

Writing Guides: APA Style



APA style is the formatting and documentation style of the American Psychological Association, used primarily for research papers in psychology courses. Every APA paper contains four main sections: 1) Title page, 2) Abstract, 3) Body, and 4) References. Some APA papers will also contain Tables, Figures, Appendices, and Footnotes.

MANUSCRIPT FORMAT AND ELEMENTS

GENERAL MANUSCRIPT FORMAT:

- Use 12-pt Times New Roman **font** (or similar).
- Use one inch **margins** all around, aligned left. Indent paragraphs normally (.5 inch, or 5 spaces).
- **Double space** the entire manuscript.
- Begin **page numbering** with the title page, which will be page 1, and number every page of the paper, including the Abstract, body, and References pages.

RUNNING HEAD:

The running head is a shortened version of the title that appears on every page of your paper. Create a header ½ inch from the top of the page. Type the paper's title in UPPERCASE letters and without quotation marks. The title should be no longer than 50 characters. Type the title flush with the left margin; insert page numbers flush with the right margin. On the title page only, the words "Running head:" will appear. See below.

TITLE PAGE (2.01-03)

- Include the header as described above, but type "Running head" (without quotation marks) and a colon right before the title, so that the title page header looks like this:

Running head: SHORTENED TITLE OF PAPER

1

- Double space all text on the title page.
- Type the title in the upper ½ of the page, centered and in title case. The title should be no more than 12 words and should be typed on one or two lines, double-spaced.
- Below the title, type your name and your institution, also double-spaced and centered.

ABSTRACT PAGE (2.04)

- This page presents a brief summary (150-250 words) of your paper. It appears as a separate page right after the title page, as page 2 of the paper.
- The page header appears at the top, but without 'running head', which appears only on title page.
- Type "Abstract" (without the quotation marks) centered on the first line of the abstract page.
- Double-space after the word "Abstract" and begin typing your text.
- Do not indent the first line of the abstract text.
- The page should look like this:

SHORTENED TITLE OF PAPER

2

Abstract

Start typing the abstract at the left margin, without indenting. Present a 150-200 word summary of your paper here.

Double-space all text. Don't type anything else on this page.

BODY

- All pages in the body have the running head containing the paper's shortened title and page number at the top.
- On the first page of the body (but not on any other pages in the body), type the paper's full title on the first line of the page, centered and in normal font and size, just as it appears on the title page.
- The first page of the body text will be page 3 of the paper.
- The first page will look like this (running head and page number, full title, first line of body text):

SHORTENED TITLE OF PAPER

3

Full Title of Your Paper

Start typing the body text here. Indent paragraphs as normal. Use left-justified margins. Double-space all text throughout the paper. Follow guidelines below if you use headings.

HEADINGS:

- Sections of the APA paper (Method, Results, and Discussion, for example) are distinguished by different heading styles. Always begin with the Level 1 heading style to designate the major sections of the paper, and then use the other heading styles, in order, for any subheadings. (Undergraduate papers usually use level 1 headings only.)
- Do not use numbers or letters to designate sections or subsections.

Level 1	Centered, Boldface, Title Case Heading
Level 2	Left-aligned, Boldface, Title Case Heading
Level 3	Indented, boldface, lowercase heading with period.
Level 4	<i>Indented, boldface, italicized, lowercase heading with a period.</i>
Level 5	<i>Indented, italicized, lowercase heading with period.</i>

QUOTATIONS:

Run-in quotations:

- Prose passages of 40 words or less should be incorporated into the running text and enclosed in quotation marks, not set off in block form.
- If the quotation ends in the middle of the sentence, add the parenthetical citation immediately after the closing quotation marks, and continue the sentence.
- If the quotation ends the sentence, add the parenthetical citation immediately after the closing quotation marks, and place a period (or other end punctuation) outside the parenthesis. (Citation rules follow.)

Block quotations:

- Prose passages longer than 40 words should be set off from the body text in block form.
- Do not enclose in quotation marks.
- Indent the entire quotation ½ inch (5 spaces) from left margin (same as paragraph indentation).
- Double-space the block quotation.
- Add the parenthetical citation at the end of quotation and outside the final period. (Citation rules follow.)

TITLES OF SOURCES IN BODY TEXT:

- Capitalize the first letter of all major words in the title (Title Case). Then follow these rules:
 - Italicize the title of a longer work (book, periodical, report): *Title of Longer Work: Subtitle of Longer Work*
 - Put quotation marks around the title of a shorter work (article, chapter, other part of a longer work): "Title of Shorter Work"

CITING SOURCES IN THE BODY TEXT: AUTHOR-DATE STYLE

(see 6.11-21 and Table 6.1 [reproduced below] in APA Manual)

Every reference to another's work must be noted by a **citation** within the body text. The citation includes the last name of the author and the year of publication inserted into the text at the appropriate point. Each citation refers the reader to the corresponding entry in the list of **References** at the end of the paper, which contains full bibliographical information for each source used.

BASIC IN TEXT FORMAT: When the author is named in a signal phrase as part of the sentence, give the year in parentheses following the name:

In their work on gender role journey theory, McDermott (2011) found that men in the ambivalence stage of their gender role journey development expressed more hostility toward women.

PARENTHETICAL IN TEXT FORMAT: When the author is not named in the sentence, give the author's last name and the year of publication in parentheses. Separate the name and date with a comma:

High Performance Anxiety scores, typically stemming from workplace stressors, correlated highly with psychological abuse (Moore, 2008).

When paraphrasing or summarizing an idea, or referring to the whole work, omit the page number (or other locator) from the citation, as in the examples above. **When quoting the source directly**, follow the same guidelines as above, but provide the page number (or other locator) in the citation, in addition to the author's last name and year of publication. Use p. for page, pp. for pages (p. 152, pp. 152-157).

Signal phrase: Interpreting these results, Robbins et al. (2003) suggested that the "therapists in dropout cases may have inadvertently validated parental negativity about the adolescent without adequately responding to the adolescent's needs or concerns" (p. 541), contributing to an overall climate of negativity.

Parenthetical: Interpreting these results, researchers suggested that the "therapists in dropout cases may have inadvertently validated parental negativity about the adolescent without adequately responding to the adolescent's needs or concerns" (Robbins et al., 2003, p. 541), contributing to an overall climate of negativity.

When citing two or more works within a single parenthesis, order them alphabetically (as they are ordered in the references list):

Researchers have examined this link in the realm of intimate partner relationships and general aggression and anger (Chapleau & Oswald, 2010; Cohn & Zeichner, 2006; Moore & Stuart, 2004; Moore et al., 2008).

When you refer to a source more than once in a single paragraph, give the full citation (author and year) with the first mention, and then give just the author's name in subsequent citations within the same paragraph. Give the full citation if you refer to the same work again in a new paragraph.

For a work with no named author, substitute whatever element appears first in the reference list entry for the source (usually the title) in place of the author's name, followed by the date. Use a short version of the title for the parenthetical format:

"Living Well is The Best Revenge" (2001)
("Living Well," 2001)

For a work with multiple authors or a group author, see the table that follows. **Things to note:**

- Use **et al.** (meaning *and others*) for a work with six or more authors.
- Use **et al.** in subsequent citations for a work with three or more authors.
- Use & instead of *and* in parenthetical citation format.

Table 6.1 Basic Citation Styles				
Type of citation	First citation in text	Subsequent citations in text	Parenthetical format, first citation in text	Parenthetical format, subsequent citations in text
One work by one author	Walker (2007)	Walker (2007)	(Walker, 2007)	(Walker, 2007)
One work by two authors	Walker and Allen (2004)	Walker and Allen (2004)	(Walker & Allen, 2004)	(Walker & Allen, 2004)
One work by three authors	Bradley, Ramirez, and Soo (1999)	Bradley et al. (1999)	(Bradley, Ramirez, & Soo, 1999)	(Bradley et al., 1999)
One work by four authors	Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, and Walsh (2006)	Bradley et al. (2006)	(Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, & Walsh, 2006)	(Bradley et al., 2006)
One work by five authors	Walker, Allen, Bradley, Ramirez, and Soo (2008)	Walker et al. (2008)	(Walker, Allen, Bradley, Ramirez, & Soo, 2008)	(Walker et al., 2008)
One work by six or more authors	Wasserstein et al. (2005)	Wasserstein et al. (2005)	(Wasserstein et al., 2005)	(Wasserstein et al., 2005)
Groups (readily identified through abbreviation) as authors	National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH, 2003)	NIMH (2003)	(National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2003)	(NIMH, 2003)
Groups (no abbreviation) as authors	University of Pittsburgh (2005)	University of Pittsburgh (2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)

REFERENCES

- List of every source (reference) used in the paper
- Appears on a separate page at the end, with running head and page number at top
- Titled “References” (centered, in normal font/size, not in quotes)
- Double-spaced
- Hanging indent used for entries
- Authors’ names in inverted style (last name first), using last name and initial(s): (Smith, R.)
- Alphabetized by authors’ last names; NOT numbered
- Two or more works by the same author--order by year, the earliest first.
- Work without an author--alphabetize by the first word of the title, other than *A*, *An*, and *The*.
- The first page of references will look like this:

SHORTENED TITLE OF PAPER

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References

Clapp, J., Shillington, A. (2001). Environmental predictors of heavy episodic drinking in college students. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 32, 121-131.

Gonzalez, A. (2003). The importance of friends and parents in academic performance. *Research in Educational Psychology*, 32(6), 21–35.

TITLES OF SOURCES IN THE REFERENCES LIST:

- For periodical titles (magazine, journal, newspaper, newsletter), italicize the title and capitalize the first letter of all major words in the title: *Title of Periodical*
- For non-periodical titles (book, chapter, article, or web page), capitalize *only* the first letter of the first word of the title (and subtitle, if any). Then, format the title using these guidelines:
 - For shorter works, such as journal articles, use no additional formatting: Title of article: Subtitle of article
 - For longer works, such as books, italicize the title: *Title of book: Subtitle of book*

CITATION AND REFERENCE LIST FORMATS FOR COMMON SOURCES

Consult the APA Manual (available in the SSC) for anything not explained below.

AUTHORSHIP (see 6.11-16, 6.25, and 6.27 in APA Manual)

Single author or editor:	
In-text:	Author (Year) Gladwell (2008)
Parenthetical:	(Author, Year) (Gladwell, 2008)
References:	Author, A. (Year). <i>Title of book</i> . Location: Publisher. Editor, A. (Ed.). (Year). <i>Title of book</i> . Location: Publisher. Gladwell, M. (2008). <i>Outliers: the story of success</i> . New York: Little, Brown, and Company.

Two authors:	
In-text:	Smith and Jones (2004)
Parenthetical:	(Smith & Jones, 2004)
	Cite both names (listed in order of authorship , not alphabetically) every time the reference occurs. Separate names by using 'and' in a signal phrase and by using '&' in the parentheses.
References:	Author, A., & Author, B. (year)
	List both names in inverted style and separated by a comma and '&'.

Three to five authors:	
In-text:	Silvestri, Hancock, and Boone (2001) <--- first citation Silvestri et al. (2001) <---- subsequent citations
Parenthetical:	(Silvestri, Hancock & Boone, 2001). <--- first citation (Silvestri et al., 2001) <---- subsequent citations
	<i>For the first citation</i> , identify all authors (listed in order of authorship, not alphabetically) in the signal phrase or in the parentheses. <i>In subsequent citations</i> , use only the name of the first author followed by <i>et al.</i> in the signal phrase or in parentheses.
References:	Author, A. A., Author, B. B., Author, C. C., & Author, D. D. (Year).
	List all names in inverted style and separated by commas. Use '&' before the final name.

Six or seven authors:	
In-text:	Rivers et al. (2006)
Parenthetical:	(Rivers et al., 2006)
	Use only the name of the first author (as listed in order of authorship, not alphabetically) followed by <i>et al.</i> in <i>each</i> signal phrase or parentheses.
References:	Author, A. A., Author, B. B., Author, C. C., Author, D. D., Author, E. E., & Author, F. F. (Year)
	List all names up to and including seven, in inverted style and separated by commas. Use '&' before the final name.

Eight or more authors:	
In-text:	Rivers et al. (2006)
Parenthetical:	(Rivers et al., 2006)
	Use only the name of the first author (as listed in order of authorship, not alphabetically) followed by <i>et al.</i> in <i>each</i> signal phrase or parentheses.
References:	Author, A. A., Author, B. B., Author, C. C., Author, D. D., Author, E. E., Author, F. F., . . . Author, H. H. (Year)
	List the first six authors in inverted style and separated by commas, followed by three ellipsis dots and then the final author's name. (Never list more than seven names in a reference.)

Unknown author	
In-text:	"Living Well is The Best Revenge" (2001)
Parenthetical:	("Living Well," 2001).
	Substitute the work's title in place of the author's name, followed by the date. If in the signal phrase, give the

	full title; if in a parenthetical citation instead, give a short version of the title.
References:	See instructions for the specific source type.
	Give the title in place of the author's name.

Organization or group as author:	
In-text:	Boston University (2008)
Parenthetical:	(Boston University, 2008)
	Use the name of the organization as you would an author's name, in either a signal phrase or parenthetical citation. Alphabetize by first word of the group's name.
References:	See instructions for the specific source type.
	Use the name of the organization as you would an author's name. Alphabetize by first word of the group's name.

Organization or group recognized by abbreviation as author:	
In-text:	American Medical Association (AMA, 2008) AMA (2008) <--- subsequent citations
Parenthetical:	(American Medical Association [AMA], 2008) < --- first citation (AMA, 2008) < ---- subsequent citations
	Use the name of the organization as you would an author's name, in either a signal phrase or parenthetical citation. Alphabetize by first word of the group's name. Use the abbreviation alone in subsequent citations.
References:	See instructions for the specific source type.
	Use the name of the organization as you would an author's name. Alphabetize by first word of the group's name.

Indirect source (a source cited or quoted in another source):	
In-text and parenthetical:	Ed Looney, executive director of the New Jersey Council on Compulsive Gambling, issued this warning about gambling: "There is a cost to all gambling. People lose their jobs, marriages break up. Kids live in unstable homes. There is a real social cost to the activity" (as cited in McGraw, 1992, p. 52).
	Name the <u>original</u> source in your signal phrase, and include the <u>secondary</u> source—the source within which the other source appears—in the parenthetical citation. In the parentheses, use "as cited in" for clarity.
References:	See instructions for the specific source type.
	Give the secondary source in the reference list. For the example above, the work by McGraw will appear in the reference list.

SOURCE WITHOUT PAGE NUMBERS: (see section 6.05 in APA Manual)

In-text:	Author (year) . . . (para. 4).
Parenthetical:	. . . (Author, Year, Discussion section, para. 1).
	If you quote from the source, use paragraph number or other locator, as in the first example. If the source contains headings, cite the heading and paragraph # following the heading, as in the second example.
References:	See instructions for the specific source type.

SOURCE WITHOUT A DATE:

In-text:	Author (n.d.)
parenthetical:	(Author, n.d.)
	Cite by giving author's last name—or short title—followed by n.d., meaning "no date available."
References:	See instructions for the specific source type.

PERIODICALS: (see 7.01 in APA Manual)

General format for periodicals:	
In-text or parenthetical:	See the guidelines above for citing works with one or more authors, unknown author, undated works, and works without page numbers, as appropriate.
References:	Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (year). Title of article. <i>Title of Periodical</i> , xx (yy), pp-pp.
	xx = volume number (italicized), if available; yy = issue number (not italicized), if available; pp-pp = page range

Article from a print journal:	
In- text or parenthetical:	See the guidelines above for citing works with one or more authors, unknown author, undated works, and works without page numbers, as appropriate.
References:	Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (year). Title of article. <i>Title of Journal</i> , xx(yy), pp-pp. Gonzalez, A. (2003). The importance of friends and parents in academic performance. <i>Research in Educational Psychology</i> , 32(6), 21–35.
	xx = volume number (italicized), if available; yy = issue number (not italicized), if available; pp-pp = page range For a journal paginated by issue, add the issue number in parentheses after the volume number.

Article from an online journal or electronic database: (see 6.31-6.32 in APA Manual)

Cite the article as you would cite an article from a print periodical. Then add online locator information. The locator is either the URL or the DOI.

- **The URL** (uniform resource locator) is a common method of providing a locator for online content. It's the web address shown in the address bar on a web browser.
- **The DOI** (digital object identifier) is used by many journals instead of URLs to provide a stable locator for digital texts found online or accessed through a database. The DOI should be used in place of the URL whenever available.
- DOI number may be found in two places: the first page of the article and on the landing page for the article when retrieved from a database.

Journal article with a DOI	
In-text or parenthetical:	See the guidelines above for citing works with one or more authors, unknown author, undated works, and works without page numbers, as appropriate.
References:	Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (year). Title of article. <i>Title of Periodical</i> , xx(yy), pp-pp. doi:xx.xxxxxxxx Burt, M.R. (1980). Cultural myths and supports for rape. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 38(2), 217-230. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.38.2.217
	xx = volume number (italicized), if available; yy = issue number (not italicized), if available; pp-pp = page range, doi:xx.xxxxxxxx = DOI Cite the article as you would cite an article from a print periodical. Then add online locator information (DOI).

Journal article without a DOI	
In-text or parenthetical:	See the guidelines above for citing works with one or more authors, unknown author, undated works, and works without page numbers, as appropriate.
References:	Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (year). Title of article. <i>Title of Periodical</i> , xx(yy), pp-pp. Retrieved from http://URL Sillick, T. J., & Schutte, N. S. (2006) Emotional intelligence and self-esteem mediate between perceived early parental love and adult happiness. <i>E-Journal of Applied Psychology</i> , 2(2), 38-48. Retrieved from http://ojs.lib.swin.edu.au/index.php/ejap
	xx = volume number (italicized), if available; yy = issue number (not italicized), if available; pp-pp = page range, URL = uniform resource locator (web address) Cite the article as you would cite an article from a print periodical. Then add online locator information (URL): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Write "Retrieved from" and give the URL for the home page of the journal. If a stable URL or persistent link ("Permalink") is available, use it instead of the browser URL. – When a DOI is not available, and a URL is included, do not include retrieval dates unless the source material may change over time (e.g., wikis). – You do not need to include the name of the database.

Magazine in print:	
In- text or parenthetical:	See the guidelines above for citing works with one or more authors, unknown author, undated works, and works without page numbers, as appropriate.

References:	Author, A. A. (Year, Month and day, if weekly). Title of article. <i>Title of Magazine</i> , xx(yy), pp-pp. Fletcher, D. (2010, May 31). How Facebook is redefining privacy. <i>Time</i> , 175(21), 25-28.
	xx = volume number (italicized), if available; yy = issue number (not italicized), if available; pp-pp = page range

Magazine online:	
In-text or parenthetical:	See the guidelines above for citing works with one or more authors, unknown author, undated works, and works without page numbers, as appropriate.
References:	Author, A. (year, Month and day if weekly). Title of article. <i>Title of Magazine</i> , xx (yy). Retrieved from http://URL
	xx = volume number (italicized), if available; yy = issue number (not italicized), if available; pp-pp = page range

Newspaper in print:	
In-text or parenthetical:	See the guidelines above for citing works with one or more authors, unknown author, undated works, and works without page numbers, as appropriate.
References:	Author, A. A. (Year, Month and day). Title of article. <i>Title of Newspaper</i> , page number(s). Barrow, B. (2010, January 25). Saints win brings unrivaled revelry, swell of emotion. <i>The Times Picayune</i> , pp. A1, A7.
	Use p. or pp. to give page numbers.

Newspaper online:	
In-text or parenthetical:	See the guidelines above for citing works with one or more authors, unknown author, undated works, and works without page numbers, as appropriate.
References:	Author, A. A. (year, Month and day). Title of article. <i>Title of Newspaper</i> . Retrieved from http://www.xxxxxxxxxxx

BOOKS, REFERENCE BOOKS, AND PARTS OF BOOKS: (see 7.02 in APA Manual)

Book, print version:	
In-text or parenthetical:	See the guidelines above for citing works with one or more authors, unknown author, undated works, and works without page numbers, as appropriate.
References:	Author, A. A. (Year). <i>Title of book</i> . Location: Publisher.
	For an edition other than the first, give the edition number after the title: Author, A. A. (Year). <i>Title of book</i> (# ed.). Location: Publisher.

Electronic book:	
In-text or parenthetical:	See the guidelines above for citing works with one or more authors, unknown author, undated works, and works without page numbers, as appropriate.
References:	Whole e-book: Author, A. (date). <i>Title of book</i> . Retrieved from http://URL Author, A. (date). <i>Title of book</i> . doi:xxxxxxxxxxx Chapter in an e-book: Author, A. (date). Title of chapter. In E. Editor (Ed.), <i>Title of book</i> (pp. xx-xx). Retrieved from http://xxxxxxxxx Author, A. (date). Title of chapter. In E. Editor (Ed.), <i>Title of book</i> (pp. xx-xx). doi:xxxxxxxxxxx
	The reference list entry for an e-book includes the author, date, title, and source (URL or DOI). For a chapter in an e-book, include the chapter title and page numbers (if available). For an electronic version of a book also published in print, add the e-reader version in brackets after the title and before the DOI, e.g., [Adobe Digital Editions version].

Article or chapter in an edited book or anthology, including reference book (dictionary, encyclopedia):	
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In-text:	Author (year)
parenthetical:	(Author, year)
References:	Author, A. A. (Year). Title of article or chapter. In A. A. Editor (Ed.), <i>Title of book</i> (pp. xx-xx). Location: Publisher. Crane, J. K. (2008), Warfare. In D. K. Linnan (Ed.), <i>Enemy combatants, terrorism, and armed conflict: a guide to the issues</i> (pp. 184-206). Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group.

WEBSITES / ONLINE MISCELLANEOUS: (see 7.11 in APA Manual)

Entire web site:	
In-text or parenthetical:	Kidspych is a wonderful interactive website for children (http://www.kidspych.org).
References:	-----
	When referring to entire web site, rather than a specific page or document from the site, cite by giving the URL in a parenthetical reference in the text. No reference list entry is necessary.

Document or other specific information from a website (article, blog, blog comment, etc.)	
In-text or parenthetical:	See the guidelines above for citing works with one or more authors, unknown author, undated works, and works without page numbers, as appropriate.
References:	Author, A. (year, month day). Title of document [Format description]. Retrieved from http://URL Freakonomics. (2010, October 29). E-ZPass is a life-saver [Blog post]. Retrieved from http://freakonomics.blogs.nytimes.com/2010/10/29/e-zpass-is-a-life-saver-literally/
	Include both a reference list entry and an in-text citation. The format description in brackets is used only when the format is something out of the ordinary, such as a blog post, video webcast, or lecture notes; otherwise, it's not necessary.

Online video or video blog post, including YouTube postings:	
In-text or parenthetical:	See the guidelines above for citing works with one or more authors, unknown author, undated works, and works without page numbers, as appropriate.
References:	Author, A. A. (year, month day). <i>Title of video</i> . [Video file]. Retrieved from http://xxxxxxxxxxxxxx Author, A. A. [Screen name]. (year, month day). <i>Title of video</i> [Video file]. Retrieved from http://URL The Cobalt Agent. (2007, September 14). <i>Ronald Reagan's remarks on the Challenger Shuttle explosion</i> [Video file]. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=%JKIZ7j20EA
	If both the real name of the person who posted the video and the screen name are known, put the screen name in brackets. If only the screen name of the person who posted the video is known, use the screen name as author name.

AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA: (see 7.07 in APA Manual)

Sound recording:	
In-text or parenthetical:	In "I'll Believe in Anything, You'll Believe in Anything" Krug's lyrics address many of his early struggles in the music industry (Krug, 2005, track 3).
References:	Writer, A. A. (Copyright year). Title of song [Recorded by B. Artist if different from writer]. On <i>Title of album</i> [Medium of recording: CD, record, cassette, etc.] Location: Label. (Date of recording if different from song copyright date) Magnum, J. (1998). Two headed boy. On <i>In an aeroplane over the sea</i> [CD] Denver, CO: Merge Records.
	Cite by writer, year, and side, band, or track number

Motion picture (including film or video viewed on DVD or videocassette):	
In-text or parenthetical:	See the guidelines above for citing works with one or more authors, unknown author, undated works, and works without page numbers, as appropriate. E.g., (Weinstein & Tarantino, 2009).
References:	<p>Producer, A. A. (Producer), & Director, B. B (Director). (Year). <i>Title of motion picture</i> [Motion picture].</p> <p>Country of origin: Studio.</p> <p>Weinstein, H. (Producer), & Tarantino, Q. (Director). (2009). <i>Inglorious basterds</i> [Motion picture]. United States: Universal.</p>
	If you viewed the film on DVD or videocassette, indicate that format in brackets in place of "Motion Picture."

Television broadcast:	
In-text or parenthetical:	See the guidelines above for citing works with one or more authors, unknown author, undated works, and works without page numbers, as appropriate.
References:	<p>Producer, A. A. (Executive Producer). (Year, date of broadcast). <i>Title of broadcast</i> [Television broadcast].</p> <p>Place: Broadcasting Service.</p> <p>Simon, D. (Executive Producer). (2010, February 24). <i>Treme</i> [Television Broadcast]. New Orleans, LA: HBO.</p>

PERSONAL COMMUNICATION: (see 6.20 in APA Manual)

Emails, memos, letters, and interviews that you conduct yourself:	
In-text or parenthetical:	(C. R. Jones, personal communication, April 5, 2011)
References:	-----
	<p>Cite personal communications only in the text.</p> <p>Personal communications do not have reference list entries because they cannot be retrieved.</p> <p>If the interview is in a form that is recoverable (e.g., a recording, transcript, published Q&A), use the reference format appropriate for the source in which the interview is available.</p>

Guidelines and examples adapted from the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 6th ed., second printing, and APA online resources: www.apastyle.org and [blog/apastyle.org](http://blog.apastyle.org).

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