is required, send the permission letter (see section 7.01) when transmitting your accepted manuscript for publication.

Cautionary Note: A number of commercial instruments—for example, intelligence tests and projective measures—are highly protected. Permission is required, and may be denied, to republish even one item from such instruments. You should seek permission from the copyright holder before submission of papers containing such items. Publishers will require written evidence that such permission has been obtained. If there is any question concerning the copyright protection of such items, permission should be requested early in the process of writing the paper.

Reference Citations in Text
Document your study throughout the text by citing by author and date the works you used in your research. This style of citation briefly identifies the source for readers and enables them to locate the source of information in the alphabetical reference list at the end of the article. (See sections 4.03 to 4.15 on the preparation of the reference list.)

3.94 One Work by One Author
APA journals 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)

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). Even if the reference includes month and year, include only the year in the text citation. In the rare case in which both the year and the author are given as part of the textual discussion, do not add parenthetical information:
In 2000 Walker compared reaction times

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:

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

3.95 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 "et al") and the year if it is the first citation of the reference within a paragraph:

Wasserstein, Zappulla, 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, Gabrieli, 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)

3.96 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. In deciding whether to abbreviate the name of a group author, use the general rule that you need to give
enough information in the text citation for the reader to locate the entry in the reference list without difficulty. 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:*


*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:*


*All text citations:*

(University of Pittsburgh, 1993)

3.97 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 (see Appendix D for the format of text citations and references for legal materials).

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 (see section 4.04).

3.98 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 (see section 4.04 for the order of appearance in the reference list):

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
3.99 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 (see section 4.04), 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 (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).


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)
3.100 Classical Works
When a work has no date of publication (see section 4.09), 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)

3.101 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 (see section 3.34). 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 (see section 3.39).

(Myers, 2000, ¶ 5)

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

To cite parts of classical works (see section 3.100), use the specific line, book, and section numbers as appropriate, and do not provide page numbers, even for direct quotations.

3.102 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)

For information on electronic media that may be listed in the References, see section 1 of chapter 4. Use your judgment in citing other electronic forms as personal communications; computer networks (including the Internet) currently provide a casual forum for communicating, and what you cite should have scholarly relevance.

3.103 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, Chrosnich, & Schwartz, 1991, for complete data)
Reference List

The reference list at the end of a journal article documents the article and provides the information necessary to identify and retrieve each source. Authors should choose references judiciously and must include only the sources that were used in the research and preparation of the article. Note that a reference list cites works that specifically support a particular article. In contrast, a bibliography cites works for background or for further reading and may include descriptive notes, as in section 9.03 of this Publication Manual. APA journals require reference lists, not bibliographies.

References in APA publications are cited in text with an author–date citation system and are listed alphabetically in the References section in APA style or, for legal materials, in accordance with The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation (2000). Elements of APA-style references, such as author names, titles, and dates of publication, are described beginning in section 4.06; examples of how these elements and their variations go together to form an APA-style reference are given in this chapter. (Examples of references to legal materials, which are prepared in a different way, are included in Appendix D.)

4.01 Agreement of Text and Reference List
References cited in text must appear in the reference list; conversely, each entry in the reference list must be cited in text (see sections 3.94–3.103 and Appendix D, section D.02 for citation of references in text). The author must make certain that each source referenced appears in both places and that the text citation and reference list entry are identical in
spelling and year. Failure to do so can result in expensive changes after a manuscript is set in type; the author bears the cost of these changes.

4.02 Construction of an Accurate and Complete Reference List
Because one purpose of listing references is to enable readers to retrieve and use the sources, reference data must be correct and complete. Each entry usually contains the following elements: author, year of publication, title, and publishing data—all the information necessary for unique identification and library search. The best way to ensure that information is accurate and complete is to check each reference carefully against the original publication. Give special attention to spelling of proper names and of words in foreign languages, including accents or other special marks, and to completeness of journal titles, years, volume numbers, and page numbers. Authors are responsible for all information in their reference lists. Accurately prepared references help establish your credibility as a careful researcher. An inaccurate or incomplete reference “will stand in print as an annoyance to future investigators and a monument to the writer’s carelessness” (Bruner, 1942, p. 68).

4.03 APA Style
APA style for the preparation of references is detailed in this chapter. In APA journals, legal materials are also given in the reference list, not in text footnotes, and their preparation is discussed in Appendix D. Because a reference list includes only references that document the article and provide recoverable data, do not include personal communications, such as letters, memoranda, and informal electronic communication. Instead, cite personal communications only in text (see section 3.102 for format).

The reference list must be double-spaced, and entries should have a hanging indent. Incomplete or improperly prepared references will be returned to authors for correction.

Abbreviations. Acceptable abbreviations in the reference list for parts of books and other publications include
Publishers' locations. Give the location (city and state for U.S. publishers, city, state or province if applicable, and country for publishers outside of the United States) of the publishers of books, reports, brochures, and other separate, nonperiodical publications. If the publisher is a university and the name of the state (or province) is included in the name of the university, do not repeat the name in the publisher location. The names of U.S. states and territories are abbreviated in the reference list and in the Method section (suppliers' locations); use the official two-letter U.S. Postal Service abbreviations listed in Table 4.1. The following locations can be listed without a state abbreviation or country because they are major cities that are well known for publishing:

- Baltimore
- Boston
- Chicago
- Los Angeles
- New York
- Philadelphia
- San Francisco
- Amsterdam
- Jerusalem
- London
- Milan
- Moscow
- Paris
- Rome
- Stockholm
- Tokyo
- Vienna

Arabic numerals. Although some volume numbers of books and journals are given in roman numerals, APA journals use arabic numerals...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>AL</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>MO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>AK</td>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>AS</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>AZ</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>AR</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>NH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>NJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canal Zone</td>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>NM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>DE</td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>DC</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>GA</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>GU</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>HI</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>PR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>RI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>TN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>KS</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>KY</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>UT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>VT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>ME</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>MD</td>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>WA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>WV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>MN</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>WI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>WY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(e.g., Vol. 3, not Vol. III) because they use less space and are easier to comprehend than roman numerals. A roman numeral that is part of a title should remain roman (e.g., Attention and Performance XIII).

4.04 Order of References in the Reference List

The principles for arranging entries in a reference list are described next. You will probably also find it helpful to look at the reference list in the sample manuscript in chapter 5 (Figure 5.1) and at reference lists in journals that are published in APA style.

Alphabetizing names. Arrange entries in alphabetical order by the surname of the first author, using the following rules for special cases:

- Alphabetize letter by letter. Remember, however, that "nothing precedes something": Brown, J. R., precedes Browning, A. R., even though i precedes j in the alphabet.
- Alphabetize the prefixes M', Mc, and Mac literally, not as if they were all spelled Mac. Disregard the apostrophe: MacArthur precedes McAllister, and MacNeil precedes M'Carthy.
- Alphabetize surnames that contain articles and prepositions (de, la, du, von, etc.) according to the rules of the language of origin. If you know that a prefix is commonly part of the surname (e.g., De Vries), treat the prefix as part of the last name and alphabetize by the prefix (e.g., DeBase precedes De Vries). If the prefix is not customarily used (e.g., Helmholtz rather than von Helmholtz), disregard it in the alphabetization and place the prefix following the initials (e.g., Helmholtz, H. L. F. von). The biographical section of Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary is a helpful guide on surnames with articles or prepositions.
- Alphabetize entries with numerals as if the numerals were spelled out.

Order of several works by the same first author. When ordering several works by the same first author, give the author's name in the first and
all subsequent references, and use the following rules to arrange the entries:

- One-author entries by the same author are arranged by year of publication, the earliest first:


- One-author entries precede multiple-author entries beginning with the same surname:


- References with the same first author and different second or third authors are arranged alphabetically by the surname of the second author or, if the second author is the same, the surname of the third author, and so on:


- References with the same authors in the same order are arranged by year of publication, the earliest first:

References by the same author (or by the same two or more authors in the same order) with the same publication date are arranged alphabetically by the title (excluding A or The) that follows the date.

Exception: If the references with the same authors published in the same year are identified as articles in a series (e.g., Part 1 and Part 2), order the references in the series order, not alphabetically by title.

Lowercase letters—a, b, c, and so on—are placed immediately after the year, within the parentheses:


Order of several works by different first authors with the same surname. Works by different authors with the same surname are arranged alphabetically by the first initial:


Note: Include initials with the surname of the first author in the text citations (see section 3.98).

Order of works with group authors or with no authors. Occasionally a work will have as its author an agency, association, or institution, or it will have no author at all.

Alphabetize group authors, such as associations or government agencies, by the first significant word of the name. Full official names should be used (e.g., American Psychological Association, not APA). A parent body precedes a subdivision (e.g., University of Michigan, Department of Psychology).

If, and only if, the work is signed "Anonymous," the entry begins with
the word *Anonymous* spelled out, and the entry is alphabetized as if Anonymous were a true name.

If there is no author, the title moves to the author position, and the entry is alphabetized by the first significant word of the title.

Treat legal references like references with no author; that is, alphabetize legal references by the first significant item in the entry (word or abbreviation). See Appendix D for the format of references for legal materials and the ways to cite them in the text.

### 4.05 References Included in a Meta-Analysis

To conserve journal pages, do not list the studies included in a meta-analysis in a separate appendix. Instead, integrate these studies alphabetically within the References section, and identify each by preceding it with an asterisk.


Add the following statement before the first reference entry: References marked with an asterisk indicate studies included in the meta-analysis. The in-text citations to studies selected for meta-analysis are not preceded by asterisks.

### 4.06 Introduction to APA Reference Style

Sections 4.07–4.15 describe the main elements of the most common types of references in the order in which they would appear in an entry. Detailed notes on style and punctuation accompany the description of each element, and example numbers given in parentheses correspond to examples in section 4.16.
4.07 General Forms

Periodical:


Periodicals include items published on a regular basis: journals, magazines, scholarly newsletters, and so on.

Nonperiodical:


Part of a nonperiodical (e.g., book chapter):


Nonperiodicals include items published separately: books, reports, brochures, certain monographs, manuals, and audiovisual media.

Online periodical:


Online document:

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.

4.08 Authors

Periodical:


Nonperiodical:


- Invert all authors' names; give surnames and initials for only up to and including six authors. When authors number seven or more, abbreviate the seventh and subsequent authors as et al. [not italicized and with a period after “al”]. In text, follow the citation guidelines in section 3.95.
- If an author's first name is hyphenated, retain the hyphen and include a period after each initial.
- Use commas to separate authors, to separate surnames and initials, and to separate initials and suffixes (e.g., Jr. and III); with two or more authors, use an ampersand (&) before the last author.
- Spell out the full name of a group author (e.g., Australian In Vitro Fertilization Collaborative Group; National Institute of Mental Health).
- If authors are listed with the word with, include them in the reference in parentheses, for example, Bulatao, E. (with Winford, C. A.). The text citation, however, refers to the primary author only.
In a reference to an edited book, place the editors’ names in the author position, and enclose the abbreviation Ed. or Eds. in parentheses after the last editor’s name.

In a reference to a work with no author, move the title to the author position, before the date of publication (see Example 26).

Finish the element with a period. In a reference to a work with a group author (e.g., study group, government agency, association, corporation), the period follows the author element. In a reference to an edited book, the period follows the parenthetical abbreviation (Eds.). In a reference to a work with no author, the period follows the title, which is moved to the author position. (When an author’s initial with a period ends the element, do not add an extra period.)

4.09 Publication Date


Give in parentheses the year the work was copyrighted (for unpublished works, give the year the work was produced).

For magazines, newsletters, and newspapers, give the year followed by the exact date on the publication (month or month and day; see Examples 6–11), in parentheses.

Write in press in parentheses for articles that have been accepted for publication but that have not yet been published. Do not give a date until the article has actually been published. (To reference a
paper that is still in revision and under review, use Example 60. See Examples 58–61 for references to unpublished manuscripts.)

- For papers and posters presented at meetings, give the year and month of the meeting, separated by a comma and enclosed in parentheses.
- If no date is available, write n.d. in parentheses.
- Finish the element with a period after the closing parenthesis.

4.10 Title of Article or Chapter

Periodical:


Nonperiodical:


- Capitalize only the first word of the title and of the subtitle, if any, and any proper nouns; do not italicize 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. Brackets indicate a description of form, not a title. Following are some of the more common notations that help identify works.
4.11 Title of Work and Publication Information: Periodicals

Journal:


Magazine:


- Give the periodical title in full, in uppercase and lowercase letters.
- Give the volume number of journals, magazines, and newsletters. Do not use Vol. before the number. If, and only if, each issue of a journal begins on page 1, give the issue number in parentheses immediately after the volume number (see Example 2).
- If a journal or newsletter does not use volume numbers, include the month, season, or other designation with the year, for example (1994, April).
- Italicize the name of the periodical and the volume number, if any.
- Give inclusive page numbers. Use pp. before the page numbers in references to newspapers. (Note that in electronic sources, page numbers are often not relevant—see Examples 72–74).
Use commas after the title and volume number.
Finish the element with a period.

4.12 Title of Work: Nonperiodicals


Capitalize only the first word of the title and of the subtitle, if any, and any proper nouns; italicize the title.

Enclose additional information given on the publication for its identification and retrieval (e.g., edition, report number, volume number) in parentheses immediately after the title. Do not use a period between the title and the parenthetical information; do not italicize the parenthetical information.

Enclose a description of the form of the work in brackets (after any parenthetical information) if the information is necessary for identification and retrieval; some examples follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notation</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Brochure]</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Motion picture]</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Videotape]</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[CD]</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Computer software]</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Data file]</td>
<td>94, 95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a volume is part of a larger, separately titled series or collection, treat the series and volume titles as a two-part title (see Example 35).
Finish the element with a period.
4.13 Title of Work: Part of a Nonperiodical
(Book Chapters)

The title element for an edited book consists of (a) the name of the editor (if any) preceded by the word In and (b) the book title with parenthetical information.

Editor:


- Because the editor's name is not in the author position, do not invert the name; use initials and surname. Give initials and surnames for all editors (for substantial reference works with a large editorial board, naming the lead editor followed by et al. is acceptable).
- With two names, use an ampersand (&) before the second surname, and do not use commas to separate the names. With three or more names, use an ampersand before the final surname, and use commas to separate the names.
- Identify the editor by the abbreviation Ed. in parentheses after the surname.
- For a book with no editor, simply include the word In before the book title.
- Finish this part of the element with a comma.

Book title with parenthetical information:

Give inclusive page numbers of the article or chapter in parentheses after the title. (Note that in electronic sources, page numbers may not be relevant—see Example 76).

If additional information is necessary for retrieval (e.g., edition, report number, or volume number), this information precedes the page numbers within the parentheses and is followed by a comma (see Example 36).

Finish the element with a period.

4.14 *Publication Information: Nonperiodicals*

Location, ST:
Publisher.

Location, Province, Country:
Publisher.

Location, Country:
Publisher.

Major City:
Publisher.

Hillsdale, NJ:
Erlbaum.

Toronto, Ontario, Canada:
University of Toronto Press.

Oxford, England:
Basil Blackwell.

Amsterdam:
Elsevier.

Give the city and, if the city is not well known for publishing (see section 4.03) or could be confused with another location, the state or province (and/or country) where the publisher is located as noted on the title page of the book. Use U.S. Postal Service abbreviations for states (see Table 4.1). Use a colon after the location.

If the publisher is a university and the name of the state or province is included in the name of the university, do not repeat the state or province in the publisher location.

Give the name of the publisher in as brief a form as is intelligible. Write out the names of associations, corporations, and university presses, but omit superfluous terms, such as *Publishers, Co.*, or *Inc.*, which are not required to identify the publisher. Retain the words *Books* and *Press*. 
If two or more publisher locations are given, give the location listed first in the book or, if specified, the location of the publisher's home office.

Finish the element with a period.

4.15 Retrieval Information: Electronic Sources

The retrieval statement provides the date the information was retrieved, along with the name and/or address of the source.


If information is obtained from a document on the Internet, provide the Internet address for the document at the end of the retrieval statement.

If information is retrieved from an aggregated database, providing the name of the database is sufficient; no address is needed.

Use available from to indicate that the URL leads to information on how to obtain the cited material, rather than to the material itself (see Example 95).

Finish the retrieval element with a period, unless it ends with an Internet address.

4.16 Elements and Examples of References in APA Style

This section contains examples of references in APA style. The examples are grouped into the following categories: periodicals; books, brochures,
and book chapters; technical and research reports; proceedings of meetings and symposia; doctoral dissertations and master's theses; unpublished works and publications of limited circulation; reviews; audiovisual media; and electronic media.

For periodicals, books, articles or chapters in edited books, technical research reports, and reviews (the most common kinds of references), this section provides a model reference and identifies the elements of the reference, such as the author and the date of publication.

Examples are also provided for less common categories of references. Notes on style, if needed, follow each example.

An index of reference examples precedes the examples in this section. By category, the index lists types of works (e.g., periodical, technical report) referenced and then variations in specific elements (e.g., author name, title of article). The numbers after each index entry refer to the numbered examples in this section.

**How to proceed if a reference example you need is not in this section.** The most common kinds of references are illustrated herein. Occasionally, however, you may need to use a reference for a source for which this section does not provide a specific example. In such a case, look over the general forms in section 4.07 and the examples throughout chapter 4; choose the example that is most like your source, and follow that format. When in doubt, provide more information rather than less. Because one purpose of listing references is to enable readers to retrieve and use the sources, each entry usually contains the following elements: author, year of publication, title, and publishing data—all the information necessary for unique identification and library search.

**Type of work referenced:** Print (sections A–G), audiovisual (section H), electronic media (section I)

**A. Periodicals**

abstract, 16, 17
annually published, 19