RULES FOR APA CITATIONS

INTRODUCTION
This handout is a summary of the rules used to create APA citations. These rules cover how to cite works within your paper, how to construct a citation, and how to determine the order of your citations in your list of References. (Examples taken from actual articles are in italics.)

Citations are made of components. For example, there is usually an author component, a date component, and a title component. Each component ends with a period and a space. For example: Author. (Date). Book title. The only exception to this rule is when your citation ends with the URL of a web site; do not put a period at the end of the URL because the period may be misinterpreted as part of the web site address.

Your list of References should be double-spaced, with no extra lines between citations; that is, do not have a blank line under a citation, just continue with the next citation. The citations in this handout are not double-spaced in order to save room. Finally, every line but the first line of a citation should be indented. See the library’s APA Sample Bibliography handout for examples.

CITATIONS IN YOUR PAPER
Cite entire works within your paper with parenthetical author-date references. That is, put the author’s last name and the date in parentheses. The reference can come at the end of a sentence; for example: Also, cluster solutions that added less than 5% to the explained variation were eliminated from consideration (Onwuegbuzie, 2003). Follow this method even if an article has more than one author; for example: Specifically, aggressive children are more likely than their nonaggressive peers to externalize blame in provocative social interactions (Dodge & Coie, 1987). You can put your reference in the middle of your sentence; for example: More specifically, Cornell (1987) found that the best single predictor of violence is past violent behavior. Finally, you can have multiple references in one set of parentheses; for example: This methodological flaw may have culminated in the difficulties that investigators have experienced in predicting violent acts (Capaldi & Patterson, 1993; Cornell, 1987; Schlesinger, 1983).

If you are using direct quotations with quotation marks then use author-date-page number references; for example: Corporal punishment is defined as “the use of physical force with the intention of causing a child to experience pain but not injury for the purposes of correction or control of the child’s behavior” (Straus, 1994, p. 4).

For sequential citations, repeat only the author’s or authors’ names; for example: These factors, or latent constructs, represented metathemes (Onwuegbuzie, 2003) each of which contained one or more of the emergent themes. The trace, or proportion of variance explained by each factor after rotation, served as a latent effect size for each metatheme (Onwuegbuzie).

If a source does not have an author then list its title instead. If the title is long abbreviate it so readers can identify it in your list of References. Place quotation marks around the title only in the parenthetical reference; for example: No report of the 1930 meeting was published, but a 21-page report of the 1931 meeting appeared in the Psychological Bulletin, marking the first published report of the branch in 10 years (‘‘Proceedings of the New York Branch,’’ 1931).
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AUTHORS
In your References, list all authors by their last names, followed by their initials. For example:
Skinner, B. F.
Tolkein, J. R. R.

List any suffixes -- like Jr. or III -- after the author’s middle initial; separate the middle initial and the suffix with a comma and a space. For example:
Gates, H. L., Jr.
Howell, T., III

If an author has two first names connected by a hyphen abbreviate both first names and include the hyphen. For example, cite Cheong-Yi Park as Park, C.-Y.
If an author has a hyphenated last name, keep the names and the hyphen in the original order. For example, cite Frances Munet-Vilaró as Munet-Vilaró, F.

List the first six authors. If your work has more than six authors use et al after the sixth author:
Polikowski, M. B.
Polikowski, M. B., & Santos-Eggimann, B.
Polikowski, M. B., Santos-Eggimann, B., & Berliner, L. H.
Polikowski, M. B., Santos-Eggimann, B., Berliner, L. H., & Tolan, P.
Polikowski, M. B., Santos-Eggimann, B., Berliner, L. H., Tolan, P., & Key, C.
Polikowski, M. B., Santos-Eggimann, B., Berliner, L. H., Tolan, P., Key, C., & Chertok, F.

List the works in alphabetic order by the author’s last name.

If you have two or more works by the same author(s), list the works in chronological order, with the earliest work first. For example:

One-author entries come before multiple-author entries. For example:

If necessary, alphabetize by the second author. For example:

Complete names come before names with similar beginnings. For example:
Brown, J. R. comes before Browning, A. R.
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DATES
If your work does not have a date then list “n.d.” -- without the quotes -- where the date would go; for example: Zahid, I. (n.d.). Ramadan: Rules & regulations. When you cite this work in your paper include n.d.; for example: (Zahid, n.d.).

Include the month and day of publication if you are citing a work that begins each issue with page 1. (See ISSUE NUMBERS below for more information). Do not abbreviate the month and put the month after the year; for example: Black, M. E., & Healing, T. D. (1993, September 21). When you cite this work in your paper list only the year; for example: (Black & Healing, 1993).

If you have two or more works with the same author(s) and dates, alphabetize the entries by title and use a, b, etc. in the dates; for example:
When you cite the work in your paper use this date; for example: (King, 1983b).

Web sites sometimes do not list dates. If your web site does not list a date of publication use n.d.; for example: Foster, R. (n.d.). If your web site lists an update date with a month, a day and a year then list all three; for example: Foster, R. (2004, October 20).

TITLES
• Articles: Capitalize the first word in the title, the first word of the subtitle -- if any -- and all proper nouns. A proper noun is the name of something, like a person, a place, or a thing. Do not put the article title in quotes and do not put it in italics. For example:
  Router plugins: A software architecture for next-generation routers
  Amplified spontaneous Raman scattering in fiber Raman amplifiers
  Physical layer performance for coexistence of Bluetooth and IEEE 802.11b

• Books and Web Sites: Capitalize the first word in the title, the first word of the subtitle -- if any -- and all proper nouns. Put the title in italics. For example:
  Memory systems
  Wireless communications: Principles and practice
  Understanding the Linux kernel
  The meaning of RTI in Vietnam--a qualitative study

• Journals, Magazines and Newspapers: Capitalize all the major words in journal, magazine and newspaper titles and put the titles in italics. For example:
  IEEE Transactions on Communication Technology
  Telecom Asia
  The New York Times
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VOLUME & ISSUE NUMBERS
After the title of the journal, put a comma and the volume number, still in italics. If a journal continues its second issue where the page numbers of its first issue end then do not include an issue number in your citation. For example, issue 1 of volume 16 of *Computer Networks* ends with page 106; issue 2 starts with page 107. When citing *Computer Networks* do not include any issue number.

Include the issue number and month if you are citing a work that begins each issue with page 1. Such works include magazines, newspapers, and some journals. In such cases, put the issue number in parentheses immediately after the volume number, but not in italics. For example:

PLACE OF PUBLICATION
- “Give the city and, if the city is not well known for publishing… or could be confused with another location, the state or province (and/or country) where the publisher is located…. Use U.S. Postal Service abbreviations for states.” (http://www.princeton.edu/Main/postal.html)

PUBLISHER
- “Give the name of the publisher in as brief a form as is intelligible. Write out the names of associations, corporations, and university presses, but omit… terms, such as *Publishers, Co.*, or *Inc.*, which are not required to identify the publisher. Retain the words *Books* and *Press.*”
Examples: Wiley *for* Wiley and Sons
Springer *for* Springer Publishing Company
Oxford University Press *for* Oxford University Press
Bantam Books *for* Bantam Books
- “If the publisher is a university and the name of the state or province is included in the name of the university, do not repeat the state or province in the publisher location.” For example:

URLS
When citing a web site do not put a period after the URL. If you need to separate a long URL onto two lines break it after a slash or before a period. Do not add any hyphens to a URL that are not already in the URL. For example:

PAGE NUMBERS
References to journal articles usually end with page numbers. Special rules apply when citing a work without page numbers within your paper; see pages 120-121 of the APA Manual.

RF 8/07