REFERENCES – APA

Based on the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (6th ed.)

PRINT SOURCES

Note: Reference citations are generally double spaced, but are single spaced here due to space considerations.

GENERAL RULES FOR REFERENCES - Books:

• The alphabetical list of works cited at the end of your paper is entitled "References."
• Invert all authors' names.
• Use initials instead of first names.
• For two or more authors, use an ampersand (&) rather than the word “and.”
• Separate the names with commas.
• Use all authors' names (up to seven). If more than eight authors, replace all names after the sixth and before the last with an ellipsis.
• Place the date of publication in parentheses immediately after the last author's name.
• Italicize titles and subtitles of books.
• Capitalize only the first word of the title and subtitle (and all proper nouns).

Examples:


GENERAL RULES FOR REFERENCES - Articles:

- Do not place titles of articles in quotation marks.
- Capitalize only the first word of the title and subtitle (and all proper nouns).
- Capitalize names of periodicals.
- Italicize the title and volume number of periodicals.
- Use "p." (or "pp." for plural) before page numbers of newspaper articles and works in anthologies, but do not use it before page numbers of articles appearing in magazines and scholarly journals.

Examples:


# INTERNET & MULTIMEDIA SOURCES

## GENERAL RULES FOR REFERENCES

- Follow the general conventions listed in the APA Print Sources handout.
- Cite material as you would any other material, including all publishing information.
- Database information is not usually included.
- Use “n.d.” (stands for ‘no date’) when the electronic publication date is not available.
- After the date, add the medium in brackets (CD-ROM, videotape, etc.).
- For Websites: retrieval dates are no longer required unless the source is expected to change.
- Use digital object identifiers (DOIs) where possible for print and nonprint sources. Before the DOI write: http://dx.doi.org/
- List the URL of a journal homepage when no DOI is available.
- List the type of non-routine source in square brackets after title (e.g., [brochure]).

## Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Source</th>
<th>Author Information</th>
<th>Date of Access</th>
<th>Retrieval Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Web site</td>
<td>Author (last name, initials). (Date of the posting). <em>Title</em>. Retrieved date, from URL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Opposing Viewpoints

EBook

Video recording, YouTube

Blog post

**GENERAL RULES FOR IN-TEXT CITATIONS**

- Example for when you are quoting and have an author, date, and page number:

  She stated, "Students often had difficulty with APA style," (Williams, 2004, p. 22), but she declined to offer an explanation as to why.

- Example for when you are paraphrasing and have an author and date:

  According to a recent study on student research readiness, (Williams, 2004) two out of three students indicated that though they initially found APA format confusing, once they studied it, the patterns and conventions became easier to follow.

- Example for when there is no author or date:

  In a study of students and research decision-making, it was discovered that students were more successful with tutoring help ("Tutoring and APA," n.d.). **Note that within text references, quotation marks are placed around this chapter or article title. Italicize the title of a book, periodical, brochure, or report instead of using quotation marks.**

dla 4/05/13