

## Sample APA Annotation

Ehrenreich, B. (2001). *Nickel and dimed: On (not) getting by in America*. New York: Henry Holt and Company.

In this book of nonfiction based on the journalist's experiential research, Ehrenreich attempts to ascertain whether it is currently possible for an individual to live on a minimum-wage in America. Taking jobs as a waitress, a maid in a cleaning service, and a Walmart sales employee, the author summarizes and reflects on her work, her relationships with fellow workers, and her financial struggles in each situation.

An experienced journalist, Ehrenreich is aware of the limitations of her experiment and the ethical implications of her experiential research tactics and reflects on these issues in the text. The author is forthcoming about her methods and supplements her experiences with scholarly research on her places of employment, the economy, and the rising cost of living in America. Ehrenreich's project is timely, descriptive, and well-researched.

The annotation above both summarizes and assesses the book in the citation. The first paragraph provides a brief summary of the author's project in the book, covering the main points of the work. The second paragraph points out the project's strengths and evaluates its methods and presentation. This particular annotation does not reflect on the source's potential importance or usefulness for this person's own research.

## Reference List: Basic Rules

### Summary:

APA (American Psychological Association) style is most commonly used to cite sources within the social sciences. This resource, revised according to the 6<sup>th</sup> edition, second printing of the APA manual, offers examples for the general format of APA research papers, in-text citations, endnotes/footnotes, and the reference page. For more information, please consult the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, (6<sup>th</sup> ed., 2<sup>nd</sup> printing).

**Contributors:** Joshua M. Paiz, Elizabeth Angeli, Jodi Wagner, Elena Lawrick, Kristen Moore, Michael Anderson, Lars Soderlund, Allen Brizee, Russell Keck

**Last Edited:** 2013-03-01 10:11:11

Your reference list should appear at the end of your paper. It provides the information necessary for a reader to locate and retrieve any source you cite in the body of the paper. Each source you cite in the

paper must appear in your reference list; likewise, each entry in the reference list must be cited in your text.

Your references should begin on a new page separate from the text of the essay; label this page "References" centered at the top of the page (do NOT bold, underline, or use quotation marks for the title). All text should be double-spaced just like the rest of your essay.

## Basic Rules

- All lines after the first line of each entry in your reference list should be indented one-half inch from the left margin. This is called hanging indentation.
- Authors' names are inverted (last name first); give the last name and initials for all authors of a particular work for up to and including seven authors. If the work has more than seven authors, list the first six authors and then use ellipses after the sixth author's name. After the ellipses, list the last author's name of the work.
- Reference list entries should be alphabetized by the last name of the first author of each work.
- For multiple articles by the same author, or authors listed in the same order, list the entries in chronological order, from earliest to most recent.
- Present the journal title in full.
- Maintain the punctuation and capitalization that is used by the journal in its title.
- For example: *ReCALL* not *RECALL* or *Knowledge Management Research & Practice* not *Knowledge Management Research and Practice*.
- Capitalize all major words in journal titles.
- When referring to books, chapters, articles, or Web pages, capitalize only the first letter of the first word of a title and subtitle, the first word after a colon or a dash in the title, and proper nouns. Do not capitalize the first letter of the second word in a hyphenated compound word.
- Italicize titles of longer works such as books and journals.
- Do not italicize, underline, or put quotes around the titles of shorter works such as journal articles or essays in edited collections.
- **Please note:** While the APA manual provides many examples of how to cite common types of sources, it does not provide rules on how to cite all types of sources. Therefore, if you have a source that APA does not include, APA suggests that you find the example that is most similar to your source and use that format. For more information, see page 193 of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, (6<sup>th</sup> ed., 2<sup>nd</sup> printing).

## APA: Website

Click here to automatically [cite a Website](#).

## How to Cite an Website in APA

### Structure:

Last, F. M. (Year, Month Date Published). *Article title*. Retrieved from URL

## **Example:**

Satalkar, B. (2010, July 15). *Water aerobics*. Retrieved from <http://www.buzzle.com>

Cain, K. (2012, June 29). The Negative effects of Facebook on communication. *Social Media Today RSS*. Retrieved from <http://socialmediatoday.com>

### **Reference List: Other Print Sources**

#### **Summary:**

APA (American Psychological Association) style is most commonly used to cite sources within the social sciences. This resource, revised according to the 6<sup>th</sup> edition, second printing of the APA manual, offers examples for the general format of APA research papers, in-text citations, endnotes/footnotes, and the reference page. For more information, please consult the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, (6<sup>th</sup> ed., 2<sup>nd</sup> printing).

**Contributors:** Joshua M. Paiz, Elizabeth Angeli, Jodi Wagner, Elena Lawrick, Kristen Moore, Michael Anderson, Lars Soderlund, Allen Brizee, Russell Keck

**Last Edited:** 2014-05-14 10:24:32

### **An Entry in an Encyclopedia**

Bergmann, P. G. (1993). Relativity. In *The New Encyclopedia Britannica*. (Vol. 26, pp. 501-508). Chicago, IL: Encyclopedia Britannica.

### **Work Discussed in a Secondary Source**

List the source the work was discussed in:

Coltheart, M., Curtis, B., Atkins, P., & Haller, M. (1993). Models of reading aloud: Dual-route and parallel-distributed-processing approaches. *Psychological Review*, 100, 589-608.

**NOTE:** Give the secondary source in the references list; in the text, name the original work, and give a citation for the secondary source. For example, if Seidenberg and McClelland's work is cited in Coltheart et al. and you did not read the original work, list the Coltheart et al. reference in the References. In the text, use the following citation:

In Seidenberg and McClelland's study (as cited in Coltheart, Curtis, Atkins, & Haller, 1993), ...

### **Dissertation Abstract**

Yoshida, Y. (2001). Essays in urban transportation. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 62, 7741A.

### **Dissertation, Published**

Lastname, F. N. (Year). *Title of dissertation* (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from Name of database. (Accession or Order Number)

### **Dissertation, Unpublished**

Lastname, F. N. (Year). *Title of dissertation* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Name of Institution, Location.

### **Government Document**

National Institute of Mental Health. (1990). *Clinical training in serious mental illness* (DHHS Publication No. ADM 90-1679). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

For information about citing legal sources in your reference list, see the [University of Nebraska, Kearney page on Citing Legal Materials in APA Style](#).

### **Report From a Private Organization**

American Psychiatric Association. (2000). *Practice guidelines for the treatment of patients with eating disorders* (2nd ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

### **Conference Proceedings**

Schnase, J. L., & Cunnias, E. L. (Eds.). (1995). *Proceedings from CSCL '95: The First International Conference on Computer Support for Collaborative Learning*. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

# **Statistics in APA**

### **Summary:**

APA (American Psychological Association) style is most commonly used to cite sources within the social sciences. This resource, revised according to the 6<sup>th</sup> edition, second printing of the APA manual, offers examples for the general format of APA research papers, in-text citations, endnotes/footnotes, and the reference page. For more information, please consult the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, (6<sup>th</sup> ed., 2<sup>nd</sup> printing).

**Contributors:** Joshua M. Paiz, Elizabeth Angeli, Jodi Wagner, Elena Lawrick, Kristen Moore, Michael Anderson, Lars Soderlund, Allen Brizee, Russell Keck

**Last Edited:** 2013-03-01 10:27:20

When including statistics in written text, be sure to include enough information for the reader to understand the study. Although the amount of explanation and data included depends upon the study, APA style has guidelines for the representation of statistical information:

- Do not give references for statistics unless the statistic is uncommon, used unconventionally, or is the focus of the article
- Do not give formulas for common statistics (i.e. mean, *t* test)
- Do not repeat descriptive statistics in the text if they're represented in a table or figure
- Use terms like *respectively* and *in order* when enumerating a series of statistics; this illustrates the relationship between the numbers in the series.

## Reference List: Basic Rules

### **Summary:**

APA (American Psychological Association) style is most commonly used to cite sources within the social sciences. This resource, revised according to the 6<sup>th</sup> edition, second printing of the APA manual, offers examples for the general format of APA research papers, in-text citations, endnotes/footnotes, and the reference page. For more information, please consult the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, (6<sup>th</sup> ed., 2<sup>nd</sup> printing).

**Contributors:** Joshua M. Paiz, Elizabeth Angeli, Jodi Wagner, Elena Lawrick, Kristen Moore, Michael Anderson, Lars Soderlund, Allen Brizee, Russell Keck

**Last Edited:** 2013-03-01 10:11:11

Your reference list should appear at the end of your paper. It provides the information necessary for a reader to locate and retrieve any source you cite in the body of the paper. Each source you cite in the paper must appear in your reference list; likewise, each entry in the reference list must be cited in your text.

Your references should begin on a new page separate from the text of the essay; label this page "References" centered at the top of the page (do NOT bold, underline, or use quotation marks for the title). All text should be double-spaced just like the rest of your essay.

## Basic Rules

- All lines after the first line of each entry in your reference list should be indented one-half inch from the left margin. This is called hanging indentation.
- Authors' names are inverted (last name first); give the last name and initials for all authors of a particular work for up to and including seven authors. If the work has more than seven authors, list the first six authors and then use ellipses after the sixth author's name. After the ellipses, list the last author's name of the work.
- Reference list entries should be alphabetized by the last name of the first author of each work.
- For multiple articles by the same author, or authors listed in the same order, list the entries in chronological order, from earliest to most recent.
- Present the journal title in full.
- Maintain the punctuation and capitalization that is used by the journal in its title.
- For example: *Recall* not *RECALL* or *Knowledge Management Research & Practice* not *Knowledge Management Research and Practice*.
- Capitalize all major words in journal titles.

- When referring to books, chapters, articles, or Web pages, capitalize only the first letter of the first word of a title and subtitle, the first word after a colon or a dash in the title, and proper nouns. Do not capitalize the first letter of the second word in a hyphenated compound word.
- Italicize titles of longer works such as books and journals.
- Do not italicize, underline, or put quotes around the titles of shorter works such as journal articles or essays in edited collections.
- **Please note:** While the APA manual provides many examples of how to cite common types of sources, it does not provide rules on how to cite all types of sources. Therefore, if you have a source that APA does not include, APA suggests that you find the example that is most similar to your source and use that format. For more information, see page 193 of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, (6<sup>th</sup> ed., 2<sup>nd</sup> printing).

## • Reference List: Other Non-Print Sources

- **Summary:**
- APA (American Psychological Association) style is most commonly used to cite sources within the social sciences. This resource, revised according to the 6<sup>th</sup> edition, second printing of the APA manual, offers examples for the general format of APA research papers, in-text citations, endnotes/footnotes, and the reference page. For more information, please consult the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, (6<sup>th</sup> ed., 2<sup>nd</sup> printing).
- **Contributors:** Joshua M. Paiz, Elizabeth Angeli, Jodi Wagner, Elena Lawrick, Kristen Moore, Michael Anderson, Lars Soderlund, Allen Brizee, Russell Keck

**Last Edited:** 2014-10-07 08:42:41

### • Interviews, Email, and Other Personal Communication

- No personal communication is included in your reference list; instead, parenthetically cite the communicator's name, the phrase "personal communication," and the date of the communication in your main text only.
- (E. Robbins, personal communication, January 4, 2001).
- A. P. Smith also claimed that many of her students had difficulties with APA style (personal communication, November 3, 2002).

### • Motion Picture

- Basic reference list format:
- Producer, P. P. (Producer), & Director, D. D. (Director). (Date of publication). *Title of motion picture* [Motion picture]. Country of origin: Studio or distributor.

- **Note:** If a movie or video tape is not available in wide distribution, add the following to your citation after the country of origin: (Available from Distributor name, full address and zip code).

### • A Motion Picture or Video Tape with International or National Availability

- Smith, J. D. (Producer), & Smithee, A. F. (Director). (2001). *Really big disaster movie* [Motion picture]. United States: Paramount Pictures.

### • A Motion Picture or Video Tape with Limited Availability

- Harris, M. (Producer), & Turley, M. J. (Director). (2002). *Writing labs: A history* [Motion picture]. (Available from Purdue University Pictures, 500 Oval Drive, West Lafayette, IN 47907)

- **Television Broadcast or Series Episode**

- Writer, W. W. (Writer), & Director, D. D. (Director). (Date of broadcast or copyright). Title of broadcast [Television broadcast or Television series]. In P. Producer (Producer). City, state of origin: Studio or distributor.

- **Single Episode of a Television Series**

- Writer, W. W. (Writer), & Director, D. D. (Director). (Date of publication). Title of episode [Television series episode]. In P. Producer (Producer), *Series title*. City, state of origin: Studio or distributor.
- Wendy, S. W. (Writer), & Martian, I. R. (Director). (1986). *The rising angel and the falling ape* [Television series episode]. In D. Dude (Producer), *Creatures and monsters*. Los Angeles, CA: Belarus Studios.

- **Television Broadcast**

- Important, I. M. (Producer). (1990, November 1). *The nightly news hour* [Television broadcast]. New York, NY: Central Broadcasting Service.

- **A Television Series**

- Bellisario, D. L. (Producer). (1992). *Exciting action show* [Television series]. Hollywood, CA: American Broadcasting Company.

- **Music Recording**

- Songwriter, W. W. (Date of copyright). Title of song [Recorded by artist if different from song writer]. On *Title of album* [Medium of recording]. Location: Label. (Recording date if different from copyright date).
- Taupin, B. (1975). *Someone saved my life tonight* [Recorded by Elton John]. On *Captain fantastic and the brown dirt cowboy* [CD]. London, England: Big Pig Music Limited.