

APA SAMPLE RESOURCE CITATIONS

- A Book by a Single Author

AuthorLastName, A.A., (year). *Title of book: Subtitle*. (Edition ed.) Publication City, Publication State Abbreviated.: Publisher.

Schlosser, E. (2002). *Fast food nation*. New York, NY: Perennial.

- A Book by 2-7 Authors- include all authors in order listed on source.

Folse, K.S., Slomon, E.V., & Smith-Palinkas, B. (2004). *Top 20: Great grammar for great writing*. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin.

- A Book by More than 7 Authors- include first six authors followed by ... and the final author's name

Engberg, M., Dugan, J.P., Haworth, J., Williams, T., Kelly, B., Johnson, W., ... Stewart, S. (2009). *Navigating the complexity of higher education preparation program administration*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

- Essay, Article, or Chapter in Edited Book

Author of Piece, A.A., (year). Title. In Editor & Editor (Eds.), *Title of book* (pp. x-xx). City of publication, Publication State Abbreviated: Publisher.

Jensen, R.M. (2008). Batman's promise. In M.D. White & R. Arp (Eds.), *Batman and philosophy* (pp.85-100). New Jersey: Wiley.

- Basic Journal or Magazine Format

Author, A.A., & Author, B.B. (year). Title of article. *Title of Publication, volume number*(issue), page-page.

Holder, M., & Coleman, B. (2009). The contribution of social relationships to children's happiness. *Journal of Happiness, 10*(3), 329-349.

- Basic Newspaper Format

Author, A.A., (Publication year, Month day). Title of article. *Title of Publication*, page-page.

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

- Website

Author, A.A., & Author, B.B. (year). Title of section/subpage. *Title of document/page*. Retrieved From <http://www.webaddress.com>

Plous, S. (2011). Social psychology topics. *The social psychology network*. Retrieved from <http://www.socialpsychology.org/>

- Online Video (including Youtube videos)

Author, A.A. (Date produced). *Online video title* [Video file]. Retrieved from <http://www.websitename.com>

UCBerkeleyEvents. (2010). *2010 Commencement convocation* [Video file]. Retrieved from <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nDLtEcBqSv8>

IN-TEXT CITATIONS

In your text, you can mention the source author and year in a phrase that introduces the quotation and place the relevant page number(s) in a parenthetical reference at the end of the paraphrase or quotation, before the end punctuation:

Schlosser (2002) believes that “the twenty-first [century] will no doubt be marked by a struggle to curtail excessive corporate power” (p.104).

Alternatively, you can cite the author, year, and page numbers in a parenthetical reference at the end of the paraphrase or quotation, before the end punctuation:

Since 1987, the British government has been concerned about the possibilities of a tainted meat supply (Schlosser, 2002, p.84).

If the quotation is more than 40 words, start a block quotation on a new line and indent it one inch from the left margin. Do not add quotation marks. The end punctuation is placed before the parenthetical reference.

Others have contradicted this view:

Co-presence does not ensure intimate interaction among all group members. Consider large-scale social gatherings in which hundreds or thousands of people gather in a location to perform a ritual or celebrate an event.

In these instances, participants are able to see the visible manifestation of the group, the physical gathering, yet their ability to make direct, intimate connections with those around them is limited by the sheer magnitude of the assembly. (Purcell, 1997, p.111-112)

If a source has two authors, use both last names in your text or the parenthetical reference.

According to Sothorn and Gordon (2003), “Environmental factors may contribute as much as 80% to the causes of childhood obesity” (p.104).

Obese children often engage in limited physical activity (Sothorn & Gordon, 2003, p.104).

If a source has 3-6 authors, use the last names of all authors in the first in-text citation, and the last name of the first author, followed by et al. in the subsequent citations of the paper. If a source has 7 or more authors, include the last name of the first author, followed by et al. in your text and the parenthetical citations.

(Kisangau, Lyaruu, Hosea & Jospeh, 2007, p.167)

(Kisangau, et al., 2007, p.170)

If a source has no identifiable author, give the title of the work in your parenthetical reference. You may use a shortened version of the title as long as it directs the reader to the correct entry in the references page.

Children struggling to control their weight must also struggle with the pressures of television advertising that encourages the consumption of junk food while also celebrating thin celebrities (“Television”, 2002.)

If a quote or a paraphrase includes another work cited in the original source, do not omit the citations embedded within the original material you are quoting. The works cited need not be included in the list of references (unless you cite it as an original source somewhere else in the paper).

“In the United States, the American Cancer Society (2007) estimated that about 1 million cases of NMSC and 59,940 cases of melanoma would be diagnosed in 2007, with melanoma resulting in 8,110 deaths” (Miller et al., 2009, p.209).

DOIS, URLS, AND PERIODICAL CITATIONS

The 6th edition of the APA Manual recommends including a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) in periodical citations when DOIs are present. DOIs are usually found at the beginning or at the end of an article.

The 6th edition of the APA Manual adheres to the following rules about citing periodical articles:

- If a periodical article has a DOI present, then include the DOI:
Author, A.A., & Author, B.B. (year). Title of article. *Title of Journal*, volume number(issue), page-page.
doi:0000000/000000000000
- If there is no DOI present for an article retrieved online, search CrossRef.org for the article. If you can still not locate a DOI, then include the URL for the periodical's home page even if the article was retrieved through a database:
Author, A.A., & Author, B.B. (year) Title of Article, *Title of Journal*, volume number(issue), page-page.
Retrieved from <http://www.website.com>
- If you know that the periodical article is available exclusively online through the database you retrieved it from and there is no DOI found, then include (a) the database name and the accession number or (b) the database URL (your preference):
 - (a) Author, A.A., & Author, B.B. (year) Title of article, *Title of Journal*, volume number(issue), page-page.
Retrieved from Database Name database. (0000000)
 - (b) Author, A.A., & Author, B.B. (year). Title of Article. *Title of Journal*, volume number(issue), page-page.
Retrieved from <http://www.databaseurl.com>
- If you are unsure whether a periodical article is available exclusively online and you cannot locate a DOI, then include the URL for the periodical's home page, even if the article was retrieved through a database:
Author, A.A., & Author, B.B. (year). Title of article. *Title of Journal*, volume number(issue), page-page.
Retrieved from <http://www.website.com>
- EBSCOhost lists DOI numbers in their search results. DOI numbers can also be found on the PDF article itself (usually indicated on the bottom of the first or last page). ProQuest and Lexis Nexis currently do NOT list DOI numbers in most of their citations, so if not available in the article's PDF, you will need to go to <http://www.crossref.org/questquery/>.
- To locate a publisher's website, locate the name of the publisher and do a Google search of the publisher's name to locate the website. If you need help, contact a librarian.