APA 6th (American Psychological Association) Style Guide

If your School, Department, or lecturer, has provided an alternate guide to APA, then please use it rather than this one, as it may vary from these guidelines and your work may lose marks for not conforming to your school’s requirements.

This guide provides examples of how to cite your sources in the APA style. For further information see:


Copies are held in all campus libraries, on shelf at 808.027 PUBL.

The first part of this guide deals with citing the author and date within the text of your assignment. The second part deals with the References list.

Citing in the text – general guidelines

The purpose of citing in the text is to provide brief information about the source, sufficient to enable readers to find complete information about the source in the alphabetical list of references that appears at the end of the document.

The APA style uses the author-date method in the text. Insert the surname of the author (or editor), followed by the year of publication, in parentheses at the appropriate point in the text. If the author’s name is used within the text, only the year of publication is provided in parentheses.

Direct quoting and paraphrasing

To quote directly from a source, use double quotation marks to enclose quotations in text. Always provide the author, year and specific page citation in the text, and include a complete reference in the reference list. Direct quotations must be accurate. If the quotation is less than 40 words, incorporate it into the text with the quotation in double quotation marks. Different examples below:

This channel loss, described by Thompson (2008) as “the reduction in bandwidth caused by technologically mediated communications” (p. 61) is one more disadvantage of virtual reference services.

Issues surround the imitation of real world buildings as whilst they “serve the important function of grounding users’ expectations and providing affordances for them to effectively move through space, they can also be limiting” (Ball & Bainbridge, 2008, p. 118).
If the direct quotation is 40 or more words, display your quotation in a freestanding block of typewritten lines, and do not use quotation marks. Start the block quotation on a new line, and indent the block 1.3 cm or a half inch from the left margin (in the same position as a new paragraph). Additional paragraphs within the quotation are indented a further 1.3 cm. Double-space the entire quotation. The full stop appears at the end of the quotation (not outside the final parenthesis).

Others have recognised this:

The virtual environment isn’t ideal for certain kinds of material. In those cases it is best to provide supplementary materials via the browser-based Internet. One example is that virtual worlds are poorly adapted to large amounts of reading, while the browser-based environment excels in this arena. (Thompson, 2008, p. 171)

If a resource contains no page numbers, as can be the case with electronic sources, then you cannot include a page number in the parentheses. However, if the source indicates paragraph numbers, use the abbreviation “para” and the relevant number in the parentheses. If the paragraph number is not visible, cite the heading and the paragraph number following it.

For example:

As Myers (2000, para. 5) aptly phrased it...
(Beutler, 2000, Conclusion, para. 1)

[Tip: if your resource is a journal article in html format (and therefore with no page numbers), check to see if the article is available elsewhere as a pdf. Usually, pdfs include page numbers.]

When you need to leave out part of a quotation to make it fit grammatically or because it contains irrelevant/unnecessary information, insert ellipses (…). If you must add or slightly change words within a quotation for reasons of grammar or clarity, indicate the change with square brackets.

When paraphrasing (summarising a passage or rearranging the order of a sentence and changing some of the words) or referring to an idea contained in another work, you must also credit the source. In addition, you are encouraged to provide a page or paragraph number, especially when it would help an interested reader locate the relevant passage in a long or complex text.

When including two or more works by different authors in the same citation, list the references in alphabetical order by the first author’s surname. Separate the citations with semicolons.

Several studies (Miller, 1999; Shafranske & Mahoney, 1998) show that ...

Citation of a work discussed in a secondary source

Give the secondary source in the reference list. In text, name the original work, and give a citation for the secondary source. The words “as cited in” included in the parentheses indicate you have not read the original research. If you include a direct quote from the secondary source, include the relevant page number/s, as per the example below. For example, if Miller’s work is cited in Lister and you did not read Miller’s work, you would provide Lister’s details in the reference list. In the text, use this citation:

Miller’s simple definition of social justice (as cited in Lister, 2007, p. 12) ...

And in your reference list:
Citing in the text – examples of different works

A work by a single author or editor:
Use the author’s surname followed by the year of publication. If you are dealing with one editor instead of one author, you would simply insert the editor's name in the place where the author's name is now.

Mayer (2010) claims that in practice this is not the case

OR
Many physicians are not practicing evidenced-based medicine all the time (Mayer, 2010).

A work by two authors or editors:
When a work has two authors, always cite both names every time the reference occurs in text. If you are dealing with two editors instead of two authors, you would replace the names of the editors into the place where the authors' names are now.

According to Abigail and Cahn (2011),

OR
A previous study supports this approach (Abigail & Cahn, 2011).

A work by 3–5 authors or editors:
When a work has three, four or five authors, cite all authors the first time the reference occurs – note the comma immediately before “and”. For subsequent citations, include only the surname of the first author, followed by et al. Use the word ”and” between the authors' names within the text and use the ampersand (&) in the parentheses.

Use as first citation in text:

James, Hart, Bailey, and Blinn, (2009) found ...

OR
Their research supports this theory (James, Hart, Bailey, & Blinn, 2009) ...

Use for subsequent citations: James et al., (2009) found ...

A work by 6 or more authors or editors:
When a work has six or more authors, cite only the surname of the first author followed by et al. and the year, for first and subsequent citations.

As per findings by Churchill et al. (2013) ..... 

OR
...... referred to another study (Churchill et al., 2013), which reported similar results.

A work with no author:
When a work has no author, cite in text the first few words of the reference list entry: usually the title and the year. Use double quotation marks around the title of an article or chapter, and italicise the title of a periodical, book, brochure or report:

On free care (“Study finds,” 2007) ...

The book College Bound Seniors (2008) ...

A work with an anonymous author:
When a work’s author is designated as “Anonymous,” cite in text the word Anonymous followed by a comma and the date:
(Anonymous, 2006)

**A work with no date:**
Include n.d. instead of the publication year, in the parentheses: (Brown, n.d.)

**A work that is a translation:**
For works that have been translated, provide the year the work was published originally, followed by a forward slash, then the year of translation, along with the author’s name, in the parentheses:

(Castro, 2006/2008)

**A work with an organisation as author (i.e. corporate author):**
When it is readily identifiable through abbreviation, for the first citation in text:

The National Institute of Mental Health began this study (NIMH, 2003) ...

**OR**
As found in this study (National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2003) ...


When the organisation does not have an abbreviation, write the name in full:

As shown in studies undertaken by the University of Sydney (2009) ...

**OR**
The studies undertaken (University of Sydney, 2009) ...

**Multiple works with the same author:**
Arrange two or more works by the same authors by year of publication. Give the author name once, and then give only the dates for subsequent works.

...in his work on rock art (Bednarik, 2001, 2007).

Identify works by the same author and the same publication year by adding the suffixes a, b, c, after the year. The suffixes are assigned in the reference list, ordered alphabetically by title (ignoring “A” or “The”).

...varied interests (Bednarik, 2003a, 2003b, 2003c).

**Entry from dictionary or encyclopedia:**
Use the title of the entry in double quotation marks, if no author: (“Empiricism”, 2013)

**Interview:**
(K. Bennett, personal communication, June 9, 2008)

**Newsletter article – no author:**
Use the name of the organisation publishing the newsletter in double quotation marks, if no author.

**Song/music recording:**
In addition to the writers name and year, add the side and band or track number of the song, as per below.

“Pilgrim’s Progress” (Kristofferson, 2006, track 2) ....

**Wiki:**
Use the title of the post in double quotation marks, if no author: (“Psychometric assessment”, 2011)
Reference list – general guidelines

The reference list appears at the end of the article/report/document. It is headed by the centred title References. It identifies the items cited in enough detail so that they can be located by another person. This list is organised in alphabetical order.

All references should be double-spaced, and entries should have a hanging indent (of 5-7 spaces) for the second and subsequent lines for each entry.

References cited in text must appear in the Reference list and vice versa. The only exceptions to this rule are personal communications and classical works; they are cited in text only and are not included in the Reference list.

Use only the initial(s) of the author’s given name, not the full name.

If the Reference list includes 2 or more entries by the same author(s), list them in chronological order with the earliest first.

If the author’s name is unavailable, use the first few words of the title of the article, book or Web source, including the appropriate capitalisation and italics formatting. e.g. (Scientists Say, 2000).

Where the place of publication is required, for American locations, provide the name of the city and state (abbreviated) – e.g. Boston, MA; for all other locations, provide the city and country. Note: for London, you may use either London, England, or London, United Kingdom.

Arrange Reference entries in one alphabetical sequence by the surname of the first author or by title or first word if there is no author. Ignore the words A, An, and The when alphabetising by title.

In titles and subtitles of articles, chapters, and books, capitalise only the first letter of the first word and any proper nouns, except in parenthetical (in text) citations.

Italicise book titles, journal titles, and volume numbers. Do NOT italicise issue numbers.

If a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is listed on either a print or an electronic source it is included in the reference. A DOI is a unique alphanumeric string that is used to identify a certain source (typically journal articles). It is often found on the first page of an article. Example: doi:10.1080/14622200410001676305

When the Reference entry includes a URL that must be divided between two lines, break it before a slash or dash or at another logical division point.

Remember to set your Word preferences to remove hyperlinks from URLs to prevent them appearing with an underline. A sample References list is provided later in this guide.

Note: Tables, figures or images included only in an appendix are cited within the appendix (p. 39), and not usually included in the References list.
References list – examples by resource type

Books, conference papers, and miscellaneous printed materials

No author or editor (e.g. entry in dictionary or encyclopaedia):
Place the title in the author position.


Single author:
Note that the title of the book is in italics.


Multiple authors:
Separate two authors with a comma and an &. If more than two, separate them with a comma, and use the & between the last two authors listed. See the examples below:


For up to seven authors, provide the surname and initials. When authors number eight or more, include the first six authors, then insert three ellipsis points, and add the last author’s name.

Multiple works with the same author:
References by the same author (or by the same group of authors in the same order) are arranged by year of publication, with the earliest first. For references with the same author and year, the references are arranged alphabetically by title (ignoring "A" or "The"). Lower case letters (a, b, c) are added immediately after the year within parentheses.

Edited book (where no authors acknowledged):


Chapter in an edited book (where individual authors acknowledged):
This refers to works in which individual chapters of the book are written by different authors, and these authors are acknowledged at the beginnings of the chapters and/or in the table of contents. When citing a chapter of an edited book, the chapter author’s names remain Author, A.; however, the order of the editor’s names changes from Author, A. to A. Author.


Illustrated book/picture book:
The Publication Manual does not include specific examples for including illustrators. Following are two examples of other universities’ suggestions for including illustrators.


OR

**Translated book:**

**Brochure/pamphlet:**
Indicate the type of publication in square brackets after the title, unless the publication type is included in the title. When the publisher is the same as the author, write 'Author' as the name of the publisher.


**Conference paper/proceedings:**
To cite published proceedings from a book, use the same format as for a book or a book chapter (excepting that the book title is capitalised – as it is the name of a conference). To cite proceedings that are published regularly, use the same format as for a journal.


**Government publication:**
If a person is named on the title page, use her or him as author, using the same format for individual authors as elsewhere in this guide. If no person is named, use the government agency, department, or branch as a group author (Ex. 31, 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).

This style does not require the inclusion of the government jurisdiction (or level) – e.g. Australian Government, State – in the reference; use the department or agency name only. If the name of the State is part of the department name – e.g. Queensland Health – then it should be included.

However, the style does require that the author and publisher (for a printed document) should be recorded as they appeared when the document was published, whether in print or online – not amended to their current title.


Note: When the author is also the publisher (as is the case with some Government publications) it is permitted to use "Author" to indicate the publisher.


**Statistical publication (from Australian Bureau of Statistics):**
When the author is also the publisher (as is the case with ABS publications) it is permitted to use "Author" to indicate the publisher.

Study guide (print):
This is treated in the same way as a book:


Thesis or dissertation – unpublished:

Journal, magazine or newspaper articles in print
Journals, like magazines, and scholarly newsletters, are published on a regular basis. Always write the full title (not an abbreviated version) of the journal. For journal articles, check if the article has a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) listed. The DOI is often found on the first page of the article. If a journal article has a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) listed, you will always include this identifier in your reference. This will replace the need to include the URL of the journal’s home page If it does not, your reference to the article would end after you provide the page range of the article, as below:


PLEASE NOTE: Only if each issue of a journal begins on page 1, give the issue number in brackets after the volume number, as above, not italicized. Otherwise, exclude the issue number.

The journal name and volume number are in italics. Authors are treated as per book authors. For up to seven authors, provide the surname and initials. When authors number eight or more, include the first six authors, then insert three ellipsis points, and add the last author’s name.

Journal article:

Magazine article:

Newspaper article:
Parental attitude key to healthier drinking habits. (2009, October 1). *The Australian*, p. 3.

Guidelines for citing electronic media
1. In general, include the same elements, in the same order, as you would for a reference to a print or fixed media (e.g. DVD, CD-ROM) source, and add as much electronic retrieval information as needed for others to locate.
2. Include the publisher identity as a part of the retrieval statement only if it is not clear from author’s name, URL, or database name.
3. No retrieval date is necessary for content that is not likely to be changed or updated, such as a journal article or book.
4. Direct readers as closely as possible to the source you used. Many publishers have begun assigning a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) to journal articles and other documents. The DOI provides a persistent link to a document’s location on the Internet. When a DOI is available, use it instead of the URL. For more information on the format of the DOI, refer to the tab.
Online articles

Articles with DOI assigned (may have been retrieved from a database):

Article with no DOI assigned – freely available online (i.e. no login required):
Give the URL of the journal home page:

Article with no DOI assigned – available by subscription only (i.e. login to a database required):
Give the URL of the journal home page. If you found the article by using a database, then you will need to find the journal homepage by using a search engine, or use a database such as Ulrichsweb to find the journal’s web address. If the journal no longer exists, then give the home page of the database, e.g. [http://www.proquest.co.uk](http://www.proquest.co.uk)


Advance online publications:
Advance online publications or online first publications generally refer to peer-reviewed work before it has gone to print. It may not have had a final edit or be formatted for final production. When referencing, include the full date, not just the year. You should also include the phrase “Advance online publication” before the DOI. If there is no DOI and the article was retrieved electronically, give the URL of the journal home page.


Website or web page

The APA Style blog differentiates between these two as follows:

- A website consists of a collection of web pages provided by a person or organisation; all the pages trace back to a common URL, and usually are hyperlinked to each other
- A web page is a computer file on the web, which includes text, images and/or other forms of data

If referring to a website, in a general way, include the URL of the website in parentheses in the text immediately afterwards; there is no need to include in the References list.
However, if referring to an individual **web page** (or multiple pages from a website), you must reference each page both in-text and in the References list. [Refer http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2014/10/what-a-tangled-web-website-versus-webpage.html]

When citing sources that you find on the Internet, you only need to include a *retrieval date* if the information you viewed is likely to change over time. If you reference an article from Wikipedia, for example, you would want to include a retrieval date because information in a wiki can be subject to a lot of change.

**Blog post:**

**Cochrane Library – Review:**

**Conference paper/proceedings:**
Conference papers can be published in book or periodical form, or online. To cite proceedings that are published online, use the same format as for an online reference work. For conference papers that have not been formally published, give the month and year of the conference in the reference.


**Entry in online reference work (e.g. dictionary or encyclopedia):**
Online dictionary:

Online encyclopedia:

**Government document:**
See above under ‘Government publication’, for more information.


**Joanna Briggs Institute – Information Sheet:**

**Message posted to a Blackboard discussion forum post:**
Newsletter article:

Newsletter article – no author:

Newspaper article:
Give the URL of the home page when the online version of the article is available by search to avoid non-working URLs:

Report or article on web site with date:

Report or article on web site with no date:

Standard:

Statistical publication (from Australian Bureau of Statistics):

Thesis – unpublished (e.g. from an institutional repository):

Thesis – published (e.g. in thesis/dissertation database):

Web page from a university site:

Wiki:
Cite as you would a web site, but include retrieval date, as wikis are subject to frequent changes.

Audiovisual media

Audio podcast:
Indicate the format of the resource in square brackets at the end of the title. If the role of the creator is not obvious, (eg., the producer, director, etc.), indicate the role in brackets after the name.

**Motion picture/video/DVD:**
Include the names of both the producer/s and director/s, the format of the work (e.g. motion picture or DVD) in square brackets after the title, the country where produced, and distributors or studio name, as below:


**Youtube video:**
If the author's name is not available, use the screen name. Do not italicise the titles of unpublished works.


**Song/music recording:**
Include the name of the recording artist (if different from the writer) in the following format: [Recorded by First Initial. Second Initial. Artist’s surname], after the title of the song.


**Other sources**

**Bill:**

**Case:**
Round brackets are used when the report series is organised by volume numbers, square brackets are used when the reports are organised by year rather than volume.

Rogers v Whitaker (1992) 175 CLR 479

**Electronic book:**
The reference list entry for a whole ebook should include elements of author, date, title (with ereader book type in square brackets if applicable; italicise the title but not the bracketed material), and source (URL or DOI). If the book was read or acquired through an online library (e.g., Google Books, ebrary, NetLibrary) and not on an ereader device, omit the bracketed information from the reference.


Note that you give the commercial URL of the ebook supplier, not the university web address of the database. e.g. http://www.eblib.com.au for EBL titles, and http://www.ebrary.com for Ebrary titles. For ereader titles, type Kindle version or Kobo version in square brackets, and put http://www.amazon.com or http://www.kobo.com as the URL.

**Figure/Image (caption under figure):**
NOTE: Figure means graph, photograph, illustration, screenshot, etc.

From book:


References:


From journal article


References:


From website


References:


Interview:

Personal interviews are not included in the reference list because they do not provide recoverable data. Cite them in text only.

(K. Bennett, personal communication, June 9, 2008)

iPad or smartphone app:

Mobile applications, or apps, are a type of software that runs on devices such as smartphones and tablet computers (such as iPhones, iPads, and Androids), as well as web browsers (such as Chrome, Internet Explorer, and Firefox). Note that the author may be an individual but is often a group or company, as shown below, and that the date reflects the year the version you used was released, even though previous versions may have been released in different years.

If the app is a reference work, such as an encyclopedia or dictionary, you may cite a particular entry.


**Lecture or tutorial notes:**
There are no formal APA guidelines for this type of material. This format can be used if you are citing a set of notes from a lecture (e.g. power point slides provided by your lecturer or tutor). If you are in any doubt however about using the format we have suggested below, please consult your lecturer or tutor.


If you want to cite something from a lecture that was not included in a set of lecture notes, you would use the format for a personal communication (see the format for an interview, for example).

**Legislation:**

**myReadings article:**
Reference the original source. So, if the eReadings article came from a chapter within an edited book, you would follow those guidelines as if you had the print copy of the book.

**Personal communication:**
Personal communication can be personal interviews, letters, memos, emails, non-archived messages from discussion groups and bulletin boards, specific information from social media sites that others are unable to access, telephone conversations, etc. Because they do not provide recoverable data, personal communications are not included in the reference list, and are cited in the text only. Give the initials as well as the surname of the communicator, and provide as exact a date as possible.

K. Bennett (personal communication, June 9, 2008) commented on...

...this comment (L. M. Robertson, personal communication, September 28, 2008).

**Study guide (online):**
Use the same format as the print version (see above), and add a note to say where the study guide was retrieved from, for example, SCU Blackboard. A URL is not required as these cannot be accessed without an SCU login and may not to be available once that teaching session is finished. If the guide has been revised by another person who is acknowledged on the guide, then include that information after the title of the guide, and before the edition, in the form: (V. Welsh, Rev.).


**Table:**
**Title above table:** Table 1 Relationship between Variables

From book
**Caption below table:**
# In-text and Reference list examples

## PRINT RESOURCES

| Resource          | In-text example                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Reference List example                                                                                                                                                                                                 | EndNote reference type                                                                                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Book** Single author | Mayer (2010) claims that in practice this is not the case. **OR** In practice many physicians are not practicing evidenced-based medicine all the time (Mayer, 2010).  
**An edition number is placed after the title of the work. This is not necessary for a first edition.**                                                                                                           | **Book**                                                                                                       |
| **Book** Multiple authors | *Use as first citation in the text:* Glasgow, McNary, and Hicks (2006) state that this can take time ... **OR** This can take time ... (Glasgow, McNary, & Hicks, 2006)                                                            | Glasgow, N. A., McNary, S. J., & Hicks, C. D. (2006). *What successful teachers do in diverse classrooms.* Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.                                                                                   | **Book**                                                                                                       |
| **Works** Organisational authors | *When they are readily identifiable through abbreviations, for the first citation in text:*  
The National Institute of Mental Health guide on bipolar disorder … (NIMH, 2009).  
**OR**  
A description of bipolar disorder … (National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2009)  
*For subsequent citations:*  
NIMH … (2003)  
*When groups do not have an abbreviation write it in full:*  
As shown in studies undertaken by the University of Sydney … (2009)  
**OR**  
The studies undertaken … (University of Sydney, 2009).  
| **Edited Book**   | ...and that libraries in Second Life are growing (Bell & Trueman, 2008).  
*For a collection of writings by different writers which has been published under one or more editors, use Ed. For one editor, and Eds. For more than one.* | **Edited book**                                                                                               |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Book | No author | ...showing American state statistics (College Bound Seniors, 2008).  
*When no author, put the title first. Alphabetise book in the reference list by the first significant word in the title. Use double quotations marks around the title of an article or chapter. See APA Publication Manual p. 176 & 203* |
| Book |  | Book - leave Author field blank |
| Chapter in an edited book |  | ...that browser-based options are better (Thompson, 2008).  
*See APA Publication Manual p. 204* |
| Book Translated | (Castro, 2006/2008) | *Include the year originally published, followed by the year of translation.*  
*See APA Publication Manual p. 204* |
*(Original work published 2006).*  
*Include the translator's initials, surname, and Trans. in parentheses after the title.* |
| Study Guide |  | In numerous studies mentioned by Irwin … (2009)  
*OR*  
In numerous studies … (Irwin, 2009).  
*See APA Publication Manual p. 204* |
*See APA Publication Manual p. 207* |
| Journal article (no DOI) If DOI then treat as per an Electronic Resource journal with a DOI – see below section) | *Use as first citation in the text:*  
James, Hart, Bailey, and Blinn discussed this effect … (2009)  
*OR*  
This effect was investigated … (James, Hart, Bailey, & Blinn, 2009)  
*See APA Publication Manual p. 199* |
| Magazine article |  | This harvesting has occurred for over 150 000 years … (Rick & Erlandson, 2009).  
*See APA Publication Manual p. 200* |
| Newspaper article With author |  | The robot can simulate anaphylaxis … (Browne, 2010).  
*See APA Publication Manual p. 200* |
| Newspaper article No author |  | …and that parental attitude was a large influence (*Parental attitude,* 2009).  
*Note that the comma appears inside the double quotation marks.*  
*See APA Publication Manual p. 200* |
|  |  | Parental attitude key to healthier drinking habits. (2009, October 1). *The Australian*, p. 3. |

Created 4/08/06; updated 22/10/2019
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUDIO-VISUAL RESOURCES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Motion picture DVD</strong></td>
<td>...and expressing his love for his son (McElroy, Dowling, &amp; Burton, 1994).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>McElroy, H. (Producer), Dowling, K., &amp; Burton, G. (Directors). (1994). <em>The sum of us</em> [Motion picture]. Australia: Southern Star Entertainment. <em>Give the name and in brackets the function of the originator(s) or the primary contributor(s). Indicate the format of the work in square brackets immediately after the title.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Audiovisual Material - Type country in <strong>Place Published</strong> field, and the studio name inside the <strong>Publisher</strong> field. - Type “Motion picture” inside the <strong>Type</strong> field - roles such as Producer and Director will have to be manually edited in the final document after field codes have been removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Instructional DVD</strong></td>
<td>...with many helpful tips (Cage, 2008).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cage, K. (Writer), (2008). <em>Time management for university students</em> [DVD]. New Zealand: Massey University. <em>Audiovisual Material - Type “DVD” inside the <strong>Type</strong> field - a role such as Writer will have to be manually edited in the final document after field codes have been removed.</em></td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>PERSONAL COMMUNICATION</th>
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<td>K. Bennett (personal communication, June 9, 2008) commented on …</td>
<td><em>Personal communications are not included in the reference list as they cannot be traced.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...this comment (L. M. Robertson, personal communication, September 28, 2008).</td>
<td>- Not used in the EndNote library (other than for your own record). Manually typed into Word document as you don’t want it to appear in your reference list.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>ELECTRONIC RESOURCES</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Web page</strong></td>
<td>A valuable introduction to the study … (Beard, 2006).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See APA Publication Manual pp. 187 - 192</td>
<td>Web page - Do not record date of access (this is only done for Wikis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Web page</strong></td>
<td>This is suggested as a career path … (Royal Institute of British Architects, n.d.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See APA Publication Manual p. 179</td>
<td>Web page - Type “n.d.” into <strong>Year</strong> field</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Web site</strong></td>
<td>If citing an entire web site, and not a particular document or part, you can just cite the site in the text: Kidspsych is an interactive website for children (<a href="http://www.kidspsych.org">http://www.kidspsych.org</a>). See <a href="http://www.apastyle.org/learn/faqs/cite-website.aspx">http://www.apastyle.org/learn/faqs/cite-website.aspx</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Journal article</strong></td>
<td>This was shown in their study (Kwok, Lee, Woo, Lee, &amp; Griffith, 2007).</td>
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<tr>
<td>May have been retrieved from a database, or might be in print form</td>
<td>Journal article</td>
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<td>See APA Publication Manual p. 198</td>
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<tr>
<td>myReadings article</td>
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<td>...shown in this analysis (Middleton, 1993).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Middleton, R. (1993). Popular music analysis and musicology: bridging the gap. <em>Popular Music, 12</em>, 177-189.</td>
<td>Reference as if you had the original, ie Journal Article if it was a journal article or Book Section if it was a book chapter</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

For more than seven authors, list first six, then ellipsis points, then last author:


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NOTES:

- Note that in all in-text citation examples there is no difference between a print or non-print resource. If there is no author, then the article title is given in quotation marks, with a comma appearing within those quotation marks, followed by the year. In the case of a book with no author, the book title is given in italics. If the author is mentioned in the sentence, then just the year is put into brackets.
- APA referencing only requires page numbers for direct quotations, however the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (6th ed.) states on p. 171: “When paraphrasing or referring to an idea contained in another work, you are encouraged to provide a page or paragraph number, especially when it would help an interested reader locate the relevant passage in a long or complex text.” Therefore, it is best to check with your lecturer as to her/his preferences in this matter.