

APA Style Guide

Based on the latest published edition:
(6th Edition, 2010)

Documenting Your Sources

This guide illustrates the APA style documentation format for sources frequently used by students. **You must adhere to the format and punctuation as shown.** Please note there are other accepted styles that vary from discipline to discipline. Be sure to **ask your teacher** if there is a preferred style for your assignment.

Citations and bibliographies/references are used for two reasons. One is to inform your teacher (or any other reader) about the resources you used to write your essay/report/project. The other is to acknowledge those sources and to differentiate between your thoughts and/or opinions and the facts that you found in your research. If you do not cite your sources you are committing a form of academic dishonesty known as plagiarism. Plagiarism is the theft of someone else's words or ideas and can result in a mark of zero, whether done intentionally or not.

You should use citations:

- ✓ If you are stating facts or statistics, for example:
The population of Hamilton is 530,000 (Smith, 2005, p. 35).
The rainforests are disappearing more quickly every year (Brown, 2009, p. 148).
- ✓ If you are providing someone else's opinion, for example:
"Chimpanzees are smarter than gorillas" (Davis, 2011, p. 258).
The NDP is more environmentally conscientious than the Conservative Party of Canada (Mitchell, 2000).

You do not need to use citations:

- ✓ If you are giving your own opinion or stating common knowledge, for example:
The earth is round.
H₂O is water.
Humanity will realize the importance of the environment and change their ways.

Adapted from:

American Psychological Association. (2011). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association*. (6th ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

American Psychological Association. (2012). APA style.org. Retrieved from <http://www.apastyle.org/>

This booklet is a small selection of examples. More examples are available in the library. Please ask your school librarian for help if you have any questions.

General Formatting Guidelines for an APA Style Essay

Margins - A uniform 1 inch (2.54 cm) at the top, bottom, left, and right.

Fonts - The preferred font for an APA style essay is Times New Roman, with 12-point font size.

Line spacing - Double-space between all text lines. Double-space after every line in the title, headings, quotations, figure captions. Single-spacing is allowed in table and figures.

Title Page Template (Adaptation for HCD SB)

: Includes a first page header that begins with "Running head:" followed by the first 50 characters of your essay's title in FULL CAPITAL LETTERS starting on the left margin and page number on the right margin. The remainder of the title page should then be centred mid-way down the page with your essay's full title in Title Case, your name, course code, and date. (see Figure 1.)

Header and Page Numbering for Remainder of Essay: All remaining pages (including the References page) continue with the running head title in FULL CAPITAL LETTERS on the left margin and the page number on the margin. (see Figure 2.) (APA Section Figure 2.1, pp. 41-42)

Figure 1.

Running head: TITLE OF ESSAY IN CAPITAL LETTERS 1

Title of Essay

Student's Name

Course Code

Date

Figure 2.

TITLE OF ESSAY IN CAPITAL LETTERS 2

Title of Essay

Your essay would begin with an introduction of your topic and continue until the conclusion. Your last page is your references page....your essay continues essay continues essay continues essay continues essay continues essay continues.

Essay continues essay continues essay continues essay continues essay continues essay continues essay continues essay continues essay continues essay continues essay continues essay continues...

Acceptable Abbreviations:

(APA section 6.22)

Abbreviations:			
ed. - edition	Rev. ed. - Revised edition	Trans. - Translation	n.d. - no date
2nd. ed. - second edition	Ed. - Editor Eds. - Editors	p. - page pp. - pages	Vol. - Volume Vols. - Volumes
No. - Number	Suppl. - Supplement	para. - paragraph	
Months of the year are not abbreviated in APA, they must be written out in full			

Number Authors or Organizational Authors	First citation in text	Subsequent citations in text
One work by one author	(Smith, 2011, p. 76)	(Smith, 2011, p. 121)
One work by two authors	(Frank & Jones, 2009, p. 234)	(Frank & Jones, 2009, p. 240)
One work by three authors	(Wade, Jones, & Chan, 2010, p. 50)	(Wade et al., 2010, p. 92)
One work by four authors	(Walks, Allen, Soo, & Bradley, 1999, p. 2)	(Walks et al., 1999, pp. 23-24)
One work by five authors	(Sax, James, Allen, Jones, & Smith, 2006, p. 101)	(Sax et al., 2006, p.27)
One work by six or more authors	(Weinstein et al., 2012, p. 345)	(Weinstein et al., 2012, p. 349)
Group easily identified by an abbreviation as author	(National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2008, p. 66)	(NIMH, 2008, p. 71)
Group not easily identified by an abbreviation as author	(University of Toronto, 2013, p. 25)	(University of Toronto, 2013, p. 39)

A note on electronic, digital, or Internet resources

A note on URLs:

An electronic, digital, or internet resource includes the same elements, in the same order as would be included in more traditional print resource formats. Electronic sources however, must also include as much electronic retrieval information as possible in an effort to allow others to locate the same source that was cited in your assignment. Key elements of the electronic retrieval process include uniform resource locators (URLs) and digital object identifiers (DOIs). **Note: When copying URLs, the URL must lead directly to web document being cited.**

The basic reference template is made up of four pieces: author, date, title (with format in brackets if necessary), and source (the URL). When one or more of these pieces is missing, use the method shown above to adapt the template. In-text citations use the pieces from Position A and Position B (usually the author and date, but if there is no author, the title and date).

Figure 1. How to cite information from websites and what to do when information is missing from website

What is missing?	Solution	Reference Template			
		Position A	Position B	Position C	Position D
Nothing: I've got all the pieces	n/a	Author (this can be a single author, multiple authors, or an organization).	(date).	Title of document[Format description is only used when format is something out of the ordinary, such as a blog, video, etc. – see p. 186 of <i>APA Manual of Style</i> for other formats].	Retrieved from http://URL
Author is missing	Substitute title for the author	Title of document [Format].	(date).	Retrieved from http://URL	
Date is missing	Use “n.d.” for no date	Author, A.	(n.d.).	Title of document [Format].	Retrieved from http://URL
Title is missing	Describe the document inside square brackets	Author, A.	(date).	[Description of document].	Retrieved from http://URL
Author and date are both missing	Combine author and date methods	Title of document [Format].	(n.d.).	Retrieved from http://URL	
Author and title are both missing	Combine author and title methods	[Description of document].	(date).	Retrieved from http://URL	
Date and title are both missing	Combine date and title methods	Author, A.	(n.d.).	[Description of document].	Retrieved from http://URL
Author, date, and title are missing	Combine all three methods	[Description of document].	(n.d.).	Retrieved from http://URL	

Figure 1. This table shows the solutions for creating a proper citation when all the necessary information is not readily available for website citations. Adapted from “How to Cite Something You Found on a Website in APA Style: What to Do When Information Is Missing,” by the American Psychological Association, (2010), *APA style*, retrieved from <http://blog.apastyle.org/files/how-to-cite-something-you-found-on-a-website-in-apa-style---table-1.pdf>. Copyright 2010 by American Psychological Association. Reprinted with permission.

A note on the DOI system:

The DOI is a unique alphanumeric string assigned by a registration agency to identify content and provide a persistent link to its location on the Internet. A publisher assigns a DOI when an article is published and made available electronically. All DOI numbers begin with a 10 and contain a prefix and a suffix separated by a slash. A DOI number looks like this:

10.1093/cs/cdr002

Figure 2. Illustrates where a DOI number might be located in a database record:

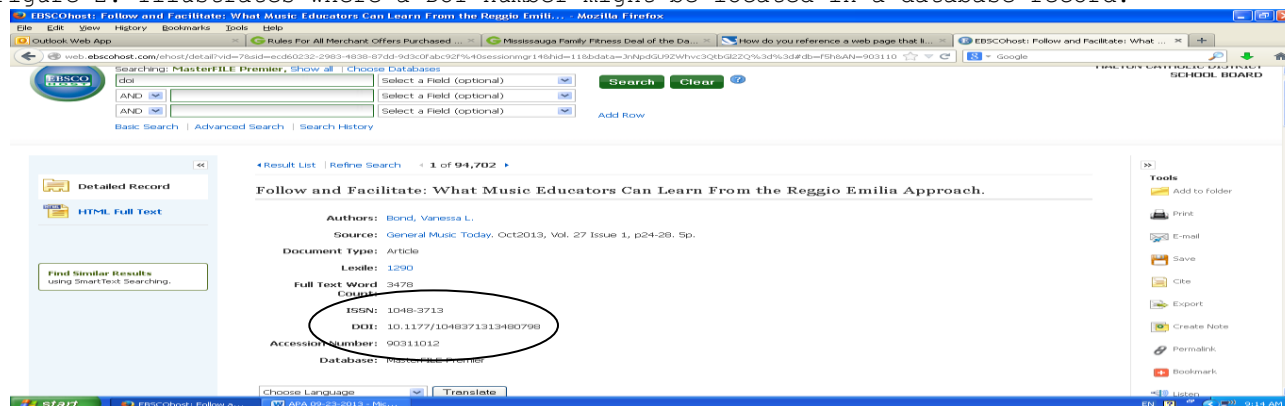
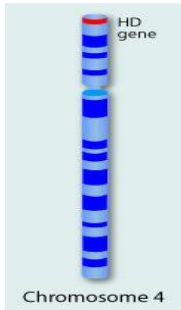


Figure 2. This image shows where a DOI is in a database record when it is available. Adapted from “MasterFILE Premier,” by EBSCOHOST, (2013), retrieved from <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/detail?vid=7&sid=ecd60232-2983-4838-87dd-9d3c0fab92f%40sessionmgr14&hid=11&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbnG12ZQ%3d%3d&db=f5h&AN=90311012>. Copyright 2013 by EBSCOHOST. Reprinted without permission.

Type of Source	Reference Format	In-text Citation Format
DIGITAL & INTERNET SOURCES continued:		
Online Popular Magazine Article from the Internet (APA section 7.01 #8)	Loftus, M. (2013, September 3). When virtue becomes a vice. <i>Psychology Today</i> . Retrieved from http://www.psychologytoday.com	(Loftus, 2013)
General Format for Online Scholarly or Academic Journal Article with and without DOI (APA section 7.01 #1-5) Note: In the case of journal authors, if there are multiple authors, please refer to the print book section of this guide to follow proper format for multiple authors	<p>General format for journal article with DOI: Last name, First initial. (S). (Year). Title of article. <i>Title of Journal in italics</i>, <i>volume# in italics</i> (issue#), page # range if available. doi: ##.#####</p> <p>General format for journal article using URL: Last name, First initial. (S). (Year). Title of article. <i>Title of Journal in italics</i>, <i>volume# in italics</i>(issue#), page # range if available. Retrieved from URL</p> <p>Example for journal article with DOI: Poulin, M. M., Brown, S. L., Dillard, A. J., & Smith, D. M. (2013). Giving to others and the association between stress and mortality. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i>, 103(9), 1649-1655. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2012.300876</p> <p>Example for journal article using URL: Barras, C. (2013). Gene clues may explain why Brandt's bat lives so long. <i>New Scientist</i>, 219(2931), 11. Retrieved from http://www.newscientist.com</p>	(Last name, year, p.#) (Last name, year, p.# if available) First Citation: (Poulin, Brown, Dillard & Smith, 2013, p.1650) Subsequent citation: (Poulin et al., 2013, p. 1652) (Barras, 2013, p.11)
General Format for Electronic Books (online and using an E-Reader) (APA section 7.02 #19-22) Note: In the case of e-book authors, if there are multiple authors, please refer to the print book section of this guide to follow proper format for multiple author	<p>General format for E-Book from a website using URL: Last name, First initial. (S). (Year). <i>Title of electronic book in italics</i>. Retrieved from URL</p> <p>General format for E-Book using an e-reader: Last name, First initial. (S). (Year). <i>Title of book</i> [E-reader version – see note below]. Retrieved from URL</p> <p>Example for an E-Book from a website using URL: Bloom, H. (Ed.). (2007). <i>George Orwell's 1984</i>. Retrieved from http://ebooks.infobaselearning.com/View.aspx?ISBN=9781438114088</p> <p>Example for an E-Book using an e-reader: Dickinson, A. (2011). <i>Persuasion</i> [Adobe Digital Editions version]. Retrieved from http://www.kobo.com</p> <p>Note: The following is a brief list of possible e-reader versions that would go in square brackets immediately following the title when using an e-book for specific types of e-readers: Adobe Digital Editions version, Kindle iPad version, Kobo iPad version, Nook eReader version</p>	(Last name, year, p.# if available – see note below) (Last name, year, p.# if available – see note below) (Bloom, 2007, p.56) (Dickinson, 2011, “Chapter 8”, para. 4) APA section 6.05 states when there are no page numbers in digital sources, one should count paragraphs from the beginning of the document/heading/ chapter #. The in-text note would include the first few words of the heading/chapter in quotation marks and the paragraph #

Type of Source	Reference Format	In-text Citation Format
DIGITAL & INTERNET SOURCES continued:		
Online Encyclopedia (APA section 7.02 #29)	Marshall, T. (2012). Terry Fox. In <i>Canadian encyclopedia online</i> . Retrieved from http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/terry-fox	(Marshall, 2012)
Online Dictionary (APA section 7.02 #30)	Metaphor. (n.d.). In <i>Merriam-Webster's online dictionary</i> . Retrieved from http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/metaphor Note: Shows a citation where there is no publication date available and an (n.d.) for "no date" is put into the date area.	("Metaphor", n.d.)
General Format for Government Websites and Government Reports (APA section 7.03 #31)	General Format for Government Reports: Geographic location Name of government department or ministry. (Year). <i>Title of report</i> (Report No. ###). Retrieved from URL Example for a Government Report: Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. (2009). <i>Maintaining a healthy weight</i> (Catalogue No. 013230). Retrieved from http://www.health.gov.on.ca/diabetes/diabetes_factsheets/English/HealthyWeight_29jul09.pdf	(Geographic location name of gov't dept., year) (Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, 2009) (APA section 6.27)
Blog Post (APA section 7.11 #76)	Esposito, J. (2013, September 3). What does a scientist want? [Blog post]. Retrieved from http://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2013/09/03/what-does-a-scientist-want/	(Esposito, 2013)
Video Web file (YouTube, Vivo, Vimeo) (APA section 7.11 #77)	General format for a video web file: Last name, First initial. (S). [Screen name]. (Year, month day). Title of video [Video file]. Retrieved from URL Or Screen name. (Year, month day). Title of video [Video file]. Retrieved from URL Example for a video web file: Maasen, C. [codymaasen]. (2007, April 30). Chocolate and slavery [Video file]. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cSBXSXAxVOU	(Last name, year) (Screen name, year) (Maasen, 2007)
Podcast (APA section 7.07 #50)	General format for a podcast: Last name, First initial. (S). or Name of Organization offering podcast. (Producer). (Year, month day). <i>Title of podcast in italics</i> [Audio podcast]. Retrieved from URL Example for a podcast: Library and Archives Canada. (Producer). (2012, June 22). <i>The Shamrock and the Fleur-de-Lys</i> [Audio podcast]. Retrieved from http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/news/podcasts/Pages/shamrock-and-fleur-de-lys.aspx	(Last name, date) (Library and Archives Canada, 2012)

Type of Source	Reference Format																																																																																								
Figures, Pictures, Tables, and Images in Digital Format																																																																																									
<div>General Format for including Figures, Pictures, Tables, etc., from the Internet)</div> <div>(APA section 5)</div>	<p>Section 5 of the <i>Publication manual of the American Psychological Association</i> (6th ed.) states that if a figure, a picture, or a table is reproduced or adapted from a copyrighted source, one must obtain written permission for print and electronic reuse from the copyright holder and give credit in the figure caption to the original author and copyright holder. The following examples illustrate acceptable adaptations of accompanying caption notes for figures, pictures, and tables where written permission has not been obtained, which is the case in most secondary school assignments.</p> <p><i>General form of accompanying figure note:</i></p> <p>Figure #. Title of Figure / Picture / Table</p> <div>Figure / Picture / Table is included here</div> <p><i>Figure #.</i> Description of what the image/figure/picture/table is attempting to illustrate or demonstrate. Adapted from “Title of web page / article title in quotes,” by First initial Last name of Author(s), (date), <i>Title of Website / Title of Journal or Book in italics</i>, retrieved from URL. Copyright (copyright date in brackets) by the Name of the Copyright Holder. Reprinted [or Adapted] with [or without] permission.</p>																																																																																								
<div>Example of an Image or Figure taken from a print source with written permission granted from the original source</div>	<p>Figure 1. Canada Food Guide Recommended Number of Servings Per Day</p> <table><tr><th colspan="10">RECOMMENDED NUMBER OF FOOD GUIDE SERVINGS PER DAY</th></tr><tr><th rowspan="3"></th><th colspan="3">Children</th><th colspan="2">Teens</th><th colspan="4">Adults</th></tr><tr><th>2-3</th><th>4-8</th><th>9-13</th><th colspan="2">14-18 Years</th><th colspan="2">19-50 Years</th><th colspan="2">51+ Years</th></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Girls and Boys</th><th>Females</th><th>Males</th><th>Females</th><th>Males</th><th>Females</th><th>Males</th></tr><tr><td><i>Vegetables and Fruit</i></td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>7-8</td><td>8-10</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td><i>Grain Products</i></td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>6-7</td><td>8</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td><i>Milk and Alternatives</i></td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>3-4</td><td>3-4</td><td>3-4</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td><i>Meat and Alternatives</i></td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1-2</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td colspan="10">The eating pattern also includes a small amount (30 to 45 mL or about 2 to 3 tablespoons) of unsaturated fat each day.</td></tr></table> <p><i>Figure 1.</i> This table shows the recommended number of servings in each of the major food groups broken down by age and gender. Adapted from “A healthy eating pattern for Canadians,” by Health Canada, (2011), <i>Eating well with Canada’s food guide: A resource for educators and communicators</i>, p. 5. Copyright 2011 by the Health Canada. Reprinted with permission.</p>	RECOMMENDED NUMBER OF FOOD GUIDE SERVINGS PER DAY											Children			Teens		Adults				2-3	4-8	9-13	14-18 Years		19-50 Years		51+ Years		Girls and Boys			Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	<i>Vegetables and Fruit</i>	4	5	6	7	8	7-8	8-10	7	7	<i>Grain Products</i>	3	4	6	6	7	6-7	8	6	7	<i>Milk and Alternatives</i>	2	2	3-4	3-4	3-4	2	2	3	3	<i>Meat and Alternatives</i>	1	1	1-2	2	3	2	3	2	3	The eating pattern also includes a small amount (30 to 45 mL or about 2 to 3 tablespoons) of unsaturated fat each day.									
RECOMMENDED NUMBER OF FOOD GUIDE SERVINGS PER DAY																																																																																									
	Children			Teens		Adults																																																																																			
	2-3	4-8	9-13	14-18 Years		19-50 Years		51+ Years																																																																																	
	Girls and Boys			Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males																																																																																
<i>Vegetables and Fruit</i>	4	5	6	7	8	7-8	8-10	7	7																																																																																
<i>Grain Products</i>	3	4	6	6	7	6-7	8	6	7																																																																																
<i>Milk and Alternatives</i>	2	2	3-4	3-4	3-4	2	2	3	3																																																																																
<i>Meat and Alternatives</i>	1	1	1-2	2	3	2	3	2	3																																																																																
The eating pattern also includes a small amount (30 to 45 mL or about 2 to 3 tablespoons) of unsaturated fat each day.																																																																																									
<div>Example of an Image or Figure taken from a website without written permission from the original source</div>	<p>Figure 12. Diagram illustrating the mutation of the Huntington Disease (HD) gene in Chromosome 4.</p> <div></div> <p><i>Figure 12.</i> Huntington’s Disease is genetic and anyone who inherits the defective gene will eventually get the disease. If a parent has the mutation in the in the HD gene, there is a 50 percent chance of passing it down to their children. Adapted from “Huntington’s Disease,” by the Genetic Science Learning Center – The University of Utah, (2013), <i>Learn.Genetics</i>, retrieved from http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/disorders/whataregd/hunt/. Copyright 2013 by Genetic Science Learning Center. Reprinted without permission.</p>																																																																																								

Type of Source	Reference Format	In-text Citation Format
Print Sources: Books		
General Format and Punctuation of Print/Book Citations (APA section 7.02)	Last name, First Initial. (S). (Year). <i>Title of book in italics</i> . City of publication, Two Letter State/Province code and country name if other than U.S. or Canada: Publisher. Location Abbreviation Examples: United States location: Kentucky = KY Canadian location: Toronto, ON International location: London, England	For Direct Quotation: (Last name, year, p.#) For Paraphrasing*: (Last name, year, p.#) *If paraphrasing or summarizing an entire, article, book, website, etc., then no page number is necessary. If paraphrasing a few sentences or paragraphs, a page number is necessary in the in-text citation note. (APA section 6.11)
Single Author (APA section 7.02)	Laidlaw, R. (2008). <i>Wild animals in captivity</i> . San Diego, CA: Fitzhenry & Whiteside.	(Laidlaw, 2008, p. 35)
Two to Five Authors & Edition Statement (APA section 6.12)	Example 1 – Two authors with proper placement for an edition statement: Benjamin, M., & Mooney, B. (2008). <i>Nobel's women of peace</i> (2nd ed.). Toronto, ON: Second Story Press. Example 2 – Five authors: Patterson, K., Grenny, J., Maxfield, D., McMillan, R., & Switzler, A. (2008). <i>Influencer: The power to change anything</i> . New York, NY: McGraw-Hill. Note: You may include the names of all the authors in the order that they appear on the title page of the book.	(Benjamin & Mooney, 2008, p.71) Note: For three to five authors you must cite all the names for the first in-text citation, all citations thereafter you may use the first author's name and et al.) First Citation for 3 to 5 authors: (Patterson, Grenny, Maxfield, McMillan & Switzler, 2008, p. 4) Subsequent citation for 3 to 5 authors: (Patterson et al., 2008, p. 108)
Six or more Authors (APA section 6.12)	Matthews, D., Beatty, S., Dyson, P., King, L., Meston, N., Pal, A., & Shaw, J. (2008). <i>The facts: Diabetes</i> . Oxford, England: Oxford University Press.	(Matthews et al., 2008, p. 250) Note: For six or more authors, cite only the surname of the first author followed by et al.
Two or More Works by the Same Author (APA section 6.25)	Gladwell, M. (2005). <i>Blink: The power of thinking without thinking</i> . New York, NY: Little, Brown. Gladwell, M. (2008). <i>Outliers: The story of success</i> . New York, NY: Little, Brown. Gladwell, M. (2009). <i>What the dog saw</i> . New York, NY: Back Bay Books. Note: When citing more than one work by the same author, arrange reference entries by the earliest year of publication first.	(Gladwell, 2005, p. 13) (Gladwell, 2008, p. 24) (Gladwell, 2009, p. 152)
Edited Book (no author)	Fraser, S. (Ed.). (2009). <i>A woman's place: Seventy years in the lives of Canadian women</i> . Toronto, ON: Key Porter Books.	(Fraser, 2009, p. 100)
Classical Works (APA section 6.18)	APA section 6.18 states that Reference list entries are not required for major classical works, i.e. <i>Greek and Roman works and the Bible</i> ; simply identify in the first citation in the text the version you used. Parts of classical works (e.g., books, chapters, verses, lines, cantos) are numbered systematically across all editions, so use these numbers instead of page numbers.	1 Cor. 13:1 (Revised Standard Version)

Type of Source	Reference Format	In-text Citation Format
Print Books continued:		
Book Chapter or Work in a Collection (APA section 7.02)	General format: Last name, First initial. (S). of chapter author. (Year). Title of chapter. In First initial. (S). Last name (Ed.), <i>Title of book in italics</i> (page numbers in book started with pp.) Location: Publisher. Non-Fiction Example: Lurie, P. (2008). Mad cow disease is a threat to American meat. In K. F. Balkin (Ed.), <i>Food-borne illness</i> (pp. 14-19). Farmington Hills, MI: Dushkin Publishing.	(Last name, date, p. #) (Lurie, 2008, p. 17)
Corporation or Association or Committee as Author	American Heart Association. (2013). <i>Eat less salt: An easy action plan for finding and reducing the sodium hidden in your diet</i> . New York, NY: Clarkson Potter.	(American Heart Association, 2013, p. 56)
Translation	General format: Last name, First Initial. (S). of original author(s). (Year). <i>Title of book in italics</i> (Translator's First Initial. (S). Last Name, Trans.). Place of Publication: Publisher. (Original year that work was published). Example: Tolstoy, L. (2008). <i>War and peace</i> . (R. Pevear & L. Volokhonsky, Trans.). New York: Vintage Books. (Original work published 1869).	(Original Author last name, original date of publication/translated edition date of publication, p.#) (Tolstoy, 1869/2008, p. 322)
General Reference Work Entries:		
General Format of Reference Work Citations Such as: Encyclopedia, Dictionary, Atlas (APA section 6.11-12, 6.15, 7.02 (27))	General Format for author known: Last name, First initial. (S). (Year). Title of chapter or entry. In First initial. (S). Last name of editor (Ed.) if available, <i>Title of book</i> . (edition, volume #, page #s). Location: Publisher. General format for author unknown: Title of entry. (Year). In First initial. (S). Last name of editor (Ed.), <i>Title of reference work in italics</i> (edition, volume #, page #s). Location: Publisher. Example for an author known (Encyclopedia) : Spector, D. L. (2007). Cell nucleus. In McGraw-Hill encyclopedia of science and technology (10 th ed., Vol. 3, pp. 644-646). New York, NY: McGraw-Hill. Example for an author unknown (Dictionary): Misdemeanour. (2004). In K. Barber (Ed.), <i>Canadian Oxford dictionary</i> (2 nd ed.). Don Mills, ON: Oxford University Press.	(Last name & Last name, year, p. #) ("First few words in title of entry", year, p. #) (Spector, 2007, p. 644) ("Misdemeanour", 2004)

Type of Source	Reference Format	In-text Citation Format
Print Periodicals (Newspapers, Magazines) :		
General Format of Popular Magazines, Newsletters, & Newspapers (APA section 7.01)	General format for author known: Last name, First Initial. (S). (Year, Month day). Title of article. <i>Title of Magazine or Newsletter or Newspaper in Title Case</i> , volume#(issue number), page numbers. General format for author unknown: Title of article. (Year, Month day). <i>Title of Journal or Magazine or Newspaper in Title Case</i> , volume#(issue number), page numbers.	(Last name, year, p. #) ("The First Few Words in the Title", year, p.#)
Magazine (APA section 7.01 7)	Driedger, M. (2010, January 23). After divorce. <i>Maclean's</i> , 111(16), 28-32.	(Driedger, 2010, p. 29)
Newspapers (APA section 7.01 10)	General format for author known: Rushowy, K., & Brown, L. (2012, December 6). TDSB pleads for time, talks. <i>Toronto Star</i> , pp. GT1, GT9. General format for author unknown: Stand apart: Ditch the buzzwords. (2012, December 5). <i>Globe & Mail</i> , p. B16.	(Rushowy & Brown, 2012, p. GT9) ("Stand apart," 2012, p. B16)
Print Periodicals (Academic/Scholarly/Peer-Reviewed Journals) :		
General Format of Academic or Scholarly or Peer Reviewed Journals	General format for author known: Last name, First Initial. (S). (Year). Title of article. <i>Title of Academic or Scholarly or Peer Reviewed Journal</i> , volume#(issue number), page numbers. General format for author unknown: Title of article. (Year). <i>Title of Journal or Magazine or Newspaper</i> , volume#(issue number), page numbers.	(Last name, year, p. #) ("The First Few Words in the Title", year, p.#)
Academic Journal (APA section 7.01 3)	Dacey, J. (2009). Management participation in corporate buy-outs. <i>Management Perspectives</i> , 47(3), 20-31.	(Dacey, 2009, p. 22)
Letters, Personal Communications, Interviews & Lectures:		
Personal Communications such as Interviews, written letters, etc. (APA section 6.20)	Section 6.20-Personal Communications include letters, memos, some electronic communications (e.g. e-mails or messages from non-archived discussion groups or electronic bulletin boards), personal interviews, and telephone conversations. As they do not provide recoverable data, personal communications are not included in the reference list and are simply cited in text. Provide the name of the communicator and as exact a date as possible.	D. W. Jones (personal communication, April 24, 2006) or (J. Fey, lecture notes, May 1, 2005)

Placing Cited Work in an APA Style Essay

The following excerpts from an essay entitled *Victorian morality in nineteenth century Canada*, provides five different examples of how to place citations into the body of a research essay.

1. In text credit using authors' names
2. Two brief, direct quotes (40 or less words)
3. Long direct quote (40 or more words)
4. In text credit using the title of the book
5. Paraphrase

VICTORIAN MORALITY IN NINETEENTH CENTURY CANADA

2

Victorian Morality in Nineteenth Century Canada

1. According to authors like Michael Bliss, Angus McLaren, Emily Nett, Edward Shorter and Peter Ward, sex was a subject that seemed to plague the Victorian Canadian. This is not to say that sex was a totally repulsive act, for it was not when it was being used in its proper context, the context being an act performed by a married couple for the purpose of producing offspring. Anything outside of this definition was deemed to be an “evil to be shunned” with “consequences to be dreaded” (Bliss, 2004, p. 328). The best starting point...

2. ...back to courtship and its transformation to capitalism. Courtship was once an institution that was dictated by the community. It was highly supervised and regulated:

3. In nineteenth century Canada, the community would act like a moral policeman defining and enforcing a code of conduct which denied the unmarried privacy and forbade any physical intimacy until they were virtually engaged. Greater mobility brought freedom from parental and community supervision especially in larger cities. (Ward, 2004, pp. 100-101)

4. Thus, until industrial capitalism as a social system arose, courtship was a highly censored community-sponsored operation. With capitalism, came the shift to courtship becoming a private and intimate bond to be shared by two people alone in the privacy of their own spaces...

5. In the book *Courtship, Love, and Marriage in Nineteenth English Canada*, four stages of courtship are defined. In the first two, a couple generally spent a great deal of time...

...In French Canada, the role of the Church helped to maintain an extremely low rate of out-of-wedlock births, while encouraging high marital birth rates (Nett, 2002, p. 111).

References List Sample Page

References

- Bliss, M. (2004). Pure books on avoided subjects: Pre-Freudian sexual ideals in Canada. In M. Horn & R. Sabourin (Eds.), *Studies in Canadian social history* (pp. 306-340). Toronto, ON: McClelland and Stewart.
- Briggs, J. (Producer), & Wargon, A. (Director). (2003). *Courtship*. [Documentary]. Canada: National Film Board.
- Mclaren, A. (2008, April). Birth control and abortion in Canada, 1870-1920. *Canadian Historical Review*, 59(3), 319-340.
- Nett, E. M. (2002). *Canadian families past and present*. Toronto, ON: Butterworth.
- Reiss, I. (1996). Premarital sexuality: Past and present. In C. Carroll, D. Nash, & J. C. Nash (Eds.), *Health* (pp. 200-250). Dubuque, IA: William. C. Brown Company.
- Shorter, E. (2005). *The making of the modern family*. New York, NY: Basic Books.
- Swenson, D. (2000). Dating and courtship: The genesis of the family [Lecture notes]. Retrieved from http://www2.mtroyal.ab.ca/~dswenson/court_fam/tsld027.htm
- Ward, P. (2004). *Courtship, love and marriage in nineteenth century English Canada*. Montreal, QC: McGill-Queen's University Press.
- Ward, P. (2006). Marriage and divorce. In *Canadian encyclopedia online*. Retrieved from <http://www.canadianencyclopedia.ca>