Please note:

- Different disciplines and units at Deakin use different referencing styles.
- Always check your unit assessment information to find which style you are required to use.
- It is essential that you write and reference in a style that is clear and consistent, and act with academic integrity at all times.

Last updated: 4 July 2023
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APA explained

Overview

The APA7 style of referencing consists of:
- **In-text citations** in the body of the paper that include the author, the date, and often a page number.
- **References** at the end of the paper, giving full bibliographic details of all in-text citations.

The Deakin guide to APA7 referencing provides examples of different source types. If you cannot find the exact source you wish to reference in this guide, use elements from different parts of this guide to create an appropriate reference. The important thing is to be consistent – and if in doubt, provide more detail rather than less.

If you still require clarification, consult the APA resources below, or email Study Support.

This guide is based on advice and examples provided in:


Further information, FAQs and examples can be found at:
- [https://apastyle.apa.org/](https://apastyle.apa.org/)

See also APA7 reference list examples of common source types:

In-text citations

- Most APA in-text citations consist of the author and year of publication.
- In addition, page numbers should be included when quoting directly from a source. You are also encouraged to provide page numbers when paraphrasing (rephrasing a short passage).
- The author, year and page number within parentheses are separated by commas.
- An in-text citation can go at the beginning, within, or at the end of a sentence.

Summarising, paraphrasing and quoting

*Summary or general reference*
When you are summarising or making a general reference to an idea or information contained in a work, page numbers are not necessary.
Hughes et al. (2012) investigated the relationship between personality and the use of Facebook and Twitter for both information and social purposes.

**Paraphrase**
When paraphrasing information, provide the author and date.

Hughes et al. (2012) suggest that this may be because the information sought from Facebook can be obtained socially, whereas the information sought on Twitter is more cognitively based.

You can also provide a page number for a paraphrase if you think it will help the reader locate the source of information.

Hughes et al. (2012, p. 567) suggest that this may be because the information sought from Facebook can be obtained socially, whereas ...

**Quote**
To quote means to reproduce the exact words from a source. Details of the source and the page number(s) must be provided in text.

Short quotes (fewer than 40 words) should be incorporated into the text within double quotation marks.

Hughes et al. (2012, p. 563) hypothesised that “the short, quick-fire nature of Twitter usage determined by the limit of 140 characters per ‘tweet’ may appeal to those high in conscientiousness as they can still partake in social networking without it becoming a temporal distraction”.

Longer quotes, known as “block quotes” (40 words or more):
- start on a new line
- are indented about 1.27cm from the left-hand margin
- are double spaced
- do not have quotation marks
- begin with a colon
- do not end with a full stop.

… while others have supported this view:
We don’t do burden in the twenty-first century. We do entitlement. We do expectation and our politicians have learnt to give us what we want. In 2008, US presidential candidate Barack Obama caught the American people’s imagination with the phrase ‘hope you can believe in’. Kennedy sells sacrifice: Obama sells expectation. (Salt, 2011, p. 19)

The sense of entitlement …

**There are two ways to include your in-text citation**
You can emphasise the author:

Woodward (2010) states that what we buy and how we consume things once we have bought them reveals a great deal about the society we live in.

Or you can emphasise the information:

What we buy and how we consume things once we have bought them reveals a great deal about the society we live in (Woodward, 2010).

References

References enable readers to locate your sources. Each in-text citation and the related reference list entry should be identical in spelling and year. A work is listed only once in the reference list, regardless of how many times it is cited in-text. All citations should be listed in the reference list (with the exception of Personal communications and classical works).

The four basic elements of a reference list entry in APA style are:

- author (who is responsible?)
- date of publication (when was it published?)
- title (what is it called?)
- publication details (where can I find it?)

These elements are set out in the following order:

Author, Initials. (Date). Title. Publication details.

The reference list should:

- begin on a new page with the heading 'References' centred and bold.
- have entries arranged alphabetically by family name of the first-listed author or name of organisation (or by title if authorship is unknown)
- use the hanging indent (0.5 in. = 1.27 cm) paragraph style for each new reference.
- use double spacing.

References


https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0206358


https://doi.org/10.1037/ppm0000185


DOIs and URLs

DOIs
A DOI (Digital Object Identifier) provides a persistent link to the location of a source on the internet; however, note that some print sources also have DOIs. Most academic journal articles and e-books have DOIs. You can usually find the DOI on the first page of an article in the header or footer. They also appear in library records.

- Where a DOI exists, cite a DOI instead of a URL.
- Do not provide a date of retrieval.
- Do not place a full stop at the end of a DOI
- Present DOIs as hyperlinks, where possible.

Depending on the date of the source, DOIs may appear in different formats:

- https://doi.org
- http://dx.doi.org
- DOI:

Where possible, use most recent format: https://doi.org

Here is an example of journal article with a DOI provided:


For further examples, see Journal Articles and Books.

URLs
A URL (Uniform Resource Locator) can be found in the address bar of your internet browser. URLs are provided for webpages, blogs, online videos, podcasts and social media sources.

- Usually the full URL is provided, although in for some cases, you will notice that the homepage URL may be provided instead.
- Do not provide URLs of Deakin Library searches.
- A date of retrieval is not usually provided. For sources that are designed to be updated regularly, a date of retrieval can be provided. (For example, see: Other > Database).
- Do not place a full stop at the end of a URL.
- Present the URL as a hyperlink.
- Where a DOI exists, cite a DOI instead of a URL.

Here is an example of webpage with a URL provided:

Sources accessed via a Library database

- In most cases, if you have found a source via a Library database (e.g. EBSCOhost, E-book Central or Google Scholar), you do not provide a URL related to the Library database search.
- If the source has a DOI, cite the DOI.
- If the source has no DOI, format the source as you would a print source.


For advice on how to cite databases with original, proprietary works only available in that database or archive, see Other > Database.

One author

In-text citation

Joo (2019) explains …

OR

… (Joo, 2019).

References


Two authors

In-text citation

Adelson and Eckert (2020) state that …

OR

… (Adelson & Eckert, 2020).
References


Three or more authors

In-text citation

- For three or more authors, use only the first author, followed by et al. (meaning ‘and others’):

  Witten et al. (2011) reject this …

  OR

  … (Witten et al., 2011).

References

- Include all authors for sources with up to 20 authors.
- Where there are more than 20 authors, list the first 19 authors followed by an ellipsis (...) and then include the last author’s name.
- Do not include an ampersand (&) in a reference of 20 or more authors.


**Group authors**

**In-text citation**

Sometimes the author is an organisation, government agency, association or corporate body.

- Cite the full name of the group author the first time you mention it in the text.
- Use an abbreviation of the group author name in later citations, if it is a well-known abbreviation, or if it will help avoid repeating a very long name.

If your first citation does not have the group author’s name in a parenthetical in-text citation, then provide the abbreviated name form before the year of publication:

> The National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC, 2013) provides practical and realistic recommendations for healthy eating…

However, if your first citation does have the name of the group author in a parenthetical in-text citation, then provide the abbreviated name in square brackets after the full name:

> … practical and realistic recommendations for healthy eating (The National Health and Medical Research Council [NHMRC], 2013).

In subsequent citations, use the abbreviated form of the group author’s name:

> The NHMRC (2013) recommends that…

**References**

- Use the full name of group author.


See also: Government and Legal > Government Publications

---

**No author**

Note that for many sources with no designated author, the author can often be listed as a group author. See: APA7 Explained > Group Author.

**In-text citation**

- Consider first if the author is a Group Author.
- If no author can be identified, cite the title of the work and the year of publication in text.
• If the title is very long, use the first few words of the title only.
• Use italics for the titles of books, reports or webpages.
• Use double quotation marks for the titles of articles or chapters.

... (“Forgotten Melbourne”, 2020).

• Only use “Anonymous” in a citation if the author’s name is given as “Anonymous”.

... (Anonymous, 2017).

References

• If no author can be identified, the title is placed in the author position. Do not italicize, nor place in quotation marks.
• Order the reference list entry by title.


• Works in which the author’s name is given as anonymous are listed in the reference list under “Anonymous”.


No date

In-text citation
If no year of publication is provided for a source, use ‘n.d.’ (meaning ‘no date’) in parentheses after the author’s name.

In a detailed analysis, Jones (n.d.) argues …

References


No page numbers

When quoting or paraphrasing, a page number may be required in the citation. However, with sources that do not have page numbers (e.g. web pages, websites and some e-books), you have three options:

• Provide heading or section name

(Department of Social Services, 2019, Section 1)
• Provide a paragraph number

(Department of Social Services, 2020, para. 2)

• Provide both a section name and a paragraph number

(Department of Social Services, 2019, Section 2, para. 3)

Citing multiple authors

When citing more than one source at the same point in the text:

• list the sources alphabetically
• separate each source with a semicolon within the same parentheses.

There have been several studies on the links between personality and Facebook use (Amichai-Hamburger & Vinitzky, 2010; Ross et al., 2009; Ryan & Xenos, 2011).

If you would like to highlight the works most relevant to your paper:

• list the most relevant works first
• follow this list with any further works, preceded by “see also”.

… (Ross et al., 2009; see also Amichai-Hamburger & Vinitzky, 2010; Ryan & Xenos, 2011).

When the author names are in the narrative of your text, you can place them in your preferred order:

Ryan and Xenos (2011), Amichai-Hamburger and Vinitzky (2010) and Ross et al. (2009) studied the links between personality and Facebook use.

When citing two or more sources by the same author at the same point:

• provide the author and then the dates, each source separated by semicolons
• place the dates in chronological order.


See also: APA explained > Same author
Repeat citations in the same paragraph

Sometimes a longer paraphrase will continue for several sentences.

- It is not always necessary to repeat the citation as long as it is made clear that the same work continues to be paraphrased.
- Always check your sentences carefully to ensure that you have paraphrased appropriately.
- See an example of a long paraphrase on the APA style blog.

If it proves difficult to make clear that your paraphrase continues throughout a paragraph, then cite the same source again where you think it might be required in order to avoid any ambiguity.

Facebook and Twitter appear to be used for different purposes by different users (Hughes et al., 2012). The researchers found that people who seek and spread information on Facebook do not use Twitter in the same way and vice versa. Hughes et al. (2012) suggest that this may be because …

If beginning a new paragraph, always include a citation, even if you have cited in the previous paragraph.

Secondary source

Sometimes you read one author (secondary) who cites another (primary). A good habit of academic research and writing is to find the primary source, read it, and cite it directly. However, in some cases you will need to cite the secondary source.

In the example that follows, you have read Savage who refers to a publication by Lupton, but you have not read Lupton yourself. Use the phrase “as cited in”.

In-text citation

If the year is known for the primary source:

(Lupton, 2001, as cited in Savage, 2004)

If the year is not known for the primary source:

Lupton (as cited in Savage, 2004) distinguishes between "emotional labour" and "emotional work".

References

Reference only the source that you have read.

Same author

In-text citation

Same author, same year
If an author (or authors listed in the same order) have published two or more works in the same year, use the lower-case letters a, b, c ... after the year to distinguish between the works. Letters are assigned according to the alphabetical order of the title.

Reed and Derryberry (1995b) examined …

According to Reed and Derryberry (1995a) …

References

Same author, same year

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/01918869


Same author, different year

Order the sources chronologically.


Gooden, A. (2016). …

Same author in single-author and multiple-author publications

Order sources alphabetically.


Annotated bibliography

When writing an annotated bibliography:

- Always check and **follow your task instructions** regarding expected content and formatting of assignments.
- Format and order references in an annotated bibliography in alphabetical order (as with reference lists).
- Each annotation should be a new paragraph below the reference entry with a 1.27cm indent from the left margin (the first line of the annotation should not be indented).
- If annotation spans multiple paragraphs, indent the first line of the second and any subsequent paragraphs 1.27cm.
Books

Overview

In-text citation

Gardner (1983) developed a radically different and pluralistic view of mind, proposing seven intelligences.

OR

Intelligence is not a single, monolithic ability that can be measured only by IQ tests (Gardner, 1983).

References

For book sources:

- Italicise book titles.
- Capitalise only the first letter of the first word of the book title (as well as any proper nouns, acronyms or initialisms).
- If there is a subtitle following a colon, capitalise the first letter of the first word.
- Include book edition numbers for all editions except the first.
- Include all publishers listed.
- If the publisher is also the author, do not repeat the publisher’s name.
- Provide a DOI, where available.

For e-books, note that:

- The format, platform and device type are not included in the reference.
- The same details are provided for print and e-books.

Book with DOI


Book without DOI


Edition

- Include book edition numbers for all editions except the first.
- Place the edition in brackets after the title.
- Only cite the edition of the book that you have read.

Use the following abbreviations:

- Second edition = (2nd ed.)
- Third edition = (3rd ed.)
- Fourth edition = (4th ed.)
- Revised edition = (Rev. ed.)
- Abridged edition = (Abr. ed.)


Book chapter

**In-text citation**

If citing from a chapter in a book by a single author or single group of authors:

- you do not need to cite the chapter
- cite the whole book.

If citing from a particular chapter in an edited book (a collection of articles/chapters written by different authors):

- cite the author(s) of that chapter.

The study by Aron, Botella and Lubart (2019) confirmed previous research that …

References

If citing a chapter from an edited book:

- provide the reference list entry under the name of the authors of the chapter.
- include the names of the editors between the title of the chapter and the title of the book, preceded by “In”.
- include the page range of the chapter.
• include any book edition information in the same brackets as the page range of the chapter, separated with a comma.

• include the book chapter DOI, if available. Otherwise include the DOI of the whole book, if available.

With DOI

Author, Initials. (year). Title of chapter. In Initials. Editor (Ed.), Title of book (pp. xx-xx). Publisher.

Chapter DOI or Book DOI


Without DOI


Dictionary, encyclopedia

Note that in some units, citing dictionaries, encyclopedias, or sites such as Wikipedia, may not be acceptable. Consult your unit guide for details.

In-text citation

Where the author is identified for entries in print or online encyclopedias or other reference works, provide the author and year as for other authored sources.

Low and Jin (2012) comment that urging someone to do their best does not appear to be as effective as involving the person in setting specific and relatively difficult goals…

Where the author is not identified, provide the title of the entry.
Field theory is defined as “a systematic approach describing behaviour in terms of patterns of dynamic interrelationships between individuals and the psychological, social and physical situation in which they exist” (“Field theory”, 2007, p. 375).

References

*Online dictionary or encyclopedia entry – no author identified*

Entry title. (year). In A. A. Editor (Ed.), *Title of encyclopedia* (p. x). Publisher name.


*Online dictionary or encyclopedia – author identified*

Author, Initials. (year). Title of entry. In A. A. Editor (Ed.), *Title of encyclopedia* (pp. x-x). Publisher. DOI

Journals

Overview

In-text citation
Butt et al. (2012) investigated …

References

For both online and print articles in journals:

- Capitalise only the first letter of the first word in the title of an article (as well as the subtitle). Proper nouns, initialisms and acronyms are also capitalised.
- Capitalise the first letter of every main word in the journal title.
- Format the journal title and also the volume number in italics.
- Include the volume number, issue number and page range, if available.
- Include a DOI if the article has one.
- Some articles may have a URL instead of a DOI, and they may be included; however, DO NOT include a link to a library database. See DOIs and URLs for more information.

Article with a DOI

Author, Initials. (year). Title of article. Title of Journal, volume number(issue number), page numbers.

DOI


https://doi.org/10.1037/ppm0000185

Article with no DOI


Deakin guide to APA7 Last updated: 4 July 2023
Article with a URL (Note: Only provide URL if no DOI. Do not use a Library database URL.)

Author, Initials. (year). Title of article. Title of Journal, volume number(issue number), page numbers.
URL

https://www.nxtbook.com/ygsreprints/NACAC/nacac_jca_spring2016/#/46

Article with no DOI/URL

Author, Initials. (year). Title of article. Title of Journal, volume number(issue number), page numbers.


Article with an article number / eLocator

• If the journal article has an article number or eLocator, include the word “Article” and then the article number instead of the page range.

Author, Initials. (year). Title of article. Title of Journal, volume number(issue number), Article article number or eLocator. DOI


Advance online publication

Advance online publication can refer to a work that has not yet been assigned a volume, issue or page numbers. It can also refer to a work that has been peer reviewed but not yet copyedited or formatted for final production.
In-text citation
Trezise et al. (2014) studied working memory in adolescent males …

References
Author, Initials. (year). Title of article. *Title of Journal*. Advance online publication. DOI


In press
Use the term *in press* to refer to a peer-reviewed article accepted for publication in a future issue of a journal.

In-text citation
…(Pachur & Scheibehenne, in press).

References

Review in a journal
In-text citation
Mirabito and Heck (2016) …

References
Reference the review author, but also include details of the material under review in square brackets.

Author, Initials. (year, month day). Title of article. [Review of the book/film *Title of book/film by Initials. Author/Director*] *Title of journal, volume*(issue), page numbers. DOI

Government and legal

**ABS**

**In-text citation**

Spell out the full name of the Australian Bureau of Statistics the first time you use it, as follows; then use the shortened form ABS from then on.

... (Australian Bureau of Statistics [ABS], 2017).

... (ABS, 2017).

**References**

Provide:

- the name Australian Bureau of Statistics in full
- the ABS catalogue number, where relevant
- each ABS article or report as a unique reference list entry.

**Australian Bureau of Statistics.** (year, month day). *Title of publication* (Catalogue/Report number).

**URL**


**Government publication**

**In-text citation**

- Cite individual authors if they are listed; however, in most cases the author will be a department or agency.
- When multiple layers of government agencies are listed as the author, cite the most specific agency as the author.
- Only include the parent agency/government in the author position when it helps to avoid confusion between two similar names (e.g. *Victorian Government* Department of Health and Human Services vs. *U.S Department of Health and Human Services*).

The Department of Human Services (2011) has outlined their direction and priorities for workforce diversity and inclusion.
**Abbreviated names of agencies or departments**

If the name of a department/agency is very long and there is an abbreviation that is in common use:

- cite the full name of the group author in the first instance
- use an abbreviated form of the group author’s name in subsequent references.

If your first citation, include the name of the agency/department in your text, and then provide the abbreviated form:

The Australian Government National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC, 2013) provides practical and realistic recommendations for healthy eating …

or

… practical and realistic recommendations for healthy eating (National Health and Medical Research Council [NHMRC], 2013).

In subsequent citations, you can use the abbreviated form:

The NHMRC (2013) recommends that…

Most Australians eat only about half the recommended quantity of fruit, although they drink excessive amounts of fruit juice (NHMRC, 2013).

**References**

- When multiple layers of government agencies are listed as the author, cite the most specific agency as the author.
- Only include the parent agency in the author position when necessary to avoid confusion between two similar names (e.g. Victorian Government Department of Health and Human Services vs. U.S Department of Health and Human Services).
- The name of a parent agency can be provided as the publisher. Multiple agencies are separated by commas.

**Government web document**

Author. (year). Title. Parent Agency/Department/Government. URL


### Government report with series or catalogue number

If a report number, series number or catalogue number is available, place in brackets after the title.

**Author.** (year). *Title* (Report/Series/Catalogue number). **Parent Agency/Department/Government.** **URL or DOI**


### Other government source types

Provide a description of the source format in square brackets after the title, but only where it might assist the reader in identifying less typical source types. For example: [Fact sheet], [Press release] or [White paper].

Legal sources overview

Please read this first:

The Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association does not provide advice on how to provide references for Australian legislation or cases. This guide is based on the limited advice provided on US legal sources.

Examples of reference list entries for Australian cases and legislation in this guide are based on the Melbourne University Law Review Association’s Australian Guide to Legal Citation (4th ed.).

For further examples of how to include Australian legal sources in a reference list, follow the advice in the Deakin Guide to Referencing: AGLC.

For further advice around citing legal sources in APA7, see:


Acts

In-text citation

- Include the title of the Act and the year.
- Italicise the title of the Act.

*Competition and Consumer Act (2010)* …

or

… *(Competition and Consumer Act, 2010)*

References

For Australian legislation, provide:

- The title of an Act including the year, both italicised.
- The jurisdiction, e.g. “Cth” = Commonwealth, “Vic” = Victoria.
- A pinpoint, which is a specific section in the Act – provide where relevant, e.g. “pt” = part, “sch” = schedule, “div” = division). See Deakin’s AGLC for further examples of pinpoints.

*Title of Act (Abbreviation of jurisdiction) pinpoint.*

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005 (Cth) pt 3A div 2.
**Competition and Consumer Act 2010 (Cth) sch 2.**

**Supreme Court Act 1986 (Vic).**

### Cases

#### In-text citations

- Include the case name and year.
- Italicise the case name.

*In Minister for Immigration and Citizenship v SZIAI (2009), it is stated that …*

or

*… (Minister for Immigration and Citizenship v SZIAI, 2009).*

### References

- **Case name**
  Provide the full name of the case in italics.

- **Year**
  Note that for cases both round and square brackets are used around the year. Copy the reference details as they appear in your source.

  - Use square brackets if case has a unique court identifier or if law report volume is organised by year.

  - Use round brackets if law report is organised by continuous volume numbers.

- **Unique court identifier OR Law report series**
  See Rule 2.3.1 and Appendix B of the AGLC for a list of unique court identifiers.
  See Appendix A of the AGLC for abbreviations for law reports.

- **Judgment number**
  Include only if the case has a unique identifier and is not reported in a law report.

- **Pinpoint**
  If required, refer to the paragraph number if there is a unique court identifier; and refer to page number from a law report.

#### Case with a unique court identifier

*Case name [year] Unique court identifier Judgment number.*

Case without a unique court identifier (from a law report series)

- Note: where a case does not use a unique court identifier in the citation, it has come from a law report series.

Case name (year) or [year] Volume if applicable Abbreviation of law report series First page of case, pinpoint.


Web and video

Note that for most web sources:

- a date of retrieval is not usually included (unless a source is designed to be updated regularly, for example, a Twitter profile, Facebook page, Google Maps or an OER)
- URLs should be hyperlinked
- There is no full stop after a URL or a DOI.

Note too:

- URLs are not usually provided for books and journal articles accessed online – these usually have a DOI. See also the APA7 sections on Books and Articles.

See also: APA7 Explained > URLs and DOIs

Webpage

In-text citation

Webpages should be cited according to the name of the author, which is often a group author, for example a government department or an organisation.

See also the topics:

- APA7 Explained > Group author
- Government and legal > Government publications

The Australian Psychological Society (2014) provides nine strategies for communicating better about issues of violence, peace and social justice.

If no author or group author is provided for a webpage, cite by title.
For source where no page numbers are provided, you may cite the chapter number, section heading and/or paragraph number.

- See also: APA7 explained > No page numbers.

  The Australian Psychological Society (2014, para. 3) suggest …

  … (Nursing and Midwifery Board, 2016, Standard 3: Maintains the capability for practice section, para. 2).

References

- The author might be an individual, but more often than not it will be a group author (e.g. organisation, government department).

- Provide a day and month of publication, if available.

- If a Date last updated is given for a webpage, use this as the date of publication (if it is clear that this date refers to the specific page/section and not the whole website).

- Do not include a Date of last review as the content has not necessarily been updated.

- Italicize the title of the webpage or web document.

- Do not italicize the title of the website.

- Do not repeat the website title, if this is also the webpage title or the author’s name.

- When citing multiple webpages from the same website, create a reference entry for each webpage.

Webpage with named author

- When individual author(s) are credited, list them as the author.

  Author, Initials. (Year, Month Day). Title of webpage. Website. URL


Webpage with group author

Note: the website title is not repeated in these examples because it is the same as the author name.

Group author. (Full date available). Title of webpage. URL


https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/the-top-10-causes-of-death

Government authors

• When multiple layers of government agencies are listed as the author, cite the most specific agency as the author.
• The name of a parent agency can be provided as the publisher.
• Only include the parent agency in the author position when necessary to avoid confusion between two similar names (e.g. Victorian Government Department of Health and Human Services vs. U.S Department of Health and Human Services).

Author. (year, Month Day). Title of webpage. Website/Publisher/Parent agency (if different from author). URL


General information from a website

• When referring to a website more generally, i.e. without referencing specific information or a specific page from that site, do not include a reference entry or in-text citation.
• Instead, provide the name of the website and the URL in parentheses.

We created our survey using Qualtrics (https://www.qualtrics.com).
**Web document**

Web documents are cited in a similar way to webpages.

We recommend first reading these related topics:

- APA explained > **Group Author**
- Web and Video > **Webpage**
- Government and Legal > **Government publications**
- Other > **Reports**

**In-text citations**

- Cite page numbers where provided.

  … (Department of Health, 2019, p. 3)

- Where no page numbers are provided, you may cite the chapter number, section heading and/or paragraph number.
- See: APA7 explained > **No page numbers**.

**References**

For web documents, follow the same advice as for webpages and in addition:

- The source type can be provided in square brackets, for example [Fact sheet] or [Press release], if not already evident from the title.
- Provide a direct link to the web document, or if this is not accessible provide a link to the webpage where the document is available.

**Government authors**

- When multiple layers of government agencies are listed as the author, cite the most specific agency as the author.
- The name of a parent agency can be provided as the publisher.
- Only include the parent agency in the author position when necessary to avoid confusion in your paper between two similar names (e.g. Victorian Government Department of Health and Human Services vs. U.S Department of Health and Human Services).

**Author. (year). Title of web document. [document type]. Website/Owner of website. URL of document or landing page that links to document**


Social media

- In all cases you need to consider whether social media sources are appropriate and acceptable to include in your assignment. If you are uncertain, check your unit guide or with your unit chair or lecturer.
- Cite only original content from social media, not merely content that has been discovered via a social media link.
- Cite content that is available to the public. For private accounts and communications, see the APA7 topic Other > Personal communications.
- Use the following advice for all social media sources.

In-text citations

- Include the author and year of the post.

  Michael Carr-Gregg (2014) compares anxiety to a rocking chair: “It gives you something to do, but it doesn’t get you very far”.

References

Only public social media accounts should be included in the reference list. The author’s real name is provided first, followed by the username/screen name in square brackets. If only the screen name is known, provide without brackets.

Provide a date of retrieval (day, month and year) you accessed the social media source, if the source is designed to be regularly updated.

Facebook

- Provide the page title, e.g. “Home,” “About,” “Reviews” or up to the first 20 words of a post.
- Include a description in square brackets, e.g.[Facebook page], [Status update]. If a post includes images, videos or content from another post also provide a description in square brackets, e.g. [Video].
Author, Initials [screen name]. (year, month day). *Up to first 20 words of post/update* [Status update]. Facebook. URL


Author, Initials [screen name]. (year, month day). *Page title* [Facebook page]. Retrieved month day, year from URL


**Twitter**

- If the tweet includes an image, a video, a poll, or a thumbnail image with a link, indicate that in brackets after the title, e.g. [Image attached], [Video attached], [Thumbnail with link attached].
- Include the description, e.g. [Tweet] [Moment] or [Twitter profile] in square brackets after the title.
- Provide Twitter as the website name and then provide the URL of the tweet.

Author, Initials [@ screen name]. (year, month day). *Up to 20 words of post [description].* Twitter. URL

APA Databases [@APA_Databases]. (2019, September 5). *Help students avoid plagiarism and researchers navigate the publication process.* [Image attached] [Tweet].

Twitter. [https://twitter.com/APA_Databases/status/1169644365452578823/](https://twitter.com/APA_Databases/status/1169644365452578823/)

Gates, B. [@BillGates]. (2019, September 7). *Today, it’s difficult for researchers to diagnose #Alzheimers patients early enough to intervene. A reliable, easy and accurate diagnostic would* [Thumbnail with link attached] [Tweet].

Twitter. [https://twitter.com/BillGates/status/1170305718425137152](https://twitter.com/BillGates/status/1170305718425137152)

**Instagram**

- Include a description of the post in square brackets after the title, e.g. [Photo], [Video], [Instagram profile], [Instagram highlight].
- Provide Instagram as the site name and then provide the URL of the image/video.
Philadelphia Museum of Art [@philamuseum]. (2019, December 3). It’s always wonderful to walk in and see my work in a collection where it’s loved, and where people are [Photograph]. Instagram. https://www.instagram.com/p/B5oDnnNhOt4/

APA Public Interest Directorate [@apapubint]. (2019, June 14). Male depression is serious, but many men try to ignore it or refuse treatment. Different men have different symptoms, but [Video]. Instagram. https://www.instagram.com/p/BysOqenB1v7/

Blog

In-text citation

Rutledge (2013) comments that balance is important in the use of …

References

Posts

- Cite the author(s) of the blog post (be aware that this is not always the owner of blog).
- Blog posts follow the same format as webpages.

Author, Initials. (year, month day). Title of blog post. Blog Site Name. URL


Comments on a post

- Cite the person who left the comment as the author using the format that appears with the comment (i.e., a real name or a username). The example here shows a username.
- Provide the comment title or up to the first 20 words of the comment, then write “Comment on the blog post” and the full title of post on which the comment appeared (in quotation marks and enclosed within square brackets).
- Link to the comment itself, if possible. Otherwise, link to the blog post.

Username. (year, month day). Title or up to the first 20 words of the comment [Comment on the blog post “full title of post”]. Blog Site Name. URL
joachimr. (2019, November 19). We are relying on APA as our university style format - the university is located in Germany (Kassel). [Comment on the blog post “The transition to seventh edition APA Style”]. APA Style. https://apastyle.apa.org/blog/transition-seventh-edition#comment-4694866690

Web video

In-text citation

Include the name of the publisher (uploader of content) or the speaker.

… (Cain, 2010).

… (Beyond Blue, 2013).

If the speaker is not listed as the author in the in-text citation and reference list entry, you may integrate the speaker’s name in the narrative.

Noam Chomsky insists that AI little to offer in regards to our further understanding of human thought, language and learning (Through Conversations Podcast, 2023).

References

- For YouTube, and other video-sharing platforms, the owner of the account is the author.
- For videos published on other websites, for example the TED website, the main speaker/presenter may be the author.
- Your source may be available in more than one place. Only cite the source that you have accessed.
- Indicate the medium in brackets, e.g. [Video].
- If the video is from a URL that is highly likely to change over time, you may provide the homepage URL rather than the full URL.
- Include the date that the video was uploaded.

Account owner/Speaker. (year, month day). Title of video [Video]. Website. URL


[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=guRoWTYfxMs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=guRoWTYfxMs)

Note that for other videos, the director or producer is listed as the author. See: Film and Television

**Episode**

**YouTube channel**

- YouTube channel pages begin on the “Home” tab by default. If you want to cite one of the other tabs (e.g., “Videos,” “Playlists”), use the name of that tab rather than “Home” in the title element of the reference.
- Italicize the title of the channel.
- Include the description “[YouTube channel]” in square brackets after the title.
- Provide a retrieval date because the content is designed to change over time.


**Streaming video from database via Deakin Library**

- Provide the homepage URL of video database (do not provide the Deakin Library search URL).

Producer, Initials. (year). *Title of video [Video file]*. Homepage URL of database


**Podcast**

Podcasts and audio files may be available from a number of different online sources. Only cite the source that you have accessed.

**In-text citation**

List the host of the podcast as the author, or alternatively the executive producer.

Malcom (2010) defines this as ...
References

- Provide the role of the host or producer in brackets.
- Indicate the medium in brackets, e.g. [Audio podcast episode].
- Provide the podcast episode number if there is one.
- If the podcast URL is unknown, omit the URL.

Author, Initials. (Host/Producer). (year, month day). Title of podcast episode (episode number) [Audio podcast]. In Title of Podcast. Website/Publisher. URL


Film

- Cite films with the following information, regardless of where or how they were viewed.

In-text citation

A beautiful mind (Howard, 2001) depicts …

References

Director, Initials. (Director). (year). Title of film [Film]. Studio.


Television episode

- Cite TV episodes with the following information, regardless of where or how they were viewed.

In-text citation

- Provide the title of the episode in-text in italics, and provide the writer, director and/or executive in the citation.

Thompson & Michelmore (2014) provide a comprehensive account of the Manus riot …

References

- Provide the names of the writer, director or executive producer.
Writer, Initials. (Writer) & Director/Producer, Initials. (Director/Producer). (year). Title of episode. [Television series episode]. In Initials. Producer (Executive producer). Title of show/series. TV Studio.


Other sources

Overview
For a quick guide to other source types, see this APA list of reference examples:


Album or song

References

Album


Single song or track


You may provide a URL for an album or song if that location is the only means of retrieval.
**Artificial intelligence**

When using generative artificial intelligence (AI), always ensure that your final submitted assessment is your own work, creation, and analysis.

While you can use generative AI as a prompt to investigate a topic, it will often require further research from credible sources.

When using AI in your work, it is essential that you:

- understand the limitations of the technology and the risks of using it.
- critically evaluate any output it produces as part of your learning process.
- document how you used the tool and acknowledge this in your work.

**It is not recommended to rely on AI-generated content as a primary source of information** because AI tools can draw on a wide range of materials without providing accurate sources of authorship. In addition, they can generate inaccurate, biased and out-of-date information. Being able to evaluate the credibility of your sources is an essential aspect of academic writing.

Use any generated output cautiously, selectively and critically - and always acknowledge where and how you have used it.

The following example is from the APA style blog: https://apastyle.apa.org/blog/how-to-cite-chatgpt

**In-text citation**

- Provide details of the owner/publisher of the AI tool and the year of publication.
- You might also provide further details of how you used the AI tool, for example a transcript on inputs/outputs, in an appendix.

(Publisher/Owner, Year; see Appendix)

When given a follow-up prompt of “What is a more accurate representation of the left-brain right brain divide?” the ChatGPT-generated text indicated that “different brain regions work together to support various cognitive processes” and “the functional specialization of different regions can change in response to experience and environmental factors” (OpenAI, 2023; see Appendix A for the full transcript).

**References**

Author/Owner of AI model. (Year). Name of AI model (Version) [Type or description of AI model]. URL

OpenAI. (2023). ChatGPT (May 24 version) [Large language model]. https://chat.openai.com/chat

**Artwork**

Note: the following advice is for citing artwork only. To learn how to include images in your work, see: Other > Figures and Tables.

When citing artwork in a gallery, museum or on a website, include the:

- name of artist
- year the artwork was produced
- medium of the artwork, e.g painting, sculpture, video, installation
• details of the institution.

Artwork in a gallery

Artist. (year). Title of artwork [medium]. Gallery, Location.


Artwork on a gallery website

Artist. (year). Title of artwork [medium of original artwork]. Gallery, Location. URL


See also:
• Other > Images
• Other > Figures and Tables
• Web and Video > Social Media

Brochure or pamphlet

• Brochures, pamphlets, or flyers follow the same format as report references.
• Include the description “[Brochure]” in square brackets after the title of the brochure.

In-text citation

The American Psychological Association (2017) provides suggestions for helping a daughter deal with the challenges of adolescence.

References

Online brochure

Author, Initials. (year). Title [Brochure]. URL


**Print brochure**

Author, Initials. (year). *Title* [Brochure]. Publisher.

Quit Victoria (2011). *Quit because you can* [Brochure].

**Conference paper**

**In-text citation**

Duckworth et al. (2012) conclude that …

**References**

**Published proceedings in a journal**


**Paper presentation**

Presenter(s). (year, date range of conference). Title [Type of presentation]. Conference Name, Location. DOI or URL


**Course materials**

You should always check with unit staff to determine if citing course materials is appropriate and acceptable in your unit. Some units advise that it is not acceptable to cite from course materials. Cite only if you have been given permission to do so by your Unit Chair or Lecturer.

- If you do have permission, provide enough detail for your marker to locate the source.
- A direct URL to a Deakin unit site may be provided, as long as you know that your audience (your marker) has access.

*Deakin guide to APA7* Last updated: 4 July 2023
In-text citation

... (Lecturer, Year).

References

Lecturer, Initials. (Year, Month Day). Title of course materials [Lecture notes from Unit Code].
Department of xxxx, Deakin University. URL of unit site

Database

Note that in most cases, you will not need to cite a database name, nor a database URL.

In most cases, if content has been sourced via a Library database (e.g. EBSCOhost, E-book Central), you do not cite the name or the database, nor do you provide the Library database search URL. You simply cite the publication details of that source (e.g. a journal article or an e-book) – not where you accessed it.

The reason for this is that the Library database is often only one of many available providers of that publication (for example, you might find a particular article on various databases at different Libraries or even bookstores). In addition, many databases require a login and these inaccessible URLs are not suitable to include in a reference list.

So, when do I cite a database?

• You do cite a database when it is necessary for a reader to retrieve the cited work from unique database that is not available anywhere else. Only provide details of the database name and URL if it is original, proprietary content that cannot be found elsewhere. For example, the Australian medicines handbook or works found in a University archive.
• If you are not sure, please consult the Deakin Library or Study Support who will assist you in determining your source type and how it should be referenced.

Database not available to the public (requires login)

In-text citation

• Cite the title if there is no listed author.

... (“Lemborexant”, 2022)

References

• Look for the date last updated/reviewed, to find the year of publication of the entry (which may differ from the date provided for the whole database).
• If the entry does not have a DOI, provide the “date of retrieval”, that is, the day you accessed the entry.
• Provide the homepage URL of the database.

• **Do not** provide a Deakin Library search URL.

**Title of entry. (year). In Name of database. Retrieved Month Day, Year, from Homepage URL.**


**Database available to the public**

• If a database is open to the public, cite according to the source type (e.g. webpage or article) and provide all relevant details.

• **Do not** provide a Deakin Library search URL.

**Author, Initials. (year, Month Day). Title of entry/article. Name of database. DOI**


https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD004381.pub4

**Data sets**

• When you have retrieved data from publicly available archives, and have analysed data (secondary analysis), provide an in-text citation and a reference list entry with the archive name as author, e.g. *Australian Bureau of Statistics*.

• If you are referring to data that has been published in a journal article, report, webpage etc., cite the source and author of the published material, rather than the data itself.

• Use the bracketed description [Data set].

O’Donohue, W. (2017). *Content analysis of undergraduate psychology textbooks* (ICPSR 21600; Version V1) [Data set]. ICPSR. https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR36966.v1

**Figures and tables**

You will need to consider the following when including a figure (e.g. image, illustration, graph or map) or a table in your work:

• Above the figure/table, provide a **Figure/Table number** in bold.

• Below the number, provide a figure/table **Title** in italics.
• Provide the figure or table itself.
• Below the figure/table, provide any relevant Notes. If the figure/table is not your own or you have adapted it from another source, you will need to provide a Copyright statement in these notes.
• If the figure/table is not your own or you have adapted it from another source, you will also need to provide the source in your reference list.

For further advice on using Tables and Figures, and for further examples see this APA guide to figures and tables, or see Chapter 7 of the Publication Manual of the APA (7th ed).

Copying or adapting a figure/table from another source
In the “Note” below the figure/table, provide a Copyright statement about the source of the figure/table.

• Begin the copyright statement with “From...” or “Adapted from...”
• If a work is “creative commons”, “copyright-free” or “in the public domain”, you should still provide a statement. See below for further information on copyright and attribution.
• Take note that the copyright year is sometimes different to the year of publication.

Example 1: Image from a journal article

In-text
See in the example below that the copyright statement includes the following information about the source of the image:

From “Title of article,” by A. A. Author and B. B. Author, Year, Journal Title, issue(number), p. x (DOI/URL). Copyright year by Publisher.

Figure 3
Mean Regression Slopes in Experiment 1

[insert image here]


References
The source of the image (in this case, a journal article) would also require a corresponding reference list entry:
https://doi.org/10.1037/xhp0000553

**Example 2: Table adapted from a web document (with CC licence)**

**In-text**

See in the example below that the copyright statement includes the following information about the source of the table:

Adapted from “Title of Web Document,” by Authors, year, p. x, (URL). Copyright year by Name of Copyright Holder (Creative Commons licence).

**Table 1**

*Top enabling factor which would best enable investigators to achieve their scientific objectives without using animals.*

[insert table here]

*Note.* Adapted from “Survey on the replacement, reduction and refinement of the use of animals for scientific purposes in Australia,” by National Health and Medical Research Council, 2018, p. 42 ([https://www.nhmrc.gov.au/research-policy/ethics/animal-ethics/3rs](https://www.nhmrc.gov.au/research-policy/ethics/animal-ethics/3rs)). Copyright 2021 by the Australian Government ([http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)).

**References**

The source of the table (in this case, a web document) also requires a corresponding reference list entry:


**Example 3: Image in the public domain**

**In-text**

- For images in the public domain, provide the following in the copyright statement:
From *Title of image*, by Author, Year (URL). In the public domain.

**Figure 7**

2017 Poverty rate in the USA

[insert image here]


**References**
The source of the image (in this case, a webpage) would also require a corresponding reference list entry:


**Further advice on copyright**

Some content will require copyright information when being reproduced or adapted in student work, while others may be “copyright-free”. Even when images are “in the public domain” or “creative commons”, it is still useful to include this information (see examples above).

If you plan to publish your work (not just submit it for assessment), you may need to seek copyright permission from the copyright owner. For further information about copyright and student assessments, see the Copyright modules for students 3: Copyright for your studies.

See also these Deakin Library guides:

- using [Creative Commons](https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/2018/comm/acs-poverty-map.html)

**Images**

Note: the following advice is for *citing* images only. For advice on how to *include and cite* images in your work, see Other > Figures and Tables.
**Image from a website**

Photographer (or organisation). (year). Title of image [image medium]. Website. URL


- If the photographer is not listed, provide the website/organization as the author.
- If there is no image title, add a description or beginning of image caption in square brackets.
- If image is from a database, provide the date you accessed.

Website/organisation. (year). [description of image or caption] [image medium]. Website. Retrieved Month Day, Year, from URL


**Image from a database**

- Provide the date you accessed the image from the database.
- Provide the URL of the image itself or the homepage URL of the database. Do not provide a library search URL.

Photographer. (year). *Title [medium]*. Database name. Retrieved Month Day, Year, from URL


Photographer. (year). *Title [medium]*. Collection. Database name. Retrieved Month Day, Year, from URL


See also:

- Other > Artwork
- Other > Figures and Tables
- Web and Video > Social Media
Media release

- The author is the organisation or media group that published the press release.
- Include the description “[Press release]” in square brackets after the title.
- Omit publisher name if same as the author.

**Author, Initials. (year, month day). Title [Press release]. URL**


News article

In-text citation

Nader (2009) highlights the increasing incidence of ...

References

- Provide the full date (year, month day)
- Include page numbers from print newspaper
- Italicise the title of the newspaper
- If accessed via a Library database, do not include database name nor URL. Provide only the URL of the news site.

**Author, Initial. (year, month day). Title of article. *Title of Newspaper*. URL**


News website without daily or weekly edition

- Cite the source as a webpage

**Author, Initial. (year, month day). Title of article. *Title of Website*. URL**

Open Education Resource

Open Education Resources (OERs) are educational materials available for free use and adaption under an open sharing licence (e.g. Creative Commons) or are free from copyright restrictions (i.e. the public domain). OERs can be textbooks, teaching and learning materials, images, videos, games, lesson plans, worksheets and assessments.

- Cite OERs in the same way as webpages.
- A date of retrieval can be included for sources that may be updated regularly.

Author, Initials. (Full date available). Title of webpage. Website. Retrieved Month Day, Year. URL


https://www.oercommons.org/courseware/lesson/87092

Remember: citing a source and providing an attribution for a source that you have reproduced in your own work are two different things.

Find out more about OERs, including how to attribute when reproducing an OER in your work.

Personal communications

In-text citation
Personal communications refer to material that cannot be retrieved by the readers, and can include letters, emails, personal interviews, telephone conversations, private Facebook messages or online chats not available to the public.

- It is important to get the permission of the person referred to in your assignment.
- It might be appropriate to indicate the role of the person.
- Use the initials and surname of the speaker, and provide an exact date of the communication.

J. Robinson (personal communication, May 11, 2022) indicated…

OR

… (L. Frazer, Manager, Heathville Community Centre, interview, June 4, 2021).

References
Personal communications are not included in the reference list.

Report

In-text citation
Sydney Water (2013) states…

Deakin guide to APA7  Last updated: 4 July 2023
References
Format corporate, government, research or technical reports as you would books or web documents, with the addition of a report number (if available).

- A description of the report may also be given if the report’s title does not adequately describe the document.
- If provided, include a report number as well as the publisher.
- If the author and the publisher are the same, omit the publisher

**Author, Initials. (year). Title of work (Report No. xxx). Publisher. URL**

**Individual authors within organisations or government**
- Include the organisation responsible for the report as the publisher.


**Report by organisations/government**
- The organisation or working group responsible for the report appears as the author. The names of parent agencies appear in the source element as the publisher.
- See also: Government and Legal > Government Publications


**Company annual report**


**Research participants**

*Deakin guide to APA7*  Last updated: 4 July 2023
• When quoting research participants, follow the guidelines for quoting in this guide.
• As this content forms part of your own research, do not include an entry in the References. State within the text that the quotations have come from research participants.
• See APA Explained > In-text citations and Other > Personal Communications

Standards
If a standard number is not available, provide alternative identifying information including editions or volume numbers.

In-text citation
Standards Australia (2008, p. iv) recommends "the adoption of a quality management system should be a strategic decision by the organization."

The holding temperature of milk must not exceed 4 degrees C after the cooling process, according to the current Australian Standard for Farm milk cooling and storing systems (Standards Australia, 1996, p. 6).

Standards Body. (Year). Title of standard (Standard number). URL

http://www.saiglobal.com/online/autologin.asp


Thesis
• If the thesis is unpublished, provide the description “[Unpublished doctoral dissertation]” or “[Unpublished master’s thesis]” in square brackets, followed by the name of the institution.
• If the thesis is published, include the name of the awarding institution within the square brackets.
• You may include the name of a database/archive if this is the only place it is available, or else the URL.

In-text citation
Harris (2014) demonstrates …

References
Unpublished
Harris, L. (2014). Instructional leadership perceptions and practices of elementary school

Published


Transcript

In-text citation

... (Seega & Swan, 2014).

References

Use this format for transcripts of audio or video files (podcasts, interviews, speeches). Note that files that are not retrievable by the general public (e.g. interviews and speeches that have not been published or are published on private or closed-group channels) should be cited as Personal communication.

- You may begin the citation with the details of a producer, interviewee or speech giver.
- Provide the medium, e.g. [Interview transcript], [Audio Podcast transcript], [Speech transcript] etc.


http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/healthreport/cognitive-behaviour-therapy-for-psychosis/5430430

Cornish, A. (Host). (2017, May 17). This simple puzzle test sealed the fate of immigrants at Ellis Island [Audio podcast transcript]. In All things considered. NPR.


Another option for interviews is to begin the citation with the interviewee’s name and provide the interviewer’s name after the title.
**Interviewee, Initials. (year, month day). Title of work (Initials. Interviewer, interviewer) [Interview transcript]. In Website/Podcast. URL.**


**Translated work**

**In-text citation**

- Include both the date of the original work and the date of translation
- Separate the years with a slash, including the earlier year first

Piaget (1970/1972) observed that intellectual evolution of …

**References**

- Follow the formatting for the source type. In addition, include the translator details and the year the translated work was published.
- Include the date of the original work in parentheses at the end of the reference list entry.