

APA DOCUMENTATION STYLE 6TH EDITION

This handout is based on the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th edition, and the APA Style.org website, at <http://www.apastyle.org/apa-style-help.aspx> Please consult these sources if you require further information and examples.

APA documentation style referencing provides a way to cite sources of information both within your text and on a separate Reference page located at the end of your document. The following examples show you how to create full reference citations and in-text citations the APA way.

General Advice about When and How to Cite Sources in Your Text:

When do I need to cite my sources?

All documentation styles, APA included, require you to cite all uses of source material, whether you are quoting directly, paraphrasing, or summarizing from your sources. You must show the source of your information both within the body of your document (in-text citations) and on a separate References page (Reference citations) located at the end of your document.

How do I cite my sources?

In text citations are generally shown either by citing in a **reporting frame** or in a **parenthetical citation**.

Reporting frames are generally located at the beginning of the sentence and are a grammatical part of the sentence:

Sandhu (2005) discusses the origins of the concept of literacy (p. 212).

Parenthetical citations are generally located in brackets at the end of a sentence in which ideas or information has been cited from a source:

The origins of the concept of literacy are typically tied to the rise of organized education (**Sandhu, 2005, p. 218**).

OR: Critical literacy can be defined as “a set of practices that allow learners to change their wor(l)ds” (**Lal, 2008, p. 27**).

Full reference citations of every source you have cited within your paper (except for unpublished interviews) must be listed on a separate page (titled **References**) at the end of your document.

1.0 ELECTRONIC PERIODICALS

Basic Form for Electronic Periodicals (e.g. journals, magazines, newspapers, etc...):

Author, I., & Author, M. (year). Title of article. *Name of Periodical*, volume (issue), page range. doi: 12345678901111213141

Note: if no DOI is available, then include a URL instead: Retrieved from <http://www.etc....>

1.1 Journal Article from a Database or Online Source with Volume, Issue and DOI (Digital Object Identifier)

Reference:

Mansour, N. (2009). Science-technology-society (STS): A new paradigm in science education. *Bulletin of Science, Technology and Society*, 29(4), 287-301. doi: 10.1177/0270467609336307

In-text Citation:

Science education now takes into account the role that science and technology play in shaping social processes of knowledge-making (Mansour, 2009, p. 289).

Please note that a page or paragraph number is now “encouraged” (APA, 2010, p. 171) when you paraphrase or summarize from a source, and required when you quote directly from a source.

1.2 Journal Article with Volume and Issue Number from a Full Text Database, no DOI

Reference:

Robson, E., Ansell, N., Huber, U.S., Gould, W.T.S., & van Blerk, L. (2006). Young caregivers in the context of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa. *Population, Space and Place*, 12(2), 93-111. Retrieved from <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/112469012/PDFSTART>

In-text Citation:

1st citation: Robson, Ansell, Huber, Gould, and van Blerk (2006) describe the complex role that youth play in raising siblings and orphans when parents are ill or have passed on (p. 93).

Subsequent citations of this source: Robson et al. (2006) further argue... (p. 94).

1.3 Online Magazine Article

Reference:

Bourette, S. (2005). Bring on the geekettes: Educators insist a culture shift will lure females to sciences and math. *Macleans.ca*. Retrieved from http://www.macleans.ca/education/universities/article.jsp?content=20051024_114041_114041

In-text Citation:

Bourette (2005) describes the reasons why most girls do not believe they are strong in math and science areas (para. 3).

Note the use of a paragraph number to indicate the location of information in sources which are not paginated.

1.4 Newspaper Article from Database or Online Source

Reference:

Rollason, K. (2009, May 1). Respirator masks flying off city shelves. *Winnipeg Free Press*. Retrieved from <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=6&did=1693822591&SrchMode=2&sid=1&Fmt=3&VInst=PROD&VType=PQD&RQT=309&Vname=PQD&TS=1259263580&clientId=4854>

Note: when the article you are citing does not have an author's name, begin the citation with the title of the article and follow with the year of publication and retrieval information.

2.0 ELECTRONIC NON PERIODICAL SOURCES

Basic Form for Electronic Non Periodical Sources (e.g. e-books, online government documents, corporate and organizational web documents):

Author, I. (year). *Title of document*. Retrieved from url

2.1 Document Available from Government, University Department, Organization, or Corporate Website

Reference:

Health Canada. (2009). *AIDS awareness among IDUs on Vancouver's Downtown East Side*. Retrieved from <http://healthcanada.ca/aidsiduvancouver.pdf> OR:

Natural Step Canada. (n.d.). Projects. *Publications and resources*. Retrieved from <http://www.naturalstep.ca/our-projects.html#AUMA>

In-text Citation:

The nonprofit organization Natural Step Canada (n.d.) indicates that it participates in community- and government-based initiatives using a framework which emphasizes shared ways of conceptualizing and practicing community sustainability (para. 3).

Note: n.d. is used to indicate that the electronic document did not have a date of publication.

2.2 Document Available Through a University Program or Department Web Site

Reference:

Kloster, M. (2009). *Philosophy of law: Course outline winter 2009*. Retrieved from University of the Fraser Valley, Department of Philosophy website: <http://www.ufv.ca/Assets/Philosophy/Course+Outlines/PHIL+230+Winter+2009+Moira+Kloster.pdf>

Note: if a document is contained within a large and complex website or archive (of a university or government agency, for example), identify the host organization and department before giving the URL for the document itself. Precede the URL with a colon.

2.3 Chapter or Section in an Internet Document

Reference:

Citizenship and Immigration Canada. (2007, February 28). Issues and recommendations. In *Governor in Council appointments process — Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada report to the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration Canada January 2007*. Retrieved from <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/publications/irb-process.asp#a8>

Citation:

1st citation of the source: “Recruitment campaigns should be undertaken in a way that allows for an appropriate level of resourcing of the Immigration and Refugee Board” (Citizenship and Immigration Canada [CIC], 2007, Issues and recommendations section, para. 7).

Subsequent citation of this source: “The legislation requires that 10% of IRB Members and leaders of the Immigration Appeal Division have five years standing at the bar of a Province or, for notaries in Québec, at the *Chambre des notaires du Québec*” (CIC, 2007, Issues and recommendations section, para. 8).

2.4 E-Book

Reference:

Bryant, P.J. (1999). *Biodiversity and conservation*. Retrieved from <http://darwin.bio.uci.edu/~sustain/bio65/Titlpage.htm>

Note: the APA Manual advises you to “add as much electronic retrieval information as needed for others to locate the sources you cited”(APA, 2009, p. 187). This may mean that including a url’s domain name and path (darwin.bio.uci.edu and ~sustain in the example above) will allow a reader to get to the source you are citing. Thus, including the full url is not always necessary, particularly with very lengthy urls.

2.5 Source-within-a-source Reference

When the source you want to cite is found within another source, cite as follows (note: on your Reference page, provide a full citation for the source you yourself have read: i.e. Neal and ASAP Africa in the examples below):

Neal (2007) refers to Singh's (2003) study which shows that...(p. 27). **Or:**

Netsai Chikohomero (2007; as cited in ASAP Africa, 2007) describes the work she was able to do upon receiving microfinancing from a local bank (para. 1).

2.6 Blog

Reference:

Geoff's Mobile Video Blog. (2010, January 31). OrganicLives in Vancouver: Raw vegan restaurant and food store [Web log message]. Retrieved from <http://geoffmobile.com/blog/community-gardens-in-vancouver>

3.0 NON ELECTRONIC PRINT SOURCES

Basic Form for Non Electronic Sources (e.g. books; journal, magazine, and newspaper articles; government documents, corporate and organizational documents):
Author, I. (year). *Title of document*. Publishing information.

3.1 Journal Article with Volume and Issue Number

Reference:

Miller, P.S. (1998). Genetic discrimination in the work place. *Journal of Law, Medicine, and Ethics*, 26(2), 189-197.

3.2 Book with One Author

Reference:

Kuhn, T. (1962). *The structure of scientific revolutions*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

3.3 Book with Two Authors

Reference:

Penrose, A. M., & Katz, S. B. (2004). *Writing in the sciences: Exploring conventions of scientific discourse* (2nd ed.). Toronto, ON: Pearson Education.

In-text Citation:

Penrose and Katz (2004) confirm the social nature of scientific knowledge making (p. 82).

Or:

Scientific knowledge making is an inherently social enterprise (Penrose & Katz, 2004, p. 82).

3.4 Book with Three to Five Authors

Reference:

Dias, P., Freedman, A., Medway, P., & Pare, A. (1999). *Worlds apart: Acting and writing in academic and workplace contexts*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.

In-text Citation:

Please note: the first time you cite in text from a source with three to five authors, you must include all authors' last names. All subsequent in-text citations of the source include the first author's last name and the latin abbreviation et al., which means *and others*. See the examples below:

First citation:

Dias, Freedman, Medway and Pare (1999) examine whether school-based writing instruction prepares students for professional contexts (p. 21).

Subsequent citation in the same paragraph:

Classrooms and professional contexts may be "worlds apart" in terms of writing practices (Dias et al., 1999, p. 12).

3.5 Book with Six or More Authors

Jones, A., Winchester, R., Smith, C., Wesson, A., Butte, L., Colt, M. E.,...Uzee, M. (2010). *Fire power in the war to end all wars*. Macon, GA: Cannon Press.

Please note: if the source you are citing has six or seven authors, include all authors' names on the Reference page; if the source has eight authors or more, include the first six authors' names, followed by a comma, three ellipses, and the last author's name (see above).

In-text Citation for First and all Subsequent Citations:

For all in-text citations of the source, include only the first author's last name plus et al.:

Jones et al. (2010) describe the development of munitions in the American Civil War.

3.6 Group, Organization, or Corporate Author**Reference:**

Greenpeace Deutschland. (1997). *The price of energy*. Sudbury, MA: Dartmouth.

In-text Citation:

Taxing energy sources based on their environmental footprint may lead to a more realistic reckoning of the real costs of different sources of energy (Greenpeace Deutschland, 1997).

3.7 Author and Editor with Translator, Later Edition, Original Edition Published Earlier**Reference:**

Bakhtin, M. M. (1986). *Speech genres and other late essays* (2nd ed.)(C. Emerson & M. Holquist, Eds.)(V. W. McGee, Trans.). Austin, TX: University of Texas Press. (Original work published 1974)

3.8 Article or Chapter in an Edited Book**Reference:**

Field, T. M. (2008). The therapeutic effects of touch. In G. G. Brannigan & M. R. Merrens (Eds.), *The undaunted psychologist: Adventures in research* (pp. 3-11). New York, NY: McGraw-Hill.

3.9 Signed Article in Reference Book**Reference:**

Van Dijk, T. (2004). Critical discourse analysis. In J. H. Marcheski (Ed.), *Dictionary of applied linguistics* (p. 971). New York, NY: Routledge.

3.10 Unsigned Article in Reference Book

Reference:

Salishan Indians. (1997). In *First Nations peoples in Canada*. Toronto, ON: University of Toronto Press.

3.11 Magazine Article, Signed

Reference:

Zuehlke, M. (2009, April). The pitfalls of freeing enterprise. *Canada and the World*, 49, 24-37.

3.12 Newspaper Article, Unsigned

Reference:

Crisis in the valley. (2010, January 14). *Chilliwack Progress*, p. A1.

4.0 NON PRINT SOURCES and UNPUBLISHED INTERVIEWS

Basic Form for Non Print Sources (e.g. interviews, DVDs, films, videorecordings, online videos):

Author, I. (year). *Title* [Type of source]. Distribution information.

4.1 Interview

In APA style, a personal interview is NOT included on the Reference page, but it IS cited in the text: Stephen Lewis (personal communication, April 20, 2009) argues that AIDS in Africa...**OR:** AIDS in Africa will not diminish without an increased focus on opportunities for education of girls and women (Stephen Lewis, personal communication, April 20, 2009).

4.2 DVD or Videorecording

Reference:

Hamilton, D. (Producer), & Dempster, P. (Director). (1996). *Native land claims in B.C.* [Videorecording]. Vancouver, BC: Target Canada.

4.3 Online Video

Reference:

Kexpradio. (2009, April 10). Justin Townes Earle: Interview on KEXP [Online Video]. Retrieved from <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jLC0la7-RDs>

5.0 LEGAL DOCUMENTS: STATUTES, ACTS, COURT CASES

The APA Manual directs users to cite legal documents according to *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation*; the *Bluebook's* Canadian equivalent is the *Canadian Guide to Uniform Legal Citation*. The following examples are based on the *Canadian Guide*, 6th edition.

5.1 Federal Statute

Reference:

Criminal Code, R.S.C. (1985) c. C-46, s. 745.

Explanation: the citation above begins with the title of the statute (in italics), followed by the statute volume (R.S.), jurisdiction (C.), year in brackets (1985), session or supplement (if applicable), chapter (c. C-46), and pinpoint (s. 745).

In-text Citation:

In the Canadian context, life imprisonment is generally applied only in cases of treason and first degree murder cases (*Criminal Code*, 1985, s. 745).

Please note: while the *Canadian Guide* does not suggest adding Retrieved from and a url to legal citations, your instructor may require this information.

5.2 Bills

Reference:

Bill C-26, *An Act to establish the Canada Border Services Agency*, 1st Sess. 38th Parl. (2005), cl. 5(1)(e)(as passed by the House of Commons 13 June 2005).

In-text Citation:

Bill C-26 (2005) expands the search and seizure powers of the CBSA, which has sparked the interest of human rights activists.

5.3 Cases

Reference:

Canada (Attorney General) v. PHS Community Services Society (2011), SCC 44.

In-text Citation:

In a recent Supreme Court judgment, drug users' right to access health care was supported in a Charter case (*Canada v. PHS Community Services Society*, 2011).

6.0 SAMPLE APA STYLE IN-TEXT CITATION

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) defines scientific literacy as “the capacity to use scientific knowledge, to identify questions and to draw evidence-based conclusions in order to understand and help make decisions about the natural world and the changes made to it through human activity” (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2003, p. 133). A definition by Shamos (1995) characterizes “functional scientific literacy” by the ability to converse, read, and write coherently in a nontechnical but meaningful context (p. 27). Similarly, Miller (2004) suggested that this level of understanding should be sufficient to read and comprehend the science section of the *New York Times*. Others, such as Feinstein (2011), have argued that science literacy can only be defined and evaluated in the context of everyday life. In that everyday life, the media is the most available and sometimes the only source for the public to acquire information about scientific discoveries, controversies, events, and the work of scientists (Nisbet et al., 2002). However, there is limited evidence on the effect of science coverage in the media. A few studies on media effects have suggested that news has a specific impact on science-related knowledge (Miller et al., 2006; Wade & Schramm, 1969). What people know usually corresponds to scientific topics that received the most persistent media coverage (Hargreaves et al., 2003).

Source:

Laslo, E., Baram-Tsabari, A., & Lewenstein, B. V. (2011). A growth medium for the message: Online science journalism affordances for exploring public discourse of science and ethics. *Journalism*, 12(7) 847–870. doi: 10.1177/1464884911412709

7.0 SAMPLE REFERENCES PAGE

References

- Knowles, V. (2000, October). Charting a new course. In *Forging our legacy: Canadian citizenship and immigration* (chap. 3). Retrieved from <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/departement/legacy/chap-3.htm>
- Kuhn, T. (1962). *The structure of scientific revolutions*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- Mansour, N. (2009). Science-technology-society (STS): A new paradigm in science education. *Bulletin of Science, Technology and Society*, 29(4), 287-301. doi: 10.1177/0270467609336307
- Miller, P.S. (1998). Genetic discrimination in the work place. *Journal of Law, Medicine, and Ethics*, 26(2), 189-197.
- Robson, E., Ansell, N., Huber, U.S., Gould, W.T.S., & van Blerk, L. (2006). Young caregivers in the context of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa. *Population, Space and Place*, 12(2), 93-111. Retrieved from <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/112469012/PDFSTART>

