

APA References

*This handout was compiled using the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Sixth Edition and <http://www.apastyle.org/>.
Examples were adapted from Penn State York's "APA 6th Edition Quick Reference July 2009" and updated by USFSM WSS October 2012.*

References

Publication Manual, sections 6.22-7.11

The list of references follows the text of the paper, beginning on a new page and continuing the page numbering of your paper. Center the title *References* one inch from the top. All sources used in your paper are listed in alphabetical order and are double-spaced with hanging indentation.

ABBREVIATED TITLE

9

References

- Brown, R. T. (2005). Recent advances in pharmacotherapies for the externalizing disorders. *School Psychology Quarterly*, 20, 118-134.
doi:10.1521/scpq.20.2.118.66515
- Brown, R. T. (2009). A time to consider health care reform: A reply to Rudd, Cordero, and Bryan. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 40, 330-332. doi:10.1037/a0015423
- Browning, D. L. (1986). Psychiatric ward behavior and length of stay in adolescent and young adult inpatients: A developmental approach to prediction. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 54, 227-230. doi:10.1037/0022-006X.54.2.227
- Browning, D. L., & Quinlan, D. M. (1985). Ego development and intelligence in a psychiatric population: Wechsler subtest scores. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 49, 260-263. doi:10.1207/s15327752jpa4903_9

Order of references in the reference list

- When alphabetizing, remember that “nothing precedes something.” In the above reference list, Brown precedes Browning.
- If you are citing two or more works by the same author, always repeat the author’s name and order them by year of publication, with the earliest first.
- One-author entries appear in the reference list before multiple-author entries beginning with the same surname, regardless of the year.
- For entries beginning with the same name, but with different coauthors, alphabetize by the last names of the second author listed.

All citations are to be double spaced with hanging indentation. In order to save space, the following examples are not double spaced.

BOOKS

Publication Manual, sections 6.22-6.32, examples in section 7.02

Citations for books include the following:

- Author’s name (initials are used for the first and middle names)
- Year of publication (in parentheses)
- Title of work italicized (capitalize only the first word of the title, the first word of the subtitle, and any proper nouns)
- Publication information

Place of publication

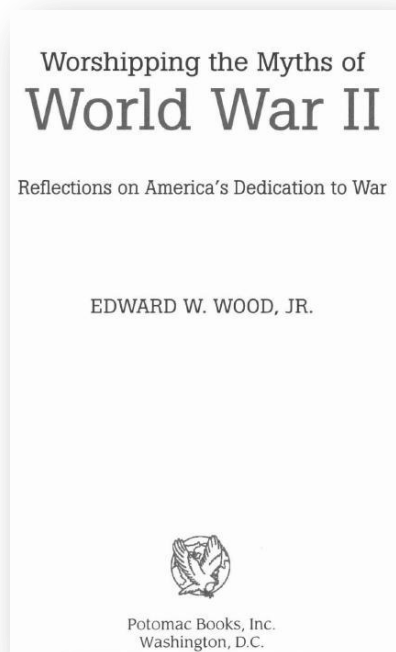
List the city and state as shown on the title page. If the publisher is outside of the United States, list the city and country.

- If the publisher is a university and the name of the state is included in the university’s name, do not repeat the state in the publisher’s location
- Use the official two-letter U.S. Postal Service abbreviation for U.S. states

Publisher’s name

You may use a brief form of the publisher’s name, as long as it still clearly identifies the publisher.

- Write out the names of associations, corporations, and university presses
- Omit terms such as *Publishers, Co., Corp., Inc.*
- Retain the words *Books* and *Press*



Book by a single author or editor

- Fair, J. D. (1999). *Muscle town USA: Bob Hoffman and the manly culture of York Barbell*. University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press.
- Gallagher, G. W. (Ed.). (1989). *Fighting for the Confederacy: The personal recollections of General Edward Porter Alexander*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
- Wood, E. W., Jr. (2006). *Worshipping the myths of World War II: Reflections on America's dedication to war*. Washington, DC: Potomac Books.

Book by two or more authors

- Booth, W. C., Colomb, G. G., & Williams, J. M. (2003). *The craft of research* (2nd ed.). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

If there are more than seven authors, list the first six authors' names, followed by three ellipses, and then add the final author's name. See the example in the scholarly journal article section of this handout.

Book by a corporate author

A corporate author can be an association, a committee, or any group whose members are not identified individually. When the author and the publisher are the same, use the word *Author* as the name of the publisher.

- American Psychiatric Association. (2000). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed., text rev.). Washington, DC: Author.
- American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

Chapter in a book

Begin the citation with the information for the chapter you are using, followed by the information for the book. Notice the page numbers for the piece you are citing appear after the title of the book.

- Putnam, J. W. (2009). Cooperative learning for inclusion. In P. Hick, R. Kershner, & P. T. Farrell (Eds.), *Psychology for inclusive education: New directions in theory and practice* (pp. 81-95). London, England: Routledge.

Article from a reference book

Begin the citation with the author for the entry you are citing. If no author is given, begin the citation with the title of the entry.

- Moore, C. C., & Munroe, R. L. (2000). Cognitive anthropology. In A.E. Kazdin (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of psychology* (Vol. 2, pp. 132-135). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Reber, A. S. (1995). Phenomenology. In *The Penguin dictionary of psychology* (2nd ed., p. 564). London, England: Penguin Books.

Article from an online reference book

Hajek, P. (2006). Fuzzy logic. In E. N. Zalta (Ed.), *The Stanford encyclopedia of philosophy* (Summer 2009 ed.). Retrieved from <http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/sum2009/entries/logic-fuzzy/>

Accessed through Gale Virtual Reference Library, a library subscription database

Cameron, J., & Pierce, W. D. (2008). Intrinsic versus extrinsic motivation. In N. J. Salkind & K. Rasmussen (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of educational psychology* (Vol. 2, pp. 555-560). Retrieved from www.go.galegroup.com

ARTICLES

Publication Manual, sections 6.27-6.32, examples on pages 198-202

APA style recommends including the digital object identifier (DOI) for both print and online sources, if it is available. The DOI is a unique identifier assigned to articles as a way to help readers locate the content online through registration agencies, such as CrossRef.org. The DOI is usually found on the first page of the article, near the copyright notice.

Citations for articles usually include the following:

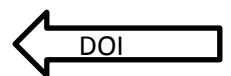
- Author's name (initials are used for the first and middle names)
- Year of publication (in parentheses) for scholarly journal articles
- Year and exact date of publication (in parentheses) for magazines and newspapers
- Title of the article (capitalize only the first word of the title, the first word of the subtitle, and any proper nouns)
- Periodical title (use uppercase and lowercase letters and italicize the title)
- Volume number (italicized)
- Issue number (include, in parentheses and not italicized, only if each issue of the journal is paginated separately)
- Inclusive page numbers
- Digital object identifier (for both print and online sources, if available)

Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied
2009, Vol. 15, No. 2, 91-105

© 2009 American Psychological Association
1076-898X/09/\$12.00 DOI: 10.1037/a0015591

A Model of Motor Inhibition for a Complex Skill: Baseball Batting

Rob Gray
Arizona State University



Guidelines for articles obtained through a library subscription database

- When a DOI is used, no further retrieval information is necessary. Most scholarly journal articles will have a DOI.
- If a DOI is not available, include the URL for the home page of the journal, magazine, or newspaper (do not include a period at the end of this URL). Do not include the name of the database in the citation.

This retrieval statement may not seem accurate to you, since you are stating the article was retrieved from the journal's home page, when you actually retrieved it from a library subscription database. However, the intent of the APA rule is to lead a reader as closely as possible to the source. Since not everyone will have access to the same databases, and the journals included in a particular database are subject to change, the decision was made not to include database information in citations. This is true even if you cannot access the article online through the journal's website.

The exception to the above rule involves material of limited circulation, as well as articles from discontinued journals that are archived in a database such as JSTOR, and articles that have been informally published in ERIC.

Scholarly journal article with continuous pagination

English, R. (2006). Open access to federally funded research: The time is now. *Portal: Libraries and the Academy*, 6, 249-252. doi:10.1353/pla.2006.0036

Gray, R. (2009). A model of motor inhibition for a complex skill: Baseball batting. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 15, 91-105. doi:10.1037/a0015591

Kay, A. C., Gaucher, D., Peach, J. M., Laurin, K., Friesen, J., Zanna, M. P., & Spencer, S. J. (2009). Inequality, discrimination, and the power of the status quo: Direct evidence for a motivation to see the way things are as the way they should be. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 97, 421-434. doi: 10.1037/a0015997

If there are more than seven authors, list the first six authors' names, followed by three ellipses, and then add the final author's name.

Harden, K. P., Lynch, S. K., Turkheimer, E., D'Onofrio, B. M., Waldron, M. D., Martin, N.G., . . . Emery, R. E. (2007). A behavior genetic investigation of adolescent motherhood and offspring mental health problems. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 116, 667-683. doi:10.1037/0021-843X.116.4. 667

Scholarly journal article, journal paginated by issue

Baard, P. P. (1994). A motivational model for consulting with not-for-profit organizations: A study of church growth and participation. *Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice and Research*, 46(3), 19-31. doi:10.1037/1061-4087.46.3.19

Informally published, from ERIC

Herman, W. E. (2009). *Understanding psychology within the context of the other academic disciplines*. Retrieved from ERIC database. (ED505273)

Magazine article

Print

Hemp, P. (2009, September). Death by information overload. *Harvard Business Review*, 87(9), 83-89.

Jaret, P. (2009, September). The new middle age. *Prevention*, 61(9), 98-105.

Remember the facts by cramming with fat. (2009, May 2). *New Scientist*, 202(2706), 15.

From a library subscription database

Agnew, T. (2008, November). Nursing homes make the best classrooms. *Nursing Older People*, 20(9), 8-9. Retrieved from <http://nursingolderpeople.rcnpublishing.co.uk/>

Cloud, J. (2009, June 1). Why your memory may not be so bad after all. *Time*, 173(21), 53. Retrieved from <http://www.time.com>

Despite the fact the above articles were accessed through ProQuest, the retrieval statement will show the home page for the magazine, even if the full text of the article is not available from the magazine's website.

Newspaper article

Use the abbreviations p. or pp. preceding the page numbers for newspaper articles.

Print

Hafner, K. (2009, May 26). Texting may be taking a toll. *The New York Times*, p. D1.

From a library subscription database

Hafner, K. (2009, May 26). Texting may be taking a toll. *The New York Times*, p. D1. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com>

Online from the paper's website

Hafner, K. (2009, May 25). Texting may be taking a toll. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com>

You can see that the citations for the library database and the paper's website are almost identical, with the exception of the page number and the date.

TECHNICAL AND RESEARCH REPORTS

Publication Manual, section 7.03

Corporate author, government report

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. (2003). *Your guide to lowering blood pressure*. (NIH Publication No. 03-5232). Retrieved from http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/public/heart/hbp/hbp_low/hbp_low.pdf

Corporate author, task force report

American Psychological Association, Task Force on Evidence-Based Practice with Children and Adolescents. (2008). *Disseminating evidence-based practice for children and adolescents: A systems approach to enhancing care*. Retrieved from <http://www.apa.org/pi/cyf/evidence.html>

APA FORMAT –IN-TEXT AND REFERENCE LIST FORMAT FOR: WEB SOURCES/INTERNET SITES

(Source: *APA Quick Reference Guide*, University of North Carolina, School of Social Work http://ssw.unc.edu/files/web/pdf/APA_Quick_Reference_Guide.pdf)

Internet site (web source) on the Reference list:

Use same format author–date format. If no individual author for a Web page, list the organization as the author. Use date given on Web page as copyright date, last updated, or last revised date for publication date (usually at bottom of Web page). If no date given, substitute "n.d." for no date.

Internet site (web source) in-text:

DO NOT put web address in the text of the paper. A few examples are immediately below:

An organization would look like this: (Planned Parenthood, n.d.)

An author with a date: (Stearns, 2009) or an author with no date: (Stearns, n.d.)

No author or organization? Use the title of the article or web pages: (National Health Statistics, 2003)

Citing multiple pages from one Web site:

When citing multiple pages from an organization's web site, the reference entry should use the exact URL for each page. Because each in-text entry would have the same author/organization and year, add a lowercase letter to the year to distinguish citations for each page. Letters are assigned in the order that the citations are used in the text.

The examples below are different pages from North Carolina (NC)Division of Social Services Web site that would all be cited as (NC Division of Social Services, 2010). A lowercase letter is added to in-text citation and the corresponding reference entry. If you choose to abbreviate the source, you'll need to define the abbreviation only once and then apply to all.

Reference list entries would look like this:

North Carolina Division of Social Services. (2010a). *Role & responsibilities of CSE agency*. Retrieved from <http://www.ncdhhs.gov/dss/cse/geninfo.htm#role>

North Carolina Division of Social Services. (2010b). *Work First*. Retrieved from <http://www.ncdhhs.gov/dss/workfirst/index.htm>

North Carolina Division of Social Services. (2010c). *Low income energy assistance program*. Retrieved from <http://www.ncdhhs.gov/dss/energy/index.htm>

In-text citations would look like this:

In-text citation to first web page from same website: (North Carolina Division of Social Services [NCDSS], 2010a) **note the abbreviation NCDSS in brackets; abbreviation is not required**

In-text citation to next web page from same website: (NCDSS, 2010b)

In-text citation to third web page from same website: (NCDSS, 2010c)