

APA STYLE
(6th Edition)

The following pages explain the main points of the APA style for preparation of a manuscript, and are taken, in large part, from the source listed below. For more detailed explanations see www.apastyle.org or consult:

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American psychological association* (6th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

Sample APA papers can be found at:

<http://tinyurl.com/mf3rhr>

Chapter-by-chapter changes in APA style are outlined at:

<http://apastyle.apa.org/manual/whats-new.aspx>

Online tutorial for APA style:

<http://apastyle.apa.org/learn/tutorials/basics-tutorial.aspx>

REFERENCE CITATIONS IN TEXT

*** One Work by One Author**

APA uses the author-date method of citation; that is, the surname of the author (do not include suffixes such as *Jr.*) and the year of publication are inserted in the text at the appropriate point:

Rogers (1994) compared reaction times . . .

In a recent study of reaction times. . . (Rogers, 1994)

Within a paragraph, you need not include the year in subsequent references to a study as long as the study cannot be confused with other studies cited in the article:

In a recent study of reaction times, Rogers (1994) described the method. . . . Rogers also found

However when both the name and the year are in parentheses, include the year in subsequent citations within the

paragraph:

Early onset results in a more persistent and severe course (Kessler, 2003)... Kessler (2003) also found

*** One Work by Multiple Authors**

When a work has two authors, always cite both names every time the reference occurs in text. When a work has three, four, or five authors, cite all authors the first time the reference occurs; in subsequent citations, include only the surname of the first author followed by "et al." and the year if it is the first citation of the reference within a paragraph:

Alternations in ego organization. . . (Lerner & Spanier, 1980)

Lerner and Spanier (1980) discussed. . .

Wasserstein, Zappulla, Rosen, Gerstman, and Rock (1994) found. . .

Wasserstein et al. (1994) found. . .

When a work has 6 or more authors, cite only the surname of the first author followed by et al. and the year for the first and subsequent citations.

*** Groups as Authors**

The names of groups that serve as authors are usually spelled out each time they appear in a text citation:

(University of Wisconsin, 1993)

(National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 1991)

Abbreviations that are familiar or readily understandable may be used in the second and subsequent citations.

*** Two or More Works Within the Same Parentheses**

Arrange two or more works by the same authors in the same order by year of publication:

Past research (Edeline & Weinberger, 1991, 1993)

Identify works by the same author with the same publication date by the suffixes a, b, c, and so forth after the year:

Several studies (Johnson, 1991a, 1991b)

List two or more works by different authors who are cited within the same parentheses in alphabetical order by the first author's surname:

Several studies (Balda, 1980; Kamil, 1978; Smith, 1990)

*** Direct Quotation or Specific Parts of a Source**

"...showed improvement" (Stein, 1981, p. 52)
...provides transfer (Smith & Smith, 1978, Chapter 2)

Always give page numbers for quotations when they are available. Note that page, but not chapter is abbreviated when citing specific parts of a source.

For electronic sources that do not provide page numbers, use the paragraph number, if available, preceded by the paragraph symbol or the abbreviation "para."

Basu and Jones (2007) went so far as to suggest the need for new "intellectual framework in which to consider the nature and form of regulation in cyberspace" (para. 4).

*** Personal Communications**

Because they do not provide recoverable data, personal communications are not included in the reference list. Cite personal communications in text only. Give the initials as well as the surname of the communicator, and provide as exact a date as possible:

K. W. Schaie (personal communication, April 18, 1993)

(K. W. Schaie, personal communication, April 18, 1993)

*** A Work Discussed in a Secondary Source**

Cite the original work with the secondary source in the

text. For example, if Smith's study is cited in Brown, use the following citation:

Smith's study (as cited in Brown, 1989)...

In the above case, Brown (1989) would be included in the reference list.

PREPARING YOUR REFERENCE LIST

The reference list at the end of a journal article documents the article and provides the information necessary to identify and retrieve each source. Note that a reference list cites works that specifically support a particular article (i.e., those sources used in the preparation of the paper). In contrast, a bibliography cites works for background or for further reading. Do not include personal communications in the reference list. References in APA style are cited in text with an author-date citation system and are listed alphabetically in the References section.

*** Several Works by the Same Author**

Single-author entries come before multiple-author entries with the same surname:

Otto, W. (1990)
Otto, W., & Erickson, L. (1989)

*** Several Works by the Same First Author, But Different Co-authors**

Arrange alphabetically by surname of the second author:

Estes, T., & Estes, J. (1981)
Estes, T., & Piercey, D. (1973)

*** Several works by the Same Author(s) in the Same Order**

Arrange by publication dates, the earliest first:

Jones, E., & Smith, J. (1981)
Jones, E., & Smith, J. (1984)

*** Several Works by the Same Author With the Same Publication Date**

Arrange alphabetically by title - place lower case letters (a, b, c, etc.) immediately after the year within the parenthesis:

Fisher, A. (1980a). Better
Fisher, A. (1980b). Similar

*** Works With No Author**

Move title to the author's place and alphabetize by the first significant word of the title.

*** Works With Corporate Authors (Associations, Government Agencies, etc.)**

Alphabetize by the first significant word of the name - use the full name such as, American Psychological Society.

EXAMPLES OF REFERENCE LIST ENTRIES

Periodical

Author's last name, Initial. (date). Article title. *Journal Title*, volume, page numbers. doi: xx.xxxxxxxxxx

Note that you should include the URL of the journal home page for any journal articles retrieved electronically that do not have DOIs assigned. No retrieval date is needed. If the print version of an article does not have a DOI the correct citation is the same as above without the DOI.

*** Journal, One Author**

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, Two Authors, print version without DOI**

Hutchinson, T., & Haring, N.G. (1982). Serving exceptional individuals. *Theory Into Practice*, 21, 82-87.

***Journal, without DOI, retrieved electronically**

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>

*** Magazine Article**

Posner, M.I. (1993, October 29). Seeing the mind. *Science*, 262, 673-674.

Elliott, L. (1984, November). The persecution of Andrei Sakharov. *Reader's Digest*, 81-87.

*** Newspaper Article, No Author**

New drug appears to sharply cut risk of death from heart failure. (1993, July 15). *The Washington Post*, p. A12.

Books

Author's last name, Initials. (date). *Book title*. City of publication: Publisher.

If a DOI is assigned:

Author's last name, Initials. (date). *Book title*. City of publication: Publisher. doi: xx.xxxxxxxxxx

Information about editions, volume numbers, and page numbers are placed in parentheses following the title, with a period following after the parentheses.

*** Book With One Author**

Jakes, J. (1984). *Love and war*. Orlando, FL: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

*** Electronic version of a print book with a DOI**

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

0071393722.

*** Edited Book**

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

*** Book, Revised Edition**

Leary, M.R. (1995). *Introduction to behavioral research methods* (2nd ed.). Pacific Grove, CA: Brooks/Cole.

*** Article or Chapter in an Edited Book**

Bjork, R.A. (1989). Retrieval inhibition as an adaptive mechanism in human memory. In H.L. Roediger III & F.I.M. Craik (Eds.), *Varieties of memory and consciousness* (pp. 309-330). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

*** Citation of a Work Discussed in a Secondary Source**

Give the secondary source in the reference list. For example, if Smith's study is cited in Brown, cite Brown in the reference list.

Electronic Media

*** The DOI System**

The DOI (digital object identifiers) System provides a means of persistent identification for managing information on digital networks. It replaces former models for referencing materials found electronically.

A DOI is a unique alphanumeric string assigned by a registration agency to identify content and provide a persistent link to its location on the internet. All DOI numbers begin with 10 and contain a prefix and suffix separated by a slash. The correct format for a DOI is:

doi: xx.xxxxxxxxxx

All references for journal articles should include a DOI unless one is not available. On a journal article a DOI is

typically found in the upper right corner of the first page.

Correct use of the DOI as part of a reference page is shown in the preceding examples.

The following examples address appropriate reference citations for electronic media that were not previously addressed.

No retrieval dates are necessary for electronic media.

*** Electronic copy of an abstract obtained from a secondary database**

Fournier, M., de Ridder, D., & Bensing, J. (1999). Optimism and adaptation to multiple sclerosis: What does optimism mean? *Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 22, 303-326. Abstract retrieved from PsycINFO database.

*** Daily newspaper article, electronic version available by search**

Hilts, P.J. (1999, February 16). In forecasting their emotions, most people flunk out. *New York Times*. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com>

*** Chapter or section in an Internet document**

Benton Foundation. (1998, July 7). Barriers to closing the gap. In *Losing ground bit by bit: Low-income communities in the information age* (Chapter 2). Retrieved from <http://www.benton.org/Library/Low-Income/two.html>