

Nimitz Library - APA Style Guide

This guide lists examples of only the most commonly cited types of print and electronic sources and is based on information obtained from: 1) The Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 5th ed. (2001) and 2) APA's official website, <<http://www.apastyle.org/>>.

For more information and examples, consult the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (available in the Nimitz Library and shelved in the Ready Reference area at call number location: **Ready Ref BF 76.7 P83 2001**) or the APA Website. Be advised that the American Psychological Association (APA) does not publish its documentation guidelines on the Web.

Check with your instructor if you need additional guidance on which citation style to use. Your instructor may prefer alternative citation forms. Be sure you know your instructor's preferences.

General Rules for APA Style

- For in-text direct quotes, page numbers must be included: (Bradley, 1999, p. 67)
 - Hanging indentation is used in the reference list.
 - Italics, rather than underlining or bold, is used for titles of works.
 - Sentence caps are used in the reference list (i.e. capitalize only the first word of titles), for example:
(*Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders*).
 - Heading caps are used when citing titles in text, for example: ("Fighter Planes," 2002).
 - For citing electronic versions of articles or information obtained from a website, see the **Electronic Resources** section of this guide.
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Print Source Examples:

BOOK (SINGLE AUTHOR)

Reference: Bereiter, C. (2002). *Education and mind in the knowledge age*. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum Associates.

In-Text: (Bereiter, 2002)

BOOK (TWO AUTHORS)

Reference: Matthews, G., & Zeidner, M. (2002). *Emotional intelligence: Science and myth*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

In-Text: (Matthews & Zeidner, 2002)

BOOK (THREE OR MORE AUTHORS)

Reference: Matthews, G., Zeidner, M. & Roberts, B. (2002). *Transformational leadership: Industry, military, and educational impact*. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

In-Text: (Matthews, Zeidner, & Roberts, 2002)

Subsequent references: (Matthews et al., 2002)

BOOK (WITH AN EDITOR)

Reference: Juvonen, J. (Ed.). (2001). *Peer harassment in school: The plight of the vulnerable and victimized*. New York: Guilford Press.

In-Text: (Juvonen, 2001)

BOOK CHAPTER

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

In-Text: (Roll, 1976)

ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLE (NO AUTHOR)

Reference: Collective unconsciousness. (1998). In *The new encyclopaedia Britannica: micropaedia* (Vol. 3, pp. 453-454). Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica.

In-Text: ("Collective Unconsciousness," 1998)

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONE AUTHOR)

[Note: APA references list up to the first 6 authors of a work. If there are more than 6 add et al. – with the period – after the 6th name. In-text citations list only the lead author and et al.]

Reference: Mellers, B.A. (2000). Choice and the relative pleasure of consequences. *Psychological Bulletin*, 126, 910-924.

In-Text: (Mellers, 2000)

JOURNAL ARTICLE (TWO OR MORE AUTHORS)

Reference: Klimoski, R., Palmer, S., & Smith, J. (1993). Treatment for sexually abused children and adolescents. *American Psychologist*, 55, 1040-1049.

In-Text: (Klimonski, Palmer, & Smith, 1993)

Subsequent references: (Klimonski et al., 1993)

MAGAZINE ARTICLE

[Note: Magazine references follow the same rules as journal articles for multiple authors. See preceding section].

Reference: 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.

In-Text: (Kandel, 2000)

MAGAZINE ARTICLE (NO AUTHOR)

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

In-Text: ("Blood Business," 1992)

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE (NO AUTHOR)

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

In-Text: ("New Drug," 1993)

Electronic Source Examples

Tips for Citing Electronic Sources

Examples are based on The Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 5th ed. (2001) and APA's official website, <<http://www.apastyle.org>>.

- The URL is the most critical element – if it doesn't work, readers won't be able to find the cited material, and the credibility of your paper will suffer.
- At a minimum, the reference should include a document title or description, the date of publication (if available), the date of retrieval, and a URL.
- Identify the author whenever possible.
- Use n.d. (no date) when a publication date is not available.
- When an internet document has multiple pages with different URLs, provide a URL that links directly to the page you are citing.
- Only break a URL that goes to another line after a slash or before a period. Do not insert a hyphen.
- If the document is part of a large and complex web site (such as a government agency), identify the host organization before giving the URL for the document itself. Use a colon before the URL. (See Government Document example below).
- There is no period used after a URL in a reference.
- APA style no longer requires that the format (CD-ROM, online, etc.) of the database searched be specified.
- Follow the format appropriate to the work retrieved and add a retrieval statement that gives the date of retrieval and the proper name of the database.
- If you have viewed an electronic version of an article that is an *exact duplicate* of the print version (usually in Adobe's PDF format) and you *did not* find it in a database, you need only the note [Electronic version] to the reference. (See second example below).

WEBSITE

Reference: Grohol, J.M., (2003). *Dr. John Grohol's PsychCentral*. Retrieved March 13, 2003 from <http://psychcentral.com>

In-Text: (Grohol, 2003)

WEB SITE (NO AUTHOR, NO PUBLICATION DATE)

Reference: Greater New Milford (Ct) Area Healthy Community 2000, Task Force on Teen and Adolescent Issues. (n.d.). *Who has time for a family meal? You do!* Retrieved October 5, 2001, from <http://www.familymealtime.org>

In-Text: (Greater New Milford, n.d.)

ELECTRONIC JOURNAL ARTICLE (ACCESSED VIA A DATABASE)

Reference: Jacobson, J.W., Mulick, J.A., & Schwartz, A.A. (1995) A history of facilitated communications: Science, pseudoscience, and antiscience. *American Psychologist*, *50*, 750-765. Retrieved January 12, 2001, from PsycARTICLES Database.

In-Text: (Jacobsen et al., 1995)

ELECTRONIC JOURNAL ARTICLE (EXACT DUPLICATE OF PRINT VERSION, NOT ACCESSED VIA A DATABASE)

Reference: 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*, 115-123.

In-Text: (VandenBos et al., 2001)

ELECTRONIC NEWSPAPER ARTICLE (ACCESSED VIA A DATABASE)

Reference: Hilts, P.J. (1999, February 16). In forecasting their emotions, most people flunk out. *The New York Times*. Retrieved November 21, 2000, from LexisNexis Academic database.

In-Text: (Hilts, 1999)

ELECTRONIC NEWSPAPER ARTICLE (NOT ACCESSED VIA FULL-TEXT DATABASE)

Reference: Hilts, P.J. (1999, February 16). In forecasting their emotions, most people flunk out. *The New York Times*. Retrieved November 21, 2000, from <http://www.nytimes.com>

In-Text: (Hilts, 1999)

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT (FOUND VIA GPO DATABASE ON THE WWW)

Reference: National Institute of Mental Health. (2002). *Breaking ground, breaking through: The strategic plan for mood disorders research of the National Institute of Mental Health* (Publication No. 0507-B-05). Retrieved August 20, 2006 from NIMH web site via GPO Access: <http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20906>

In-Text: (National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2002)

Subsequent references: (NIMH, 2002)