American Psychological Association (APA) Referencing
# Table of Contents

Table of Contents ................................................................................................................................. 2

APA Basic Information ........................................................................................................................... 5

Abbreviations used in APA ...................................................................................................................... 6

In-Text Citation - General Rules ............................................................................................................ 8

One author ................................................................................................................................................. 8

Two authors ............................................................................................................................................... 9

Three to five authors ................................................................................................................................ 9

Six or more authors .................................................................................................................................. 9

Different authors: same surname ........................................................................................................... 9

Multiple authors: ambiguous citations ................................................................................................. 9

Multiple works: by same author ........................................................................................................... 10

Multiple works: by same author AND same year ............................................................................... 10

If the author is identified as 'anonymous' ............................................................................................. 10

Unknown author ....................................................................................................................................... 10

Corporate or group of authors .............................................................................................................. 10

Multiple references ............................................................................................................................... 10

Citing specific parts of a source ............................................................................................................ 11

Sample Reference List .......................................................................................................................... 12

Artwork ......................................................................................................................................................... 13

Blog .............................................................................................................................................................. 13

One Author .................................................................................................................................................. 14

Two Authors ................................................................................................................................................. 14

Three (3) to five (5) authors .................................................................................................................... 15

Six (6) to seven (7) authors ...................................................................................................................... 15

Eight (8) or more Authors ...................................................................................................................... 15

Corporate Authors/Organisations .......................................................................................................... 16

Edited Book .............................................................................................................................................. 16

Translated Book ........................................................................................................................................ 17

Author quoted in another work (Secondary sources) ............................................................................ 17

Two items by the same author ................................................................................................................ 17

Two Authors with the same family name ............................................................................................... 18
Referencing

In general, a reference should contain four elements, which you can remember as the four W's:

Who - author name (last name or organisation name)
When - date of publication
What - title of the work
Where - publication data

There are two parts to referencing: the citations within the text of your paper and the reference list at the end of your paper. There are several referencing styles.

Using the APA referencing style

APA is an “author-date” style. All information used in your work either as a direct quote, paraphrase or summary, obtained from another author or source needs to be correctly referenced in APA style.

The in-text citation briefly tells the reader where the reference comes from using the author and date within the text of the document.

The reference list placed alphabetically at the end of the essay, provides the reader with the full details of all sources cited in-text.

All in-text citations must have a corresponding reference list entry; similarly all reference list entries should have a corresponding in-text citations.

The rules of APA style are detailed in the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association 6th edition. The APA style was first developed in 1929 by a group of social scientists. Since then it has been adapted by many disciplines and is used by writers around the world.

This guide is based on more detailed information in:


Frequently asked questions about APA style http://www.apastyle.org/learn/faqs/index.aspx

APA style CENTRAL is a new online resource designed to assist in the application of APA style formatting rules.
### Abbreviations used in APA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ed.</td>
<td>Edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For the edition of a book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example Drugs and life (4th ed.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed. or Eds.</td>
<td>Editor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When a book includes editors rather than authors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et al.</td>
<td>This means ‘and others’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This is used in in-text citations when there are 3 or more authors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: full stop only after ‘al.’, not after ‘et’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 to 5 authors:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Alberto, Jacobi, &amp; Keating, 1993) in first citation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use ‘Alberto et al.’ in subsequent citations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 or more authors:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Szerman et al., 2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>End-text reference</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All authors must be included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>No date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For sources that do not have a date of publication, substitute ‘n.d.’ (no date) after the name of the author.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>In-text citation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Southey, n.d.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>End-text reference</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.p.</td>
<td>No page numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mathews' use of... (2010, n. p.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> Instructions for electronic sources without page numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If page numbers are not given use approximate page number (p. 3 of 9); or paragraph number for short text (para. 2); or the heading given in the source for the particular section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The ABS (2004, p. 1 of 4) defines residents as 'economic entities (persons, organizations or enterprises) which have a closer association with the territory of Australia than with any other territory'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flitton (2012, para. 1) reports 'Australia is about to confront the biting reality of US military decline'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use in end-text referencing when the resource incorporates a number that represents the accession, order, catalogue, or other number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australian national accounts: National income, expenditure and product (Cat. No. 5206.0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| p. or pp. | Page(s)  
These are included in the in-text citation. If one page number is being referred to, use the abbreviation p. for page. If referring to multiple pages use pp. to represent pages.  
For example:  
According to Gibbs (2009, pp. 34-35)  
(Ezzy, 2002, p. 30) |
| para. | Paragraph  
For electronic sources that do not provide page numbers, use the paragraph number and, if available, preceded by the abbreviation ‘para.’  
For example:  
(Clarkson, 2001, para. 2) |
| Rev. ed. | Revised edition  
Used in end-text referencing when item is identified as being a revised edition.  
For example:  
Referencing guide (14th Rev. ed.). |
| Trans. | Translator(s)  
Name the translator or editor only in the end-text reference, immediately following the title. In the case of translated works, cite the title in its translated form, not in its original form.  
For example:  
In-text citation  
(Genet, 1966, p. 61)  
End-text reference  
| Vol. or Vols. | Volume(s)  
Include in end text referencing if books include volume information  
For example:  
In-Text Citation - General Rules

You need to provide an in-text reference if your writing is influenced by someone else's work. For example:

- when using direct quotation. (Author, Year, pp. or p.) OR Author (Year).... (pp. or p.)
- when using an indirect quotation by either paraphrasing or summarizing. (Author, Year) OR Author (Year)

Direct quote less than 40 words

Display the quote in inverted commas for example:

On Plagiarism the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA, 2010) states that, "Authors do not present the work of another as if it were their own work" (p. 16).

Direct quote more than 40 words

Display the quote in a freestanding block of text and omit the quotation marks. Start the block quotation on a new line and indent the block about 1 cm or half inch from the left margin, double space the entire quotation. At the end of a block cite the quoted source or alternatively if the quote source is mentioned in beginning of the sentence than only the page or paragraph numbers is needed at the end of the quote (APA, 2010, p. 171).

According to Gimenez (2011) critical thinking is being able to reflect on your practice is an important part of the broader process of becoming a critical thinker. Being a good critical thinker means that you can assess the arguments presented by other people to see if they are logical, well thought out, and properly supported with relevant evidence. It is an ability that you can use when you read as well as when you listen to someone presenting a point of view or proposing an action (pp. 48-49).

In-text references contain the following information, in this order:

- surname (family name) of the author/s or name of the source (organisation, government department, etc.).
- year of publication of the text or internet (found at the bottom of the page, look for the copyright symbol © in the source).
- page number/s of the text, usually for direct quotations, particular ideas and concepts, for example (Smith, 2010, p. 55).
- page numbers are not normally included when paraphrasing but may be included if desired.
- if quoting or citing a source which has been used and cited within another document, mention the original source together with the secondary reference details, for example: (Smith, 2008, as cited in Jones, 2010). Only the secondary reference (i.e. Jones, 2010) should be included in the reference list.
- if your citation is at the end of a sentence, ensure the full stop is placed after the reference.
- for citations in brackets with two authors the ‘&’ symbol can be used. If the author citation forms part of your sentence the word ‘and’ must be used, e.g. (Brown & Black, 2010) OR “Brown and Black (2010) indicate that...”

Examples of in-text citations:

**One author**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Surname of author, no initials or suffixes such as Jr. The year of publication is also included (Author, Year) OR Author (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citation examples</td>
<td>This was seen in an Australian study (Conger, 1979). OR Conger (1979) has argued that... OR In 1979, Conger conducted a study which showed that...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Two authors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Cite both surnames every time the reference occurs in the text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Author &amp; Author, Year) OR Author and Author (Year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>...(Davidson &amp; Harrington, 2002).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Davidson and Harrington (2002)...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Three to five authors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Cite all surnames and publication year the first time, thereafter only the first surname followed by et al.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First occurrence - (Author 1, Author 2, Author 3, Author 4, &amp; Author 5, Year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First occurrence - Author 1, Author 2, Author 3, Author 4, and Author 5 (Year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subsequent occurrences - (Author 1 et al., Year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subsequent occurrences - Author 1 et al. (Year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brown, Soo, and Jones (1990)...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thereafter:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>...(Brown et al., 1990).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brown et al. (1990)...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Six or more authors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Cite only the surname of the first author followed by et al. and the year from the first citation. Include all authors, up to seven, in the reference list. Please see instruction for eight or more authors on the introductory page of this guide.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Author 1 et al., Year) OR Author 1 et al. (Year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>... (Girad-Perregaux et al., 2003).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girad-Perregaux et al. (2003)...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Different authors: same surname

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Add the initials of the author's first or given name/s to their surname to distinguish them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P. R. Smith (1923)... to distinguish from S. Smith's work published in 1945 also cited in the paper. (S. A. Brown &amp; Jones, 1961) to distinguish from (W. O. Brown &amp; Smith, 1985).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Multiple authors: ambiguous citations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>If a multiple (3+) author citation abbreviated with et al. looks the same as another in text citation similarly shortened, add enough surnames to make a distinction, followed by a comma and et al.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
# Multiple works: by same author

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>When cited together give the author’s surname once followed by the years of each publication, which are separated by a comma.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Author, Year A, Year B) OR Author (Year A, Year B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Citation examples | ... (Stairs, 1992, 1993). Stairs (1992, 1993)... |

# Multiple works: by same author AND same year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Citation examples | Stairs (1992b)... later in the text ... (Stairs, 1992a). ... (Stairs, 1992a, 1992b). |

# If the author is identified as 'anonymous'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Use Anonymous in place of the author’s surname.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Citation examples | ... (Anonymous, 1997) |

# Unknown author

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Give the first few words of the title. If the title is from an article or a chapter use double quotation marks. If the title is from a periodical, book brochure or report then use italics.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Citation examples | ... the worst election loss in the party's history (“This is the end,” 1968). |

# Corporate or group of authors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>If organization is recognized by abbreviation, cite the first time as follows: (Corporate author, Year) OR Corporate author (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Citation examples | ... (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare [AIHW], 2005) thereafter ... (AIHW, 2005). If abbreviation not widely known, give the name in full every time: ... (Australian Research Council, 1996) |

# Multiple references

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>List the citations in alphabetical order and separate with semicolons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Citation examples | ... (Burst, 1995; Nguyen, 1976; Turner & Hooch, 1982). |
### Citing specific parts of a source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>For a direct quote the page number(s) must be given. Indicate page, chapter, figure, table, etc. as specifically as possible. Use accepted abbreviations, i.e. p. for page, para. for paragraph…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citation examples</td>
<td>As one writer put it &quot;the darkest days were still ahead&quot; (Weston, 1988, p. 45). Weston (1988) argued that &quot;the darkest days were still ahead&quot; (p. 45). This theory was put forward by Smith (2005, chap. 7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Quote from an electronic source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Where page numbers are not provided use paragraph numbers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citation examples</td>
<td>...(Chang, 2001, para. 2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Personal communication: for email and other 'unrecoverable' data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Personal communications are not included in the reference list. Include the authors initial and family name, personal communication, Month Day, Year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citation examples</td>
<td>... (R. Smith, personal communication, January 28, 2002). R. Smith (personal communication, January 28, 2002)…</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Citation of a secondary source: (i.e. a source referred to in another publication)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>In the reference list you ONLY include the details of the source you actually read – NOT the original source. In the example below, the original source would be Farrow (1968), which you saw cited in a paper by Ward and Decan (1988).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citation examples</td>
<td>... (Farrow, 1968, as cited in Ward &amp; Decan, 1988). Farrow (1968, as cited in Ward &amp; Decan, 1988) … Ward and Decan (1988) cited Farrow (1968) as finding…</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Citing legislation or legal cases

The way you cite legislation or legal cases depends on whether you read the actual legislation or read about it in another source. If it is the latter, the legislation/case should be treated as a secondary source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule - Legislation</th>
<th>The title of the legislation and the year (jurisdiction). Note: include the jurisdiction the first time the act is cited. The jurisdiction can be dropped with subsequent citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Citation examples | If you used the actual legislation

  The Medical Treatment Act 1988 (Vic) states……
  By virtue of s. 25.1 of the Aged Care Act 1997 (Cth)…..
  "A restrictive intervention may only be used on a person....." (Mental Health Act 2014 (Vic), s. 105)

  as a secondary source


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule - Cases</th>
<th>The title of the case (year). Note: Include the year with the first citation. The year can be dropped in subsequent citations.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Citation examples | If you used the actual case

  According to the case of Rogers v Whitaker (1992)…..

  as a secondary source

  …Chappel v Hart (1988) (as cited in Forrester & Griffiths, 2010) |
Sample Reference List

References are created using these style guidelines which provides the details of the works you have cited in your assignment.

- should start on a new page to separate it from the rest of your essay
- should have the heading References centered on top of the page
- is arranged alphabetically by author. If you have more than one work by the same author, list them chronologically
- is double-spaced

Each reference:

- should begin on a new line
- is flushed to the left margin of the page, with subsequent lines indented (use "hanging indents" or the paragraph indents key)
- should correctly use punctuation and italics

Your Reference list must provide full and accurate details, as it is the means by which the reader can follow up your sources.

Unless specified by your teachers, the APA style above should be used (APA, 2010, p. 180).

Sample reference list

Please Note: the sample reference list below is only in single line spacing to conserve room on this page for display. The hanging indentation should start from the third letter.


Artwork

Creator, A. A. (Year of creation). Title of work [Type of artwork]. Location: Repository.


Alexandros of Antioch. (130-100 BCE?). Venus de Milo [marble sculpture]. Paris: Louvre Museum.

Blog

General guidelines

Provide the exact date of the post in this format: Year, Month Day.

Do not italicise the title of the post.

In-text citation

(Author, Year of post). OR Author (Year of post).

Yin (2016) states that the study by Davis and his colleagues was limited to ray-finned fishes, a group that includes approximately 95 percent of fish species.

Reference list


Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day of post). Title of post [Discussion list message]. Retrieved from http://xxxxx


Format - comment on a blog post

In-text citation

(Author, Year of post, para. no.)

..."wish we knew whether or not Mars is lifeless...." (Andrewp3, 2016, para. 7.).

Reference list


One Author

In-text citation

No direct quote

(Author, Year) or Author (Year)

The conclusion reached in a recent study (Smith, 2007) was that......

Direct quote, fewer than 40 words

"..." (Author, Year, pp. xx-xx) or Author (Year) "..." (p. x)

Note: the quote is entered in double quotation marks


Direct quote 40 words or more

Display the quote in a freestanding block of text and omit the quotation marks. Start the block quotation on a new line and indent the block about 1 cm or half inch from the left margin, double space the entire quotation. At the end of a block cite the quoted source or alternatively if the quote source is mentioned in beginning of the sentence than only the page or paragraph numbers are needed at the end of the quote (APA, 2010, p.171).

According to Gimenez (2011) critical thinking is being able to reflect on your practice is an important part of the broader process of becoming a critical thinker. Being a good critical thinker means that you can assess the arguments presented by other people to see if they are logical, well thought out, and properly supported with relevant evidence. It is an ability that you can use when you read as well as when you listen to someone presenting a point of view or proposing an action (pp 48- 49).

Reference list

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of work, Location: Publisher


Two Authors

In-text citation

List both authors in every citation:

(Author & Author, Year) or Author and Author (Year)...

Goal setting starts with top managers (Samson & Daft, 2011, p. 57).

Samson and Daft (2011) argue that........

Reference list

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year of publication). Title of work, Location: Publisher.

Three (3) to five (5) authors
In-text citation
Include all of the authors the first time you cite the work, but then only the first author followed by 'et al.' for subsequent references to that work.

First Time:
(Author, Author, Author, & Author, Year)

Subsequently:
(Author et al., Year)

First time:
Events do not take place in a vacuum..... (Allen, O'Toole, Harris & McDonnell, 2011)

Subsequently:
......before you find ideal location for your events.... (Allen, et al. 2011)

Reference list
List all authors


Six (6) to seven (7) authors
In-text citation
Name only the first author followed by 'et al.'

(Author 1 et al., Year)

(Green et al., 2010)

Reference list


Eight (8) or more Authors
In-text citation
Name only the first author followed by 'et al.'

(Author 1 et al., Year) or Author 1 et al. (Year)

(Schermerhorn et al., 2014)

Reference list
List the first 6 authors enter three full stops then enter the last author.


Corporate Authors/Organisations

The names of groups that serve as authors (e.g. government bodies or organisations) are spelled out each time they are cited. If the name is long and the abbreviation is well known, you may use the abbreviation in second (and additional) citations. The full name is used in the reference list. Include sufficient information about the organisation to make it readily identifiable e.g. Australia, Department of Health.

In-text citation

(Corporate author, Year) or Corporate author (Year)

The full corporate author is written out in the first citation. If the abbreviation of the corporate author is familiar or readily understandable then it can be entered after the corporate author in the first occurrence and used in subsequent occurrences.

(National Institute of Mental Health, (NIMH), 2003)
Australian Bureau of Statistics, (ABS, 2016)

Subsequent uses:
(NIMH, 2003)
ABS (2016)

Reference List

If the corporate author and publisher are the same, enter the word Author in place of the publisher

Corporate author, different publisher

Corporate Author. (Year of publication). Title of work. Location: Publisher


Corporate author same as publisher

Corporate Author. (Year of publication). Title of work. Location: Author.


Edited Book

In-text citation

If possible cite the portion of the edited work that you are using. If not, use Ed./Eds. to indicate editors after the title in the reference list only.

Editor (Year) or (Editor, Year)

(Gold, 1999).
Gold (1999)

Reference list

Editor, A. A. (Ed.). (Year). Title of work. Location: Publisher.

Editor, A. A., & Editor, B. B. (Eds). (Year). Title of work. Location: Publisher


**Translated Book**
If known, supply the original date of the work and the date of the translation.

In-text citation

(Author, Year)

(Piaget, 1969).

If the original date is known

(Author, Original Year/Translation Year)

(LaPlace, 1814/1951)

Reference list

Author, A. A. (Translation Year). *Title* (Translator Name, Trans.). Place of publication: Publisher. (Original work published Year).


**Author quoted in another work (Secondary sources)**

In the text, name the original source and give the citation for the secondary source. Only give the secondary source in the reference list.

In-text citation

Primary author (as cited in Secondary Author, Year, page number)

Mandela (as cited in Burnett, 2010, p. 625)

Reference list

List only the secondary source (i.e. author/editor of the book read)

Secondary Author. (Year). *Title of Secondary Work*. Location: Publisher


**Two items by the same author**

Write the order of entries chronologically in the reference list.

In-text citation

(Author, Year)

Reference list

Author, A. A. (1st Year of publication). *Title of work*. Location: Publisher.

Author, A. A. (2nd Year of publication). *Title of work*. Location: Publisher.


Two Authors with the same family name

If a reference list includes publications by two or more primary authors with the same surname include first author’s initials in all text citations, even if the year of publication is different.

In-text citation
Initials of the first author and second author (Year)
Among studies, we review M. A Light and I. H. Light (2008) and I. Light (2006)

Reference list
Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year of publication). Title of work, Location: Publisher.

eBook
E-books come in a variety of formats (e.g., Kindle, Adobe Digital Editions, EPub, HTML, and more) and can be read on a variety of devices (e.g., e-readers like the Kindle, Nook, and Sony Reader, as well as on personal computers and mobile devices through online portals such as NetLibrary, ebrary, and Google Books).

In-text citation
For in-text citations of paraphrased material, provide the author and date,
Author (Year)
Penner (2013)
Direct quotation, also provide page numbers if the e-book has page numbers
(Author, Year, p. x).
(Penner, 2013, p. 5).
If there are no page numbers, you can include any of the following in the text to cite the quotation:
- a paragraph number, if provided; alternatively, you can count paragraphs down from the beginning of the document;
- an overarching heading plus a paragraph number within that section; or
- an abbreviated heading (or the first few words of the heading) in quotation marks, in cases in which the heading is too unwieldy to cite in full.

Basu and Jones (2007) went so far to suggest the need for new "intellectual framework in which the nature and form of regulation in cyberspace" (para. 4).

Reference list
Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of book [E-reader version, if applicable]. doi:xxxxx

Note: If the book was read or acquired through an online library (e.g., Google Books, ebrary, NetLibrary) and not on an e-reader device, omit the bracketed information from the reference.

The reference list entry for a chapter in an edited e-book should be written as follows:


Chapter in an edited book

In-text citation
(Chapter Author, Year, p. x)

(Bradley, 2008, p. 832)

Reference list

Print book


eBook


Later Editions

Some examples of editions you may have seen are:

- 4th edition
- Revised edition
- 1st American edition
- Augmented edition
- third revised edition
- 1st paperback edition

In-text citation

(Author, Year, p. xx) or Author (Year)

(Dossey, Keegan & Barrere, 2011, p. 135) or Parker (2006)

Reference list

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of work (x ed.). Location: Publisher.


Brochure/Pamphlet

In-text citation
To cite the pamphlet/brochure in-text, use the corporate author, the year the work was published (or "n.d." if a date isn't available), and page numbers for a multi-page work or paragraph numbers: (Author, year, p./para. X)

(Author, Year of publication, p./para. x) or (Title, Year of publication)

(Department of Health and Ageing, n.d., para.4)

Reference list

Note: If non-routine information is important for identification and retrieval, provide it in brackets immediately after the title and any parenthetical information. Capitalize the first letter of the notation. Brackets indicate a description of form, not a title (APA, 2010, p. 186).

For more information on non-routine titles click on the hyperlink

Author

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of resource [Pamphlet OR Brochure]. Location: Publisher.

No Author

Title [Brochure]. (Year of publication). Location: Publisher

If the publisher of the pamphlet is also the author, you can use the word "Author" instead of repeating the author's name as the publisher:

Corporate Author. (Year of publication). Title of resource [Pamphlet OR Brochure]. Location: Author.


Electronically-retrieved pamphlet/brochure


Computer Program

In-text citation

(Version; Computer software, Year)

"We used the Obscure Reference Generator (Version 2.1; Esolang, 2014) and Version 1.0 of Customized Synergy (2014) to complete our work."

Reference list

Note: title of work is not italicised

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of work (Version) [Computer software]. Location: Publisher.


CD-ROM
In-text citation
(Author, Year)
("Soils," 1999)
Reference list
Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of work [CD-ROM]. Location: Publisher.

Conference Proceedings
In-text citation
(Author, Year of Publication)
(Arem, 2006)
Reference list
Author, A. A. (Year, Month). Title of paper. Paper or poster session presented at the meeting of Organisations Name, Location: Publisher.
Paper from published conference proceedings available online
Paper from published conference proceedings available in print
Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of paper. In Editor, D & Editor, E (Eds.), Title of conference (pages). Location: Publisher.

Dictionary
In-text citation
(Author, Year, p. x)
(Use the title if no author mentioned, Year, p. x)
(Healy, 2011, p. 34)
Printed dictionary
Editor, A. A. (Ed.). (Year of publication). Title of work, Title of series, Number in series Location: Publisher.
Retrieved online dictionary
Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of work [Version]. doi:xxxxx
Reference list
Facebook

There are three main ways to cite social media content in an APA Style paper:

- generally with a URL,
- as a personal communication, and
- with a typical APA Style in-text citation and reference list entry.

Note: If you discuss any website or page in general in a paper (including but not limited to social media), it is sufficient to give the URL in the text the first time it is mentioned. No reference list entry is needed. Here is an example:

"News agencies like CNN provide breaking news coverage to millions of people every day on their website (http://www.cnn.com) and Twitter account (http://twitter.com/CNN). In our first investigation, we analyzed the content of CNN's Twitter feed during the year 2012" (http://blog.apastyle.org).

In-text citation

(Username or Group Name, Year)

Obama (2016) explains Obamacare was designed on the principle that health care coverage that's affordable and accessible to all.

Username or Group Name (Year, para x)

Obama (2016, para. 2) further explains that Obamacare is working since it became law...

Reference list


Twitter

Notes:

These are easy to cite because Twitter provides all the necessary information—who (Twitter username), when (date), what (title), and where (URL).

In-text citation

(Username or Group name, Year)

(APA Style, 2016) or APA Style (2016)

Reference list

Username or Group Name. (Year, Month Day). Post title [Page type]. Retrieved Year, Month Day from http://www.twitter.com/specificpageURL


Film / DVD / Videorecording

In-text citation

(Producer Surname & Director Surname, Year)

(American Psychological Association, 2000)

Reference list

Producer, A. A. (Producer), & Director B. B. (Director). (Year of release). Title of movie [Format e.g. Motion picture or DVD]. Country of Origin: Studio


Hooper, T. (Director). (2010). Kings speech. [Motion picture]. UK Film Council, UK. Directed by Tom Hooper

Government Document

APA Citation Style does not have a separate category for government publications. According to APA, government documents can be considered Books, Technical/Research Reports or Brochures

Helpful tips:

- Treat a government document as a book, report, or brochure.
- If a person is named on the title page, use her or him as author.
- If no person is named, use the government agency, department, or branch as a group author (p. 205)
- Give the name of the group author exactly as it appears on the title page. If the branch or agency is not well known, include its higher department first.
- If the group author is also the publisher, just use the word Author after the location (p. 203).
- If there is a series or report number, include it after the title (p. 205).

Note: if the Author is the publisher than use "Author" in name of the publisher

In-text citation

(Author Surname OR Name of Government Organization, Year)

OR

(Author Surname OR Name of Government Organization, Year, page number)

Gilmore et al., 1999) OR

(Gilmore et al., 1999, p. 5)

Reference list

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of work (Report number). Location: Publisher.


Corporate Author. (Year of publication). Title of work (Report number). Location: Publisher


Coroner’s Report

In-text citation

(Corporate Author, Year)

The inquest into the death of Shane Paul Krog (Queensland Courts, 2012) found that the death was...

Reference List

Corporate Author. (Year of publication). Title of work (Report number). Location: Publisher


Australian Bureau of Statistics

In-text citation

(Author, Year)

(Australian Bureau of Statistics [ABS], 2016)

Second and subsequent citations (ABS, 2016)

Reference list

Author, A. A. (year of publication). Title of publication (Number of report). Place of publication: Publisher.


Note: The word ‘Author’ is used as the publisher when the author and publisher are the same


Australian Standards

In-text citation

(Standards Australia, 2016)

Reference list

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). standard number, standard name, Publisher, Location.

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). standard number, standard name, viewed Day Month, Year, http://xxx


Hansard

In-text citation

(Commonwealth of Australia, House of Representatives, March 1, 2017, p. 3832)

Reference list

Government. Name of Parliament. (Year). Title. vol.x, Location: Publisher.


If there is no title on an item, eg. photo from the web, create a title and enter it in square brackets in place of the title (American Psychological Association, pp. 150-167).

[dog running on the beach]

**Image from a book**

In-text citation

(Artist, Year)

(Grace, 1965)

OR

(Artist, Year, p. x)

(Forshaw, 2005, p. 43)

**Reference list**

Creator, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of image [Description of material]. In A. Author (if different from the creator). *Title of work*. (pp. x). Location: Publisher.


Creator, A. A. (Year of creation). *Title of image* [Description of material].


**Journal Article - Print**

In-text citation (quotation)

(Author, Year, p. x)

OR

Author (Year)

(Trotter, Baidawi & Phillipa, 2014, p. 10)

OR

Trotter, Baidawi & Phillipa (2014)

**Reference list**


**Journal - Electronic**

In-text citation quotation

(Author, Year, p. x)

OR

Author (Year)

(McNeill, 1998, p. 21)
McNeill (1998)

Reference list

Without DOI


With DOI


Journal article from the Web


Article from a database


Lecture/Connect

In-text citation

Author (Year)

Baker (2011)

Reference list

Author, A. A. (Year of lecture). *Unit number and name, lecture number, week number: Title of lecture [Description]*. Retrieved from http://xxxxx


Note: Indicate the format in square brackets after the title, e.g. [Presentation], [Slides], [Supplemental material]

Legal Sources

In-text citation

The *title of the legislation and the year* (Jurisdiction). Note: include the jurisdiction the first time the act is cited. The jurisdiction can be dropped with subsequent citations.

*Short Title of the Act* (in italics) *Year* (in italics) (Jurisdiction abbreviation) subdivision, if relevant.

The *Medical Treatment Act 1988* (Vic) states......

by virtue of s. 25.1 of the *Aged Care Act 1997* (Cth).....

..."A restrictive intervention may only be used on a person....." (*Mental Health Act 2014* (Vic), s. 105)

Reference list

*Name of Act* *Year of Act* (Jurisdiction) s section number. Retrieved from http://xxxxx


Note: If a specific section of the legislation was used, this can be specified (‘s.’ meaning ‘section’). Include the jurisdiction of the legislation in brackets (Cth or State). If the legislation is obtained from an electronic source, add a retrieval statement to the reference.

a) *Anti-Discrimination Act 1991* (Qld) s 15.

b) Copyright Act 1968 (Cwlth)
More examples

### Legislation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-text citation format</th>
<th>Reference format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The title of the legislation and the year (jurisdiction). Note: include the jurisdiction the first time the act is cited. The jurisdiction can be dropped with subsequent citations.</td>
<td>Short Title of the Act (in italics) Year (in italics) (Jurisdiction abbreviation) subdivision, if relevant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-text citation format</th>
<th>Reference format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Bills

Bills should appear in the same format as legislation but titles and year should not be italicised.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Short Title of the Bill Year (Jurisdiction abbreviation) subdivision, if relevant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Legal cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-text citation format</th>
<th>Reference format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The title of the case (year). Note: Include the year with the first citation. The year can be dropped in subsequent citations.</td>
<td>Case Name (in italics) year (in brackets) volume number reporter abbreviation starting page</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-text citation example</th>
<th>Reference format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Multilateral treaty documents, e.g. United Nations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Treaty title (in italics) opened for signature date of conclusion, treaty series (dated entered into force).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Maps

Reference list

Creator, A. A. (Cartographer). (Year of publication). Title of map [Type of map]. Location: Publisher.


Songbook

In-text citation

(Author, Year, p. x)

OR

Author (Year)

(Islam, 2007, p. 254)

Islam (2007)

Reference list

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of work [Format]. Location: Publisher.


Sheet music

In-text citation

(Composer, Year)

(Davis & Akst, 1978).

(Picker & McClatchy, 1995)

Reprint of an old score, there’s no need to include the information about the original publishing company, but do include the original publication date:

(Haydn, 1798/2001)

Reference list

Composer, A. A. (Year). Title of work. [Format]. Place of publication: Publisher


Recorded Music
In-text citation
(Songwriter(s), Year, track number)
(Lehrer, 2000, track 11)

Reference list
Artist, A. A. (Copyright year). Title of song [Recorded by B. B. Artist]. On Title of album [Medium of recording]. Location: Label. (Date of recording)

Artist, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of work [Type of recording]. Location: Publisher (Label).

Artist, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of work [Type of recording]. Retrieved from http://xxxxx


Newsletter
In-text citation
(Author, Year) example
OR
Author (Year) example
OR
short title of the newsletter if no Author is found
(Six Sites Meet, 2006)

Reference list


Newsletter article, no author
Title of article. Title of Newsletter, (Year, Month of publication). pp. xx. Retrieved from http://xxxxx


Newspaper Article
In-text citation
(Author, Year)
(Maugeri & Gregory, 2010, p7)

Reference list
Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day of publication). Title of article. Title of Newspaper, pp. xx


**Patent**

**In-text citation**

Give the patent number and the issue date (not application date)


(Australia Patent No. 2016904517, 2004)

**Reference list**

Author, A. A. (year of publication). *Patent Identifier No.* xxx, Publisher: Place of publication.


**Personal Communication**

Personal Communication may be private letters, memos, electronic communication (e-mails, discussion groups, electronic bulletin). Cite personal communication in text only. (APA Manual, p. 197)

**In-text citation**

Give the initials as well as the surname of the communicator, and provide as exact a date as possible.

T.K. Lutes (personal communication, April 18, 2001)

(Professor R. Collins, personal communication, April 16, 2004)

(Allport, G.W, 1930-1967, Allport to E.G Boring, March 1, 1939)

**Reference list**

Most personal communications are not included in reference list since they are not recoverable. Some forms of personnel communication are recoverable and should be referenced as archival materials. See APA manual section 7.10

To include personal communication or a collection in the Reference List use the following formats.

Format - Individual communication

Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day of communication), [Description of communication]. Location of copy.

Format - Collection

Author, A. A. (Year of communication). Description of material. Name of Collection (Box/file number). Name of Repository, Location.

Smith, M. (2014, August 10). [Email to Author]


**Podcast**

**In-text citation**

(Creator, Year)

(Van Nuys, 2007)

**Reference list**


Report
In-text citation
(Author, Year)
(American Psychological Association, 2013)

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

Note: When the author is the publisher, the word Author is used


Industry Report eg. IBISWorld
Reference List

Corporate Author. (Year, date of publication). Title of report. Retrieved from http://xxxxx

Reference list


Speech

For speech you should find the authoritative source for the text such as transcript or recording than cite this using the rules of the book, video documentary, website, or other source for the quotation. The reference format you need will depend on the type of document you’ve used.

In-text citation
(Editor, Year)

Dr. King declared, “I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed” (Smith, 2009).

Reference list
Editor, A. (Ed). (Year). Title of the work. Location: Publisher


If you cannot find a transcript or recording, use the format below.

Speaker, A. A. (Year, Month Day of speech). Title of speech [Speech]. Description of speech and location.


32
Standards
In-text citation
(Standards Australia, 2010)

Reference list
Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of standard* (standard number). Location: Publisher.

Television/Radio - Episode from a television series
In-text citation
(Sager & Scardino, 2007)
Reference list
Author, A. A. (Role in production). (Year of release). *Title of episode [Format]*. In A. Author (Role in production), *Title of series*. Place of publication: Publisher.

Television / Radio - Program Segment
In-text citation
(MacDonald, 2016)
Reference list
Presenter, A. A. (Presenter). (Year, Month Day of program). *Title of segment [Television/Radio broadcast]*. In *Title of program*. Location: Studio.

Television / Radio - Program
In-text citation
(Breen, 2016)
Reference list
Author, A. A. (role in production). (Year of release). *Title of program [Format]*. Place of publication: Publisher.
Presenter, A. A. (Presenter). (Year, Month Day of program). *Title of program [Television/Radio broadcast]*. Location: Studio.
Note: A single program is called a Television broadcast. Specify the broadcast date for a single program.

Television / Radio - Advertisement

In-text citation
(Producer, Year)
(Beyondblue, 2009)

Reference list


Published Thesis

In-text citation
(Author, Year)
(King, 2013)

Reference list
Format - Thesis from Web
Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of work doctoral dissertation or master’s thesis (Type of thesis). Retrieved from Name of database. (Accession or order no.)


Format – Thesis from Database

Unpublished Thesis


Web site

- A web document (not a journal article) will often be a Word or .pdf file, available from a website or webpage.
- Italicise the title of a standalone document found on the web. Do not italicise the titles of webpages or websites.
- Use the year of publication, or if the source undergoes regular revision use the most recent update.
- Use n.d. (no date) where no publication date is available.
- Where no author is available, use the name of the organisation

Note
When citing an entire web site it is sufficient to cite the address in the text. No entry is needed in the reference list.
e.g. Lifeline crisis support, suicide prevention (http://www.lifeline.org.au/) is a website supporting ...
Document on the Web site

In-text citation

(Author, Year)

(Stock & Steffen, 2017)

Reference list


Name of the organisation in full. (Year of publication). Title of work. Retrieved from http://xxxx


Web page

In-text citation

(Author, Year)

(Danforth, 2011)

Reference list


Web page with no author

In-text citation

Use the beginning of the title of the web page as the author

(Australian Psychological Society, 2010)

Reference list


OR

Title of page or document. (Year of publication). Retrieved from http://xxx


Web page no date

In-text citation

(Author, n.d)

(American Psychological Association, n.d.).

Use "n.d." instead of year - meaning no date available on web page

Reference list


Web page, organisational or government author
In-text citation
(Name of organisation, Year)
(Queensland Health, 2011)

Reference list
Name of Organisation. (Year). Title of web page. Retrieved from URL

Wiki
In-text citation
(Author, Year)
(Szasz & Ellis, 2007)

Reference list

YouTube
General guidelines
Provide the exact date of the video in this format Year, Month Day.
Italicise the title of the video.
To cite a direct quotation from an audiovisual source, include a timestamp in the in-text citation alongside the author and date indicating the point at which the quotation begins.

In-text citation
(Author, Year of production)
This historic speech honoured the indigenous people of our land by acknowledging mistreatment....... (Rudd, 2008)
(Author, Year of production, Timestamp)
Direct Quote .....“I began to think impossible things, like I could even invite people home” (OCD-UK, 2009, 4:50).

Reference list
If the screen name is not known
If authors real name is not known
Screen name. (Year, Month Day). Title of video [Video file]. Retrieved from http://xxxxx
References


