Citation Using the A.P.A. Format: January 2015

The A.P.A (American Psychological Association) format is used by courses such as science and psychology, fields where it is important to know that information is recent.

General Rules for Reference List

- use the title Reference List NOT bibliography
- the list is **alphabetical** by author's surname; and the initial of the author's first name
- several works by the same author are organized by the year of publication, with the earliest listed first
- if there is no author, use the first word of the work's title to alphabetize the entry
- each entry usually contains the following elements: author, year of publication, title and publishing data--all that is necessary for unique identification and library search
- abbreviations for parts of books and other publications should be used (ed. for edition; Rev. ed. for Revised edition; Ed. or Eds. For editor; n.d. for no date; p. or pp. for page; Vol. for volume; No. for number; Pt. for Part and Suppl. for Supplement.
- titles are **italicized; capitalize ONLY** the first word of the title and of the subtitle if there is one, and any proper nouns
- The Reference List must be **double spaced** within the entry and between each entry
- **second and subsequent lines** of each entry are **indented** one tab from the left margin
- because a Reference List includes only references that document the article and provide data that can be recovered by the reader, do not include in the list personal communications such as letters, memos and informal electronic communications (email etc.).; instead, cite personal communications only in the text of your essay

General Rules for Citing References in Text

- references in the text of the essay must point to **specific sources** in the Reference List
- references are cited in the text with an author-date citation system, a comma separating the two parts of the citation (Smith, 2009)
- if the author's name appears in the sentence outlining or introducing the information, only the year of publication appears in parentheses; Example: Kessler (2003) found that among epidemiological samples….
- if a work has two authors, cite both names each time the reference occurs in the essay; Example: Smith and Wesson (1999) found in their study of ballistics…..
- if a work has three, four or five authors, cite all authors the first time you refer to the source in your essay; in subsequent citations, include only the surname of the first author followed by et al. (not italicized and with a period after al.) and the year if it is the first citation of the reference within a paragraph.
- if a work has six or more authors, cite only the surname of the first author followed by et al. and the year; Example: As Kosslyn et al. (2008) demonstrated…..
- if a work has no identified author, cite in text the first few words of the Reference List entry (usually the title) and the year. Use "" around the title of an article, a chapter, or a web page and italicize the title of a periodical, a book, a brochure, or a report; Example: …on free care ("Study Finds," 2007)… or ….the book *College Bound Seniors* (2008)

PRINT SOURCES:	PARANTHETICAL REFERENCE
A Book by One Author Author's last name and first name initial. Date of Publication. *Title of the book*. Publication information. Tippett, M. (2007). *Portrait in light and shadow: The life of Yousuf* *Karsh*. Toronto, Ontario: Ansani P.	(Tippett, 2007, p.24)
A Book by Two or More Authors Put all authors in inverted order and use "&" for "and." Clarkson, S., & McCall, C. (1990). *Trudeau and our times volume 1: The* *magnificent obsession*. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart.	(Clarkson & McCall, 1990, p. 55)

A Book by Three to Seven Authors
List by last names and initials; commas separate author names, while the last author name is preceded by "&".
 	
Kernis, M.H., Cornell, D.P., Sun, C.R. , Berry, A., Harlow, T., & Bach,
 	
     J.S. (1993). There's more to self-esteem than whether it is high or
 	
     low: The importance of stability of self-esteem. *Journal of*
 	
     Personality and Social Psychology, 65, 1190-1204.
	(Kernis, 1993, pp. 1190-1204)

A Chapter in a Book or an Entry in a Reference Book
Author. Year of Publication. Title of chapter or entry. Editor if there is one. Title of book (pages). Location: Publisher.
 	
Burnard, B. Casseroles. (2001). In C. Shields & M. Anderson (Eds.),
 	
     Dropped threads: What we aren't told (pp.41-50). Toronto: Vintage
 	
     Canada.
	(Burnard, 2001. pp.15-20)

Article from a Reference Book (Encyclopedia) If the article is signed, give the author's name. Articles often have the author's initials at the end of the piece; look up the names in the front of the book. Draper, J. (1992). Austin Clarke. *Black literature criticism.* Vol. 3, p. 23. Detroit: Gage Research.	(Draper, 1992, p. 23)
Article from a Journal, Periodical or Magazine Author(s). (Date). Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, Issue number, page number. Do not use the abbreviation pp for pages. Note: If the periodical is paginated by volume, the volume number follows the title. Add a comma after the volume number and then indicate the pages. If the periodical is paginated by issue, the issue number goes in parentheses ( ) after the volume.	
Article in a journal paginated by volume: Harlow, Davidson (2012). Wiring the teenage brain. *Science of* *Psychology.* 55, 893-896.	(Harlow, 2012, pp.893-896)
Article in Journal paginated by issue: Screen, J. (2014). The crisis of melting glaciers. *Journal of Climate* *Change, 15* (3), 5-13.	(Screen, 2014, p.6)
Article from a Magazine Author. (yr, Month, date). Title of article. *Name of Magazine.* Volume number, page number. Do not use the abbreviation pp for pages. Lunau, K. (2014, June 23). Sea change. *Maclean's* 127, 28.	(Lunau, 2014, p. 28)
Article from a Newspaper Author. (Date). Title of article. *Newspaper title*, page numbers. Use pp. abbreviation for pages; be sure to note section. Franks, J. (2013, May 17). Sandbaggers out to protect flood plain. *Belleville Intelligencer,* pp. A1, A4.	(Franks, 2013, pp. A1, A4)

	PARANTHETICAL REFERENCE
ELECTRONIC SOURCES: Publishing in the electronic medium has made it easier to update articles, adding new information and correcting previous mistakes. However, this also means that a variety of versions of an article may exist. This means that the information included about electronic resources must be detailed enough to ensure that the reader accesses the correct version of an online resource. The general rule of thumb is to provide the same elements, in the same order, as one would for a print source, and add as much electronic retrieval information as needed for the reader to locate the sources you cited. Thank you to the Purdue University site for citation updates for new and emerging electronic sources, as well as information on DOIs. When possible, include the year, month and date in references. If the month and date are not available, use the year of publication.	

A General Website with an Author:

Irving, I. & Smith, R. (2014, August 25). Crime in the United States.

    Retrieved http://ideas.repec.org/p/dal/wparch/uspov.html

A Website with a Corporate Author:

Canadian Heart Association. (2015). Know the signs of stroke. Retrieved

    from http:www.heartandstroke.on.ca

A Website without an Author:

Ontario settles in for a deep freeze. (2015, Jan. 9). Retrieved from
  http:/bellevillenews.ca

What's a DOI?
A Digital Object Identifier is a number that is given to identify content on the Web and to provide an easy link to its online location. A DOI is even more effective than a URL for tracking down an online journal article. Some online bibliographies do not always display the DOI but require the user to click on a button which may read "Article" or may be a short form of the vendor's name. This button usually takes the user to the full article which includes the DOI.

A Journal Article with a DOI
The format is similar to a print journal except doi is added. Include volume and page numbers.
 	
Herbst-Damm, K.L & Kulik, J.A. (2005). Volunteer support, marital
 	
    status, and the survival times of terminally ill patients. *Health*
 	
    Psychology, 24, 225-229. doi:10.1037/0278-6133.24.2.225.
	(Herbst-Damm & Kulik, 2005, pp.225-229).

A Journal Article with no DOI assigned
 	
When there is no doi the URL must be provided.
 	
Sillick, T.J. & Schutte, N.S. (2006). Emotional intelligence and self-
 	
    Esteem mediate between perceived early parental love and adult
 	
    Happiness. *E-Journal of Applied Psychology,* 2(2), 38-48. Retrieved
 	
    from http://ojs.lib.win.edu.au/index.php/ejap
	(Sillick & Schutte, 2006. p.48)

Article from a Database
APA states that including database information in citations is not necessary because databases change over time. However, it is best to check with your instructor to see if he or she requires the URL. The citation will include the original source information (in other words, the print source it appeared in before being posted to the database).
 	
Dron, J, & Anderson, T. (2014). Agoraphobia and the modern learner.
 	
    Journal of Interactive Media in Education, 1-16.
 	
The same entry but with URL information:
 	
Dron, J, & Anderson, T. (2014). Agoraphobia and the modern learner.
 	
    Journal of Interactive Media in Education, 1-16. Retrieved from
 	
    www.http://ebscohost.com
	(Dron & Anderson, 20014, p.16)

E readers To cite Kobos (or other e-book formats), you must include the following information: the author, date or publication, title, e-book version, and either the DOI number or the place where you downloaded the book. Please note the DOI/place of download is used in-place of publisher information.	
Stoker, B (1897). *Dracula* [Kobo Arc version]. Retrieved from kobo.com	(Stoker, 1897, p. 246)
An Online Newspaper Article The same format as that of print version, except URL info. is provided.	
Brody, J.E. (2007, December 11). Mental reserves keep brain agile. *The* *New York Times.* Retrieved from http://www.nytimes.com	(Brody, 2007, para.4)
A Video Podcast For all podcasts, provide as much information as possible; not all of the following information will be available. Possible addition identifiers may include Producer, Director, etc.	

Scott, D. (Producer). (2007, January 5). The community college classroom
 	
    [Episode 7]. *Adventures in Education*. Podcast retrieved from
 	
    http://www.adveeducation.com
	(Scott, 2007)

Map Retrieved Online (See example for format)	

Lewis County Geographic Information Services. (Cartographer). (2002).
 	
    Population density, 2000 U.S. Census [Demographic map].
 	
    Retrieved from http://www.co.lewis.wa.us/publicworks/maps/
 	
    Demographics/census-pop-dens_2000pdf
	(Lewis County Geographic Information Services, 2002)

A Blog Post In the example a screen name is used for the author name as this has been adopted by the author when posting messages to the web log. MiddleKid. (2007, January 22). Re: The unfortunate prerequisites and Consequences of portioning your mind [Web log message]. Retrieved from http://scienceblogs.com/pharnygula/2007/01/the _unfortunate-prerequisites.php	(MiddleKid, 2007)
An Email E-mails are not included in the list of reference, but you are expected to parenthetically cite them in the main text. Example: (E. Robbins, personal communication, January 4, 2011).	
Online Forum or Discussion Board Posting Include the title of the message, and the URL of the newsgroup or discussion board. Titles for items in online communities (e.g. blogs, newsgroups, forums) are not italicized. If the author's name is not available, provide the screen name. Place identifiers like post or message numbers, if available, in brackets. If available, provide the URL where the message is archived (e.g. "Message posted to..., archived at...").	
Frook, B. D. (1999, July 23). New inventions in the cyberworld of toylandia [Msg 25]. Message posted to http://groups.earthlink.com/forum/messages/00025.html? [Web log comment]. Retrieved from http://www.spring.org.uk/the1sttransport	(Frook, 1999)
Psychology Video Blog #3 [Video file]. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lqM90eQi5-M	(Psychology video blog #3)

AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA: (Motion pictures, audio or television broadcasts (including podcasts); and static objects such as maps, artwork or photos.	
A Motion Picture Name of Producer. (Producer). Name of Director. (Director). (Year). *Title of motion picture*. [Motion picture]. Country of origin: Studio.	
Grusskoff, Michael. (Producer). Brooks, M. (Director). (1974). *Young* *Frankenstein* [Motion picture]. U.S.: Twentieth Century Fox.	(Grusskoff, 1974)
A Music Recording Writer, A. (Copyright year). Title of Song [Recorded by B.B. Artist if Different from writer]. On *Title of Album* [Medium of recording: CD, Record, cassette, etc.] Location: Label. (Date of recording if different from song copyright date)	
Phillips, John. (1965). California Dreamin'. [Recorded by The Mamas and the Papas.] *Gold*. [CD]. Los Angeles: MCA. (2005).	(Phillips, 1965)
Single Episode from a Television Series Name (Writer), & Name (Director). (Year). Title of episode [Television Series episode]. In Name (Executive producer). *Title of Show*. Place where recorded: Network.	
Egan, D. (Writer), & Alexander, J. (Director). (2005). Failure to Communicate [Television series episode]. In D. Shore (Executive Producer), *House*. New York: Fox Broadcasting.	(Egan, 2005)
An Audio Podcast Name (Producer). (Year, Month day). *Name of podcast* [Audio podcast]. Retrieved from http	
Van Nuys, D. (Producer). (2007, December 19). *Shrink rap radio* [Audio	(Van Nuys, 2007)

A Painting, Sculpture or Photograph: When you cite a photograph of a work of art found in a publication, add the necessary details.	
Rembrandt, van Rijn. (1660). *Self Portrait, 1660.* Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.	(Rembrandt, 1660)

Rembrandt, van Rijn. (1660) *Self Portrait, 1660.* Metropolitan Museum
 	
    of Art, New York. In Schama, S. (1999). *Rembrandt's Eyes*. New
 	
    York: Random House. 640.
	(Rembrandt, 1660)

Speech, academic talk, or course lecture Speaker. Date. Address. Venue. City, Province/State.	
Rosenfeld, E. (2005, February 5) Address: Ontario School Library Association. Annual Convention. Toronto, ON.	(Rosenfeld, 2005)
Interview Treat a formal interview as a speech. Don't include a personal interview in the reference list. Personal interviews should be cited only in the text of the essay.	
Research is about thinking (T. Gauntley and J. LaForty, personal interview, 2005, August 31).	Gauntley and LaForty, 2005)

Embedded Citations: How to Write Them!

APA style:

The author's last name and the page number from which the quotation, paraphrase or idea is taken must appear in the text, and a complete reference must appear in your References list. The author's name may appear either in the sentence itself or in parentheses following the quotation, but the page number should always appear in the parentheses.

Examples:
Direct Quotation – One Author

Some argue that "a dream is the fulfillment of a wish" (Freud, 1997, p. 154).

Freud (1997) states that "a dream is the fulfillment of a wish" (p. 154).

Paraphrase of Author's Idea – One Author

The historian, Crane Brinton, believes that the French and Russian revolutions had similar causes (Brinton, 1967, p. 155).

Several Books by the Same Author
If you are using several books by the same author, add enough information so that a reader can distinguish among the works. For example, use the different dates of publication or an abbreviation of the title if the dates of publication are the same.

Direct Quotation – More Than One Work by the Same Author

"There is room enough in anyone's backbone for too much duplicity" (Laurence, Jest, 1964, p. 182).

Two Authors
When a work has two authors, place names in parentheses and join them with an "&" not the word and. If their names appear within the sentence, use "and."

 "The main cause of the fall of the Roman Empire was over expansion of its boundaries" (Alcock & Thornhill, 1993, p. 12).

More than Six Authors
For more than six authors, use only the first author's name followed by "et al."

Numerous studies have shown that television violence has negative effects on the behaviour of children (Smith et al., 1996, p. 14).

Long Quotations

Place quotations longer than 40 words in a single-spaced free-standing bock of lines, doubled spaced. Omit quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line, indented five spaces from the left margin. The parenthetical citation should come after the closing punctuation mark.

Ralph and the other boys finally realize the horror of their actions:

> The tears began to flow and sobs shook him. He gave himself up to the first time on the island; great shuddering spasms of grief began to wrench his whole body. His voice rose under the black smoke before the burning wreckage of the island; and infected by that emotion, the other boys began to shake and sob too. (Golding, 1954, p. 186)