CITATIONS WITHIN THE TEXT OF YOUR PAPER

Give the author's last name and year of the source in parentheses.

- Early onset results in a more persistent and severe course (Kessler, 2003).
- Kessler (2003) found that early onset results in a more persistent and severe course.

APA Style states that it is best to paraphrase sources rather than using direct quotations. If you must reproduce a direct quotation, include the specific page number, or if the source does not have page numbers, the section name, paragraph number or another way of locating the quotation.

- Magical thinking is defined as “the illusion that thought or rituals can influence events, fulfill wishes, or ward off evil” (Corsini, 2016, p. 562).

**No author?** Use the title instead. If the title is italicized in the reference list, italicize it. If the title is not italicized in the reference list, use quotation marks around it. If the title is long, shorten it by using the first 2-3 words of the title. Capitalize the first letter of major words, regardless of how it's capitalized in the reference list.

- (“Study Finds”, 2007)
- (College Bound Seniors, 2008)

**No date?** If the date cannot be determined, use the abbreviation “n.d.” for “no date”.

- (Strickland, n.d.)

CITING MULTIPLE AUTHORS IN THE TEXT

2 authors:
- Kozma and Stones (1983) demonstrated as has been shown (Kozma & Stones, 1983)

3 or more authors:
- Include the last name of the first author followed by the abbreviation “et al.” which is Latin for “and others”.
- According to Maqsood et al. (2013)
- (Maqsood et al., 2013)

SOURCE WITHIN A SOURCE

When you have a citation within a source you are using, for example if you are reading an article by Sung and Mayer (2012) and they cite Clark (2001), it is preferable to locate and cite the original source (in this case, Clark). If you cannot locate the original source, in your in-text citation, cite Clark, followed by “as cited in” Sung and Meyer:

- (Clark, 2001, as cited in Sung & Mayer, 2010)

Only list the source you read (e.g. Sung & Mayer) in your reference list.

REFERENCE LIST

**Capitalization:** In your reference list, for some types of sources (such as journal titles, or website titles) capitalize the first letter of all major words. For most things (article titles, book titles, webpage titles) capitalize only the first letter of the first word of the title and subtitle, and proper nouns.

**Order:** Your sources should be in alphabetical order by author’s last name.

**Format:** Reference list should be **double-spaced!!!** Single-spacing is used in this Quick Guide to save paper.
For articles with up to and including 20 authors, include the names of all authors. For 21 or more authors, use ellipses after the name of the 19th author, and then list the last author named.

**JOURNAL ARTICLE (PRINT)**
Include the DOI as a hyperlink if the article has one, regardless of whether or not you used the online or the print version.

**Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year). Title of article. Title of Journal, volume #(issue #), page #s. DOI**


**JOURNAL ARTICLE (FROM A LIBRARY DATABASE)**
Provide the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) as a hyperlink. Do not include the database name with the one exception of the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews.

**Author, A. A. (Year). Title of article. Title of Journal, volume #(issue #), page #s. DOI**


**JOURNAL ARTICLE (FROM A LIBRARY DATABASE, NO DOI)**
Do not include URLs for articles accessed through an academic database. Do not include the database name.

**Author, A. A. (Year). Title of article. Title of Journal, volume #(issue #), page #s.**


**JOURNAL ARTICLE (WITH AN ARTICLE NUMBER)**
It's increasingly common for articles published online to have an article number or "eLocator." These articles usually don't have page numbers. Include the article number instead of the page range.


**JOURNAL ARTICLE (NO DOI, WITH A “NON-DATABASE” URL)**
For open access journals freely available on the internet, provide the URL as a hyperlink if there is no DOI. You may use a shortened URL generated by a link shortener. Either the long or short URL is acceptable.

**Author, A. A. (Year). Title of article. Title of Journal, volume #(issue #), page #s. non-database URL**


**MAGAZINE ARTICLE (PRINT, NO DOI)**
Some magazines have no volume or issue numbers. If so, just leave that out.

**Author, A. A. (Year, Month day). Title of article. Title of Magazine, volume #(issue #), page #s.**

MAGAZINE ARTICLE (ONLINE)
Provide the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) as a hyperlink, or, if the article has no DOI, provide the URL as a hyperlink. Do not include URLs for articles accessed through an academic database. You may use a shortened URL generated by a link shortener. Either the long or short URL is acceptable. Some articles will not have volume, issue or page numbers. If so, just leave that out.

Author, A. A. (Year, Month day). Title of article. Title of Magazine, volume #(issue #), page #s. DOI or non-database URL

Orland, K. (2019, October 22). Study casts doubt on value of WHO’s “gaming disorder” diagnoses. Ars Technica. shorturl.at/fqESZ

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE (PRINT)
Some newspapers have no volume or issue numbers. If so, just leave that out. If no author is listed, begin with the article title, followed by the date, like the example below:

Author, A. A. (Year, Month day). Title of article. Title of Newspaper, volume #(issue #), page #s.


ARTICLE ON A NEWS WEBSITE
Cite like a page on a website. If the author and the website name are the same, leave out the title of website. You may use a shortened URL generated by a link shortener. Either the long or short URL is acceptable.

Author, A. A. (Year, month day). Title of article. Title of Website. URL

Skinner, R. J. (2019, November 4). Burnout is real and here’s how to handle it, according to experts. CBC. shorturl.at/oEMO1

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE (ONLINE)
Do not include URL if accessed through the library or include database name. Many online newspapers do not have volume, issue or page numbers, if so, just leave out.

Author, A. A. (Year, month day). Title of article. Title of Newspaper. Non-database URL


BLOG POST
Blogs are cited like periodicals. You may use a shortened URL generated by a link shortener. Either the long or short URL is acceptable.

Author, A. A. (Year, month day). Title of post. Title of Blog. URL

WEBSITES

For an entire website, do not create an in-text citation or list an entire website in your Reference list. Only cite specific pages on a website, and if you cite multiple pages from the same website, create a separate entry in your Reference list for each page.

Groups, organizations or government departments can be often be authors. If the author and the website name are the same, leave out the title of website. If the date the webpage was last updated is provided, use that date in your reference. You may use a shortened URL generated by a link shortener. Either the long or short URL is acceptable.

PAGE ON A WEBSITE
Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). Title of webpage. Title of Website. URL


If the contents of the webpage are designed to change and be updated over time, include a retrieval date before the URL:


NO AUTHOR?
If no author is available, begin with the title of the webpage, followed by the date.


NO DATE?
If no publication or last updated date is available, use (n.d.) for “no date”.


SOCIAL MEDIA

Cite only original content from social media. If you used social media to discover a source (e.g. a link to a webpage), cite the original source of the information. Include up to the first 20 words of the post, including hashtags, links, and emojis. Do not alter spelling or capitalization. Replicate emojis if possible, or provide emoji name in square brackets. An emoji counts as one word. Reference any attached photos or videos in square brackets, for example: [Image attached]. For more information, see pp. 348-349 of the APA manual.

TWEET
Author, A. A. [@Twitter Handle]. (Year, Month Day). First 20 words of the tweet [Tweet]. Twitter. URL


FACEBOOK POST
After the first 20 words of the post, in square brackets describe the post. E.g. [Status update], [Infographic], [Video].

Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). First 20 words of the post [Description]. Facebook. URL
Library and Archives Canada. (2020, January 25). The design results from an unprecedented public process that asked Ottawa residents, Indigenous communities, and Canadians from across the country [Video attached] [Status update]. Facebook. https://www.facebook.com/LibraryArchives/posts/2802727026440278

YOUTUBE VIDEO
The person or group who uploaded the video is considered the author.

Author, A. A. [Username if it differs from author]. (Year, Month Day). Title of video [Video]. YouTube. URL

BOOKS
For books with up to and including 20 authors or editors, include the names of all authors or editors. Do not include place of publication. If more than one publisher is listed, include all of them in the order they are listed, separated by semicolons. For publisher names, do not include “Inc.” or “Ltd.” If the author and publisher are the same, leave out publisher name to avoid repetition.

PRINT BOOK

E-BOOK (FROM A LIBRARY DATABASE)
Provide the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) as a hyperlink. Do not include the database name.

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of book. Publisher/s. DOI

E-BOOK (FROM A LIBRARY DATABASE, NO DOI)
Do not include URLs for articles accessed through the library. Do not include the database name.


E-BOOK (NO DOI, WITH A “NON-DATABASE” URL)
Provide the URL as a hyperlink if there is no DOI. You may use a shortened URL generated by a link shortener. Either the long or short URL is acceptable.

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of book. Publisher/s. URL

EDITED BOOK
Start with the editor followed by (Ed.) or, for multiple editors (Eds.).

ARTICLE/CHAPTER IN AN EDITED BOOK
Article/Chapter Author. (Year). Title of article/chapter. In Editor’s name (Ed.), Title of book (pp. page #s). Publisher/s. DOI or URL if applicable


EDITION OF A BOOK, OTHER THAN THE 1st
Author, A. A. (Year). Title of book (# ed.). Publisher/s. DOI or URL if applicable


VOLUME OF A BOOK
If it is an edition other than the 1st, include the edition immediately before the volume number.

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of book (# ed., Vol. #). Publisher/s. DOI or URL if applicable


TRANSLATED BOOK
Author, A. A. (Year). Title of book. (T. T. Translator, Trans.). Publisher/s. (Original work published xxxx). DOI or URL if applicable


OTHER

CLASS LECTURE
Unpublished works that cannot be retrieved by readers (e.g. emails, class lectures, presentations) are cited as “personal communication” and are only cited in the text of your paper, not in your reference list.

In-Text Citation only:
(Author, A. A., personal communication, Month day, year)

(Buckle, J., personal communication, January 15, 2019)

POWERPOINT OR LECTURE NOTES POSTED ON A COURSE SITE
If the information is posted on a course site (e.g. Brightspace, or Library’s Course Resources site) that the audience you are writing for has access to, such as your Instructor or fellow students, provide the name of the site and it’s URL. Your Instructor is the author. If there is no formal title, include a description in square brackets.

Author, A. A. (Year, Month day). Title of lecture or [Description]. Name of Site. Login page URL.


DICTIONARY/ENCYCLOPEDIA ENTRY
If no author is available, begin with the title, followed by the date. Provide the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) as a hyperlink if it has one. If accessed through a library database, do not include URL or database name. If accessed through the internet, include a non-database URL. If an online source has no page numbers, leave that out.

Author, A. A. if available. (Year). Title of entry. In E. E. Editor (Ed.), Title of dictionary/encyclopedia (p. page #). Publisher/s. DOI or URL if applicable

No Author?

DISSERTATION OR THESIS (PRINT)


DISSERTATION OR THESIS (FROM A LIBRARY DATABASE)
If accessed through an academic database, include the publication number and the database name. Do not include a URL.


DISSERTATION OR THESIS (ONLINE)
If accessed through an online repository, digital archive or other open-access source, include the source name and URL.


INTERVIEW
Quotations from people you interviewed (i.e. research participants) are not cited in your reference list and also differ from how “personal communications” are cited. State in the text of your paper that the quotation is from someone you interviewed. When quoting a research participant, abide by any ethical agreements about confidentiality or anonymity. See p.278 of the APA Manual for more information.

Example:

Gordon Pennell, a life-long resident of Corner Brook, was interviewed in his home about what it was like growing up on the west side during the late 1950s and 1960s. Mr. Pennell described “rock fights” between children from the Country Road neighbourhood and children “from the other side of the brook.”

MOVIE OR TV SHOW
It is not necessary to specify how you watched it (e.g. streaming or DVD). For movies, the director is the author. For an episode of a TV show, the writer and the director are the authors. Specify their role in brackets after their name. If more than one production company is listed, include them all, separated by semi-colons.
Movie:
Director, D. D. (Director). (Year of release). Title [Film]. Production Company.

Cheney, I. (Director). (2018). The most unknown [Film]. Science Sandbox; Motherboard; Sandbox Films (II); Vice Media.

Episode of a TV Show:

Verdecchia, R. (Writer & Director). (2019, November 2). Be afraid: The science of fear (Season 59, Episode 6) [TV series episode]. In Henderson, G., & Henderson, S. (Executive Producers), The nature of things. CBC.

PODCAST
List the host as the author. Include episode number if it has one. You may use a shortened URL generated by a link shortener. Either the long or short URL is acceptable. If URL is unknown (accessed through an app) leave out the URL.

Author, A. A. (Host). (Year, Month day). Episode title (No. #) [Audio podcast episode]. In Podcast title. Publisher. URL.


REPORT BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY OR OTHER ORGANIZATION
Include a report number if it has one. If the author and publisher are the same, leave out publisher name to avoid repetition.

Government Department/Organization/Committee. (Year, Month day). Title of document or report (Report no. #). Publisher. URL


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