

## APA Reference List Examples

The following examples reflect a fraction of the types of resources you may need to cite in a bibliography. Consult pp. 193-224 of the official *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (RREF BF76.7 .P83 2010) for a comprehensive set of examples. Page numbers from the manual for the types of examples given below are seen in the parentheses.

The most important parts of a citation are **author(s)**, **book or journal title**, **article or chapter title**, **publication date**, **volume** and **issue number**, **page numbers**, **place of publication**, **publisher**, **url**, and/or **doi**. Only cite the components that you can definitely locate.

A note on authors in bibliographies: For works with up to 7 authors, include all author names in the order they appear on the work. For works with 8 or more authors, list the first 6 authors, then place a ... (an ellipsis) before the name of the last author. If no author exists, then start the citation with the title of the work.

A note on dates: If no publication date exists, then use the following format: **(n.d.)**. If no author exists, then start your citation with the title of the work.

### Article from print journal (p. 198)

**Bopp, K. D., Miranda, P., & Zumbo, B. D. (2009). Behavioral predictors of language development over 2 years in children with autism spectrum disorders. *Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research*, 52(5), 1106-1120.**

### Article from online journal (p. 200)

**Mealey, L. (1995). The sociobiology of sociopathy: An integrated evolutionary model. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 18(3). Retrieved from <http://www.bbsonline.org/>**

### Article from journal from database with DOI (p. 187-192, 199) \*\* See flowchart at end

**Michael, G. (2009). Adam Gadahn and Al-Qaeda's internet strategy. *Middle East Policy*, 16(3), 135-152. doi:10.1111/j.1475-4967.2009.00409.x**

### Article from journal from database without DOI (p. 187-192, 199) \*\* See flowchart at end

**Levine, S. G. (1984). USSR—a necessary component in teaching reading. *Journal of Reading*, 27, 394-400. Retrieved from <http://eds.a.ebscohost.com/>**

### Article from print magazine (p. 200)

**Bourne Jr., J. K. (2009, October). Redwoods: Super trees. *National Geographic*. 216(4), 28-59.**

### Article from online magazine (p. 200)

**Brown, R. (2017, March 3). Photos reveal how climate change affects the high Andes. *National Geographic*. Retrieved from <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/2017/03/my-climate-action-q-a-cecale-glacier-peru/>**

### Article from magazine from database (p. 200)

**Thomas, E., & Hirsh, M. (2009, August 3). Our man in Afghanistan. *Newsweek*, 154(5), 44-45. Retrieved from <http://search.ebscohost.com>**

Article from print newspaper (p. 200)

**Goodman, J. (2009, September 27). Tebow, Gators, dazed, not confused. *The Miami Herald*, pp. C1, C2.**

Article from online newspaper (p. 200)

**Schmitt, E. (2017, March 3). United States ramps up airstrikes against Al Qaeda in Yemen. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/03/world/middleeast/yemen-us-airstrikes-al-qaeda.html>**

Article from newspaper from database (p. 200)

**Schmitt, E., Gall, C., Oppel, J., & Burns, J. (2009, September 10). As menace to hostages grew, British commandos moved in. *New York Times*. Retrieved from <http://search.ebscohost.com>**

Book – print (p. 202)

**Dash, M. (2003). *Batavia's graveyard*. New York: Three Rivers Press.**

Book – electronic (p. 202)

**Hitchcock, M. (2007). *Tourism, development and terrorism in Bali*. Retrieved from <http://site.ebrary.com>**

Chapter from book – print (p. 202)

**Bateson, F. W. (1968). *The poetry of emphasis*. In Christopher Ricks (Ed.), *A. E. Housman* (pp. 130-145). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.**

Chapter from book – electronic (p. 202)

**Johnson, H. (2001). *Reconstructing site as insight: Reflections of a feminist ethnographer*. In Roberta Rosenberg (Ed.), *Women's studies: An interdisciplinary anthology* (pp. 22-36). Retrieved from <http://site.ebrary.com>**

Encyclopedia (or other reference book) entry – print (p. 202-203)

**Slippery elm. (1996). In *Encyclopedia of medicinal plants*. (1<sup>st</sup> ed.). New York: Dorling Kindersley.**

Encyclopedia (or other reference book) entry – electronic (p. 202-203)

**Armenia. (2007). In *Merriam-Webster's geographical dictionary*. Retrieved from <http://www.credoreference.com/entry/mwgeog/armenia>**

Editorial (p. 201)

**School official's misuse of funds hurts my child [Editorial]. (2009, October 8). *San Francisco Chronicle*, p. A.18. Retrieved from <http://www.proquest.com>**

Motion picture (p. 209)

**Spellman, A. & Corben, B. (Producers) & Corben, B. (Director). (2006). *Cocaine cowboys* [Motion picture]. United States: Magnolia Home Entertainment.**

**Web page (p. 214-215)**

**Bryce, S. (2004). *St. Augustine movement : 1963-1964*. Retrieved from <http://www.crmvet.org/info/staug.htm>**

***Some of the Founders were slave holders.* (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.guncite.com/gc2ndsla.html>**

### *APA In Text Citation Examples*

The following examples do not cover all the different types of situations for which you may need to provide citations in text. Consult pp. 169-192 of the official *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (RREF BF76.7 .P83 2010) for a comprehensive set of examples.

Author names should be ordered the same way they appear in the bibliographic or reference list citations.

If you mention the author's name in text (i.e. "According to Lennon and McCartney..."), then follow the format for the first two examples under each category. If you do not mention the author's name in text, then use parenthetical citations.

#### **One author:**

1<sup>st</sup> citation in text: Lennon (1968) suggests that...(p. 187)

Subsequent citations in text: Lennon (1968) states that...(p. 195)

1<sup>st</sup> parenthetical citation: (Lennon, 1968, p. 187)

Subsequent parenthetical citations: (Lennon, 1968, p. 195)

#### **Two authors:**

1<sup>st</sup> citation in text: Lennon and McCartney (1968) have written...(pp. 102-104)

Subsequent citations in text: Lennon and McCartney (1968) furthermore believe...(pp. 117-121)

1<sup>st</sup> parenthetical citation: (Lennon & McCartney, 1968, pp. 102-104)

Subsequent parenthetical citations: (Lennon & McCartney, 1968, pp. 117-121)

#### **Three authors:**

1<sup>st</sup> citation in text: Lennon, McCartney, and Harrison (1968) believe that...(pp. 13-19)

Subsequent citations in text: Lennon et al. (1968) also maintain that...(p. 21)

1<sup>st</sup> parenthetical citation: (Lennon, McCartney, & Harrison, 1968, pp. 13-19)

Subsequent parenthetical citations: (Lennon et al., 1968, p. 21)

#### **Four authors:**

1<sup>st</sup> citation in text: Lennon, McCartney, Harrison, and Starr (1968) theorize that...(p. 178)

Subsequent citations in text: Lennon et al. (1968) also suggest...(p. 192)

1<sup>st</sup> parenthetical citation: (Lennon, McCartney, Harrison, & Starr, 1968, p. 178)

Subsequent parenthetical citations: (Lennon et al., 1968, p. 192)

**Five authors:**

1<sup>st</sup> citation in text: Lennon, McCartney, Harrison, Starr, and Martin (1968) have...(pp. 236-237)

Subsequent citations in text: Lennon et al. (1968) also write that...(p. 238)

1<sup>st</sup> parenthetical citation: (Lennon, McCartney, Harrison, Starr, & Martin, 1968, pp. 236-237)

Subsequent parenthetical citations: (Lennon et al., 1968, p. 238)

**Six or more authors:**

1<sup>st</sup> citation in text: Lennon et al. (1968) believe that...(p. 17)

Subsequent citations in text: Lennon et al. (1968) also suggest that...(pp. 19-20)

1<sup>st</sup> parenthetical citation: (Lennon et al., 1968, p. 17)

Subsequent parenthetical citations: (Lennon et al., 1968, pp. 19-20)

**Groups (readily identifiable by abbreviations):**

1<sup>st</sup> citation in text: Central Intelligence Agency (CIA, 2009) personnel believe...(p. 27)

Subsequent citations in text: CIA (2009) authorities also believe...(pp. 28-30)

1<sup>st</sup> parenthetical citation: (Central Intelligence Agency [CIA], 2009, p. 27)

Subsequent parenthetical citations: (CIA, 2009, pp. 28-30)

**Groups (not readily identifiable by abbreviations):**

1<sup>st</sup> citation in text: Flagler College (2009) states that...(p. 322)

Subsequent citations in text: Flagler College (2009) also states that...(p. 324)

1<sup>st</sup> parenthetical citation: (Flagler College, 2009, p. 322)

Subsequent parenthetical citations: (Flagler College, 2009, p. 324)

**Works with no author:**

Use the first few words of the title from the bibliographic citation. If the source is an article, a book chapter, or a web page, then wrap in quotes and follow with the year, for example: ("Survey reveals," 2009, para. 2)

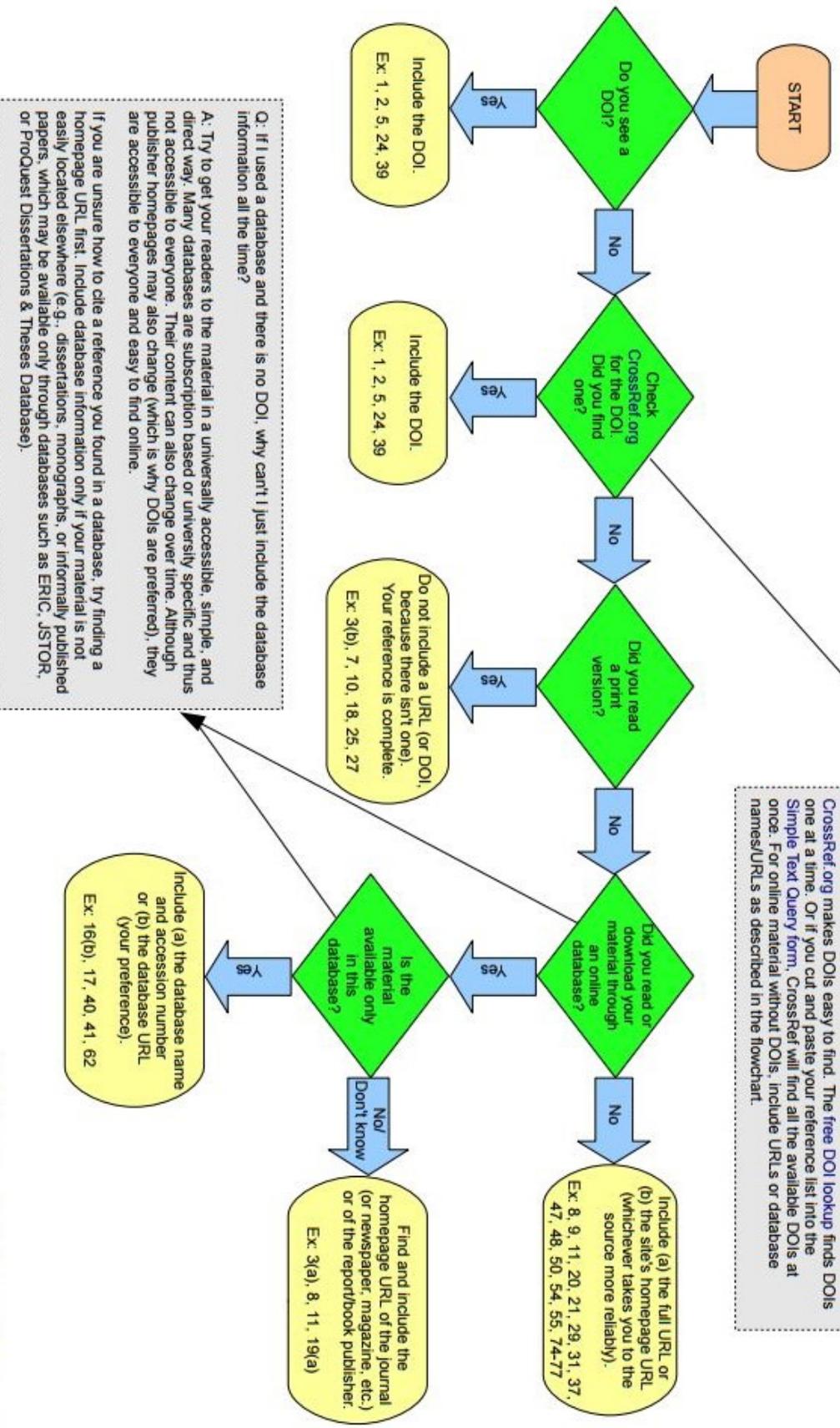
If the resource is the title of a book or periodical, then italicize, for example: (*The Book of Information*, 2009, p. 62)

**Works by "Anonymous":**

If the actual author is credited by the name "Anonymous," then cite as: (Anonymous, 2009, pp. 42-44)

# DOI and URL Flowchart

Use the flowchart below to determine when to include DOIs, URLs, or database information for your reference citations. The notation "Ex: 1, 2, ..." refers to a few relevant examples in Chapter 7 of the 6th ed. of the *APA Publication Manual* (see also pp. 188–192).



Q: What do I need to know about DOIs? When do I use them?

A: A DOI is a unique alphanumeric string that provides a persistent link to content online. Try to include a DOI for every reference. (DOIs are actually quite prevalent—publishers who use them assign one to all their online content, even if it was published pre-Internet.)

CrossRef.org makes DOIs easy to find. The free DOI lookup finds DOIs one at a time. Or if you cut and paste your reference list into the Simple Text Query form, CrossRef will find all the available DOIs at once. For online material without DOIs, include URLs or database names/URLs as described in the flowchart.

Q: If I used a database and there is no DOI, why can't I just include the database information all the time?

A: Try to get your readers to the material in a universally accessible, simple, and direct way. Many databases are subscription based or university specific and thus not accessible to everyone. Their content can also change over time. Although publisher homepages may also change (which is why DOIs are preferred), they are accessible to everyone and easy to find online.

If you are unsure how to cite a reference you found in a database, try finding a homepage URL first. Include database information only if your material is not easily located elsewhere (e.g., dissertations, monographs, or informally published papers, which may be available only through databases such as ERIC, JSTOR, or ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Database).