
• Start the reference list on a new page at the end of your paper.
• The title of the list, “References,” should appear centered.
• The reference list includes only the works you have used in the preparation of your paper, and all the works you refer to in your paper must be on the list. The purpose of the reference list is to provide the information necessary to identify and retrieve each source.
• Works are listed alphabetically by author, and each entry includes these elements: author, date of publication, title and publishing data. If there is no author, move the title to the author position, and alphabetize the entry by the first significant word of the title.
• Times New Roman font style, with 12-point font size, is preferred, both for the body of the paper and the reference list.
• Italicize the titles of books, periodicals, and web sites.
• Double-space all entries and use a “hanging indent” format, meaning that the first line of each reference is left-justified and subsequent lines are indented.
• When in doubt about what retrieval information is acceptable for electronic resources, such as ECC’s online databases, check with your instructor.

Books in General

To cite books by one author


The author’s name is put in reverse order for alphabetizing: last name first, followed by initial(s). Capitalize the first word in the title, the first word after a colon in the title, and any proper names. Italicize the title, but not any edition statement, which follows the title in parentheses.

Publication information: Give the year that the work was published, in parentheses, following the author. If no date is available, write “n.d.” in the parentheses.

Give the city, and the two-letter postal abbreviation for the state, for publishers in the United States. Give the city and full country name (no abbreviations) for publishers outside of the United States (see “two or more authors” example below). When the publisher is a university, and the name of the state/province is included in the university name, do not repeat the name of the state/province in the publisher location. If two or more publisher locations are listed, give the one listed first. Give the
publisher’s name in as a brief a form as possible, omitting words such as “Co.,” “Inc.,” or “Publishers.” Include the words “Books” and “Press.

**Book by two or more authors, and two books by the same author**


*The order of authors’ names is reversed, with last name first. Give surnames and initials for all authors. Precede the last author with an ampersand (&). For two or more works by the same author, arrange by date:*


**Book by a group (corporate) author**


*Always use the full, official name of the group author, and alphabetize by the first significant word of the name.*

**Book with no author**


*If there is no author given for a work, alphabetize the entry by the first significant word in the title.*

**Book with an editor or translator**


*Treat an editor as an author and reverse the name, adding “Ed.” or “Eds.” in parentheses. Immediately after the book’s title, provide the edition number in parentheses. Do not place a period between the title and the parenthetical edition information. Translators’ names are listed in parentheses after the title in normal order: first and middle initials, surname, and then the abbreviation “Trans.” for translator. For a translated work, include the note in parentheses, “Original work published” followed by the original publication date. Do not place a period after the original publication date.*
Work from an *Opposing Viewpoints* book


*Include the editor(s), title of the book in italics, and the page numbers of the article. The year (2012) refers to the publication date for the book, not the original article. Do not italicize the article title or put quotation marks around it. Do not reverse the order of the editor’s name. Give information about the original source in parentheses at the end of the entry.*

Work from a *Taking Sides* book


Reference Works

For an entire book


For a signed article in a reference work


*Place information about editions, volume numbers, and page numbers in parentheses following the reference book title, with a period after the parentheses. Use “p.” for a single page or “pp.” for multiple page numbers on which the cited material appears. For works with many editors, you may list the lead editor followed by “et al.”*

For an anonymous article in a reference work

**Periodical Literature (Newspapers, Magazines, Scholarly Journals)**

**Newspaper article**


Give the year, followed by the month and day of publication. Do not abbreviate the month. Do not italicize the article title or put quotation marks around it. Italicize the newspaper’s name, and capitalize all of the major words in the name. Precede page numbers with “p.” or “pp.” If an article does not appear on continuous pages, give all the page numbers, separated by commas (e.g. pp. B1, B3, B5 -7).

**Magazine article**


Include the month and day (if given). Include the volume number in italics following the magazine’s name and before the article’s page number(s). Note the page numbers only—do not include “p.” or “pp.” Do not include v. or vol. before the volume number. If the periodical does not use volume numbers, include “pp.” before the page numbers so that the reader will understand that the numbers refer to pagination.

**Journal article with a Digital Object Identifier (DOI)**


A Digital Object Identifier is a unique string of characters, assigned upon publication, to print and electronic sources by a registration agency, the International DOI Foundation. The DOI system is a recent development for enabling the easy identification of content, particularly content on the Internet. Typically, if the DOI is available for a printed journal article, you will find it on the first page of the article, near the copyright notice at the bottom of the page, or on the last page of an article. Or you may be able to look up a DOI at the web site, [http://www.crossref.org/guestquery](http://www.crossref.org/guestquery). When available, add the DOI to the end of the entry after the publication information, and follow the format indicated in the example. Because the DOI string can be long, it is safest to copy and paste whenever possible.

Include the volume number in italics following the title of the journal and before the page number(s). If each issue of the journal begins on page 1, give the issue number in parentheses immediately after the volume number. Do not italicize the issue number.
Journal article without a DOI (when a DOI is not available)


In the example above, the issue number is not necessary since the journal has continuous pagination. Note pages only—do not include “p.” or “pp.”

Electronic Resources (Including Subscription Databases)

APA recommends that you include the same elements—in the same order—that you would use for print citations, and add as much electronic media information as necessary for others to locate the sources you have cited.

Special considerations:

- Article/Document titles: Do not use italics, underlining, or quotation marks. Capitalize the first word, proper nouns, and the first word after a colon.
- Magazine/Journal titles: Use italics and capitalize the first letter of each important word.
- Undated Documents: Insert (n.d.) for “no date” after the document title.
- Digital Object Identifier (DOI): Provide the DOI, if it is available. For an explanation of what a Digital Object Identifier is, see the example “Journal Article with a Digital Object Identifier” on page 4.
- Use this format for the DOI: doi:xxxxxxxx
- When a DOI is available for a document accessed on the web or an article from an online database, no additional information such as a URL is necessary to locate the content.
- If no DOI has been assigned, provide the home page URL of the journal or of the book or report publisher. The rationale behind this APA rule is that everyone should have access to the home page of a particular journal, but not everyone has access to a particular subscription database, and database coverage of journals may change over time.
- There is no need to cite the name of a database as the source of an article/report since databases change over time, unless the article/report is an archival document (e.g. from discontinued or back issues of journals, dissertations, papers not formally published) and accessed through an archival database such as ERIC. However, when in doubt about what retrieval information to supply for databases, ask your instructor.
- Electronic addresses, URLs: Avoid breaking a URL between lines. If necessary, do so after a slash or before a period. Do not add a period after the URL, to prevent giving the impression that the period is part of the URL.
- Do not include retrieval dates unless the source material may change over time, for example, with Wikis.
Journal article from ECC subscription databases

Basic format:

Author, A. A, & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Article title. *Journal title, volume number* (issue number in parentheses immediately after volume number, if each issue of a journal begins on page 1), pp-pp. doi: xxxxxxx (if a DOI is available.) Retrieved from http://xxxxxxx of journal’s or journal publisher’s home page (if a DOI is not available)

Note that according to APA, generally the database name is not required in a journal citation. The basic format is the same for a journal article from a database as it is for an online article that is not associated with a database. However, there may be a difference in where the DOI is found. In EBSCOhost databases, if the DOI is available, you will find it in the citation or just after the ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) in the bibliographic record, or on the first page of the PDF version of an article. If there is no DOI available, include the information “Retrieved from” followed by the URL of the journal’s or journal publisher’s home page. See American History and Life with Full Text database example below. In EBSCOhost and some other databases, the journal’s home page may be found listed in the article’s record or by clicking on the journal title in the article record. If the URL is not available in the database, you may find it by doing a quick web search using a search engine such as Google, or perhaps adding the information “Retrieved from” plus the database’s name (italicized) would be acceptable to your instructor. When in doubt about what retrieval information to supply when using databases, check with your instructor.

Examples:

American History and Life with Full Text


CINAHL Complete


The issue number of the journal is not necessary in this example because the journal’s pagination is continuous.

(EBSCOhost) Academic Search Premier

JSTOR


MEDLINE


*The issue number of the journal is not necessary in this example because the journal’s pagination is continuous.*

Opposing Viewpoints in Context


Science


Non-periodical document from subscription databases

Basic format, no author:

Title of document. (Date of publication). Retrieved from http://xxxxxxx

*The*

 noted above refers to the web address of the database’s home page.

Basic format, with entry author:


*The web address noted above refers to the web address of the database’s home page.*
Example:


See the table below for the homepage web addresses of the ECC databases that are likely sources of non-periodical documents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database Name</th>
<th>Database Home Page URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CQ Researcher</td>
<td><a href="http://library.cqpress.com">http://library.cqpress.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CountryWatch</td>
<td><a href="http://www.countrywatch.com">http://www.countrywatch.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Wellness Resource Center</td>
<td><a href="http://galenet.galegroup.com">http://galenet.galegroup.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues and Controversies</td>
<td><a href="http://2facts.com">http://2facts.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Today’s Science</td>
<td><a href="http://tsof.infobaselearning.com">http://tsof.infobaselearning.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exceptions to basic format of non-periodical document from databases**

**Credo Reference**


**(EBSCOhost) ERIC**


*Note that the title of the document is italicized, and its place of publication, publisher, the database name, and the document’s accession number from the database are included. The accession number should not be followed by a period.*

**Other online resources**

**Online journal article with a DOI (not subscription database-associated)**

**Basic format:**

Author, A. A, & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Article title. *Journal title, volume number* (issue number in parentheses immediately after volume number, if each issue of a journal begins on page 1), pp-pp. doi: xxxxxxx
Example:


Online journal article without a DOI (not subscription database-associated)

Basic format:


Example:


Online magazine article (may be subscription database-associated or not)


Online newspaper article (may be subscription database-associated or not)


Entry in online encyclopedias and dictionaries

Basic Format, no author:

Article title. (Year of publication). In A. Editor & B. Editor (Eds.), Title of work (xx ed.). Retrieved from http://xxxxxxxx

Provide publication date if present or specify (n.d.) if no date is available. If the online version refers to a print edition, include the edition number after the title.

Basic Format, with entry author:


*These two examples are entries from online encyclopedia databases.*

**Government and technical reports on the Internet**

**Basic format:**


*If the issuing organization assigned a number (e.g. report number, monograph number) to the report, give that number in parentheses immediately after the title. Identify the publisher as part of the retrieval statement unless the publisher has been identified as the author: Retrieved from Organization name web site: http://xxxxxxx*

**Examples:**


**Other non-periodical web document or web page**

**Basic format:**


**Example:**

For large/complex web sites, such as university web sites, include the name of the host organization before the URL.

Electronic version of a print book

Examples:


Each of the above examples is an eBook from one of the eBook vendors for the ECC library.

Video


YouTube video


Note that the title is not italicized.

Podcast


Single episode of a television/radio series


For an episode from a radio series follow the same format as the above example from a television series.