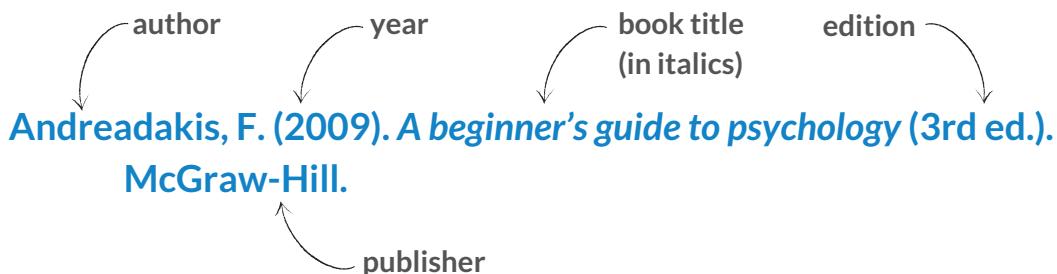


APA REFERENCES LIST: PRINTED BOOKS

How to reference printed books, pamphlets, essays, and encyclopedias

The following models show how to enter **printed books** in your References list. When preparing a bibliographic entry for a book, use the information from inside the **title page** and **copyright page**—not from the cover. See the handout: **APA References List: Ebooks and Audiobooks** on how to cite electronic books.

A BOOK WITH ONE AUTHOR:



- If the book is a first edition, omit any reference to edition; go straight from title to publisher.
- It is not necessary to mention the place of publication.
- If the book has a DOI, even if you read it in print, provide the DOI as a URL after the publisher.

A BOOK OR PAMPHLET WITH AN ORGANIZATION AS AUTHOR:

- The organization's name appears at the beginning, in place of an actual author's name.

Ohio Anti-Poverty Coalition. (2010). *Single mothers and stress*. Buckeye Press.

AN ESSAY OR CHAPTER IN A BOOK:

- The author of the item is named first; the editor or editors are named after the title.
- Page numbers of the entire section are included.

Hernandez, L. (2005). Mechanisms of the short-term memory. In H. Nguyen & R. Sakos (Eds.), *Splendors of the mind* (2nd ed., pp. 134–221). Republic Books.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OR DICTIONARY ENTRY:

- To facilitate retrieval, reference an online version of an encyclopedia or dictionary. If you must refer to a print version, the entry can simply be written without the URL.
- List the publisher if it has a different name (e.g., the publisher of the Merriam-Webster dictionary is Merriam-Webster, so there is no need to repeat the name).

Ideology. (1997). *The American heritage dictionary* (3rd ed.).

Satyamurthy, M., & Sullivan, D. (2006). Pathology. In Z. Y. Wang (Ed.), *Oxford medical encyclopedia* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.

For more information, consult the APA manual or contact the Academic Skills Centre.