***Requirements for Authors***

**PART 3**

(Excerpts from the *APA Style Guide to Electronic References*, Sixth Edition)

**ELECTRONIC MEDIA**

**How References Are Constructed**

In general, a reference should contain four elements: the author’s name (“who”), date of publication (“when”), the title of the work (“what”), and source data (“where”). The four elements always appear in the same order:

Author, A. A. (year). Title. Source.

This is the basic principle behind all APA Style references. For traditional materials, these components are straightforward. However, for some web-based material, it can be difficult to identify one of more of these elements. **Table 3.1** will help you identify the best way to format challenging web-based material. If you cannot find the reference example you need in the Publication Manual, choose the example that is most like your source and follow that format. Sometimes you may need to combine elements of more than one reference format.

**Notation**

If additional information is necessary for identification and retrieval of a reference, it may be included in brackets immediately after the title and any parenthetical information. The use of brackets in references is reserved for non-routine information. Brackets can also be used to indicate that the title element refers to more than one thing, as in Example 64, where “EyeLink 1000” refers to both “[Apparatus and software].” Following is a sample of information that can be included in brackets (see section 6.29 of the *Publication Manual* for other common examples). Other phrases than these are possible; choose wording that is brief, accurate, and descriptive of the source.

[Apparatus and data file] [mp3 file]

[Audio file] [Painting], [Photograph], etc.

[Blog post] or [Blog comment] [Podcast transcript]

[Brochure] [PowerPoint presentation]

[Database record] [Press release]

[Demographic map] [Real Media file]

[Facebook note] or [Facebook page] [Supplemental material] [Lecture notes] [Television series episode]

[Letter to the editor] [Television series webisode]

[Measurement instrument] [Tweet] or [Twitter update]

[Mobile application software] [Video file]

Table 3.1

*How to Cite Something You Found on a Website in APA Style: What to Do When Information Is Missing*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Reference template | | | |
| What’s missing? | Solution | Position A | Position B | Position C | Position D |
| Nothing; I’ve got all the pieces | n/a | Author, A. A. | (date). | Title of document [Description of form]. | Retrieved from <http://URL> |
| Author is missing | Substitute title for the author | Title of document [Description of form]. | (date). | Retrieved from <http://URL> |  |
| Date is missing | Use *n.d.* for *no date* | Author, A. A. | (n.d.). | Title of document [Description of form]. | Retrieved from <http://URL> |
| Date is missing, can be reasonably approximated | Use *ca*. followed by a year, in brackets | Author, A. A. | [ca. date]. | Title of document [Description of form]. | Retrieved from <http://URL> |
| Title is missing | Describe the document inside brackets | Author, A. A. | (date). | [Description of document]. | Retrieved from <http://URL> |
| Author and date are both missing | Combine author and date methods | Title of document [Description of format]. | (n.d.). | Retrieved from <http://URL> |  |
| Author and title are both missing | Combine author and title methods | [Description of document]. | (date). | Retrieved from <http://URL> |  |

**General Guidelines** **Consistency**

Consistency in reference style is important, especially in light of evolving technologies in database indexing, such as automatic indexing by database crawlers. These computer programs use algorithms to capture data from primary sources as well as from reference lists. **If reference elements are out of order or incomplete, the algorithm may not recognize them, which lowers the likelihood that the reference will be captured for indexing**. With this in mind, follow the general formats for placement of reference elements and use the electronic reference guidelines detailed in this publication to decide which elements are necessary to allow readers to access the sources you used. Remember, the basic pattern behind all APA Style references is to include author, date, title, and source.

**Use of the Archival Copy or Version of Record**

When using journal articles and other “online first” publications retrieved online, be sure that you are citing the most recent version. In-progress and final versions of the same work may coexist on the Internet, which can present challenges in determining which version is most current and most authoritative. It is usually best to cite the final archival version or version of the record, which has been peer-reviewed and may provide additional links to supplemental material. If the most current version available was an advanced version or draft at the time that you originally cited it, recheck the source and update its publication status as close as possible to the publication of your work (see the *Providing Publication Data for Electronic Sources section*, p. 6).

To understand more about how information is organized on the Internet, you have to read the section *Electronic Sources and Locator Information* of *APA Style Guide to Electronic References*, pp. 4–10.

**REFERENCE EXAMPLES**

The following sections illustrate the most common kinds of electronic references. Additional reference examples may be found on the *APA Style* website (<http://www.apastyle.org>) and on the *APA Style Blog* (<http://blog.apastyle.org/>). New reference examples will be added in response to technological innovations. When in doubt, provide more information rather than less.

**Periodicals**

Periodicals include items published on a regular basis such as journals, magazines, newspapers, and newsletters.

**General Reference Formats**

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical, xx*, pp–pp. http://dx.doi.org/xxxxx

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical, xx*, pp–pp. Retrieved from http://xxxxx

* Include the DOI in the reference if one is assigned (see previous section, Electronic Sources and Locator Information).
* If no DOI is assigned to the online content, include the home page URL for the journal, newsletter, or magazine in the reference. Do not include the name of the database. Use this format: Retrieved from http://xxxxx
* If each issue of a journal starts over with page 1, give the issue number in parentheses immediately after the volume number. The issue number and the parentheses around it should be roman, not italic, and it follows the volume number with no space between them. Otherwise, for journals with continuous pagination, do not include the issue number.
* If you are citing an advance release version of an article, insert Advance online publication before the retrieval statement.
* Some journals offer online-only supplemental material. To reference this supplemental material or any other non-routine information that is important for identification and retrieval, include a description of the content in brackets following the title, such as [Supplemental material]. (See the Notation section for additional examples.)

**1. Journal article with DOI**

Podsakoff, N. P., Whiting, S. W., Podsakoff, P. M., & Mishra, P. (2011). Effects of organizational citizenship behaviors on selection decisions in employment interviews. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 96*, 310–326. http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0020948

**2. Journal article with DOI, eight or more authors**

Schwartz, S. J., Weisskirch, R. S., Hurley, E. A., Zamboanga, B. L., Park, I. J. K., Kim, S. Y., . . . Greene, A. D. (2010). Communalism, familism, and filial piety: Are they birds of a collectivist feather? *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology, 16*, 548-560. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0021370>

* When a **reference** has one to seven authors, spell out all authors’ names in the reference list. When a reference has eight or more authors, list the first six, insert an ellipsis, and then provide the name of the final author. Authors are generally listed in order of contribution to the research, but the last author can also be a contributor of distinction, often the principal investigator (see section 6.27 of the *Publication Manual*).
* **In text**, for studies with one to five authors, spell out all author names on first use; subsequent citations can abbreviate to first author name plus *et al*. For studies with six or more authors, abbreviate to the first author name plus *et al.* for all citations: (Schwartz et al., 2010).

**3. Journal article with DOI, reprinted from another source, translated**

Piaget, J. (1972). Intellectual evolution from adolescence to adulthood (J. Bliss & H. Furth, Trans.). *Human Development*, *15*, 1–120. (Original work published 1970) http://dx.doi.org/10.1159/000271225

* If you read a translated version of an article, provide translator information in the format “A. Translator, Trans.” in parentheses after the title.
* **In the text**, cite the original publication date and the date of the translation (Piaget, 1970/1972).

**4. Journal article without DOI (when DOI is not available)**

Sillick, T. J., & Schutte, N. S. (2006). Emotional intelligence and self-esteem mediate between perceived early parental love and adult happiness. *E-Journal of Applied Psychology, 2*(2), 38–48. Retrieved from http://ojs.lib.swin.edu.au/index.php/ejap

Gill, C. S., Barrio Minton, C. A., & Myers, J. E. (2010). Spirituality and religiosity: Factors affecting wellness among low-income, rural women. *Journal of Counseling & Development, 88*, 293–302. Retrieved from http://aca.metapress.com/

* Include the issue number when the journal is paginated by issue (i.e., each issue begins with page 1). Otherwise, include only the volume number.
* If there is no DOI assigned, give the URL of the journal’s homepage.
* **No retrieval date is needed because the journal article content will not change over time**.

**5. Journal article with DOI, advance online publication**

von Ledebur, S. C. (2007). Optimizing knowledge transfer by new employees in companies. Knowledge Management Research & Practice. Advance online publication. http://dx.doi.org/10.1057/palgrave.kmrp.8500141

* Definitions of *advance online publication* vary among journal publishers. Sometimes the term refers to work that has been peer reviewed but may not have been copy-edited or formatted for final production. It may also refer to work that has been reviewed, copyedited, and typeset but has not yet been given volume, issue, or page numbers (which would be assigned at the time of print publication).
* If no DOI is assigned and you retrieved the article electronically, give the URL of the journal homepage.
* Update your references close to the publication date of your work and refer to final versions of your sources, if possible.

**6. In-press article**

Briscoe, R. (in press). Egocentric spatial representation in action and perception. *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research*. Retrieved from http://cogprints.org/5780/1/ECSRAP.F07.pdf

* The exact URL is used because the article is informally published and not yet indexed on a journal website. Some journal publishers allow authors to post a preliminary version of an article online before it is formally published.
* Update your references close to the publication date of your work and refer to the final version of a work, if possible.

**7. Magazine article**

Clay, R. A. (2008, June). Science vs. ideology: Psychologists fight back against the misuse of research. *Monitor on Psychology, 39*(6). Retrieved from http://www.apa.org/monitor/

Borgatti, S. P., Mehra, A., Brass, D. J., & Labianca, G. (2009, February 13). Network analysis in the social sciences. *Science, 323*, 892–895. http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1165821

* Provide a more specific date for magazine articles (the month, for monthly magazines; the month and day, for weekly magazines).
* Provide issue numbers if each issue of the magazine begins with page 1; otherwise, provide only the volume number.

**8. Newsletter article, no author**

Six sites meet for a comprehensive anti-gang initiative conference. (2006, November/ December). *OJJDPNews @a Glance*. Retrieved from http://www.ncjrs.gov/html/ojjdp/news\_at\_glance/216684/topstory.html

* The exact URL is helpful here because specific newsletter articles are difficult to locate from the government agency’s home page.
* *Alphabetize* works with no author by the first significant word in the title (in this case, Six).
* **In the text**, use the following citation: (“Six Sites Meet,” 2006). Use a shortened title (as in this example) or the full title (if it is short) enclosed in quotation marks in lieu of an author’s name.

**9. Newspaper article**

Brody, J. E. (2007, December 11). Mental reserves keep brains agile. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from http://www.nytimes.com

* Provide the exact date for a reference from a daily newspaper or weekly periodical.
* Give the home page URL when the online version of the article is available by searching an index, to avoid nonworking URLs.
* If the newspaper’s name starts with “The,” include it in italics.

**10. Monograph as part of 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*, 143–168. http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.76.1.143

* The example monograph is part of a journal issue; for a monograph with its own 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).

**11. Online-only supplemental material in a periodical**

Marshall-Pescini, S., & Whiten, A. (2008). Social learning of nut-cracking behavior in East African sanctuary-living chimpanzees (Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii) [Supplemental material]. *Journal of Comparative Psychology, 122*, 186–194. http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0735-7036.122.2.186.supp

* The description of *supplemental material* is included in brackets to help the reader identify and retrieve the material, which is not available in the print version.

**12. Abstract as original source**

Lassen, S. R., Steele, M. M., & Sailor, W. (2006). The relationship of school-wide positive behavior support to academic achievement in an urban middle school. *Psychology in the Schools, 43*, 701–712. Abstract retrieved from http://www.interscience.wiley.com

* Although it is preferable to cite the full text of an article, abstracts can be used as sources and included in the reference list if the full text is not available.

**13. Abstract as secondary source**

Hare, L. R., & O’Neill, K. (2000). Effectiveness and efficiency in small academic peer groups. *Small Group Research, 31*, 24–53. Abstract retrieved from Sociological Abstracts database. (Accession No. 200010185)

* Although it is preferable to cite the full text of an article, abstracts can be used as sources and included in the reference list. The term secondary source refers to abstracts, article summaries, book reviews, and so forth, that are derived from primary sources (e.g., journal articles and books), often by someone other than the original author(s). In scholarly research, it is preferable to read and cite primary sources.
* *Database names* and *abstract identifiers* (if applicable) may be given for material of limited circulation.

**Books, Book Chapters, and Reference Books**

This category includes books and reference books such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, and discipline-specific reference books. It also includes books that are published in electronic form only, reference works and public domain books that are available online, and out-of-print books that may be available only in online repositories. When DOIs are assigned, use them as noted in the examples that follow.

**General Reference Formats**

***Entire book***

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (year). *Title of book*. http://dx.doi.org/xxxxx

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (year). *Title of book*. Retrieved from http://xxxxx

Editor, A. A., Editor, B. B., & Editor, C. C. (Eds.). (year). *Title of book*. http://dx.doi.org/xxxxx

Editor, A. A., Editor, B. B., & Editor, C. C. (Eds.). (year). *Title of book*. Retrieved from http://xxxxx

***Chapter in a book or entry in a reference book***

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (year). Title of chapter or entry. In A. A. Editor & B. B. Editor (Eds.), *Title of book* (pp. xxx–xxx). http://dx.doi.org/xxxxx

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (year). Title of chapter or entry. In A. A. Editor & B. B. Editor (Eds.), *Title of book* (pp. xxx–xxx). Retrieved from http://xxxxx

* If there are no page numbers, the chapter or entry title is sufficient.

***Entry in an online reference work with no byline***

Title of entry. (year). In Title of reference work (xx ed., Vol. xx). http://dx.doi.org/xxxxx

Title of entry. (year). In Title of reference work (xx ed., Vol. xx). Retrieved from http://xxxxx

* *Alphabetize* books with no author or editor by the first significant word in the title. **In the text**, include a few words of the title, or the whole title if it is short, in place of an author name in the citation (“Title of entry,” year).
* Place information about editions, volume numbers, and page numbers (such as revised edition, volume number, or chapter page range) in parentheses following the title, with the period after the parentheses: (Rev. ed.) or (Vol. xx, pp. xxx–xxx). As with periodicals, place any non-routine information that is important for identification and retrieval in brackets following the title: [Brochure]. (For more examples of non-routine information to place in brackets, see the Notation section, p. 2, of *APA Style Guide to Electronic References*.)
* For **references** to e-book readers (e.g., the Kindle, Nook, or Sony Reader), include the type of e-book version you read (two examples are the Kindle DX version and the Adobe Digital Editions version). In lieu of publisher information, include the book’s DOI or (if there is no DOI) the URL from which you downloaded the e-book.
* For major *reference works* with a large editorial board, list the name of the lead editor followed by *et al*.

**14. Electronic version of print book**

Shotton, M. A. (1989). *Computer addiction? A study of computer dependency* [Mobipocket Reader version]. Retrieved from http://www.ebookstore.tandf.co.uk/html/index.asp

Schiraldi, G. R. (2001). *The post-traumatic stress disorder sourcebook: A guide to healing, recovery, and growth* [Adobe Digital Editions version]. http://dx.doi.org/10.1036/0071393722

Silvia, P. J. (2007). *How to write a lot: A practical guide to productive academic writing* [Kindle DX version]. Retrieved from http://www.amazon.com

* Some electronic books lack page numbers (although PDF versions may include them), which creates a problem for citing *direct quotations*. Although some Kindle books have “location numbers,” which are static, they are useful only to other Kindle users and may even vary from one model to another. When citing a direct quotation in text from an electronic book without page numbers, include as much information as needed for the reader to locate the material. For example, the Silvia reference on p. 16 has numbered chapters and numbered sections within the chapters. A direct quotation might provide chapter number, section heading, and paragraph number within the section:

“It’s reassuring to believe that circumstances are against you and that you would write a lot if only your schedule had a few more big chunks of time to devote to writing” (Silvia, 2007, Chapter 2, Specious Barrier 1 section, para. 2).

Another option is to *paraphrase* the concept or passage in the text, which does not require specific location information (although including it may be helpful for the reader).

**15. Electronic-only book**

O’Keefe, E. (n.d.). *Egoism & the crisis in Western values*. Retrieved from http://www.onlineoriginals.com/showitem.asp?itemID=135

* For dates that cannot be determined, use n.d. (for no date).

**16. Entire book from an online library**

Worell, J., & Goodheart, C. D. (2006). *Handbook of girls’ and women’s psychological health*. Retrieved from http://www.netlibrary.com

* Provide the home page of the online library (Google Books, NetLibrary, ebrary, etc.) rather than the full URL. Books are easily available by search, and some sites require *log-in credentials*.

**17. Republished book**

Freud, S. (1953). The method of interpreting dreams: An analysis of a specimen dream. In J. Strachey (Ed. & Trans.), *The standard edition of the complete psychological works of Sigmund Freud* (Vol. 4, pp. 96–121). Retrieved from http://books.google.com/books (Original work published 1900)

* **In the text**, use the following citation: (Freud, 1900/1953).

**18. Limited-circulation book or monograph, from electronic database**

Thomas, N. (Ed.). (2002). *Perspectives on the community college: A journey of discovery* [Monograph]. Retrieved from http://eric.ed.gov/

* The database information may be given for items of limited circulation.

**19. Chapter in an edited book**

Godfrey, K. (2006). The ‘developmental origins’ hypothesis: Epidemiology. In P. Gluckman & M. Hanson (Eds.), *Developmental origins of health and disease* (pp. 6–32). http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CB09780511544699.003

**20. Book chapter in a volume in a series**

Strong, E. K., Jr., & Uhrbrock, R. S. (1923). Bibliography on job analysis. In L. Outhwaite (Series Ed.), *Personnel Research Series: Vol. 1. Job analysis and the curriculum* (pp. 140–146). http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/10762-000

* If the content has been assigned a DOI, give the DOI in the reference. No URL or database name is needed.
* In regularly published series with subtitles that change regularly, the series title is uppercase and the subtitle is lowercase.
* Distinguish series editors and volume editors by including their role in parentheses—for example, (Vol. Ed.) and (Series Ed.).

**21. Reference work**

American Psychiatric Association. (2000). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed., text rev.). http://dx.doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890423349

This reference work has a common abbreviation (*DSM-IV-TR*). To introduce this abbreviation in the text, use the following citation format at first mention:

*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (4th ed., text rev.; *DSM-IV-TR*; American Psychiatric Association, 2000).

**22. Entry in a reference work**

Graham, G. (2005). Behaviorism. In E. N. Zalta (Ed.), *The Stanford encyclopedia of philosophy* (Fall 2007 ed.). Retrieved from http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2007/entries/behaviorism/

American Psychiatric Association. (2000). Appendix I: Outline for cultural formulation and glossary of culture-bound syndromes. In *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed., text rev.). http://dx.doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890423349.7060

**23. Entry in a reference work, no author or editor**

Major depressive disorder. (n.d.). In *Merriam-Webster’s online dictionary* (11th ed.). Retrieved from http://www.merriam-webster.com/medical/major+depressive+disorder

* Because there is no author, the title of the entry (major depressive disorder) moves to the author position.
* For dates that cannot be determined, use n.d. (for no date).
* If the online version refers to a print edition, include the edition number after the title inside parentheses. Otherwise, omit this part of the reference.
* **In the text**, use the following citation: (“Major Depressive Disorder,” n.d.).

**24. Entry in *Wikipedia***

Psychology. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved May 17, 2011, from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psychology

* In general, academic papers and articles should rely on peer-reviewed and other scholarly work vetted by experts in the field; authors should evaluate crowd-sourced articles such as those in *Wikipedia* carefully.
* For dates that cannot be determined, use n.d. (for no date).
* *Wikipedia* is italicized because it is the name of a reference work.
* The retrieval date is needed because, as with any wiki, the source material changes over time.
* **In the text**, use the following citation: (“Psychology,” n.d.).

**25. Archived entry in *Wikipedia***

Psychology. (2011, February 15). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Psychology&oldid=413979409

* Many wikis, including *Wikipedia*, archive a version of a page every time a change is made. These archived versions have unique, permanent URLs that you can provide in the reference list. To access the URL of an archived version of a *Wikipedia* page, click “View history” and then click the date and time of the version you used. By providing the archived version of the page, you allow the reader to retrieve the exact source that you used.
* **In the text**, use the following citation: (“Psychology,” 2011).

**Technical and Research Reports and Other Gray Literature**

Format references to technical and research reports and other gray literature as you would a book retrieved online.

**General Reference Format**

Author, A. A. (year). *Title of work* (Report No. xxx) [Description of form]. Retrieved from Agency Name website: http://xxxxx

* If the issuing organization assigned a number (e.g., report number, contract number, and monograph number) to the report, give that number in parentheses immediately after the title.
* Provide a description of the form inside brackets when it would assist the reader in identifying less typical types of sources (e.g., brochures, press releases, white papers, fact sheets). Otherwise, omit this.
* If the publisher has been identified as the author, use the format Retrieved from http://xxxxx
* Identify the publisher as part of the retrieval statement unless the publisher has been identified as the author: Retrieved from Agency Name website: http://www.xxxxxxx

**26. Corporate author, government report**

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. (2003). *Managing asthma: A guide for schools* (NIH Publication No. 02-2650). Retrieved from http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/prof/lung/asthma/asth\_sch.pdf

**27. Corporate author, task force report filed online**

American Psychological Association, Task Force on the Sexualization of Girls. (2007). *Report of the APA Task Force on the Sexualization of Girls: Executive summary*. Retrieved from http://www.apa.org/pi/women/programs/girls/report.aspx

* The name of the task force is considered a proper noun and is capitalized in the title of the report.

**28. Authored report, from nongovernmental organization**

Kessy, S. S. A., & Urio, F. M. (2006). *The contribution of microfinance institutions to poverty reduction in Tanzania* (Research Report No. 06.3). Retrieved from Research on Poverty Alleviation website: http://www.repoa.or.tz/documents\_storage/Publications/Reports/06.3\_Kessy\_and\_Urio.pdf

* Include the name of the publishing organization in the retrieval information when the publisher is not identified as the author.

**29. Report from institutional archive**

McDaniel, J. E., & Miskel, C. G. (2002). The effect of groups and individuals on national decision-making: Influence and domination in the reading policy-making environment (CIERA Report 3-025). Retrieved from University of Michigan, Center for Improvement of Early Reading Achievement website: http://www.ciera.org/library/reports/inquiry-3/3-025/3-025.pdf

**30. Press release**

American Psychological Association. (2010, August 15). *Today’s superheroes send wrong image to boys, say researchers* [Press release]. Retrieved from http://www.apa.org/news/press/releases/2010/08/macho-stereotype-unhealthy.aspx

The White House, Office of the Press Secretary. (2010, August 4). *Administration officials continue travel across the country holding “Recovery Summer” events, project site visits* [Press release]. Retrieved from http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/administration-officials-continue-travel-across-country-holding-recovery-summer-eve

* Include the full date of publication for press releases.
* When the author includes an office or department within a larger agency or organization, list the largest entity first.

**31. Whitepaper**

Furst, M., & DeMillo, R. A. (2006). Creating symphonic-thinking computer science graduates for an increasingly competitive global environment [White paper]. Retrieved from Georgia Tech College of Computing website: http://www.cc.gatech.edu/sites/default/files/Threads%20Whitepaper.pdf

* A white paper is a short document that presents an organization’s philosophy, position, or policy on a particular issue.

**32. Fact sheet**

RAND Corporation. (2006). *Three steps for improving the quality of mental health care in the United States* [Fact sheet]. Retrieved from http://www.rand.org/pubs/research\_briefs/2006/RAND\_RB9190.pdf

**33. Brochure**

California Board of Psychology. (2005). *For your peace of mind: A consumer guide to psychological services* [Brochure]. Retrieved from http://www.psychboard.ca.gov/formspubs/consumer-brochure.pdf

**34. Policy brief**

Gregoire, C. (2011). *Accelerating the learning curve by building a student-centered education system* [Policy brief]. Retrieved from http://www.governor.wa.gov/priorities/budget/p20\_system.pdf

**Meetings and Symposia**

Proceedings of meetings and symposia can be formally published in book or periodical form. To cite published proceedings from a book, use the same format as for a book or book chapter (see the Books, Book Chapters, and Reference Books section). To cite proceedings that are published regularly, use the same format as for a periodical (see Example 1). For contributions to symposia or for paper or poster presentations that have not been formally published, use the following templates.

**General Reference Formats**

***Symposium***

Contributor, A. A., Contributor, B. B., Contributor, C. C., & Contributor, D. D. (year, month). Title of contribution. In E. E. Chairperson (Chair), *Title of the symposium*. Symposium conducted at the meeting of Organization Name, Location. Retrieved from http://xxxxx

***Paper presentation or poster session***

Presenter, A. A. (year, month). *Title of paper or poster*. Paper or poster presented at the meeting of Organization Name, Location. Retrieved from [or “Abstract retrieved from”] http://xxxxx

* For symposium contributions and paper or poster presentations that have not been formally published (i.e., not published in the journal, book, or regularly published proceedings), give the month and year of the symposium or meeting in the reference.

**35. Conference paper abstract**

Liu, S. (2005, May). *Defending against business crises with the help of intelligent agent based early warning solutions*. Paper presented at the Seventh International Conference on Enterprise Information Systems, Miami, FL. Abstract retrieved from http://www.iceis.org/iceis2005/abstracts\_2005.htm

**36. Proceedings published regularly**

Wroe, S., Ferrara, T. L., McHenry, C. L., Curnoe, D., & Chamoli, U. (2010, December 7). The craniomandibular mechanics of being human. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B/Biological Sciences, 277*, 3579–3586. http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2010.0509

**37. Proceedings published in book form**

Katz, I., Gabayan, K., & Aghajan, H. (2007). A multi-touch surface using multiple cameras. In J. Blanc-Talon, W. Philips, D. Popescu, & P. Scheunders (Eds.), *Lecture Notes in Computer Science: Vol. 4678. Advanced Concepts for Intelligent Vision Systems* (pp. 97–108). http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540 -74607-2\_9

* Note that *Advanced Concepts* for *Intelligent Vision Systems* is capitalized because it is the *name* of an annual conference and is a *proper noun*.

**Doctoral Dissertations and Master’s Theses**

**General Reference Formats**

***Doctoral dissertation or master’s thesis retrieved from a database service***

Author, A. A. (year). *Title of doctoral dissertation or master’s thesis* (Doctoral dissertation or master’s thesis). Retrieved from Name of Database. (Accession or Order No.)

Author, A. A. (year). *Title of doctoral dissertation or master’s thesis* (Doctoral dissertation or master’s thesis). Retrieved from http://xxxxx

***Unpublished dissertation or master’s thesis***

Author, A. A. (year). *Title of doctoral dissertation or master’s thesis* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation or master’s thesis). Retrieved from http://xxxxx

* *Italicize* the title of a doctoral dissertation or master’s thesis.
* Identify the work as a doctoral dissertation or master’s thesis in parentheses after the title.
* Either the name of the database and the accession number or the URL of the dissertation or thesis is acceptable in the *retrieval statement*.

**38. Master’s thesis, from a commercial database**

McNiel, D. S. (2006). *Meaning through narrative: A personal narrative discussing growing up with an alcoholic mother* (Master’s thesis). Available from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses database. (UMI No. 1434728)

**39. Doctoral dissertation, from an institutional database**

Adams, R. J. (1973). Building a foundation for evaluation of instruction in higher education and continuing education (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from http://www.ohiolink.edu/etd/

**40. Doctoral dissertation, from the web**

Bruckman, A. (1997). *MOOSE Crossing: Construction, community, and learning in a networked virtual world for kids* (Doctoral dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology). Retrieved from http://www.cc.gatech.edu/~asb/thesis/

* If a dissertation was completed at one school but is now hosted on the server of another school, add the name of the originating university in parentheses to clarify its origin.

**Reviews and Peer Commentary**

**General Reference Formats**

Reviewer, A. A. (year). Title of review [Review of the book *Title of book*, by B. B. Author]. *Title of complete work*, xx, xxx–xxx. http://dx.doi.org/xxxxx

Reviewer, A. A. (year). Title of review [Review of the article “Title of article,” by B. B. Author]. Retrieved from http://xxxxx

* If the review is untitled, use the material in brackets as the title; retain the brackets to indicate that the material is a description of form and content, not a formal title.
* Identify the type of medium being reviewed in brackets (book, article, motion picture, television program, etc.).
* If the reviewed item is a book or article, include the author names after the title of the book or article, separated by a comma.
* If the reviewed item is a film, DVD, or another audiovisual medium, include the name of the producer and the year of release after the title of the work, separated by a comma.
* If there is no DOI, then include the URL of the website where the review was retrieved.

**41. Review of a video**

Axelman, A., & Shapiro, J. L. (2007). Does the solution warrant the problem? [Review of the DVD *Brief therapy with adolescents*, produced by the American Psychological Association, 2007]. *PsycCRITIQUES, 52*(51). http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0009036

**42. Review of a video game, no author**

[Review of the video game *BioShock*, produced by 2K Games, 2007]. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.whattheyplay.com/products/bioshock-for-xbox-360/?fm=3&ob=1&t=0#166

**43. Peer commentary on an article**

Wolf, K. S. (2005). *The future for Deaf individuals is not that bleak* [Peer commentary on the paper “Decrease of Deaf potential in a mainstreamed environment,” by K. S. Wolf]. Retrieved from http://www.personalityresearch.org/papers/hall.html#wolf

**Audiovisual Media**

Audiovisual media include motion pictures; audio or television broadcasts (including podcasts and recorded interviews); static objects such as maps, artwork, or photos; and streaming video (e.g., YouTube videos).

**General Reference Formats**

***Motion picture***

Producer, A. A. (Producer), & Director, B. B. (Director). (year). *Title of motion picture* [Medium: DVD, video file, etc.]. Retrieved from http://xxxxx

***Entire television series***

Producer, A. A. (Producer), & Creator, B. B. (Creator). (years aired). *Title of television series* [Television series]. Retrieved from http://xxxxx

* List the primary contributors in the author position, and use parentheses to identify their contribution.
* Provide the URL for the site from which you acquired the content. If the content is behind a log-in screen or a paywall (e.g., Netflix), or if the content is easily available by search, provide the home page URL of the site to avoid nonworking URLs.

***Episode or webisode in a television or radio series***

Writer, A. A. (Writer), & Director, B. B. (Director). (year). Title of episode or webisode [Television series episode or webisode]. In C. C. Producer (Executive Producer), *Television series name*. Retrieved from http://xxxxx

* For an episode or webisode in a television or radio series, use the same format as for a chapter in a book, but list the scriptwriter and director in the author position and the executive producer in the editor position.

***Music recording, full album***

Writer, A. A. (copyright year). *Title of album* [Recorded by B. B. Artist if different from the writer; Medium of recording: CD, mp3, record, cassette, etc.]. Retrieved from http://xxxxx (Date of recording if different from album copyright date)

***Music recording, single track on an album***

Writer, A. A. (copyright year). Title of song [Recorded by B. B. Artist if different from writer]. On *Title of album* [Medium of recording: CD, mp3, record, cassette, etc.]. Retrieved from http://xxxxx (Date of recording if different from song’s copyright date)

***Work of art (painting, drawing, sculpture, photograph, or other medium)***

Artist, A. A. (copyright year). *Title of work* [Medium: Painting, drawing, sculpture, photograph, etc.]. Retrieved from http://xxxxx

* Note that images from clip art packages from common software programs like Microsoft Word or PowerPoint do not need reference list entries or citations. Describe in the text where the images came from because these programs are so well-known that citations are not necessary.

***Recorded interview***

Interviewee, A. A. (year, month day interviewed). *Title of the interview* (B. B. Interviewer, Interviewer) [File format]. Retrieved from http://xxxxx

* Note that the name of the person being interviewed goes in the author position. The name of the interviewer may be provided in parentheses at the author’s discretion.

***Streaming video (e.g., YouTube video)***

Author, A. A. [User name]. (year, month day). *Title of video* [Video file]. Retrieved from http://xxxxx

Username. (year, month day). *Title of video* [Video file]. Retrieved from http://xxxxx

* For retrievability purposes, the person who posted the video is credited as the author. If the person’s real name and username are both available, provide the real name in the format Author, A. A., followed by the username inside brackets. Otherwise, when the real name is not available, include only the username, without brackets.

**44. Video**

American Psychological Association (Producer). (2007). *Responding therapeutically to patient expression of sexual attraction* [DVD]. Available from http://www.apa.org/pubs/videos/4310767.aspx

For sources in which *Retrieved from* may seem misleading, *Available from* represents a useful alternative (here, the video can be ordered from the URL, but the content cannot be viewed online).

**45. Television series (entire)**

Grazer, B. (Producer), Howard, R. (Producer), Hurwitz, M. (Producer & Creator), & Nevins, D. (Producer). (2003-2006). *Arrested development* [Television series]. Retrieved from http://www.hulu.com/arrested-development

**46. Episode or webisode in a television series**

Thompson, B. (Writer), Weddle, D. (Writer), & Rose, W. (Director). (2006). Webisode 1 [Television series webisode]. In D. Eick & R. D. Moore (Executive Producers), *Battlestar Galactica: The resistance*. Retrieved from http://video.syfy.com/sr/webisode-1/v31166

**47. Music recording, single track, republished**

Lennon, J., & McCartney, P. (2000). I want to hold your hand [Recorded by The Beatles; mp3 file]. On *The Beatles 1*. Retrieved from http://www.amazon.com (Original work recorded 1963)

* Because the song was recorded at a different time than the album was released, the original date of recording is provided in parentheses after the retrieval statement.
* **In the text**, use the following citation: (Lennon & McCartney, 1963/2000).

**48. Audio podcast**

Van Nuys, D. (Producer). (2007, December 19). *Shrink rap radio* [Audio podcast]. Retrieved from http://www.shrinkrapradio.com/

**49. Video podcast**

Hoade, S. (2010, October 31). *Zombies in literature: Intro to zombie studies* [Video podcast]. Retrieved from http://itunes.apple.com/

* Provide the home page URL rather than the full URL, because the video is easily available by search.

**50. Map**

Lewis County Geographic Information Services (Cartographer). (2002). Population density, 2000 U.S. Census [Demographic map]. Retrieved from http://maps.lewiscountywa.gov/maps/Demographics/census-popdens\_2000.pdf

**51. Painting**

Wyeth, A. (1948). *Christina’s world* [Painting]. Retrieved from http://www.moma.org/explore/collection/index

**52. Photograph**

Westinghouse Electric Corporation. (2009). *Lightning model* [Photograph]. Retrieved from http://photography.nationalgeographic.com/photography/photo-of-the-day/lightning-model-pod-best09/

**53. Speech recording**

King, M. L., Jr. (1963, August 28). *I have a dream* [Audio file]. Retrieved from http://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/mlkihaveadream.htm

**54. Interview recording**

Barnes, E. (1969, September 4). *Interview with Eva Barnes—Part 1* (S. Terkel, Interviewer) [Real Media file]. Retrieved from http://www.studsterkel.org/dstreet.php

* When an interview can be retrieved (e.g., in audio, video, or transcript form), it can be cited in a **reference list**.
* Interviews that are not recoverable are cited as personal communications in text only.
* **In the text**, use the following citation: (Barnes, 1969).

**55. Transcription of an audio or a video file (podcast, interview, speech, etc.)**

Science Magazine (Producer). (2010, December 17). Science *magazine podcast transcript*, December 17, 2010. http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.330.6011.1700-b

National Public Radio (Producer). (2011, February 11). *Science diction: The origin of ‘antibiotic’* [Podcast transcript]. Retrieved from http://www.npr.org/2011/02/11/133686020/Science-Diction-The-Origin-Of-Antibiotic

* If it is not evident from the title of the transcript, a description of the form ([Podcast transcript], [Speech transcript], [Interview transcript], etc.) is helpful for the reader.
* Provide the exact date (month, day, year) because podcasts may be recorded frequently.
* In the first example, Science is italicized (or reverse italicized, within the title) because it is the title of a magazine.
* **In the text**, use the following citations: (Science Magazine, 2010) and (National Public Radio, 2011).

**56. Streaming video (e.g., YouTube, Vimeo)**

PsycINFO. (2009, November 23). *How to find DOIs in APA PsyclNFO* [Video file]. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D9Afmknkzeo

McDonnell, C. [charlieissocoollike]. (2011, May 17). *Stop procrastinating* [Video file]. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/charlie#p/u/4/qjIsdbBsE8g

* **In the text**, use the following citations: (PsycINFO, 2009) and (McDonnell, 2011).

**Data Sets, Software, Measurement Instruments, and Apparatus**

**General Reference Formats**

***Software (including apps) or program with individual or corporate authors***

Rightsholder, A. A. (year). Title of Software or Program (Version number) [Description of form]. Retrieved from http://xxxxx

***Test or inventory from the web***

Author, A. A. (year). *Title of Test or Inventory* [Measurement instrument]. Retrieved from http://xxxxx

***Test database record (e.g., retrieved from PsycTESTS database)***

Author, A. A. (year). *Name of Test or Inventory* [Database record]. Retrieved from Database Name. http://dx.doi.org/xxxxx

* If a DOI is listed on the database record, include it.
* The database record may or may not include a link to the actual measurement instrument.
* Do not italicize the names of software, apps, programs, or languages.
* Do *italicize* the title of a data set or a published measurement instrument.
* If an individual has proprietary rights to the software, name him or her as the author; otherwise, treat such references as un-authored works.
* In parentheses immediately after the title, identify the version number, if any.
* In brackets immediately after the title or version number, identify the source as a computer program, language, software, measurement instrument, and so forth. Do not include a period between the title and the bracketed material.
* If the program can be downloaded or ordered from the web, give this information in the publisher position.

**57. Dataset**

Pew Hispanic Center. (2004). *Changing channels and crisscrossing cultures: A survey of Latinos on the news media* [Data file and code book]. Retrieved from http://pewhispanic.org/datasets/

**58. Measurement instrument**

Friedlander, M. L., Escudero, V., & Heatherington, L. (2002). E-SOFTA: System for observing family therapy alliances [Software and training videos]. Unpublished instrument. Retrieved from http://www.softa-soatif.com/

**59. Software**

Borenstein, M., Hedges, L., Higgins, J., & Rothstein, H. (2005). Comprehensive Meta-Analysis (Version 2) [Computer software]. Retrieved from http://www.meta-analysis.com/index.html

**60. Mobile application software (app), group or corporate author**

Skyscape. (2010). Skyscape Medical Resources (Version 1.9.11) [Mobile application software]. Retrieved from http://itunes.apple.com/

Epocrates. (2011). Epocrates Essentials for iPhone (Version 3.14) [Mobile applica­tion software]. Retrieved from http://www.epocrates.com/products/iphone /index.html

**61. Mobile application software (app), individual authors**

Deglin, J. H., & Vallerand, A. H. (2010). Davis’s Drug Guide for Nurses (12th ed.) [Mobile application software]. Retrieved from http://www.skyscape.com/estore/productdetail.aspx?productid=219

**62. Facebook application**

Oodle. (n.d.). Marketplace [Facebook application]. Retrieved from http://apps.facebook.com/marketplace/

**63. Entry in mobile application (app) reference work, no byline**

Diabetes. (2011). In Epocrates Essentials for iPhone (Version 3.14) [Mobile application software]. Retrieved from http://www.epocrates.com/products/iphone/index.html

Naproxen. (2010). In J. H. Deglin & A. H. Vallerand (Eds.), Davis’s Drug Guide for Nurses (12th ed.) [Mobile application software]. Retrieved from http://www.skyscape.com/estore/productdetail.aspx?productid=219

* **In the text**, use the following citations: (“Diabetes,” 2011) and (“Naproxen,” 2010).

**64. Apparatus**

EyeLink 1000 [Apparatus and software]. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.sr-research.com/EL\_II.html

**65. Test or inventory from the web**

Nosek, B., Banaji, M. R., & Greenwald, T. (n.d.). *Gender-Science IAT* [Measurement instrument]. Retrieved from https://implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/demo/

**66. Test or inventory record retrieved from PsycTESTS database**

Yu, C. K.-C. (2008). *Dream Intensity Inventory* [Database record]. Retrieved from PsycTESTS. http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/t54321-001

* The DOI listed after the database name identifies only the database record, not the measurement instrument.
* The *database name* is provided because the content is proprietary (i.e., this record is available only in PsycTESTS).

**Unpublished and Informally Published Works**

Unpublished work includes work that is in progress, has been submitted for publication, or has been completed but not submitted for publication. This category also includes work that has not been formally published (such as lecture notes or PowerPoint slides) but is available on a personal or an institutional website, in an electronic archive such as ERIC, or in a preprint archive.

**General Reference Formats**

***Unpublished or informally published manuscript***

Author, A. A. (year). *Title of the manuscript*. Retrieved from http://xxxxx

* Update your references frequently prior to publication of your work; refer to the final published version of sources when possible.

***Online lecture notes or PowerPoint slides***

Author, A. A. (year). *Title of presentation* [Lecture notes or PowerPoint slides]. Retrieved from http://xxxxx

Author, A. A. (year). *Title of presentation* [Lecture notes or PowerPoint slides]. Retrieved from Name of Database. (Accession No. xxxx)

* When lecture notes are available only from the teacher, via course management software (such as Blackboard), or from someone who took notes during a lecture, cite this as a *personal communication* (see section 6.20 of the *Publication Manual*). Personal communications are not recoverable by other researchers. Cite personal communications in text only; include initials as well as the surname of the person involved, and give as precise a date as possible: (J. A. Howard, personal communication, September 19, 2011). The same approach would apply to notes taken during a lecture or material that was handed out in class but is not posted elsewhere (e.g., on the instructor’s public website).

**67. Informally published or self-archived work**

Mitchell, S. D. (2000). *The import of uncertainty*. Retrieved from http://philsci-archive.pitt.edu/162/

This work was later published in a journal and would now be referenced as follows:

Mitchell, S. D. (2007). The import of uncertainty. *The Pluralist, 2*(1), 58–71. Retrieved from http://www.press.uillinois.edu/journals/plur.html

**68. Informally published or self-archived work, from ERIC**

Kubota, K. (2007). “Soaking” model for learning: Analyzing Japanese learning/teaching process from a socio-historical perspective. Retrieved from ERIC database. (ED498566)

**69. Lecture notes or PowerPoint slides**

Brieger, W. (2005). *Lecture 3: Recruitment and involvement of trainees* [PowerPoint slides]. Retrieved from Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health OpenCourseWare website: http://ocw.jhsph.edu/courses/TrainingMethodsContinuingEducation/lectureNotes.cfm

* Identify the name of the website to which the information was posted when that information is not evident from the URL or author name.

**Websites, Internet Message Boards, Electronic Mailing Lists, and Social Media**

**General Reference Format**

Author, A. A. (year). Title of document [Format]. Retrieved from http://xxxxx

* The basic *reference template* for any information you get off a website is made up of four pieces: author, date, title (with a description of the format in brackets), and source (the URL).
* Online documents often are missing some of the information needed for a reference list entry. **Table 3.1** illustrates how to format your reference from a website even if one or more of these basic elements are missing.
* **In the text**, use the information from Position A and Position B in **Table 3.1** for the citation (usually the author and date, but if there is no author, use the title and date): (Author, year) or (“Title,” year).
* Provide the specific date for content that is published more frequently (e.g., blog posts, online forum messages, social media updates); otherwise, provide the year only.
* Do not italicize the titles of blog posts, online forum messages, comments, status updates, and so forth. Do *italicize* titles of reports and other documents that stand alone. If the distinction is unclear for a particular document (as may sometimes be the case when the organization of a site is itself unclear), authors should use their own judgment to decide whether to italicize. Err on the side of not italicizing.
* Include the name of the website to which the message was posted in the retrieval statement if this information is not part of the URL: Retrieved from Site Name website: http://xxxxx
* Provide a retrieval date for references when the content changes over time, such as for non-archived social media pages.
* Provide the address (“permalink”) for the archived version of the message or page if possible. On sites like Facebook and Twitter, the archived message URL can be accessed by clicking the date and time stamp at the bottom of the message. When the archived URL is used, no retrieval date is necessary.
* Take note of privacy settings: Content visible to everyone can go in the **reference list**; restricted (e.g., friends-only) content should be cited as a *personal communication* (see section 6.20 of the *Publication Manual*).

**Citing entire websites, feeds, and pages**. When citing an entire website or page, and not any document in particular on that website, it is sufficient to give the address of the site in the text (no reference list entry is needed), as follows:

KidsPsych is a wonderful interactive website for children (http://www.kidspsych.org).

President Obama often used Twitter (http://www.twitter.com/barackobama) and Facebook (http://www.facebook.com/barackobama) to keep citizens up to speed on his initiatives.

**70. Message posted to a newsgroup, online forum, or discussion group**

Rampersad, T. (2005, June 8). Re: Traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions [Online forum comment]. Retrieved from World International Property Organization website: http://www.wipo.int/roller/comments/ipisforum /weblog/theme\_eight\_how\_can\_cultural#comments

**71. Message posted to an electronic mailing list**

Smith, S. (2006, January 5). Re: Disputed estimates of IQ [Electronic mailing list message]. Retrieved from http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/ForensicNetwork/message/670

**72. Blog post**

Laden, G. (2011, May 8). A history of childbirth and misconceptions about life expectancy [Blog post]. Retrieved from http://scienceblogs.com/gregladen/2011/05/a\_history\_of\_childbirth\_and\_mi.php

* **In the text**, use the following citation: (Laden, 2011).

**73. Blog comment**

MiddleKid. (2007, January 22). Re: The unfortunate prerequisites and consequences of partitioning your mind [Blog comment]. Retrieved from http://scienceblogs.com/pharyngula/2007/01/the\_unfortunate\_prerequisites.php

* Because the author has adopted a screen name to use when posting messages to this blog instead of using his or her real name, the screen name is used for the author name in the reference.
* **In the text**, use the following citation: (MiddleKid, 2007).

**74. Twitter update or tweet**

Obama, B. [BarackObama]. (2009, July 15). Launched American Graduation Initiative to help additional 5 mills. Americans graduate college by 2020: http://bit.ly/gcTX7 [Tweet]. Retrieved from http://twitter.com/BarackObama/status/2651151366

* The user’s real name, if known, is provided first in the format Author, A. A., followed by the screen name in brackets. If only the screen name is known, provide it without brackets.
* **In the text**, use the following citation: (Obama, 2009).

**75. Facebook page or note**

Pinker, S. [Steven]. (n.d.). Timeline [Facebook page]. Retrieved March 19, 2012, from http://www.facebook.com/pages/Steven-Pinker/266872782418

Federal Emergency Management Agency. [ca. 2011]. Fire safety [Facebook page]. Retrieved April 17, 2011, from https://www.facebook.com/FEMA7sk=app\_10442206389

American Red Cross. (2009, November 2). Red Cross workers in American Samoa: 2 stories [Facebook note]. Retrieved from http://www.facebook.com/note.php?note\_id=178265261423

* For individual authors on Facebook, provide the name in the format Author, A. A., and then include the author’s first name in brackets, to aid in retrievability. For organizations or groups, spell out the full name.
* For dates that cannot be determined, use n.d. (for no date). If the date can reasonably be approximated, put ca. (for circa) followed by the year, inside brackets. Include a retrieval date only when the date is unknown or has been approximated.
* For multiple entries with the same author and date, alphabetize the entries by title and add a letter after the year (2011a, 2011b; n.d.-a, n.d.-b; or [ca. 2011a], [ca. 2011b]).
* **In the text**, use the following citations: (Pinker, n.d.), (Federal Emergency Management Agency, [ca. 2011]), and (American Red Cross, 2009).

**76. Facebook status update**

APA Style. (2011, March 10). How do you spell success in APA Style? Easy! Consult Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary or APA’s Dictionary of Psychology. Read more over at the APA Style Blog [Facebook status update]. Retrieved from https://www.facebook.com/APAStyle/posts/206877529328877

* **In the text**, use the following citation: (APA Style, 2011).