Remember - you can find many different types of information on the internet such as journal articles, reports and images. You should always reference according to the type of information first and then the fact that you have found it online.

### Journal article - Electronic

**Author. (Year). Title of article. Title of Journal, Volume (Issue), page number(s) doi # OR Retrieved from URL**

(or if no doi use: Retrieved from https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs11126-016-9483-6)

### Online resources

**Author or organization. (Year or last updated). Title of site or page. Retrieved from URL**


### Citation

Always includes the author’s surname and the year of publication. Include page numbers only for quotations or paraphrases, not for summaries.

Authors can be part of the text or support the point e.g.

- Cottrell (2008, p.156) argues that “....
- New research (Lee and Chung, 2009) shows ...

### Multiple authors

1 or 2 authors are always cited.
3-5 authors are all cited the first time and then use the first author plus et al for subsequent citations. e.g. Smith et al.
For 6 or more authors you can use the et al format on all occasions.
All authors must be included in the Reference List.

This leaflet is intended as a very quick guide to APA referencing. For more information and examples see:

**American Psychological Association (2010)**


Introductory tutorial and more at [www.apastyle.org](http://www.apastyle.org)

This site also provides clear formatting instructions [https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/](https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/)

### What is referencing?

You need to acknowledge other people’s ideas and reference the sources that you have used in your assignments. This is done in two parts:

- a brief **citation** which appears within the text and refers to
- the full **reference** which is listed at the end of your work.

Everything cited should appear in the **Reference List**, in alphabetical order, by author’s surname.

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The most common bibliographic elements are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Surname, initial. Always first. List all the authors in the order they are named on the source, separated by a comma, with &amp; between the last 2. Use title first if no author.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of publication</td>
<td>(Brackets) Rounded brackets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of article/chapter</td>
<td>Title of chapter. No quote marks Used for a chapter in a book OR journal article.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of publication</td>
<td>Italics BOOK JOURNAL Capitalise the 1st letter of first word and any proper nouns. Capitalise first letter of every word, except for linking words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edition</td>
<td>(number ed.) Only used if not the 1st. eg. (2nd ed.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue details</td>
<td>Volume no. in italics (Issue number) Numbers as figures eg. 17(6),</td>
</tr>
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<td>Place of publication &amp; publisher</td>
<td>Place: Publisher Separated by a colon : Eg. Australia: McGraw-Hill</td>
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<td>Page Number</td>
<td>66-78 (pp.66-78). No additional formatting for articles p. or pp. used for book chapters only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic publication</td>
<td>Either DOI Or Retrieved from URL doi:10.1007/s10479-0080325-2 Give the web address of where you found it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References are constructed from a combination of the bibliographic details.

Here are a few examples of the most used information sources. Note that all lines after the first line are indented.

**Books**

**Author. (Year). Title (Edition.). Place & Publisher.**


**Chapter of an edited book**

**Author. (Year). Title of the chapter, In Editor of the book (Ed.) Title of the book. Page Numbers. Place & Publisher.**


**Ebook**

**Author. (Year). Title. Retrieved from URL**


**Journal article – Print**

**Author. (Year). Title of article. Title of Journal, Volume (Issue) Page number(s).**