APA References

Based on the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th ed. (in the library stacks at BF76.7 .P83)

General Tips for APA References

- A DOI is a digital object identifier that APA uses to identify electronic sources. If your source has a DOI, include it in your citation.
- APA notes that it’s usually necessary to include database information. However, most instructors on campus prefer to know where you accessed your information. Accepted practice is using Retrieved from (URL or database name) as seen in the examples below.
- Always double space. The second and any subsequent lines in an entry should be indented.
- Authors are always written with last name, then initials. (Smith, B. H.)
- Book and periodical/newspaper/magazine/journal titles are in italics
- For book and article titles, only capitalize the first word, the first word after a colon or dash, and proper nouns. (Ex: Are we Rome? The fate of America). For periodical titles, capitalize all major words (Ex: Psychology, Public Policy, and Law.)
- Give the name of the publisher in as brief a form as possible (omit terms such as Publishers, Co., or Inc.)
- For most online sources, a retrieval date is no longer needed. Exceptions to this are pages that are frequently edited, such as a Wikipedia page.

Book/ebook Citations

Author last name, initials. (year). Title of the book. Place of Publication: Publisher.


Retrieved from Opposing Viewpoints in Context database.


**Article Citations**

Author’s last name, initials. (date). Title of the article. *Name of Journal, volume*(issue), page number(s). doi: 

doi number [if available]

**Journal with DOI**


**Journal Article w/o DOI**


**Magazine Article/Database**


**Newspaper Article**

Webpage Citations


Video Citations


Interview Citations

- An interview can’t be found again, so it doesn’t appear on the reference list. You can, however, refer to it in the body of your paper by using (S. Hill, personal communication, June 3, 2014).
Image Citations

- Remember that researchers can’t just do an image search online to find the perfect picture—you need to find an image that you can use responsibly. For that, try to do a search in creative commons. There are several places to do this: Flickr Creative Commons is a great source! Once there, choose what you plan on doing—if you are just going to cite the image in your paper and not alter it, you can use any of them listed—just choose See More and then do a search for your topic. All the images in Flickr have the information you need to cite the source correctly—owner/author/creator, publication date (you can estimate), title of the image in italics, and a retrieved from URL.
- You might also try Wikimedia Commons. Or use Google Image Search—complete your search, click on Tools and select an option under Usage Rights.
- If you can only find the online screenname instead of an author, use it. If it’s in all lowercase, keep it as is.

Author. (Role of author). (Year of creation). Title of image or description of image. [Type of work]. Retrieved from URL/database

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