



APA Formatting and Style Guide

As with any referencing system, it is important to remember that APA style is an entire system of organizing the practical elements of your paper. This means there are specific ways to number your pages, create your title page, establish headings, and cite material from other authors. Always check with your instructor to find out how closely they want you to follow these guidelines.

For complete guidelines for APA format, as well as for specific issues not covered here, see:

American Psychological Association (2020). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (7th ed.). American Psychological Association.

If you have come to this page seeking an answer to a specific question, try using your browser's search function (ctrl+F on Windows; command+F on Mac) to look for keywords (e.g. "two or more works by the same author").

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1. OWL Purdue APA Sample Paper

The [Purdue Online Writing Lab](#) is an excellent resource for students looking to improve their APA formatting. Especially handy are the [APA Sample Papers](#), which are formatted in perfect APA and have helpful annotations explaining what to look out for and explanations for why individual APA requirements exist.

2. On Using Generative AI Responsibly

The University of Toronto has created a [Generative AI Guide for Students](#) that you can self-navigate to learn how to harness these emerging technologies efficiently and responsibly. The University has also created a guide to [Citing Artificial Intelligence \(AI\) Generative Tools \(including ChatGPT\)](#). This is an excellent resource for students looking to make use of recent advents in Generative AI technologies while still adhering to Academic Integrity guidelines. These guides are likely to be updated more often than this Style Guide; where University guidance differs from the advice given in this document, therefore, students should defer to the official guides.

To summarize, the University advises students to ask their instructors—before beginning their assignment—if they are allowed to use AI tools in their assignments and, if yes, in what capacity. If you have received a green light to make use of AI in your writing, be sure to follow your instructor's specific instructions when citing and giving credit for its use. If any specific instructions remain unclear, you should ask follow-up questions.

You may also wish to consult the [APA's guide on citing Generative AI in APA Style](#). In brief, because *your* GenAI results cannot be perfectly replicated by your reader, the guide recommends citing the tool's creators whenever you incorporate any content created by AI into your assignment. Further, it advises students to acknowledge the specific functions they have used in a relevant section of their paper. If the AI helped you to conduct your research, for example, you should describe your working process in the paper's Methods section. In response papers and essays, conversely, this discussion is usually better placed in the Introduction. In either case, the APA recommends supplying your reader with the prompt you used and any relevant sections of the AI's response.

E.g. When asked “How is AI being incorporated into education?” ChatGPT indicated that “AI tools are being integrated into curriculum design, instructional support, and student engagement” (OpenAI, 2025).

The APA also suggests that students consider including the AI's full responses in an appendix so that readers have access to the full text generated. Remember to reference the appendix directly in the body of the paper.



If the AI tool cites an external source, you **must** verify the accuracy of its treatment of that source. In cases where the given, external source is “real, accurate, and relevant,” the APA guide advises students to consider referencing and citing the external source rather than the AI. Finally, remember that *you* are the author of your paper; you are therefore responsible for the accuracy of any information you submit for credit and for your paper’s successful citation of external sources.

You may use citation generators without crediting them, but it is your responsibility to verify the accuracy of the citation (and of your copying and pasting it into your document).

Finally, if you want to use AI to generate paraphrases, be sure to receive explicit permission from your instructor and to cite the AI. Uncredited use of AI here would constitute an offense.

Furthermore, especially in large courses, multiple students sometimes attempt to paraphrase the same source sentence via the same AI tool and end up submitting identical paraphrases. These students then find themselves in academic misconduct meetings, attempting to explain how they and another student they’ve never met ended up writing identical sentences.

3. Formatting

Margins:

Use 1-inch (2.54cm) margins for all four sides of your paper.

Font and Spacing:

Choose a legible, professional font and use it consistently throughout the paper. Match your font size with your font choice—11-point and 12-point are generally safe bets.

Double space your paper. Remember, when you double space a paper, you do NOT need to leave an extra line between paragraphs.

Left align all of your text unless you have good reason to centre it (e.g. level 1 headings).

Page Header or Running Head:

Check with your instructor to determine whether you are to follow the professional or student paper requirements.

For student papers, APA does not require a running head. Instead, include a page number at the top-right corner of each page (including the title page).

For professional papers, a running head is required. This is a shortened title that appears on every page of your essay. The shortened title should help your readers understand what your paper is



about in 50 characters or less. Use the “header” function in your word processing program to create this. The shortened title should be left aligned and typed in UPPERCASE LETTERS while the page number will be right aligned in the header.

4. Major Sections of an APA Paper

Your essay’s sections will include at least a Title Page, Body, and References. If your instructor requires you to follow the APA’s professional (rather than student) standards, you must also include an Abstract.

Title Page: Student Version:

Title of Paper

Your name

Department, University

Course Number and Name

Instructor’s name

Assignment due date

Title Page: Professional Version:

RUNNING HEAD

Title of the Paper

Your name

Departmental and Institutional Affiliation

Author note (if necessary)



In either case, centre the information on your title page and type in the same font as the rest of your paper. The title, your name, your university's name, your course code and name, the instructor's name, and the due date will appear on separate lines respectively. Use Title Case Capitalization and regular font formatting (except for the paper title and author note, which will be **bolded**).

Abstract

If an Abstract is required, it should appear on page two of your essay. The title “Abstract” should be bolded and centred on the first line of this page.

In the next line, provide a 150-to-250-word, one-paragraph summary of the key points of your research. Include your research question, methods, results, and conclusions. Do not indent your abstract.

Begin the body of the paper on the following page.

Body

The body of your essay presents your research and analysis divided into sections.

Centre the title of your paper in the first line—you should **bold** the title but otherwise employ regular font formatting.

Indent the next line by 0.5 inches (1.27cm). Begin writing your introduction. There is no need to use the heading “Introduction.”

Bold and centre the word “Method.” Do not number your headings.

Indent the next line by 0.5 inches and write your method.

Bold and centre the word “Results.”

Indent the next line by 0.5 inches and write your results.

Bold and centre the word “Discussion.”

Indent the next line by 0.5 inches and write your discussion.

Depending on the contents of your paper, you can also use headings to organize each of the body sections. There are five levels of headings. Each level is formatted differently. Undergraduate papers seldom need more than 3 levels of headings.



One Level:

Heading 1 (H1): Centre, Bold, and Title Case Capitalization

Indent 0.5 inches (1.27cm) and write the content for the first level.

Method

Indent 0.5 inches and write the content for the first level. The contents of this section will be about the method of the experiment.

Two Levels:

H1: Centre, Bold, and Title Case Capitalization

Indent 0.5 inches (1.27cm) and write the content for the first level.

H2: Left align (no indent), Bold, and Title Case

Indent 0.5 inches and write the content for the second level.

Method

Indent 0.5 inches and write the content for the first level. The contents of this section will be about the method of the experiment.

Field Work

Indent 0.5 inches and write the content for the second level. The contents of this section will be about the field work involved in the method of the experiment.

Three Levels:

H1: Centre, Bold, and Title Case Capitalization

Indent 0.5 inches (1.27cm) and write the content for the first level.

H2: Left align (no indent), Bold, and Title Case

Indent 0.5 inches and write the content for the second level.

H3: Left align (no indent), Bold, Italic, and Title Case



Indent 0.5 inches and write the content for the third level.

Method

Indent 0.5 inches and write the content for the first level. The contents of this section will be about the method of the experiment.

Field Work

Indent 0.5 inches and write the content for the second level. The contents of this section will be about the field work involved in the method of the experiment.

Study Area Details

Indent 0.5 inches and write the content for the third level. The contents of this section will be about the study area details of the field work.

5. Working with External Sources

In-Text Citations

In APA style, use parenthetical citations to acknowledge others' work. Each of the parenthetical citations in your text is "keyed" to an alphabetical list of texts (the References page) included at the end of your essay. Unless the source has no credited author, the parenthetical citation *always* includes the author's last name and the year of publication. If the citation is for a direct quote, it must also include the appropriate page number (p. 1) or numbers (pp. 1-4). Remember to separate the author's name, publication date, and page number with commas and spaces. If the source is unpaginated, do not include a page number. Finally, for short quotations that conclude your sentence, citations should immediately precede the sentence's final period. For short quotations that do not conclude your sentence, citations should immediately precede the punctuation that continues the sentence.

E.g.: "QUOTE QUOTE QUOTE" (Last name, DATE, p. 234).

E.g.: "QUOTE QUOTE QUOTE" (Last name, DATE, p. 234), COMMENTARY COMMENTARY COMMENTARY.

With the exception of common knowledge, you *must* cite any and all information for which you are not the original source. If you are unsure whether you should be citing something, ask yourself the following question: "Do I need to inform my reader that the words and/or ideas in this sentence come from another source?" If the answer is yes, you almost certainly need a citation. If you are



still unsure, consider asking your instructor or TA for guidance. If you are *still* unsure, then add the citation. It is better to risk losing a grade for an APA error than to risk committing unintentional academic misconduct by not citing external information.

There are four different ways to formulate a standard citation in APA style. In all four options, include both the author's name and date of publication, grouped together. Page numbers are only necessary when citing quotations. The following are examples of the different ways to cite your source in APA style:

a) Use a direct quotation and mention the author and publication date in the sentence:

Felman (2002) argues that “the questions [Walter] Benjamin identified as central (as constitutive within the relation between history and justice) nowadays emerge as haunting questions at the center of contemporary trials” (p. 11).

b) Use a direct quotation in the sentence:

One critic suggests that “the questions [Walter] Benjamin identified as central (as constitutive within the relation between history and justice) nowadays emerge as haunting questions at the center of contemporary trials” (Felman, 2002, p. 11).

c) Paraphrase/summarize and supply the author and publication date in the sentence. You need not include page numbers:

Felman (2002) posits that Walter Benjamin’s central concerns regarding history and justice are apparent in today’s courtrooms.

d) Paraphrase/summarize and supply the author and publication date in parenthesis:

One scholar posits that Walter Benjamin’s central concerns regarding history and justice are evident in today’s courtrooms (Felman, 2002).

In each of the examples above, the reader knows the relevant information can be found in a 2002 publication by Felman. In a) and b), moreover, they know that the quote comes on p. 11 of that text. The reader can now consult the References page to get more information about the source. In the References section, the reader would find the following entry:

Felman, S. (2002). *The juridical unconscious: Trials and traumas in the twentieth century*.
Harvard UP.

Short Quotations:

If the quotation is fewer than 40 words, it should be incorporated into your text and enclosed by double quotations marks [“ ”]. If possible, introduce your short quotation with a signal phrase that



includes the author's name followed by the publication date in parentheses. Remember to also provide the page number after the quotation. For example:

Scott (2016) concludes that "changes in eLearning beliefs and practices typically occur following critical unmet expectations" (p. 596).

If you do not name the author in your signal phrase, you must include that information in your parenthetical citation immediately following the quotation. For example:

A recent longitudinal study in an Australian university found that "changes in eLearning beliefs and practices typically occur following critical unmet expectations" (Scott, 2016, p. 596).

Long Quotations:

Quotations of 40 or more words must be formatted as block quotations, i.e. blocks of text set apart from the rest of the paragraph. Block quotations should start on a new line, with the whole block indented 0.5 inches (1.27cm) from the left margin, and double spaced. Do not use quotation marks. Your citation should come at the end of the quotation, after the closing punctuation mark. For example:

A novel observation about university teachers was made:

This study found when critical unmet expectations occur, teachers reflect on their beliefs and practices and consider alternatives. However, teachers have sets of beliefs and practices, only some of which they wish to change in specific contexts...teachers altered their practices for different units of study according to their beliefs about those contexts, rather than overarching beliefs. (Scott, 2016, p. 595)

Paraphrase and Summary:

When you paraphrase or summarize another source, you must acknowledge that source. If you paraphrase a claim that is made on a specific page in the source, then it is helpful (but not necessary) to include a page number in your citation.

Scott (2016) suggests that teachers change their teaching practice in response to unexpected student behaviours (p. 596).

Common Types of In-Text Citations:

Work by Two Authors:

Name both authors. Use the word "and" if the authors are named in a signal phrase in the text; use an ampersand ("&") if they are named in parentheses.



Eom and Ashill's (2018) holistic model of e-learning success shows that learning outcomes heavily depend upon dialogue and self-regulatory behaviours.

The study concludes that its holistic model of e-learning success shows that learning outcomes heavily depend upon dialogue and self-regulatory behaviours (Eom & Ashill, 2018).

Work by Three or More Authors:

Use the first author's last name and the phrase "et al." in the signal phrase or in the parentheses. For reference, "et al." is an **abbreviation** of "et alia" (Latin: "and others"), and so a period is always included after "al." See the examples below. As with a standard citation, you may either mention the authors' names in your sentence or in the citation.

The study by Islam et al. (2015) concludes that learning style and culture, e-learning pedagogy, technology, technical training, and time management are the five major challenge areas higher education institutions need to address.

Learning style and culture, e-learning pedagogy, technology, technical training, and time management are the five major challenges higher education institutions need to address (Islam et al., 2015).

Work with an Unknown Author:

Use the title of the source. Make sure you properly format the title according to the source type. The titles of books and reports are italicized. The titles of chapters, articles, and web pages are placed inside quotation marks.

The international trade of waste electronics is illegal under the terms of the Basel Ban ("Briefing Paper," 2007).

Work by an Organization or Agency:

Use the organization's name as if it were an author.

The Canadian International Development Agency (2006) notes that Canada's budget for international development has increased by 10% since 1996.

Since 1996, Canada's budget for international development has increased by 10% (Canadian International Development Agency, 2006).

Two or More Works by the Same Author in the Same Year:

Use lower-case letters (a, b, c) with the year to distinguish between entries. Each year/letter combination will correspond with an entry on the References page.



Smith (2007a) suggests that...

Personal Communication (including lecture notes):

Personal communications include emails, texts, interviews, and lectures (among other things) that cannot be recovered, or accessed, by the reader. Give your interlocutor's first initial and surname, indicate that this citation refers to personal communication, and supply the full date of correspondence. Unless citing lecture notes published online, do not include a corresponding entry in the Reference List.

(E. Khoo, personal communication, October 30, 2019).

Works by Authors with the Same Last Name:

Use the first initial of each author.

Gender performance can be understood as a series of actions that produce the illusion of a stable gender identity (J. Butler, 1990).

Lilith is saved by an alien species called the Oankali (O. Butler, 2005).

Two or More Works in the same parentheses:

Separate each entry with a semi-colon. List the entries in alphabetical order.

... as many theorists have noted (Morris, 1992; Razack, 2005).

Secondary (or Indirect) Sources:

When you need to use a source cited in another source, name the original in your signal phrase and include the secondary source in both your in-text citation and your References list. Include the primary source's year of publication if you know it. In the following example, the writer is introducing information originally found in Dorosz (1973) but located in Smith (2008).

Dorosz (1973) argues that ... (as cited in Smith, 2008, p. 123).

6. References Page

Include a list of references at the end of your essay. This provides all the publication information for the sources you cite in the body of your essay. Every source you cite (save personal communications unretrievable by your reader) must be included in your reference list.



Formatting

Use a page break to separate your References page from the body of the essay. This way, if you change the length of the essay, the References page will always begin at the top of a new page.

Use the same 1-inch (2.54cm) margins and same last name and page number header as the rest of the essay.

Centre and bold the title “References” in standard font on the first line of the page.

Double space everything; do NOT put extra lines between entries.

Use a hanging indent (second and following lines of each entry indented 0.5 inches [1.27cm]) for each entry. This allows your reader to easily scan the list to find specific sources. By formatting the entire list using a hanging indent, you can eliminate the need to manually space each line any time each time you add/edit an entry.

End each citation with a period.

Order of Authors

List entries alphabetically. If you cite more than one work by the same author or authors with shared surnames, list the entries in chronological order, from earliest to most recent. E.g.

Smith, J. (1995). Great Labradors. *Dogs Illustrated*, vol. 14(3) 1994, 12-50.

Smith, J. (2003). *Great dogs of North America*. Dog Press.

In cases of 1-20 authors, give the last name and first/middle initials for all authors. Separate each author’s initials from the next author in the list with a comma and use an ampersand (&) before the last author. If your source has 21 authors or more, use an ellipsis (...) after the 19th author and conclude with the final author’s name (no ampersand here!).

Style

Use Title Case Capitalization for journal titles—i.e. capitalize every word except for articles (“the,” “a,” “and”), prepositions (“in,” “on”), and conjunctions (“and, but”), except where these words are the first word in the entry or following a colon or dash.

Use sentence case capitalization for the titles of books, chapters, articles, or webpages—i.e. only capitalize the first word of a title or subtitle, the first word following a colon or dash, and proper nouns.

Use italics for the titles of independently published books and journals.



Do not italicize, underline, or use quotation marks for the titles of texts published as part of collections like articles or essays.

For academic publishers, you may opt to use the abbreviation “UP” in place of “University Press,” or you may write the publisher’s name out in full. Whichever option you use, be consistent.

Take care when pasting computer-generated citations, as these will generally lose their formatting (hanging indents, italics, etc.) when pasted into your document.

Common Types of References

Book: Single Author:

Author, A. A. (Year of Publication). *Title of book*. Name of Publisher.

Blume, J. (2003). *Tales of a fourth grade nothing*. Scholastic.

Book: Two Authors:

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year of Publication). *Title of book*. Name of Publisher.

Minogue, S., & Palmer, A. (2018). *The remembered dead: Poetry, memoir, and the First World War*. Cambridge UP.

Book: Three to Twenty Authors:

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year of Publication). *Title of book*. Name of Publisher.

Adams, M. P., Urban, C. Q., El-Hussein, M., Osuji, J., & King, S. (2017). *Pharmacology for nurses: A pathophysiological approach* (2nd Canadian ed.). Pearson Canada.

Journal Article: Single Author:

Remember not to underline or italicize article titles, and do not place them inside quotation marks. Remember to italicize both journal titles and volume numbers.

If an item has a Digital Object Identifier (DOI), include it at the end of the item’s reference entry (even if you consulted the item only in print and not online). A DOI will automatically format itself like a URL in your word processor—do not follow it with a period. Example:

Author, A. A. (Year of Publication). Title of article. *Journal Title, volume*(issue number if applicable), page range. DOI

Hunter, D. R. (2001). Retrospective and prospective validity of aircraft accident risk indicators. *Human Factors*, 43(4), 509-518. <https://doi.org/10.1518/001872001775870412>



If the item has no DOI and you consulted the item online, then include the item's URL in place of a DOI. Permalinks are always preferable to standard URLs. Example:

Wessel, R. D. Identifying as a college student with a disability: From the editor. *Journal of Postsecondary Education and Disability*, 32(1), 3-4.
https://higherlogicdownload.s3.amazonaws.com/AHEAD/38b602f4-ec53-451c-9be0-5c0bf5d27c0a/UploadedImages/JPED/JPED_Vol_32/JPED_32_1_Final.pdf

If the item has no DOI and you consulted the item in print, then omit the URL and end the reference entry with the page range.

Journal Article: Multiple Authors:

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year of Publication). Title of article. *Journal Title*, *volume* (issue number if applicable), page range. DOI

Clark, A. E., Frijters, P., & Shields, M. A. (2008). Relative income, happiness, and utility: An explanation for the Easterlin paradox and other puzzles. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 46(1), 95-144. <https://doi.org/10.1257/jel.46.1.95>

Chapter in Edited Book:

Author, A. A. (Year of Publication). Title of chapter. In A. A. Editor (Ed.), *Title of book* (pp. page range). Name of Publisher.

Allsopp, J. F. (1976). Criminality and delinquency. In H. J. Eysenck & G. D. Wilson (Eds.), *A textbook of human psychology* (pp. 241-253). MTP Press.

Edited Book:

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Eds.). (Year of publication). *Title of work*. Name of Publisher.

Eysenck, H. J., & Wilson, G. D. (Eds.). (1976). *A textbook of human psychology*. MTP Press.

An Introduction, Preface, Foreword, or Afterword:

Author, A. A. (Year of Publication). Title of section. In B. B. Author, *Title of book* (pp. page range). Name of Publisher.

Mazer, A. (2001). Introduction. In L. M. Montgomery, *Anne of Green Gables* (pp. i-iv). Scholastic.

Group Author (including reference books with no credited author):

Group. (Date). Name of entry. In *Name of book*. Name of Publisher.



or

Group. (Date). *Name of book*. Name of Publisher.

American Psychological Association. (2019). *Concise rules of APA style* (7th ed.). American Psychological Association.

Review of a Book:

Author, A. A. (Year of Publication). Title of review [Review of the book *Book title*, by B. B. Author, & C. C. Author]. *Journal Title, volume* (issue number if applicable), page range.

Pursell, D. P. (2015). Review of calculations in chemistry: An introduction [Review of the book *Calculations in chemistry: An introduction*, by D. J. Dahm, & E. A. Nelson]. *Journal of Chemical Education*, 92(8), 1286-1287.

Article in Newspaper:

Last name, Initials. (Year, Month Day). Title of article. *Newspaper Title*, pages.

Ngabo, G. (2017, May 6). Young runners show how kids can make a difference. *Metro Toronto*, p. 7.

Online Newspaper Article:

Last name, Initials. (Year, Month Day). Title of article. *Newspaper Title*. URL

Kilgannon, C. (2020, January 14). Why a water main break flooded the subway. *The New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/01/14/nyregion/water-main-break-pipes.html>

Film:

In place of an author's name, provide at least the director's name. Other contributors may also be named (as in the following example).

Director, A. A. (Director). (Date of publication). *Title of motion picture* [Translated title] [Film]. Studio or distributor.

Takahata, I. (Director). (2013). *The tale of Princess Kaguya* [Film]. Studio Ghibli.

Television Series:

Producer, A. A. (Producer). (Years of initial broadcast). *Title of television series* [TV series]. Studio or distributor.



Brooker, C. (Producer), & Jones, A. (Producer). (2011-present). *Black mirror* [TV series]. Endemol UK.

Single Episode of a Television Series:

Writer, A. A. (Writer), & Director, A. A. (Director). (Year, Month Day of initial broadcast). Title of episode (Season number, Episode number) [TV series episode]. In A. Producer (Producer), *Series title*. Studio or distributor.

Des Hotel, R. (Writer), Batali, D. (Writer), & Semel, D. (Director). (1997, March 31). Never kill a boy on the first date (Season 1, Episode 5) [TV series episode]. In J. Whedon (Producer), *Buffy the vampire slayer*. 20th Television.

Electronic Sources: References

Generally, online articles follow the same rules for printed articles. For example, if an online journal has volume and issue numbers, then you should include that information in your entry.

Retrieval dates are necessary only for sources that are likely to change (blogs, institutional websites, Wikipedia, etc.). Online periodicals are unlikely to change once they are published, and so retrieval dates are not necessary.

URLs often change, so you should try to include a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) or permalink in your entry. Many publishers include DOIs on the first page of a document.

Facebook Post

Author, A. A. or Name of Group. (Year, Month Day). *Content of post up to first 20 words* [Type of post; Additional content (images, videos, links, etc.)]. Facebook. URL

Travel advice from the Government of Canada. (2020, January 20). If you try to travel internationally with #cannabis products in your possession, you could face serious criminal penalties both at: [Photo with link attached]. Facebook.
<https://www.facebook.com/travelGoC/posts/1691849677624175:0>

Twitter/X

Author, A. A. or Name of Group. [@username]. (Year, Month Day). *Content of post up to first 20 words* [Tweet; Additional content (images, videos, links, etc.)]. Twitter. URL

UWindsor [@UWindsor]. (2020, January 21). *Panel at #UWindsor to explore public safety, security, and surveillance* [Tweet; Photo with link attached]. Twitter.
<https://twitter.com/UWindsor/status/1219619558945968128>



Blog Post

Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). Title of post. *Publisher*. URL

Cokelet, B. (2020, January 21). Conversations from beyond the grave? The ethics of chat-bots of the dead. *PEA Soup*. <http://peasoup.us/2020/01/conversations-from-beyond-the-grave-the-ethics-of-chat-bots-of-the-dead/>

YouTube Video

Author, A. A. [Username]. (Year, Month Day). *Title of video* [Video]. Streaming Service. URL

CHOICE Media Channel [CHOICE Media Channel]. (2019, October 25). *What's New in APA Style—Inside the seventh edition of the publication manual of the APA* [Video]. YouTube. <https://youtu.be/jOVZp8m0PCM>

Podcast Episode:

Host, A. A. (Host). (Year, Month Day). Title of episode (No. if provided) [Audio podcast episode]. In *Name of podcast*. Publisher. URL

Quintana, D., & Heathers, J. (Co-hosts). (2019, January 21). Open peer review (No. 76) [Audio podcast episode]. In *Everything Hertz*. SoundCloud. <https://soundcloud.com/everything-hertz/episode-76>

Online Lecture Notes:

Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). *Title of presentation* [Lecture notes, PowerPoint slides, etc.]. Publisher. URL

Khoo, E. (2019, October 2). *Lecture notes on synthesis and academic integrity* [Lecture notes]. Centre for Teaching and Learning, University of Toronto Scarborough. <https://q.utoronto.ca/courses/109256/modules/items/802830>



More Resources for Citations and Research

Do you want to discuss your research paper? [Book an appointment](#) with a Writing Instructor.

Check out these resources to get more help and information on citations and research:

- [Reference and Research Help University of Toronto Mississauga Library](#)
- [Citing Sources — University of Toronto](#)
- [APA Formatting and Style Guide — Purdue Online Writing Lab](#)
- [APA Sample Paper — Purdue Online Writing Lab](#)

Looking for more learning strategies? Visit us at: <http://www.utm.utoronto.ca/rgasc/>

This version prepared by Dr. Sean A. McPhail in March 2025, in close consultation with the RGASC's previous guide to APA 7th Edition; the Publication manual of the American Psychological Association (7th ed.), and the OWL Purdue.