



Artwork References

This page contains reference examples for artwork, including the following:

1. Artwork in a museum or on a museum website (<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/artwork-references#1>)
2. Art exhibition (<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/artwork-references#2>)
3. Informational museum plaque (<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/artwork-references#3>)

Learn more

Artwork references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.14 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.12



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.

1. Artwork in a museum or on a museum website

van Gogh, V. (1889). *The starry night* [Painting]. The Museum of Modern Art, New York, NY, United States. https://www.moma.org/learn/moma_learning/vincent-van-gogh-the-starry-night-1889/ (https://www.moma.org/learn/moma_learning/vincent-van-gogh-the-starry-night-1889/)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (van Gogh, 1889)
- **Narrative citation:** van Gogh (1889)

- Use this format to cite all types of museum artwork, including paintings, sculptures, photographs, prints, drawings, digital art, crafts, and installations.
- List the artist as the author of the work.
- Always include a description of the medium or format in square brackets after the title. The description is flexible (e.g., a general description such as “[Painting]” or a more specific description such as “[Oil painting]” or “[Oil on canvas]”).
- For untitled artwork, include a description in square brackets in place of a title.
- The name and location of the museum appear in the source element of the reference.
- Provide a link to the artwork on the museum website if available.

2. Art exhibition

Design for eternity: Architectural models from the ancient Americas [Exhibition]. (2015–2016).

The Met Fifth Avenue, New York, NY, United States.

<https://www.metmuseum.org/exhibitions/listings/2015/design-for-eternity>
[\(https://www.metmuseum.org/exhibitions/listings/2015/design-for-eternity\)](https://www.metmuseum.org/exhibitions/listings/2015/design-for-eternity)

Martinez, J.-L., & Douar, F. (2018–2019). *Archaeology goes graphic* [Exhibition]. The Louvre, Paris, France. <https://www.louvre.fr/en/exhibitions-and-events/exhibitions/archaeology-goes-graphic> (<https://www.louvre.fr/en/exhibitions-and-events/exhibitions/archaeology-goes-graphic>)

- **Parenthetical citations:** *(Design for Eternity, 2015–2016; Martinez & Douar, 2018–2019)*
- **Narrative citations:** *Design for Eternity (2015–2016) and Martinez and Douar (2018–2019)*

- Provide the curator(s) of the exhibition in the author element of the reference.
- When the curator is unknown, move the title of the exhibition to the author position of the reference.
- The year or range of years of the exhibition appears in the date element of the reference.
- The name and location of the museum appear in the source element of the reference.
- Provide a link to the exhibition on the museum website if available.

3. Informational museum plaque

[Plaque with background information about *American Gothic*]. (n.d.). Art Institute Chicago, Chicago, IL, United States.

- **Parenthetical citation:** *[(Plaque with background information about *American Gothic*], n.d.)*
- **Narrative citation:** *[Plaque with background information about *American Gothic*] (n.d.)*

- Provide a description of the plaque in square brackets rather than the name of the artwork or item so it is clear that you are citing the plaque itself.
- If the plaque itself is dated, use that date. If the plaque is not dated, use “n.d.” Do not use the date of the artwork or item being described.
- Information on a plaque is likely consolidated from other sources, making the plaque a secondary source (<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/citations/secondary-sources>). If possible, cite the same information from a primary source that your readers will be able to retrieve.

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Blog Post and Blog Comment References

This page contains reference examples for blog posts, including the following:

1. [Blog post](https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/blog-post-references#1) (<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/blog-post-references#1>)
2. [Comment on a blog post](https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/blog-post-references#2) (<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/blog-post-references#2>)

Learn more

Blog post references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Section 10.1 and the [Concise Guide](#) ([/products/concise-guide](#)) Section 10.1.



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.

1. Blog post

Ouellette, J. (2019, November 15). Physicists capture first footage of quantum knots unraveling in superfluid. *Ars Technica*. <https://arstechnica.com/science/2019/11/study-you-can-tie-a-quantum-knot-in-a-superfluid-but-it-will-soon-untie-itself/> (<https://arstechnica.com/science/2019/11/study-you-can-tie-a-quantum-knot-in-a-superfluid-but-it-will-soon-untie-itself/>)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Ouellette, 2019)
- **Narrative citation:** Ouellette (2019)

- Blog posts follow the same format as journal articles.
- Italicize the name of the blog, the same as you would a journal title.

2. Comment on a blog post

joachimr. (2019, November 19). We are relying on APA as our university style format - the university is located in Germany (Kassel). So I [Comment on the blog post "The transition to seventh edition APA Style"]. APA Style. <https://apastyle.apa.org/blog/transition-seventh-edition#comment-4694866690> (<https://apastyle.apa.org/blog/transition-seventh-edition#comment-4694866690>)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (joachimr, 2019)
- **Narrative citation:** joachimr (2019)

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

- Link to the comment itself if possible. Otherwise, link to the blog post.

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Book/Ebook References

Use the same formats for both print books and ebooks. For ebooks, the format, platform, or device (e.g., Kindle) is not included in the reference.

This page contains reference examples for books, including the following:

1. [Whole authored book \(#1\)](#)
2. [Whole edited book \(#2\)](#)
3. [Republished book, with editor \(#3\)](#)
4. [Book published with new foreword by another author \(#4\)](#)
5. [Several volumes of a multivolume work \(#5\)](#)

Learn more

Book/ebook references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.2 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.2



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.

1. Whole authored book

Jackson, L. M. (2019). *The psychology of prejudice: From attitudes to social action* (2nd ed.).

American Psychological Association. [\(https://doi.org/10.1037/0000168-000\)](https://doi.org/10.1037/0000168-000)

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

Svendsen, S., & Løber, L. (2020). *The big picture/Academic writing: The one-hour guide* (3rd digital ed.). Hans Reitzel Forlag. <https://thebigpicture-academicwriting.digi.hansreitzel.dk/>

- **Parenthetical citations:** (Jackson, 2019; Sapolsky, 2017; Svendsen & Løber, 2020)
- **Narrative citations:** Jackson (2019), Sapolsky (2017), and Svendsen and Løber (2020)

- Provide the author, year of publication, title, and publisher of the book. Use the same format for both print books and ebooks.
- Use the copyright date shown on the book's copyright page as the year of publication in the reference, even if the copyright date is different than the release date.
- 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 ebook without a DOI has a stable URL that will resolve for readers, include the URL of the book in the reference (as in the Svendsen and Løber example, which is from the iBog database, where ebooks are referred to as "internetbooks"). Do not include the name of the database (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/database-information) in the reference.
- If the ebook is from an academic research database and has no DOI or stable URL, end the book reference after the publisher name. Do not include the name of the database (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/database-information) in the reference. The reference in this case is the same as for a print book.

2. Whole edited book

Hygum, E., & Pedersen, P. M. (Eds.). (2010). *Early childhood education: Values and practices in Denmark*. Hans Reitzels Forlag. <https://earlychildhoodeducation.digi.hansreitzel.dk/>
[\(https://earlychildhoodeducation.digi.hansreitzel.dk/\)](https://earlychildhoodeducation.digi.hansreitzel.dk/)

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> (<https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119466642>)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (Hygum & Pedersen, 2010; Kesharwani, 2020; Torino et al., 2019)
- **Narrative citations:** Hygum and Pedersen (2010), 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 ebook without a DOI has a stable URL that will resolve for readers, include the URL of the book in the reference (as in the Hygum and Pedersen example, which is from the iBog database). Do not include the name of the database (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/database-information) in the reference.
- If the ebook is from an academic research database and has no DOI or stable URL, end the book reference after the publisher name. Do not include the name of the database (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/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. <https://a.co/06Se6Na>
[\(Original work published 1920\)](https://a.co/06Se6Na)

- **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:
 - a. **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).
 - b. **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.



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Brochure References

This page contains a reference example for a brochure.

Cedars-Sinai. (2015). *Human papillomavirus (HPV) and oropharyngeal cancer* [Brochure].

<https://www.cedars-sinai.org/content/dam/cedars-sinai/cancer/sub-clinical-areas/head-neck/documents/hpv-throat-cancer-brochure.pdf> (<https://www.cedars-sinai.org/content/dam/cedars-sinai/cancer/sub-clinical-areas/head-neck/documents/hpv-throat-cancer-brochure.pdf>)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Cedars-Sinai, 2015)
- **Narrative citation:** Cedars-Sinai (2015)

- Brochures, pamphlets, or flyers follow the same format as report references.
- This brochure has an organizational author rather than individual authors.
- Include the description “[Brochure]” in square brackets after the title of the brochure.

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Learn more

References for brochures follow the report reference template in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Section 10.4 and the [Concise Guide](#) ([/products/concise-guide](#)) Section 10.4



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.



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Chapter in an Edited Book/Ebook References

This page contains reference examples for chapters in edited books/ebooks, including the following:

1. [Chapter in an edited book \(#1\)](#)
2. [Chapter in an edited book, reprinted from another book \(#2\)](#)

Use the same formats for both print and ebook edited book chapters. For ebook chapters, the format, platform, or device (e.g., Kindle) is not included in the reference.

Do not create references for chapters of authored books. Instead, write a reference for the whole authored book (<https://www.apastyle.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/book-references#1>) and cite the chapter in the text if desired.

Learn more

Chapter in an edited book/ebook references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.3 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.3



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.

- ***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. [\(https://doi.org/10.1037/0000120-016\)](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.

Thestrup, K. (2010). To transform, to communicate, to play—The experimenting community in action. In E. Hygum & P. M. Pedersen (Eds.), *Early childhood education: Values and practices in Denmark*. Hans Reitzels Forlag.

[\(https://earlychildhoodeducation.digi.hansreitzel.dk/?id=192\)](https://earlychildhoodeducation.digi.hansreitzel.dk/?id=192)

- ***Parenthetical citations:*** (Aron et al., 2019; Dillard, 2020; Thestrup, 2010)
- ***Narrative citations:*** Aron et al. (2019), Dillard (2020), and Thestrup (2010)

- Use this format for both print and ebook edited book chapters, including edited book chapters from academic research databases.

- If the chapter has a DOI, include the chapter DOI in the reference after the publisher name.
- Do not include the publisher location.
- If a chapter without a DOI has a stable URL that will resolve for readers, include the URL of the chapter in the reference (as in the Thestrup example, which is from the iBog database). Do not include the name of the database ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/database-information](#)) in the reference.
- If the chapter is from an academic research database and has no DOI or stable URL, end the book reference after the publisher name. Do not include the name of the database ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/database-information](#)) in the reference. The reference in this case is the same as for a print book chapter.
- Include any edition information in the same parentheses as the page range of the chapter, separated with a comma.
- For ebook chapters without pagination, omit the page range from the reference (as in the Thestrup example).

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.

Last updated: December 2020 Date created: 2020





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Children's Book or Other Illustrated Book References

This page contains reference examples for children's books or other illustrated books, including the following:

1. [Children's book with illustrator different than author \(#1\)](#)
2. [Children's book with illustrator same as author \(#2\)](#)
3. [Children's book, part of a series \(#3\)](#)
4. [Republished or anniversary edition of a children's book \(#4\)](#)

References for children's books follow the format for books, but they include the illustrator's name in addition to the author's name. Both names are included because the author and illustrator of a children's book work together creatively to tell the story. A children's book illustrator helps create the entire work.

Although other types of books may include illustrations, these illustrations generally have a different purpose. For example, a young adult novel may include decorative illustrations, but the essence of the book would usually remain without them, meaning the purpose is supportive. Likewise, a textbook may include illustrations such as medical diagrams or photographs, but the purpose is functional. Thus, only the authors, not any illustrators, appear in references for young adult novels or textbooks.

There is no test for whether a book is a "children's book." Some cases may be ambiguous. Use your judgment, and follow the examples as needed.

Learn more

Children's book references follow the same format as book references, which are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Section 10.2 and the [Concise Guide](#) ([/products/concise-guide](#)) Section 10.2



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.

1. Children's book with illustrator different than author

Crimi, C. (2019). *Weird little robots* (C. Luyken, Illus.). Candlewick Press.

Pitman, G. E. (2016). *This day in June* (K. Litten, Illus.). Magination Press.

Slater, D. (2017). *The antlered ship* (T. Fan & E. Fan, Illus.). Beach Lane Books.

- ***Parenthetical citations:*** (Crimi, 2019; Pitman, 2016; Slater, 2017)
- ***Narrative citations:*** Crimi (2019), Pitman (2016), and Slater (2017)

- References for children's books follow the same format as for other authored books.
- When an illustrator is prominently credited (i.e., on the cover), include the illustrator's name after the title, the same as you would the editor of an authored book. Provide the illustrator's name or names and the abbreviation "Illus." in parentheses, separated with a comma.

2. Children's book with illustrator same as author

Beaton, K. (2016). *King baby* (K. Beaton, Illus.). Arthur A. Levine Books.

- *Parenthetical citation:* (Beaton, 2016)
- *Narrative citation:* Beaton (2016)

- When the author and illustrator are the same, credit that person twice: once as author and once as illustrator.

3. Children's book, part of a series

O'Connor, J. (2017). *Nancy Clancy, late-breaking news!* (R. Preiss Glasser, Illus.). HarperCollins Publishers.

- *Parenthetical citation:* (O'Connor, 2017)
- *Narrative citation:* O'Connor (2017)

- Although many children's books include a number to show their place in a series, do not include this number in the reference unless it is actually part of the title of the book.
- Do not include the series title in the reference (in the example, the book is part of the Fancy Nancy series).

4. Republished or anniversary edition of a children's book

Numeroff, L. J. (2007). *If you give a mouse a cookie* (F. Bond, Illus.). Laura Geringer Books.

(Original work published 1985)

Sendak, M. (2012). *Where the wild things are* (M. Sendak, Illus.; 50th anniversary ed.).

HarperCollins Publishers. (Original work published 1963)

- *Parenthetical citations:* (Numeroff, 1985/2007; Sendak, 1963/2012)
- *Narrative citations:* Numeroff (1985/2007) and Sendak (1963/2012)

- Classic children's books have often been republished. When this is the case, include the year of the version you used in the main date element of the reference, and include the original year of publication at the end of the reference in parentheses.
- Both years of publication appear in the in-text citation, separated with a slash, the earlier year first.
- When the republication is part of an anniversary edition or other special edition, include the edition information in parentheses after the title and after information about the illustrator. Adjust the wording as needed to reflect the information on the work.



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Classroom Course Pack Material References

This page contains reference examples for classroom course pack material, including the following:

1. [Original material in a classroom course pack, with author \(#1\)](#)
2. [Original material in a classroom course pack, no author \(#2\)](#)

Use these formats only for material of limited circulation in a course pack—meaning that it is not available except for in the course pack.

If the material in the course pack is reproduced from another widely available source without any changes, cite that source directly. For example, if a journal article is reproduced in a course pack, cite the journal article like a regular [journal article](#) (<https://www.apastyle.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/journal-article-references#1>); do not explain in the reference that it was reproduced in a course pack.

Learn more

References for material from a classroom course pack follow the edited book chapter template in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (</products/publication-manual-7th-edition>) Section 10.3 and the [Concise Guide](#) (</products/concise-guide>) Section 10.3



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.

1. Original material in a classroom course pack, with author

Elders, M. (2019). Neighborhood watch: Social media in the community. In M. Elders (Ed.), *POL 241: Politics and activism in the 21st century* (pp. 34–41). American University.

Young, U., & Sikder, T. (2019). Taking a neighborhood canvassing approach to social media. In M. Elders (Ed.), *POL 241: Politics and activism in the 21st century* (pp. 34–41). American University.

- ***Parenthetical citations:*** (Elders, 2019; Young & Sikder, 2019)
- ***Narrative citations:*** Elders (2019) and Young and Sikder (2019)

- References for material in a course pack follow the format for chapters in edited books.
- Provide the author of the material in the author element of the reference.
- Provide the year of the course pack in the date element of the reference.
- Provide the title of the material in the title element of the reference.
- In the source element of the reference, provide the name of the course instructor, followed by the description “(Ed.)”, the title of the course pack (which is often the same as the title of the course), the page range for the material if present, and the name of the university for the course.
- When the course instructor is also the author of the material (as in the first example by Elders), the name of the instructor appears twice in the reference. Otherwise, the authors of the material appear in the author element of the reference and the course instructor appears in the source element.

2. Original material in a classroom course pack, no author

Diagram of the tibia–basitarsis joint in *Apis mellifera*. (2015). In B. Haave (Ed.), *NEU 451: Movement and perception* (pp. 44–45). St. Ambrose University.

- **Parenthetical citation:** (“Diagram of the Tibia–Basitarsis Joint in *Apis mellifera*,” 2015)

- **Narrative citation:** “Diagram of the Tibia–Basitarsis Joint in *Apis mellifera*” (2015)

- When the author of material in the course pack is unknown, move the title of the material to the author position of the reference.
- The other elements of the reference are formatted as described in the example for original material in a classroom course pack with an author.

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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.

This page contains examples for clip art or stock images, including the following:

1. [Image with no attribution required \(#1\)](#)
2. [Image that requires an attribution \(#2\)](#)

Learn more

Clip art or stock images are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Sections 12.14 to 12.18 and the [Concise Guide](#) ([/products/concise-guide](#)) Section 10.12



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.

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](#) (<https://pixabay.com/photos/cat-kitten-pets-animals-housecat-2934720/>) 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](https://www.flickr.com/photos/denalinps/8639280606/) (<https://www.flickr.com/photos/denalinps/8639280606/>) 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/>
(<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/>
[\(https://www.flickr.com/photos/denalinps/8639280606/\)](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)

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Conference Presentation References

This page contains reference examples for works presented at conferences and meetings, including the following:

1. [Conference presentation \(#1\)](#)
2. [Abstract of a conference presentation \(#2\)](#)

Learn more

Conference presentation references are covered in the seventh edition [Publication Manual](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Section 10.5



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.

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> (<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> (<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]”).

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Conference Proceeding References

This page contains reference examples for conference proceedings, including the following:

1. [Conference proceedings published in a journal \(#1\)](#)
2. [Conference proceedings published as a whole book \(#2\)](#)
3. [Conference proceedings published as a book chapter \(#3\)](#)

Learn more

Conference proceeding references are covered in seventh edition [Publication Manual](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Section 10.5



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.

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> (<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 \(/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/journal-article-references\)](#).

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> (<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 \(/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/book-references\)](#).

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. [\(https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-05348-2_21\)](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](#) ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/edited-book-chapter-references](#)) is the same as for edited book chapters.

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Data Set References

This page contains a reference example for a data set.

O'Donohue, W. (2017). *Content analysis of undergraduate psychology textbooks* (ICPSR 36966; Version V1) [Data set]. ICPSR. [\(https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR36966.v1\)](https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR36966.v1)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (O'Donohue, 2017)
- **Narrative citation:** O'Donohue (2017)

- Provide citations for data sets when you have either conducted secondary analyses of publicly archived data or archived your own data being presented for the first time in the current work.
- If you are citing existing data or statistics, cite the publication in which the data were published (e.g., a journal article, report, or webpage) rather than the data set itself.
- The date in the reference is the year of publication for the version of the data used.
- Provide the title of the data set in italics. Then provide any numerical identifier and version number for the data in parentheses without italics, separated by a semicolon.
- The bracketed description is flexible (e.g., “[Data set],” “[Data set and code book]”).
- Provide the publisher of the data set in the source element. ICPSR is one common example.

Learn more

Data set references are covered in Section 10.9 of the [APA Publication Manual, Seventh Edition](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#))



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.

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Diagnostic Manual References

This page contains reference examples for the following common diagnostic manuals:

1. [Edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders \(DSM\)* \(#1\)](#)
2. [Edition of the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems \(ICD\)* \(#2\)](#)
3. [Entry in the *DSM* \(#3\)](#)
4. [Entry in the *ICD* \(#4\)](#)

References for diagnostic manuals follow the format for books ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/book-references](#)), and references for entries in diagnostic manuals follow the format for edited book chapters ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/edited-book-chapter-references](#)).

Learn more

References to diagnostic manuals and entries are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Sections 10.2 and 10.3 and the [Concise Guide](#) ([/products/concise-guide](#)) Section 10.2 and 10.3



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.

1. Edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)*

American Psychiatric Association. (1980). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (3rd ed.).

American Psychiatric Association. (1987). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (3rd ed., rev.).

American Psychiatric Association. (1994). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed.). <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890420614.dsm-iv>
[\(<https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890420614.dsm-iv>\)](https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890420614.dsm-iv)

American Psychiatric Association. (2000). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed., text rev.). <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890420249.dsm-iv-tr>
[\(<https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890420249.dsm-iv-tr>\)](https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890420249.dsm-iv-tr)

American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed.). <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596>
[\(<https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596>\)](https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596)

American Psychiatric Association. (2022). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed., text rev.). <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425787>
[\(<https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425787>\)](https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425787)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (American Psychiatric Association, 1980, 1987, 1994, 2000, 2013, 2022)
- **Narrative citations:** American Psychiatric Association (1980, 1987, 1994, 2000, 2013, 2022)

- Because the author and the publisher are the same, “American Psychiatric Association” is written only in the author element.
- Provide a DOI when the diagnostic manual has one.

- For editions of the *DSM* without DOIs, the reference ends after the title because the author and publisher are the same and thus the publisher is omitted to avoid repetition.

2. Edition of the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD)*

World Health Organization. (2016). *International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems* (10th ed.). [\(https://icd.who.int/browse10/2016/en\)](https://icd.who.int/browse10/2016/en)
[\(https://icd.who.int/browse10/2016/en\)](https://icd.who.int/browse10/2016/en)

World Health Organization. (2019). *International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems* (11th ed.). <https://icd.who.int/> (<https://icd.who.int/>)

- Parenthetical citations:** (World Health Organization, 2016, 2019)
- Narrative citations:** World Health Organization (2016, 2019)

- Because the author and the publisher are the same, "World Health Organization" is written only in the author element to avoid repetition.
- Because the *ICD* is available online and does not have a DOI, provide a URL.

3. Entry in the *DSM*

American Psychiatric Association. (2013). Anxiety disorders. In *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed.). <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596.dsm05>

- Parenthetical citation:** (American Psychiatric Association, 2013)
- Narrative citation:** American Psychiatric Association (2013)

4. Entry in the *ICD*

World Health Organization. (2019). 2A85.5 Mantle cell lymphoma. In *International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems* (11th ed.).
[\(https://icd.who.int/browse11/l-m/en#/https://id.who.int/icd/entity/1804127841\)](https://icd.who.int/browse11/l-m/en#/https://id.who.int/icd/entity/1804127841)
[\(https://icd.who.int/browse11/l-m/en#/https://id.who.int/icd/entity/1804127841\)](https://icd.who.int/browse11/l-m/en#/https://id.who.int/icd/entity/1804127841)

- Parenthetical citation:** (World Health Organization, 2019)
- Narrative citation:** World Health Organization (2019)

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Dictionary Entry References

This page contains reference examples for dictionary entries, including the following:

1. [Entry in an online dictionary \(#1\)](#)
2. [Entry in a print dictionary \(#2\)](#)

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> (<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> (<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.)

- Because entries in the *APA Dictionary of Psychology* and *Merriam-Webster's Dictionary* are updated over time and are not archived, include a retrieval date (<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/elements-list-entry#retrieval>) in the reference.
- 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.
- To quote a dictionary definition, view the pages on quotations and how to [quote works without page numbers](https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/citations/quotations#without-page-numbers) (<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/citations/quotations#without-page-numbers>) for guidance. Additionally, here is an example:

a. *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)

Learn more

Dictionary entry references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.3 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.3



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.

- **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.

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ERIC Database References

This page contains a reference example for a work of limited circulation from the ERIC database.

Jacobs, G. M., Teh, J., & Spencer, L. (2019). *A proposal for facilitating more cooperation in competitive sports* (ED573929). ERIC. [\(https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED573929.pdf\)](https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED573929.pdf)

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

Learn more

ERIC database references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.8 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.7



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.

- The ERIC database includes materials of wide circulation (e.g., journal articles) as well as materials of limited circulation (e.g., manuscripts submitted by authors).
- Use this format to cite works in ERIC that are of limited circulation.
- For works of wide circulation, use the format for the work type (e.g., the journal article reference format).
- ERIC assigns document numbers to the works in the database. Include this number in parentheses after the title of the work.

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Ethics Code References

This page contains reference examples for ethics codes.

American Counseling Association. (2014). *2014 ACA code of ethics*.

<https://www.counseling.org/docs/default-source/default-document-library/ethics/2014-aca-code-of-ethics.pdf> (<https://www.counseling.org/docs/default-source/default-document-library/ethics/2014-aca-code-of-ethics.pdf>)

American Nurses Association. (2015). *Code of ethics for nurses with interpretive statements*.

<https://www.nursingworld.org/practice-policy/nursing-excellence/ethics/code-of-ethics-for-nurses/coe-view-only/> (<https://www.nursingworld.org/practice-policy/nursing-excellence/ethics/code-of-ethics-for-nurses/coe-view-only/>)

American Psychological Association. (2017). *Ethical principles of psychologists and code of conduct* (2002, amended effective June 1, 2010, and January 1, 2017).

<https://www.apa.org/ethics/code/> (<https://www.apa.org/ethics/code/>)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (American Counseling Association, 2014; American Nurses Association, 2015; American Psychological Association, 2017)
- **Narrative citations:** American Counseling Association (2014), American Nurses Association (2015), and American Psychological Association (2017)

- References for ethics codes follow the same format as reports.
- When the author and publisher are the same (as in the examples), omit the publisher name to avoid repetition.
- To cite a specific section of an ethics code, create a reference to the full code and then indicate the specific section in the in-text citation ([/style-grammar-guidelines/citations/basic-principles](#)). Use the language of the code to refer to sections (e.g., sections, provisions, standards). Here are some examples:
 - a. **Parenthetical citations to sections of an ethics code:** (American Counseling Association, 2014, Section A.1.d.; American Nurses Association, 2015, Provision 1.4; American Psychological Association, 2017, Standard 3.04)
 - b. **Narrative citations to sections of an ethics code:** American Counseling Association (2014, Section A.1.d.), American Nurses Association (2015, Provision 1.4), and American Psychological Association (2017, Standard 3.04)

Learn more

Ethics code references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Section 10.4 and the [Concise Guide](#) ([/products/concise-guide](#)) Section 10.4



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Facebook References

This page contains reference examples for Facebook, including the following:

1. [Facebook post \(#1\)](#)
2. [Facebook page \(#2\)](#)

Cite a temporary post (e.g., Facebook Story) or a livestream (e.g., Facebook Live) that is not archived by its hosting platform and cannot be retrieved by any other means (i.e., recorded and made available online via another hosting site) as a [personal communication](#) ([/style-grammar-guidelines/citations/personal-communications](#)).

Learn more

Facebook references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Section 10.15 and the [Concise Guide](#) ([/products/concise-guide](#)) Section 10.13



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.

1. Facebook post

News From Science. (2019, June 21). *Are you a fan of astronomy? Enjoy reading about what scientists have discovered in our solar system—and beyond? This [Image attached]*
 [Status update]. Facebook.
<https://www.facebook.com/ScienceNOW/photos/a.117532185107/10156268057260108/?type=3&theater>
[\(https://www.facebook.com/ScienceNOW/photos/a.117532185107/10156268057260108/?type=3&theater\)](https://www.facebook.com/ScienceNOW/photos/a.117532185107/10156268057260108/?type=3&theater)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (News From Science, 2019)
- **Narrative citation:** News From Science (2019)

- Use the name associated with the account as the name in the reference.
- Provide the specific date of the post.
- Provide the first 20 words of the post as the title. Count a URL or other link, a hashtag, or an emoji as one word each, and include them in the reference if they fall within the first 20 words. Do not italicize emojis.
- If a post includes images, videos, thumbnail links to outside sources, or content from another post (such as when sharing a link), indicate that in square brackets.
- Describe the post type (e.g., “[Status update],” “[Video]”) in square brackets after any description of attached content.
- Credit Facebook as the site name in the source element and then provide the URL of the post.

2. Facebook page

Community of Multiculturalism. (n.d.). *Home* [Facebook page]. Facebook. Retrieved October 14, 2020, from <https://www.facebook.com/communityofmulticulturalism/>
[\(https://www.facebook.com/communityofmulticulturalism/\)](https://www.facebook.com/communityofmulticulturalism/)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Community of Multiculturalism, n.d.)
- **Narrative citation:** Community of Multiculturalism (n.d.)

- Use the page title in the reference (e.g., "Home," "About," "Reviews"). Italicize the page title.
- Include the notation "[Facebook page]" in square brackets.
- Provide a retrieval date because the content is designed to change over time and is not archived.
- Provide the URL of the page.

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Home > Style and Grammar Guidelines > References > Examples >

Fact Sheet References

This page contains reference examples for fact sheets.

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. (n.d.). *Asbestos in your environment: What you can do to limit exposure* [Fact sheet]. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services.

[\(https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/media/pdfs/2024/07/limitingenvironmentalexposures_factsheet-508.pdf\)](https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/media/pdfs/2024/07/limitingenvironmentalexposures_factsheet-508.pdf)

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. (2023). *Delivering service in school-based settings: A comprehensive guide to Medicaid services and administrative claiming* [Fact sheet].

[\(https://www.cms.gov/newsroom/fact-sheets/delivering-service-school-based-settings-comprehensive-guide-medicaid-services-and-administrative\)](https://www.cms.gov/newsroom/fact-sheets/delivering-service-school-based-settings-comprehensive-guide-medicaid-services-and-administrative)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, n.d.; Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 2023)
- **Narrative citations:** Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (n.d.) and Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (2023)

- Fact sheets follow the same format as reports.
- Include the description “[Fact sheet]” in square brackets after the title of the fact sheet.
- When the multiple layers of government agencies are credited (as in the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry example), provide the most specific agency in the author element of the reference. Provide the parent agency in the source element (<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/elements-list-entry#source>) of the reference as the publisher.
- When only one agency is credited as the author (as in the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services example), provide that agency as the author. Omit the agency name from the source element to avoid repetition.

Last updated: June 2023 Date created: 2020



Learn more

References for fact sheets follow the report reference template in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.4 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.4



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.



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Home > Style and Grammar Guidelines > References > Examples >

Film and Television References

This page contains reference examples for film and television, including the following:

1. [Film or movie \(#1\)](#)
2. [Film or movie, in another language \(#2\)](#)
3. [TV series \(#3\)](#)
4. [Episode of a TV show \(#4\)](#)

Learn more

Film and television references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.12 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.10



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.

1. Film or movie

Verrette, T. (Director). (2021). *Zero gravity* [Film]. Skylight Cinema; 20th Digital Studio.

- ***Parenthetical citation:*** (Verrette, 2021)
- ***Narrative citation:*** Verrette (2021)

- 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]. EFTI; Sveriges Television (SVT); Filmpool Nord; Sandrew Metronome; WAG; Fido Film; The Chimney Pot; Ljudligan.

- ***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.

Last updated: November 2023 Date created: 2020





Instagram References

This page contains reference examples for Instagram, including the following:

1. [Instagram photo \(#1\)](#)
2. [Instagram video \(#2\)](#)
3. [Instagram profile \(#3\)](#)
4. [Instagram highlight \(#4\)](#)

Cite a temporary post (e.g., Instagram Story) or a livestream (e.g., Instagram Live) that is not archived by its hosting platform and cannot be retrieved by any other means (i.e., recorded and made available online via another hosting site) as a [personal communication](#) ([/style-grammar-guidelines/citations/personal-communications](#)).

Learn more

Instagram references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Section 10.15 and the [Concise Guide](#) ([/products/concise-guide](#)) Section 10.13



This guidance is **new** to the 7th edition.

1. Instagram photo

Philadelphia Museum of Art [@philamuseum]. (2019, December 3). *"It's always wonderful to walk in and see my work in a collection where it's loved, and where people are [Photograph]. Instagram.* <https://www.instagram.com/p/B5oDnnNhOt4/> (<https://www.instagram.com/p/B5oDnnNhOt4/>)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Philadelphia Museum of Art, 2019)
- **Narrative citation:** Philadelphia Museum of Art (2019)

- Present the name of the individual or group author the same as you would for any other reference. Then provide the Instagram handle (beginning with the @ sign) in square brackets, followed by a period.
- Provide the specific date of the post.
- Provide the first 20 words of the post as the title. Count a URL, a hashtag, or an emoji as one word each, and include them in the reference if they fall within the first 20 words. Do not italicize emojis.
- Include a description of the post (e.g., “[Photo],” “[Video]”) in square brackets after the title.
- Credit Instagram as the site name in the source element and then provide the URL of the photo.
- The format used for Instagram is also used for X ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/x-references](#)) and TikTok ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/tiktok-references](#)).

2. Instagram video

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

[utm_source=ig_web_copy_link](https://www.instagram.com/p/BysOqenB1v7/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link) (<https://www.instagram.com/p/BysOqenB1v7/>)

[utm_source=ig_web_copy_link](https://www.instagram.com/p/BysOqenB1v7/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (APA Public Interest Directorate, 2019)
- **Narrative citation:** APA Public Interest Directorate (2019)

3. Instagram profile

National Geographic [@natgeo]. (n.d.). *IGTV* [Instagram profile]. Instagram. Retrieved December 8, 2019, from <https://www.instagram.com/natgeo/channel/> (<https://www.instagram.com/natgeo/channel/>)

Swift, T. [@taylorswift]. (n.d.). *Posts* [Instagram profile]. Instagram. Retrieved January 9, 2020, from <https://www.instagram.com/taylorswift> (<https://www.instagram.com/taylorswift>)

United States Army [@usarmy]. (n.d.). *Tagged* [Instagram profile]. Instagram. Retrieved January 18, 2020, from <https://www.instagram.com/usarmy/tagged/> (<https://www.instagram.com/usarmy/tagged/>)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (National Geographic, n.d.; Swift, n.d.; United States Army, n.d.)
- **Narrative citations:** National Geographic (n.d.), Swift (n.d.), and United States Army (n.d.)

- Use the name of the profile page you want to cite in the title element of the reference (e.g., “Posts,” “IGTV,” “Tagged”).
- Include the description “[Instagram profile]” in square brackets.
- Provide a retrieval date because the content is designed to change over time and is not archived.
- Provide the URL of the page.

4. Instagram highlight

The New York Public Library [@nypl]. (n.d.). *The raven* [Highlight]. Instagram. Retrieved January 6, 2020, from <https://www.instagram.com/stories/highlights/17962199170163462/> (<https://www.instagram.com/stories/highlights/17962199170163462/>)

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

- Include the description “[Highlight]” in square brackets.
- Provide a retrieval date because the content is designed to change over time (users can add or remove stories from the highlight) and is not archived.
- Provide the URL of the highlight.



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Home > Style and Grammar Guidelines > References > Examples >

ISO Standard References

This page contains reference examples for ISO standards, including standards from ISO and OSHA.

International Organization for Standardization. (2018). *Occupational health and safety management systems—Requirements with guidance for use* (ISO Standard No. 45001:2018). [\(https://www.iso.org/standard/63787.html\)](https://www.iso.org/standard/63787.html)

Occupational Safety and Health Administration. (1970). *Occupational safety and health standards: Occupational health and environmental control: Occupational noise exposure* (OSHA Standard No. 1910.95). United States Department of Labor. [\(https://www.osha.gov/laws-regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.95\)](https://www.osha.gov/laws-regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.95)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (International Organization for Standardization, 2018; Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 1970)
- **Narrative citations:** International Organization for Standardization (2018) and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (1970)

- For most standards, the author will be the organization setting the standard.
- For most standards, the date will be the year the standard was made effective. For OSHA standards, the year is usually 1970.
- Provide the standard number in parentheses after the title without italics.

Date created: 2020



Learn more

ISO standard references follow the report reference format in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Section 10.4 and the [Concise Guide](#) ([/products/concise-guide](#)) 10.4



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.



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Home > Style and Grammar Guidelines > References > Examples >

Journal Article References

This page contains reference examples for journal articles, including the following:

1. [Journal article \(#1\)](#)
2. [Journal article with an article number \(#2\)](#)
3. [Journal article with missing information \(#3\)](#)
4. [Retracted journal article \(#4\)](#)
5. [Retraction notice for a journal article \(#5\)](#)
6. [Abstract of a journal article from an abstract indexing database \(#6\)](#)
7. [Monograph as part of a journal issue \(#7\)](#)
8. [Online-only supplemental material to a journal article \(#8\)](#)

Learn more

Journal article references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual \(/products/publication-manual-7th-edition\)](#) Section 10.1 and the [Concise Guide \(/products/concise-guide\)](#) Section 10.1.



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.

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. [\(https://doi.org/10.1037/ppm0000185\)](https://doi.org/10.1037/ppm0000185)

Pope, J. P., & Wall, H. (2025). Is the goal intrinsic or extrinsic? Examining self-determination theory researchers' and the general publics' perceptions of exercise goals. *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science/Revue canadienne des sciences du comportement*, 57(3), 239–248. [\(https://doi.org/10.1037/cbs0000411\)](https://doi.org/10.1037/cbs0000411)

Rybaczewska, M., & Sparks, L. (2022). Ageing consumers and e-commerce activities. *Ageing and Society*, 42(8), 1879–1898. [\(https://doi.org/10.1017/S0144686X20001932\)](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0144686X20001932)

- ***Parenthetical citations:*** (Grady et al., 2019; Pope & Wall, 2025; Rybaczewska & Sparks, 2022)
- ***Narrative citations:*** Grady et al. (2019), Pope and Wall (2025), and Rybaczewska and Sparks (2022)

- Follow the spelling convention used by the publication for the title of the journal. For example, even if you've written the text of your paper in American English, do not change a British spelling in the journal's title (see the Pope & Wall, 2025, reference example); this guidance also applies to article titles (see the Rybaczewska & Sparks, 2022, reference example).
- 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 \(/style-grammar-guidelines/references/database-information\)](#)). 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 \(/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/uptodate-article-references\)](#).
- 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. [\(https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0193972\)](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0193972)

Schlesselmann, A. J., McNally, R. J., & Held, P. (2025). Using network analysis to characterize clinical improvement during cognitive processing therapy. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 185, Article 104678. [\(https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brat.2024.104678\)](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brat.2024.104678)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (Jerrentrup et al., 2018; Schlesselmann et al., 2025)
- **Narrative citations:** Jerrentrup et al. (2018) and Schlesselmann et al. (2025)

- 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.

3. Journal article with missing information

Missing volume number

Lipscomb, A. Y. (2021, Winter). Addressing trauma in the college essay writing process. *The Journal of College Admission*, (249), 30–33.
[\(https://www.catholiccollegesonline.org/pdf/national_ccaa_in_the_news_-_nacac_journal_of_college_admission_winter_2021.pdf\)](https://www.catholiccollegesonline.org/pdf/national_ccaa_in_the_news_-_nacac_journal_of_college_admission_winter_2021.pdf)

Missing issue number

Bosco, G., Rizzato, A., Moon, R. E., & Camporesi, E. M. (2018). Environmental physiology and diving medicine. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 9, Article 72.
[\(https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2018.00072\)](https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2018.00072)

Sanchiz, M., Chevalier, A., & Amadieu, F. (2017). How do older and young adults start searching for information? Impact of age, domain knowledge and problem complexity on the different steps of information searching. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 72, 67–78.
[\(https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2017.02.038\)](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2017.02.038)

Missing page or article number

Butler, J. (2017). Where access meets multimodality: The case of ASL music videos. *Kairos: A Journal of Rhetoric, Technology, and Pedagogy*, 21(1).

<https://technorhetoric.net/21.1/topoi/butler/index.html>

[\(https://kairos.technorhetoric.net/21.1/topoi/butler/index.html\)](https://kairos.technorhetoric.net/21.1/topoi/butler/index.html)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (Bosco et al., 2018; Butler, 2017; Lipscomb, 2021; Sanchiz et al., 2017)
- **Narrative citations:** Bosco et al. (2018), Butler (2017), Lipscomb (2021), and Sanchiz et al. (2017)

- If the journal does not use volume, issue, and/or article or page numbers, omit the missing element(s) from the reference.
- If the journal is published quarterly and the month or season (Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer) is noted, include that with the date element; see the Lipscomb example.
- If the volume, issue, and/or article or page numbers have simply not yet been assigned, use the format for an advance online publication (see Example 7 in the *Publication Manual*) or an in-press article (see Example 8 in the *Publication Manual*).

4. Retracted journal article

Joly, J. F., Stapel, D. A., & Lindenberg, S. M. (2008). Silence and table manners: When environments activate norms. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 34(8), 1047–1056. [\(https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167208318401\)](https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167208318401)
 (Retraction published 2012, *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 38[10], 1378)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Joly et al., 2008)
- **Narrative citation:** Joly et al. (2008)

- Use this format to cite the retracted article itself, for example, to discuss the contents of the retracted article.
- First provide publication details of the original article. Then provide information about the retraction in parentheses, including its year, journal, volume, issue, and page number(s).

5. Retraction notice for a journal article

de la Fuente, R., Bernad, A., Garcia-Castro, J., Martin, M. C., & Cigudosa, J. C. (2010). Retraction: Spontaneous human adult stem cell transformation. *Cancer Research*, 70(16), 6682.
[\(https://doi.org/10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-10-2451\)](https://doi.org/10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-10-2451)

The Editors of the Lancet. (2010). Retraction—ileal-lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, non-specific colitis, and pervasive developmental disorder in children. *The Lancet*, 375(9713), 445.
[\(https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(10\)60175-4\)](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(10)60175-4)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (de la Fuente et al., 2010; The Editors of the Lancet, 2010)
- **Narrative citations:** de la Fuente et al. (2010) and The Editors of the Lancet (2010)

- Use this format to cite a retraction notice rather than a retracted article, for example, to provide

information on why an article was retracted.

- The author of the retraction notice may be an editor, editorial board, or some or all authors of the article. Examine the retraction notice to determine who to credit as the author.
- Reproduce the title of the retraction notice as shown on the work. Note that the title may include the words “retraction,” “retraction notice,” or “retraction note” as well as the title of the original article.

6. Abstract of a journal article from an abstract indexing database

Hare, L. R., & O'Neill, K. (2000). Effectiveness and efficiency in small academic peer groups: A case study (Accession No. 200010185) [Abstract from Sociological Abstracts]. *Small Group Research*, 31(1), 24–53. <https://doi.org/10.1177/104649640003100102> (<https://doi.org/10.1177/104649640003100102>)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Hare & O'Neill, 2000)
- **Narrative citation:** Hare and O'Neill (2000)

- Although it is preferable to cite the whole article, the abstract can be cited if that is your only available source.
- The foundation of the reference is the same as for a journal article.
- If the abstract has a database accession number, place it in parentheses after the title.
- Note that you retrieved only the abstract by putting the words “Abstract from” and then the name of the abstract indexing database in square brackets. Place this bracketed description after the title and any accession number.
- Accession numbers are sometimes referred to as unique identifiers or as publication numbers (e.g., as PubMed IDs); use the term provided by the database in your reference.

7. Monograph as part of a journal issue

Ganster, D. C., Schaubroeck, J., Sime, W. E., & Mayes, B. T. (1991). The nomological validity of the Type A personality among employed adults [Monograph]. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 76(1), 143–168. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.76.1.143> (<https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.76.1.143>)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Ganster et al., 1991)
- **Narrative citation:** Ganster et al. (1991)

- For a monograph with an issue (or whole) number, include the issue number in parentheses followed by the serial number, for example, 58(1, Serial No. 231).
- For a monograph bound separately as a supplement to a journal, give the issue number and supplement or part number in parentheses after the volume number, for example, 80(3, Pt. 2).

8. Online-only supplemental material to a journal article

Freeberg, T. M. (2019). From simple rules of individual proximity, complex and coordinated collective movement [Supplemental material]. *Journal of Comparative Psychology*, 133(2), 141–142. <https://doi.org/10.1037/com0000181> (<https://doi.org/10.1037/com0000181>)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Freeberg, 2019)
- **Narrative citation:** Freeberg (2019)

- The foundation of the reference is the same as for a journal article.
- Include the description “[Supplemental material]” in square brackets after the article title.
- If you cite both the main article and the supplemental material, provide only a reference for the article.

Last updated: August 2025 Date created: 2020



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CONNECT WITH APA STYLE:



LinkedIn References

This page contains reference examples for LinkedIn, including the following:

1. [LinkedIn post \(#1\)](#)
2. [LinkedIn profile \(#2\)](#)

1. LinkedIn post

American Psychological Association. (2019, December 9). *Last month, APA joined more than 40 national and international psychology organizations to explore ways to collaborate and use psychological* [Thumbnail with link attached] [Post]. LinkedIn.

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/american-psychological-association_how-psychologists-are-combating-climate-change-activity-6609801161937612800-GvdC
[\(https://www.linkedin.com/posts/american-psychological-association_how-psychologists-are-combating-climate-change-activity-6609801161937612800-GvdC\)](https://www.linkedin.com/posts/american-psychological-association_how-psychologists-are-combating-climate-change-activity-6609801161937612800-GvdC)

Goodwin, J. (2019, September). *The best part of attending the American Psychological Association's 2019 Convention in Chicago this year was having the opportunity to* [Image attached] [Post]. LinkedIn. https://www.linkedin.com/posts/jongoodwin3_apa2019-activity-6569581103441682432-CN98 (https://www.linkedin.com/posts/jongoodwin3_apa2019-activity-6569581103441682432-CN98)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (American Psychological Association, 2019; Goodwin, 2019)
- **Narrative citations:** American Psychological Association (2019) and Goodwin (2019)

- Use the name associated with the account as the name in the reference.
- LinkedIn does not provide exact dates for posts; rather, it tells users how long ago the post was made. Use the date information provided on the post to infer as specific a date as possible for the reference.
- Provide the first 20 words of the post as the title. Count a URL or other link, a hashtag, or an emoji as one word each, and include them in the reference if they fall within the first 20 words. Do not italicize emojis.
- If a post includes images, videos, thumbnail links to outside sources, or content from another post (such as when sharing a link), indicate that in square brackets after the title.
- Describe the post type (e.g., “[Post],” “[Video]”) in square brackets after any description of attached content.
- Credit LinkedIn as the site name in the source element and then provide the URL of the post.

2. LinkedIn profile

Learn more

LinkedIn references follow the template for social media references in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.15 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.13



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.

John Tyler Community College. (n.d.). *Home* [LinkedIn page]. LinkedIn. Retrieved January 9, 2020, from <https://www.linkedin.com/school/john-tyler-community-college/> (<https://www.linkedin.com/school/john-tyler-community-college/>)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (John Tyler Community College, n.d.)
- **Narrative citation:** John Tyler Community College (n.d.)

- Use the page title in the reference (e.g., "Home," "About," "Jobs").
- Include the notation "[LinkedIn page]" in square brackets after the title.
- Provide a retrieval date because the content is designed to change over time and is not archived.
- Provide the URL of the page.

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Home > Style and Grammar Guidelines > References > Examples >

Magazine Article References

This page contains reference examples for magazine articles.

Lyons, D. (2009, June 15). Don't 'iTune' us: It's geeks versus writers. Guess who's winning. *Newsweek*, 153(24), 27.

Schaefer, N. K., & Shapiro, B. (2019, September 6). New middle chapter in the story of human evolution. *Science*, 365(6457), 981–982. [\(https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aay3550\)](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aay3550)

Schulman, M. (2019, September 9). Superfans: A love story. *The New Yorker*. [\(https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2019/09/16/superfans-a-love-story\)](https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2019/09/16/superfans-a-love-story)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (Lyons, 2009; Schaefer & Shapiro, 2019; Schulman, 2019)
- **Narrative citations:** Lyons (2009), Schaefer and Shapiro (2019), and Schulman (2019)

- If a magazine article has a DOI, include the DOI in the reference (as in the Schaefer and Shapiro example).
- If the magazine article does not have a DOI and is from an academic research database, end the reference after the page range (as in the Lyons example). Do not include [database information \(/style-grammar-guidelines/references/database-information\)](#) in the reference. The reference in this case is the same as for a print magazine article.
- If the magazine article does not have a DOI but does have a URL that will resolve for readers (e.g., it is from an online magazine that is not part of a database), include the URL of the article at the end of the reference (as in the Schulman example).
- If the magazine article does not have volume, issue, and/or page numbers (e.g., because it is from an online magazine), omit the missing elements from the reference (as in the Schulman example).

Date created: 2020



Learn more

Magazine articles references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual \(/products/publication-manual-7th-edition\)](#) Section 10.1 and the [Concise Guide \(/products/concise-guide\)](#) Section 10.1



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.



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Musical Score References

This page contains reference examples for musical scores, including the following:

1. [Musical score with composer and librettist \(#1\)](#)
2. [Musical score with composer and librettist, edited and republished \(#2\)](#)
3. [Musical score with composer \(#3\)](#)
4. [Musical score with composer, republished \(#4\)](#)
5. [Musical score with composer, in another language, republished \(#5\)](#)
6. [Musical score from an anthology or complete works edition, republished \(#6\)](#)

Learn more

References for musical scores follow the audiovisual reference templates in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.12 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.10



This guidance is **new** to the 7th edition.

1. Musical score with composer and librettist

Picker, T., & McClatchy, J. D. (1995). *Emmeline: An opera in two acts* [Study score]. Schott Music.

- ***Parenthetical citation:*** (Picker & McClatchy, 1995)
- ***Narrative citation:*** Picker and McClatchy (1995)

- Provide the composer and librettist in the author element of the reference for a musical score. Present the names in the order shown on the work.
- Specify the type of score in square brackets (e.g., “[Musical score]”, “[Piano score]”, “[Vocal score]”, “[Study score]”).

2. Musical score with composer and librettist, edited and republished

Gilbert, W. S., & Sullivan, A. (2012). *The Mikado* in full score (C. Simpson & E. H. Jones, Eds.)

[Musical score]. Dover Publications. (Original work published 1885)

- ***Parenthetical citation:*** (Gilbert & Sullivan, 1885/2012)
- ***Narrative citation:*** Gilbert and Sullivan (1885/2012)

- Provide the composer and librettist in the author element of the reference for a musical score. Present the names in the order shown on the work.
- Specify the type of score in square brackets (e.g., “[Musical score]”, “[Piano score]”, “[Vocal score]”, “[Study score]”).
- If the score has been edited, provide the editors’ names in parentheses after the title of the score.
- For an older score that has been republished, 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.

3. Musical score with composer

Brouwer, L. (1987). *Cuban landscape with rain* [Guitar score]. Les Editions Doberman-Yppan.

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Brouwer, 1987)
- **Narrative citation:** Brouwer (1987)

- Provide the composer in the author element of the reference.
- Specify the type of score in square brackets (e.g., “[Musical score],” “[Piano score],” “[Vocal score],” “[Study score]”).

4. Musical score with composer, republished

Haydn, F. J. (2001). *The creation* [Musical score]. Dover Publications. (Original work published 1798)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Haydn, 1798/2001)
- **Narrative citation:** Haydn (1798/2001)

- Provide the composer in the author element of the reference.
- Specify the type of score in square brackets (e.g., “[Musical score],” “[Piano score],” “[Vocal score],” “[Study score]”).
- For an older score that has been republished, 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.

5. Musical score with composer, in another language, republished

Mozart, W. A. (1970). *Die Zauberflöte* [The magic flute] [Vocal score]. Becksche Verlagsbuchhandlung. (Original work published 1791)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Mozart, 1791/1970)
- **Narrative citation:** Mozart (1791/1970)

- Provide the composer in the author element of the reference.
- When the title is in another language than the language of your paper, translate the title into the language of your paper in square brackets. For example, the title of the score is in German and the

paper is in English, so the German title is provided in italics and the English translation is provided in square brackets.

- Specify the type of score in square brackets (e.g., “[Musical score],” “[Piano score],” “[Vocal score],” “[Study score]”).
- Back-to-back brackets are acceptable in references (see Section 9.21 of the *Publication Manual*); this commonly occurs in references where the title’s translation is included.
- For an older score that has been republished, 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.

6. Musical score from an anthology or complete works edition, republished

Scarlatti, A. (1991). *Le violette [The violets]* [Musical score]. In J. G. Paton (Ed.), *26 Italian songs and arias: An authoritative edition based on authentic sources* (Medium High Voice ed., pp. 50–55). Alfred Music. (Original work published 1694)

- Parenthetical citation:* (Scarlatti, 1694/1991)
- Narrative citation:* Scarlatti (1694/1991)

- Provide the composer in the author element of the reference.
- When the title is in another language than the language of your paper, translate the title into the language of your paper in square brackets. For example, the title of the song is in Italian and the paper is in English, so the Italian title is provided in italics and the English translation is provided in square brackets.
- Specify the type of score in square brackets (e.g., “[Musical score],” “[Piano score],” “[Vocal score],” “[Study score]”).
- For a score in an anthology or complete works edition, the format is similar to a chapter in an edited book. Provide the editor name(s) followed by the title of the anthology or complete works edition in italics. Provide any additional edition information in parentheses after the title. For print scores, provide the page range of the score in the same parentheses as any edition information, separated by a comma.
- For an older score that has been republished, 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.

Last updated: October 2020 Date created: 2020





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Home > Style and Grammar Guidelines > References > Examples >

Newspaper Article References

This page contains reference examples for newspaper articles, including the following:

1. [Newspaper article \(#1\)](#)
2. [Comment on an online newspaper article \(#2\)](#)

1. Newspaper article

Carey, B. (2019, March 22). Can we get better at forgetting? *The New York Times*.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/03/22/health/memory-forgetting-psychology.html>

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/03/22/health/memory-forgetting-psychology.html>)

Harlan, C. (2013, April 2). North Korea vows to restart shuttered nuclear reactor that can make bomb-grade plutonium. *The Washington Post*, A1, A4.

Stobbe, M. (2020, January 8). Cancer death rate in U.S. sees largest one-year drop ever. *Chicago Tribune*.

- **Parenthetical citations:** (Carey, 2019; Harlan, 2013; Stobbe, 2020)
- **Narrative citations:** Carey (2019), Harlan (2013), and Stobbe (2020)

- In the source element of the reference, provide at minimum the title of the newspaper in italic title case.
- If the newspaper article is from an online newspaper that has a URL that will resolve for readers (as in the Carey example), include the URL of the article at the end of the reference. If volume, issue, and/or page numbers for the article are missing, omit these elements from the reference.
- If you used a print version of the newspaper article (as in the Harlan example), provide the page or pages of the article after the newspaper title. Do not include the abbreviations “p.” or “pp.” before the page(s).
- If the newspaper article is from an academic research database, provide the title of the newspaper and any volume, issue, and/or page numbers that are available for the article. Do not include [database information](#) in the reference. If the article does not have volume, issue, or page numbers available, the reference in this case ends with the title of the newspaper (as in the Stobbe example).
- If the article is from a news website (e.g., CNN, HuffPost)—one that does not have an associated daily or weekly newspaper—use the format for a [webpage on a news website](#) (<https://www.apastyle.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/webpage-website-references#1>) instead.

2. Comment on an online newspaper article

sidneyf. (2020, October 7). Oh, I don't know; perhaps the common-sense conclusion that packing people together — for hours — like sardines — may be an [Comment on the

Learn more

Newspaper article references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Section 10.1 and the [Concise Guide](#) ([/products/concise-guide](#)) Section 10.1.



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.

article "When will it be safe to travel again?"]. *The Washington Post*.

<https://wapo.st/3757UIS> (<https://wapo.st/3757UIS>)

- *Parenthetical citation:* sidneyf (2020)

- *Narrative citation:* sidneyf (2020)

- 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). The example shows 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. Either the full URL or a short URL is acceptable. The example shows a URL that the writer has shortened with the bitly URL shortening service.
- If the comment belongs to an article from a news website (e.g., CNN, HuffPost)—one that does not have an associated daily or weekly newspaper—use the format for a [comment on a webpage on a news website](#). (<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/webpage-website-references#2>)

Last updated: October 2020 Date created: 2020



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Nursing Student References

This page contains reference examples for clinical practice for nurses. Many of these examples are presented elsewhere on the APA Style website but are consolidated here for ease of use.

We want this page to be as helpful as possible, so if a helpful nursing source is missing, please let us know by emailing the [APA Style team](mailto:styleexpert@apa.org) (<mailto:styleexpert@apa.org>).

Note. Many nursing reference examples have group authors, which can be abbreviated in the first-in-text citation if desired (see the page about the [author-date citation system](#) ([/style-grammar-guidelines/citations/basic-principles/author-date](#)) for more). In the reference, spell out the full name of a group author; do not use the abbreviation.

Journal article

1. [Journal article \(#1\)](#)
2. [Journal article with an article number \(#2\)](#)
3. [UpToDate article \(#3\)](#)
4. [Cochrane review \(#4\)](#)
5. [StatPearls \(#5\)](#)

Books and book chapters

6. [Authored or edited book \(#6\)](#)
7. [Chapter in an edited book \(#7\)](#)

Government and organizational publications

8. [Report by a government agency or other group author \(#8\)](#)
9. [Clinical practice guideline with a group author \(#9\)](#)
10. [Clinical practice guideline by individual authors at a government agency, published as part of a series \(#10\)](#)
11. [Ethics code \(#11\)](#)
12. [Position statement \(#12\)](#)
13. [Fact sheet \(#13\)](#)
14. [State nursing practice act \(NPA\) \(#14\)](#)

Reference works

15. [Drug information \(#15\)](#)
16. [Lab or diagnostic manual \(#16\)](#)
17. [Medical dictionary \(#17\)](#)
18. [Entry in a medical dictionary \(#18\)](#)

Audiovisual media

19. [YouTube Video \(#19\)](#)
20. [Podcast or podcast episode \(#20\)](#)

Learn more

References for nursing clinical practice appear throughout the seventh edition APA Style manuals



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.

Related videos

- **Top 5 Types of Sources for Nursing Students Using APA Style**
(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zHd3QUWY3pA&list=PLpmI0isZQXKVM23xa0wEsOIJJuUUzhb_Q&index=2)
- **Supporting Nursing Students With APA Style**
(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=26TH99h3uE&list=PLpmI0isZQXKxBExCuKGut_waKie_pDS5&index=2)

Online and other media

21. Doctor of nursing practice (DNP) project (#21)
22. PowerPoint slides or lecture notes (#22)
23. Webpage on a website (#23)

1. Journal article

Bultas, M. W., Taylor, J., Rubbelke, C., Schmuke, A. D., & Jackson, J. (2023). Anxiety and answer-changing behavior in nursing students. *Journal of Nursing Education*, 62(6), 351–354.

<https://doi.org/10.3928/01484834-20230418-01> (<https://doi.org/10.3928/01484834-20230418-01>)

Ni, J., Chowdhury, N., & Giles, B. L. (2023). The latest national asthma education and prevention program guidelines: A review for the busy pediatrician. *Pediatric Annals*, 52(4), e153–e158.

<https://doi.org/10.3928/19382359-20230209-01> (<https://doi.org/10.3928/19382359-20230209-01>)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (Bultas et al., 2023; Ni et al., 2023)

- **Narrative citations:** Bultas et al. (2023) and Ni et al. (2023)

- If a journal article has a DOI, include the DOI in the reference.
- If available, include the issue number for a 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* (#3).
- 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.
- Do not include PubMed Identifiers (PMIDs) in APA Style references.

2. Journal article with an article number

Hallaran, A. J., & Jessup, S. J. (2023). Examining predictors of intention to leave in home care and differences among types of providers. *Journal of Nursing Management*, 2023, Article 4120204. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2023/4120204> (<https://doi.org/10.1155/2023/4120204>)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Hallaran & Jessup, 2023)

- **Narrative citation:** Hallaran and Jessup (2023)

- 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.
- Some journals, including *Journal of Nursing Management*, number volumes by the year of publication. In this example, 2023 is both the year of publication, which appears in parentheses after the author, and the volume number, which appears in italics after the journal title.

3. UpToDate article

Bordeaux, B. (2025). Benefits and risks of caffeine and caffeinated beverages. *UpToDate*.

Retrieved September 16, 2025, from <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/benefits-and-risks-of-caffeine-and-caffeinated-beverages> (<https://www.uptodate.com/contents/benefits-and-risks-of-caffeine-and-caffeinated-beverages>)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Bordeaux, 2025)
- **Narrative citation:** Bordeaux (2025)

- Articles in the UpToDate database are available only in that database and have information that changes over time.
- In the reference list, format UpToDate articles like journal articles. Italicize the database name in the reference like a journal title, but do not italicize the database name if it appears in the text.
- Use the year of last update in the date element.
- Include a retrieval date because the content is designed to change over time and versions of the page are not archived.
- Although the article includes the names of a section editor and deputy editor, these do not appear in the reference.

4. Cochrane review

Laver, K. E., Lange, B., George, S., Deutsch, J. E., Saposnik, G., Chapman, M., & Crotty, M. (2025).

Virtual reality for stroke rehabilitation. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD008349.pub5>
(<https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD008349.pub5>)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Laver et al., 2025)
- **Narrative citation:** Laver et al. (2025)

- Cochrane reviews are available only in the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews and use the same format as UpToDate references—that is, they are formatted like journal articles.
- Provide the name of the database (Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews) in italic title case in the reference, but if you write the name of the database elsewhere in the paper, do not italicize it.
- Different versions of Cochrane reviews include different information, which means the reference might vary too. Follow the principle of citing what you see.
 - a. Full-text versions of Cochrane reviews do not include volume numbers, issue numbers, or article numbers. The full-text version displays when you visit the DOI of the article.
 - b. However, the article PDFs show the year as the volume number, an issue number, and an article number.
 - c. It is fine to omit the volume, issue, and article number from the Cochrane review reference if the information is missing from your version of the article, but if you do see this information, include it just as you would for any journal article (<https://www.apastyle.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/journal-article-references#1>).

5. StatPearls

Alyafei, A. (2024). The health belief model of behavior change. *StatPearls*. Retrieved August 24, 2025, from [\(https://www.statpearls.com/point-of-care/161679\)](https://www.statpearls.com/point-of-care/161679)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Alyafei, 2024)
- **Narrative citation:** Alyafei (2024)

- StatPearls articles are available from multiple locations, such as the [National Center for Biotechnology Information database](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/) (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) and the [StatPearls website](https://www.statpearls.com/search/sitesearch/) (<https://www.statpearls.com/search/sitesearch/>).
- Although it is preferred in APA Style [not to cite databases](#) ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/database-information](#)) unless the database provides proprietary content, the recommended approach to citing StatPearls is to link to the material on the StatPearls website. This is similar to how a journal article DOI leads to the publisher's version of record, even though the user may have accessed the article through a database.
- List only the authors as shown on the StatPearls website in the reference. Although StatPearls materials are often also edited, the editor does not appear in the reference.

6. Authored or edited book

Astle, B. J., Duggleby, W., Potter, P. A., Stockert, P. A., Perry, A. G., & Hall, A. (Eds.). (2024). *Potter and Perry's Canadian fundamentals of nursing* (7th ed.). Elsevier.

Harding, M. M., Kwong, J., Roberts, D., Hagler, D., & Reinisch, C. (2023). *Lewis's medical-surgical nursing: Assessment and management of clinical problems* (12th ed.). Elsevier.

Herdman, T. H., Kamitsuru, S., & Lopes, C. T. (Eds.). (2024). *NANDA international nursing diagnoses: Definitions and classification, 2024-2026* (13th ed.). Thieme.

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. (2021). *The future of nursing 2020-2030: Charting a path to achieve health equity*. National Academies Press.
[\(https://doi.org/10.17226/25982\)](https://doi.org/10.17226/25982)

Potter, P. A., Perry, A. G., Stockert, P. A., Hall, A., & Ostendorf, W. R. (2026). *Fundamentals of nursing* (12th ed.). Elsevier.

- **Parenthetical citations:** (Astle et al., 2024; Harding et al., 2023; Herdman et al., 2024; National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, 2021; Potter et al., 2026)
- **Narrative citations:** Astle et al. (2024), Harding et al. (2023), Herdman et al. (2024), National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (2021), and Potter et al. (2026)

- Provide the author(s) or editor(s), year of publication, title, and publisher of the book. Use the same format for both print books and ebooks.
- For a book with multiple editors, use the abbreviation "(Eds.)" after the names, followed by a period. See our additional [edited book examples](#) ([https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/book-references#2](#)) for an edited book with a single editor.
- Use the copyright date shown on the book's copyright page as the year of publication in the reference, even if the copyright date is different than the release date.
- 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 ebook is from an academic research database and has no DOI or stable URL, end the book reference after the publisher name. Do not include the name of the database (style-grammar-guidelines/references/database-information) in the reference. The reference in this case is the same as for a print book.

7. Chapter in an edited book

Ryan, S. W., Kramer, M. L., & Potter, P. A. (2024). Nursing assessment, diagnosis, and planning. In B. J. Astle, W. Duggleby, P. A. Potter, P. A. Stockert, A. G. Perry, & A. Hall (Eds.), *Potter and Perry's Canadian fundamentals of nursing* (7th ed., pp. 187–211). Elsevier.

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Ryan et al., 2024)
- **Narrative citation:** Ryan et al. (2024)

- Use this format for both print and ebook edited book chapters, including edited book chapters from academic research databases.
- If the chapter has a DOI, include the chapter DOI in the reference after the publisher name.
- Do not include the publisher location.
- If the chapter is from an academic research database and has no DOI or stable URL, end the book reference after the publisher name. Do not include the name of the database (style-grammar-guidelines/references/database-information) in the reference. The reference in this case is the same as for a print book chapter.
- Include any edition information in the same parentheses as the page range of the chapter, separated with a comma.

8. Report by a government agency or other group author

American Association of Colleges of Nursing. (2021). *The essentials: Core competencies for professional nursing education*.

<https://www.aacnnursing.org/Portals/0/PDFs/Publications/Essentials-2021.pdf>

(<https://www.aacnnursing.org/Portals/0/PDFs/Publications/Essentials-2021.pdf>)

National Cancer Institute. (2019). *Taking time: Support for people with cancer* (NIH Publication

No. 18-2059). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of

Health. <https://www.cancer.gov/publications/patient-education/takingtime.pdf>

(<https://www.cancer.gov/publications/patient-education/takingtime.pdf>)

Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. (n.d.). *Social determinants of health*. Healthy

People 2030. <https://odphp.health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health>

Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario. (2020). *Oral health: Supporting adults who require*

assistance (2nd ed.). <https://rnao.ca/bpg/guidelines/oral-health-supporting-adults-who-require-assistance>

(<https://rnao.ca/bpg/guidelines/oral-health-supporting-adults-who-require-assistance>)

World Health Organization. (2023). *World health statistics 2023: Monitoring health for the SDGs, sustainable development goals*. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240074323>
(<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240074323>)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (American Association of Colleges of Nursing, 2021; National Cancer Institute, 2019; Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, n.d.; Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario, 2020; World Health Organization, 2023)
 - **Narrative citations:** American Association of Colleges of Nursing (2021), National Cancer Institute (2019), Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (n.d.), Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario (2020), and World Health Organization (2023)
-
- For a page or a report from an organization's website without individual authors, use the name of the organization as the author.
 - For government authors, use the name of the specific agency responsible for the work as the author.
 - Group authors can be abbreviated in the text (e.g., NIMH for National Institute of Mental Health); however, do not include an abbreviation for a group author in a reference list entry.
 - 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 report or webpage.
 - When the author of the report or webpage and the website name are the same, omit the website name from the source element to avoid repetition.
 - For pages from the Healthy People 2030 website, which is maintained by the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, include the website name Healthy People 2030 in the source element of the reference.
 - End the reference with the URL.

9. Clinical practice guideline with a group author

American Psychological Association. (2019). *Clinical practice guideline for the treatment of depression across three age cohorts*. <https://www.apa.org/depression-guideline>
(<https://www.apa.org/depression-guideline>)

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. (2019). *Hypertension in adults: Diagnosis and management* (NICE Guideline NG136). <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng136>
(<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng136>)

World Health Organization. (2025). *WHO recommendations on the management of sickle-cell disease during pregnancy, childbirth and the interpregnancy period*.
<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240109124>
(<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240109124>)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (American Psychological Association, 2019; National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2019; World Health Organization, 2025)
- **Narrative citations:** American Psychological Association (2019), National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (2019), and World Health Organization (2025)

- Most clinical practice guidelines are published as reports or webpages and so follow the report or webpage reference type, which have the same structure.

- Use the committee or agency that developed the guideline in the author element of the reference when no individual authors are credited.
- When the title page or cover credits both a committee and an agency, provide the committee name in the author element of the reference and the agency name in the source element of the reference.
- When the title page or cover credits only an agency, provide the agency name in the author element of the reference. The second and third examples show this: The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) and the World Health Organization are agencies.
- Provide the year in which the guideline was developed in the date element of the reference.
- If you are citing an updated guideline, use the year of the update in the reference.
- Provide the title of the guideline in italic sentence case.
- Provide the name of the website from which the guideline was obtained in the source element of the reference.
- If the website name is the same as the author, omit the site name to avoid repetition (as in the NICE guideline and World Health Organization examples).
- Provide a URL for the guideline.

10. Clinical practice guideline by individual authors at a government agency, published as part of a series

Rodriguez, R. M., Torres, J. R., Chinnock, B., Kean, E., Rising, K. L., Conn, C., Gottlieb, M., Sekar, S., Gomez, P., Olivera, L., Eucker, S. A., DiFulvio, S., Alvarez, C., Molina, M. F., Ge, S., & Kumar, V. A. (2025). Emergency department survey of vaccination knowledge, vaccination coverage, and willingness to receive vaccines in an emergency department among underserved populations — Eight U.S. cities, April–December, 2024. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 74(29), 456–462. [\(https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7429a1\)](https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7429a1)

- *Parenthetical citation:* Rodriguez et al., 2025
- *Narrative citation:* Rodriguez et al. (2025)

- Recent issues of the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* are now published like journal articles rather than reports, in which case the reference follows the journal article format as shown.

11. Ethics code

American Nurses Association. (2015). *Code of ethics for nurses with interpretive statements*.

<https://www.nursingworld.org/practice-policy/nursing-excellence/ethics/code-of-ethics-for-nurses/coe-view-only/> (<https://www.nursingworld.org/practice-policy/nursing-excellence/ethics/code-of-ethics-for-nurses/coe-view-only/>)

- *Parenthetical citation:* (American Nurses Association, 2015)
- *Narrative citation:* American Nurses Association (2015)

- References for ethics codes follow the same format as reports.
- When the author and publisher are the same, omit the publisher name to avoid repetition.

- To cite a specific section of an ethics code, create a reference to the full code and then indicate the specific section in the in-text citation ([/style-grammar-guidelines/citations/basic-principles](#)). Use the language of the code to refer to sections (e.g., sections, provisions, standards).
 - a. Parenthetical citation to section of an ethics code:** (American Nurses Association, 2015, Provision 1.4)
 - b. Narrative citation to section of an ethics code:** American Nurses Association (2015, Provision 1.4)

12. Position statement

American Association of Critical-Care Nurses. (2025, March 12). AACN position statement:

Science must drive clinical practice and public health policy. <https://www.aacn.org/policy-and-advocacy/position-statements/science-drives-clinical-practice>
 (<https://www.aacn.org/policy-and-advocacy/position-statements/science-drives-clinical-practice>)

- Parenthetical citation:** (American Association of Critical-Care Nurses, 2025)
- Narrative citation:** American Association of Critical-Care Nurses (2025)

- References for position statements follow the same format as reports.
- Provide as specific a date as is available.
- When the author and publisher are the same, omit the publisher name to avoid repetition.

13. Fact sheet

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. (n.d.). *Asbestos in your environment: What*

you can do to limit exposure [Fact sheet]. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services,

Division of Community Health Investigations.

https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/media/pdfs/2024/07/limitingenvironmentalexposures_factsheet-508.pdf
 (https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/media/pdfs/2024/07/limitingenvironmentalexposures_factsheet-508.pdf)

- Parenthetical citation:** (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, n.d.)
- Narrative citation:** Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (n.d.)

- For fact sheets published by the government, use the name of the specific agency in the author element of the reference and list parent agencies in the source element.
- Provide a description in square brackets, such as “[Fact sheet],” after the title because this work is outside the typical peer-reviewed literature.

14. State nursing practice act (NPA)

Professional and Vocational Regulations, 16 CCR § 1481 (2023).

<https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/IE78C7C10882311EDBAA59DE2D18897F2>

<https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/I/E78C7C10882311EDBAA59DE2D18897F2>

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Professional and Vocational Regulations, 2023)
- **Narrative citation:** Professional and Vocational Regulations (2023)

- Nursing practice acts are state laws and thus follow guidelines for legal references. Different states codify the law in different ways, so the exact details of the reference vary depending on the state.
- Existing references to acts are usually already in legal style and will require only minimal adjustment to fit APA Style.
- The underlying pattern for this kind of reference is as follows: Name of the Statute, Title number Source § Section number(s) (Year). Note this format does not include any italics.
- Include additional information in the text as needed, for example: Nurse practitioners in California treat many different populations, including family/individual across the lifespan, neonatal, and older adults (Professional and Vocational Regulations, 2023).

15. Drug information

Novo Nordisk. (2025, January 2). *Ozempic—semaglutide injection, solution* [Drug information].

DailyMed. <https://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/drugInfo.cfm?setid=adec4fd2-6858-4c99-91d4-531f5f2a2d79> (<https://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/drugInfo.cfm?setid=adec4fd2-6858-4c99-91d4-531f5f2a2d79>)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Novo Nordisk, 2025)
- **Narrative citation:** Novo Nordisk (2025)

- The format for drug information references is the same as for webpages.
- Provide the name of the drug or pharmaceutical company that manufactures the drug in the author element of the reference.
- If a date is not available, substitute "(n.d.)."
- Provide the title of the drug information (usually the name of the drug) in italic sentence case, followed by the description "[Drug information]" in square brackets (or other wording as appropriate).
- Provide the name of the website from which the drug information was obtained in the source element of the reference. If the website name is the same as the author, omit the site name to avoid repetition.
- Provide a URL for the drug information.
- Note that brand names are proper nouns, and thus capitalized (e.g., Ozempic), whereas generic names are common nouns and not capitalized (/blog/brand-names-medications) (e.g., semaglutide).

16. Lab or diagnostic manual

Pagana, K. D., Pagana, T. J., & Pagana, T. N. (2025). *Mosby's diagnostic and laboratory test reference* (17th ed.). Elsevier.

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Pagana et al., 2025)
- **Narrative citation:** Pagana et al. (2025)

- Laboratory or diagnostic manuals follow the format as books.

- Further examples for editions and entries in the *DSM* and *ICD* ([style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/diagnostic-manual-references](#)) are available.

17. Medical dictionary

Lexi-Comp. (2025). *UpToDate Lexidrug* (Version 9.1.2) [Mobile app]. App Store.

<https://apps.apple.com/us/app/uptodate-lexidrug/id313401238>

(<https://apps.apple.com/us/app/uptodate-lexidrug/id313401238>)

Vallerand, A. H., & Sanoski, C. A. (2025). *Davis's drug guide* (19th ed.). F. A. Davis Company.

https://www.unboundmedicine.com/products/davis_drug_guide

(https://www.unboundmedicine.com/products/davis_drug_guide)

Venes, D. (Ed.). (2024). *Taber's medical dictionary* (24th ed.). F. A. Davis Company.

<https://www.tabers.com/tabersonline> (<https://www.tabers.com/tabersonline>)

- Parenthetical citations:** (Lexi-Comp, 2025; Vallerand & Sanoski, 2025; Venes, 2024)

- Narrative citations:** Lexi-Comp (2025), Vallerand and Sanoski (2025), and Venes (2024)

- References for medical dictionaries follow the format of the source (e.g., website, print book, mobile app).
- The author may be an organization, individuals, or editors.
- Provide the year of the version used in the date element of the reference.
- Provide the title of the medical dictionary in italic sentence case, followed by the edition number (as with the example), place the edition information in parentheses without italics.
- For medical dictionary apps, provide the version number of the app in a separate set of parentheses after the edition information.
- Provide the publisher of the app or the name of the app store (e.g., App Store, Google Play Store). In the example, the app was downloaded from the publisher's website, so the publisher (F. A. Davis Company) is provided in the source element of the reference. If you downloaded the app from the App Store instead, use "App Store" instead of "F. A. Davis Company."
- Provide a URL when possible.

18. Entry in a medical dictionary

Lexi-Comp. (2025). Amoxicillin. In *UpToDate Lexidrug* (Version 19.1.2) [Mobile app]. App Store.

<https://apps.apple.com/us/app/uptodate-lexidrug/id313401238>

(<https://apps.apple.com/us/app/uptodate-lexidrug/id313401238>)

Phosphatase. (2024). In D. Venes (Ed.), *Taber's medical dictionary* (24th ed.). F. A. Davis

Company. <https://www.tabers.com/tabersonline/view/Tabers->

[Dictionary/763880/all/phosphatase](https://www.tabers.com/tabersonline/view/Tabers-) (<https://www.tabers.com/tabersonline/view/Tabers->

[Dictionary/763880/all/phosphatase](https://www.tabers.com/tabersonline/view/Tabers-))

Vallerand, A. H., & Sanoski, C. A. (2025). Hydroxychloroquine. In *Davis's drug guide* (19th ed.). F.

A. Davis Company. <https://www.drugguide.com/ddo/view/Davis-Drug->

[Guide/51386/all/hydroxychloroquine](https://www.drugguide.com/ddo/view/Davis-Drug-) (<https://www.drugguide.com/ddo/view/Davis-Drug->

[Guide/51386/all/hydroxychloroquine](https://www.drugguide.com/ddo/view/Davis-Drug-))

- Parenthetical citations:** (Lexi-Comp, 2025; "Phosphatase," 2024; Vallerand & Sanoski,

2025)

- **Narrative citations:** Lexi-Comp (2025), “Phosphatase” (2024), and Vallerand and Sanoski (2025)

- To cite an entry in a medical dictionary, follow the format for an edited book chapter.
- The author may be an organization or individuals.
- For edited works without attribution for specific entries (as in the Phosphatase example), use the name of the entry in the author element of the reference.
- Provide the year of the version used in the date element of the reference.
- Provide the title of the entry in the title element of the reference (unless it was moved to the author element).
- In the source element, provide the medical dictionary editors, title, and edition. For mobile app medical dictionaries, also include the version information in parentheses and the description “[Mobile app].” Then provide the publisher or app store from which the app was obtained.
- Provide a URL when possible.

19. YouTube video

Jus Like That. (2022, October 10). *How to write a nursing assignment in APA format* [Video].

YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F54t-4hp_ek (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F54t-4hp_ek)

Nexus Nursing Institute. (2025, June 1). *Hematology disorders in nursing* [Video]. YouTube.

https://youtu.be/UUoNbrO02-k?si=DEFep01_HfYUyF4d (https://youtu.be/UUoNbrO02-k?si=DEFep01_HfYUyF4d)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (Jus Like That, 2022; Rischer, 2016)
- **Narrative citations:** Jus Like That (2022) and Rischer (2016)

- Use the name of the account that uploaded the video as the author.
- If the account did not actually create the work, explain this in the text if it is important for readers to know. However, if that would mean citing a source that appears unauthoritative, you might also look for the author’s YouTube channel, official website, or other social media to see whether the same video is available elsewhere.
- To cite the words of individuals featured in a video, name or describe the individual(s) in your sentence in the text and then provide a parenthetical citation for the video.
- Provide the specific date on which the video was uploaded.
- Italicize the title of the video.
- Include the description “[Video]” in square brackets after the title.
- Provide the site name (YouTube) and URL of the video.

20. Podcast or podcast episode

Butler, S. (Host). (2020–present). *See you now*. Johnson & Johnson and the American Nurses

Association. <https://www.nursingworld.org/practice-policy/innovation/podcast/>
[\(https://www.nursingworld.org/practice-policy/innovation/podcast/\)](https://www.nursingworld.org/practice-policy/innovation/podcast/)

Butler, S. (Host). (2024, April 22). Practicing green health (No. 104) [Audio podcast episode]. In

See you now. Johnson & Johnson and the American Nurses Association.

https://www.nursingworld.org/content-hub/resources/workplace/syn_healthcare-sustainability-and-resilience/ (https://www.nursingworld.org/content-hub/resources/workplace/syn_healthcare-sustainability-and-resilience/)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (Butler, 2020–present; Butler, 2024)

- **Narrative citations:** Butler (2020–present) and Butler (2024)

- List the host(s) of the podcast as the author. Alternatively, provide the executive producers, if known. In either case, include their role in parentheses.

- For a whole podcast:

- Provide the span of years during which the podcast aired in the date element of the reference (e.g., 2020–present, 2017–2025). If the podcast started and ended within 1 year, provide just that year (e.g., 2019).

- Write the title of a whole podcast in italic sentence case.

- For a podcast episode:

- Provide the specific date the episode aired.

- Provide the episode number after the episode title in parentheses. If the podcast does not number episodes, omit the episode number. Do not italicize the episode title or the episode number.

- After the episode title, write the word “In” and the title of the podcast in italic sentence case.

- Specify the type of podcast in square brackets, for example: “[Audio podcast],” “[Video podcast],” “[Audio podcast episode],” “[Video podcast episode].”

- In general, end the reference with the URL. If the URL of the podcast is unknown (e.g., if accessed via an app), omit the URL from the reference.

21. Doctor of nursing practice (DNP) project

Darko-Amoako, P. (2023). *Motivational interviewing training for psychiatric medication adherence* [Doctor of nursing practice final project, Arizona State University]. KEEP.

<https://keep.lib.asu.edu/items/191578> (<https://keep.lib.asu.edu/items/191578>)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Darko-Amoako, 2023)

- **Narrative citation:** Darko-Amoako (2023)

- DNP projects published in university digital repositories use the same format as [published dissertations and theses](#) ([style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/published-dissertation-references](#)).

- Describe the project in square brackets (e.g., “[Doctor of nursing practice final project]”), followed by the name of the university that granted the degree.

- Provide the title of the repository in the source element of the reference.

- End with the URL of the DNP project.

22. PowerPoint slides or lecture notes

Hastie, S., & Finch, B. (2025, July 23). Connecting older adults to health information [PowerPoint slides]. Network of the National Library of Medicine.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/training/class/connecting-older-adults-health-information>
(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/training/class/connecting-older-adults-health-information>)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Hastie & Finch, 2025)
 - **Narrative citation:** Hastie and Finch (2025)
-
- When the slides are available online to anyone, provide the site name on which they are hosted in the source element of the reference, followed by the URL from which the slides are available.

23. Webpage on a website

American Nurses Association. (n.d.). *Health work environment*.

<https://www.nursingworld.org/practice-policy/work-environment/>
(<https://www.nursingworld.org/practice-policy/work-environment/>)

National Institute of Nursing Research. (2024, April 12). *Exploring the recovery journey of trauma*

patients. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health.
<https://www.ninr.nih.gov/newsandevents/featured-research/exploring-recovery-journey-trauma-patients> (<https://www.ninr.nih.gov/newsandevents/featured-research/exploring-recovery-journey-trauma-patients>)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (American Nurses Association, n.d.; National Institute of Nursing Research, 2024)
- **Narrative citations:** American Nurses Association (n.d.) and National Institute of Nursing Research (2024)

- 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. This creates concise in-text citations and complete reference list entries.
- Provide as specific a date as possible for the webpage. If no date is available, use “n.d.”
- Italicize the title of the webpage.
- When 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.

Last updated: November 2025 Date created: 2020



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Home > Style and Grammar Guidelines > References > Examples >

Online Course or MOOC References

This page contains reference examples for online courses, including the following:

1. [Online course or massive open online course \(MOOC\) \(#1\)](#)
2. [Lecture from an online course or MOOC \(#2\)](#)

1. Online course or massive open online course (MOOC)

Jackson, M. O., Leyton-Brown, K., & Shoham, Y. (n.d.). *Game theory* [MOOC]. Coursera.

<https://www.coursera.org/learn/game-theory-1> (<https://www.coursera.org/learn/game-theory-1>)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Jackson et al., n.d.)
- **Narrative citation:** Jackson et al. (n.d.)

- Online courses, including MOOCs, can be cited by providing the instructors, year of course creation (if known), title of the course, site that hosts the course, and URL.

2. Lecture from an online course or MOOC

Tangen, J. (2016). Episode 2: I heard a tapping somewhat louder than before [MOOC lecture]. In

F. MacKenzie, I. Tangen, & M. Thompson, *The science of everyday thinking*. edX.

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Tangen, 2016)

- **Narrative citation:** Tangen (2016)

- A lecture or other content from an online course or MOOC is cited similarly to a podcast episode, with the instructor for the lecture listed in the author element of the reference and the names of all course faculty in the editor position within the source element.
- Provide a link that will resolve for readers. Because users must enroll in the course and then log in to access the lecture, the link in the reference leads to the main page for the course.

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Online Forum (e.g., Reddit) References

This page contains reference examples for posts and comments in online forums such as Reddit, including the following:

1. [Online forum post](https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/online-forum-references#1)
2. [Online forum comment](https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/online-forum-references#2)

Cite a livestream (e.g., Reddit Public Access Network) that is not archived by its hosting platform and cannot be retrieved by any other means (i.e., recorded and made available online via another hosting site) as a [personal communication](#).

Learn more

Online forum references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Section 10.15 and the [Concise Guide](#) ([/products/concise-guide](#)) Section 10.13



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.

1. Online forum post

Little, J. [j450n_l]. (2018, December 12). *I'm the first person in the world with a neural-enabled prosthetic hand. Using an specialized prosthetic and a device implanted* [Online forum post]. Reddit.
https://www.reddit.com/r/AMA/comments/a5jxbe/im_the_first_person_in_the_world_with_a/ (https://www.reddit.com/r/AMA/comments/a5jxbe/im_the_first_person_in_the_world_with_a/)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Little, 2018)
- **Narrative citation:** Little (2018)

- When the real name of the author is known, provide it first, in inverted format, followed by the screen name in brackets, as in the example.
- When the real name of the author is not known, provide only the screen name without brackets.
- Provide the title of the post in the title position, up to the first 20 words.
- End with the site name (e.g., Reddit) and the URL of the post.

2. Online forum comment

Gates, B. [thisisbillgates]. (2017, February 27). *Philanthropy is small as a part of the overall economy so it can't do things like fund health care or* [Comment on the online forum post *I'm Bill Gates, co-chair of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Ask me anything.*] Reddit.
https://www.reddit.com/r/IAmA/comments/5whpq5/im_bill_gates_cochair_of_the_bill_melinda_gates/dea82mk/ (https://www.reddit.com/r/IAmA/comments/5whpq5/im_bill_gates_cochair_of_the_bill_melinda_gates/dea82mk/)

haffy-1223. (2018, September 12). *What do you think while on the launchpad about to launch?*

[Comment on the online forum post *I'm NASA astronaut Scott Tingle. Ask me anything*

about adjusting to being back on Earth after my first spaceflight!]. Reddit.

https://www.reddit.com/r/IAmA/comments/9fagqy/im_nasa_astronaut_scott_tingle_ask_me_anything/e_5v0027/

(https://www.reddit.com/r/IAmA/comments/9fagqy/im_nasa_astronaut_scott_tingle_ask_me_anything/e_5v0027/)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (Gates, 2017; haffy-1223, 2018)

- **Narrative citations:** Gates (2017) and haffy-1223 (2018)

- When the real name of the author is known, provide it first, in inverted format, followed by the screen name in brackets (as in the Gates example).
- When the real name of the author is not known, provide only the screen name without brackets (as in the haffy-1223 example).
- Provide up to the first 20 words of the comment; then write “Comment on the online forum post” and the full title of post on which the comment appeared (in italics and sentence case, enclosed within square brackets).
- End with the site name (e.g., Reddit) and the URL of the comment.
- To access the URL of the comment itself (rather than the URL of the whole post), select the date stamp of the comment and then copy and paste the resulting URL from your browser.

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Home > Style and Grammar Guidelines > References > Examples >

Open Educational Resource References

This page contains reference examples for [open educational resources](#) (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_educational_resources) (OERs). Many types of sources are available from OER repositories, including books ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/book-references](#)), webpages ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/webpage-website-references](#)), reports ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/report-individual-authors-references](#)), slide presentations ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/powerpoint-references](#)), and courses ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/online-course-references](#)), in which case all that is needed is to follow the reference format for that source type. The following examples show a webpage, two textbooks, and lecture slides.

Learn more

Open educational resource references follow the same format as webpages, which are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Section 10.16 and the [Concise Guide](#) ([/products/concise-guide](#)) Section 10.4.



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.

Fagan, J. (2025, February 7). *Nursing clinical brain*. OER Commons. Retrieved April 8, 2025, from

<https://www.oercommons.org/authoring/53029-nursing-clinical-brain/view>
[\(https://www.oercommons.org/authoring/53029-nursing-clinical-brain/view\)](https://www.oercommons.org/authoring/53029-nursing-clinical-brain/view)

Lumen Learning. (n.d.). *English composition II*. Retrieved March 27, 2025, from

<https://courses.lumenlearning.com/wm-englishcomp2/>
[\(https://courses.lumenlearning.com/wm-englishcomp2/\)](https://courses.lumenlearning.com/wm-englishcomp2/)

Spielman, R. M., Jenkins, W. J., & Lovett, M. D. (2024). *Psychology 2e*. OpenStax.

<https://openstax.org/details/books/psychology-2e>
[\(https://openstax.org/details/books/psychology-2e\)](https://openstax.org/details/books/psychology-2e)

Thiyagu, K. (2024, September 25). *Psychological experiments – Practicum* [Lecture slides]. OER

Commons. <https://oercommons.org/courseware/related-resource/116919/view>
[\(https://oercommons.org/courseware/related-resource/116919/view\)](https://oercommons.org/courseware/related-resource/116919/view)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Fagan, 2025; Lumen Learning, n.d.; Spielman et al., 2024; Thiyagu, 2024)
- **Narrative citation:** Fagan (2025), Lumen Learning (n.d.), Spielman et al. (2024), and Thiyagu (2024)

- Credit the authors as shown on the work. You may need to navigate to an “about this work” page to find authorship information.
- If multiple layers of contributors are listed, such as senior or primary contributors followed by other contributors, or a group contributor followed by the names of individuals, credit whoever is listed first in the reference (i.e., the senior/primary contributors or group), keeping in mind that the purpose of the reference is to allow readers to locate and identify the work, not to provide exhaustive information about it.
- If the resource has been updated, use the date of last update in the reference.
- Provide the year of publication of a book or report. For webpages, slide presentations, courses, and most other works, provide as specific a date as is available ([https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/elements-list-entry#date](#)). This might be a year only; a year and month; or a year, month, and day.
- Italicize the title of the work. In the Spielman et al. (2024) example from OpenStax, the title includes edition information in a unique way that is fine to replicate in the reference. ([Edition information](#) ([https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/book-references#1](#)) is typically included in parentheses after the title.)

- Provide a description of the work in square brackets if needed to help readers identify less typical sources (e.g., lecture slides). The wording is flexible. Books do not need bracketed descriptions.
- Provide the name of the OER repository in the source element as the publisher. Common repositories are OER Commons, OASIS, MERLOT, OpenStax, and Lumen Learning. If the repository is also the author, as in the Lumen Learning example, omit the repository name in the source element to avoid repetition.
- When the work is designed to be updated over time but versions are not archived, as with the Lumen Learning example of a continuously updated textbook, include a retrieval date (<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/elements-list-entry#retrieval>).
- Provide a URL that links as directly to the source as possible.

Last updated: April 2025 Date created: 2020



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CONNECT WITH APA STYLE:



Podcast References

This page contains reference examples for podcasts, including the following:

1. [Podcast \(#1\)](#)
2. [Podcast episode \(#2\)](#)

1. Podcast

Meraji, S. M., & Demby, G. (Hosts). (2016–present). *Code switch* [Audio podcast]. National Public

Radio. [\(https://www.npr.org/podcasts/510312/codeswitch\)](https://www.npr.org/podcasts/510312/codeswitch)

Seales, A. (Host). (2018–present). *Small doses with Amanda Seales* [Audio podcast]. Starburns

Audio.

- **Parenthetical citations:** (Meraji & Demby, 2016–present; Seales, 2018–present)
- **Narrative citations:** Meraji and Demby (2016–present) and Seales (2018–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.
- Provide the span of years during which the podcast aired in the date element of the reference.
 - a. For a podcast that is still on the air, provide the year the podcast started airing and use the word “present” in place of the second year, for example: (2020–present).
 - b. For a podcast that has ended and aired for multiple years, provide the start and end years, separated with an en dash, for example: (2017–2020).
 - c. For a podcast that started and ended airing in the same year, provide just that year, for example: (2019).
- Specify the type of podcast in square brackets, for example: [Audio podcast], [Video podcast].
- In general, end the reference with the URL. If the URL of the podcast is unknown (e.g., if accessed via an app, as with the Seales example), omit the URL from the reference.

2. Podcast episode

Hannah-Jones, N. (Host). (2019, September 13). How the bad blood started (No. 4) [Audio podcast episode]. In *1619*. The New York Times.

[\(https://podcasts.apple.com/us/podcast/episode-4-how-the-bad-blood-started/id1476928106?i=1000449718223\)](https://podcasts.apple.com/us/podcast/episode-4-how-the-bad-blood-started/id1476928106?i=1000449718223)

Learn more

Podcast references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.13 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.11



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.

Webster, M., & Abumrad, J. (Hosts). (2020, September 11). Bringing gamma back, again [Audio

podcast episode]. In *Radiolab*. WNYC Studios.

<https://www.wnycstudios.org/podcasts/radiolab/articles/bringing-gamma-back>

(<https://www.wnycstudios.org/podcasts/radiolab/articles/bringing-gamma-back>)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (Hannah-Jones, 2019; Webster & Abumrad, 2020)

- **Narrative citations:** Hannah-Jones (2019) and Webster and Abumrad (2020)

- List the host(s) of the podcast episode as the author. Alternatively, provide the executive producers, if known. In either case, include their role in parentheses.
- Provide the specific date on which the podcast episode first aired.
- Provide the episode number after the episode title in parentheses. If the podcast does not number episodes (as with the Webster & Abumrad example), omit the episode number from the reference. Do not italicize the episode title or the episode number.
- Specify the type of podcast episode in square brackets, for example: [Audio podcast episode], [Video podcast episode].
- Write the word “In” and then the title of the podcast in italics.
- In general, end the reference with the URL of the episode. If the URL of the podcast episode is unknown (e.g., if accessed via an app), omit the URL from the reference.

Date created: October 2020





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Home > Style and Grammar Guidelines > References > Examples >

PowerPoint Slide or Lecture Note References

This page contains reference examples for PowerPoint slides or lecture notes, including the following:

1. [PowerPoint slides available online \(#1\)](#)
2. [PowerPoint slides from a classroom website \(#2\)](#)

Use these formats to cite information obtained directly from slides.

If the slides contain citations to information published elsewhere, and you want to cite that information as well, then it is best to find, read, and cite the original source yourself rather than citing the slides as a secondary source.

Writers creating PowerPoint presentations in APA Style should present information clearly and concisely. Many APA Style guidelines can be applied to presentations (e.g., the guidance for crediting sources, using bias-free language, and writing clearly and concisely).

However, decisions about font size, amount of text on a slide, color scheme, use of animations, and so on are up to writers; these details are not specified as part of APA Style.

Learn more

PowerPoint slide references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.14 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.12



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.

1. PowerPoint slides available online

Jones, J. (2016, March 23). *Guided reading: Making the most of it* [PowerPoint slides].

SlideShare. <https://www.slideshare.net/hellojenjones/guided-reading-making-the-most-of-it>

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Jones, 2016)
- **Narrative citation:** Jones (2016)

- When the slides are available online to anyone, provide the site name on which they are hosted in the source element of the reference, followed by the URL of the slides.

2. PowerPoint slides from a classroom website

Mack, R., & Spake, G. (2018). *Citing open source images and formatting references for presentations* [PowerPoint slides]. Canvas@FNU. <https://fnu.onelogin.com/login>

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Mack & Spake, 2018)

- *Narrative citation:* Mack and Spake (2018)

- If the slides come from a classroom website, learning management system (e.g., Canvas, Blackboard, Moodle, Sakai), 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).
- If the audience for which you are writing does not have access to the slides, cite them as a personal communication ([/style-grammar-guidelines/citations/personal-communications](#)).

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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> (<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> (<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.

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Learn more

Preprint article references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.8 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.7



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.



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Press Release References

This page contains a reference example for a press release.

U.S. Food and Drug Administration. (2024, September 12). *FDA authorizes first over-the-counter hearing aid software* [Press release]. <https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/fda-authorizes-first-over-counter-hearing-aid-software> [https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/fda-authorizes-first-over-counter-hearing-aid-software]

- **Parenthetical citation:** (U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 2024)

- **Narrative citation:** U.S. Food and Drug Administration (2024)

- Provide the name of the group that released the press release as the author.
- Include the description “[Press release]” in square brackets after the title of the press release.
- When the author and the publisher of the press release are the same, omit the publisher to avoid repetition, as shown in the example.

Last updated: June 2025 Date created: 2020



Learn more

Press release references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.4 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.4



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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>

[\(https://pqdtopen.proquest.com/doc/2309521814.html?FMT=AI\)](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. [\(https://repository.arizona.edu/handle/10150/620615\)](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).

Learn more

Published dissertation or thesis references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.6 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.5



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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>
<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)

Learn more

References for radio broadcasts follow the audiovisual reference templates in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the **Publication Manual** ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Section 10.12 and the **Concise Guide** ([/products/concise-guide](#)) Section 10.10



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.

- The format for a radio broadcast is nearly the same as for a radio broadcast transcript (<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/transcript-audiovisual-work-references#3>). 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.

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Reference Examples

[TEXTUAL WORKS](https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples#text-works) (HTTPS://APASTYLE.APA.ORG/STYLE-GRAMMAR-GUIDELINES/REFERENCES/EXAMPLES#TEXT-WORKS)

[DATA AND ASSESSMENTS](#)

(#DATA-ASSESSMENTS)

[AUDITORY MEDIA](https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples#auditory-media) (HTTPS://APASTYLE.APA.ORG/STYLE-GRAMMAR-GUIDELINES/REFERENCES/EXAMPLES#AUDITORY-MEDIA)

[ONLINE MEDIA](https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples#online-media) (HTTPS://APASTYLE.APA.ORG/STYLE-GRAMMAR-GUIDELINES/REFERENCES/EXAMPLES#ONLINE-MEDIA)

More than 100 reference examples and their corresponding in-text citations are presented in the [seventh edition *Publication Manual*](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition). Examples of the most common works that writers cite are provided on this page; additional examples are available in the *Publication Manual*.

To find the reference example you need, first select a category (e.g., periodicals) and then choose the appropriate type of work (e.g., [journal article](#) (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/journal-article-references)) and follow the relevant example.

When selecting a category, use the webpages and websites category only when a work does not fit better within another category. For example, a report from a government website would use the reports category, whereas a page on a government website that is not a report or other work would use the webpages and websites category.

Also note that print and electronic references are largely the same. For example, to cite both print books and ebooks, use the books and reference works category and then choose the appropriate type of work (i.e., [book](#) (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/book-references)) and follow the relevant example (e.g., [whole authored book](#) (<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/book-references#1>)).

Examples on these pages illustrate the details of reference formats. We make every attempt to show examples that are in keeping with APA Style's guiding principles of inclusivity and bias-free language. These examples are presented out of context only to demonstrate formatting issues (e.g., which elements to italicize, where punctuation is needed, placement of parentheses).

References, including these examples, are not inherently endorsements for the ideas or content of the works themselves. An author may cite a work to support a statement or an idea, to critique that work, or for many other reasons. For more examples, see our [sample papers](#) (/style-grammar-guidelines/paper-format/sample-papers).

Learn more

Reference examples are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Chapter 10 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Chapter 10

Related handouts

- [Common Reference Examples Guide \(PDF, 107KB\)](#) (/instructional-aids/reference-examples.pdf)
- [Reference Quick Guide \(PDF, 225KB\)](#) (/instructional-aids/reference-guide.pdf)

Textual Works

Textual works are covered in Sections 10.1–10.8 of the *Publication Manual*. The most common categories and examples are presented here. For the reviews of other works category, see Section 10.7.

Periodicals

[Journal Article References](#) (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/journal-article-references)

[Magazine Article References](#) (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/magazine-article-references)

Books and Reference Works

[Book/Ebook References](#) (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/book-references)

[Diagnostic Manual References](#) (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/diagnostic-manual-references)

Edited Book Chapters and Entries in Reference Works

[Chapter in an Edited Book/Ebook References](#) (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/edited-book-chapter-references)

[Dictionary Entry References](#) (/style-grammar-

Reports and Gray Literature

[Report by a Government Agency References](#) (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/report-government-agency-references)

[Report with Individual Authors References](#) (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/report-individual-authors-references)

Reference examples			
Newspaper Article References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/newspaper-article-references)	Children's Book or Other Illustrated Book References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/childrens-book-references)	guidelines/references/examples/dictionary-entry-references)	Brochure References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/brochure-references)
Blog Post and Blog Comment References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/blog-post-references)	Classroom Course Pack Material References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/classroom-course-references)	Wikipedia Entry References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/wikipedia-references)	Ethics Code References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/ethics-code-references)
UpToDate Article References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/uptodate-article-references)	Religious Work References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/religious-work-references)		Fact Sheet References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/fact-sheet-references)
			ISO Standard References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/iso-standard-references)
			Press Release References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/press-release-references)
			White Paper References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/white-paper-references)

Conference Presentations and Proceedings
Conference Presentation References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/conference-presentation-references)
Conference Proceeding References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/conference-proceeding-references)

Dissertations and Theses
Published Dissertation or Thesis References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/published-dissertation-references)
Unpublished Dissertation or Thesis References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/unpublished-dissertation-references)

Unpublished and Informally Published Works
ERIC Database References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/eric-database-references)
Preprint Article References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/preprint-article-references)

Data and Assessments

Data sets are covered in Section 10.9 of the *Publication Manual*. For the software and tests categories, see Sections 10.10 and 10.11.

Data and Assessments

- Data Set References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/data-set-references)
- Toolbox References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/toolbox-references)

Audiovisual Media

Audiovisual media are covered in Sections 10.12–10.14 of the *Publication Manual*. The most common examples are presented together here. In the manual, these examples and more are separated into categories for audiovisual, audio, and visual media.

Audiovisual Media

- Artwork References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/artwork-references)
- Clip Art or Stock Image References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/clip-art-references)
- Film and Television References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/film-television-references)
- Musical Score References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/musical-score-references)
- Online Course or MOOC References (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/online-course-references)

- Podcast References ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/podcast-references](#))
- PowerPoint Slide or Lecture Note References ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/powerpoint-references](#))
- Radio Broadcast References ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/radio-broadcast-references](#))
- TED Talk References ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/ted-talk-references](#))
- Transcript of an Audiovisual Work References ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/transcript-audiovisual-work-references](#))
- YouTube Video References ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/youtube-references](#))

Online Media

Online media are covered in Sections 10.15 and 10.16 of the *Publication Manual*. Please note that [blog posts](#) ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/blog-post-references](#)) are part of the periodicals category.

Social Media

- Facebook References ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/facebook-references](#))
- Instagram References ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/instagram-references](#))
- LinkedIn References ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/linkedin-references](#))
- Online Forum (e.g., Reddit) References ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/online-forum-references](#))
- TikTok References ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/tiktok-references](#))
- X References ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/x-references](#))

Webpages and Websites

- Webpage on a Website References ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/webpage-website-references](#))
- Nursing Student References ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/clinical-practice-references](#))
- Open Educational Resource References ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/open-educational-resource-references](#))
- Whole Website References ([/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/whole-website-references](#))

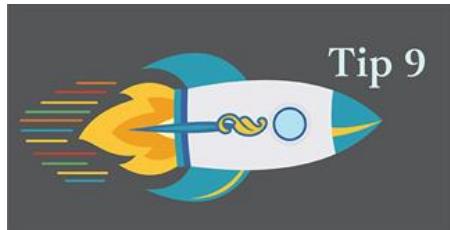
From the APA Style blog



Real or fake? Predatory journals and journal hijacking
Not every online article is a trustworthy source.
([/blog/predatory-journals](#))



How to avoid plagiarism
Instructors, teach your students about plagiarism (APA Style On the Go series—Tip 10).
([/blog/10-teaching-avoiding-plagiarism](#))



How to help your students “check their style”
Instructors, help your students become effective writers (APA Style On the Go series—Tip 9).
([/blog/9-teaching-writing-style](#))

 **How to paraphrase**

Instructors, teach your students the importance of paraphrasing (APA Style On the Go series—Tip 7).

([/blog/7-teaching-paraphrasing](#))

 **Heading levels and the benefits of citing personal communications sources**

Instructors, learn how to teach APA Style basics inside and outside the classroom (APA Style On the Go series—Tip 6).

([/blog/6-teaching-headings-personal-communications](#))

 **Understanding the importance of journal articles**

Instructors, help your students develop their knowledge of how journal articles work (APA Style On the Go series—Tip 5).

([/blog/5-teaching-journal-articles](#))

 **Part 3: Is AI “allowed” in APA Style?**

Guidance on whether AI is “allowed” in APA Style (e.g., ChatGPT, ai-allowed Claude, Gemini, Perplexity).

([/blog/cite-generative-ai-allowed](#))

 **Part 2: AI as a search engine and AI integrated into common software**

Guidance on how to cite AI as a search engine and integrated into common software (e.g., ChatGPT, Claude, Gemini, Perplexity).

([/blog/cite-generative-ai-search-software](#))

 **Citing generative AI in APA Style: Part 1—Reference formats**

Guidance on how to cite generative AI (e.g., ChatGPT, Claude, Gemini, Perplexity).

([/blog/cite-generative-ai-references](#))

**How to evaluate sources**

Instructors, help your students become effective researchers (APA Style On the Go series—Tip 1).

(/blog/1-teaching-evaluate-sources)

Reference examples**How to cite unpublished works**

There are many reasons to cite an unpublished work, including referring to emerging research.

(/blog/cite-unpublished-works)

**Happy Valentine's Day!**

Odes to our favorite aspects of APA Style, from our experts.

(/blog/writing-love)

**How to cite quotations from speeches**

Create a reference that matches the source where readers can retrieve speeches.

(/blog/cite-speeches)

Last updated: November 2023 Date created: 2020

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Religious Work References

This page contains reference examples for religious works, including the following:

1. [Religious work \(#1\)](#)
2. [Annotated religious work \(#2\)](#)

1. Religious work

The Bhagavad Gita (E. Easwaran, Trans.; 2nd ed.). (2007). The Blue Mountain Center of Meditation.

King James Bible. (2017). King James Bible Online. <https://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/> (<https://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/>) (Original work published 1769)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (*The Bhagavad Gita*, 2007; *King James Bible*, 1769/2017)
- **Narrative citations:** *The Bhagavad Gita* (2007) and *King James Bible* (1769/2017)

- Religious works published as books (as with the *Bhagavad Gita* example) follow the [book reference format](#) (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/book-references).
- Religious works published as websites (as with the *King James Bible* example) follow the [webpage reference format](#) (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/webpage-website-references).
- Religious works are [usually treated as having no author](#) (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/missing-information).
- Use the year of publication of the version that you used in the date element of the reference.
- The year of original publication of a religious work may be unknown or in dispute and is not included in the reference in those cases. However, versions of religious works such as the Bible may be republished; these republished dates are included in the reference. For example, the online version of the *King James Bible* was published in 2017 and is based on the version of the *King James Bible* published in 1769, so both 2017 and 1769 are included in the reference.
- When two dates appear in the reference, include both years in the in-text citation, separated with a slash, the earlier year first.
- When presenting the title of a specific work in a reference list entry or citation, italicize the title of the work.
- When referring to the Bible generally or to versions of the Bible generally, do not use italics (e.g., the *King James Version* of the Bible, the *New Revised Standard Version*, *Holy Bible*, the *Septuagint*).
- Cite a chapter or verse in the text using canonical numbering rather than page numbers:
 - a. The person vowed to “set me as a seal upon thine heart” (*King James Bible*, 1769/2017, Song of Solomon 8:6).

Learn more

Religious work references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.2 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.2



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.

2. Annotated religious work

Kaiser, W. C., Jr., & Garrett, D. (Eds.). (2006). *NIV archeological study bible: An illustrated walk through biblical history and culture*. Zondervan.

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Kaiser & Garrett, 2006)
- **Narrative citation:** Kaiser and Garrett (2006)

- When a classical work (including a religious work) has been annotated by an editor, the editor appears in the author position of the reference.
- Cite a chapter or verse of the religious work in the text using canonical numbering rather than page numbers: (Kaiser & Garrett, 2006, Genesis 1:20)
- Cite a portion of the annotated work created by its authors or editors using page numbers from the work: (Kaiser & Garrett, 2006, footnote to Genesis 1:12, p. 4)

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Report by a Government Agency References

This page contains a reference example for a report by a government agency.

National Cancer Institute. (2019). *Taking time: Support for people with cancer* (NIH Publication No. 18-2059). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health. [\(https://www.cancer.gov/publications/patient-education/takingtime.pdf\)](https://www.cancer.gov/publications/patient-education/takingtime.pdf)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (National Cancer Institute, 2019)
- **Narrative citation:** National Cancer Institute (2019)

- The specific agency responsible for the report appears as the author. The names of parent agencies not present in the group author name (<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/elements-list-entry#groupname>) appear in the source element as the publisher. This creates concise in-text citations and complete reference list entries.

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Learn more

Government report references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.4 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.4



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.



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Report with Individual Authors References

This page contains reference examples for reports with individual authors.

Baral, P., Larsen, M., & Archer, M. (2019). *Does money grow on trees? Restoration financing in Southeast Asia*. Atlantic Council. <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/in-depth-research-reports/report/does-money-grow-on-trees-restoring-financing-in-southeast-asia/>

Stuster, J., Adolf, J., Byrne, V., & Greene, M. (2018). *Human exploration of Mars: Preliminary lists of crew tasks* (Report No. NASA/CR-2018-220043). National Aeronautics and Space Administration. [\(https://ntrs.nasa.gov/archive/nasa/casi.ntrs.nasa.gov/20190001401.pdf\)](https://ntrs.nasa.gov/archive/nasa/casi.ntrs.nasa.gov/20190001401.pdf)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (Baral et al., 2019; Stuster et al., 2018)
- **Narrative citations:** Baral et al. (2019) and Stuster et al. (2018)

- If the report has a report number, include it in parentheses without italics after the report title.
- Provide the publisher of the report and its URL in the source element of the reference.

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Learn more

Report references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.4 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.4



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.



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TED Talk References

This page contains reference examples for TED Talks, including the following:

1. [TED Talk from the TED website \(#1\)](#)
2. [TED Talk from YouTube \(#2\)](#)

1. TED Talk from the TED website

Cuddy, A. (2012, June). *Your body language may shape who you are* [Video]. TED Conferences.

https://www.ted.com/talks/amy_cuddy_your_body_language_may_shape_who_you_are
 (https://www.ted.com/talks/amy_cuddy_your_body_language_may_shape_who_you_are)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Cuddy, 2012)
- **Narrative citation:** Cuddy (2012)

- When the TED Talk comes from TED's website, use the name of the speaker as the author.
- Provide as specific a date as possible; in the example, only the year and month are available.
- Include the description “[Video]” in square brackets after the title of the talk.
- Credit TED Conferences as the publisher of the TED Talk and then provide the URL.

2. TED Talk from YouTube

TED. (2019, November 13). *The danger of AI is weirder than you think | Janelle Shane* [Video].

YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OhCzX0iLnOc>
 (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OhCzX0iLnOc>)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (TED, 2019)
- **Narrative citation:** TED (2019)

- When the TED Talk is on YouTube, list the owner of the YouTube account (here, TED) as the author to aid in retrieval.
- Provide as specific a date as possible.
- Include the description “[Video]” in square brackets after the title of the talk.
- Credit YouTube as the publisher of the TED Talk and then provide the URL.
- When the speaker is not listed as the author, integrate their name into the narrative if desired:
 - a. Shane explained that the artificial intelligence technically “did what they asked it to do—they just

Learn more

TED Talk references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.12 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.10



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.

accidentally asked it to do the wrong thing" (TED, 2019, 8:51).

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TikTok References

This page contains reference examples for TikTok, including the following:

1. [TikTok video \(#1\)](#)
2. [TikTok profile \(#2\)](#)

Cite a livestream (e.g., TikTok Live) that is not archived by its hosting platform and cannot be retrieved by any other means (i.e., recorded and made available online via another hosting site) as a [personal communication](#) ([style-grammar-guidelines/citations/personal-communications](#)).

Learn more

TikTok references follow the template for social media references in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Section 10.15 and the [Concise Guide](#) ([/products/concise-guide](#)) Section 10.13



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.

1. TikTok video

Cook, P. [@chemteacherphil]. (2021, September 17). Fighting fire with fire. #sciencetok

#learnontiktok [Video]. TikTok.

<https://www.tiktok.com/@chemteacherphil/video/7008953610872605957>

(<https://www.tiktok.com/@chemteacherphil/video/7008953610872605957>)

Washington Post [@washingtonpost]. (2019, December 3). News is all around us #frozen

#newsroom #newspaper [Video]. TikTok.

<https://www.tiktok.com/@washingtonpost/video/6765886712896818437>

(<https://www.tiktok.com/@washingtonpost/video/6765886712896818437>)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (Cook, 2021; Washington Post, 2019)
- **Narrative citations:** Cook (2021) and Washington Post (2019)

- Present the name of the individual or group author the same as you would for any other reference. Then provide the TikTok handle (beginning with the @ sign) in square brackets, followed by a period.
- Provide the specific date of the post.
- Provide the first 20 words of the caption as the title. Count a URL or other link, a hashtag, or an emoji as one word each, and include them in the reference if they fall within the first 20 words. Do not italicize emojis.
- Include the description “[Video]” in square brackets after the title.
- Credit TikTok as the site name in the source element and then provide the URL of the video.
- The format used for TikTok is also used for [Instagram](#) ([style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/instagram-references](#)) and [X](#) ([style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/x-references](#)).

2. TikTok profile

The Rock. [@therock]. (n.d.). CEO of #RockTok [TikTok profile]. TikTok. Retrieved February 22,

2022, from <https://tiktok.com/@therock> (<https://tiktok.com/@therock>)

Witherspoon, R. [@reesewitherspoon]. (n.d.). [TikTok profile]. TikTok. Retrieved February 18,

2022, from <https://tiktok.com/@reesewitherspoon> (<https://tiktok.com/@reesewitherspoon>)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (The Rock, n.d.; Witherspoon, n.d.)

- **Narrative citation:** The Rock (n.d.) and Witherspoon (n.d.)

- Unlike other social media profile pages, the TikTok page does not have a “Home” or other tabs. For the title in the reference, use the first 20 words of the description (in the example, the title is “CEO of #RockTok”). Include the notation “[TikTok profile]” in square brackets.
- If the profile page has no description in the bio, include only the bracketed description “[TikTok profile]” in the title element of the reference.
- Provide a retrieval date because the content is designed to change over time and is not archived.
- Provide the URL of the page.

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Toolbox References

This page contains a reference example for a toolbox.

Shi, Y., Ma, X., Ma, Z., Wang, J., Yao, N., Gu, Q., Wang, C., & Gao, Z. (2018). Using a Kinect sensor to acquire biological motion: Toolbox and evaluation. *Behavior Research Methods*, 50(2), 518–529. <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-017-0883-9> (<https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-017-0883-9>)

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

- A toolbox is a set of statistical tools that researchers can use to analyze data, for example, to analyze distributions or to perform statistical modeling.
- To cite a toolbox, cite the work in which the toolbox was published (typically a journal article or conference presentation).
- Mention the name of the toolbox in the narrative if desired:
 - a. The Kinect-based biological motion capture (KBC) toolbox allows researchers to capture biological motion information gathered using point-light displays (Shi et al., 2018).

Learn more

Toolbox references follow the same format as journal articles or conference presentations, which are covered in Sections 10.1 and 10.5 of the [APA Publication Manual, Seventh Edition](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#))



This guidance is **new** to the 7th edition.

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Transcript of an Audiovisual Work References

This page contains reference examples for transcripts of audiovisual works, including the following:

1. [Speech transcript \(#1\)](#)
2. [Podcast transcript \(#2\)](#)
3. [Radio broadcast transcript \(#3\)](#)

Learn more

Audiovisual transcript references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Section 10.12 and the [Concise Guide](#) ([/products/concise-guide](#)) Section 10.10

1. Speech transcript



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.

Bryan, W. J. (2010). *Against imperialism* [Speech transcript]. American Rhetoric.

<https://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/PDFFiles/William%20Jennings%20Bryan%20-%20Imperialism.pdf>

(<https://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.

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

(<https://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 \(https://gimletmedia.com/shows/reply-all/6nhgol/144-dark-pattern\)](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. [\(https://www.abc.net.au/radio/programs/pm/thinned-forests-can-be-more-prone-to-fire,-expert-says/11853280\)](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 \(/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/radio-broadcast-references\)](#). 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.

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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](#) ([style-grammar-guidelines/research-publication/dissertation-thesis](#)) in a database or in a repository or archive, follow the [published dissertation or thesis reference examples](#) ([style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/published-dissertation-references](#)).

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Learn more

Unpublished dissertation or thesis references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Section 10.6 and the [Concise Guide](#) ([/products/concise-guide](#)) Section 10.5



This guidance has been revised from the 6th edition.



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UpToDate Article References

This page contains a reference example for an article from the UpToDate database.

Bordeaux, B., & Lieberman, H. R. (2020). Benefits and risks of caffeine and caffeinated beverages. *UpToDate*. Retrieved February 26, 2020, from <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/benefits-and-risks-of-caffeine-and-caffeinated-beverages> (<https://www.uptodate.com/contents/benefits-and-risks-of-caffeine-and-caffeinated-beverages>)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Bordeaux & Lieberman, 2020)
- **Narrative citation:** Bordeaux and Lieberman (2020)

- Articles in the UpToDate database are available only in that database and have information that changes over time.
- In the reference list, format UpToDate articles like periodical articles. Italicize the database name in the reference like a periodical title, but do not italicize the database name if it appears in the text.
- Use the year of last update in the date element.
- Include a retrieval date because the content is designed to change over time and versions of the page are not archived.

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Learn more

UpToDate article references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.1 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.1.



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.



Webpage on a Website References

This page contains reference examples for webpages, including the following:

1. [Webpage on a news website \(#1\)](#)
2. [Comment on a webpage on a news website \(#2\)](#)
3. [Webpage on a website with a government agency group author \(#3\)](#)
4. [Webpage on a website with an organizational group author \(#4\)](#)
5. [Webpage on a website with an individual author \(#5\)](#)
6. [Webpage on a website with a retrieval date \(#6\)](#)

Learn more

Webpage references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.16 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.14



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.

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_1_5d277587e4b02a5a5d57b59e (https://www.huffpost.com/entry/anxiety-love-watching-horror-movies_1_5d277587e4b02a5a5d57b59e)

Roberts, N. (2020, June 10). *Trayvon Martin's mother, Sybrina Fulton, qualifies to run for elected office*. BET News. <https://www.bet.com/news/national/2020/06/10/trayvon-martin-mother-sybrina-fulton-qualifies-for-office-florid.html> (<https://www.bet.com/news/national/2020/06/10/trayvon-martin-mother-sybrina-fulton-qualifies-for-office-florid.html>)

Toner, K. (2020, September 24). *When Covid-19 hit, he turned his newspaper route into a lifeline for senior citizens*. CNN. <https://www.cnn.com/2020/06/04/us/coronavirus-newspaper-deliveryman-groceries-senior-citizens-cnnheroes-trnd/index.html> (<https://www.cnn.com/2020/06/04/us/coronavirus-newspaper-deliveryman-groceries-senior-citizens-cnnheroes-trnd/index.html>)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (Bologna, 2019; Roberts, 2020; Toner, 2020)
- **Narrative citations:** Bologna (2019), Roberts (2020), and Toner (2020)

- Use this format for articles from news websites. Common examples are BBC News, BET News, Bloomberg, CNN, HuffPost, MSNBC, Reuters, Salon, and Vox. These sites do not have associated daily or weekly newspapers.
- Use the [newspaper article category](#) (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/newspaper-article-references) 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. Comment on a webpage on a news website

Owens, L. (2020, October 7). *I propose a bicycle race between Biden and Trump* [Comment on the webpage *Here's what voters make of President Trump's COVID-19 diagnosis*].
HuffPost. <https://www.spot.im/s/00QeiyApElFa>

- *Parenthetical citation:* (Owens, 2020)
- *Narrative citation:* Owens (2020)

- Credit the person who left the comment as the author using the format that appears with the comment (i.e., a real name and/or a username). The example shows a real name.
- Provide the specific date the comment was published.
- Provide the comment title or up to the first 20 words of the comment in standard font. Then in square brackets write “Comment on the webpage” and the title of the webpage on which the comment appeared in sentence case and italics.
- Provide the name of the news website in the source element of the reference.
- Link to the comment itself if possible. Otherwise, link to the webpage on which the comment appears. Either a full URL or a short URL is acceptable.

3. 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.
[\(https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/anxiety-disorders/index.shtml\)](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.

4. 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>

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

- *Parenthetical citation:* (World Health Organization, 2018)

- *Narrative citation:* World Health Organization (2018)

- 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.

5. Webpage on a website with an individual author

Mantel, B. (2025, April 24). *How to be a caregiver for someone with multiple sclerosis*. AARP.

<https://www.aarp.org/caregiving/health/info-2025/multiple-sclerosis-care-plan/>

(<https://www.aarp.org/caregiving/health/info-2025/multiple-sclerosis-care-plan/>)

Schaeffer, K. (2021, October 1). *What we know about online learning and the homework gap amid the pandemic*. Pew Research Center. <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2021/10/01/what-we-know-about-online-learning-and-the-homework-gap-amid-the-pandemic/>

<https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2021/10/01/what-we-know-about-online-learning-and-the-homework-gap-amid-the-pandemic/>

- *Parenthetical citations:* (Mantel, 2025; Schaeffer, 2021)

- *Narrative citations:* Mantel (2025) and Schaeffer (2021)

- 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.

6. 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/>

(<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 (<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/elements-list-entry#retrieval>) in the reference.

Last updated: May 2025 Date created: 2020



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White Paper References

This page contains reference examples for white papers, including the following:

1. [White paper with a group author \(#1\)](#)
2. [White paper with individual authors \(#2\)](#)

1. White paper with a group author

Department for Business Innovation & Skills. (2016). *Success as a knowledge economy*:

Teaching excellent, social mobility and student choice [White paper]. Crown.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/523396/bis-16-265-success-as-a-knowledge-economy.pdf
[\(https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/523396/bis-16-265-success-as-a-knowledge-economy.pdf\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/523396/bis-16-265-success-as-a-knowledge-economy.pdf)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Department for Business Innovation & Skills, 2016)
- **Narrative citation:** Department for Business Innovation & Skills (2016)

- A white paper is a persuasive document that is written by a person or group to convince readers of their position and philosophy on a topic.
- Include the description “[White paper]” in square brackets after the title of the white paper.

2. White paper with individual authors

Furst, M., & DeMillo, R. A. (2006). *Creating symphonic-thinking computer science graduates for an increasingly competitive global environment* [White paper]. Georgia Tech College of Computing. https://cis.temple.edu/~giorgio/threads_whitepaper.pdf
[\(https://cis.temple.edu/~giorgio/threads_whitepaper.pdf\)](https://cis.temple.edu/~giorgio/threads_whitepaper.pdf)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (Furst & DeMillo, 2006)
- **Narrative citation:** Furst and DeMillo (2006)

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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 (<https://www.qualtrics.com/>).

To cite particular information on a website, determine the reference type (e.g., [report](#) (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/report-individual-authors-references), [webpage](#) (/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/webpage-website-references)) and then follow the appropriate format.

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Learn more

Website references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.16 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.14



This guidance is the **same** as in the 6th edition.



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Wikipedia Entry References

This page contains a reference example for a *Wikipedia* entry.

Oil painting. (2019, December 8). In *Wikipedia*. https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Oil_painting&oldid=929802398 (https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Oil_painting&oldid=929802398)

- **Parenthetical citation:** (“Oil Painting,” 2019)
- **Narrative citation:** “Oil Painting” (2019)

Learn more

Wikipedia references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) (/products/publication-manual-7th-edition) Section 10.3 and the [Concise Guide](#) (/products/concise-guide) Section 10.3



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.

- Use this format to cite any wiki page, including pages for *Wikipedia* entries.
- If you are a student, ask your professor whether *Wikipedia* is an appropriate source for you to use in your paper. *Wikipedia* reports information from other sources, making it a [secondary source](#) (/style-grammar-guidelines/citations/secondary-sources). Many professors prefer that students cite primary sources.
- When citing *Wikipedia*, cite an archived version of a *Wikipedia* 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 a retrieval date.

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X References

This page contains reference examples for X, formerly known as Twitter, including the following:

1. [X post \(formerly tweet\) \(#1\)](#)
2. [X profile \(#2\)](#)

Cite a livestream (e.g., an X live video) that is not archived by its hosting platform and cannot be retrieved by any other means (i.e., recorded and made available online via another hosting site) as a [personal communication](#) ([/style-grammar-guidelines/citations/personal-communications](#)).

1. X post

Learn more

X, formerly known as Twitter, references are covered in seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Section 10.15 and the [Concise Guide](#) ([/products/concise-guide](#)) Section 10.13



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.

APA Databases [@APA_Databases]. (2020, September 2). *We have curated a collection of journal articles from APA PsycArticles on #COVID19. View: <https://bit.ly/2QrWj76> for recent coverage [Image attached]* [Post]. X.

https://x.com/APA_Databases/status/1301175576703664128
(https://x.com/APA_Databases/status/1301175576703664128)

CDC [@CDCgov]. (2020, June 11). *Scientists do not know if having antibodies to the virus that causes #COVID19 can protect someone from getting infected again [Image attached]* [Post]. X. <https://x.com/CDCgov/status/1271180413134876672>
(<https://x.com/CDCgov/status/1271180413134876672>)

Gates, B. [@BillGates]. (2019, September 7). *Today, it's difficult for researchers to diagnose #Alzheimers patients early enough to intervene. A reliable, easy and accurate diagnostic would [Thumbnail with link attached]* [Post]. X.
<https://x.com/BillGates/status/1170305718425137152>
(<https://x.com/BillGates/status/1170305718425137152>)

Prevention Institute [@preventioninst]. (2020, September 24). *If you want to talk #health, you have to talk #racialjustice [Video attached]* [Post]. X.
<https://x.com/preventioninst/status/1309211009039687680>
(<https://x.com/preventioninst/status/1309211009039687680>)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (APA Databases, 2020; CDC, 2020; Gates, 2019; Prevention Institute, 2020)
- **Narrative citations:** APA Databases (2020), CDC (2020), Gates (2019), and Prevention Institute (2020)

- Present the name of the individual or group author the same as you would for any other reference. Then provide the X handle (beginning with the @ sign) in square brackets, followed by a period.
- In the case of a group identified by an abbreviation (as with the CDC example), use the group name as shown on the work, to aid in retrieval.
- Provide the specific date of the post.

- Provide the first 20 words of the post as the title, in italics. Count a URL, a hashtag, or an emoji as one word each, and include them in the reference if they fall within the first 20 words. Do not italicize emojis.
- If the post includes an image, a video, a poll, or a thumbnail image with a link, indicate that in square brackets after the title: [Image attached], [Video attached], [Thumbnail with link attached].
- Include the description “[Post]” in square brackets after the title.
- Credit X as the site name in the source element and then provide the URL of the post.
- The format used for X is also used for [Instagram \(/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/instagram-references\)](#) and [TikTok \(/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/tiktok-references\)](#).

2. X profile

APA Style [@APA_Style]. (n.d.). Posts [X profile]. X. Retrieved November 8, 2023, from

[https://x.com/APA_Style \(https://x.com/APA_Style\)](https://x.com/APA_Style (https://x.com/APA_Style))

Jordan, M. B. [@michaelb4jordan]. (n.d.). Replies [X profile]. X. Retrieved January 9, 2020, from

[https://x.com/michaelb4jordan/with_replies \(https://x.com/michaelb4jordan/with_replies\)](https://x.com/michaelb4jordan/with_replies (https://x.com/michaelb4jordan/with_replies))

- Parenthetical citations:** (APA Style, n.d.; Jordan, n.d.)
- Narrative citations:** APA Style (n.d.) and Jordan (n.d.)

- X profiles begin on the “Posts” tab by default. If you want to cite one of the other tabs (“Replies,” “Highlights,” “Media,” or “Likes”), use the name of that tab rather than “Posts” in the title element of the reference.
- Include the notation “[X profile]” in square brackets.
- Provide a retrieval date because the content is designed to change over time and is not archived.
- Provide the URL of the page.

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YouTube Video References

This page contains reference examples for YouTube, including the following:

1. [YouTube video \(#1\)](#)
2. [YouTube channel \(#2\)](#)

The same format can be used for other sites that host user-generated videos, such as Vimeo.

Cite a livestream (e.g., YouTube live) that is not archived by its hosting platform and cannot be retrieved by any other means (i.e., recorded and made available online via another hosting site) as a [personal communication](#) ([/style-grammar-guidelines/citations/personal-communications](#)).

Learn more

YouTube video references are covered in the seventh edition APA Style manuals in the [Publication Manual](#) ([/products/publication-manual-7th-edition](#)) Section 10.12 and the [Concise Guide](#) ([/products/concise-guide](#)) Section 10.10



This guidance is new to the 7th edition.

1. YouTube video

Asian Boss. (2020, June 5). *World's leading vaccine expert fact-checks COVID-19 vaccine conspiracy: Stay curious #22* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WQdLDMLrYIA> (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WQdLDMLrYIA>)

Harvard University. (2019, August 28). *Soft robotic gripper for jellyfish* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=guRoWTYfxMs> (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=guRoWTYfxMs>)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (Asian Boss, 2020; Harvard University, 2019)
- **Narrative citations:** Asian Boss (2020) and Harvard University (2019)

- Use the name of the account that uploaded the video as the author.
- If the account did not actually create the work, explain this in the text if it is important for readers to know. However, if that would mean citing a source that appears unauthoritative, you might also look for the author's YouTube channel, official website, or other social media to see whether the same video is available elsewhere.
- To cite the words of individuals featured in a video, name or describe the individual(s) in your sentence in the text and then provide a parenthetical citation for the video. For example, the Asian Boss video is an interview with the director general of the International Vaccine Institute; you should provide details about who spoke and what they said in the text of the sentence and then cite the video using the parenthetical citation shown.
- Provide the specific date on which the video was uploaded.
- Italicize the title of the video.
- Include the description "[Video]" in square brackets after the title.
- Provide the site name (YouTube) and URL of the video.

2. YouTube channel

APA Publishing Training. (n.d.). *Home* [YouTube channel]. YouTube. Retrieved February 20,

2020, from <https://www.youtube.com/user/PsycINFO/>

(<https://www.youtube.com/user/PsycINFO/>)

Walker, A. (n.d.). *Playlists* [YouTube channel]. YouTube. Retrieved October 8, 2019, from

<https://www.youtube.com/user/DjWalkzz/playlists>

(<https://www.youtube.com/user/DjWalkzz/playlists>)

- **Parenthetical citations:** (APA Publishing Training, n.d.; Walker, n.d.)

- **Narrative citations:** APA Publishing Training (n.d.) and Walker (n.d.)

- YouTube channel pages begin on the "Home" tab by default. If you want to cite one of the other tabs (e.g., "Videos," "Playlists"), use the name of that tab rather than "Home" in the title element of the reference (as in the Walker example).
- Italicize the title of the channel.
- Include the description "[YouTube channel]" in square brackets after the title.
- Provide a retrieval date because the content is designed to change over time and is not archived.

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