

APA Reference Lists

Documenting sources on the References page is more difficult than using parenthetical citation: attention to detail is required. Items are ordered alphabetically by the first word of the item (usually the author's surname). Listed below are the basic elements:

1. author (surname, 1st initial. 2nd initial.)	Kemmelmeier, M., & Winter, D. G.
2. (date of publication).	(2008).
3. title of work.	Sowing patriotism but reaping nationalism? Consequences of exposure to the American flag.
4. <i>title of journal</i> , (in italics)	<i>Political Psychology</i> ,
5. <i>journal volume number</i> (issue number),	29(6),
6. page range of entire article.	859-879.

Article From a Journal

A reference list entry for an article from a journal corresponding to the item above would look like this (note the punctuation):

Kemmelmeier, M. & Winter, D.G. (2008). Sowing patriotism but reaping nationalism? Consequences of exposure to the American flag. *Political Psychology*, 29(6), 859-879.

Titles: Whether a word in a title is capitalized depends on whether it appears in the body or the reference list of your paper. In the body of the paper, capitalize normally (see our *Capitalization* document). In the reference list, however, use an initial capital "only [with] the first word, the first word after a colon or em dash, and proper nouns" (p. 101) *unless* it is a periodical title. Italicize titles of books, journals (and volume numbers but not issue numbers), and periodicals. Individual articles or chapters of books are placed within quotation marks in the body of the essay, but not in the reference list.

Conference paper

A reference list entry for a conference paper is similar to one for a journal article, though the month is usually provided as well as the year, and the amount of information may vary; this paper has a doi assigned:

Anantram, A. M. P., Roudsari, A. F., Khodadad, I., & Saini S. (2015, September). Photon induced negative capacitance in metal oxide semiconductor structures. 10th IEEE Nanotechnology Materials and Devices Conference, Anchorage, AK. doi: 10.1109/NMDC.2015.7439237

Book

Murdock, B. B., Jr. (1974). *Human memory: Theory and data*. Potomac, MD: Lawrence Erlbaum.

Note: The state, province, or country in which the city is located must also be included if the city is not well known internationally. For the publisher, give the shortened form of the name, omitting words such as *Publishers, Co., or Inc.* (see p. 187). Note also the abbreviation for "junior" after the author's name. Do not include honorifics such as "Dr."

Chapter in a book

Bordo, S. (2003). Does size matter? In M. Hussey (Ed.), *Masculinities: Interdisciplinary readings* (pp. 42-45). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Note: "(Ed.*)" refers to "editor" (the plural is "Eds.*"). The editor's name is given with the initials first and is preceded by the word "In".

Particular edition of a book

Sternberg, R. J. (1995). *In search of the human mind* (2nd ed.). Fort Worth, TX: Harcourt Brace.

Non-academic periodical such as a magazine or a newspaper

Nelson, J. (2009, May/June). Don't fight the power. *This Magazine*, 42(6), 18-20, 22, 24-25.

Recipient of face transplant shares her story and results. (2009, May 6). *The New York Times*, p. A19.

Note: If the newspaper's city is not mentioned in its title, include the city (and the initials of its state or province, or name of its country if the city is not well-known) in square brackets after the title: *The Daily Gleaner* [Fredericton, NB]. The newspaper reference above has no author, so the title replaces the author's name; in a parenthetical citation, a shortened form of the title in quotation marks ("Recipient," 1995) would be used. In the magazine reference, the commas around "22" indicate that the article does not appear on continuous pages (i.e., only

on pages 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, and 25, not on pages 21 or 23).

Film or television or radio broadcast

Butt, B., & White, K. (Writers). (2009). You've been great, goodnight [Television series episode]. In D. Storey (Director), *Corner Gas*. Toronto: CTV.

Gross, P. (Writer/Director). (2008). *Passchendaele* [Motion picture]. Canada: Alliance.

Review of a book

Schatz, B. R. (2000). Learning by text or context? [Review of the book *The social life of information*]. *Science*, 290(5495), 1304.

Reference works

Encyclopedia entry with author (print):

Crystal, D. (1987). Sapir-Whorf hypothesis. In *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language*. Cambridge, MA: Cambridge University Press.

Encyclopedia entry with author (online):

Creath, R. (2017, April 5). Logical empiricism. In *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (2016 ed.). Retrieved from <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/logical-empiricism/>

Note: Increasingly, you will find a mismatch between the version date of the entire work (here, 2016) and the revision date of the individual entry.

Dictionary entry without author (online):

Algorithm. (n.d.). *Merriam-Webster's online dictionary* (2017 ed.). Retrieved from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/algorithm>.

Other Works on the Internet

Scholars have had to balance the drawbacks of citing electronic material (e.g., missing author names, titles, and dates of creation) with the benefits of having academic information freely available wherever there is an Internet connection. Many academic publishers have responded to the Web's drawbacks by assigning a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) to scholarly material. The DOI can usually be found either on the first page of an academic article or by clicking a button labeled "Article," "Cross-Ref," or with a database name (e.g., "PubMed"). The DOI can then be entered into a DOI resolver such as CrossRef.org to find the article. The DOI makes other Web-related reference information (date of access, URL, etc.) unnecessary.

Timmons, V. (2008). Challenges in researching family literacy programs. *Canadian Psychology*, 49(2), 96-102. doi:10.1037/0708-5991.49.2.96

Note that the reference is the same as usual, with the sole addition of the electronic DOI. However, not all documents have DOIs; below are three such examples: online lecture notes, an online academic journal article, and an online reference work.

Deal, M. (2001). *Lecture notes week twelve: Anthropology 3291*. Memorial University, Saint John's, Newfoundland and Labrador. Retrieved May 26, 2009, from <http://www.ucs.mun.ca/~mdeal/Anth3291/notes12.htm>

Mori, E., Hirono, N., Yamashita, H., Imamura, T., Ikejuri, Y., Ikeda, M., . . . Yoneda, Y. (1997). Premorbid brain size as a determinant of reserve capacity against intellectual decline in Alzheimer's disease. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 154(1), 18-24. Retrieved from <http://ajp.psychiatryonline.org/>

Padian, K. (2009). Confuciusornis. In *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Retrieved from <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/932349/Confuciusornis>

Note: Because the references end in web addresses, the period is omitted. No date of retrieval is required *unless* the document likely to be modified (online lecture notes are frequently edited). When citing other course materials, such as slides, describe the medium

in a bracketed note [PowerPoint slides]. Long web addresses can be broken for better lineation. Entries for papers with eight or more authors list only the first six and then the last, preceded by three spaced ellipsis points as in the second example above.

Archival Documents and Collections

Archival documents and collection sources that are in personal possession of an author, form part of an institutional collection, or are stored in an archive. They include such items as letters, unpublished manuscripts, limited circulation items, in-house or corporate documents, clippings. The following illustrates the general format:

Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). Title of material. [Description of material]. Name of collection (Call number, Box number, File name or number, Fond number, etc.). Name and location of repository.

The purpose of referencing is to give enough information to direct the reader to the source. If several letters are used from the same collection, then list the collection as a reference. Square brackets indicate information that does not appear in the document. When citing interviews, then remember to list the interviewee as the author and include the interviewer's name in the description.

Here is an example for a single letter from an archive:

Roberts, C. (1868, February 15). [Letter to Bliss Carman]. Charles G.D. Roberts Correspondence 1868-1943 (Series 1, Box 1, Folder 1), Archives and Special Collections, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB.

Here is an example for a collection of letters from an archive:

Richard, D. A. (1974-75, 1978-1994). Correspondence. David Adams Richards fonds (MG L33), Archives and Special Collections, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB..

Note: For private collections, state who is in possession of the information instead of noting the archive.

The following is an example for photographs:

[Photographs of Bliss Carmen]. (ca.1861–1922). Isabel St. John Bliss Collection (MG L32, Series 2, Box 4), Archives and Special Collections, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB.

Patents

The key elements of a reference to a patent are the author, year, and patent number. The title (“Shovel”) and claim (“The ornamental design for a shovel, as shown, and described”) are not included.

Elston, D. E. (2014). *U.S. Patent No. D716,119 S*. Washington, DC: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.