



# Citing Your Sources – APA Format

<http://www.qvcc.edu/library>  
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When you write your paper, be sure to follow the correct citation format given by your instructor. These examples are some of the most common ones for giving credit to sources, based on the current *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*. Every possibility isn't covered. If you don't find what you need here, ask library staff for help.

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## Citing Sources in the Body of Your Paper

To give in-text credit to your sources, follow these examples. Use the author name if given. If there is no author, use the title or beginning of the title (example below). Place the parenthetical reference at a pause in your sentence, or at the end if possible, inside the closing period (unless it is a block quote, see example on page 3). Try to place the reference near the point being documented. The number in the parenthetical reference is the publication year.

- If you are summarizing or paraphrasing **one author**:

According to Davis (2000), when they learned of an ape's ability to use sign language, both linguists and animal behaviorists were taken by surprise.

OR

When they learned of an ape's ability to use sign language, both linguists and animal behaviorists were immediately taken by surprise (Davis, 2000).

- If you are summarizing or paraphrasing **two authors** (notice that and is used to separate names in the text, while an ampersand is used in the citation):

Abood and Linden (2011) agreed that the gorilla Koko acquired language more slowly than a normal speaking child.

OR

Koko acquired language more slowly than a normal speaking child would have acquired it (Abood & Linden, 2011).

- If you are summarizing or paraphrasing a work with **3-5 authors**, list them all the first time you refer to them (notice that and is used to separate names in the text, while an ampersand is used in the citation):

The study noted a fluctuating divorce rate in Middletown between the 1920s and the 1970s (Caplow, Santos, Begay, Hill, & Williamson, 2005).

Note: In subsequent citations, use the first author's name followed by "et al." (Latin for "and others"):

While the incidence of wife abuse may not be higher than in the past, the researchers found that more women are willing to report it (Caplow et al., 2005).

- If you are summarizing or paraphrasing a work with **6 or more authors**, use the first author's name, followed by "et al." in all of your citations (see the previous example and the first citation in the next example).
- If you are giving credit to **more than one author's work** in a sentence or paragraph, separate them with a semi-colon:

Multiple studies have revealed that apes can use sign language effectively (Quaderi et al., 2001; Vázquez, 2005).

- If **two or more authors have the same last name**, use initials to avoid confusion, even if the year of publication differs:

Research by J.A. Castelazo (2008) revealed that cigarette smoking can be addictive.

OR

R.D. Anaya (2009) and P.A. Anaya (2010) also found that cigarette smoking can be addictive.

- If you are citing works with the **same author with the same publication date**, identify the works by using the suffixes a, b, c, and so forth after the year; repeat the year. The suffixes are assigned in the reference list, where these kinds of references are ordered alphabetically by title:

Several studies by this researcher show this connection (Johnson, 2011a, 2011b, 2011c).

- If a **corporation or institution** is the author of your work, use the full name in the initial citation. If the name is long and there is a familiar or easily understandable abbreviation, enclose the abbreviation in square brackets:

Stress rates have risen in older men in the past decade, partly due to retirement issues (National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2005).

If an abbreviation is included in the initial citation, as shown above, you may abbreviate in subsequent citations:

Pre-retirement planning also has a measurable effect on stress levels (NIMH, 2005).

- If **no author** is given, use the first few words of the title in your sentence or parentheses. *Italicize* the title words if the source is a book and use "quotation marks" if it is a title of an article from a magazine or journal or if it is the title of a book chapter or web page:

The UFO reported by the crew of a Japan Air Lines flight remains a mystery ("Strange Encounter," 2007).

OR

"Strange Encounter" (2007) concludes that the UFO reported by the crew of a Japan Air Lines flight remains a mystery.

OR

This definition clearly indicates that the meaning is ambiguous (*American Heritage*, 2004).

- If the work's author is given as "**Anonymous**," use Anonymous as the author, followed by a comma and the date:

(Anonymous, 2008).

- If you are including an **exact quote** that is less than 40 words long, follow all the rules above, depending on the number of authors, and then also include the page number of the quote. Use p. before the page number or pp. before a page range. (If there are no page numbers, see the next example.)

As Davis (2000) reported, "If the existence of a signing ape was unsettling for linguists, it was also startling news for animal behaviorists" (p. 26).

OR

As the author reports, "If the existence of a signing ape was unsettling for linguists, it was also startling news for animal behaviorists" (Davis, 2000, p. 26).

- If you are including an **exact quote** that is 40 or more words long, omit the quotation marks and display it as a freestanding block quotation. Start a block quotation on a new line, indent the entire block 5 spaces or ½ inch or use Ctrl Tab, and double-space. Note that the in-text citation follows the period when using a block quote. Also include the page number of the quote. Use p. before the page number or pp. before a page range. (If there are no page numbers, see the next example.)

This new research showed that:

The "placebo effect," which had been verified in previous studies, disappeared when behaviors were studied in this manner. Furthermore, the behaviors were never exhibited again, even when real drugs were administered. Earlier studies were clearly premature in attributing the results to a placebo effect. (Miele, 2013, p. 276)

OR

Miele (2013) found that:

The "placebo effect," which had been verified in previous studies, disappeared when behaviors were studied in this manner. Furthermore, the behaviors were never exhibited again, even when real drugs were administered. Earlier studies were clearly premature in attributing the results to a placebo effect. (p. 276)

- If you have **interviewed** someone, include the date of the interview. Use this example for all **personal communications**, including most electronic communications (e-mail, non-archived discussion groups, non-archived blogs, etc.), personal interviews, telephone conversations, and other communications that do not provide recoverable data. Do not include personal communication citations in your list of references at the end of your paper.

LaTeisha Harris (personal communication, October 12, 2014) predicted that government funding of this type of research will end soon.

- If you are citing a work that has **no date**, use the abbreviation n.d. in the parentheses:

The library handout clearly stated that plagiarism was a serious academic offense (Moore, n.d.).

## The References List

The References list appears at the end of your paper, on its own page, with the title References on the top (not bolded or underlined). This list should contain only the works cited in the paper's text. Personal communications (interviews, letters, e-mails, etc.) are not included in the References list; [see the previous page for information about in-text citing of personal communications](#).

When formatting the References list, list entries in alphabetical order by the first author's last name and indent the second and subsequent lines of each entry 5 spaces. (You can use a "hanging indent.") Double space all entries. Do not number entries. Do not add extra spaces between entries. Include all author names for each source, reversing each name. Use initials only for first and middle names. Use commas, then an ampersand, to separate author names.

If there is no author, begin with the title, followed by the year. Alphabetize by title in the list, including, but ignoring, leading articles (A, An, The). Leave one space after all internal punctuation and all concluding punctuation. Do not abbreviate dates (January, not Jan.). If you are citing a work with no date, use n.d. in the parentheses: (n.d.).

*Italicize* the titles and subtitles of all books and periodicals. Note that italicizing continues under subsequent punctuation, such as commas and periods.

For both book titles and article titles, capitalize only the first word and proper nouns in the title and subtitle: *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders*. Note that while book titles and periodical article titles follow this format in the References list, standard capitalization should be used in the paper's body. For example, refer to *Apes and sign language* in the References list, but *Apes and Sign Language* in the body of the paper. Unlike book titles or article titles, the titles of periodicals are capitalized normally in the References list: *Journal of Social Psychology*.

If you need to cite something not covered in this handout, see library staff or check the current *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, on the reference shelves.

Ask your instructor if there are specific formatting requirements for your paper or project. If you have questions about writing citations, or if you would like your in-text citations or References list checked for accuracy, see library staff.

## Print Books

The general format to follow for citing print books:

Last name, First initial, Middle initial of each author. (publication date). *The book title*. Place of publication: Publisher's name.

- If you have a book with **only one author**:

Davis, F. B. (2000). *Apes and sign language*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

- If you have a book with **two authors** (note the use of the ampersand):

Abood, P. D., & Linden, D. (2011). *Educational psychology: The role of language in cognition*. New York: Merrill.

- If you have a book with **three to seven authors** give surnames and initials for all authors, regardless of number. Separate authors names with a comma and precede the last author's name with the ampersand:

Caplow, T., Santos, H. M., Begay, B. A., Hill, R., & Williamson, M. W. (2012). *Middletown families: Fifty years of change and continuity*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

- If you have a book with **eight or more authors**, list the first six, then insert three ellipses, then add the last author's name:

Wolchik, S.A., Vázquez, S. G., Sandlet, I. N., Tein, J., Anaya, D., Lengua, L., . . . Quaderi, A. (2000). *An experimental evaluation of theory-based mother-child programs*. New York: Columbia University Press.

- If the book has **no author**, begin with the title, then the year. Alphabetize by the first significant word in the title, including but ignoring leading articles, such as A, An, and The. For example, *The Holy Bible* is alphabetized in the h's:

*The Holy Bible* (King James version). (1995). New York: Cambridge University Press.

OR

*The Times atlas of the world* (2012). New York: Times Books.

- If you have an **institutional or corporate author** include its full name. If the author is also the publisher, use "author" in place of repeating the organization name:

American Psychiatric Association. (2000). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4<sup>th</sup> ed., text rev.). Washington, DC: Author.

- If you have a **pamphlet or brochure**, use the same format as you would for a book, but specify Brochure in square brackets and include the edition number if available:

Research and Training Center on Independent Living. (2013). *Guidelines for reporting and writing about people with disabilities* (8<sup>th</sup> ed.) [Brochure]. Lawrence, KS: Author.

- If you have a book compiled by **one or more editors**, use (Ed.) or (Eds.) after their names:

Anaya, R., & Lomeli, F. (Eds.). (2009). *Aztlan: Essays on the Chicano homeland*. Albuquerque: Academia-El Norte.

- If you have a book that is a **one-volume anthology** (collection), with **signed articles or chapters** and an editor or editors, start with the article author, then the publication date, then the article title, then the information about the book itself (note that multivolume reference works with signed articles are cited following the next example):

Davies, P. (2005). Does treatment work? A sociological perspective. In N. Heather (Ed.), *The misuse of alcohol* (pp. 158-177). New York: New York University Press.

- If you have a **multivolume specialized encyclopedia**, with signed articles and an editor or editors, begin with the article author and title:

Li, S. C. & Li, K. Z. H. (2000). Aging and intelligence. In W. E. Craighead & C. B. Nemeroff (Eds.), *The Corsini encyclopedia of psychology and behavioral science* (Vol. 1, pp. 51-54). New York: Wiley.

- If you have a non-specialized encyclopedia or dictionary (if the entry has no author, begin with the title, followed by the year):

Castelazo, P. G. (2003). Relativity. In *The new encyclopaedia Britannica* (Vol. 26, pp. 501-508). Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica.

OR

Collective unconscious. (2002). In *Webster's third new international dictionary of the English language unabridged*. (p. 445). Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster Inc.

- If you have **a chapter from a book in a series** (if you have a chapter from a single-volume book, use the anthology example above):

Maccoby, E. E. & Hong, J. (2013). Socialization in the context of the family: Parent-child interaction. In P.H. Mussen (Series Ed.) & E. M. Hetherington (Vol. Ed.), *Handbook of child psychology: Vol. 4. Socialization, personality, and social development* (4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 1-101). New York: Wiley.

- If you are citing a previously published **scholarly article in a scholarly collection**:

Kalford, M. (2008). A confined world: A rereading of Malik Nagourney. In D. Poupard (Ed.), *Twentieth-century literary criticism* (Vol. 25, pp. 399-402). Detroit: Gale. (Original work published 2004)

- If you have **two or more works by the same author**, put the earliest publication date first:

Pérez-Peña, F. (2003). *Inside intuition: What we know about nonverbal communication*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Pérez-Peña, F. (2008). *Eloquent animals: A study in animal communication*. New York: Coward, McCann & Geohegan.

- If you have **two or more works by the same author with the same publication date**, arrange alphabetically by the title (excluding leading A, An, or The) that follows the date. Lowercase letters are placed immediately after the year, within the parentheses:

Baheti, J. R. (2011a). *Control is key*. New York: Macmillan.

Baheti, J. R. (2011b). *Roles of women in academia*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

## Personal Communications and Interviews

- Interviews, letters, e-mails, and telephone conversations fall into the category of personal communications. Although personal communications are cited within the text of your paper, they are not included in the reference list because they are considered unrecoverable data. [See page 4 for in-text citation information.](#)

## Print Legal Sources

Note: legal citations follow *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation*. Some citations require the § symbol. In MS Word, find the § symbol in INSERT > SYMBOL > SPECIAL CHARACTERS. Questions? See library staff for help.

- If you are citing an entire statute in United States Code:  
Americans With Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1210 (1993).
- If you are citing an individual part of the U.S. Code, alphabetize under United States Code and follow this example:  
42 U.S.C. § 1210 (1993).
- If you are citing a U.S. Supreme Court decision (the U.S. refers to United States Reports):  
Brown v. Board of Educ., 347 U.S. 483 (1954).
- If you are citing a Connecticut statute, alphabetize under Connecticut and follow this example:  
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 17b-808 (2003).

## Media Sources

- If you are citing a **video, DVD or BluRay**, list both the producer and director, if available; identify the format in brackets immediately after the title, then the place of publication and studio name:  

Weir, P. B. (Producer), & Harrison, B.F. (Director). (2012). *Levels of consciousness* [DVD]. Boston, MA: Filmways.
- If you are citing a single episode from a **television** series:  

Hall, B. (Writer), & Bender, J. (Director). (2011). The rules of the game [Television series episode]. In J. Sander (Producer), *I'll fly away*. New York: New York Broadcasting Company.
- If you are citing a **podcast**:  

Van Nuys, D. (Producer). (2007, December 19). *Shrink rap radio* [Audio podcast]. Retrieved from <http://www.shrinkrapradio.com/>
- If you are citing a **music CD**:  

Lang, K.D. (2008). Shadow and the frame. On *Watershed* [CD]. New York, NY: Nonesuch Records.
- If you are citing an **entire video** from *Films on Demand*:  

*All about happiness*. (2008). Retrieved October 10, 2014, from <http://digital.films.com/PortalPlaylists.aspx?aid=12459&xtid=39466>
- If you are citing a **segment** from a *Films on Demand* video:  

Money, work, and happiness. *All about happiness*. (2008). Retrieved October 10, 2014, from <http://digital.films.com/PortalPlaylists.aspx?aid=12459&xtid=39466>
- If you are citing a **YouTube** video:  

SoulPancake. (2013, July 11). The science of happiness – an experiment in gratitude. [Video file]. Retrieved from <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oHv6vTKD6lg>

## Print Magazines, Journals, Newspapers

Citation style for print periodicals varies according to the type of periodical. Note, for example, that p. or pp. should be used before page numbers in a newspaper but not before page numbers in a magazine or journal, unless the magazine or journal does not use volume numbers.

Quotation marks are not placed around article titles and subtitles and only the leading words and proper nouns in article titles and subtitles are capitalized. The names of periodicals are capitalized and italicized and italicizing continues through the comma or volume number and comma. If each issue begins with page 1, include the issue number in parentheses directly after the volume number, but do not italicize issue numbers. The issue number is not required if the periodical continues page numbers in subsequent issues or if the issue number is not available. In the first example below, *184* is the volume number and is italicized; 8 is the issue number and is not italicized. Do not abbreviate the names of months. If you have more than one author, see the author examples under Books.

- If you have an article in a **magazine**, give the date and volume number. The italicized number following the magazine name is the volume; the non-italicized number following the volume is the issue number. For the date, use the year and Month for monthlies (1993, August) or the year, Month and day (1993, August 17) for weeklies:

Caputo, R. (2013, August). Tragedy stalks the Horn of Africa. *National Geographic*, *184*(8), 88-121.

- If you have an article in a magazine (or scholarly journal) with no volume number, include the month, season, or other designation with the year:

Kuttner, R. (2005, August 1). No sainthood for Greenspan. *Business Week*, 106-107.

- If you have a **scholarly journal that begins each issue with page 1**, give the year, volume number, and issue number. The number following the journal name is the volume; followed by the issue number in parentheses:

Cang-Hun, C. (2010). Is the brain a digital computer? *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Association*, *64*(3), 21-37.

- If you have a **scholarly journal that continues its page numbers throughout the year**, give the year and volume number. The number following the journal title is the volume:

Kakutani, M. (2012). Begging the question: Against phenomenal consciousness. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, *15*, 205-206.

- If you have a **newspaper article**, give the date (year, Month day) and use p. or pp. before the page numbers:

Nguyen, D. (2013, July 13). New treatments for autism arouse hope and skepticism. *The New York Times*, pp. C1, C11.

- If you have a **book review** (the number after the periodical title is the volume):

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

- If you have **an article without an author**, begin with the title (the number after the periodical title is the volume):

A direct approach to alcoholism. (2008, January 9). *Science News*, *133*, 25.

## Electronic Magazines, Journals, Newspapers & Books

This section gives instructions and examples for articles from library databases. These citation practices are based on the current *APA Publication Manual* and may vary from suggested citation styles in other handbooks or in databases. If you have questions about electronic citations, ask library staff or your instructor for help. (If you are citing a source with more than one author, [see the Books section for examples showing how to cite multiple names](#). If no author is available, begin with the title, followed by the date of publication.)

For the article title, capitalize only the first letter of the first word and proper nouns in the title and subtitle: In contrast, the titles of periodicals are capitalized normally in the References list: *Journal of Social Psychology*.

How you cite articles from databases depends on whether the article has a DOI (Digital Object Identifier). To find the DOI, click on the article title to open the Detailed Record screen. If there is no DOI, find the periodical home page URL by doing a web search for the periodical title. Database names are used in citations only if there is no DOI and no URL.

**Option 1 (try this first):** Use this format for articles from library databases that have a DOI. Copy and paste the DOI from the article's citation screen.

Last name, First initial, Middle initial of each author. (Year, Month Day of publication). Title of the article. *Title of the Periodical*,  
*volume number*, pages. doi:xx.xxxxxxxxxxxxxx.

**Option 2 (try this next, if Option 1 doesn't work):** Use this format for articles from library databases that do NOT have a DOI. Find the periodical home page URL by searching the web. Copy and paste the URL from the website address bar.

Last name, First initial, Middle initial of each author. (Year, Month Day of publication). Title of the article. *Title of the Periodical*,  
*volume number*, pages. Retrieved from <http://periodical home URL>.

**Option 3 (use this only if Options 1 and 2 don't work):** Use this format for articles from library databases that do NOT have a DOI and for which there is no URL for the periodical title. Use this option only as a last resort.

Last name, First initial, Middle initial of each author. (Year, Month Day of publication). Title of the article. *Title of the Periodical*,  
*volume number*, pages. Retrieved from Database Name.

### Citing Electronic Magazines

Magazine articles seldom have DOIs attached. That means that when citing a magazine article, you will usually need to follow Option 2 and search on the web for the magazine's home URL. Almost all magazine titles will have a web home page, as do the examples below.

The basic citation setup is the same regardless of the database searched. Weekly magazines include the full date; monthly magazines include the month and year only. See library staff if you need help.

- Citing a **weekly magazine** article with no DOI (the italicized number following the periodical title is the volume; the number after that – not italicized – is the issue). This example follows **Option 2**:

Bhadra, S. & Kaplan, R. (2009, August 31). America's food crisis and how to fix it. *Time*, 174(8), 30-37. Retrieved from <http://www.time.com>

- Citing a **monthly magazine** with no DOI (the italicized number following the periodical title is the volume; the number after that – not italicized – is the issue). This example follows **Option 2**:

Huang, K. (2009, September). Pet project. *Natural Health*, 39(8), 96. Retrieved from <http://www.naturalhealthmag.com>

## Citing Electronic Journals – Scholarly articles

Journal articles from library databases often have the DOI attached; for these articles use **Option 1**.

If journal articles do not have a DOI attached follow **Option 2** and search for the journal's home page on the web.

The basic citation setup is the same regardless of the database searched. Notice that journals are cited differently, depending on their pagination: see the difference between the first two examples and the third example below. See library staff if you need help figuring out the pagination for the journal you are citing.

- If citing a scholarly journal article that includes the DOI and **continues its pagination throughout the year**, use **Option 1**. Note: the number following the journal title is the italicized volume number:

Mickly, K.R. & Kensinger, E.A. (2009). Phenomenological characteristics of emotional memories in younger and older adults. *Memory*, 17, 528-543. doi: 10.1080/09658210902939363

- If citing a scholarly journal article that does NOT include the DOI but DOES have a home page URL, use **Option 2**. The example is for a journal that **continues its pagination throughout the year**. Note: the number following the journal title is the italicized volume number:

Yazzie, T. (2006). A world of pain: Scientists explore factors controlling pain perception. *JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association*, 296, 2425-2427. Retrieved from <http://jama.ama-assn.org/>

- If citing a scholarly journal article that does NOT include the DOI but DOES have a home page URL, use **Option 2**. The example is for a journal that **begins each issue with page 1**. The number following the journal name is the volume, which is italicized; the number in parentheses is the issue number, which is not italicized.

Fabrikant, J. (2010). Is the brain a digital computer? *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Association*, 64(3), 21-37. Retrieved from <http://www.amphilsoc.org/publications/proceedings>

- If citing a scholarly journal that does NOT include the DOI and does NOT have a home page URL, use **Option 3**. The example is for a journal that **continues its pagination throughout the year**. Note: the number following the journal title is the italicized volume number:

Ramírez, A. & Caramanica, H. (2002). The role of optimism in the process of schema-focused cognitive therapy of personality problems. *Behaviour Research & Therapy*, 40, 611-23. Retrieved from Academic Search Premier database

## Citing Electronic Newspapers

Newspaper articles from library databases do not have DOIs. Use **Option 2**; find and give the newspaper's URL. Use this citation example for electronic newspaper articles that are from library databases and from the Internet.

- Citing a newspaper article from any library database:

Moore, S. (2009, May 22). Damaged DNA evidence shrinks serial killer case. *The New York Times*, p. A14. Retrieved from <http://www.nyt.com>

## Citing Electronic Books

Ebooks do not have DOIs. Follow the examples below for ebooks in QV library collections, using the web addresses given. Note that the date the article was retrieved is not required. To cite full-text ebooks found on the Internet, follow the general directions in the [Internet section](#) of this handout.

- Citing a full-text article from an ebook in *Opposing Viewpoints in Context* :  
Abood, C.W. (2005). Global warming in the Antarctic. In S. Gaughen (Ed.), *Contemporary issues companion: Global warming*. San Diego: Greenhaven Press. Retrieved from <http://ic.galegroup.com/ic/ovrc>
  
- Citing an ebook from *ebrary*:  
Tobar, D. (2008). *Angels and angelology in the Middle Ages*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Retrieved from <http://www.ebrary.com>
  
- Citing an ebook from the *EBSCO eBook Collection*:  
Huang, L. (2004). *Research manual in child development*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. Retrieved from <http://www.ebscohost.com/ebooks>
  
- Citing a full-text article from an ebook in *Credo Reference* (the example has no author):  
Bakairi. (2003). In *Encyclopedia of sex and gender: Men and women in the world's cultures*. Dordrecht: Springer Science Business Media. Retrieved from <http://www.credoreference.com>
  
- Citing a full-text article from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* database:  
Melton, J.G. (2005). Nation of Islam. In *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Retrieved from <http://www.britannica.com>
  
- Citing a full-text article from *Britannica's Original Sources / Omega Sources* database:  
Galileo. (2005). Recantation of Galileo Galilei. In *Britannica's original sources*. Retrieved from <http://www.originalsources.com>
  
- Citing a full-text article in an ebook from the *Gale Virtual Reference Library*:  
Haggerty, M. (2002). Dehydration. In J. L. Longe (Ed.), *Gale encyclopedia of medicine* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed, vol. 2, pp. 1016-1019). Retrieved August 15, 2005, from <http://www.gale.cengage.com/gvrl>
  
- Citing a full-text article from an ebook in the *Oxford Digital Reference Shelf*:  
Bass-Rubenstein, D. (2008). Youth at risk. In T. Mizrahi, & L.E. Davis (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of social work*. Retrieved from <http://www.oxford-digitalreference.com>

## ELECTRONIC SOURCES – INTERNET

Follow the general format below for Internet citations. The minimum information required for Internet citations is an article title, date of publication, retrieval date, and an accurate URL. Start with the author, if it is known; if no author is named, begin your citation with the article title, followed by the publication date. The publication date may be a copyright date or last-updated date. If the page has no date, use n.d. in the parentheses.

The title should be *italicized* if the page stands alone or if it is a full-text book. If the title is an article from an online periodical or is a chapter in a larger Internet document, the article title should not be italicized, but the periodical title or larger document name should be. Break a URL that goes to another line after a slash or before a period. Do not allow your word-processing program to insert a hyphen at the break. Note that there is no period at the end of the URL.

The general format for Internet citations:

Last name, First initial, Middle initial of each author. (Year, Month Day of publication). *Title of the web page*. Retrieved from URL

- If you have an Internet article from an online periodical:

Kessler, G. (2001, August 23). Surplus plunges in new forecast. *Washington Post*. Retrieved from  
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A48849-2001Aug22.html>

- If you have a stand-alone Internet document that has multiple, related sections with slightly different URLs, provide a URL that links to the home page:

Greater New Milford Area Healthy Community Task Force. (n.d.). *Who has time for a family meal?* Retrieved from  
<http://www.familymealtime.org>

- If you have a stand-alone, unsigned article from a private organization, found on the organization's Web site, treat the organization as the author:

American Cancer Society. (2005, August 23). *Making treatment decisions*. Retrieved from  
[http://www.cancer.org/docroot/ETO/ETO\\_0.asp](http://www.cancer.org/docroot/ETO/ETO_0.asp)

- If you have a stand-alone article from a U.S. government agency Web site, with no publication date:

United States Department of Homeland Security. (n.d.). *Emergencies & disasters*. Retrieved from  
[http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/theme\\_home2.jsp](http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/theme_home2.jsp)

- If you have a stand-alone document, with no author and no date:

*GVU's 8<sup>th</sup> WWW user survey*. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.cc.gatech.edu/gvu/surveys/>

- If you are citing a *YouTube* video:

SoulPancake. (2013, July 11). The science of happiness – an experiment in gratitude. [Video file]. Retrieved from  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oHv6vTKD6lg>

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