APA Style: Reference List Guide

APA (American Psychological Association) style is usually used when writing papers for psychology, sociology, and other social sciences. The following is a brief guide to formatting and citing sources using APA Style, 6th edition, based on the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (call number BF 76.7 .P83 2010). Students should consult it for more detailed information; each item below includes the relevant chapters and pages.

For information on formatting your paper, see the APA Paper Formatting Guidelines.

**Parenthetical (or in-text) Citations (Chapter 6.11-6.21; pp. 174-179):**

Brief references to the full citation should be inserted within the text whenever another person’s words or ideas are incorporated into your own work. The brief reference should usually contain the author’s last name and the appropriate page numbers in parentheses. For example: This theory has been proposed in the past (Jones 56-83). *Or* Jones has proposed this theory in the past (56-83). Direct quotes of 40+ words should be placed in a block quote with the entire quote indented .5 inch, omitting quotation marks. The citation will follow the last punctuation mark of the direct quote.

**Reference List Guidelines:**

**General Rules (Chapter 6.22-6.26; pp. 180-183):**

Use a hanging indentation (the 1st line is flush with the left margin and any other lines in that reference are indented 5-7 spaces). References should be alphabetized by the authors’ last names. As in the rest of your paper, all lines should be double-spaced.

**Information to Include (Chapters 6 and 7; pp. 169-224):**

Most references should generally contain the author’s name, the publication year, the title of his work, the title of the book or journal in which his work appears, the edition, the location and name of the publisher, and the appropriate page numbers.

**Key points to remember:**

- Spell out authors’ last names, follow with a comma, space and any first and middle initials, each followed by a period and space, such as Smith, J. H. If two or more authors have the same last name and first initial, include the first name in brackets, [James] (p. 184).
- For works with up to seven authors, list all names. For items with eight or more authors, list the first six authors, each separated by a comma, follow with three ellipses ( . . . ) then, the last author, as follows: Smith, J. H., Jones, A. B., Doe, J. D., Johnson, S. J., Walton, J. M., Crane, I. B., . . . Watson, I. M. List them in the order given (p. 184).
- For items with a group or organization as an author, spell out the official name with some exceptions; see examples below (p. 183).
- Only use Anonymous if it is specifically given as the author (p. 183).
- For items with no stated author, start the citation with the title followed by the date. See example below (p. 183).
- Alphabetize in the reference list by the first component in the citation, e.g., the first author’s last name, the organization name, or by the first significant word of the title, for sources with no named author; for
example the unsigned magazine article “A foot in the door” would be alphabetized by the word foot, not the article “a” (p. 181-183).

- Capitalize only the first word and proper nouns, and the first word after a colon for titles of books, chapters, and articles, but capitalize all major words in journal titles. See examples below (p. 185).
- Note that titles of books, journals, magazines, newspapers, dissertations, etc. are in italics and are not to be underlined (p. 185).
- For articles found in subscription databases (JSTOR, etc.), treat as a print source; normally, you do not need to include the database information, URL or retrieval date, but do include a DOI if available (p. 192). See examples below.
- Electronic source citations can vary. Refer to the *Publication Manual* (Section 6.31, pp. 187-192) or check with your instructor on the desired format.
- When including a URL, it is placed last; do not insert an extra hyphen to break across lines; do not follow the URL with any punctuation that is not part of the URL (p. 188, 192).
- If a source includes a DOI (Digital Object identifier), include it rather than a URL, at the end with no following punctuation, ex. (doi:##.#######) (p. 188-189).
- If a volume number is given in Roman numerals, use Arabic instead (p. 180).
- For journal articles use only the year of publication; for magazines and newspapers use the date as given; see examples below (p. 185).
- For publisher locations, give the first one listed (p. 187) and:
  - For U.S. cities, give the name, followed by the state abbreviation; Lima, OH
  - For locations outside of the U.S., spell out both the city and country; Lima, Peru
  - If the author is also the publisher, include Author in the citation to indicate the publisher; see examples below.

**Citation Examples: (See also Section 7, pp. 193-224)**

Note that examples here are single-spaced to fit. Be sure to double-space your entire document. Also, be aware that while many online resources like databases and online citation tools may provide citations, compare what is given to the APA manual for formatting.

**Periodicals & Articles (7.01; pp. 198-202):**

**Journal article with continuous pagination:**

After the journal title, give the volume number, in italics, then page numbers.


**Journal article with each issue’s pages numbered separately:**

After the journal title, give the volume, in italics, issue number, not in italics, but enclosed in parentheses, then the page numbers.


**Magazine Article:**


**Magazine Article with no Author:**

Newspaper Articles

For newspapers only, precede page numbers with p. or pp. For pages that are not continuous, list all and separate with a comma. For articles retrieved from the newspaper website, include the website URL.


Online Articles:


Books & Reference Books (7.02; pp. 202-205): (includes print and electronic)

By a Single Author:


By Two or More Authors:


Group or Organizational Author:


Print vs E-books

Include the digital format in square brackets [ ] if given (e.g., Kindle, Adobe Digital Editions version, etc.) and include retrieval information, either the item’s doi, URL, or a database permalink.

Print


From a Database:


From a Website:


Other Electronic (Online) Sources (pp. 187-192)

References or citations for online sources, such as a website or a page or article from a website, should contain the same elements as for other source formats, and as much retrieval information needed to enable access.

Audiovisual sources (pp. 209-210):

Film and Video

List main contributors (e.g., producer, director, writer, etc.) in the author’s position, indicating the person’s function in parentheses. If none are given, start with the title, followed by the date. List secondary contributors (e.g. executive producers, performers, etc., also indicated in parentheses) after the date, if given. Indicate the medium in [ ], e.g., [DVD], [Motion picture], [CD], etc., then city or country of origin, followed by the studio.


If available online (YouTube, TED talks, etc.), include the source website; see Burke, below, for an example for an online video. For YouTube videos, include the creator’s screenname in brackets.


Treat an episode from a series as you would a chapter from a book, and the series title as a book title, but use the script writer and director in the author’s place and the producer in the editor’s place in the citation.


Music

In the case of a music recording, start with the writer/composer; if different than the writer, list the artist after the song title. If citing a song from an album, treat the song as a chapter in a book and the album title as a book title.


Audio books

Treat an audio book as you would a book, but include the medium and the source, if accessed online.