What is APA?
- American Psychological Association
- A method of citing references
  - Parenthetical citations in text
  - References page

Parenthetical Citations
- One Author (when the text as whole needs to be cited)
  - Reference in text
    - Last name (year of publication)
    - No reference in text
      - (Last name of author, copyright year).
        - The development of new curricula has been argued before (Rowling, 2005).
- One Author (when only part of the text, such as idea or quote from a specific page, needs to be cited)
  - (Last name of author, copyright year, page number)
    - (Rowling, 2005, p.189)
- More Than One Author
  - When a work has two authors, always cite both authors, and include page number(s) if needed
    - Reference of author in text (Running acknowledgment)
    - No reference of author in text (No running acknowledgment)
      - The development of new curricula has been argued before (Rowling & Cramer, 2005).
  - When a work has three or more authors, always cite all the authors the first time the text is used. Thereafter, use the first author’s last name followed by et al.
    - Reference in text
      - Last names of authors separated with “and” before final name, (year of publication, page number if needed)
        - Rowling, Dowling, Benis, George, and Cramer (2005, pp.189-190) argue for the development of new curricula that includes more advanced mathematics.
        - Rowling et al. (2005) argue . . .
        - Rowling et al. argue . . .
      - No reference in text
        - (Last names of authors separated with an ampersand before final name, copyright year, page number if needed)
          - The development of new curricula has been argued before (Rowling, Dowling, Benis, George, & Cramer, 2005).
          - The development of new mathematics curricula has been argued before (Rowling, Dowling, Benis, George, & Cramer, 2005, pp. 189-190).
          - The development of new curricula has been argued before (Rowling et al., 2005).
          - The development of new curricula has been argued before (Rowling et al.).
- Works Without an Author
  - When a work is listed as Anonymous (such as in legal documents), cite the word “Anonymous” at the beginning of the citation
    - (Anonymous, year, page number if needed)
      - Statistics show a higher incidence of criminal activity during the summer months (Anonymous, 2007, p 87).
  - Cite the first few lines from the reference list, usually the title, and the year of publication.
  - Use double quotation marks around the title of an article or chapter, and italicize the title of a book or periodical.
    - (Title of Book, or Title of Periodical, year)
      - Statistics show a higher incidence of criminal activity during summer months (New Yorker, 2007).
    - (“Article title or Chapter title,” year)
      - Statistics show a higher incidence of criminal activity during summer months (“Study Results,” 2007)
- Groups as Authors
  - Corporations, associations, government agencies, research groups, etc. are usually listed each time they are used in text, unless an abbreviation makes the group easily recognizable.
  - Reference in the text
    - First time mentioned: Full name (year).
    - Subsequent mentions: abbreviation (year).
• The NIMH reports . . . (2002).
  o Not referenced in text
    ▪ First time mentioned (full name, year)
      • (National Institute of Mental Health, 2002).
    ▪ Subsequent mentions (abbreviation, year)
      • (NIMH, 2002).
  o If the name is not easily recognizable by an abbreviation, such as the University of Iowa, the group must be spelled out each time it is mentioned.

▲ Classical Works
  o When using classical works such as the Greeks, Romans, or the Bible, a reference entry is not required. You must only identify the version and lines used.
    ▪ 1 Cor. 13:1 (Revised Standard Edition)
  o When using very old works where the date is not applicable, list the year of the translation you used.
  o Reference in text
    ▪ Aristotle argues . . . (trans. 1922).
  o Not referenced in text
    ▪ The ethos, pathos, and logos . . . (Aristotle, trans. 1922).
  o If a text does not have a date, cite the author's name followed by “n.d.”
  o Reference in text
    ▪ Julius Caesar argued . . . (n.d.).
  o Not referenced in text
    ▪ The Trojan horse . . . (Caesar, n.d.)

Reference List
  ▲ Used to indicate where information presented in the essay can be retrieved.
  ▲ Only include texts cited in the essay.
  ▲ Listed alphabetically by author or title.
  ▲ Reference list begins a new page, with “References” centered at top of page.
  ▲ The first line of an entry is at the left margin, and subsequent lines are indented ½” (hanging indent).

▲ Author’s Names
  o Use last names, first initials with all authors’ names in reverse order, regardless of quantity
    ▪ Last name, first initial.
      • Mills, S.R., Griggs, B.W., & Holland, R.H.

▲ Capitalization of Titles
  o Capitalize the first word in the title and subtitle, and any proper nouns (cities, countries, peoples’ names) for book, article, and chapter titles.
  o Capitalize the first word, all nouns, verbs, adverbs, and adjectives for names of journals.
  o Use no special treatment for titles of shorter works (poems, short stories, essays, short articles).
  o Italicize titles of longer works (books, periodicals/journals).
  o Don’t drop any words, such as A, An, or The, from the titles of periodicals (newspapers, magazines, journals).

▲ Place of Publication
  o Give the city for US publishers and add the state abbreviations for all US cities except Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco
    ▪ City, State: Name of press
      • Anderson, IN: Warner Press.
  o Use a shortened version of the publisher's name except for an association (AMA), corporation, or university press; drop Co., Inc., Publishers, but retain Books or Press
    ▪ City, State: Name of press
      • Anderson, IN: Warner Press.

▲ Books
  o Three main parts: Author, title, and publication information
  o Book with one author
    ▪ Last name, first initial. (year). Title. City of Publication: Press.
  o Two to seven authors
    ▪ Last name, first initial., Last Name, first initial., & Last Name, first initial. (year). Title. City of publication: Press.
  o Eight or more authors
    ▪ List first six authors as (Last Name, first initial.), then an ellipsis followed by the last author’s name.
APA Citation Methods
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- Last name, first initial., Last Name, first initial., Last Name, first initial., Last Name, first initial., Last Name, first initial., Last Name, first initial., Last Name, first initial., . . . Last Name, first initial. (year). Title. City of publication: Press.
  - Arrange references by the same author chronologically, with the earlier date of publication listed first
  - No Author
    - Title (year). City of publication: press.

▲ Journal Articles
  - Four major parts: author, date, article title, and publication information (periodical title, volume number [in italics], and page number)
    - Last name, first initial. (year). Title of article. Title of publication, volume, pages.
  - Eight or more authors
    - Last name, first initial., Last Name, first initial., Last Name, first initial., Last Name, first initial., Last Name, first initial., Last Name, first initial., . . . Last Name, first initial. (year). Title. Publication Title, volume, pages.

▲ Newspaper and Magazine Articles
  - Five major parts: author, date of publication, title of article, title of newspaper or magazine, page numbers.
  - For magazines, the volume and issue number are inserted after the magazine title, formatted: Volume(Issue).
    - Last name, first initial. (year, month day of publication). Title of article. Title of newspaper or magazine, page numbers.
  - Don’t abbreviate the names of months, ever.

▲ Electronic Sources
  - Article accessed through a library subscription service
    - Seven major parts: author’s name, year of publication, title of article and publication, volume number, issue number, page numbers, and where retrieved.
      - Last name, first initial. (year). Title of article. Title of publication, volume(issue), page numbers. Retrieved from where:
  - Online daily newspaper
    - Six major parts: author’s name, date of publication, title of article and publication, and web address.
      - Last name, first initial. (year, month day of publication). Title of article. Title of publication. Retrieved from web address.
  - Personal or Professional Websites
    - Four major parts: website name/author of website (if known), Retrieved web address.
      - Last name, first initial. Page of site. Retrieved from web address.
    - Title of website. (last updated date). Retrieved web address.
  - DOI’s
• A DOI is a unique alphanumeric string assigned to identify content and provide a persistent link to its location on the Internet.
• The DOI may be hidden; viewing the original copy of the article usually shows the DOI.
• Use this format for the DOI in references: doi:xxxxxxxx
• When a DOI is used, no further retrieval information is needed to identify or locate the content.
• If no DOI has been assigned to the content, provide the home page URL of the journal or of the book or report publisher. No retrieval date is needed.

• The DOI is made up of two components, a prefix and a suffix, separated by a forward slash.

### Journal Article with DOI

### Journal Article with DOI, more than eight authors

### Journal Article without DOI
Sample Reference Page

References


