

Guide to APA Referencing

Please check with your tutor for the exact format required for your work.

Citing in the text

The APA uses an author-date style of referencing with details entered in round brackets, for example:

The traditional approach to human cognition is over-simplified in assuming that processing is typically serial

(Eysenck & Keane, 2010).

Treatment of multiple authors: when a work has two authors, cite both authors every time. When a work has three, four or five authors, cite all authors the first time a reference occurs. In subsequent citations, include only the surname of the first author followed by et al.

See:

Kisangau, Lyaruu, Hosea, and Joseph (2007) found that ... [first time cited]

Kisangua et al. (2007) found that ... [subsequent citations]

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

Reference examples

Below are some examples of the more common types of document you might want to reference.

Book

Author's surname, Initials. (Year of publication). Title (xx ed. if not the first). Place of publication: Publisher.

e.g. Cowen, R. (2005). History of life (4th ed.). Oxford: Blackwell.

Book with two authors / editors

Authors' names. (Year of publication). Title (xx ed. if not the first). Place of publication: Publisher.

e.g. Fahy, J., & Jobber, D. (2012). Foundations of marketing (4th ed.). London: McGraw-Hill.

Book with editor(s) instead of author(s)

Editor's surname, Initials. (Ed.). (Year of publication). Title (xx ed. if not the first). Place of publication: Publisher.

e.g Morgan, W. J. (Ed.). (2007). Ethics in sport (2nd ed.). Leeds: Human Kinetics

Book with corporate author

Corporate author. (Year of publication). Title (xx ed. if not the first). Place of publication: Author.

e.g. The Open University. (2007). Understanding cardiovascular diseases. Milton Keynes: Author.

NB When the author and publisher are the same, use the word Author as the name of the publisher.

Book (usually known by its title)

Title. (Year of publication). (xx ed. if not the first). Place of publication: Publisher.

e.g. Collins English dictionary. (2005). (7th ed.). Glasgow: HarperCollins.

One chapter / paper from a collection in a book

Author of chapter's surname, Initials. (Year of publication). Title of chapter. In: Initials of first editor, Surname of first editor & Initials of second editor, Surname of second editor (Eds.), Title of book (pp. xx-xx). Place of publication: Publisher.

e.g. Worobec, C. D. (2012). Russian peasant women's culture: Three voices. In W. Rosslyn & A. Tosi (Eds.),

Women in nineteenth-century Russia: Lives and culture (pp. 41-62). Cambridge: Open Book.

Newspaper article

Author's surname, Initials. (Year of publication, Month of publication Day of publication). Title of article. Title of newspaper, pp. xx-xx.

e.g. Gentleman, A. (2012, March 31). The rules for mums and dads. The Guardian, pp. 48-49.

Government publication

Corporate author. (Date of publication). Title of report. Place of publication: Author.

e.g. Drinking Water Inspectorate. (2011). Drinking water 2010: Private water supplies in England. London: Author.

Television broadcast

Writer's surname, Initials. (Writer), & Director's surname, Initials. (Director). (Year of broadcast). Title of episode

[Television series episode]. In Executive Producer's Initial. Executive Producer's surname (Executive producer), Title of

TV series. Country of origin (or US State): Broadcasting company.

Egan, D. (Writer), & Alexander, J. (Director). (2005). Failure to communicate [Television series episode]. In D.

Shore (Executive producer), House. New York, NY: Fox Broadcasting.

Electronic version of a print book

Author surname, Initials. (Year of publication). Title. Retrieved from URL

Hopkins, D. (2008). A teacher's guide to classroom research. Retrieved from <http://lib.myilibrary.com/Open.aspx?id=195309>

Electronic version of a republished book

Author surname, Initials. (Year of release in electronic format). Title. Retrieved from URL (Original year work was published).

Hooke, R. (2005). Micrographia. Retrieved from <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/15491/15491-h/15491-h.htm> (Original work published 1664).

Journal article

Author surname, Initials. (Year of publication). Article title. Journal Title, Volume number(part), page numbers.

McFall, L. (2011). A 'good, average man': Calculation and the limits of statistics in enrolling insurance customers. *Sociological Review*, 59(4), 661-684.

Electronic journal article without DOI

Author surname, Initials. (Year of publication). Article title. Journal Title, Volume number(part), page numbers. Retrieved from URL

Rojas, J. C., & Gonzales-Lima, F. (2011). Low-level light therapy of the eye and brain. *Eye and Brain*, 3(1), 49-67. Retrieved from <http://www.dovepress.com/low-level-light-therapy-of-the-eye-and-brain-peer-reviewedarticle-EB>

Electronic journal article with DOI

Author's surname, Initials. (Year of publication). Article title. Journal Title, Volume number(part), page numbers xx-xx. doi:

McFall, L. (2011). A 'good, average man': Calculation and the limits of statistics in enrolling insurance customers. *Sociological Review*, 59(4), 661-684. doi: 10.1111/j.1467-954X.2011.02033.x

Web pages

Author's surname, Initials. (Year site/document was published online). Title. Retrieved Month Day, Year, from web address.

Note: if there is no individual author you can use an organisation or corporate body name. If neither is available, use the title for author. If there is no publication date available, use no date instead i.e. (n.d.).

US ISBN Agency. (2004). The digital world and the ongoing development of ISBN. Retrieved February 20, 2010, from <http://isbn.org/standards/home/isbn/digitalworld.asp>.

Do not include retrieval dates unless the source material may change over time (e.g. wikis, web pages...)