APA STYLE
SAMPLE REFERENCE LIST ENTRIES

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APA SYTLE
SAMPLE REFERENCE LIST ENTRIES

The information in this handout is available in the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th edition (2010). General and specific information on citing sources is covered in Chapters 6 (6.22 – 6.32) and 7. The numbers at the examples refer to the section of the Manual where more information can be found. You may also access the website at www.apastyle.org for updates and changes in style, policies and procedures.

GENERAL TIPS

1. Capitalize only the first word in the title of a book or article unless the word is a proper name or is the first word after a colon (:) in the reference list. Capitalize all of the major words (4 letters or more) in book and article titles within the body of the paper. Always capitalize the major words for periodical titles.

2. If there is no author given, list the title of the work or part of the work (ex. poem, short story, etc.) and then give the publication date in parentheses. The date always follows the first section of information, whether that information is the author’s name (and title, such as Ed., etc.), the title of the work, or the title of part of the work.

3. Use only one space after periods with personal names, commas, colons and semicolons. Space twice after end of sentence punctuation marks.

4. Article and chapter titles are typed as is, without double quotation marks before the first word or after the last word in the reference list. Use quote marks around the titles of articles, chapters, or web page within the body of the paper.

5. Book, periodical, brochure, pamphlet, report, films, videos, and television show titles are italicized in the reference list and in the body of the paper. Do not underline.

6. Do not use the words Company, Inc., or Publishers in the publisher’s name. Do use the words Press or Books when they are part of the publisher’s name.

   Right: Gale Research
   Greenhaven Press
   Chelsea House

   Wrong: Gale Research, Inc.
   Greenhaven Press, Inc.
   Chelsea House Publishers

7. If the publisher is a university with the name of the state in its name, do not put the state in the publisher location. (Right: Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press
   Wrong: Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press.)

8. For the location of the publisher, use the first location listed or the location of the publisher’s home office. Always abbreviate the names of the U.S. states with the official U.S. Postal Service abbreviation.

9. When alphabetizing the entries, remember to go letter by letter and follow the rule “nothing precedes something.” (Ex., Thomas, T. J. comes before Thomason, C. L.)

10. Some material may be cited in the text of your paper, but cannot be listed in the Reference List. Examples of some of these types of materials are discussed on page 18 of this handout.
11. If you cannot find an exact example for your reference, find one that is most like your source. When in doubt, include more information rather than less.

12. Type the word References at the top of the page, centered. Use Reference if you only have one source. Double-space all reference entries.

NOTE: If an article (paper or online) or online book has a DOI number, use it in the citation. DOI stands for digital object identifiers, which are unique numbers assigned to articles (and some online books) so that the content can be found no matter where it is located electronically. The DOI is generally located on the first page and you must provide the entire number exactly as it is published. You do not need to add any additional retrieval information if you have a DOI.

BOOKS

General information is found in sections 6.22 – 6.28. More specific information is found in sections 7.02 – 7.06.

The basic format for all citations includes:

Last name, initial of first and middle names {if available}. (date of publication). Title of book. Place of publication: Publisher.

1. One author:

Last name, initial of first and middle names {if available}. (date of publication). Title of book. Place of publication: Publisher.


2. Multiple authors:

For two to seven authors:

Last name, initial of first and middle names, & last name, initial of first and middle names. (date of publication). Title of book. Place of publication: Publisher.


For more than seven authors, list the first six as indicated above and then add three periods and the last author’s name before the date of publication. (6.27)
3. For *multiple works by the same author(s)* give the author’s name in all references and arrange the entries by the year of publication, with the earliest listed first (6.25).


For *multiple works from the same source*, list the complete publishing information for each entry (7.02):


4. For an *edited work*, follow the above examples except add (Ed.). or (Eds.). after the editor(s) name(s) and before the publication date (6.27):


5. If there is *no author or editor*, begin your bibliographic citation with the name of the book, poem, essay, short story, article, etc., follow the examples above, and alphabetize the entry by the title (6.25 & 6.27):

6. **Article or chapter in an edited book (6.27 & 7.02):**

Last name of author, initial of first and middle names of author (if available). (date of publication). Name of article, chapter, poem, essay or short story. In initial of first and middle names of editor last name of editor (Ed.), *Name of anthology*. (No period after the name of the anthology if there is an edition, volume, and/or page number(s). Follow this format: *Name of anthology* (ed., Vol. number, pp. page number).) Place of publication: Publisher.


7. **Revised, second, or subsequent edition (7.02):**

Follow the appropriate example for author, editor, anthology, etc., and then identify the edition in parenthesis after the title. Use the abbreviations 2nd ed., 3rd ed., etc., or Rev. ed. for “Revised edition”.


8. **Reprinted Articles:**

Reprinted articles have been previously published elsewhere. The most common examples are articles from the Gale Literary Criticism series and the Opposing Viewpoints, Current Controversies, and At Issues series. A reprint bibliographic citation includes the original publication information as well as the reprint publication information (7.02.26).

Last name of author, initial of first and middle names of author {if available}. (date of publication). Title of article or chapter. In initial of first and middle names of editor last name of editor (Ed.), *Name of the book where the source appears*. {No period after the name of the anthology if there is an edition, volume, and/or page number(s). Follow this format: Name of anthology (ed., Vol. number, pp. page number).} Place of publication: Publisher. (Reprinted from name of original book source, pp. page numbers, by initial of first name last name, Ed. {if applicable}, date of publication, place of publication: publisher) or (Reprinted from name of original journal source, volume number(issue number, if applicable), page numbers) {DO NOT put a period after the parenthesis when citing the reprint information.}


9. For an introduction, preface, forward, or afterward:

Suggested general format for citing this information, as there are no specific examples:

Last name of writer, initial of first name of writer. (date of publication). Title of the part. {if given} [Part cited]. Title of the work (pp. page numbers of the part cited). Place of publication: Publisher.


10. An article in a dictionary or encyclopedia should be cited as follows (7.02.27):


11. Government Publication (6.27 & 7.03.31):

Name of Government Name of Agency. or Last name of author, initial of first and middle names of author {if available}. (date of publication). Title of part or article.{if any}. Title of publication {if there is a report number, etc., put the information in parenthesis immediately after the title) (pp. page numbers if applicable). Place of publication: Publisher. {If the author and the publisher are the same, put the word Author as the name of the publisher.}


12. **Cite a pamphlet or brochure as you would a book, but add [Pamphlet] or [Brochure] after the title:**


13. **For a translated work (7.02.21 & 7.02.26):**

   Last name of author, initial of first and middle names of author {if available}. (date of publication). *Title of book* (Initial of first and middle names and last name of translator, Trans.). Place of publication: Publisher. (Original work published year of publication if available) {DO NOT put a period after the parenthesis when citing the original publication information.}


14. **For technical and research reports (7.03)**

   Last name of author, initial of first and middle names of author {if available}. (date of publication). *Title of report* (If available, the Report, monograph or contract number assigned to the report by the issuing organization). Place of publication: Publisher.


JOURNAL, MAGAZINE OR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

General information is found in sections 6.27 – 6.30. More specific information is found in sections 7.01 – 7.01.17.

TIPS:
- Italicize the name of the journal and the volume number.
- If there is no volume number, use the month or season with the year.
- Capitalize all of the major words in the periodical title.
- Only include the issue number (in parentheses after the volume number), if each issue of the journal begins with page 1.
- Only with newspapers, use p. or pp. before the page number(s).
- Use (n.d.), if no publication date is available.

NOTE: If an article (paper or online) has a DOI number, use it in the citation. DOI stands for digital object identifiers, which are unique numbers assigned to articles so that the content can be found no matter where it is located electronically. The DOI is generally located on the first page and you must provide the entire number exactly as it is published. You do not need to add any additional retrieval information if you have a DOI.

1. Periodical articles – Journals or Magazines (7.01 – 7.01.9):

   Last name of author, initials of first and middle names of author {if available}. (date of publication).
   - Title of article. Title of Periodical, volume number{issue number if applicable}, page numbers. doi:number {if available}


2. Newspaper articles (7.01.10-7.01.11):

   Last name of author, initial of first and middle names of author {if available}. (date of publication).
   - Title of article. Name of newspaper, p. page number.

3. Review (7.06):

Last name of reviewer, initial of first and middle names of reviewer {if available}. (date of publication). Title of the review. [Review of the book, article, etc. Title of the work reviewed]. Name of periodical in which review appeared, volume number(issue number if applicable), page number(s){if given}. doi:number {if available}


4. Editorial or Letter to the Editor (7.01.14):

Last name of author, initial of first and middle names of author {if available}. (date of publication). Title. [Editorial]. or [Letter to the editor]. Name of journal, magazine or newspaper in which review appeared, volume number(issue number if applicable), page number(s){if given}.


FULL-TEXT

In full-text databases, the entire article can be printed from the computer. For more information on citing full-text material, please refer to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th edition, sections 6.22-6.32 and 7.01.

If you cannot find some of the information, cite what is available.

NOTE: If an article (paper or online) or online book has a DOI number, use it in the citation. DOI stands for digital object identifiers, which are unique numbers assigned to articles (and some online books) so that the content can be found no matter where it is located electronically. The DOI is generally located on the first page and you must provide the entire number exactly as it is published. You do not need to add any additional retrieval information if you have a DOI.

ONLINE DATABASES (6.31-6.32):

The following information pertains to examples from the online databases accessible through Northeast State. You do not have to include the retrieval date or the database name for articles (6.32, p. 192); however, you may choose, or your instructor may require you, to include the database name.

Last name of author, initial of first and middle names of author {if available}. (date of publication). Title of article. Name of Periodical, volume number(issue number if applicable), page numbers.
doi:number {if available}

or

Last name, initial of first and middle names {if available}. (date of publication). Title of book. {If you cite the entire book, use Available from Internet address (no period after the internet address). If you cite a chapter or section, use Retrieved from name of database. If you have a DOI number, you do not need to include the Internet address or name of database.}

**eBook Collection, Knovel, Oxford Reference, or Safari Books Online database:**


NOTE: The DOI number may not be available or may be very difficult to locate in the databases. If you have the option of viewing a PDF file, you may find the DOI number on the first page of the article or the number may be listed on the summary or abstract page.


ex. Roper, R. (2009). Collateral damage: The Civil War only enhanced George Whitman’s soldierly satisfaction; for his brother Walt, however, the horrors halted an outpouring of great poetry. *American Scholar*, 78(1), 75-.


INTERNET (6.31-6.32 & 7.01-7.11)

- Use (n.d.), if no publication date is available.
- When a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) number is available, use that number instead of the internet address or URL. **Do not** put a period after the number.
- **Do not** put a period after, or underline, the Internet address or URL (if used).
- If you view an article on the Internet that has a printed version, add [Electronic version]. after the article title.
- If you have to break a URL that goes on another line, break the address before most punctuation. Do not insert a hyphen at the break.
- Give only the home or menu page address for articles, reports, or books with no DOI number. (You do not need to give the entire URL for the individual item.)
- Only include the retrieval date if the information may change over time (e.g., Wikis, web pages that are updated, etc.).

1. Journals, Magazines, or Newsletters

   Last name of author, initial of first and middle names of author {if available}. (date of publication if available; otherwise, put n.d.). Title of article. *Name of Periodical, volume number*(issue number if applicable), page numbers{if available}. Retrieved from internet address {or doi:number if available}

   **ex.** Newspaper Article


   **ex.** Magazine Article


   **ex.** Scholarly Journal


2. Online Book, Part of a Book, or Government Publication (7.02.19-7.02.21 & 7.03):

Last name of author, initial of first and middle names of author {if available}. (date of publication if available; otherwise, put n.d.). Title of the part {if applicable}. Name of work. Retrieved from internet address {or doi: number} {If you cite an entire book, use Available from internet address (no period after the internet address). If you cite a chapter, use Retrieved from name of database.}

ex. Online Book


ex. Part of an Online Book


ex. Government Publication


3. All other Websites including Scholarly Projects, Professional or Personal Sites

Last name of author, initial of first and middle names of author {if available}. (date of publication if available; otherwise, put n.d.). Title of the part. Name of work {if applicable and available}. Retrieved from internet address {or doi: number}


4. **Online Advertisements**


**ELECTRONIC DISCUSSION SOURCES** (7.11)

Newsgroups, Online Forums, Discussion Groups, Mailing Lists

Last name of author, initial of first and middle names of author. (date of posting). Subject line of the message [Description of the message – i.e., Electronic mailing list message, Web log post, Web log comment, Online forum comment, etc.]. Retrieved from internet address


Curriculum and Course Materials, including E-Readings for an online class (D2L):

If the reading opens to a web page or an article in a database, follow the examples for the Internet or aggregated databases citations. Be sure to identify the information as [E-reading], [PowerPoint slides], [Lecture notes], etc.

– Special thanks to Landon Jenkins for allowing access to his D2L

**ex.** Sanger, M. Two classes of women [E-reading]. Retrieved from Northeast State Community College D2L web site: http://elearn.northeaststate.edu/content/enforced/4336484-201280_English_E-readings/Sanger_Two_Classes.pdf?&_d2lSessionVal=qc7wzo5Qlgb9ZJ6bgrpQ0jICc

**AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA** (7.07)

1. **Television Program** (7.07):

For a single episode from a series:

Last name, initial of the first and middle names of the writer (Writer), & last name, initial of the first and middle names of the director (Director). (year of broadcast). Title of episode or segment [Television series episode]. In first initial of first name last name (Producer), *Title of series*. City of the network: Name of the network.
For a broadcast or series:

Last name, initial of the first and middle names of the writer or director or both (Writer or Director). (broadcast date or year of series). Title of series or broadcast [Television series or broadcast]. City of the network: Name of the network.

If the episode was viewed on the Internet, add an identifier [Television series, etc.] after the title and Retrieved from internet address


2. Music or Audio Recording:

For a music recording:

Last name, initial of the first and middles names of writer. (copyright date). Title of song [Recorded by first initial of artist last name of artist if different from the writer]. On Title of album [Medium – CD, record, cassette, etc.]. Location: Name of label. (Recording date if different from the copyright date)

Note: Include the track number for the in-text citation.

Ex. “You Belong With Me” (Swift, 2008, track 6)


If heard on the Internet:

Last name, initial of the first and middles names of writer. (copyright date). Title of song [Recorded by first initial of artist last name of artist if different from the writer]. [Audio file]. Retrieved from internet address


For an audio recording:

Last name, initial of the first and middles names of originator or contributor. (Function of originator or contributor). (copyright date). *Title of recording* [Medium – CD, cassette, etc.]. Location: Name of distributor.


3. *Motion Picture, Videotape or DVD*:

Last name, initial of the first and middle names of the producer or director or both (Producer or Director). (year of release). *Title of the work* [Motion picture, Videorecording, DVD]. Country of origin{where it was primarily made and released}: Name of the studio.


For Internet films or film clips:

Last name, initial of the first and middle names of the producer or director or both (Producer or Director). (date of release). Title of the work [Video file]. Retrieved from internet address


OTHER MATERIALS

The APA Publication Manual’s purpose is to provide uniform information for preparing, presenting and publishing scientific research and technical reports. Because some sources may not be considered as providing scholarly, recoverable data, they cannot be included in the Reference List.

The following types of sources do not have specific guidelines for citation. Suggestions for proper citation are included where possible, but they are only suggestions based on the Manual’s guidelines and are not an indication that the source should be included in the Reference List. Some sources are specifically identified as unacceptable for inclusion in the Reference List. Use your best judgment as to the scholarly nature of the item before including it. When in doubt, please discuss the source with your instructor. Although they cannot be included in the Reference List, the sources may be cited in the text of the paper.

Classical Works (6.18):

Major classical works, including ancient Greek and Roman works and religious works such as the Qur’an and the Bible, are not included in the Reference List. Include the version used in the first citation in your paper and use the numbers of the books, chapters, verses, lines, etc., instead of page numbers when referring to a specific part of the work. Do not use page numbers even with a direct quote.

ex. Proverbs 1:10 (King James Version)
ex. (Virgil, Aeneid, trans. 1990, book 5, line 14)

Personal Communications (including interviews) (6.20):

Personal communications include e-mail, nonarchived electronic discussion groups or bulletin boards, personal interviews, telephone conversations, letters, memos, etc. These sources are considered unrecoverable and/or not scholarly. They may be cited in the body of the paper only.

ex. (C. L. Jenkowitz, personal communication, August 18, 2012)

Performances (concerts, plays, operas, ballets); Lectures, Speeches, Addresses; Radio Programs:

There are no specific guidelines for these sources. Live events may be considered unrecoverable since each event is unique every time and, although the source should not be included in the Reference List, it can be cited in the body of the paper. If the source is commonly available because it is recorded (on videotape, audiocassette, CD, or DVD), or there is a transcript, then it may be included in the Reference List. Please refer to citation guidelines for the appropriate way to cite the source. When in doubt, consult your instructor.

Music Videos and Video Games:

There are no specific guidelines for citing music videos or video games. They can be cited in the body of the paper and may be included in the Reference List following the example of a television program episode or the video recording or DVD examples. Please consult with your instructor before including a music video or video game in the Reference List.