

Universidad de Los Andes
Facultad de Humanidades y Educación
Escuela de Idiomas Modernos

American Psychological Association (APA) Research Publication Guidelines¹

Caveat:

- Restrict the use of *we* to refer only to yourself and your coauthors (use *I* if you are the sole author of the paper). Some alternatives to *we* are *people, humans, researchers*, etc.

Levels of Headings

CENTERED UPPERCASE HEADING	← Level 5
Centered Uppercase and Lowercase Heading	← Level 1
<i>Centered, Italicized, Uppercase and Lowercase Heading</i>	← Level 2
<i>Flush Left, Italicized, Uppercase and Lowercase Side Heading</i>	← Level 3
<i>Indented, italicized, lowercase paragraph heading ending with a period</i>	← Level 4

Example:

CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
Interlanguage Fossilization
Types of Fossilization
Grammatical Fossilization
Fossilization of the third person

Quotations

- Incorporate a short quotation (fewer than 40 words) in text, and enclose the quotation with double quotation marks.

¹ Excerpted from: American Psychological Association. (2001). Publication manual (5th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

- Display a quotation of 40 or more words in a free-standing block of typewritten lines, and omit the quotation marks. Start the block quotation on a new line, and indent five spaces from the left margin. Type subsequent lines flush with the indent. Type the entire quotation double spaced.
- When quoting, always provide the author of the source, year of publication, and specific page citation in the text. ***Do not include the title*** of the article or source. ***If you are not quoting material directly but paraphrasing it, do not put the page number after the year in the citation.***
- If several sources back up what you have just stated, present their authors between parentheses in strictly alphabetical order. If an answer has two or more references, order them chronological, putting the earliest references first.

For example: Paraphrased quotation (No page number)

Forcing students to study may prove more harmful than beneficial (Asher, 1999; Bolinger, 2000; Schumann, 1978; Schumann, 1980; Schumann, 2002).

Quotation 1:

She stated, “The ‘placebo effect’... disappeared when behaviors were studied in this manner” (Miele, 1993, p. 276), but she did not clarify which behaviors were studied.

Quotation 2:

Miele (1993) found that “the ‘placebo effect,’ which had been verified in previous studies, disappeared when [only the first group’s] behaviors were studied in this manner” (p. 276).

Quotation 3:

Miele (1993) found the following:

The “placebo effect,” which had been verified in previous studies, disappeared when behaviors were studied in this manner. Furthermore, the behaviors were *never exhibited again* [italics added], even when reel [*sic*] drugs were administered. Earlier studies (e.g.,

Abdullah, 1984; Fox 1979) were clearly premature in attributing the results to a placebo effect. (p. 276)²

Notes on Quotations:

- Direct quotations must be accurate. The quotation must follow the wording, spelling, and interior punctuation of the original source, even if the source is incorrect.
- If an incorrect spelling, punctuation, or grammar in the source might confuse readers, insert the word *sic*, italicized and bracketed, immediately after the error in the quotation.
- Use double quotation marks to enclose quotations in text. Use single quotation marks within double quotation marks to set off material that in the original source was enclosed in double quotation marks.
- Do not use quotation marks to enclose block quotations.
- Place periods and commas within closing single or double quotation marks. Place punctuation marks inside quotation marks only when they are part of the quoted material.
- The first letter of the first word in a quotation may be changed to an uppercase or a lowercase letter. The punctuation mark at the end of a sentence may be changed to fit the syntax.
- Use three spaced ellipsis points (...) ³ within a sentence to indicate that you have omitted material from the original source. Use four points to indicate any omission between sentences. Do not use ellipsis points at the beginning or end of any quotation unless, to prevent misinterpretation, you need to emphasize that the quotation begins or ends in midsentence.
- Use brackets, not parentheses, to enclose material (additions or explanations) inserted in a quotation by some person other than the original author.
- If you want to emphasize a word or words in a quotation, italicize the word or words. Immediately after the italicized words, insert within brackets the words *italics added*, that is, [italics added].
- If an electronic source does not provide page numbers, use the ¶ symbol or the abbreviation *para* instead.
- If there are headings in the electronic document and neither paragraph nor page numbers are visible, cite the heading and the number of the ¶ following it. Example:

² Notice there is no period after the page number.

³ Please do not put these parentheses in text.

“The current system of managed care and the current approach to defining empirically supported treatments are shortsighted” (Beutler, 2000, Conclusion section, ¶ 1).

- Do not omit citations embedded within the original material you are quoting. The works cited need not be included in the list of references.
- If you quote at length from a copyrighted work in material you need to publish, you usually need written permission from the owner of the copyright.
- Use a zero before a decimal point when numbers are less than 1. E.g., 0.23 cm, 0.48 s.
- If roman numerals are part of an established terminology, do not change to arabic numerals; for example, use *Type II error*. Use arabic, not roman, numerals for routine seriation (e.g., Step 1). However, in the References, change to arabic numerals any roman numerals for the volumes and issues of journals. For example, change *Linguistics II (III)* to *Linguistics 2 (3)*.

Other considerations:

- To form the plurals of numbers, whether expressed as figures or words, use *-s* or *-es* alone, without an apostrophe. E.g., fours and sixes, 1950s, 10s and 20s.
- If you need to use statistical abbreviations and symbols in your report, use the list provided in the table below.

Reference Citations in Text

Document your study throughout the text by citing the author and date the works you used in your research.

a) *One Work by One Author*

Use the author-date method of citation: that is, the surname of the author (do not include suffixes such as *Jr.*) and the year of publication are inserted in the text at the appropriate point:

Walker (2000) compared reaction times

In a recent study of reaction times (Walker, 2000), it was found that...

According to James (1991), contrastive analysis is...

If the name of the author appears as part of the narrative, as in the first example, cite only the year of publication in parentheses. Otherwise, place both the name and the year, separated by a comma, in parentheses (as in the second example above).

In 2000 Walker compared reaction times were...

Within a paragraph, you need not include the year in subsequent references to a study as long as the study cannot be confused with other studies cited in the article. However, if you use different studies by the same author, which were obviously published on different dates, you do need to include the year of publication each time you quote that author in order to avoid confusion.

In a recent study of reaction times, Walker (2000) described the method Walker also found...

But: In another study, Walker (2004) points out that...

b) One Work by Multiple Authors

When a work has two authors, always cite both names every time the reference occurs in text.

When a work has three, four, or five authors, cite all authors the first time the reference occurs: in subsequent citations, include only the surname of the first author followed by **et al.** (not italicized and with a period after "al") and the year if it is the first citation of the reference within a paragraph:

Wasserstein, Zappuila, Rosen, Gerstman, and Rock (1994) found [Use as first citation in text.]

Wasserstein et al. (1994) found [Use as subsequent first citation per paragraph thereafter.]

Wasserstein et al. found [Omit year from subsequent citations after first citation within a paragraph.]

Exception: If two references with the same year shorten to the same form (e.g., both Bradley, Ramirez, & Soo, 1994, and Bradley, Soo, Ramirez, & Brown, 1994, shorten to Bradley et al.,

1994), cite the surnames of the first authors and of as many of the subsequent authors as necessary to distinguish the two references, followed by a comma and et al.

Bradley, Ramirez, and Soo (1994) and Bradley, Soo, et al. 1994)

When a work has six or more authors, cite only the surname of the first author followed by **et al.** (not italicized and with a period after "al") and the year for the first and subsequent citations. (In the reference list, however, provide the initials and surnames of the first six authors, and shorten any remaining authors to **et al.**)

If two references with six or more authors shorten to the same form, cite the surnames of the first authors and of as many of the subsequent authors as necessary to distinguish the two references, followed by a comma and **et al.** For example, suppose you have entries for the following references:

Kosslyn, Koenig, Barrett, Cave, Tang, and Gabrieli (1996)

Kosslyn, Koenig, Gabriel, Tang, Marsolek, and Daly (1996)

In text you would cite them, respectively, as

Kosslyn, Koenig, Barrett, et al. (1996) and Kosslyn, Koenig, Gabrieli et al. (1996)

Join the names in a multiple-author citation in running text by the word *and*. In parenthetical material, in tables and captions, and in the reference list, Join the names by an ampersand (&):

as Nightlinger and Littlewood (1993) demonstrated as has been shown
(Jöreskog & Sörbom, 1989),...

c) Groups as Authors

The names of groups that serve as authors (e.g., corporations, associations, government agencies, and study groups) are usually spelled out each time they appear in a text citation. The names of some group authors (e.g., associations, government agencies) are spelled out in

the first citation and abbreviated thereafter. If the name is long and cumbersome and if the abbreviation is familiar or readily understandable, you may abbreviate the name in the second and subsequent citations. If the name is short or if the abbreviation would not be readily understandable, write out the name each time it occurs.

For example, the following group author is readily identified by its abbreviation:

Entry in reference list:

National Institute of Mental Health. (1999).

First text citation:

(National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 1999)

Subsequent text citations:

(NIMH, 1999)

The name of the following group author should be written out in full:

Entry in reference list:

University of Pittsburgh. (1993).

All text citations:

(University of Pittsburgh, 1993)

d) Works With No Author (Including Legal Materials) or With an Anonymous Author

When a work has no author, cite in text the first few words of the reference list entry (usually the title) and the year. Use double quotation marks around the title of an article or chapter, and italicize the title of a periodical, book, brochure, or report:

on free care ("Study Finds," 1982)

the book *College Bound Seniors* (1979)

Treat references to legal materials like references to works with no author; that is, in text, cite materials such as court cases, statutes, and legislation by the first few words of the reference and the year.

When a work's author is designated as "Anonymous," cite in text the word *Anonymous* followed by a comma and the date:

(Anonymous, 1998)

In the reference list, an anonymous work is alphabetized by the word *Anonymous*.

e) Authors With the Same Surname

If a reference list includes publications by two or more primary authors with the same surname, include the first author's initials in all text citations, even if the year of publication differs. Initials help the reader to avoid confusion within the text and to locate the entry in the list of references:

R. D. Luce (1959) and P. A. Luce (1986) also found

J. M. Goldberg and Neff (1961) and M. E. Goldberg and Wurtz (1972) studied

f) Two or More Works Within the Same Parentheses

Order the citations of two or more works within the same parentheses in the same order in which they appear in the reference list, according to the following guidelines.

Arrange two or more works by the same authors (in the same order) by year of publication. Place in-press citations last. Give the authors' surnames once; for each subsequent work, give only the date.

Past research (Edeline & Weinberger, 1991, 1993) Past research (Gogel,
1984, 1990, in press)

Identify works by the same author (or by the same two or more authors in the same order) with the same publication date by the suffixes **a**, **b**, **c**, and so forth after the year; repeat the year. The suffixes are assigned in the reference list, where these kinds of references are ordered alphabetically by title of the article, chapter, or complete work).

Several studies (Johnson, 1991a, 1991b, 1991c; Singh, 1983, in press-a, in press-b)

List two or more works by different authors who are cited within the same parentheses in alphabetical order by the first author's surname. Separate the citations with semicolons:

Several studies (Balda, 1980; Kamil, 1988; Pepperberg & Funk, 1990)

Exception: You may separate a major citation from other citations within parentheses by inserting a phrase, such as **see also**, before the first of the remaining citations, which should be in alphabetical order:

(Minor, 2001; see also Adams, 1999; Storandt, 1997)

g) *Classical Works*

When a work has no date of publication, cite in text the author's name, followed by a comma and n.d. for "no date." When a date of publication is inapplicable, such as for some very old works, cite the year of the translation you used, preceded by **trans.**, or the year of the version you used, followed by **version**. When you know the original date of publication, include this in the citation.

(Aristotle, trans. 1931)

James (1890/1983)

Reference entries are not required for major classical works, such as ancient Greek and Roman works and the Bible; simply identify in the first citation in the text the version you used. Parts of classical works (e.g., books, chapters, verses, lines, cantos) are numbered systematically across all editions, so use these numbers instead of page numbers when referring to specific parts of your source:

1 Cor. 13:1 (Revised Standard Version)

h) *Specific Parts of a Source*

To cite a specific part of a source, indicate the page, chapter, figure, table, or equation at the appropriate point in text. Always give page numbers for quotations. Note that the words *page* and *chapter* are abbreviated in such text citations:

(Cheek & Buss, 1981, p. 332)

(Shimamura, 1989, chap. 3)

For **electronic sources** that do not provide page numbers, use the paragraph number, if available, preceded by the ¶ symbol or the abbreviation *para*. If neither paragraph nor page numbers are visible, cite the heading and the number of the paragraph following it to direct the reader to the location of the material.

(Myers, 2000, ¶ 5)

(Beutler, 2000, Conclusion section, para. 1)

To cite parts of classical works, use the specific line, book, and section numbers as appropriate, and *do not* provide page numbers, *even* for direct quotations.

i) *Personal Communications*

Personal communications may be letters, memos, some electronic communications (e.g., e-mail or messages from nonarchived discussion groups or electronic bulletin boards), personal interviews, telephone conversations, and the like. Because they do not provide recoverable data, personal communications are not included in the reference list. Cite personal communications in text only. Give the initials as well as the surname of the communicator, and provide as exact a date as possible:

T. K. Lutes (personal communication, April 18, 2001)

(V-G. Nguyen, personal communication, September 28, 1998)

j) Citations in Parenthetical Material

In a citation that appears in parenthetical text, use commas (not brackets) to set off the date:

(see Table 2 of Hashtroudi, Chrosniak, & Schwartz, 1991, for complete data)

Reference Lists

- The reference list should include *only* the sources that were used in the research and preparation of the article.⁴
- List references in alphabetical order.
- Accepted abbreviations in the reference list:

chap.	chapter	p. (pp.)	page (pages)
ed.	edition	Vol.	Volume
Rev. ed.	revised edition	vols.	volumes
2nd ed.	second edition	No.	Number
Ed. (Eds.)	Editor (Editors)	Pt.	Part
Trans.	Translator(s)	Tech. Rep.	Technical Report
n.d.	no date	Suppl.	Supplement

- Several references with the same author published in the same year are identified with lowercase letters – a, b, c, and so on – placed immediately after the year, within parentheses. E.g., Kaufman, J. R., (1990a). Control ...
Kaufman, J. R., (1990b). Roles of...

APA Examples of References

A. Periodicals

Elements of a reference to a periodical

Herman, L. M., Kuczaj, S. A., III, & Holder, M. D. (1993). Responses to anomalous gestural sequences by a language-trained dolphin: Evidence for processing of semantic relations and syntactic information. Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, 122, 184-194.

⁴ In contrast, a bibliography often contains other sources for further study or reference.

- Capitalize only the first word of the title and of the subtitle, if any, and any proper names; do not underline the title or place quotation marks around it.
- Enclose nonroutine information that is important for identification and retrieval in brackets immediately after the article title (e.g., [Letter to the editor], see Example 11). Brackets indicate a description of form, not a title.
- Finish the element with a period.

Periodical title and publication information:

Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, 122, 184-194.

Examples of references to periodicals

1. Journal article, one author

Bekerian, D. A. (1993). In search of the typical eyewitness. American Psychologist, 48, 574-576.

2. Journal article, two authors, journal paginated by issue

Klimoski, R., & Palmer, S. (1993). The ADA and the hiring process in organizations. Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice and Research, 45(2), 10-36.

3. Journal article, three to five authors

Borman, 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.

4. Journal article, six or more authors

Kneip, R. C., Delamater, A. M., Ismond, T., Milford, C., Salvia, L., & Schwartz, D. (1993). Self- and spouse ratings of anger and hostility as predictors of coronary heart disease. Health Psychology, 12, 301-307.

In text, use the following parenthetical citation each time (including the first) the work is cited:
(Kneip et al., 1993).

5. Journal article in press

Zuckerman, M., & Kieffer, S. C. (in press). Race differences in face-ism: Does facial prominence imply dominance? Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.

- Do not give a year, a volume, or page numbers until the article is published. In text, use the following parenthetical citation: (Zuckerman & Kieffer, in press).
- If another reference by the same author (or same order of authors for multiple authors) is included in the list of references, place the in-press entry after the off-press (published) entry. If there is more than one in-press reference, list the entries alphabetically by the first word after the date element, and assign lowercase letter suffixes to the date element (e.g., in press-a).

6. Magazine article

Posner, M. I. (1993, October 29). Seeing the mind. Science, 262, 673-674.

- Give the date shown on the publication-month for monthlies or month and day for weeklies.
- Give the volume number.

7. Newsletter article

Brown, L. S. (1993, Spring). Antidomination training as a central component of diversity in clinical psychology education. The Clinical Psychologist, 46, 83-87.

- Give the date as it appears on the issue.
- Give a volume number.

8. Newsletter article, no author

The new health-care lexicon. (1993, August/September). Copy Editor, 4, 1-2.

- Alphabetize works with no author by the first significant word in the title.
- In text, use a short title (or the full title if it is short) for the parenthetical citation ("The New Health-Care Lexicon," 1993).

9. Daily newspaper article, no author

New drug appears to sharply cut risk of death from heart failure. (1993, July 15). The Washington Post, p. A12.

- Alphabetize works with no author by the first significant word in the title.
- In text, use a short title for the parenthetical citation: ("New Drug," 1993).
- Precede page numbers for newspaper articles with "p." or "pp."

10. Daily newspaper article, discontinuous pages

Schwartz, J. (1993, September 30). Obesity affects economic, social status. The Washington Post, pp. A1, A4.

- If an article appears on discontinuous pages, give all page numbers, and separate the numbers with a comma (e.g., pp. B1, B3, B5-B7).

11. Monthly newspaper article, letter to the editor

Markovitz, M. C. (1993, May). Inpatient vs. outpatient [Letter to the editor]. APA Monitor, p. 3.

12. Entire issue of a journal

Barlow, D. H. (Ed.). (1991). Diagnoses, dimensions, and DSM-IV: The science of classification [Special issue]. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 100(3).

- To cite an entire issue of a journal (in this example, a special issue), give the editors of the issue and the title of the issue.
- If the issue has no editors, move the issue title to the author position, before the year of publication, and end the title with a period.
- Alphabetize the reference entry by the first significant word in the title. In text, use a short title for the parenthetical citation, for example: (“Diagnoses,” 1991).
- For retrievability, provide the issue number instead of page numbers.
- To reference an article within a special issue, simply follow the format shown in Examples 1-4.

13. Monograph with issue number and serial (or whole) number

Harris, P. L., & Kavanaugh, R. D. (1993). Young children's understanding of pretense. Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development, 58 (1, Serial No. 231).

- Give the volume number and, immediately after in parentheses, the issue and serial (or whole) numbers. Use the word *Whole* instead of *Serial* if the monograph is identified by a whole number.
- For a monograph that is treated as a separate nonperiodical, see Example 47.

14. Monograph bound separately as a supplement to a journal

Battig, W. F., & Montague, W. E. (1969). Category norms for verbal items in 56 categories: A replication and extension of the Connecticut category norms. Journal of Experimental Psychology Monographs, 80 (3, Pt. 2).

- Give the issue number and supplement or part number in parentheses immediately after the volume number.

15. Monograph bound into journal with continuous pagination

Ganster, D. C., Schaubroeck, J., Sime, W. E., & Mayes, B. T. (1991). The nomological validity of the Type A personality among employed adults [Monograph]. Journal of Applied Psychology, 76, 143-168.

- Include "Monograph" in brackets as a description of form.

16. Abstract as original source

Woolf, N. J., Young, S. L., Fanselow, M. S., & Butcher, L. L. (1991). MAP-2 expression in cholinceptive pyramidal cells of rodent cortex and hippocampus is altered by Pavlovian conditioning. Society for Neuroscience Abstracts, 17, 480.

- If the title of the periodical does not include the word *abstracts*, place Abstract in brackets between the abstract title and the period.

17. Abstract from a secondary source

Nakazato, K., Shimonaka, Y., & Homma, A. (1992). Cognitive functions of centenarians: The Tokyo Metropolitan Centenarian Study. Japanese Journal of Developmental Psychology, 3, 9-16. (From PsycSCAN: Neuropsychology, 1993, 2, Abstract No. 604)

- If only the abstract and not the entire article is used as the source, cite the collection of abstracts in parentheses at the end of the entry. (Note that it is generally preferable to read and cite the original document.)

- If the date of the secondary source is different from the date of the original publication, cite in text both dates, separated by a slash, with the original date first.
- See Examples 72 and 76 for referencing abstracts that you have accessed electronically.

18. Journal supplement

Regier, A. A., Narrow, W. E., & Rae, D. S. (1990). The epidemiology of anxiety disorders: The epidemiologic catchment area (ECA) experience. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 24 (Suppl. 2), 3-14.

- Give the supplement number in parentheses immediately after the volume number.

19. Periodical published annually

Fiske, S. T. (1993). Social cognition and social perception. Annual Review of Psychology, 44, 155-194.

- Treat series that have regular publication dates and titles as periodicals, not books. If the subtitle changes in series published regularly, such as topics of published symposia (e.g., the Nebraska Symposium on Motivation and the *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*), treat the series as a book or chapter in an edited book (cf. Examples 49 and 50).

20. Non-English journal article, title translated into English

Zajonc, R. B. (1989). Bischofs gefühlvolle Verwirrunggen über die Gefühle [Bischof's emotional fluster over the emotions]. Psychologische Rundschau, 40, 218-221.

- If the original version of a non-English article is used as the source, cite the original version: Give the original title and, in brackets, the English translation.
- Use diacritical marks and capital letters for non-English words as done in the original language (umlauts and capitals for the nouns in this example).

21. English translation of a journal article, journal paginated by issue

Stutte, H. (1972). Transcultural child psychiatry. Acta Paedopsychiatrica, 38 (9), 229231.

- If the English translation of a non-English article is used as the source, cite the English translation: Give the English title without brackets (for use of brackets with non-English works, see Examples 20, 31, and 37).

22. Citation of a work discussed in a secondary source (e.g., for a study by Seidenberg and McClelland cited in Coltheart et al.)

Coltheart, M., Curtis, B., Atkins, P., & Haller, M. (1993). Models of reading aloud: Dual-route and parallel-distributed-processing approaches. Psychological Review, 100, 589-608.

- Give the secondary source in the reference list; in text, name the original work, and give a citation for the secondary source. For example, if Seidenberg and McClelland's work is cited in Coltheart et al. and you did not read the work cited, list the Coltheart et al. reference in the References. In the text, use the following citation:

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

B. Books, Brochures, and Book Chapters

Elements of a reference to an entire book

Cone, J. D., & Foster, S. L. (1993). Dissertations and theses from start to finish: Psychology and related fields. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Book authors or editors: Cone, J. D., & Foster, S. L.

Date of publication: (1993).

Book title: Dissertations and theses from start to finish: Psychology and related fields.

Publication information: Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Examples of references to entire books

23. Book, third edition, Jr. in name

Mitchell, T. R., & Larson, J. R., Jr. (1987). People in organizations: An introduction to organizational behavior (3rd ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.

24. Book, group author (government agency) as publisher

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (1991). Estimated resident population by age and sex in statistical local areas, New South Wales, June 1990 (No. 3209.1). Canberra, Australian Capital Territory: Author.

- Alphabetize group authors by the first significant word of the name.
- When the author and publisher are identical, use the word *Author* as the name of the publisher.

25. Edited book

Gibbs, J. T., & Huang, L. N. (Eds.). (1991). Children of color: Psychological interventions with minority youth. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

- For a book with just one author and an editor as well, give the author first, and list the editor in parentheses after the title, as a translator is treated (see Example 32).

26. Book, no author or editor

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary (10th ed.). (1993). Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.

- Place the title in the author position.
- Alphabetize books with no author or editor by the first significant word in the title (*Merriam* in this case).
- In text, use a few words of the title, or the whole title if it is short, in place of an author

name in the citation: (MerriamWebster's Collegiate Dictionary, 1993).

27. Book, revised edition

Rosenthal, R. (1987). Meta-analytic procedures for social research (Rev. ed.). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

28. Several volumes in a multivolume edited work, publication over period of more than 1 year

Koch, S. (Ed.). (1959-1963). Psychology: A study of science (Vols. 1-6). New York: McGraw-Hill.

In text, use the following parenthetical citation: (Koch, 1959-1963).

29. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders

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

- The association is both author and publisher.
- Cite the edition you used, with arabic numerals in parentheses.
- In text, cite the name of the association and the name of the manual in full at the first mention in the text; thereafter, you may refer to the traditional *DSM* form (underlined) as follows:

DSM-III (1980) third edition

DSM-III-R (1987) third edition, revised

DSM-IV (1994) fourth edition

30. Encyclopedia or dictionary

Sadie, S. (Ed.). (1980). The new Grove dictionary of music and musicians (6th ed., Vols. 1-20). London: Macmillan.

- For major reference works with a large editorial board, you may list the name of the lead editor, followed by "et al."

31. Non-English book

Piaget, J., & Inhelder, B. (1951). La Genèse de l'idée de hasard chez l'enfant [The origin of the idea of chance in the child]. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.

- If the original version of a non-English book is used as the source, cite the original version: Give the original title and, in brackets, the English translation.

32. English translation of a book

Laplace, P. -S. (1951) . A philosophical essay on probabilities (F. W. Truscott & F. L. Emory, Trans.). New York: Dover. (Original work published 1814)

- If the English translation of a non-English work is used as the source, cite the English translation: Give the English title without brackets (for use of brackets with non-English works, see Examples 20, 31, and 37).
- In text, cite the original publication date and the date of the translation: (Laplace, 1814/1951).

33. Brochure, corporate author

Research and Training Center on Independent Living. (1993). Guidelines for reporting and writing about people with disabilities (4th ed.) [Brochure]. Lawrence, KS: Author.

- Format references to brochures in the same way as those to entire books.
- In brackets, identify the publication as a brochure.

Elements of a reference to an article or chapter 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.

Article or chapter author: Massaro, D.

Date of publication: (1992).

Article or chapter title: Broadening the domain of the fuzzy logical model of perception.

Book editors: In H. L. Pick, Jr., P. van den Broek, & D. C. Knill (Eds.),

Book title and article or chapter page numbers: Cognition: Conceptual and methodological issues (pp. 51-84).

Publication information: Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Examples of references to articles or chapters in edited books

34. Article or chapter in an edited book, two editors

Bjork, R. A. (1989). Retrieval inhibition as an adaptive mechanism in human memory. In H. L. Roediger III & F. I. M. Craik (Eds.), Varieties of memory & consciousness (pp. 309-330). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

- For a chapter in a book that is not edited, include the word *In* before the book title.

35. Article or chapter in an edited book in press, separately titled volume in a multivolume work (two-part title)

Auerbach, J. S. (in press). The origins of narcissism and narcissistic personality disorder: A theoretical and empirical reformulation. In J. M. Masling & R. F. Bornstein (Eds.), Empirical studies of psychoanalytic theories: Vol. 4. Psychoanalytic perspectives on psychopathology. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

- Do not give the year unless the book is published. In text, use the following parenthetical citation: (Author name, in press).

- Page numbers are not available until a work is published; therefore, you cannot give inclusive page numbers for articles or chapters in books that are in press.

36. Chapter in a volume in a series

Maccoby, E. E., & Martin, J. (1983). Socialization in the context of the family: Parent-child interaction. In P. H. Mussen (Series Ed.) & E. M. Hetherington (Vol. Ed.), Handbook of child psychology: Vol. 4. Socialization, personality, and social development (4th ed., pp. 1-101). New York: Wiley.

- List the series editor first and the volume editor second so that they will be parallel with the titles of the works.

37. Non-English article or chapter in an edited book, title translated into English

Davydov, V. V. (1972). De introductie van het begrip grootheid in de eerste klas van de basisschool: Een experimenteel onderzoek [The introduction of the concept of quantity

General Form for Electronic References

From the 5th Edition of the Publication Manual (© 2001)

Electronic sources include aggregated databases, online journals, Web sites or Web pages, newsgroups, Web- or e-mail-based discussion groups, and Web- or e-mail-based newsletters.

Online periodical:

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (2000).

Title of article. Title of Periodical, xx, xxxxxx.

Retrieved month day, year, from source.

Online document:

Author, A. A. (2000). Title of work.

Retrieved month day, year, from source.

APA Style - Reference Examples for Electronic Source Materials Note: This material is extracted from the 5th edition of APA's *Publication Manual* (© 2001).

Periodicals

1. Internet articles based on a print source

- If you have viewed the article only in its electronic form, you should add in brackets after the article title "Electronic version" as in the following fictitious example:

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

- If you are referencing an online article that you have reason to believe has been changed (e.g., the format differs from the print version or page numbers are not indicated) or that includes additional data or commentaries, you will need to add the date you retrieved the document and the URL.

VandenBos, G., Knapp, S., & Doe, J. (2001). Role of 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>

2. 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 November 20, 2000, from <http://journals.apa.org/prevention/volume3/pre0030001a.html>

4. Article in an Internet-only newsletter

Glueckauf, R. L., Whitton, J., Baxter, J., Kain, J., Vogelgesang, S., Hudson, M., et al. (1998, July). Videocounseling for families of rural teens with epilepsy -- Project update. Telehealth News,2(2). Retrieved from <http://www.telehealth.net/subscribe/newslettr4a.html>

- Use the complete publication date given on the article. Note that there are no page numbers. In an Internet periodical, volume and issue numbers often are not relevant. If they are not used, the name of the periodical is all that can be provided in the reference.
- Whenever possible, the URL should link directly to the article. Break a URL that goes to another line after a slash or before a period. Do not insert (or allow your word-processing program to insert) a hyphen at the break.

Nonperiodical documents on the Internet

1. Stand-alone document, no author identified, no date

GVU's 8th WWW user survey. (n.d.). Retrieved August 8, 2000, from <http://www.cc.gatech.edu/gvu/usersurveys/survey1997-10/>

If the author of a document is not identified, begin the reference with the title of the document.

2. Document available on university program or department Web site

Chou, L., McClintock, R., Moretti, F., Nix, D. H. (1993). Technology and education: New wine in new bottles: Choosing pasts and imagining educational futures. Retrieved August 24, 2000, from Columbia University, Institute for

Learning Technologies Web site: <http://www.ilt.columbia.edu/publications/papers/newwine1.html>

If a document is contained within a large and complex Web site (such as that for a university or a government agency), identify the host organization and the relevant program or department before giving the URL for the document itself. Precede the URL with a colon.

Other Electronic Sources

3. Electronic copy of a journal article, three to five authors, retrieved from database

Borman, 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.

When referencing material obtained by searching an aggregated database, follow the format appropriate to the work retrieved and add a retrieval statement that gives the date of retrieval and the proper name of the database.