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Reading Description:

Reading Description Disclaimer:
(This reference information is provided as a guide only, and may not conform to the required referencing standards for your subject)
Appropriately crediting the contributions of scholars on which your research and writing are based is a hallmark of scholarly discourse. These contributions must be cited accurately and consistently so that future scholars can identify and retrieve the works cited in the text.

In this chapter, we provide examples of references in APA Style and their corresponding in-text citations. The reference examples are organized first by group, then by category, and then by type, as follows:

- The **textual works group** (Sections 10.1–10.8) contains the categories of periodicals, books and reference works, edited book chapters and reference work entries, reports and gray literature, conference sessions and presentations, dissertations and theses, reviews of other works, and unpublished and informally published works. Within those categories are examples by type (e.g., journal article, edited book chapter, government report, dissertation).

- The **data sets, software, and tests group** (Sections 10.9–10.11) contains the categories of data sets; computer software, mobile apps, apparatuses, and equipment; and tests, scales, and inventories. Within those categories are examples by type (e.g., unpublished raw data, entry in a mobile reference work, test scoring manual).

- The **audiovisual media group** (Sections 10.12–10.14) contains the categories of audiovisual works, audio works, and visual works. Within those categories are examples by type (e.g., YouTube video, speech audio recording, podcast episode, PowerPoint slides).

- The **online media group** (Sections 10.15–10.16) contains the categories of social media and webpages and websites. Within those categories are examples by type (e.g., Instagram photo, tweet, webpage on a news website).
As described in Chapter 9, the key elements of a reference are the author (who), date (when), title (what), and source (where; see also Figure 9.1). For each reference category, a corresponding template illustrates the order and format in which these elements should appear, and examples of the most common reference types follow. If you do not see an example that matches the work you want to cite, use the template for the applicable reference category as a starting point for writing the reference list entry. Then select the appropriate option from each column of the template to write the reference. Mix and match elements within a template; it is not necessary to use multiple templates. When in doubt, provide more information rather than less. For every reference, the in-text citation contains the first two parts of the reference—usually the “who” (author) and the “when” (date; see Section 8.11), although this can change if reference information is missing (see Table 9.1).

Most legal references (e.g., court cases and laws) are formatted in a legal reference style, which is different in several ways from the author-date-title-source pattern of other APA Style references. Legal references are presented in Chapter 11. Additional reference examples, including references to archival documents, are available on the APA Style website (https://apastyle.apa.org) and on the APA Style blog (https://apastyle.apa.org/blog).

The following index of reference examples is organized by variations in each reference element. The numbers after each index entry refer to the numbered reference examples in this chapter.

**Author Variations**

Type of author
- artist (recording), 91, 92
- artist (visual), 97, 98, 99
- cartographer, 100
- composer, 91, 92
- director, 84, 85, 87
- editor
  - in place of author, 12, 24, 25, 26, 30, 33, 34
  - credited on authored book cover, 23
- executive producer, 86
- group author
  - association, company, or organization, 32, 33, 47, 55, 59, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 82, 88, 90, 100, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109, 111, 113
  - government agency, 50, 54, 75, 103, 105, 106, 109, 111, 114
  - in combination with individuals, 5
  - task force, working group, or other group, 5, 53
- guest expert, 84
- host, 84, 93, 94
- instructor
  - of a course, 102
  - of a webinar, 89
- interviewee, 95
- narrator, 22, 29
- photographer, 101
principal investigator, 56
speaker, 88, 89, 96
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writer for TV show, 87

Name variations
apostrophe in name, 71, 75
beginning with a lowercase letter, 95
hyphenated first name, 24, 74
hyphenated surname, 9, 45, 73, 81, 83
Jr. in name, 96
one-word name, 36, 92, 98
prefix included after initials rather than before surname, 92
transliterated name, 27
two-part surname, 5, 25, 40, 41, 63, 86, 92, 112
username or social media identity, 18, 90, 103, 104, 107, 108, 109

Number of authors
none, 35, 49
21 or more, 4

Date Variations
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ancient (B.C.E.), 36
approximate (ca.), 36
in press, 8
no date, 33, 47, 82, 100, 104, 106, 108, 113, 114
range
of years, 56, 86, 93, 97
with year, month, and day, 60, 61, 62, 63
reprinted, 11, 43, 44
republished, 29, 35, 36, 37, 46, 91, 92
republished in translation, 10, 28, 29, 42
retrieval date, 14, 33, 47, 100, 104, 106, 114

Title Variations
edition or version included, 20, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 39, 40, 45, 48, 75, 79, 80
ends with
exclamation point, 109
parenthesis, 87
question mark, 17, 90, 110
hashtag included, 103
identification number included, 50, 56, 57, 74, 75, 83
in another language, 9, 27, 41, 85
no title, 76, 100, 101, 102
reverse italics, 69
title within a title, 67, 68, 69
translated, 10, 28, 29, 35, 36, 42
transliterated, 27
two subtitles, 50
volume number for a book, 27, 30, 45

Source Variations

article number or eLocator, 6
location included, 60, 61, 62, 63, 97
multiple publishers (or studios, etc.), 24, 86, 92, 95
multivolume work, 30, 45
publisher (or studio, etc.) same as author, 32, 54, 55
reprinted, 11, 43, 44
republished, 29, 35, 36, 37, 46, 91, 92
republished in translation, 10, 28, 29, 42
retrieval date, 14, 33, 47, 100, 104, 106, 114
shortDOI, 4, 43
shortened URL, 18, 22, 29, 62, 68, 90, 100, 105, 108
special section or special issue, 12

Textual Works

10.1 Periodicals

Periodicals are generally published on a continuous basis and include journals, magazines, newspapers, newsletters, and even blogs and other online platforms that publish articles. Sometimes the distinctions between periodical types are ambiguous—for example, a blog that is hosted on a newspaper website. Regardless of where the work appears, its reference list entry follows the same pattern. The date element is presented in different formats for journal, magazine, and newspaper articles and blog posts (see Examples 1, 15, 16, and 17, respectively). When periodical information (e.g., volume number, issue number, page range) is missing, omit it from the reference. For online news websites, see Section 10.16 and Example 110. Use the template shown next to construct references for periodical articles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>DOI or URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1. **Journal article with a DOI**


*Parenthetical citation:* (McCauley & Christiansen, 2019)

*Narrative citation:* McCauley and Christiansen (2019)

2. **Journal article without a DOI, with a nondatabase URL**


*Parenthetical citation:* (Ahmann et al., 2018)

*Narrative citation:* Ahmann et al. (2018)

3. **Journal, magazine, or newspaper article without a DOI, from most academic research databases or print version**


*Parenthetical citations:* (Anderson, 2018; Goldman, 2018)

*Narrative citations:* Anderson (2018) and Goldman (2018)

- Do not include the database name or URL. See Section 9.30 for more on excluding or including database information in references.

4. **Journal article with a DOI, 21 or more authors**


*Parenthetical citation:* (Kalnay et al., 1996)

*Narrative citation:* Kalnay et al. (1996)

- Because the original DOI was long and complex, a shortDOI is used (see Section 9.36). Either the long or short form of the DOI is acceptable.

5. **Journal article with a DOI, combination of individual and group authors**


*Parenthetical citation:* (De Vries et al., 2013)

*Narrative citation:* De Vries et al. (2013)

- Write the name of the group author as shown on the source (see Section 9.11). This byline included the wording “the members of.”
6. Journal article with an article number or eLocator

*Parenthetical citation:* (Burin et al., 2019)
*Narrative citation:* Burin et al. (2019)

- Capitalize the word “Article” before the article number or eLocator.

7. Journal article, advance online publication

*Parenthetical citation:* (Huestegge et al., 2019)
*Narrative citation:* Huestegge et al. (2019)

- See Section 8.5 for further information on which version of an article to cite.

8. Journal article, in press

*Parenthetical citation:* (Pachur & Scheibehenne, in press)
*Narrative citation:* Pachur and Scheibehenne (in press)

9. Journal article, published in another language

*Parenthetical citation:* (Chaves-Morillo et al., 2018)
*Narrative citation:* Chaves-Morillo et al. (2018)

- When an article is in a different language than your paper, include a translation of the article title in square brackets (see Section 9.38).

10. Journal article, republished in translation

*Parenthetical citation:* (Piaget, 1970/1972)
*Narrative citation:* Piaget (1970/1972)

- For more on translated works, see Section 9.39.

11. Journal article, reprinted from another source
Parenthetical citation: (Shore, 1981/2014)
Narrative citation: Shore (1981/2014)

- Provide information for the reprinted version that you used; then provide in parentheses the original article title (even if the title did not change), year, and source information (see Section 9.40).
- Place the original issue number in square brackets rather than in parentheses to avoid nested parentheses.

12. Special section or special issue in a journal

Parenthetical citations: (Lilienfeld, 2018; McDaniel et al., 2018)
Narrative citations: Lilienfeld (2018) and McDaniel et al. (2018)

- List the editor(s) of the special section or issue in the author position and the title of the special section or issue in the title position.
- Provide the page range for a special section. Do not provide a page range for a special issue.
- Some publishers include an “S” in issue numbers for special issues. In the reference, write the issue number exactly as shown in the publication.
- For an article within a special section or special issue, follow the format for a journal article (see Examples 1-3), in which case the title of the special section or issue does not appear in the reference.

13. Article from the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Parenthetical citation: (Mehrholz et al., 2018)
Narrative citation: Mehrholz et al. (2018)

- Articles in the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews are available only in that database (see Section 9.30). In the reference list, format Cochrane articles like periodical articles. Do not italicize the database name if it appears in text.

14. Article from the UpToDate database

Parenthetical citation: (Morey, 2019)
Narrative citation: Morey (2019)

- Articles in the UpToDate database are available only in that database (see Section 9.30) and have information that changes over time. In the reference list, format UpToDate articles like periodical articles. Do not italicize the database name if it appears in text.
- Use the year of last update in the date element (see Section 9.15).
- Include a retrieval date because the content is designed to change over time and versions of the page are not archived (see Section 9.16).
15. Magazine article
*Parenthetical citations*: (Bergeson, 2019; Bustillos, 2013; Weir, 2017)
*Narrative citations*: Bergeson (2019), Bustillos (2013), and Weir (2017)

16. Newspaper article
*Parenthetical citations*: (Guarino, 2017; Hess, 2019)
*Narrative citations*: Guarino (2017) and Hess (2019)

- To cite articles from online news websites (vs. online newspapers as shown here), see Example 110.

17. Blog post
*Parenthetical citation*: (Klymkowsky, 2018)
*Narrative citation*: Klymkowsky (2018)

18. Comment on an online periodical article or post
KS in NJ. (2019, January 15). From this article, it sounds like men are figuring something out that women have known forever. I know of many [Comment on the article “How workout buddies can help stave off loneliness”]. *The Washington Post*. https://wapo.st/2HDToGJ
*Parenthetical citation*: (KS in NJ, 2019)
*Narrative citation*: KS in NJ (2019)

- Credit 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).
- Provide the comment title or up to the first 20 words of the comment; then write “Comment on the article” and the title of the article on which the comment appeared (in quotation marks and sentence case, enclosed within square brackets).
- Link to the comment itself if possible (see Sections 9.33–9.34).
- Because the comment URL was long and complex, it has been shortened (see Section 9.36). Either the long or the short form of the URL is acceptable.

19. Editorial
*Parenthetical citation*: (Cuellar, 2016)
*Narrative citation*: Cuellar (2016)
• Use the reference format for the publication in which the editorial was published. This example shows an editorial from a journal; editorials also appear in magazines, newspapers, and other publications.
• Include the notation “Editorial” in square brackets after the title (except when the word “Editorial” is included in the title).
• If the editorial is unsigned, follow the guidelines in Sections 8.14 and 9.12 for the in-text citation and reference list entry, respectively.

10.2 Books and Reference Works
The books category includes authored books, edited books, anthologies, religious works, and classical works. The reference works category includes dictionaries, encyclopedias (including Wikipedia), and diagnostic manuals. For ebooks, the format, platform, or device (e.g., Kindle) is not included in the reference. For audiobooks, include the narrator and audiobook notation only in specific cases (see Examples 22 and 29). For a chapter in an authored book, create a reference for the whole book (see Examples 20–23) and provide the chapter number with the in-text citation only (see Section 8.13). Use the template shown next to construct references for books and reference works.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author or editor</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Publisher information</th>
<th>DOI or URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author Name. First Publisher Name; Second Publisher Name.</td>
<td><a href="https://doi.org/xxxxx">https://doi.org/xxxxx</a></td>
<td><a href="https://xxxxx">https://xxxxx</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. Authored book with a DOI

Parenthetical citation: (Brown, 2018)

21. Authored book without a DOI, from most academic research databases or print version

Parenthetical citation: (Burgess, 2019)
Narrative citation: Burgess (2019)

• See Section 9.30 for more on including database information in references.

22. Authored ebook (e.g., Kindle book) or audiobook without a DOI, with a nondatabase URL

*Parenthetical citations:* (Cain, 2012; Christian & Griffiths, 2016)

*Narrative citations:* Cain (2012) and Christian and Griffiths (2016)

- It is not necessary to note when you used an audiobook versus a book or an ebook when the content is the same, even if the format is different. However, do note that the work is an audiobook in the title element when the content is different (e.g., abridged), if you want to note something special about the audiobook (e.g., the impact of the narration on the listener), or if you quote from the audiobook (see Section 8.28).
- If the audiobook was released in a different year from the text version of the book, treat the work as republished (see Example 29).

23. Authored book with editor credited on the book cover


*Parenthetical citation:* (Meadows, 2008)

*Narrative citation:* Meadows (2008)

- When an editor is credited on the cover of an authored book, provide the editor’s name in parentheses after the book title with “Ed.” or “Eds.” in parentheses (see Section 9.10).

24. Edited book with a DOI, with multiple publishers


*Parenthetical citation:* (Schmid, 2017)

*Narrative citation:* Schmid (2017)

- Separate multiple publisher names using semicolons.

25. Edited book without a DOI, from most academic research databases or print version


*Parenthetical citation:* (Hacker Hughes, 2017)

*Narrative citation:* Hacker Hughes (2017)

- See Section 9.30 for more on including database information in references.

26. Edited ebook (e.g., Kindle book) or audiobook without a DOI, with a nondatabase URL


*Parenthetical citation:* (Pridham et al., 2018)

*Narrative citation:* Pridham et al. (2018)

- An ebook example is shown. See Example 22 for information about when a notation is needed after an audiobook title.
27. **Book in another language**


*Parenthetical citations:* (Amano & Kondo, 2000; Piaget & Inhelder, 1966)

*Narrative citations:* Amano and Kondo (2000) and Piaget and Inhelder (1966)

- When a book is in a different language than your paper, include a translation of the book title in square brackets (see Section 9.38).

28. **Book republished in translation**


*Parenthetical citation:* (Piaget & Inhelder, 1966/1969)

*Narrative citation:* Piaget and Inhelder (1966/1969)

- For more on translated works, see Section 9.39.

29. **Republished book, ebook, or audiobook**


*Parenthetical citations:* (Freud, 1900/2010; Rowling, 1997/2015)

*Narrative citations:* Freud (1900/2010) and Rowling (1997/2015)

- If the new version has been edited and/or translated from the original, provide the name(s) of the editor(s) and/or translator(s) after the title in parentheses.
- If an audiobook was released in a different year than the text version of the book, treat the audiobook as republished (see also Example 22 and Section 9.41).

30. **One volume of a multivolume work**


*Parenthetical citations:* (Fiske et al., 2010; Travis & White, 2018)

*Narrative citations:* Fiske et al. (2010) and Travis and White (2018)

- If the volume has both series editors (or editors-in-chief) and volume editors, only the volume editors appear in the author element.
- If the volume does not have its own title, include the volume number in parentheses without italics (as in the Fiske et al. example).
- If the volume has its own title, include the volume number and title after the main title in italics (as in the Travis & White example).

31. **Book in a series**


*Parenthetical citation:* (Madigan, 2019)

*Narrative citation:* Madigan (2019)
• For a series of conceptually related titles, the series title is not included in the reference (this book is part of the Theories of Psychotherapy Series; see Section 9.20).

32. Diagnostic manual (DSM, ICD)

Parenthetical citation with abbreviation included:
Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (5th ed.; DSM-5; American Psychiatric Association, 2013)

Narrative citation with abbreviation included:
American Psychiatric Association's (2013) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (5th ed.; DSM-5)

Subsequent parenthetical citations: (American Psychiatric Association, 2013; World Health Organization, 2019)

• When the author and publisher are the same, omit the publisher from the source element.
• It is common, but not required, to identify the title (and edition) of a diagnostic manual in the text. Group authors and manual titles can be abbreviated in the text (with a few exceptions) but not the reference list (see Sections 6.25 and 8.21).
• Generally, include a citation for a manual the first time it is mentioned in the text. If the first mention appears in a heading, do not cite the manual in the heading; rather, cite it within the first paragraph of that section or soon thereafter.
• Do not repeat the citation for a subsequent general mention of a manual. Repeat a citation only when it directly supports a statement (e.g., quoting, paraphrasing).
• Additional examples and guidance for citing other editions of and entries in the DSM and ICD are available on the APA Style website.

33. Dictionary, thesaurus, or encyclopedia


• When a stable or archived version of the work is cited (as shown for the Zalta example), a retrieval date is not needed.
• When an online reference work is continuously updated (see Section 9.15) and the versions are not archived (as with the APA Dictionary of Psychology and the Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary examples), use “n.d.” as the year of publication and include a retrieval date (see Section 9.16).

34. Anthology


Parenthetical citation: (Gold, 1999)

Narrative citation: Gold (1999)

• Provide the editor(s) of the anthology in the author position of the reference.
• The date refers to the year the anthology was published (for a work included in an anthology, see Example 46).

35. Religious work


Parenthetical citations: (King James Bible, 1769/2017; The Qur’an, 2004; The Torah, 1962/2015)

Narrative citations: King James Bible (1769/2017), The Qur’an (2004), and The Torah (1962/2015)

• For more on citing religious works, see Section 9.42; to cite a specific book or verse, see Section 8.13; to quote a passage, see Section 8.28.
• Additional examples of religious texts are available on the APA Style website.

36. Ancient Greek or Roman work


Parenthetical citation: (Aristotle, ca. 350 B.C.E./1994)


• For ancient Greek or Roman works, include the copyright date of the version used in the date element and the date of the original (ancient) publication in parentheses at the end of the entry. When the date of original publication is approximate, use the abbreviation “ca.” (which stands for “circa”).
• For more on citing classical works, see Section 9.42; to cite a canonically numbered part of a classical work, see Section 8.13; to quote a passage, see Section 8.28.

37. Shakespeare


Parenthetical citation: (Shakespeare, 1623/1995)

Narrative citation: Shakespeare (1623/1995)

• For more on citing Shakespeare and other works of classical literature, see Section 9.42; to cite a specific act, scene, or line, see Section 8.13; to quote a passage, see Section 8.28.
10.3 Edited Book Chapters and Entries in Reference Works

The edited book chapter category includes chapters of edited books and works in anthologies. The entries in reference works category includes dictionary, thesaurus, and encyclopedia entries. For ebook chapters or entries, the format, platform, or device (e.g., Kindle) is not included in the reference. For audiobook chapters or entries, include the narrator and audiobook notation only in specific cases (see Example 22). For a chapter in an authored book, create a reference for the whole book (see Examples 20–23) and provide the chapter number with the in-text citation only (see Section 8.13). Use the template shown next to construct references for edited book chapters and entries in reference works.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Chapter title</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>DOI or URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

38. Chapter in an edited book with a DOI


Parenthetical citation: (Balsam et al., 2019)
Narrative citation: Balsam et al. (2019)

39. Chapter in an edited book without a DOI, from most academic research databases or print version


Parenthetical citation: (Weinstock et al., 2003)
Narrative citation: Weinstock et al. (2003)

• See Section 9.30 for more on including database information in references.

40. Chapter in an edited ebook (e.g., Kindle book) or audiobook without a DOI, with nondatabase URL


Parenthetical citation: (Tafoya & Del Vecchio, 2005)
Narrative citation: Tafoya and Del Vecchio (2005)

• See Examples 22 and 29 for further information about audiobooks.
41. Chapter in an edited book in another language

Parenthetical citation: (Carcavilla González, 2015)
Narrative citation: Carcavilla González (2015)

• When a chapter is in a different language than your paper, include a translation of the chapter title in square brackets (see Section 9.38 for more).

42. Chapter in an edited book, republished in translation

Parenthetical citation: (Heidegger, 1961/2008)
Narrative citation: Heidegger (1961/2008)

• For more on translated works, see Section 9.39.

43. Chapter in an edited book, reprinted from a journal article

Parenthetical citation: (Sacchett & Humphreys, 1992/2004)

• Provide information for the reprinted version you used, then provide in parentheses the original article title (even if the title did not change), year, and source information (see Section 9.40 for more).
• Place the original journal article issue number in square brackets rather than parentheses to avoid nested parentheses.

44. Chapter in an edited book, reprinted from another book

Parenthetical citation: (Bronfenbrenner, 1973/2005)
Narrative citation: Bronfenbrenner (1973/2005)

• Provide information for the reprinted version you used, then provide in parentheses the original book title, page range, author or editor name (including “Ed.” for an editor), year, and publisher (see Section 9.40 for more).
45. Chapter in a volume of a multivolume work


Parenthetical citation: (Goldin-Meadow, 2015)

- If the volume has both series editors (or editors-in-chief) and volume editors, only the volume editors appear in the reference.
- The volume in this example has its own title. See Example 30 for how to include untitled volume information in parentheses after the book title.

46. Work in an anthology


Parenthetical citation: (Lewin, 1948/1999)
Narrative citation: Lewin (1948/1999)

- Works that have been published elsewhere before appearing in an anthology are treated as being republished (see Section 9.41) rather than reprinted.

47. Entry in a dictionary, thesaurus, or encyclopedia, with group author


Parenthetical citations: (American Psychological Association, n.d.; Merriam-Webster, n.d.)
Narrative citations: American Psychological Association (n.d.) and Merriam-Webster (n.d.)

- When an online reference work is continuously updated (see Section 9.15) and the versions are not archived, use “n.d.” as the year of publication and include a retrieval date (see Section 9.16).

48. Entry in a dictionary, thesaurus, or encyclopedia, with individual author


Parenthetical citation: (Graham, 2019)
Narrative citation: Graham (2019)

- This example is structured similarly to the reference for a chapter in an edited book because the entry has an individual author, the encyclopedia has an editor, and the whole work has a publisher.
- Because this version of the entry is archived, a retrieval date is not needed.
49. Wikipedia entry


Narrative citation: "List of Oldest Companies" (2019)

- Cite the archived version of the page so that readers can retrieve the version you used. Access the archived version on Wikipedia by selecting "View history" and then the time and date of the version you used. If a wiki does not provide permanent links to archived versions of the page, include the URL for the entry and the retrieval date.

10.4 Reports and Gray Literature

There are many kinds of reports, including government reports, technical reports, and research reports. These reports, like journal articles, usually cover original research, but they may or may not be peer reviewed. They are part of a body of literature sometimes referred to as gray literature. The category of gray literature includes press releases, codes of ethics, grants, policy briefs, issue briefs, and so forth. It is optional—but often helpful—to describe these less common types of gray literature in square brackets after the title. Reports themselves sometimes include a suggested reference format; this reference usually contains the information necessary to write an APA Style reference (author, date, title, and source), but you may need to adjust the order of the elements and other formatting to conform to APA Style. When the publisher is the same as the author, which is often the case for group authors (see Examples 50 and 54), omit the publisher from the source element. Use the template shown next to construct references for reports and gray literature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2020, May 2).</td>
<td>Title of report</td>
<td><a href="https://doi.org/xxxx">https://doi.org/xxxx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Title of gray literature [Description].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50. Report by a government agency or other organization


• See Section 9.11 for how to treat the names of group authors.
• The names of parent agencies not present in the group author name appear in the source element as the publisher (see Section 9.11).
• If multiple agencies authored a report together, join the names with an ampersand, using commas to separate the names of three or more agencies.

51. Report by individual authors at a government agency or other organization
Parenthetical citations: (Fried & Polyakova, 2018; Segaert & Bauer, 2015)
Narrative citations: Fried and Polyakova (2018) and Segaert and Bauer (2015)

52. Report by individual authors at a government agency, published as part of a series
Parenthetical citation: (Blackwell et al., 2014)
Narrative citation: Blackwell et al. (2014)

53. Report by a task force, working group, or other group
Parenthetical citation: (British Cardiovascular Society Working Group, 2016)
Narrative citation: British Cardiovascular Society Working Group (2016)
• Capitalize the name of the task force or working group wherever it appears in the reference because it is a proper noun.

54. Annual report
Parenthetical citation: (U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, 2017)

55. Code of ethics


56. Grant

Parenthetical citation: (Blair, 2015–2020)
Narrative citation: Blair (2015–2020)

• List the principal investigator as the author with their role in parentheses, the project start and end year(s) as the date, the project title as the title, and the funding agency as the source.
• The National Institutes of Health (NIH) refers to grant numbers as project numbers; use the appropriate terminology for the grant in your reference, and include the number in parentheses after the title.
• A grant application is not a recoverable source and should be discussed as part of the methodology but not included in the reference list.

57. Issue brief

Parenthetical citation: (Lichtenstein, 2013)
Narrative citation: Lichtenstein (2013)

• Issue briefs are typically numbered; identify the number of the issue brief in parentheses after the title.
• If a number is not provided, identify the work as an issue brief in square brackets following the title.

58. Policy brief

Parenthetical citation: (Harwell, 2018)
Narrative citation: Harwell (2018)

59. Press release
U.S. Food and Drug Administration. (2019, February 14). FDA authorizes first interoperable insulin pump intended to allow patients to customize treatment through their individual diabetes management devices [Press release]. https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm631412.htm

Parenthetical citation: (U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 2019)
Narrative citation: U.S. Food and Drug Administration (2019)
10.5 Conference Sessions and Presentations

Conference sessions and presentations include paper presentations, poster sessions, keynote addresses, and symposium contributions. Include a label in square brackets after the title that matches how the presentation was described at the conference; include all authors listed as contributing to the presentation (even if they were not physically present). The date should match the date(s) of the full conference to help readers find the source, even though a session or presentation likely occurred on only one day. Include the location of the conference to help with retrieval (see Section 9.31 for the format of locations). Conference proceedings published in a journal or book follow the same format as for a journal article (see Example 1), edited book (see Examples 24–26 and 30), or edited book chapter (see Examples 38–42 and 45).

Use the template shown next to construct references for conference sessions and presentations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2020, October 30–November 1).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the template shown next to construct references for symposium contributions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Contribution title</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2020, October 30–November 1).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

60. Conference session


Parenthetical citation: (Fistek et al., 2017)
Narrative citation: Fistek et al. (2017)

61. Paper presentation


Parenthetical citation: (Maddox et al., 2016)
Narrative citation: Maddox et al. (2016)
62. Poster presentation


Parenthetical citation: (Pearson, 2018)
Narrative citation: Pearson (2018)

63. Symposium contribution


Parenthetical citation: (De Boer & La Favor, 2018)
Narrative citation: De Boer and La Favor (2018)

10.6 Dissertations and Theses

References for doctoral dissertations and master's and undergraduate theses are divided by whether they are unpublished or published; unpublished works generally must be retrieved directly from the college or university in print form, whereas published works are available from a database (e.g., the ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global database), a university archive, or a personal website. Thus, for unpublished dissertations and theses, the university name appears in the source element of the reference, whereas for published dissertations and theses, the university name appears in square brackets after the title.

Use the template shown next to construct references for unpublished dissertations and theses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Use the template shown next to construct references for published dissertations and theses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
64. Unpublished dissertation or thesis

Parenthetical citation: (Harris, 2014)
Narrative citation: Harris (2014)

65. Dissertation or thesis from a database

Parenthetical citation: (Hollander, 2017)
Narrative citation: Hollander (2017)

66. Dissertation or thesis published online (not in a database)

Parenthetical citation: (Hutcheson, 2012)
Narrative citation: Hutcheson (2012)

10.7 Reviews
Reviews of books, films, TV shows, albums, and other entertainment are published in a variety of outlets, including journals, magazines, newspapers, websites, and blogs. The reference format for a review should be the same as the format for the type of content appearing within that source, with the addition of information about the item being reviewed in square brackets after the review title. Within the square brackets, write “Review of the” and then the type of work being reviewed (e.g., film, book, TV series episode, video game); its title (in sentence case, described in Section 6.17; see also Section 9.19 for whether to format the title in italics or quotation marks); and its author or editor, director, writer, and so forth, with a designation of role for all except regular authors of books. Use the template shown next to construct references for reviews.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Review title</th>
<th>Details of reviewed work</th>
<th>Periodical information</th>
<th>DOI or URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
67. Film review published in a journal
Parenthetical citation: (Mirabito & Heck, 2016)
Narrative citation: Mirabito and Heck (2016)

68. Book review published in a newspaper
Parenthetical citation: (Santos, 2019)
Narrative citation: Santos (2019)

69. TV series episode review published on a website
Parenthetical citation: (Perkins, 2018)
Narrative citation: Perkins (2018)

• The title is italicized because this work is a webpage on a website (see Example 112). In the reference, the title of the show appears in reverse italics (see Section 6.23) and sentence case.

10.8 Unpublished Works and Informally Published Works
Unpublished works include work that is in progress, has been completed but not yet submitted for publication, and has been submitted but not yet accepted for publication. Informally published works include work that is available from a preprint archive or repository such as PsyArXiv, an electronic archive such as ERIC, an institutional archive, a government archive, a personal website, and so forth. Refer to the final published version of your sources when possible (see Section 8.5); remember to update your references prior to publication of your work or submission for a classroom assignment to ensure they contain the most up-to-date publication information.

For an unpublished or informally published work, the date should be the year the work was completed or the year the draft was written. Do not use the words “in preparation,” “submitted,” or “submitted for publication” in the date element of the reference. After the title, describe the status of the work (e.g., unpublished, in preparation, submitted for publication) using the appropriate descriptor for the work (e.g., manuscript, report) in square brackets. When the source of the unpublished work is known (e.g., a university or university department), include it in the source element of the reference. Include a DOI or URL when available for informally published works.
Use the template shown next to construct references for unpublished works.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Use the template shown next to construct references for informally published works.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

70. Unpublished manuscript


Parenthetical citation: (Yoo et al., 2016)
Narrative citation: Yoo et al. (2016)

- An unpublished manuscript is only in the authors' possession. Treat a manuscript available online as informally published (see Examples 73–74).
- Include the department and institution where the work was produced, if possible.

71. Manuscript in preparation


Parenthetical citation: (O'Shea, 2018)
Narrative citation: O'Shea (2018)

- A manuscript in preparation is only in the authors' possession. Treat a manuscript available online as informally published (see Examples 73–74).
- Include the department and institution where the work was produced, if possible.

72. Manuscript submitted for publication


Parenthetical citation: (Lippincott & Poindexter, 2019)
Narrative citation: Lippincott and Poindexter (2019)
• Do not list the name of the journal to which the work was submitted. Once the manuscript has been accepted for publication, cite it as an in-press article (see Example 8).
• A manuscript submitted for publication is not available to the public. If the manuscript is available online, treat it as informally published (see Examples 73–74).

73. Informally published work, from a preprint archive or an institutional repository

Parenthetical citations: (Leuker et al., 2018; Stults-Kolehmainen & Sinha, 2015)
• The informally published work may not be peer reviewed (as with Leuker et al.'s preprint article from PsyArXiv), or it may be the author's final, peer-reviewed manuscript as accepted for publication (as with Stults-Kolehmainen & Sinha's manuscript from PubMed Central). See Section 8.5 for more on use of an archival version.

74. Informally published work, from ERIC database

Parenthetical citation: (Ho, 2014)
Narrative citation: Ho (2014)
• ERIC assigns document numbers to the works in the database. Include this number in parentheses after the title of the work.

Data Sets, Software, and Tests

10.9 Data Sets
Citing data supports their discovery and reuse, leading to better science through the validation of results. It also recognizes data as an essential part of the scientific record and acknowledges data creators for their contributions. We recommend that authors include an in-text citation and a reference list entry for a data set when they have either (a) conducted secondary analyses of publicly archived data or (b) archived their own data being presented for the first time in the current work (see also Section 1.14 on data retention and sharing).

The date for published data is the year of publication and for unpublished data is the year(s) of collection. When a version number exists, include it in parentheses after the title. The bracketed description is flexible (e.g., data set, data set and code book). In the source element of the reference, for published data, provide the name of the organization that has published, archived, produced, or distributed the data set; for unpublished data, provide the source (e.g., a university), if known. Include a retrieval date only if the data set is designed to change over time (e.g., if data are still undergoing collection; see Section 9.16 for
more on retrieval dates). Use the template shown next to construct references for data sets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

75. Data set


Parenthetical citations: (D’Souza & Wiseheart, 2018; National Center for Education Statistics, 2016; Pew Research Center, 2018)


76. Unpublished raw data


Parenthetical citations: (Baer, 2015; Oregon Youth Authority, 2011)

Narrative citations: Baer (2015) and Oregon Youth Authority (2011)

- For an untitled data set, provide a description in square brackets of the publication status and focus of the data.
- When the source of unpublished raw data is known (e.g., a university or a university department), include it at the end of the reference.

10.10 Computer Software, Mobile Apps, Apparatuses, and Equipment

Common software and mobile apps mentioned in text, but not paraphrased or quoted, do not need citations, nor do programming languages. “Common” is relative to your field and audience—examples of software or apps that do not require citations include Microsoft Office (e.g., Word, Excel, PowerPoint), social media apps (e.g., Facebook, Instagram, Twitter), survey software (e.g., Qualtrics, Survey Monkey), Adobe products (e.g., Adobe Reader, Photoshop, Adobe Acrobat), Java, and statistical programs (e.g., R, SPSS, SAS). If you used common software or mobile apps during your research, simply give the proper name of the software or app along the with version number in the text, if relevant.
Data were analyzed with IBM SPSS Statistics (Version 25).
Clients had installed the Facebook app on their mobile devices.

However, include reference list entries and in-text citations if you have paraphrased or quoted from any software or app. Also provide reference list entries and in-text citations when mentioning software, apps, and apparatuses or equipment of limited distribution—meaning your audience is unlikely to be familiar with them. The date of a computer software or mobile app reference is the year of publication of the version used. The titles of software and apps should be italicized in the reference list entry but not italicized in the text. To cite content on a social media app, see Section 10.15. Use the template shown next to construct references for software and mobile apps of limited distribution and for apparatuses or equipment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author, A. A., &amp; Author, B. B. Name of Group.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title of work (Version 1.2) (Computer software). Title of work (Version 4.6) (Mobile app). Name of apparatus (Model number) (Apparatus). Name of equipment (Model number) (Equipment).</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://xxxxxx">https://xxxxxx</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the template shown next to construct references for entries in mobile app reference works. The format for an entry in a mobile app reference work is similar to that for a chapter in an edited book. The most common case, in which the same author is responsible for the whole work and all entries, is shown here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author, A. A., &amp; Author, B. B. Name of Group.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Entry title</th>
<th>Mobile app information</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2020).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Title of entry. In Title of work (Version 1.2) (Mobile app). Publisher Name or App Store.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://xxxxxx">https://xxxxxx</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

77. Software

Parenthetical citation: (Borenstein et al., 2014)

Narrative citation: Borenstein et al. (2014)

78. Apparatus or equipment

Parenthetical citations: (SR Research, 2016; Tactile Labs, 2015)


- If the apparatus or equipment comes with software, list both in the description.
- If the apparatus or equipment has a model number that is not included in the title, include the number after the title in parentheses.
- Because the author and publisher are the same, omit the publisher.

79. Mobile app


Parenthetical citation: (Epocrates, 2019)
Narrative citation: Epocrates (2019)

80. Entry in a mobile app reference work


Parenthetical citation: (Epocrates, 2019)
Narrative citation: Epocrates (2019)

10.11 Tests, Scales, and Inventories

To cite a test, scale, or inventory, provide a citation for its supporting literature (e.g., its manual, which may be an authored or an edited book, or the journal article in which it was published; see Example 81). If supporting literature is not available, it is also possible to cite the test itself (see Example 82) and/or a database record for a test (see Example 83). The title of a test, a scale, or an inventory should be capitalized using title case whenever it appears in a paper. Although the test title may be italicized in a reference (e.g., in the name of a manual or when the test itself is cited), in the text, the title of a test should appear in title case in standard (nonitalic) type. A test database name (e.g., PsycTESTS, ETS TestLink) is included only for test database records (see Example 83). Use the template shown next to construct references for tests, scales, inventories, or test database records.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

81. Manual for a test, scale, or inventory


Parenthetical citation: (Tellegen & Ben-Porath, 2011)
Narrative citation: Tellegen and Ben-Porath (2011)

82. Test, scale, or inventory itself

Parenthetical citation: (Project Implicit, n.d.)
Narrative citation: Project Implicit (n.d.)

- Cite the test, scale, or inventory itself only if a manual or other supporting literature is not available to cite; if a manual is available for a test, cite the manual, not the test (see Example 81).

83. Database record for a test


Parenthetical citations: (Alonso-Tapia et al., 2018; Cardoza et al., 2000)
Narrative citations: Alonso-Tapia et al. (2018) and Cardoza et al. (2000)

- Test database records (e.g., records from PsycTESTS, the ETS TestLink collection, or the CINAHL database) typically provide unique descriptive and administrative information about tests; cite the database record if you use this unique information. Otherwise, cite the test’s supporting literature, if available.

**Audiovisual Media**

Audiovisual media may have both visual and audio components (e.g., films, TV shows, YouTube videos; see Section 10.12), audio components only (e.g., music, speech recordings; see Section 10.13), or visual components only (e.g., artwork, PowerPoint slides, photographs; see Section 10.14). The reference examples that follow are divided into those categories as an aid to readers of this manual; however, they follow the same formats, so the guidance is presented together here.

The formats for audiovisual references follow a pattern based on whether the work stands alone (e.g., films, whole TV series, podcasts, webinars, music albums, artwork, YouTube videos) or is part of a greater whole (e.g., TV series episodes, podcast episodes, songs from a music album).

The author of an audiovisual work is determined by media type, as shown next.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media type</th>
<th>Include as the author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Film</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV series</td>
<td>Executive producer(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV series episode</td>
<td>Writer and director of episode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podcast</td>
<td>Host or executive producer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podcast episode</td>
<td>Host of episode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webinar</td>
<td>Instructor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classical music album or song</td>
<td>Composer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern music album or song</td>
<td>Recording artist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artwork</td>
<td>Artist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online streaming video</td>
<td>Person or group who uploaded the video</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photograph</td>
<td>Photographer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Describe the audiovisual work in square brackets—for example, "[Film]," "[TV series]," "[Audio podcast episode]," "[Song]," "[Painting]," and so forth in the title element of the reference. In the source element of the reference, provide the name of the production company for films, TV series, or podcasts; the label for music albums; the museum name and location for artwork; or the name of the streaming video site that hosts a streaming video. To cite a direct quotation from an audiovisual work (e.g., from a film), see Section 8.28; for interviews, see Section 8.7. If you want to reproduce an audiovisual work (e.g., a photograph or clip art) rather than just cite it, you may need to seek permission from the copyright owner and/or provide a copyright attribution per the terms of the image license (see Section 12.15 for more).

Use the template shown next to construct references for audiovisual media that stand alone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uploader, U. U.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Production Company.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the template shown next to construct references for audiovisual media that are part of a greater whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Host, H. H. (Host).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Producer, P. P. (Producer).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Title of song [Description].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composer, C. C. Artist, A. A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In Title of podcast. Production Company.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.12 Audiovisual Works

84. Film or video

Forman, M. (Director). (1975). *One flew over the cuckoo's nest* [Film]. United Artists.


Jackson, P. (Director). (2001). *The lord of the rings: The fellowship of the ring* [Film; four-disc special extended ed. on DVD]. WingNut Films; The Saul Zaentz Company.

*Parenthetical citations:* (Forman, 1975; Fosha & Levenson, 2017; Jackson, 2001)

*Narrative citations:* Forman (1975), Fosha and Levenson (2017), and Jackson (2001)
• The director should be credited as the author of a film. However, if the director is unknown (as with the Fosha & Levenson example), someone in a similar role can be credited instead to aid readers in retrieving the work; the description of role in this case matches what is on the work and is flexible.

• It is not necessary to specify how you watched a film (e.g., in a theater, on DVD, streaming online). However, the format or other descriptive information may be included—within the square brackets, following the word "Film" and a semicolon—when you need to specify the version used (e.g., when the film's DVD release includes a commentary or special feature that you used, or when the film is a limited-release educational video or DVD). Adjust this wording as needed.

85. Film or video in another language

Parenthetical citation: (Malle, 1987)
Narrative citation: Malle (1987)

• When a film title is in a different language than your paper, include a translation of the title in square brackets (see Section 9.38).

86. TV series

Parenthetical citation: (Simon et al., 2002–2008)
Narrative citation: Simon et al. (2002–2008)

• When the series spans multiple years, separate the years with an en dash. If the series is still airing, replace the second year with the word "present": (2015–present).

87. TV series episode or webisode


Parenthetical citations: (Barris, 2017; Oakley et al., 1995)
Narrative citations: Barris (2017) and Oakley et al. (1995)

• Include writer(s) and the director for the episode. Include the contributor roles in parentheses after each contributor’s name. “Writer” and “Director” are shown here, but “Executive Director” or other role descriptions might also be used.

• Provide the season number and episode number after the title in parentheses.

88. TED Talk


Parenthetical citations: (Giertz, 2018; TED, 2012)
Narrative citations: Giertz (2018) and TED (2012)
• When the TED Talk comes from TED's website (as with the Giertz example), use the name of the speaker as the author. When the TED Talk is on YouTube, list the owner of the YouTube account (here, TED) as the author to aid in retrieval.
• When the speaker is not listed as the author, integrate their name into the narrative if desired: “Brown discussed shame as a human experience (TED, 2012).”
• To cite a quotation from a TED Talk, see Section 8.28.

89. Webinar, recorded

Parenthetical citation: (Goldberg, 2018)
Narrative citation: Goldberg (2018)
• Use this format only for recorded, retrievable webinars.
• Cite unrecorded webinars as personal communications (see Section 8.9).

90. YouTube video or other streaming video

Parenthetical citations: (Cutts, 2017; Fogarty, 2016; University of Oxford, 2018)
• The person or group who uploaded the video is credited as the author for retrievability, even if they did not create the work. Note the contributions of others who appear in the video in the text narrative if desired (see Example 88).
• See Section 9.8 for how to present usernames. To cite a quotation from a YouTube or other streaming video, see Section 8.28.

10.13 Audio Works
See the introduction to the Audiovisual Media section for templates for audio works.

91. Music album

Parenthetical citations: (Bach, 1721/2010; Bowie, 2016)
Narrative citations: Bach (1721/2010) and Bowie (2016)
• For a recording of a classical work, provide the composer as the author, and note (in square brackets) following the title the individual or group who recorded the version you used. Provide the publication date for the version you used, and then provide the year of original composition in parentheses at the end of the reference.
• For all other recordings, provide the name of the recording artist or group as the author.
• It is not usually necessary to specify how you listened to an album (e.g., streaming on Spotify, iTunes, Amazon Music, Pandora, Tidal; on CD). However, the format
or other descriptive information may be included—in square brackets, following
the word "Album" and a semicolon—when you need to specify the version you
used (e.g., when a version of an album includes special tracks or features you
accessed). Adjust this wording as needed.

- Include a URL in the reference if that location is the only means of retrieval (e.g.,
  for artists who provide music in only one location, such as SoundCloud or their
  website).

92. Single song or track


Childish Gambino. (2018). This is America [Song]. mcdJ; RCA.


Parenthetical citations: (Beethoven, 1804/2012; Beyoncé, 2016; Childish Gambino, 2018; Lamar, 2017)
Narrative citations: Beethoven (1804/2012), Beyoncé (2016), Childish Gambino (2018), and Lamar (2017)

- If the song has no associated album (as in the Childish Gambino example), omit
  that part of the reference.
- Include a URL in the reference if that location is the only means of retrieval (e.g.,
  for artists who provide music in only one location, such as SoundCloud or on
  their website).

93. Podcast


Parenthetical citation: (Vedantam, 2015–present)
Narrative citation: Vedantam (2015–present)

- List the host of the podcast as the author. Alternatively, provide the executive
  producers, if known. In either case, include their role in parentheses.
- Specify the type of podcast (audio or video) in square brackets.
- If the URL of the podcast is unknown (e.g., if accessed via an app), omit the URL.

94. Podcast episode


Parenthetical citation: (Glass, 2011)
Narrative citation: Glass (2011)

- List the host of the podcast as the author and include their role in parentheses.
- Provide the episode number after the title in parentheses. If the podcast does not
  number episodes, omit the number from the reference.
- Specify the type of podcast (audio or video) in square brackets.
- If the URL of the podcast is unknown (e.g., if accessed via an app), omit the URL.
95. Radio interview recording in a digital archive

de Beauvoir, S. (1960, May 4). *Simone de Beauvoir discusses the art of writing* [Interview]. Studs Terkel Radio Archive; The Chicago History Museum. https://studsterkel.wfmt.com/programs/simone-de-beauvoir-discusses-art-writing

*Parenthetical citation:* (de Beauvoir, 1960)

*Narrative citation:* de Beauvoir (1960)

- For interviews that are housed in digital or physical archives (whether in audio or audiovisual form), credit the interviewee as the author. For more on interviews, see Section 8.7.

96. Speech audio recording


*Parenthetical citation:* (King, 1963)

*Narrative citation:* King (1963)

10.14 Visual Works

See the introduction to the Audiovisual Media section for templates for visual works.

97. Artwork in a museum or on a museum website


*Parenthetical citations:* (Delacroix, 1826–1827; Wood, 1930)

*Narrative citations:* Delacroix (1826–1827) and Wood (1930)

- Use this format to cite all types of museum artwork, including paintings, sculptures, photographs, prints, drawings, and installations; always include a description of the medium or format in square brackets after the title.

- For untitled art, include a description in square brackets in place of a title.

98. Clip art or stock image


*Parenthetical citation:* (GDJ, 2018)

*Narrative citation:* GDJ (2018)

- Use this format to cite (but not reproduce) most clip art or stock images. To reproduce clip art or stock images, permission and/or a copyright attribution may be necessary in addition to the reference. No citation, permission, or copyright attribution is necessary for clip art from programs like Microsoft Word or PowerPoint (see Section 12.15).

99. Infographic

Parenthetical citation: (Rossman & Palmer, 2015)
Narrative citation: Rossman and Palmer (2015)

- Use this format to cite (but not reproduce) an infographic. To reproduce an infographic, permission and/or a copyright attribution may be necessary in addition to the reference (see Section 12.15).

100. Map


Parenthetical citations: (Cable, 2013; Google, n.d.)
Narrative citations: Cable (2013) and Google (n.d.)

- Because dynamically created maps (e.g., Google Maps) do not have a title, describe the map in square brackets, and include a retrieval date.

101. Photograph


Parenthetical citations: (McCurry, 1985; Rinaldi, 2016)
Narrative citations: McCurry (1985) and Rinaldi (2016)

- Use this format to cite (but not reproduce) photographs or other artwork not connected to a museum (for museum artwork, see Example 97). To reproduce a photograph, permission and/or a copyright attribution may be necessary in addition to the reference (see Section 12.15).

- The source is the name of the site from which the photograph was retrieved.

- For an untitled photograph, include a description in square brackets in place of a title.

102. PowerPoint slides or lecture notes


Parenthetical citations: (Canan & Vasilev, 2019; Housand, 2016; Mack & Spake, 2018)
Narrative citations: Canan and Vasilev (2019), Housand (2016), and Mack and Spake (2018)

- If the slides come from a classroom website, learning management system (e.g., Canvas, Blackboard), or company intranet and you are writing for an audience with access to that resource, provide the name of the site and its URL (use the login page URL for sites requiring login; see Section 8.8).
### Online Media

#### 10.15 Social Media

Cite only original content from social media sites such as Twitter, Facebook, Reddit, Instagram, Tumblr, LinkedIn, and so forth. That is, if you used social media to discover content (e.g., you found a link to a blog post on Pinterest or Twitter) and you want to cite the content, cite it directly—it is not necessary to mention that you found it through a link on social media.

Social media posts may contain text only, text with audiovisuals (e.g., photos, videos), or audiovisuals alone. Include the text of a social media post up to the first 20 words. Note the presence of audiovisuals (in square brackets) after the text of the post (see Example 105).

Social media posts might also contain nonstandard spelling and capitalization, hashtags, links, and emojis. Do not alter the spelling and capitalization in a social media reference. Retain hashtags and links. Replicate emojis, if possible. If you are not able to create the emoji, provide the emoji’s name in square brackets, for example, "[face with tears of joy emoji]" for 😃. The full list of emoji names can be found on the Unicode Consortium’s website (http://unicode.org/emoji/charts/index.html). When calculating the number of words in your paper, count an emoji as one word.

Use the template shown next to construct references to social media content.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Twitter and Instagram:</strong> Author, A. A. [@username]. Name of Group [username]. <strong>Facebook and others:</strong> Author, A. A. Name of Group. Name of Group [Username]. Username.</td>
<td>(n.d.). (2019, August 8).</td>
<td>Content of the post up to the first 20 words. Content of the post up to the first 20 words [Description of audiovisuals].</td>
<td>Social media site name Retrieved August 27, 2020, from URL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 103. Tweet

APA Education [@APAEducation]. (2018, June 29). College students are forming mental-health clubs—and they’re making a difference @washingtonpost [Thumbnails with link attached] [Tweet]. Twitter. https://twitter.com/apaeducation/status/1012810490530140161

Badlands National Park [@BadlandsNPS]. (2018, February 26). Biologists have identified more than 400 different plant species growing in @BadlandsNPS #DYK #biodiversity [Tweet]. Twitter. https://twitter.com/BadlandsNPS/status/968196500412133379


*Parenthetical citations:* (APA Education, 2018; Badlands National Park, 2018; White, 2018)

*Narrative citations:* APA Education (2018), Badlands National Park (2018), and White (2018)
• If the tweet includes images (including animated gifs), videos, thumbnail links to outside sources, links to other tweets (as in a retweet with comment), or a poll, indicate that in square brackets. For tweet replies, do not include the “replying to” information; if that is important to note, do so within the in-text citation.
• Replicate emojis if possible (see the introduction to Section 10.15 for more).

104. Twitter profile


Parenthetical citation: (APA Style, n.d.)
Narrative citation: APA Style (n.d.)

• Provide a retrieval date because the contents of the page can change over time.
• A Twitter profile has several tabs (“Tweets” is the default). To create a reference to one of the other tabs (e.g., "Lists" or "Moments"), substitute that tab name for “Tweets” in the reference.
• Include the notation “Twitter profile” in square brackets.

105. Facebook post


Parenthetical citations: (Gaiman, 2018; National Institute of Mental Health, 2018; News From Science, 2018)

• This format can be used for posts to other social media services, including Tumblr, LinkedIn, and so forth.
• If a status update includes images, videos, thumbnail links to outside sources, or content from another Facebook post (such as when sharing a link), indicate that in square brackets.
• Replicate emojis if possible (see the introduction to Section 10.15 for more).

106. Facebook page


Parenthetical citation: (Smithsonian’s National Zoo and Conservation Biology Institute, n.d.)
Narrative citation: Smithsonian’s National Zoo and Conservation Biology Institute (n.d.)

• Use the page title in the reference (e.g., “Timeline,” “Home,” “Photos,” “About”).
• Include the notation “Facebook page” in square brackets.
• This format can be used or adapted for references to other platform or profile pages, including YouTube, Instagram, Tumblr, LinkedIn, and so forth.

107. Instagram photo or video


Parenthetical citation: (Zeitz MOCAA, 2018)
Narrative citation: Zeitz MOCAA (2018)

108. Instagram highlight


Parenthetical citation: (The New York Public Library, n.d.)
Narrative citation: The New York Public Library (n.d.)

• Use "n.d." for the date; although each story within a highlight is dated, the highlight itself is not dated and may include stories from multiple dates.
• Because a highlight can change at any time, include the retrieval date.
• Because the URL was long and complex, it has been shortened (see Section 9.36). Either the long or the short form of the URL is acceptable.

109. Online forum post


Parenthetical citation: (National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 2018)
Narrative citation: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (2018)

• For more on formatting usernames, see Section 9.8.

10.16 Webpages and Websites

Use the webpages and websites category if there is no other reference category that fits and the work has no parent or overarching publication (e.g., journal, blog, conference proceedings) other than the website itself (see Section 9.2). If you cite multiple webpages from a website, create a reference for each. To mention a website in general, do not create a reference list entry or an in-text citation. Instead, include the name of the website in the text and provide the URL in parentheses (see Section 8.22 for an example).

For help in determining the author of a webpage or website reference, including how the author can be inferred from context or found on an “about us” or acknowledgments page, see Example 113 as well as Section 9.7. Provide the most specific date possible (see Section 9.15 for information on how to handle updated dates or reviewed dates)—for example, a year, month, and day; year and month; or year only. When the author name and the site name are the same, omit the site name from the source element. Include a retrieval date only when the content is designed to change over time and the page is not archived (see Section 9.16).
Use the template shown next to construct references for webpages or websites.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2020, September 28).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 110. Webpage on a news website


**Parenthetical citations:** (Avramova, 2019; Bologna, 2018)

**Narrative citations:** Avramova (2019) and Bologna (2018)

- Use this format for articles published in online news sources (e.g., BBC News, Bloomberg, CNN, Huffington Post, MSNBC, Reuters, Salon, Vox). To cite articles from online magazines or newspapers, see Examples 15 and 16.

### 111. Webpage on a website with a group author


**Parenthetical citations:** (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018; World Health Organization, 2018)

**Narrative citations:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2018) and World Health Organization (2018)

- When the author and site name are the same, omit the site name from the source element.

### 112. Webpage on a website with an individual author


**Parenthetical citation:** (Martin Lillie, 2016)

**Narrative citation:** Martin Lillie (2016)
113. Webpage on a website with no date


Parenthetical citations: (Boddy et al., n.d.; National Nurses United, n.d.)
Narrative citations: Boddy et al. (n.d.) and National Nurses United (n.d.)

- In the Boddy et al. example, the authors are listed on the acknowledgments page of the site (see Section 9.7 for more on determining the author).
- When the author and site name are the same, omit the site name from the source element.

114. Webpage on a website with a retrieval date


Parenthetical citation: (U.S. Census Bureau, n.d.)
Narrative citation: U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.)

- When the author and site name are the same, omit the site name from the source element.
- Include a retrieval date because the contents of the page are designed to change over time and the page itself is not archived (see Section 9.16).