This page outlines how to cite different kinds of print-based sources using APA style referencing.

**Books**

**In-text citations**

A page number is required if you are quoting. When paraphrasing, or if the information you are citing can be found on a particular page the APA publications manual 6th edn (p. 171) encourages you to provide page numbers to help the reader locate the information.

(Karskens, 1997, p. 23)

Ward (1966, p. 12) suggests that ...

If you are summarising, or only citing the main idea of the book:

(Willis, 1990)

**References**

Include information in the following order:

- author’s surname, and initial(s).
- year of publication (between parentheses).
- book title (in italics, capitalise first word of title and subtitle, and proper nouns).
- edition (if other than the first), (between parentheses, after the title, but before the full stop).
- place of publication (city, initials of state, if published in the USA; city, country, if published elsewhere) followed by a colon (:) Publisher.


**Electronic version of a print book**

**In-text citations**

Follow the author-date format for standard books.

**References**

If a Digital Object Identifier is available, it should be used. If it is not available, include a url. Place a description of format in brackets following the title, but before the full stop:


**Edited book collections**

An edited collection consists of a collection of articles or chapters, each by different authors, but compiled by editor(s).

**In-text citations**

A book collection consists of a collection of articles or chapters, each by different authors, but compiled by editor(s). If you want to cite a particular article/chapter, cite the author(s) of the article or chapter in the text:

(Curthoys, 1997, p. 25)

**References**

Include information in the following order:

- author’s surname and initial(s).
- year of publication (between parentheses).
- name of chapter/ article (capitalise first word of title and subtitle, and proper nouns).
- in
- initial(s) and surname(s) of editor(s)
- (Ed.). for a single editor; (Eds). for more than one.
- collection title (in italics, capitalise first word of title and subtitle, and proper nouns).
- page range (between parentheses, after the title, but before the full stop).
- place of publication (city, initials of state, if published in the USA; city, country, if published elsewhere) followed by a colon (:) 
- publisher.


**Journal articles with Digital Object Identifier (DOI)**

A DOI (digital object identifier) is an assigned number that acts as a form of persistent identification for online publications. When you are citing a journal article, provide the DOI, if one has been assigned. When a DOI is used, no further retrieval information is necessary.

**In-text citations**

Author, date, page number (if required):

(Tucker, 1998, p. 257)

(Tucker, 1998)

**References**

Include information in the following order:

- author’s surname and initial.
- year of publication (between parentheses).
- article title (capitalise first word of title and subtitle, and proper nouns).
- journal or periodical title (in italics, maximum capitalisation),
- volume number (in italics)
- issue number (between parentheses),
- page range.
Journal article without a DOI

In-text citations

If the page number is required:

(Tucker, 1998, p. 257)

References

If no DOI has been assigned, and you retrieved the article online, provide the URL of the journal home page (if access is provided to the article there), even if the article was obtained from an online database.


Journal article that is an advance online publication

In addition to their regular publications, some journals offer individual articles online as soon as they are finalised. The content is assigned a DOI before it is assigned a volume, issue or page number. If there is no DOI assigned, provide the URL of the journal home page.

In-text citations

If there are no page numbers, cite the paragraph number:

(Jureidini, 2016, para. 2)

References

Identify the article as an Advance online publication after the journal title:


Newspapers and magazines

In-text citations

For articles with no identified author, use a shortened title between double quotation marks:


If there is an author, cite as for a journal article:

(Donaghy, 1994, p. 3)

Precede page numbers for newspaper articles with p. (single page) or pp. (page range).

References

A newspaper article with no identified author:

Alphabetise works with no author by the first significant word in the title:

**An article with a named author:**


**An online article:**
Provide the URL of the homepage where the online version of the article is available via search.


**A privately obtained interview or other personal communication**

Personal communication may be unpublished lecture notes, letters, memos, personal interviews, telephone conversations, emails, photographs or images.

**In-text citations**
Cite personal correspondence in text only. Give the initials as well as the surname of the communicator, and provide as exact a date as possible:

(B. Daly, personal communication, August 7, 2010)

(P. Gregory, personal photograph, May 2, 1987)

Note that the initial(s) precede the surname.

**References**
- Details of a personal communication do not usually need to be included in the list of references as it cannot be traced by the reader.
- Before using personal communications, ensure you have the permission of the person with whom you communicated.

**Research reports**

**In-text citations**
Cite as you would with a book, including author, date, and page number:

(Oldsberg & Winters, 2005, p. 17)

**References**
List research reports as you would a book:


**Unpublished material (thesis)**

**In-text citations**

(Ballard, 2003, p. 132)

**References**
Put the type of thesis between parenthesis after the title
Acknowledge the university where the thesis was undertaken.


Brochures

In-text citations

Cite the author or authoring body and date if available:

(New South Wales Dept of Primary Industries, 2005)

(New South Wales Dept of Primary Industries, 2015, p. 4)

References

Include as much information as available:

- author or authoring body.
- date (between parentheses).
- title (in italics).
- format [between square brackets].
- place of publication:
- publisher (Use the word 'Author' for the publisher when the author and publisher are the same).


If the brochure is online, include the URL instead of the publisher information:


A work reproduced in a book—image, poem, painting, etc.

In-text citations

Refer to the work in the text, then include book author, date, and page number:

De Kooning's 1952 painting "Woman and Bicycle" (Hughes, 1980, p. 295) is an example of ...

References

List the book containing the image: