Please check that you are using the most up to date version.
This brief guide is primarily for students doing assignments at Curtin University, not for those publishing using the APA 6th style. If you are publishing in the APA 6th style, please consult the APA publication manual:


It is important that you check the assignment guide of your department or school as some details, such as punctuation, may vary from guidelines provided in this guide. You may be penalised for not conforming to your School’s requirements. All referencing queries should be addressed to the appropriate lecturer or supervisor.

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</table>
A reference or citation consists of components that allow the reader to trace the original book, article or website you have consulted and cited.

**Book:**

- **Author** (Year)
- **Book title**


**Journal article from a database:**

- **Author** (Year)
- **Title of the journal article**
- **Journal title**
- **Volume number**
- **Issue number**
- **DOI**


**Web Page:**

- **Author** (Year)
- **Title**
- **URL of the web page**


**Online Multimedia:**

- **Primary contributors** (Producer, director, writer) (Year)
- **Title**
- **Format [DVD, Video file]**
- **URL of the web page**


**APA Referencing Rules**
1. Collecting Bibliographic Information

Note down the full bibliographic details of the source from which the information is taken, including the relevant page number(s). This information is the basis of a citation or reference.

In the case of a book, ‘bibliographical details’ refers to: author/editor, year of publication, title, edition, volume number, place of publication and publisher as found on the front and back of the title page. (Not all of these details will necessarily be applicable).

In the case of a journal article the details required include: author of the article, year of publication, title of the article, title of the journal, volume and issue number of the journal, and page numbers.

For all electronic information, in addition to the above you should note the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) if one exists, and if one does not exist, use the web address (URL).

Correct:
doi:10.1037/rmh0000008  
https://doi.org/10.1037/rmh0000008

Incorrect:
doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/rmh0000008
Retrieved from http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/rmh0000008

For more details see What is a DOI? on page 9.

2. In-Text Citations

A citation inserted at the appropriate place within the text of the document is called an in-text citation. This usually takes the form of the name of the author, followed by the year of publication.

Two acceptable forms of in-text citations are:

Miller and Collins (2009) - use and when family names are outside parentheses
(Miller & Collins, 2009) - use & when family names are inside parentheses

If two or more authors are cited at the same point in the text then they are included in the same in-text citation, in alphabetical order separated by a semicolon, e.g., (Brown, 2016; Smith, 2015).

When to Include the Year in Citations Appearing More than Once in a Paragraph

- All parenthetical citations (i.e., citations in which both the author name and publication date are enclosed within parentheses e.g. (Morin, 1988)) should include the year, regardless of how often they appear in a paragraph.
- When the name of the author is part of the narrative and appears outside of parentheses, after the first citation in each paragraph you need not include the year in subsequent non parenthetical citations as long as the study cannot be confused with other studies in the article (see p. 174 in the sixth edition of the Publication Manual).

3. Page Numbers & Quoting

When directly quoting, quotation marks must be placed around the quote and the relevant page number
must be given, e.g. (Fleer 2015, p. 5). Use p. for a single page and pp. for double pages.

When paraphrasing the APA 6th manual (p. 171) encourages you to provide page or paragraph numbers to help the reader locate the information. Use paragraph number for .html documents (e.g. Engineers Australia 2009, para. 4)

**NOTE:** Some Schools require that you supply a page number when paraphrasing, so check with your lecturers for their expectations.

**Examples of Direct Quotes**

For fewer than 40 words, incorporate the quote into the text and use double quotation marks. See examples below.

According to Palladino and Wade (2010), “a flexible mind is a healthy mind” (p. 147).

In 2010, Palladino and Wade noted that “a flexible mind is a healthy mind” (p. 147).

In fact, “a flexible mind is a healthy mind” (Palladino & Wade, 2010, p. 147).

“A flexible mind is a healthy mind,” according to Palladino and Wade’s (2010, p. 147) longitudinal study.

Palladino and Wade’s (2010) results indicate that “a flexible mind is a healthy mind” (p. 147).

**Long Quotes**

If the quotation is 40 or more words use a freestanding block of text

- start on a new line
- indent the block about half an inch from the left
- use double spacing
- omit quotations marks
- At the end of a block quotation, cite the quoted source and the page or paragraph number in parenthesis after the final punctuation mark


**4. Reference List**

A reference list includes books, journal articles etc. that you have cited in the text of your essay whereas a bibliography is a list of sources consulted as well as cited.

- The references should appear at the end of your work on a separate page
- The word References should appear centred at the top of your reference list
- The reference list is arranged alphabetically by author
- Where an item has no author it is cited and listed by its title
- The second and subsequent lines of each reference need a hanging indent
- All reference entries are double spaced (see page 180 & 37 of the APA Style Guide)
- See the Sample Reference list tab in this Referencing Guide

**Reproducing Tables and Figures**

Tables are numerical values or text displayed in rows and columns.
Figures are any type of illustrations (charts, graphs, photographs, drawings, maps ...) other than a table.

If you are reproducing a table or figure you can either copy or adapt it.

**Tables**

**Above the Table:**

Place a table number at the top of the table. Number tables sequentially i.e. if you have more than one table in your writing e.g. Table 1, Table 2 etc.  
Each table must be referred to in the text, using a capital T, for example: ...as shown in Table 1

The title is placed directly below the table number. It should be in italics and with major words capitalized with no full stop.

**Below the Table:**

Example for a Table*

**Table 1**

*Shifts Across Groups from Time 1 to Time 2*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Low exhaustion</th>
<th>High exhaustion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low cynicism</td>
<td>High cynicism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time 1</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High cynicism</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low cynicism</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High exhaustion</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**In-text citation**

As shown in Table 1, the responses were provided .... OR Maslach and Leiter (2008, Table 1, row 3)

Do not write “the table above” (or below) or “the table on page 32,”

**Reference list**

The reference list entry follows the format of the reference type from where you found your table (journal, book, website etc.). *Note: The table above was sourced from a journal article, therefore we would follow the format for a journal article reference.*

**Figures**

Figures reproduced in your text
When you use a figure that has been adapted or copied directly from another source, you need to reference that original source.

The figure no. is your own and the title in the caption is from the source. Number all figures with Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3 etc.) in the order in which they are first mentioned in the text. Do not use suffix letters like A, B or C.

**Caption below figure**

*Figure Y.* Title of the figure in the source. Reprinted [or adapted] from “Title of Article,” by Author First Initial. Second Initial. Surname, Year, *Journal Title, Volume*(issue), p. X. Copyright Year by the Name of Copyright Holder.

**Example 1 for a Figure (chart)**

![Processing tree model for the simplified conjoint recognition paradigm](image)


**In-text citation**

(Stahl & Klauer, 2008, Figure 2) OR Figure 2 demonstrates that ...

**Reference List**


**Example 2 for a Figure (photograph)**

Put the figure caption below image
Copyright 2018 by UGallery.com

In-text citation

As shown in Figure 3....

Reference list


Note: When you only refer to the existence of a photograph or any other type of image, reference as above. Do not add the figure caption.

Note: When you only refer to the existence of a photograph or any other type of image, reference as below. Do not add the figure caption.

In-text citation

Van Gorder (2015) has photographed light movement in several ways ...

Reference list


Abbreviations used in referencing

<p>| ed. | Book edition e.g. 4th ed. – place after the title, not necessary for a first edition |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ed. or Eds.</th>
<th>Editor(s) use when a book has an editor(s) – Kasdorf, W.E. (Ed.).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>et al.</td>
<td>'and others' (from Latin) (Gradel et al., 2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>No date - when a resource does not have a date of publication, use (n.d.) after the name of the author.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. or pp.</td>
<td>Page(s) - if one page number is being used, use the abbreviation p. but for multiple pages use pp. as shown here. According to Haran (2012, pp. 23-30) (Roitman, 2014, p. 12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>para.</td>
<td>Paragraph - for electronic sources without page numbers, use the paragraph number instead - e.g. (Clarke, 2013, para. 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vol. or Vols.</td>
<td>Volume(s) - include in reference list if books have volume information (Vol. 19, pp. 699-740)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. ed.</td>
<td>Revised edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppl.</td>
<td>Supplement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Publication details**

**No date of publication** - Use 'n.d.' for the year in the citation and reference list.

**Example:** Author. (n.d.). For same author with multiple citations use e.g. Smith, J. (n.d.-a) Smith, J. (n.d.-b)

**Approximate date** - Precede the year with ca for circa

**Example:** (ca. year)

**Author the same as the publisher** - Replace the name of the publisher with the word author

**Example:** Author name. (year). Title. Place of publication: Author

**Place of publication** - For places in Australia or the United States: Follow the place of publication by the postal abbreviation for the state. For other places: Use the name (or abbreviation) of the country.

**Examples:** Melbourne, VIC: Berlin, Germany: Los Angeles, CA:

**No place of publication** - Only required for printed materials that are not journals. If a book does not have a place of publication, use 'n.p.' to indicate no place.

**Example:** Author. (year). Title. n.p.: Publisher.

**What is a DOI?**

The **Digital Object Identifier (DOI®)** System is used to uniquely identify objects in the digital environment, for example a journal article, ebook, or data set.
The online environment is inherently unstable, and information about a digital object, including its location, may change over time. The DOI name will not change, thus the DOI provides a persistent link to the object.

This DOI pinpoints a specific article among all those published electronically, by all publishers. You can type the DOI directly into a catalogue, database, or search engine.

An example of a DOI is: 10.1016/j.enpol.2009.06.014.

You can also turn the DOI into a link you can look up on the internet by adding the prefix https://doi.org/ to the DOI number. This is called a resolved DOI. An example is https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2009.06.014

The DOI can be expressed as either doi:10.1037/rmh0000008 or https://doi.org/10.1037/rmh0000008 however, you must be consistent and retain the same format throughout your reference list.

Underlined hyperlink in URL

This can be removed if required. APA has no rule regarding the inclusion of a hyperlink and they provide no guidance. This is at the discretion of the respective lecturers. For more information see the APA Style Blog FAQ

In-text citations and author variations

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>In-text citation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Regional perspectives on aid for trade, 2014) \ OR \ The book Regional perspectives on aid for trade (2014) ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(“Why do we need to span,” 2006) \ OR \ In the article “Why do we need to span” (2006) ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference list</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why do we need to span the range from molecular-level to whole ecosystem scale studies in environmental research? (2006). Aquatic Sciences, 68(1), 2. doi:10.1007/s00027-006-0012-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Use the title in place of the author in the in-text and in the reference list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ If the title is too long shorten it in the in-text citation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Use double quotation marks around the title of an article, chapter, or a webpage and italicise the title of a journal, book, brochure, or a report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Single author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>In-text citation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Fleer, 2015, p.5) \ OR \ Fleer (2015, p. 5) claimed that...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference list</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Two authors

**In-text citation**

(Samson & Gloet, 2016) OR Samson and Gloet (2016) found that...

**Reference list**


- List both authors in every citation
- Spell 'and' if it forms part of the text in the in-text citation

## Three – five authors

**In-text citation**

(Doyle, MacGregor, & McEachern, 2015) OR Doyle, MacGregor, and McEachern (2015) found that...

**Subsequent citations**

(Doyle et al., 2015) OR Doyle et al. (2015) suggested that...

**Reference list**


- For in-text cite all authors the first time the reference is used
- In subsequent in-text citations, include only the surname of the first author followed by et al.

## Six – seven authors

**In-text citation**

(Lilienfeld et al., 2014) OR Lilienfeld et al. (2014) claimed that...

**Reference list**


- For in-text citations cite only the surname of the first author followed by et al.

## Eight or more authors

**In-text citation**

(Shields et al., 2016) OR Shields et al. (2016) claimed that...

**Reference list**

Three columns:

**Multiple authors for the same information**

**In-text citation**
Curtin is a leading Australian university with domestic and international campuses. It is named after John Curtin, the 14th prime minister of Australia (Adams, 2013; Black & Smith, 2012; Hayward, 2014)

**Reference list**
Include all authors in the reference list as per other examples

- Separate authors in alpha order with a semi colon within the same parenthesis

**Multiple works - same author, different year**

**In-text citation**

**Reference list**


- Order chronologically in the reference list

**Multiple works - same author, same year**
In-text citation

(Abraham, 2014a, 2014b) OR According to Abraham (2014a, 2014b)...

Reference list


- Use a, b, c to differentiate between works by the same author in the same year. This only applies when all author names appear in the same order
- Order alphabetically by title in the reference list

Multiple works - same lead author plus other authors, same year

Reference List


In-text citation

The first in-text citations to each of these articles would be as follows:

(Marewski, Gaissmaier, & Gigerenzer, 2010)
(Marewski, Gaissmaier, Schooler, Goldstein, & Gigerenzer, 2010)

For subsequent in-text citations we would abbreviate works with three or more authors to the first author name plus et al. However, doing so here would produce two Marewski et al. (2010) citations. Spell out as many names as necessary in the subsequent citations to tell the two apart:

(Marewski, Gaissmaier, & Gigerenzer, 2010)
(Marewski, Gaissmaier, Schooler, et al., 2010)

Notice that for the first reference, this means that all citations to this source will include all three names. For the second reference, the two remaining names can be abbreviated to et al. (Note, however, that if only one name remains to distinguish the references, that name must be spelled out with all the rest because et al. is plural—it cannot stand for only one name.

Different authors same surname

In-text citation

(M. Johnson, 2015) OR M. Johnson (2015) states...
(V. Johnson, 2015) OR According to V. Johnson (2015)...

Reference list


- Include initial in the in-text citation to avoid confusion regardless of year

### Authors citing other authors - book

#### In-text citation

... including neuralgia (Carini & Hogan, as cited in Thibodeau & Patton, 2002, p. 45)

OR Carini and Hogan’s study (as cited in Thibodeau & Patton, 2002, p. 45)

#### Reference list


- In text, name the original authors (primary source) and provide the citation for the secondary source (the source you read)
- In your reference list, provide a reference for the source you read (secondary source)

### Authors citing other authors - journal

#### In-text citation

Walker and Moscardo discussed whale populations (as cited in Kessler, Harcourt, & Heller, 2013)

#### Reference list


- In text, name the original authors (primary source) and provide the citation for the secondary source (the source you read)
- In your reference list, provide a reference for the source you read (secondary source)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal and News Articles</th>
<th>In-Text Example</th>
<th>Reference List Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Journal article</strong></td>
<td><strong>Components:</strong> (Author, year)</td>
<td><strong>Components:</strong> Author, A. A. (year). Title of article. <em>Title of journal, volume</em>(issue), page range. DOI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style Notes:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>• If the article is a pdf, cite the page number. If it is in html format, cite the paragraph number e.g. para X. Page numbers are essential for direct quotes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Use DOI if available. If no DOI use Retrieved from followed by the URL. Where a DOI is assigned do not include Retrieved from. The DOI can be expressed as either doi:10.1037/rmh0000008 or <a href="https://doi.org/10.1037/rmh0000008">https://doi.org/10.1037/rmh0000008</a>. Make sure however that you are consistent and use the same format throughout the reference list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• For a print journal article use the reference components above omitting the DOI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• For articles with no author, use a short title with capitalisation and enclosed in quotation marks in the in-text citation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• For a journal that has no volume or issue numbers, put the month or season in the parenthesis with the year e.g. (2014, July)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Journal article - in press</strong></td>
<td><strong>Components:</strong> (Author, year)</td>
<td><strong>Components:</strong> Author, A. A. (in press). Title of article:Subtitle. <em>Title of journal.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>(Castle, in press)</td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Castle, R. (in press). Shadowing a police officer: How to be unobtrusive while solving cases in spectacular fashion. <em>Professional Writers’ Journal.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style Notes:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>• If the manuscript has been submitted for publication, but not yet accepted use the year the manuscript was written (not the year it was submitted) as your date. The general format is: Author, A.A. (year). Title of article:Subtitle. Manuscript submitted for publication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• As soon as that article is accepted for publication, the status changes to in press and you can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Source</td>
<td>Components:</td>
<td>Components:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal article published in a supplement</td>
<td>(Author, year)</td>
<td>Author, A. A. (year). Title of article: Subtitle. <em>Title of journal, volume</em>(Suppl. x), Spp-Spp. DOI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Example:</em></td>
<td>(Tsao, Hung &amp; Tang, 2016, p. S3) OR As confirmed by Tsao, Hung and Tang (2016, p. S3)...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Style Notes:</em></td>
<td>Replace issue number with supplement letter or number e.g. Supplement A or Supplement 3</td>
<td>Use DOI if available. If no DOI use Retrieved from followed by the URL. Where a DOI is assigned do not include Retrieved from. The DOI can be expressed as either doi:xxxx or <a href="http://doi.org/xxxx">http://doi.org/xxxx</a>. Make sure however that you are consistent and use the same format throughout the reference list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The page numbers have an S in front of them to show it is a supplement</td>
<td>For a supplement to a particular issue of a journal, use the format: Author, A. A. (year). Title of article: Subtitle. <em>Title of journal, volume</em>(issue, Suppl.x), Spp-Spp. DOI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Style Notes:</em></td>
<td>For articles with no author shorten the title with capitalisation and enclose in quotation marks in the in-text citation. For more information see Author variations</td>
<td>For a print article replace Retrieved from <a href="http://xxxx">http://xxxx</a> with the page number e.g. p.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For a press release add '[Press release]' after <em>Newspaper title</em></td>
<td>If an article appears on discontinuous pages, give all page numbers and separate numbers with a comma e.g. B4, B5, B8-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press release</td>
<td></td>
<td>Author, A. A. (year, Month date). <em>Title of press release</em> [Press release]. Retrieved from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Components:</td>
<td>Example:</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Author, year)</td>
<td><a href="http://xxxx">http://xxxx</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style Notes:</strong></td>
<td>• For a print version of a press release, treat it as a book.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If the author is the same as the publisher, replace the name of the publisher with the word Author. Include [Press release] after the title</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Example:</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Example:</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style Notes:</strong></td>
<td>• When there is no identifiable author in APA, the title moves into the author position</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Shorten the URL where it is long</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Resources - Martindale</strong></td>
<td><strong>Components:</strong> Title of entry. (year). In A. Brayfield (Ed.), <em>Martindale: The complete drug reference</em>. Retrieved from http://</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Style Notes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Resources - MIMS drug database</td>
<td>Components: (“Drug”, year)</td>
<td>• When there is no identifiable author in APA, the title moves into the author position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>“Panadol” (2012) as listed in MIMS indicates.... OR The effects of Panadol (“Panadol”, 2012)</td>
<td>• Shorten the URL where it is long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Resources - UpToDate</td>
<td>Components: (Author, year)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>(Williams &amp; Nieuwsma, 2017)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>In-Text Example</td>
<td>Reference List Example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference Type</td>
<td>Examples:</td>
<td>Components:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author, year</td>
<td>(Fleer, 2015, p. 5) OR Fleer (2015, p. 5) claimed that...</td>
<td>(Author, year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Doyle, McGregor, &amp; McEachern, 2015)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Style Notes:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Author, year)</td>
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<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Bull, 2015)</td>
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<td><strong>Style Notes:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chapter in an edited print book</td>
<td><strong>Components:</strong></td>
<td>Author, A. A. (Year). Title of chapter. In B. B. Editor (Ed.), Title of book (pp. page range). Place of publication: Publisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Author, year)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Petermann, 2015)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component Type</td>
<td>Components:</td>
<td>Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter in an edited eBook</td>
<td>(Author, year)</td>
<td>(Petermann, 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Edited book</td>
<td>(Editor, year)</td>
<td>(Frame, 2015)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Style Notes:
- Use this format for authored articles in dictionaries and encyclopedias
- Include the edition where available before page numbers

Edited book

Example:


Style Notes:
- For any resource with an editor instead of an author, add (Ed.). after the name of the editor in the reference list
- If more than one editor use (Eds.)
- For an electronic book use the DOI. If no DOI is available use Retrieved from before the URL
- If the book is not a first edition, place an edition number after the book title
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style Notes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• For online proceedings, replace publisher and location details with DOI where available, or the URL in the absence of DOI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• For conference proceedings published as a book - treat like a book or book chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• For conference proceedings published regularly (in a journal) - treat like a journal article</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|--------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style Notes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Use the terminology used on the thesis itself e.g. Doctoral dissertation or Masters’ thesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• If the thesis appears in an edited book use the format: Editor, A. A., &amp; Editor, B. B. (Eds.). (year). Title of work: Subtitle (edition.). Place of publication: Publisher.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Book review | Components: (Author, year) | Components: Reviewer, A. A. (year). Title of review [Review of the medium Title of medium, by B. B. Author]. Source details as applicable |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | **Style Notes:**        |          | • If the review is untitled, use the material in brackets as the title; retain the brackets to indicate that the material is a description of form and content, not a title  
• Identify the type of medium being reviewed in brackets (book, motion picture, television program, etc.)  
• If the reviewed item is a film, DVD, or other media, include the year of release after the title of the work, separated by a comma |
| Internet and social media  |                         | For an authored article in a Dictionary or Encyclopedia follow the format for *Chapter in an edited book* or *Chapter in an edited eBook* |
| Webpage                    | **In-Text Example:**    | **Reference List Example:** | **Components:** Author, A. A. (year). Title. Retrieved from http://xxxx |
|                            | **Example:**            |          | Haigh’s Chocolates. (2015). Wedding collection. Retrieved from |
| Webpage – No author | Components: (Title, year)  
Style Notes:  
- A webpage is part of a website and usually contains more specific information. A website is a collection of web pages with information on a subject  
- For multiple pages from the same website your reference list would include a unique reference for each webpage. Differentiate each reference with a, b c after the date. For e.g. (2011a)  
- The title is not italicised. Shorten title in the in-text if it is a long title  
- When you quote directly from a webpage include the paragraph number instead of a page number e.g. para 2 |
| Webpage – No date | Components: (Author, n.d.)  
Style Notes:  
- A webpage is part of a website and usually contains more specific information. A website is a collection of web pages with information on a subject  
- For multiple pages from the same website your reference list would include a unique reference for each webpage. Differentiate each reference with a, b c after the date. For e.g. (2011a)  
- The title is not italicised. Shorten title in the in-text if it is a long title  
- When you quote directly from a webpage include the paragraph number instead of a page number e.g. para 2 |
### Style Notes:
- A webpage is part of a website and usually contains more specific information. A website is a collection of web pages with information on a subject.
- For multiple pages from the same website your reference list would include a unique reference for each webpage. Differentiate each reference with a, b c after the date. For e.g. (2011a)
- The title is not italicised. Shorten title in the in-text if it is a long title
- When you quote directly from a web page include the paragraph number instead of a page number e.g. para 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Type</th>
<th>Example:</th>
<th>Components:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entire website</td>
<td>The Department of Health (<a href="http://www.health.gov.au/">http://www.health.gov.au/</a>) has travel health information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: No reference list entry is required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Style Notes:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- A website is a collection of web pages with information on a subject. A webpage is part of a website and usually contains more specific information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- A website is not a specific webpage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- When citing the whole website (not a specific page from that website) you just provide the URL of the whole website in the in-text citation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Citing multiple pages from the same website</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- If you quote or paraphrase information from individual pages on a website, create a unique reference for each one</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- When you quote directly from a web page include the paragraph number in lieu of a page number e.g. para 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wikipedia</th>
<th>Components: (Title, year)</th>
<th>Components: Title of entry. (year). In Wikipedia. Retrieved Month day, year, from</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Style Notes:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Wikipedia is italicised because it is the name of a reference work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The access date is needed because the source material changes over time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Videos on the Internet (e.g. YouTube video) | Components:  
(Author, year)  
Example:  
(Video Age Productions, 2015)  
(Haran, 2015) | Components:  
Author, A. A. (Role).  
(year, Month day).  
Title of video [Video file]. Retrieved from  
http://xxxx  
Example:  
Video Age Productions (Director, Producer). (2015, July 21).  
The courage to lead: Putting fear in its place  
[Streaming video]. Leadership skills and values series. Retrieved from  
https://www.academicvideostore.com/video/courage-lead-putting-fear-its-place  
Why basic research is important - Numberphile  
[Video file]. Retrieved from  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6gnsQjPCC78  
Style Notes:  
• If the real name of the person who posted the video is unknown, then use only the screen name |
| Lecture notes/iLecture | Components:  
(Author, year)  
Example:  
(Leaver, 2012). | Components:  
Author, A. A. (year).  
Title of lecture [Format]. Retrieved from  
http://xxxx  
Example:  
Social media rivers [iLecture]. Retrieved from  
http://echo.ilecture.curtin.edu.au:8080/ess/echo/presentation/893b5284-ecad-4ad4-8af7-

**Style Notes:**
- Lecture notes are treated like books if they are published, and as personal communication if they are your own notes or unpublished
- Lecture notes are considered published if they have been copied and distributed in print or on the web with the instructor’s permission
- Further information on lecture notes and PowerPoint slides are available on page 31 of the APA Style Guide to Electronic References

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Style Notes:</td>
<td>The role can be a producer, writer or speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The “Retrieved from” line includes the homepage URL of where you found the podcast, not the full URL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>Nonja. (n.d.). In Facebook [Fan page]. Retrieved March 17, 2010, from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Type</td>
<td>Components:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instagram</td>
<td><strong>Components:</strong> handle. (year, Month day posted). First few words of the post (if any)... [Instagram post]. Retrieved from <a href="http://xxxx">http://xxxx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twitter</td>
<td><strong>Components:</strong> (Author, year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nongovernment report</strong></td>
<td><strong>Components:</strong> Author, A. A. (year). <em>Title of report: Subtitle.</em> Retrieved from <a href="http://xxxxx">http://xxxxx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(World Health Organization [WHO], 2017) and for subsequent citations use (WHO, 2017)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Style Notes:**         | - For a print report reference like a book, replace the URL with the location and name of the publisher  
- Note that when the author is also the publisher, the word Author is used (see Publication details) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government sources</th>
<th>In-Text Example</th>
<th>Reference List Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government Report</strong></td>
<td><strong>Components:</strong> (Author, year)</td>
<td><strong>Components:</strong> Author, A. A. (year). <em>Title of report</em>. Retrieved from <a href="http://xxxx">http://xxxx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>(Ministry of Education, 2015)</td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/publications/schooling/25sc/2503/attendance-in-new-">https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/publications/schooling/25sc/2503/attendance-in-new-</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>zealand-schools-2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style Notes:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>• If you used a print version of the report, replace the URL with the location and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>name of the publisher (see Publication details)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Give the report number in parentheses after the title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The author name should reflect what is most prominent on the document e.g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Government of Western Australia, Department of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Australian Bureau of Statistics</strong></td>
<td><strong>Components:</strong> (Author, year)</td>
<td><strong>Components:</strong> Author, A. A. (year). <em>Title of publication</em> (Report number). Retrieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>(Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2013) OR</td>
<td>from <a href="http://xxxx">http://xxxx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Australian Bureau of Statistics [ABS], 2013) and</td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/2001.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style Notes:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The word “Author” is used as the publisher when the author and the publisher are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the same for print format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Use (Australian Bureau of Statistics [ABS], 2013) in the in-text citation and for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>subsequent citations use (ABS, 2013)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Act of Parliament | **Components:** (Act year)  
*Example:* The Commonwealth’s Building Industry Act (1985, s. 10.4) states that...  
*For future references omit date*  
**Components:** Title of the act year (Jurisdiction abbreviation), section number and subdivision if relevant.  
**Style Notes:**  
- After the first in-text citation, omit the date for future references  
- It is not necessary to include a print version in the reference list  
- Use the reference components above for a Bill |
| --- | --- |
| Case | **Components:** (Case, year)  
*Example:* (Shea v. News Ltd., 2015)  
**Components:** *Case name* (year) reporter abbreviation starting page. Retrieved from http://xxxx  
**Style Notes:**  
- Use for Australian court decisions the format: Name v. Name (year) volume number Reporter Abbreviation First Page  
- The format for a United States case is: Name v. Name, Volume Source Page (Court Date) |
| Figures, tables and images | **In-Text Example**  
**Reference List Example**  
For guidelines on referencing tables, figures and images please see the detailed information on pages 5-7 of this guide. |
| Creative works | **In-Text Example**  
**Reference List Example** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DVD and Film</th>
<th><strong>Components:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Components:</strong> Author names (Producer, Director, Writer etc). (year). <em>Title of work</em> [Medium]. Location: Studio or distributor.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style Notes:</strong></td>
<td>• For more than one author see Author variations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Television program – single episode in a series</th>
<th><strong>Components:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Components:</strong> Author names (Producer, Director, Writer etc). (year, Month day). Title of episode [Television series episode]. In C.C. Executive Producer [Executive producer], <em>Television series name</em>. City, State: Network (Studio or distributor)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style Notes:</strong></td>
<td>• A single program is called a Television broadcast • Location includes city, state and the network (studio or distributor) • Only the title of the series is italicised • Follow the reference components above for a radio program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Television program – series or single program</th>
<th><strong>Components:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Components:</strong> Author names (Producer, Director, Writer etc). (year). <em>Title of television series</em> [Television series]. Retrieved from <a href="http://xxxx">http://xxxx</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>(Fowler, 2009)</td>
<td>Example:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Style Notes:**
- A single program is called a Television broadcast
- Location includes city, state and the network (studio or distributor)
- Only the title of the series is italicised
- Follow the reference components above for a radio program

| Artwork - painting | **Components:** (Artist, year) | **Components:** Artist, A.A. (copyright year). *Title of work* [Medium]. Retrieved from http://xxxx
|                  | **Style Notes:**            | **Style Notes:** Include the location of the work i.e. gallery, otherwise use the URL if accessing online
|                  |                             | If you refer to a famous painting e.g. “Mona Lisa” a reference is not necessary
|                  |                             | When you only refer to the existence of an artwork, reference as above. If you reproduce/copy the work use the example for a figure

| Artwork – sculpture | **Components:** (Artist, year) | **Components:** Artist, A.A. (copyright year). *Title of work* [Medium]. Retrieved from http://xxxx
|                    | **Example:** The sculpture by Bazille (1977) is located... | **Example:** Bazille, B. (1977). *Flexible sculpture* [Sculpture]. Canberra, ACT: National Gallery of Australia.
|                    | **Style Notes:**            | **Style Notes:** Include the location of the work i.e. gallery, otherwise use the URL if accessing online
|                    |                             | If you refer to a famous painting e.g. “Mona Lisa” a reference is not necessary
|                    |                             | When you only refer to the existence of an artwork, reference as above. If you reproduce/copy the work use the example for a figure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other sources</th>
<th><strong>In-Text Example</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Standard</td>
<td><strong>Components:</strong></td>
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</table>
- If there is no date of publication, use the abbreviation n.d.
- If there is no city or location identified for the publisher in a print version, use the abbreviation n.p. |
| Personal communication       | P. M. Walker (personal communication, April 18, 2015) OR (T. S. Reed, personal communication, September 20, 2014) | Personal communications are not included in the Reference List | Personal communications may be private letters, personal interviews (unpublished interviews), telephone conversations, some electronic communications e.g. e-mail or messages from non-archived discussions groups or electronic bulletin boards
- Cite in text only. Give the initials as well as the surname of the communicator and provide as exact a date as possible | - | - |
| Data set | **Components:** (Author, year)  
**Example:** (U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2011) | **Components:** Author, A. A. (year). Title of data set (version number) [Description of format]. Retrieved from http://xxxx  
**Example:**  
**Style Notes:**  
- A data set is a collection of related sets of information that is composed of separate elements but can be manipulated as a unit by a computer  
- A data set can be an excel spreadsheet or personal survey etc. |
| Speech | **Components:** (Author, year)  
**Example:** Dr. King declared, “I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed” (Smith, 2009).  
Obama claimed “I will do whatever it takes to defend the American people” (The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 2009, March 4). | **Components:** Author, A. A. (year, Month day). Title of source. Retrieved from http://xxxx  
**Example:**  
**Style Notes:**  
- The speech itself is not referenced; it is only mentioned or quoted in the paper  
- The reference list includes all the information appropriate for the source of the speech  
- Sources for a speech include books, video recordings, websites etc. |