



This handout gives examples of the style of documentation recommended by the APA (American Psychological Association, sixth edition). When using the examples, be sure to follow the punctuation and format exactly as shown: put periods, commas, and colons in the same places. Use one space after a colon, comma, and period.

For more information, refer to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* or use the online APA handout on the Mission College Library Website (<http://www.missioncollege.org/lib/handouts/APA.pdf>).

The References List

All sources cited in a paper are listed on a separate page with the heading References (not bolded or underlined). This page follows the last page of your paper, and should be numbered.

Each source is listed alphabetically by the last name of the author or editor, or by the first substantive word of the title if there is no author or editor. (Disregard articles "A", "An" and "The".) If there are two or more items by the same author, put them in order by publication date with the earliest date first. Entries are double-spaced. The first line of each entry is not indented, but the rest of the entry is (this is called a hanging indentation).

Use only the first initial for author's first and middle names. Put the title and volume number in italics. If the material is part of a larger work such as a magazine or web site, only the title of the *complete work* is italicized. Note that italicizing continues under subsequent punctuation, such as commas and periods. Capitalize only the first word of the title and of the subtitle, if any, and proper nouns. Unlike book titles or article titles, the titles of periodicals are capitalized normally. Publication dates are put in parentheses. Do not abbreviate dates (January, not Jan.). If you are citing a work with no date, use n.d. in the parentheses: (n.d.). Include the two digit state postal code for the publisher's city.

Bibliographic citations: Books

- If you have a book with only one author:

Davis, F. B. (1978). *Apes and sign language*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

- If you have a book that is a multi-volume anthology (collection), with signed articles or chapters and an editor or editors, start with the article author, then the publication date, then the article title, then the information about the book itself. Note that the word "In" precedes the editor's name:

Li, S. C. & Li, K. Z. H. (2000). Aging and intelligence. In W. E. Craighead & C. B. Nemeroff (Eds.), *The Corsini encyclopedia of psychology and behavioral science* (Vol. 1, pp. 51-54). New York, NY: Wiley.

- If you have a non-specialized encyclopedia or dictionary (if the entry has no author, begin with the title, followed by the year):

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

Bibliographic citations: Print Magazines, Journals, & Newspapers

- If you have an article in a magazine or scholarly journal, give the date, volume number and issue number. The italicized number following the periodical name is the volume; the non-italicized number in parenthesis following the volume is the issue number. For the date, use the year and Month for monthlies (1993, August) or the year, Month and day (1993, August 17) for weeklies:

Caputo, R. (1993, August). Tragedy stalks the Horn of Africa. *National Geographic*, 184(8), 88-121.

- If you have a newspaper article, give the date (year, Month day) and use p. or pp. before the page numbers:

Goleman, D. (1993, July 13). New treatments for autism arouse hope and skepticism. *The New York Times*, pp. C1,

Bibliographic citations: Online Magazines, Journals, & Newspapers from library databases

Magazine, journal and newspaper articles which are reproduced in full text in a subscription database are **cited like printed articles** but with additional information added at the end. If the article has a DOI (Digital object identifier) use it. To locate the DOI, look at the article's citation screen. When there is no DOI, use the URL for the periodical's home page (you may need to do a Web search to locate this URL). If the publisher's Web site does not exist, or the publisher provides no reference to the source at all, provide the database home page URL. The words "Retrieved from" precede the URL. Do not put a period at the end of the citation.

Lucas, B. (2006). Judgment and decision making in advanced orthopaedic nursing practice related to chronic knee pain.

Journal of Orthopaedic Nursing, 10(4), 206-216. doi:10.1016/j.joon.2006.10.001

Hewett, J. (2009). Oral cancer: Diagnosis, management and nursing care. *Cancer Nursing Practice*, 8(10), 28-34.

Retrieved from <http://cancernursingpractice.rcnpublishing.co.uk/>

Bibliographic citations: Internet resources

The information required for an Internet citation is as follows: author's name, if available; title of the specific article, section, or chapter, if applicable; the title of the document or project; the publisher of the Website, if it is not already given, or not clear from the URL; the publication date, if there isn't a publication date, use n.d. in parentheses; date accessed if the page is a personal page or likely to change; and an accurate URL.

The publication date may be a copyright date or last updated date. It may include a month and day, or it may be only a year or span of years. Use whatever date the page gives you. If the page has no date, check the home page for a date. If the home page has no date, use n.d. in parentheses. Note that the word "In" precedes the document title if there is a specific article, section, or chapter. The words "Retrieved from" precede the URL. Do not put a period at the end of the citation.

National Cancer Institute. (2006, October 4). Understanding cancer. In *What you need to know about cancer*. Retrieved

from <http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/wyntk/cancer/page3>

Kemp, G., Paul, M. W., & Segal, R. (2010, February). *Healthy eating: Easy tips for planning a healthy diet and sticking to*

it. Retrieved from http://helpguide.org/life/healthy_eating_diet.htm

In-text citations

APA style uses in-text citations to refer the reader to the specific item in the "References" list. APA requires that the in-text citations be placed in parenthetical references within the body of a paper (following the specific part of the text to which they apply) if the citation information is not referenced in the text. To avoid interrupting the flow of the writing, parenthetical references should be placed where a pause would naturally occur and as near as possible to the material documented; in most cases this will be at the end of the sentence, unless it is a block quote.

Place the parenthetical reference before the period. Use the author's name followed by the year of publication. Use a comma after the author's name. If there is no author, use the title or beginning of the title in quotes. Note that the comma is inside the quotes. When citing a specific quote or summarized information, include the page number or page numbers. Note that a "p" followed by a period is used for a single page number, and "pp" followed by a period is used for more than one page number.

Citing a book or article:	(Waller, 2001).
Citing a source with two authors:	(Patterson & Linden, 1981).
Citing a specific quote:	(French, 1963, p. 25).
Citing a specific quote from a web page:	(Brown, 2001, para. 3).
Citing a source with no author:	("Virginia Declaration," 1776).