# CITATION STYLE FOR REFERENCES IN TEXT

The American Psychological Association (APA) reference citations in text is used to provide information for readers to locate the source of information listed in the alphabetical selected bibliography or references at the end of dissertation or thesis.

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| **DESCRIPTION** | **EXAMPLE** |
| One work by one author* use the surname of the author (do not include suffixes such as Jr.) and the year of publication (include only the year, even if the reference includes month and year) for citing in text
* If the author and year are given as part of the textual discussion, exclude parenthetical information
* Within a paragraph, do not include the year in subsequent references if the study cannot be confused with other studies cited
 | Kenneth (1996) compared reaction timesIn a recent study of reaction times (Kenneth, 1996)In 1996 Kenneth comparedIn a recent study of reaction times, Kenneth (1996) described the method. . . Kenneth also found |
| One work by two or more authors* When a work has two authors, always cite both names in text
* When a work has more than two 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.”(give a period after “al”) and the year
* In exceptional case, 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.”
* Join the names in a multiple-author citation in running text by the word *and*, use an ampersand (&) for parenthetical material, in tables and captions, and in the reference list
 | Smith and Strumb (1997) consideredWilliams, Smith, Bradner, Zappulla, Rosen and Rock (1994) found [first citation in text]Williams et al. (1994) foundWilliams et al. Found [omit year from subsequent citations after first citation within a paragraph]Bradley, Ramiraz, Soo (1994) and Bradley, Soo, et al. (1994) reported that[the two references are : Bradley, B. T., Ramiraz, G., & Soo, T. K. (1994);Bradley, B. T., Soo, T. K., Ramiraz, G., & Brown, N. K. (1994)]as John and Smith (1997) demonstratedas has been shown (Williams & Kenneth, 1989) |
| Corporate authors* Corporate authors are usually spelled out each time they appear in a text citation. The names of some corporate authors are spelled out in the first citation and abbreviated thereafter
 | (National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 1991) – first text citation(NIMH, 1991) – subsequent text citation(University of Pittsburgh, 1993) – cited in full in all text citations |
| Works with no author* When a work has no author, cite in text the first two or three 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 underline the title of a periodical or book
 | On free care (“Study Finds,” 1986)the book College Bound Seniors (1979) |
| Works with anonymous author* When a work’s author is designated as “Anonymous”, cited in text the word Anonymous followed by a comma and the date

In the reference list, an anonymous is alphabetized by the word Anonymous | (Anonymous, 1993) |
| Authors with the same surname* Include the authors’ initials in all text citations to avoid confusion, even if the year of publication differs
 | P. D. Luce (1989) and R. A. Luce (1990) also foundP. D. Luce et al. (1984) and D. O. Dykes (1980) studied |
| Two or more works within the same parentheses* 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
* 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 references are ordered alphabetically by the title.
* 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 by semicolons
 | Past research (Edeline & Weinberger, 1994,1995)Past research (Gogel, 1984, 1990, in press)Several studies (Farrel & Hammond, 1987, 1990, in press-a, in press-b)Several studies (Johnson, 1991a, 1991b, 1991c; Singh, 1983, in press-a, in press-b)Several studies (Balda, 1980; Kamil, 1988; Pepperberg & Funk, 1990) |
| 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, and abbreviated the words page (p.) and chapter (chap.) in text citations.
 | (cheek & Buss, 1981, p. 332)(Shimamura, 1989, chap. 3) |
| Personal communications* These are letters, memos, some electronic communications (e.g. e-mail, discussion groups, messages from electronic bulletin boards), telephone conversations, and the like. As they do not provide recoverable data, they are not included in the reference list. They are cited in text only. Give the initials as well as the surname of the communicator, and provide as exact a data as possible
 | L. A. Schaie (personal communication, April 18, 1993)(V. –G. Nguyen, personal communication, September 28, 1993) |
| 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) |