APA Reference Lists (7th Ed.)

Documenting sources on the References page is more difficult than using parenthetical citation: attention to detail is required. Items are ordered alphabetically by the first word of the item (usually the author's surname). Listed below are the basic elements:

1. Author (surname, 1st initial. 2nd initial.)  
   Kemmelmeier, M., & Winter, D. G.
2. (date of publication)  
   (2008).
3. Title of work.  
   Sowing patriotism but reaping nationalism? Consequences of exposure to the American flag.
4. Title of Journal, (in italics)  
   Political Psychology,
5. journal volume number(issue number),  
   29(6),
6. page range of entire article.  
   859–879.

Note that the line indicating the page range is not a hyphen but an en-length dash. Include issue numbers if they exist.

Article From a Journal

A reference list entry for an article from a journal corresponding to the item above would look like this (note the punctuation):


Titles: Whether a word in a title is capitalized depends on whether it appears in the body or the reference list of your paper. In the body of the paper, capitalize normally (see our Capitalization document). In article titles in the reference list, however, only capitalize:

- the first word of the title or heading;
- the first word of a subtitle;
- the first word after a colon, em-dash, or end punctuation in a heading;
- nouns followed by numerals or letters;
- proper nouns.

Periodical titles are fully capitalized. Italicize titles of books, journals (and volume numbers but not issue numbers), and periodicals. Individual articles or chapters of books are placed within quotation marks in the body of the essay, but not in the reference list.
Conference, paper, and poster presentations

A reference list entry for conference, paper, and poster has an italicized title. The month and the days of the conference are usually provided as well as the year. After the title of the presentation, the type of presentation is given within square brackets, with a period coming after the brackets. The amount of information may vary; this paper has a DOI assigned. Today, most academic publishers assign a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) to scholarly material. The DOI can usually be found either in the online citation itself or on the first page of the article. The DOI makes other Web-related reference information (date of access, URL, etc.) unnecessary. Note the format: It begins with https://doi.org/, and is formatted as a live link. Convert any DOI you use to this format.


Book


Note: For the publisher, give the shortened form of the name, omitting words such as Publishers, Co., or Inc. (see p. 296). Do not indicate the place of publication. Note also the abbreviation for "junior" after the author's name. Do not include honorifics such as “Dr.”

Chapter in a book


Note: "(Ed.)" refers to "editor" (the plural is “Eds.”). The editor's name is given with the initials first and is preceded by the word "In".

Particular edition of a book

Non-academic periodical such as a magazine or a newspaper


Note: The newspaper reference above has no author, so the title replaces the author's name; in a parenthetical citation, use a shortened title in quotation marks (e.g., “Recipient,” 1995). In the online newspaper reference, the title is italicized, but not the publisher’s name. In the magazine reference, the commas around "22" indicate that the article does not appear on continuous pages (i.e., only on pages 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, and 25, not on pages 21 or 23).

Comment on an online periodical article or post:

Deist. (2020, February 8). Religion, the "revealed" religions, give a feeling of community along with an us against them mentality. That's why there's always [Comment on the article, “Physicist Brian Greene: ‘Factual information is not the right yardstick for religion’”]. The Guardian. https://discussion.theguardian.com/comment-permalink/138049902

Note: Use the poster's name or handle and provide the comment title or up to the first 20 words of the comment.

Film, television series, or streaming videos

Butt, B., & White, K. (Writers). (2009). You've been great, goodnight (Season 6, Episode 19) [TV series episode]. In D. Storey (Director), Corner gas. CTV.


TED Talk


https://www.ted.com/talks/lisa_godwin_how_teachers_can_help_students_navigate_trauma


Note: TED Talks have separate formats depending on where you access the material. If the reference is from TED’s website, list the speaker as the author. If the reference is from YouTube, list TED as the author, and the name of the speaker after the date and before the title of the talk.

Social Media

Ackles, J. [@JensenAckles]. (2020, January 21). Things are ramping up…and I’m starting to get the feels. #spnfamily #finalride. (music courtesy of @radiocomusic)


https://www.facebook.com/officialmisha/photos/a.129194833769199/2848242275197761/?type=3&theater

Note: Retain hashtags, non-traditional spelling, emojis, and links for social media posts. Use up to 20 words from the original source.
**Audio works**


**Review of a book**


**Reference works**

**Encyclopedia entry with author (print):**


**Encyclopedia entry with author (online):**


**Note:** Increasingly, you will find a mismatch between the version date of the entire work (here, 2016) and the revision date of the individual entry.

**Dictionary entry without author (online):**

Other Works on the Internet

Scholars have had to balance the drawbacks of citing electronic material (e.g., missing author names, titles, and dates of creation) with the benefits of having academic information freely available wherever there is an Internet connection.

Timmons, V. (2008). Challenges in researching family literacy programs. *Canadian Psychology*, 49(2), 96-102. [https://doi.org/10.1037/0708-5991.49.2.96](https://doi.org/10.1037/0708-5991.49.2.96)

Note that the reference is the same as usual, with the sole addition of the electronic DOI. However, not all documents have DOIs; below are three such examples: online lecture notes, an online academic journal article, and an online reference work.


[http://www.uces.mun.ca/~mdeal/Anth3291/notes12.htm](http://www.uces.mun.ca/~mdeal/Anth3291/notes12.htm)


**Note:** Because the references end in web addresses, the period is omitted. No date of retrieval is required unless the document likely to be modified (online lecture notes are frequently edited). When citing other course materials, such as slides, describe the medium in a bracketed note [PowerPoint slides].

Archival Documents and Collections

Archival documents and collection sources that are in personal possession of an author, form part of an institutional collection, or are stored in an archive. They include such items as letters, unpublished manuscripts, limited circulation items, in-house or corporate documents, clippings. The following illustrates the general format:
Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). Title of material. [Description of material]. Name of collection; name of repository.

The purpose of referencing is to give enough information to direct the reader to the source. If several letters are used from the same collection, then list the collection as a reference. Square brackets indicate information that does not appear in the document. When citing interviews, then remember to list the interviewee as the author and include the interviewer’s name in the description.

Here is an example for a single letter from an archive:


Here is an example for a collection of letters from an archive:


Note: For private collections, state who is in possession of the information instead of noting the archive.

The following is an example for photographs:


Patents

The key elements of a reference to a patent are the author, year, and patent number. The title (“Shovel”) and claim (“The ornamental design for a shovel, as shown”) are not included.