

Basic Format:

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date). Title of the work. *Source where you can retrieve the work*. URL or DOI available (DOI is preferred)

Important Points

- Include the complete citation at the end of your paper on a separate page titled References.
- References are organized by the author's last name in alphabetic (A-Z) order.
- Use a hanging indent for each item in the list of references.
- **Provide a DOI for all works that have a DOI (both print and online). Include the DOI at the end of the reference.**
- **If an online work has both a DOI and a URL, include only the DOI**
- If your article is from a library database, do **not** include database information or url
- If your article is from an online journal, magazine or newspaper that is not part of a database include the URL of the article at the end of the reference.
- Do not include publisher location for book citations
- Ebooks are cited the same as print books. *If you have an open-access eBook, you may provide the URL at the end, provided it directly takes you to the full text without logging in.*
- To create a reference for a chapter in a book, just create a reference for the entire book. Do not include any chapter information within the reference. Instead, within the body of the paper, refer to the chapter in the parenthetical or narrative citation.
- In-text citations have two formats: parenthetical and narrative.

Parenthetical: “Undeaf” is a word coined by Shakespeare in *Richard II* (Crystal, 2011).

Narrative: According to Crystal (2011), “undeaf” is a word that was invented by Shakespeare.

For examples of other types of sources go to <https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples>

Citation Examples

Magazine or Journal article (database or print)

Grady, J. S., Her, M., Moreno, G., Perez, C., & Yelinek, J. (2019). Emotions in storybooks: A comparison of storybooks that represent ethnic and racial groups in the United States. *Psychology of Popular Media Culture, 8*(3), 207–217. <https://doi.org/10.1037/ppm0000185>

Schaefer, N. K., & Shapiro, B. (2019, September 6). New middle chapter in the story of human evolution. *Science, 365*(6457), 981–982. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aay3550>

Magazine or Journal article (on a website and no doi).

Schulman, M. (2019, September 9). Superfans: A love story. *The New Yorker*. <https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2019/09/16/superfans-a-love-story>

Newspaper article (database or print)

Harlan, C. (2013, April 2). North Korea vows to restart shuttered nuclear reactor that can make bomb-grade plutonium. *The Washington Post*, A1, A4.

Newspaper article (publisher's website)

Carey, B. (2019, March 22). Can we get better at forgetting? *The New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/03/22/health/memory-forgetting-psychology.html>

Newspaper article from the Web

An article from an online news site which has no print equivalent (like CNN, Fox News, HuffPost, and BBC), is considered a **webpage** on a website. (See example on next page)

Web Page

If the page names an individual author, cite their name first:

Price, D. (2018, March 23). *Laziness does not exist*. Medium. <https://humanparts.medium.com/laziness-does-not-exist-3af27e312d01>

If the resource was written by a group or organization, use the name of the group/organization as the author.

Additionally, if the author and site name are the same, omit the site name from the citation.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. (2019, November 21). *Justice served: Case closed for over 40 dogfighting victims*. <https://www.aspca.org/news/justice-served-case-closed-over-40->

- ***Note: There are many types of web pages. For examples of how to cite a government web page or online dictionary or Facebook or Instagram or YouTube video or blog or Wikipedia article, etc. go to <https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples>***

Entire Website

- You do not need to cite entire websites in the reference list. In the body of the paper, provide the name of the site and URL.

Book with an author

Sapolsky, R. M. (2017). *Behave: The biology of humans at our best and worst*. Penguin Books.

Book with an editor

Kesharwani, P. (Ed.). (2020). *Nanotechnology based approaches for tuberculosis treatment*. Academic Press.

Chapter in an anthology

Armstrong, D. (2019). Malory and character. In M. G. Leitch & C. J. Rushton (Eds.), *A new companion to Malory* (pp. 144-163). D. S. Brewer.

Sample Paper

This sample paper uses the American Psychological Association Style, 7th Edition.

For more examples and official style guidelines, visit apastyle.apa.org.

CSUDH Library, last updated March, 2020.



Student Title Page

The student title page includes the paper title, author names (the byline), author affiliation, course number and name for which the paper is being submitted, instructor name, assignment due date, and page number, as shown in the following example. *Student papers do not include a running head unless requested by the instructor or institution.* The title should be 3 or 4 lines down from the top of the page.

The title page, paper and references are separate sections but are numbered sequentially.

1

Health Risks Associated with e-Cigarettes and Marketing to Youth

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UNIV 101

Instructor's Name

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Student Paper**Health Risks Associated with e-Cigarettes and Marketing to Youth****2**

The United States is currently facing a public health crisis due to electronic cigarette use among young adults. Electronic cigarettes, commonly known as e-cigarettes or vape pens, are small devices that heat flavored nicotine or THC, along with other chemicals and flavors. Although you must be 18 years or older to legally purchase e-cigarettes, companies market their products on social media and YouTube and feature flavors like “Thing Mints” and “Tootsie Rolls” that explicitly appeal to kids (Truth Initiative, 2018).

A recent survey from Monitoring the Future reported that 37.3 percent of 12th graders had vaped in the past year (Johnston et al., 2016). JUUL, one of the most common brands of e-cigarettes, is known to be popular among young adults and teens. However, the Food and Drug Administration issued a warning letter to the company earlier this year for misleading claims about the safety of their products and appealing to a young audience (Kaplan & Richtel, 2019).

E-cigarettes have been shown to damage brain cells (Zahedi et al., 2019), which is especially harmful if your brain is still developing. Not only can vaping damage brain cells, but they can also cause lung injuries. There have been 18 deaths and many more lung injuries associated with vaping products, and 21% of affected patients are 18 to 20 years old (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2019).

One possible cause for this outbreak of lung injuries is unregulated additives in e-cigarettes. A 2013 study of nanoparticles in e-cigarettes found high concentrations of heavy metals and silicates from devices that can be inhaled along with nicotine vapor (Williams et al., 2013). As branding for e-cigarettes have shifted over time from being a tool to stop smoking to emphasizing consumer choice and flavors, government regulations should limit the sale of flavored e-cigarettes that appeal to young and new smokers (Zhu et al., 2014).

References

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Centers for Disease Control & Prevention. (2019, October 3). *Outbreak of lung injury associated with e-cigarette use, or vaping.*

https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic_information/e-cigarettes/severe-lung-disease.html

Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Miech, R. A., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2016). *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975-2015: Overview, key findings on adolescent drug use.* Institute for Social Research.

<https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED578539>

Kaplan, S., & Richtel, M. (2019, September 11). JUUL illegally marketed e-cigarettes, F.D.A.

says. *The New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/09/09/health/vaping-juul-ecigarettes-fda.html>

Truth Initiative. (2018, July 19). *E-cigarettes: Facts, stats, and regulations.*

<https://truthinitiative.org/research-resources/emerging-tobacco-products/e-cigarettesfacts-stats-and-regulations>

Williams, M., Villarreal, A., Bozhilov, K., Lin, S., & Talbot, P. (2013). Metal and silicate particles including nanoparticles are present in electronic cigarette cartomizer fluid and aerosol. *PloS One*, 8(3), e57987.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0057987>

Zahedi, A., Phandthong, R., Chaili, A., Leung, S., Omaiye, E., & Talbot, P. (2019). Mitochondrial stress response in neural stem cells exposed to electronic cigarettes.

iScience, 16, 250-269. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isci.2019.05.034>

Zhu, S., Sun, J. Y., Bonnevie, E., Cummins, S. E., Gamst, A., Yin, L., & Lee, M. (2014). Four hundred and sixty brands of e-cigarettes and counting: Implications for product regulation. *Tobacco Control*, 23, iii3-iii9.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2014051670>