There are many different Author-Date referencing styles (see the Referencing Comparison Sheet for one other). This guide is based on the *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-text citation in brackets</th>
<th>Reference list format</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electronic media</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Journal article viewed online</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Website</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Website which changes frequently</strong> (with paragraph number in in-text citation)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Website with no date</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Electronic version of a print book</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Newspaper or Magazine article viewed online</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Online forum or discussion/Electronic mail list/Blog post</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Facebook page</strong> (publically available page with estimated date)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Emails</strong> — see <em>Other Source Types - Personal communication</em></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Periodicals – journals, magazines and newspapers

### Journal article with one author

(Habel, 2009)


### Journal article with six or more authors

(Amsel et al., 2009)


### Journal article with eight or more authors

(Crisp et al., 2009)


### Magazine article

(Kluger, Sharples, & Silver, 2007)


### Newspaper article with no author

("A second shot," 2010)


## Books

### Book with one author

(O'Shea, 2009, p. 6)


### Book with more than one author

(Haslam, Reicher, & Platow, 2010)


### Book with DOI

(Spolsky & Hult, 2007)


### Book with group/corporation/association/government agency as author

(American Psychological Association, 2010)


### Book chapter

(Juslin, 2008)


### Book with several editions

(Fromkin, 2009)


### Book with a volume number

(McIntosh, Samuels, & Benskin, 2005)


### Book written in a foreign language (give a translation of the book title only)

(Molinari & Labella, 2007)

## Translated book
(Debray, 2007)  

## Classics/the Koran/the Bible
(Aristotle, trans. 1912)  
(Qu’ran 22:46)  
(2 Timothy 3:14, New International Version)

## Other source types

### Lecture notes/course materials given online
(Coddington, 2000)  

(Glonek, 2010)  

### Conference paper
(Falkner, McEntee, Palmer, & Botten, 2008)  

### Symposium contribution/Conference presentation
(McGrath, 2009)  

### Thesis
(Leahy, 2009)  

### Entry in a dictionary/an encyclopaedia
("Evil, creativity and spirituality," 2010)  

### Personal communication
(letters, emails, memos, interviews, telephone conversations)
(M. Augoustinos, personal communication, November 11, 2010)  
No entry on reference list

### Radio or television podcast/broadcast
(Great myths, 2010)  

("False memories," 2010)  

### CD-ROM/DVD/Film/Maps/Pamphlet/Video
("Understanding Drug Use," 1998)  

### Patent
(Keller & Dolan, 2004)  
Notes

Order of references
- Put references on the reference list in alphabetical order.
- Put references by exactly the same author/s in chronological order (earliest first) on the reference list.
- For an in-text reference to two sources with similar or related ideas, put the work that is first on the reference list first, followed by a semicolon (;) and then the work that is second on the reference list (alphabetically) e.g. (Amsel et al., 2009; Habel 2009).

Authors/Editors
- For works with no identified author, the in-text reference uses the first few words from the title and then the year. If the words used are an article or book chapter title, use double quote marks. (See Newspaper article with no author). Use ‘Anonymous’ only if this is used on the work itself.
- For seven or less authors, write all names in full on the reference list.
- For eight or more authors use the first six authors’ surnames and initials on the reference list, then use ‘...', and then give the final author’s surname and initials.
- For three to five authors use all authors’ surnames in the first in-text references, and then use only the first author’s surname and ‘et al.’
- For six or more authors always use the first author’s surname and ‘et al.’ in in-text citations. (See Journal article with six or more authors).
- For in-text references, use 'and' between surnames in the main text and '&' in brackets.
- Use the abbreviation (Ed.) or (Eds.) in brackets following the name/s to distinguish editor/s (from author/s). For books with both authors and editors, put the author surname/s first at the start of the reference, then for the editors put the initial/s first and then the surname/s.
- Works by exactly the same author/s published in the same year are included in the reference list in alphabetical order by title with a, b, c added to the year in both in-text references and reference list entries.

Year
- For works with no publication date recorded, use ‘n.d.’
- For most websites, the year the site was last updated is sufficient and a retrieval date is unnecessary. Give a retrieval date for websites which may change frequently, such as Wikis (after carefully considering the appropriateness of these sources; see Website which changes frequently & Facebook page).
- The year can be omitted in the second in-text reference within one paragraph.

Titles
- Use italics for journal, book and other whole-source titles. Use regular font style for titles of sections of sources (e.g. journal articles, book chapters, posts to message boards).
- Use capitals for all words (except 'of' etc) in a journal or series title. Use a capital letter for only the first word of a book, article, report, chapter or volume title (and any proper nouns). (See examples of journal article and book chapter).

Publication details
- For unusual source types, include a description immediately after the title. Common descriptions include: [Demographic map], [CD], [DVD], [Brochure], [Electronic mailing list message], [Web log message], and for public Facebook pages, [Fan page] or [Group page]. (See Facebook page).
- Include the city and an abbreviation for the state for books or reports published in the US, and the city and country for books or reports published elsewhere.
- If the publisher is the same as the author, use ‘Author’ instead of repeating the name.
- If a DOI (digital object identifier) is available, leave out all publication details and use the abbreviation "doi:" followed by the DOI. (This number can be entered at the website crossref.org/ to access the electronic version of the source.)
- For journals, only include an issue number (in addition to a volume number) if the pages are numbered from 1 for each issue.

Page/Chapter/Paragraph/Verse/Line numbers
- When quoting or referring to specific ideas, include page numbers where possible.
- Paragraph numbers can be used for electronic sources.
- When available, part / chapter / line / verse numbers can be used instead of page numbers.
Online versions

- Most sources follow the same referencing format for both paper and electronic versions, except they end with a digital object identifier (DOI) or URL (home page URL of journal/publisher, not article URL and not database information), and may not include page numbers. (See Journal article viewed online, Newspaper or magazine article viewed online, Electronic version of a print book).

Sources that do not go on the Reference List – use in-text citations only

- Secondary sources – when someone writes about what someone else said or thought. In the in-text references, include the name/s of the original author/s followed by the words 'as cited in' and the surname/s and year for the work you actually read e.g. (O'Regan as cited in Habel, 2009, p. A-94). Only put the secondary source (book/article) you actually read on your reference list.
- Personal communication
- Classics/the Koran/the Bible
- Private Facebook pages with content only visible to friends – reference as Personal communication.
- Lecture handouts (not available online) or your lecture notes – find similar ideas in published sources whenever possible. When not possible, reference as Personal communication.

All the examples in this style sheet are based on:

Other useful resources:
- http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/social-media/

8 February 2012