

# APA Citation Style

## Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 5<sup>th</sup> ed.

Academic research requires that you cite the sources you consult, both to acknowledge the input and to give the reader directions to the material. It is your responsibility to confirm with your instructor which citation style to use for a particular assignment. APA is used primarily in the social sciences and in some of the natural sciences. **The examples below are not official.** To create a good Reference List or Bibliography and for correct citation, you *must* consult the print manual. Copies are kept behind the Reference Desk on the first floor of Library North. For more information on citing, see: <http://www.library.fullerton.edu/cybercites.htm>.

There are two parts to correct APA citation in a paper. The **Citation in Text** takes a reader from an idea or quotation in the text of the paper to its source in the Reference List. The **Reference List** has the necessary source information to allow retrieval of the specific document. A Citation in Text (except personal communications) must be in the Reference List and all Reference List entries must be cited in the text. *A Reference List cites works that were used in the research and creation of a document, a bibliography provides additional background sources that were not directly used.*

**APA Style Elements** (numbers below are references to specific parts of the APA manual.) Examples are *italicized*.

- Citation in text** is usually the author surname and date of publication, separated by a comma and in parentheses. (*Walker, 2000*)
- If either the author or date is given in the paragraph, with clear identification to the point requiring citation, cite the missing information in parentheses. *Walker (2000) said that...* **OR** *A more recent 2000 study (Walker) reported...*
  - If the author and date are given in the paragraph, no further citation is required. *Walker's study in 2000 reports...*
  - 3.94-96 Distinctions are made between initial and subsequent citation in text.
    - First time used: Full list of multiple authors, corporate name, government agencies, etc. as found in the Reference List (*Frank, Augustyn, Knight, Pell, & Zuckerman, 2001*). For 6 or more authors, use the first surname and *et al.*
    - Subsequent use in the same paragraph
      - use the first name listed or the corporate/government abbreviation and no year. (*Frank et al*); (*NICHD*)
      - with 2 authors, always cite both names every time referenced (*Callanan & Jipson*)
  - 3.97 No author/Anonymous: With no author, use the first few word(s) of the Reference List entry.
    - Italicize book titles, use quotation marks for article titles. *CollegeBound Seniors (1979)*; ("*StudyFinds*,"1982)
    - If the work is listed in the Reference List as anonymous, cite in text as anonymous. (*Anonymous, 1891*)
  - 3.101 Specific parts (quotations, charts, chapters, etc.): include page or chapter number. (*Medved & Medved, 1998, p. 24*)
  - 3.102 & 4.03 Personal and unrecoverable communications (email, letters, personal interviews, memoranda, etc.) are **ONLY** cited in text, not in the Reference List. Use initial with surname and the term <personal communication>, date. (*A. B. Benoit, personal communication, April 21, 2003*)
  - 3.34 quotations of 40 or more words must be freestanding and indented without quotation marks.

**Examples:**

First time cited	...described in a recent report (Jackson, Sifers, Warren, & Velasquez, 2003). Jackson, Sifers, Warren, & Velasquez (2003) reported... A 2003 study (Jackson, Sifers, Warren, & Velasquez) shows... In 2003, Jackson, Sifers, Warren, & Velasquez wrote that...
Subsequent citations	(Jackson et al.) (Jackson et al., 2003) if used in another paragraph (Callanan & Jipson)
To specific part of text	(Jackson et al., 2003, p. 105) (p. 105)
Personal Communication	(Y. Jackson, personal communication, April 21, 2003) Jackson has said (personal communication, April 21, 2003)
Block Quotation	...their behaviors. (p. 276).

**Sample paper in APA manual: Figure 5.1, pp. 306-320**

**ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY:** In addition to the appropriate citation, add a brief description of the material, highlighting the importance of the work (why you are using it). Consult your professor for specific assignment requirements. For examples see 9.03.

**SCHOLARLY V. POPULAR PERIODICALS: some common characteristics**

**Scholarly Periodicals:** original research or analysis; lengthy (often 8+ pages); written in the language of the discipline; often continuous pagination; bibliography; reviewed by peer experts.

**Popular Periodicals:** reporting on previously published research, news or popular/current events and issues; brief; easily readable (uses popular language); each issue starts with page 1; few if any references; verified by a commercial editor.

**Reference List** entries contain Author (last name, initials). (Year of publication). *Title* (italicized) and Publication data.

4.03 Double-space and use hanging indent for each entry (all but first line indented 5 spaces). (See also 5.18)

- o Some abbreviations may be used: ed. (edition), Ed. (editor), n.d., Vol. (specific), vols. (no. of vols. in a set), Suppl., etc. All end in a period. Months in dates are not abbreviated. *And* is usually abbreviated (&) (4.08; 4.13).
- o A few well-known cities do not require state or county information. New York, London, etc.

4.04 Arrange alphabetically by author and within same author, by date, earliest first. For entries with the same first author and different 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> authors, continue alphabetization by 2<sup>nd</sup> and/or 3<sup>rd</sup> author. Use author order as listed on title page.

- o No author, enter by group, agency, institution or title. If truly anonymous (seldom used), use *Anonymous* as the author name.

4.08 List all authors (last name, initials) for up to 6 authors. For seven or more, list the first 6 and use *et al.* for the remaining authors.

- o Edited works, place editors in author position and add (Ed.) or (Eds.) in parentheses after the last name.
- o No author, move title to author position.

4.10-12 Capitalize: the first letter in the first word of a book or article title and subtitle; all proper nouns; periodical titles (4.11).

- o Use brackets immediately after the article title to indicate a description of form [Letter to the editor], [Abstract], [Videotape].

4.15 For online materials, add the date you retrieved material and source information. (Retrieved month day, year, from source).

4.16I If an electronic citation ends with a URL, do not use a closing period.

**PERIODICAL ARTICLES** Authors. (year). Title of article. *Title of periodical and vol. no.*, pp. [NOTE: *vol. no.* is italicized]

**Journals:** 4.11 Periodicals that start every issue with page 1 rather than continuous pagination, add the issue to the volume data.

Print journal	Jackson, Y., Sifers, S. K., Warren, J. S., & Velasquez, D. (2003). Family protective factors and behavioral outcome: The role of appraisal in family life events. <i>Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders, 11</i> , 103-112.
Electronic Database	Jackson, Y., Sifers, S. K., Warren, J. S., & Velasquez, D. (2003). Family protective factors and behavioral outcome: The role of appraisal in family life events. <i>Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders, 11</i> , 103-112. Retrieved January 27, 2004, from Academic Search Elite database.

**Popular magazine:** 4.16.6 Same as scholarly except for date: use the complete date following the year.

Print magazine	Gorman, C. (2003, September 29). Comfort in a bowl: Sweets and fatty foods really do relieve stress, but there is a price to pay. <i>Time, 162</i> , 77.
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**Reviews:** 4.16.G Author. (Date). Article title if different than title of item being reviewed [Review of the book ... *Italicize the title of the reviewed item*]. *Periodical title, vol.*, x-xx. Other media follow same pattern.

Print journal	Kaup, M. (2003). [Review of the book <i>Rewriting North American borders in Chicano and Chicana narrative</i> ]. <i>Modern Language Quarterly, 64</i> , 508-14.
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**Newspapers: with and without author:** 4.16.9-11

Print newspaper (author)	Stout, D. (1999, December 16). F.A.A. orders toddler seats on airliners. <i>New York Times</i> , p. A17.
(no author)	Baseball owners approve Dodgers sale. (2004, January 30). <i>New York Times</i> , p. D2.
Electronic Database	Stout, D. (1999, December 16). F.A.A. orders toddler seats on airliners. <i>New York Times</i> , p. A17. Retrieved September 27, 2001, from LEXIS-NEXIS Academic Universe database.
Publisher electronic version	Stout, D. (1999, December 16). F.A.A. orders toddler seats on airliners. <i>The New York Times</i> . Retrieved September 27, 2003, from <a href="http://www.nytimes.com">http://www.nytimes.com</a> .

**BOOK: and other non-periodicals (reports, etc.)** 4.16B Author/editor. (year). *Title of work*. City: Publisher.

Paper	Leiker, J. N. (2002). <i>Racial borders: Black soldiers along the Rio Grande</i> . College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press.
Electronic	Leiker, J. N. (2002). <i>Racial borders: Black soldiers along the Rio Grande</i> . College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press. Retrieved January 27, 2004, from NetLibrary database.

**Article or chapter in a book:** 4.16.34-36 Author. (year). Chapter title. In Editors (Ed.), *Title of book* (pp. x-xx). Location: Publisher.

Paper	Callanan, M. A., & Jipson, J. L. (2001). Explanatory conversations and young children's developing scientific literacy. In K. Crowley, C. D. Schunn, & T. Okada (Eds.), <i>Designing for science: Implications from everyday, classroom, and professional settings</i> (pp. 21-50). Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.
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**Article in an encyclopedia:** 4.16.38 Author. (year). Topic. In *Title* (Vol., pp. x-xx). Location: Publisher. (See also 4.16.30)

Paper	Katz, I. J. (2001). Flamenco. In <i>The new Grove dictionary of music and musicians</i> (2nd ed., Vol. 8, pp. 920-925). London: Macmillan.
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**WEB DOCUMENTS:** In addition to the basic citation, add *Retrieved* date, *from* source.

Government	U. S. National Institute of Child Health and Development. Public Information and Communications Branch. (1997, April). <i>Fact sheet: Sudden infant death syndrome</i> . Retrieved January 12, 2000, from <a href="http://www.nichd.nih.gov/publications/pubs/sidsfact.htm">http://www.nichd.nih.gov/publications/pubs/sidsfact.htm</a>
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