

Citing and Referencing

Another important element of an APA-style paper is citing and referencing properly. The most important general rule to keep in mind is that any information obtained from another source, whether quoted or simply reported, must be cited and referenced. The author's name and the publication date of the work are cited in the body of the paper. All sources cited in the paper must then appear in the references list, which in turn should contain entries only for those works cited in the text of the paper. This enables readers to identify the source of ideas and to locate the published sources.

Citation Style: One Author

APA journals use the author-date method of citation. This means that the surname of the author and the date of publication are inserted in the text at the appropriate point.

Jones (1999) found that ...

A recent study of rehearsal type (Jones, 1999) suggests ...

According to a recent study (Jones, 1999), imagery rehearsal ...

Participants who used rote rehearsal remembered fewer words than

those who used imagery rehearsal (Jones, 1999).

When the name of the author appears as part of the text, cite the year of publication in parentheses. When the name of the author is not part of the narrative, both the author and the date appear in parentheses, separated by a comma. This parenthetical citation may fall either within a sentence or at its end. Within a paragraph, do not include the year of publication in subsequent citations of the same study unless the entire citation is within parentheses.

Citation Style: Multiple Authors

When a work has two authors, cite both authors every time the reference occurs. When a work has three to five authors, cite all authors the first time the reference occurs. After that, cite only the first author's surname followed by the abbreviation "et al." (and others).

First citation: Burns, Menendez, Block, and Follows (2001) found ...

Subsequent citation within the same paragraph: Burns et al. found ...

Subsequent first citation per paragraph thereafter: Burns et al. (2001) found ...

When a paper has six or more authors, cite only the surname of the first author followed by "et al." and the year of publication for the first and subsequent citations. When the paper appears in the references, however, include the names of all authors. When two or more authors are cited in parentheses, the word "and" is replaced by an ampersand (&).

Reference Style

APA reference style differs for journal articles, books, edited books, dissertations, magazines, newspaper articles, and information from the Web. When in doubt about referencing format, it is best to consult the *APA Publication Manual* (2009). References are presented in alphabetical order by the first author's last name. Each reference has several sections that are separated by periods—for example, author name(s), publication date, article title, and journal. The title of a journal (or book) and the volume number of the journal are italicized. The first line of each reference begins at the left margin, and all subsequent lines are indented—known as a hanging indent. The references, like the rest of the manuscript, are double-spaced. Following are the correct formats for some of the more commonly used types of references.

If you are referencing a source that is not covered here, consult the *Publication Manual*.

Journal Article

Karau, S. J., & Williams, K. D. (1993). Social loafing: A meta-analytic review and theoretical integration. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 65, 681–706.

Book: One Author, First Edition

Hunt, M. (1993). *The story of psychology*. New York: Doubleday.

Book: Multiple Authors, Second or Later Edition

Bordens, K. S., & Abbott, B. B. (1999). *Research design and methods: A process approach* (4th ed.). Mountain View, CA: Mayfield.

Edited Book

Sternberg, R. J., & Barnes, M. L. (Eds.). (1988). *The psychology of love*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Chapter or Article in an Edited Book

Massaro, D. (1992). Broadening the domain of the fuzzy logical model of perception. In H. L. Pick, Jr., P. van den Broek, & D. C. Knill (Eds.), *Cognition: Conceptual and methodological issues* (pp. 51-84). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Magazine

King, P. (1991, March 18). Bowl players. *Sports Illustrated*, 14-17.

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders

American Psychiatric Association. (1994). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

Paper Presented at a Meeting

Roediger, H. L., III. (1991, August). *Remembering, knowing, and reconstructing the past*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, San Francisco.

Poster Presented at a Meeting

Griggs, R. A., Jackson, S. L., Christopher, A. N., & Marek, P. (1999, January). *Introductory psychology textbooks: An objective analysis and update*. Poster session presented at the annual meeting of the National Institute on the Teaching of Psychology, St. Pete Beach, FL.

Internet Article Based on a Print Source (Digital Object Identifier, doi, should be included)

Jacobson, J. W., Mulick, J. A., & Schwartz, A. A. (1995). A history of facilitated communication: Science, pseudoscience, and antiscience. *American Psychologist*, 50, 750-765. doi: 10.1037/0003-066X.50.9.750

Article in an Internet-Only Journal

Fredrickson, B. L. (2000, March 7). Cultivating positive emotions to optimize health and well-being. *Prevention & Treatment*, 3, Article 0001a. Retrieved from <http://journals.apa.org/prevention/volume3/pre0030001a.html>