



USING APA STYLE

CREATING THE REFERENCES PAGE

This document was compiled using the APA Publication Manual sixth edition. For further information, please refer to Chapter 7 (193-225) of the handbook.

The “references” page is an alphabetical list of bibliographic entries for each work you cited in your paper. When you do the groundwork for your paper, record citation information for each source that you use. Doing so will save much time and energy for building accurate entries on your references page as well as help you avoid unintentional plagiarism.

CITATION INFORMATION THAT MIGHT BE REQUIRED

- **Author’s** names
- **Year** of publication
- **Title** of the cited text
- If the text is part of a larger volume, title of the **entire work**
- Title of **journal** or **magazine**
- **Page numbers** from and through which the shorter text appears in a longer work
- **Place of publication**
- Name of the **publisher**
- Number of journal **volume** and **issue**
- An article’s digital object identifier (**DOI**)
- **URL** of internet article

FORMAT (*APA Handbook 37*)

1. The references list should begin on a new page.
2. Center the title References (with no quotation marks).
3. Number the references page continuously with the rest of the paper.
4. Double-space all the reference entries.
5. The entries should use a hanging indented format (which means the first line of each entry should be at the left margin and the rest of the lines should be indented half an inch).

ORGANIZING THE REFERENCE LIST (*APA Handbook 181-183*).

1. The reference list should be organized alphabetically by the first author’s surname followed by the author’s initials.
 - Put “Brown” before “Browns” because “nothing comes before something.”
2. Entries in the reference list with the same author should be organized by year of publication, starting with the earliest date.
 - Alleyne, R.L. (2001). comes before Alleyne, R.L. (2003).
3. If two entries begin with the same surname, then one-author works precede multiple-author ones, even if the multiple-author work has an earlier publication date.
 - Alleyne, R.L. (2001). comes before Alleyne, R.L., & Evans, A.J. (1999).

4. References with multiple authors but with the same first author should be organized by the second author's name..
 - Gosling, J.R., & Jerald, K.S. (2000). comes before Gosling, J.R., & Tevlin, D.F. (1996).
5. Entries by same author and the same publication date should be arranged alphabetically based on the title.
 - Alleyne, R.L. (2001). Control . . . comes before Alleyne, R.L. (2001). Roles . . .

REFERENCE LIST TEMPLATES (*APA Handbook* 193-225).

Periodicals

Author, A. A., Author B. B., & Author, C.C. (year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, xx, pp-pp.

doi:xx.xxXXXXXXXXX.

- Example:

Vilenius-Tuohimaa, P. M., Aunola, K., & Nurmi, J. (2008). The association between mathematical word problems and reading comprehension. *Educational Psychology*, 28, 409-426. doi:10.1080/01443410701708228

- Capitalize *only* the first word of the article's title and subtitle. In addition, capitalize any proper nouns.
- You should include the digital object identifier (DOI) of the article if one has been assigned. The DOI System was developed in order to provide a way to identify information published on digital networks. Due to the fact that most scholarly articles are now published with both print and digital versions, most current articles are now assigned a DOI, which is usually printed on the article along with other citation information.
- If the DOI is not printed directly on the article, check the citation information provided by the electronic database:

[The association between mathematical word problems and reading comprehension.](#) 

By: Vilenius-Tuohimaa, Piia Maria; Aunola, Kaisa; Nurmi, Jari-Erik. *Educational Psychology*, Jul2008, Vol. 28 Issue 4, p409-426, 18p, 5 charts, 4 diagrams; DOI: 10.1080/01443410701708228; (AN 32707902)

Database: Academic Search Premier

Books

Author, A. A. (year). *Title of work*. Location: Publisher.

- Example:

Wall, C. S. (2006). *The prose of things*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

Article from a Book

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (year). Title of chapter. In A. Editor, B. Editor, & C. Editor (Eds.),
Title of book (pp. xxx-xxx). Location: Publisher.

- Example:

Guleff, V. (2002). Approaching genre: Prewriting as apprenticeship to communities of practice. In A. Johns (Ed.), *Genre in the classroom: Multiple perspectives* (pp. 211-225). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.

Electronic Sources

- When citing electronic sources, you should generally follow the same template as their print media counterparts; for example, if you want to cite an online periodical, you should start with the print periodical template. However, in addition to these standard elements, you need to include enough electronic retrieval information for your readers to locate the source. In other words, you should always include a DOI or the URL.
- Citing the DOI is sufficient for most sources. However, in many cases, internet sources still do not contain a DOI. If that occurs, follow the standard template for the print version of the source, except include the URL at the end of the citation. Use the following format: "Retrieved from <http://www.xxxxxxx>."

- Example:

Friedman, A. (2009, October). The Polanski paradox. *The American Prospect*, 20(9).
Retrieved from <http://www.prospect.org/>

- You only need to include the homepage URL of the journal, newspaper, or magazine.
- Due to the wide variety of electronic sources, you should consult the *APA Publication Manual* to see if a template exists for your specific document.