Citing Sources in APA Style

This is a brief overview of how to cite sources using American Psychological Association (APA) style. For more information, see:

- *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (Library Reference Call # BF 76.7 .P83 2010)
- Diana Hacker’s Research and Documentation Online: [http://www.dianahacker.com/resdoc/](http://www.dianahacker.com/resdoc/)
- Purdue University’s Online Writing Lab - [http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl](http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl)

**FORMATTING REFERENCES FOR AN APA REFERENCE LIST**

Guidelines:

- Include citations only for sources that you personally read and actually cited in your paper.
- Never use an author’s first name; use only the author’s initial(s) and last name.
- Italicize titles of books and titles and volumes of journals.
- Capitalize all words in a periodical title (E.g. *Psychology Today*) but only the first word in an article title, book title, or Web page (E.g. *To kill a mockingbird*). Also, capitalize the first word of a subtitle.

**REFERENCE EXAMPLES**

I. BOOKS

**BASIC FORMAT FOR A PRINT BOOK**


**Book with Multiple Authors (up to 7)**


**Book with an Editor**


**E-book**

E-books may be found through library databases, our online catalog or websites like Google Book Search. Make sure to include the URL of the website or database where you found the E-book or the DOI for the E-book.


Chapter in an Edited Book
Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year). Title of chapter or entry. In A. Editor, B. Editor, & C. Editor (Eds.), Title of book (page numbers). Location: Publisher.


Chapter in an Opposing Viewpoints Book

Entry in an Encyclopedia or Other Reference Book

Entry in a Reference Book with no Author


➢ In-text citation format: (“Scoliosis,” 2009)  

II. ARTICLES FROM A LIBRARY RESEARCH DATABASE

Scholarly Journal Article With a DOI (Digital Object Identifier)

**Scholarly Journal Article Without a DOI (Digital Object Identifier)**

*Note: The official APA Publication Manual says that when an article does not have a DOI, you should list the URL for the journal’s home page, not the database from which you retrieved the article. DOI’s can sometimes be looked up at [www.crossref.org/guestquery/](http://www.crossref.org/guestquery/) if they are not provided by a database.


**Newspaper Article**
Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). Title of article. *Title of Newspaper*. Retrieved from [Newspaper’s home page]


**Magazine Article**


**Opposing Viewpoints in Context** (“Viewpoint” article)
Author, A. (Year). Title of article. In A. Editor (Ed.), *Title of collection from which the article was taken*. Location: Publisher. Retrieved from Opposing Viewpoints in Context.


**CQ Researcher Database**

III. PRINT PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Scholarly Journal Article


Newspaper article

Magazine Article

IV. WEB RESOURCES

WEB CITATION BASICS:
- Include as much of the requested information as is available.
  - If there is no author, start the entry with the title.
  - If there is no date, use (n.d.), which means “no date.”

Webpage With an Author
Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). *Title of webpage*. Retrieved from http://[Web address]


Webpage Without an Author

Entry From an Online Dictionary

Article From a Newspaper, News Service, or Magazine Website


Blog Post

2010/03/ten-common-myths-about-happiness-.html

Internet Video (e.g. from YouTube)
Name of creator. (Year, Month Day). Title of video [Video file]. Retrieved from http:// [web address]


IN-TEXT CITATIONS
When you use words or ideas from an outside source, give that source credit by including a brief citation. Every work you cite should have an entry in your reference list.

**One Author (or Editor)**
(Author, Year)
(Reamer, 2001)

**Two Authors**
(Khoury & Takeda, 2011)

**Multiple Authors (up to five)**
First citation:  (Duany, Plater-Zyberk, & Speck, 2001)
Subsequent citations:  (Duany et al., 2001)

**Six or More Authors**
(Ramos et al., 2010)

**No Author**
(“Title of entry,” Year)
(“Scoliosis,” 2009)

**No Author, No Date**
(“Title of entry,” n.d.)
(“Pedagogy,” n.d.)

**Entry in the DSM-IV-TR**
(DSM-IV-TR, 2000)
Direct Quotations
If you use a direct quotation, also cite the page number.

If the quotation appears mid-sentence, cite the source immediately after the quotation marks:

One researcher found that both Latinos and Anglos who are involved in organizations “vote at impressively higher rates” (de la Garza, 2004, p. 97) than those who are not members of an organization.

If the quotation appears at the end of the sentence, cite the source in parentheses immediately after the quotation marks, and end with a period or other punctuation outside the final parenthesis:

Williams, Paluck, & Spencer-Rodgers (2010) argue that “observations of men as higher earners than women has led to a stereotype that associates men (more than women) with wealth, and…this stereotype itself may serve to perpetuate the wage gap at both conscious and nonconscious levels” (p. 7).

If the quotation is 40 words or longer, omit the quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line and indent the block of text ½ inch from the left margin. Double-space the entire quotation:

This restructuring has proven effective:

In every single case, beginning with General Motors, the keiretsu – that is, the integration, into one management system, of enterprises that are linked economically rather than controlled legally – has given a cost advantage of at least 25 percent and more often 30 percent. (Drucker, 2008, pp. 77-78).