10

REFERENCE EXAMPLES
1. Journal article with a DOI

Parenthetical citation: McCabe & Christiansen, 2019
Narrative citation: McCabe and Christiansen (2019)

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

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

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


Parenthetical citations: Anderson, 2018; Goldman, 2018
Narrative citations: Anderson (2018) and Goldman (2018)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parenthetical citation: (Burin et al., 2019)
Narrative citation: Burin et al. (2019)
• Capitalize the word “Article” before the article number or eLocator.

7. Journal article, advance online publication

Parenthetical citation: (Huestegge et al., 2019)
Narrative citation: Huestegge et al. (2019)
• See Section 8.5 for further information on which version of an article to cite.

8. Journal article, in press

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

9. Journal article, published in another language

Parenthetical citation: (Chaves-Morillo et al., 2018)
Narrative citation: Chaves-Morillo et al. (2018)
• When an article is in a different language than your paper, include a translation of the article title in square brackets (see Section 9.38).

10. Journal article, republished in translation

Parenthetical citation: (Piaget, 1970/1972)
• For more on translated works, see Section 9.39.

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

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

12. Special section or special issue in a journal
Parenthetical citations: (Lilienfeld, 2018; McDaniel et al., 2018).
Narrative citations: Lilienfeld (2018) and McDaniel et al. (2018)

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

13. Article from the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews
Parenthetical citation: (Mehrholz et al., 2018)
Narrative citation: Mehrholz et al. (2018)

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

14. Article from the UpToDate database
Parenthetical citation: (Morey, 2019)
Narrative citation: Morey (2019)

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

*Parenthetical citations:* (Bergeson, 2019; Bustillos, 2013; Weir, 2017)

*Narrative citations:* Bergeson (2019), Bustillos (2013), and Weir (2017)

16. Newspaper article

*Parenthetical citations:* (Guarino, 2017; Hess, 2019)

*Narrative citations:* Guarino (2017) and Hess (2019)

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

17. Blog post

*Parenthetical citation:* Klymkowsky (2018)

*Narrative citation:* Klymkowsky (2018)

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

*Parenthetical citation:* (KS in NJ, 2019)

*Narrative citation:* KS in NJ (2019)

*Credit the person who left the comment as the author using the format that appears with the comment (i.e., a real name or a username).*

*Provide the comment title or up to the first 20 words of the comment; then write "Comment on the article" and the title of the article on which the comment appeared (in quotation marks and sentence case, enclosed within square brackets).*

*Link to the comment itself if possible (see Sections 9.33–9.34).*

*Because the comment URL was long and complex, it has been shortened (see Section 9.36). Either the long or the short form of the URL is acceptable.*

19. Editorial

*Parenthetical citation:* (Cuellar, 2016)

*Narrative citation:* Cuellar (2016)
10.2 Books and Reference Works

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author or editor</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher information</th>
<th>DOI or URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

20. Authored book with a DOI


Parenthetical citation: (Brown, 2018)

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


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

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

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


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

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

23. Authored book with editor credited on the book cover

Parenthetical citation: (Meadows, 2008)
Narrative citation: Meadows (2008)

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

24. Edited book with a DOI, with multiple publishers

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

• Separate multiple publisher names using semicolons.

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

Parenthetical citation: (Hacker Hughes, 2017)
Narrative citation: Hacker Hughes (2017)

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

28. Book republished in translation

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

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

- For more on translated works, see Section 9.39.

29. Republished book, ebook, or audiobook


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

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

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

30. One volume of a multivolume work


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

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

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

31. Book in a series

*Parenthetical citation:* (Madigan, 2019)

*Narrative citation:* Madigan (2019)
32. Diagnostic manual (DSM, ICD)

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

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

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

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

33. Dictionary, thesaurus, or encyclopedia


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

34. Anthology

Parenthetical citation: (Gold, 1999)
Narrative citation: Gold (1999)

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

35. Religious work

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

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

36. Ancient Greek or Roman work

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

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

37. Shakespeare

Parenthetical citation: (Shakespeare, 1623/1995)
Narrative citation: Shakespeare (1623/1995)

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

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

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

38. Chapter in an edited book with a DOI


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

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


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

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

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


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

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

Parenthetical citation: (Carca v illa González, 2015)
Narrative citation: Carca v illa González (2015)

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

42. Chapter in an edited book, republished in translation

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

- For more on translated works, see Section 9.39.

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

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

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

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

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

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


*Parenthetical citation:* (Goldin-Meadow, 2015)

*Narrative citation:* Goldin-Meadow (2015)

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

46. Work in an anthology


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

*Narrative citation:* Lewin (1948/1999)

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

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


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

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

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

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


*Parenthetical citation:* (Graham, 2019)

*Narrative citation:* Graham (2019)

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


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

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

10.4 Reports and Gray Literature

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Title of gray literature [Description].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50. Report by a government agency or other organization


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

51. Report by individual authors at a government agency or other organization


Parenthetical citations: (Fried & Polyakova, 2018; Segaert & Bauer, 2015)

Narrative citations: Fried and Polyakova (2018) and Segaert and Bauer (2015)

52. Report by individual authors at a government agency, published as part of a series


Parenthetical citation: (Blackwell et al., 2014)

Narrative citation: Blackwell et al. (2014)

53. Report by a task force, working group, or other group


Parenthetical citation: (British Cardiovascular Society Working Group, 2016)

Narrative citation: British Cardiovascular Society Working Group (2016)

- Capitalize the name of the task force or working group wherever it appears in the reference because it is a proper noun.

54. Annual report


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


55. Code of ethics


**Parenthetical citation:** (American Counseling Association, 2014; American Nurses Association, 2015; American Psychological Association, 2017)

**Narrative citation:** American Counseling Association (2014), American Nurses Association (2015), and American Psychological Association (2017)

56. Grant


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

**Narrative citation:** Blair (2015–2020)

• List the principal investigator as the author with their role in parentheses, the project start and end year(s) as the date, the project title as the title, and the funding agency as the source.

• The National Institutes of Health (NIH) refers to grant numbers as project numbers; use the appropriate terminology for the grant in your reference, and include the number in parentheses after the title.

• A grant application is not a recoverable source and should be discussed as part of the methodology but not included in the reference list.

57. Issue brief


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

**Narrative citation:** Lichtenstein (2013)

• Issue briefs are typically numbered; identify the number of the issue brief in parentheses after the title.

• If a number is not provided, identify the work as an issue brief in square brackets following the title.

58. Policy brief


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

**Narrative citation:** Harwell (2018)

59. Press release

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

**Parenthetical citation:** (U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 2019)

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Conference information</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Presenter, A. A., &amp; Presenter, B. B</td>
<td>(2020, September 18–20).</td>
<td>Title of contribution [Type of contribution].</td>
<td>Conference Name, Location.</td>
<td><a href="https://doi.org/xxxx">https://doi.org/xxxx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2020, October 30–November 1).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://xxxxx">https://xxxxx</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

60. Conference session


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

61. Paper presentation


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


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

63. Symposium contribution


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

10.6 Dissertations and Theses

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Title of thesis [Unpublished master’s thesis].</td>
<td>Name of Institution Awarding the Degree.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
64. Unpublished dissertation or thesis
Parenthetical citation: (Harris, 2014)  
Narrative citation: Harris (2014)

65. Dissertation or thesis from a database
Parenthetical citation: (Hollander, 2017)  
Narrative citation: Hollander (2017)

66. Dissertation or thesis published online (not in a database)
Parenthetical citation: (Hutcheson, 2012)  
Narrative citation: Hutcheson (2012)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Review title</th>
<th>Details of reviewed work</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
https://doi.org/xxxxx https://xxxxx |