APA Style

APA References
Entry Details
APA Manual, Secs. 6.22-6.32 and Chapter 7

The following information is taken from the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA Manual), 6th edition. For additional details, exceptions, and source formats, consult the APA Manual available in Reference (Ref BF 76.7 .P83 2010) and at the Library Service Desk (Ready Ref BF 76.7 .P83 2010).

Basic order: Who, When, What, Where (Sec. 6.27-6.32):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Book</th>
<th>Author(s) Last name, Initials of First/Middle Name. (Year). <em>Title of book</em>. City, ST: Publisher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scholarly article</td>
<td>Author(s) Last name, Initials of First/Middle Name. (Year). <em>Title of article</em>. <em>Title of Periodical</em>, <em>volume</em>#(<em>issue</em># if needed), page numbers. doi:if available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic or web-cited</td>
<td>APA recommends using &quot;fixed-media&quot; (i.e., print) as the base of a citation and adding &quot;as much electronic retrieval information as needed for others to locate the sources you cited&quot; (p. 187). See APA, Sec. 6.31 Add an electronic retrieval statement (pp. 187-192): Ex: Retrieved from <a href="http://google.com">http://google.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where is the information? Title page inside the book and the reverse of the title page.

Authors (Sec. 6.27)

Author names are listed in reverse order; use only initials for first and middle names, and a comma between authors to list up to seven authors. [Ex: Lennon, J., McCartney, P., Harrison, G., & Starr, R.] For eight or more authors, list six as usual, add 3 ellipses ( . . . ), and name of last author. End the author section with a period.

If a work has only an editor (no identified author), that editor takes the author's spot at the head of the citation. Identify the individual's role. [Ex: Smith, John (Ed.).]

If citing an authored a chapter, essay, or other entry in a book, editor information follows the title of the cited entry and introduces the larger work. [Ex: Author. (Date). *Title of article*. In F. Smith & P. Jones (Eds.), *Title of work* (pp. xx-xx).] The editor name is in normal order (First name initials Last name). (See also APA Sec. 7.02.)

Corporate author (e.g., associations, committees) entries are alphabetized by the first major word of its name (i.e., ignore A, An, The). If a work has no author or editor, begin with the title of the work. In the References list, alphabetize this entry by the work's first major word (i.e., ignore A, An, The).
Titles (Sec. 6.29)

*Italicize* the *Title*: *Subtitle of a work*. *Capitalize only* first word of both the title and subtitle as well as any proper nouns. End the title section with a period.

Similarly, *capitalize only* the first word of both the title and subtitle and proper nouns in an *article, chapter, essay* within a book, journal, newspaper, magazine or other periodical. End this section with a period.

*Journal, newspaper and magazine article titles* follow the above rules of title capitalization. However, *italicize* the name of the periodical holding such the cited article (journal, newspaper or magazine publishing the article), and *capitalize* all its major words (Ex: *Journal of Human Psychology; The Washington Post*) (APA Sec. 7.01).

Publication (Sec. 6.28, 6.30)

*Publication information for periodicals*: periodical title (capitalized, italicized), year of publication. Magazines and newspapers require full date (year, month[s], day [if available]). Discontinuous page numbers should all be listed (APA, p. 200). End the section with a period.

*Scholarly journals* additionally have volume and, if volume paging is not continuous, an issue number. Italicize only the volume number. Page numbers are inclusive. End the section with a period.

*Publication information for nonperiodicals* (e.g., books): city, state (or city, country): publisher name (APA, pp. 186-187). End the section with a period.

Electronic Sources (Sec. 6.31, 6.32)

Do not put a period when a website address ends the sentence unless the web address is within parenthesis.

The electronic retrieval phrase (Retrieved from) precedes a web source.

See Sec. 7.11 for additional electronic sources (e.g., blogs, newsgroups, online group discussions, e-mail).

A. Koscielniak 1/29/2012