

APA CITATION

This handout is available in an alternative format on request.

What is it? Developed by the American Psychological Association, APA style is widely used, not only in the social sciences and management but also in the humanities and natural sciences.

How do I do it? There are two parts to APA citation: in-text references and the list of references at the end. See *The Purdue Online Writing Lab* (<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/>) for detailed guidelines.

In-text Citation

The in-text component of APA citation includes two main elements: the author's last name and the year of publication (e.g., Ross, 1997). Add the page number whenever quoting directly or paraphrasing a specific section of the text (e.g., Ross, 1997, p. 17). For more than one author, list the names in the order they appear in the source.

- If one or more of the elements is mentioned in the text, it need not be repeated:

In contrast, Gleaves's (1996) categorical rejection of the SCM (p. 54) leaves little room for the incorporation of sociocultural and historical influences into the PTM.

Source: (Lilienfeld et al., 1999, p. 520). See the "Reference List" section (on back) for full citation.

- If it is clear from the context that you are referring to the same source, then it is not necessary to repeat information. If it is not clear, then you must cite the source again:

Tyrer (1984) suggested that the course of this syndrome is a prolonged one with chronological differences in intensity. Also he emphasized that . . . a cross-sectional study might diagnose these patients as having two or three different syndromes, such as panic disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, or major depression, but "in reality they represent the same person wearing different clothes" (p. 687).

Andrews, Stewart, Morris-Yates, Hoh, and Henderson (1990) recently tested Tyrer's (1984) theory . . .

Source: (Katon & Roy-Byrne, 1991, p. 342). See the "Reference List" section (on back) for full citation.

- For one or two authors, all names must be cited each time. For three, four, or five authors, all names must be mentioned the first time, but subsequent references cite only the first name with "et al." For six or more authors, the "et al." form can be used in all in-text citations:

Davidson, Woodbury, Pelton, and Krishnan (1988) used grade of membership analyses, a multivariate technique, for studying depressive typologies . . .

Davidson et al. (1988) concluded that pure Type III depression appeared to be unique . . .

Source: (Katon & Roy-Byrne, 1991, p. 342). See the "Reference List" section (on back) for full citation.

- Institutional authors should be spelled out on first mention. If they have an easily recognized abbreviated form, this can be used in further citations, provided that it is introduced (in square brackets) the first time:

Arrests of those under 18 years of age for murder and non-negligent manslaughter rose an astonishing 60.1% between 1981 and 1990, as compared with 5.2% for those 18 years or older (Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI], 1991. . .

In the 1980s, the percentage increase in juvenile crimes among girls was more than four times that among boys (FBI, 1991).

Source: (Yoshikawa, 1994, pp. 28, 44). See the "Reference List" section (on back) for full citation.

- Never cite a source that you haven't read. To refer to a source cited by one of your readings, use "as cited in":

Ross (as cited in Lilienfeld et al., 1999, p. 509) affirms . . .

- If many sources address the same point, they can all be included in a single citation; the list should be in alphabetical order (by first author's last name), with a semi-colon to separate each source:

Across a number of studies (Boon & Draijer, 1993; Dell, 1998; Ellason et al., 1996; Horevitz & Braun, 1984; Lauer et al., 1993; Ross et al., 1990; Scropo, Drob, Weinberger, & Eagle, 1998; Tutkun et al., 1998; Yargic, Sar, Tutkun, & Alyanak, 1998), the proportion of DID patients fulfilling diagnostic criteria for BPD has ranged from 35% to 71%.

Source: (Lilienfeld et al., 1999, p. 511). See the "Reference List" section (below) for full citation.

- If no author is provided, put the title, or a shortened version of it, in the author position:

Hegemony, defined as "the social, cultural, ideological, or economic influence exerted by a dominant group" ("Hegemony," 2011), has characterized the relationship of powerful Western nations, such as the US, with various countries in the developing world.

Reference List

The list of references on your paper's last page is titled "References" and should be arranged in alphabetical order. For other types of sources beyond those listed below, check *The Purdue Online Writing Lab* (<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/>) or the *APA Publication Manual* (6th ed.).

Book:

Ross, C. A. (1997). *Dissociative identity disorder: Diagnosis, clinical features, and treatment of multiple personality*. New York: Wiley.

Journal Article:

Citations to articles include the volume number in italics; if the volume is divided into issues, the issue number appears in parentheses but not italics. For articles accessed electronically (e.g., in databases), include the digital object identifier (DOI) without a final period. If no DOI is available, give the URL of the journal's home page, also without the final period.

Katon, W., & Roy-Byrne, P. P. (1991). Mixed anxiety and depression. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 100*(3), 337–345. <http://www.apa.org/pubs/journals/abn/index.aspx>

Lilienfeld, S. O., Lynn, S. J., Kirsch, I., Chaves, J. F., Sarbin, T. R., & Ganaway, G. K. (1999). Dissociative identity disorder and the sociocognitive model: Recalling the lessons of the past. *Psychological Bulletin, 125*(5), 507–523. doi: 10.1037/0033-2909.125.5.507

Yoshikawa, H. (1994). Prevention as cumulative protection: Effects of early family support and education on chronic delinquency and its risks. *Psychological Bulletin, 115*(1), 28–54. doi: 10.1037/0033-2909.115.1.28

Source with No Given Author, including Dictionary: (see *APA Publication Manual*, 6th ed., p. 176-77) Usually the title of the work appears in place of the author when no author is identified.

Avahan—The India AIDS initiative: The business of HIV prevention at scale. (2008). Retrieved from Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation website: http://www.gatesfoundation.org/avahan/Documents/Avahan_HIVPrevention.pdf

Hegemony. (2011). In *Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary*. Retrieved from <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/hegemony>

Technical and Research Reports:

Federal Bureau of Investigation. (1991). *Uniform crime reports for the United States: 1990*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Pew Commission on Children in Foster Care. (2004). *Fostering the future: Safety, permanence and well-being for children in foster care*. Retrieved from <http://pewfostercare.org/research/docs/FinalReport.pdf>