
1. Journal Articles References


i. Authors
Use & not and. Use initials instead of full first and/or middle names.

ii. Year
Year must be in parentheses i.e. (year).

iii. Article title
Article title, only capitalize the first word of the title and subtitle—unless a proper name/noun follows. It should not be italicized.

iv. Journal title
Journal title, only capitalize the first word of the title and subtitle. Italicize.

v. Volume number and issue number
Volume number italicized. Include issue number in parenthesis if each issue starts on page 1 or if you are unsure—the issue number will NOT be italicized e.g. 57(1).

vi. Page number
A punctuation mark dash (−) is put between first and last page of the journal where the article has been published; no space is left between these pages (first and last pages). e.g. 208–219.

Examples


A. Journal Article from Publisher Web Site (article with no DOI)

B. Full Text Article with Digital Object Identifier (DOI)


2. Book References

Editions: No edition information is required for first editions.
Publication location: Publisher locations in the U.S.A. should include the city and the abbreviated version of the state (e.g. NY for New York); elsewhere in the world, include the city and country. Where more than one location is provided, use the first location listed.
Print book
i. Authors
Use & not and. Use initials instead of full first/given or middle names.
ii. Year
Year must be in parentheses i.e. (year).
iii. Title
Title of book should be italicized. Capitalize the first word of the title and subtitle—unless a proper name/noun follows.
iv. Place of publication
v. Colon (:)
vi. Publisher name
For example
Electronic book
The URL provided should be the website of the main publisher or provider. If you accessed the e-book via the catalogue, check the catalogue record to find the publisher or provider (where the full text is available from).
A. Chapter of a print book
Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (year of publication). Title of chapter. In A. Editor & B. Editor (Eds.), Title of book (pp. xxx–xxx). Location of publication: Publisher.
For example

**B. Chapter of an electronic book**


**For example**


### 3. Thesis References

**A. Published doctoral dissertation or master's thesis**

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of thesis or dissertation* (Doctoral dissertation or master's thesis). Retrieved from Name of database. (Accession or Order no.)

**For example**


**B. Unpublished doctoral dissertation or master's thesis**


**For example**


### 4. Magazine Articles References

**A. Magazine article – online**

**In-text references**

Kluger and Dorfman (2002) evaluated the . . . OR . . . (Kluger & Dorfman, 2002).

**Reference page**


**For example**


B. Magazine article – Print
Author, A. A. (year, month of publication). Title of article. Magazine Title, volume number(issue number), page-page.
For example

5. Newspaper Articles References

A. Newspaper articles – no author
In-text references
The article title will be placed between quotation marks in the text of the essay.
In the article “Rotor Blades Fail Inspection” (2002) . . . OR
... (“Rotor Blades Fail Inspection,” 2002).
Reference page
If no author is present, use the title of the article in place of the author’s name.

B. Newspaper articles – with author online
Author, A. A. (year, month date of publication). Title of article. Newspaper Title. Retrieved from URL
For example

C. Newspaper articles – with author print
Author, A. A. (year, month date of publication). Title of article. Newspaper Title, pp. page-page.
For example

6. Conference Proceedings References

A. Conference proceedings (unpublished)
Paper presentation or poster session:
Presenter, A. A. (Year, Month). Title of paper or poster. Paper or poster session presented at the meeting of Organisation Name, Location.
For example
B. Conference proceedings (Published)
Use book chapter format for one-off publications. Cite regular publications as per scholarly journal articles.

7. Technical Report References

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of work (Report No. xxx). Location: Publisher.

For example


8. Brochure – Same Author and Publisher

In-text references
Brochure – Same Author and Publisher
In the brochure by Travel Alberta (2002) . . . . OR
. . . (Travel Alberta, 2002).

Reference page
When the author and publisher are identical then use the word author as the publisher.

9. A Review References

In-text references
In Osborne’s (1998) review of the book . . . .
OR
. . . (Osborne, 1998).

Reference page
In square brackets use the phrase —Review of the‖ and the type of material reviewed (book, video, etc.). If the article/review has a formal title, it will precede the bracketed text.
For example
10. Corporate Report/Group of Authors/Government Author

Group author/publisher style of reference will include corporations, associations, government agencies or study groups act as author and publisher. Spell out the full name of the group publisher and author; do not use abbreviations or acronyms if abbreviation not widely known. So give the name in full every time.

In-text references
For example
... (Australian Research Council, 1996).
The Health Canada (2006) report noted that . . . OR
... (Health Canada, 2006).

Reference page
If present, include publication or catalogue number in parenthesis after the title.

For example
If organization is recognized by abbreviation, cite the first time as follows:
... (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare [AIHW], 2005)
thereafter
... (AIHW, 2005).

11. Web Page References

In-text references
Cite electronic information the same way as printed works, use the author and date of electronic publication.

For example
A document from the United Nurses of Alberta (2009) suggests that . . . . OR
... (United Nurses of Alberta, 2009).

Reference page
Provide as many of the bibliographic elements as are available.
Include the complete Web address for the page of information (cut and paste the web address to ensure accuracy).
Be sure that the Web site hosting a document is the actual author; a Web site might be hosting the information for other organizations.

For example

If there is no author, move the title to the beginning of the reference e.g. *Food Groups* in the above reference.
12. Wiki Entry References

In-text references
The “APA Style” (2009) article suggests that . . . .
OR It is suggested that . . . (“APA Style,” 2009).

Reference page
The date of retrieval must be included when citing a wiki article.
For example

Important Note

1. In-text references (with one author)
OR
. . . . (Regulus, 1995).

2. In-text references (with two authors)
Kluger and Dorfman (2002) evaluated the . . . .
OR
. . . . (Kluger & Dorfman, 2002).

3. In-text references (with more than two authors)
Yu et al. (2009) discovered that . . . .
OR
It was discovered that . . . . (Yu et al., 2009).

4. Multiple works by same author
When cited together give the author’s surname once followed by the years of each publication, which are separated by a comma.
. . . . (Stairs, 1992, 1993).

5. Multiple works by same author AND same year
If there is more than one reference by an author in the same year, suffixes (a, b, c, etc.) are added to the year.
Allocation of the suffixes is determined by the order of the references in the reference list. Suffixes are also included in the reference list, and these references are listed alphabetically by title. If cited together, list by suffix as shown below.
Stairs (1992b) . . . later in the text . . . . (Stairs, 1992a).
. . . . (Stairs, 1992a, 1992b).

6. Multiple references
List the citations in alphabetical order and separate with semicolons.
. . . . (Burst, 1995; Turner & Hooch, 1982; Zane, 1976).
7. Quote from an electronic source
Where page numbers are not provided use paragraph numbers.
...(Sturt, 2001, para. 2)

Sample References