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Citing Sources, APA Style

Introduction

APA citation style is established by the American Psychological Association. You must always cite your sources in both the following ways:

- i) in the text of your paper (**in-text**)
- ii) at the end of your paper, in the **References** list.

1. In-text citations: when you use words or ideas from another source, you need to cite the source; that is, you tell your reader where the words, information, or ideas come from. There are two ways in which you use other sources:

a) Direct Quotation: if you use the exact words from the source, you must use quotation marks and provide page numbers.

Baker (1999) argued that "HIV is not a retrovirus" (p.12).

However, if you quote **more than 40 words**, do not use quotation marks; instead, **indent the text 0.5 inch from the left margin to create a block quotation**. The entire block quotation should be double-spaced without any extra space before or after it. You should avoid long quotations in your work.

b) Paraphrase: you use your own words to present an idea derived from another source.

2. References: this list is located at the end of your paper, and begins on a new page. Here is where you list all the sources that you used, with full publication details.

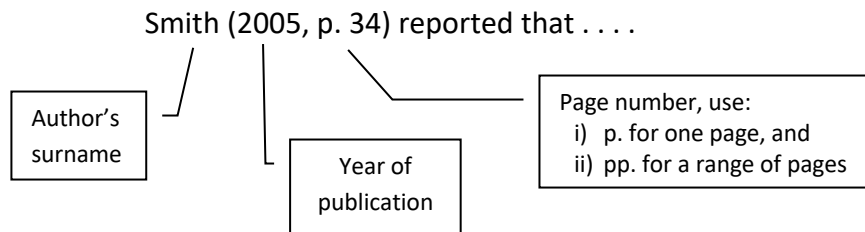
*****Remember:** Every in-text citation must begin with the same name or word as its corresponding entry in the References, so readers can find the source easily.

In-text Baker (1999) argued that References Baker, J. W. (1999). <i>Language loopholes</i> . Penguin.	<u>Correct:</u> Baker in the in-text citation corresponds with Baker in the <i>References</i> .
In-text Baker (1999) argued that References <i>Language loopholes</i> . Penguin. Baker, J. W. (1999).	<u>Wrong:</u> Baker in the in-text citation does not match any entry in the <i>References</i> .

In-text Citation

BASIC FORMAT

- When you cite a work in-text, two elements are essential:
 - the surname of the **author** or authors
 - the **year of publication**
- In addition, you must cite **page numbers** if you quote exact words (i.e. direct quotations).



- Cite the author's surname and year of publication every time you refer to it. However, if you refer to the author again **within the same paragraph**, you may omit the year.

*According to **Smith (2005)**, patients were driven by an intense need to appear more attractive and were willing to ignore the health risks caused by the drug. **Smith** dubbed this “appearance pressure” (p. 2), and discovered that this was so intense in certain patients that their brain patterns changed. . . .*

***Smith (2005)** recorded these brain patterns by*

- For each publication, cite the authors' surnames in the order given in the publication.
- Use only the authors' surnames; omit titles like Dr., and qualifications like Ph.D.
- Use signal **phrases** to introduce cited material.

*Zhou and Naidu (2005) **noted that** “. . . .”*

***According to** the Singapore Manufacturers' Federation (2006), “. . . .”*

- With APA style, use the **past tense** or the **present perfect tense** in signal phrases.

*The Singapore Department of Statistics (2005) **showed** that*

*Chong and Batisah (2006) **have observed** that*

- If you do not use the authors' names in your signal phrase, then you must cite the authors' names **in parenthesis**.

. . . explanation (Chong & Batisah, 2006).

. . . shrinking population (Singapore Department of Statistics, 2005).

- If you cite **more than one work at the same time**, list the sources in **alphabetical order**, separated by semi-colons. Cite works by the same author chronologically (earliest source first). If an author has several works in the same year, use a, b, and so on to differentiate.

(Chan, 1999, 2006; Moore & Philips, 2000, 2006; Zimmer, 1992a, 1992b)

DIRECT QUOTATION

EXAMPLES	
A direct quotation from a book by an author	In this study, the individuals perceived “a <i>social contract</i> —an agreement among many people about how they should all behave” (Ormrod, 1998, p. 122).
A direct quotation from a book by two authors	Lloyd and Trent (2004) described London as a “mongrel city” (p. 5).
A direct quotation from a newspaper	Loh (2003) wrote that these changes were “nothing short of earth-shaking” (p. H4).
A direct quotation from an Internet source.	<i>Internet sources usually do not have page numbers, so use paragraph numbers.</i>
	Chopin sought “artistic acceptance” (Wyatt, 1995, para. 10) in the literary world. <i>You may also cite the heading and the number of the paragraph that comes after this heading; this helps the reader to find the quoted material.</i> McClintock (2000) argued that maps are “constructions [that] deeply characterize the way people around the world describe, orient, and understand themselves” (Query One: Where Does Youth Reside section, para. 1).

- **Online written material:** As online written material usually does not have page numbers, the location of the quoted message is required in the in-text citation. Insert a comma after the year, followed by a brief description of the location of the quoted message in the online source. Headings and sub-headings can be used to describe the location (e.g., “Introduction section”, “para. 1”). Decide an appropriate indication of the location according to the content organization method of the online material.
- **Audiovisual material:** When quoting directly from audiovisual material, provide an accurate citation by stating the beginning time of the audio clip or video. Insert a comma after the year, followed by the beginning time in the format of mm:ss (e.g. “2:12” and “12:30”).

References

Located at the end of your paper, the References is where you list all the works that you referred to in your paper, regardless of whether you quoted or paraphrased.

PRINCIPLES OF CITING YOUR REFERENCES

- Each reference in the list should be **cited at least once** in text.
- Each in-text citation should have a matching reference.
- The author and date elements from the reference match the author and date elements of the in-text citations.

FORMATTING

- Begin the References on a **new page**. The page numbers for the References continue from the rest of your paper.
- The **title** References should be **centred** at the top of the page, in normal print (do not bold, underline, or use quotation marks for the title). Do not type a period after the title References.
- Do **not** number the entries in the References.
- Use the **same font** and **font size** as the rest of your paper.
- Use **double spacing** for the entire References.
- All lines after the first line of each entry in your reference list should be indented one half inch from the left margin.
- Present the journal title in full.
- Maintain the punctuation and capitalization that is used by the journal in its title.
- Capitalize all major words in journal titles.
- When referring to books, chapters, articles, or Web pages, capitalize only the first letter of the first word of a title and subtitle, the first word after a colon or a dash in the title, and proper nouns. Do not capitalize the first letter of the second word in a hyphenated compound word.
- Insert a period after each reference element except a DOI or URL. Present all DOIs and URLs as hyperlinks – begin with “[http://](#)” or “[https://](#)”.

ORDER OF ENTRIES

- Arrange the References entries in **alphabetical order** by authors' **surnames**. For example, Zuckerman, Huynh, McDonald, and McKinley would be listed in this order:

Huynh, McDonald, McKinley, Zuckerman

- Ignore spaces, capitalisation, and punctuation in authors' surnames.

Stępień-Nycz, M., Bosacki, S., & Białecka-Pikul, M. (2021).
van Bergen, E., Vasalampi, K., & Torppa, M. (2021).
van de Groep, S., Sweijen, S. W., de Water, E., & Crone, E. A. (2023).
van den Boomen, C., Praat, A. C., Junge, C. M. M., & Kemner, C. (2025).

- Several works by the **same author** in **different years**: arrange by year of publication with the earliest publication first.

Chan, J. E. (2016).
Chan, J. E. (2018).

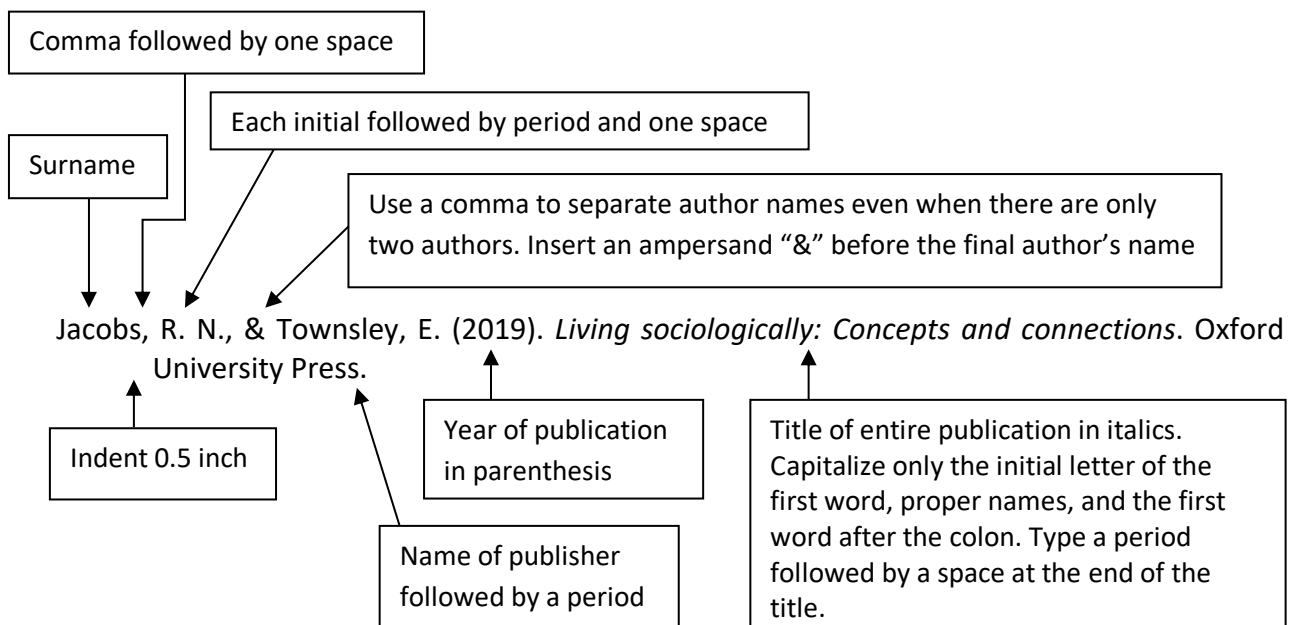
- Several works by the **same author** in the **same year**: differentiate with a lowercase letter after the date. Arrange these entries by specific date in chronological order. If the references happen to have identical publication dates, arrange them alphabetically by title.

Partridge, C. (2020a). Adventures in "Wisdom-land": Orientalist discourse in early theosophy.
Partridge, C. (2020b). Inner space/outer space: Terence McKenna's Jungian psychedelic ufology.

- An author publishes **alone** but also has other works with **co-authors**:

Smith, J. A. (2015).
Smith, J. A., & Shinebourne, P. (2012).

- For each individual entry, cite the authors in the order given in the publication.
- Do not list titles and qualifications such as Professor, Dr., Colonel, or Ph.D.
- If any entry has **no author**, arrange the entry according to the first word of the **title**. For example, *Making waves in Jamaica* begins with M.
- However, ignore *A*, *An*, or *The* when alphabetizing titles. For example, treat *The pelican crisis* as if it begins with P.



Footnotes

Footnotes can be used in any type of paper to provide additional content or copyright attribution. APA reiterates that in most cases, the best way to present important information is to include an idea in the main text instead of a footnote. APA details the use of two types of footnotes:

- Content Footnotes:

- Be included only if the discussion in the main text can be strengthened.
- Be brief and focus on only one idea in a footnote.
- Limit comments to one small paragraph.

Example of a Content Footnote in a Sentence:

Under the DSHEA, dietary supplements no longer receive approval from the FDA before being marketed unless the supplement contains a new dietary ingredient (DSHEA, 1994).¹

Examples of Content Footnotes:

¹ A *new dietary ingredient* is defined as dietary ingredients that were not marketed in the United States in a dietary supplement prior to October 15, 1994.

¹ See Blackmur (1995), especially chapters 3 and 4, for an insightful analysis of this extraordinary animal.

- Copyright Permission Notes:

- If tests, scales, questionnaires, or long quotations are reproduced in your work, insert a footnote to provide copyright information.
- If graphics, charts, or tables from some other sources are reproduced in your work, include the copyright information at the end of the general note under the graphic, chart, or table, not in a footnote.
- Limit your comments to one small paragraph.

Example of a Copyright Permission Note in a Sentence:

Trust in authority was measured using four items drawn from models of motive-based trust (Tyler & Huo, 2002).²

Example of a Copyright Permission Note in a Footnote:

² From the chapters “Motive-Based Trust and Decision Acceptance” and “Societal Orientations: Legitimacy and Connections With Society” in *Trust in the Law: Encouraging Public Cooperation With the Police and Courts*, by Tom R. Tyler and Yuen J. Huo, 2002, New York: Russell Sage Foundation. Copyright 2002 by the Russell Sage Foundation, 112 East 64th Street, New York, NY 10021. Reprinted with permission.

- A number formatted in superscript can be inserted following almost any punctuation mark, but not dashes (—).

Example:

Scientists examined — over several years¹ — the fossilized remains of the woolly-wooly yak.² (These have now been transferred to the Chauan Museum.³)

- If the footnote number appears in a sentence in parentheses, it should be inserted within the parentheses.

Example:

The questionnaire (see Supplementary material³) comprised 4 parts: student perception regarding content of nutrition education; duration of time spent on nutrition education; preferred education approach to nutrition; and demographics.

- Place all footnotes at the bottom of the page on which they appear. APA recommends the use of the footnote function in word-processing programmes, following the default formatting settings.

Examples:

(If this were the bottom of the page)

¹ Copies of the complete 56-item attitude scale and checklist may be obtained from Douglas Degelman.

² In order to be able to evaluate possible differences in response to the six-item BDIS when presented apart from the LOC, PP, and Ij scales, an additional 54 participants completed only the six-item BDIS and the checklist. BDIS scores did not differ significantly as a function of whether the items were presented by themselves (M = 32.76) or embedded in the unified scale (M = 32.92), $t(111) = 0.822$, $p > .10$.

- Footnotes may also appear on the final page of your document (usually this is after the References page). Center the word “Footnotes” at the top of the page.

BASIC FORMAT FOR BOOKS

Author's surname, Initials. (Year of publication). *Title of the publication: Sub-title* (edition no.).
 Publisher. DOI (if available)

- Book titles: use capital letters only for the initial letter of the first word, for the first word after a colon, and for proper names (*The study of English: New perspectives on language acquisition in Asia*).
- Italicize the title of the book (*American geography*) but not of the edition number (12th ed.).
- Pay attention to proper use of punctuation, italics, and capital letters.
- APA Style references for print books and ebooks are largely the same.
- If a book, regardless of whether it is print or electronic, has a digital object identifier (DOI), always include the DOI at the end of the reference entry.

Type of citation	Example
1. Book Single author	<p><i>You may cite the author's name as part of your sentence, or in parenthesis.</i></p> <p>Douglas (2017) showed that the centrality of sovereignty (Douglas, 2017).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Douglas, S. (2017). <i>Curating community: Museums, constitutionalism, and the taming of the political</i>. University of Michigan Press. https://doi.org/10.3998/mpub.9311549</p>
2. Book Two authors	<p><i>Always cite both names every time you refer to their work. Use "and" when you use the authors' names in your sentence, but use the ampersand "&" when you cite the names in parenthesis.</i></p> <p>Akcinaroglu and Tokdemir (2020) investigated. the nonviolent actions (Akcinaroglu & Tokdemir, 2020).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Akcinaroglu, S., & Tokdemir, E. (2020). <i>Battle for allegiance: Governments, terrorist groups, and constituencies in conflict</i>. University of Michigan Press. https://doi.org/10.3998/mpub.10147268</p>

Type of citation	Example
<p>3. Book Three to 20 authors</p>	<p><i>Cite the name of only the first author followed by “et al.” (this means “and others”) in every citation including the first one. Note the punctuation.</i></p> <p>Bennet et al. (1996) hypothesized that hypothesis (Bennet et al., 1996).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Bennet, R., Townsend, P. C., & Moss, H. G. (1996). <i>Confusing rules</i> (3rd ed.). Bloomsbury.</p> <p><i>* Include surnames and initials for all authors (up to 20) in the References. Use an ampersand “&” before the final author’s name.</i></p>
<p>4. Book More than 20 authors</p>	<p><i>Use the first author’s name followed by et al. in the signal phrase or in parentheses.</i></p> <p>Salleh et al. (2000) investigated investigation (Salleh et al., 2000).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Surname 1, initials 1, surname 2, initials 2, surname 3, initials 3, surname 4, initials 4, surname 5, initials 5, surname 6, initials 6, surname 7, initials 7, surname 8, initials 8, surname 9, initials 9, [surname 10, initials 10, surname 11, initials 11, surname 12, initials 12, surname 13, initials 13, surname 14, initials 14, surname 15, initials 15, surname 16, initials 16, surname 17, initials 17, surname 18, initials 18, surname 19, initials 19, . . . final author’s surname, final author’s initials (year of publication). <i>Book title</i>. Publisher. DOI (if available)</p> <p><i>** Include the first 19 authors’ names, insert an ellipsis “. . .”, and then add the final author’s name without an ampersand “&” in the References.</i></p>

<p>5. Book with Editor(s) but no authors</p> <p><i>*Use Ed. for one editor and Eds. for more than one editor</i></p>	<p>... as was stated in Bakar (2006). ... was verified (Bakar, 2006). According to Lloyd and Trent (2004) in their study of London (Lloyd & Trent, 2004).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Bakar, A. (Ed.). (2006). <i>Reclamation in Singapore: An environmental study</i>. Singapore Science Centre. Lloyd, A. M., & Trent, S. P., Jr. (Eds.). (2004). <i>London: A historical and cultural survey</i>. Penguin.</p> <p>**Note: the Jr. in the 2nd entry. State "Jr" in References but not in-text.</p>
<p>6. Book Author is an Organization</p>	<p><i>For the name of a group author, APA recommends the use of abbreviation when the abbreviation is well-known, to avoid lengthy repetition, or to appear more than thrice in the text.</i></p> <p>According to the Tay Family Foundation (2004), the in Malaysia (Tay Family Foundation, 2004).</p> <p>. . . (Massachusetts Institute of Technology [MIT], 2005). <i>Thereafter, you may use just the abbreviated name:</i> . . . (MIT, 2005).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Tay Family Foundation. (2004). <i>The Tays and the tin mining legacy in Malaysia</i>. Berita Publishing.</p> <p><i>* When citing the author in the References, give the full name, regardless of whether the organization is well known or not. Do not include the abbreviation of the organization.</i></p>
<p>7. Book No author/ editor given</p> <p><i>*Use the title of the book as if it were the author's/editor's name</i></p>	<p><i>Use the complete book title in the References. If the title is long, use the first few words of the book's title in the in-text citation. Note: in-text, capitalize initial letters of major words. Use "Anonymous" as the author only if the work is signed "Anonymous."</i></p> <p>. . . end the war (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 2003). . . . situation (Changing World, 2006).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p><i>The changing world of fashion in the new millennium</i>. (2006). Eco. <i>Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary</i> (11th ed.). (2003). Merriam-Webster.</p> <p>** Note: The changing world of fashion in the new millennium begins with C because we ignore the article The in the title.</p>

<p>8. Part of a book chapter, article or entry in an edited book</p>	<p><i>Cite the author of the specific chapter, article, or entry that you are referring to, not the editor of the entire book.</i></p> <p>Chatham and Badre (2020) found that in cognitive psychology (Chatham & Badre, 2020).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Chatham, C. H., & Badre, D. (2020). How to test cognitive theory with fMRI. In D. Spieler, & E. Schumacher (Eds.), <i>New methods in cognitive psychology</i> (1st ed., pp. 86-127). Routledge.</p> <p><i>* Note the different format for authors' names (surname, initials) and editors' names (initials, surname).</i> <i>** Use italics for the title of the anthology/book, but not for the title of the chapter, article, or entry.</i> <i>*** Use "In" to indicate a particular chapter, article, or entry in a book.</i> <i>**** Indicate the page numbers for the chapter, article, or entry. Use p. (for one page) or pp. (for more than one page).</i></p>
<p>9. Authored eBook (e.g., Kindle book)</p>	<p>One of the author's main points is that . . . (Renshon, 2020).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Renshon, S. (2020). <i>The real psychology of the Trump presidency</i>. Palgrave Macmillan. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-45391-6</p> <p><i>* The final component of an eBook reference list entry should be either a DOI or URL. If both are available, include only the DOI.</i> <i>** A DOI, digital object identifier, is a unique alphanumeric string. A DOI should begin with "https://doi.org/" and a URL "http://" or "https://". DOIs and URLs must not be followed by a period.</i></p>
<p>10. Chapter in an edited eBook</p>	<p>. . . social prescription (Boydell, 2020). Boydell (2020) explicated that . . .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Boydell, K. M. (2020). The art of social prescription. In P. Rhodes (Ed.), <i>Beyond the psychology industry: How else might we heal?</i> (1st ed., pp. 41-48). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-33762-9</p>

<p>11. Conference proceedings published as a whole book</p>	<p><i>Follow the same format as that for a book with editors.</i></p> <p>... in other theories (Kushilevitz & Malkin, 2016). Kushilevitz and Malkin (2016) illustrated that ...</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Kushilevitz, E., & Malkin, T. (Eds.). (2016). <i>Lecture notes in computer science: Vol. 9562. Theory of cryptography</i>. Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-49096-9</p>
<p>12. Conference proceedings published as a book chapter</p>	<p><i>Follow the same format as that for an edited book chapter.</i></p> <p>... intelligent optimization (Bedenel et al., 2019). Bedenel et al. (2019) showed that ...</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Bedenel, A.-L., Jourdan, L., & Biernacki, C. (2019). Probability estimation by an adapted genetic algorithm in web insurance. In R. Battiti, M. Brunato, I. Kotsireas, & P. Pardalos (Eds.), <i>Lecture notes in computer science: Vol. 11353. Learning and intelligent optimization</i> (pp. 225–240). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-05348-2_21</p>
<p>13. Quotation in a book</p>	<p><i>In-text: include the author, year of the original speech/year the book was published, page number of the quotation.</i></p> <p><i>References: follow the citation format of a book and add the year of the original speech at the end.</i></p> <p>Dr. King stated, “I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character” (King, 1963/2022, p. 62).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>King, M. L., Jr. (2022). <i>I have a dream</i>. HarperCollins Publishers. (Original work published 1963)</p>

BASIC FORMAT FOR NEWSPAPERS

Print Newspaper:

Author's surname, Initials. (Year of publication, Month Date). Title of article. *The Title of Newspaper*, p. page number.

Webpage on a News Website:

Author's surname, Initials. (Year of publication, Month Date). *Title of article*. The Title of the News Website. URL

- **Title of the newspaper:** use capital letters for the first letter of each significant word.
- Do not omit *The* from the newspaper title (*The Straits Times*, not *Straits Times*).
- **Italicize the title of the newspaper** only when citing an article from a **print** newspaper.
- **Italicize the title of the article** only when citing an article from an **online** news website.
- **Title of newspaper articles in the References:** use capital letters only for the initial letter of the first word, the first word after a colon, and proper names (Living dangerously in Jakarta: Teen gangs).
- Give the **page numbers** for the article that you used. Use p. (for one page) or pp. (several pages).
- Newspapers often have sub-sections: for example, *The Straits Times* has sub-sections such as Home, Life, and Classified. When citing pages, use the first letter of the sub-section title: for example, L5 for page five of the Life section.
- Provide the **URL** of the citing online article at the end of a reference list entry. A URL begins with either "http://" or "https://" and must not be followed by a period.
- **If a newspaper article has no author:**
 - In-text:** cite the first few words of the article title in quotation marks, followed by a comma and the year. Omit initial articles (The, An, A). Capitalize initial letters of major words.

References: alphabetize according to the title of the article. See bullets above for details.

Type of citation	Example
1. Newspaper article	<p><i>In-text: state only the year of publication. References: cite the full date.</i></p> <p>In an article on the development of Covid-19 vaccines, Erman and Steenhuisen (2020) explained that Covid-19 vaccine (Erman & Steenhuisen, 2020).</p> <p>According to “Downside” (2006), the danger in worrying trend (“Downside,” 2006).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Erman, M., & Steenhuisen, J. (2020, November 9). <i>Pfizer vaccine trial success signals breakthrough in pandemic battle</i>. Reuters. https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-health-coronavirus-vaccines-pfizer/pfizer-vaccine-trial-success-signals-breakthrough-in-pandemic-battle-idUKKBN27P1DE</p> <p>The downside to glittering casino in S'pore. (2006, November 17). <i>Today</i>, p. 20.</p>

BASIC FORMAT FOR MAGAZINES

Print Magazine:

Author's surname, Initials. (Year of publication, Month Date). Title of article. *Title of Magazine*, volume number, page range. DOI (if available)

Online Magazine:

Author's surname, Initials. (Year of publication, Month Date). Title of article. *Title of Magazine*. URL

- **Date of publication:** some magazines state specific dates, while others only use month and year. Follow the method that the magazine uses.
- **Title of the magazine:** use capital letters for the first letter of each significant word (*Science News*).
- Italicize the title of the magazine only, not of the article.
- If the magazine has a **volume number**, the volume number is in italics (*Colonial Homes*, 15).
- **Title of magazine articles in the References:** use capital letters only for the initial letter of the first word, the first word after a colon, and proper names (Why NASA can't get it right: Investigating the Discovery explosion).
- Give the **page numbers** for the article that you used. Do **not** use p. or pp. in the References.

- A DOI, digital object identifier, is a unique alphanumeric string. A DOI should begin with “https://doi.org./” and must not be followed by a period.
- Give the **URL** for an online magazine article that you used. A URL begins with either “http://” or “https://” and must not be followed by a period.

- **If a magazine article has no author:**

In-text: cite the first few words of the article title in quotation marks, followed by a comma and the year. Omit initial articles (The, An, A). Capitalize initial letters of major words.

References: alphabetize according to the title of the article. See bullets above for details.

Type of citation	Example
1. Magazine article	<p><i>In-text: state only the year of publication. References: cite the full date.</i></p> <p>In order to digitize material . . . (Ferdinand & Lew, 2006). It is possible to use a practical option . . . (“Beating Spam,” 2005). The suspension disrupted . . . (Soo & McDonald, 2020).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Beating spam in your mail. (2005, March). <i>Systems Analyst</i>, 20-27. Ferdinand, P. R., & Lew, C. (2006, January). Digital libraries: How to build them. <i>The Digital Doorway</i>, 15, 58-57. Soo, Z., & McDonald, J. (2020, November 3). Regulators have suspended what could have been the world's biggest IPO. <i>Time</i>. https://time.com/5907053/ant-group-china-ipo/</p>

BASIC FORMAT FOR JOURNALS

Author's surname, Initials. (Date of publication). Title of article. *Title of Journal*, volume number(issue number), page range. DOI or URL (if available)

- **Date of publication:** some journals use only the year, while others may state months and even specific dates. Follow the method that the journal uses.
- **Title of the journal:** use capital letters for the first letter of all significant words (*Journal of Politics and Culture*).
- Italicize the title of the journal only, not of the article. The journal title includes the volume number.

- Use italics for journals' volume number but not for the issue number (*Journal of Contemporary Philosophy*, 9(6)). Note that there is no space between the volume and issue number).
- Indicate issue number only if each issue is **paginated by issue** (that is, each journal begins with page 1). See the Hagen, Myers, and Iskandar entry below. In contrast, the Klyne and Doe entry is **paginated by volume**, so there is no issue number.
- **Title of article in journal:** use capital letters only for the initial letter of the first word, the first word after a colon, and proper names (Schizophrenia and aging in America: Finding connections).
- Give the **page numbers** for the article that you used. Do **not** use p. or pp. in the References.
- If a journal article has a DOI and a URL, include only the DOI, which should begin with "https://doi.org/" and must not be followed by a period.

Type of citation	Example
1. Journal article Up to 20 authors	<p><i>In-text: state only the year of publication. References: cite the full date. When a journal article has three or more authors, use the first author's name followed by "et al." in every in-text citation including the first one.</i></p> <p>In a surprising study, Hagen et al. (2005) found that Children suffering from autism could be . . . (Klyne & Doe, 2003).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Hagen, J. K., Myers, T. F., & Iskandar, A. R. B. (2005, January). The impact of the World Wide Web on education. <i>Journal of Higher Education</i>, 18(5), 75-93.</p> <p>Klyne, M. C., & Doe, K. (2003). Autism: Unlocking the silence. <i>Mental Health Quarterly</i>, 27, 672-690.</p>
2. Journal article More than 20 authors	<p><i>Use the first author's name followed by et al. in the signal phrase or in parentheses.</i></p> <p>In the functional annotation of selected genes, Choudhury et al. (2020) found that Over three million undescribed variants . . . (Choudhury et al., 2020).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Choudhury, A., Aron, S., Botigué, L. R., Sengupta, D., Botha, G., Bensellak, T., Wells, G., Kumuthini, J., Shriner, D., Fakim, Y. J., Ghoorah, A. W., Dareng, E., Odia, T., Falola, O., Adebiyi, E., Hazelhurst, S., Mazandu, G., Nyangiri, O. A., Mbiyavanga, M., . . .</p>

	<p>Hanchard, N. A. (2020). High-depth African genomes inform human migration and health. <i>Nature</i>, 586, 741-748. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2859-7</p> <p><i>* Include the first 19 authors' names, insert an ellipsis "...", and then add the final author's name without an ampersand "&" in the References.</i></p>
3. Letter to the journal editor	<p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Moller, G. (2002, August). Ripples versus rumbles [Letter to the editor]. <i>Scientific American</i>, 287(2), 12.</p>
4. Review of a book in journal	<p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Schatz, B. R. (2000). Learning by text or context? [Review of the book <i>The social life of information</i>, by J. S. Brown & P. Duguid]. <i>Science</i>, 290, 1304. https://doi.org/10.1126/science.290.5495.1304</p>
5. Conference proceedings published in a journal	<p><i>Follow the same format as that for a journal article.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Duckworth, A. L., Quirk, A., Gallop, R., Hoyle, R. H., Kelly, D. R., & Matthews, M. D. (2019). Cognitive and noncognitive predictors of success. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA</i>, 116(47), 23499–23504. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1910510116</p>

BASIC FORMAT FOR ELECTRONIC SOURCES AND NON-PRINT SOURCES

Author's surname, Initials. (Year, month date). Title of the document. *Name of the website*. URL

Author's surname, Initials. (Year of the last update). Title of the document. *Name of the website*. Retrieved month date, year, from URL

Author's surname, Initials. (Year of publication). Title of the document. *Name of the database*. DOI

Name of authoring organization. (Year of publication). *Title of the document*. Publisher name (omit if it is same as the name of authoring organization). DOI or URL

- If the name of the author or authoring body is not given, use the title of the document.
- If the document date is not indicated, use n.d.
- Use different formats for document date (year, month day) and retrieval date (month day, year).
- Provide a retrieval date only when citing an unarchived work subject to updates (e.g. a map retrieved from Google Maps). Works with archived versions do not need retrieval dates. The majority of references do not include retrieval dates.

- Include the website name (e.g. BBC News). However, omit it when the author is the same as the website name.
- Avoid including database and archive information in the References.
- Include the name of the database or archive only when:
 - the work is available only in that database or archive.
 - the work is of limited circulation (e.g. dissertations, theses, manuscripts in a preprint archive, works in an institutional repository).
- The final component of an electronic resource reference list entry should be either a DOI or URL. If both are available, include only the DOI.
- A DOI should begin with “https://doi.org./” and a URL “http://” or “https://”. DOIs and URLs must not be followed by a period.
- Remember: when you cut and paste the Internet address, check if you need to change the font. It should be the same type and size as the font in the rest of your paper.

Type of citation	Example
1. Electronic document Authors/ authoring body given	<p><i>Omit the publisher name when it is the same as the author.</i></p> <p>According to the Hong Kong Observatory (2020) new tropical cyclone names (Hong Kong Observatory, 2020).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Hong Kong Observatory (2020). <i>New names for tropical cyclones in 2020</i>. https://www.hko.gov.hk/en/Press-Releases/104800/New-names-for-tropical-cyclones-in-2020</p>
2. Electronic document No author/ date is given <i>Cite the title instead. If the title is short, use the complete title. If it is long, cite the first few words of the title.</i>	<p><i>Use (n.d.) in-text and in the References. n.d. means no date. Move the title of the document to the author when the author is missing.</i></p> <p>. . . as the native language (“What You Need,” n.d.). According to “What You Need” (n.d.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p><i>What you need to know about Cantonese: The vernacular and the formal</i> (n.d.). Cantonese for Families. https://cantoneseforfamilies.com/cantonese-vernacular-and-formal/</p>

<p>3. Article from a newspaper's searchable website</p> <p><i>Such articles exist solely as Internet documents, and have no page numbers</i></p>	<p><i>In-text: state only the year of publication. References: cite the full date.</i></p> <p>In an article on the development of Covid-19 vaccines, Erman and Steenhuisen (2020) explained that Covid-19 vaccine (Erman & Steenhuisen, 2020).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Erman, M., & Steenhuisen, J. (2020, November 9). <i>Pfizer vaccine trial success signals breakthrough in pandemic battle</i>. Reuters. https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-health-coronavirus-vaccines-pfizer/pfizer-vaccine-trial-success-signals-breakthrough-in-pandemic-battle-idUKKBN27P1DE</p>
<p>4. Chapter of an eBook</p>	<p>. . . social prescription (Boydell, 2020) Boydell (2020) explicated that</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Boydell, K. M. (2020). The art of social prescription. In P. Rhodes (Ed.), <i>Beyond the psychology industry: How else might we heal?</i> (1st ed., pp. 41-48). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-33762-9</p>
<p>5. Thesis published online</p>	<p><i>Cite the level of the degree and the name of the institution in square brackets, followed by the name of the electronic resource and the URL.</i></p> <p>Yang (2010) analysed the in the accounting conventions (Yang, 2010).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Yang, S. (2010). <i>Accounting conservatism and divestitures</i> [Master's thesis, The Chinese University of Hong Kong]. CUHK Electronic Theses & Dissertations Collection. https://repository.lib.cuhk.edu.hk/en/item/cuhk-327165</p>
<p>6. Book/Film review published in a journal</p>	<p>. . . the transformation of plants (McElwain, 2020). Nedae (2019) remarks that</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>McElwain, J. (2020). How to green a planet [Review of the book <i>Making Eden: How Plants Transformed a Barren Planet</i>, by D. Beerling]. <i>Current Biology</i>, 30(20), R1240-R1241. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2020.08.029</p> <p>Nedae, N. (2019). Film as event: Becoming-other in Béla Tarr's <i>Damnation</i>. [Review of the film <i>Damnation</i>, by B. Tarr, Dir.]. <i>Canadian Journal of Film Studies</i>, 28(2), 48-64. https://doi.org/10.3138/cjfs.28.2.2019-0038</p>

	<p>* <i>Cite the reviewer’s name and the title of the review article, followed by the reviewed item in square brackets and the details of the journal article. Note the order of the author/director’s surname and initials of the reviewed item.</i></p> <p>** <i>When citing a book review, the square brackets contain “Review of the book”, the title of the reviewed book in Italics, a comma, “by”, the author’s initials, and the author’s surname.</i></p> <p>*** <i>When citing a film review, the square brackets contain “Review of the film”, the title of the reviewed film in Italics, a comma, “by”, the director’s initials, the director’s surname, a comma, and “Dir.”.</i></p>
<p>7. Online lecture notes and presentation slides</p>	<p>Costinot (2016) described Stabler (2014) demonstrated in the 8th century (Costinot, 2016). of the interlocutor (Stabler, 2014).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Costinot, A. (2016). <i>Exchange economies</i> [PowerPoint slides]. MIT OpenCourseWare. https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/economics/14-54-international-trade-fall-2016/lecture-slides/MIT14_54F16_Lecture_4.pdf</p> <p>Stabler, E. (2014). [Lecture notes on linguistics]. Department of Linguistics, University of California Los Angeles. https://linguistics.ucla.edu/people/stabler/20-14.pdf</p>
<p>8. Qualitative data and online interview</p>	<p><i>In-text: state only the year of publication. References: cite the full date.</i></p> <p>Copeland and Fowler (1977) (Copeland & Fowler, 1977).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Copeland, C. M., & Fowler, W. (1977, August 12). <i>C.M. Copeland and Wimpy Fowler interview, Fitzgerald, Georgia</i> [Interview]. South-Central Georgia Folklife Project collection (AFC 1982/010), American Folklife Center; Library of Congress. https://www.loc.gov/item/afc1982010_afs21147/</p> <p>* <i>For interviews retrieved from digital or physical archives, credit the interviewee(s) as the author(s).</i></p> <p>** <i>If an interview is not retrievable in audio or print form, cite the interview only in the text (not in the reference list) and provide the month, day, and year in the text. If only a transcript is available online, the citation includes the author, year, month date, title of the transcript, “[Interview transcript]”, name of the website, and URL.</i></p>

<p>9. E-mail communications from individuals/ Interview</p>	<p><i>In text, state only "personal communication."</i></p> <p>According to Professor T. K. Lutes, (personal communication, April 18, 2001).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>As they do not provide recoverable data, personal communications are not included in the reference list.</p>
<p>10. Article from an online encyclopedia</p>	<p><i>The following encyclopedia has an author and a publisher. As the version of this entry is archived, a retrieval date is not included. The last publication date in "See Article History" on the Britannica webpage is cited in the References. In-text: state only the year of publication. References: cite full date of the archived version.</i></p> <p>... in size and mass (Malin, 2020). According to Malin (2020)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Malin, M. C. (2020, May 29). Mars. In <i>Encyclopædia Britannica</i>. https://www.britannica.com/place/Mars-planet</p>
<p>11. Wikipedia entry</p>	<p><i>In-text: state only the year of publication. References: cite the full publication date of the cited version. Wikipedia provides archived versions of each entry and therefore a retrieval date is not included. Cite the archived version of the page by including the corresponding publication date in "View History" on the Wikipedia webpage in the References.</i></p> <p>... ("Occupational safety and health administration," 2020)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Occupational safety and health administration. (2020, October 15). In <i>Wikipedia</i>. https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Occupational_Safety_and_Health_Administration&oldid=983572051</p> <p><i>**Note: Please note that the APA Style Guide to Electronic References warns writers that wikis (like Wikipedia, for example) are collaborative projects that cannot guarantee the verifiability or expertise of their entries.</i></p>

<p>12. Online dictionary entry</p>	<p><i>The following dictionary is continuously updated and does not have archived versions, a retrieval date is needed. There is no publication date and therefore "n.d." is used.</i></p> <p>Heuristic is ... (Merriam-Webster, n.d.) According to Merriam-Webster (n.d.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). Heuristic. In <i>Merriam-Webster.com dictionary</i>. Retrieved October 28, 2020, from http://www.m-w.com/dictionary/heuristic</p>
<p>13. Blog post</p>	<p><i>In-text: state only the year of publication. References: cite the full date.</i></p> <p>Heasman and Corti (2015) wrote about an echoborg. . . . (Heasman & Corti, 2015).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Heasman, B., & Corti, K. (2015, August 18). How to build an echoborg: PhD researcher Kevin Corti featured on the BBC. <i>PBS Blog</i>. http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/psychologylse/2015/08/18/how-to-build-an-echoborg-phd-researcher-kevin-corti-featured-on-the-bbc/</p>
<p>14. Interactive map (e.g. Google Maps)</p>	<p><i>In-text: state no date for dynamically-generated maps. References: cite the retrieval date for dynamically-generated maps.</i></p> <p>. . . (Åhlfeldt, 2019). . . . (Google, n.d.). Pacific Northwest Seismograph Network (2018). . . .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Åhlfeldt, J. (2019). <i>Digital atlas of the Roman empire</i> [Map]. University of Gothenburg, Centre for Digital Humanities. https://dh.gu.se/dare/</p> <p>Google. (n.d.). [Google Maps directions for driving from University Station to Sha Tin Che Kung Temple, Hong Kong]. Retrieved November 12, 2020, from https://bit.ly/3nhpk3r</p> <p>Pacific Northwest Seismograph Network. (n.d.). <i>Recent earthquakes in Pacific Northwest, Seattle region special map</i> [Earthquake activity map]. Retrieved May 8, 2011, from http://www.pnsn.org/recenteqs/Maps/Seattle_Region.html</p>

	<p><i>* List the website as the author when there is no author. State “[Map]” or the type of map in square brackets after the title of the map. If a title is missing, give a description of the map in square brackets. Provide the retrieval date for a dynamically-created map.</i></p>
15. Artwork on a museum website	<p>... (Close, 2002).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Close, C. (2002). <i>Ronald</i> [Photograph]. Museum of Modern Art, New York. https://www.moma.org/collection/works/108890</p>
16. Streaming video (e.g., YouTube and Vimeo)	<p><i>In-text: state only the year of publication. References: cite the full date.</i></p> <p>... the video (Oliver, 2017). Stanford University (2020) explained that</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Oliver, J. (2017, August 6). <i>How to make classic carbonara</i> [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D_2DBLAt57c Stanford University. (2020, November 2). <i>Stanford researchers combat election misinformation</i> [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tjimgv-_ETg</p> <p><i>* Insert “[Video]” after the title of the streaming video, followed by the name of the video hosting website and URL.</i></p>
17. Webinar	<p><i>In-text: state only the year of publication. References: cite the full date.</i></p> <p>... library spaces (Public Library Association). Stanford University (2025) explicates that</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Public Library Association (2025, February 19). <i>Creating engaging library spaces for all ages</i> [Webinar]. https://www.ala.org/pla/education/onlinelearning/webinars/on-demand/engaging-spaces</p> <p>Stanford Online. (2025, February 5). <i>Agentic AI: A progression of language model usage</i> [Video]. YouTube. https://youtu.be/kjLiOGle3Lw?si=b5PCm3dboXWc_I9c</p> <p><i>* Insert “[Webinar]” or [Video] after the title of the video, followed by the URL of the webpage. If the webinar is a video hosted by a streaming website, follow the citation format of a streaming video.</i></p>

<p>18. Conference presentation</p>	<p>. . . gun violence (Evans et al., 2019). Evans et al. (2019) proposed that . . .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Evans, A. C., Jr., Garbarino, J., Bocanegra, E., Kinscherff, R. T., & Márquez-Greene, N. (2019, August 8–11). <i>Gun violence: An event on the power of community</i> [Conference presentation]. APA 2019 Convention, Chicago, IL, United States. https://convention.apa.org/2019-video</p> <p><i>* Provide the full dates of the conference in the date element. The description is flexible (e.g., conference session, paper presentation, poster session, keynote address, etc.)</i></p>
<p>19. Audio podcast</p>	<p><i>In-text: state only the year of publication. References: cite the full date.</i></p> <p>. . . the snack history (Graber & Twilley, 2020). Graber and Twilley (2020) . . .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Graber, C., & Twilley, N. (Hosts). (2020, October 13). Snack attack! [Audio podcast episode]. In <i>Gastropod</i>. https://gastropod.com/snack-attack/</p> <p><i>* List the host(s) of the podcast as the author(s) and include their role in parentheses. Cite the year, month date. Insert “[Audio podcast episode]” after the title of the podcast episode, followed by the title of the podcast (in Italics), production company (if any) and URL.</i></p>
<p>20. Quotation in an audio recording</p>	<p><i>In-text: include the author, year of the original speech/year the video was published, time stamp for the beginning of the quotation. References: follow the citation format of a streaming video and add the year of the original speech in brackets at the end.</i></p> <p>Dr. King stated, “I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character” (Rare Facts, 1963/2017, 3:02).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Rare Facts [@rarefacts606]. (2017, November 7). <i>I have a dream speech by Martin Luther King Jr HD (subtitled)</i> [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vP4iY1TtS3s&t=182s (Original work published 1963)</p>

<p>21. Film/ Video</p>	<p>... in the production (Cameron, 1997). Cameron (1997)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Cameron, J. (Director). (1997). <i>Titanic</i> [Film]. 20th Century Fox.</p> <p><i>* List the director as the author. If the director is unknown, credit someone in a similar role (e.g. producer) and describe the role in brackets.</i></p> <p><i>** Describe the type of audiovisual works in square brackets (e.g., “[Film; educational DVD]” and “[Film: special ed. On DVD]”. Adjust the wording whenever necessary.</i></p>
<p>22. TV series</p>	<p>Delaney et al. (2015-2019) produced a huge success (Wright et al., 2012-present).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Delaney, R., Horgan, S., Turner, R. A., Baker, K., & Thoday, J. (Executive Producers). (2015-2019). <i>Catastrophe</i> [TV series]. Avalon Television Merman.</p> <p>Wright, S., Heath, S., Mercurio, J. (Executive Producers). (2012-present). <i>Line of duty</i> [TV series]. World Productions.</p> <p><i>* List the executive producers as the authors. If the TV series is still airing, use the word “present” to represent the time period.</i></p>
<p>23. Ted Talk</p>	<p>... (Urban, 2016) Urban (2016)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Urban, T. (2016, February). <i>Tim Urban: Inside the mind of a master procrastinator</i> [Video]. TED Conferences. http://www.ted.com/talks/tim_urban_inside_the_mind_of_a_master_procrastinator</p>
<p>24. Post in online social media (e.g., Twitter and Instagram)</p>	<p><i>In-text: state only the year of publication. References: cite the full date.</i></p> <p>... in the future (CUHK Medicine, 2020). Rowling (2020)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>CUHK Medicine [@CUHKMedicine]. (2020, October 22). <i>We are ranked #13 in the world and #1 in Asia as the Best Global Universities for Gastroenterology and Hepatology</i> [Tweet]. Twitter. https://twitter.com/CUHKMedicine/status/1319105142268948481</p> <p>Rowling, J. K. [@jk_rowling]. (2020, November 9). <i>We couldn't have done it without you! You're all AMAZING!</i> [green heart emoji]</p>

	<p>[mushroom emoji] [green heart emoji] [crown emoji] [green heart emoji] [mushroom emoji] [green heart emoji] [crown emoji] [green heart emoji] [mushroom emoji] [Tweet]. Twitter. https://twitter.com/jk_rowling/status/1325892658045317122</p> <p><i>* The author name is followed by the user name in square brackets if it is a tweet in Twitter or an Instagram post.</i></p> <p><i>** Include the first 20 words of content of the post. Type out the exact words without altering any non-standard spelling, capitalization, and hashtags. Italicize the words.</i></p> <p><i>*** For emojis, replicate if possible. Otherwise, give a description to each emoji in square brackets. Note that an emoji is counted as one word, regardless of the length of the description. The description of an emoji should be counted as one word when calculating the total number of words in your paper.</i></p> <p><i>**** Indicate the type of social media content in square brackets (e.g., “[Tweet]”, “[Status update]”, and “[Video]”) after the cited content, followed by the site name.</i></p>
25. YouTube channel	<p><i>In-text: state no date. References: cite the retrieval date.</i></p> <p>... (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, n.d.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>The Chinese University of Hong Kong (n.d.). <i>Home</i> [YouTube channel]. YouTube. Retrieved November 13, 2020, from https://www.youtube.com/user/CUHKchannel</p> <p><i>* List the page title (e.g., Community, and About) and italicize it.</i></p>
26. Facebook page	<p><i>In-text: state no date. References: cite the retrieval date.</i></p> <p>... (Watson, n.d.) Watson (n.d.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Watson, E. (n.d.). <i>Photos</i> [Facebook page]. Facebook. Retrieved November 13, 2020, from https://www.facebook.com/emmawatson/photos/?ref=page_internal</p> <p><i>* List the page title (e.g., Home, Videos, and About) and italicize it.</i></p>
27. Online forum post	<p>... (BigMac79, 2020)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>BigMac79 [BigMac79]. (2020, November 4). <i>My employer told me this morning that I would be furloughed after today. About 10 minutes ago they changed</i> [Online forum post].</p>

	<p>MoneySavingExpert. https://forums.moneysavingexpert.com/discussion/6210477/notice-to-be-furloughed-or-unfurloughed</p> <p><i>** Include the first 20 words of content of the post. Type out the exact words without altering any non-standard spelling, capitalization, and hashtags. Italicize the words.</i></p>
28. Computer software	<p>... used the Obscure Reference Generator (Esolang, 2014) to complete work.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Esolang, A. N. (2014). <i>Obscure reference generator</i> (Version 2.1) [Computer software]. E & K Press.</p>
29. Mobile app	<p>... (NASA, 2018). NASA (2018). . . .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>NASA. (2018) <i>Space365</i> (Version 3.0.0) [Mobile app]. App Store. https://apps.apple.com/us/app/space365/id543989186</p>
30. Games	<p>... (Calder & Vaughan, 2007)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Calder, T., & Vaughan, J. (2007). <i>Sensory diet cards</i> [Game]. Super Duper Publications.</p>
31. Multiple websites	<p>... American Nurses Association (n.d., 1991a, 1991b, 2015)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>American Nurses Association. (n.d.). Know your disaster. Retrieved from http://nursingworld.org/MainMenuCategories/WorkplaceSafety/Healthy-Work-Environment/DPR/KnowYourDisaster</p> <p>American Nurses Association. (1991a). Equipment/safety procedures to prevent transmission of bloodborne diseases [Position statement]. Retrieved from http://nursingworld.org/MainMenuCategories/Policy-Advocacy/Positions-andResolutions/ANAPositionStatements/Position-StatementsAlphabetically/EquipmentSafety-Procedures-to-Prevent-Transmission-of-BloodborneDiseases.html</p> <p>American Nurses Association. (1991b). Post-exposure programs in the event of occupational exposure to HIV/HBV [Position statement]. Retrieved from http://nursingworld.org/MainMenuCategories/Policy-Advocacy/Positions-andResolutions/ANAPositionStatements/Position-Statements-Alphabetically/Post-Exposure-Programs-in-the-Event-of-Occupational-Exposure-to-HIVHBV.html</p>

	<p>American Nurses Association. (2015). Academic progression to meet the needs of the registered nurse, the health care consumer, and the U.S. health care system [Position statement]. Retrieved from http://nursingworld.org/MainMenuCategories/Policy-Advocacy/Positions-and-Resolutions/ANAPositionStatements/PositionStatements-Alphabetically/Academic-Progression-to-Meet-Needs-of-RN.html</p>
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Note: **Digital Object Identifier (DOI)** is recommended over URL since DOI is permanent. A DOI begins with “<https://doi.org/>”.

Examples:

Rhoads, A. & Howard, J.P.F. (1998). Academic service learning: A pedagogy of action and reflection. *New Directions for Teaching and Learning*, 1998(73), 1-2. <https://doi.org/10.1002/tl.7300>

Schatz, B. R. (2000). Learning by text or context? [Review of the book *The social life of information*, by J. S. Brown & P. Duguid]. *Science*, 290, 1304. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.290.5495.1304>

BASIC FORMAT FOR LEGAL REFERENCES

Title of Ordinance, Chapter Number (Year). URL

Title of Ordinance, Chapter Number § Section Number (Year). URL

Name of Treaty or Convention, Month Day, Year, URL

- In-text citations for Hong Kong ordinances should contain the title of the ordinance and the year of the ordinance.
- Include the chapter number of a Hong Kong ordinance in the References list. Cite the chapter number using the abbreviation “Cap”.
- The section number of a Hong Kong ordinance is optional. If reference to a specific section in the ordinance is made, include the section number in only the References list. Use the symbol “§” to denote “Section”.
- References for treaties or conventions should include the name of the treaty, convention, or other agreement; the signing or approval date; and a URL if available. In text, provide the name of the treaty or convention and the year.
- Provide an URL, if available, in the References list.
- For the accuracy of citation details, refer to the published statutory compilation of legislative materials where the legislation is codified.

Type of citation	Example
1. Hong Kong Ordinance	<p><i>In-text: state no chapter number. References: cite the chapter number. The section number is optional.</i></p> <p>... constitutes an intellectual creation. (Copyright Ordinance, 2019). As stipulated in the Copyright Ordinance (2019)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>Copyright Ordinance, Cap 528 (2019). https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/cap528</p> <p>Copyright Ordinance, Cap 528 § 3 (2019). https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/cap528!en?xid=ID_1438403328226_001&INDEX_CS=N&m=1&pm=0&pmc=1</p>
2. United Nations convention	<p><i>In-text: state only the year of publication. References: cite the full date.</i></p> <p>... access to such health care services. (United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989). According to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> <p>United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, November 20, 1989, https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-child</p>

WORK CITED IN ANOTHER SOURCE

Sometimes, the author you are reading cites another source that you have not read yourself.

The first example is an extract from a book called *Educational psychology* (6th ed.) by N. L. Gage and D. C. Berliner (1998). In it, Gage and Berliner cite another source:

“Even though these students may not have any known additional challenges or any cognitive problems, Schlieper (1985) found that they are more at risk for academic failure than their physically healthy counterparts.”

Remember, you have read Gage and Berliner, not Schlieper. You should thus cite Gage and Berliner, not Schlieper, in the References.

Type of citation	Example
1. Work cited in another source <i>In-text, use "as cited in"</i>	Schlieper (1985, as cited in Gage & Berliner, 1998) found that (Schlieper, 1985, as cited in Gage & Berliner, 1998). <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> Gage, N. L., & Berliner, D. C. (1998). <i>Educational psychology</i> (6th ed.). Houghton-Mifflin.
2. Work cited in another source <i>In-text, use "as cited in"</i>	. . . According to Culver (as cited in Jones, 2009), learning APA "can be tough, but like any skill, it just takes practice" (p. 23). . . . <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> Jones, J. (2009). <i>Scholarly writing tips</i> . Mublishing House.

CITING IN-PRESS WORKS

When a work has been submitted for publication and accepted by the publisher but not yet published, it is considered an in-press work. As in-press works are often close to publication, check the publication status as you are preparing your own work and update the reference as necessary.

The reference list entry for an in-press work is the same as the standard one except that the term "in press" is used as the time element in both text and the References list.

Type of citation	Example
In-press work (including journal articles, book chapters, and books, etc.)	. . . writing skills (Miller, in press). Miller (in press) proposes that <p style="text-align: center;">References</p> Miller, Z. (in press). <i>How to improve college students' writing in 10 easy practice stages</i> . American Psychological Association. <i>* Use the term "in press" instead of a year in the date element.</i>

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<https://hkbu.libguides.com/citation/legal>
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- Samuel J. K. (2012). *APA handbook of ethics in psychology*. American Psychological Association.
- The Writing Lab and the OWL at Purdue University. (n.d.). *APA formatting and style guide: In-text citations - The basics*. Retrieved July 18, 2022, from https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/in_text_citations_the_basics.html
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- University of Lincoln (n.d.). *APA 7th edition – University of Lincoln: Law and legal references*. Retrieved June 24, 2025, from <https://guides.library.lincoln.ac.uk/c.php?g=683973&p=4882477>

Western Washington University (n.d.). *Citation Quick Guides and Style Manuals: Citing Maps*. Retrieved August 24, 2022, from <https://libguides.wvu.edu/c.php?g=308303&p=2063297>

Writing Commons. (n.d.). *Using footnotes (APA)*. Retrieved November 12, 2020, from <https://writingcommons.org/article/using-footnotes-apa/>

Further Independent Learning Resources

APA Reference Examples, APA Style

<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples>

APA Style Blog, APA Style

<https://apastyle.apa.org/blog>

Faculty Referencing Guide: APA 7th edition, Cambridge University

<https://libguides.cam.ac.uk/educationreferencingAPA7th>

APA Citation Style, Concordia University Libraries

<http://library.concordia.ca/help/howto/apa.php>

APA (7th ed.) Citing Guide, Georgian College

<https://library.georgiancollege.ca/citing>

APA Formatting and Style Guide (7th Edition), Purdue University

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/index.html

APA Citation Style, 7th edition, The George Washington University

<https://guides.himmelfarb.gwu.edu/APA>

Referencing guide at the University of Manchester: American Psychological Association APA

<https://subjects.library.manchester.ac.uk/referencing/apa>

APA 7, The University of Melbourne

<https://library.unimelb.edu.au/recite/referencing-styles/apa7>

Referencing styles - a Practical Guide: APA, University of York

<https://subjectguides.york.ac.uk/referencing-style-guides/apa>

APA Style: Overview, Walden University

<https://academicguides.waldenu.edu/writing/apa>

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