



This is a basic guide for citing PRINT sources and creating a Reference list according to APA (American Psychological Association) standards. The examples and tips in this guide have been designed to fit the needs of Los Rios Community College students. For complete instructions on how to format your paper according to APA style, consult the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6<sup>th</sup> ed.*

## In-Text Citations: Print Sources

An in-text citation **includes** the following information in parenthesis ():

- The **author** of the source
- The **date** of publication,
- And a **page number** (when citing a specific part of a source).

### Examples:

- The Schizophrenia Society of Canada protested the legalization of medical marijuana (Driver, 2004).
- Lennon, McCartney, Harrison, and Starr (1963) found...
- She stated, "In the quantum world, relationships are not just interesting...they are all there is to reality" (Wheatley, 1992, p. 32).

## Additional Guidelines for In-Text Citations

- If the quotation is 40 or more words, display it in a **block quotation** without quotation marks. A block quotation should start on a new line and be indented about ½ inch from the left margin. It should be double-spaced, and at the end of the quotation you should cite the source.
- When a work has two authors, cite both names every time the reference occurs (Johnson & Silva, 2006).
- When a work has 3-5 authors, cite all the authors the first time the reference occurs, and in following citations include the last name of the first author followed by et. al. Example: (Lennon et al., 1963).
- When a work has 6 or more authors, cite only the last name of the first author followed by et. al. (Gates et al., 2007).

## Reference List: Print Sources

### Basic Rules:

A Reference list cites works that specifically support your paper. Follow these basic guidelines when creating your References page:

- Use the word "References" at the top of the list.
- Arrange all the entries on your list in alphabetical order by the author's last name. If there is no author listed, alphabetize the entry according to the first significant word in the title.
- Use a **hanging indent**: All lines after the first line of each entry should be indented ½ inch from the left margin.
- Double-space citations.
- Never use the author's first name. Use only first and second initials.
- Italicize the titles of books and the titles/volumes of journals.
- Capitalize all the words in a journal title, but only the first letter of the first word in a book title, article title, or web page.

## Books: Print

In general, references for books should include the name of the author (last name, then first and middle initials), the date of publication (in parentheses), the title of the work, and the publication data.

### Basic Format:

Author/Editor. (Date of Publication). *Title of book*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

## Examples of Reference List – Print Books

### One Author

Locker, K. O. (2000). *Business and administrative communication*. Boston: McGraw Hill.

**No Author or Editor**

Merriam-Webster's *collegiate dictionary* (11<sup>th</sup> ed). (2003). Springfield, MA: Merriam Webster.

**Multiple Authors (up to 7)**

Beck, C. A. J., & Sales, B. D. (2001). *Family mediation: Facts, myths, and future prospects*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

**Editor**

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

**Part of a Book (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.

**Encyclopedias and Other Reference Works**

Bergmann, P. G. (1993). Relativity. In *The new encyclopaedia britannica* (Vol. 26, pp. 501-508). Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica.

**Encyclopedia and Other Reference Works: With No Author**

Delusion. (2007). In *The New Encyclopedia Britannica* (15<sup>th</sup> ed., Vol. 4, p.1). Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica.

**Author and Publisher Same**

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

## **Periodicals: Print** (Including journals, magazines, and newspapers)

In general, the Reference for articles should include the name of the author (last name, then first and middle initials), the date of publication (in parentheses), the title of the article, the title of the periodical, the volume and issue numbers and the inclusive page numbers.

- For magazines and newspapers give the year and the date of publication (Year, Month) or (Year, Month Day).
- For a journal or magazine, give the volume number if the publication is paginated continuously through each volume (The page numbers in new volumes pick up where earlier volumes left off), but give both the volume and issue number if each issue begins on page 1.
- The volume should be *italicized* and the issue should not be italicized but it should be in parentheses ().
- Provide the inclusive page numbers when an article appears in consecutive pages (Example: pp. 179-191). When the article refers you to continue reading on another page, give all the page numbers the article is on. This may be more common for newspaper articles (Example: A1, A17-A18).

**Basic Format:**

Author. (Date of Publication). Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, volume (issue number), pages.

### **Examples**

**Journal Article: One Author**

Mellers, B. A. (2000). Choice and the relative pleasure of consequences. *Psychological Bulletin*, 126, 910-924.

**Magazine Article**

Radner, H. (1991, December). Do babies have a universal language? *Psychology Today*, 9, 70-76.

**Newspaper Article**

Newman, M. (2006, May 1). Immigrants stage protests across U. S. *The New York Times*, pp. A1, A4.