

APA Citation Style Guide

This guide is based on the 5th edition of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (Washington: A.P.A., 2001). Several copies of the *APA Manual* (call No. BF76.7 P83 2001) are available in the Humanities & Social Sciences Library (McLennan-Redpath library complex) and in the Education, Health Sciences and MacDonald Campus libraries.

The *APA Manual* contains advice on editorial style, grammar and layout. It also has sections with guidelines to reduce bias in language when writing psychology papers (2.13-2.17) and about the ethics of scientific publication (8.05).

This brief guide deals exclusively with the sections in the *Manual* on the treatment of sources: quotations, citations within the text and preparing the reference list of a research paper. Examples have been selected to illustrate the most common types of citations that students will encounter. For complete information and additional examples, please refer to the *APA Manual*. You can also consult the APA website for the citation style at <http://www.apastyle.org/>

APA recommends that the papers be double-spaced throughout, including the quotations, notes and reference list.

Author-date method of citation

APA style requires that sources used to write a paper be acknowledged by inserting the author(s) last name and the year of publication, at the appropriate place in the text. When the author's name appears as part of the sentence, the year of publication is inserted in parentheses immediately following the name(s).

Citation of Sources

Byrne (1998) determined that sensitivity for the sounds in spoken words, especially at the level of phonemes, is regarded as a prerequisite for the discovery of the alphabetic principle. (*one author*)

For example, Pennington and Lefly (2001) found that phonological awareness did not contribute to the prediction of reader group membership ... (*always cite both names when there are two authors*)

Manis, Seidenberg, Doi, McBride-Chang, and Petersen (1996) used a method similar to that of Castles and Coltheart to identify subgroups with surface and phonological profiles. (*three to five authors when cited for the first time*)

Manis et al. (1996) found... (*subsequent citations for three to five authors. But omit date if cited more than once within a paragraph*)

Morris et al. (1998) believe that slow naming speed is associated with the core phonological deficit (*six or more authors are always shortened to the first author's name followed by et al.*)

When the author is not part of the sentence both the name(s) and date appear in parentheses:

Sensitivity for the sounds in spoken words, especially at the level of phonemes, is regarded as a prerequisite for the discovery of the alphabetic principle (Byrne, 1998).

Earlier studies found that phonological awareness did not contribute to the prediction of reader group membership ... (Pennington & Lefly, 2001).

Other authors used a method similar to that of Castles and Coltheart to identify subgroups with surface and phonological profiles (Manis, Seidenberg, Doi, McBride-Chang, & Petersen, 1996).

Many researchers believe that slow naming speed is associated with the core phonological deficit (Morris et al., 1998).

If more than one source has been used, the citations are separated by semicolons:

There is evidence of some peculiarities of Italian patients with ND, such as the observation that omission errors predominate over substitutions (Cubelli & Simoncini, 1997; Làdavas, 1998; Vallar et al., 1996).

When citing a work discussed in another work, name the original work and refer to the work that cited it. (In the Reference List the entry should be for the work that you consulted, not to the original)

Sidenberg and McClelland's study (as cited in Coltheart, Curtis, Atkins, & Haller, 1993)

Some sources have an organization as an author (universities, research center, government departments, etc.). In those cases the name of the organization needs to be spelled out the first time it is used. If it is necessary to refer to the document again and the organization has an abbreviation which is familiar or readily understandable, the abbreviation can be used in subsequent citations.

(National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 1992) (*First time the document is cited*)

(NIMH, 1992) (*Subsequent times the document is cited*)

Standard psychological reference sources are cited using their title:

The criteria in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (4th ed.; DSM-IV; American Psychiatric Association, 1994) for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are long and complex. (*First time the document is cited*)
DSM-IV (*Subsequent times the document is cited. Note that the title is italicized*)

Quotation of Sources

Direct quotations –sentences from a work reproduced word for word– must include also the page number as part of the citation. The display will vary depending on the length of the quotation.

Short quotations of less than 40 words should be enclosed in double quotation marks:

As Hoyningen-Huene (1989/1993) states, the training that students receive through the reliance on textbooks “promotes highly ‘convergent’ modes of thought... [and] discourages any comparative evaluation of different possible ways of doing science...” (p. 187). (*Note that words or phrases appearing within double quotation marks in the original text are transcribed within single quotation marks*)

Quotations of 40 or more words are displayed as a block, indented about 5 spaces from the left margin, and without quotation marks.

In addition, three of the published Report of the Surgeon General's Conference on Children's Mental Health (U.S. Public Health Service, 2000) eight goals advocate for better diagnosis and treatment of childhood disorders:

Improve the assessment and recognition of mental health needs in children, (p. 7); ... improve the infrastructure for children's mental health services including support or scientifically-proven interventions across professions [p. 8]; ... and] train frontline providers to recognize and manage mental health issues, and educate mental health providers in scientifically-proven prevention and treatment services. (p. 9)

Quotations from an Internet document should indicate the chapter or section (when available) in place of page numbers. In the Reference list, the URL should be the one that links directly to that chapter or section.

For Hallegren (2001), an analysis of Hemingway's biography reveals “behind the macho façade of boxing, bullfighting, big-game hunting and deep-sea fishing he built up, a sensitive and vulnerable mind that was full of contradictions.”
(section The Unwritten Code)

Reference List

The Reference List at the end of the paper must contain all sources cited in the body of the paper, except for personal communications (letters, telephone conversations, e-mails).

The rules relative to the number of authors are the same for all document types, but the order of the elements of the description vary from one type of document to another. Personal authors are referred by their family name and initials. Documents without named authors are listed under title.

What follows are typical examples of the most common author and document types, as presented in PsychArticles, the *APA Manual* and <http://www.apastyle.org>. Please consult the *APA Manual* for the rules that apply to the types of documents mentioned here, as well as for rules and examples of other types of documents.

Books

Byrne, B. (1998). *The foundation of literacy*. Sussex, England: Psychology Press. (*one author*)

U.S. Public Health Service. (2000). *Report of the Surgeon General's Conference on Children's Mental Health: A national action agenda*. Washington, DC: Department of Health and Human Services. (*one author, organization*)

Goswami, U., & Bryant, P. (1990). *Phonological skills and learning to read*. Hove, England: Erlbaum. (*two authors*)

One Volume of a Multivolume Work

Proust, M.(2002). *Sodom and Gomorrah*. (J. Sturrock, Trans., C. Prendergast, Ed.). *In Search of Lost Time* (Vol. 4). London: Allen Lane (*one author, translated and edited. Only vol. 4 was consulted*)

Article or chapter in an edited book

Diller, L., & Weinberg, J. (1977). Hemi-inattention in rehabilitation: The evolution of a rational remediation program. In E. A. Weinstein & R. P. Friedland (Eds.), *Advances in neurology: Vol. 18. Hemi-inattention and hemisphere specialization* (pp. 62–82). New York: Raven Press. (*two authors, two editors*)

Article reprinted in a book

Piaget, J. (1988). Extracts from Piaget's theory (G. Gellerier & J. Langer, Trans.). In K. Richardson & S. Sheldon (Eds.), *Cognitive development to adolescence: A reader* (pp. 3-18). Hillside, NJ: Erlbaum. (Reprinted from *Manual of child psychology*, pp. 703-732, by P.H. Mussen, Ed., 1970, New York: Wiley) (*one author, two translators and two editors*)

Encyclopedia Article

Mohanty, J. M. (1987) Indian Philosophy. In *The New Encyclopaedia Britannica*: (Vol. 21, pp. 191-212) Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica. (*one author*)

Periodical articles

Journal Article

Colombo, L. (1992). Lexical stress affect and its interaction with frequency in word pronunciation. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 18, 987-1003. (*one author*)

Brunn, J. L., & Farah, M. J. (1991). The relation between spatial attention and reading: Evidence from the neglect syndrome. *Cognitive Neuropsychology*, 8, 59-75. (*two authors*)

Behrmann, M., Black, S. E., McKeef, T. K., & Barton, J. J. S. (2002). Oculographic analysis of word reading in hemispatial neglect. *Physiology & Behavior*, 77, 613-619. (*three to six authors*)

Wolchik, S.A, West, S.G., Sandler, I.N., Tein, J., Coatsworth, D., Lengua, L., et al. (2000). An experimental evaluation of theory-based mother and mother-child programs for children of divorce. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 68, 843-856. (*more than six authors*)

Magazine Article

Weintraub, A., & Cohen, L. (2002, May 6). A Thousand-Year Plan for Nuclear Waste. *Business Week*, 94-96. (*two authors*)

Newspaper Article

Alaton, S. (1997, December 27) So, Did They Live Happily Ever After? *Globe and Mail*, pp. D1, D3 (*one author*)

Book Review

Updike, J. (2002, February 4) No Brakes. [Review of the book *Sinclair Lewis: Rebel from Main Street*]. *New Yorker*, 77-80. (*one author*)

Television Broadcast

Neville, J. (Narrator). (1996, December 6). Robertson Davies, in his own words [Television series episode]. In *Life and Times*. Toronto: Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. (*single episode*)

Video Recording (Videocassette or DVD)

Lean, D. (Director). (1965) *Doctor Zhivago*. [Motion picture]. United States: Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. (Videocassette (1988) available from MGM/UA Home Video).

Electronic References

Articles based on a print source (Usually in PDF format)

VandenBos, G., Knapp, S., & Doe, J. (2001). Role of the reference elements in the selection of resources by psychology undergraduates [Electronic version]. *Journal of Bibliographic Research*, 5, 117-123 (*three authors*)

Articles based on a print source, but modified (Usually as HTML pages or text only)

VandenBos, G., Knapp, S., & Doe, J. (2001). Role of the reference elements in the selection of resources by psychology undergraduates. *Journal of Bibliographic Research*, 5, 117-123. Retrieved October 13, 2001 from <http://jbr.org/articles.html> (*three authors*)

Article from an online-only journal

Fredrickson, B.L. (2000, March 7). Cultivating positive emotions to optimize health and well-being. *Prevention & Treatment*, 3, Article 0001a. Retrieved November 20, 2000, from <http://journals.apa.org/prevention/volume3/pre0030001a.html> (*one author*)

Article retrieved from a database

Broman, W.C., Hanson, M.A., Oppler, S.H., Pulakos, E.D., & White, L.A. (1993). Role of early supervisory experience in supervisor performance. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 78, 443-449. Retrieved October 23, 2000, from PsycARTICLES database. (*three to six authors*)

Multipage document (Web site)

West Nile Virus (n.d.) Retrieved September 1, 2005, from <http://www.west-nile-virus-prevention.com/index.html> (private organization no author, no date, Each page has a different URL)

Nonperiodical documents on the Internet

Hallengren, A. (2001) *A Case of Identity: Ernest Hemingway*. Retrieved August 5, 2005, from Nobelprize.org, The Official Web Site of the Nobel Foundation: <http://nobelprize.org/literature/articles/hallengren/index.html> (document with author and date available on an organization's Web site)

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