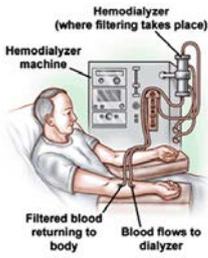


APA Referencing (6th edition): Visual Media Images, Figures & Tables

This is a Wintec guide to help you with referencing in the **American Psychological Association (APA)** style for images, figures, and tables. For further information, please refer to the 6th edition of *The Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (2010), or see a staff member in the Library, Student Learning Services or Te Kete Kōnae.

The difference between images, figures, and tables

- **Images** are a type of figure. They are visual depictions e.g. pictures, photographs etc.
- **Figures** are charts, graphs, photographs, drawings or any other illustration.
- **Tables** are numerical values or textual information displayed in columns and rows.
- At times the difference between figures and tables can be unclear, but tables are almost always displayed as row-column format. ANY other illustration is referred to as a figure.

Captions/Notes & Reference List	In-text citation
IMAGES - ONLINE	
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Figure 1.</i> Shelves of language books in library (Source: ParentingPatch, 2013)</p> <p>Reference list: ParentingPatch. (2013, April 9). Shelves of language books in library [Photograph]. Retrieved from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Shelves_of_Language_Books_in_Library.JPG NB in the absence of a title, write a descriptive title and enclose in square brackets in the reference list</p>	<p>Because the in-text citation and all the relevant information is in the caption below the image, simply use the numbered figure in the body of your assignment as shown below:</p> <p>Figure 1 shows books suitable for ESOL students.</p> <p>There are many language books in the library (see figure 1).</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Figure 2.</i> Dialysis machine (Source: San Fernando Valley Vascular Group, n.d.)</p> <p>Reference list: San Fernando Valley Vascular Group. (n.d.). [Dialysis machine] [Image]. Retrieved from http://www.sfvvg.com/dialysis.html</p>	<p>Figure 2 shows a basic diagram of a dialysis machine.</p> <p>Sometimes patients need to be hooked up to a dialysis machine (see figure 2) as part of their treatment.</p>

Captions/Notes & Reference List

IMAGES – BOOK – NOT CREDITED (Reference author of book)

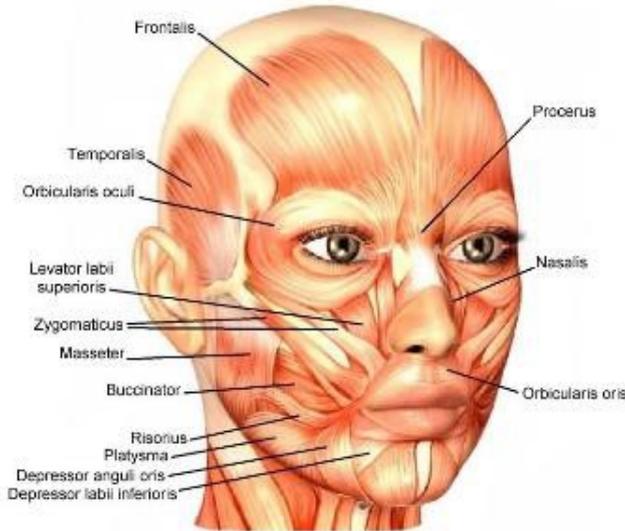


Figure 3. Muscles of the head and neck (Source: Herlihy, 2014, p. 160)

Reference list:

Herlihy, B. (2014). *The human body in health and illness*. St. Louis, MO: Elsevier.

NB reference the book from which the image was copied

Figure 3 shows the basic muscles of the head and neck.

There are many muscles in the head and neck (see figure 3).

IMAGES – BOOK – CREDITED (Reference illustrator & author)

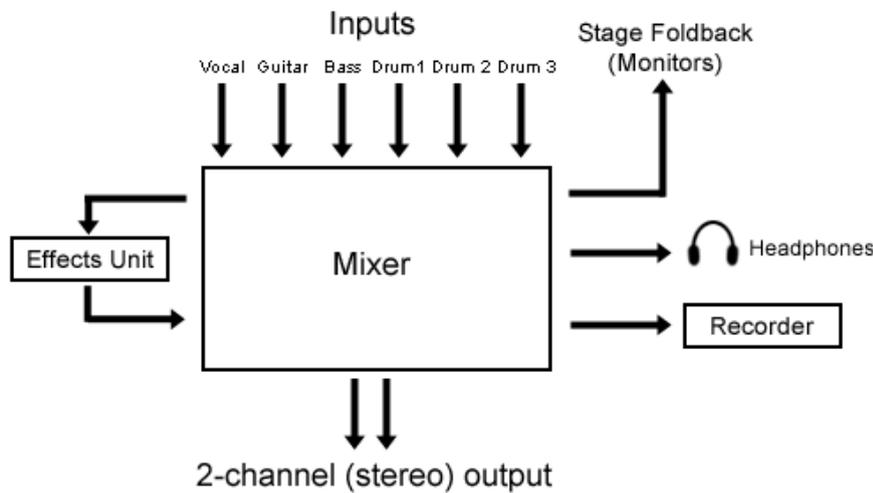


Figure 4. Three-dimensional mixing metaphor (Source: Fergusson, in Savage, 2014, p. 24)

Reference list:

Savage, S. (2014). *Mixing and mastering in the box: The guide to making great mixes and final masters on your computer*. (I. Fergusson, Illus.). Oxford, England: Oxford University Press.

NB reference the book from which the image was copied

Figure 4 shows the difference components of a mixer.

You can input a number of different instruments into a mixer (see figure 4).

IMAGES – BOOK – MAJOR PART

A. Illustrations all by one creator



Figure 5. Lebanese children play outside at lunch time (Source: Brown-Martin & Tavakolian, 2014, p. 158)

Reference list:

Brown-Martin, G., & Tavakolian, N. (Photographer). (2014). *Learning {re}imagined: How the connected society is transforming learning*. London, England: Bloomsbury.

NB reference the book from which the image was copied

Figure 5 pictures a crowd of Lebanese children playing outside at lunchtime.

Despite living through times of trouble, these children still find time to play together (see figure 5).

B. Illustrations by many different creators (such as in an art history book)



Figure 6. Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci (Source: Gombrich, 1983, p. 117)

Reference list:

Da Vinci, L. (1983). Mona Lisa [Image]. In E. H. Gombrich (Ed.), *Vision and painting: The logic of the gaze*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

NB reference both the image itself and the book from which the image was copied

Figure 6 is of course the famous *Mona Lisa*.

One of the most instantly recognizable paintings of all time would have to be da Vinci's *Mona Lisa* (see figure 6).

FIGURES

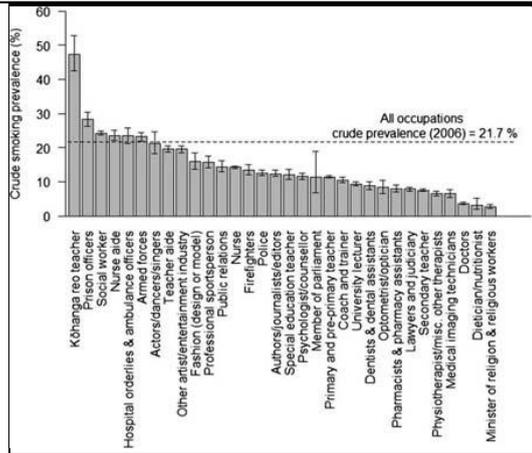


Figure 7. Crude smoking prevalence in 2006 census by occupational group (bars, with 95% CI) (Source: Edwards et al., 2012, p. 332)

Figure 7 provides an illuminating picture of the correlation of different occupational groups and their smoking habits.

Smoking can be linked broadly to different occupational groups (see figure 7).

Reference list:

Edwards, R., Peace, J., Stanley, J., Atkinson, J., Wilson, N., & Thomson, G. (2012). Setting a good example? Changes in smoking prevalence among key occupational groups in New Zealand: Evidence from the 1981 and 2006 censuses. *Nicotine & Tobacco Research, 14*(3), 329-337. Retrieved from Academic Search Premier Database.

TABLES

Tables reproduced and referred to in assignment

Table 1

Success Rates of Planned and Unplanned Quit Attempts

	Smokers and ex-smokers: 6 months to 5 years before* (n=611)		Smokers and ex-smokers: 6-12 months before* (n=191)		Current smokers: 6 months to 5 years before* (n=391)	
	Lasted ≥6 months†	Total % (No)	Lasted ≥6 months†	Total % (No)	Lasted ≥6 months†	Total % (No)
Unplanned	65.4 (59.8 to 70.1)	45.8 (280)	50.0 (37.6 to 62.4)	35.6 (68)	38.1 (30.4 to 45.7)	39.6 (155)
Planned	42.3 (37.0 to 47.6)	54.2 (331)	28.5 (20.5 to 36.4)	64.4 (123)	20.6 (15.6 to 25.9)	60.4 (236)

Table 1 contrasts the success rates of planned and unplanned quit attempts.

Planned attempts to quit smoking are much more effective than unplanned attempts (see Table 1).

Table numbers are written sequentially and should not be followed by a full stop. When referring to each table in text, then use a capital T.

Table Titles are placed immediately under the table number and above the table. Titles are written in *italics* and should provide a brief explanation of the table. Use capitals for main words, but no full stop after the title.

Note. * Most recent attempt to stop smoking. † Percentage (95% confidence interval). Reproduced from "Catastrophic pathways to smoking cessation: Findings from national survey," by R. West, 2006, *British Medical Journal, 332*(7539), p. 459. Copyright 2006 by BMJ Publishing Group. Reprinted with permission.

NB: This is an example from APA showing the full reference and copyright information for publishing purposes. For your unpublished or undergraduate assignments you can treat the table as a direct quotation eg. (West, 2006, p.459).

Reference list:

West, R. (2006). Catastrophic pathways to smoking cessation: Findings from national survey. *British Medical Journal, 332*(7539), 458-460. doi: 10.1136/bmj.38723.573866.AE

Notes are written directly under the table with the word *Note* in *italics* with a full stop. Notes include explanations of abbreviations, symbols and acknowledgement that the table has been reproduced from another source.

Table referred to but NOT reproduced in assignment

West, R. (2006). Catastrophic pathways to smoking cessation: Findings from national survey. *British Medical Journal, 332*(7539), 458-460. doi: 10.1136/bmj.38723.573866.AE

In-text citation

The percentage of planned ... (West, 2006).