

APA Style: Citing *PRINT SOURCES*



The American Psychological Association (APA) has developed a method for source documentation that is most often used in the following departments: **Social Studies and Humanities, Math, Science, Business and Information Technology, and Technological Education.** Here is some information on what to include within each type of APA citation, as well as some examples. All necessary information can be located on the copyright page.

A book by a single author, multiple authors, or editor(s)

Author(s) or Editor(s). (Year of publication). *Title of book*. City of publication: Publisher.

Isler, C. & Cohall, A.T. (1996). *The Watts teen health dictionary*. Toronto: Grolier

Publishing. Raman-Wilms, L. (Ed.). (2004). *Guide to drugs in Canada*. Toronto: Dorling

Kindersley Ltd.

A work in an anthology

Author(s). (Year of publication). Title of essay/excerpt. In Editor's name (Ed.), *Title of book*. (page numbers). City of publication: Publisher.

Ryan, J.C. (1992). Deforestation decreases biodiversity. In B. Stalcup (Ed.), *Endangered Species*. (pp. 33-40). San Diego: Greenhaven Press Inc.

An encyclopedia

Author(s). (Year of publication). Title of article. In *Title of encyclopedia*. City of publication: Publisher.

MacDowell, J. (2008). Allergy and sensitivity. In *Diseases and disorders*. New York: Marshall Cavendish Corporation.

A newspaper or magazine article

Author(s). (Date of publication). Title of article. *Title of newspaper/magazine*. Page number(s)/section.

Javed, N. (2009, April 30). Science sees your noisy ear as key to saving your iPod. *Toronto Star*. A1.

Likmeta, B. & Erebara, G. (2009, April). Bulldozed lives. *New Internationalist*. p.11.

APA Style: Citing *ELECTRONIC SOURCES*



The American Psychological Association (APA) has developed a method for source documentation that is most often used in the following departments: **Social Studies and Humanities, Math, Science, Business and Information Technology, and Technological Education**. Here is some information on what to include within each type of APA citation, as well as some examples.

An entire internet site

Author. (Date of posting or latest update). *Title of site/page*. Retrieved from URL

Schrock, K. (2001). *Kathy Schrock's guide for educators*. Retrieved from www.discoveryschool/shrock.com

Canadian cancer society. (2009). Retrieved from www.cancer.ca

An article from a website

Author. Title of article. (Date of article). *Title of site/page*. Retrieved from URL

Kielberger, C. & Kielberger, M. Former child soldiers face psychological battle. (2009, May 4). *Free the Children*. Retrieved from www.freethechildren.com

An e-book

Author(s). (Date of publication). *Title of book*. Retrieved from URL

Gritzner, C. (2010). *Changing Climates*. Retrieved from <http://ebooks.infobasepublishing.com>

An on-line encyclopedia

Author. (Year or publication). Title of article. In *Title of encyclopedia*. Retrieved from URL

Emanuel, K. (2009). Hurricane. In *World Book*. Retrieved from www.worldbookonline.com

An on-line database used to access a periodical (news article, magazine, journal)

Author. (Date of article). Title of article. *Title of periodical*. Volume/page number(s). Retrieved from Name of Database and URL

Appleby, T. (2009, Feb. 2). Teen violence. *The Globe and Mail*. Retrieved from eLibrary database www.elibrary.bigchalk.com

Jordan, L. (2006). Big tobacco's deadly deceits. *Midwest Today*. Retrieved from SIRS database www.sks.sirs.com

Further information on APA Format can be found on the Online Writing Lab - Purdue University at <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/>

APA Style: How to include in-text citations

In addition to compiling a formal References list, cite your source immediately following its use within your essay. These in-text citations generally include the author, the year of publication, and the page (if applicable). Only these details are required, since each citation will be expanded fully in your References list.

General Rules:

Print Resources: book, encyclopedia, article

- A work with one author Ex: (Anderson, 1996, p. 121)
- A work with two or more authors Ex: (Howard & Johnson, 1997, p.16)
- A work with an editor Ex: (*Natural Medicine*, 2007, p.165)
 - *Put the title of the work in italics*

Electronic Resources: Article from a database:

- A work with one author Ex: (Lucas, 2000)
- A work with an organization Ex: (Environment Canada, 2000)
- A website without a date Ex: (Johnson, n.d.)
 - *Use 'n.d.' to indicate 'no date'*

Sample:

Reducing Acid Rain: A Success Story?

Acid rain is an environmental issue that affects plant and animal life, lakes and rivers, buildings and structures, and human beings. Precipitation that contains acidic gases such as sulphur dioxide or nitrogen dioxide or nitrogen oxide has the potential to cause serious environmental problems. Since the 1960s scientists have studied the harmful results of acid rain and looked for ways to reduce harmful atmospheric pollutants (Howard & Johnson, 1997, p. 16). In recent years, efforts to reduce the negative effects have been successful. People have recognized acid rain as a serious environmental threat and have taken steps to stop it (Anderson, 1996, p. 121).

Laws reducing air pollution have helped to reduce the initial causes of acid rain. In the 1970s a drop in the fish population and changes in lakes and forests alerted environmentalists to the problem (Lucas, 2000). In response, the federal and provincial governments together created the Eastern Canada Acid Rain Program, aimed at reducing the amount and type of pollutants allowed into the atmosphere (Environment Canada, 2000). In 1991 the Canada-US Air Quality Agreement was signed, designed to control air pollution that would move from one country to another. A recent report states that "in the Great Lakes region, there has been a 76% reduction in toxic substances and that great numbers and diversity of wildlife, including frogs, turtle muskrats and heron are reappearing in the area" (Environment Canada, 2000).

Adapted from the Toronto District School Board- Student Research Guide, 2010

APA Style: Putting together a References list

This list, placed on a separate page at the end of your essay and called **References**, must include all the sources you have quoted, paraphrased, or summarized. The References list provides all the information necessary for a reader to locate any sources you cite.

General Rules:

In what order should I place my entries?

- Arrange your sources in **alphabetical order** by the last name of the author.
- Give the **last name and initials** for authors of a particular work. Use “&” instead of “and” when listing multiple authors of a single work. List all the authors when there are up to six authors. When there are **more than six authors**, use “**et al.**” for the other authors.
- If you have **more than one work** by a particular author, order them by **publication date**, oldest to newest (a 2001 article would appear before a 2009 article).
- If a source has **no author**, put it in the list by **title**, but leave out ‘A’, ‘The’ or ‘An’ when determining the alphabetical order in the References list.

How do I space and format the entries?

- **Indent** every additional line after the first line by five spaces.
- **Double space** throughout.
- **Capitalize** only the **first word** of the title and any proper names for books, articles, web pages, etc. Capitalize magazine and journal titles as they appear in the text you have read.
- Use **italics** when including the title of a work.

What do I need to reference?

- An original idea, opinion, theory, or research finding expressed, either verbally or in writing, by another person
- Facts, statistics, graphs, drawings, and other pieces of information that are not generally recognized as common knowledge
- Direct quotations of another person’s spoken or written words
- Paraphrase of another person’s spoken or written words

Sample:

References

Anderson, L. (1996). *Acid rain*. New York: Gloucester Press.

Our Great Lakes: working towards a healthy and sustainable Great Lakes Basin ecosystem. (2000, November 12). *Environment Canada*. Retrieved from www.on.ec.gc.ca

Howard, R. & Johnson, W. (1996). *Poison in the sky*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart.

Lucas, G. (2000, May 25). How healthy are our lakes? *Toronto Star*. Retrieved from eLibrary database www.elibrary.bigchalk.com

Adapted from the Toronto District School Board- Student Research Guide, 2010

References

Norton, M. P. (2013). *Style Guides*. Retrieved 11 2013, from DHS Library:
<http://dunbarton.ddsbschools.ca/library/index.html>

Paiz, J., Angeli, E., Wagner, J., Lawrick, E., Moore, K., Anderson, M., et al. (2013, 03 01). *General Format*. Retrieved 11 04, 2013, from OWL Purdue Online Writing Lab:
<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/>

Toronto District School Board. (2010). *Research Success @ Your Library - A Guide for Secondary Students*. Toronto: Toronto District School Board.