Overview

- Why use APA?
- Referencing
- In-text citations
- Common formatting errors
  - Quotations
  - Headings
Why use APA?

- Originally created to provide rigorous standards for scientific writing to increase the ease of reading comprehension.
  - Enables readers to quickly identify key points and findings
  - Rules encourage full disclosure of essential information
- Adopted by many fields besides psychology, including education, social work, nursing, business, and other behavioural and social sciences
APA Referencing

- Reference list
  - Provide all the information necessary for retrieval of the source.

- Remember:
  - Only include works that are cited in the body of the manuscript.
  - A correct reference list makes in-text citations easier.
  - Punctuation, punctuation, punctuation!

- **OWL at Purdue University**
The Basics

- **Journal article:**


The Basics — cont’d

- **Book:**
  - Author, A. A. (year). *Title of work*. Location: Publisher.
  - Editor, E. E. (Ed.). (year). *Title of work*. Location: Publisher.
The Basics – cont’d

- Chapter in an edited book:
  - Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (year). Title of chapter. In E. Editor & F. Editor (Eds.), *Title of book* (pp. xx-xx). Location: Publisher.
More Basics

- **Newspaper article:**

- **Magazine article:**
More Basics

- Reference book:

- Online dictionary:

- Republished work
Doctoral dissertation or master’s thesis:


The “New” Basics of Today

- **Stuff you find on a website:**

- **Blog Post:**

- **Podcast:**

- **YouTube Video:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What’s missing?</th>
<th>Solution</th>
<th>Reference template</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>n/a has</td>
<td>Author, A. (date). Title of document [Format].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Retrieved from <a href="http://URL">http://URL</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author is missing</td>
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<td>brackets</td>
<td>from <a href="http://URL">http://URL</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Combine date and title methods</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>all missing</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://URL">http://URL</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note. 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’s no author, then the title and date—more details available at [http://www.apastyle.org/learn/faqs/web-page-no-author.aspx](http://www.apastyle.org/learn/faqs/web-page-no-author.aspx)).*
Common to Education

- **Canadian Legal Documents**


Sources

- [https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/](https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/)

- [http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/](http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/)

- [http://www.lib.sfu.ca/help/writing/gov-docs-apa#statute](http://www.lib.sfu.ca/help/writing/gov-docs-apa#statute)
Ordering the Reference List

- Alphabetizing names - done letter by letter
  - Remember that nothing precedes something
    - Brown, J. R. before Browning, A. R.
  - St. is not alphabetized like Saint
    - Steinberg before St. James (treat St James like stjames)
  - M’, Mc, and Mac – alphabetize literally (disregard apostrophe)
    - M’Akena before McArthur
  - Use full official names of associations or institutions
Ordering the Reference List

- Several works by same first author
  - By year, earliest first
  - One-author before multiple-author (even if multiple-author entry was published earlier)
  - Use second author surname if multiple-author entries have same first author
  - References by same author (or groups of authors in same order) published in same year are arranged alphabetically by title (excluding A or The)
    - Place lowercase letters – a, b, c, and so forth – immediately after the year within parentheses
      - Sauder, A. E. (2012a). Examining perceptions …
      - Sauder, A. E. (2012b). Using focus groups to …
APA Citations

- Citations (open text and parentheses)
  - Used to provide easy access to corresponding entry in reference list.
- Common areas of error:
  - AND vs AMPERSAND (&)
  - Using et al.
  - Multiple citations
  - Personal communications
Leedy and Ormrod (2005) discuss some of the measurement problems inherent in the self-reporting nature of this type of study.

There are some measurement problems inherent in the self-reporting nature of this type of study (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005).
### Basic Citation Styles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of citation</th>
<th>First citation in text</th>
<th>Subsequent citations in text</th>
<th>Parenthetical format, first citation in text</th>
<th>Parenthetical format, subsequent citations in text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One work by three authors</td>
<td>Bradley, Ramirez, and Soo (1999)</td>
<td>Bradley et al. (1999)</td>
<td>(Bradley, Ramirez, &amp; Soo, 1999)</td>
<td>(Bradley et al., 1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One work by four authors</td>
<td>Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, and Walsh (2006)</td>
<td>Bradley et al. (2006)</td>
<td>(Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, &amp; Walsh, 2006)</td>
<td>(Bradley et al., 2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One work by six or more authors</td>
<td>Wasserstein et al. (2005)</td>
<td>Wasserstein et al. (2005)</td>
<td>(Wasserstein et al., 2005)</td>
<td>(Wasserstein et al., 2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(APA, 2010)
When confusion can occur due to shortening to et al., then sufficient names must be included to avoid confusion.

Correct:
- Sauder, Jones, et al., 2010
- Sauder, Chang, et al., 2011
What became even more apparent was the heightened sensitivity or intensity gifted individuals exhibited as they experienced life (Gross, 1998; Mendaglio, 1996, 2001, 2008; Perrone et al., 2007; Piechowski, 2006; Pyryt, 2008; Silverman, 2008; Tolan, 1994).

Research surrounding self-perceptions of gifted individuals (Tolan, 1994; see also Gross, 1998; Lewis & Kitano, 1992; Perrone et al., 2007) brought to light many factors that influence the development of a gifted identity.
Personal Communications

☐ Used to cite non-recoverable (non-accessible) sources
  - Personal emails
  - Personal interviews
  - Telephone conversations
  - Lecture notes (if not accessible by general public)

☐ (A. E. Sauder, personal communication, January 22, 2014)
APA Style

- Quotations
  - Page numbers
  - Punctuation
  - Block quotes
Phenomenological qualitative research aims to gain an insider perspective on a specific phenomenon as it is lived and experienced by focusing on “how persons actually lived through and interpreted situations” (Giorgi & Giorgi, 2003, p. 30).

Leedy and Ormrod (2005) assert that “phenomenology refers to a person’s perception of the meaning of an event, as opposed to the event as it exists external to the person” (p. 139).
According to Kamberelis and Dimitriadis (2011), focus groups, unlike individual interviews:

Afford researchers access to social-interactional dynamics that produce particular memories, positions, ideologies, practices, and desires among specific groups of people. Focus groups also allow the researcher to see the complex ways people position themselves in relation to each other as they process questions, issues, and topics in focused ways. These dynamics, themselves, become relevant “units of analysis” for study. (p. 559)

Focus groups can “be used successfully to aid in respondents’ recall or to stimulate embellished descriptions of specific events” (Fontana & Frey, 2005).
# Headings

Table 3.1 Format for Five Levels of Heading in APA Journals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of heading</th>
<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Centered, Boldface, Uppercase and Lowercase Heading&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Flush Left, Boldface, Uppercase and Lowercase Heading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Indented, boldface, lowercase paragraph heading ending with a period.&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Indented, boldface, italicized, lowercase paragraph heading ending with a period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Indented, italicized, lowercase paragraph heading ending with a period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> This type of capitalization is also referred to as *title case.*  
<sup>b</sup> In a *lowercase paragraph heading*, the first letter of the first word is uppercase and the remaining words are lowercase.

(APA, 2010)
QUESTIONS?

Thank you.