

## The Reference List: A Brief Guide to APA (Sixth Edition)

APA is an author-date citation system for documenting sources that uses **in-text citations**, whereby the surname of the author, the year of publication, and, if required, the page number(s) or paragraph number(s) are inserted directly into the text of the paper. **In-Text Citations** are used in the body of a paper to link specific ideas to their sources; full bibliographical details of sources must be provided within a **Reference List** that appears at the end of the paper. Each reference cited in the text must appear in the reference list, and each entry in the reference list must be cited in the text.

**IN-TEXT CITATIONS:** Refer to UNB Libraries' *In-Text Citations: A Brief Guide to APA (Sixth Edition)* <<http://www.lib.unb.ca/research/APAintext.html>> for proper formatting of basic kinds of in-text citation, such as direct quotation, paraphrasing, and citing secondary sources.

The numbers in the { } refer to the relevant section of the *APA Manual*. For more examples, consult the *APA Manual* in one of the UNB Libraries (HIL-REFDSK, ENGRESERVE, SCI-REF, Call Number: BF76.7 .P83 2010b), or see the *APA Style web site*: <<http://www.apastyle.org/>>

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### GENERAL GUIDELINES

For each in-text citation, the full bibliographical details of the source must be provided within a reference list, entitled "References" (without quotation marks and centred), that appears at the end of the paper. The reference list should arrange entries in alphabetical order by the surname of the first author, format entries using hanging indentations, be double-spaced, and appear on a separate page. Each entry within the reference list must be formatted according to the type of source. See the *APA Manual* for more sources.

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### PRINT SOURCES

For each entry in the reference list, you need to provide specific information about the source to enable another person to locate it. You need to identify the author(s), title, place of publication, publisher, and date of publication, and you may need to provide more details, such as information about a specific edition or page numbers. Bear in mind the following guidelines:

- List the name of the author by surname, followed by the initial(s) of the first name. [e.g. Blackwell, E.]
- When a reference has more than one author, use commas to separate names and use an ampersand [&] before the final name. [e.g. Blackwell, E., & Conrod, P. J.]
- When a reference has up to *seven* authors, spell out *all* authors' names in the reference list.
- When the author and publisher are the same, use the word *Author* (without italics) as the name of the publisher.
- For any nonroutine information that is important for identification and retrieval, place a description of content in brackets following the title: [Brochure].

**• Publication information for nonperiodicals (books and reports):**

- Give the location (city and state/province or, if outside of the United States, city and country) where the publisher is located (i.e., Newbury Park, CA: Sage. Pretoria, South Africa: Unisa.).
  - If the publisher is a university and the name of the state/province is included in the name of the university, do not repeat the name of the state/province in the publisher location (i.e., New York, NY: McGraw-Hill. New York: University of New York Press.).
  - Write out the names of associations, corporations, and university presses, but omit superfluous terms, such as *Publishers, Co.,* and *Inc.*. However, retain the words *Books* and *Press*.
  - **Date of Publication:** For books and journals, provide the *year* of publication. For magazine articles, provide the *year* and *month* of publication. For newspapers, provide the *year, month,* and *day* of publication. To indicate no date of publication, use "n.d." (with neither italics nor quotation marks).
  - Place information about editions, volume numbers, and page numbers in parentheses following the title, with the period after the parentheses: (Rev. ed.) or (Vol. 22, pp. 313-385).
- **Capitalization:** For the title of articles and books, capitalize the first word of the title, the first word of the subtitle, and proper nouns. For the title of journals, capitalize the first word of the title and all key words; put in lower case all conjunctions, articles, and short prepositions (up to 3 letters).
  - **Italicization:** In general, *italicize* the title of the main work (e.g. book, journal, newspaper); however, do not italicize the title of a chapter in a book, an article in a journal or newspaper, or an entry in a reference work. Italicize volume numbers for journals.
  - **Issue number:** If a journal is paginated by issue, include the issue number (in parentheses, unitalicized, immediately following the volume number without an intervening space, and followed by a comma).
  - **Page numbers:** For newspaper articles and book chapters, precede page numbers with "p." or "pp." (without quotation marks). Do not put "p." or "pp." before the page numbers for journal articles and magazine articles.
  - **Final punctuation:** Finish each entry with a final period.

**CITATION EXAMPLES:****JOURNAL ARTICLE (PERIODICAL) {7.01}**

Hartnagel, T. (1998). Labour-market problems and crime in the transition from school to work. *The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology*, 35, 435-459.

**ARTICLE WITH MULTIPLE AUTHORS {7.01.3}**

Light, M. A., & Light, I. H. (2008). The geographic expansion of Mexican immigration in the United States and its implications for local law enforcement. *Law Enforcement Executive Forum Journal*, 8(1), 73-82.

**CORPORATE AUTHOR, GOVERNMENT REPORT {7.03.31}**

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. (2003). *Managing asthma: A guide for schools* (NIH Publication No. 02-2650). Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

**AUTHOR AS PUBLISHER {7.02}**

Modern Language Association of America. (2009). *MLA handbook for writers of research papers* (7th ed.). New York, NY: Author.

**MAGAZINE ARTICLE {7.01.7}**

Chamberlin, J., Novotney, A., Packard, E., & Price, M. (2008, May). Enhancing worker well-being: Occupational health psychologists convene to share their research on work, stress, and health. *Monitor on Psychology*, 39(5), 26-29.

**NEWSPAPER ARTICLE {7.01.10}**

Schwartz, J. (1993, September 30). Obesity affects economic, social status. *The Washington Post*, pp. A1, A4.

**BOOK {7.02}**

Harnack, A., & Kleppinger, E. (1997). *The Internet guide for students and writers*. New York, NY: St. Martin's Press.

**CHAPTER IN A BOOK {7.02}**

Hurst, S. A. (2003). Legacy of betrayal: A theory of demoralization from the perspective of women who have been depressed. In J. M. Stoppard & L. M. McMullen (Eds.), *Situating sadness: Women and depression in social context* (pp. 139-161). New York: New York University Press.

**ENTRY IN A REFERENCE BOOK {7.02}**

Rock, P. (2001). Sociology of prison life. In *International encyclopedia of the social & behavioral sciences* (Vol. 18, pp. 12055-12059). New York, NY: Elsevier.

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**ELECTRONIC SOURCES AND LOCATOR INFORMATION**

In general, include the same elements, in the same order, as you would for a reference to a print source [fixed-media source] and add as much electronic retrieval information as needed for others to locate the sources you cited. Bear in mind the following guidelines:

- **DOI or URL?** {APA 6.31-6.32} When a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is available, **use the DOI** instead of a URL (Uniform Resource Locator) to identify the source. When a DOI is used, no further retrieval information is needed because a DOI is a unique alphanumeric string that identifies content and provides a persistent link to its location on the Internet. For more information, including instructions on finding an article from a DOI, please consult UNB Libraries' *DOI Guide*, <<http://www.lib.unb.ca/research/doi.html>>
- For works licensed by UNB Libraries that do not have a DOI, give the *home page URL of the journal or publisher*; do not give the full URL for the exact article or item. However, give the full URL for other websites.
- In general, do not include database information. If the document cannot be easily located through its primary publishing channels (e.g., discontinued journals, monographs, dissertations, or papers not formally published), give the home page URL for the online archive.
- In general, do not include retrieval dates, *unless* the source material may change over time (e.g., blogs, wikis, or other websites).
- Put the abbreviation "DOI" in lower-case letters and do not add a space after the full colon that introduces the DOI (e.g., doi:10.1037/0278-6133.24.2.225).
- Do not add a final period after either a DOI or a URL.
- Do not use the phrase "[Electronic version]" to identify print articles viewed in electronic form in the reference list.

**CITATION EXAMPLES:****E-JOURNAL ARTICLE WITH DOI ASSIGNED {7.01.1}**

Herbst-Damm, K. L., & Kulik, J. A. (2005). Volunteer support, marital status, and the survival times of terminally ill patients. *Health Psychology, 24*, 225-229. doi:10.1037/0278-6133.24.2.225

**E-JOURNAL ARTICLE WITH NO DOI ASSIGNED [JOURNAL LICENSED BY UNB LIBRARIES] {7.01.3}**

Felsenstein, D., & Freeman, D. (1998). Simulating the impacts of gambling in a tourist location: Some evidence from Israel. *Journal of Travel Research, 37*(2), 145-156. Retrieved from <http://jtr.sagepub.com>

**ONLINE MAGAZINE ARTICLE {7.01.8}**

Clay, R. (2008, June). Science vs. ideology: Psychologists fight back about the misuse of research. *Monitor on Psychology, 39*(6). Retrieved from <http://www.apa.org/monitor/>

**ONLINE NEWSPAPER ARTICLE {7.01.11}**

Brody, J. E. (2007, December 11). Mental reserves keep brain agile. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com>

**ELECTRONIC VERSION OF A PRINT BOOK {7.02.19}**

Schiraldi, G. R. (2001). *The post-traumatic stress disorder sourcebook: A guide to healing, recovery, and growth* [Adobe Digital Editions version]. doi:10.1036/0071393722

**ELECTRONIC-ONLY BOOK {7.02.20}**

O'Keefe, E. (n.d.). *Egoism & the crisis in Western values*. Retrieved from <http://www.onlineoriginals.com/showitem.asp?itemID=135>

**ENTRY IN AN ONLINE REFERENCE WORK {7.02.29}**

Graham, G. (2005). Behaviorism. In E. N. Zalta (Ed.), *The Stanford encyclopedia of philosophy* (Fall 2007 ed.). Retrieved from <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/behaviorism/>

**CORPORATE AUTHOR, GOVERNMENT REPORT {7.03.31}**

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. (2003). *Managing asthma: A guide for schools* (NIH Publication No. 02-2650). Retrieved from [http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/prof/lung/asthma/asth\\_sch.pdf](http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/prof/lung/asthma/asth_sch.pdf)

**BLOG POST {7.11.76}**

PZ Myers. (2007, January 22). The unfortunate prerequisites and consequences of partitioning your mind [Web log post]. Retrieved from [http://scienceblogs.com/pharyngula/2007/01/the\\_unfortunate\\_prerequisites.php](http://scienceblogs.com/pharyngula/2007/01/the_unfortunate_prerequisites.php)

**NOTES**

- **Attention Students:** The *APA Manual* is a guide for scholars preparing articles for publication. Consequently, the interpretation of APA format may vary from course to course. Consult your course instructor as the final authority for the application of APA Guidelines to university papers.
- For guides to other styles (MLA, Chicago, CSE, etc.), see UNB Libraries' *Writing and Research Handbooks & Style Manuals* page <<http://www.lib.unb.ca/research/PlagiarismBibliography.html>>
- For information about using **RefWorks** to automatically format your bibliography using any of the standard citation styles, see <<http://www.lib.unb.ca/RefWorks/>>

The information presented in this handout is available online:  
<http://www.lib.unb.ca/research/APA6citation.html>  
[http://www.lib.unb.ca/research/APA6\\_Examples.pdf](http://www.lib.unb.ca/research/APA6_Examples.pdf)