

## APA Style Citations and References

### Citations:

When you are referring to an article in your text, please do so by author(s) and year of publication. You only need to provide the page number when you are directly quoting from text. Below are a few examples:

According to Shannon (1998), standardized reading tests are embedded in the cultural bias of the larger society.

OR

In 1998, Shannon noted that standardized reading tests are...

OR

“I offer a social, not a technical, history of reading tests because it is impossible to separate human intentions from the tests or the tests from the testing”  
(Shannon, 1998, p. 86).

If an article has two authors, always cite both names whenever the reference occurs in your text.

Lehrer and Miller (2004) found that children’s reasoning became more general, formal and mathematical as problems increased in complexity.

OR

Children’s reasoning becomes more general, formal and mathematical as problems increased in complexity (Lehrer & Miller, 2004).

Note the ampersand (&) when the names are in parentheses. If the article has between three and six authors, cite all the names the first time and use the first author’s name followed by “et al.” on all subsequent citations.

Fennimore, Carpenter, Jacobs, Franke, and Levi (2006) found no gender differences in solving number facts or addition and subtraction problems in third grade students.

OR

Research suggests there are no gender differences in solving number facts or addition and subtraction problems in third grade students (Fennimore, Carpenter, Jacobs, Franke, & Levi, (2006). Fennimore et al. (2006) did find girls used more concrete strategies such as modeling and counting than boys.

Use the et al. from the beginning for articles with seven or more authors. Once you’ve cited an article correctly, you may drop the date as long as it is easy to understand which article you are referring to.

In a study by Williams (1997), he demonstrated the Williams Method of Teaching Social Studies. Williams concluded that...

## References:

APA style references are quite different from other bibliographic methods you've learned.

- Authors: **No first names, only initials.** All names are inverted with the last name first, then initials with spaces between them (e.g. Stein, R. L.). Separate multiple (3 or more) authors with commas with the last author on the list joined to the others with an ampersand. Like this:

Fennimore, E., Carpenter, T. P., Jacobs, V. R., Franke, M. L., & Levi, L. W. (2006).

(Two authors are joined with an ampersand only)

Lehrer, R. & Miller, L. (2004).

- Date: the date is included in parentheses after the authors and does not appear again in the references. e.g. Stein, R. L. (1999).
- Titles: No capital letters in the article title other than the first word of the title and the first word after a colon, exclamation point, question mark, or period. e.g. Fragile evidence: A critique of reading assessment. **Italicize and capitalize the journal title**, e.g. *Journal of Research in Science Teaching*.
- Volume numbers: The volume number of the journal is italicized. If individual issues within a volume are numbered, the number follows the volume in parenthesis. So volume 35, number 8 should be written as 35(8).
- Page numbers: there are no abbreviations (p. or pp.) before page numbers. e.g. 3-35.
- Miscellaneous:
  - Label the page of references: References (**do not underline**)
  - Alphabetize references
  - The second line should have a hanging indent of each reference
  - Pay attention to the use of commas and periods
  - DO NOT** skip a line between references

Below some examples are provided: **NOTE: Examples are provided in single space format, APA must be in Double Space format.**

### Chapter in a book:

Quigley, E. E. (1974). The history of home economics, with some indications for the future. In *Introduction to home economics* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed., pp. 14-52). New York: Macmillan.

### Journal article:

Simerly, C. B., Ralston, P. A., Harriman, L., & Taylor, B. (2000). The Scottsdale initiative: Positioning the profession for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. *Journal of Family and Consumer Sciences*, 92(1), 12-17.

### Book:

Stage, S., & Vincenti, V. B. (1997). *Rethinking home economics: Women and the history of a profession*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

Hoeflin, R., Pence, K., Miller, M. G., & Weber, J. (1984). *Careers for professionals: New perspectives in home economics* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Dubuque, IA: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company.

### Website article:

Armour, S. (2005, November 6). Generation Y: They've arrived at work with a new attitude. *USA Today*. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from [http://www.usatoday.com/money/workplace2005-11-06-gen-y\\_x.htm](http://www.usatoday.com/money/workplace2005-11-06-gen-y_x.htm).

For further information on how to cite: *American Psychological Association Publication Manual* (2002). (5<sup>th</sup> ed.). Washington: American Psychological Association.