

# How to....

## Compile your reference page in APA format

Before compiling your reference page, read your syllabus carefully. Be sure you understand your instructor's expectations. If you have any questions about the assignment requirements, check with your instructor. This guide provides examples for the most common citations. For additional examples, refer to *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (6<sup>th</sup> ed.) or the websites listed at the end of this guide.

### 1. Reference page format

- Include your references on a separate sheet(s) at the end of your paper.
- Title the page References with the title centered on the page.
- Double-space.
- Use a hanging indent. (Indent the second line and all subsequent lines for each entry.)
- Arrange your entries alphabetically by the first word in each citation. This will usually be the author's last name. If you have several items by the same author(s), arrange those items by earliest date first.
- Verify that each in-text citation has a corresponding entry on the References page. There are a few exceptions to this rule. (See p. 174 of the *Publication Manual*.)

### 2. Cite a book: 1 author

Author, 1<sup>st</sup> initial. 2<sup>nd</sup> initial if available. (publication date). *Title of book italicized*. Place published: publisher.

Wojak, A. (2011). *Starting your career as an artist: A guide for painters, sculptors, photographers, and other visual artists*. New York, NY: Allworth Press.

- List initial for first name and middle name if available.
- Italicize the title.
- Capitalize first letter in title and subtitle if there is one.
- Include the city and the state for the place of publication. Use the two letter postal abbreviation without periods.
- Enclose the edition in parentheses if other than the first edition and place at the end of the title. Follow the end parenthesis with a period. If the example above was the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, the end of the title would read: *and other visual artists* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.).

### 3. Cite an article from a library database: 1 author with doi

Author, 1<sup>st</sup> initial. 2<sup>nd</sup> initial if available. (publication date). Title of article. *Title of Journal, Magazine or Newspaper, Volume #* (Issue #), page number-page number. doi: doi number

Hara, S. (2007). Managing the dyad between independence and dependence: Case studies of the American elderly and their lives with pets. *International Journal of Japanese Sociology*, 16(1), 100-114.

doi:10.1111/j.1475-6781.2007.00102.x

- Include publication year only for scholarly journals. For magazines and newspapers include year, month and day if available.
- Capitalize all proper nouns and the first word of the article title and the subtitle if there is one.
- Italicize the title of the journal, magazine or newspaper and capitalize the first letter in the first word and all remaining words (not minor words like *of*, *the*, *an*, *in*).
- Doi (digital object identifier) is usually found on the first page of a scholarly article in the header or footer. If a doi is not available, use the publisher's URL.
- Eliminate the issue number if the journal uses continuous pagination (the practice of starting page numbering in each issue where the last issue left off). Most scholarly journals use continuous pagination.

#### 4. Cite an article from a library database: multiple authors with doi

Pasca, R. & Wagner, S. L. (2011). Occupational stress in the multicultural workplace. *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*, 13, 697-705. doi:10.1007/s10903-011-9457-6

#### 5. Cite an article from a library database: no doi

Azu, M. C., Lilley, E. J., & Kolli, A. H. (2012). Social media, surgeons, and the internet: An era or an error?. *American Surgeon*, 78, 555-558. Retrieved from <http://www.sesc.org/journal.htm>

#### 6. Cite an Internet source: with author and date

Author-which can be an individual or a group, association, department. (Date of publication). *Title of document*. Retrieved from <http://Web address>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012, October 9). *Pertussis (whooping cough)*. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/pertussis/>

- Use (n.d.) if no date is given.
- If no author is listed, start entry with article title.
- If necessary to continue a URL on another line, do so before any punctuation such as /.

#### 7. Cite a YouTube video:

Author or Producer Last Name, Initial first name. Initial middle name if available. [Screen name if available]. (Year, Month, Day). *Title of the video* [Video file]. Retrieved from <http://www.xxxx.xxx>

Love, P. S. (2011, September 1). *APA format setup in Word 2010 update* [Video file]. Retrieved from [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A\\_sy4LxaNwo](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A_sy4LxaNwo)

#### 8. Try these websites for additional examples:

APA Style

Purdue's Online Writing Lab

Vanguard: APA Style Essentials

Writers Handbook

from the Writing Center@the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

<http://www.apastyle.org/>

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/>

<http://psychology.vanguard.edu/faculty/douglas-degelman/apa-style/>

<http://www.writing.wisc.edu/Handbook/Documentation.html>

The examples in this document were developed with information provided in:

American Psychological Association. (2009). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association (6th ed.)*. Washington, DC: Author.

Stefanie. (2011, October 27). How to create a reference for a You Tube video [Blog post]. Retrieved from <http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2010/11/how-to-cite-something-you-found-on-a-website-in-apa-style.html>