

APA STYLE: A BRIEF GUIDE

The Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA) is the standard writing guide for psychology and other disciplines in the social sciences. It is used by authors, editors, students, and publishers. The following information is taken from 5th edition (2001). If you don't find the information and/or examples you need here, consult the publication manual (at the reference desk): 808.06615 P976 2001. **ALSO: The Online Writing Lab at Purdue University has created a very good guide to using the APA style. It includes examples and can be accessed at: http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_apa.html**

Reference Citation in Text

In the text of your paper, you must document the source from which you are quoting or paraphrasing. When paraphrasing, cite the author and date of the work. For quotations, cite the author, date and page number (use paragraph numbers for electronic text). This enables the reader to locate in your reference list the source you used. Note that if a work has no author, you must use the title for the in-text citation. There are two basic methods for in-text citations:

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

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

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; **&** is used in the parenthetical citation.*

Examples:

as Nightlinger and Littlewood (1993) demonstrated . . .

as has been shown (Nightlinger & Littlewood, 1989) . . .

For works with 3-5 Authors:

List all the authors' surnames the first time you refer to the work. After that, list only the surname of the first author followed by **et al.**

Examples:

First occurrence:

Eley, Lichenstein, and Stevenson (1999) studied differences in . . .

Second occurrence:

Eley et al. (1999) found that . . .

For works with 6 or more authors:

List only the surname of the first author followed by **et al.** in all instances. (*see example above*)

The Reference List

Start the Reference List on a new page. Type the word **References** (Reference, if there is only one) in uppercase and lowercase letters, centered at the top of the page. Double-space all reference entries. Entries that are more than one line long should have a hanging indent.

Citing a book with an author(s) or editor(s):

Format	Author/Editor's last name, Author/Editor's initial(s). (Publication year). <i>Title [in italics]</i> . Place of Publication: Publisher. [NOTE: Not all title words are capitalized; see examples below.]
Example	Robinson, D.N. (Ed.). (1992). <i>Social discourse and moral judgment</i> . San Diego, CA: Academic Press.
Example	McGinn, C. (1999). <i>The mysterious flame: Conscious minds in a material world</i> . New York: Basic Books.
Example	Miller, P.H. & Scholnick, E.K. (Eds.). (2000). <i>Toward a feminist developmental psychology</i> . New York: Routledge.

Citing a book with no author or editor:

Format	<i>Title</i> (Edition - if there is one). (Publication year). Place of publication: Publisher.
Example	<i>Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary</i> (10 th ed.). (1993). Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.

Citing a book with a group author (government agency) as publisher:

Format	Group author (government agency). (Publication year). <i>Title</i> (edition – if there is one). Place of publication: Publisher. (When the author and publisher are identical, use the word Author as the name of the publisher.)
Example	U. S. Census Bureau. (2001). <i>Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2001</i> (121 st ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

Citing an entry from a multivolume encyclopedia:

Format	Author's (of the entry) last name, Author's initial(s). (Publication year). Entry title. In <i>Title of encyclopedia</i> (Volume number, pages). Place of publication: Publisher.
Example	Bergmann, P. G. (1993). Relativity. In <i>The new encyclopaedia Britannica</i> (Vol. 26, pp. 501-508). Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica.

NOTE: If an encyclopedia entry has no author, place the title in the author position.

Citing a Journal article, one author:

Format	Author's Last Name, Author's initial(s). (year of publication). Title of article. <i>Title of Journal [italics]</i> , volume, [issue number for journals paginated by issue], page numbers.
Example	Mellers, B. A. (2000). Choice and the relative pleasure of consequences. <i>Psychological Bulletin</i> , 126, 910-924.

Citing a Journal article, two authors, journal paginated by issue:

Format	Authors' Last Names, Initial(s) [both inverted, separated by the & symbol]. (year of publication). Title of article. <i>Title of Journal [italics]</i> , volume number(issue number), pages.
Example	Klimoski, R., & Palmer, S. (1993). The ADA and the hiring process in organizations. <i>Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice and Research</i> , 45(2), 10-36.

Citing a Magazine article:

Format	Author's Last Name, Initial(s). (date of publication). [Give the date shown on the publication—month for monthlies or month and day for weeklies.] Title of article. <i>Title of magazine</i> , volume number, pages.
Example	Kandel, E.R., & Squire, L. R. (2000, November 10). Neuroscience: Breaking down scientific barriers to the study of brain and mind. <i>Science</i> , 290, 1113-1120.