APA Citation Style

Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 5th edition

		Follow these color codes:		
Author(s)	**Date**	**Title of Book**	**Title of Article**	**Title of Periodical**
Volume	**Pages**	**Place of Publication**	**Publisher**	**Other Information**

Journal or Magazine Article
(use for journals that start each issue with page one)

Wilcox, R. V. (1991). Shifting roles and synthetic women in Star trek: The next generation. *Studies in Popular Culture, 13*(2), 53-65.

Journal or Magazine Article
(use for journals where the page numbering continues from issue to issue)

Dubeck, L. (1990). Science fiction aids science teaching. *Physics Teacher, 28,* 316-318.

Newspaper Article

Di Rado, A. (1995, March 15). Trekking through college: Classes explore modern society using the world of Star trek. *Los Angeles Times,* p. A3.

Article from an Internet Database
(for more details, see the American Psychological Association's official site)

Mershon, D. H. (1998, November-December). Star trek on the brain: Alien minds, human minds. *American Scientist, 86*, 585. Retrieved July 29, 1999, from Expanded Academic ASAP database.

Book

Okuda, M., & Okuda, D. (1993). *Star trek chronology: The history of the future.* New York: Pocket Books.

Book Article or Chapter

James, N. E. (1988). Two sides of paradise: The Eden myth according to Kirk and Spock. In D. Palumbo (Ed.), *Spectrum of the fantastic* (pp. 219-223). Westport, CT: Greenwood.

Encyclopedia Article

Sturgeon, T. (1995). Science fiction. In *The encyclopedia Americana* (Vol. 24, pp. 390-392). Danbury, CT: Grolier.

ERIC Document

Fuss-Reineck, M. (1993). *Sibling communication in Star trek: The next generation: Conflicts between brothers.* Miami, FL: Annual Meeting of the Speech Communication Association. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 364932)

Website
(for more details, see the American Psychological Association's official site)

Lynch, T. (1996). *DS9 trials and tribble-ations review.* Retrieved October 8, 1997, from Psi Phi: Bradley's Science Fiction Club Web site: http://www.bradley.edu/campusorg/psiphi/DS9/ep/503r.html

Notes

- If you are using the style for **Copy Manuscripts**, **doublespace** all lines. If you are using the style for **Final Manuscripts**, **singlespace** all lines and skip a line in between each reference. Ask your professor which style to follow.
- Arrange the items on your reference list **alphabetically** by author, interfiling books, articles, etc.
- Indent the second and following lines 5 to 7 spaces or one half inch.
- Use only the initials of the authors' first (and middle) names.
- If no author is given, start with the title and then the date.
- Article titles and book titles: capitalize only the first word of the title and subtitle.

APA Citation Style

- APA Citation Style
- Reference Citations in Text
- Reference List
- Other documentation styles

APA citation style refers to the rules and conventions established by the American Psychological Association for documenting sources used in a research paper. APA style requires two elements for citing outside sources: Reference Citations in Text and a Reference List. Together these elements identify and credit the sources consulted in the paper and allow others to access or retrieve this material.

The examples of APA styles and formats listed on this page include many of the most common types of sources used in academic research. For additional examples and more detailed information about APA citation style, refer to the APA resources list at the bottom of this page.

Also, for automatic generation of citations in appropriate citation style, you may wish to use a bibliographic citation management program such as Refworks or EndNote. You can find more information on this in our Citation Tools guide or the citation management help page.

Reference Citations in Text

In APA style, citations to sources are placed in the text of the paper in order to briefly identify sources for readers and enable them to locate the source of the cited information in the Reference List. These parenthetical (in text) references include the **author's last name** and the **year of publication** enclosed in parentheses. Citations are placed within

sentences and paragraphs so that it is clear what information is being quoted or paraphrased and whose information is being cited.

Examples:

Works by a Single Author

The last name of the author and the year of publication are inserted in the text at the appropriate point.

```
In a recent study of reaction times(Walker, 2000)
```

If the name of the author or the date appear as part of the narrative cite only missing information in parentheses.

```
Walker (2000) compared reaction times
```

```
In 2000 Walker compared reaction times
```

Works by Multiple Authors

When a work has two authors, always cite both names every time the reference occurs in the text. In parenthetical material join the names with an ampersand (&).

```
as has been shown (Joreskog & Sorbom, 1989)
```

In the narrative text, join the names with the word "and."

```
as Nightlinger and Littlewoord (1993) demonstrated
```

When a work has three, four, or five authors, cite all authors the first time the reference occurs.

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

In all subsequent citations per paragraph, include only the surname of the first author followed by "et al." (Latin for "and others") and the year of publication.

```
Wasserstein et al. (1994) found
```

Works by Associations, Corporations, Government Agencies, etc.

The names of groups that serve as authors (corporate authors) are usually written out each time they appear in a text reference.

```
(National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 1999)
```

When appropriate, the names of some corporate authors are spelled out in the first reference and abbreviated in all subsequent citations. The general rule for abbreviating in this manner is to supply enough information in the text citation for a reader to locate its source in the Reference List without difficulty.

```
(NIMH, 1999)
```

Works with No Author

When a work has no author, use the first two or three words of the work's title (omitting any initial articles) as your text reference, capitalizing each word.

```
the book College Bound Seniors (1979)
```

Place the title in quotation marks if it refers to an article or chapter of a book, or italicize it if it refers to a book, periodical, brochure, or report.

```
on free care ("Study Finds," 1982)
```

Anonymous authors should be listed as such followed by a comma and the date.

```
on free care (Anonymous, 1998)
```

Specific Parts of a Source

To cite a specific part of a source (always necessary for quotations), include the page, chapter, etc. (with appropriate abbreviations) in the in-text citation.

```
(Cheek & Buss, 1981, p. 332)
```

```
(Shimamura, 1989, chap. 3)
```

```
Miele (1993) found that "the 'placebo effect,' which had been verified.
. . .were studied in this manner" (p. 276)
```

If page numbers are not included in electronic sources, provide the paragraph number preceded by the paragraph symbol or the heading and following paragraph.

```
(Myers, 2000 ¶ 5)
```

```
(Beutler, 2000, Conclusion section, para. 1)
```

Reference List

References cited in the text of a research paper must appear in a Reference List or bibliography. This list provides the information necessary to identify and retrieve each source.

- Entries should be arranged in alphabetical order by authors' last names. Sources without authors are arranged alphabetically by title within the same list.
- Write out the last name and initials for all authors of a particular work.
- Capitalize only the first word of a title or subtitle, and any proper names that are part of a title.
- Use an ampersand (&) instead of the word "and" when listing multiple authors of a single work.
- Use the abbreviation **p.** or **pp.** to designate page numbers of articles from periodicals that do not use volume numbers, especially newspapers. These abbreviations are also used to designate pages in encyclopedia articles and chapters from edited books.
- **Indentation ***: The first line of the entry is flush with the left margin, and all subsequent lines are indented (5 to 7 spaces) to form a "hanging indent."
- **Underlining vs. Italics ***: It is appropriate to use italics instead of underlining for titles of books and journals.

* The APA has special formatting standards for the use of indentation and italics in manuscripts or papers that will be typeset or submitted for official publication. For more detailed information on these publication standards, refer to the APA resources listed at the bottom of this page, or consult with your instructors or editors to determine their style preferences.

Examples:

Articles in Journals, Magazines, and Newspapers

References to periodical articles must include the following elements: author(s), date of publication, article title, journal title, volume number, issue number (if applicable), and page numbers.

Journal Article, one author
```
Mellers, B. A. (2000). Choice and the relative pleasure of
consequences.
```

```
        Psychological Bulletin, 126, 910-924.
```
Journal Article, two authors
```
Klimoski, R., & Palmer, S. (1993). The ADA and the hiring process
```

```
        in organizations. Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice and
```

```
        Research, 45(2), 10-36.
```
Journal Article, more than two authors

Saywitz, K. J., Mannarion, A. P., Berliner, L., & Cohen, J. A.

      (2000). Treatment for sexually abused children and adolescents.

      American Psychologist, 55, 1040-1049.

Magazine article

Kandel, E. R., & Squire, L. R. (2000, November 10). Neuroscience:

      Breaking down scientific barriers to the study

      of brain and mind. *Science, 290*, 1113-1120.

Newspaper article, no author

New drug appears to sharply cut risk of death from heart failure.

      (1993, July 15). *The Washington Post*, p. A12.

Newspaper article, one author, discontinuous pages

Schwartz, J. (1993, September 30). Obesity affects economic, social

      status. *The Washington Post*, pp. A1, A4.

For information on articles in press, special issues and supplements, translations, newsletters, etc. please see the APA resources at the end of the guide.

<u>Books</u>

References to an entire book must include the following elements: author(s) or editor(s), date of publication, title, place of publication, and the name of the publisher.

No Author or Editor

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary (10th ed.). (1993).

      Springfield, MA: Merriam Webster.

One Author

Baddeley, A. D. (1999). *Essentials of human memory*. Hove,

     England: Psychology Press.

Two Authors

Beck, C. A. J., & Sales, B. D. (2001). *Family mediation: Facts,*

     myths, and future prospects. Washington, DC: American

     Psychological Association.

Corporate Author, Author as Publisher

  Australian Bureau of Statistics. (1991). *Estimated resident population*

     by age and sex in statistical local areas, New South

     Wales, June 1990 (no. 3209.1). Canberra, Australian Capital

     Territory: Author.

Edited book

```
Gibbs, J. T., & Huang, L. N. (Eds.). (1991). Children of color:

        Psychological interventions with minority youth. San Francisco:

        Jossey-Bass.
```

For information on books that have been revised, translated, issued in multivolume sets, etc. please see the APA resources at the end of the guide.

Essays or Chapters in Edited Books

References to an essay or chapter in an edited book must include the following elements: essay or chapter authors, date of publication, essay or chapter title, book editor(s), book title, essay or chapter page numbers, place of publication, and the name of the publisher.

One Author

```
Massaro, D. (1992). Broadening the domain of the fuzzy logical model

        of perception. In H. L. Pick Jr., P. van den Broek,

        D. C. Knill (Eds.), Cognition: Conceptual and methodological

        issues (pp. 51-84). Washington, DC: American Psychological
Association.
```

Two Editors

```
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 & consciousness (pp. 309-330).

        Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
```

For information on chapters in multivolume sets, in translation, etc. please see the APA resources at the end of the guide.

Encyclopedias or Dictionaries and Entries in an Encyclopedia

References for encyclopedias must include the following elements: author(s) or editor(s), date of publication, title, place of publication, and the name of the publisher.

Encyclopedia set or dictionary

```
Sadie, S. (Ed.). (1980). The new Grove dictionary of music and
musicians

        (6th ed., Vols. 1-20). London: Macmillan.
```

Encyclopedia article

Bergman, P. G. (1993). Relativity. In *The new encyclopedia Britannica*

       (Vol. 26, pp. 501- 508). Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica.

Technical and Research Reports

References to a report must include the following elements: author(s), date of publication, title, place of publication, and name of publisher. If the issuing organization assigned a number (e.g., report number, contract number, or monograph number) to the report, give that number in parentheses immediately after the title. Additional information is included when a report is published by the Government Printing Office (GPO) or when it is available from a document deposit service such as NTIS or ERIC.

Government report

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1992). *Pressure ulcers*

       in adults: Prediction and prevention (AHCPR Publication No. 92-0047).

       Rockville, MD: Author.

Government report, GPO Publisher

National Institute of Mental Health. (1990). *Clinical training in*

       serious mental illness (DHHS Publication No. ADM 90-1679).

       Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Report available from document deposit service

Osgood, D. W., & Wilson, J. K. (1990). *Covariation of adolescent health*

       problems. Lincoln: University of Nebraska. (NTIS No. PB 91-154 377/AS)

For information on university and private reports, working papers, proceedings, poster sessions, theses and dissertations, unpublished works, etc., please see the APA resources at the end of the guide.

Audio-Visual Media

References to audio-visual media must include the following elements: name and function of the primary contributors (e.g., producer, director), date, title, the medium in brackets, location or place of production, and name of the distributor. If the medium in indicated as part of the retrieval ID, brackets are not needed (see example for Audio Recording).

Videocassette

Garmon, L. (Producer and Director), & Apsell, P. (Executive Producer).

(1994). *Secret of the wild child* [Videocassette]. Boston, MA:

WGBH Educational Foundation.

Audio Recording

Costa, P. T., Jr. (Speaker). (1988). *Personality, continuity, and*

changes of adult life (Cassette Recording No. 207-433-88A-B).

Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Motion Picture

Scorsese, M. (Producer), & Lonergan, K. (Writer/Director). (2000). *You*

can count on me [Motion Picture]. United States: Paramount
Pictures.

Television Broadcast

Crystal, L. (Executive Producer). (1993, October 11). *The*
MacNeil/Lehrer

news hour [Television broadcast]. New York and Washington, DC:

Public Broadcasting Service.

Television Series

Miller, R. (Producer). (1989). *The mind* [Television series]. New

York: WNET.

Music Recording

Shocked, M. (1992). Over the waterfall. On *Arkansas traveler* [CD].

New York: PolyGram Music.

Electronic Media and Online Sources

APA's recommendations for citing electronic media call for consistent observation of at least two important guidelines: 1) Direct readers as closely as possible to the information being cited -- whenever possible, reference specific documents rather than home or menu pages; 2) Provide addresses that work. At a minimum, a reference of an Internet source should provide a document or title description, a "date" (either the date of publication, update, or date of retrieval), and an address (in Internet terms, a URL). Whenever possible, identify the authors of the document as well.

Listed below are examples of citation styles for several types of electronic sources.

Internet articles based on a print source (exists in print and online)

VandenBos, G., Knapp, S., & Doe, J. (2001). Role of reference elements

in the selection of resources by psychology undergraduates

[Electronic version]. *Journal of Bibliographic Research, 5*, 117-123.

Article in an Internet-only journal

Fredrickson, B. L. (2000, March 7). Cultivating positive emotions

to optimize health and well-being. *Prevention & Treatment,*

3, Article 0001a. Retrieved November 20, 2000, from

http://journals.apa.org/prevention/volume3/pre0030001a.html

Journal article from a database

Borman, W.C., Hanson, M.A., Oppler, S.H., Pulakos, E.D., & White, L.A. (1993)

Role of early supervisory experience in supervisor performance.

Journal of Applied Psychology, 78, 443-449. Retrieved October 23, 2000,

from PsycARTICLES database.

Article from an online encyclopedia

Bergman, P. G. & Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica Online. (1994-1999).

Relativity. *Encyclopedia Britannica Online*. Retrieved August 4, 1999,

from Encyclopedia Britannica Online on the World Wide Web:

http://search.eb.com/bol/topic?eu=117376&sctn=1

Professional web site

American Psychological Association. (1999, June 1). Electronic preference

formats recommended by the American Psychological Association.

Retrieved July 18, 1999, from the World Wide Web:

http://www.apa.org/journals/webref.html

Document available on university program or department site

Chou, L., McClintock, R., Moretti, F., & Nix, D. H. (1993). *Technology*

and education: New wine in new bottles: Choosing pasts and
imagining

```
educational futures. Retrieved August 24, 2000, from Columbia

University, Institute for Learning Technologies Web site:

http://www.ilt.columbia.edu/publications/papers/newwine1.html
```

When citing an entire web site (and not a specific document on that site), no Reference List entry is required if the address for the site is cited in the text of your paper.

```
Witchcraft In Europe and America is a site that presents the full text
of many

        essential works in the literature of witchcraft and demonology

        (http://www.witchcraft.psmedia.com/).
```

For information on citing electronic versions of newspaper articles and technical, private and government reports; virtual proceedings, papers and poster sessions; online discussion forum and e-mail list postings; computer software, etc., please see the APA resources at the end of the guide.

The examples above were all taken from the following APA resources. For additional examples and more detailed information about APA citation style, refer to :

American Psychological Association (2001). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* **(5th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.**

CU Library Reference locations include:

- Africana, Management, Phyiscal Sciences, Hotel, and Uris Libraries (BF76.7 .P83x 2001)
- Olin (BF76.7 .P83x 2001+)
- ILR (BF76.7 .A51 2001)
- Mann (BF76.7 .A51x 2001)

Electronic Reference Formats Recommended by the American Psychological Association

Includes the most up-to-date information about APA citation style and format for electronic media. Go to Electronic References -- General Forms and Examples.

Frequently Asked Questions about the Publication Manual

Includes APA's responses to queries about APA citation style. Go to Frequently Asked Questions about the Publication Manual.

Other libraries have also published abbreviated guides to the APA style which may also be useful as quick references:

Purdue University Online Writing Lab. APA Formatting and Style Guide http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/

Other documentation styles:

- The Chicago Manual of Style
- The Columbia Guide to Online Style
- MLA Style

For information on MLA format from the Modern Language Association of America's style manual, ***MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers***, go to MLA citation style.

Types of APA Papers

There are two common types of papers written in fields using APA Style: the literature review and the experimental report. Each has unique requirements concerning the sections that must be included in the paper.

Literature Review

A literature review is a summary of what the scientific literature says about your specific topic or question. Often student research in APA fields falls into this category. Your professor might ask you to write this kind of paper to demonstrate your familiarity with work in the field pertinent to the research you hope to conduct.

A literature review typically contains the following sections:

- title page
- introduction section
- list of references

Some instructors may also want you to write an abstract for a literature review, so be sure to check with them when given an assignment. Also, the length of a literature review and the required number of sources will vary based on course and instructor preferences.

Visit our Sample Literature Review to see an example of what a typical APA review paper looks like and commentary on how it was written. The sample is a literature review written for an undergraduate psychology course at Purdue University.

NOTE: A literature review and an annotated bibliography are **not** synonymous. If you are asked to write an annotated bibliography, you should consult the *Publication Manual* for the APA Format for Annotated Bibliographies.

Experimental Report

In many of the social sciences, you will be asked to design and conduct your own experimental research. If so, you will need to write up your paper using a structure that is more complex than that used for just a literature review. We have a complete resource devoted to writing an experimental report in the field of psychology here.

This structure follows the scientific method, but it also makes your paper easier to follow by providing those familiar cues that help your reader efficiently scan your information for:

- why the topic is important (covered in your introduction)
- what the problem is (also covered in your introduction)
- what you did to try to solve the problem (covered in your methods section)
- what you found (covered in your results section)
- what you think your findings mean (covered in your discussion section)

Thus an experimental report typically includes the following sections:

- title page
- abstract
- introduction
- method
- results
- discussion
- references
- appendixes (if necessary)
- tables and/or figures (if necessary)

Make sure to check the guidelines for your assignment or any guidelines that have been given to you by an editor of a journal before you submit a manuscript containing the sections listed above.

As with the literature review, the length of this report may vary by course or by journal, but most often it will be determined by the scope of the research conducted.

Visit our Sample Experimental Report, to see what an APA report looks like and commentary on how the paper is structured. The sample is a master's thesis written by a psychology student at Purdue University.

Other Papers

If you are writing a paper that fits neither of these categories, follow the guidelines about General Format, consult your instructor, or look up advice in the Publication Manual.

When submitting a manuscript to a journal, make sure you follow the guidelines described in the submission policies of that publication, and include as many sections as you think are applicable to presenting your material. Remember to keep your audience in mind as you are making this decision. If certain information is particularly pertinent for conveying your research, then ensure that there is a section of your paper that adequately addresses that information.

<p style="text-align:center; color:#c0392b;">**APA Citation Guide**</p>

Introduction

This guide is based on the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 5th ed. (Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2001).

Use the **Reference** style for items listed alphabetically at the end of the research paper. The **In-Text** style is for the same items referred to in the body of the paper. Include page numbers in the In-Text style (shown below) only when directly quoting from a source. When paraphrasing from the source, omit the In-Text page numbers.

For additional examples, please refer to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 5th ed.*. available in the reference collections in the Ackerman Library; Sullivant Library; and other Ohio State University libraries. (Call number: BF76.7.P83 2001). See also ?Frequently Asked Questions? on the APA Web site at http://www.apastyle.org/faqs.html .

Please note:

- *APA* now uses **hanging indent formatting** in the reference list
- For In-Text **direct quotes**, add page numbers: e.g., (Komisar, 1991, p. 13)

Book

(one author)

Reference:

Komisar, L. (1991). *The new feminism.* New York:
Franklin Watts.

In-Text:

(Komisar, 1991, p. 201)

Book

(two to more authors)

Reference:

Strunk, W., Jr. & White, E.B. (1979). *The elements
of style*(3rd ed.). New York:Macmillan.

In-Text: (two authors):

(Strunk & White, 1979, p. 43)

In-Text (three or more authors):

(Strunk, White, & Smith, 1979, p. 43)

Book Chapter

Reference

Roll, W.P. (1976). ESP and memory. In J.M.O. Wheatley
& H.L. Edge (Eds.), *Philosophical dimensions
of parapsychology* (pp. 154-184). Springfield, IL:
American Psychiatric Press.

In-Text

(Roll, 1976, p. 161)

Encyclopedia Article

Reference

Warren, S.A. (1977). Mental retardation and environment. In *International encyclopedia of psychiatry, psychology, psychoanalysis, and neurology* (Vol. 7, pp. 202-207). New York: Aesculapius Publishers.

In-Text:

(Warren, 1977, p. 204)

Journal Article

(one author)

Reference:

Maki, R.H. (1982). Categorization effects which occur in comparative judgment tasks. *Memory & Cognition, 10*, 252-264.

In-Text:

(Maki, 1982, p. 260)

Journal Article

(two or more authors)

Reference:

Atkinson, R.C., & Shiffrin, R.M. (1971). The control of short-term memory. *Scientific American, 225*, 82-90.

In-Text (two authors):

(Atkinson & Shiffrin, 1971, p. 87)

In-Text (three to five authors):

(Smith, Zappella, Rosen, Gustman, & Rock, 1994, p. 87)

In-Text (six or more authors):

(Smith et al., 1994, p. 87)

Magazine Article

(one author)

Reference:

Kandel, E. R. (2000, November 10). Neuroscience:
        Breaking down scientific barriers to the study
        of brain and mind. *Science, 290*, 1113-1120.

In-Text:

(Kandel, 2000, p. 1119)

Magazine Article

(no author)

Reference:

The blood business. (1992, September 11). *Time, 97*,
                    47-48.

In-Text:

("Blood Business," 1992, p. 47)

Newspaper Article

(no author)

Reference:

Amazing Amazon region. (1989, January 12). *New York Times*, pp. D11, D14.

In-Text:

("Amazing Amazon Region," 1989, p. D11)

Educational Resources Information Center Report

(ERIC)

Reference:

Mead, J.V. (1992). *Looking at old photgraphs: Investigating the teacher tales that novice teachers bring with them*. (Report No. NCRTL-RR-92-4). East Lansing, MI:National Center for Research on Teacher Learning. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED. 346082).

In-Text:

(Mead, 1992)

Educational Resources Information Center Report

(from a Database)

Reference:

Mead, J.V. (1992). *Looking at old photgraphs: Investigating the teacher tales that novice*

teachers bring with them. East Lansing, MI:
National Center for Research on Teacher Learning.
(ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 346 082)
Retrieved August 27, 2007 from ERIC (Educational
Resources Information Center database.

In-Text:

(Mead, 1992)

Specfic Internet Document

Reference:
*Electronic reference formats recommended by the American
Psychological Association*. (2000, October 12).
Retrieved August 27, 2007 from
http://www.apa.org/journals/jwebref.html

In-Text:

(American Psychological Association [APA], 2000)

Electronic Journal Article

(from a database)

Reference:
Jacobson, J.W., Mulick, J.A., & Schwartz, A.A. (1995).
A history of facilitated communication: Science,
pseudoscience, and antiscience. *American Psychologist,
50*, 750-765. Retrieved August 29, 2007, from
PsycINFO database.

In-Text:

(Jacobson et al., 1995, p. 755)

Electronic Article

(Exact duplicate of print version)

Reference:

Vanden, G., Knapp, S., & Doe, J. (2001). Role of reference
elements in the selection of resources by psychology
undergraduates. [Electronic version]. *Journal of
Bibliographic Research, 5*, 117-123.

In-Text:

(Vanden et al., 2001, p. 120)

Electronic Article

(Format modified from print version)

Reference:

Vanden, G., Knapp, S., & Doe, J. (2001). Role of reference
elements in the selection of resources by psychology
undergraduates. *Journal of Bibliographic Research, 5*,
117-123. Retrieved August 27, 2007, from
http://jbr.org/articles.html

In-Text:

(Vanden et al., 2001)

Other Electronic or Internet Resources

Refer to: *Electronic Reference Formats Recommended by the American Psychological
Association* http://www.apastyle.org/elecref.html

Research and Internet Aids │ OSU Libraries

Article or Chapter in an edited book or an encyclopedia

The details required, in order, are:

1. **Article or chapter author/s.**
2. **Date of publication** in parenthesis. **( ).**

3. Article or chapter **Title.**
4. Book **authors** or **editors** (preceded by the word In)
5. *Book title* (italicized) and article or **chapter page numbers.**
6. **Place of publication** (followed by a colon) **:**
7. **Publisher** – when the author and publisher are identical, use the word Author as the name of the publisher.

(American Psychological Association. (2001). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (5th ed., pp. 252-253). Washington, DC: Author.)

Examples

Rogoff, B., & Mistry, J. (1985). Memory development
    in cultural context. In M. Pressley & C. J.
    Brainerd (Eds.), *Cognitive learning and*
    memory in children (pp. 117-142). New York:
    Springer-Verlag.

Bergmann, I. (1997). Attention Deficit Disorder. In
    The new encyclopedia Britannica (Vol. 26, pp.
    501-508). Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica.

Cormier, L. S. (1985). Action responses. In
    Interview strategies for helpers (2nd ed., pp.
    114-118, 121). Monterey: Brooks/Cole.

USQ selected readings

Where possible, cite the original source.

If you need to cite from the selected readings, refer to the page numbers from the reader.

Kuebler, S. A. (2004). OSHA's enforcement strategy.
    Occupational Health & Safety. In I. Eddington (Ed.),
    MGT 8015 Corporate occupational health and
    safety: Selected readings (2005, pp. 71-72).
    Toowoomba: University of Southern Queensland.

Zawawi, C. (2000). History of public relations in
    Australia. *Public relations theory and practice*. In
    PRL 1002 Principles and practice of public relations:
    Selected readings (2005, pp. 19-28). Toowoomba:
    University of Southern Queensland.

Periodical articles

The details required, in order, are:

1. **Article author/s**
2. **Date** of publication in parenthesis . **( ).**
3. **Article title.**
4. *Periodical Title* and *volume number* (italicised) ,
5. **Issue (or part) number** for journals without continuous pagination, which goes in brackets followed by a comma e.g. **( ),**
6. **Page number(s)** - finish the element with a full stop (period).

(American Psychological Association. (2001). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (5th ed., pp. 240-243). Washington, DC: Author.)

Journal article, one author

Korhonen, T. T. (1991). Neuropsychological stability and prognosis of subgroups of children with learning disabilities. *Journal of Learning Disabilities, 24*(2), 48-57.

Journal article, two authors, journal paginated by issue

Klimoski, R., & Palmer, S. (1993). The ADA and the hiring process in organisations. *Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice and Research, 45*(2), 10-36.

Journal article, several authors

Tran, M. G., Hooper, S. R., Curley, A. D., & Nardolillo, E. M. (1990). Determinants of psychiatric disorders. *Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 29*(6), 265-268.

Magazine article

McGrath, E. (1983, May 9). To stem a "Tide of Mediocrity". *Time*, 74-75.

Daily newspaper article, no author

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

In text, use a short title for the parenthetical citation: ("New Drug", 1993)

Newspaper article; letter to the editor

Murray, E. (2001, May 9).Refugee crisis! [Letter to the
    editor] *Weekend Australian*, p. A13.

Books

The details required, in order, are:

1. **Name(s)** of author(s), editor(s) as (Eds), compiler(s) or the institution responsible
2. **Date of publication** in parenthesis. **( ).**
3. *Title* of publication and *Subtitle* if any (all titles must be italicised).
4. **Edition in parenthesis**. (if other than first).
5. **Page numbers** preceded by the abbreviation for pages pp. contained within the edition parenthesis **( ).**
6. **Place of publication** (followed by a colon) **:**
7. **Publisher** – when the author and publisher are identical, use the word Author as the name of the publisher.

(American Psychological Association. (2001). Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (5th ed., pp. 248-252). Washington, DC: Author.)

(a) Two authors

Bernstein, D. K., & Tiegerman, E. (1989). *Language and
    communication disorders in children* (2nd ed.).
    Columbus, OH: Merill.

(b) Author as publisher

American Psychiatric Association. (2001). *Diagnostic and
    statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed.).
    Washington, DC: Author.

(c) Book, no author or editor

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary (10th ed.). (1993).
    Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.

Place the title in the author position.

Alphabetise books with no author or editor by the first significant word in the title (*Merriam* in this case).

In text, use a few words of the title, or the whole title if it is short, in place of an author name in the citation: (*Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 1993).

(d) Book, revised edition

Rosenthal, R. (1987). *Meta-analytical procedures for social research* (Rev.ed). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

(e) Edited book

Pressley, M., & Brainerd, C. J. (Eds.). (1985). *Cognitive learning and memory in children*. New York: Springer-Verlag.

(f) Brochure

Leadership Research Institute. (1999). *Creative leadership* [Brochure]. Toowoomba, Qld: Author.

(g) USQ course materials (print)

Austin, L. (2004). *ECE 1001 Child studies I: Introductory book*. Toowoomba: University of Southern Queensland.

When the author's name is unknown or unclear -

ACC 5003 NIA advanced financial accounting: Study book (2004). Toowoomba: University of Southern Queensland.

(h) USQ lecture notes (print)

These are treated like books if they are published, but like personal communication if they are your own notes or unpublished. Lecture notes are considered published if they have been copied and distributed in print or on the web with the instructor's permission.

Stevens, J. (2004). *ECO 2640 Applied econometrics course notes*. Toowoomba: University of Southern Queensland.

Proceedings

Proceedings of meetings, conferences, symposia, etc.

(a) Published proceedings, published contribution to a symposium, article or chapter in an edited book

Rice, D. N., Houston, I. B., & Lyon, I. C. T. (1983).
Transient neonatal tyrosinemia. In H. Naruse
& M. Irie (Eds.), *Proceedings of the
International Symposium on Neonatal
Screening for Inborn Errors of Metabolism*
(pp. 306-310). Amsterdam: Excerpta Medica.

Capitalise the name of the symposium, which is a proper name.

If there are more than two editors a comma is placed before the ampersand.

Give the month of the symposium if it is available.

(b) Proceedings published regularly

Cynx, J., Williams, H., & Nottebohm, F. (1992). Hemispheric
differences in avian song discrimination. Proceedings
of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 89, 1372-
1375.

Treat regularly published proceedings as periodicals.

(c) Unpublished paper presented at a meeting

Lanktree, C., & Briere, J. (1991, January). *Early data on
the Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children (TSC-C)*.
Paper presented at the meeting of the American
Professional Society on the Abuse of Children,
San Diego, CA.

Theses (unpublished)

Doctoral and Master's theses (unpublished)

Swinton, M. A. (1984). *Family stress in phenylketonuria*.
Unpublished master's thesis, University of Auckland,
N.Z.

Citing in text

Citing references in text

(American Psychological Association. (2001). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (5th ed. pp. 215-232). Washington, DC: Author.)

Use the **author-date** method of citation, eg

Brown (1991) investigated the effects of …
OR
An investigation into the effects of maternal age (Brown, 1991) found that …

When a reference is paraphrased and has one or two authors always cite both names every time the reference occurs:

Smythe and Jones (2001) found … (first and subsequent citations)
OR
..as has been shown (Smythe & Jones, 2001)…

When a reference is paraphrased and has three, four or five authors cite all authors in the first instance, thereafter, only first author followed by "et al." (not underlined and with no stop after "et") and the year of publication:

Campbell, Brady, Bradley, and Smithson (1991) found … (first citation)
Campbell et al. (1991) found … (subsequent citations)

For an article with six or more authors cite only the first author followed by "et al." and the year. In the list of references give all names up to and including six authors.

In running text use "and" to join the names of multiple authors, but use an ampersand (&) inside parentheses:

Jones and Brady (1991) continued to find …
The authors found the same result in the second and third trials (Jones & Brady, 1991).

In secondary citations you must acknowlege both the primary and secondary source of information. To do this, include the primary source first and then insert the words "as cited in" before the secondary source:

Cumming's (1980) study (as cited in Pauley, 1991) …
This belief has been confirmed (Cumming, 1980, as cited in Pauley, 1991) ...

When a direct quotation is used, always include the author, year, and page number as part of the citation:

Students receiving "additional information literacy training achieved higher grades than students who did not attend any skills' sessions" (Capel, 2002, p. 323).

When a citing an online source in Text that has no author, use a short title and year for the parenthetical citation. If there is no year, state n.d. to indicate 'no year':

The in text citation for the online source below would be ("New Drug," 2001)
New drug appears to sharply cut risk of death from heart failure. (2001, July 15)
Retrieved October 13, 2001, from http://jbr.org/articles.html

Use digits for numbers 10 and above, dates, ages, etc and before all units of measurement. Numbers below 10 are written in full.

Quotations must always be referenced with page numbers.

Quotations of less than 40 words (approximately) should form part of the text and be designated with double quotation marks.

Longer quotations are inset five spaces and quotation marks are omitted.

Specific parts of a source; always give page numbers for quotations (the words page and chapter are abbreviated in such text citations:

(Pierce and Bone, 1985, p. 195)
(Bray, 1999, chap. 3)
(Zelow, 2001, para. 17)
(Broome and Davies, 1999, ¶ 5)

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

If neither paragraph or page numbers are visible, cite the heading and the number of the paragraph following it to direct the reader to the location of the material.

(Myers, 2000, ¶ 5)
(Beutler, 2000, Conclusion section, para. 1)

Reference list

A *Reference List* is defined as a list of resources actually used and cited by you, the writer, in any submission; this is usually the preferred resource list for most undergraduate assessment submissions.

The Reference List begins a new page.

A ***Bibliography*** is defined as a list of resources that you, the writer, have used to conceptualise or familiarise yourself with the topic you are writing about; these resources are not necessarily all cited in your written submission.

Bibliographic entries should be indented five to seven spaces on the second and subsequent lines of the Reference Page for every entry – a ***hanging indent*** is the preferred style. (i.e. entries should begin flush left, and the second and subsequent lines should be indented).

Capitalise only the first word of the title and of the subtitle if any and proper nouns.

Only list up to and including six authors. When there are seven or more authors, the seventh and subsequent authors are abbreviated as 'et al'.

Arrange entries in **alphabetical order** by the surname of the first author
- M, Mc, Mac: treat as the letters appear so MacDonald precedes McAllister
- Alphabetise entries commencing with numerals as if the numerals were spelled out
- If there is no author, the title moves to the author position (first significant word of the title)
- References by the same author or authors (if in the same order) are arranged by year of publication, the earliest publication date first.

Report from a university: if the name of the province or country is included in the name of the university, it should not be repeated in the publisher locatio