

APA Stylesheet

- Alfred C. O'Connell Library -

When writing a research paper, you must indicate exactly where you found the information you present. Your sources are listed throughout your paper as parenthetical (in-text) citations and at the end of your paper in a "References" list. This list includes all the sources used in the research and writing of your paper. The list should be double-spaced and in alphabetical order by the authors' last names (or by title when no author is given). Always consult your instructor to learn his/her specific requirements for citation.

For help in deciding what is responsible writing and what is plagiarism, see the following websites: <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/> or <http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml>

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General Rules

Authors:

- Do not include the full first and middle names of authors – use initials instead.
- When the author and publisher are identical use the word Author as the name of the publisher.
- For books and articles with up to six authors, list all the authors' names, in the order they appear with an ampersand (&) before the last author.
- For books and articles with **more** than six authors, list the first six (in the order they appear on the article or citation), followed by a comma, and the abbreviation et al. (Lane, E., Lerczak, N., Koberg, M., Hagelberger, C., Sikora, J., Liwanag, N., et al.)

Titles:

- Only capitalize the first word of the title, the first word of the subtitle and any proper nouns, for example (United States, Alzheimer's, etc.).
- Book titles and web page titles are put in *italics*.

Dates:

- Journals and books use just the year of publication (2007).
- Monthly magazines use the year and the month of publication (2007, August).
- Weekly/daily publications (magazines and newspapers) use the entire date (2007, August 21)

Abbreviations:

- Do not abbreviate dates.

- Genesee Community College -

Page numbers

- When citing page numbers for periodical articles, **only newspapers** use p. or pp.
- Separate page numbers with a comma if the article has discontinuous pagination. Discontinuous pagination is when an article starts on one page and then has a break and continues ten pages later. (A12, A16)
- Show page numbers as completely as you can (you will need to view the PDF version to find complete pagination information for some articles). Some databases will have article citations that only give the first page number in which case put a "+" after the start page (67+).

Print Books

1. One Author
2. Two to Six Authors
3. Edited Book
4. Work in an Anthology
5. Group/Agency as Author

See General Rules (p.1) for how to cite a book with more than six authors.

1. One Author

Kaku, M. (1994). *Hyperspace: A scientific odyssey through parallel universes, time warps, and the tenth dimension*. New York: Oxford University Press.

2. Two to Six Authors

Kerrigan, P., & Smith, G. (1989). *The idea of the Renaissance*. New York: Knopf.

3. Edited Book

Note that when there are 2 or more authors, a comma is placed after all authors before the "&" symbol, but when there are 2 or more editors, NO commas are used (refer to #2 on p.3).

Colman, A. M. (Ed.). (1994). *Companion encyclopedia of psychology*. London: Routledge.

4. Work in an Anthology*

*A *work* may be an essay, short story, poem, article or a chapter that appears within a book that has an editor. Our example gives an article.

Goodman, E. (2004). Cloning may not be enough to save endangered species. In L. I. Gerdes (Ed.), *Genetic engineering: Opposing viewpoints* (pp.76-79). San Diego: Greenhaven Press.

Note: Begin the citation with the author, date and title of the work, and then give the editor(s) of the book, title, pages and publication information.

5. Group/Agency as Author

American Psychiatric Association. (2000). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed. Text rev.). Washington, DC: Author.

Electronic Books

Treat **electronic** books like a print book for the author, date, title, and publisher information and then add on the retrieval statement (Retrieved date, from name of database.).

1. One Author
2. Edited Book
3. Group/Agency as Author
4. Work in an Anthology

1. One Author

Carroll, L. (1998). *Lawful order: A case study of correctional crisis and reform*.

New York: Garland. Retrieved August 4, 2008, from NetLibrary

database.

Note:
No comma!

Note:
For 2 or more editors,
use (Eds.)
For 1 editor, use (Ed.)

2. Edited Book

Youngblood-Coleman, D. & Azevedo, M.A. (Eds.). (2007). *Burundi 2007 country review: Political conditions*. Houston, TX: CountryWatch, Inc. Retrieved July 27, 2008, from CountryWatch.com database.

3. Group/Agency as Author

American Psychiatric Association. (2000). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed. Text rev.). Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 15, 2008, from PsychiatryOnline database.

4. Work in an Anthology

Bernstein, S. (2002). Filtering software can limit children's access to internet pornography. In H. Cothran (Ed.), *Pornography*. Detroit: Greenhaven Press. Retrieved August 4, 2008, from Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center database.

Reference Books

1. Multi-volume General Encyclopedia (Print)
2. Multi-volume General Encyclopedia (Online)
3. Multi-volume Specialized Encyclopedia (Print)
4. Multi-volume Specialized Encyclopedia (Online)

1. Multi-volume General Encyclopedia (Print)

Bergmann, P.G. (1993). Relativity. In *The new encyclopedia Britannica* (Vol. 26, pp. 501-508). Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica.

Notes: For a well known general encyclopedia: do not list editors, list the volume number.

When no author is listed:

North Pole. (1996). In *The encyclopedia Americana* (Vol. 20, p. 449). Danbury, CT: Grolier Inc.

2. Multi-volume General Encyclopedia (Online)

Vorhaus, L. J. (2003). Pathology. Retrieved August 4, 2008, from Encyclopedia Americana database.

Note: To get the author and publication date information you need for this citation see the note and copyright notice at the bottom of each online article.

3. Multi-volume Specialized Encyclopedia (Print)

Nagoshi, C.T. (1994). Behavioral genetics. In V.S. Ramachandran (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of human behavior* (Vol. 1, pp. 345-357). San Diego, CA: Academic Press.

Notes: For a specialized encyclopedia: list editor(s); list the volume number only if more than one volume.

4. Multi-volume Specialized Encyclopedia (Online)

Follow this example for reference books from **Gale Virtual Reference Library, Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center, Business & Company Resource Center, Health Reference Center – Academic and Health & Wellness Resource Center**.

See Electronic Books (#4 – Work in an Anthology) for how to cite **Viewpoint essays** from Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center.

Schulhofer, S. J. (2002). Corpus Delicti. In J. Dressler (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Crime and Justice*, (2nd ed., Vol. 1, pp. 266-267). New York: Macmillan Reference USA. Retrieved July 24, 2008, from Gale Virtual Reference Library database.

Periodical Articles in Print

Newspaper Article

James, C. (1996, November 21). Adding the power of TV to the power of the printed page. *The New York Times*, (late ed.), p. C15.

Magazine Article

Chang, Y. (1996, August 29). Roll over, Beethoven: The computer-aided 'brain opera' is music for everyman. *Newsweek*, 128, 71.

↑ ↑
volume page

See General rules for an explanation of discontinuous pagination.

Marder, A. (2001, July). Help for hip dysplasia. *Prevention*, 53, 179-180, 182.

Journal Article - Issues Paginated Continuously

See note in the middle of pg. 6 for an explanation of the difference between issues paginated continuously and issues paginated separately.

Dressler, W. W., & Bindon, J. R. (2000). The health consequences of cultural consonance: Cultural dimensions of lifestyle, social support, and arterial blood pressure in an African American community. *American*

Anthropologist, 102, 244-260.

↑ ↑
volume pages

Notice that the journal name and the volume number are both italicized.

Journal Article - Issues Paginated Separately

See note in the middle of pg. 6 for an explanation of the difference between issues paginated continuously and issues paginated separately.

Meuter, M. L., Ostrom, A. L., Roundtree, R. I., & Bitner, M. J. (2000). Self-

service technologies: Understanding customer satisfaction with

technology-based service encounters. *Journal of Marketing*, 64(3), 50-64.

↑ ↑
volume issue

← pages

Genesee Library's Databases

Newspaper, Magazine & Journal Article Examples

From: General OneFile, PsycARTICLES, Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center, ScienceDirect, Health & Wellness Resource Center, etc.

Step One:

All database citations have TWO steps.

First, you cite the article and it follows this general format:

Newspaper article:

Author(s). (Date of publication). Title of the article. *Title of the source*, p. (or pp.)
Page number(s).

Magazine article:

Author(s). (Date of publication). Title of the article. *Title of the source*, Volume
number, Page number(s).

Journal article:

An issue number is **not** required if a journal has **continuous pagination**.

Author(s). (Date of publication). Title of the article. *Title of the source*, Volume
number(Issue Number), Page number(s).

Note: **No** comma or space between volume number and issue number – for journals with **separate pagination**.

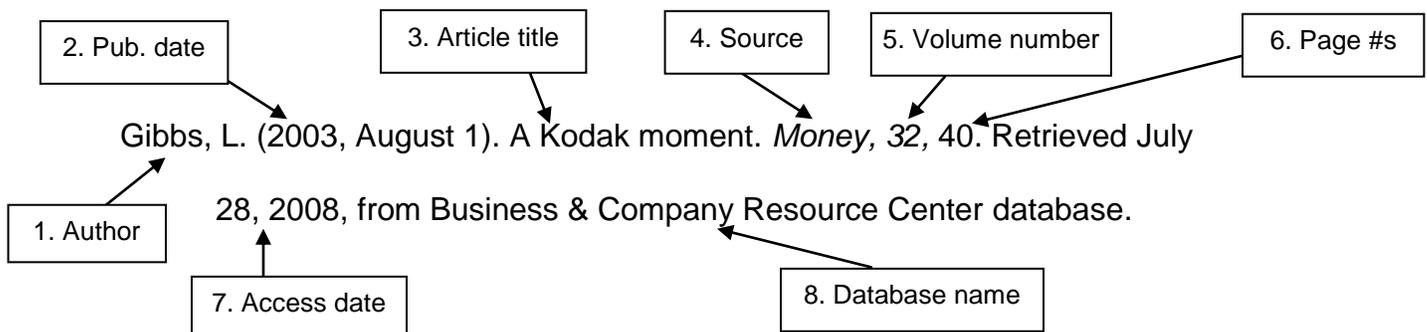
Continuous pagination is when the pages of the first issue of a journal go from 1-62 (for example) and the next issue starts with page 63. **Separate pagination** is when the page numbers start over with page 1 for each issue of the volume. With separate pagination the issue number needs to be included in parentheses after the volume number. The volume number is in italics, but the parentheses and issue number are *not* italicized, e.g., 45(2).
Please feel free to ask questions or double check your citations with a librarian.

Step Two:

Second, you cite the database you retrieved the article from and it follows this general format:

Retrieved [access date], from [name of the database] database.

When you put the entire citation together, it looks like this (this is a magazine article):



Newspaper Article

Green, P.S. (2001, December 25). Carpe diem one carp at a time. *New York Times*, pp.

W1, W7. Retrieved January 11, 2008, from ProQuest Historical

Newspapers The New York Times (1851- 2003) database.

This is the date
you found the
article (access
date).

Dembner, A. (2003, July 29). New cases of AIDS increase in nation;

Virus' evolution, late diagnoses blamed. *Knight Ridder/Tribune Business News*,

p. ITEM03210000. Retrieved August 4, 2008, from General OneFile database.

Magazine Article

Wickens, B. (1998, October 26). Seeing pet abuse as a warning. *Maclean's*, 78,

72+. Retrieved August 4, 2008, from Academic Search Premier database.

Journal Article - Issues Paginated Continuously

Larkin, M., & Smith, J. (1998). Long-term treatment benefits patients with chronic

depression. *Lancet*, 352, 1685-1699. Retrieved August 4, 2008, from

Health & Wellness Resource Center database.

Garber, J., Weiss, B., & Shanley, N. (1993). Cognitions, depressive symptoms,

and development in adolescents. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 102,

47-57. Retrieved August 4, 2008, from PsycARTICLES database.

Colvile, R., Hutchinson, J., Mindell, J., & Warren, L. (2001). The transport sector

as a source of air pollution. *Atmospheric Environment*, 35, 1537-1565.

Retrieved August 4, 2008, from ScienceDirect database.

volume

pages

Journal Article - Issues Paginated Separately

Braithwaite, R. L., Stephens, T., Bowman, N., Milton, M., & Braithwaite, K.

(1998). Tattooing and body piercing: Examining the public health

implications of these risky behaviors. *Corrections Today*, 60(2), 120+.

volume

issue

pages

Retrieved August 4, 2008, from Academic OneFile database.

Websites

The basic format for citing an internet source (web page) is:

Author. (Publication date). *Title of web page*. Retrieved Month day, year, from
URL or web address

If a document is contained within a large and complex website (such as that for a university, government agency), identify the host organization before listing the URL for the page, and precede the URL with a colon:

Author. (Publication date). *Title of web page*. Retrieved Month day, year, from host
organization name: URL or web address

Note 1: Any one website may not provide all of the listed items; use what you have.

Note 2: Begin a citation with the author's name. If no author is given, begin the citation with the title of the web page, and list the date after it.

Note 3: If no date of publication or creation is given on the web page, use the abbreviation n.d. in its place.

Basic Website

Page with author and dates of page given:

Warren, N. (2000). *Facts about the American opossum*. Retrieved August 4,
2008, from <http://www.nyopossum.org/facts.htm>

Page with no author, and no date given:

Opossum nutrition. (n.d.). Retrieved August 4, 2008, from
<http://www.myopossum.com/food.html>

Page from a large and complex website, such as a university or government agency:

Bureau of Justice Assistance. (2001). *Emerging issues on privatized prisons*.
Retrieved August 4, 2008, from U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice
Programs Web site: <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/181249.pdf>

Article in an Electronic Magazine

Landsburg, S. E. (2001, September 28). Flying pork barrels: The airline bailout
enriches stockholders at the expense of taxpayers. *Slate*. Retrieved
August 4, 2008, from <http://slate.msn.com/id?=116288>

Article in an Electronic Journal

Morken, G., & Linaker, O.M. (2000). Seasonal variations of violence in Norway.

American Journal of Psychiatry, 157, 1674-1678. Retrieved August 4,

2008, from <http://ajp.psychiatryonline.org>

CD-ROMs

Weiten, W. (2003). *PsykTrek 2.0: A multimedia introduction to psychology*.

[Computer software]. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Parenthetical (In-Text) Citation

The APA style of parenthetical citation includes the **author's last name** and the **year of publication**. A **page number** is included only when you are quoting the exact words from a source.

Direct Quotations

A page number **is always** included when material is copied word for word from a source. Some electronic sources do not provide page numbers—if so, leave out the page number. Some electronic sources, (e.g., General OneFile) will include a PDF version of the text. If so, use the page number from the PDF version of the document.

Paraphrased Material

A page number is **not** necessary when material is paraphrased (i. e., stated in your own words instead of copied word for word).

There are two ways to cite another's work. One way puts the author's last name and the year of publication in parentheses at the end of the sentence. The second way is to include the author's name as part of your sentence and put just the year of publication in parentheses. Either way is correct.

Work with One Author

a.) Dust plays a larger role in our lives than we realize (Holmes, 2001).

OR

Paraphrase example

Author is mentioned here and so does not have to be repeated within parentheses.

b.) Holmes (2001) points out that, "between 1 and 3 billion tons of desert dust fly up into the sky annually" (p. 5).

Direct quotation example

Note: If you cite the same author again **in the same paragraph** you don't need to include the year as long as it can't be confused with another work. (Ex. The role of dust in asthma is being reevaluated (Holmes, 2001). Holmes also mentions...)

Work with Two Authors

Cite both names every time. In a sentence use the word “and” but use the symbol “&” within parentheses.

a.) Drugs have been found to help with depression (Larkin & Smith, 1998).

OR

b.) Larkin and Smith (1998) discussed the use of drugs to help depression.

Work with Three to Five Authors

Cite all authors the first time.

Customer service is very important to many people (Meuter, Ostrom, Roundtree, & Bitner, 2000).

No comma is needed before et al. when et al. follows a single name.

The second and any additional times, only cite the first author followed by et al.

Customer service was studied by sending out surveys (Meuter et al., 2000).

Work with Six or More Authors

Cite the last name of the first author followed by et al. and the year for every citation, unless more than one work would be shortened to the same last name. If more than one work would be shortened to the same last name then include as many names as necessary to distinguish them.

If you have two or more references like this:

Warren, Whitehead, Norton, Mullen, Dinehart, and Hartway (2007)

Warren, Whitehead, Francis, Asmus, Bartl, and Keppel (2007)

Cite them like this:

Warren, Whitehead, Norton, et al. (2007) and Warren, Whitehead, Francis, et al. (2007) studied the effects of soymilk on cats.

A comma comes before et al. when et al. follows multiple names.

Work with No Author

Cite the first two or three words of the title and capitalize each word of your shortened version. Place the short title in quotation marks if it is an article or chapter, or italicize it if it is a book or periodical. Include the year of publication followed by a page number.

“Experts say bad dreams are a normal part of childhood” (“How To Deal,”

1999, p. 40).

Authors with Same Last Name

Add the first name initial to differentiate between authors with the same last name.

(A. Smith, 1999)

(T. Smith, 2003)

Long Quotations

If you are quoting 40 or more words, use a block quote style.

Holmes (2001) informs us that:

Every time you inhale, thousands upon thousands of motes swirl into your body. Some lodge in the maze of your nose. Some stick to your throat. Others find sanctuary deep in your lungs. By the time you have read this far, you may have inhaled 150,000 of these worldly specks—if you live in one of the cleanest corners of the planet. (p. 5)

Notice that the block of text is indented one inch, the quote is given without quotation marks and the page number is given after the period. For further assistance please see a librarian.

Citing a Secondary Source

Asmus, Whitehead, Jasper, & Kloc are the authors of the book/article you read and Hagelberger is the author of the theory you are citing. Hagelberger gets credit for creating the theory, but Asmus, Whitehead, Jasper, & Kloc get credit because it was in their book/article that you found information about Hagelberger's theory. In the References list you'll put the Asmus, Whitehead, Jasper, & Kloc book/article but not Hagelberger.

Hagelberger's theory of feline behavior (as cited in Asmus, Whitehead, Jasper, & Kloc, 2008) was revolutionary in its time.

For More Information

This Stylesheet provides examples of references for some common information sources, but you may need to consult the full Publication Manual to see how to cite other kinds of documents and resources.

A copy of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (5th ed., 2001) REF BF 76.7 .P83 2001 is available at the Alfred C. O'Connell Library.

For help in deciding what is responsible writing and what is plagiarism, see the following websites: <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/> or <http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml>

Visit the APA website at <http://www.apastyle.org/elecref.html> to find current information on citing electronic and web resources.

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Phone	585-343-0055 Ext. 6419
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Chat	Click on Ask a Librarian! then Chat online from the library's web page