



Fifth Edition

Publication
Manual

of the American Psychological Association



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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technical and research reports; proceedings of meetings and symposia; doctoral dissertations and master's theses; unpublished works and publications of limited circulation; reviews; audiovisual media; and electronic media.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.

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Throughout this chapter, the primary examples showing *elements of a reference* are double-spaced. The *examples of references*, however, are single-spaced to save space in this *Publication Manual*. In a manuscript for publication, all references are to be double-spaced; when typeset, they will be converted to a single-spaced printed page.

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.

Note: For treatment of electronic periodicals, see section I.

Article authors: Herman, L. M., Kuczaj, S. A., III, & Holder, M. D.

Date of publication: (1993).

Article title: Responses to anomalous gestural sequences by a language-trained dolphin: Evidence for processing of semantic relations and syntactic information.

Refs

- 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 (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

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

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 six authors

Saywitz, K. J., Mannarino, A. P., Berliner, L., & Cohen, J. A. (2000). Treatment for sexually abused children and adolescents. *American Psychologist*, 55, 1040–1049.

4. Journal article, more than six authors

Wolchik, S. A., West, S. G., Sandler, I. N., Tein, J., Coatsworth, D., Lengua, L., et al. (2000). An experimental evaluation of



theory-based mother and mother-child programs for children of divorce. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 68, 843-856.

- After the sixth author's name and initial, use et al. to indicate the remaining authors of the article.
- In text, use the following parenthetical citation each time (including the first) the work is cited: (Wolchik et al., 2000).

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*.

- A paper that has been submitted to a journal and accepted for publication is considered in press. (If the paper is still undergoing revision and review, use Example 60 for the appropriate reference format.)
- 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 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- α).

6. Magazine article

Kandel, E. R., & Squire, L. R. (2000, November 10). Neuroscience: Breaking down scientific barriers to the study of brain and mind. *Science*, 290, 1113-1120.

- 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 the 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 this case, new).
- In text, use a short title (or the full title if it is short) for the parenthetical citation: ("The New Health-Care Lexicon," 1993).
- Give the volume number.

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).

Refs

- 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. Weekly newspaper article, letter to the editor

Berkowitz, A. D. (2000, November 24). How to tackle the problem of student drinking [Letter to the editor]. *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, p. B20.

12. Entire issue or special section 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 or special section 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 for special issues but the page range for special sections.



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- 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 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.

Refs

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 [Abstract]. *Society for Neuroscience Abstracts*, 17, 480.

- Place the description Abstract in brackets between the abstract title and the period.

17. Abstract from a secondary source (print periodical)

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

- The term *secondary source* refers to such things as abstracts, article summaries, book reviews, and so forth. These are derived from *primary sources* (journal articles, books), often by someone other than the original author(s). In scholarly research, it is preferable to read and cite primary sources whenever possible.
- Cite the secondary source in a retrieval statement at the end of the reference, beginning with the words Abstract obtained from, followed by the title of the secondary source, the year of publication, the volume number, and the abstract identifier (if applicable).
- 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: Nakazato, Shimonaka, and Homma (1992/1993).

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 (see Examples 49 and 50).

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

Ising, M. (2000). Intensitätsabhängigkeit evozierter Potenzial im EEG: Sind impulsive Personen Augmenter oder Reducer? [Intensity dependence in event-related EEG potentials: Are impulsive individuals augmenters or reducers?]. *Zeitschrift für Differentielle und Diagnostische Psychologie*, 21, 208-217.

- 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.

Refs

- 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), 229–231.

- 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

- 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:

Text citation:

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

Reference list entry:

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.

Refs

B. Books, Brochures, and Book Chapters

Elements of a reference to an entire book

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

Book authors or editors: Beck, C. A. J., & Sales, B. D.

Date of publication: (2001).

Book title: *Family mediation: Facts, myths, and future prospects*.

Publication information: Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

- If a book has more than six authors, follow the rule for journals (see Example 4) and abbreviate remaining authors as et al. [not italicized and with a period after "al"] in the first and subsequent text citations.

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*

Refs

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.

- *Note.* For a book with just one author and an editor as well, 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: (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 1993).

27. Book, revised edition

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

Refs

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 (italicized) as follows:

- DSM-III* (1980) third edition
- DSM-III-R* (1987) third edition, revised
- DSM-IV* (1994) fourth edition
- DSM-IV-TR* (2000) text revision

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.*

Refs

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.

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- 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: (Auerbach, 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 on-

Refs

derzoek [The introduction of the concept of quantity in the first grade of the primary school: An experimental study]. In C. F. Van Parreren & J. A. M. Carpay (Eds.), *Sovjetpsychologen aan het woord* (pp. 227-289). Groningen, The Netherlands: Wolters-Noordhoff.

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

38. Entry in an encyclopedia

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

- If an entry has no byline, place the title in the author position.

39. English translation of an article or chapter in an edited book, volume in a multivolume work, republished work

Freud, S. (1961). The ego and the id. In J. Strachey (Ed. & Trans.), *The standard edition of the complete psychological works of Sigmund Freud* (Vol. 19, pp. 3-66). London: Hogarth Press. (Original work published 1923)

- 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).
- To identify a translator, use Trans., and place the translator's name after the editor's name. When the editor is also the translator, identify both roles in parentheses after the editor's name.

Refs

- In text, use the following parenthetical citation: (Freud, 1923/1961).

40. English translation of an article or chapter in an edited book, reprint from another source

Piaget, J. (1988). Extracts from Piaget's theory (G. Gellerier & J. Langer, Trans.). In K. Richardson & S. Sheldon (Eds.), *Cognitive development to adolescence: A reader* (pp. 3-18). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum. (Reprinted from *Manual of child psychology*, pp. 703-732, by P. H. Mussen, Ed., 1970, New York: Wiley)

- 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, use the following parenthetical citation: (Piaget, 1970/1988).

C. Technical and Research Reports

Mazzeo, J., Druesne, B., Raffeld, P. C., Checketts, K. T., & Muhlstein, A. (1991). *Comparability of computer and paper-and-pencil scores for two CLEP general examinations* (College Board Rep. No. 91-5). Princeton, NJ: Educational Testing Service.

Elements of a reference to a report

Report authors: Mazzeo, J., Druesne, B., Raffeld, P. C., Checketts, K. T., & Muhlstein, A.

Ref

Date of publication: (1991).

Report title: *Comparability of computer and paper-and-pencil scores for two CLEP general examinations* (College Board Rep. No. 91-5).

- If the issuing organization assigned a number (e.g., report number, contract number, monograph number) to the report, give that number in parentheses immediately after the title. Do not use a period between the report title and the parenthetical material; do not italicize the parenthetical material. If the report carries two numbers, give the number that best aids identification and retrieval.

Publication information: Princeton, NJ: Educational Testing Service.

- Give the name, exactly as it appears on the publication, of the specific department, office, agency, or institute that published or produced the report. Also, give the higher department, office, agency, or institute if the office that produced the report is not well known. For example, if the National Institute on Drug Abuse, an institute of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, produced the report, give only the institute as publisher. Because this institute is well known, it is not necessary to give the higher department as well. If you include the higher department, give the higher department first, then the specific department (see Examples 46 and 47).
- For reports from a document deposit service (e.g., NTIS or ERIC), enclose the document number in parentheses at the end of the entry (see Examples 42 and 43). Do not use a period after the document number.

Refs

Examples of references to reports

41. Report available from the Government Printing Office (GPO), government institute as group author

National Institute of Mental Health. (1990). *Clinical training in serious mental illness* (DHHS Publication No. ADM 90-1679). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

- Government documents available from GPO should show GPO as the publisher.

42. Report available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS)

Osgood, D. W., & Wilson, J. K. (1990). *Covariation of adolescent health problems*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska. (NTIS No. PB 91-154 377/AS)

- Give the NTIS number in parentheses at the end of the entry.

43. Report available from the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)

Mead, J. V. (1992). *Looking at old photographs: Investigating the teacher tales that novice teachers bring with them* (Report No. NCRTL-RR-92-4). East Lansing, MI: National Center for Research on Teacher Learning. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED346082)

- Give the ERIC number in parentheses at the end of the entry.

44. Government report not available from GPO or a document deposit service

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1992). *Pressure ulcers in adults: Prediction and prevention* (AHCPR Publication No. 92-0047). Rockville, MD: Author.

Refs

45. Government report not available from GPO or a document deposit service, article or chapter in an edited collection

Matthews, K. A. (1985). Assessment of Type A behavior, anger, and hostility in epidemiologic studies of cardiovascular disease. In A. M. Ostfield & E. D. Eaker (Eds.), *Measuring psychological variables in epidemiologic studies of cardiovascular disease* (NIH Publication No. 85-2270, pp. 153-183). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

- In parentheses immediately after the title of the collection, give the inclusive page numbers of the article or chapter as well as the number of the report.

46. Report from a university

Broadhurst, R. G., & Maller, R. A. (1991). *Sex offending and recidivism* (Tech. Rep. No. 3). Nedlands, Western Australia: University of Western Australia, Crime Research Centre.

- If the name of the state, province, or country is included in the name of the university, do not repeat the state, province, or country in the publisher location.
- Give the name of the university first, then the name of the specific department or organization that produced the report.

47. Report from a university, edited report, monograph

Shuker, R., Openshaw, R., & Soler, J. (Eds.). (1990). *Youth, media, and moral panic in New Zealand: From hooligans to video nasties* (Delta Research Monograph No. 11). Palmerston North, New Zealand: Massey University, Department of Education.

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48. Report from a private organization

Employee Benefit Research Institute. (1992, February). *Sources of health insurance and characteristics of the uninsured* (Issue Brief No. 123). Washington, DC: Author.

- Use this form for issue briefs, working papers, and other corporate documents, with the appropriate document number for retrieval in parentheses.

D. Proceedings of Meetings and Symposia

49. Published proceedings, published contribution to a symposium, article or chapter in an edited book

Deci, E. L., & Ryan, R. M. (1991). A motivational approach to self: Integration in personality. In R. Dienstbier (Ed.), *Nebraska Symposium on Motivation: Vol. 38. Perspectives on motivation* (pp. 237–288). Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.

- Capitalize the name of the symposium, which is a proper noun.
- If the name of the state, province, or country is included in the name of the university, do not repeat the state, province, or country in the publisher location.

50. Proceedings published regularly

Cynx, J., Williams, H., & Nottebohm, F. (1992). Hemispheric differences in avian song discrimination. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA*, 89, 1372–1375.

- Treat regularly published proceedings as periodicals.
- *Note.* If only an abstract of the article appears in the proceedings, insert [Abstract] after the article title and before the period.

Refs

Use brackets to show that the material is a description of form, not a title.

51. Unpublished contribution to a symposium

Lichstein, K. L., Johnson, R. S., Womack, T. D., Dean, J. E., & Childers, C. K. (1990, June). Relaxation therapy for polypharmacy use in elderly insomniacs and noninsomniacs. In T. L. Rosenthal (Chair), *Reducing medication in geriatric populations*. Symposium conducted at the meeting of the First International Congress of Behavioral Medicine, Uppsala, Sweden.

- Give the month of the symposium.

52. Unpublished paper presented at a meeting

Lanktree, C., & Briere, J. (1991, January). *Early data on the Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children (TSC-C)*. Paper presented at the meeting of the American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children, San Diego, CA.

53. Poster session

Ruby, J., & Fulton, C. (1993, June). *Beyond redlining: Editing software that works*. Poster session presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Scholarly Publishing, Washington, DC.

- Give the month of the meeting.

E. Doctoral Dissertations and Master's Theses

54. Doctoral dissertation abstracted in *Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI)* and obtained from UMI

Refs

Bower, D. L. (1993). Employee assistant programs supervisory referrals: Characteristics of referring and nonreferring supervisors. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 54 (01), 534B. (UMI No. 9315947)

- If the dissertation is obtained from UMI, give the UMI number as well as the volume and page numbers of *DAI* (see Example 56 for an unpublished doctoral dissertation).
- Prior to Volume 30, the title of *DAI* was *Dissertation Abstracts*.
- Beginning with Volume 27, *Dissertation Abstracts* (and then *DAI*) paginates in two series: A. *The Humanities and Social Sciences* and B. *The Physical Sciences and Engineering*.
- In 1976, a third and independent series (beginning with Volume 1) was added to *DAI*: C. *European Abstracts*. Beginning with Volume 14, the title of the series was changed to C. *Worldwide*.
- For a master's thesis abstracted in *Masters Abstracts International* and obtained from UMI, use the format shown here, and give as publication information the title, volume number, and page number as well as the UMI number (see Example 57 for an unpublished master's thesis).
- Prior to Volume 24, the title of *Masters Abstracts International* was *Masters Abstracts*.

Refs

55. Doctoral dissertation abstracted in *DAI* and obtained from the university

Ross, D. F. (1990). Unconscious transference and mistaken identity: When a witness misidentifies a familiar but innocent person from a lineup (Doctoral dissertation, Cornell University, 1990). *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 51, 417.

- If a manuscript copy of the dissertation from the university was used as the source, give the university and year of the dissertation as well as the volume and page numbers of *DAI*.

- For a master's thesis abstracted in *Masters Abstracts International* and obtained from the university, use the format shown here and give as publication information the title, volume number, and page number of *Masters Abstracts International* as well as the university and year of the thesis (see Example 57 for an unpublished master's thesis).

56. Unpublished doctoral dissertation

Wilfley, D. E. (1989). *Interpersonal analyses of bulimia: Normal-weight and obese*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Missouri, Columbia.

- If a dissertation does not appear in *DAI*, use the format shown here. (For dissertations that appear in *DAI*, see Examples 54 and 55.)

57. Unpublished master's thesis, university outside the United States

Almeida, D. M. (1990). *Fathers' participation in family work: Consequences for fathers' stress and father-child relations*. Unpublished master's thesis, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

- Give the name of the city and, except for the cities listed in section 4.03, the name of the state. (Do not give the name of the state if it is included in the name of the university.)
- Give the city and, except for the cities listed in section 4.03, state or province (if applicable) and country of a university outside the United States.

Refs

F. Unpublished Work and Publications of Limited Circulation

58. Unpublished manuscript not submitted for publication

Stinson, C., Milbrath, C., Reidbord, S., & Bucci, W. (1992). *Thematic segmentation of psychotherapy transcripts for convergent analyses*. Unpublished manuscript.

- For an unpublished manuscript with a university cited, see Example 59.

59. Unpublished manuscript with a university cited

Dépret, E. F., & Fiske, S. T. (1993). *Perceiving the powerful: Intriguing individuals versus threatening groups*. Unpublished manuscript, University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

- Give the name of the city and, if the city is not listed in section 4.03, the name of the state or province. If the university is located outside the United States, identify the country as well. *Exception:* Do not give the name of the state, province, or country if it is included in the name of the university. In this example, both the city and state are included in the name of the university, so neither is repeated.

60. Manuscript in progress or submitted for publication but not yet accepted

McIntosh, D. N. (1993). *Religion as schema, with implications for the relation between religion and coping*. Manuscript submitted for publication.

- Do not give the name of the journal or publisher to which the manuscript has been submitted.

Refs

- Treat a manuscript *accepted* for publication but not yet published as an in-press reference (see Examples 5 and 35).
- Use the same format for a draft or work in progress, but substitute the words *Manuscript in preparation* for the final sentence. Use the year of the draft you read (not “in preparation”) in the text citation.
- Give the university if applicable.

61. Unpublished raw data from study, untitled work

Bordi, F., & LeDoux, J. E. (1993). [Auditory response latencies in rat auditory cortex]. Unpublished raw data.

- Do not italicize the topic; use brackets to indicate that the material is a description of content, not a title.

62. Publication of limited circulation

Klombers, N. (Ed.). (1993, Spring). *ADAA Reporter*. (Available from the Anxiety Disorders Association of America, 6000 Executive Boulevard, Suite 513, Rockville, MD 20852)

- For a publication of limited circulation, give in parentheses immediately after the title a name and address from which the publication can be obtained.
- If a publication can be obtained via the Web, a Web address may be given in place of or in addition to a mailing address (see section I for examples of Web addresses).

G. Reviews

Elements of a reference to a review

Mroczek, D. K. (2000). The emerging study of midlife [Review of the book *Life in the middle: Psychological and social de-*

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velopment in middle age]. *Contemporary Psychology: APA*

Review of Books, 45, 482-485.

Review author: Mroczek, D. K.

Date of publication: (2000).

Review title: *The emerging study of midlife*

Medium being reviewed: Review of the book

Work being reviewed: *Life in the middle: Psychological and social development in middle age.*

Periodical title and publication information: *Contemporary Psychology: APA Review of Books*, 45, 482-485.

Examples of references to reviews

63. Review of a book

Schatz, B. R. (2000). Learning by text or context? [Review of the book *The social life of information*]. *Science*, 290, 1304.

- If the review is untitled, use the material in brackets as the title; retain the brackets to indicate that the material is a description of form and content, not a title.
- Identify the type of medium being reviewed in brackets (book, motion picture, television program, etc.).

64. Review of a motion picture

Kraus, S. J. (1992). Visions of psychology: A videotext of classic studies [Review of the motion picture *Discovering Psychology*]. *Contemporary Psychology*, 37, 1146-1147.

Refs

H. Audiovisual Media

65. Motion picture

Scorsese, M. (Producer), & Lonergan, K. (Writer/Director). (2000). *You can count on me* [Motion picture]. United States: Paramount Pictures.

Harrison, J. (Producer), & Schmiechen, R. (Director). (1992). *Changing our minds: The story of Evelyn Hooker* [Motion picture]. (Available from Changing Our Minds, Inc., 170 West End Avenue, Suite 25R, New York, NY 10023)

American Psychological Association (Producer). (2000). *Responding therapeutically to patient expressions of sexual attraction: A stimulus training tape* [Motion picture]. (Available from the American Psychological Association, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242)

Refs

- Give the name and, in parentheses, the function of the originator or primary contributors (the director or the producer, or both).
- Identify the work as a motion picture in brackets immediately after the title.
- Give the motion picture's country of origin (where it was primarily made and released) as well as the name of the movie studio. Note that depending on the film, a movie studio can be represented by different countries. In the example, the primary production and release of *You Can Count on Me* took place in the United States, but Miramax Films's *Il Postino* (*The Postman*) was primarily made in Italy and released there first, so the country of origin listed for that film would be Italy.
- When a motion picture is of limited circulation, provide the distributor's name and complete address in parentheses at the end of the reference.

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66. Television broadcast

Crystal, L. (Executive Producer). (1993, October 11). *The MacNeill Lehrer news hour* [Television broadcast]. New York and Washington, DC: Public Broadcasting Service.

67. Television series

Miller, R. (Producer). (1989). *The mind* [Television series]. New York: WNET.

68. Single episode from a television series

Hall, B. (Writer), & Bender, J. (Director). (1991). The rules of the game [Television series episode]. In J. Sander (Producer), *I'll fly away*. New York: New York Broadcasting Company.

- In the author position, list script writers first, followed by the director (identify his or her function in parentheses after the name).
- Place the producer of the series in the editor position.

Refs

69. Music recording

General form:

Writer, A. (Date of copyright). Title of song [Recorded by artist if different from writer]. On *Title of album* [Medium of recording: CD, record, cassette, etc.]. Location: Label. (Recording date if different from copyright date)

Recording:

Shocked, M. (1992). Over the waterfall. On *Arkansas traveler* [CD]. New York: PolyGram Music.

Rerecording by artist other than writer:

Goodenough, J. B. (1982). Tails and trotters [Recorded by G. Bok, A. Mayo, & E. Trickett]. On *And so will we yet* [CD]. Sharon, CT: Folk-Legacy Records. (1990)

- In text citations, include side and band or track numbers: "Tails and Trotters" (Goodenough, 1982, track 5).

70. Audio recording

Costa, P. T., Jr. (Speaker). (1988). *Personality, continuity, and changes of adult life* (Cassette Recording No. 207-433-88A-B). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

- Give the name and function of the originators or primary contributors (in this example, Costa, who is the speaker).
- Specify the medium in brackets immediately after the title (in this example, cassette recording). Give a number in parentheses for the recording if it is necessary for identification and retrieval. Brackets are used to identify medium. If medium is indicated as part of retrieval ID, brackets are not needed.
- Give the location and name of the distributor (in this example, American Psychological Association).

I. Electronic Media

Sources on the Internet. The Internet is a worldwide network of interconnected computers. Although there are a number of methods for nav-

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igating and sharing information across the Internet, by far the most popular and familiar is the graphical interface of the World Wide Web. The vast majority of Internet sources cited in APA journals are those that are accessed via the Web.

The variety of material available on the Web, and the variety of ways in which it is structured and presented, can present challenges for creating usable and useful references. Regardless of format, however, authors using and citing Internet sources should observe the following two guidelines:

1. Direct readers as closely as possible to the information being cited—whenever possible, reference specific documents rather than home or menu pages.
2. Provide addresses that work.

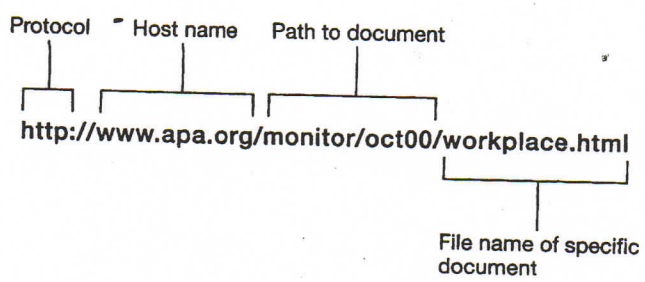
Documents available via the Internet include articles from periodicals (e.g., newspaper, newsletter, or journal); they may stand on their own (e.g., research paper, government report, online book or brochure); or they may have a quintessentially Web-based format (e.g., Web page, newsgroup).

At a minimum, a reference of an Internet source should provide a document title or description, a date (either the date of publication or update or the date of retrieval), and an address (in Internet terms, a uniform resource locator, or URL). Whenever possible, identify the authors of a document as well.

The URL is the most critical element—if it doesn't work, readers won't be able to find the cited material, and the credibility of your paper or argument will suffer. The most common reason URLs fail is that they are transcribed or typed incorrectly; the second most common reason is that the document they point to has been moved or deleted.

The components of a URL are as follows:

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Refs

The protocol indicates what method a Web browser (or other type of Internet software) should use to exchange data with the file server on which the desired document resides. The protocols recognized by most browsers are hypertext transfer protocol (http), hypertext transfer protocol secure (https), and file transfer protocol (ftp); other Internet protocols include telnet and gopher. In a URL, all of the protocols listed in this paragraph should be followed by a colon and two forward slashes (e.g., http://).

The host name identifies the server on which the files reside. On the Web, it is often the address for an organization's home page (e.g., http://www.apa.org is the address for APA's home page). Although most host names start with "www," not all do (for example, http://journals.apa.org is the home page for APA's electronic journals, and http://members.apa.org is the entry page to the members-only portion of the APA site). The host name is not case sensitive; for consistency and ease of reading, always type it in lowercase letters.

The rest of the address indicates the directory path leading to the desired document. This part of the URL is case sensitive; faithfully reproduce uppercase and lowercase letters and all punctuation. It is important to provide the directory path, and not just the host name, because home pages and menu pages typically consist mainly of links, only one of which may be to the document or information you want the readers to find. If there are hundreds of links (or even just 10 to 20), readers may give up in frustration before they have located the material you are citing.

If you are using a word-processing program, the easiest way to transcribe a URL correctly is to copy it directly from the address window in

your browser and paste it into your paper (make sure the automatic hyphenation feature of your word processor is turned off). Do not insert a hyphen if you need to break a URL across lines; instead, break the URL after a slash or before a period.

Test the URLs in your references regularly—when you first draft a paper, when you submit it for peer review, when you're preparing the final version for publication, and when you're reviewing the proofs. If the document you are citing has moved, update the URL so that it points to the correct location. If the document is no longer available, you may want to substitute another source (e.g., if you originally cited a draft and a formally published version now exists) or drop it from the paper altogether.

Periodicals

71. Internet articles based on a print source

At present, the majority of the articles retrieved from online publications in psychology and the behavioral sciences are exact duplicates of those in their print versions and are unlikely to have additional analyses and data attached. This is likely to change in the future. In the meantime, the same basic primary journal reference (see Examples 1–5) can be used, but 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 commen-



taries, 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>

72. 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>

73. Article in an Internet-only journal, retrieved via file transfer protocol (ftp)

Crow, T. J. (2000). Did *Homo sapiens* speciate on the y chromosome? *Psychology*, 11. Retrieved March 25, 2001, from <ftp://ftp.princeton.edu/harnad/Psychology/2000.volume.11/psyc.00.11.001.language-sex-chromosomes.1.crow>

74. 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 June 6, 2000, from http://www.telehealth.net/subscribe/newsletr_4a.html#1

- Use the complete publication date given on the article.
- Note that there are no page numbers.

Refs

- 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

75. Multipage document created by private organization, no date

Greater New Milford (Ct) Area Healthy Community 2000, Task Force on Teen and Adolescent Issues. (n.d.). *Who has time for a family meal? You do!* Retrieved October 5, 2000, from <http://www.familymealtime.org>

- When an Internet document comprises multiple pages (i.e., different sections have different URLs), provide a URL that links to the home (or entry) page for the document.
- Use n.d. (no date) when a publication date is not available.

76. Chapter or section in an Internet document

Benton Foundation. (1998, July 7). Barriers to closing the gap. In *Losing ground bit by bit: Low-income communities in the information age* (chap. 2). Retrieved August 18, 2001, from <http://www.benton.org/Library/Low-Income/two.html>

- Use a chapter or section identifier (if available) in place of page numbers.
- Provide a URL that links directly to the chapter or section.

Refs

77. 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/user_surveys/survey-1997-10/

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

78. 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/newwinel.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.

Technical and research reports

79. Report from a university, available on private organization Web site

University of California, San Francisco, Institute for Health and Aging. (1996, November). *Chronic care in America: A 21st century challenge*. Retrieved September 9, 2000, from the

Refs

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Web site: <http://www.rwjf.org/library/chrcare/>

- When the author of a document is markedly different from the provider (e.g., the host organization), explicitly identify the latter in the retrieval statement.
- *Note.* This document is no longer available on this site. In most papers, such a reference should be updated or deleted.

80. U.S. government report available on government agency Web site, no publication date indicated

United States Sentencing Commission. (n.d.). *1997 sourcebook of federal sentencing statistics*. Retrieved December 8, 1999, from <http://www.ussc.gov/amnrpt/1997/sbtoc97.htm>

81. Report from a private organization, available on organization Web site

Canarie, Inc. (1997, September 27). *Towards a Canadian health IWAY: Vision, opportunities and future steps*. Retrieved November 8, 2000, from <http://www.canarie.ca/press/publications/pdf/health/healthvision.doc>

82. Abstract of a technical report retrieved from university Web site

Kruschke, J. K., & Bradley, A. L. (1995). *Extensions to the delta rule of associative learning* (Indiana University Cognitive Science Research Report No. 14). Abstract retrieved October 21, 2000, from http://www.indiana.edu/~kruschke/deltarule_abstract.html

- If the document retrieved is an abstract rather than a full paper, begin the retrieval statement with Abstract retrieved.

Proceedings of meetings and symposia

83. Paper presented at a symposium, abstract retrieved from university Web site

Cutler, L. D., Frölich, B., & Hanrahan, P. (1997, January 16). *Two-handed direct manipulation on the responsive workbench*. Paper presented at the 1997 Symposium on Interactive 3D Graphics. Abstract retrieved June 12, 2000, from <http://www.graphics.stanford.edu/papers/twohanded/>

84. Paper presented at a virtual conference

Tan, G., & Lewandowsky, S. (1996). *A comparison of operator trust in humans versus machines*. Paper presented at the CybErg 96 virtual conference. Retrieved May 16, 2000, from <http://www.curtin.edu.au/conference/cyberg/centre/outline.cgi/frame?dir=tan>

- Note that there is no geographic location for a virtual conference (i.e., a conference that takes place entirely online).

E-mail. E-mail sent from one individual to another should be cited as a personal communication (see section 3.102).

Newsgroups, online forums and discussion groups, and electronic mailing lists. The Internet offers several options for people around the world to sponsor and join discussions devoted to particular subjects. These options include newsgroups, online forums and discussion groups, and electronic mailing lists. (The last are often referred to as "listservs." However, LISTSERV is a trademarked name for a particular software program; "electronic mailing list" is the appropriate generic term.)

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Newsgroups can be accessed via Usenet (usually through an e-mail program or news reader); archives of many Usenet newsgroups are also maintained on the Web at <http://groups.google.com>. Online forums or discussion groups are primarily Web based. Many, but not all, also operate as electronic mailing lists in that messages posted to the forum or discussion are e-mailed to participants.

Care should be taken when citing electronic discussion sources—as a rule, these are not referenced in formal publications because they are generally not peer reviewed, are not regarded as having scholarly content, and are not archived for a significant length of time. Any message or communication you cite should have scholarly value and should be retrievable. Although some newsgroups, online forums and discussion groups, and electronic mailing lists do maintain archives for a limited time, not all do. If no archives are maintained, then the message will not be retrievable and should not be included in the reference list. At best, it can be cited as a personal communication (see section 3.102).

85. Message posted to a newsgroup

Chalmers, D. (2000, November 17). Seeing with sound [Msg 1].
Message posted to <news://sci.psychology.consciousness>

- If the author's full name is available, list the last name first followed by initials. If only a screen name is available, use the screen name.
- Provide the exact date of the posting.
- Follow the date with the subject line of the message (also referred to as the "thread"); do not italicize it. Provide any identifier for the message in brackets after the title.
- Finish the reference with Message posted to followed by the address of the newsgroup. Note that the protocol is news.

Refs

86. Message posted to online forum or discussion group

Simons, D. J. (2000, July 14). New resources for visual cognition [Msg 31]. Message posted to <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/visualcognition/message/31>

87. Message posted to an electronic mailing list

Hammond, T. (2000, November 20). YAHC: Handle Parameters, DOI Genres, etc. Message posted to Ref-Links electronic mailing list, archived at <http://www.doi.org/mail-archive/ref-link/msg00088.html>

- Provide the name of the mailing list and the address for the archived version of the message.

Other Electronic Sources

Aggregated databases. Researchers and students are increasingly making use of aggregated, searchable databases to find and retrieve abstracts, articles, and other types of information. The format specified in the previous edition of this manual required information about the source and format of the database in addition to information about the material retrieved. These days, however, most databases are available from a variety of sources or suppliers and in a variety of formats (e.g., on CD-ROM, mounted on a university server, available through a supplier Web site). Moreover, the distinctions between these various sources and formats are usually not apparent to the end user.

Therefore, 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. An item or accession number also may be provided but is not required. If you wish to include this number, put it in parentheses at the end of the retrieval statement.

Refs

88. 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.

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Hiltz, P. J. (1999, February 16). In forecasting their emotions, most people flunk out. *New York Times*. Retrieved November 21, 2000, from <http://www.nytimes.com>

90. Electronic copy of an abstract obtained from a secondary database

Fournier, M., de Ridder, D., & Bensing, J. (1999). Optimism and adaptation to multiple sclerosis: What does optimism mean? *Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 22*, 303-326. Abstract retrieved October 23, 2000, from PsycINFO database.



91. Electronic version of U.S. government report available by search from GPO Access database (on the Web)

U.S. General Accounting Office. (1997, February). *Telemedicine: Federal strategy is needed to guide investments* (Publication No. GAO/NSAID/HEHS-97-67). Retrieved September 15, 2000, from General Accounting Office Reports Online via GPO Access: http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/aces160.shtml?/gao/index.html

- The retrieval statement should provide a URL that links directly to the search screen for the database.

Computer programs, software, and programming languages.

Reference entries are not necessary for standard off-the-shelf software and programming languages, such as Microsoft Word, Excel, Java, Adobe Photoshop, and even SAS and SPSS. In text, give the proper name of the software, along with the version number.

Do provide reference entries for specialized software or computer programs with limited distribution.

92. Computer software

Miller, M. E. (1993). *The Interactive Tester (Version 4.0)* [Computer software]. Westminster, CA: Psytek Services.

93. Computer software and manual available on university Web site

Schwarzer, R. (1989). *Statistics software for meta-analysis* [Computer software and manual]. Retrieved March 23, 2001, from http://www.yorku.ca/faculty/academic/schwarze/meta_e.htm

- Do not italicize names of software, programs, or languages.
- If an individual has proprietary rights to the software, name him or her as the author; otherwise, treat such references as unauthored works.
- In brackets immediately after the title, identify the source as a computer program, language, or software. Do not use a period between the title and the bracketed material.
- Give the location and the name of the organization that produced the work, if applicable, in the publisher position.
- To reference a manual, give the same information. However, in the brackets after the title, identify the source as a computer program or software manual.

Refs

Raw data

94. Data file, available from government agency

National Health Interview Survey—Current health topics: 1991—Longitudinal study of aging (Version 4) [Data file]. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

- In brackets at the end of the title (before the period), give a description of the material (e.g., Data file).

95. Data file, available from NTIS Web site

Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics. (1991). *National Health Provider Inventory: Home health agencies and hospices, 1991* [Data file]. Available from National Technical Information Service Web site, <http://www.ntis.gov>

- Use available from to indicate that the URL leads to information on how to obtain the cited material, rather than to the material itself.

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