

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
STYLE GUIDELINES:

LISTING REFERENCES AT THE END OF THE PAPER

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Links to:

1. [Same author\(s\) for more than one work with different years](#)
 2. [Single-author and multiple-author entries with the same first surname](#)
 3. [Same first author and different additional authors](#)
 4. [More than one work by the same author in the same year](#)
 5. [Works by different first authors with the same surname](#)
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All the references cited in the main text of the paper ***must be listed*** with complete details at the end of the text in a separate section. Also, all references listed in the reference section must have been cited in the main text of the paper.

The section of reference list should be titled "References" and centered at the top of a new page. The list must be alphabetized by the first authors' last name. The second and subsequent lines of each entry must be indented five spaces (i.e., hanging indent). Also, the entire list must be double-spaced.

The reference section is ordered alphabetically by the last name of the first author.

Below are some additional guidelines for more specific situations:

1. **If an author has more than one work, report the works in order of the year beginning with the earliest work.**

Example:

Whittlesea, B. W. A. (1993). Illusions of familiarity. *Journal of Experimental Psychology:*

Learning, Memory, and Cognition, 19, 1235 – 1253.

Whittlesea, B. W. A. (1997). Production, evaluation, and preservation of experiences:

Constructive processing in remembering and performance tasks. In D. L. Medin (Ed.),

The psychology of learning and motivation (Vol. 37, p. 211 – 264). San Diego, CA:

Academic Press.

2. Works by a single author precede those with more than one author with the same first author surname.

Example:

Whittlesea, B. W. A. (1993). Illusions of familiarity. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, *19*, 1235 – 1253.

Whittlesea, B. W. A., & Jacoby, L. L. (1990). Interaction of prime repetition with visual degradation: Is priming a retrieval phenomenon? *Journal of Memory and Language*, *29*, 716 - 732.

3. Works with the same first author and with different additional authors are referenced in alphabetical order by the last name of the second author.

Example:

Shapiro, K. L., Caldwell, J. I., & Sorenson, R. E. (1997). Personal names and the attentional blink: A visual “cocktail party” effect? *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, *23*, 504 – 514.

Shapiro, K. L., & Raymond, J. E. (1994). Temporal allocation of visual attention: Inhibition or interference? In D. Dagenbach & T. H. Carr (Eds.), *Inhibitory mechanisms in attention, memory, and language* (pp. 151 – 188). New York: Academic Press.

4. For more than one work by the same author in the same year, use letters immediately after the date to differentiate the works.

Example:

Tulving, E. (1985a). Memory and consciousness. *Canadian Psychology*, *26*, 1 – 12.

Tulving, E. (1985b). How many memory systems are there? *American Psychologist*, *40*, 385-398.

5. Works by different first authors with the same surname are referenced alphabetically by the first initial of the first author.

Example:

Nelson, D. L. (1979). Remembering pictures and words: Appearance, significance, and name.

In L. S. Cermak & F. S. Craik (Eds.). *Levels of processing in human memory* (pp. 45-76).

Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Nelson, T. O. (1980). Norms of 300 general-information questions: Accuracy of recall, latency

of recall, and feeling-of-knowing ratings. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal*

Behavior, 19, 338 – 368.