

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

<https://apastyle.apa.org/>

STYLE AND GRAMMAR GUIDELINES (extracts)

In-Text Citations

Basic Principles of Citation

APA Style uses the author–date citation system, in which a brief in-text citation directs readers to a full reference list entry. The in-text citation appears within the body of the paper (or in a table, figure, footnote, or appendix) and briefly identifies the cited work by its author and date of publication. This enables readers to locate the corresponding entry in the alphabetical reference list at the end of the paper.

Each work cited must appear in the reference list, and each work in the reference list must be cited in the text (or in a table, figure, footnote, or appendix).

Both paraphrases and quotations require citations.

The following are guidelines to follow when writing in-text citations:

- Ensure that the spelling of author names and the publication dates in reference list entries match those in the corresponding in-text citations.
- Cite only works that you have read and ideas that you have incorporated into your writing. The works you cite may provide key background information, support or dispute your thesis, or offer critical definitions and data.
- Readers may find a long string of citations difficult to understand, especially if they are using assistive technology such as a screen reader; therefore, include only those citations needed to support your immediate point.
- Cite primary sources when possible, and cite secondary sources sparingly.
- Cite sources to document all facts and figures that you mention that are not common knowledge.
- To cite a specific part of a source, provide an author–date citation for the work plus information about the specific part.
- Even when sources cannot be retrieved (e.g., because they are personal communications), still credit them in the text (however, avoid using online sources that are no longer recoverable).

Parenthetical Versus Narrative In-Text Citations

In-text citations have two formats: parenthetical and narrative.

- In parenthetical citations, the author name and publication date appear in parentheses.
- In narrative citations, the author name is incorporated into the text as part of the sentence and the year follows in parentheses.

Parenthetical Citations

Both the author and the date, separated by a comma, appear in parentheses for a parenthetical citation. A parenthetical citation can appear within or at the end of a sentence.

Falsely balanced news coverage can distort the public's perception of expert consensus on an issue (Koehler, 2016).

If other text appears with the parenthetical citation, use commas around the year.

(see Koehler, 2016, for more detail)

When text and a citation appear together in parentheses, use a semicolon to separate the citation from the text; do not use parentheses within parentheses.

(e.g., falsely balanced news coverage; Koehler, 2016)

Narrative Citations

The author's surname appears in running text, and the date appears in parentheses immediately after the author's name for a narrative citation. The author's name can be included in the sentence in any place it makes sense.

Koehler (2016) noted the dangers of falsely balanced news coverage.

In rare cases, the author and date might both appear in the narrative. In this case, do not use parentheses.

In 2016, Koehler noted the dangers of falsely balanced news coverage.

Quotations

A direct quotation reproduces words verbatim from another work or from your own previously published work. It is best to paraphrase sources rather than directly quoting them because paraphrasing allows you to fit material to the context of your paper and writing style.

Use direct quotations rather than paraphrasing:

- when reproducing an exact definition (see Section 6.22 of the *Publication Manual*),
- when an author has said something memorably or succinctly, or
- when you want to respond to exact wording (e.g., something someone said).

Instructors, programs, editors, and publishers may establish limits on the use of direct quotations. Consult your instructor or editor if you are concerned that you may have too much quoted material in your paper.

This page addresses how to format short quotations and block quotations. Additional information is available about how to:

- include page numbers for quotations
- cite quotations from material without page numbers
- cite quotations that include errors
- indicate changes to quotations
- present quotations from research participants

Short Quotations (Fewer Than 40 Words)

For quotations of fewer than 40 words, add quotation marks around the words and incorporate the quote into your own text—there is no additional formatting needed. Do not insert an ellipsis at the beginning and/or end of a quotation unless the original source includes an ellipsis.

Effective teams can be difficult to describe because “high performance along one domain does not translate to high performance along another” (Ervin et al., 2018, p. 470).

For a direct quotation, always include a full citation (parenthetical or narrative) in the same sentence as the quotation, including the page number (or other location information, e.g., paragraph number).

- Place a parenthetical citation either immediately after the quotation or at the end of the sentence.
- For a narrative citation, include the author and year in the sentence and then place the page number or other location information in parentheses after the quotation.
- If the quotation precedes the narrative citation, put the page number or location information after the year and a comma.
- If the citation appears at the end of a sentence, put the end punctuation after the closing parenthesis for the citation.
- If the quotation includes citations, see Section 8.32 of the *Publication Manual*.

- If the quotation includes material already in quotation marks, see Section 8.33 of the *Publication Manual*.
- Place periods and commas within closing single or double quotation marks. Place other punctuation marks inside quotation marks only when they are part of the quoted material.

Block Quotations (40 Words or More)

Format quotations of 40 words or more as block quotations:

- Do not use quotation marks to enclose a block quotation.
- Start a block quotation on a new line and indent the whole block 0.5 in. from the left margin.
- Double-space the entire block quotation.
- Do not add extra space before or after it.
- If there are additional paragraphs within the quotation, indent the first line of each subsequent paragraph an additional 0.5 in. See an example in Section 8.27 of the *Publication Manual*.
- Either (a) cite the source in parentheses after the quotation's final punctuation or (b) cite the author and year in the narrative before the quotation and place only the page number in parentheses after the quotation's final punctuation.
- Do not add a period after the closing parenthesis in either case.

Block quotation with parenthetical citation:

Researchers have studied how people talk to themselves:

Inner speech is a paradoxical phenomenon. It is an experience that is central to many people's everyday lives, and yet it presents considerable challenges to any effort to study it scientifically. Nevertheless, a wide range of methodologies and approaches have combined to shed light on the subjective experience of inner speech and its cognitive and neural underpinnings. (Alderson-Day & Fernyhough, 2015, p. 957)

Block quotation with narrative citation:

Flores et al. (2018) described how they addressed potential researcher bias when working with an intersectional community of transgender people of color:

Everyone on the research team belonged to a stigmatized group but also held privileged identities. Throughout the research process, we attended to the ways in which our

privileged and oppressed identities may have influenced the research process, findings, and presentation of results. (p. 311)

REFERENCES

Textual Works

Journal Article References

1. Journal article

Grady, J. S., Her, M., Moreno, G., Perez, C., & Yelinek, J. (2019). Emotions in storybooks: A comparison of storybooks that represent ethnic and racial groups in the United States. *Psychology of Popular Media Culture, 8*(3), 207-217.
<https://doi.org/10.1037/ppm0000185>

Parenthetical citation: (Grady et al., 2019)

Narrative citation: Grady et al. (2019)

- If a journal article has a DOI, include the DOI in the reference.
- Always include the issue number for a journal article.
- If the journal article does not have a DOI and is from an academic research database, end the reference after the page range (for an explanation of why, see the database information page). The reference in this case is the same as for a print journal article.
- Do not include database information in the reference unless the journal article comes from a database that publishes works of limited circulation or original, proprietary content, such as UpToDate.
- If the journal article does not have a DOI but does have a URL that will resolve for readers (e.g., it is from an online journal that is not part of a database), include the URL of the article at the end of the reference.

2. Journal article with an article number

Jerrentrup, A., Mueller, T., Glowalla, U., Herder, M., Henrichs, N., Neubauer, A., & Schaefer, J. R. (2018). Teaching medicine with the help of “Dr. House.” *PLoS ONE, 13*(3), Article e0193972. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0193972>

Parenthetical citation: (Jerrentrup et al., 2018)

Narrative citation: Jerrentrup et al. (2018)

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

Book References

1. Whole authored book

Jackson, L. M. (2019). *The psychology of prejudice: From attitudes to social action* (2nd ed.). American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0000168-000>

Sapolsky, R. M. (2017). *Behave: The biology of humans at our best and worst*. Penguin Books.

Parenthetical citations: (Jackson, 2019; Sapolsky, 2017)

Narrative citations: Jackson (2019) and Sapolsky (2017)

- Provide the author, year of publication, title, and publisher of the book.
- Include any edition information in parentheses after the title, without italics.
- If the book includes a DOI, include the DOI in the reference after the publisher name.
- **Do not include the publisher location.**
- If the book does not have a DOI and is an ebook from an academic research database, end the book reference after the publisher name. Do not include database information in the reference. The reference in this case is the same as for a print book.

2. Whole edited book

Kesharwani, P. (Ed.). (2020). *Nanotechnology based approaches for tuberculosis treatment*. Academic Press.

Torino, G. C., Rivera, D. P., Capodilupo, C. M., Nadal, K. L., & Sue, D. W. (Eds.). (2019). *Microaggression theory: Influence and implications*. John Wiley & Sons. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119466642>

Parenthetical citations: (Kesharwani, 2020; Torino et al., 2019)

Narrative citations: Kesharwani (2020) and Torino et al. (2019)

- Use the abbreviation “(Ed.)” for one editor and the abbreviation “(Eds.)” for multiple editors after the editor names, followed by a period. In the case of multiple editors, include the role once, after all the names.

- Include any edition information in parentheses after the title, without italics.
- If the book includes a DOI, include the DOI in the reference after the publisher name.
- **Do not include the publisher location.**
- If the book does not have a DOI and is an ebook from an academic research database, end the book reference after the publisher name. Do not include database information in the reference. The reference in this case is the same as for a print book.

3. Republished book, with editor

Watson, J. B., & Rayner, R. (2013). *Conditioned emotional reactions: The case of Little Albert* (D. Webb, Ed.). CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform. <http://a.co/06Se6Na> (Original work published 1920)

Parenthetical citation: (Watson & Rayner, 1920/2013)

Narrative citation: Watson and Rayner (1920/2013)

- The book by Watson and Rayner was originally published in 1920. It was edited by Webb and republished in 2013.
- Sometimes an authored book also credits an editor on the cover. In this case, include the editor in parentheses without italics after the book title.
- Provide the year of the republication in the main date element of the reference. Provide the year of original publication at the end of the reference in parentheses after the words "Original work published."
- Both publication years appear in the in-text citation, separated with a slash, with the earlier year first.

4. Book published with new foreword by another author

Kübler-Ross, E. (with Byock, I.). (2014). *On death & dying: What the dying have to teach doctors, nurses, clergy & their own families* (50th anniversary ed.). Scribner. (Original work published 1969)

Parenthetical citation: (Kübler-Ross, 1969/2014)

Narrative citation: Kübler-Ross (1969/2014)

- Use this format when a person other than the original author has added a new part to the work, such as a foreword or introduction.

- Provide the author of the whole book in the main author element of the reference. Then provide the name of the person who wrote the foreword, introduction, or other new part, in parentheses, after the word “with.” In the example, Byock wrote a new foreword to the book by Kübler-Ross.
- When citing the main book, include only the name of the book author in the in-text citation.
- When citing the foreword or introduction, include the name of the author of that part in the in-text citation:

Parenthetical citation of foreword: Workers in the medical community should “listen to the people who need our help and respond with all the knowledge and skill we can bring to bear” (Kübler-Ross, 1969/2014, foreword by Byock, p. xv).

Narrative citation of foreword: Byock stated that Kübler-Ross’s (1969/2014) work “challenged the authoritarian decorum and puritanism of the day” (p. xii).

5. Several volumes of a multivolume work

Harris, K. R., Graham, S., & Urdan T. (Eds.). (2012). *APA educational psychology handbook* (Vols. 1–3). American Psychological Association.

Parenthetical citation: (Harris et al., 2012)

Narrative citation: Harris et al. (2012)

- Provide the name(s) of the editor(s)-in-chief as the editors of the work, even if the volume editors are different

Edited Book Chapter References

Do not create references for chapters of authored books. Instead, write a reference for the whole authored book and cite the chapter in the text if desired.

Parenthetical citation of a chapter of an authored book: (McEwen & Wills, 2014, Chapter 16, p. 363)

Narrative citation of a chapter of an authored book: McEwen and Wills (2014, Chapter 16, p. 363)

1. Chapter in an edited book

Aron, L., Botella, M., & Lubart, T. (2019). Culinary arts: Talent and their development. In R. F. Subotnik, P. Olszewski-Kubilius, & F. C. Worrell (Eds.), *The psychology of high performance: Developing human potential into domain-specific talent* (pp. 345–359). American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0000120-016>

Dillard, J. P. (2020). Currents in the study of persuasion. In M. B. Oliver, A. A. Raney, & J. Bryant (Eds.), *Media effects: Advances in theory and research* (4th ed., pp. 115–129). Routledge.

Parenthetical citations: (Aron et al., 2019; Dillard, 2020)

Narrative citations: Aron et al. (2019) and Dillard (2020)

- If the edited book chapter includes a DOI, include the chapter DOI in the reference after the publisher name.
- **Do not include the publisher location.**
- If the edited book chapter does not have a DOI and comes from an academic research database, end the edited book chapter reference after the publisher name. Do not include database information in the reference. The reference in this case is the same as for a print edited book chapter.
- Include any edition information in the same parentheses as the page range of the chapter, separated with a comma.

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

Bronfenbrenner, U. (2005). The social ecology of human development: A retrospective conclusion. In U. Bronfenbrenner (Ed.), *Making human beings human: Bioecological perspectives on human development* (pp. 27–40). SAGE Publications. (Reprinted from *Brain and intelligence: The ecology of child development*, pp. 113–123, by F. Richardson, Ed., 1973, National Educational Press)

Parenthetical citations: (Bronfenbrenner, 1973/2005)

Narrative citations: Bronfenbrenner (1973/2005)

- For a reprinted work (a work that has been published in two places at once), provide both years in the in-text citation, separated with a slash, with the earlier year first.
- Provide the title, page range, editor, year of publication, and publisher of the original work in parentheses after the information about the work that you used.

Conference Presentation References

1. Conference presentation

Evans, A. C., Jr., Garbarino, J., Bocanegra, E., Kinscherff, R. T., & Márquez-Greene, N. (2019, August 8–11). *Gun violence: An event on the power of community* [Conference presentation]. APA 2019 Convention, Chicago, IL, United States. <https://convention.apa.org/2019-video>

Parenthetical citation: (Evans et al., 2019)

Narrative citation: Evans et al. (2019)

- Provide the names of the presenters in the author element of the reference.
- Provide the full dates of the conference in the date element of the reference.
- Describe the presentation in square brackets after the title. The description is flexible (e.g., “[Conference session],” “[Paper presentation],” “[Poster session],” “[Keynote address]”).
- Provide the name of the conference or meeting and its location in the source element of the reference.
- If video of the conference presentation is available, include a link at the end of the reference.

2. Abstract of a conference presentation

Cacioppo, S. (2019, April 25–28). *Evolutionary theory of social connections: Past, present, and future* [Conference presentation abstract]. Ninety-ninth annual convention of the Western Psychological Association, Pasadena, CA, United States. <https://westernpsych.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/WPA-Program-2019-Final-2.pdf>

Parenthetical citation: (Cacioppo, 2019)

Narrative citation: Cacioppo (2019)

- To cite only the abstract of a conference presentation, include the word “abstract” as part of the bracketed description (e.g., “[Conference presentation abstract]”).

Conference Proceeding References

1. Conference proceedings published in a journal

Duckworth, A. L., Quirk, A., Gallop, R., Hoyle, R. H., Kelly, D. R., & Matthews, M. D. (2019). Cognitive and noncognitive predictors of success. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA*, 116(47), 23499–23504. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1910510116>

Parenthetical citation: (Duckworth et al., 2019)

Narrative citation: Duckworth et al. (2019)

Conference proceedings published in a journal follow the same format as journal articles.

2. Conference proceedings published as a whole book

Kushilevitz, E., & Malkin, T. (Eds.). (2016). *Lecture notes in computer science: Vol. 9562. Theory of cryptography*. Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-49096-9>

Parenthetical citation: (Kushilevitz & Malkin, 2016)

Narrative citation: Kushilevitz and Malkin (2016)

- Conference proceedings published as a whole book follow the same reference format as whole edited books.

3. Conference proceedings published as a book chapter

Bedenel, A.-L., Jourdan, L., & Biernacki, C. (2019). Probability estimation by an adapted genetic algorithm in web insurance. In R. Battiti, M. Brunato, I. Kotsireas, & P. Pardalos (Eds.), *Lecture notes in computer science: Vol. 11353. Learning and intelligent optimization* (pp. 225–240). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-05348-2_21

Parenthetical citation: (Bedenel et al., 2019)

Narrative citation: Bedenel et al. (2019)

- The format for conference proceedings published as an edited book chapter is the same as for edited book chapters.

Published Dissertation or Thesis References

This page contains reference examples for published dissertations or theses.

Kabir, J. M. (2016). *Factors influencing customer satisfaction at a fast food hamburger chain: The relationship between customer satisfaction and customer loyalty* (Publication No. 10169573) [Doctoral dissertation, Wilmington University]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.

Miranda, C. (2019). *Exploring the lived experiences of foster youth who obtained graduate level degrees: Self-efficacy, resilience, and the impact on identity development* (Publication No. 27542827) [Doctoral dissertation, Pepperdine University]. PQDT Open. <https://pqdtopen.proquest.com/doc/2309521814.html?FMT=AI>

Zambrano-Vazquez, L. (2016). *The interaction of state and trait worry on response monitoring in those with worry and obsessive-compulsive symptoms* [Doctoral dissertation, University of Arizona]. UA Campus Repository. <https://repository.arizona.edu/handle/10150/620615>

Parenthetical citations: (Kabir, 2016; Miranda, 2019; Zambrano-Vazquez, 2016)

Narrative citations: Kabir (2016), Miranda (2019), and Zambrano-Vazquez (2016)

- A dissertation or thesis is considered published when it is available from a database such as ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global or PDQT Open, an institutional repository, or an archive.
- If the database assigns publication numbers to dissertations and theses, include the publication number in parentheses after the title of the dissertation or thesis without italics.
- Include the description “Doctoral dissertation” or “Master’s thesis” followed by a comma and the name of the institution that awarded the degree. Place this information in square brackets after the dissertation or thesis title and any publication number.
- In the source element of the reference, provide the name of the database, repository, or archive.
- The same format can be adapted for other published theses, including undergraduate theses, by changing the wording of the bracketed description as appropriate (e.g., “Undergraduate honors thesis”).

- Include a URL for the dissertation or thesis if the URL will resolve for readers (as shown in the Miranda and Zambrano-Vazquez examples).
- If the database or archive requires users to log in before they can view the dissertation or thesis, meaning the URL will not work for readers, end the reference with the database name (as in the Kabir example).

Unpublished Dissertation or Thesis References

This page contains a reference example for an unpublished dissertation or thesis.

Harris, L. (2014). *Instructional leadership perceptions and practices of elementary school leaders* [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. University of Virginia.

Parenthetical citation: (Harris, 2014)

Narrative citation: Harris (2014)

- When a dissertation or thesis is unpublished, include the description “[Unpublished doctoral dissertation]” or “[Unpublished master’s thesis]” in square brackets after the dissertation or thesis title.
- In the source element of the reference, provide the name of the institution that awarded the degree.
- The same format can be adapted for other unpublished theses, including undergraduate theses, by changing the wording of the bracketed description as appropriate.
- If you find the dissertation or thesis in a database or in a repository or archive, follow the published dissertation or thesis reference examples.

Dictionary Entry References

1. Entry in an online dictionary

American Psychological Association. (n.d.). Just-world hypothesis. In *APA dictionary of psychology*. Retrieved January 18, 2020, from <https://dictionary.apa.org/just-world-hypothesis>

Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). Semantics. In *Merriam-Webster.com dictionary*. Retrieved January 4, 2020, from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/semantics>

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

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

- *Semantics* refers to the “study of meanings” (Merriam-Webster, n.d., Definition 1).

2. Entry in a print dictionary

American Psychological Association. (2015). Mood induction. In *APA dictionary of psychology* (2nd ed., p. 667).

Merriam-Webster. (2003). Litmus test. In *Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary* (11th ed., p. 727).

Parenthetical citations: (American Psychological Association, 2015; Merriam-Webster, 2003)

Narrative citations: American Psychological Association (2015) and Merriam-Webster (2003)

- The author and publisher are the same for the dictionaries in the examples, so the name appears in the author element only to avoid repetition.
- Provide any edition information about the dictionary in parentheses without italics after the dictionary title.
- Provide the page number for the entry in parentheses after the title of the dictionary. When both an edition and page number are present, place them in the same set of parentheses, separated with a comma.

Preprint Article References

This page contains reference examples for preprint articles.

Hampton, S., Rabagliati, H., Sorace, A., & Fletcher-Watson, S. (2017). *Autism and bilingualism: A qualitative interview study of parents' perspectives and experiences*. PsyArXiv. <https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/76xfs>

Hetland, B., McAndrew, N., Perazzo, J., & Hickman, R. (2018). *A qualitative study of factors that influence active family involvement with patient care in the ICU: Survey of critical care nurses*. PubMed Central. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5736422/?report=classic>

Parenthetical citations: (Hampton et al., 2017; Hetland et al., 2018)

Narrative citations: Hampton et al. (2017) and Hetland et al. (2018)

- Ideally, use and cite the final, published version of a work. However, if you used the preprint version of a work, cite that version, as shown in the examples.
- Preprint versions of articles may or may not be peer reviewed or may be the author's final, peer-reviewed manuscript as accepted for publication.
- Two common repositories for preprint articles are PsyArXiv and PubMed Central. Follow the same format for other preprint archives.

Audiovisual Media

Clip Art or Stock Image References

There are special requirements for using clip art and stock images in APA Style papers.

Common sources for stock images and clip art are iStock, Getty Images, Adobe Stock, Shutterstock, Pixabay, and Flickr. Common sources for clip art are Microsoft Word and Microsoft PowerPoint.

The license associated with the clip art or stock image determines how it should be credited.

- Sometimes the license indicates no reference or attribution is needed, in which case writers can reproduce the image without any reference, citation, or attribution in an APA Style paper.
- Other times, the license indicates that credit is required to reproduce the image, in which case writers should write an APA Style copyright attribution and reference list entry.

Follow the terms of the license associated with the image you want to reproduce. The guidelines apply regardless of whether the image costs money to purchase or is available for free. The guidelines also apply to both students and professionals and to both papers and PowerPoint presentations.

Although for most images you must look at the license on a case-by-case basis, images and clip art from programs such as Microsoft Word and Microsoft PowerPoint can be used without attribution. By purchasing the program, you have purchased a license to use the clip art and images that come with the program without attribution.

1. Image with no attribution required

If the license associated with clip art or a stock image states “no attribution required,” then do not provide an APA Style reference, in-text citation, or copyright attribution.

For example, [this image of a cat](#) comes from Pixabay and has a license that says the image is free to reproduce with no attribution required. To use the image as a figure in an APA Style paper, provide a figure number and title and then the image. If desired, describe the image in a figure note. In a presentation (such as a PowerPoint presentation), the figure number, title, and note are optional.

Figure 1

A Striped Cat Sits With Paws Crossed



Note. Participants assigned to the cute pets condition saw this image of a cat.

2. Image that requires an attribution

If the license associated with clip art or a stock image says that attribution is required, then provide a copyright attribution in the figure note and a reference list entry for the image in the reference list. Many (but not all) images with Creative Commons licenses require attribution.

For example, this [image of a sled dog](#) comes from Flickr and has a Creative Commons license (specifically, CC BY 2.0). The license states that the image is free to use but attribution is required.

To use the image as a figure in an APA Style paper, provide a figure number and title and then the image. Below the image, provide a copyright attribution in the figure note. In a presentation, the figure number and title are optional but the note containing the copyright attribution is required.

The copyright attribution is used instead of an in-text citation. The copyright attribution consists of the same elements as the reference list entry, but in a different order (title, author, date, site name, URL), followed by the name of the Creative Commons License.

Figure 1

Lava the Sled Dog



Note. From *Lava* [Photograph], by Denali National Park and Preserve, 2013, Flickr (<https://www.flickr.com/photos/denalinps/8639280606/>). CC BY 2.0.

Also provide a reference list entry for the image. The reference list entry for the image consists of its author, year of publication, title, description in brackets, and source (usually the name of the website and the URL).

Denali National Park and Preserve. (2013). *Lava* [Photograph].
Flickr. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/denalinps/8639280606/>

To cite clip art or a stock image without reproducing it, provide an in-text citation for the image instead of a copyright attribution. Also provide a reference list entry.

Parenthetical citation: (Denali National Park and Preserve, 2013)

Narrative citation: Denali National Park and Preserve (2013)

Film and Television References

1. Film or movie

Fleming, V. (Director). (1939). *Gone with the wind* [Film]. Selznick International Pictures; Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Parenthetical citation: (Fleming, 1939)

Narrative citation: Fleming (1939)

- Provide the director in the author element of the reference, followed by the notation “(Director).”
- Provide the production company or companies in the source element of the reference. Separate multiple production companies with a semicolon.

2. Film or movie, in another language

Alfredson, T. (Director). (2008). *Låt den rätte komma in* [Let the right one in] [Film]. Magnolia.

Parenthetical citation: (Alfredson, 2008)

Narrative citation: Alfredson (2008)

- As in all references, if the original title of the work is a language different from that of the paper you are writing, provide a translation of the title in square brackets after the title and before the bracketed description and period.

3. TV series

Serling, R. (Executive Producer). (1959–1964). *The twilight zone* [TV series]. Cayuga Productions; CBS Productions.

Parenthetical citation: (Serling, 1959–1964)

Narrative citation: Serling (1959–1964)

- Provide the executive producer(s) in the author element of the reference.
- When there is one executive producer, use the notation “(Executive Producer).” When there are multiple executive producers, provide the notation once after all the producers’ names, the same as you would the notation “(Eds.)” for an edited book: “(Executive Producers).”
- Provide the year(s) during which the series aired in the date element of the reference.
- If the series is still airing at the time you are writing the paper, replace the second year with “present”: (2017–present).

- Provide the production company or companies in the source element of the reference. Separate multiple production companies with a semicolon.

4. Episode of a TV show

Favreau, J. (Writer), & Filoni, D. (Director). (2019, November 12). Chapter 1 (Season 1, Episode 1) [TV series episode]. In J. Favreau, D. Filoni, K. Kennedy, & C. Wilson (Executive Producers), *The Mandalorian*. Lucasfilm; Golem Creations.

Sherman-Palladino, A. (Writer & Director). (2018, December 5). All alone (Season 2, Episode 10) [TV series episode]. In A. Sherman-Palladino, D. Palladino, D. Gilbert, M. Shapiro, S. Carino, & S. Lawrence (Executive Producers), *The marvelous Mrs. Maisel*. Dorothy Parker Drank Here Productions; Picrow; Amazon Studios.

Parenthetical citations: (Favreau & Filoni, 2019; Sherman-Palladino, 2018)

Narrative citations: Favreau and Filoni (2019) and Sherman-Palladino (2018)

- Include the writers and directors for the episode. Include the contributor's role in parentheses after each name.
- If one person performed multiple roles, combine the descriptions with an ampersand.
- Provide the season number and episode number after the title in parentheses.
- Provide the production company or companies in the source element of the reference. Separate multiple production companies with a semicolon.

Radio Broadcast References

This page contains a reference example for a radio broadcast.

Mottram, L. (2020, January 8). *Hazard reduction burning is not a panacea to bushfire risk: Expert* [Radio broadcast].
ABC. <https://www.abc.net.au/radio/programs/pm/thinned-forests-can-be-more-prone-to-fire,-expert-says/11853280>

Parenthetical citation: (Mottram, 2020)

Narrative citation: Mottram (2020)

- The format for a radio broadcast is nearly the same as for a radio broadcast transcript. The only difference is that the description after the transcript title is “[Radio broadcast]” rather than “[Radio broadcast transcript].”

- Provide the name of the announcer as the author.
- Provide the full date of the radio broadcast.
- Provide the title of the story in italics, followed by the description “[Radio broadcast].”
- Provide the name of the site that published the radio broadcast (in the example, ABC) and the URL of the broadcast. In the example, both the radio recording and the transcript are available from the same link, so that link appears in the reference.

Transcript of an Audiovisual Work References

1. Speech transcript

Bryan, W. J. (2010). *Against imperialism* [Speech transcript]. American Rhetoric. <http://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/PDFFiles/William%20Jennings%20Bryan%20-%20Imperialism.pdf> (Original work published 1900)

Parenthetical citation: (Bryan, 1900/2010)

Narrative citation: Bryan (1900/2010)

- Provide the name of the speaker as the author.
- If the transcript and original work were published in different years (e.g., in the transcript of an old speech, as shown in the example), provide the year of the transcript in the main date element of the reference and the year of the original work in parentheses at the end of the reference.
- Provide both years in the in-text citation, separated with a slash, the earlier year first.
- Describe the type of transcript in square brackets (e.g., “[Speech transcript]”).
- Provide the site name in the source element of the reference, followed by the URL of the transcript.
- For an example reference to a speech’s audio recording, see Example 96 in the *Publication Manual*.

2. Podcast transcript

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

NPR. <http://www.npr.org/templates/transcript/transcript.php?storyId=528813842>

Vogt, P. J., & Goldman, A. (Hosts). (2019, June 27). Dark pattern (No. 144) [Audio podcast transcript]. In *Reply all*. Gimlet Media. <https://gimletmedia.com/shows/reply-all/6nhgol/144-dark-pattern>

Parenthetical citations: (Cornish, 2017; Vogt & Goldman, 2019)

Narrative citations: Cornish (2017) and Vogt and Goldman (2019)

- The format for a podcast transcript is nearly the same as for a podcast episode (see Example 94 in the *Publication Manual*). The only difference is that the description after the transcript title is “[Audio podcast transcript]” rather than “[Audio podcast].”
- Provide the name of the host of the podcast as the author and include their role in parentheses.
- Provide the specific date of the podcast.
- Provide the episode number after the title in parentheses. If the podcast does not number episodes, omit the number from the reference.
- Provide the name of the site that published the transcript (in the examples, NPR and Gimlet Media) and the URL of the transcript.

3. Radio broadcast transcript

Mottram, L. (2020, January 8). *Hazard reduction burning is not a panacea to bushfire risk: Expert* [Radio broadcast transcript].

ABC. <https://www.abc.net.au/radio/programs/pm/thinned-forests-can-be-more-prone-to-fire,-expert-says/11853280>

Parenthetical citation: (Mottram, 2020)

Narrative citation: Mottram (2020)

- The format for a radio broadcast transcript is nearly the same as for a radio broadcast. The only difference is that the description after the transcript title is “[Radio broadcast transcript]” rather than “[Radio broadcast].”
- Provide the name of the announcer as the author.
- Provide the full date of the radio broadcast.
- Provide the title of the story in italics, followed by the description “[Radio broadcast transcript].”

- Provide the name of the site that published the radio broadcast (in the example, ABC) and the URL of the broadcast. In the example, both the radio recording and the transcript are available from the same link, so that link appears in the reference.

Online Media

Webpage on a Website References

1. Webpage on a news website

Bologna, C. (2019, October 31). *Why some people with anxiety love watching horror movies*. HuffPost. https://www.huffpost.com/entry/anxiety-love-watching-horror-movies_l5d277587e4b02a5a5d57b59e

Woodyatt, A. (2019, September 10). *Daytime naps once or twice a week may be linked to a healthy heart, researchers say*. CNN. <https://www.cnn.com/2019/09/10/health/nap-heart-health-wellness-intl-scli/index.html>

Parenthetical citations: (Bologna, 2019; Woodyatt, 2019)

Narrative citations: Bologna (2019) and Woodyatt (2019)

- Use this format for articles from news websites. Common examples are BBC News, Bloomberg, CNN, HuffPost, MSNBC, Reuters, Salon, and Vox. These sites do not have associated daily or weekly newspapers.
- Use the newspaper article category for articles from newspaper websites such as *The New York Times* or *The Washington Post*.
- Provide the writer as the author.
- Provide the specific date the story was published.
- Provide the title of the news story in italic sentence case.
- List the name of the news website in the source element of the reference.
- End the reference with the URL.

2. Webpage on a website with a government agency group author

National Institute of Mental Health. (2018, July). *Anxiety disorders*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health. <https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/anxiety-disorders/index.shtml>

Parenthetical citation: (National Institute of Mental Health, 2018)

Narrative citation: National Institute of Mental Health (2018)

- For a page on a government website without individual authors, use the specific agency responsible for the webpage as the author.
- The names of parent agencies not present in the author element appear in the source element (in the example, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health). This creates concise in-text citations and complete reference list entries.
- Provide as specific a date as possible for the webpage.
- Some online works note when the work was last updated. If this date is clearly attributable to the specific content you are citing rather than the overall website, use the updated date in the reference.
- Do not include a date of last review in a reference because content that has been reviewed has not necessarily been changed. If a date of last review is noted on a work, ignore it for the purposes of the reference.
- Italicize the title of the webpage.
- End the reference with the URL.

3. Webpage on a website with an organizational group author

World Health Organization. (2018, May 24). *The top 10 causes of death*. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/the-top-10-causes-of-death>

- For a page from an organization's website without individual authors, use the name of the organization as the author.
- Provide as specific a date as possible for the webpage.
- Some online works note when the work was last updated. If this date is clearly attributable to the specific content you are citing rather than the overall website, use the updated date in the reference.
- Do not include a date of last review in a reference because content that has been reviewed has not necessarily been changed. If a date of last review is noted on a work, ignore it for the purposes of the reference.

- Italicize the title of the webpage.
- Because the author of the webpage and the site name are the same, omit the site name from the source element to avoid repetition.
- End the reference with the URL.

4. Webpage on a website with an individual author

Giovanetti, F. (2019, November 16). *Why we are so obsessed with personality types*. Medium. <https://medium.com/the-business-of-wellness/why-we-are-so-obsessed-with-personality-types-577450f9aee9>

Parenthetical citation: (Giovanetti, 2019)

Narrative citation: Giovanetti (2019)

- When individual author(s) are credited on the webpage, list them as the author in the reference.
- Provide as specific a date as possible for the webpage.
- Some online works note when the work was last updated. If this date is clearly attributable to the specific content you are citing rather than the overall website, use the updated date in the reference.
- Do not include a date of last review in a reference because content that has been reviewed has not necessarily been changed. If a date of last review is noted on a work, ignore it for the purposes of the reference.
- Italicize the title of the webpage.
- Provide the site name in the source element of the reference.
- End the reference with the URL.

5. Webpage on a website with a retrieval date

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). *U.S. and world population clock*. U.S. Department of Commerce. Retrieved January 9, 2020, from <https://www.census.gov/popclock/>

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

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

- When contents of a page are designed to change over time but are not archived, include a retrieval date in the reference.

Whole Website References

Do not create references or in-text citations for whole websites.

To mention a website in general, and not any particular information on that site, provide the name of the website in the text and include the URL in parentheses. For example, you might mention that you used a website to create a survey.

We created our survey using Qualtrics (<https://www.qualtrics.com>).

If you are writing online, you can link the name of the site directly so that the link has descriptive text.

We created our survey using Qualtrics.

To cite particular information on a website, determine the reference type (e.g., report, webpage) and then follow the appropriate format.