The following examples provide a start to citing resources using the APA Style. This style is most often used in the fields related to the social and natural sciences. While the examples below are shown single-spaced, APA style References pages are always double-spaced, with hanging indent format and only one space following each period. For more detailed information see the Publication Manual of the APA, 6th ed. (2010) in the Ready Reference area in the library or check out a copy (call number 808.06615 P976 2010).

**Print & Electronic Books:** (APA 2010, pp. 202-205, nos. 18 & 19)

**Basic form** - Author name. (Publication date). *Title of the book*. Publisher location: Publisher name.


**Note:** For editor add (Ed.) after name or for two editors (Eds.) For “Location,” always list the city and state using the two letter postal abbreviation without periods (New York, NY). For more information on how to cite authors, editors, publication data or titles, see pp. 184-187.

**Magazine and Newspaper Articles:** (APA 2010, p. 200, nos. 7 & 10)

**Basic form** - Author name. (Issue date). *Title of the article*. Periodical title, Volume (Issue no. if separate pagination), Pages (p. or pp. for newspapers).


**Note:** If a newspaper section is given as a letter, put the letter and number together (e.g., p. B12). If the pages of the article are not continuous, give all page numbers, and separate the numbers with a comma (e.g., pp. A3, A6, A8-A10).

**Scholarly Articles:** (APA 2010, p. 199, no. 3)

**Basic Form** - Author name. (Publication year). *Title of the article*. Journal title, Volume (Issue no. if separate pagination), Pages.


**Articles Retrieved from Online Databases:** (APA 2010, p. 198, nos. 1 & 3)

**Basic Form** - Author name. (Issue date). *Title of journal or magazine, Volume*(Issue no. if separate pagination), Pages. DOI number or URL in a retrieval statement. The DOI number is given in the following format: doi:xx.xxxxxxxxxxx If there is no doi number, use: Retrieved from http://www.-------,--/

**Examples - Scholarly:**


**Examples - Magazines and Newspapers:**


**Note:** When using citations generated by databases, double check for accuracy.
Web Pages: (APA 2010, p. 198, no. 3)

Use the same elements in the same order that you would for a non-electronic resource and add as much retrieval information needed to locate the source online. Include digital object identifiers (DOIs) whenever possible and a retrieval statement with the URL.

Basic form - Author/Editor/Organization name. (Date or n.d. for no date). Title. DOI number or Retrieval statement including URL

Examples -


Audiovisual Media (APA 2010, pp. 209-210, nos. 49 & 52)

Motion Picture - Name (Producer), & Name (Director). (Year). Title of movie or video [Motion Picture]. Country of origin: Studio.


Musical Recording – Name (Writer). (Copyright year). Title of song [Recorded by Name if different from writer]. On Title of album [Medium of recording: CD, record, cassette, etc.] Location: Label. (Date of recording if different from song copyright date.)


Non-Fiction Video or DVD - Name (Producer). (Year). Title of video [Videocassette or DVD]. Available from URL


Note: If a movie or video tape is not available in wide distribution, add the following to your citation after the country of origin: (Available from Distributor name, full address and zip code).

Parenthetical References:

Parenthetical references within the text of a research paper must point to a specific source in that paper’s list of works cited. These references generally consist of the author or authors’ names and the publication date of the source material. If the author’s name is clearly identified in your text, include the year of publication reference in parentheses the first time the reference is used per paragraph. (APA 2010, pp. 174-179)

- If the author’s name is not identified in the text, the references are placed within parentheses with the author’s name followed by a comma, a space, and then the publication year.
- One work by one author: (Johnson, 1968)
- Authors with same surname - add initials: (J.A. Henderson, 1997) or (M.E. Henderson, 1985)
- One work by multiple authors:
  - Two authors - always cite both names: (Smith & Jones, 1972)
  - Three or more authors - cite all authors the first time the reference is used, after that, list the first author’s name followed by “et al.”: first time - (Smith, Jones, Hanover, & Riley, 1984)
  - rest of paragraph - (Smith et al., 1984)
  - Six or more authors - cite name of first author followed by “et al.”: (Holloway et al., 2004)
  - If two multi-author references with the same year shorten to the same form, include the names of as many authors needed to make each reference distinguishable from the other or others:
    - (Smith, Jones, Hanover & Riley, 1984) shortens to (Smith, Jones, et al., 1984)
    - (Smith, Johnson & Henderson, 1984) shortens to (Smith, Johnson et al., 1984)
  - No author or anonymous: - use the first few words of the reference list entry (usually the title) and the year. Put double quotation marks around the title of an article, chapter, or web page and italicize titles of periodicals, books, brochures, or reports:
  - Specific parts of a source:
    - When citing specific parts of a source, indicate page, chapter, figure, table or equation after the date and put a comma in-between.
    - Always include page numbers when using a quotation: (Johnson, 1968, p. 192) or (Johnson, 1968, chap. 15)

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