

Citing the World Wide Web in Style American Psychological Association

SECTION 1. **Sources for and use of this guide.** Page 1.

SECTION 2. **References vs. Citations.** Which is which—one quick page of examples. Page 4.

SECTION 3. **Examples of references (part 1 of 2).** For a journal article or book/book chapter from a library database. Page 5.

These examples are for sources from databases such as *PsycArticles*, *Psychology and Behavioral Sciences Collection*, *Academic Search*, *ProQuest Psychology Journals*, *ERIC*, *Expanded Academic ASAP*, *Business Source Premier*, etc.

SECTION 4. **Examples of references (part 2 of 2).** For something “off the Internet.” You just “surfed it up.” It's an ordinary Web page, it's an audiovisual file, or it's a more formal document (article, book, etc.) that you found online. Page 15.

These examples are for sources found using a search engine, e.g., Google or Yahoo!, to search the Internet.

SECTION 5. **Detailed guide to formatting references (at the end of your paper).** Page 26.

SECTION 6. **Detailed guide to formatting citations (in the body/text of your paper).** Page 37.

SECTION 7. **Digital object identifiers (DOIs).** Many electronic sources, especially ones from the library databases, provide digital object identifiers (DOIs). This section explains what these are, why they are included in references, and how they can be used. This information begins on page 47.



This publication was written by Jay Brandes, Reference Librarian, Troy University. Updated 3/12/09

Available online at the TROY Global Campus Library site,
<http://uclibrary.troy.edu>, in the *Information and Help* section.

SECTION 1. SOURCES AND USE

Sources for this guide.

The two sources for this guide, *Citing the World Wide Web in Style*, are:

Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, fifth edition. Published by the American Psychological Association.

APA Style Guide to Electronic References. Published by the American Psychological Association in June 2007, this document revises and updates the portions of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* that deal with the citing of electronic media.

Use of this guide. Use this guide as a reference tool—to look up "how to do things." It is not intended to be read straight through.

The primary purpose of this guide is to assist writers in the preparation of APA-style **references to online sources**. The secondary purpose, intrinsically linked to the first, is to assist with the preparation of in-text citations, i.e., the citations to the references.

REFERENCES

The *APA Manual* provides examples for more than 100 various print and audiovisual sources. The documentation of all of those types of materials is beyond the scope of this guide, and, in fact, any summary of the *APA Manual*.

Sections 3 and 4 of this guide show extensive **examples of references** for commonly used online (only) sources.

Section 5 of this guide, with the exception of legal materials (covered in Appendix D of the *APA Manual*), provides a thorough summary of **how to write references**, i.e., how to format each individual element (author, title, date, etc.).

As far as references are concerned, this guide does not cover the following issues that are covered in the *APA Manual* (sections of the *Manual* noted in parentheses).

- Background information (about references) and information on their general format, e.g., line spacing and indentation (found at the start of chapter 4 of the *Manual*, as well as in section 4.03)
- Agreement of Text and Reference List (4.01)
- Construction of an Accurate and Complete Reference List (4.02)
- Order of References in the Reference List (4.04)

CITATIONS

With one exception, Section 6 of this guide provides a thorough summary of the *APA Manual* as far as how to write citations. The exception pertains to the citing of legal materials (covered in Appendix D of the *APA Manual*).

This guide does not show you how to write or organize an APA-style paper. The formatting (page margins, headers, etc.) and the writing of a paper in APA style are subjects best addressed by the *APA Manual*, itself.

The *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, fifth edition, costs about \$23 to \$37 dollars depending on the format, i.e., paperback, spiral bound, or hard cover. Used copies of all formats are usually about \$20 from online retailers.

Additionally, readers may find the guide "Locating documentation guidelines in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*" useful in deciphering that manual. It is available at the Troy University, University College Library site <http://uclibrary.troy.edu> in the *Information and Help* section.

Are there any summaries of the *Manual* available? Yes, but they are by no means substitutes for it—the *Manual* is 400+ pages, the summaries are each fewer than 15.

- *APA Documentation Guide*
<http://troy.troy.edu/writingcenter/pdfhandouts/APA.pdf>
- *APA Formatting and Style Guide*
<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01>
- *APA Crib Sheet*
<http://docstyles.com/apacrib.htm>
- *Student's Guide to APA Style*
<http://docstyles.com/apaguide.htm>

Because the information in section 4.16 of the *APA Manual* for the citing of electronic references has been superseded, writers will also need the *APA Style Guide to Electronic References* (or a summary thereof). The *Style Guide* is available for purchase from <http://books.apa.org/books.cfm?id=4210509>. The price is \$11.95. It is available only as a PDF download from the APA.

Are there any summaries of the *Style Guide* available? Yes, you're reading it right now. For the majority of information sources you are likely to need to cite, this guide should suffice.

Should you buy the *APA Manual*?

If your degree or minor is psychology or counseling, the answer is an unequivocal yes.

If you are seeking a degree from a department whose instructors predominantly require APA style, e.g., Public Administration, the answer is also yes.

If you are an undergraduate student who, from time to time, needs to write papers in APA style, the answer is ... *we highly recommend that you do so*. That's just part of going to college. You may be able to get by with using a crib sheet or summary, but you should be striving to excel in your studies, not just get by.

Should you buy the *Style Guide*?

For the majority of information sources you are likely to need to cite, this guide (the one you are reading now) should suffice. The *Style Guide* provides examples for 50 different sources. In considering this purchase, you may desire to view the table of contents of the *Style Guide* online at <http://books.apa.org/books.cfm?id=4210509&toc=yes>

SECTION 2. REFERENCES VS. CITATIONS

This guide uses the term *reference* to mean the detailed entry for a source in your reference list at the end of the paper.

Examples of references:

Comer, R. J., Nutt, I.M., & Boltz, R. (2001). *Abnormal psychology* (4th ed.).

New York: Worth Press.

Gerbode, F. (1989). *Beyond psychology: An introduction to meta-*

psychology (3rd ed.). Palo Alto, CA: IRM Books.

Potter, H., & Butters, N. (1980). Assessment of olfactory deficits in

patients with a damaged cortex. *Neuropsychologia*, 18(3), 621–628.

Rasch, G. (1966). An individualistic approach to item analysis. In

P. F. Lazfeld & N. W. Henry (Eds.), *Readings in mathematical*

social science (pp. 89–98). Chicago: Science Research Associates.

This guide uses the term *citation* to mean the brief entry for a source within the text (body) of your paper, i.e., the citation to the reference.

Examples of citations:

All participants were administered the LSAN under supervision, as outlined in the test manual (Doty, 1995).

Previous studies have demonstrated preschoolers' knowledge of equal distribution (Pothier & Sawada, 1983) and first graders' knowledge of crowdedness (Singer, Kohn, & Resnick, 1997).

Studies using hemodynamic measures of brain activity in reading tasks before and after brief interventions report both “normalizing” and “compensatory” changes (Aylward et al., 2003; Eden et al., 2004; Shaywitz, 2004; Temple, Deutsch, & Poldrack, 2003).

SECTION 3. REFERENCES (at the end of your paper) for sources from library databases.

STOP! Before proceeding, it pays take the time be crystal clear on what is (and is not) presented in this section.

- This material pertains only to **information sources from library databases**, not sources "off the Internet"—the next section covers those sources.
- This section demonstrates the **general layout** of reference for a wide variety of sources, e.g., books and articles. It gives you a "feel for" and general pattern to follow. For example:

Ingram, M. & Rapee, M. (2006). The effect of chocolate on the behaviour of preschool children. *Behaviour Change* 23(1), 73-82. Retrieved from ProQuest Psychology Journals database.

What it does not do is detail how to format each individual element (author, title, date, etc.) of a reference. Style for this formatting cannot be derived simply by looking at the examples—it is too detailed, with too many variations. For that, writers must use either the *APA Manual* or Section 5 of this guide.

Continued...

Examples of these types of sources presented on the pages that follow:

ARTICLES

- A journal article with a stated author
- A journal article with a stated author that includes digital object identifier (DOI)
- A magazine article with a stated author
- A magazine article without a stated author
- A newspaper article with a stated author
- A newspaper article without a stated author
- A newsletter article with a stated author
- A newsletter article without a stated author
- A newsletter article for which there is no corresponding print version

BOOKS

- A book
- A book chapter with a digital object identifier (DOI)

Online reference databases (examples of book-like sources)

- A standard example for these types of sources, using an entry from the Encyclopedia Britannica database.
- Additional examples using entries from other online reference sources: Annals of American History Online; Europa World; and Oxford English Dictionary.
- Test reviews from the Mental Measurements Yearbook database are not included in this guide. See the separate guide, *Citing Mental Measurements Yearbook*, available online at the Troy University, University College Library site <http://uclibrary.troy.edu> in the *Information and Help* section.

OTHER INFORMATION FROM DATABASES

Sometimes you have a source and you're not sure exactly what it is or how to cite it.

- Corporate data from databases.
- Biographical entry from the Classical Music Library database.
- Audio file from the Annals of American History Online database.

Journal article with a stated author:

Schnall, S. & Laird, J.D. (2007). Facing fear: Expression of fear facilitates processing of emotional information. *Social Behavior & Personality: An International Journal*, 35(4), 513-524. Retrieved from Psychology and Behavioral Sciences Collection database.

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- This is a journal article, so the reference is exactly the same as for any/every other printed journal article (with a retrieval statement added at the end).
- The vast majority of references to online sources from databases end with a retrieval statement that names the database from which the item was accessed. Follow this pattern:
 - Retrieved from Psychology and Behavioral Sciences database.
 - Retrieved from Academic Search Premier database.
 - Retrieved from ABI/Inform database.
 - Retrieved from Lexis/Nexis database.
 - Retrieved from Expanded Academic ASAP database.

Journal article with a stated author that includes a digital object identifier (DOI):

Ludwig, T.D. & Geller, E.S. (1997). Assigned versus participative goal setting and response generalization: Managing injury control among professional pizza deliverers. *Journal of Applied Psychology* 82(2), 253-261. doi:10.1037/0021-9010.82.2.253

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- This is a journal article, so the reference is exactly the same as for any/every other printed journal article (with DOI information added at the end).
- The only addition to that of the print version of the article is the digital object identifier (DOI). The DOI itself is 10.1037/0021-9010.82.2.253. The way it should be presented in the reference is doi:10.1037/0021-9010.82.2.253.
- What's a DOI? It assists the reader in finding information about the source and/or the source itself. To *resolve* (the technical term for following the DOI to the information or thing) the DOI, you can use one of two methods. One, type the DOI in the search box at <http://dx.doi.org>. Two, use your browser's address bar (the place you type Internet addresses) and stick the DOI on the end of <http://dx.doi.org>. That is to say, go to the address <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.82.2.253>. Try it; it will take you straight to detailed information about the article.

Magazine article with a stated author:

Hayes, C. (2007, May 5). Rich pickings. *Spectator*. Retrieved from Expanded Academic ASAP database.

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- What's the difference between citing an article from a "popular" magazine and one from an academic journal, since they look just about the same? The difference is in the details—details prescribed by APA reference style (see Section 5 of this guide).

Most of the time, the format is exactly the same, but here are two frequently occurring differences:

In this case, the article did not provide a volume and issue number, e.g., *Spectator*, 27(4), so a more detailed publication date is provided.

Scholarly journal articles will always have a stated author, but many times a magazine article will be written by an uncredited staff writer. See the next example.

Magazine article without a stated author:

The great fear: Stagnation and the war on Social Security (2005). *Monthly Review*, 56(11), 1-12. Retrieved from General BusinessFile ASAP database.

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- Many popular magazines have articles without a stated author. In these cases, the title moves to the author position.
- Without a named author, how do you do the citation (in the body of the paper)? Citations are a separate, but related, issue. Section 6 of this guide covers citations. In this case, the citation might look something like ("The Great Fear," 2005), or, if a specific page was cited, ("The Great Fear," 2005, p. 7).

Newsletter article with a stated author:

Gross, F. (2005, December 5). Picking a name for your newsletter. *The Newsletter on Newsletters*, 42(7), 6-7. Retrieved from ABI/Inform database.

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- What's the difference between a reference for a newsletter article and one for an academic journal, since they look just about the same?

Most of the time, the format is very similar, but here are three differences:

- For newsletters, always include the complete date of the article (as stated in the newsletter), e.g., (2007, March), or (2006, May 11).
- In some cases, a newsletter article does not provide a volume and issue number, e.g., 42(7). In those case, just skip that element.
- Many newsletter articles do not have a stated author. See the next example.

Newsletter article without a stated author:

Perceptions of food safety practices and HACCP implementation (2004).

Nutrition Research Newsletter, 23(12), 16-19. Retrieved from Expanded Academic ASAP database.

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- Review the previous example for more information regarding references to newsletters.

Newsletter article for which there is no corresponding print version:

NYC Health Department should encourage New Yorkers to keep eating fish (2007,

July 23). *US Newswire*. Retrieved from Expanded Academic ASAP database.

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- The primary issue with this source is that no page numbers are available. No page numbers are stated, so just leave out that reference element.
- Review the two previous examples for more information regarding references to newsletters.

Newspaper article with a stated author:

Koepfel, D. (2003, May 11). Unexpected joys of a workplace seen the second time around.

The New York Times, p. 10.1. Retrieved from ProQuest Newspapers database.

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- What's the difference between citing a newspaper article and one from a journal, since they look just about the same?

The format is very similar, but here are three differences. For newspapers:

- There are no volume or issue numbers presented.
- The publication date includes the month and day, not just the year.
- The abbreviation p. (to indicate page) is used before the page number. Had there been multiple page numbers, the format would be *pp.*, e.g., pp. 1A-5A.
- Additionally, many newspaper articles do not have a stated author, often because the article is from a newswire service, e.g., the Associated Press. See the next example.

Newspaper article without a stated author:

International investor: China's 5 largest banks likely to post big profits: Booming economy,

rise in loan margins give earnings a lift (2007, August 2). *The Wall Street Journal*

Asia, p. 25. Retrieved from ProQuest Newspapers database.

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- Many newspaper articles do not have a stated author, oftentimes because the article is from a newswire service, e.g., the Associated Press.
- Without a named author, how do you do the citation (in the body of the paper)? Citations are a separate, but related, issue. Section 6 of this guide covers citations. In this case, the citation might look something like ("International investor," 2007), or, if the article was several pages long, and a specific page was cited, ("International Investor," 2007, p. 7).

Book:

Howatt, W.A. (2005). *The addiction counselor's desk reference*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons. Retrieved from NetLibrary database.

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- This is a book, so the reference is exactly the same as for any/every other printed book (with a retrieval statement added at the end).
- All of the books provided online by Troy University come from one of four databases, so follow this pattern for the retrieval statement:
 - Retrieved from Credo Reference database.
 - Retrieved from EBook Library database.
 - Retrieved from NetLibrary database.
 - Retrieved from PsycBooks database. Note: The majority of complete books within this database do not have digital object identifiers (DOIs), so the reference names the database. However, the majority of chapters within the books from this database do have DOIs—for those sources, follow the next example.

Book chapter from an edited book:

Tanner, J.L. (2006). Recentering during emerging adulthood: A critical turning point in life span human development. In J.J. Arnett & J.L. Tanner (Eds.) *Emerging adults in America: Coming of age in the 21st century* (pp. 21-55). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. doi:10.1037/11381-002

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- References and citations for book chapters can be very tricky. Suggestion: Read the section of this guide regarding citations for edited works (page 28).
- The *APA Style Guide to Electronic References* states "If the content you are referencing ... is hard to find in print, include the source location." Meaning that if the source is old or rare, instead of the DOI, just include a retrieval statement such as

Retrieved from PsycBooks database.

Entry in the Encyclopedia Britannica database:

Giza, Pyramids of. (2007). In *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Retrieved August 2, 2007, from
Encyclopædia Britannica database.

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- Why does this retrieval statement have a date, whereas most of the others in this section do not? The vast majority of content from databases are documents whose content is unlikely to change over time—they are electronic versions of books or journal articles with print (archival) counterparts. On the other hand, the entry in an online encyclopedia can be updated at any time. For sources that are likely to change, APA style is to include the date the source was accessed. This style is often used when referencing everyday Web sites (a topic covered in Section 4 of this guide).
- Note the word *In* (not italicized in the reference), that precedes the italicized first listing of the name of the source. This is what is going on:
 - *Encyclopædia Britannica* is first presented as would be a book, i.e., a printed set of encyclopedias. In plain English, you are saying "I used the article on the Pyramids of Giza that was in *Encyclopædia Britannica*." The second time the database is named is standard format for the retrieval statement, so the name is not italicized.

Entry in the Annals of American History Online database:

Jefferson, T. (1820). A fireball in the night. Retrieved from Annals of American History
Online database.

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- See comments for the previous entry (Encyclopedia Britannica).

Entry in the Europa World database:

Czech Republic (2007). In *Europa World*. Retrieved January 5, 2007 from
Europa World database.

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- See comments for the previous entry (Encyclopedia Britannica).

Entry in the Oxford English Dictionary database:

Planet (2007). In *Oxford English Dictionary*. Retrieved August 2, 2007 from Oxford English Dictionary database.

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- See comments for the previous entry (Encyclopedia Britannica).

OTHER INFORMATION FROM DATABASES

Sometimes you have a source, and you're not sure exactly what it is or how to cite it. Use the three examples that follow as guidelines.

- Corporate data from databases.
- Biographical entry from the Classical Music Library database.
- Audio file from the Annals of American History Online database.

Corporate data from databases:

Example:

General Motors Corp [Company Profile] (2007). Retrieved November 5, 2007 from Business and Company Resources Center database.

Another example:

Ball & roller bearings [Ratios for SIC 3562] (2007). Retrieved November 2, 2007 from Key Business Ratios database.

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- See comments for the previous entry (Encyclopedia Britannica).
- Data such as this is typically found in databases such as *Business and Company Resource Center*, *Business Source Premier*, *Hoover's Company Profiles*, *Hoover's Company Records*, and *Key Business Ratios*. The problem is that this data is not an article, nor is it a book—it's just data.
- There is no author, either personal or corporate, so do the best you can to find (or create) a title. Use the square brackets for any notes that would help clarify the data. In the first example, the database uses a tabbing system to organize its data—one of the tabs is labeled *Company Profile*.

Biographical entry from the Classical Music Library database:

Fryderyk Franciszek Chopin (2007). Retrieved January 5, 2007 from Classical Music Library database.

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- See comments for the previous entry (Encyclopedia Britannica).

Audio file from the Annals of American History Online database:

Nixon, R. M. (Speaker). (1974). *Resignation from the presidency* (audio file). Retrieved from Annals of American History Online database.

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- See comments for the previous entry (Encyclopedia Britannica).

SECTION 4. REFERENCES (at the end of your paper) for online sources other than databases.

Beginning on the next page are examples of selected types of sources found on the Internet.

STOP! Before proceeding, it pays take the time be crystal clear on what is (and is not) presented in this section.

- This material pertains only to information sources "off the Internet," not sources from library databases—the previous covers those sources.
- This section demonstrates the **general layout** of reference for a wide variety of sources, e.g., books and articles. It gives you a "feel for" and general pattern to follow. For example:

Anderson, J. (2007, Spring). New Web exhibit explores the history of cosmology.

AIP History Newsletter, 39(1). Retrieved from <http://www.aip.org>

[/history/newsletter/spring2007/exhibit.html](http://www.aip.org/history/newsletter/spring2007/exhibit.html)

What it does not do is detail how to format each individual element (author, title, date, etc.) of a reference. Style for this formatting cannot be derived simply by looking at the examples—it is too detailed, with too many variations. For that, writers must use either the *APA Manual* or Section 5 of this guide.

Suggestion. Even if you just need to know how to reference an online newsletter, scan through some of the other examples to get a general feel for citing these types of sources and for all of variations that may arise when doing so.

Examples of references for these information sources are presented on the pages that follow:

- Annual report (corporate)
- Article
- Article that includes a digital object identifier (DOI)
- Audio podcast
- Book
- Brochure
- Dictionary
- Newspaper
- Newsletter
- Online community postings (newsgroup, forum, discussion, mailing list, Weblog, video Weblog)
- PowerPoint slides
- Press release
- Technical or research report
- Video
- Web page/site

Annual report (corporate):

Harley-Davidson, Inc. (2007). *Harley-Davidson, Inc., 2006 summary annual report*.

Retrieved from <http://investor.harley-davidson.com>

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- The title of this item is treated like the title of a book or government document—it is italicized.
- It wasn't until the end of the report that the publication date, 2007, was shown. Many online documents are not dated at all; for those, indicate that there is no date using the format (n.d.), For example, **Smith, R.L. (n.d.). Effects of...**
- The Internet address listed in the reference isn't the actual location of the item, but it's probably the best one to provide. The direct address is 203 characters long.

This could get tricky! So how do you know how to deal with all the little details, like knowing when to include the date you found the source and when not to (as in this case)? **All of the ins and outs and whys and wherefores of how to do an APA reference are provided in Section 5 of this guide.** It tells you what to capitalize, what to italicize, what Internet address to use, etc.

Article:

Downey, A.L., Godfrey, J.-L., Hansen, K., & Stough, C. (2006). The impact of social desirability and expectation of feedback on emotional intelligence in the workplace. *E-Journal of Applied Psychology*, 2(2), 12-18.

Retrieved from <http://ojs.lib.swin.edu.au/index.php/ejap/article/view/68/97>

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- This is a journal article, so the reference is exactly the same as for any/every printed journal article (with a retrieval statement added at the end).
- This journal article does not have a DOI (compare the two articles that follow), but it does have an Internet address.
- **Here's a twist!** Because this is a formal journal article, a document whose content is unlikely to change, you do not need to state when you retrieved the item. Just say *Retrieved from....* In the examples for many other sources, ones that are likely to change over time, note that they include a date, e.g., *Retrieved August 1, 2007 from....*

Article that includes a digital object identifier (DOI). See also the next example and comments.

Wilmers, C.C. & Getz, W.M. (2005). Gray wolves as climate change buffers in

Yellowstone. *PLoS Biol*, 3(4), 571-576. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.0030092

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- This is a journal article, so the reference is exactly the same as for any/every other printed journal article (with a retrieval statement added at the end).
- The only addition is that of the digital object identifier (DOI). The DOI itself is 10.1371/journal.pbio.0030092. The way it should be presented in the reference is doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.0030092.
- In this example, the DOI happens to fit in the space available on the last line of the reference. If you need to break a DOI, do so before punctuation (a slash, hyphen, period, etc.). All the fun details like that are detailed in Section 5 of this guide.
- What's a DOI? It assists the reader in finding information about the source and/or the source itself. To *resolve* (the technical term for following the DOI to the information or thing) the DOI, you can use one of two methods. One, type the DOI in the search box at <http://dx.doi.org>. Two, use your browser's address bar (the place you type Internet addresses) and stick the DOI on the end of <http://dx.doi.org>. That is to say, go to the address <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.0030092>. Try it; it will take you straight to the complete article. A DOI doesn't always take you to the item itself, sometimes it just takes you to a description of it.
- Hey, the format of this reference looks exactly the same as for articles retrieved from a database (as presented in section B of those guide); why is that? Because it is! If an article has a DOI, it doesn't matter how you accessed it, the reference is formatted the same.

Article that includes a digital object identifier (DOI) – a second example:

Yoon, S.S., Coakley, R., Lau, G.W., Lyman, S.V., Gaston, B., Karabulut,

A.C., et al. (2006). Anaerobic killing of mucoid *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* by acidified nitrite derivatives under cystic fibrosis airway conditions.

Journal of Clinical Investigation, 116(2), 436-446. doi:10.1172/JCI24684

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- In this example, the DOI happens to fit in the space available on the last line of the reference. If you need to break a DOI, do so before punctuation (a slash, hyphen, period, etc.). All the fun details like that are detailed in section 5 of this guide.
- This journal article is very much like the one previous. The article itself includes a DOI, so that's what goes in the reference, not an Internet address (even though it has one).
- What's with the "et al." at the end of the list of authors? This article has fifteen authors ... yes ... fifteen. APA prescribes how to do references for one, two, three to six, and seven or more authors. It tells you how to do editors and translators. All that is detailed in section 5 of this guide. FYI, you don't do the citations for authors the same way you do the reference for them. Citations are covered in section 5 of this guide.

Audio podcast:

Van Nuys, D. (Producer). (2007, May 8). Peak performance sports psychology [Show 88].

Shrink Rap Radio. Podcast retrieved from <http://www.shrinkrapradio.com>

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- Note that David Van Nuys is the host of the show. He, as producer, is placed in the author position (the first element of the reference). His guest for this episode, Dr. Patrick Cohn, is not listed at all.
- The full Internet address of this source is <http://www.shrinkrapradio.com/2007/05/08/88-peak-performance-sports-psychology>, but that is not what is shown in the reference. For an explanation of why, see "When the Internet address is extremely long and convoluted," on page 35 of this guide.

Book:

Melville, H. (1851). *Moby-Dick, or, The whale*. Retrieved from <http://etext.virginia.edu/toc/modeng/public/Mel2Mob.html>

Brochure:

Diabetes Wellness Research Foundation. (2006). *Looking after your eyes*. [Brochure]. Retrieved from <http://www.diabeteswellness.net/pdfs/EYES.pdf>

Dictionary:

Pedantic. (n.d.). In *Merriam-Webster's online dictionary*. Retrieved June 5, 2007 from <http://www.m-w.com/dictionary>

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- Note the use of the word **In** preceding the title of the source. This source is treated as one would an entry in a reference book.
- For reference-type sources (dictionary, encyclopedia, etc.), always/only give the address of the home page of the site. That is to say, even if the address of the specific information is known, e.g., <http://www.m-w.com/dictionary/pedantic>, just put the home address of the source.
- Why does this retrieval statement have a date, whereas most of the others in this section do not? The vast majority of examples in this section are formal documents—they are articles, books, brochures, etc.—whose content is unlikely to change over time. On the other hand, the entry in an online dictionary can be updated at any time. For sources that are likely to change, APA style is to include the date the source was accessed. This style is often used when referencing everyday Web sites (a topic covered in section 4 of this guide).
- The element **(n.d.)** stands for no date (since the entry was not dated).

Encyclopedia:

Arlig, A. (2006). Medieval mereology. In *The Stanford encyclopedia of philosophy*.

Retrieved March 6, 2007 from <http://plato.stanford.edu>

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- See comments for the dictionary entry, just above.

Newspaper article:

Example:

JWCC seeking tutors for literacy program (2007, August 25). *Hannibal Courier-Post*.

Retrieved from <http://www.hannibal.net>

Another example:

Wilson, M. (2007, August 27). Past 50, and still running into the flames. *New York Times*.

Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com>

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- Compare these entries to those shown in section B (sources from databases) of this guide.
 - As presented online, no volume, issue, or page numbers were given, so they are not included in the reference. If they were available, they would be used in the reference.
 - These newspaper articles were not retrieved from a database, so instead of listing a database name, the retrieval statement shows the Internet address of the newspaper.
- Without a named author, how do you do the citation (in the body of the paper)? Citations are a separate, but related, issue. Section X of this guide covers citations. In this case, the citation might look something like ("JWCC seeking," 2007) or, if specific paragraph was cited, ("JWCC seeking," 2007, para. 7).
- The full Internet address of this source is <http://www.nytimes.com/2007/08/27/nyregion/27firefighters.html>, but that is not what is shown in the reference. For an explanation of why, see "When the Internet address is extremely long and convoluted," on page 35 of this guide.

Newsletter article:

Anderson, J. (2007, Spring). New Web exhibit explores the history of cosmology. *AIP History Newsletter*, 39(1). Retrieved from <http://www.aip.org/history/newsletter/spring2007/exhibit.html>

Online community postings:

Example of messages posted to a forum, discussion, or newsgroup:

Smith, A. (200, January 1). Functional attributes of the retina [Msg 6].

Message posted to news:eye.science.physiology, archived at <http://groups.eyes27.com/group/retina>

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- If the author is known only by a screen name, use the screen name as the author.
- Use square brackets to provide information that helps identify the message.

Example of messages posted to an electronic mailing list:

Johnson, G. (2003, March 11). Allergic reactions to bee stings [Posting 72]. Message posted to Birds and Bees electronic mailing list, archived at <http://www.birdsandbees.bab/ mailing>

Example of messages posted to a Weblog:

Blowes, S. (2001, May 2). Adventures in the Indian countryside. Message posted to <http://www.indiatripstoday.net/narrative>

Example of messages posted to a video Weblog: See the entry for *Video*, on page 24 of this guide.

PowerPoint slides (a lecture, presentation, etc.):

Kim, A.J. (n.d.). *Putting the fun in functional: Applying game mechanics to functional software* [PowerPoint slides]. Retrieved March 6, 2007 from <http://www.shufflebrain.com/etech06.htm>

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- If the presentation is book-like (a stand alone document), then the title is italicized. If the presentation is part of a larger work or series, then the title would not be italicized (but the title of the larger work may well be included in the reference [and italicized]).
- Why does this retrieval statement have a date, whereas most of the others in this section do not? The vast majority of examples in this section are formal documents—they are articles, books, brochures, etc.—whose content is unlikely to change over time. On the other hand, the entry for this slide show can be updated at any time. Had the slides been a source such as an archival copy of a conference presentation, then the retrieval date would not be necessary. For sources that are likely to change, APA style is to include the date the source was accessed. This style is often used when referencing everyday Web sites (a topic covered in section 4 of this guide).

Press release.

Advanced Micro Devices. (2006, July 24). *AMD and ATI to create processing powerhouse* [Press release]. Retrieved from <http://www.amd.com>

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- The full Internet address of this source is http://www.amd.com/us-en/Corporate/VirtualPressRoom/0,,51_104_543~110899,00.html, but that is not what is shown in the reference. For an explanation of why, see "When the Internet address is extremely long and convoluted," on page 35 of this guide.

Technical or research report.

Duke, M.B., Hoffman, S.J., & Snook, K. (2003). *Lunar surface reference missions: A description of human and robotic surface activities*. Retrieved from <http://ntrs.nasa.gov>

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- The full Internet address of this source is http://ntrs.nasa.gov/archive/nasa/casi.ntrs.nasa.gov/20040034250_2004028294.pdf, but that is not what is shown in the reference. For an explanation of why, see "When the Internet address is extremely long and convoluted," on page 35 of this guide.

Video:

Guterman, J. (2006, September 22). Albert Ellis and Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT) [Video file]. Video posted to <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LJInf36OS8Y>

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- APA considers a source such as this (created and posted by an individual, for general use) to be a posting to an online community, so the format follows that of messages posted to a newsgroup, forum, discussion, mailing list, Weblog. Therefore, the retrieval statement is **Video posted to...** Compare this to the next example.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (December 2, 2005).

Homeownership for Native Americans: Section 184 Loan. Retrieved from <http://www.hud.gov/webcasts/archives/buying.cfm>

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

- The reference for this professionally produced and formally distributed video uses the **Retrieved from** statement, as would be used for many online documents.

Web page/site. If what you have is a plain-old Web page, then provide as many of these standard elements as are available, e.g., author, publication date, title (italicized), publisher, retrieval statement. The "publisher" element can be represented by the name of the parent Web site or by the name of an organization affiliated with the site. See examples that follow.

Morenus, D. (1997). *The real Pocahontas*. David's Townhouse. Retrieved May 26, 2006, from <http://www.geocities.com/Broadway/1001/poca.html>

Vandam, L. (1995, July). *A history of anaesthesia at Harvard University*. Retrieved May 26, 2006, from <http://www.hmcnet.harvard.edu/anesthesia/history/vandam.html>

Gradson, J. (1998). *Life in ancient Egypt*. Carnegie Museum of Natural History. Retrieved May 26, 2006, from <http://www.clpgh.org/cmnh/exhibit/egypt.html>

New Mexico Commission on Chemistry Education. (2000, November 17). *Focusing on chemistry education*. Retrieved May 26, 2006, from <http://www.newmexchem.org/education.htm>

Norse mythology. (n.d.). Retrieved May 26, 2006, from <http://www.myth.saltech.edu/~oden/mythology.html>

SECTION 5. REFERENCES (at the end of your paper).

ELEMENTS TO INCLUDE IN A REFERENCE

On the pages that follow, the elements presented just below are presented again, but in detail. They include many of the details prescribed by the *APA Manual*. If this material appears to be unnecessarily complicated, that's because it is. Take it slowly, a piece at a time. Look at the examples. Make notes, use a highlighting marker, some self-adhesive notes, or whatever it takes (a pot of black coffee?) to assist you.

1. Name of author, editor, or translator. See section 4.08 of the *APA Manual*.
2. Date of publication. See section 4.09 of the *APA Manual*.
3. Title of the document. See sections 4.10 and 4.13 of the *APA Manual*.
4. Publication information:
 - Article: See section 4.11 of the *APA Manual*.
 - Book or government document: See section 4.14 of the *APA Manual*.
5. Statement of accessibility (shown in the examples in sections 3 and 4 of this guide).
 - **Information from databases or the Internet.** If the source has a digital object identifier (DOI), conclude the reference with the letters doi, followed immediately by a colon and the DOI itself. If you need to break a DOI, do so before punctuation (a slash, hyphen, period, etc.).
 - **Information from databases.** If the source does not have a DOI, and it was retrieved **from a database**, you will usually follow this format: Retrieved from Database Name database. For example, Retrieved from ABI/Inform database. No retrieval date is needed, if the information is unlikely to change, e.g., if it is a journal, newspaper, or newsletter article, or if it is a book or book chapter. If the information is subject to change, as is always the case with corporate data (see page 12 of this guide), then follow this format: Retrieved Month day, year, from Database Name database.
 - **Information from the Internet.** If the information is unlikely to change, e.g., if it is a journal, newspaper, or newsletter article; or if it is a book or book chapter, use this format: Retrieved from Internet address. For example, Retrieved from <http://nces.gov/pubs2001/55.pdf> If the information is likely to change, then follow this format: Retrieved Month day, year, from Internet address. For example: Retrieved July 4, 2005, from <http://www.archives.gov>

Important point. **Don't second guess the examples!** If the example is demonstrating how to capitalize the title of a source, then use that example only to help understand how to capitalize sources. There is wide variation in the formatting of the other elements of a reference (the ones not being demonstrated by a given example), only one of which can be shown in any given example.



The details.

Name of author, editor, or translator.

Rule of thumb: The order for names within the reference is provided within the source itself. The authors themselves will have decided whose name goes first. If a source has a primary or lead author, their name will usually appear first. If the article states that it was written by Charles R. Zyxon and Robert Aarons, then the reference begins Zyxon, C.R. & Aarons, R.

Rule of thumb: When determining which initials of a persons name to use, follow the lead of the source and of common usage. If the author is not well known, simply follow the source, e.g., John M. Jones is referenced as Jones, J.M. If the author is well known, reference them as they are most commonly known, e.g., Sigmund Freud is always Freud, S., never Freud, S.S. (even if the work uses his middle initial or name). John Ronald Reuel Tolkien is referenced Tolkein, J.R.R. because that is how he is best known.

Last name, first. Use initials for first and middle names. Separate with commas.

Smith, A.R. (2005). Can the leopard change his spots? *American Journal of Color-Changing Animals*, 32(6), 23-47.

Use a comma to separate initials and suffixes, e.g., Jr.

Jones, G.M., Jr. (2005). *I was a teenage robot*. Dallas, TX: Sandalman Publishing Group.

Lederer, J.D., III. (1999). *I was never a teenage robot*. Los Angeles: Kemper.

For hyphenated first names, keep the hyphen and use periods.

Williams, H.-M. & Jefferson, S.-T., (2003). Banana intake among chimpanzees at the Varzan Zoo. *Banana Journal* 14(8), 55-67.

Spell out group authors. Use a period after the author.

Genesee Mining Corporation. (1997). *Igneous rock formations in stratified erosion zones*. New York: Charles River Press.

For a work whose author is stated as Anonymous, use Anonymous as the name of the author.

Anonymous (1991). *Go ask Alice*. Savannah, GA: Arrow Press.

For a work with no stated author, place the title as the first element of the reference.

Phobias handbook (2005). Aurora, IL: Williams Press.

Editors. See pages 224 (section 4.08), 249 (example 25), and 252 (page top) for more information. These can be very tricky, so take them extra slowly.

If you are referencing an entire book, follow these two examples. Note the period after the second parenthesis of the references below—this prevents the typing of back-to-back parentheses. Note the abbreviations for editor (singular) and editors (plural).

Robbins, H.N. (Ed.). (1998). *Social interaction and forethought*. San Diego, CA: Martinson Publishing.

Prong, J.J. & Smith, M. (Eds.). (2001). *Intervention in chimpanzees who eat too many bananas*. San Diego, CA: Martinson Publishing.

More frequently than not, you will be referencing a chapter from an edited book, not the entire book. In these cases, the reference begins with the author of the chapter, not the editor of the book. In many cases, the author of the chapter is also one of the editors of the book. Examples follow. Note that the editors' initials precede their last names. See also page 252 of the *APA Manual*.

Chocula, C. (1997). I enjoy eating chocolate flavored cereal. In M.M.

Frankenberry, R.J. Smith, & C. Chocula (Eds.), *Breakfast cereal banter* (pp. 87-101). New York: Crunchy Press.

Wolfman, H. (2000). Hairstyling tips. In W.W. Wentworth, P.B. Jelly, M.M. Mars, & S.E. String (Eds.), *Styling tips of the stars* (pp. 12-24). Hollywood, CA: Phony Bologna Press.

Smith, J.X. (2003). Polymer resin production. In F.L. Jones (Ed.), *Polymer production techniques* (pp. 77-83). Washington, DC: Wartle Press.

Let's take a moment to deconstruct the final reference. The source that you read (and are referencing) is a chapter in a book. The book is titled *Polymer production techniques*. The title of the book is italicized. The entire book was edited by Jones. The chapter is titled "Polymer resin production." It is not italicized. The chapter was written by Smith. As shown in the section of this guide that covers citations, the citation includes the first element of the reference, in this case, the author, not the editor. The citation would be (Smith, 2003), not (Jones, 2003).

Translators. These are tricky, so take them slowly. For translators, follow the examples below. Also refer to page 251 of the *APA Manual*. Note that the original authors' names are the first element of the reference, the translators' names come later. Note that the translators' names, in parenthesis, are included before the period that ends the title element. Also note that the translators' initials precede their last name).

Smith, R.R. (1997). *The essence of transgression* (J.M. Smith, Trans.). Bangor, ME: Oak Leaf Press.

Rogers, B.B. & Trilm, G., Jr. (2001) *The metallurgy of regulator valves* (D.J. McMillian, A.J. McMillan, & T.M. Smith, Trans.). Los Angeles: Adman Press.

If the publication date of the original work is known, it is included at the end of the reference, as shown in the next example.

Manders, G. (2001). *Color differentiation in primates* (G.G. Smith, Trans.). Chicago: Tinker Press. (Original work published 1976)

As shown in the citations section of this guide, the citation will include both dates, e.g., (Manders, 1976/2001).

- Write the names for up to six authors. Use commas between authors, and the ampersand (&) before the last. With two authors, there will always/only be the ampersand. Example: Smith, H. & Wesson, D. Example: Parsley, H.H., Sage, D.M., Rosemary, F., & Thyme, T.I.
- For seven or more authors, use et al. (Latin for *and others*) in the place of the seventh (and all remaining) authors. See the note on page 43 regarding et al. Example: Williams, P., Regent, M.M., Jr., Milton, G.G., Williams, R.-K., Smith, H., Adams, G.N., et al.



Believe it or not, all that (the last 3+ pages) was just the information about names of authors, editors, and translators.
Moving on...

Date of publication. By this point, it should be clear that the date is the second element of the reference and that it goes within parenthesis and is followed by a period.

For most books and scholarly journals, the year is all that is required, e.g., (2001).

Smith, L. (2001), *Masterful barbequing*. Dallas, TX: Bacon Press.

For monthly magazines (periodicals that are not academic journals), monthly newsletters, and monthly newsletters, include the month, e.g., (2007, June).

Williams, T.N. (2007, June). How to buy a new car. *The Penny Pincher Magazine*, (2007, June), 21-24.

For daily or weekly publications, include the date, e.g., (2007, June 28).

Waterman, I.G. (2001, September 5). Has the weather changed? The
Middleton Daily Gazette, p. D2.

If no date is listed, use the following abbreviation, n.d., to indicate as much, e.g., (n.d.). For information retrieved from library databases, it is unlikely to have undated sources. The following is an example of an Internet document.

Smith, H.H. (n.d.). *Nanotechnology and its role in modern medicine*.

Retrieved January 1, 2006, from <http://drefg.net/234/bow.html>

Title of the document. Titles of journals, magazines, newsletters, and newspapers are italicized (but not the title of the article within the journal or newsletter). Titles of books and government documents are italicized (but not the title of a chapter within). In titles in reference lists, capitalize only the first word, the first word after a colon or dash, and proper nouns. (This type of capitalization is often referred to as *sentence style*.)

Article (magazine, journal, newspaper, newsletter):

Wilson, J.-M. & Jefferson, S. (2003). Banana intake among Americans. *Banana Journal* 14(8), 55-67.

Book:

Wolf, W., Jr. (2007). *Learning to play the clarinet*. Chicago: Mumm Press.

Book chapter:

Wolfman, H. (2000). Hairstyling tips. In W.W. Wentworth, P.B. Jelly, M.M. Mars, & S.E. String (Eds.), *Styling tips of the stars* (pp. 12-24). Hollywood, CA: Phony Bologna Press.

For Internet sources (other than items that are clearly articles, books, or book chapters), be very careful. Follow the examples in this guide. In general, if the source is book-like, it is italicized. If it is article-like or book chapter-like, it is not. **The length of the source is not the determining factor**, it is whether or not it is contained within another source.

Titles of entries in reference sources such as encyclopedias or dictionaries are not italicized. Book chapters are not italicized. Episodes of an audio or video series are not italicized (but the series title is). The preceding sources are all contained within other sources or are part of a larger grouping. Annual reports are book-like, so their title is italicized. Likewise, titles of brochures are italicized, as are titles of press releases, and technical or research reports. Ordinary Web page titles are italicized. It does not matter that many of these sources may be brief in their content, it is the fact that they are self-contained sources that earns them their italicized title.

Publication information. Articles are presented first, then books.

ARTICLES: The publication information of the source, e.g., journal title, volume, number.

- Titles of journals, magazines, newsletters, and newspapers are italicized.
- In contrast to the titles of books and articles, the title of the publication should be written with *headline style* capitalizations, i.e., capitalize all words other than articles (*a, and, the*), coordinating conjunctions (*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*), and prepositions (*of, in, at, above, under*, and so on).
- If available, provide the volume and issue numbers. The volume number is italicized, but the issue number is not, nor are the parentheses that surround it.
- If the publication does not use volume numbers, provide an alternate designation (if provided), e.g., (2001, May).
- Provide the inclusive page numbers, e.g., 97-105. For newspapers, use the abbreviation p. or pp. to indicated page or pages, e.g., pp. A1-A4.

Smith, A.Q., (2004). The tiger has lovely stripes. *International Journal of Transatlantic Tiger Photographers*, 45(6), 221-234.

WARNING: Details, details! In the example above, note that the article title is neither italicized nor capitalized, but the journal title is. The comma after *Photographers* is not italicized, but the number 46 is.

Jones, M. (2006). The effects of clays on native orchids. *The Fontsburgh Daily Gazette*, (2007, June 8), pp. A6-A7.

WARNING: Details, details! To P or not to P, that is the question. When writing references and citations, one thing that you will frequently need to double check is whether or not to use the initial *p.* or *pp.*, to indicate page numbers. This is why it is so easy to get confused.

- The most frequent use of page numbers is at the end of a reference to a journal article. No p. or pp., just the page numbers themselves.
- In references to newspapers, yes, use p. or pp.
- In references to entire books, you don't include any information about page numbers, but for books chapters within edited books, you do use p. or pp.
- **And here's the kicker:** There is another set of rules for using p. and pp. in citations. Details are shown in the section of this guide that covers

Specific Parts of a Source, but here is where some of the confusion comes from:

In the reference to an entire book, you never say anything about page numbers, but in the citation, you will often cite a specific page number, using the format in this example (Smith, p. 201, 1987).

Likewise, the reference for a journal article simply ends with the page numbers, e.g., 231-257, but the citation to a specific page or set of pages might be (Anderson, pp. 233-234, 2001).

BOOKS AND GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS:

Provide the place of publication and publisher. Use the title page of the book as your source of information.

Place of publication (U.S.).

Within the United States, the general form is City, ST: Publisher. Use standard, two-letter postal abbreviations for states. For example, Minneapolis, MN: Quintel Books.

Place of publication (foreign).

The general rule for foreign countries is to include the province, and/or country. For example, Moosejaw, Saskatchewan, Canada: Furry Press. Another example, Oxford, England: Mibble Press.

Place of publication (well known for publishing).

There are seventeen cities that are exceptions to the rules above. The following major cities, well-known for publishing, do not need their state or country listed.

U.S.: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

New York: Cider Press.

Foreign: Amsterdam, Jerusalem, London, Milan, Moscow, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, Tokyo and Vienna.

Paris: Springtime Books.

Publishers. The *APA Manual* (2001, p. 230), states:

Give the name of the publisher in as brief a form as intelligible. Write out the names of associations, corporations, and university presses, but omit superfluous terms such as *Publishers, Co.*, or *Inc.*, which are not required to identify the publisher. Retain the words *Books* and *Press*.

Statement of accessibility (this pertains primarily to online sources)

If the source has a digital object identifier (DOI), conclude the reference with the letters doi, followed immediately by a colon and the DOI itself. If you need to break a DOI, do so before punctuation (a slash, hyphen, period, etc.).

Example:

Ludwig, T.D. & Geller, E.S. (1997). Assigned versus participative goal setting and response generalization: Managing injury control among professional pizza deliverers. *Journal of Applied Psychology* 82(2), 253-261. doi:10.1037/0021-9010.82.2.253

If the source was retrieved from an online database, such as those provided by a college library, but does not have a DOI, follow this format. Retrieved Month day, year, from Database Name database.

Example:

Schnall, S, & Laird, J.D. (2007). Facing fear: Expression of fear facilitates processing of emotional information. *Social Behavior & Personality: An International Journal*, 35(4), 513-524. Retrieved from Psychology and Behavioral Sciences Collection database.

If the source was an online community, use a retrieval statement that includes the words *posted to*, as shown on page 22 of this guide.

If the source was accessed online from a source other than a database, and does not have a DOI, provide a retrieval statement. Use the word *Retrieved*, followed by the date the item was accessed, the word *from*, and then provide the complete Internet address of the item. Two exceptions to providing the Internet address directly to the item are shown below the example.

Example:

Morenus, D. (1997). *The real Pocahontas*. David's Townhouse.

Retrieved May 26, 2006, from <http://www.geocities.com>

[/Broadway/1001/poca.html](http://www.geocities.com/Broadway/1001/poca.html)

Exception one: **Sometimes, no matter where you go on a given Web site, the address shown in the address bar of your browser never changes.** This is a result of the way the Web site was designed to operate. In technical terms, the pages could be *framed in* or *dynamically generated*, but whatever the case, the exact address of your source is not known. **State what you know**—typically the address of the home page or another general page of the site.

Suggestion: This suggestion is not official APA style, it is based on Modern Language Association style. Conclude the reference with an indication of how the source can be found from the address provided. The MLA Handbook states "Follow the URL with the word *Path* and a colon, and then specify the sequence of links. Use semicolons to separate the names of the links." Follow this format:

<http://www.phonyaddress.net> Path: Publications; articles; select article 33

<http://www.bologna.org> Path: FILES; current; search on the key words

george washington

Exception two: **When the Internet address is extremely long and convoluted.** In the example from the *APA Style Guide*, the reference uses a shortened Internet address, that of the more general page from which the information can be found (by searching). The *APA Style Guide to Electronic References* states, "In this case the full URL includes a long string of characters that would be burdensome to reproduce and that if transcribed incorrectly would affect the credibility of your paper."

Suggestion one of two: Follow the suggestion presented with *Exception one*, above. For example:

Akridge, R., et al. (1991). *Peer support programs to promote independent living and career development of people with disabilities*. Washington, DC: National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research. <http://www.eric.ed.gov> Path: Search on ED359711

Suggestion two of two. This suggestion is not official APA style. It is the suggestion of the author of this guide. Provide a shorter Internet address, one of the more general page from which the information can be found or one closely associated with the source, and create a hypertext link within that shorter address to the actual address of the source. This allows the end user of an electronic version of the paper to use the link. For example:
<http://www.eric.ed.gov>

That address, <http://www.eric.ed.gov>, is the home page from which the resource was retrieved. Active within that link is the complete hypertext link for the source, http://www.eric.ed.gov/ERICDocs/data/ericdocs2sql/content_storage_01/0000019b/80/13/fb/95.pdf

If you view an electronic version of the guide you are reading right now, clicking on the short link, <http://www.eric.ed.gov>, takes you to the long address (and the information source).

SECTION 6. CITATIONS (within the body of your paper)

The primary purpose of this guide is to show how to do *References* (at the end of a research paper) for online sources. For *Citations*, the APA prescribes the use of an author-date method, a method that is independent of the format of the source, i.e., it doesn't matter whether a source is online, print, or any other medium. Nevertheless, the following information is provided for your convenience.

The following is merely a summary. The gist of how to do APA citations, presented on this page, is fairly straightforward. It's all the devilish details, presented on the pages that follow, that require moderate effort to master. To understand these concepts more fully, refer to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, fifth edition.

Additionally, readers may find the guide "Locating documentation guidelines in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*" useful in deciphering that manual. It is available at the Troy University, University College Library site <http://uclibrary.troy.edu> in the *Information and Help* section.

The gist:

You must always cite your sources. Unless what you are writing is your own personal experience, thought, or opinion, or a piece of well-known and accepted information, tell the reader what your source of information is. Put the citation within the sentence where the information was used.

Example:

Preschoolers, for instance, were able to use disambiguating evidence generated by their spontaneous play with a gear toy to distinguish causal chain and common cause structures (Schulz, Gopnik, & Glymour, 2007).

Variation—name the author within the narration and just put the date in parenthesis.

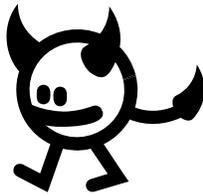
Example:

Baron (2000) states that these conditions leave individuals more susceptible to group influence and indoctrination.

Variation—name the author and date within the narration. No parenthetical information is required.

Example:

Thomas Paine, in his 1776 publication, *Common Sense*, denounced British rule of the colonies.



The details

NOTE: The numbers in the information below, e.g., 3.94, refer to section numbers within the *APA Manual*. The letters *p.* and *pp.* refer to a specific page (p.) or pages (pp.) in the *APA Manual*.

The details are in two sections—*You must know* (items that apply to all citations)—and *Which one do you have?* (beginning on page 42) that details the variety of authors you may be citing, e.g., one, two, three to five, six or more, groups, legal materials, classical works, personal communication, etc.

YOU MUST KNOW

For an individual source with multiple authors, in what order do the authors' names appear?

It is not necessarily alphabetical order. **Use the order of the names from the reference list which is based on your sources.** Always work from your references to your citations. The order for names is provided within the source itself. The authors themselves will have decided whose name goes first. If a source has a primary or lead author, this name will usually appear first. If the article states that it was written by Charles Zyxon and Robert Aarons, then the citation is (Zyxon & Aarons, 2001).

NOTE: Even though the author's initials are present in the reference list (at the end of the paper), they are not included in the citation. The exception to that rule is for multiple primary authors with the same surname (family name), a topic covered in the next item. You also do not include suffixes such as *Jr.* in a citation. Whether or not a citation includes *Van*, e.g., (Van de Perre, 1991), and things of that nature, as part of the surname, depends on the reference list. The rules for this are covered in the references portion of this guide.

3.98 (p. 211) Authors With the Same Surname (family name)

If you have two or more primary authors (the persons who are named first within a citation), with the same surname, always use the authors' initials within every citation. Examples:

J.Q. Adams (2004) and L.M. Adams (1999) blah, blah, blah...

...the regional dialect (A. J. Smith, 2001). H.M. Smith (2001) found...

Even if the other Smith you are citing in your paper wrote in another year, for the purpose of clarity, always use the initials, e.g., (R. M. Smith, 1987).

Again, primary author means the first one named in the citation. If you have more than one author named Jones, but they are not both primary authors, forget about using initials in the citation. For example, it is fine to have both of these citations in your paper: (Smith & Jones, 1988) and (Jones, 2001). There is no confusion. When the reader goes to the reference list, they look to Smith for the first and Jones for the second.

3.101 (pp. 213-214) **Specific Parts of a Source**

You may need or desire to cite a specific part (page, chapter, etc.) of a source. It goes like this:

(Smith & Jones, 1982, p. 191)

(Thomson, Dixon, & Harrold, 2001, chap. 6)

For an electronic source (without listed page numbers), use the paragraph symbol or the abbreviation para., i.e., (Bentley, 1999, ¶ 8) or (Ward, 1977, para. 9)

For proper APA style, you are **required** (as stated in 3.34 of the *Manual*) **to cite page numbers for direct quotations.**

Example:

Often times, in everyday conversations that I think are getting out of hand, I am tempted to interject "You mean you can't take *less*...." to see if anyone catches the fact that I am comparing the discussion to a mad tea party (Carroll, p. 57, 2001).

4.16 (p. 247) **Secondary Sources**

You are reading a book or article by Smith. Smith tells you what Jones said (in another book or article) and gives you the reference for Jones. You may not write the citation in your paper as if you actually read Jones—that is academic dishonesty. You may choose to use your library resources to try to read Jones first hand. If that cannot be done, or you choose not to do that, this is how you cite a secondary source.

In the text: Jones' study (as cited in Smith, 2007) indicates blah, blah, blah...

The reference list (at the end of the paper) should only include the reference for Smith, not Jones.

4.16, example 32 (p. 251) **Translated sources**

These are tricky.

Trick one: The citation almost never includes the translator's name. The name(s) in the citation comes from the first element of the reference. For translated works, that will be the author(s), not the translator(s).

If the reference is...

Rogers, B.B. & Trilm, G., Jr. (2001) *The metallurgy of regulator valves* (D.J.

McMillian, A.J. McMillan, & T.M. Smith (Trans.). Los Angeles:

Aardvark Press.

...then the citation is (Rogers & Trilm, 2001). The citation tells the reader where to look in the reference list to find the source. The source is listed under R for Rogers. As stated earlier, you must know how the reference appears, before you do a citation.

Trick two: For an English translation of a book for which the reference includes both the date of the translation (the source you are using) and the date of the original publication, put both dates in the citation, e.g., (Wells, 1834/1954).

3.99 (p. 212) **Two or More Works Within the Same Parentheses**

Sometimes you are using more than one source to back up what you have written. You need to cite all the sources—it goes like this...

Behaviorally, the dependency fostered by maltreatment is likely to be expressed as compliance with group norms and attraction to group members (Baron, 2000; Moreland & Levine, 1989).

There are two separate sources separated by semicolons.

The sources go in alphabetical order, e.g., Baron before Moreland.

Here is another example. FYI, this is a real-life example taken from a journal article:

Perceptual studies on Mandarin-speaking adults indicate that pitch height and pitch contour range are the most important acoustic components, with temporal features playing a secondary role (Blicher, Diehl, & Cohen,

1990; Gandour, 1984; Howie, 1976; Massaro, Cohen, & Tseng, 1985; Moore & Jongman, 1997; Shen & Lin, 1991; Tseng, 1990).

If you have two sources by the same exact authors, don't repeat their names, just put the dates of each source in the order in which they appear in the reference list, e.g., (Smith, 1999, 2001) or (Lea & Perrins, 2001, 2006, 2007).

If it's the same authors and the same year, but different publications, then assign a lettered suffix to the date, e.g., (Michaels, 2001a, 2001b). Include the suffix in the reference list, for example:

Michaels, J. (2001a). *Basalt deposits in Manitoba*. Ann Arbor, MI:
University of Michigan Press.

And finally, if you have a major citation, you may separate it from other citations by words such as *see also*, e.g., (Daniels, 1972; see also Rogers, 2000; Williams, 2001). FYI: The author of this guide does not know exactly what the *APA Manual* means by major and "other" citations. Here is an educated guess: You primarily used/got your information from the major source, but you also read some other sources that provided similar information and/or influenced your thinking, so you wanted to make sure to cite those as well.

WHICH ONE DO YOU HAVE?

3.94 (p.207) **One Work by One Author**

You should already have gotten the gist of this from the examples presented in sections 3 and 4 of this guide. Examples of citations to sources by one author: (Rogers, 1961) or (Williams, p. 22, 1991) or (Albers, chap. 2, 1977) or ...the study by Smith (1995) clearly delineates....

The following option applies only to works by one author or three to five authors. Not for two authors, not to six or more authors. The rule for three to five is slightly different, and is stated in that section, below.

Optional—Within a paragraph, if you cite the same source again, you do not need to repeat the date of the source. That means the first time you cite Johnson, it looks like this (Johnson, 2006), but subsequent times (in that same paragraph), it is just (Johnson). This is optional—you may write the date each time, if you wish. FYI: This is from p. 208 of the *APA Manual*.

3.95 (pp. 208-209) **One Work by Multiple Authors**

Two authors

Simple ... always cite both. Examples follow. Note that when the names are in the parenthesis, the ampersand (&) is used, but in narrative form, the word *and* is used.

Masters and Johnson (1966) state that...

(Marx & Engels, 1848)

(Bagel & Locke, 1975)

In the song "Being for the Benefit of Mr. Kite!," from the Beatles' 1967 album *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band*, Lennon and McCartney...

Three, four, or five authors

The first time you cite the source, include all names.

Example:

(Dewey, Cheetham, & Howe, 1932)

In all citations that follow, even if they are in another paragraph, write them like this

(Dewey, et al., 1932)

or

Dewey et al. (1932) provide data that...

FYI, et al. is a Latin abbreviation meaning "and others." Make sure to punctuate it correctly—*et* is a complete word, but *al.* is an abbreviation and needs a period after it. If you are curious ... Etymology: Latin *et alii* (masculine), *et aliae* (feminine), or *et alia* (neuter) and others (<http://m-w.com>).

Within the same paragraph, you can skip the date after the first reference, e.g., the first reference would be (Monkey, Sea, & Dhoo, 2001), the second would be (Monkey et al.). The other "look" for that is: Monkey et al. found that...

Details, details! Let's say that you are citing (Green, Brown, Black, Grey, & White, 2001) as well as (Green, Smith, & White, 2001). The second time you cite each, you can't make them identical (Green et al., 2001). Just use as few names as necessary to distinguish them, e.g., (Green & Brown et al., 2001) and (Green & Smith et al., 2001).

The other "look" for that is: Green and Brown et al. (2001) find that...

Note that when the names are in the parenthesis, the ampersand (&) is used, but in narrative form, the word *and* is used.

Six or more authors

Use just the first name:

(Fleming et al., 2001)

As described by Fleming et al. (2001), the reaction of...

Read the item above, three through five authors, for details on *et al.*

If two citations shorten to the same form, use the guidelines presented in the item above (three to five). Basically, add as many names as needed to differentiate the citations.

3.96 (pp. 209-210) **Groups as Authors**

This is when you don't have a person's name, but you do have an organization, company, or government agency named as the author.

If the name is short, always use the full name, e.g., (CATO Institute, 1988)

"If the name is long and cumbersome and if the abbreviation is familiar or readily understandable, you may abbreviate the name in the second and subsequent citations. ...if the abbreviation would not be readily understandable, write out the name each time it occurs (American Psychological Association [APA], p. 210, 2001)."

The quote above was from the page 210 of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, a book with a group author. The next time the APA is cited in this guide, the reference will simply be (APA, 2001). The brackets within the first reference clue in the reader regarding an upcoming abbreviation.

First reference: (North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO], 2005).

Subsequent references: (NATO, 2005).

The *Manual* does not state this, but one might infer that after the first citation, citations to all sources from the same author, e.g., NATO, may use the abbreviation. That is to say, if you later cite a 1999 NATO document, you would just use (NATO, 1999); you would not spell out the name again just because you changed sources.

3.97 (pp. 210-211) **Works With an Anonymous Author or With No Author (Including Legal Materials)**

Anonymous

This not when there is no author listed. It is when the author is stated as Anonymous. Remember, the citation is based on the reference.

Citation example: (Anonymous, 1991)

Reference example:

Anonymous (1991). *Go ask Alice*. Savannah, GA: Arrow Press.

No author

"When a work has no author, cite in text the first few words of the reference list entry (usually the title) and the year. Use double quotation marks around the title of an article or chapter, and italicize the title of a periodical, book, brochure, or report (APA, 2001, p. 210-211)."

("Walrus Attacks Visitors," 1991)

...the book *Granite Formations of Maine* (2001) provides...

Tricky, APA style is tricky! Notice that in lists of references, titles of journal articles and books are never capitalized (other than the first word and proper nouns, etc.), but in the citation, they are, using *headline style* capitalizations (detailed on page 32 of this guide). For example, the title of a reference might be *Walrus attacks visitors at the zoo*, but in the citation, it is "Walrus Attacks Visitors."

Legal materials

As with works with no author, use first few words from the reference list.

Refer to appendix D of the *APA Manual* for details on legal materials.

3.100 (p. 213) Classical Works

In general

If the work has no date of publication, put n.d. to indicate there is no date.

(Aristophanes, n.d.)

For translations, if you know the date of translation, use that.

(Aristophanes, trans. 1981)

If you know the date of original publication and translation, use both. It should be obvious from the example that the original date comes first.

(Freud, 1923/1931)

...as indicated by Freud (1923/1931), the subconscious...

Major classic works with standard numbering, e.g., chapters, verses, lines, cantos). The *Manual* says that these are works " ... such as ancient Greek and Roman works and the Bible" Reference entries are not required. Just the citation, using the universal numbering system. An example from the Bible is:

Ecc. 12:11 (New International Version) says "Of making many books there is no end, and much study wearies the body."

3.102 (p. 214) **Personal Communication (e-mail, letter, memo, etc.)**

You do not reference (in the *References* section at the end of your paper) *Personal Communication*, including letters, memos, and **nonarchived** electronic communication. These types of communication are cited within the body of your paper, only.

The *Manual* states "Give the initials as well as the surname of the communicator, and provide as exact a date as possible" (APA, p. 214, 2001).

The *Manual* does not indicate any need to differentiate the medium of communication, e.g., paper, electronic, or smoke signal—they are all simply *personal communication*.

Examples:

J.R.R. Tolkien (personal communication, May 5, 1954) stated...

...as indicated by the tone of his e-mail (H.M. Wombat, personal communication, June 5, 2007) .

Through a Vulcan mind-meld, Mr. Spock indicated that he preferred his brownies without walnuts (personal communication, stardate 30620.1.)

SECTION 7. DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIERS

This section provides the basic information needed to understand the role that DOIs play in researching, writing, and reading college papers. For more information on DOIs, refer to <http://www.doi.org>.

Short version:

What's a DOI? It assists the reader in finding information about the source and/or the source itself. To *resolve* (the technical term for following the DOI to the information or thing) the DOI, you can use one of two methods. One, type the DOI in the search box at <http://dx.doi.org>. Two, use your browser's address bar (the place you type Internet addresses) and stick the DOI on the end of <http://dx.doi.org>. That is to say, if you have a DOI of 10.1037/0021-9010.82.2.253, go to the address <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.82.2.253>. Try it; it will take you straight to detailed information about a journal article.

It is also **highly recommended** that you read the first two items under *What might students and instructors need to know about the use of DOIs in references?*, on page 52 of this guide.

Detailed version:

- What is the purpose of DOIs?
- How do you use a DOI to find the information about the object?
- What might students and instructors need to know about the use of DOIs in references?

What is the overall purpose of DOIs?

To help people identify and locate things.

The purpose is create a uniform and permanent system for identifying things. For this discussion, let's start by limiting the definition of *things* to information about (descriptions of) journal articles and books, or book chapters. For example, knowing the DOI 10.1037/10538-002, allows the user to identify this object (a description of a book chapter):

"The functions of the brain"—a chapter, located on pages 12-80 of the book *The principles of psychology*, Volume I, by William James.



In explaining the concept of DOIs, we run the risk of getting really lost, really quickly, so let's take it nice and slowly, one step at a time, using real-life examples.

You are writing a paper. You log into one of the library databases. The database name is *PsycArticles*. You search for journal articles.

In the results list you see the citation pictured below.

2. [Assigned versus participative goal setting and response generalization: Managing injury control among professional pizza deliverers](#). Ludwig, Timothy D.; Geller, E. Scott; *Journal of Applied Psychology*, Vol 82(2), Apr 1997. pp. 253-261.
[Cited References \(40\)](#)
[HTML Full Text](#) [PDF Full Text](#) (794K)

You click on the title of the article to find out more about it, and you see that it has been assigned a digital object identifier (DOI). The information is presented as pictured below.

Title:	Assigned versus participative goal setting and response generalization: Managing injury control among professional pizza deliverers.
Author(s):	Ludwig, Timothy D. , Appalachian State U, Dept of Psychology, Boone, NC, US Geller, E. Scott
Source:	Journal of Applied Psychology , Vol 82(2), Apr 1997. pp. 253-261.
Publisher:	US: American Psychological Assn
ISSN:	0021-9010 (Print)
Digital Object Identifier:	10.1037/0021-9010.82.2.253

You read the entire article and decide to use it in your paper. At the end of our paper, you provide the properly formatted reference, thus:

Ludwig, T.D. & Geller, E.S. (1997). Assigned versus participative goal setting and response generalization: Managing injury control among professional pizza deliverers.
Journal of Applied Psychology 82(2), 253-261. doi:10.1037/0021-9010.82.2.253

Why include the DOI in the reference, how can it be used?

As far as journal articles and books, or book chapters are concerned, a DOI is an immutable way of identifying **information about** that item (the article, etc.).

Although many students in a wide variety of disciplines use the APA documentation style for their coursework, keep in mind that one of the driving principles of APA style is the preparation of manuscripts—books and journal articles—for formal publication. **APA references are intended, first and foremost, to assist readers of scholarly publications in identifying those referenced sources.**

Let's assume that a professional in the risk management industry reads an article which includes the reference on the previous page (the one whose DOI is 10.1037/0021-9010.82.2.253). Just to be clear, they aren't reading the article which the DOI corresponds to, they are reading another article that references it. He or she desires to obtain more information about the article and perhaps even to obtain the article itself. The DOI enables them to find information about the article instantaneously. It may or may not also allow them to access the article itself (that is a separate topic, addressed later).

This is how they find that information... When the user resolves a DOI (a procedure discussed shortly), they are provided information, often in great detail, about the object it identifies. They are usually also provided a method to access the item. Using the DOI in our example, this is the information that can be found when it is resolved. (See next page.)

PsycARTICLES: Citation and Abstract

 [Printer-friendly version](#)

- Title** Assigned versus participative goal setting and response generalization: Managing injury control among professional pizza deliverers.
- Abstract** Safety belt use, turn signal use, and intersection stopping were observed at 3 pizza delivery locations per driver's license plate numbers. After baseline observations, employees at 1 store participated in goal setting targeting complete stops. Employees at the other store were assigned a goal. Over 4 weeks, the group's percentages of complete intersection stopping were posted. Both intervention groups significantly increased their complete intersection stops during the intervention phase. The participative goal-setting group also showed significant increases in turn signal and safety belt use (nontargeted behaviors) concurrent with their increases in intersection stopping (targeted behaviors). Drivers decreased their turn signal and safety belt use concurrent with the assigned goal condition targeting complete stops. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2007 APA, all rights reserved)
- Authors** Ludwig, Timothy D.; Geller, E. Scott
- Affiliations** Ludwig, Timothy D.: Appalachian State U, Dept of Psychology, Boone, NC, US
- Source** Journal of Applied Psychology. 1997 Apr Vol 82(2) 253-261

PsycARTICLES Links: [View Article \(HTML\)](#) | [View Article \(PDF\)](#)

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[APA Home](#) | [Contact Information](#) | developer@apa.org

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Let's bring this scenario back to the classroom for a minute. You write your paper and use that same reference (the one shown on page 48). Your instructor desires to see more information about that source and perhaps even to obtain the article itself. They can simply resolve the DOI to find the same information, pictured above, about the article.

How do you use a DOI to find the information about the object?

One way is to type or paste the DOI into the "Resolve A DOI" box at <http://dx.doi.org>. The second way is to just type the DOI into the address bar of your Internet browser, preceded by <http://dx.doi.org/>, e.g., <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11423-006-9014-5>.

Example images of these two methods are presented next.

You can place your DOI in the search box at <http://dx.doi.org/>



Resolve A DOI

doi:

Go

Or you can use your browser, like this.



Either of the two procedures, above, is what is termed "Resolving a DOI." Resolving a DOI gets you information about the object; often, a lot of information. Here is one complete example of the information you might find:

The structure and function of spontaneous analogising in domain-based problem solving

Authors: Christopher R. Bearman; Linden J. Ball; Thomas C. Ormerod

Affiliation: Lancaster University, UK

DOI: 10.1080/13546780600989686

Publication Frequency: 4 issues per year

Published in: Thinking & Reasoning, Volume 13, Issue 3 August 2007, pages 273 - 294

Subjects: Philosophy; Thinking, Reasoning & Problem Solving

Formats available: HTML (English) : PDF (English)

Abstract

Laboratory-based studies of problem solving suggest that transfer of solution principles from an analogue to a target arises only minimally without the presence of directive hints. Recently, however, real-world studies indicate that experts frequently and spontaneously use analogies in domain-based problem solving. There is also... [abstract continues for 150 more words].

The information about any given item (book, article, etc.) will vary widely from publisher to publisher. Here are a few examples you can look at to see the variety of presentation.

Suggestion, go to the electronic version of this guide, <http://uclibrary.troy.edu/help/helps-citation.htm>, so you can just click on the links that follow.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1532-5415.2007.01177.x> An article.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09687590701337967> An article.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1471-2105-5-174> An article.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1036/0071486100> A popular (non-academic) book.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11423-006-9014-5> An article.

What might students and instructors need to know about the use of DOIs in references?

1. When did this change in APA style come about? Published in June 2007, the guide *APA Style Guide to Electronic References*, revises and updates the portion of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* that deals with the citing of electronic media. It prescribes the use of DOIs.
2. **Students:** As the use of DOIs in references is a recent change in APA style, you may want to make sure that you and your instructor are on the same page (citation-wise) before you start using them. Your instructor may prefer another format, or, at the very least, you will want to make sure that they know why you are doing your references in a manner with which they may be unfamiliar.

Instructors: Likewise, it is unlikely that your students will be aware of the newest APA style unless you let them know. Referring them to this guide is an excellent way to provide them with the information they need. You may prefer that your students use another format—generally speaking, that would mean, for articles from databases, naming the database, and for articles from the Internet, providing the Internet address.

3. Can the DOI be used to access the item itself, or just information about the item? This topic can be a little convoluted, so let's address it one piece at a time.

PART ONE of the answer: Sometimes the answer is an absolute yes. It was stated earlier that a DOI directs users to information about an item ... technically, that is not exactly true. It directs them to either information about the item or, in fact, to the item itself. As far as DOIs for books and articles are concerned, the vast majority of the time, it will simply be information about the item. It was stated that way earlier to minimize confusion. Generally

speaking, you shouldn't think of a DOI for a book or article as a method to access them, just a way to find rapidly more information about them. If you would like to see an example of a DOI that resolves to the item itself, try doi:[10.1371/journal.pbio.0020312](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.0020312).



PART TWO of the answer. The DOI usually **will** provide a method of access to the item—**the trick is that it is almost never the method that you** (as a college student or instructor) **would use to access it**.

Scenario A. John Doe (not a college student) has the DOI. He may have surfed it up on the Internet or read it as part of a reference in a book or journal. He is interested in the item, so he resolves the DOI. The information that is found when a DOI is resolved is universal—the same for anyone and anyone in the world. To access the book chapter, John might use a link provided with that information in order to access the item via a fee-based service provided by the publisher. The choice to pay for access to the item is John's.

Scenario B. For the student who wrote a paper (and referenced the DOI) and his or her instructor, access to the item is usually from a database provided (already paid for) by their university—they need simply sign in using their assigned username and password. For example doi:[10.1037/11436-019](https://doi.org/10.1037/11436-019) provides information about a book chapter, "Patient-initiated integration." It can be accessed via the PsycBooks database.

PART THREE of the answer. So the question arises, when you see a reference with a DOI, how do you know the best way to access the item about which it provides information?

The bottom line is, unless some clue is included with the reference, you don't know. See item #4, presented next, in that regard.

4. *APA Style Guide to Electronic References* states that when a DOI is known, it should be used in the reference, and the writer should not include the date of access, the name of a database, or a URL (Internet address). Nevertheless, instructors may prefer that students do include one or more of these pieces of information, in particular, the name of a database (for items from a database) or the URL (Internet address) for items openly available on the Web, since knowing that information will simplify the retrieval of the item. Therefore, if you are a student, you may want to check with your instructor in that regard, and if you are an instructor, you may want to specify exactly how you desire to have references prepared.
 - Student: "Professor Small, if we use sources from the Library database, do you always want us to include the name of the database? Do you want us to list DOIs or just skip them?"
 - Professor: "I know that the new APA citation style states that you only need to include the DOI for most sources that have one, but if you get something out of the databases, please include the name of the database in your reference, and if you use a source openly

available online, please provide the complete Internet address. If you so desire, you may also include the DOI—I will provide you samples of how I would like references prepared."

5. Keep in mind that to locate information about a source (article, etc.) a DOI needs to be resolved (as shown on pages 50 and 51 of this guide). Although it is not strict APA style, instructors may prefer students to resolve the DOI within the reference itself. The purpose being, if the paper was provided (turned in) in electronic format, the reader could simply click to resolve a DOI. Examples follow.

This reference strictly follows APA style.

Ludwig, T.D. & Geller, E.S. (1997). Assigned versus participative goal setting and response generalization: Managing injury control among professional pizza deliverers. *Journal of Applied Psychology* 82(2), 253-261. doi:10.1037/0021-9010.82.2.253

In the following reference, the DOI has been modified with the Internet address <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.82.2.253>, an address that resolves the DOI, linked to the written text. The address does not show in the written text, but it is an active link.

Ludwig, T.D. & Geller, E.S. (1997). Assigned versus participative goal setting and response generalization: Managing injury control among professional pizza deliverers. *Journal of Applied Psychology* 82(2), 253-261. doi:[10.1037/0021-9010.82.2.253](http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.82.2.253)

In the following reference, the DOI has been modified with the Internet address <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.82.2.253> written out and linked after the standard reference elements.

Ludwig, T.D. & Geller, E.S. (1997). Assigned versus participative goal setting and response generalization: Managing injury control among professional pizza deliverers. *Journal of Applied Psychology* 82(2), 253-261. doi:10.1037/0021-9010.82.2.253
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.82.2.253>

When considering these issues, please keep in mind that while 10.1037/0021-9010.82.2.253 is a DOI, a **permanent** identifier, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.82.2.253> is not—it is merely a convenient (and possibly temporary) URL by which a DOI may be resolved. Likewise, when a DOI is resolved, the address to which the user is directed, in this case, <http://content.apa.org/journals/apl/82/2/253>, is not a DOI, nor should it be considered an Internet address to which readers should ever be directly referred. That address might change ... the information presented there may change ... the only thing that will never change is the DOI. The point of the DOI system is that even if the location of the information about an object changes, or even the information itself changes, the DOI can always be used to find it.

Suggestion: Try it out. After you read through section 7 of this guide, log into two of the Library's databases, *PsycArticles* and *PsycBooks*, and search for some information sources. Go into the records for a few books and articles (by clicking on their titles), and take the links for their DOIs.

End of document.

