APA Citation Style

APA style for in-text citations

APA style requires parenthetical citations in the text to document quotations, paraphrases, summaries, and other material from a source (12f). These in-text citations correspond to full bibliographic entries in a list of references at the end of the text.

1. AUTHOR NAMED IN A SIGNAL PHRASE

Generally, use the author's name in a signal phrase to introduce the cited material, and place the date, in parentheses, immediately after the author's name. For a quotation, the page number, preceded by p., appears in parentheses after the quotation. For electronic texts or other works without page numbers, paragraph numbers may be used instead.

Key (1983) has argued that the placement of women in print advertisements is subliminally important.

As Briggs (1970) observed, parents play an important role in building their children's self-esteem because "children value themselves to the degree that they have been valued" (p. 14).

Position the page reference in parentheses two spaces after the final punctuation of a long, set-off quotation.

2. AUTHOR NAMED IN PARENTHESES

When you do not mention the author in a signal phrase in your text, give the name and the date, separated by a comma, in parentheses at the end of the cited material.

One study has found that only 68% of letters received by editors were actually published (Renfro, 1979).

3. TWO AUTHORS

Use both names in all citations. Use *and* in a signal phrase, but use the ampersand (&) in parentheses.

Murphy and Orkow (1985) reached somewhat different conclusions by designing a study that was less dependent on subjective judgment than were previous studies.

A recent study that was less dependent on subjective on subjective judgment resulted in conclusions somewhat different from those of previous studies (Murphy & Orkow, 1985).

4. THREE TO FIVE AUTHORS

List all the author's name for the first reference.

Belenky, Clinchy, Goldberger, and Tarule (1986) have suggested that many women rely on observing and listening to others as ways of learning about themselves.

In subsequent references, use just the first author's name plus *et al.*

From this experience, observed Belenky et al. (1986), women learn to listen to themselves think, a step toward self-expression.

5. SIX OR MORE AUTHORS

Use only the first author's name and *et al.* in *every* citation.

As Mueller et al. (1980) demonstrated, television holds the potential for distorting and manipulating consumers as free-willed decision makers.

6. ORGANIZATION AS AUTHOR

If the name of an organization or a corporation is long, spell it out the first time, followed by an abbreviation in brackets. In later citations, use the abbreviation only.

FIRST CITATION : (Centers for Disease Control [CDC] 1990)
LATER CITATION : (CDC, 1990)

7. UNKNOWN AUTHOR

Use the title or its first few words in a signal phrase or in parentheses (in this example, a book's title is underlined.)

The school profiles for the county substantiated this trend (Guide to Secondary Schools, 1983).

8. TWO OR MORE AUTHORS WITH THE SAME LAST NAME

If your list of references includes works by different authors with the same last name, to avoid confusion, include the authors' initials in each citation.

G. Jones (1984) conducted the groundbreaking study of retroviruses.

9. TWO OR MORE SOURCES WITH] N THE SAME PARENTHESES

List sources by different authors in alphabetical order by author's last name, separated by semicolons: (Chodorow, 1978; Gilligan, 1982). List works by the same author in chronological order, separated by commas: (Gilligan, 1977,1982).

10. SPECIFIC PARTS OF A SOURCE

Use abbreviations (chap., p., and so on) in a parenthetical citation to name the part of a work you are citing.

Montgomery (1988, chap. 9) argued that his research yielded the opposite results.

11. EMAIL AND OTHER PERSONAL COMMUNICATION

Cite any personal letters, email, electronic bulletin-board correspondence, telephone conversations, or interviews with the person's
initial(s) and last name, the identification personal *communication,* and the date. Note, however, that APA recommends not including personal communications in the reference list.

J. L. Morin (personal communication, October 14, 1999) supported with new evidence the claims made in her article.

12. WORLD WIDE WEB SITE

To cite an entire Web site, include its address in parentheses in your text (http://www.gallup.com); you do not need to include it in your list of references. To cite part of a text found on the Web, indicate the chapter or figure, as appropriate. To document a quotation, include the page or paragraph numbers, if available, or you may omit them if they are not available.

Shade argued the importance of "ensuring equitable gender access to the Internet" (1993).

APA Style for a List of References

The following sample entries are in a hanging indent format, in which the first line aligns on the left and the subsequent lines indent one-half inch or five spaces. This is the customary APA format for final copy, including student papers. Unless your instructor suggests otherwise, it is the format we recommend. Note, however, that for manuscripts submitted to journals, APA requires the reverse (first lines indented, subsequent lines flushed left), assuming that the citations will be converted by a typesetting system to a hanging indent. Similarly, APA allows for the substitution of italics for underlining in student papers; check which format your instructor prefers.

Books

1. ONE AUTHOR

Lightman, A. (1993). Einstein's dreams. New York: Warner Books.

2. TWO OR MORE AUTHORS

Newcombe, F., & Ratcliffe, G. (1978). Defining females: The nature of women in society. New York: Wiley.

3. ORGANIZATION AS AUTHOR

Institute of Financial Education. (1983). Income property lending. Homewood, IL: Dow Jones-Irwin.

Use the word Author as the publisher when the organization is both the author and the publisher.

American Chemical Society. (1978). Handbook for authors of papers in American Chemical Society publications. Washington, DC: Author.

4. UNKNOWN AUTHOR

National Geographic atlas of the world. (1988). Washington, DC: National Geographic Society.

5. EDITOR

Hardy, H. H. (Ed.) (1998). The proper study of mankind. New York: Farrar, Straus.

6. SELECTION IN A BOOK WITH AN EDITOR

West, C. (1992). The postmodern crisis of the black intellectuals. In L. Grossberg, C. Nelson, & P. Treichler (Eds.), Cultural studies (pp. 689-705). New York: Routledge.

7. TRANSLATION

Durkheim, E. (1957). Suicide (J. A. Spaulding & G. Simpson, Trans.). Glencoe, IL: Free Press of Glencoe.

8. EDITION OTHER THAN THE FIRST

Kohn, M. L. (1977). Class and conformity: A study in values (2nd ed.). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

9. ONE VOLUME OF A MULTIVOLUME WORK

Baltes, P., & Brim, 0. G. (Eds.). (1980). Life-span development and behavior (Vol. 3). New York: Basic Books.

10. ARTICLE IN A REFERENCE WORK

Ochs, E. (1989). Language acquisition. In International en clopedia of communications (Vol. 2, pp. 390-393). New York: Oxford University Press.

If no author is listed, begin with the title.

11. REPUBLICATION

Piaget, J. (1952). The language and thought of the child. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul. (Original work published 1932)

12. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT

U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1975). Historical statistics of the United States, colonial times to 1870. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

13. TWO OR MORE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR

List two or more works by the same author in chronological order. Repeat the author's name in each entry.

Goodall, J. (1991). Through a window. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin.

Goodall, J. (1999). Reason for hope: A spiritual journey. New York: Warner Books.

Periodicals

14. ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL PAGINATED BY VOLUME

Shuy, R. (1981). A holistic view of language. Research in the Teaching of English, 15, 101-111.

15. ARTICLES IN A JOURNAL PAGINATED BY ISSUE

Maienza, J.G. (1986). The superintendency: Characteristics of access for men and women. Educational Administration Quarterly, 22(4), 59-79.

16. ARTICLES IN A MAGAZINE

Gralla, P. (1994, April). How to enter cyberspace. <u>PC Computing,</u> 60-62.

17. ARTICLE IN A NEWSPAPER

Browne, M. W. (1988, April 26). Lasers for the battlefield raise concern for eyesight. <u>The New York Times,</u> pp. C1, C8.

18. EDITORIAL OR LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Russell, J. S. (1994, March 27). The language instinct [Letter to the editor]. <u>The New York Times Book Review,</u> 27.

19. UNSIGNED ARTICLE

What sort of person reads Creative Computing? (1985, August). <u>Creative Computing,</u> 8, 10.

20. REVIEW

Larmore, C. E. (1989). [Review of the book <u>Patterns of moral complexity]. Ethics, 99,</u> 423-426.

21. PUBLISHED INTERVIEW

McCarthy, E. (1968, December 24). [Interview with Boston Globe Washington staff]. <u>Boston Globe</u>, p. B27.

22. TWO OR M0RE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR IN THE SAME YEAR

List works alphabetically by title, and place lowercase letters *(a, b,* etc.) after the dates.

Murray, F. B. (1983a). Equilibration as cognitive conflict. <u>Developmental Review, 3,</u> 54-61.

Murray, F. B. (1983b). Learning and development through social interaction. In L. Liben (Ed.), <u>Piaget and the foundations of knowledge</u> (pp. 176-201). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Electronic Sources

23. WORLD WIDE WEB SITE

To cite a whole site, give the address in a parenthetical citation (p. 420).

To cite a document from a Web site, include information as you would for a print document, followed by a note on its retrieval.

Mullins, B. (1995). Introduction to Robert Hass. <u>Readings in Contemporary Poetry at Dia Center for the Arts</u>. Retrieved April 24, 1997 from the World Wide Web: http://www.diacenter.org/prg/poetry/95-96/intrhass.html

Shade, L. R. (1993). Gender issues in computer networking. Retrieved January 28, 2000 from the World Wide Web: http://www.delphi.com/woman /text3.html

24. FTP (FILE TRANSFER PROTOCOL), TELNET, OR GOPHER SITE

After the retrieval statement, give the address (substituting *ftp, telnet,* or *gopher* for *http* at the beginning of the URL) or the path followed to access information, with slashes to indicate menu selections.

Korn, P. (October 1994). How much does breast cancer really cost? <u>Self.</u> Retrieved May 5, 1997:
gopher://nysernet.org:70/00/BCIC/Sources/SELF/94/how-much

25. LISTSERV MESSAGE

Provide the author's name; the date of posting, in parentheses; the subject line from the posting; the retrieval statement; and the listserv address.

Lackey, N. (1995, January 30). From Clare to here. Retrieved May 1, 1997 from the listserv: nanci@world.std.com

To cite a file that can be retrieved from a list's server or Web address, include the address or URL for the list s archive.

Lackey, N. (1995, January 30). From Clare to here. Retrieved May 1, 1997 from the listserv: http://www.rahul.net/frankf/Nancy/archives/95130.html

26. NEWSGROUP MESSAGE

Include the author's email address, enclosed in angle brackets. After the subject line from the posting, give a retrieval statement that ends with the name of the newsgroup.

27. EMAIL MESSAGE

The APA's *Publication Manual* discourages including e-mail in a list of references and suggests citing email only in text as personal communication.

28. SYNCHRONOUS COMMUNICATION (MUDs, MOOs)

To cite postings in MUDs, MOOs, and IRCs, provide the speaker's name, if known, or the name of the site; the date of the event, in parentheses; the title of the event, if appropriate; and the kind of communication (*Group discussion, Personal interview*) in brackets if not indicated elsewhere. Include a retrieval statement with the address using a URL or other Internet address.

Cohen, S. (2000, March 15). Online Collaboration. [Group discussion]. Retrieved March 17, 2000 from the World Wide Web: http://moo.du.org:8000

29. MATERIAL FROM A CD-ROM DATABASE

Natchez, G. (1987). Frida Kahlo and Diego Rivera: The transformation of catastrophe to creativity [Abstract]. <u>Psychotherapy-Patient, 8,</u> 153-174.
Retrieved from SilverPlatter (PsycLIT, CD-ROM, 1999 release, Item 76-11344)

30. MATERIAL FROM AN INFORMATION SERVICE OR ONLINE DATABASE

Belenky, M. F. (1984). The role of deafness in the moral development of hearing impaired children. In A. Areson & J. De Caro (Eds.), <u>Teaching, learning and development.</u> Rochester, NY: National Institute for the Deaf. Retrieved January 20, 2000 from ERIC online database (No. Ed 248 646)

31. MATERIAL FROM A DATABASE ACCESSED VIA THE WEB

Pryor, T., & Wiederman, M. W. (1998). Personality features and expressed concerns of adolescents with eating disorders. Adolescence 33, 201-301. Retrieved February 7, 2000 from Electric Library database on the World Wide Web: http://www .elibrary.com

32. SOFTWARE OR COMPUTERPROGRAM

McAfee Office 2000. Version 2.0 [Computer software]. (1999). Santa Clara, CA: Network Associates.

Other Sources

33. TECHNICAL OR RESEARCH REPORTS AND WORKING PAPERS

Wilson, K. S. (1986). Palenque: An interactive multimedia optical disc prototype for children (Working Paper No. 2). New York: Center for Children and Technology, Bank Street College of Education.

34. PAPER PRESENTED AT A MEETING OR SYMPOSIUM, UNPUBLISHED

Cite the month of the meeting if it is available.

Engelbart, D. C. (1970, April). Intellectual implications of multi-access computing. Paper presented at the meeting of the Interdisciplinary Conference on Multi-Access Computer Networks, Washington, DC.

35. DISSERTATION, UNPUBLISHED

Leverenz, C. A. (1994). Collaboration and difference in the composition classroom. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Ohio State University, Columbus.

36. POSTER SESSION

Ulman, H. L., & Walborn, E. (1993, March). Hypertext in the composition classroom. Poster session presented at the Annual Conference on College Composition and Communication. San Diego.

37. FILM OR VIDEOTAPE

Hitchcock, A. (Producer and Director). (1954). Read window [Film]. Los Angeles: MGM.

38. TELEVISION PROGRAM, SINGLE EPISODE

Begin with the names of the script writers, and give the name of the director, in parentheses, after the episode title.

Kuttner,P.K., Moran, C., & Scholl, E. (1994, July 19). Passin' it on (W. Chamberlain, Executive Director). In D. Zaccardi (Executive Producer), P.O.V. New York: Public Broadcasting Service.

39. RECORDING

Colvin, S. (1991). I don't know why. [Recorded by A. Krauss and Union Station]. On Every time you say goodbye [Cassette]. Cambridge, MA: Rounder Records. (1992)