

USFA Library Quick Start to American Psychological Association Style Citations

“A badly prepared manuscript always suggests uncritical research and slovenly thinking.”

Instructions in regard to preparation of manuscript. (1929). Psychological Bulletin, 26, 57-63.

Your research will have greater value if it is shared in a manner that is consistent and accurate. Showing attention to detail in your citations will lend real credibility and authority to your work. In American Psychological Association (APA) style, we credit our sources in two places. The first is a brief credit directly within our text, and the second is a full entry in our reference list. For additional examples of APA style, please refer to the “Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association”, Sixth Edition, available in the USFA Library reference section. **Call No. is BF 76.7 P976 2010.**

1. In-text citations* – some common examples:

*See APA 6th edition, chapter 6, particularly pages 174-177 for more information on in-text citations

- According to Boyd (2006), ... (p. 186).
- Boyd (2006) stated...(p. 193).
- The author stated, “...” (Boyd, 2006, p. 194), which implied...
- For two authors – use both last names as you would above.
- For three to five authors – use all last names the first time they are referenced, afterwards use
 - (Lastname1 et al.)
- For six or more authors – use (Lastname1 et al.) for all references.

2. Reference list – some common examples:

*See APA 6th edition, chapter 7, for more information and examples on references

Book, print version

LastnameA, Initial1. (Publishing Year). Title of book. Location of publisher: Publisher.

Kennedy, R. (2006). *Wildfire and Americans: How to save lives, property, and your tax dollars*. New York: Hill and Wang.





Book Chapter, print version

LastnameA, Initial1. (Publishing Year). Chapter title. In Editor/s (Ed.). *Title of book* (pp. #-#). Location of publisher: Publisher.

Purchase, D. (2006). Fire department training and education. In John M. Buckman (Ed.), *Chief Fire Officer's desk reference* (pp. 167-198). Sudbury, MA: Jones and Bartlett Publishers.

Corporate author, government report

U.S. Fire Administration, U.S. Forest Service, & International Association of Fire Chiefs. (2012). *Your role in fire-adapted communities: How the fire service, local officials, and the public can work together*. Washington, DC: The Administration.

Dissertation or Master's Thesis

LastnameA, Initial1. (Publishing Year). Title. (Doctoral dissertation or master's thesis). Name of institution.

Heineman, E. (1987). *Injuries on the fireground: The role of fire fighters' breathing apparatus* (Doctoral dissertation). University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

EFO papers

Roach, B. (2014). *Determining ideal future fire station locations*. Emmitsburg, MD: National Fire Academy. Retrieved from <http://www.usfa.fema.gov/pdf/efop/efo48443.pdf>

Journal article

LastnameA, Initial1.(Publishing year). Article Title. *Journal Title, volume number* (issue number), pg#-pg#.

Williams, B. (2010). Incident command as a participative-management practice: Dispelling the myth of authoritarian command. *International Fire Service Journal of Leadership and Management*, 4 (1), 9-21.

Online Source

LastnameA, Initial1. (Publication Date). Title. Retrieved from <http://website>

Revere, M. (2011, August). Succession planning for fire service officers: Every officer should be developing at least two replacements. Retrieved February 12, 2015 from <http://www.firefighternation.com/article/command-and-leadership/succession-planning-fire-service-officers>

