

**AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (A.P.A.)**

**-REFERENCES-**

This handout is adapted from the 5th edition of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (2001). In July 2009, the 6th edition will be available. Please check with your professor if you are unsure which edition to use.

The alphabetical list of sources cited in A.P.A. is called References. (If you are supposed to list everything you have read, call that list *Bibliography*.) Sources should be listed alphabetically by author's last name. If the author of a source is unknown, alphabetize the source by the first major word of the title (ignore "A," "An" and "The"). Begin the list of references after the text of your paper but before any appendices and/or notes. Continue the consecutive numbering of your pages.

**-Sample A.P.A. list of References-**

Smith 15

References

Author, A.A., Author, B.B., & Author, C.C. (year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, vol.#, pages.

Author, A. A. (1994). *Title of work*. Location: Publisher.

Author, A. A. & Author, B. B. Title of Chapter. In A. Editor (Ed.), *Title of Book* (pp. page numbers). Location: Publisher.

**BOOK BY ONE AUTHOR**

Wilson, S. (1996). *Computers*. New York: Warner.

**SUBSEQUENT BOOKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR**

DIFFERENT DATES OF PUBLICATION:

Greene, J. (1978). *Psychological disorders*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Greene, J. (1983). *Abstract thinking*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

SAME YEAR OF PUBLICATION:

Winthrop, K. (1993a). Discovering ornithology. *Audubon Journal*, 54, 28.

Winthrop, K. (1993b). Hummingbirds. *Audubon Journal*, 53, 17-21.

**BOOK BY TWO TO SIX AUTHORS**

Jones, P., & Poe, R. (1983). *Basic writers*. Norman, OK: University Press.

**BOOK BY MORE THAN SIX AUTHORS**

Russell, G. A., Sandler, A. D., Lengua, L., Hill, J., Mellon, A. A., Johnson, W., et al. (2000). Treatment for sexually abused children and adolescents. *American Psychologist*, 55, 1076-1098.

**BOOK BY AN UNKNOWN AUTHOR**

*National Geographic World*. (1988). Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society.

**BOOK PREPARED BY AN EDITOR**

Rubles, O. (Ed.). (1980). *Butterflies above*. Austin, TX: Armadillo Press.

**EDITION OTHER THAN THE FIRST**

Ferguson, K. (1992). *The solution* (3rd ed.). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

**ONE VOLUME OF A MULTI-VOLUME WORK**

Gordon, L. & Straka, L. (Eds.). (1979). *From birth to adolescence* (Vol. 4). New York: Hayden.

**ENTRY IN AN ENCYCLOPEDIA**

Relativity. (1993). In *The new encyclopedia Britannica* (Vol. 26, pp. 501-508). Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica.

**ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL PAGINATED BY VOLUME**

Rickerts, J. (1994). Homelessness: The reality. *Sociology Digest*, 92, 108-112.

**ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL PAGINATED BY ISSUE**

Snell, M. (1983). Anger in the classroom. *Education Today*, 13 (2), 43-47.

**ARTICLE IN A MAGAZINE**

Spivey, J. (1990, November 3). Religious fundamentalism. *Seeker*, 40-45.

**ARTICLE IN A NEWSPAPER**

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

**ON-LINE BOOK**

Best, A.L. (Ed.). (2007). *Representing youth: Methodological issues in critical youth studies*. New York: New York University Press. Retrieved July 14, 2009, from ebrary.

**ONLINE JOURNAL ARTICLE BASED ON A PRINT SOURCE  
(I.E. FROM A DATABASE)**

When articles are found in a database, you must report that in your reference. After the citation of the print source, you would write "Retrieved [date], from [name of the database] database ([the recall number of the article in that database]).

Cukierkorn, J. (2008). Talented young artists: understanding their abilities and needs. *Gifted Child Today*, 31(4), 24-33. Retrieved June 10, 2009, from ERIC database (EJ810579).

## AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (APA) -PARENTHETICAL REFERENCE CITATIONS-

When quoting and/or paraphrasing another person's work, you must give that person credit; failure to cite is plagiarism. In A.P.A., your parenthetical citations always include author and date of the source. For a direct quotation, the page number, preceded by p., also appears in the parentheses. All parenthetical citations must correspond to the list of references at the end of your paper.

### AUTHOR NAMED IN A SIGNAL PHRASE

Jones (1996) argues that television's initial role as educator has now become eclipsed by its role as entertainer.

As Murray (1985) explains, "looking at the raw material, the writer may choose to be greatly concerned with the reader or may choose not to" (p. 80).

### AUTHOR NOT NAMED IN A SIGNAL PHRASE

The recent hysteria regarding "Mad Cow Disease" now seems to have been largely unwarranted (Rubles, 1996).

### TWO AUTHORS

Meyer and Smith (1987) attempt to alert writing tutors to issues that frequently arise in counseling sessions.

[The two authors are mentioned in a signal phrase, so join the authors' names with and.]

or

"If a writer sees immediate benefits from tutoring, he will be more likely to attend further sessions" (Meyer & Smith, 1987, p. 23).

[The two authors ARE NOT mentioned in a signal phrase, so use an ampersand (&) in the parenthetical reference.]

### THREE TO FIVE AUTHORS

First Citation in text: Lee, Blake, Brewer, and Garrett (1992) found . . . .

Subsequent first citation per paragraph: Lee et al. (1992) found . . . .

Subsequent first citation after the first citation within a paragraph [omit date]: Lee et al. found . . . .

### SIX OR MORE AUTHORS

As Brashears et al. (1992) demonstrated, advances in audio recording procedures now make personal recording possible for the amateur musician.

### CORPORATE OR GROUP AUTHOR

First citation: (The Centers for Disease Control [CDC], 1990)

Later citations: (CDC, 1990)

### UNKNOWN AUTHOR

Home computer ownership may be more strongly linked to education level rather than income ("Home Computers in the '90's," 1995). [Use the title or its first few words if the author is unknown.]

*For more detailed information on A.P.A., consult the 5th edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. Copies are available for use in the Writing Center.*

## AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (APA) -ELECTRONIC SOURCES-

### Reference Citations

References cited in the text must point to a specific entry in the References list and should include the author's last name (or the document's title, if no author is identified) and the date of publication. To do this when dealing with electronic sources, you should

- 1) **use a signal phrase** or
- 2) **use a parenthetical citation.**

You are required to cite with as much specificity as possible, so if the electronic source has **internal divisions**, you need to note this. In addition, under the Print Preview option, it is possible to find the page and paragraph numbers. In the event that this is not possible, use the following examples:

### OPTION #1: Document Electronic Source by Using a Signal Phrase

If the electronic source does not have page numbers or internal divisions, all you need is a signal phrase specifying the author (or if an author is not designated, then use the title).

**Example:** According to one study (Landsburg, 1999), "if you know you're going to treasure something, you don't hesitate to buy it."

If the source contains internal divisions, you must note this:

**Example:** As Steven E. Landsburg (1999) notes in his Introduction, "if you know you're going to treasure something, you don't hesitate to buy it."

### OPTION #2: Document Source by Using Parenthetical Citations

If the electronic source does not have page numbers or internal divisions, list the author's name in the parentheses (or if an author is not designated, then use the title of the work) and the source's date of publication.

**Example:** "If you know you're going to treasure something, you don't hesitate to buy it" (Landsburg, 1999).

If the source contains internal divisions, you must note this:

**Example:** "If you know you're going to treasure something, you don't hesitate to buy it" (Landsburg, 1999, "Introduction").

### Here is the Reference for this source.

Landsburg, Steven E. (1998, June 4). Who shall inherit the earth? *Slate*, 12. Retrieved May 2, 1999, from <http://sunset.backbone.olemiss.edu/~jmitchel/pmla.htm>