Items 1–4 show how to begin an entry for a work with a single author, multiple authors, an organization as author, and an unknown author. Items 5 and 6 show how to begin an entry when your list includes two or more works by the same author or two or more works by the same author in the same year. What comes after the first element of your citation will depend on the kind of source you are citing (see items 7–34).

1. SINGLE AUTHOR Begin the entry with the author's last name, followed by a comma and the author's initial(s). Then give the date in parentheses.


2. MULTIPLE AUTHORS List up to seven authors by last names followed by initials. Use an ampersand (&) before the name of the last author. If there are more than seven authors, list the first six followed by three ellipsis dots and the last author's name.


3. ORGANIZATION AS AUTHOR When the author is an organization, begin with the name of the organization.


Note: If the organization is also the publisher, see item 31 on page 510.

4. UNKNOWN AUTHOR Begin the entry with the work's title. Titles of books are italicized; titles of articles are neither italicized nor put in quotation marks. (For rules on capitalization of titles, see pp. 513–14.)


5. TWO OR MORE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR Use the author's name for all entries. List the entries by year, the earliest first.


6. TWO OR MORE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR IN THE SAME YEAR List the works alphabetically by title. In the parentheses, following the year add "a," "b," and so on. Use these same letters when giving the year in the in-text citation. (See also p. 513.)


Articles in periodicals

This section shows how to prepare an entry for an article in a periodical such as a scholarly journal, a magazine, or a new-
Citation at a glance: Article in a periodical (APA)

To cite an article in a periodical in APA style, include the following elements:

1. Author
2. Year of publication
3. Title of article
4. Name of periodical
5. Volume number; issue number, if required (see item 8)
6. Page numbers

REFERENCE LIST ENTRY FOR AN ARTICLE IN A PERIODICAL

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For more on citing articles in APA style, see pages 497–500.
Citation at a glance: Book (APA)
To cite a book in APA style, include the following elements:

1. Author
2. Year of publication
3. Title and subtitle
4. Place of publication
5. Publisher

Books

In addition to consulting the items in this section, you may need to refer to items 1–6 (general guidelines for listing authors). For an annotated example, see page 501.

13. BASIC FORMAT FOR A BOOK Begin with the author’s name, the date, and the title. End with the place of publication and the publisher. Take the information about the book from its title page and copyright page. If more than one place of publication is given, use only the first; if more than one date is given, use the most recent one. Give the state (abbreviated) for US cities or the country (not abbreviated) for non-US cities. Do not give a state abbreviation if the publisher’s name includes the state (as in many university presses).


14. BOOK WITH AN EDITOR For a book with an editor but no author, begin with the name of the editor (or editors) followed by the abbreviation “Ed.” (or “Eds.”) in parentheses.


REFERENCE LIST ENTRY FOR A BOOK


For more on citing books in APA style, see pages 500–02.
For a book with an author and an editor, begin with the author’s name. Give the editor’s name in parentheses after the title of the book, followed by the abbreviation “Ed.” (or “Eds.”).


- **15. TRANSLATION** After the title, name the translator, followed by “Trans.” in parentheses. Add the original date of publication at the end of the entry.


- **16. EDITION OTHER THAN THE FIRST** Include the number of the edition in parentheses after the title.


- **17. ARTICLE OR CHAPTER IN AN EDITED BOOK** Begin with the author, year, and title of the article or chapter. Then write “In” and the editor’s name, followed by “Ed.” in parentheses; the book title; the page numbers of the article or chapter in parentheses; and the book publication information.


- **18. MULTIVOLUME WORK** Give the number of volumes after the title.


**Electronic sources**

Online articles and books sometimes include a DOI (digital object identifier). APA uses the DOI, when available, in place of a URL in reference list entries. Use a retrieval date for an online source only if the content is likely to change. Most of the examples in this section do not show a retrieval date because the content of the sources is stable; if you are unsure about whether to use a retrieval date, include the date or consult your instructor.

- **19. ARTICLE FROM AN ONLINE PERIODICAL** Include publication information as in items 7-12. If the article has a DOI (digital object identifier), include that number.


If there is no DOI, include the URL for the article or for the journal’s home page.


  **Note:** When you have retrieved an article from a newspaper’s searchable Web site, give the URL for the site, not for the exact source.


- **20. ARTICLE FROM A DATABASE** To cite an article from a library’s subscription database, include the publication information for the source (see items 7-12). If the article has a DOI (digital object identifier), give that number at the end and do not include the database name. If there is no DOI, include the URL for the home page of the journal. (For an annotated example, see p. 504.)

Citation at a glance: Article from a database (APA)

To cite an article from a database in APA style, include the following elements:

1. Author
2. Date of publication
3. Title of article
4. Volume number; issue number, if required (see item 8)
5. Name of periodical
6. Page numbers
7. DOI (digital object identifier)
8. URL for journal’s homepage (if there is no DOI)

ON-SCREEN VIEW OF DATABASE RECORD

REFERENCE LIST ENTRY FOR AN ARTICLE FROM A DATABASE


For more on citing articles from a database in APA style, see item 20.


21. DOCUMENT FROM A WEB SITE APA refers to non-peer-reviewed work, such as corporate reports, consumer brochures, fact sheets, press releases, hearings, and newsletter articles, as “gray literature.” List as many of the following elements as are available: author’s name, publication date (or “n.d.” if there is no date), title (in italics), and URL. Give your retrieval date only if the content of the source is likely to change.


If a source has no author, begin with the title and follow it with the date in parentheses.

NOTE: If you retrieved the source from the Web site of an organization such as a university program, name the organization in your retrieval statement.

22. CHAPTER OR SECTION IN A WEB DOCUMENT Begin with the author, the date, and the title of the chapter or section, not italicized. After the word “in,” put the name of the editor of the Web site, if there is one; the title of the Web site, italicized; and the URL for the chapter or section. (For an annotated example, see p. 508.)


23. WEBLOG (BLOG) POST Give the writer’s name, the date of the post, the subject, the label “Web log post,” and the URL. For a response to a post, use the label “Web log comment.”


24. PODCAST Begin with the writer or producer of the podcast; the date the podcast was produced or posted; the title; the number in parentheses (if it has one); and a descriptive label in brackets. Then give the series title (if there is one), in italics; a retrieval statement, which can include the name of the sponsor of the site; and the URL for the podcast.


25. ENTRY IN A WIKI Begin with the title of the entry and the date of posting, if there is one (use “n.d.” for “no date” if there is not). Then add your retrieval date, the name of the wiki, and the URL for the wiki entry. Unlike most other entries for electronic sources, the entry for a wiki includes the date of retrieval because the content of a wiki is often not stable. If an author or an editor is identified, include that name at the beginning of the entry.


26. E-MAIL E-mail messages, letters, and other personal communications are not included in the list of references.

27. ONLINE POSTING If an online posting is not archived, cite it as a personal communication in the text of your paper and do not include it in the list of references. If the posting is archived, give the URL and the name of the discussion list if it is not part of the URL.


28. COMPUTER PROGRAM Add the words “Computer software” in brackets after the title of the program.


Other sources

29. DISSERTATION FROM A DATABASE


30. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT

31. REPORT FROM A PRIVATE ORGANIZATION  If the publisher and the author are the same, begin with the publisher. For a print source, use “Author” as the publisher at the end; for an online source, give the URL.


32. CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS


33. FILM OR VIDEO (MOTION PICTURE)  Give the director, producer, or other contributor; the year of the film’s release; the title; “Motion picture” or “Videocassette” or “DVD” in brackets; the country where the film was made; and the studio. If the film is difficult to find, give the name and address of the distributor in place of the country and studio.


34. TELEVISION PROGRAM  List the producer and the date the program was aired. Give the title, “Television broadcast” in brackets, the city, and the network or service.


For a television series, use the year in which the series was produced, and follow the title with “Television series” in brackets. For an episode in a series, list the writer and director and the year. After the episode title, put “Television series episode” in brackets. Follow with information about the series.


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**APA manuscript format; sample paper**

**61a APA manuscript format**

The American Psychological Association makes a number of recommendations for formatting a paper and preparing a list of references. The following guidelines are consistent with advice given in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 6th ed. (Washington: APA, 2010).

**Formatting the paper**

Many instructors in the social sciences require students to follow APA guidelines for formatting a paper.

**NOTE ON APA GUIDELINES FOR STUDENT PAPERS**  The APA manual provides guidelines for papers prepared for publication in a scholarly journal; it does not provide specific guidelines for papers prepared for undergraduate classes. The formatting guidelines in this section and the sample paper on pages 515-28 are consistent with typical requirements for undergraduate writing.

**MATERIALS AND TYPEFACE**  Use good-quality 8½” × 11” white paper. Avoid a typeface that is unusual or hard to read.

**TITLE PAGE**  The APA manual does not provide guidelines for preparing the title page of a college paper, but most instructors will want you to include one. See page 515 for an example.

**PAGE NUMBERS AND RUNNING HEAD**  For a student paper, number all pages with arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, and so on), including the