APA Style


Sample Parenthetical Citations, APA Style

*APA citations include the author and year of publication. Add page numbers for direct quotations.*

If the author’s name and date are mentioned in your sentence, they need not be repeated in the reference. If you mention the author’s name in your sentence, give the date in parentheses immediately after the name.

In a 2009 study, Watson found that children are happier when raised by sensitive parents.

Watson (2009) found that children are happier ...

**Citing work by one author:**

(Wistall, 2005)

**Work by two authors:**

(Fenton & McGlashan, 2007)

The ampersand [&] is used to connect authors’ names in parenthetical citations, but not in the text itself.

**Work by three to five authors:**

The first time the reference is used, cite all the authors. For subsequent citations, use et al. (Latin for “and others”).

(Cuesta, Peralta, & DeLeon, 2004)  [first citation]
(Cuesta et al., 2004)  [subsequent citations]

**Work by six or more authors:**

(Kleerekoper et al., 2009)  [first and subsequent citations]

**Works by two or more authors with the same last name:**
Two or more works by the same author in the same year:

(Seligman, 2001a)
(Seligman, 2001b)

Two or more works in one citation:

(Cuesta et al., 2004; Fenton & McGlashan, 2007)

Work by a group, organization, or government agency:

Use the complete name of the group each time it is cited except when the organization’s abbreviation is well known. In that case, use the complete name the first time, and the abbreviation for subsequent references.

(American Psychological Association [APA], 2001) [first citation]
(APA, 2001) [subsequent citations]

Work with no known author:

Cite the title, or the first few words of a long title. Italicize a book or periodical title, and use quotation marks for article titles.

("Brain Breakthrough", 2005)

Republished or translated work:

If you cite a classic text or a translation, provide the date of original publication (if known), followed by the date of the edition you used. If no date is known, insert n.d. for “no date” after the comma where the date would normally appear.

(Freud, 1905/1979)

The following two types of material are cited in the text but NOT referenced in the references section at the end of the paper:

1. Primary sources, in which you are citing the words or ideas of one author as quoted or paraphrased by another author:

According to Freud (as cited in Weiten & McCann, 2010)
Identify the original source (Freud) in your text, but cite only the source you used (Weiten & McCann). List only the secondary source (Weiten & McCann) in your references section at the end of the paper.

2. Personal communication:

Sources that cannot be retrieved by the reader, including interviews, lectures, unpublished letters, e-mail, and some electronic discussion sources, are cited in your text as a “personal communication,” but are not listed in the references section. Give the initials and surname of your source, and the exact date.

   Ability to visualize has been found to be related to both creativity and emotions (J. Waters, personal communication, June 3, 2002).

Sample References, APA Style

Format: Your complete references list will appear on a separate page at the end of your paper, entitled References. They should be ordered alphabetically by the first author’s last name, or by the first meaningful word of the title (ignore A or The) if no author or editor is known.

   The first line of each entry is a hanging indent. The entire references list is double-spaced and double-spaced both with and between references. Each main element (author’s name, date, title) is followed by a period.

   The examples below have been divided into five categories: (1) books, (2) printed periodical articles, (3) online electronic sources, (4) other non-print sources. Find the model which matches the book, article, or other source you are referencing. If you cannot find a suitable model, consult the *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association*, 6th edition (available in the Library or the Writing Centre) or the APA website at <http://www.apastyle.org/index.aspx>.

1. Books

Book by one author, and book in an edition other than the first:


The author’s surname and initials are given.
The **date of publication** appears immediately after the author’s name.

The **title** is in italics. Capital letters are used only for the first word of the title and subtitle, and for proper names within the title (this is called *title case*).

The **city** of publication is followed by province, state or country (use standard postal abbreviations) if the city is not well known or could be confused with another.

The **publisher’s name** is spelled out, including words like *Press* or *Books*, but not *Inc.*, *Co.*, or *Publishers*.

**Book by two or more authors:**


All authors are listed, and last names are listed before initials.

**Book by a group or organization:**


If the same group wrote and published the book, *Author* is listed as publisher.

**Government publication--book:**


Cite under the ministry or agency responsible. However, a government publication with an individual author may be cited under his or her name.

**Government publication--serial:**


**Book with editor:**

issues (11th ed.). Guilford, CT: Duskin/McGraw-Hill.

Note the standard postal abbreviation for the state (Connecticut).

An article or chapter in an edited book:


Book with no author or editor:


Book with corporate author:


Article in a reference book or encyclopedia (signed):


If the article is unsigned, give the title and then the date.

2. Print Periodical Articles

Article in a printed journal with continuous pagination throughout the volume (up to 6 authors):


Print article by more than six authors:


However, this article would be cited in the text as (MacMillan et al., 2007), since it has more than six authors.

**Article in a print journal with a corporate author:**


**Article in a print journal with each issue paged separately:**


The issue number appears in parentheses immediately after the volume number and is not in italics. Periodical titles are capitalized. Note that APA style gives the volume number for a magazine.

**Print article in a weekly or monthly magazine without volume numbers (signed):**


**Print article in a newspaper (signed and unsigned):**


Alphabetize by the first significant word of the title. In the text, cite by a shortened version of the title, in quotation marks ("Last desert elephant").

3. **Electronic Sources**
Electronic sources include articles from scholarly and lay periodicals; on-line books, magazines papers or reports; or have web-based format (e.g. web pages or online forums). Basic information about the source (which often follows the format for print references) is followed by either the doi (digital object identifier) or the URL. The doi can usually be found on the first page on the top left or right of the document.

**Journal Articles with a DOI:**

Author’s Last Name, First Initials. (date). Title of the article. *Title of the Publication, Volume number* (issue number), Page numbers. doi


**Journal Articles without a DOI:**

Author’s Last Name, First Initials. (date). Title of the article. *Title of the Publication, Volume Number* (issue number), Page numbers. Retrieved from http://www.theurl.com


**Online Magazine Article:**


**Online Newspaper Article:**


**Abstract of an Article without a DOI (In Print or on a Database):**

Abstract of a Journal Article with a DOI:


doi:10.1037/0278-6133.24.2.225

"Informally published" documents from a web site:

If an author is identified, begin with the author's name; if not, use the title. If no publication date is given, use n.d. (no date).


If no publication date is given, use n.d. (no date).

4. Other Nonprint Sources

Motion picture, television shows, music recording or podcast:

Begin citations of audiovisual sources with the name of the main contributor, if known. Specify the medium in square brackets after the title.

