APA Reference Page

Basic Formatting

Online Article with DOI

Author1, A. A., Author2, B. B., & Author3, C. C. (Year). Title of article. Title of Periodical, volume number (issue number), pages. doi:xx.xxxxxxxxx

Online Article without DOI (when DOI is not available)


Print Article


Book


Book Chapter

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of chapter. In A. Editor, & B. Editor (Eds.), Title of book (pp. xxx-xxx). Location: Publisher.

Capitalization

In your APA reference page ONLY, the rule for capitalization is:

In titles of materials (books, articles, websites, etc. both print and online), capitalize only the first word, the first word after a colon or dash, and proper nouns. Do not capitalize anything else – even if the title on the physical book or on your screen is capitalized differently.

Example title:

China and Globalization: the Social, Economic and Political Transformation of Chinese Society
How this title should appear in your APA reference page:

*China and globalization: The social, economic and political transformation of Chinese society*

**Newspaper**

**Online with DOI**


**Online without DOI (when DOI is not available)**


**In Print**


**Magazine**

**Online with DOI**


**Online without DOI (when DOI is not available)**


**In Print**

**Journal Article**

**Online with DOI**


**Online without DOI (when DOI is not available)**


**In Print**


**Book/E-Book**

**Print Book**


**Electronic Version of Print Book**

**Without DOI (use DOI when available)**


**Note:** If you download and read an e-book on an electronic reader (like a Kindle or iPad), as opposed to reading it on your computer through the library’s website, you must add an element to your
reference entry noting the e-reader version. This element should go right after the title in brackets. See below:


**Book Chapter, In Print**


**Book Chapter, Electronic**


**Website/Webpage**

Citing an entire website? Under APA, you may simply include the web address in parentheses in the text of your paper. However, some professors may still want you to include a citation your reference page. Additionally, if you reference specific information or quote from a website, you should include a full citation in your reference page.

Website citations vary widely, depending on the amount of information that is available to cite. Here are some examples:

**Entire Website, No Author**


**Entire Website with Author**


**Page Within a Website with Author**


Updated: September 2013
Page Within a Website, No Author, No Date


Blog

Even though we all call them “blogs,” the technical name of this type of website is “web log,” and so that is what APA style uses.

If the author’s full name is available, use that in the citation. If only a screen name is available, use the screen name in the ‘author name’ position:


Video/Movie/TV

Video/Movie

Include names of producers and directors and use parentheses to identify their contribution, year, title, format, country of origin, and studio.


Episode from a Television or Radio Series

Format as you would a book chapter citation [link], but list the script writer and director in the author(s) position and the producer in the editor(s) position.

Podcast

Include primary contributor in the author position and use parentheses to identify their contribution. If referencing the podcast as a whole include only the title of the podcast and italicize it. If referencing a specific episode, include both the title of the episode and the title of the podcast, italicizing only the latter:


Music/Sound Recording

Include writer, original copyright year, title, performer (if different from writer), album title, format, location, label, and recording date (if different from original copyright):


Social Media

The topic of how to cite social media is an evolving one, for APA as well as other citation styles. For now, use the following examples as guidance and check out the APA Style Blog for more information and updates.

For most social media, you can follow the general format for citing online sources:


Twitter & Facebook

When discussing a Twitter or Facebook feed as a whole or to discuss it in general, simply include the site URL within your text, inside parentheses (just like an in-text citation). In this case, there is no need for a reference page entry. Example:

Lady Gaga is a celebrity who uses Twitter (https://twitter.com/ladygaga) and Facebook (https://www.facebook.com/ladygaga) to interact with and bond with her fans, as well as to promote her music.

In order to cite a specific Tweet or Facebook post, however, you must include an in-text citation and an entry in the reference page, just like for any other source. As with a blog post [link], use the screen name
if the author’s full name is unknown. For the title, use the whole post if it is short (like a tweet), or use the first few words if it is long. Here are some examples:

NY Review of Books. (2013, September 6). The total weight of jellyfish in the Black Sea is 10x greater than that of all fish caught around the world in a year http://j.mp/1aSt7wB [Twitter post]. Retrieved from https://twitter.com/nybooks/status/376055502880665600


**YouTube**

If the creator’s full name is available, use that in the citation. If only a screen name is available, use the screen name in the ‘author name’ position:


**Map**

Include the primary contributor(s) in the author position and use parentheses to identify their contribution – with maps, this is usually ‘cartographer.’

**Online map**

Print map, single sheet


Print map, from an atlas/book