

quicks tips

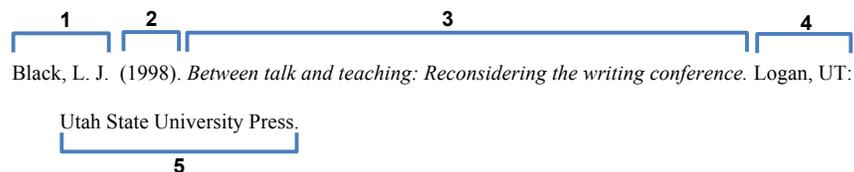
APA DOCUMENTATION STYLE: REFERENCE LIST

Most social science disciplines use American Psychological Association (APA) style to cite sources. APA-style documents include brief in-text citations (see quicktip on “APA Documentation Style: In-Text Citations”) in combination with a more detailed listing of sources in a separate reference list at the end of a document.

The requirements for what to include in reference lists are designed so that another researcher could find and refer to the same sources you’ve included. Below are guidelines adapted from Diana Hacker and Nancy Sommers’s *A Writer’s Reference*, 7th ed. (2011), that show the basic principles of most forms of APA citation. For more details, see the *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association*, 6th ed. (2010).

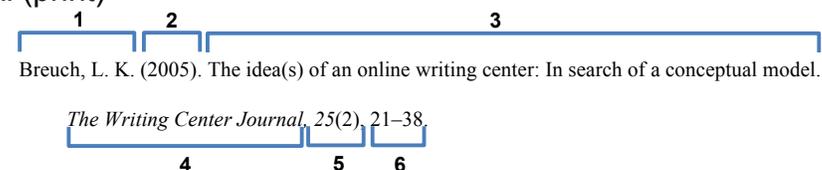
Book

- 1 Author
- 2 Date of publication
- 3 Title and subtitle
- 4 City of publication
- 5 Publisher



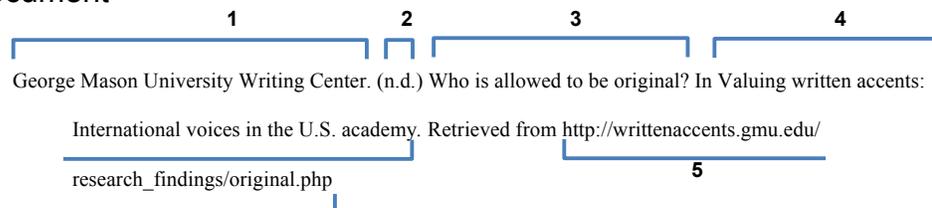
Article in a periodical (print)

- 1 Author
- 2 Date of publication
- 3 Title of article
- 4 Name of periodical
- 5 Volume and issue numbers
- 6 Page numbers
- 7 DOI (include if article has one)



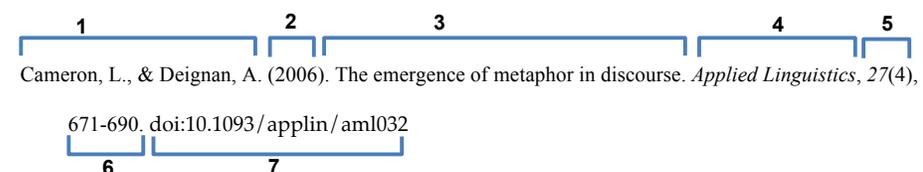
Section in a Web document

- 1 Author
- 2 Date of publication or most recent update
- 3 Title of document on website
- 4 Title of website or section of site
- 5 URL of document (if there is no DOI)



Article with a digital object identifier (DOI)

- 1 Author
- 2 Date of publication
- 3 Title of article
- 4 Name of periodical
- 5 Volume and issue numbers
- 6 Page numbers
- 7 DOI



Here is an example of what an APA-style reference page typically looks like. Using standard formats for your entries enhances your credibility with academic readers, and alphabetizing your list helps fellow researchers quickly locate the sources that you refer to in the body of your text. For more formats & source types, visit <http://www.dianahacker.com/resdoc/> or see the *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association*, 6th ed. (2010).

APA-style reference lists are evenly double-spaced, with one-inch margins all around. Entries are alphabetical by author, or, if no author, by title. Every entry begins flush left; additional lines are indented 5 spaces.

Label your page "References" in the center of the first line.

Note that in general...

- authors' names are in reverse order;
- only the first letters of authors' first names are given;
- "and" is written as "&";
- only the first title word (& the first title word after the colon, if title has a colon) is capitalized;
- the retrieval date for online sources is needed only if the content cited is likely to be changed or updated (as in Wikis, for example).

References	
<div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">selection from an edited book</div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">✎ journal article from database with three authors and Digital Object Identifier (DOI)</div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">✎ journal article with no DOI retrieved from a database</div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">✎ article from online encyclopedia</div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">✎ electronic reference with corporate author</div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">motion picture</div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">unpublished paper</div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">government document</div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">book with edition</div> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 2px;">book with two editor(s)</div>	<p>Blumenfeld, W. J. (2000). Heterosexism. In M. Adams, W. J. Blumenfeld, R. Castaneda, H. Hackman, M. L. Peters, & X. Zuniga (Eds.), <i>Readings for diversity and social justice</i> (pp.261-266). New York: Routledge.</p> <p>Chambers, D., Tincknell, E., & van Loon, J. (2004). Peer regulation of teenage sexual identities. <i>Gender & Education, 16</i>(3), 397-415. doi:10.1080/09540250042000251515</p> <p>Elze, D. E. (2003). Gay, lesbian, and bisexual youths' perceptions of their high school environments and comfort in school. <i>Children & Schools, 25</i>(4), 225-239. Retrieved from http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/nasw/cs?</p> <p>Hayes, C. (2002). Identity politics. In E. N. Zalta (Ed.), <i>The Stanford encyclopedia of philosophy</i> (November 2007 ed.). Retrieved from http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/identity-politics/</p> <p>Human Rights Watch. (2001, May). <i>Hatred in the hallways</i>. Retrieved from http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/usalbg01.pdf</p> <p>Linton, K. (Director). (2006). <i>Follow my voice: With the music of Hedwig</i> [Motion Picture]. United States: Rainlake Productions.</p> <p>Merkle, D. G. (1997, January). <i>Inclusive science education: What does it look like?</i> Paper presented at Annual Meeting of the Association for the Education of Teachers in Science, Cincinnati, OH.</p> <p>Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-193, § 9 Stat. 2353-2354 (1997).</p> <p>Rubin, A., & Babbie, E. (2001). <i>Research methods for social work</i> (4th ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thompson Learning, Inc.</p> <p>West, R., & Lay, F. (Eds.). (2000). <i>Subverting masculinity: Hegemonic and alternative versions of masculinity in contemporary culture</i>. Amsterdam: Rodopi.</p>

✎ = electronic resource