

The *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA) is the standard writing guide for psychology and other disciplines in the social sciences. The information in this guide is taken from the *Publication manual*, 6th edition, but is not exhaustive; if you don't find the information and/or examples you need here, consult the full manual at the reference desk, 808.06615 P976 2010. **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/owl/resource/560/01/>.**

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. For direct quotations, include the author, date, and page number. Note: If a work has no author, you must use the title for the in-text citation. If you are paraphrasing an idea from a work, the APA guidelines do not require a page number although you are encouraged to include it.

There are two basic methods for in-text citations:

Integrating the author's name into a sentence: Walker (2000) compared reaction times . . . (p. 145)

Including the author's name in a parenthetical citation: In a recent study of reaction times (Walker, 2000, p. 145) . . .

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 while **&** 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 6.12.

The Reference List

The alphabetical list of references appears at the end of the paper. Each reference in your list must be cited in the text of your paper and each citation in your paper must be included in your reference list. 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 the first reference in the list. Begin each entry flush with the left margin; if an entry runs more than one line, indent the subsequent line(s).

For the reference list, in titles of books and periodical articles, capitalize only the first word, the first word after a colon, and proper nouns; in titles of periodicals (e.g., journals, magazines, newspapers), capitalize each significant word of the title. Give the name of the publisher in as brief a form as is understandable, omitting unnecessary words, such as Publishers, Co., and Inc., but retaining the words Books and Press. 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 given). Place of publication: Publisher.
One author	Iyengar, S. (2010). <i>The art of choosing</i> . New York, NY: Twelve.
Two editors	Galvin, K. M., & Cooper, P. J. (Eds.). (2006). <i>Making connections: Readings in relational communication</i> (4th ed.). New York, NY: Routledge.
Two to seven authors	Wolfe, D. A., Jaffe, P. G., & Crooks, C. V. (2006). <i>Adolescent risk behaviors: Why teens experiment and strategies to keep them safe</i> . New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Citing an Edited Book that also has an 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.
Author & editor	Plath, S. (2000). <i>Journals of Sylvia Plath, 1950-1962</i> . (K. V. Kukil, Ed.). New York, NY: Anchor.

Citing a Book with no Author or Editor:

Format	<i>Title [in italics]</i> (Edition - if given). (Publication year). Place of publication: Publisher.
No author	<i>Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary</i> (10th ed.). (1993). Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.

Citing an Entry from a Multi-Volume Work, such as an Encyclopedia:

Format	Author of the entry's Last Name, Author's Initial(s). (Publication year). Entry title. In Editor's Initials and Last Name (Ed.) - if given, <i>Title of encyclopedia or other multi-volume work [in italics]</i> . (Edition - if given, Volume number, pages). Place of publication: Publisher.
With an author	Huang, J. S., & Patrick, K. (2008). Child obesity programs. In K. Keller (Ed.), <i>Encyclopedia of obesity</i> . (Vol. 1, pp. 136-139). Los Angeles, CA: Sage.
No author	Psychosurgery. (2004). In <i>Encyclopedia americana</i> . (International ed., Vol. 22, p. 733). Danbury, CT: Scholastic Library.

Citing an Article or Chapter in an Edited Book:

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.
In an anthology	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 Corporate Author:

Format	Corporate author. (Publication year). <i>Title [in italics]</i> (Edition – if given). Place of publication: Publisher.
Corporate author	American Psychological Association. (2001). <i>Thesaurus of psychological index terms</i> (9th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.
Govt. Dept./Agency	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.

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

Citing a Scholarly Journal or Popular Magazine Article:

Format	Author's Last Name, Author's Initial(s). (Publication year, Month and day – if given for magazines). Title of article. <i>Title of Journal or Magazine [in italics]</i> , volume number [in italics], (issue number for journals or magazines paginated by issue), pages.
One author	Fata, C. (2009, May-June). Double heartbreak: Do mental scars deserve military decoration? <i>Psychology Today</i> , 42(3), 26.
Two to seven authors	Morgan, G. S., Wisneski, D. C., & Skitka, L. J. (2011). The expulsion from disneyland: The social psychological impact of 9/11. <i>American Psychologist</i> , 66(6), 447-447-454.

Citing a Newspaper Article:

Format	Author of article's Last Name, Initial(s). (Publication year, Month and day- if given). Title of article. <i>Title of newspaper [in italics]</i> , pages [if not continuous, give all page numbers separated by a comma].
One author	Schwartz, J. (1993, September 30). Obesity affects economic, social status. <i>The Washington Post</i> , pp. A1, A4.