APA LIST OF REFERENCES

In APA style, the alphabetical list of works cited, which appears at the end of the paper, is titled "References." Following are models illustrating APA style for entries in the list of references. Observe all details: capitalization, punctuation, use of italics, and so on.

General guidelines for listing authors

Alphabetize entries in the list of references by authors' last names; if a work has no author, alphabetize it by its title. The first element of each entry is important because citations in the text of the paper refer to it and readers will be looking for it in the alphabetized list. The date of publication appears immediately after the first element of the citation.

1. SINGLE AUTHOR Begin with the author's last name, followed by a comma and the author's initial(s). Then give the date in parentheses.

`Perez, E. (2001).`

2. MULTIPLE AUTHORS List up to six authors by last names followed by initials. Use an ampersand (&) between the names of two authors or, if there are more than two authors, before the name of the last author.

`Sloan, F. A., Stout, E. M., Whetten-Goldstein, K., & Liang, L. (2000).`

If there are more than six authors, list the first six and "et al." (meaning "and others") to indicate that there are others.

3. ORGANIZATION AS AUTHOR When the author is an organization, begin with the name of the organization.

`American Psychiatric Association. (2003).`

NOTE: If the organization is also the publisher, see item 28.

4. UNKNOWN AUTHOR Begin with the work's title. Titles of books are italicized; titles of articles are neither italicized nor put in quotation marks.

`Oxford essential world atlas. (2001).`

5. TWO OR MORE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR Use the author's name for all entries. List the entries by year, earliest first.

`Schlechty, P. C. (1997).`
`Schlechty, P. C. (2001).`

6. TWO OR MORE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR IN THE SAME YEAR List the works alphabetically by title. In the parentheses, following the year, add "a," "b," and so on. Use these same letters when giving the year in the in-text citation.

`Durgin, P. A. (2003a). At-risk behaviors in children.`
`Durgin, P. A. (2003b). Treating obesity with psychotherapy.`

Articles in periodicals

This section shows how to prepare an entry for an article in a periodical such as a scholarly journal, a magazine, or a newspaper. In addition to consulting the models in this section, you may need to refer to items 1–6 (general guidelines for listing authors).

NOTE: For articles on consecutive pages, provide the range of pages at the end of the citation (see item 7 for an example). When an article does not appear on consecutive pages, give all page numbers: A1, A17.

7. ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL PAGINATED BY VOLUME Many professional journals continue page numbers throughout the year instead of beginning each issue with page 1; at the end of the year, the issues are collected in a volume. After the italicized title of the journal, give the volume number (also italicized), followed by the page numbers.

`Morawski, J. (2000). Social psychology a century ago. American Psychologist, 55, 427–431.`

8. ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL PAGINATED BY ISSUE When each issue of a journal begins with page 1, include the issue number in parentheses after the volume number. Italicize the volume number but not the issue number.

`Smith, S. (2003). Government and nonprofits in the modern age. Society, 40(4), 36–45.`

9. ARTICLE IN A MAGAZINE In addition to the year of publication, list the month and, for weekly magazines, the day. If there is a volume number, include it (italicized) after the title.

`Raloff, J. (2001, May 12). Lead therapy won't help most kids. Science News, 15, 292.`

10. ARTICLE IN A NEWSPAPER Begin with the name of the author followed by the exact date of publication. (If the author is unknown, see also item 4.) Page numbers are introduced with "p." (or "pp.").

`Lohr, S. (2004, December 3). Health care technology is a promise unfinanced. The New York Times, p. C5.`

11. LETTER TO THE EDITOR Letters to the editor appear in journals, magazines, and newspapers. Follow the appropriate model and insert the

words "Letter to the editor" in brackets before the name of the periodical.

Carter, R. (2000, July). Shot in the dark? [Letter to the editor]. *Scientific American, 283*(1), 8.

12. REVIEW Reviews of books and other media appear in a variety of periodicals. Follow the appropriate model for the periodical. For a review of a book, give the title of the review (if there is one), followed by the words "Review of the book" and the title of the book in brackets.

Gleick, E. (2000, December 14). The burdens of genius [Review of the book *The Last Samurai*]. *Time, 156*, 171.

Books

In addition to consulting the items in this section, you may need to refer to items 1–6 (general guidelines for listing authors).

13. BASIC FORMAT FOR A BOOK Begin with the author's name, followed by the date and the book's title. End with the place of publication and the name of the publisher. Take the information about the book from its title page and copyright page. If more than one place of publication is given, use only the first; if more than one date is given, use the most recent one.

Highmore, B. (2001). *Everyday life and cultural theory*. New York: Routledge.

14. BOOK WITH AN EDITOR For a book with an editor but no author, begin with the name of the editor (or editors) followed by the abbreviation "Ed." (or "Eds.") in parentheses.

Bronfen, E., & Kavka, M. (Eds.). (2001). *Feminist consequences: Theory for a new century*. New York: Columbia University Press.

For a book with an author and an editor, begin with the author's name. Give the editor's name in parentheses after the title of the book, followed by the abbreviation "Ed." (or "Eds.").

Plath, S. (2000). *The unabridged journals* (K. V. Kukil, Ed.). New York:

15. TRANSLATION After the title, name the translator, followed by the abbreviation "Trans.," in parentheses. Add the original date of the work's publication in parentheses at the end of the entry.

Steinberg, M. D. (2003). *Voices of revolution, 1917*. (M. Schwartz, Trans.). New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. (Original work published 2001)

16. EDITION OTHER THAN THE FIRST Include the number of the edition in parentheses after the title.

Helfer, M. E., Keme, R. S., & Drugman, R. D. (1997). *The battered child* (5th ed.). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

17. ARTICLE OR CHAPTER IN AN EDITED BOOK Begin with the author, year of publication, and title of the article or chapter. Then write "In" and give the editor's name, followed by "Ed." in parentheses; the title of the book; and the page numbers of the article or chapter in parentheses. End with the book's publication information.

Luban, D. (2000). The ethics of wrongful obedience. In D. L. Rhode (Ed.), *Ethics in practice: Lawyers' roles, responsibilities, and regulation* (pp. 94-120). New York: Oxford University Press.

18. MULTIVOLUME WORK Give the number of volumes after the title.

Luo, J. *Encyclopedia of contemporary Chinese civilization* (Vols. 1-2). Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group.

Electronic sources

This section shows how to prepare reference list entries for a variety of electronic sources, including articles in online periodicals and databases, Web documents, and e-mail.

19. ARTICLE FROM AN ONLINE PERIODICAL When citing online articles, follow the guidelines for printed articles (see items 7–12), giving whatever information is available in the online source. If the article also appears in a printed journal, a URL is not required; instead, include "Electronic version" in brackets after the title of the article.

Whitmeyer, J. M. (2000). Power through appointment [Electronic version]. *Social Science Research, 29*(4), 535-555.

If there is no print version, include the date you accessed the source and the article's URL.

Ashe, D. D., & McCutcheon, L. E. (2001). Shyness, loneliness, and attitude toward celebrities. *Current Research in Social Psychology, 6*(9). Retrieved July 3, 2001, from http://www.uiowa.edu/~grpproc/crisp/crisp.6.9.htm

NOTE: When you have retrieved an article from a newspaper's searchable Web site, give the URL for the site, not for the exact source.

Cary, B. (2001, June 18). Mentors of the mind. *Los Angeles Times*. Retrieved July 5, 2001, from http://www.latimes.com

20. ARTICLE FROM A DATABASE To cite an article from a library's subscription database, include the publication information from the source (see items 7–12). End the citation with your date of access, the name of the database, and the document number (if applicable).

Holliday, R. E., & Hayes, B. K. (2001). Dissociating automatic and intentional processes in children's eyewitness memory. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 75*(1), 1-5. Retrieved February 21, 2001, from Expanded Academic ASAP database (A59317972).

21. NONPERIODICAL WEB DOCUMENT To cite a nonperiodical Web document, list as many of the following elements as are available.

- Author's name
- Date of publication (if there is no date, use "n.d.")
- Title of document (in italics)
- Date you accessed the source
- A URL that will take readers directly to the source

In the first model, the source has both an author and a date; in the second, the source lacks a date.

Cain, A., & Burris, M. (1999, April). *Investigation of the use of mobile phones while driving*. Retrieved January 15, 2000, from http://www.cutr.eng.usf.edu/its/mobile_phone_text.htm

Archer, Z. (n.d.). *Exploring nonverbal communication*. Retrieved July18, 2001, from http://zzyx.ucsc.edu/~archer

If a source has no author, begin with the title and follow it with the date in parentheses.

NOTE: If you retrieved the source from a university program's Web site, name the program in your retrieval statement.

Cosmides, L., & Tooby, J. (1997). *Evolutionary psychology: A primer*. Retrieved July 5, 2001, from the University of California, Santa Barbara, Center for Evolutionary Psychology Web site: http://www.psych.ucsb.edu/research/cep/primer.html

22. CHAPTER OR SECTION IN A WEB DOCUMENT Begin with author, year of publication, and title of the chapter or section. Then write "In" and give title of document, followed by any identifying information in parentheses. End with your date of access and the URL for the chapter or section.

Heuer, R. J., Jr. (1999). Keeping an open mind. In *Psychology of intelligence analysis* (chap. 6). Retrieved July 7, 2001, from http://www.cia.gov/csi/books/19104/art9.html

23. E-MAIL E-mail messages and other personal communications are not included in the list of references.

24. ONLINE POSTING If an online posting is not maintained in an archive, cite it as a personal communication in the text of your paper and do not include it in the list of references. If the posting can be retrieved from an archive, give as much information as is available.

Eaton, S. (2001, June 12). Online transactions [Msg 2]. Message posted to news://sci.psychology.psychotherapy.moderated

25. COMPUTER PROGRAM Add the words "Computer software" in brackets after the title of the program.

Kaufmann, W. J., III, & Comins, N. F. (2003). Discovering the universe (Version 6.0) [Computer software]. New York: Freeman.

Other Sources

26. DISSERTATION ABSTRACT

Yoshida, Y. (2001). Essays in urban transportation (Doctoral dissertation, Boston College, 2001). *Dissertation Abstracts International, 62*, 7741A.

27. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT

U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). *Statistical abstract of the United States*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

28. REPORT FROM A PRIVATE ORGANIZATION If the publisher is the author, give the word "Author" as the publisher. If the report has an author, begin with the author's name, and name the publisher at the end.

American Psychiatric Association. (2000). *Practice guidelines for the treatment of patients with eating disorders* (2nd ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

29. CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Stahl, G. (Ed.). (2002). Proceedings of CSCL '02: Computer support for collaborative learning. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

30. MOTION PICTURE To cite a motion picture (film, video, or DVD), list the director and the year of the picture's release. Give the title, followed by "Motion picture" in brackets, the country where it was made, and the name of the studio. If the motion picture is difficult to find, include instead the name and address of its distributor.

Soderbergh, S. (Director). (2000). *Traffic* [Motion picture]. United States: Gramercy Pictures.

Spurlock, M. (Director). (2004). *Super size me* [Motion picture]. (Available from IDP Films, 1133 Broadway, Suite 926, New York, NY 10010)

31. TELEVISION PROGRAM To cite a television program, list the producer and the date it was aired. Give the title, followed by "Television broadcast" in brackets, the city, and the television network or service.

Pratt, C. (Executive Producer). (2001, December 2). *Face the nation* [Television broadcast]. Washington, DC: CBS News.

For a television series, use the year in which the series was produced, and follow the title with "Television series" in brackets. For an episode in a series, list the writer, director & year. After the episode title put "Television series episode" in brackets. Follow with information about the series.

Janows, J. (Executive Producer). (2000). *Culture shock* [Television series]. Boston: WGBH.

Loeterman, B. (Writer), & Gale, B. (Director). (2000). Real justice [Television series episode]. In M. Sullivan (Executive Producer), *Frontline*. Boston: WGBH.

Different guidelines may also be required for more theoretical papers and review articles. General Points. 1) Authorship should be discussed between researchers at an early stage in any project and renegotiated as necessary. Â The British Medical Journal now lists contributors in two ways. They publish a list of authorsÂ´ names at the beginning of the paper, then list contributors (some of whom may not be included as authors) at the end of the paper, giving details of who did what. One or more of these contributors are listed as guarantors, which means they are prepared to take public responsibility for the paper as a whole. The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) was set up in 1997 by a group of biomedical journal editors. GENERAL GUIDELINES. Manuscripts can only be submitted electronically through the Journal Agent website (https://www.journalagent.com/jpr/) after creating an account. This system allows online submission and review. Â References section: All author names shall be stated within all references. References shall be listed as the below formats on a separate page according to their sequence within the text and referred to within the text in parentheses. However, in studies where author numbers exceed 6, names of the first 3 authors shall be stated;â€œet al.â€ additions shall be made to the list of authors in English references, respectively. The titles of journals should be abbreviated according to the style used in the Index Medicus. Reference Format. General Guidelines for Business Writing. Summary: This resource provides writing guidance for administrative and clerical staff, including, audience awareness, conventions of particular genres, and general business writing tips such as concision and tone management. Use a formal, positive tone. Audience also determines tone. Tone is the way in which something is said and the effect it hopes to produce. Tone is determined by word choice, punctuation, and organization. The more formal the genre you are writing in or audience you are writing for is, the more formal your tone will be. Â Reference List: Author/Authors. Reference List: Articles in Periodicals. Reference List: Books. Â Writing in the Social Sciences Introduction. Social Work Literature Review Guidelines. Guidelines for authors. Authoritative facts about the skin from DermNet New Zealand. Â Textbook and authoritative website information may be used as references for good general background and in-depth coverage of a topic. Please avoid citing Wikipedia articles. DermNet NZ articles can be linked but we do not include them in reference lists. In-text citation of references is not required. Please format your references using the PubMed AMA citation style (see below).