



Guide to APA Referencing

APA style is the standardized referencing and citation format used by psychologists. This guide provides a brief overview of the basics and covers the more commonly used references. Please refer to the APA Publication Manual (6th Edition) or the following websites: <http://www.apastyle.org/learn/index.aspx>
<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/section/2/10/> for additional guidance.

Citing within the text

You should always cite the work of individuals whose material you have used in your work. This includes ideas, theories and research. You should include the author's name(s) and date of publication each time you quote, paraphrase or summarize from a source. Each citation should also be included in your reference list and vice-versa. References to classical texts such as the Bible and Qur'an should only be included in the reference list.

Placing the citation within the sentence

- I. at the beginning: Subbotsky's (1993) moral development theory suggests...
- II. in the middle: ...as a result of self-identity (Subbotsky, 1993), and learned behaviour...
- III. at the end: ...the child identifies with his/her positive moral self-image (Subbotsky, 1993).
- IV. as part of the narrative: In 2003, Subbotsky's investigation into moral self-identity revealed...

With two authors of the same work, both authors should be cited each time the reference occurs:

- I. Subbotsky and Lewis (2001) found that children's positive moral self-images...
- II. .. that children's identification with their moral self-image is the most likely candidate (Subbotsky & Lewis, 2001). *NB When in brackets, the ampersand (&) is used.*

With three or more authors of the same work, include all authors the first time the reference occurs:

Subbotsky, Lewis and Bremner (2005) demonstrated...

In subsequent references to the same work in the same paragraph:

Subbotsky et al. (2005) also found...

When citing multiple-author references in a new paragraph, follow the same guidelines.

With six or more authors of the same work, cite only the name of the first author followed by et al. and the year for all first and subsequent citations. Remember to include all authors in your reference section.

Secondary sources should be used sparingly. However, when the original source is unavailable, you may refer to an author's work which is included in a book or journal written by another author. You need to include both authors in the text citation:

Lewis's theory (as cited in Subbotsky, 2003)... In your reference section, you only need to include Subbotsky (2003).

When a work doesn't have an author, cite the title or abbreviated title. Italicize the title of a journal or book and use double quotation marks around the title for a journal article, book chapter or web page. (eg "New Child Vaccine," 2001).

Reference list

Your references should be listed alphabetically by the author's surname. The list should be on a new page at the end of your essay/report and should only include those sources cited in your work. Attention to detail including spelling and formatting is extremely important and your list should be double spaced. When the reference extends into 2 or 3 lines, you should always indent the 2nd, 3rd, and subsequent lines. Here are some examples of how to reference some of the sources you may use:

Book

Author, A. A. (YEAR). *Title of work*. Location: Publisher.

Eg

Subbotsky, E. V. (1993). *The birth of personality*. London: Harvester Wheatsheaf.

Electronic book

Author, A. A. (YEAR). *Title of work*. Retrieved from <http://www.xxxxxxx>

Edited book

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

Book chapter (in an edited book):

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (YEAR). Title of chapter. In A. Editor & B. Editor (Eds.), *Title of book*. (pp.xxx-xxx). Location: Publisher.

NB With multiple authors, the ampersand (&) is always used in the reference section and should be preceded by a comma. If you need to include an edition this appears in brackets after the title statement. The initial letter of a subtitle should be capitalized.

Eg

Burns, T., & Sinfield, S. (2008). *Essential study skills: The complete guide to success at university*. (2nd ed.). London: SAGE.

Journal article (printed):

Author, A. A. (YEAR). Title of the article. *Title of the Periodical*, volume number(issue number), page numbers.

Eg

Buss, D. M. (1995). Evolutionary psychology: A new paradigm for psychological science. *Psychological Inquiry*, 6(1), 1-30.

Journal article (electronic)

Author, A. A. (YEAR). Title of the article. *Title of the Periodical*, volume number(issue number), page numbers. Retrieved from <http://www.xxxxxxx> (or DOI, where available)

Webpage

Author, A. A. (DATE). Title of document. Retrieved from <http://web address>

When there is no author for a publication, the title moves to the first position of the entry.

Eg

New child vaccine gets funding boost. (2001). Retrieved March 21, 2001, from

http://news.ninemsn.com.au/health/story_13178.asp