

APA Stylesheet

- Alfred C. O'Connell Library -

When writing a research paper, you must indicate exactly where you found the information you present. Your sources are listed throughout your paper as parenthetical (*in-text*) citations and at the end of your paper in a "References" list. This list includes all the sources used in the research and writing of your paper. The list should be double-spaced and in alphabetical order by the authors' last names (or by title when no author is given). Always consult your instructor to learn his/her specific requirements for citation.

For help in deciding what is responsible writing and what is plagiarism, see the following websites: <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/> or <http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml>

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General Rules

Authors:

- Do not include the full first and middle names of authors – use initials instead.
- When the author and publisher are identical use the word Author as the name of the publisher.
- In the **References** section for books and articles with **up to seven** authors, list all the authors' names (in the order they appear), with an ampersand (&) before the last author.
- In the **References** section for books and articles with **more than seven** authors, list the first **six** (in the order they appear), followed by three dots (. . .) and then the last name and first initial(s) of the **last** author listed. (Payne, V., Lerczak, N. J., Koberg, M., Hagelberger, C., Dumuhosky, L., Liwanag, N. C., . . . Bartl, R.) See example (Suggs et al.) p. 7.

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Titles:

- Only capitalize the first word of the title, the first word of the subtitle and any proper nouns, for example (United States, Alzheimer's, etc.).
- Book titles and web page titles are put in *italics*.

Dates:

- Journals and books use just the year of publication (2007).
- Monthly magazines use the year and the month of publication (2007, August).
- Weekly/daily publications (magazines and newspapers) use the entire date (2007, August 21)

Abbreviations:

- Do not abbreviate dates.

- Genesee Community College -

Page numbers

- When citing page numbers for periodical articles, **only newspapers** use p. or pp.
- Separate page numbers with a comma if the article has discontinuous pagination. Discontinuous pagination is when an article starts on one page, then has a break, and finally continues ten pages later. (A12, A16)
- Show page numbers as completely as you can (you will need to view the PDF version to find complete pagination information for some articles). Some databases will have article citations that only give the first page number in which case put a "+" after the start page (67+).

DOIs (Digital Object Identifiers) and URLs



- DOIs are becoming more common for items such as journal articles and electronic books. If you are citing something that includes a DOI (doi:10.1023/0513-85645.25.3.445) then include that information at the end of the article or book information (do not put a period after a DOI number). For **library database articles and electronic books without a DOI**, the APA expects you to do a web search to locate the URL of the book publisher or the journal homepage, even though that is not actually from where you retrieved the item. In these cases, include "Retrieved from http://www.journalhomepage.com" or "Retrieved from http://www.bookpublisherhomepage.com" at the end of the other information. See a librarian for help with this, or look at the examples provided on pp. 3, 4, 6 – 9, of this guide.

Citing Print Books

1. One Author
2. Two to Seven Authors
3. Edited Book
4. Work in an Anthology
5. Group/Agency as Author

See General Rules (p.1) for how to cite a book with more than seven authors.

1. One Author

Kaku, M. (1994). *Hyperspace: A scientific odyssey through parallel universes, time warps, and the tenth dimension*. New York: Oxford University Press.

2. Two to Seven Authors

Kerrigan, P., & Smith, G. (1989). *The idea of the Renaissance*. New York: Knopf.

3. Edited Book

Note that when there are 2 or more authors, a comma is placed after all authors before the "&" symbol, but when there are 2 or more editors, NO commas are used (refer to #2 on p.3).

Colman, A. M. (Ed.). (1994). *Companion encyclopedia of psychology*. London: Routledge.

Note: Begin the citation with the author, date and title of the work, then give the editor(s) of the book, title, pages and publication information.

4. Work in an Anthology*

*A *work* may be an essay, short story, poem, article or a chapter that appears within a book that has an editor. Our example uses an article.

Goodman, E. (2004). Cloning may not be enough to save endangered species. In L. I.

Gerdes (Ed.), *Genetic engineering: Opposing viewpoints* (pp.76-79). San Diego: Greenhaven Press.

5. Group/Agency as Author

American Psychiatric Association. (2000). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed. Text rev.). Washington, DC: Author.

Citing Electronic Books

Treat **electronic** books like a print book for the author, date, title, and publisher information and then add on the DOI (see example #3 below) or retrieval statement (Retrieved from <http://www.bookpublisherhomepage.com>).

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1. One Author
2. Edited Book
3. Group/Agency as Author
4. Work in an Anthology

1. One Author

This book was actually accessed through NetLibrary but this is the URL of the book's publisher – Garland.

Carroll, L. (1998). *Lawful order: A case study of correctional crisis and reform*.
New York: Garland. Retrieved from <http://www.garlandscience.com/>

2. Edited Book

Note: No comma!

Note: For 2 or more editors, use (Eds.). For 1 editor, use (Ed.)

Youngblood-Coleman, D. & Azevedo, M.A. (Eds.). (2007). *Burundi 2007 country review: Political conditions*. Houston, TX: CountryWatch, Inc. Retrieved from <http://www.countrywatch.com>

This book was accessed through CountryWatch and this is their URL since they are the publisher.

3. Group/Agency as Author

American Psychiatric Association. (2000). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed. Text rev.). Washington, DC: Author. doi:10.1176/appi.books.9780890423349

This book has a DOI so it is included after the publisher information.

4. Work in an Anthology

Bernstein, S. (2002). Filtering software can limit children's access to internet pornography. In H. Cothran (Ed.), *Pornography*. Detroit: Greenhaven Press.
Retrieved from <http://www.gale.cengage.com/greenhaven/>

This work was accessed through the Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center but this is the URL of the book's publisher – Greenhaven Press.

Citing Reference Books

1. Multi-volume General Encyclopedia (Print)
2. Multi-volume General Encyclopedia (Online)
3. Multi-volume Specialized Encyclopedia (Print)
4. Multi-volume Specialized Encyclopedia (Online)

1. Multi-volume General Encyclopedia (Print)

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

Note: For a well known general encyclopedia: do not list editors, list the volume number.

When no author is listed:

North Pole. (1996). In *The encyclopedia Americana* (Vol. 20, p. 449). Danbury, CT: Grolier Inc.

2. Multi-volume General Encyclopedia (Online)

Note: No retrieval date

Vorhaus, L. J. (2003). Pathology. Retrieved from <http://ea.grolier.com>

Note: To get the author, publication date and URL information you need for this citation, see the note and copyright notice at the bottom of each online article.

3. Multi-volume Specialized Encyclopedia (Print)

Nagoshi, C.T. (1994). Behavioral genetics. In V.S. Ramachandran (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of human behavior* (Vol. 1, pp. 345-357). San Diego, CA: Academic Press.

Note: For a specialized encyclopedia: list editor(s); list the volume number only if more than one volume.

4. Multi-volume Specialized Encyclopedia (Online)

Follow this example for reference books from **Gale Virtual Reference Library, Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center, Business & Company Resource Center, Health Reference Center – Academic and Health & Wellness Resource Center.**

See Electronic Books (#4 – Work in an Anthology on p. 3) for how to cite **Viewpoint essays** from Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center.

Schulhofer, S. J. (2002). Corpus delicti. In J. Dressler (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of crime and justice*, (2nd ed., Vol. 1, pp. 266-267). New York: Macmillan Reference USA. Retrieved from <http://www.gale.cengage.com/macmillan/>

Note: No retrieval date

Citing Periodical Articles in Print

Newspaper Article

James, C. (1996, November 21). Adding the power of TV to the power of the printed page. *The New York Times*, (late ed.), p. C15.

Magazine Article

Chang, Y. (1996, August 29). Roll over, Beethoven: The computer-aided 'brain opera' is music for everyman. *Newsweek*, 128, 71.

↑ volume ↑ page

See General Rules-Page numbers (p. 2) for an explanation of discontinuous pagination.

Marder, A. (2001, July). Help for hip dysplasia. *Prevention*, 53, 179-180, 182.

Journal Article - Issues Paginated Continuously

See note in the middle of pg. 6 for an explanation of the difference between issues paginated continuously and issues paginated separately.

Dressler, W. W., & Bindon, J. R. (2000). The health consequences of cultural consonance: Cultural dimensions of lifestyle, social support, and arterial blood pressure in an African American community. *American*

Anthropologist, 102, 244-260.

↑ volume ↑ pages

Notice that the journal name and the volume number are both italicized.

Journal Article - Issues Paginated Separately

See note in the middle of pg. 6 for an explanation of the difference between issues paginated continuously and issues paginated separately.

Meuter, M. L., Ostrom, A. L., Roundtree, R. I., & Bitner, M. J. (2000). Self-

service technologies: Understanding customer satisfaction with

technology-based service encounters. *Journal of Marketing*, 64(3), 50-64.

↑ volume ↑ issue ← pages

Genesee Library's Databases

Newspaper, Magazine & Journal Article Examples

From: General OneFile, PsycARTICLES, Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center, ScienceDirect, Health & Wellness Resource Center, etc.

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Step One:

All database citations have TWO steps.

First, you cite the article and it follows this general format:

Note: When there is **no author** begin all citations with the **Title** of the article and follow that with the **Publication Date** information and then proceed with the rest of the citation as it is laid out.

Newspaper article:

Author(s). (Year, Month Day of publication): Title of the article. *Title of the Source*, p. (or pp.)
Page number(s).

Magazine article:

Author(s). (Year, Month Day of publication). Title of the article. *Title of the Source*, Volume number, Page number(s).

Journal article:

An issue number is not required if a journal has **continuous pagination**.

Author(s). (Year of publication). Title of the article. *Title of the Source*, Volume number (Issue Number), Page number(s).

Note: **No** comma or space between volume number and issue number – for journals with **separate pagination**.

Continuous pagination is when the pages of the first issue of a journal go from 1-62 (for example) and the next issue starts with page 63. **Separate pagination** is when the page numbers start over with page 1 for each issue of the volume. With separate pagination the issue number needs to be included in parentheses after the volume number. The volume number is in italics, but the parentheses and issue number are *not* italicized, e.g., 45(2). **Please feel free to ask questions or double check your citations with a librarian.**

Step Two:

Second, you cite the location from which you retrieved the article with the following general format:

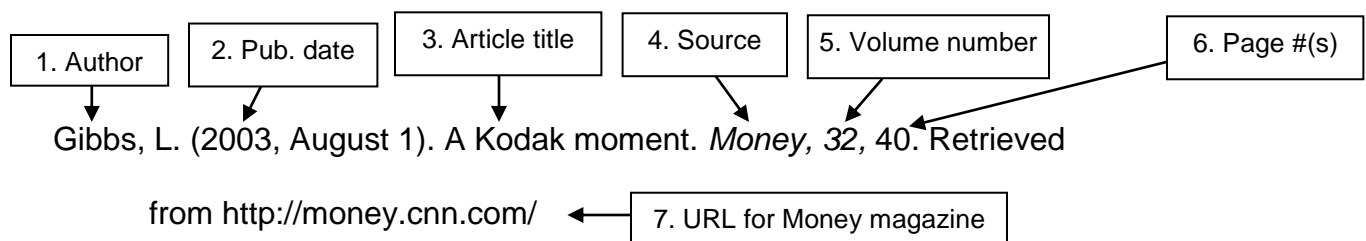
doi:[DOI number]

OR

Retrieved from http://www.newspaper_or_magazine_or_journalhomepage.com

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When you put the entire citation together, it looks like this (this is a magazine article accessed through the Business & Company Resource Center):



Newspaper Article

Article found in Platinum Periodicals database

Purr-fect ending to battle over Hemingway's cats. (2008, October 29). *News For You*, p. 3. Retrieved from <http://www.newsforyouonline.com/>

Painter, K. (2009, August 24). Asthma fears go to college. *USA Today*, p. 4D. Retrieved from <http://www.usatoday.com/>

Article found in Academic Search Complete database

Magazine Article

Wickens, B. (1998, October 26). Seeing pet abuse as a warning. *Maclean's*, 78, 72+. Retrieved from <http://www2.macleans.ca/>

Article found in General OneFile database

Journal Article - Issues Paginated Continuously

Carlson, G. A., Potegal, M., Margulies, D., Gutkovich, Z. & Basile, J. (2009). Rages—what are they and who has them? *Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychopharmacology*, 19, 281-288. doi:10.1089/cap.2008.0108

Article found in Health Reference Center Academic database

Garber, J., Weiss, B., & Shanley, N. (1993). Cognitions, depressive symptoms, and development in adolescents. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 102, 47-57. doi:10.1037/0021-843X.102.1.47

Article found in PsycARTICLES database

Suggs, J. A., Beam, E. W., Biggs, D. E., Collins, W., Jr., Dusenbury, M. R., MacLeish,

This article has more than seven authors – See General Rules p. 1

P. P., . . . Smith, D. J. (2002). Guidelines and resources for conducting an environmental crime investigation in the United States. *Environmental Forensics*, 3, 91-113. doi:10.1006/enfo.2002.0084

Article found in ScienceDirect database

Journal Article - Issues Paginated Separately

McDonald, M. V., King, L. J., Moodie, M., & Feldman, P. H. (2008). Exploring diabetic care deficiencies and adverse events in home healthcare. *Journal for Healthcare Quality*, 30(6), 5-12. Retrieved from <http://www.nahq.org/journal/>

volume

issue

pages

Article found in CINAHL database

Citing Web Resources

The basic format for citing an internet source (web page) is:

Author. (Publication year). *Title of web page*. Retrieved from URL



If citing a wiki or document that may change over time, include retrieval dates:

Author. (Publication year). *Title of web page*. Retrieved Month Day, Year, from URL

Note 1: Any one website may not provide all of the listed items; use what you have.

Note 2: Begin a citation with the author's name. If no author is given, begin the citation with the title of the web page, and list the date after it.

Note 3: If no date of publication or creation is given on the web page, use the abbreviation n.d. in its place.

Basic Website

Page with author and dates of page given:

Warren, N. (2000). *Facts about the American opossum*. Retrieved from

<http://www.nyopossum.org/facts.htm>

Page with no author, and no date given:

Opossum nutrition. (n.d.). Retrieved August 4, 2008, from

<http://www.myopossum.com/food.html>

Bureau of Justice Assistance. (2001). *Emerging issues on privatized prisons*.

Retrieved from <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/181249.pdf>



Online Video/Video Blog (YouTube, GoogleVideos, etc.)

skarahnursing3. (2008, November 12). Pediatric respiratory assessment. [Video file].

Retrieved from <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AS1vhEXZF7Y>

Article in an Electronic Magazine

Landsburg, S. E. (2001, September 28). Flying pork barrels: The airline bailout

enriches stockholders at the expense of taxpayers. *Slate*. Retrieved

from <http://slate.msn.com>

Article in an Electronic Journal

Morken, G., & Linaker, O.M. (2000). Seasonal variations of violence in Norway.

American Journal of Psychiatry, 157, 1674-1678. Retrieved from

http://ajp.psychiatryonline.org

Citing CD-ROMs

Weiten, W. (2003). *PsykTrek 2.0: A multimedia introduction to psychology*.

[Computer software]. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Parenthetical (In-Text) Citation

The APA style of parenthetical citation includes the **author's last name** and the **year of publication**. A **page number** is included only when you are quoting the exact words from a source.

Direct Quotations

A page number is **always** included when material is copied word for word from a source. Some electronic sources (websites) do not provide page numbers. See the section **Work without Page Numbers** for more information. Some electronic articles, (those found in Academic OneFile and other library databases) will include a PDF version of the text. If so, use the page number from the PDF version of the document.

“Life around us exceeds in complexity and beauty anything else humanity is ever likely to encounter” (Wilson, 1996, p. 25).

Paraphrased Material

A page number is **not** necessary when material is paraphrased (i.e., stated in your own words instead of copied word for word).

There are two ways to cite another's work. One way puts the author's last name and the year of publication in parentheses at the end of the sentence. The second way is to include the author's name as part of your sentence and put just the year of publication in parentheses. Either way is correct.

Work with One Author

a.) Dust plays a larger role in our lives than we realize (Holmes, 2001). ← Paraphrase example

OR

← Author is mentioned here and so does not have to be repeated within parentheses.

b.) Holmes (2001) points out that, “between 1 and 3 billion tons of desert dust fly up into the sky annually” (p. 5). ← Direct quotation example

Note: If you cite the same author again **in the same paragraph** you don't need to include the year as long as it can't be confused with another work. (Ex. The role of dust in asthma is being reevaluated (Holmes, 2001). Holmes also mentions...)

Work with Two Authors

Cite both names every time. In a sentence use the word “and” but use the symbol “&” within parentheses.

a.) Drugs have been found to help with depression (Larkin & Smith, 1998).

OR

b.) Larkin and Smith (1998) discussed the use of drugs to help depression.

Work with Three to Five Authors

Cite all authors the first time.

Customer service is very important to many people (Meuter, Ostrom, Roundtree, & Bitner, 2000).

No comma is needed before et al. when et al. follows a single name.

The second and any additional times, only cite the first author followed by et al.

Customer service was studied by sending out surveys (Meuter et al., 2000).

Work with Six or More Authors

Cite the last name of the first author followed by et al. and the year for every citation, unless more than one work would be shortened to the same last name. If more than one work would be shortened to the same last name then include as many names as necessary to distinguish them.

If you have two or more references like this:

Warren, Whitehead, Norton, Mullen, Dumuhosky, and Payne (2007)

Warren, Whitehead, Francis, Asmus, Bartl, and Keppel (2007)

Cite them like this:

Warren, Whitehead, Norton, et al. (2007) and Warren, Whitehead, Francis, et al. (2007) studied the effects of soymilk on cats.

A comma comes before et al. when et al. follows multiple names.

Authors with Same Last Name

Add the first name initial to differentiate between authors with the same last name.

(A. Smith, 1999)

(T. Smith, 2003)

Work with No Author

Cite the first two or three words of the title and capitalize each word of your shortened version. Place the short title in quotation marks if it is an article, web page or book chapter, or italicize it if it is a book or periodical. Include the year of publication followed by a page number.

“Experts say bad dreams are a normal part of childhood” (“How To Deal,”
1999, p. 40).

Work without Page Numbers

When a website or article does not include page numbers and no PDF is available, include the heading of the section from which you are citing and count to find the number of the paragraph to direct the reader to the exact location of your quote.



According to Tomaszewski (2009) “dark chocolate, specifically Swiss dark
chocolate, produced the most lasting effects” (Discussion section, para. 2).

If the section name/heading is too long, use a short title, capitalizing every word, enclosed in quotation marks:

“The chemical composition of white chocolate differs dramatically”
(Tomaszewski, 2009, “Chemical Comparison,” para. 6).

(The full title of the heading was “Chemical Comparison of South American and European Cocoa Beans.”)

Long Quotations

If you are quoting 40 or more words, use a block quote style.

Holmes (2001) informs us that:

Every time you inhale, thousands upon thousands of motes swirl into your body.
Some lodge in the maze of your nose. Some stick to your throat. Others find
sanctuary deep in your lungs. By the time you have read this far, you may have
inhaled 150,000 of these worldly specks—if you live in one of the cleanest
corners of the planet. (p. 5)

Notice that the block of text is indented half an inch, the quote is given without quotation marks and the page number is given after the period. For further assistance please see a librarian.

Citing a Secondary Source

Asmus, Whitehead, Jasper, & Kloc are the authors of the book/article you read and Hagelberger is the author of the theory you are citing. Hagelberger gets credit for creating the theory, but Asmus, Whitehead, Jasper, & Kloc get credit because it was in their book/article that you found information about Hagelberger's theory. In the References list you'll put the Asmus, Whitehead, Jasper, & Kloc book/article but not Hagelberger.

Hagelberger's theory of feline behavior (as cited in Asmus, Whitehead, Jasper, & Kloc, 2008) was revolutionary in its time.

For More Information

This Stylesheet provides examples of references for some common information sources, but you may need to consult the full Publication Manual to see how to cite other kinds of documents and resources.

A copy of the **Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association** (6th ed., 2009) REF BF 76.7 .P83 2009 is available at the Alfred C. O'Connell Library.

For help in deciding what is responsible writing and what is plagiarism, see the following websites: <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/> or <http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml>

Visit the APA website at <http://www.apastyle.org/apa-style-help.aspx> to find help using APA style or contact a GCC librarian.

Questions? Contact a Librarian:

In Person	Library Information Desk
Phone	585-343-0055 Ext. 6419
Email	Click on Ask a Librarian! then Email from the library's web page
Chat	Click on Ask a Librarian! then Chat online from the library's web page