APA 6TH EDITION WORKSHOP
Part 2: The Reference List & Reference Examples
The information in these slides is not intended as a substitute for the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th Edition*. Refer to it, as well as [www.apastyle.org](http://www.apastyle.org), as the definitive guide to the APA style.

For LIS EOP papers, remember that the LIS EOP Examination Guide supersedes the APA guidelines for LIS EOP writing.

It is each student’s responsibility to learn the rules and guidelines appropriate to whatever project he or she is working on.
The reference list appears at the end of the paper. This is a “works cited” list, not a “works consulted” list!

- If a work is significant enough in your research preparation, it should probably be paraphrased at least somewhere in the paper too.

General rule-of-thumb: every unique in-text citation should have a matching full entry in the reference list!

- (Personal communications are the exception.)

Likewise, every reference item should be cited or paraphrased at least once in the paper.
REFERENCES: PRELIMINARIES

- Alphabetize the reference list, according to the first significant element in the reference (name or title).
- The reference list is double-spaced.
- See page 180 for acceptable abbreviations, such as ed. = edition, Rev. ed. = Revised edition, etc.
- Use a hanging indent format:

  **Example:**


APA 6th Manual: p. 37; Section 2.11
APA 6th Manual: pp. 180-183; Section 6.22 and 6.25
APA 6th references usually follow a basic format and contain basic elements: Creator(s), date, title(s), and publication information.

Books:

Periodicals:

These formats are somewhat flexible however, to match the needs of particular types of referenced works.
List up to seven authors: **Abbot, A. A. & Barnes, B. B.**

For eight or more authors, list first six, ellipses, and last: **Abbot, A. A., Barnes, B. B., Cane, C. C., Dunn, D. D., Elgin, E. E., Field, F. F., ... Jay, J. J.**

For authors with identical names/initiais, insert first name as well: **Keller, K. [Kate], Keller K. [Karl].**

For authors with hyphenated first names, include hyphen in initials: **Olsen, M.-K.**

Use full name for group/corporate authors: **American Psychological Association.**
REFERENCE COMPONENTS:
CREATORS

- For an edited work, use the editor’s name and add (Ed.): Phillips, J. D. (Ed).
- For multiple editors, use (Eds.): Phillips, J. D. & Jones, P. J. (Eds.).
- When citing an editor to an authored chapter, do not invert the editor’s name: Author, A. A. (date). Chapter title. In E. E. Editor (Ed.), Book title etc.
- For a large board of editors, list just the first + et al.: In W. T. Jones et al. (Eds.).
- When there is no author or editor, shift the title into the author’s position in the reference.
- “Anonymous” is only used when the work itself actually uses it for the author.

APA 6th Manual: p. 184; Section 6.27
REFERENCE COMPONENTS: DATES

- Most books/periodicals use just the year: (2011).
- For magazines, newsletters, newspapers, use exact date given: (2011, Spring); (2009, May/June); (2010, April 2).
- Use meeting date for meeting papers/posters.
- Use **in press** for papers accepted for publication.
- Use *circa* + brackets for old, uncertain dates: [ca. 1775]. (means “around 1775”)
- If there is no publication date, use: (n.d.).
REFERENCE COMPONENTS: TITLES

- Article/chapter titles – sentence capitalization, non-italic: *The long view: Seeking the future.*


- Book titles – sentence capitalization, italic: *The organization of information.*
  - Place edition, volume, etc., info in parentheses following the title: *(Rev. ed.).*

- Insert non-routine information in brackets: *[Special issue]; [Abstract]*
Include city & abbreviated state (US), or city and country (non-US).

Omit state when publisher is a university with the state in its name: Austin: University of Texas Press.

Give publisher in brief yet identifiable manner. Omit unnecessary words like Inc, Co., and/or Publishers. Do include, however, Press and Books.

When there are multiple locations, use the first listed, or the home office.
REFERENCE EXAMPLES:
BOOKS

Standard Print Book:

Book Chapter:

Note the ½ in. hanging indent, inverted editor, & capitalization!

APA 6th Manual: pp. 202-206; Section 7.02
Electronic Books:


Some books have DOI’s now too, so look for and include those if present:


APA 6th Manual: pp. 203; Sections 7.02.19 and 7.02.20
Electronic Version of Republished Book:


A multivolume set:

Electronic Version of a Book Chapter in a Volume in a Series:


Note: In a series with changing subtitles, the series title is uppercase and the subtitle is lowercase.
REFERENCE EXAMPLES:
BOOKS

An Online Reference Entry:

An Online Entry (no author/editor/date):

Note: The title moves into the author’s position.

APA 6th Manual: 205; Sections 7.02.29 and 7.02.30
Include italicized volume number and/or non-italicized, parenthetical issue number after title.

Follow volume/issue numbers with the article’s range of page numbers.
  - Do not use p. or pp. (except for newspapers) in the reference list.

*Library Journal, 12(3), 56-72.*

No further publication info is needed for print periodicals.
REFERENCE COMPONENTS: PERIODICAL ELECTRONIC INFO

- Follow page numbers with the article’s DOI number: doi:10xxxxxxx
- If there is no DOI, give URL after paper numbers: Retrieved from www.xxxx.xxx
  - Give the homepage of the journal (or its publisher)!
- **Do not:**
  - Include database information (EBSCOhost, etc.)
  - Include retrieval dates (unless source is subject to change, such as a wiki)
  - Insert a hyphen when breaking a URL to the next line – just break before punctuation
  - Keep hyperlinks in Word docs – be sure to remove the hyperlink

APA 6th Manual: pp. 187-192; Sections 6.31-6.32
The Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is a relatively new identification numbering system. Similar to ISBN’s or ISSN’s, it applies a unique code to individual articles.

While DOI’s are primarily used for electronic journal articles, they can be found in print materials too, even some books!

**Very Important:** If an article (or book, electronic or print) has a DOI, you MUST use it!
DOI’s can usually be found on the first page, near a logo, the copyright date, author’s contact info, etc.

If a DOI is not evident on the item, look it up at www.crossref.org

- Crossref.org hosts a free DOI lookup service. If crossref can’t find a DOI, then it’s usually safe to assume the item doesn’t have one.

If (after checking crossref) there is no DOI, then use a URL instead.
Standard Journal Reference:


With 7+ authors:


APA 6th Manual: p. 198; Section 7.01.1 and 7.01.2
Non-routine info:


Magazine:


REFERENCE EXAMPLES: PERIODICALS

Newspaper:

Abstract:

Note: Further rules for variations of newspaper and abstract citing can be found in the manual, pp. 200-202.

APA 6th Manual: pp. 200-202; Sections 7.07.10 and 7.01.16
Whom Do You Trust? Information Seeking During the U.K. Foot and Mouth Crisis

CHRISTINE HAGAR

Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Dominican University, River Forest, Illinois, USA

The 2001 U.K. foot and mouth disease (FMD) outbreak constituted the biggest crisis ever to affect the U.K. farming system. The crisis unfolded as a series of information and communication problems—primarily from government to farmers—with consequences for action in a time of crisis. This study explores how trust affected farmers’ information seeking and use during the FMD crisis. It attempts to answer questions such as what sources of information people trust in a crisis and which information providers people trust in a crisis. These are critical questions as, by acting upon trusted information, farmers could shape and influence the nature of the
Yoga Practice for the Management of Type II Diabetes Mellitus in Adults: A systematic review

Badr Aljasir¹, Maggie Bryson¹ and Bandar Al-shehri²

¹University of Ottawa, Ottawa and ²University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

The effect of practicing yoga for the management of type II Diabetes was assessed in this systematic review through searching related electronic databases and the grey literature to the end of May 2007 using Ovid. All randomized controlled clinical trials (RCTs) comparing yoga practice with other type of intervention or with regular practice or both, were included regardless of language or type of publication. Each study was assessed for quality by two independent reviewers. Mean difference was used for summarizing the effect of each study outcomes with 95% confidence intervals. Pooling of the studies did not take place due to the wide clinical variation between the studies. Publication bias was assessed by statistical methods. Five trials with 363 participants met the inclusion criteria with medium to high risk of bias and different intervention characteristics. The studies’ results show improvement in outcomes...
DOI’s: Examples


1534 JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—August 2010
DOI: 10.1002/asi

APA 6th Manual p. 189; Sections 6.31-6.32
Check the database’s record:

**How UK academic libraries choose metasearch systems**

**Document Information:**
- **Title:** How UK academic libraries choose metasearch systems
- **Author(s):** Bethan Ruddock, (Mimas, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK), Dick Hartley (Department of Information and Communications, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, UK)
- **Citation:** Bethan Ruddock, Dick Hartley, "How UK academic libraries choose metasearch systems", Aslib Proceedings, Vol. 62 Iss: 1, pp.65 - 105
- **Keywords:** Academic libraries, Database management systems, Purchasing, Search engines, United Kingdom
- **Article type:** Research paper
- **DOI:** 10.1108/00012531011015226 (Permanent URL)
- **Publisher:** Emerald Group Publishing Limited

**Abstract:**

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to investigate how UK academic libraries choose metasearch systems, the choice processes they use, the main influences on their choices, and whether these choice processes could be made easier.

Design/methodology/approach – The project used a mixture of quantitative and qualitative research methods, consisting of a literature review, two semi-structured interviews, and an electronic questionnaire, distributed to systems.
Check an imported RefWorks record:

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<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Cunningham Kay</th>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>Issue</td>
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<td>217</td>
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<td>235</td>
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<td>Descriptors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>Rapid and pervasive technological change makes the concept of “keeping current” an issue not only for individual librarians but for libraries as organizations. Although overt hardware and software costs are high, the human factor and its interconnectedness with hardware and software generate costs that are even greater, although less calculable. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]; Copyright of Journal of Library Administration is the property of Taylor &amp; Francis Ltd and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder’s express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full text. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

https://www.refworks.com
If you can’t find the DOI on the item or in the record, always check www.crossref.org!

Click on “FOR RESEARCHERS” to access a drop-down menu, then click “free DOI name lookup.”

http://www.crossref.org
DOI’s: Examples

If you can’t find the DOI on the item or in the record, always check www.crossref.org!

Scroll down to the “Search on article title” section and enter your article’s author and title.

http://www.crossref.org
DOI’s: EXAMPLES

If you can’t find the DOI on the item or in the record, **always check** www.crossref.org!

- **Enter your author and title,** and if that article has a DOI, it will be displayed. **Double-check** that the right reference came up, however. If there is no DOI, crossref may find a similar title instead.

http://www.crossref.org
APA 5\textsuperscript{TH} TO APA 6\textsuperscript{TH}: NOTEWORTHY CHANGES

Headings:
- 5\textsuperscript{th} used \textit{italics}, 6\textsuperscript{th} uses \textbf{Boldface}
  - See p. 62

Citing Paragraphs:
- 5\textsuperscript{th} used \textbar, 6\textsuperscript{th} uses \textit{para.}
  - See pp. 171-172

Retrieval Dates:
- 5\textsuperscript{th} used retrieval dates, 6\textsuperscript{th} does not
  - See p. 192
APA 5TH TO APA 6TH: NOTEWORTHY CHANGES

DOI:
- 5th did not require, 6th does require DOI’s
  - See pp. 191-192

Cities/States:
- 5th did not require state, 6th always requires 2-letter state abbreviation
  - See p. 187

More than 7 Authors:
- 5th used et al. after 6, 6th uses … between 6th and last names
  - See p. 184
APA 5TH TO APA 6TH: NOTEWORTHY CHANGES

Databases:
- 5th cited them, 6th does not cite them
  • See p. 192

Miscellaneous:
- 6th has added rules for audiovisual resources
  • See p. 209

- 6th has added additional non-routine labels, and places them in brackets
  • See pp. 209-210

APA 6th
NOTEWORTHY: TRUSTWORTHY SOURCES


- Visit [www.apastyle.org](http://www.apastyle.org) for more information and FAQs

- [http://owl.english.purdue.edu](http://owl.english.purdue.edu)
WILLIS LIBRARY:
CONTACT INFORMATION

For Reference:
940-565-3245
or
877-872-0264

Email:  https://www.library.unt.edu/forms/ask-us/