Swansea University

REFERENCING ACCORDING TO THE APA 6th STYLE
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Revised April 2018.
WHAT IS REFERENCING?

When writing an assignment your own thoughts and ideas build on those of other writers and researchers. It is essential that you acknowledge those sources of information by:

Acknowledge the source within the text by citing the author’s last name and date of publication in parentheses, e.g. (Davies, 2011)

Give full details of each item in an alphabetical reference list at the end of your assignment.

When you find a source that you wish to use in your assignment, write down all the information you need. If you do not do this, you will need to find the source again in future, as you will be penalised if you submit incomplete references in your assignment. This guide will indicate what information you need to record for each different type of source.

Why reference?

The main reasons are:

To enable your lecturer to follow up the references and find the book or journal article in a library.

To demonstrate to your lecturer that you have read a wide range of opinions.

To enable your lecturer to check the accuracy of the information you've given.

Good referencing will assist in avoiding accusations of plagiarism.

You will lose marks if you do not acknowledge sources.

What is a referencing “style”?

There are four different styles in use for undergraduates at Swansea University. APA 6th is an example of an Author-Date style and is used by many but not all colleges at Swansea University. If you are doing additional modules in another College (e.g. Law) you will need to use the approved style of that College.

APA 6th is a well-documented and authoritative style, well suited to many disciplines. The style works well in bibliographic software packages such as Endnote (Desktop) and Endnote Basic (Online, also known as Endnote Web). In Endnote choose the Bibliographic Style – APA 6th Swansea.
What is Plagiarism?

Plagiarism is using someone’s words or ideas and passing them off as your own, without acknowledging your source. Self-plagiarism is using your own previously published work as new scholarship.

How do I present referenced material in my assignment?

There are two ways to refer to the works of other authors:

**Paraphrasing** allows you to summarise another author’s ideas in your own words, whilst still acknowledging the original source. Quotation marks are not needed. A concise well-paraphrased account demonstrates your understanding of what you have read.

When paraphrasing or referring to an idea contained in another work, you are encouraged to provide a page or paragraph number, especially when it would help an interested reader locate the relevant passage in a long or complex text. If you refer to a table or diagram, you must include a page number as the reader may wish to check it.

**Direct quotes** can be used. However, an assignment cannot be a ‘cut and paste’ exercise. Quotations should be used sparingly, as the person reading the assignment wants to see your views and analysis of what you have read. When you use a direct quote always give the page number(s) or paragraph number for non-paginated material and place double quotation marks around the quotation.

Example of Paraphrasing

**Text from the original article:** Little is known about whether and how early childhood living arrangements affect adult children's propensity to take aging parents into their homes. Past research on caregiving has focused on the characteristics of current family structure such as sibling composition, the marital status of parent or child, or competing roles (Szinovacz, 1997).

**Bad paraphrasing:** Not much is known about how living arrangements in childhood affect adult children's willingness to take elderly parents into their homes. Past research on looking after elderly parents has focused on the characteristics of current family structure such as brothers and sisters, the marital status of parent or child, or competing roles (Szinovacz, 1997). = only a few words have been changed, not reflecting any understanding or interpretation of the original.

**Good paraphrasing:** Research has tended to focus on the effect of current family structure on adult children’s willingness to look after their elderly parents – in
consequence, little is known about the effects of childhood living arrangements (Szinovacz, 1997). = the content has been rephrased.

Examples of Direct Quotes

When quoting always provide the author, year and page number (or paragraph number for non-paginated material). For quotations under 40 words, incorporate it into the text and enclose it with double quotation marks. If the quotation appears in mid-sentence, end the passage with quotation marks, cite the source in brackets immediately after the quotation marks, and continue the sentence. For example:

Discussing data collection, Matthews and Ross (2010) note that “it is a practical activity, one that has to be carried out with time, spatial and resource constraints” (p. 181), and therefore needs careful consideration.

If the quotation appears at the end of the sentence, end the quotation with quotation marks, cite the source in brackets and end with a full stop after the closed bracket. For example:

The College of Human and Health Sciences Undergraduate Taught Programmes Student Handbook 2017/18 states “a student aspiring to become a teacher, doctor or nurse might find themselves subject to Fitness to Practise procedures” (Swansea University College of Human & Health Sciences, 2017, p. 30).

If the quotation is 40 words or more (not something that you should expect to do) then do not use quotation marks, but indent the quotation by half an inch on the left margin (in the same position as a new paragraph). Double-space the entire block quotation. The citation should be included using one of the methods described below (In-Text Citations) with the page number, paragraph number or the full citation as the final element in the block of text, after the final punctuation mark. For example:

Careful consideration of method is needed with data collection as it ... is a practical activity, one that has to be carried out with time, spatial and resource constraints. It is therefore important to consider how valid social research data can be collected effectively and efficiently within those constraints. The history of social research has included the development of a range of research ‘tools’ to help social researchers to organise and manage the task of data collection (Matthews & Ross, 2010, p. 181).
Quotation marks

Use double quotation marks when the title of an article or chapter in a journal or book is mentioned in the text. For example:


Capitalise major words in title of books and articles within the text and all words of four letters or more. Capitalise the first word after a colon or a dash in the title. When capitalised word is hyphenated, capitalise both words. For example:

In their book, Key Concepts in Social Gerontology

In the article, “Are Emergency Admissions in Emergency Cancer Care Always Necessary? Results From a Descriptive Study”

Double or single quotation marks

Double quotation marks enclose in text quotations, except when quotations are 40 words or longer. Single quotation marks are used within double quotation marks when the original text was enclosed in double quotation marks. For example:

Miele (1993) found that “the ‘placebo effect,’ which has been verified” (p. 276).

Quotation of online material without page numbers

If paragraph numbers are visible, use them instead of page numbers. Use the abbreviation para. For example:

Basu and Jones (2007) went so far as to suggest the need for a new “intellectual framework in which we consider the nature and form of regulation in cyberspace” (para. 4).

If the source includes headings and neither paragraph or page numbers are visible, cite the heading and the number of the paragraph following it to guide the reader to the quoted text. For example:

The World Health Organization (2014) states that “Pneumonia is the ‘leading infectious cause of death in children worldwide, accounting for 15% of all deaths of children under 5 years old (Key Facts section, para. 1).

In some cases when no page or paragraph number is visible, headings may be too long to cite in full. Instead, use a short title enclosed in quotation marks for the citation. For example:
“Surprisingly little evidence is available on the effectiveness of psychiatric interventions for people with dementia in general hospital settings” (Sheehan, Stinton, & Mitchell, 2009, “Do psychiatric interventions work,” para. 1).

The heading was “Do psychiatric interventions work for people with dementia on general hospital wards?”

Changes in a quotation

The first letter of the first word in a quotation may be changed to an uppercase or a lowercase letter. The punctuation marks at the end of a sentence may be changed to fit the syntax. Single quotation marks may be changed to double quotation marks and vice versa. Any other changes must be indicated.

Changes when quoting that require explanation

Use three spaced ellipsis points (…) within a sentence to indicate that material has been omitted from original source. Use four points to indicate any omission between two sentences.

If you want to emphasise a word or words in a quotation, italicise the word or words. Immediately after the italicised words, insert within brackets the words (emphasis added).

Italics

Use italics for titles of books, journals, videos, TV programmes, and microfilms

*Critical Social Policy*

*Lifespan Development*

Appendices

If your work has only one appendix, label it Appendix; if your work has more than one appendix, label each one with a capital letter (Appendix A, Appendix B, etc.) in the order given in the text. Each appendix must have a title. Begin each appendix on a separate page. Centre the word Appendix and the identifying capital letters (A, B, etc., in the order given in the text) at the top of the page. Centre the appendix title and use uppercase and lowercase letters.

What is the difference between a reference list and a bibliography?

A reference list is composed of all the sources that you have referred to in the text of your assignment. A bibliography is composed of all those sources you read, but did not refer to in your assignment. Both reference list and bibliography are arranged in alphabetical order of author’s last name. A bibliography is not always necessary and will never duplicate anything in the reference list.
IN-TEXT CITATIONS

How do I cite authors in my assignment?

One author

In-text citation requires that the last name of the author and the year of publication be inserted into the text, for example:

Marks (2011) states that...
or
...(Marks, 2011)

Two authors

If there are two authors of a work, both should be cited.

Bee and Boyd (2014) state that...
or
...(Bee & Boyd, 2014)

Note. Link the two authors’ names with and when cited outside parentheses. Link with an ampersand (&) inside parentheses.

Three, four or five authors

If there are three, four or five authors of a work all authors should be cited the first time. Subsequently use et al. after the first author.

First cite
Rolfe, Jasper and Freshwater (2010) state that...
or
...(Rolfe, Jasper, & Freshwater, 2010)

Note. There is a comma after the second-to-last author.

Subsequent cites
Rolfe et al. (2010) state that...
or
...(Rolfe et al., 2010)
Six or more authors

If there are six authors or more, only the first author is cited followed by et al.

....Yamada et al. (2003)

or

... (Yamada et al., 2003)

Note. et al. is Latin for “and others”.

More than one work cited

If you cite two or more works within the same parentheses they should be in alphabetical order of author.

....(Phillips, Ajrouch, & Hillcoat-Nalletamby, 2010; Rolfe, Jasper, & Freshwater, 2010).

Arrange two or more works by the same authors (in the same order) by year of publication. Place in-press citations last. Give the authors’ last names once; for each subsequent work, give only the date.


Author with two or more cited works in same year

Use lower case letters (a, b etc.) to distinguish between works published in the same year by the same author(s).

...Hewitt (2010a) states that... this was supported by Hewitt (2010b) ...

The suffixes are assigned in the reference list, where these kind of references are ordered alphabetically by title (of the article, chapter, or complete work).

Authors with the same last name

If a reference list includes publications by two or more primary authors with the same last name, include the first author’s initials in all text citations, even if the year of publication differs. Initials help the reader to avoid confusion within the text and to locate the entry in the list of references.


In-text citation
Among studies, H. Davies et al. (2013) and P. G. Davies, Revel and Mayston (1986)

**Secondary referencing**

Secondary referencing is where you need to refer to the work of an author which you have not read in the original, but have learnt about from another author. Whenever possible you should use the original work. If this is not feasible, you must make clear that you have not read the original by referring to the work in which you found the reference. In the reference list only include details of the work that you read.

Kleinman (1996) cited in Cunningham-Burley (1998) has argued...

or

It is the non-professional arena that illness is first defined (Kleinman, 1996, cited in Cunningham-Burley, 1998)

**Websites**

It can be difficult to identify the author of a webpage, so decide who is responsible for the page and that person or corporate body can be referenced as the author. Searching the ‘About Us’ or ‘Contact Us’ will help to identify the author. If no author can be found use the webpage title. If no title use URL.

...American Psychological Association (2012)

**Abbreviations (readily identified through abbreviation) as authors**

Only abbreviate that help you communicate with readers. Abbreviate in the text only if it is conventional and if the reader is more familiar with the abbreviation than with the expanded form or if considerable space can be saved.

First citation in text
British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC, 2013)

Subsequent citations in text
BBC (2013)

Revised April 2018.
Parenthetical format, first citation in text
(British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), 2013)

Parenthetical format, subsequent citations in text
(BBC, 2013)

**Works with no identified author or with an anonymous author**

When a work has no identified author, cite in text the first few words of the reference list entry (usually the title) and the year. Use double quotation marks around the title of an article, a chapter, or a web page, and italicise the title of a journal, a book, a brochure, or a report:

the book *Dictionary of Food Science and Nutrition* (2006)

the website (“AWMGS (All Wales Genetics Medical Service),” 2013)

When a work’s author is designated as “Anonymous” cite in text the word Anonymous followed by a comma and the date:

(Anonymous, 2012)
References

What will my reference list look like?

The rules for APA referencing require that references are accurate, complete and useful to readers.

The reference list should be started on a new page. The word References should be centred.

The reference list must be in alphabetical order. You alphabetise by the name of the first author, letter by letter. Disregard spaces, capitalisation, hyphens, apostrophes, full stops and accent marks. When alphabetising titles or corporate authors file by the first significant word (ignore a, an, the, etc.).

All lines of each reference are double spaced and after the first are indented (to do this: position your cursor at the beginning of the second line and press CTRL and the Tab key simultaneously).

If a reference has more than one author add an ampersand (&) before the last author’s name and add a comma before the ampersand.

If a reference has 8 or more authors, the first 6 authors are listed followed by ... followed by the final author.

Year is year of publication, not printing.

Only the first letter of the first word of the title and the first letter of the first word after the colon or dash are capitalised. Any proper nouns are also capitalised, for example:

Publication manual of the American Psychological Association

Do not capitalise the second word of a hyphenated compound

Only enter edition if not the first edition.

The first place of publication is used in the reference.

Placing a source in your reference list implies that you have read it.

What if some publication details are not available?

If no date use (n.d.)
If no place of publication known use (n.p.)
If no publisher known use (n.p.)

If the information is not visible in the document, but can be found elsewhere, add the information in square brackets. Use question marks to indicate uncertainty regarding names and dates; use ca. to indicate estimated dates.

Revised April 2018.
### Book with one author

Last name, Initial(s). (Year). *Title* (edition.). Place: Publisher.


### Book with two authors or more

Last name, Initial(s)., & Last name, initial(s). (Year). *Title*. Place: Publisher.


### Edited book

Last name, Initial(s). (Ed.). (Year). *Title* (edition.). Place: Publisher.

- Use (Ed.) if one editor and (Eds.) if two or more editors.


### Chapter in edited book

Last name, Initial(s). (Year). Chapter title. In Initial. Last name (Eds.), *Book title* (edition, pages of chapter). Place: Publisher.

- Note that with the chapter author (Benton) the last name precedes the initial. With the book authors (Kilcast etc.) the initials precede the last names.


**Chapter in an edited E-book**


**E-book**

Last name, Initial(s). (Year). *Title* (ed.). Retrieved from URL

- Reference an e-book as you would a printed book; replace place and publisher with URL of the e-book collection or the e-book.


**Journal article**

Last name, Initial(s)., & Last name, Initial(s). (Year). Article title. *Journal Title*, *Volume Number* (issue or part number if needed), page numbers.


- Issue or part number only required if each issue begins with page 1, if volume has continuous pagination issue or part number is not required.

**Online journal article**

Last name, Initial(s)., & Last name, Initial(s). (Year). Article title. *Journal Title, volume*, page numbers. DOI or Retrieved from URL


- If online version is the same as printed version, reference it as a printed journal article. If not then include article Digital Object Identifier (DOI). A DOI is a long unique numeric code. If a DOI is unavailable use a URL instead.

**NB:** If a reference has 8 or more authors, the first 6 authors are listed followed by ... followed by the final author. Example as above.


Not every online journal article will provide page numbers, as in the two examples above.

**Newspaper article**


xx denotes column or section (Useful as many printed newspapers have a number of separately paginated sections)

Ruddick, G. (2013, October 3). Tesco suffers sales slump in all global businesses; UK rivals gain ground but boss Clarke confident turnaround plan is working. *Daily Telegraph*, Business News, p. 1

**Online**


Give the URL of the home page when the online version of the article is available by search to avoid unstable URLs.
Magazine


Unknown author-


Book review in a journal


- If the review is untitled, place the material in brackets immediately after the year. Retain the brackets to indicate that this is a description of the form and content, not the review’s title.

Website

Author. (Year). *Title*. Retrieved month day, year, from URL


- Only include the date the information was retrieved if the website is likely to change frequently, as in the case of this example (a blog). If the information is “published” with a static date (year) no date of retrieval is required.
- Author of a website is usually a corporate author. However if you’re citing a specific document on a website there may be personal authors.
Some documents have a title that begins with a number, treat the numeral as though it was spelled out (for example, alphabetise “1000” as if it was “one thousand”. In the example below it will be filed as though the entry was “One Thousand Lives Plus”.


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**Official publication**

Corporate author. (Year). *Title* (Series or reference number). Place: Publisher.


An official publication is a publication published by Parliament, a government department (UK or foreign), devolved government or an international organisation such as the European Union or World Health Organization. Sometimes there is no personal author so the organisation is deemed to be the corporate author.
Online official publication

Corporate author. (Year). Title (Series or reference number). Retrieved from URL


Thesis

For a thesis found on a database (ProQuest, EThOS)-

Author, A. A. (year). Title of doctoral dissertation or master's thesis (Doctoral dissertation or Master's thesis). Retrieved from Name of database. (Accession or Order No.)


For a Swansea University thesis-


**Personal communication**

Personal communications such as email, personal interviews, telephone conversations do not provide recoverable data and are not included in the reference list. Cite personal communications in the text as follows:

G. P. Mooney (personal communication, June 6, 2013)

Use your judgement in citing other electronic forms of personal communication. What you cite should have scholarly relevance.
A code of practice is similar to referencing a book. Do not confuse it with referencing a statute.

**Act of UK Parliament**

- Acts of Parliament should not be included in APA reference lists or bibliographies at all. However, on the first mention of the act a full citation is given in the text of your assignment which includes:
  
  **Short title Year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children Act 1989</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- No comma should appear between the word Act and the year.
- Use capitalization as shown on the front cover of the Act.
- Do not italicise the Act’s title.
- After the first mention of the Act, the short title or a recognised abbreviation of it can be used without the date, if there is no cause for confusion.
- If you choose to abbreviate an Act's title by using initials you must show this when you first mention the Act and give the full reference in your citation, e.g.
  
  Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 [DVCVA]

  could thereafter be referred to as DVCVA.

- These acts used by social workers are frequently abbreviated like so:
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children Act 1989</td>
<td>CA 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (Leaving Care) Act 2000</td>
<td>C(LC)A 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability Discrimination Act 1995</td>
<td>DDA 1995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• **Citing a specific section of an act: examples**

  S.1 of the Children Act 1989 states that….

  OR

  According to s.1 of the Children Act 1989….

  OR

  The welfare of the child must be the ‘paramount consideration’ of the court (Children Act 1989, s.1)

**Bill (either House of Commons or House of Lords)**

  • Bills are not included in APA reference lists or bibliographies at all. However, on the first mention of the bill in the text of your assignment a full citation is given stating:

  **Title of Bill**  **House in which it originated**  **Bill (Parliamentary session)**  [**Bill number**]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children (Access to Parents) HC Bill (2012-13) [33]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal Care at Home HL Bill (2009-10) [23]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  • Use capitalisation for title as shown on the front cover of the Bill.
  • Do not italicise the Bill’s title.
  • Abbreviate House of Commons or Lords as HC or HL.
  • Sessional years in round brackets.
  • Bill number in square brackets.

**Statutory Instrument (orders and measures)**

  • Statutory Instruments are not included in reference lists or bibliographies at all. However, on the first mention of a Statutory Instrument a full citation is given stating:

  **Title**  **SI**  **Year**  **No.**  **Number**

  | Children (Leaving Care) (England) Regulations SI 2001 No. 2874 |

  • No comma should appear between the title and the date.
  • Use capitalization for title as shown on the front cover of the SI.
  • Do not italicise the SI’s title.
Parliamentary Paper (Command Papers, Green Papers, White Papers)

- Command Papers are Parliamentary Papers presented to the United Kingdom Parliament nominally by command of the Sovereign, but in practice by a Government Minister or a Royal Commission. Command Papers are unique to the UK Parliament. The series statement (i.e. Command Paper number) is often crucial in locating the correct document so must be included.

Corporate author. (Date). *Title* (Series statement). Place of Publication: Publisher.


- There have been 6 series of command papers over the years with different abbreviations for “command”. Ensure you use the correct abbreviation.

| First series | 1 – 4222 | 1833-69 |
| Second series | C 1 - C 9550 | 1870-99 |
| Third series | Cd 1 - Cd 9239 | 1900-18 |
| Fourth series | Cmd 1 - Cmd 9889 | 1919-56 |
| Fifth series | Cmnd 1 - Cmnd 9927 | 1956-86 |
| Sixth series | Cm 1 - | 1986- |

**Law report (case law)**

- Case law is not included in reference lists or bibliographies at all. However, on the first mention of a case in an assignment a full citation is given stating:

  *Parties to the case* [year] Volume number *Abbreviation for name of report* First page of report

  - *S v. Gloucestershire County Council* [2000] 3 CCLR 294
  - *D v. Bury Metropolitan Borough Council* [2006] EWCA Civ 1
  - *Donoghue v. Stevenson* [1932] AC 562 550
Subsequent mentions:

...as stated in *S v. Gloucestershire County Council*...

... the case of *Donoghue v. Stevenson* demonstrates that...

- Common abbreviations for Law Reports used for social work case law:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Law report series</th>
<th>Where found</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All ER</td>
<td>All England Law Reports</td>
<td>KF60.A5 Level 4 East wing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&amp; online on Lexis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLR</td>
<td>Weekly Law Reports</td>
<td>KF55.W2 Level 4 East wing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLR</td>
<td>Family Law Reports</td>
<td>K1.F16 Level 4 East wing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCR</td>
<td>Family Law Reporter</td>
<td>Not held in Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCLR</td>
<td>Community Care Law Reports</td>
<td>K1.C5567 Level 4 East wing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1999-2005 only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHRR</td>
<td>European Human Rights Reports</td>
<td>K1.E73 Level 4 East wing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Official report from government department**

(i) **Online document with personal author**

Personal author. (Year). *Title* (Series or reference number). Retrieved from URL


(ii) **Print document with corporate author**

Corporate author(s). (Year). *Title* (Series or reference number). Place: Publisher.


Or

• If your assignment compares policies and legislation across a number of countries, prefix the name of the department with the name of the country. If the assignment is solely focused on the UK, then the name of the country is not necessary.

Devolved legislation from Wales:

(i) **Measure of the National Assembly for Wales, 2007- 2011** (Measures are not included in reference lists or bibliographies at all)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011</td>
<td>(nawm 2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Care Charges (Wales) Measure 2010</td>
<td>(nawm 2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010</td>
<td>(nawm 7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• nawm is the abbreviation for National Assembly Wales Measure. Each measure has a reference number.

(ii) **Act of the National Assembly for Wales, 2011 to the present** (Acts are not included in reference lists or bibliographies at all)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Government Byelaws (Wales) Act 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) **Statutory Instrument of the National Assembly for Wales** (Statutory Instruments are not included in reference lists or bibliographies at all)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year / Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Adoption Agencies (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012/1905</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year / Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Single Education Plan (Wales) Regulations 2006/877</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) **Other Welsh Assembly publications (print or online)**

Corporate author. (Year). *Title* (Series or reference number). Place: Publisher.

OR

Corporate author. (Year). *Title* (Series or reference number). Retrieved from URL

**In-text citation:**

Service users and staff need to be put in the “driving seat of redesign” (Welsh Assembly Government, 2005, p.16)


European Union legislation

As with UK laws, EU laws or conventions should not be included in APA reference lists or bibliographies at all. However, on the first mention of the document a full citation is given in the text of your assignment.

(i) Primary legislation example
Title Year [Standard abbreviation]

| European Convention on Human Rights 1950 [ECHR] |

(ii) Secondary legislation, for example a directive from the Council of Europe

When citing EU legislation for the first time, include:

Legislation type Number Title Publication details from the Official Journal (OJ) of the European Union. The OJ citation is given in the order: [year] OJ series number/page.


- Titles are not italicized.
- No comma between title and date.
- Secondary EU legislation such as directives and regulations are always published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* so a reference must incorporate the OJ publications details. In the example above ([2001] OJ L167/10), 2001 is the publication year; L refers to the L (Legislation) series of the Official Journal; 167 is the series number; 10 is the page number.

Business information


- If you can identify an author for the report, use their name. If not use corporate author name.

Commodity report:

Revised April 2018.

Industry report:


Market research report from Mintel Oxygen:


**Dataset & statistics**

Corporate author. (Year of publication). *Title of dataset*. Retrieved from URL

A single company financial report from FAME:


Data derived from the results of a search on FAME using several criteria:


Date of retrieval is not normally needed for datasets, but if the information is likely to change it is recommended to include this information.
Data from Mintel Global Market Navigator:


Data from ONS:


Data from Datastream:


**Conference**

**General advice:** Some proceedings are published and some not formally published. If published, some are published as books and require the book or book chapter referencing format. Proceedings which are published on a regular basis will need the journal article referencing format. Unpublished papers or posters will need a different format (example below).

**Conference paper in published proceedings (journal format)**

Last name, Initial(s)., & Last name, Initial(s). (Year). Paper title. *Proceedings title, volume*, page numbers. doi: number


Revised April 2018. 30
Conference paper in published proceedings (chapter in book format)
Last name, Initials. (Year). Title of paper. In Initials editor’s last name (Ed.), Title of conference proceedings (pp. page range). Place of publication: Publisher.


Conference (unpublished)
Last name, Initials. (Year, Month). Title of paper or poster. Paper or poster presented at the meeting of Organization name, Location.


Standard
Corporate author. (year). Number of standard: Title of standard. Place of publication: Publisher.


Cochrane review
Last name, Initial(s)., & Last name, Initial(s). (Year). Article title. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (issue). doi: number


doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD006471.pub3

- A reference to a Cochrane review is essentially the same as an online journal format.

**FURTHER INFORMATION ON APA STYLE**

**On Library Guides**

Take a look at your subject Library Guide to find more information
http://libguides.swansea.ac.uk

**On the web**


[Slides 13-25 are particularly useful for citing and references]


[An excellent look-up tool for APA referencing of all publication types]
Books in the Library


[Chapter 7 is useful for in text citations. Chapter 10 is useful for giving full references in the reference list]

References


