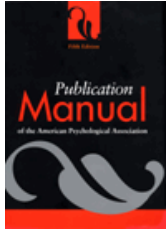




Citation Guide: APA



Publication manual of the American Psychological Association, (5th ed., 2001)

- Copies are available at SFU library
- Call number: **BF 76.7 P83 2001**
- You might want to buy your own copy at the SFU bookstore

This guide is based on the *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association, 5th ed.* and provides only selected citation examples for common types of sources. For more detailed information please consult a print copy of the style manual.

Want help keeping track of your references/citations and formatting your bibliographies? Consider using [RefWorks](#) – free for all current students, faculty and staff.

General Notes on APA Style

- APA requires that the entire paper be double-spaced, including all the lines in the Reference List. For graduate theses, however, see APA manual, paragraph 6.01.
- Number all pages consecutively, beginning with the title page, in arabic numerals in the upper right-hand corner (5.06).
- You need to cite and document any sources that you have consulted, even if you presented the ideas from these sources in your own words. You need to cite:
 - to identify other people's ideas and information used within your essay
 - to inform the reader of your paper where they should look if they want to find the same sources
- A citation must appear in two places in your essay:
 - in the body of your text ('in-text citations')
 - in the Reference List (at the end of your paper)
- To introduce other people's ideas in text, use the following examples:
- Richardson argues, refers to, explains, hypothesizes, compares, concludes;
- As Littlewood and Sherwin demonstrated, proved, ... etc.
- Spelling. Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary is the standard spelling reference for APA journals and books (Rule 3.10)

Reference in Text

- Capitalize all major words in titles of books and articles within the body of the paper (Rule 3.13). E.g.
 - In his book, *Greek Political Thought* (2006), Balot argues that [...]
 - The criticism of the article "The Politics of Paraliterary Criticism" [...]
 - NOTE: In Reference Lists, however, capitalize only the first word of the title and of the subtitle (after a colon) and proper nouns.
- When quoting from print sources or online articles, give the author, year, and page number in parentheses (Rules 3.34, 3.39). For example:
 - Mooney (2000) found that ... "direct_quotation" (p. 276).
 - "Direct_quotation"... (Walker, 2000, p. 135).
- If the quotation is over 40 words, you must start the quotation on a new line, indent the quotation 5 spaces, and omit the quotation marks.
 - Prince Edward Island is a curved slice of land from three to thirty-five miles wide and about one hundred and twenty miles long, lying along the southern rim of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and separated from the mainland of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by the narrow waters of Northumberland Strait (Ives, 1999, p. 1).

- When paraphrasing from a source, or when referring to an idea contained in another work, you are not required to provide a page number. (Rule 3.39, p. 121)]
- Many electronic sources do not provide page numbers. In this case, if you are using a direct quote, use paragraph numbers preceded by the paragraph symbol ¶ or the abbreviation 'para.' (Rule 3.39, p. 120).
 - (Johnson, 2003, ¶ 5)
 - (Johnson, 2003, para. 5)
- If there is no date of publication, use the abbreviation (n.d.).
- List two or more works by different authors who are cited within the same parentheses in alphabetical order by the first author's surname, (Rule 3.99). E.g. (Anderson, 1980; Fowers & Powell, 1993; Simonetti, 1998)

Reference List

- The list of sources at the end of the paper (bibliography) is called the Reference List in APA. The reference list must include all references cited in the text of your paper.
- Order of references in the reference list is alphabetical, by the last name of the first author (Rule 4.04) or, if author is not available - by title.
- Alphabetize letter by letter. "Nothing precedes something". 'Brown, J. R.' comes before 'Browning, A. F.'
- For the author's first name use only initials: 'Smith, J.', not 'Smith, Jennifer'.
- Second and subsequent lines of each entry are indented 5-7 spaces.
- Double-space between all lines of your work, including references. (For graduate theses, see APA manual, paragraph 6.01).
- Capitalize only the first word of the title and of the subtitle (i.e. the first word after a colon or a dash) and proper nouns (3.13).
- If more than one city of publication is listed in the book you are citing, use the first one listed.
- If there is no date of publication, use the abbreviation (n.d.).
- See sections 4.03 to 4.15 of the APA Publication Manual for more information on the preparation of the reference list.

How to cite...

Book - No author or Editor (4.16 /26)	
Reference in Text (3.97)	According to the definition [...] (<i>Geological field trips in southern British Columbia</i> , 2003, p.5)
Reference List	<i>Geological field trips in southern British Columbia.</i> (2003). Vancouver, BC: Geological Association of Canada, Cordilleran Section.
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a work has no author, cite in text the first few words of the reference list entry (usually the title) and the year (3.97). • Within the body of the paper italicize the title of a book, brochure, or report and capitalize all major words in titles (3.13). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In his book, <i>Greek Political Thought</i>, Balot (2006) argued that [...] • In text, you may use a few words of the title if the title is too long.

Book - One Author	
Reference in Text	(Walker, 2000) (Walker, 2000, p. 62) (when quoting)
Reference List	Walker, L. E. (2000). <i>The battered woman syndrome</i> (2nd ed.). New York: Springer.

Book - Corporate Author (4.16 /24)	
Reference in Text	(National Council of Welfare, 2001)
Reference List	National Council of Welfare (Canada). (2001). <i>Child poverty profile, 1998</i> . Ottawa, ON: National Council of Welfare.
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 'corporate author' may be a corporation, an association, a government agency, etc. (4.16 /24) • In the example above, author and publisher are identical: 'National Council of Welfare'. In such cases you may use the word 'Author' as the name of the publisher • Provide the publisher if it is different from the author

Book - Multiple Authors	
Reference in text	(Bucher & Manning, 2006) (Bucher & Manning, 2006, p. 138) (when quoting)
Reference List	Bucher, K., & Manning, M. L. (2006). <i>Young adult literature: Exploration, evaluation, and appreciation</i> . Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education.
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a work has two authors, cite both names every time the reference occurs in text (3.95) • When a work has three, four or five authors, name all authors the first time the reference occurs; in the first subsequent citation use only the first author, followed by 'et al.' and a year. If you mention the same work again within one paragraph, omit the year. E.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the first time: Smith, Jones, Pearson and Sherwin (1990) found... ○ the second time, as a first citation per paragraph: Smith et al. (1990) found... ○ mentioned again within the same paragraph: Smith et al. found... • For six or more authors, cite only the last name of the first author followed by 'et al.' and a year, and give all the names in the list of references. (3.95) • In the Reference List invert all authors' names; give last names and initials for only up to and including six authors; abbreviate the seventh and subsequent authors as 'et al.' (4.08)

Edited Book	
Reference in Text (3.97)	(Robinson, 1992)
Reference List (4.16 /25)	Robinson, D. N. (Ed.). (1992). <i>Social discourse and moral judgement</i> . San Diego, CA: Academic Press.
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One editor - use the abbreviation (Ed.). More than one editor - use the abbreviation (Eds.)

Chapter - Different authors in Edited book (4.16 /34)	
Reference in Text (3.101)	(Sharp & Eriksen, 2004) (Sharp & Eriksen, 2004, p. 126) (when quoting)
Reference List	Sharp, S.F., & Eriksen, M.E. (2003). Imprisoned mothers and their children. In B.H. Zaitzow & J. Thomas (Eds.), <i>Women in prison: Gender and social control</i> (pp. 119-136). London: Lynne Rienner Publishers.
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One editor - use the abbreviation (Ed.). More than one editor - use the abbreviation (Eds.) • In the example above, 'Sharp & Eriksen' are the authors of the chapter 'Imprisoned mothers and their children', published in the book 'Women in prison: Gender and social control'. • For a book with no editor, just include the word 'In' before the book title.

Journal Article - Print version (4.16 /1-5)	
Reference in Text	(Louth, Hare and Linden, 1998) (when paraphrasing) Louth et al. (1998, p. 198) found that ["....."]. (when quoting) Or: Louth et al. (1998) found that ["....."] (p. 198).
Reference List	Louth, S. M., Hare, R. D., & Linden, W. (1998). <i>Psychopathy and alexithymia in female offenders. Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science, 30(2), 91-98.</i>
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the page number in the in-text reference only if you have a "direct quotation". For paraphrasing, the page number is not needed. • If, and only if, each issue of a journal begins on page 1, give the issue number in parentheses (not italicized) immediately after the volume number (which is italicized). There is no space between the volume and issue number. • When a work has two authors, cite both names every time the reference occurs in text (3.95) • When a work has three, four or five authors, name all authors the first time the reference occurs; in the first subsequent citation use only the first author, followed by 'et al.' and a year. If you mention the same work again within one paragraph, omit the year. E.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the first time: Louth, Hare and Linden (1998) found... ○ the second time, as a first citation per paragraph: Louth et al. (1998) found... ○ mentioned again within the same paragraph: Louth et al. found... • For six or more authors, cite only the last name of the first author followed by 'et al.' and a year, and give all the names in the list of references. (3.95) • In the Reference List invert all authors' names; give last names and initials for only up to and including six authors; abbreviate the seventh and subsequent authors as 'et al.' (4.08)

Journal Article - Online version Retrieved entirely (full-text) from a database, such as PsycINFO, Academic Search Premier, JSTOR, etc.	
Reference in Text	(Turner, 2007)

	(Turner, 2007, p. 292) (when quoting)
Reference List (double space the lines)	<p>Turner, J. (2007). Justice and emotions. <i>Social Justice Research</i>, 20(3), 288-311.</p> <p>doi: 10.1007/s11211-007-0043-y</p> <p>Wasserstein, J. (2005). Diagnostic issues for adolescents and adults with ADHD. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychology</i>, 61(5), 535-547. Retrieved from Academic Search Elite database.</p>
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is available, include the DOI instead of the URL. The article in the first example above was retrieved from the PsycARTICLES database. However, no database name or URL is needed because the DOI functions as a unique identifier of the content. • If there is no DOI, include the name of the database (second example). <p>These examples reflect the changes according to the <i>APA Style Guide to Electronic References, 2007</i>.</p>

Article - In an Internet-only journal (4.16 /72)	
Not retrieved from a database. The journal is available online, and there is no print equivalent.	
Reference in Text	(Lynch, 2004, para. 3)
Reference List	<p>Lynch, S. A., & Laverne, W. (2004). Computer use in preschools: Directors' reports of the state of the practice. <i>Early Childhood Research and Practice</i>, 6(2). Retrieved May 12, 2008, from http://ecrp.uiuc.edu/v6n2/lynch.html</p>
Comments	<p>When a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include the DOI instead of the URL, right after the volume/issue number. (See the previous example) • The retrieval date is no longer required. <p>If there is no DOI number assigned, follow these instructions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the article is from an open-access journal, give the exact URL of the article (the example above). The retrieval date is no longer required. Just say: Retrieved from http://www..... • If the article is accessible only by journal subscription, give the URL of the journal home page. The retrieval date is no longer required. Just say: Retrieved from http://www..... • There is no period at the end of the URL. <p>This example reflect the changes according to the <i>APA Style Guide to Electronic References, 2007</i>.</p>

Article - Daily newspaper (p. 242)	
Reference in Text	("All four pillars", 2004) (Henderson, 2006)
Reference List	All four pillars needed to combat drug scourge. (2004, May 15). <i>The Vancouver Sun</i> , p. C6. Henderson, N. (2006, February 14). Healthy economic growth predicted. <i>The Washington Post</i> , pp. D1, D5.
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In text, if the article does not have an author, use a short title. Put the title in quotes. • If an article appears on discontinuous pages (e.g. starts on p.D1 and continues on p.D5), give all page numbers, separated by a comma. • To cite a "letter to the editor", include the text [Letter to the editor] in square brackets, right after the title of the letter and before the title of the newspaper. There is no period after the title of the letter. • If you retrieved the article from a database (e.g. Canadian Newsstand, CBCA), add the additional information after the page number, e.g. 'Retrieved from Canadian Newsstand database.'

Article - Magazine (4.16 /6)	
Reference in Text	(Morell, 2006) (Morell, 2006, p. 131) (when quoting)
Reference List	Morell, V. (2006, March). Wolves of Ethiopia. <i>National Geographic</i> , 209, 124-135. Stone, R. (2004, January 9). Deep repositories: Out of sight, out of terrorists' reach. <i>Science</i> , 303, 161-164.
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give the date shown on the publication: month for monthlies / month and day for weeklies.

Web site - A document created by individual or private organization (4.16 /75 & 81)	
Reference in Text	(International Federation of Library Associations, 2003)
Reference list	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. (2003, February 03). <i>Library & information science: Citation guides for electronic documents</i> . Retrieved May 31, 2004, from http://www.ifla.org/I/training/citation/citing.htm
Comments	When citing a web site in the Reference List, provide as much as possible of the following information:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Author's name (if available) • Date of publication or update in parentheses (if available) • Title or description of document • Title of complete work (if relevant), in italics or underlined • Retrieval date statement. This date is important if the content you are citing is likely to be changed or updated. • URL • The first date in parentheses is the date of the publication or update, as found on the Web site. If there is no date, use '(n.d.)' instead. • There is no period after the URL
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Web site - A Single document or Part of a large Web site (4.16 /78)	
Reference in Text	(Spearing, 2004)
Reference List	<p>Spearing, M. (May 2004). <i>Eating disorders: Facts about eating disorders and the search for solutions</i>. Retrieved May 12, 2004, from National Institute of Mental Health Web site:</p> <p>http://www.nimh.nih.gov/publicat/eatingdisorders.cfm</p>

Web site - Chapter or Section in a document (4.16 /76)	
Reference in Text	(Benton Foundation, 1998)
Reference List	<p>Benton Foundation. (1998, July 7). Barriers to closing the gap.</p> <p><i>In Losing ground bit by bit: Low-income communities in the information age</i> (chap. 2). Retrieved March 6, 2006, from</p> <p>http://www.benton.org/publibrary/losing-ground/two.html</p>
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Barriers to closing the gap' is the title of Chapter 2 of the Web document 'Losing ground bit by bit'. • Use a chapter or section identifier (if available) in place of page numbers. • Provide a URL that links directly to the chapter or section.

Web site - No author, no date (4.16 /77)	
Reference in Text	("GVU's 10th WWW User Survey", n.d.)
Reference List	<p><i>GVU's 10th WWW user survey</i>. (n.d.). Retrieved April 2, 2005, from</p> <p>http://www.gvu.gatech.edu/user_surveys/survey-1998-10/</p>

Encyclopedia or Dictionary (4.16 / 30)	
Reference in Text	(Sadie, 1980)
Reference List	Sadie, S. (Ed.). (2000). <i>The new Grove dictionary of music and musicians</i> (2nd ed., Vols. 1-29). New York: Grove's Dictionaries.

Entry in an Encyclopedia or Dictionary (4.16 / 38)	
Reference in Text	(Firdion, 2004) (Firdion, 2004, p.169) (when quoting)
Reference List	Firdion, J. M. (2004). Foster care. In <i>Encyclopedia of homelessness</i> (Vol. 1, pp. 167-170). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If there is no author of the entry, place the title in the author position.

ERIC Document(4.16 /43)	
Reference in Text	(Skala, 2003) (Skala, 2003, p. 49) (when quoting)
Reference List	Skala, C. (2003). <i>Optimizing basic French skills utilizing multiple teaching techniques</i> . Chicago, IL: Saint Xavier University. (Retrieved August 24, 2005, from ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED479988)
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a document is in print format (paper or microfiche), i.e. not retrieved from ERIC database, omit the date of retrieval and type in parentheses (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. EDxxxxx). If a document has a "Report number", include it in parentheses, right after the title of the document, e.g. <i>Title of the document</i> (Report No. NCRTL-RR-92-4).

Film(4.16 /65)	
Reference in Text	(Gladu & Brodeur, 2001)
Reference List	Gladu, A. (Producer), & Brodeur, M. (Director). (1999). <i>Dance of the warrior</i> [Motion Picture]. Canada: National Film Board.
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no period after the title

Secondary Source (p. 247)	
Reference in Text	Seidenberg and McClelland's study showed (as cited in Coltheart, Curtis, Atkins, & Haller, 1993) that [...]
Reference List	Coltheart, M., Curtis, B., Atkins, P., & Haller, M. (1993). Models of reading aloud: Dual-route and parallel-distributed-processing approaches. <i>Psychological Review</i> , 100, 589-608.
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What you have in hand (Coltheart) is 'the secondary source', and the original work that has been cited in your source (Seidenberg) is 'the primary source'. • In the Reference List give the secondary source (the one you have in hand; the one you consulted). • In text, name the primary source (Seidenberg), and give the citation to the secondary source: ('as cited in...')

Secondary Source (p. 247)	
Reference in Text	Seidenberg and McClelland's study showed (as cited in Coltheart, Curtis, Atkins, & Haller, 1993) that [...]
Reference List	Coltheart, M., Curtis, B., Atkins, P., & Haller, M. (1993). Models of reading aloud: Dual-route and parallel-distributed-processing approaches. <i>Psychological Review</i> , 100, 589-608.
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What you have in hand (Coltheart) is 'the secondary source', and the original work that has been cited in your source (Seidenberg) is 'the primary source'. • In the Reference List give the secondary source (the one you have in hand; the one you consulted). • In text, name the primary source (Seidenberg), and give the citation to the secondary source: ('as cited in...')

Conference Proceedings (p. 259)	
Reference in Text	(Iyengar and DeVoe, 2003)
Reference List	<p>Iyengar, S. S., & DeVoe, S. E. (2003). Rethinking the value of choice: Considering cultural mediators of intrinsic motivation. In R. Dienstbier (Ed.), <i>Nebraska Symposium on Motivation: Vol. 49. Cross-cultural differences in perspectives on the self</i> (pp. 129-174). Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.</p> <p>Samuelson, P.A. (1992). Conserved energy without work or heat. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA</i>, 89, 1090-1094.</p>
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published conference proceedings may be cited either like chapters in edited books (first example) or like journal articles (second example). This will depend on whether the publication is treated as a series (e.g. has an ISBN and an editor) or as a periodical (i.e. it is published annually).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For unpublished conference papers and contributions see p.260 /51 of the APA Manual. • Capitalize the name of the symposium, conference or meeting.
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Personal Communications, Interviews and Class notes (p. 214, 3.102)	
Reference in Text	In his interview M.S. Bloomberg (personal communication, April 22, 2007) talks about...
Reference List	
Comments	<p>Personal communications may be letters, e-mails, interviews, telephone conversations, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpublished personal communications are not included in the reference list because they do not provide recoverable data. Cite in text only. • Cite information from your own class notes as a personal communication and refer to it only in the body of your paper. (E.g.: In a lecture on September 23, 2007 to a PSYC 103 class, Professor Brown said...) • Published interviews are included in the reference list. If the published interview has a title, include it after the year. Give further description in [brackets] if necessary. Provide the original source where the interview was published (e.g. a print journal article with one author, a website, etc.) and choose the format accordingly. • If the published interview lacks a title, give a description of the interview in [brackets]. • See p.276-278 of the <i>APA Manual</i> for citing messages posted to newsgroups, online forums and electronic mailing lists.

Custom Courseware	
Comments	<p>Custom Courseware packages are compilations of journal articles, book chapters and other materials selected by your instructor. The APA manual does not give specific advice about citing these materials, so you will have to use your judgment and come up with your own solution.</p> <p>If you need to cite a source from a Custom Courseware package, here are two suggestions. However, our strong recommendation is to first check with your instructor.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Find the full citation where the article, chapter, etc. was originally published, and cite accordingly. The full citations may be included on the first page of the coursepack. If not, search a relevant database or the library catalogue, or ask a librarian. 2. Treat the Courseware package as an anthology, and the instructor who did the compilation as a book editor/compiler. Therefore, treat the article, chapter, etc. as if it was part of an anthology, or edited book. Most probably you will not have the page numbers, since the Custom Courseware is not a true publication and is not paginated throughout. You will also have to include the name of the compiler, the title of the Courseware, the name of the course (e.g. CMNS 210), the semester (e.g. Spring 2006) and the publisher (Simon Fraser University). Bear in mind that someone trying to find the article/chapter from a coursepack you cited might not have access to the same coursepack.

Using RefWorks

- Depending on how you have written your sentence or paragraph, you may need to override the normal in-text or parenthetical citation style for APA (author date).
- RefWorks will allow you to use “switches” to alter your parenthetical or in-text citation.

/f Following text. Use this switch to place text at the end of a specific reference citation. Use this switch to add page numbers after the author and year information if you are using a direct quote or need to cite a specific page or paragraph. Your citation would look like this: **{{1 Smith 2003/f p. 43}}**. After formatting it would be, **(Smith 2003 p. 43)**.

/y Suppress the year field. This switch is used to hide the year field of a specific reference. Your citation should look like this: **{{1 Smith 2003/y}}**. After formatting it would be: **(Smith)**.

/a Suppress the author field. This switch is used to hide the Primary Author field for a specific reference. Your citation should look like this: **{{1 Smith 2003/a}}**. After formatting it would be, **(2003)**.

- See RefWorks documentation for full details on “switches”:
http://www.refworks.com/refworks/help/Overview_Output.htm

Additional Web Sources

- [How to cite business sources in APA](http://www.mcgill.ca/howardross/collections/links/reference/cite/). From McGill University.
<http://www.mcgill.ca/howardross/collections/links/reference/cite/>
- SFU Psychology Department: APA Style for papers. Sample APA research paper.
<http://www.psyc.sfu.ca/ugrad/files/apa-style.pdf>.
- [APAStyle.org](http://www.apastyle.org). Good site for electronic formats
<http://www.apastyle.org/eleceref.html>
- [APA Research Guide Crib Sheet](http://www.docstyles.com/apacrib.htm). Summarizes the rules for APA
<http://www.docstyles.com/apacrib.htm>
- [APA Citation Style \(Okanagan University College Library\)](http://www.okanagan.bc.ca/Page10234.aspx). Includes APA citation examples for Canadian government publications and legal documents.
<http://www.okanagan.bc.ca/Page10234.aspx>

This guide is located at: <http://www.lib.sfu.ca/help/writing/apa>

Maintained by: Ivana Niseteo [iniseteo@sfu.ca]

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