AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (APA) REFERENCING STYLE GUIDE

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REFERENCING

Referencing acknowledges the sources that you use to write your essay or assignment paper.

In-text citations are used throughout your writing to acknowledge the sources of your information. The full references for the citations are then listed at the end of your assignment paper in the References list.

It is important to first consult your unit outline, lecturer or tutor for the preferred citation style for each unit you undertake.

ACADEMIC HONESTY AND PLAGIARISM

At Western Sydney University plagiarism falls within the framework of the Student Misconduct Rule and its associated guidelines.

Further information about the importance of academic honesty is available on the Library website.

ABOUT THE APA STYLE

The American Psychological Association (APA) style is a widely used author-date system of referencing or bibliographic citation. This guide covers basic explanations and examples for the most common types of citations used by students. This guide is based on the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (7th ed) which is available in the Library. If you are unable to find the referencing example you require in this guide, more detailed information and examples can be found in the above publication.

Current information can also be obtained via the Internet from the official APA Style website http://www.apastyle.org which includes a quick reference guide. Corrected sample papers can also be found on the APA Style website.

For further support, please contact the Library:

- Phone 02 9852 5353
- Email
- Online Librarian
IN-TEXT CITATION: REFERENCING SOURCES WITHIN THE TEXT

Throughout the text of your paper you need to acknowledge the works used in your writing. Whenever you present a statement of evidence such as a quote, or when you use someone else’s ideas, opinions or theories in your own words (paraphrasing), you must acknowledge the work(s) by providing the author’s name and date of publication in text. An explanation of how to cite a work within your paper is given below and with each reference example in this guide.

If you use the name of the author(s) in your writing, place the year of publication of the work in parentheses after the author’s name. This is known as a narrative in-text citation.

Mullane (2006) conducted research into the effect of . . .

If you refer to a work in the text of your paper and you are not using the author’s name in your narrative, place the author’s last name and the year of publication of the work in parentheses within or at the end of the sentence. This is known as a parenthetical in-text citation.

The research conclusively proved a correlation between the results (Mullane, 2006). A recent study (Wilson, 2015) shows the same correlation.

The choice between parenthetical and narrative in-text citation depends on the writer and the flow of the narrative. If a paraphrase or summary continues over several consecutive sentences cite the work on first mention. It is not necessary to repeat the citation as long as it is clear to your reader that you are referring to the same work.

Fang (2017) has collected new data on the implementation of renewable technologies in OECD countries. Thirty-three percent showed an improvement in GDP in the first 5 years. There was no negative impact on employment.

When a parenthetical in-text citation (with author and year) is used earlier in the paragraph, subsequent narrative mentions of the work in the same paragraph do not need to include the year. This rule only applies when the citation could not be confused with another in the paragraph and should only be used in instances when the name is given in the narrative. e.g.

Smith (2009) explained that . . . Smith also suggested . . .

Pay particular attention to the citation format required for references with multiple authors or editors. The use of et al. is used for three or more authors or editors. See examples for two authors, three to twenty authors and twenty one and more authors.

Note: Page numbers are not required when paraphrasing or summarising. However, if you would like to direct your reader to a specific section or paragraph you may include the page number or page range.
If you directly quote fewer than 40 words, enclose the quotation using double quotation marks within the text. The year of publication of the work along with the page number(s)* of the quote should be provided in parentheses.

Mullane (2006) referred to this correlation as a “statistical anomaly” (p. 118), contributing… or
Mullane (2006) referred to this correlation as a “statistical anomaly” (p. 118), contributing… or
It was found that the correlation was a “statistical anomaly” (Mullane, 2006, p. 118).

* When there are no page numbers, but the sources contain headings or numbered paragraphs, use a section name or paragraph number e.g. Jones (2008, Introduction section) or Roberts (2008, para. 5).

If the paragraphs are not numbered, manually count the paragraphs and include the paragraph number after the heading, e.g. Anderson (2005, Discussion section, para. 2). For video or audiobooks use a timestamp e.g. Palmer (2013, 2:30:40).

If the quotation is greater than 40 words it should be displayed in a double-spaced indented block (1.27 cm) without quotation marks.

Mullane (2006) stated that:

If any similar qualitative research is to be undertaken in the future, then stringent controls should be put in place to ensure such statistical anomalies do not occur through lack of methodological rigor, particularly through corruption of data inadequately stored and processed. (p. 66)

If you use more than one source to write a statement in your paper, the citation can be presented using semi-colons between works as follows:

Separate sources, different authors:

... and a number of studies have shown identical results (Sanders, 2008; Smith, 2009).

Two or more publications by the same author:

It was found that... (Smith, 2000, 2004)

For more detailed information on quoting and paraphrasing sources see the APA Style website https://apastyle.apa.org/.

Works that you cite in your writing are listed in detail at the end of your document in a reference list.
REFERENCE LIST

A reference list includes details of the works cited in your paper.

It starts on a separate page at the end of your assignment paper and is titled References in bold. Each item cited in the reference list must have been cited in your paper. All sources appearing in the reference list must be ordered alphabetically by surname.

In contrast to the reference list, a bibliography includes details of sources not cited in your paper which were used to support your research. While the APA style does not use bibliographies you may sometimes be required to include one in addition to a References list. These items should also be listed in alphabetical order by surname.

The reference list should be double spaced (both within and in between entries) with hanging indents used for the second and subsequent lines of each entry. A hanging indent is where the left line starts at the left margin and subsequent lines are indented (approx. 1.27 cm or five spaces). You can use your word processor to automatically format the double-spacing and hanging indents.

**Italics** is the preferred format for titles of books, journals and videos. Article and chapter titles are not italicised or placed within quotation marks. Volume numbers are italicised but issue numbers are not.

**Capitalisation** in APA style is very specific. For references, the following general rules apply:

Book titles - capitalise the first letter of the first word of the title, and the first letter of the first word after a colon.

e.g.    *Ageing and aged care in Australia*

    and

    *Brave new brain: Conquering mental illness in the era of the genome.*

Article, chapter or section titles - capitalise the first letter of the first word of the title, and the first letter of the first word after a colon.

e.g.    Personal resilience as a strategy for surviving and thriving in the face of workplace adversity: A literature review.

Pronouns, acronyms and abbreviations that are normally capitalised should be capitalised in the reference list and citations. See examples on the following pages for each reference type.

For further information on reference list format and order see *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (7th ed)* sections 9.43 – 9.50.
Example of a reference list:

References


ONLINE AND PRINT REFERENCES

When referencing online and print resources it is necessary to provide details about the author, date, title and location. In APA 7 the location is described as the source element, where readers can retrieve the work, in a reference. For example, the source element for a journal article includes the journal title, volume and issue number, and for a book it is the publisher. A digital object identifier (DOI) must be included in the source element when one is available. A DOI is always presented as a URL with the prefix https://doi.org/ for both print and online works.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title of book</th>
<th>Source Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

When a DOI is not available for a printed work leave it out.

SHORTENING URLS

URL shortening services such as bitly or shortDOI can be used to shorten URLs that take up excessive space in a reference list. Ensure that the shortened URL directs to the correct page.

REFERENCING SECONDARY SOURCES

The *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (7th ed)* advises that secondary sources should be used sparingly, such as when an original work is out of print. In these instances you may want to quote or paraphrase a source (A) that is referred to within another source (B). You should *not* cite source A as though you read the original work. You must cite source (A) through the secondary source (B) which you actually read.

For example, the book you are using is written by Smith who quotes another author called Jones. In your essay you wish to use Jones’ idea. In-text you should acknowledge both the primary source (Jones) and secondary source (Smith). Include the publication date of the primary source if known:

| Jones (1990, as cited in Smith, 2009) agreed that the experiment failed to confirm this hypothesis. or | The experiment failed to confirm this hypothesis (Jones, 1990, as cited in Smith, 2009). |

The publication date of the primary source is left out if it is not known:

| Jacob’s diary (as cited in Cohen, 2015) agreed . . . or | The letter succeeded in confirming this action (Jacob, as cited in Cohen, 2015). |

Provide only the details of the secondary source in your reference list:

**DIFFERENT WORKS OF THE SAME AUTHOR NAME**

If you have references for multiple works by the same author surname, each of the works with the same author surname is listed alphabetically in the reference list by the initials of the first author, irrespective of the names of the other authors or the years. In the text, citations are differentiated by including the first author’s initials *even if the year of publication is different* e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goldberg, M. E., &amp; Wurtz, R. H. (1972) …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-text citation</td>
<td>J. M. Goldberg and Neff (1961) and M. E. Goldberg and Wurtz (1972) studied …</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For different works by exactly the same author(s), published in the same year, you should differentiate the works by including ‘a’, ‘b’ or ‘c’ etc. after the year when citing in-text and in the reference list e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Note: References of same author and same year are ordered alphabetically by title of the book, article or chapter.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-text citation</td>
<td>Jones (1999a) stated…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jones (1999b) stated…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jones (1999a, 1999b) stated…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jones (2008) stated…</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# BOOKS AND BOOK CHAPTERS

## SINGLE AUTHOR

**Reference list**  

**In-text citation**  
Andreasen (2001) stated that . . .  
or  
It is suggested that . . . (Andreasen, 2001).

## TWO AUTHORS

**Reference list**  

**In-text citation**  
Copstead and Banasik (2005) stated that . . .  
or  
It is suggested that . . . (Copstead & Banasik, 2005).

## THREE TO TWENTY AUTHORS

**Reference list**  

*Note: Within each entry, author names should be listed in the order in which they appear on the source or as displayed on the title page.*

**In-text citation**  
*Note: Give the name of the first author and abbreviate the others to et al. (“and others”).*  
Schneider et al. (2007) showed that . . .  
or  
. . . is demonstrated (Schneider et al., 2007).

## TWENTY ONE OR MORE AUTHORS

**Reference list**  
All authors should be given when there are up to 20 authors. If a source has 21 or more authors, place three ellipsis points between the 19th and final author name to indicate that some names have been omitted e.g. Jones, P., . . . Adams, N. (2009).  


**In-text citation**  
*Note: Give the name of the first author and abbreviate the others to et al. (“and others”).*  
Quliyev et al. (2020) found . . .  
or  
This has indicated . . . (Quliyev et al., 2020).
### NO AUTHOR

**Reference list**  

**In-text citation**  
or  
can be defined a . . . (*Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 1993, p. 11).

*Note: When giving a title in the text capitalise all major words. If the title is long, it can be shortened for the in-text citation.*

### EDITED BOOK

**Reference list**  

*Note: When there is more than one editor, add (Eds.) in brackets after the last editor’s name and follow the same formatting shown in the examples for books.*

**In-text citation**  
Craven (2001) discussed the successful . . .  
or  
The film starred actors . . . (Craven, 2001).

### CHAPTER, ARTICLE OR SECTION IN A BOOK

**Reference list**  
For a section in an authored book, provide a reference entry for the whole book and add the chapter, article or section page numbers in the in-text citation.  

**In-text citation**  
Knowles (1986, pp. 73-90) demonstrated that . . .  
or  
This independent study showed . . . (Knowles, 1986, pp. 12-16).

### CHAPTER OR ARTICLE IN AN EDITED BOOK

**Reference list**  

**In-text citation**  
Ferres (2001) discussed the television episode . . .  
or  
The television episode . . . (Ferres, 2001).
### E-BOOK AVAILABLE VIA LIBRARY DATABASE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference list</th>
<th>Most library databases are academic research databases which means that the same book may be available across different databases. Therefore, APA 7 does not require database information in an e-book reference. Examples of academic research databases for ebooks are: Ebook Central, ClinicalKey, EBSCO ebooks Collection, ProQuest Central or Books@Ovid.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When a DOI is available add it to the end of the reference as a URL. Start the URL with <a href="https://doi.org/">https://doi.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When there is no DOI, cite the book in the same format as a printed work.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| In-text citation | Storey (2004) stated that . . . |
| or | Functional metabolism is . . . (Storey, 2004). |

### E-BOOK AVAILABLE VIA THE INTERNET (E.G. KINDLE BOOK) WITH NO DOI

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://amzn.to/2QBXtxF">https://amzn.to/2QBXtxF</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: In this example the publisher name is in capital letters because it follows the same format that is displayed on the work and the URL has been shortened.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| In-text citation | Barley (2016) stated that . . . |
| or | Functional metabolism is . . . (Barley, 2016). |
### JOURNAL ARTICLES, NEWSPAPER ARTICLES AND CONFERENCE PAPERS

The format for more than one author is the same for all sources including journal articles, therefore, refer to the [examples for books](#) in this guide.

#### JOURNAL ARTICLE (PRINT VERSION)

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> <em>If a DOI is available for a printed article include it at the end of the reference as a URL e.g. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1177/1049732312468251">https://doi.org/10.1177/1049732312468251</a></em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-text citation</td>
<td>Woolley and Raasch (2005) stated that the . . . or Sunscreen is the most popular form of sun protection (Woolley &amp; Raasch, 2005).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### JOURNAL ARTICLE (FROM LIBRARY DATABASE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference list</th>
<th>Most library databases are academic research databases. Works from these types of databases are usually available across multiple platforms, so a database name or database URL is considered irrelevant as location information in a reference. Examples of academic research databases are: Proquest, EBSCOhost, CINAHL, JSTOR, MEDLINE, Ebook Central, Science Direct, Scopus or Academic Search Complete. When a DOI is available add it to the end of the reference as a URL. Start the URL with <a href="https://doi.org/">https://doi.org/</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://doi.org/10.1177/1049732312468251">https://doi.org/10.1177/1049732312468251</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When there is no DOI, cite the work in the same manner as a journal article in a printed format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-text citation</td>
<td>Butler and Gardiner (2019) state that . . . van Heugten (2013) stated that . . . or The design is simple and pragmatic (Butler &amp; Gardiner, 2019). Personal resilience is one factor that . . . (van Heugten, 2013).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## MAGAZINE ARTICLE (FROM THE INTERNET)


Note: When a magazine or journal does not have volume or issue numbers the publication date e.g. (2019, May) becomes the issue information used to locate the article.

Replace the URL with a DOI, if one is available, at the end of the reference. Add https://doi.org/ before the DOI number.

| In-text citation | Mehta (2019) stated that fashion trends . . . or . . . these new attitudes may help control fashion consumption (Mehta, 2019). |

## ARCHIVED JOURNAL ARTICLE (FROM LIBRARY DATABASE)

| Reference list | When an archived work is only available from one database, include the name of the database e.g. JSTOR. Provide the URL of the database homepage when there is no DOI. 

| In-text citation | Bunkers and Cochrane (1957) showed that in the long term demand for food . . . Burk (1951) had revealed that . . . or Demand had increased as a result . . . (Bunkers & Cochrane, 1957). The demand for food . . . (Burk, 1951). |
### ARCHIVED NON-ENGLISH JOURNAL ARTICLE TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH (FROM A DATABASE)

**Reference list**

When an archived work is only available from one database, include the name of the database e.g. JSTOR.


*Note: When there is no DOI, provide the URL of the database homepage.*

**In-text citation**

von der Luhe (1982) concludes that both states are essential. or

… that both states are essential (von der Luhe, 1982).

### NEWSPAPER ARTICLE (VIA PRINT OR LIBRARY DATABASE)

**Reference list**

Most library databases are academic research databases. Works from these types of databases are usually available across multiple platforms, so a database name or database URL is considered irrelevant as location information in a reference. Therefore, a newspaper article retrieved from a library database will require the same information as an article from a printed source, except for page numbers when they are not available. Examples of academic research databases are: ProQuest, EBSCOhost, CINAHL, JSTOR, MEDLINE, Ebook Central, Science Direct, Scopus or Academic Search Complete.


**In-text citation**

Berkovic (2009) explained that handouts . . . or

It was suggested that handouts may not be sent (Berkovic, 2009).

### NEWSPAPER ARTICLE (FROM THE INTERNET)

**Reference list**


[https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2019/nov/21/in-traditional-language-there-is-no-word-for-disability](https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2019/nov/21/in-traditional-language-there-is-no-word-for-disability)

*See also Webpage on a news website.*

**In-text citation**

Griffis (2019) explained that . . . or

It was suggested that meeting the needs of First Peoples . . . (Griffis, 2019).
### ARCHIVED NEWSPAPER ARTICLE (FROM LIBRARY DATABASE)

**Reference list**

When access to an archived work is restricted to one database, include the name of the database e.g. Sydney Morning Herald Archives. Provide the URL of the database homepage when there is no DOI.


*Note: When there is no DOI, provide the URL of the database homepage.*

**In-text citation**

Wentworth (1984) stated that . . .

or

. . . the engineered apple (Wentworth, 1984).

### PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS AND SYMPOSIUMS, CONFERENCE PAPERS

**Reference list**

**Symposium contribution:**


**Conference session:**


*Note: Conference proceedings published in a journal or book follow the same format as a journal article, edited book or edited book chapter. See pages 332-33 of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (7th ed) for more examples.*

**In-text citation**

Muelbauer (2007) stated that . . .

or

It has been found that . . . (Muelbauer, 2007).

### SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

**Reference list**


**In-text citation**

Osborn and Sinn (2006) stated that . . .

or

It has been found that . . . (Osborn & Sinn, 2006)
### AUDIO RECORDING

Use descriptors such as [Song], [Album]. For online audio see Podcast Episode example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference list</th>
<th>For a classical work, provide the composer as author and the individual or group who recorded the work in square brackets after the title.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For all other recordings, provide the name of the recording artist or group as the author.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a song has no associated album, add the name of the label after the descriptor [Song].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To cite a whole album of recordings, use the word “Album” in square brackets after the title followed by a period.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: If the song or album is only available online, a URL can be added to the end of the reference.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For further examples see Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (7th ed) section 10.13.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| In-text citation | Handel and Seiler’s (2006) track entitled “Adoration” combines . . . or Classical and electronic styles have been combined . . . (Handel & Seiler, 2006). |
### AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS


*Note: When the author is also the publishing body omit the publisher element.*

| In-text citation | The Australian Bureau of Statistics (2000) found that . . . or . . . was shown in the census information (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2000). |

### BROCHURE

| Reference list | Western Sydney University. (2016). *Transport access guide: Penrith Campus* [Brochure]. |

| In-text citation | Buses run on a schedule . . . (Western Sydney University, 2016). or The Western Sydney University transport brochure (2016) shows that . . . |

### GOVERNMENT REPORT (ONLINE)

| Reference list | Government report with group author:  

*Note: When the author is also the publishing body omit the publisher element.*

**Non-government report with individual authors:**


*Note: Reports in APA 7 belong to the grey literature reference category. For more examples see section 10.4 in the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (7th ed).*

| In-text citation | The Department of Health and Ageing (2008) reported that . . . Este et al. (2008) suggest that . . . or . . . was shown in the report (Department of Health and Ageing, 2008). ...it is necessary to develop . . . (Este et al., 2008). |
### IMAGE ON THE INTERNET

| Reference list | An offering to the ocean in La Punta, Peru [photograph]. (2009, May 19).  
Frith, J. (1968, April 2). It’s on again [Political cartoon]. Museum of Democracy  

*Note: Other descriptors can be used in square brackets after the title as they apply to the image e.g. Painting, Infographic, Clip art, Map.* |

| In-text citation | In the above image (*An offering to the ocean in La Punta, Peru, 2009*) it can be seen…  
Frith (1968) illustrates through his artwork…  
or  
The cartoon (Frith, 1968) clearly shows the tension between political parties…  
*An Offering to the Ocean in La Punta, Peru (2009)* shows… |

*Note: Use title case (capital letters for the main words) when using a title in-text.*

### LECTURE (UNPUBLISHED) / PERSONAL COMMUNICATION

| Reference list | Note: When you cite information spoken about in a lecture that has gone unpublished, it is treated as a personal communication and you do not need to provide a reference list entry because there is no recoverable data. All details are provided in the text.  
*It is advisable to consider using published sources before using class/lecture notes as references in your paper.* |

| In-text citation | H. Dwyer (personal communication, January 10, 2009) discussed the…  
or  
… found that in these cases “neutrons are dangerous” (H. Dwyer, personal communication, January 10, 2009). |
## PODCAST EPISODE (FROM THE INTERNET)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-text citation</td>
<td>Atkin (2008) found that . . . or It was found . . . (Atkin, 2008).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## THESIS

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-text citation</td>
<td>Fayadh (2015) showed that . . . or It was found . . . (Fayadh, 2015).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### VIDEO RECORDING, TELEVISION BROADCAST OR EPISODE IN A SERIES

Use descriptors such as [Film], [TV series], [TV series episode].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Note: When there are multiple production companies, list them all and separate each company with a semi colon at the end of the reference.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-text citation</td>
<td>Hall and Bender (1991) examined the rules . . . or The rules . . . (Hall &amp; Bender, 1991).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VIDEO (FROM THE INTERNET)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-text citation</td>
<td>Norton (2006) showed that a cat can be trained . . . or Training a cat requires . . . (Norton, 2006).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WEBPAGES AND WEBSITES

When referencing webpages include the following elements:
- Author/editor/compiler
- Date
- Title
- Name of website (if not named as the author)
- Retrieval date if the source could change over time e.g. Facebook page, Twitter profile.
- URL

WEBPAGE ON A NEWS WEBSITE


In-text citation  Scherer and Lal (2020) reported . . .
or
Reporting of disasters can affect local tourism (Scherer & Lal, 2020).

WEB PAGE ON THE INTERNET, ORGANISATION AS AUTHOR

Reference list  SANE Australia. (2019). What is mental illness?

https://www.sane.org/information-stories/facts-and-guides/what-is-mental-illness

Note: When the author and website name are the same omit the site name from the source element. Enter the group name as it appears on the website.

In-text citation  SANE Australia (2019) explains that . . .
or
Mental illness is . . . (SANE Australia, 2019).

WEB PAGE ON A WEBSITE, INDIVIDUAL AUTHOR


https://ab.co/2TteHPE

In-text citation  Cooper (2009) stated that a ferocious ant . . .
or
Meat ants may be able to help control toad numbers (Cooper, 2009).
## WEBPAGE ON A WEBSITE, NO DATE


*Note: (n.d.) = no date. Always include details of authorship or publication date when available. Carefully consider the reliability and authority of websites with no author and/or no date before including it as a reference. Enter group names as they appear on the website.*

| In-text citation | ACOSS and UNSW Sydney (n.d.) are joint researchers . . .  
or  
|                 | Poverty in Australia is attributed to . . . (ACOSS & UNSW Sydney, n.d.). |

## WEBPAGE ON A WEBSITE, WITH A RETRIEVAL DATE


*Use ‘Retrieved’ and include a retrieval date only when the content on the website is likely to change and there is no access to archived content. Other examples might be a free online dictionary entry, Twitter profile or Facebook page.*

*Note: When the author and website name are the same omit the site name from the source element.*

| In-text citation | NSW Government Health (n.d.) has implemented . . .  
or  
|                 | Government bodies have been given the task . . . (NSW Government Health, n.d.). |
### ONLINE SOCIAL MEDIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference list</th>
<th>Facebook page:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use ‘Retrieved’ and include a retrieval date only when the content on the website is likely to change and there is no access to archived content. e.g. Twitter profile or Facebook page.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Facebook post: |
| Note: When the post is dated, a retrieval date is not required. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-text citation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Western Sydney U-Hawkesbury Institute for the Environment, n.d.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Western Sydney U-Hawkesbury Institute for the Environment, 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Sydney U-Hawkesbury Institute for the Environment (n.d.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Sydney U-Hawkesbury Institute for the Environment (2018)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WEBSITE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference list</th>
<th>When referring to a whole website a reference list entry and in-text citation is not required. Include the name of the website in-text and provide the URL in parentheses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For more information on referencing websites and webpages see <em>Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (7th ed)</em> section 10.6 and the APA Style website.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Immigration and Citizenship website (<a href="https://immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/">https://immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/</a>) is a good source of information for . . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More reference examples can be found on the APA Style website.
For further assistance with referencing, please contact the Library on 02 9852 5353.