APA referencing (7th ed.)
This information has been adapted from the APA referencing 7th edition guide.
Referencing guides are updated regularly in line with guidance from the institution on which the style is based. In order to make sure you are using the most up to date version of this guide, check the University Library’s referencing page for the latest version.

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Introduction

There are many different styles of referencing that are all referred to as 'Harvard'. This tutorial details the Harvard style of referencing based upon the advice given in the book "Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association 7th ed." (American Psychological Association. (2020). Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (7th ed.)) This is the style of APA that the University Library supports.

The American Psychological Association maintains the APA Style Blog which gives advice on a generic APA reference with examples for new item types when the need arises.

Referencing in the APA style is a two-part process:

- **Citation in the text**: this is the brief indication of the source within the text of your work immediately following the use of the material whether quoted or paraphrased.

- **Reference list**: a complete list of all the cited references used in your work with full bibliographic details, to allow the reader to follow up these references and find the original text.

It is important to be **consistent** and **accurate** when citing references. The same set of rules should be followed every time you reference, including the layout and punctuation. Punctuation should be used to clearly separate each element of a reference.

Creating a citation and reference list

Creating a citation

APA is an author/date method. Sources are cited within the body of the text by giving the name of the author(s) followed by the date of publication. All other details about the publication are given in the list of references or bibliography at the end.

Rules about citing

One author or creator

**First use of the citation:**

Author Surname (Year) or (Author Surname, Year)

**Second and further uses of the citation:**

Author Surname (Year) or (Author Surname, Year)

Two authors or creators

**First use of the citation:**

Author Surname and Author Surname (Year) or (Author Surname & Author Surname, Year)
Second and further uses of the citation:

Author Surname and Author Surname (Year) or (Author Surname & Author Surname, Year)

Three or more authors or creators

First use of the citation:

First Author Surname et al. (Year) or (First Author Surname et al., Year)

Second and further uses of the citation:

First Author Surname et al. (Year) or (First Author Surname et al., Year)

- If the author(s) name appears in the text as part of the body of the assignment, then the year will follow in rounded brackets e.g. According to Smith (2015)...

- If the author(s) name does not appear in the body of the text then the name and date should appear in rounded brackets separated by a comma, e.g. (Smith, 2015).

- If more than one of your citations is written by the same author and have the same year of publication, then use a lower case letter after the publication date. The letter should be assigned in the reference list by the order of your references, e.g. (Smith, 2015a) (Smith, 2015b).

- Some authors have the same surname, if this occurs you should add the initial(s) of the author in all of your citations even if the year of publication is different, e.g. (Williams, A., 2009), (Williams, J., 2010).

- You may need to cite more than one piece of work for some ideas. If this is the case you would list the author(s) in alphabetical order (by the first author of each piece of work) with a semicolon separating the citations, e.g. (Jones, 2014; Smith, 2015).

- For items where the author is a corporation, association or government agency:
  - If the name of the corporation/agency/government agency is long, or is well known by an abbreviation, then the first time you cite the resource in your work you would write out the name in full with the abbreviation in square brackets after, and then use the abbreviation for second and further citations of the resource e.g. (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence [NICE], 2016) or National Institute for Health and Care Excellence [NICE], (2016). The second and further citations would then read (NICE, 2016) or NICE (2016).
  - If the corporation/association/government agency has a short name, or an abbreviation that would not be easily understandable, then you would use the full name in all citations, e.g. (University of Sheffield, 2016) or University of Sheffield (2016).

- Some works may not have an identifiable author; to cite this in the text you would use the first few words of the title and the year.
o For chapters in books, web pages and journal articles use quotation marks around the title e.g. ("Title", 1909).

o For the title of a book, periodical or report you would use italics for the first few words of the title, e.g. (Title, 1909).

- When a work has been designated Anonymous, you would cite this in the text as Anonymous followed by the date, e.g. (Anonymous, 2008).

- If no date of publication or copyright can be found, use n.d. for "no date", e.g. (Wilkinson, n.d.).

Quoting

Direct quotations

If you use someone else's work exactly as it appears in the original source, you must always provide the author, year of publication, and page citation (or paragraph for non-paginated sources such as websites).

Quotation less than 40 words

If the quotation is less than 40 words, then you can include it in the body of the text, enclosed in quotation marks with the source identified immediately after.

If you have not introduced the quotation in the sentence before, then you would follow the quotation with full details of the citation (Author(s), date, and page).

If the author and date have been used in the sentence introducing the quotation, then you follow the quotation with the page number in rounded brackets.

If the quotation ends your sentence, include the rounded brackets in the sentence with a full stop after the closed bracket:

There is still a labelling issue when it comes to flavourings in food, it is noted that, "flavours such as vanillin which occur naturally in food are called ‘nature-incidental’. The label does not have to state where it comes from" (Wilson, 2009, p. 257).

If the quotation makes up part of a sentence, then end the quotation with double quotation marks (") with the source immediately after, and continue on with the sentence:

Wilson (2009) notes that "flavours such as vanillin which occur naturally in food are called ‘nature-identical’. The label does not have to state where it comes from" (p. 257) meaning that the...

More than 40 words

If the quotation is more than 40 words, then it should be presented in a new paragraph which is indented from the normal margin. The quote should be preceded by a colon.

If the author and date have been used in the sentence introducing the quotation, then you would follow the quotation with the page number in rounded brackets e.g.
Wilson (2009) has looked at food flavourings in the UK and has made the following observation about vanilla:

> In Britain flavours such as vanillin which occur naturally in food are called ‘nature-identical’. The label does not have to state where it comes from. A flavouring only counts as fully ‘artificial’ if it does not occur in nature at all, as is the case with another, stronger vanilla-substitute called ethyl-vanillin (often used in chocolate). (p. 257)

If you have not introduced the quotation in the sentence before, then you would follow the quotation with full details of the citation (Author(s), Date, Page) e.g.


Omitting material from quotations

If you are omitting materials from an original source, use three dots [...] to indicate this, e.g.

> Canter and Canter (1992) state that students come to the classroom with "their own needs, their own past experiences and ... their preconceptions of who you are, what your limits will be" (p. 49). It is important to manage the expectations of students effectively.

Tips on quoting when page numbers are not present

If the item you are quoting does not have pagination the American Psychological Association [APA] (2020, p. 273) suggest the following information for direct quotations and paraphrases:

- The number of the paragraph if provided, or you can count the number of paragraphs from the start of the document. This should be abbreviated to para. e.g. (Smith, 2017, para. 17).
- A section heading and a paragraph number for within that section e.g. (Jones, 2017, Discussions, para. 4)
- If the section heading is too long, you can shorten the title in quotation marks, with a paragraph number, e.g. (Williams, 2016, "Social Obligations", para. 6). In this example, the full heading would have been "Social Obligations of Those In Power and How They Influence People".
Summarising

Summarising is putting someone else's ideas into your own words. It does not mean changing the odd word / sentence or rearranging the sentence. The summary should clearly be a restatement of the meaning of the original text. Be sure to cite and reference when you are summarising someone else's work, e.g.:

Booth et al. (2016, pp.208-209) give the example of acceptable summarising using Gladwell (2008) as their example:

This is the original quote from Gladwell (2008, p.38):

"Achievement is talent plus preparation. The problem with this view is that the closer psychologists look at the careers of the gifted, the smaller the role innate talent seems to play and the bigger the role preparation seems to play."

Below is an unacceptable summary of the above quote because it follows the original too closely:

Success seems to depend on a combination of talent and preparation. However, when psychologists closely examine the gifted and their careers, they discover that innate talent plays a much smaller role than preparation (Gladwell 2008, p.38).

The next is an example of an acceptable summary as the meaning of the original has been restated in the author's own words:

As Gladwell (2008, p.38) observes, summarising studies on the highly successful, we tend to overestimate the role of talent and underestimate that of preparation.

Tips on citing when page numbers are not present

If the item you are citing does not have pagination the American Psychological Association [APA] (2020, p. 273) suggest the following information for direct quotations and paraphrases:

- The number of the paragraph if provided, or you can count the number of paragraphs from the start of the document. This should be abbreviated to para. e.g. (Smith, 2017, para. 17).
- A section heading and a paragraph number for within that section e.g. (Jones, 2017, Discussions, para. 4)
- If the section heading is too long, you can shorten the title in quotation marks, with a paragraph number, e.g. (Williams, 2016, "Social Obligations", para. 6). In this example, the full heading would have been "Social Obligations of Those In Power and How They Influence People".

Reference list


Secondary referencing

This is when you reference one author who is referring to the work of another, and the primary source is not available. **Secondary referencing should be avoided if possible.**

If you have only read the latter publication you are accepting someone else's opinion and interpretation of the author's original intention. You cannot have formed your own view or critically appraised whether the secondary author has adequately presented the original material.

You must make it clear to your reader which author you have read whilst giving details of the original.

Use ‘as cited in’ if the author has cited the work of another, e.g. (Ecott, 2002 as cited in Wilson, 2009).

If the author has directly quoted from an original piece of work then you would use ‘as quoted in’ e.g. (Cannon, 1989 as quoted in Wilson, 2009, p. 269).

Creating a reference list

A reference list should be presented at the end of your work as it will allow readers to follow up your references. Your reference list should be presented in alphabetical order by surname, and if the same author is listed more than once these references should be in chronological order.

**Rules about referencing**

One author or creator

**In the reference list:**

Author Surname, Initial(s)

Two to twenty authors or creators

**In the reference list:**

Author Surname, Initial(s)., & Author Surname, Initial(s). (Include all authors, with the final author listed after an ampersand)

Twenty one or more authors or creators

**In the reference list:**

Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., . . . Final Author Surname, Initial(s). (Include the first nineteen authors, insert an ellipsis (but no ampersand) and add the final author's name)

- Authors names should be given in the following format: Surname, Initial(s), e.g. Smith, G. A.
When citing a chapter in a book, the initials of the **editor(s)** are presented before the surname e.g. G. A. Smith, (see Chapter in a book for more examples).

Multiple references by the same author are listed chronologically.

References relating to authors with the same last name should be ordered by their initial(s), e.g. Williams, A. (2009), Williams, J. (2010).

References with the same first author and different subsequent authors are arranged alphabetically, using the second author to determine the order. If the first and second author are the same, use the third author to determine order, e.g.


or


References by the same author, with the same date should be ordered by title (excluding ‘A’ and ‘The’). Add a lower case letter to the date in order to differentiate. This should match your citation in the text, e.g. Smith, A (2015a), Smith, A. (2015b).

If you cannot identify an author, and it has not been designated Anonymous, use the title in the place you would put the author, and add to the list in alphabetical order e.g. *Title*. (Date).

When the author is a corporation, association, or government agency, you will need to put the full name rather than the abbreviation used in the text, e.g. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. (2015).

Capitalise the first word of the title in the reference list (unless otherwise stated), and capitalise the first word after a colon or dash in the title.

**Citing and referencing foreign language materials**

**Citing material from non-Roman script e.g. Cyrillic, East Asian languages**

If you are citing materials from non-Roman script, you should transliterate the references to Roman script. The main reasoning in the APA style is that you need to alphabetise your reference list, and would be unable to do so if they are in a different alphabet. If you are unsure of the correct transliteration, you may want to consult with an expert of the language or an international standard to check.

For in-text citations

- Spell out the author's family name, or corporate name, in Roman script. If you are unsure of the correct spelling, you may want to consult with an expert of the language to check.
For references in the reference list/bibliography

- The family name of the author should be written in full Roman script. The initials of the author(s) should also be given in Roman script.

- The title of the item (article/book/book chapter, etc.) should be given in Roman script using the standard conventions for that language.

- The title should be translated into English and placed in square brackets immediately after the Romanised title. The words in the square brackets should not use italics.

- The journal title, or title of a book (if it is an edited book), and publisher’s name all need to be given in Roman script, but do not need to be translated. If there is an official English translation then you may use it, especially in cases where it provides greater understanding of the subject or publication.

Example

Terao, M. (1998). Denai kugi wa suterareru [The nail that does not stick up may be thrown away]. Fusosha.

Materials in Roman script

If you are citing materials produced in a language other than English, but in Roman script, you may need to place a translated title in square brackets after the original title, depending on who the intended audience for your work will be.

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Ancient or Historical Texts

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work for one or two authors, you would use all surnames when you cite the resource:

Homer (ca. 800 B.C.E./1996)...
...(Homer, ca. 800 B.C.E./1996).

Thucydides (ca. 430 B.C.E./1954)...

In the bibliography/reference list

Author Surname, Initials. (Date of Publication). Title (Initial(s) of translator Surname of translator, Trans.). Publisher. (Original work published date)


Notes

- Include both the date that the work was originally published followed by the copyright date of the version you have used in the citation within the text, and the date of the original publication in parenthesis at the end of the reference. If the original date is approximate, use "ca." for circa before the date.

- B.C.E. in the above examples stands for Before the Common Era, e.g. (ca. 800 B.C.E.) and means that the work is generally thought to have been written around 800 years before the start of the Western calendar.

- For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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App

In the text
For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite the reference as follows:

campusM (2018)...
...(campusM, 2018)

In the bibliography/reference list

Rightsholder Surname, Initial(s). (Year or version). Title of software or program (version number) [Mobile app]. Source. URL


Notes

- The rightsholder may be a corporation or company.

- Capitalise the rightsholder and name of app as they are written in the app store.

- For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Art e.g. in a gallery, museum, or online

Work of art in a gallery

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite the reference as follows:

  da Vinci (ca. 1503)...  
  ...(da Vinci, ca. 1503)

  Gainsborough (ca. 1750)...  
  ...(Gainsborough, ca. 1750).

  Solomon (1894)...  
  ...(Solomon, 1894).

In the bibliography/reference list

Viewed in person

Artist surname, Artist initial(s). (Year) Title [Medium]. Holding institution, Location. URL (if available)


Viewed online

Artist surname, Artist initial(s). (Year). Title [Medium]. Holding institution, Location. URL


  http://www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/solomon-the-moon-and-sleep-t01719

Notes

- Use this format to cite all types of museum artwork, including paintings, sculptures, photographs, prints, drawings, digital art, crafts, and installations.
• Circa, abbreviated to "ca." is used in the date element of the reference when the exact year that the artwork was produced is not known, but it is generally thought to be approximately that particular year, e.g. (ca. 1503).

• Always include a description of the medium or format in square brackets after the title. e.g. a general description such as “[Painting]” or a more specific description such as “[Oil painting]” or “[Oil on canvas]”.

• If you viewed the artwork on display rather than online, still provide a URL to the artwork on the museum or gallery’s website if there is one available.

• For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

Blog

In the text
For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite the reference as follows:

Lee (2010)...
(Lee, 2010)

In the bibliography/reference list

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Date in full). Title of blog post. Name of blog. URL


Notes

• Add the full date for a blog post.

• The author of the blog may use a screen name, if this is the case then use the screen name in place of the author.

• For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

Book with a single author

In the text
For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite the reference as follows:
Bryman (2012) recommends... Quantitative data is more suited to the study due to... (Bryman, 2012).

In the bibliography/reference list

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year). Title of work (Edition if not first). Publisher.


Notes

• For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Book with two or more authors

In the text

Two Authors

For an in-text citation in your work for two authors, you would use both surnames when you cite the resource:

Crisp and Turner (2014) note that being watched by others in a public event...
Nervousness can be caused by... (Crisp & Turner, 2014).

Three or more authors

For an in-text citation in your work for three or more authors, use the name of only the first author followed by "et al." in every citation:

Crisp et al. (1996) note that making a weight biography could assist with the recovery...
...a balanced diet will allow the nutritional balance to re-establish (Crisp et al., 1996).

In the bibliography/reference list

Author Surname, Initial(s)., & Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year). Title of work (Edition if not first). Publisher.


Notes

- If there are 2 to 20 authors, include all authors’ names and use an ampersand before the final author's name.

- If there are 21 or more authors, include the first 19 authors’ names, insert an ellipsis (but no ampersand) and add the final author's name.

- For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Book – Chapter

In the text
For an in-text citation in your work for one or two authors, you would use all surnames in your citation:

Mak (2016)...
...(Mak, 2016)

Harris and Middleton (1995)...
...(Harris & Middleton, 1995)

For an in-text citation in your work for three or more authors, you would use the surname of the first author followed by "et al."

Gruber et al. (2014)...
...(Gruber et al., 2014)

In the bibliography/reference list

Author of chapter Surname, Initial(s). (Year). Title of chapter. In Editor of book Initial(s). Editor of book Surname (Ed(s).), Title of book (Edition if not first., Page numbers). Publisher.


Book – Chapter/Section in an Electronic Book

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work for one or two authors, you would use all author surnames in your citation:

Diesendruck (2007)...  
...(Diesendruck, 2007)

For an in-text citation in your work for three or more authors, use the name of only the first author followed by "et al." in every citation:

Hesse-Biber et al. (2015)...  
...(Hesse-Biber et al., 2015).

In the bibliography/reference list

Section author(s) Surname(s), Initial(s). (Year). Title of chapter. In Editor Initial(s). Editor Surname (Ed(s.).), Title of book (Edition if not first., page range). Publisher. doi (if available)

Ebook without a doi


Ebook with a doi


Notes

• The format (e.g. Ebook), platform (e.g. Ebook Central) or device (e.g. Kindle) that you access the ebook chapter or section from is not included in the reference.

• If the ebook does not have pagination the American Psychological Association [APA] (2010, pp. 171-172) suggest the following information for direct quotations and paraphrases:
  o The number of the paragraph if provided, or you can count the number of paragraphs from the start of the document. This should be abbreviated to para. e.g. (Smith, 2017, para. 17).
- A section heading and a paragraph number for within that section e.g. (Jones, 2017, Discussions, para. 4)
- If the section heading is too long, you can shorten the title in quotation marks, with a paragraph number, e.g. (Williams, 2016, "Social Obligations", para. 6). In this example, the full heading would have been "Social Obligations of Those In Power and How They Influence People".

- For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Book – Chapter/Section in a volume or series

In print

In the text


In the bibliography/reference list

Chapter/Section author(s) Surname(s), Initial(s). (Year). Title of chapter/section. In Volume Editor Initial(s). Volume Editor Surname (Ed(s).), Title of book (Edition if not first, page range). Publisher.


Online

In the text


In the bibliography/reference list

Chapter/Section author(s) Surname(s), Initial(s). (Year). Title of chapter/section. In Volume Editor Initial(s). Volume Editor Surname (Ed(s).), Title of book (Edition if not first, page range). URL or doi

Notes

- If the volume is part of a larger series, separately titled series or collection, you will need to treat the series and volume as a two part title. For example, in the above example the series of books is called ‘Advances in Librarianship’. The volume references is ‘Volume 41. Perspectives on libraries as institutions of human rights and social justice’.

- If the item is part of a series, and the subtitles change regularly, each word of the title series should have a capital letter, and the subtitle in lower-case.

- You do not need to include series editors in the reference, only the volume editors are included.

- If using a DOI to show the location of the item, the DOI should be given as a full URL e.g. https://doi.org/xx.xxxx/xxxx

- For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Book – Edited

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work for one or two authors, you would use all surnames when you cite the resource:

Matheson (2015)...
...(Matheson, 2015).

Komisarof & Hua (2016)...
...(Komisarof & Hua, 2016).

In the reference list

Editor Surname, Initial(s). (Ed(s).). (Year). Title of work (Edition if not first). Publisher.


Notes

- For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Book – Electronic

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work for one or two authors, you would use all author surnames in your citation:

Anderson 2009...
...(Anderson, 2009)

Simons and Richardson (2013)...
...(Simons & Richardson, 2013).

For an in-text citation in your work for three or more authors, use the name of only the first author followed by "et al." in every citation:

Stewart et al. (2018)...
...(Stewart et al., 2018)

In the bibliography/reference list

Ebook with a doi

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year). Title of work (Edition if not first). Publisher. Doi


Ebook without a doi (e.g. from an academic research database or ebook platform)

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year). Title of work (Edition if not first). Publisher.


Ebook with a URL

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year). Title of work (Edition if not first). Publisher. URL


Notes

- The format (e.g. Ebook), platform (e.g. Ebook Central) or device (e.g. Kindle) that you access the ebook from is not included in the reference.
• For an ebook without a doi it is not necessary to provide the database information that you retrieved the book from in the reference, e.g. Elsevier Science Direct, as the path you used to retrieve the book is not relevant.

• See the APA Style’s DOIs and URLs page for more information on when to include them in references.

• If the ebook does not have pagination the American Psychological Association [APA] (2010, pp. 171-172) suggest the following information for direct quotations and paraphrases:
  o The number of the paragraph if provided, or you can count the number of paragraphs from the start of the document. This should be abbreviated to para. e.g. (Smith, 2017, para. 17).
  o A section heading and a paragraph number for within that section e.g. (Jones, 2017, Discussions, para. 4)
  o If the section heading is too long, you can shorten the title in quotation marks, with a paragraph number, e.g. (Williams, 2016, "Social Obligations", para. 6). In this example, the full heading would have been "Social Obligations of Those In Power and How They Influence People".

• For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

Clinical Practice

Cochrane Review

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work for three or more authors, use the name of only the first author followed by "et al." in every citation:

    Ashworth et al. (2020)...
    ...(Ashworth et al., 2020)

In the bibliography/reference list

Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., & Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year). Title of work. Database name. doi

To reference a work with 20 authors or more, see the Journal Article with many authors section.

Clinical practice guideline with a group author

In the text

   National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (2020)... 
   ...(National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2020)

   World Health Organization (2011)... 
   ...(World Health Organization, 2011)

When you cite the resource for the second time onwards, if the corporation has a recognised abbreviation, you should use the abbreviation of the name:

   NICE (2020)... 
   ...(NICE, 2020)

   WHO (2011)... 
   ...(WHO, 2011)

In the bibliography/reference list

Group author name. (Year). Title of guideline (Guideline reference if available). Website name if different from the author. URL


   https://www.guidelinecentral.com/share/summary/52d561feb536b#section-society

Drug information

In the text

   Accord-UK Ltd. (2019)... 
   ...(Accord-UK Ltd, 2019)

In the bibliography/reference list

Manufacturer’s name. (Year, Month day). Name of drug [Drug information]. Website name if different from the author. URL

   https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/3152/smpc
Mobile app reference work

In the text

BNF Publications. (2020)...
...(BNF Publications, 2020)

In the bibliography/reference list

App author. (Year). Name of app (Edition if included) (Version) [Mobile app]. Name of website or app store downloaded from. URL


Notes

• For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Code

It’s important to acknowledge the source of code just like you would acknowledge the source of any work that is not your own. Referencing correctly will help to distinguish your work from others, give credit to the original author and allow anyone to identify the source.

See Referencing Code for guidance. You will need to adapt the guidance to your referencing style.

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Conference Paper

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work for one or two authors, you would use all author surnames in your citation:

Armstrong (2014)...
...(Armstrong, 2014).

Ziegler (1997)...
...(Ziegler, 1997)

Dafnis (2015)...
...(Dafnis, 2015)

For an in-text citation in your work for three or more authors, use the name of only the first author followed by "et al." in every citation:
Kwon et al. (2011)...
...(Kwon et al., 2011).

In the bibliography/reference list

In print

Author of chapter Surname, Initial(s). (Year). Title of paper [Description]. In Editor of book Initial(s). Surname (Ed(s.).). Title of book (Volume (if needed), page numbers). Publisher.


Online/Electronic

Author of chapter Surname, Initial(s). (Year). Title of paper [Description]. In Editor of book Initial(s). Surname (Ed(s.).). Title of book (Volume (if needed), Page numbers). Publisher. URL or doi


Notes

- For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Conference Poster

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work for three or more authors, use the name of only the first author followed by "et al." in every citation:

   Bazela et al. (2014)...
   ...(Bazela et al., 2014)

In the bibliography/reference list

From a poster session

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year, Month). Title of poster. [Poster session]. Name of conference, place of conference.


From a conference website

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year, Month). Title of poster. [Poster session]. Name of conference, place of conference. URL


Notes

• For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Conference Presentation

In the bibliography/reference list

From a conference session

Presenter Surname, Initial(s). (Date) Title of presentation. [Conference presentation]. Title of conference, Location.

   Grant, V., Haworth, A., & Hubenova, E. (2018, April 4-April 6). Facilitating a programme level approach to information and digital literacy (IDL). The University of
Sheffield’s IDL model, framework, animation and offer. Findings of our participatory action research project. [Conference presentation]. LILAC 2018, Sheffield, England.

From a conference website

Presenter Surname, Initial(s). (Date) Title of presentation. [Conference presentation]. Title of conference, Location. URL or doi


Notes

• For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Notes

• For conference proceedings that have been published in a journal, follow the format for a Journal Article (Print or Electronic).

• For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Data Set – Published

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite the reference as follows:

Office for National Statistics (2020)...

NHS Digital (2019)...
...(NHS Digital, 2019).

In the bibliography/reference list

Author surname, Initials. or Corporate Author. (Year). Title and numeration (edition if needed) (Identifier; Version number if one exists) [Data Set]. Publisher if not the same as the author. URL or doi


Notes

• For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Data Set – Unpublished

In the text
For an in-text citation in your work for three or more authors, use the name of only the first author followed by "et al." in every citation:

Di Marco et al. (2016)...
...(Di Marco et al., 2016).

In the bibliography/reference list

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year). Title of Data Set [Unpublished raw data]. Name of repository. Retrieved date, retrieved from URL or doi Source if known.


Notes

• If the data set is untitled, provide a description of the publication status and focus of the data in square brackets instead, e.g. [Unpublished raw data on...........]

• If the source of the data is known, e.g. a university, include it at the end of the reference.

• For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Dictionary

Dictionary Entry – Print

In the bibliography/reference list

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Date). Title of entry. In Editor Initial(s), Surname (Ed(s.).). Title of dictionary (Edition, Volume if needed). Publisher.


If there is not an author of the entry

Title of entry. (Year). In Editor Initial(s), Surname. Title of dictionary (Edition., Volume if needed). Publisher.

**Dictionary Entry – Online**

In the bibliography/reference list

**Author Surname, Initial(s). (Date). Title of entry. In Editor Initial(s). Surname (Ed(s).). In Title of dictionary (Edition, Volume if needed). Publisher if not the same as the author. URL or doi**


If there is not an author of the entry

**Title of entry. (Year). In Editor Initial(s), Surname. In Title of dictionary (Edition, Volume if needed). Publisher. URL or doi**


**Full Dictionary – Print**

In the bibliography/reference list

**Editor Surname, Initial(s). (Ed(s).). (Year). Title of dictionary (Edition if not first). Publisher.**


**Full Dictionary – Online**

In the bibliography/reference list

**Editor Surname, Initial(s). (Ed(s).). (Year). Title of dictionary (Edition if not first). Publisher. URL**


**Notes**

- Include a retrieval date for online entries only where the entry is likely to change or be updated over time and not archived. Use the following format:

  **Retrieved February 28, 2020, from https://xxxxx**

- If you are referencing an entry from a multivolume work which has both volume editors and a series/executive editor, only use the volume editor for that particular entry in the reference.
• You may find that some dictionaries do not name an editor, if this is the case start with the title of dictionary in place of the editor.

• For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Dissertation (Undergraduate or Masters)

In the text
For an in-text citation, you should cite as follows:

Bobcomb (2005)...
...(Bobcomb, 2005)

Burbridge (2014)...
...(Burbridge, 2014)

In the bibliography/reference list

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year). Title of dissertation [Description]. Name of institution.


Notes

• This referencing format can also be used for other types of unpublished dissertations by changing the wording in the square brackets, e.g. [Unpublished undergraduate dissertation].

• For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

Exhibition

Full Exhibition

In the text
For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite the reference as follows:

Cooper (2013-2014)...
...(Cooper, 2013-2014).

Beatles to Bowie: the 60s exposed (2009-2010)...
...(Beatles to Bowies: the 60s exposed, 2009-2010).

Viewed in person

In the bibliography/reference list

Curator Surname, Initial(s) (if available). (Year of exhibition). Title of exhibition [Description e.g. Exhibition]. Holding Institution, Location. URL (if available)


Online/Electronic

In the bibliography/reference list

Curator Surname, Initial(s) (if available). (Date). Title of exhibition [Description e.g. Exhibition]. Holding institution, Location. URL


Item as part of an exhibition

In the text

For an in-text citation, you would cite the reference as follows:

Hilliard (ca. 1585)...(Hilliard, ca. 1585).


Viewed in person

In the bibliography/reference list

Artist surname, Artist initial(s). (Year) Title [Description e.g. Photograph]. Holding institution, Location. URL (if available)


Online/Electronic

In the bibliography/reference list

**Artist Surname, Initial(s).** (Year). **Title** [Description e.g. Photograph]. **Holding institution, Location.** URL


Notes

- Provide the curator(s) of the exhibition as the author or, if there is no curator, provide the title of the exhibition in place of the author.

- If you viewed the artwork on display rather than online, still provide a URL to the artwork on the museum or gallery’s website if there is one available.

- For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see *Creating a citation and reference list* and click on the relevant section.

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Legislation passed post 1963 is numbered in the year which it received Royal Assent.

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite the reference as follows:


In the bibliography/reference list

Physical item

*Name of act and year. Chapter. Publisher.*

Online

*Name of act and year. Chapter. URL*

*Psychoactive Substances Act 2016. c 2.*

Notes

- APA referencing is an American system of referencing and does not have a set way of referencing Government Publications from the UK. The above is an interpretation of the general referencing rules of APA.

- For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see [Creating a citation and reference list](#) and click on the relevant section.

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**Government Publication – Act of Parliament pre 1963**

Legislation passed pre-1963 was numbered by regnal year of the monarch (number of year since the monarch's ascension).

In the text

For an in-text citation you would cite the reference as follows:

The Official Secrets Act (1939)...  
...(Official Secrets Act, 1939).

In the bibliography/reference list

Physical item

*Name of act and year. Regnal year(s) name of monarch, chapter. Publisher.*

*Official Secrets Act 1939. 2&3 Geo. 6, c 121. HMSO.*

Online

*Name of act and year. Regnal year(s) name of monarch, chapter. URL*

*Official Secrets Act 1939. 2&3 Geo. 6, c 121.*

Notes

- APA referencing is an American system of referencing and does not have a set way of referencing Government Publications from the UK. The above is an interpretation of the general referencing rules of APA.
• For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Government Publication – Command Paper

In the text
For an in-text citation, you would cite the reference as follows:


Department of Health and Social Care (2016)... ...(Department of Health and Social Care, 2016).

In the bibliography/reference list

Physical item

Author (Government Department). (Year). Title of command paper Number. Publisher.

Department for Business, Innovation and Skills. (2015). Fulfilling our potential: Teaching excellence, social mobility and student choice Cm 9141. HMSO.

Department of Health and Social Care. (2016). Government response to the House of Commons Health Select Committee report into the impact of the spending review on health and social care Cm 9385. HMSO.

Online

Government Department. (Year). Title of command paper Number. URL


Notes

• The numbering of command papers is done by running numbers with a prefix which changes as the number gets close to 10,000. The prefixes are listed below:
APA referencing is an American system of referencing and does not have a set way of referencing Government Publications from the UK. The above is an interpretation of the general referencing rules of APA.

For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Government Publication – Hansard

In the text

For an in-text citation, you would cite the reference as follows:

House of Commons (2016)...  ... (House of Commons, 2016).

House of Lords (2016)...  ... (House of Lords, 2016).

House of Commons (1938)...  ... (House of Commons, 1938)

In the bibliography/reference list

Physical Item

Name of house. (Year, month day). Name [Hansard]. (Series if applicable) Volume Number (if available) Column. Publisher.


Online

Name of house. (Year, month day). Name [Hansard]. (Series if applicable) Volume Number (if available) Column. URL


Notes

- If you are citing more than one column, use cc as the prefix rather than c.
- If you are citing older Hansards, you will need to include the series. These are as follows:
1st Series – **Cobbett’s Parliamentary Debates**: Vol.1 (1803) – Vol.22 (March/May 1812) continued by **The Parliamentary Debates**: Vol.23 (May/June 1812) to Vol.41 (February 1820). N.B. Some reissued sets were numbered Vol.1 – Vol.22 as **The Parliamentary Debates**.


- There are 6 different types of numbered columns in Hansard, the letters should appear after the column number as a suffix – these are as follows:
  - **No letters** – Discussions in the chamber
  - **WH** – Westminster Hall
  - **WS** – Written Statements
  - **W** – Written Answers
  - **P** – Petitions
  - **C** – Ministerial Corrections

- APA referencing is an American system of referencing and does not have a set way of referencing Government Publications from the UK. The above is an interpretation of the general referencing rules of APA.

- For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see [Creating a citation and reference list](#) and click on the relevant section.

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Government Publication – House of Lords and House of Commons Paper

In the text
For an in-text citation, you would cite the reference as follows:

Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission (2016)...

Select Committee on Economic Affairs (2016)...
...(Select Committee on Economic Affairs, 2016).

In the bibliography/reference list

Physical item

Government Department or Commission. (Year). Title Paper number, session. Publisher.


Online

Government Department or Commission. (Year). Title Paper number, session. URL


Notes

• APA referencing is an American system of referencing and does not have a set way of referencing Government Publications from the UK. The above is an interpretation of the general referencing rules of APA.

• For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.
Government Publication – Local Act of Parliament

In the text
For an in-text citation, you would cite the reference as follows:

Leeds City Council Act (2013)...

South Yorkshire Light Rail Transit Act (1993)...
...(South Yorkshire Light Rail Transit Act, 1993)

In the bibliography/reference list

Physical item

*Name of act and year. Chapter. Publisher.*


*South Yorkshire Light Rail Transit Act 1993. Chapter ii. HMSO.*

Online

*Name of act and year. Chapter. URL*

*Leeds City Council Act 2013. Chapter ii.*
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukla/2013/2/introduction/enacted

*South Yorkshire Light Rail Transit Act 1993. Chapter ii.*

Notes

- APA referencing is an American system of referencing and does not have a set way of referencing Government Publications from the UK. The above is an interpretation of the general referencing rules of APA.

- For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see [Creating a citation and reference list](#) and click on the relevant section.

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Government Publication – Parliamentary Bills, Amendments and Explanatory Notes

In the text
For an in-text citation, you would cite the reference as follows:

House of Commons (2016)...
...(House of Commons, 2016).
House of Lords (2015)...  
...(House of Lords, 2015).

House of Lords (2016)...  
...(House of Lords, 2016).

In the bibliography/reference list

Physical item

Government department. (Year). Title Paper number, session. Publisher.


Online

Government department. (Year). Title Paper number, session. URL


Notes

- APA referencing is an American system of referencing and does not have a set way of referencing Government Publications from the UK. The above is an interpretation of the general referencing rules of APA.

- For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Government Publication – Statutory Instruments

In the text

The Police (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations (2006)... ...(The Police (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations, 2006).

In the bibliography/reference list

Physical Item

Name of Statutory Instrument Number. Publisher.


Online

Name of Statutory Instrument Number. URL


Notes

- APA referencing is an American system of referencing and does not have a set way of referencing Government Publications from the UK. The above is an interpretation of the general referencing rules of APA.
- For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Government Publication – Other Official Publications

In the text

For an in-text citation, you would cite the reference as follows:

Department of Health and Social Care (2016)... ...(Department of Health and Social Care, 2016).


In the bibliography/reference list

Physical item

Government Department. (Year, month if available). _Title_. Publisher.


Online

**Government Department. (Year, Month if available). Title. URL**


Notes

- APA referencing is an American system of referencing and does not have a set way of referencing Government Publications from the UK. The above is an interpretation of the general referencing rules of APA.

- For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see [Creating a citation and reference list](#) and click on the relevant section.

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Government Publications – Votes and Proceedings

In the text
For an in-text citation, you would cite the reference as follows

House of Commons (2016)...
...(House of Commons, 2016).

In the bibliography/reference list

**Name of house. (Year, Month Day). Title Number, session. URL**

Notes

- APA referencing is an American system of referencing and does not have a set way of referencing Government Publications from the UK. The above is an interpretation of the general referencing rules of APA.

- For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

Image – Online (e.g. Flickr)

For images that you have inserted into your work:

Image with no attribution required
You do not need to provide a reference, in-text citation or copyright attribution for a stock image or clip art image that specifies "no attribution required". Instead, provide a figure number, e.g. Figure 1, followed by a title for the image, and insert the image below the title. Provide a figure note below the image if required.

See the APA Style's Clip art or stock image references for more information.

Image that requires an attribution
If the image license states that attribution is required, provide a copyright attribution in the figure note and include a reference in your reference list. You do not need to add the copyright attribution in the reference list.

In the text

Provide a figure number, e.g. Figure 3, followed by the title of the image, e.g. Ladybower plughole, and insert the image below the title. Underneath the image, add your figure note, ending with the copyright attribution, e.g.

Note. From Title of image [Format description], by Author surname, Initial(s). or Username, Year, Source (URL). Copyright attribution.


In the bibliography/reference list

Author surname, Initial(s). or Username. (Date). Title of item [Format Description]. Source. URL


See the APA Style's Clip art or stock image references for more information.
For images you are referencing but have not inserted into your work:

Online image (e.g. Flickr) with full details

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite the reference as follows:

andy_c (2008)...
...(andy_c, 2008).

In the bibliography/reference list

Author surname, Initial(s). or Username. (Date). Title of item [Format Description]. Source. URL

https://www.flickr.com/photos/andycpics/3035948922

Online image without a clear title

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite your reference as follows

ren_7 (2010)...
...(ren_7, 2010).

In the bibliography/reference list

Author surname, initial(s). or Username. (Date). [Title] [Format Description]. Source. URL

https://www.flickr.com/photos/ren7/5108123117/

Online image without a clear date

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite the reference as follows

Murawski (ca. 2008)...
...(Murawski, ca.2008).

In the bibliography/reference list

Author surname, initial(s). or Username. [Estimated date]. Title [Format Description]. Source. URL

Notes

- If both the author's username and real name are known, provide the real name followed by the username in square brackets, e.g. Author Surname, Initial(s). [Username].
- If the date is not presented with the image but you know the date from another source, then you would include this in square brackets.
- If the date is not presented with the image but you can estimate it, use ca. before the date in brackets e.g. (ca. 2008)
- If a date cannot be ascertained, you would use n.d. for 'no date' in brackets e.g. (n.d.)
- For more information see the How to attribute images tutorial.
- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Image – Original (e.g. poster or photograph in an art gallery)

Original photograph or image on display e.g. in an art gallery

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite the reference as follows:

Tanqueray (1930)...
...(Tanqueray, 1930).

In the bibliography/reference list

**Artist surname, initial(s). (Year). Title [Format Description]. Holding institution, Location. URL (if available)**

http://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portraitLarge/mw14080/Ethel-Edith-Mannin

Or if viewing online

**Artist surname, initial(s). (Year). Title [Format Description]. Holding institution, Location. URL**

http://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portraitLarge/mw14080/Ethel-Edith-Mannin
Original photograph or image on display without a clear title e.g. in an art gallery

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite the reference as follows:

Dewynters (1999)...
...(Dewynters, 1999).

In the bibliography/reference list

Artist surname, initial(s). (Year). [Description of the image] [Format Description]. Holding institution, Location. URL (if available)


Or if viewing online

Artist surname, initial(s). (Year). [Description of the image] [Format Description]. Holding institution, Location. URL


Original photograph or image on display without a clear date e.g. in an art gallery

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite the reference as follows:

Alinari (ca. 19th Century)...
...(Alinari, ca. 19th Century).

Bourne (ca. 19th Century)...
...(Bourne, ca. 19th Century).

Artist surname, initial(s). [Year]. Title [Format Description]. Holding institution, Location. URL (if available)


Or if viewing online

**Artist surname, initial(s).** [Year]. **Title** [Format Description]. **Holding institution, Location.** URL


Own photograph taken for your research

If you take a photograph for your own research, there will be no need to add an in-text citation or reference for this as everything in your assignment/research is expected to be your own work unless stated otherwise by use of citation and reference.

Notes

- If you viewed the image on display in person rather than online, still provide a URL to the image on the museum or gallery's website if there is one available.

- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Information Sheet

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite the reference as follows:

- Applied Biosystems (2008)...
- ...(Applied Biosystems, 2008).

- Kent Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (2013)...
- ...(Kent Pharmaceuticals Ltd., 2013).
In the bibliography/reference list

In print

Author surname, Initial(s). or Corporate Author. (Date). *Title* (Edition if not first) [Description]. Publisher if not the same as the author.


Kent Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (2013). *Doxycycline 50mg capsules* [Patient information leaflet].

Online/Electronic

Author surname, Initial(s). or Corporate Author. (Date). *Title* (Edition if not first) [Description]. Publisher if not the same as the author. URL

http://tools.thermofisher.com/content/sfs/brochures/SOLiD_Accuracy.pdf


Notes

- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see *Creating a citation and reference list* and click on the relevant section.

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Journal Article – Print

In the text

For an in-text citation for one or two authors, you would use all author surnames in your citation:

Wang and Kim (2010) looked at the competency of counselling professionals...
...Multicultural skills should be considered when...(Wang & Kim, 2010)

For an in-text citation in your work for three or more authors, you would use the surname of the first author followed by "et al."

Macizo et al. (2011) identified cognitive patterns...
Linguistic information...(Macizo et al., 2011).

In the bibliography/reference list

Author surname, initial. (Year). Title of article. *Title of journal/periodical, Volume*(Number), Page range.


Notes

- If there are 2 to 20 authors, include all authors' names and use an ampersand before the final author's name.
- If there are 21 or more authors, include the first 19 authors' names, insert an ellipsis (but no ampersand) and add the final author's name.
- If the journal uses article numbers, include the word "Article" and the number instead of any page range.
- Some references do not have issue numbers for journal/periodical runs. If this is the case, omit the issue number.
- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Journal Article with a DOI (Electronic)

If you are unsure if the article you are looking at has a DOI, please see the following page: APA style - What is a digital object identifier, or DOI? which gives an explanation of the identifier.

In the text

**One or two authors**

For an in-text citation in your work for one or two authors, you would use all author surnames in your citation:

Carr and Steele (2010) note that negative stereotypes associated with women in the workplace can...

...the decisions made about people is heavily influenced by our stereotypical views (Carr & Steele, 2010)

**Three or more authors**

For an in-text citation in your work for three or more authors, you would use the surname of the first author followed by "et al.":
Lane et al. (2016) identified that cultural differences may have some effect...”

“...Flexibility of communication has been demonstrated in young children (Lane et al., 2016).

In the bibliography/reference list

**Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year). Title of article. Title of journal/periodical, Volume(Issue), Page range. Doi**


**Book Review**

If you are referencing a book review you should include the following after the title: [Review of the book *title of the book*, by Author initials. Author surname], e.g.


If the book review does not have a given title, you would use the information in square brackets as the title, e.g.


**Notes**

- If there are 2 to 20 authors, include all authors' names and use an ampersand before the final author's name.
- If there are 21 or more authors, include the first 19 authors' names, insert an ellipsis (but no ampersand) and add the final author's name.
- If the journal uses article numbers, include the word "Article" and the number instead of any page range.
- Some references do not have issue numbers for journal/periodical runs. If this is the case, omit the issue number.
Journal Article without a DOI (Electronic)

If you are unsure if the article you are looking at has a DOI, please see the following page: APA style - What is a digital object identifier, or DOI? which gives an explanation of the identifier.

In the text
For an in-text citation in your work for one or two authors, you would use all author surnames in your citation:

Carr and Steele (2010) note that negative stereotypes associated with women in the workplace can...
...the decisions made about people is heavily influenced by our stereotypical views (Carr & Steele, 2010)

Three or more authors

For an in-text citation in your work for three or more authors, use the name of only the first author followed by "et al." in every citation:

Medin et al. (2010) identified that a problem with experimentation...
...when conducting experiments it is difficult not to see your own cultural norms and expectations represented in the results (Medin et al., 2010).

In the bibliography/reference list
From an academic research database, e.g. Elsevier

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year). Title of article. Title of periodical, Volume(Issue), page range.


Do not include the database name or homepage URL as these may require a password to access.

From a non-database URL

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year). Title of article. Title of periodical, Volume(Issue), page range. URL

Notes

- If there are 2 to 20 authors, include all authors' names and use an ampersand before the final author's name.
- If there are 21 or more authors, include the first 19 authors' names, insert an ellipsis (but no ampersand) and add the final author's name.
- If the journal uses article numbers, include the word "Article" and the number instead of any page range.
- Some references do not have issue numbers for journal/periodical runs. If this is the case, omit the issue number.
- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

**Journal Article – Preprint (Ahead of publication)**

In the text
For an in-text citation in your work for one or two authors, you would use all author surnames in your citation:

Torrance and Goldband (2020)...
...(Torrance & Goldband, 2020)

In the bibliography/reference list

**Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year). Title of article. Title of journal. Advance online publication. URL or doi**


Notes

- If there are 2 to 20 authors, include all authors' names and use an ampersand before the final author's name.
- If there are 21 or more authors, include the first 19 authors' names, insert an ellipsis (but no ampersand) and add the final author's name.
Journal Article with many authors

In some fields, such as medicine and physics, an article may have hundreds of authors, in such cases it may be impractical to list each one. You would reference as follows:

In the text

For an in-text citation within your work for three or more authors, you would use the surname of the first author followed by "et al." in all citations

Aubert et al. (2002)...
...(Aubert et al., 2002)

In the bibliography/reference list

For up to and including twenty authors, include all authors' names and use an ampersand before the final author's name:

Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s). & Author Surname, Initial(s) (Year). Title of article. Title of periodical, Volume (Issue), page range. URL or doi


For twenty one or more authors, include the first 19 authors' names, insert an ellipsis (but no ampersand) and add the final author's name:

Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s)., ... Final Author Surname, Initial(s) (Year). Title of article. Title of periodical, Volume (Issue), page range. URL or doi

Notes

- If the journal uses article numbers, include the word "Article" and the number instead of any page range.
- Some references do not have issue numbers for journal/periodical runs. If this is the case, omit the issue number.
- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Journal Article without page numbers

In the text

For an in-text citation within your work for three or more authors, you would use the surname of the first author followed by "et al." in all citations

Nagel et al. (2015, Visual Themes section, para. 6)... 
...(Nagel et al., 2015, Visual Themes section, para. 6).

In the bibliography/reference list

**Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year). Title of Article. *Title of periodical, Volume*(Issue). URL or doi**


Notes

- If there are 2 to 20 authors, include all authors' names and use an ampersand before the final author's name.
- If there are 21 or more authors, include the first 19 authors' names, insert an ellipsis (but no ampersand) and add the final author's name.
- To quote directly from a source without page numbers you can provide a heading or section name (abbreviated if it is long) or a paragraph number (manually count the paragraphs), or a combination of both.
• If the journal uses article numbers, include the word "Article" and the number instead of any page range.

• Some references do not have issue numbers for journal/periodical runs. If this is the case, omit the issue number.

• For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Lecture notes, lecture recordings, handouts and other unpublished teaching materials

Citing informal or unpublished materials, such as handouts, lecture recordings and lecture notes is not generally recommended. Instead you should look to cite a primary source (such as a textbook or journal article) which describes or summarises the idea you are referring to. You may wish to ask your lecturer for recommended reading.

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Magazine

APA guidelines recognise magazines as a periodical in that they are published at regular intervals - the same as a journal or a newspaper.

Magazine articles can be referenced using guidance for either a Journal Article (Print, with or without a DOI) or as a Newspaper Article depending on the publication information available.

If you can find the volume and/or issue number, then you would reference as a Journal article.

If you cannot locate the volume and issue number, then you would reference using the guidance for a Newspaper article.

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Maps

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite the reference as follows:

Ordnance Survey (1996)...  
...(Ordnance Survey, 1996).

Ordnance Survey (2014)...  
...(Ordnance Survey, 2014)
Google Maps (2015)...
...(Google Maps, 2015)

Google Maps (2017)...
...(Google Maps, 2017)

In the bibliography/reference list

Physical item

Name of cartographer (Surname, initials(s) or corporate author). (Year). Title (Series, and series number) [Map type]. Publisher.


Online item

Name of cartographer (Surname, initial(s) or corporate author). (Year). Title [Map type]. Retrieved (Month Day, Year if using a Google map or similar), from URL.


Google Maps. (2015). [Google Street View Information Commons Sheffield]. Retrieved June 2, 2017 from https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@53.3811141,-1.484649,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1scligK3ySglCJnl9EbfyuoQI2e0I7i13312!8i6656?hl=en


Notes

- If there is not a title present, you would add a description of the item in square brackets e.g. [Google Street View Information Commons Sheffield].
- If you are not adding a retrieval date, omit "Retrieved from" before the URL.
- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Music – Album

In the text
For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite the reference as follows:

The Prodigy (1997)...
...(The Prodigy, 1997)

The Beatles (1967)...
...(The Beatles, 1967)

Queens of the Stone Age (2002)...
...(Queens of the Stone Age, 2002)

In the bibliography/reference list

Recording artist surname, initial(s) or group. (Copyright year). *Title of album* (edition if needed.) [Album]. Record Label.


The Beatles. (1967). *The Beatles* [Album]. Parlophone EMI.


Notes

• It is not necessary to specify the format you listened to the album in (CD, Vinyl, Spotify, etc.) unless you accessed special tracks or features that do not appear on other format versions of the album. In this case, include a description of the format within the square brackets after "Album" and a semicolon, e.g. [Album; Vinyl].

• Include a URL at the end of the reference if this is the only means of retrieval, e.g. accessible only from a band/artist's website or from a platform such as SoundCloud.

• For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Music – Album Track

In the text
For an in-text citation for one or two artists, you would use all artists in your citation (either band names or recording artists surnames):

Lennon (1975)...
...(Lennon, 1975).
The Prodigy (1996)...
...(The Prodigy, 1996).

The Runaways (1976/2014)...

Mangan (2009)...
...(Mangan, 2009).

In the bibliography/reference list

Artist surname, initial(s) or Band. (Year). Title of song [Song]. On Title of album. Record Label. URL (if only means of retrieval)


Notes

• The in-text citation consists of the songwriter, year of copyright, and track number. If referencing an item on vinyl, you will also need to state which side of the album it is on.

• If the copyright date and recording date are different, you would include both in the in-text citation.

• Include a URL at the end of the reference if this is the only means of retrieval, e.g. accessible only from a band/artist's website or from a platform such as SoundCloud.

• For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Music Score

In the text

For an in text citation in your work for one or two composers, you would use all composer surnames in your citation:

Bowie (1998)...
...(Bowie, 1998)
Verdi (1978/1874)...
...(Verdi, 1978/1874)

Gilbert and Sullivan (1900)...
...(Gilbert & Sullivan, 1900)

In the bibliography/reference list

Composer surname, initial(s). (Year). Title [Type of score]. (Editors or translator initial(s). Surname if needed). Publisher. (Original work published year - if applicable)


Notes

• If there is a librettist for a score, you would include their surname and initials as well as the composer in the order that they appear on the work, e.g.
  Composer surname, initials., & Librettist surname, initials. (Year). Title of work [Type of score]. Publisher.

• If the copyright date and recording date are different, you would include both in the in-text citation.

• For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Newspaper Article

In the text
For an in-text citation, you would cite the reference as follows:

Sample (2015)...
...(Sample, 2015)

In the bibliography/reference list

In print

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Full date of publication). Title of Article. Title of newspaper, page numbers.

Online/Electronic

**Author Surname, Initial(s). (Full date of publication). Title of Article. Title of newspaper. URL**

https://www.theguardian.com/science/2015/dec/14/britain-iss-astronaut-tim-peake-international-space-station

Newspaper database e.g. Nexis

**Author Surname, Initial(s). (Full date of publication). Title of Article. Title of newspaper.**


Notes

- For a newspaper article obtained from a database such as Nexis, it is not necessary to include the database or URL in the reference.
- Sometimes a newspaper article is spread over a number of non-continuous pages. If this is the case separate the page numbers with a comma, e.g. 1, 5, 24-25.
- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see *Creating a citation and reference list* and click on the relevant section.

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Online Course or MOOC

In the text
For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite the text as follows:

Stokes, C. (2020)...
...(Stokes, C., 2020)

In the bibliography/reference list

**Course instructor(s) Surname, initial(s). (Year). Title of course [Description]. Site name. URL.**

https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/discover-dentistry

Notes

- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see *Creating a citation and reference list* and click on the relevant section.

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Online Forum/Message Board (e.g. Reddit, Blackboard)

In the text
For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite the text as follows:

ab_messi (2020)...
...(ab_messi, 2020)

In the bibliography/reference list

Author surname, initial(s) [Screen name]. (Year, Month Day). Title of post [Description of post]. Site name. URL


Notes

- If the post is from a site which requires a user login, e.g. Blackboard, provide the name of the site and the URL of its login page.
- If the person posting in the forum only has a screen name, use this without the brackets in place of the author.
- If the post title has more than 20 words, only provide up to the first 20.
- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Patent

In the text
For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite the reference as follows:

Carter and Lawless (2010)...
...(Carter & Lawless, 2010).

Hollis and Tan (2017)...
...(Hollis & Tan, 2017).

In the bibliography/reference list

Inventor surname, initial(s). (Year of issue). Title of patent (Patent Identifier Number). Name of publisher. URL (if available)


Notes

- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see [Creating a citation and reference list](#) and click on the relevant section.

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**Plays**

**In the text**

For an in-text citation, you would cite the reference as follows:

Shakespeare (1597/1984)...
...(Shakespeare, 1597/1984)

Shakespeare (1594/1993)...
...(Shakespeare, 1594/1993)

Shakespeare (1597/1637)...
...(Shakespeare, 1597/1637)

Shakespeare (1594/1631)...
...(Shakespeare, 1594/1631)

Shakespeare (1594/2007a)...
...(Shakespeare, 1594/2007a)

Shakespeare (1597/2007b)...
...(Shakespeare, 1597/2007b)

**In the bibliography/reference list**

**Individual play**

*Playwright surname, initial(s). (Year of publication). Title of play. Editor initial(s) and Surname (if applicable). Publisher. (Original work published year - if applicable).*


**If available online**
Shakespeare, W. (1637). *The most excellent and lamentable tragedie of Romeo and Juliet. As it hath beene sundry times publikeely acted by the Kings Majesties Servants at the Globe*. John Smethwicke. https://digital.nls.uk/shakespeare-quartos/archive/120755446#?c=0&m=0&s=0&cv=4&xywh=320%2C-42%2C8395%2C6223 (Original work published 1597)

Shakespeare, W. (1631). *A wittie and pleasant comedie called the taming of the shrew. As it was acted by his Maiesties Servants at the Blacke Friers and the Globe*. John Smethwicke. https://digital.nls.uk/shakespeare-quartos/archive/120755447#?c=0&m=0&s=0&cv=6&xywh=-213%2C-1%2C7620%2C5649 (Original work published 1594)

In an anthology/complete works


Notes

- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see *Creating a citation and reference list* and click on the relevant section.

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Presentation

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work for one or two authors, you would use all author surnames in your citation:

Grant (2016)...
...(Grant, 2016).

For an in-text citation in your work for three or more authors, use the name of only the first author followed by "et al." in every citation:
Sciamanna et al. (2016)...
...(Sciamanna et al., 2016).

In the bibliography/reference list

Author surname, initial(s). (Year, Month Day). Title of document [Format Description]. Name of host site. URL


Notes

• If slides are from a site which requires a user login, e.g. Blackboard, provide the name of the site and the URL of its login page.

• For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Press release

In the text

Prime Minister's Office, 10 Downing Street (2020)...
...(Prime Minister's Office, 10 Downing Street, 2020).

In the bibliography/reference list

Author surname, initial(s). (Year, Month day). Title of document [Description]. Publisher. URL


Notes

• If the author and the publisher of the press release are the same, omit the publisher.

• For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.
Radio

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work, you would cite the reference as follows:

Carter (2020)...
...(Carter, 2020).

Maconie (2020)...
...(Maconie, 2020)

McElvoy (2017)...
...(McElvoy, 2017)

Quinn (2017)...
...(Quinn, 2017)

In the bibliography/reference list

Surname, initial(s). (Year, Month Day of transmission). Title (Relevant information such as episode) [Radio Broadcast]. Publisher site. URL of broadcast

Carter, D. P. (2020, July 19). Radio 1's Rock Show with Daniel P Carter (Emo Special) [Radio Broadcast]. BBC. https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m000l1sg

Maconie, S. (2020, July 19). Stuart Maconie's Freak Zone (Remembering Ennio Morricone) [Radio Broadcast]. BBC. https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m000l1vj


Notes

- Provide the name of the announcer or host of the broadcast as the author.
- Provide the name of the site that published the broadcast, e.g. BBC, and the full URL of the broadcast.
- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Reports

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work for one or two authors, you would use all author surnames/corporate authors in your citation:

Financial Accounting Made Easy [FAME] (2017)...
...(Financial Accounting Made Easy [FAME], (2017)

Johnsen and Fitzpatrick (2007)...
...(Johnsen & Fitzpatrick, 2007).

Joseph Rowntree Foundation (2015)...

Mintel (2017)...

Snowdon (2017)...
...(Snowdon, 2017)

Wohlers Associates (2018)...

When you cite the resource for the second time onwards, if the corporation has a recognised abbreviation, you should use the abbreviation of the name:

FAME (2017)...
...(FAME, 2017)

In the bibliography/reference list

In print

Author surname, initial(s). or Corporate author. (Year). Title of report (Paper number if needed). Publisher.


Online/Electronic

Author surname, initial(s). or Corporate author. (Year). Title of report (Paper number if needed). URL

If you need to add a date of retrieval, add "Retrieved (date), from" before the URL, as in this first example:


Notes

- If the name of the corporation/agency/government agency is long or well known by an abbreviation, for the first time you cite the resource write out the name in full followed by the abbreviation in square brackets, then use just the abbreviation for second and further citations, e.g. (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence [NICE], 2016) or National Institute for Health and Care Excellence [NICE], (2016). The second and further citations would then read (NICE, 2016) or NICE (2016).

- When the publisher is the same as the author, omit the publisher from the reference (as in the Wohlers Associates example).

- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Sculpture

In the text

For an in–text citation in your work, you would cite the reference as follows:

Bernini (ca. 1622)...
...(Bernini, ca. 1622)

Giacometti (1955)...
...(Giacometti, 1955)

Keegan (1991)...
...(Keegan, 1991)

Lipchitz (1924)...
...(Lipchitz, 1924)

Merz (1969)...
...(Merz, 1969)
In the bibliography/reference list

On display e.g. in a gallery/museum

**Sculptor Surname, Initial(s). (Year). Name of sculpture [Sculpture].** Holding institution, Location. URL (if available)


Online e.g. on a gallery/museum website

**Sculptor Surname, Initial(s). (Year). Name of sculpture [Sculpture].** Holding institution, Location. URL


Notes

- If you viewed the sculpture on display rather than online, still provide a URL to the sculpture on the museum or gallery's website if there is one available.
- If the sculpture is untitled, provide a description of it in square brackets in place of the title.
- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see [Creating a citation and reference list](#) and click on the relevant section.

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Social Media

In the text

For an in–text citation in your work, you would cite the reference as follows

University of Sheffield Library (2017)...
...(University of Sheffield Library, 2017).
Thunberg (2020)...
...(Thunberg, 2020).

In the bibliography/reference list

Twitter (also use this referencing format for TikTok)

Tweet

Author surname, initial(s). [Screen name]. (Year, Month day). Title of item [Item type]. Site name. URL

University of Sheffield Lib [UniSheffieldLib]. (2017, May 12). On this day in 1959, our Western Bank Library (then called the 'Main Library') was officially opened by T.S. Eliot [Tweet]. Twitter. https://twitter.com/UniSheffieldLib/status/862945694457274368

Thunberg, G. [@GretaThunberg]. (2020, June 21). The climate and ecological crisis can no longer be solved within today's political and economic systems. That's not an opinion. [Image attached] [Tweet]. Twitter. https://twitter.com/GretaThunberg/status/1274618877247455233

Twitter profile

Author surname, initial(s). [Screen name]. (n.d.). Tab name [Item type]. Site name. Retrieved date from URL


Twitter moment

Author surname, initial(s). [Screen name]. (Date). Title of moment [Item type]. Site name. Retrieved date from URL


Facebook

Facebook post

Author surname, initial(s). (Year, Month day). Title of item [Item type]. Site name. URL

University of Sheffield Library. (2017, April 16). On this day, in 1909, the first library opened at the University of Sheffield Library [Status update]. Facebook. https://www.facebook.com/UniSheffieldLib/posts/1346273698788324
Thunberg, G. (2020, June 22). *The climate and ecological crisis can no longer be solved within today's political and economic systems. That's not an opinion.* [Image attached] [Status update]. Facebook. https://www.facebook.com/gretathunbergsweden/photos/a.733630957004727/1159708081063677/?type=3&theater

Facebook page

**Author surname, initial(s). (n.d.). Tab name [Item type]. Site name. Retrieved date from URL**


Instagram

Instagram photo

**Author surname, initial(s) [Screen name]. (Date). Title of post [Item type]. Instagram. URL**


Instagram video

**Author surname, initial(s) [Screen name]. (Date). Title of post [Item type]. Instagram. URL**

The University of Sheffield [@theuniversityofsheffield]. (2019, June 5). *Sheffield City Tour. The University of Sheffield. Our student vlogger Paula takes you around all the best spots in the* [Video]. Instagram. https://www.instagram.com/tv/ByVQauEhoCs/

Instagram profile

**Author surname, initial(s) [Screen name]. (n.d.). Name of profile page [Item type]. Instagram. Retrieved from URL**


Instagram highlight

**Author surname, initial(s) [Screen name]. (n.d.). Name of highlight [Item type]. Instagram. Retrieved from URL**

LinkedIn

LinkedIn post

Author surname, initial(s). (Date). Title of post [Item type]. Site name. URL

The University of Sheffield. (2020, July). *Bees are helping design the next generation of autonomous technology thanks to Sheffield company Opteran, and our Department of Computer* [Post]. LinkedIn. https://www.linkedin.com/posts/university-of-sheffield_bees-are-helping-design-the-next-generation-activity-6686571480031002624--aIY

LinkedIn profile

Author surname, initial(s). (n.d.). *Tab name* [Item type]. Site name. Retrieved from URL


Notes

- If you can only find the screen name of the author, then you would provide it as the author without using brackets
- Use the name of the page, caption, or the content of the page as the title, up to 20 words. A URL, hashtag or emoji count as one word each. If emojis are included in the title, do not italicise them
- If the item does not have any words, such as a picture, you can provide a description of the item in square brackets in place of the title
- Add a retrieval date if you are referencing a whole feed or page as the content may change, e.g. Retrieved May 12, 2017, from URL
- For a LinkedIn post, work out the date as specifically as possible from how long ago the post was made and format as (Year, Month day), e.g. (2020, February 16), or (2020, February)
- Include a description of the post in square brackets after the title, e.g. [Post], [Tweet], [Photo], [Video], [Status update]
- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see [Creating a citation and reference list](#) and click on the relevant section.

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Standards

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work for you would use the full corporation name in your citation with the abbreviation in square brackets next to it:

- American Association for the International Association for Testing Materials [ATSM] (2012)...
- ... (American Association for the International Association for Testing Materials [ATSM], 2012).

- British Standards Institution [BSI] (2017)...
- ... (British Standard Institution [BSI], 2017).

- National Institute for Health and Care Excellence [NICE], (2015)...
- ... (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence [NICE], 2015)

When you cite the resource for the second time onwards, you should use the abbreviation of the name:

- ATSM (2012)...
- ... (ATSM, 2012).

- BSI (2017)...
- ... (BSI, 2017).

- NICE (2015)...
- ... (NICE, 2015).

In the bibliography/reference list

Organization that made the standard. (Year). Title of the standard (Standard No.). URL


Notes

- If the URL requires a login, e.g. BSOL Standards Online, provide the URL of the homepage or login page instead of the URL for the particular item that you have accessed.

- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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TED Talk

In the text

Aral (2018)...
...(Aral, 2018).

TED (2020)...
...(TED, 2020).

In the bibliography/reference list

From the TED website

Speaker Surname, Initial. (Year, Month day). Title of talk [Video]. Publisher. URL


From the TED YouTube account

YouTube account name (Year, Month day). Title of talk / Name of speaker [Video]. Publisher. URL

TED (2020, July 20). The fight for civil rights and freedom / John Lewis and Bryan Stevenson [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8atXMqZ_w0M

Notes

- Provide as specific a date as possible for the video.

- If you are using a direct quote from a video, add the time stamp where the quote begins to the in-text citation, e.g. (TED, 2020, 9:48)

- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Thesis (PhD) – Print

In the text
For an in-text citation, you would cite as follows:

    Campbell Reid (2007)...
    (Campbell Reid, 2007)

    Vella (2005)...
    (Vella, 2005)

In the bibliography/reference list


Notes

- This referencing format can also be used for other types of unpublished theses or dissertations by changing the wording in the square brackets, e.g. [Unpublished undergraduate dissertation].

- For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Thesis (PhD) – Electronic

In the text
For an in-text citation, you would cite as follows:

    Gee (2010)...
    ...(Gee, 2010)

    Reid (2013)...
    ...(Reid, 2013)

In the bibliography/reference list

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year). Title of thesis (Doctoral thesis, name of instution). Database/repository name. URL


Notes

- If there is a publication number, include it in parentheses after the title of the dissertation or thesis.
- If the database or repository requires a user login, omit the URL and end the reference with the database/repository name.
- This referencing format can also be used for other types of published theses or dissertations by changing the wording in the square brackets, e.g. [Masters dissertation].
- For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Translated Item

In the text

For an in-text citation within your work, you would cite the reference as follows:

Homer (ca. 800 B.C.E./2018)...
...(Homer, ca. 800 B.C.E./2018).

Dostoyevsky (1866/1914)...
...(Dostoyevsky, 1866/1914).

Tolstoy (1877/2008)...
...(Tolstoy, 1877/2008).

In the bibliography/reference list

In print

Author surname, initial(s). (Year). *Title of item* (Translator initial(s). Translator surname, trans.). Publisher. (Original work published)


### Online/Electronic

**Author surname, initial(s). (Year). Title of item (Translator initial(s). Translator surname, trans.). URL (Original work published)**

http://www.gutenberg.org/files/2554/2554-h/2554-h.htm (Original work published 1866)


### Notes

- Include both the date that the work was originally published followed by the copyright date of the version you have used in the citation within the text, and the date of the original publication in parenthesis at the end of the reference. If the original date is approximate, use "ca." for circa before the date.
- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

### Unpublished or Informally Published Item

"Unpublished works includes work that is in progress, has been completed but not yet submitted for publication, and has been submitted but not yet accepted for publication. Informally published works include work that is available from a preprint archive or repository such as PsyArXiv, an electronic archive such as ERIC, an institutional archive, a government archive, a personal website, and so forth."

*(APA, 2020, p. 335)*

In the bibliography/reference list

**Author surname, initial(s). (Year of the draft). Title of manuscript. ["Unpublished manuscript" or "Manuscript submitted for publication" or "Manuscript in preparation"]. URL (if retrieved online)**

If using an unpublished manuscript from a university
Author surname, initial(s). (Year of the draft). *Title of manuscript.* ["Unpublished manuscript" or "Manuscript submitted for publication" or "Manuscript in preparation"], University Department, Name of institution.

Notes

- If the work is available electronically, add where you retrieved the information
- Do not provide the name of the journal or publisher that the manuscript has been submitted
- A manuscript for a journal which has been accepted for publication should be referenced as *Journal – Preprint (Ahead of publication).*
- Use this format for work that is in draft or still in progress, and use the appropriate ending e.g. Manuscript in preparation
- You may use other endings for the reference which are appropriate for your work e.g. Unpublished raw data
- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see *Creating a citation and reference list* and click on the relevant section.

**Video – Film and TV**

*You do not need to include the way you accessed a film or TV programme in the reference, e.g. from a streaming service such as Netflix, Amazon Prime, BBC iPlayer, or a database such as Box of Broadcasts.*

**Film**

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work for one or two directors, you would use all director surnames in your citation:

Aronofsky (2010)...
...(Aronofsky, 2010).

Moore (2002)...
...(Moore, 2002).

Coen and Coen (2007)...
...(Coen & Coen, 2007).

In the bibliography/reference list

**Director surname, initial(s). (Director). (Year). Title of film [Description]. Production company.**


**Film in another language**

Director surname, initial(s). (Director). (Year). *Title of film* [Translation of title] [Description]. Production company.

von Donnersmarck, F. H. (Director). (2006). *Das leben der anderen* [The lives of others] [Film]. Wiedemann & Berg Filmproduktion; Bayerischer Rundfunk (BR); ARTE; Creado Film.

**TV series**

Executive producer surname, initial(s). (Executive Producer). (Year(s) series aired). *Title of TV series* [TV series]. Production company.


**TV episode in a series**

In the text

For an in-text citation in your work for three or more creators, use the name of only the first author followed by "et al." in every citation:

Simon et al. (2002)...
...(Simon et al., 2002).

In the bibliography/reference list

Writer surname, initial(s). (Writer), & Director Surname, Initial(s). (Director). (Year). Title of episode (Season or series number, Episode number) [TV series episode]. In Executive Producer Initial(s), Surname (Executive Producer), *Title of TV series*. Production Company.


**Notes**

- If there is more than one production company, separate each company with a semicolon.
- If the series you are referencing is still currently being aired, replace the second year with "present", e.g. (2019-present).
• For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

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Video – Sharing Website (e.g. YouTube, Vimeo)

Video

In the text

University of Sheffield Library (2019)... ...(University of Sheffield Library, 2019).


In the bibliography/reference list

Author surname, initial(s) [Screen name]. (Year, month day). Title of video [Video]. Source.
URL

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lm7bLmbKOk0

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u5CVsCnxyXg

Channel

In the text

University of Sheffield Library (n.d.)... ...(University of Sheffield Library, n.d.).

Radiohead (n.d.)... ...(Radiohead, n.d.).

In the bibliography/reference list

Author surname, initial(s) [Screen name]. (n.d.). Tab name [Source]. Retrieved date, from URL


Notes

- If the account name is an individual and their real name is known, use their real name in the citation and include their real name in the reference followed by their channel name in square brackets, e.g. Author Surname, Initial(s). [Screen name]. If they only have a screen name, use this without the brackets in both the citation and reference in place of the author.

- The Home tab is the default tab on YouTube. If you want to reference a different tab, use the name of that tab in the channel reference, e.g. Videos, Playlists.

- Include a retrieval date in the channel reference as the content is designed to change or update over time.

- For more information about in–text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

Web page

“Use the webpages and websites category if there is no other reference category that fits and the work has no parent or overarching publication (e.g. journal, blog, conference proceedings) other than the website itself.”

(APA, 2020, p. 350).

In the text

For an in-text citation, you should cite the author. If the author is an organisation, you should use the name of the organisation the first time you cite the resource with the recognised abbreviation next to it in square brackets:

Higher Education Funding Council for England [HEFCE] (2016)...
...(Higher Education Funding Council for England [HEFCE], 2016)

When you cite the resource for the second time onwards, you should use the abbreviation of the name:

HEFCE (2016)...
(HEFCE, 2016)

In the bibliography/reference list

Webpage on a news website

Author Surname, Initials. (Date Year, Month day). Title of webpage. Site name. URL


Notes

• Provide as specific a date as possible, e.g. Year, Month day or Year, Month, or Year if you can only find the year.

• Include the retrieval date if the material is likely to change over time, or if there is no date on the web page.

• Locating the date of a website and webpages can be difficult, the page you are looking at may tell you at the beginning or the end of the page or document. Do not use the footer that says ‘Last modified’ as it may not be the update for the page or document. Do not use the copyright date from a webpage or website footer as this may not indicate when the content was published. If you cannot locate a date, use ‘n.d.’ for ‘no date’.

• If the author and the site name are the same, e.g. in the "Webpage on a website with a group author” example, omit the site name from the reference as it is the same as the author, World Health Organisation.

• If the name of the corporation/agency/government agency is long or well known by an abbreviation, for the first time you cite the resource write out the name in full followed by the abbreviation in square brackets, then use just the abbreviation for second and further citations, e.g. (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence [NICE], 2016) or National Institute for Health and Care Excellence [NICE], (2016). The second and further citations would then read (NICE, 2016) or NICE (2016).
• If the corporation/association/government agency has a short named, or an abbreviation that would not be easily understandable, then you would use the full name in all citations, e.g. (University of Sheffield, 2016) or University of Sheffield (2016).

• For more information about in-text citation and referencing multiple authors, see Creating a citation and reference list and click on the relevant section.

Website

If you are not citing specific information or a specific page from a website you do not need to create an in-text citation or a reference for it.

When mentioning a website within your text, provide the name of the website followed by the URL in parentheses, e.g.

Participants were surveyed using SurveyMonkey (https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk).

Summary

You have reached the end of this resource.

Why not look at some of our other Research Skills and Critical Thinking resources?

Book onto a workshop or take an online tutorial: Research Skills and Critical Thinking workshops and online tutorials.

Visit our FAQs: Library FAQs

Get in touch: library@sheffield.ac.uk

Full URLs

APA referencing 7th edition: https://www.librarydevelopment.group.shef.ac.uk/referencing/apa-7ed.html


University Library’s referencing page: https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/library/study/research-skills/referencing

APA Style Blog: https://apastyle.apa.org/blog/
Anonymous: 
https://find.shef.ac.uk/primo-explore/fulldisplay?vid=44SFD_VU2&docid=44SFD_ALMA_DS21243909170001441&context=L

Referencing Code: 
https://librarydevelopment.group.shef.ac.uk/Assets/pdfs/referencing/referencing-code.pdf

How to attribute images tutorial: 
https://librarydevelopment.group.shef.ac.uk/storyline/referencing/attribution-images/story_html5.html

APA style - What is a digital object identifier, or DOI?:
https://apastyle.apa.org/learn/faqs/what-is-doi

Research Skills and Critical Thinking workshops and online tutorials:
https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/library/study/research-skills/index

Library FAQs: https://libraryhelp.shef.ac.uk/

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