

APA CITATION GUIDE – PRINT SOURCES

This is designed to be a quick reference guide to the American Psychological Association (APA) style of documenting sources in research papers. For further information about types of entries not listed here, consult the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 5th ed.*

The “References” or “Bibliography” section should appear at the end of the paper and citations should be arranged alphabetically by the first word of the entry (usually the author’s last name, first word of the article or book title if no author). Note that “References” lists works used to specifically support your research paper and “Bibliography” lists works for background or further reading. Citations should be double-spaced in a hanging indent format (the first line is at the margin and subsequent lines are indented). Paragraph indents are also permissible; whichever format you use should be consistent throughout the reference page.

BOOKS

One Author

Author’s Last Name, First Initial. (Copyright Year). Underline the title and capitalize the first word of the title and first word after a colon. (Edition info. If not 1st ed.) City of Publication (add State abbreviation if City is not a major city): Publishing Co. (abbreviated).

EXAMPLE:

English, C. (1997). The cliffs won’t do: Read the book. Philadelphia: McGraw-Hill.

Multiple citations by the same author

Cite work as above, double spacing between citations.

EXAMPLE:

Small, C. (1992). Please help me carry my keys! Topeka, KS: Rand.

Small C. (1993). Don’t measure a chemist by her size. New York: Feminist.

Two through six Authors

The first author lists Last Name, First Initial, subsequent authors are listed Last Name, First Initial using the sign ‘&’ before the final listed author.

EXAMPLE:

Drucker, D. & Jones, A. (1997). How to survive your wedding. New York: Simon and Schuster.

Corporate Author

Replace the Last Name, First Name of a one author book citation with the corporate name.

EXAMPLE:

Wisahickon Home Economics Department. (1993). Cooking with spice. New York, Scribners.

Editor

Cite as if a book by an author, but add ‘(Ed.)’ after the editor’s name (‘ (Eds.)’ if more than one editor).

EXAMPLE:

Valenza, J. (Ed.). (1991). Bagels and books: An anthology. Brooklyn, NY: Random House.

Edition Other Than the First

Add the edition information (abbreviated and in parenthesis) after the book title.

EXAMPLE:

Peters, M. (1995). Everything you always wanted to know about keeping your classroom neat and clean. (4th ed.) Philadelphia: Lysol.

Work in an Anthology

Last Name, First Initial of author of the work. (Copyright Year). Title of the Work, Capitalizing only the first word.

In First Initial Last Name of editor (Ed.), Title of anthology, capitalizing only the first word (p. (or pp.) Page number(s) of work), City of Publication (add State abbr. if City not easily recognized): Publishing Company (abbreviated).

EXAMPLE:

Smith, J. (1954). The physics of sushi. In S. Klein (Ed.), The fabulous physics paper. (pp.46-59), Rome, GA: Cambridge UP.

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GENERAL ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Signed Article

Article Author's Last Name, First Initial. (Copyright Year). Article title, capitalizing first word. In Underlined title of encyclopedia with first word capitalized. (Vol. #, pp. #s). City of Publication: Name of Publishing Company.

EXAMPLE:

Copaset, Sandra. (1994). Zen and the art of wearing blue and khaki. In Encyclopedia americana. (Vol. 29, p. 895). Danbury, CT: Grolier.

Unsigned Article

Begin the citation with the Article title. (Copyright Year). Continue citation as above.

EXAMPLE:

Renoir, Pierre-Auguste. (1994). Compton's encyclopedia. (Vol. 23, pp. 501-598). New York: Compton Corporation.

SPECIALIZED REFERENCE BOOKS (other than general encyclopedias)

Signed Article

Article Author's Last Name, First Initial. (Copyright Year). Article title, capitalizing first word. In Editor's First Initial Last Name (Ed. Or Eds.). Underlined title of reference work with first word capitalized. (Vol. #, pp. #) City of Publication: Publishing Company.

EXAMPLE:

Young, P. (1974). Ernest Hemingway, 1899-1961. In L. Unger (Ed.). American writer's: A collection of literary biographies. (Vol. 2, pp. 345). New York: Scribner's.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, JOURNALS

Signed Article with one author from a Magazine or Journal with Continuous Pagination

Article Author's Last Name, First Initial. (YYYY, Month (not abbreviated) DD). Article title, capitalizing first word. Underlined Title of Magazine or Newspaper, All Major Words Capitalized, vol #, page #(s).

EXAMPLES:

Ramsey, Pamela. (1997, September). Where's my smiley face?" MacWorld, 187, 86-94.

Henry, Mary Ann. (2001, July 4). Announcing bus changes with flair: Time for a change. Time, 154, 71.

Signed article with two through six authors from a Magazine or Journal with Continuous Pagination

The first author lists Last Name, First Initial, subsequent authors *up to six* are listed Last Name, First Initial, using the sign '&' before the final listed author. If more than six authors, add , et al. after the sixth author

Unsigned Article from a Magazine or Journal with Continuous Pagination

Begin the citation with the Article title (YYYY, Month DD). Finish the citation as the example above.

EXAMPLE:

Rollerblading on a secondary level. (2000, August). Secondary Education, 54, 113-25.

Article from a Journal with Separate Pagination (starts again each issue)

Add the issue number in parenthesis after the volume number.

EXAMPLE:

Hallin, D.C. (1999). Sound bite news: Television coverage of elections, 1968-1988. Journal of Communication, 42 (2), 5-24.

Signed Article from a Newspaper

Article Author's Last Name, First Initial. (YYYY, Month (not abbreviated) DD). Article title, capitalizing first word. Underlined Title of Newspaper, All Major Words Capitalized p. (or pp.) page #(s) *including section notation*. e.g. A5.

EXAMPLE:

Reed, N. (2002, August 14). Basket weaving jumps in popularity. Press Republican pp. C2, C10.

Unsigned Article from a Newspaper

Begin the citation with the Article title (YYYY, Month DD) then complete the citation as above.

EXAMPLE:

When articles have no authors (2002, January 5). Library Times p. D5.