

SAGE APA reference style

Tip!

See <http://www.apastyle.org/> to obtain information about APA style. The full guidelines are published in the **Fifth Edition** of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* and anyone working on APA-style journals is strongly encouraged to refer to this *Manual* in the first instance.

Text citations

All references in the text and notes must be specified by the authors' last names and date of publication together with page numbers for direct quotations from print sources.

Do not use *ibid.*, *op. cit.*, *infra.*, *supra*.

Note the following for the style of text citations:

1. If the author's name is in the text, follow with year in parentheses:

... Author Last Name (year) has argued ...

2. If author's name is not in the text, insert last name, comma and year:

... several works (Author Last Name, year) have described ...

3. For direct quotations, the page number follows the year, preceded by 'p.' (not a colon):

... it has been noted (Author Last Name, year, p. xxx) that ...

4. Where there are two authors, always cite both names, joined by 'and' if within running text and outside of parentheses; joined by an ampersand (&) if within parenthetical material, in tables and in captions, and in the reference list:

... Author Last Name and Author Last Name stated that ...

... it has been stated (Author Last Name & Author Last Name, year) ...

5. 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:

... Author Last Name, Author Last Name, Author Last Name, and Author Last Name (year) found that... [Use as first citation in text.] [Use ampersand if within parentheses.]

... Author Last Name et al. (year) found that [Use as subsequent citation thereafter.]

6. When a work has six or more authors, cite only the surname of the first author followed by 'et al.' (not italicized and followed by 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.'.)

7. 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:

If you have entries for the following references:

...Smith, Jones, Clark, Kumar, Green, and Miller (2000)

...Smith, Jones, Miller, Green, Powell, and Goggins (2000)

In the text you would cite them, respectively, as:

...Smith, Jones, Clark, et al. (2000) and Smith, Jones, Miller, et al. (2000)

8. If two or more references by the same author are cited together, separate the dates with a comma (in chronological order):

... the author has stated this in several studies (Author Last Name, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2006) ...

9. If there is more than one reference to the same author (or by the same two or more authors in the same order) and year, insert the suffixes a, b, c, etc. 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):

... it was described (Author Last Name, 2000a, 2000b, 2000c) ...

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

... and it has been noted (Clark, 2001; Miller, 2001) ...

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:

... (Miller, 2001; see also Clark, 2000; Smith, 2000) ...

11. When names of groups (e.g. government agencies, universities, etc.) serve as authors, these are usually spelled out each time they appear in a text citation. However, some group authors can be spelled out in the first citation and abbreviated thereafter:

First text citation:

... (National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2000) ...

Subsequent text citation:

... (NIMH, 2000) ...

12. When a work has no author, cite in the 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 journal, book, etc.:

... it was stated (*Name of Journal*, year) that ...

13. Citations from personal communications are not included in the reference list; cite in text only, giving the initials as well as the surname of the communicator and provide as exact a date as possible:

... (Initial and Last Name of Person, personal communication, April 28, 2000).

Reference list

General

1. Check that the list is in alphabetical order by surname of the first author (treat Mc and Mac alphabetically and literally, not as if they were all spelled 'Mac').
2. Names should be in initial cap then lower case.
3. Where several references have the same author(s), do not use ditto marks or em dashes; the name must be repeated each time.
4. Last Names containing de, van, von, De, Van, Von, de la, etc. should be alphabetized according to the language of origin.
5. Names containing Jr or II should be listed as follows:
Author Last Name, Initials, Jr. (year).
Author Last Name, Initials, II (year).
6. When ordering several works by the same first author:
 - Single-author references arranged in date order, the earliest first;
 - Single-author entries precede multiple-author entries beginning with the same surname
 - Two or more author references in alphabetical order according to the second author's last name, or if the second author is the same, the last name 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

Brown, J. (2003)
Brown, T.R., & Yates, P. (2003)
Brown, W. (2002)
Brown, W. (2003a)
Brown, W. (2003b)
Brown, W., Hughes, J., & Kent, T. (2003)
Brown, W., & Jones, M. (2003)
Brown, W., Kent, T. and Lewis, S. (2003)
Brown, W., & Peters, P. (2002)

7. Check that all periodical data are included – volume and page numbers, publisher, place of publication, etc. Only give the issue number in parentheses immediately after the volume number if each issue of a journal begins on page 1.
8. Check journal for examples.

Reference styles

Journal article

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (year). Article title. *Journal Name*, vol no., xx-xx.

Miller, A. J., Thomson, F., & Callagher, D. (1998). Affluence in suburbia. *Suburban Studies*, 12, 9–12.

Book

Author, A. A. (1994). *Book title*. Location: Publisher.

Miller, A. J., Thomson, F., & Callagher, D. (1998). *Affluence in suburbia*. London: BL Books.

Chapter in book

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (1994). Chapter title. In A. Editor, B. Editor, & C. Editor (Eds.), *Book title* (pp. xxx-xxx). Location: Publisher.

Miller, A. J., Thomson, F., & Callagher, D. (1998). Epping case study. In C. Carter (Ed.), *Affluence in suburbia* (pp. xxx-xxx). London: BL Books.

Website

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (1994). Online article title. *Online Journal*, *xx*, xxx-xxx. Retrieved month (written) day, year, from <http://xxxx.xxxx.xx.xx/xxxx/xxxxxx/>

Miller, A. J., Thomson, F., & Callagher, D. (1998). Epping case study. *Suburban studies*, *12*, 1-9. Retrieved April 18, 2000, from <http://xxxx.xxxx.xx.xx/xxxx/xxxxxx/>