

Guidelines for APA Style Reference Lists (Follows 2009 APA Update)

In APA style, the alphabetical list of works cited is titled “References.” For more in-depth information on APA style, consult the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 6th edition. The general principles are as follows:

1. Alphabetize your list of sources by the last name of the author (or editor); if there is no author or editor, alphabetize by the first word of the title other than **a**, **an**, or **the**. Use initials instead of first names.

Remember these tips:

- Nothing goes before something (Brown precedes Browning)
 - Alphabetize literally (MacArthur precedes McDonald).
 - Arrange works by same author in ascending order of year published (earliest first).
 - Single-author entries precede multiple author entries beginning with same author.
 - References with the same first author and different second or third authors are arranged alphabetically by the surname of the second author, and so on.
2. With two or more authors, use all authors’ names; do not use “et al.” Again, start with the last name and use initials for the first and middle names. Use an ampersand (&) rather than the word “and,” and separate the names with commas. All names are written last name first.
 3. Place the date of publication in parentheses immediately after the last author’s name; put a period after the final parenthesis.
 4. Put the title after the year of publication. Capitalize only the first word and any proper nouns in a title or subtitle. Italicize titles and subtitles of books.
 5. Do not place titles of articles in quotation marks, and capitalize only the first word of the title and subtitle (and all proper nouns). Capitalize names of periodicals as you would capitalize them ordinarily. Italicize the volume number of periodicals and the following comma, but the issue number (which is in parentheses, if there is an issue number) and page numbers are not.
 6. Put the city and state of U.S. publishers or the country of publishers outside of the U.S. and the publisher’s name next if the work is a periodical. You may use a shortened form of the publisher’s name as long as it is easily identifiable: New York: Harper.
 7. Put page numbers next. Use **p.** (or **pp.** for multiple pages) before page numbers of newspaper articles and works in anthologies, but do not use **p.** or **pp.** before page numbers of articles appearing in magazines and scholarly journals. **In contrast, in-text parenthetical references to specific pages always include p. or pp. – no matter what type of source.**
 8. Double space each entry. Generally, entries should be formatted with hanging indents (the first line should be flush with the left margin and all following lines should be 1/2 inch to the right of the left margin). Check with your instructor for variations.

Sample Entries for APA Style References Lists

Books

Basic format for a book:

Schaller, G.B. (1993). *The last panda*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Two or more authors:

Eggan, P.D., & Kauchall, D. (1992). *Educational psychology: Classroom connections*. New York: Merrill.

Unknown author or editor:

The Times atlas of the world (9th ed.), (1992). New York: Times Books. ****An author should only be listed as "Anonymous" if he or she is listed under/has signed the document as so.**

Editors:

Fox, R.W., & Lears, T.J.J. (Eds.). (1993). *The power of culture: Critical essays in American history*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Article or chapter in an edited book:

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.

Periodicals:

Article in a journal paginated by volume, one author:

Block, N. (1992). Begging the question: Against phenomenal consciousness. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 15, 205-206.

Article in a journal paginated by issue:

Searle, J. (1990). Is the brain a digital computer? *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Association*, 64(3), 21-37.

Magazine article:

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

Newspaper article, no author:

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

Newsletter article:

Brown, L.S. (1993, Spring). Antidomination training as a central component of diversity in clinical psychology education. *The Clinical Psychologist*, 46, 83-87.

Other Sources:

Videotape:

National Geographic Society (Producer). (1987). *In the shadow of Vesuvius* [Videotape]. Washington, DC: National Geographic Society.

Dissertation abstract:

Pellman, J.L. (1988). Community integration: Its influence on the stress of widowhood (Doctoral dissertation, University of Missouri, 1988). *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 49, 2367.

Electronic Resources: **Please notice that you no longer need to include the retrieval date in your citations.

Computer software:

Bender report [Computer software]. (1993). Melbourne, FL: Psychometric Software.

Article from an online periodical:

Online articles follow the same guidelines for printed articles. Include all information the online host makes available, including an issue number in parentheses.

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Title of article. Title of Online Periodical, volume number(issue number if available). Retrieved month day, year, 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>

Online journal articles:

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

Retrieved month day, year, from <http://www.someaddress.com/full/url/>

Kenneth, I. A. (2000). A Buddhist response to the nature of human rights. *Journal of Buddhist Ethics*,

8. Retrieved February 20, 2001, from <http://www.cac.psu.edu/jbe/twocont.html>

Material from an information service or a database:

Cite the material as you would any other material, including all publishing information. At the end of the citation, add the date referenced and the name of the database.

Horn, P. (1989). The Victorian governess. *History of Education*, 18, 333-334. Retrieved from ERIC database.

Guidelines for APA Style Parenthetical Citations

You must provide parenthetical references for all quotes, paraphrases, and summaries in your paper. A parenthetical reference will take the reader to the References list at the end of the paper where you supply complete bibliographic information. According to APA guidelines, if you are quoting, you must provide the name(s) of the author(s), the year, and the page number(s) on which the information is located. Ordinarily, introduce the quotation with a signal phrase that includes the author's name followed by the date of publication in parentheses; then put the page number (preceded by "p." or "pp.") in parentheses at the end of the quotation:

According to Fisher, Bell, and Baum (1992), personal space "moves with us, expanding and contracting according to the situation in which we find ourselves" (p. 149).

When the author's name does not appear in the signal phrase, place the author's name, the year, and the page number in the parenthetical reference at the end of the quotation:

Personal space "moves with us, expanding and contracting according to the situation in which we find ourselves" (Fisher, Bell, & Baum, 1992, p. 149).

1. If you are paraphrasing or summarizing, you must cite author and year; you do not need to provide page numbers, but you are encouraged to do so if it would help the reader locate the relevant passage in a long text.
2. Depending on where the quotation falls within a sentence or text, punctuation differs:
 - a. **At the end of a sentence.** Close the quoted passage with quotation marks, cite the source in parentheses immediately after the quotation marks, and end with the period.
 - b. **In mid-sentence.** End the passage with quotation marks, cite the source in parentheses immediately after the quotation marks, and continue the sentence.

c. **At the end of a block quote.** Cite the quoted source in parentheses after the final punctuation mark. (A block quote is a quotation of 40 or more words in a free-standing block of typewritten lines: Omit quotation marks, start quote on a new line, indent 5 spaces from left margin; type subsequent lines flush with indent, and double-space entire quotation.)

3. The first time you use a parenthetical reference for a work written by more than two but fewer than six authors, use all the authors' last names. For subsequent references, use only the last name of the first author followed by **et al.** If a work has six or more authors, always document in-text references using the first author's last name followed by **et al.**: (Cardwell et al., 1995).

4. If you use more than one source written in the same year by the same author(s), assign letters (a, b, c, etc.) to the works in the References list, and do this for the parenthetical reference: (Jones, 1983a, p. 130).

5. If you refer to a work more than once, you still must list the author's name and year every time. APA no longer permits shortened citations.

6. If you cite several sources in one place, put them in alphabetical order by authors' last names and separate the sources with a semicolon: (Bassuk, 1984, p. 20; Fustero, 1984, p. 72).

Worksheet for Paraphrase and Quotation in APA Style

1. Quote the following source (Ernest Hartman, 1985, p. 205), eliminating the phrase, "with a tendency toward depression." Introduce and document the material properly:

"In some persons with a tendency toward depression, increasing depression is a characteristic of tiredness, and they may even go to sleep to avoid depression."

2. Paraphrase the following quotation (Ernest Hartman, 1985, p. 105), introducing and documenting the material properly:

"Associated with this sort of tiredness is an obvious lack of energy or willingness to try anything new; irritability and anger are also prominent. One feels uncomfortable and on edge in social interactions and wants to be left alone in an undemanding situation."

Integrating Quotations—APA Documentation

The passage below is by Edmund Bergler (*The Psychology of Gambling*). Your task is to write a paragraph in which you offer several reasons that people gamble (i.e., to make money, to feel powerful, to have fun) and to then integrate one effective quotation from Bergler into your paragraph as support. Cite the quotation, using APA format and assuming that the passage appears on page 98 and that Bergler published his work in 1995.

“Every gambler gives the impression of a man who has signed a contract with Fate, stipulating that persistence must be rewarded. With that imaginary contract in his pocket, he is beyond the reach of all logical objection and argument.

The result of this pathologic optimism is that the true gambler never stops when he is winning, for he is convinced that he must win more and more. Inevitably, he loses. He does not consider his winnings the result of chance; to him they are a down payment on that contract he has with Fate which guarantees that he will be a permanent winner. This inability to stop while fortune is still smiling is one of the strongest arguments against the earnest assumption, common to all gamblers, that one can get rich through gambling.” *

*This activity is adapted from Brenda Spatt, *Writing from Sources*, 5th ed., Bedford/St. Martin’s, 1999.

Paraphrasing

Paraphrase the following quotation by Ernest Hartman (1985, p. 105), using appropriate documentation:

“In some persons with a tendency toward depression, increasing depression is a characteristic of tiredness, and they may even go to sleep to avoid depression. Associated with this sort of tiredness is an obvious lack of energy or willingness to try anything new; irritability and anger are also prominent. One feels uncomfortable and on edge in social interactions and wants to be left alone in an undemanding situation.”