APA Style Manual
A Citation Guide

This is the style established by the American Psychological Association (APA) for citing resources used in research papers. APA Style is used primarily in the behavioral and social sciences. The rules for APA Style are provided in pages 193-224 of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Sixth Edition. (The numbers in parentheses refer to these pages.) Copies of the handbook are available behind the reference desk on the 2nd floor of Smith Library and at the reference desk at the University Center Learning Commons.

The purpose of citation is to allow readers to access the information being cited. Proper citation also ensures that you are not committing plagiarism or misusing sources, which is in violation of the University Honor Code.

When formatting citations in APA Style, remember to follow these APA Formatting Guidelines. For general formatting rules for papers in APA style, see sections 2 and 4 of the APA Manual.

APA FORMATTING GUIDELINES

1. All APA citations should be double spaced.
2. The first line of an APA citation should be flush with the left margin. All other lines should be indented.
3. Only the first and middle initial of author name(s) are used in APA [e.g. Smith, J.A.]
4. Multiple authors are separated by an ampersand (&) not the word 'and.'
5. The publication date follows the author name(s) and is contained in parentheses [e.g. Smith, J.A. (2004)]
6. Capitalize ONLY the first word of the title of a book or article, the subtitle, and proper nouns. Exception: Capitalize every important word in journal titles.
7. Italicize titles of books and journals and the volume number of journals. DO NOT italicize or put quotation marks around the title of a book chapter or article in a journal.
8. If the book has a subtitle, put a colon between the main title and the subtitle. Subtitles must be included in the citation.
9. Give the location (city and state) where the publisher is located for books, reports, and other non-periodical publications. Use the official two-letter U.S. Postal Service abbreviations. For cities outside the United States, spell out the country names. (p.186-187)
10. Include the digital object identifier (DOI) assigned to a source even if the print is available. DOIs may be searched using the registration agency CrossRef.org which will give you access to any online supplemental archives associated with the article.
11. If you retrieved a journal article electronically and there is no DOI, give the URL of the journal home page. If the journal is available in print, there is no need to include the URL.
12. Usually, database information is not included as part of the citation. However, if a document is difficult to locate through its primary publishing channels, give the home page URL for the online service. Many ERIC documents and discontinued items in JSTOR meet this criteria. (p.189-192)
13. Do not end the citation with a period if you include the URL.
References

Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, & Books

DICTIONARY ENTRY ORencyclopedia ARTICLE (APA p.204-205)

Print


Online


BOOK (SINGLE AUTHOR) (p.203)


BOOK (TWO AUTHORS)


ELECTRONIC VERSION OF PRINT BOOK (p.203)


BOOK WITH AN EDITOR (p.202)


ARTICLE IN AN EDITED BOOK (p.202)


Journals, Magazines, Newspapers, & Newsletters

GENERAL FORMAT FOR CITING JOURNALS, MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, AND NEWSLETTERS (p.198)


doi:xx.xxxxxxxxxxxxx
SCHOLARLY JOURNAL ARTICLE WITHOUT DOI (WHEN DOI IS NOT AVAILABLE) (p.199)

SCHOLARLY JOURNAL ARTICLE WITH DOI (SEVEN AUTHORS)
doi:10.1089/cpb.2008.0117

MAGAZINE ARTICLE (p.200)

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE (p.200)

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, WEB VERSION (p.200)

WEB SITE WITH NO AUTHOR OR PAGE NUMBERS

Note: If no date is given, put n.d. in the parentheses.

**Note:** If a document is contained within a complex Web site (such as that for a university or a government agency), identify the host organization and the relevant program or department (if it is not listed as the author) before giving the URL for the document itself. Precede the URL with a colon.

### References in Text

Reproduce word for word material quoted from another author's work or your own previously published work. Use the author-date format to cite references in text. When quoting directly from a source, include the author’s name, year of publication, and page number.

If the quotation comprises fewer than 40 words, incorporate it into the text and enclose the quotation with double quotation marks. If the quotation has 40 or more words, display it in a freestanding block of text without quotation marks. Double-space the entire quotation. At the end, cite the quoted source and the page or paragraph number in parentheses after the final punctuation mark (see APA p. 171 for an example).

When paraphrasing or referring to an idea contained in another work, you are encouraged to provide a page or paragraph number, especially when it would help another reader locate relevant passage in a long text.

#### QUOTING FROM A SOURCE (p.170-171)

Effective communication can “build bridges between disparate groups” (Keller & Wilson, 2005, p.13).

#### PARAPHRASING (p.171)

Provide the author’s last name and year of publication:

These effects have been well-documented in recent research (Simmons, 2009).

Simmons (2009) documented similar findings in a recent report.

In 2009, Simmons conducted research on this topic and published an extensive report.

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