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APA Style

In-text citations and References

Citing Refs in Text

- Cite often –any quotations, summarization of info, and general or specific ideas of another author(s)' work **MUST** be cited in text.
 - According to Jones (1998), APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners.
- Follow the author-date method for in-text citations. This means that the author's last name and the year of publication for the source should appear in the text. -- (Jones, 1998).
- A complete reference should appear in the reference list at the end of the paper.

- If you are directly quoting from a work, you will need to include the author, year of publication, and the page number for the reference (preceded by "p.").
- According to Jones (1998), "Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time" (p. 199).

Jones (1998) found "students often had difficulty using APA style" (p. 199); what implications does this have for teachers?

- She stated, "Students often had difficulty using APA style" (Jones, 1998, p. 199), but she did not offer an explanation as to why.

- If you are referring to an idea from another work but **not** directly quoting the material, you only have to make reference to the author and year of publication (not the page number) in your in-text reference.

Citing Work by 2 Authors

- Name **both** authors in the body of the text or in the parentheses each time you cite the work.
- Use the word "and" between the authors' names within the text and use the "&" sign in the parentheses.
- Research by Wegener and Petty (1994) supports...
- (Wegener & Petty, 1994)

Work by 3 to 5 Authors

- List all the authors in the body of the text or in parentheses the first time you cite the source.
- (Kernis, Cornell, Sun, Berry, & Harlow, 1993)
- In subsequent citations, only use the first author's last name followed by "et al."
- (Kernis et al., 1993)

6 or More Authors

- Use the first author's name followed by et al. in the body of the text or in parentheses.
- Harris et al. (2001) argued...
- (Harris et al., 2001)

Ambiguous Author

- **Unknown Author:** If the work does not have an author, cite the source by its title or use the first word or two in the parentheses.
 - Titles of books and reports are italicized or underlined; titles of articles, chapters, and web pages are in quotation marks.
- A similar study was done of students learning to format research papers ("Using APA," 2001).
- If "Anonymous" is used for the author, treat it as the author's name (Anonymous, 2001). In the reference list, use the name Anonymous as the author.
- **Organization as an Author:** If the author is an organization or a government agency, mention the organization in the signal phrase or in the parenthetical citation the first time you cite the source.
- According to the American Psychological Association (2000),...

- **Two or More Works in the Same Parentheses:** When your parenthetical citation includes two or more works, order them alphabetically, separated by a semi-colon.
 - (Berndt, 2002; Harlow, 1983)
- **Authors With the Same Last Name:** Use first initials with the last names.
 - (E. Johnson, 2001; L. Johnson, 1998)
- **Two or More Works by the Same Author in the Same Year:** If you have two sources by the same author in the same year, use lower-case letters (a, b, c) with the year to order the entries in the reference list. Use the lower-case letters with the year in the in-text citation.
 - Research by Berndt (1981a) illustrated that...

Indirect Sources

- If you use a source that was cited in another source, name the original source. List the secondary source in your reference list and include the secondary source in the parentheses.
 - Johnson argued that...(as cited in Smith, 2003, p. 102).

Electronic Sources

- If possible, cite an electronic document the same as any other document by using the author-date style.
 - Kenneth (2000) explained...
- **Unknown Author and Unknown Date:** If no author or date is given, use the title or the first word or two of the title in the parentheses and use the abbreviation "n.d." (for "no date").
 - Another study of students and research decisions discovered that students succeeded with tutoring ("Tutoring and APA," n.d.).

Sources Without Page #s

- When an electronic source lacks page numbers, you should try to include information that will help readers find the passage being cited.
- When an electronic document has numbered paragraphs, use the abbreviation "para." followed by the paragraph number (Hall, 2001, para. 5).
- If the paragraphs are not numbered and the document includes headings, provide the appropriate heading and specify the paragraph under that heading.
 - According to Smith (1997), ... (Mind over Matter section, para. 6).
- Never use the page numbers of Web pages you print out.

Reference List

- Your reference list is at the end of your paper. Each source you cite in the paper must appear in your reference list...likewise, each entry in the reference list must be cited in your text.
- Your references should begin on a NEW page separate from the text of the essay; label this page "References" centered at the top of the page (do NOT bold, underline, or use quotation marks for the title). All entries are double-spaced just like the rest of your essay.

Rules

- All lines after the first line of each entry in your reference list should be indented one-half inch from the left margin. This is called hanging indentation.
- Authors' names are inverted (last name first); give the last name and initials for all authors up to and including SEVEN authors. If the work has more than seven authors, list the first six authors and then use ellipses (...) after the sixth author's name. After the ellipses, list the last author's name of the work.
- For multiple articles by the same author, or authors listed in the same order, list the entries in chronological order, from earliest to most recent.

Rules

- Present the journal title in full.
- Maintain the punctuation and capitalization that is used by the journal in its title.
 - For example: *ReCALL* not *RECALL* or *Knowledge Management Research & Practice* not *Knowledge Management Research and Practice*.
- Capitalize all major words in journal titles.
- When referring to books, chapters, articles, or Web pages, capitalize only the first letter of the first word of a title and subtitle, the first word after a colon or a dash in the title, and proper nouns. Do not capitalize the first letter of the second word in a hyphenated compound word.

Rules

- Do not italicize, underline, or put quotes around the titles of shorter works such as journal articles or essays in edited collections.
- If you have a source that APA does not include, APA suggests that you find the example that is most similar to your source and use that format. For more information, see page 193 of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, sixth edition.

1 Author

- Last name first, followed by author initials.

Berndt, T. J. (2002). Friendship quality and social development. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 11, 7-10.

2 Authors

- List by their last names and initials. Use the ampersand instead of "and."

Wegener, D. T., & Petty, R. E. (1994). Mood management across affective states: The hedonic contingency hypothesis. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 66, 1034-1048.

3-7 Authors

- List by last names and initials; commas separate author names, while the last author name is preceded again by ampersand.

Kernis, M. H., Cornell, D. P., Sun, C. R., Berry, A., Harlow, T., & Bach, J. S. (1993). There's more to self-esteem than whether it is high or low: The importance of stability of self-esteem. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 65, 1190-1204.

7 or More

- List by last names and initials; commas separate author names. After the sixth author's name, use an ellipses in place of the author names. Then provide the final author name. There should be no more than seven names.

Miller, F. H., Choi, M. J., Angeli, L. L., Harland, A. A., Stamos, J. A., Thomas, S. T., . . . Rubin, L. H. (2009). Web site usability for the blind and low-vision user. *Technical Communication*, 57, 323-335.

- Organization:
- American Psychological Association. (2003).
- Unknown author:
Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary (10th ed.).(1993). Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.

Two or More Works by the Same Author in the Same Year

- If you are using more than one reference by the same author (or the same group of authors listed in the same order) published in the same year, organize them in the reference list alphabetically by the title of the article or chapter. Then assign letter suffixes to the year. Refer to these sources in your essay as they appear in your reference list,
- e.g.: "Berndt (1981a) makes similar claims..."

Berndt, T. J. (1981a). Age changes and changes over time in prosocial intentions and behavior between friends. *Developmental Psychology, 17*, 408-416.

Berndt, T. J. (1981b). Effects of friendship on prosocial intentions and behavior. *Child Development, 52*, 636-643.

Citing Books

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle*. Location: Publisher.

Calfee, R. C., & Valencia, R. R. (1991). *APA guide to preparing manuscripts for journal publication*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Edited Book, No Author

Duncan, G. J., & Brooks-Gunn, J. (Eds.). (1997). *Consequences of growing up poor*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation.

Edited Book with an Author or Authors

Plath, S. (2000). *The unabridged journals*. K. V. Kukil (Ed.). New York, NY: Anchor.

Article or Chapter in a Book

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year of publication).
Title of chapter. In A. Editor & B. Editor (Eds.),
Title of book (pages of chapter). Location:
Publisher.

O'Neil, J. M., & Egan, J. (1992). Men's and women's
gender role journeys: A metaphor for healing,
transition, and transformation. In B. R. Wainrib
(Ed.), *Gender issues across the life cycle* (pp. 107-
123). New York, NY: Springer.

Electronic Sources

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Title of article. *Title of Online Periodical, volume number*(issue number if available). Retrieved from <http://www.someaddress.com/full/url/>

Bernstein, M. (2002). 10 tips on writing the living Web. *A list apart: For people who make websites, 149*. Retrieved from <http://www.alistapart.com/articles/writeliving>

Journals & DOI

- FOR JOURNALS YOU FIND ONLINE: Because online materials can potentially change URLs, provide the Digital Object Identifier (DOI), when it is available, as opposed to the URL. They are unique to their documents and consist of a long alphanumeric code. Many-but not all-publishers will provide an article's DOI on the first page of the document.

Journals & DOI

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Title of article. *Title of Journal*, volume number, page range.

doi:0000000/00000000000000 or

<http://dx.doi.org/10.0000/0000>

Brownlie, D. (2007). Toward effective poster presentations: An annotated bibliography. *European Journal of Marketing*, 41, 1245-1283.
doi:10.1108/03090560710821161

Newspaper Article (online)

Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). Title of article.
Title of Newspaper. Retrieved from
<http://www.someaddress.com/full/url/>

Parker-Pope, T. (2008, May 6). Psychiatry handbook linked to drug industry. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from
<http://well.blogs.nytimes.com/2008/05/06/psychiatry-handbook-linked-to-drug-industry/>