American Psychological Association
(APA) Citation Guide

Introduction & Notes

Précis: This handout contains information on how to cite resources in the APA style. All information in this handout is taken from the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th ed. (found in our Reference Collection at call number: R 808.02 P976 2010). This guide has a lot in it, but it doesn’t have everything — if you’re having difficulty citing a resource, please contact either Mike Westbrook (mwestbro@mail.ic.edu) or Luke Beatty (luke.beatty@mail.ic.edu).

Meta-Notes: These are particularities or situations that you will encounter across a variety of resources, which are covered here:

Meta Note 1: There are two elements you have to consider when citing in the APA style: your References list and your in-text citation.

- The References list comes at the end of your paper, is titled “References”, and is organized in alphabetical order by author last name. It contains full references of all the work you have cited. You can see sample references in the References section of the guide (and also accompanying each entry).
- The in-text citation is an abbreviated reference that accompanies your text. You can see sample in-text citations for each entry in this guide.

Meta Note 2: There’s only one way to cite a reference in your References list, but there are two ways you can cite in-text. These methods are the name-in-sentence method and the parenthesis method. Your choice will mostly boil down to a stylistic preference, but the examples in this guide use the parenthesis format. Here are examples of each:

- Parenthesis method: After the event, the crowd dispersed (Johnson, 2012).
- Name-in-sentence method: After the event, Johnson (2012) noted the crowd dispersed.

Meta Note 3: APA isn’t as concerned with including page numbers in your in-text references as some other formats, but if you’re directly quoting, or citing a specific piece of information, you should include a page number.

Meta Note 4: Citing authors is a tricky business in APA, but thankfully it works the same way for every type of resource. We’ve covered the rules for citing multiple authors under the Books section of this guide. Simply apply the author citation rules to any type of material you need.

Meta Note 5: If you can’t find a date on a particular work (or it doesn’t have one), put “n.d.” (meaning “no date”) in the position you would normally place your date.

Meta Note 6: For your in-text citation, use “p.” if you are citing only one page, and “pp.” if you are citing more than one page.

** Students often complain to us Librarians that citation is arbitrary, nonsensical, difficult, and overly particular. On all these counts, they are correct. Alas, citation is also a necessary component of research, and it isn’t going anywhere. The solution, then, is to use this guide and ask for help when you need it! **
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Examples

Blog

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Text:</td>
<td>The market for theatre safety materials was burgeoning, and had even extended into the blogosphere (Wayne, 2014).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: Include a retrieval date (i.e., “Retrieved January 22, 2014, from URL”) only if you believe the source is likely to change over time.

Note 2: The “Blog post title” is NOT italicized.

Book (with 1 author or 1 editor)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Text:</td>
<td>In a few short years, bike polo had become a popular activity with the flannel-and-skinny-jeans set (Reda, 2008, p. 89). Predictably, however, the fad was short-lived, and the hipster zeitgeist soon moved on (Blatche, 2014).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: The “(Ed.)” refers to an editor, and is only included when you are citing for an editor.

Book (with 2 authors or 2 editors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Text:</td>
<td>With Ernst Roehm’s murder, Himmler had eliminated a dangerous and resourceful rival (Stewart &amp; Juber, 2008, p. 20-30). In addition, he had also cleared the Storm Battalion’s influence from the Nazi power structure, thus freeing Hitler to insinuate himself further into the German state apparatus (Roth &amp; Meine, 1966, p. 100-125).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: The “(Eds.)” refers to editors, and is only included when you are citing for editors.

Book (with 3-7 authors or 3-7 editors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Text:</td>
<td>The tenure question has always been a bugaboo of academic librarianship, especially when considering the non-credit instruction that librarians frequently take on (Monteith, Herscovitch, &amp; Millard). Contributions to teaching ‘information literacy’ – as variously and widely defined as that term is – also play an important role in tenure considerations for librarians (Hayman, Loyer, &amp; Cleaver).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: The “(Eds.)” refers to editors, and is only included when you are citing for editors.

Note 2: For 3-5 authors/editors, the first in-text citation will contain all authors of the work -- in this case, [ex. (Hayman, Loyer, & Cleaver, 2012)] -- while subsequent in-text citations will contain only the first author, followed by “et al.” (which means “and all others”) [ex. (Hayman et al., 2012)].

Note 3: For 6-7 authors/editors, all in-text citations will contain the “et al.” citation. In this example, the proper in-text citation is: (Hayman et al., 2012).
Book (with 8 or more authors or 8 or more editors)

|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**Example 1:**

**Example 2:**

**In-Text:**
The work is brimming with tales of impossible stupidity, ranging from a user who confuses his toaster with a fax machine, to a man who plugs his amplifier into a disused toilet bowl (Stancowicz et al., 2003). Likewise, *Stupid Stories from the Set* paints a dispiriting picture of everyday idiocy, with a particularly notable incident being a PA who confuses his boss’ coffee with paint thinner (Smith et al., 2006).

Note 1: The "(Eds.)" refers to editors, and is only included when you are citing for editors.

Note 2: All in-text citations will contain only the first author, followed by "et al." (which means "and all others"). In this example, the proper in-text citation is: (Stancowicz et al., 2003).

**Book (translated)**

|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**Example:**

**In-Text:**
The liquor, of course, was just a pretense -- it was really just an excuse to flirt with the fisherman, laborers, and dock workers that littered the area (Glendenning, 2004/1913, pp. 36-41).

Note 1: For your in-text citation, include both the original and translated publication dates.

**Book (reprint)**

|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**Example:**

**In-Text:**
Much in the style of the day, an outsized cross-hatching technique was used to portray the larger-than-life figures of the era (Parker, 2012/1921, pp. 50-100).

Note 1: For your in-text citation, include both the original and reprinted publication dates.

**Book Chapter (in an edited book)**

|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**Example:**

**In-Text:**
 Forever in the shadow of Amelia Earhart, and without her knack for self-promotion, Amy Johnson was destined to be “the other” aviatrix of the pre-Depression era (Hardle, 1972, pp. 420-428).

Note 1: You would only cite a book chapter in an edited book (i.e. a book where every chapter is written by a different author, but assembled by an editor); if the book only has one author, you would just cite the entire book, even if you’re only using one chapter.

**Book Review**

|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**Example:**

**In-Text:**
The reviews were dismal, however, and Kottke quickly went back to his guitar (Pumanti, 2004, pp. 17-19).
Classical Work (i.e. religious text)

**Format (In-Text):** (Work name specific book [if applicable] chapter [if applicable]: verse [if applicable]).

**Example:** Classical works are NOT cited in the reference list because they are considered to be “commonly known”, and thus, a reference would be redundant. Only cite In-Text.

**In-Text:** The Abrahamic religions, of course, offered guidance on the matter (Qur’an 7:1-2; The Bible Ezekiel 2:8-9 King James Version). Even the non-Abrahamic traditions take a position on the issue (Baalapandita Sutta).

**Note 1:** If the work does not have a) specific books, b) chapters, or c) verses, simply omit those sections from your in-text citation.

**Note 2:** Deciding what is, and isn’t, a classical work can be tricky. Most religious works are considered classical, but where would, for instance, Scientology fit? Some consider Shakespeare’s work classical, others not. If in doubt, simply cite the work as you would a regular book.

**Conversation / Email/ Phone Call / Personal Interview**

**Format (In-Text):** (A.A. Sender, personal communication, Month Day, Year)

**Reference Example:** Conversations, email, phone calls, and personal interviews are NOT included in the reference list because they don’t provide recoverable data. Only cite these In-Text.

**In-Text Example:** Johnson, a violent and contemptible racist, spewed forth an unceasing stream of race-baiting invective during our conversation (D.D. Crow, personal communication, January 7, 2014).

**Dataset / Statistic**

**Format:** Author, A.A. / Rights Holder. (Publication year, month [if present]). Title of data set/statistic [Description of material type]. Location: Name of Producer.


**In-Text:** The range of datasets available to the modern consumer is enormous. Consider social registers, now available in England as far back 1779 (Stuckey, 1780). Or, should one’s tastes run more to the modern, one can find state-funded datasets in most national libraries, such as, for instance, South African Mines 1978, as is currently available in the National Library of South Africa (South African Department of Mineral Resources, 1978). Visual representations of this data – graphs, charts, tables, etc. – are also frequently used to illustrate various facets within a dataset (South African Department of Labour, 2011; ).

**Note 1:** Don’t include a month in your in-text citation, even if it appears in the reference.

**Note 2:** A dataset is simply a collection of data (data being a body of facts or information about a particular subject); a statistic is a particular piece of data, often represented graphically.
Dataset / Statistic (online)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>Author, A.A. / Rights holder. (Publication year, month [if present]). Title of data set [Description of form]. Retrieved from URL.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Text:</td>
<td>As at July, 2014, France had the 5th largest GDP in the world (World Bank, 2014). France is unusual amongst the G10, however, in the unusually high percentage of household income which goes toward the payment of state tax (International Monetary Fund, 2014).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: Don’t include a month in your in-text citation, even if it appears in the reference.

Note 2: A dataset is simply a collection of data (data being a body of facts or information about a particular subject); a statistic is a particular piece of data, often represented graphically.

Dictionary Entry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>Word. (Publication year). In Title of dictionary. Location: Publisher.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Text:</td>
<td>‘Antidisestablishmentarianism’ is the longest word in the English language (Oxford English dictionary, 2012). Language evolves, however, and even words that we once thought silly – ‘defriend’, for instance – can find their way into dictionaries (Merriam-Webster’s dictionary, n.d.).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: If you can’t find a date, or the work doesn’t have one, put “n.d.” (meaning, “no date”) for the publication year.

Dictionary Entry (online)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>Word. (Publication year). In Title of dictionary. Retrieved from URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Text:</td>
<td>Most people are unaware that the tech company Google took its name from the word ‘googol’, indicating the number (1.0 × 10^100) (dictionary.com, 2014).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: If you can’t find a date, or the work doesn’t have one, put “n.d.” (meaning, “no date”) for the publication year.

E-Book

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Text:</td>
<td>Research has revealed that vanilla is the most popular flavor of ice cream (Johnson, 2013). Subsequent research, however, has confirmed that chocolate ice cream is growing in popularity (Manley, 2014, pp. 10-15).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: If the e-book has a doi: and a URL, only include the doi:.
In Example

Format:

Example 1:

Example 2:

In-Text: Though certain albums retained a more dynamic mastering, the majority of popular recordings were now being mastered in a compressed fashion (Gallagher, 2000). With iTunes Radio’s volume ceiling, however, the incentive to hot master was now considerably less than was the case with terrestrial radio (Fagen, 2014, pp. 243-245).

Note 1: Edition refers to the version/printing/iteration of the encyclopedia, while volume refers to the number of different books which make up the encyclopedia. For example, World Book could be in its 10th edition, and in that edition, there might be 26 volumes, perhaps one for each letter of the alphabet.

Note 2: If the encyclopedia and/or handbook only has one volume, simply leave out the “Vol. number, page numbers” section of your citation.

Essay (in a collection or anthology)

Format:

Example:

In-Text: Though the causes of poverty are multivariate, the inability to recognize one’s own financial interests are complicating the problem (DeWitt, 2002, p. 81).

Essay (in a reprinted volume or course pack)

Format:

Example:

In-Text: The prevailing attitudes of the day were profoundly hostile to communities of color, though those prejudices were, to a degree, lessened in popular children’s fantasies of the late 1890s and into the early 1900s (Millions, 2003, 2001, p. 25-28).

Film / Motion Picture

Format:

Example 1:

Example 2:

In-Text: With Satan vs. Aliens, Hollywood budgets had been taken to a ludicrous extreme (Boone and Hudson, 2011). The budget of Guns Against Wizardry was larger still, though, in fairness, the CGI work was breathtaking (Spolborg and Abrahams, 2014).

Government Publication

Format:

Example 1:

Example 2:

In-Text: Health authorities mounted a campaign to assure the public that vaccinations were indeed safe (British Columbia Ministry of Health, 1999). By 2003, these campaigns had a wealth of counter-evidence to discredit Wakefield’s claims (Hung, 2003).
### Format: Author, A.A. (Role of author). (Creation year). *Title of work* [Type of work]. **Retrieved from URL.**

#### Example 1:

#### Example 2:

### In-Text:
With the rise of social media, the memorialization of pets was taken to new heights. Consider *Dogs on the Couch*, which depicts a dog acting in the manner of a human (Cooke, 2014). Similarly, *Furby Gets Shaved*, playfully captures the in-progress shaving of Furby, an impossibly fluffy dog (McDermott, 2013).

**Note 1:** Include a retrieval date (i.e. “Retrieved January 22, 2014, from URL”) only if you believe the source is likely to change over time.

### Format: *Title of work* [Type of work]. (Creation year). **Retrieved from URL.**

#### Example:

#### In-Text:
The number of cat image repositories was staggering, though few of the repositories required authorial attribution. For example, the drawing below is effectively anonymous (*Autumn cat by my door*, 2010).

**Note 1:** Include a retrieval date (i.e. “Retrieved January 22, 2014, from URL”) only if you believe the source is likely to change over time.

### Format: [Subject and type of work]. (n.d.) Retrieved from URL.

#### Example:

#### In-Text:
Consider, even, the reification of the pre-trip experience, captured anonymously in the painting below ([Untitled painting of a man ingesting peyote], n.d.).

**Note 1:** Include a retrieval date (i.e. “Retrieved January 22, 2014, from URL”) only if you believe the source is likely to change over time.

**Note 2:** If you can’t find a date, or the work doesn’t have one, put “n.d.” (meaning, “no date”) for the publication year.

### Journal Article (print or digital copy of print)

#### Format:
Author, A.A. (Publication year). Title of article. *Title of Journal, volume number* (issue number), page number(s).

#### Example 1:

#### Example 2:

#### In-Text:
Basket weaving was held in contempt by many of the faculty, but a grassroots, student-led campaign spurred its take-up at the college (Jack, 2007, p. 9). In time, basket weaving became a cornerstone of the curriculum (Jack, 2009).

**Note 1:** For multiple authors, cite your authors in the same way you would for *Books* (pg. 4-5).

**Note 2:** If your journal does not have an issue number, simply omit that part of the citation.

### Journal Article (with doi)

#### Format:

#### Example:

#### In-Text:
The device was infrequently used, though select works employed it (Suessadon, 2005, p. 35-36).

**Note 1:** For multiple authors, cite your authors in the same way you would for *Books* (pg. 4-5).

**Note 2:** If the article has a doi: and a URL, only include the doi.

**Note 3:** If you found the article in a database, **DO NOT** include the database name in your citation.
In Example:

Format:

Example 1:


Example 2:


In-Text:

One of the goals of the IB is to convey a sense of world mindedness to its students (Beatty, 2012, p. 49). In secondary classrooms, however, developing a sense of world mindedness is not seen by the students as an important objective of the IB (Tarc, 2013).

Note 1: For multiple authors, cite your authors in the same way you would for Books (pg. 4-5).

Note 2: Include a retrieval date (i.e. “Retrieved January 22, 2014, from URL”) only if you believe the source is likely to change over time.

Note 2: If you found the article in a database, DO NOT include the database name in your citation.

Magazine Article

Format:

Example 1:


Example 2:


In-Text:

Sabermetrics had been developed in the 1980s by Bill James, but prior to 2000, had mostly been used in baseball (Simmons, 2009, p. 20-25). Their use in the NBA began to skyrocket with when Houston Rocket’s General Manager, Daryl Morey, began to use them with success (Lowe, 2014, p. 79-82).

Note 1: If the magazine does not include a day, simply omit that section from your citation.

Note 2: If the magazine does not have a volume #/issue #, simply omit that section from your citation.

Note 3: Don’t include a month in your in-text citation, even if it appears in the reference.

Magazine Article (online)

Format:

Example:


In-Text:

While the match rate of online dating services was increasing, the sites still retained an aura of disreputability, especially as epitomized by their forgiving billing practices (Richards, 2007).

Note 1: Include a retrieval date (i.e. “Retrieved January 22, 2014, from URL”) only if you believe the source is likely to change over time.

Map (from an atlas or book)

Format:

Example:


In-Text:

The Cherokee relocation was comparatively swift, and the permeable Canadian border would soon find them relocating into Canadian territory. (Morantz, 2003, p. 61).
Map (online)


In-Text: By 1750, however, the Empire was neither Roman, holy, or really even an empire (Hogan, 2011).

Note 1: Include a retrieval date (i.e. “Retrieved January 22, 2014, from URL”) only if you believe the source is likely to change over time.

Music Recording

Format: Author, A.A. (Copyright year). Title of song [Recorded by A.A. Artist if different than Writer]. On Title of album [medium of recording]. Location: Label. (Year of recording if differs from copyright year).


In-Text: Still carrying the moniker ‘Shawn’, Larouge produced a startling array of records, most notably Arrows Through Apples, which saw him join forces with local garage rock luminaries Nikes Conroy and Butch Weatherhead (LaRouge, 2011). Three years later, Larouge had gone solo, though his output remained vital, most notably on the already-classic ‘Pumps and Paradise’ (LaRouge, 2014).

Newspaper Article


In-Text: The term ‘jerkwater’ originally described trains which ran off the main line (Blatchford, 1972, p. B2). Podunk, IL was indeed a jerkwater town, but after its pumping station was engulfed in flames in 1977, things got even more difficult for trains passing through town (DeMontario, 1977, pp. C3-C7).

Newspaper Article (online)


In-Text: Even with proper refrigeration, a rotisserie chicken should not be eaten after 48-hours (from the time of purchase) (Karotin, 1995).

Note 1: Many online newspapers won’t have page numbers; if this is the case, simply omit the page number(s) section from your reference.

Note 2: Include a retrieval date (i.e. “Retrieved January 22, 2014, from URL”) only if you believe the source is likely to change over time.

Podcast


In-Text: Post-punk thrived on energy, precise playing, and a fascination with odd time signatures; by the mid-1990s, however, smooth jazz had taken its toll on the best artists of the movement (Sumner, 2013).

Note 1: Don’t include a month in your in-text citation, even if it appears in the reference.
### Poem (original)

**Format:**

Author, A.A. (Publication year). Poem title. *In Book title* (page number[s]). Location: Publisher.

**Example:**


**In-Text:**

Brown’s work was typical of the period, as best exemplified by his seminal piece, *Black Cream, Black Coffee* (Brown, 2002, pp. 32-33).

### Poem (reprinted)

**Format:**

Author, A.A. (Publication year). Poem title. *In Book title* (page number[s]). Location: Publisher. (*Reprinted from Original book title, original year published)*

**Example:**


**In-Text:**

His work was becoming more confrontational, as wonderfully illustrated in *Red Caps in Green Hats* (Yorrick, 2002/1982, pp. 50-51).

### Presentation (online or digital)

**Format:**

Author, A.A. (Publication year). *Presentation title* [Presentation type]. Retrieved from URL.

**Example 1:**


**Example 2:**


**In-Text:**

Online training materials, particularly for Prezi and PowerPoint, had become ubiquitous by 2014 (Blaine, 2012; John Robarts Training Institute, 2013).

*Note 1: Include a retrieval date (i.e. “Retrieved January 22, 2014, from URL”) only if you believe the source is likely to change over time.*

### Screenplay / Play Script

**Format:**


**Example:**


**In-Text:**

The script was irreverent and insightful. Consider the following passage, which illustrates Janet’s exasperation with her gormless aunt, Susan (St. Jean, 2014, p. 13):

SUSAN: Now, you see, Janet, one can never be too clean! Never, never, never! For cleanliness is next to godliness – and you want to be closer to God, don’t you???

JANET: No, no I don’t. [JANET calmly deposits her freshly laundered clothes on the floor]. Poo poo to God, and poo poo to you! [JANET reaches into her pocket, removes a handful of dirt, and throws it across her bed]. Filth is my only god! [JANET walks to her aquarium, reaches inside, and flings a ream of algae into SUSAN’s face].

SUSAN: Dammit, Janet!

*Note 1: If the script or screenplay is online, simply follow the reference format for *E-Books* (pg. 7) [APA doesn’t actually give any guidance on screenplays at all, so we’re improvising here…]*

*Note 2: For dialogue and/or stage direction, apply a block quote.*
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>Personal Name / Username / Group Name. (Publication year). Name of post. In Social media name [Page type]. Retrieved Month Day, Year, from URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Text:</td>
<td>Walgreens has a legion of supporters who go out of their way to promote the company on social media (Kriteng, 2013). The Walgreens corporate page, however, is an unexciting and staid affair (Walgreens, 2014).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: Include a retrieval date (i.e. “Retrieved January 22, 2014, from URL”) only if you believe the source is likely to change over time; for social media, the source post can often change over time (edited, deleted, made private, etc.), so include a retrieval date.

Note 2: If you want to cite a social media page, and not a particular post on the page, simply omit the “Name of post” section from your citation.

Note 3: For Twitter, the name of the post is the first 40 or so characters of the post.

Television Program (episode)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>Writer, A.A. (Writer), &amp; Director, A.A. (Director). (Broadcast year). Episode title [Television series episode]. In A.A. Producer (Producer), Series name. Location: Studio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Text:</td>
<td>The Emmy-winning episode, however, was childish, puerile, and delivered none of the high fantasy the series was known for (Scheneker &amp; Robinson, 2005).</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Television Program (series)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Text:</td>
<td>On the other hand, shows such as Tripartite took the conceit in a brainier direction, giving the sci-fi genre its first ‘college intellectual’ hit since Buffy (Scandrick, 2011).</td>
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</table>

Video (online)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Text:</td>
<td>The sequel, Death Warriors from Hell, received all manner of popular attention, from glowing reviews (Cunningham, 2006) to play through videos (SpeedMonster 75, 2007).</td>
</tr>
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Videogame

<table>
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<td>In-Text:</td>
<td>The trend in videogame remakes is clearly epitomized in the recent remake of Castle Adventure, creatively titled Castle Adventure Redux (Sobriquet Studios, 2014). The original title used little more than icons and text to convey its adventure (Parallaxium, 1983). The remake is a multimillion dollar extravaganza, bordering on the obscene.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
**Website (with personal author)**

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<tbody>
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<td><strong>In-Text:</strong></td>
<td>The WordPress blogging platform was, by 2011, the leading microblogging platform on the Internet (Troy, 2011). That growth, however, made the site a very public target for hackers and data thieves (Kroft, n.d.).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: Include a retrieval date (i.e. “Retrieved January 22, 2014, from URL”) only if you believe the source is likely to change over time.

Note 2: If you can’t find a date, or the work doesn’t have one, put “n.d.” (meaning, “no date”) for the publication year.

**Website (with an institution, organization, or company as author)**

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<tr>
<td><strong>In-Text:</strong></td>
<td>Though many have speculated on the secret ingredient, Coke has remained silent on the issue (Coca-Cola Global, 2009). In Diet Coke, however, the secret ingredient has been supplemented with a not-so-secret ingredient – aspartame. Though health authorities have definitively established that aspartame is safe for human consumption – save by phenylketonurias – the lunatic fringe continues to cast doubt on the safety of the chemical (FitDay, 2014).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: Include a retrieval date (i.e. “Retrieved January 22, 2014, from URL”) only if you believe the source is likely to change over time.

Note 2: If you can’t find a date, or the work doesn’t have one, put “n.d.” (meaning, “no date”) for the publication year.

**Website (without an identifiable author) / Wiki / Discussion Board**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Title of specific page/document. (Creation / update year, month). In Website title. Retrieved from URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>In-Text:</strong></td>
<td>Following the revelation, Internet discussion boards were fixated on the issue, particularly the Reddit community (The human condition…, 2013). When it came to light that phrenology was also involved in the practice, the Wikipedia page for “phrenology” was repeatedly defaced (Phrenology, 2013).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: If you can’t find a date, or the work doesn’t have one, put “n.d.” (meaning, “no date”) for the publication year.

Note 2: Include a retrieval date (i.e. “Retrieved January 22, 2014, from URL”) only if you believe the source is likely to change over time; for wikis and discussion boards, it is almost assured that the source will change over time, so do include a retrieval date for these resources.
References


