

## Identifying the Author

### Individual Author

Sometimes, the author is easy to identify as in this article found on *The Atlantic's* website:



theatlantic.com/science/archive/2020/03/social-distancing-coronavirus-videochat-facetime/608038/

**A** ☰ 🔍 Popular Latest *The Atlantic* Sign In

**SCIENCE**

# Social Distancing Could Change Our Relationship With FaceTime

As public-health experts urge Americans to stay away from one another, video tech seems poised to take on a new cultural significance.

**MARINA KOREN** MARCH 14, 2020

This work would be cited like this:

### Reference page

Koren, M. (2020, March 14). Social distancing could change our relationship with FaceTime. *The Atlantic*.

<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2020/03/social-distancing-coronavirus-videochat-facetime/608038/>

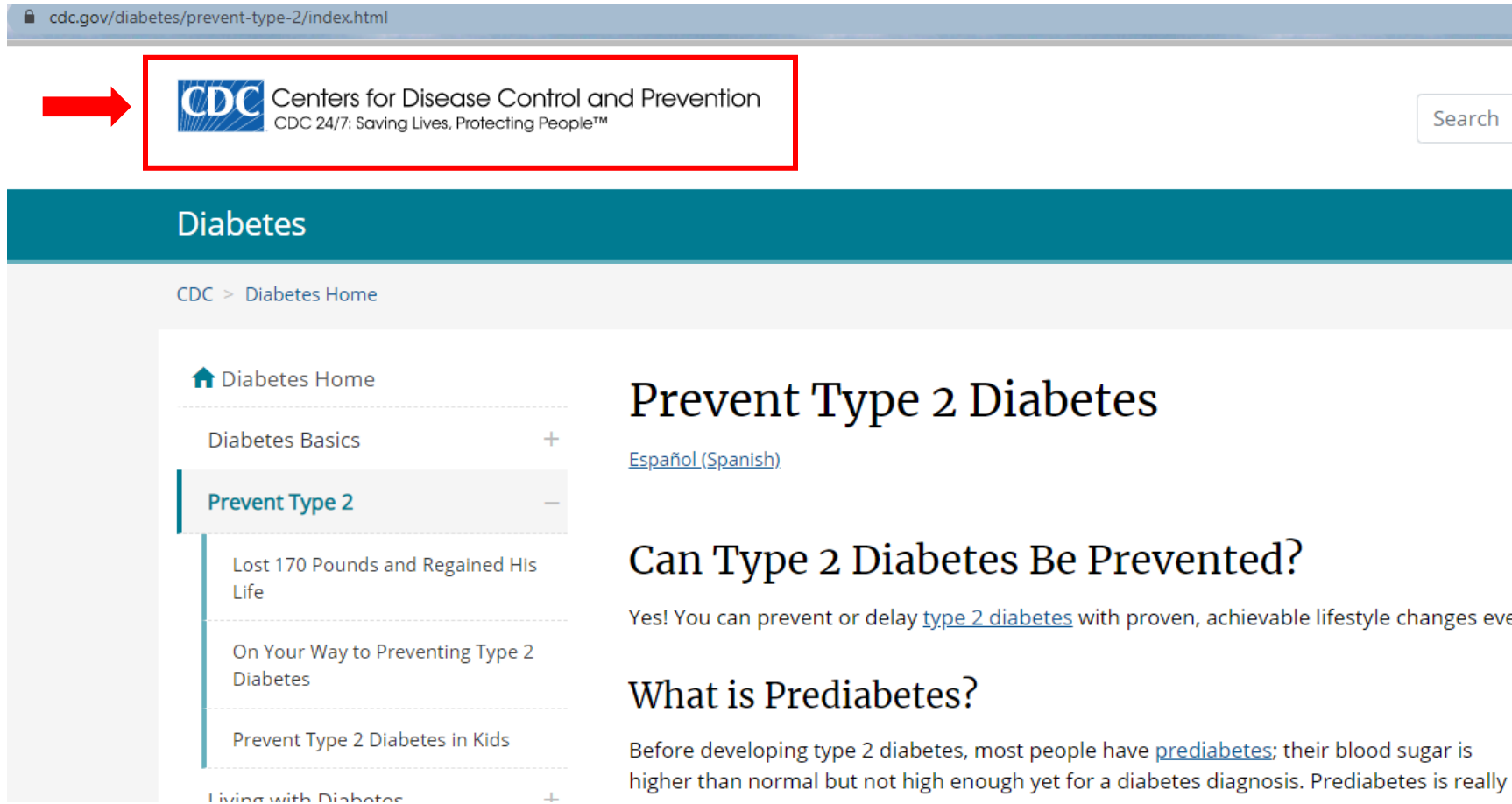
### In-text citation

(Koren, 2020).

## Group Author

Sometimes - there is no individual author.

There might be a group author. A group author is the organization responsible for providing the website, as in the example below:



The screenshot shows a web browser address bar with the URL [cdc.gov/diabetes/prevent-type-2/index.html](https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/prevent-type-2/index.html). Below the address bar, a red arrow points to the CDC logo and text: "Centers for Disease Control and Prevention" and "CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™". To the right of the logo is a search box with the word "Search" inside. Below the logo is a teal header with the word "Diabetes". Underneath the header is a breadcrumb trail: "CDC > Diabetes Home". On the left side, there is a navigation menu with a home icon and "Diabetes Home" at the top. Below it are several menu items: "Diabetes Basics" with a plus sign, "Prevent Type 2" with a minus sign (highlighted with a blue bar), "Lost 170 Pounds and Regained His Life", "On Your Way to Preventing Type 2 Diabetes", "Prevent Type 2 Diabetes in Kids", and "Living with Diabetes" with a plus sign. The main content area on the right has a large heading "Prevent Type 2 Diabetes" with a link for "Español (Spanish)". Below this is another heading "Can Type 2 Diabetes Be Prevented?" followed by the text "Yes! You can prevent or delay [type 2 diabetes](#) with proven, achievable lifestyle changes ever". Below that is another heading "What is Prediabetes?" followed by the text "Before developing type 2 diabetes, most people have [prediabetes](#); their blood sugar is higher than normal but not high enough yet for a diabetes diagnosis. Prediabetes is really".

**This work would be cited like this:**

### Reference page

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2020, June 11). *Prevent Type 2 Diabetes*. <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/prevent-type-2/index.html>

### In-text citation

*First citation:* (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2020).

*Subsequent citations:* (CDC, 2020).

## Group Author within a Parent Organization

Sometimes - it gets a little trickier.

There might be what appears to be two group authors. In these cases, the most specific agency responsible for the webpage gets the authorship credit, and the parent organization is named in the publisher position.



The screenshot shows the website for the Office of Minority Health (OMH) under the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (HHS). The URL in the browser is [minorityhealth.hhs.gov/omh/browse.aspx?lvl=4&lvlid=15](https://www.minorityhealth.hhs.gov/omh/browse.aspx?lvl=4&lvlid=15). The page features the HHS.gov logo and the OMH logo, which is highlighted with a red box and a red arrow. The OMH logo includes the text "U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Minority Health". The navigation menu includes "About OMH", "Resource Center", "Policy and Data", "Cultural Competency", and "Funding and Programs". The main content area is titled "Asthma and African Americans" and contains a list of bullet points. The left sidebar lists various health conditions, with "Asthma" selected under the "Black/African American" category.

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

OMH™ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Minority Health

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Search:  Go

About OMH Resource Center Policy and Data Cultural Competency Funding and Programs

OMH Home > Policy and Data > Minority Population Profiles > Black/African American > Asthma

**Asthma and African Americans**

- In 2015, almost 2.6 million non-Hispanic blacks reported that they currently have asthma.
- African American women were 20 percent more likely to have asthma than non-Hispanic whites, in 2015.
- In 2014, African Americans were almost three times more likely to die from asthma related causes than the white population.
- In 2015, African American children had a death rate ten times that of non-Hispanic white children.
- Black children are 4 times more likely to be admitted to the hospital for asthma, as compared to non-Hispanic white children.
- While all of the causes of asthma remain unclear, children exposed to secondhand tobacco smoke exposure are at increased risk for acute lower respiratory tract infections, such as bronchitis. Children living below or

Black/African American

Asthma

Cancer

Chronic Liver Disease

Diabetes

Heart Disease

Hepatitis

HIV/AIDS

**This work would be cited like this:**

### Reference page

Office of Minority Health. (2018, January 9). *Asthma and African Americans*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

<https://www.minorityhealth.hhs.gov/omh/browse.aspx?lvl=4&lvlid=15>

### In-text citation

*First citation:* (Office of Minority Health [OMH], 2018).

*Subsequent citations:* (OMH, 2018).

## Confirm the Author by Clicking Through to the Full Document

Sometimes, you have to dig a little deeper to identify the author. At first, you might be inclined to put “Health Promotion Research Center” as the author of this website. However, when you download the full resource guide, you will see that there are individuals recognized as the authors.

depts.washington.edu/hprc/resources/products-tools/mall-walking-a-program-resource-guide/

**Health Promotion Research Center**  
A CDC PREVENTION RESEARCH CENTER

ABOUT / OUR RESEARCH / EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMS / COMMUNITY PARTNERS / RESOURCES / NEWS & EVENTS

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### RESOURCES

Products & Tools

- AAPI Dementia Action Guide
- RAPA
- Mall Walking: A Program Resource Guide**

Outside Resources

## MALL WALKING: A PROGRAM RESOURCE GUIDE

Released May 2015, [Mall Walking: A Program Resource Guide](#) was informed by HPRC research, sponsored and co-authored by the CDC. The *Guide* was developed to provide information about the health benefits of mall walking and to present practical strategies for starting and maintaining walking programs in malls and other venues. The information supports the CDC's [National Prevention Strategy](#) and is based on evidence showing great potential in mall walking programs for health improvement among older adults with varying physical abilities.

Walking is a great way to increase physical activity. It requires no special skills or expensive equipment. Some barriers may exist, however, to prevent someone from being physically active. For example, many neighborhoods lack sidewalks, have busy traffic, and sometimes have a high level of crime. Weather can also play a role in someone's decision to not engage in walking.

Mall walking offers a safe, free, comfortable, and

**FREE DOWNLOAD HERE**

### Suggested Citation

Belza B, Allen P, Brown DR, Farren L, Janicek S, Jones DL, King DK, Marquez DX, Miyawaki CE, Rosenberg D. *Mall walking: A program resource guide*. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Health Promotion Research Center; 2015. <http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/downloads/mallwalking-guide.pdf>

The suggested citation is not in APA Style. You will need to reformat it:

### Reference page

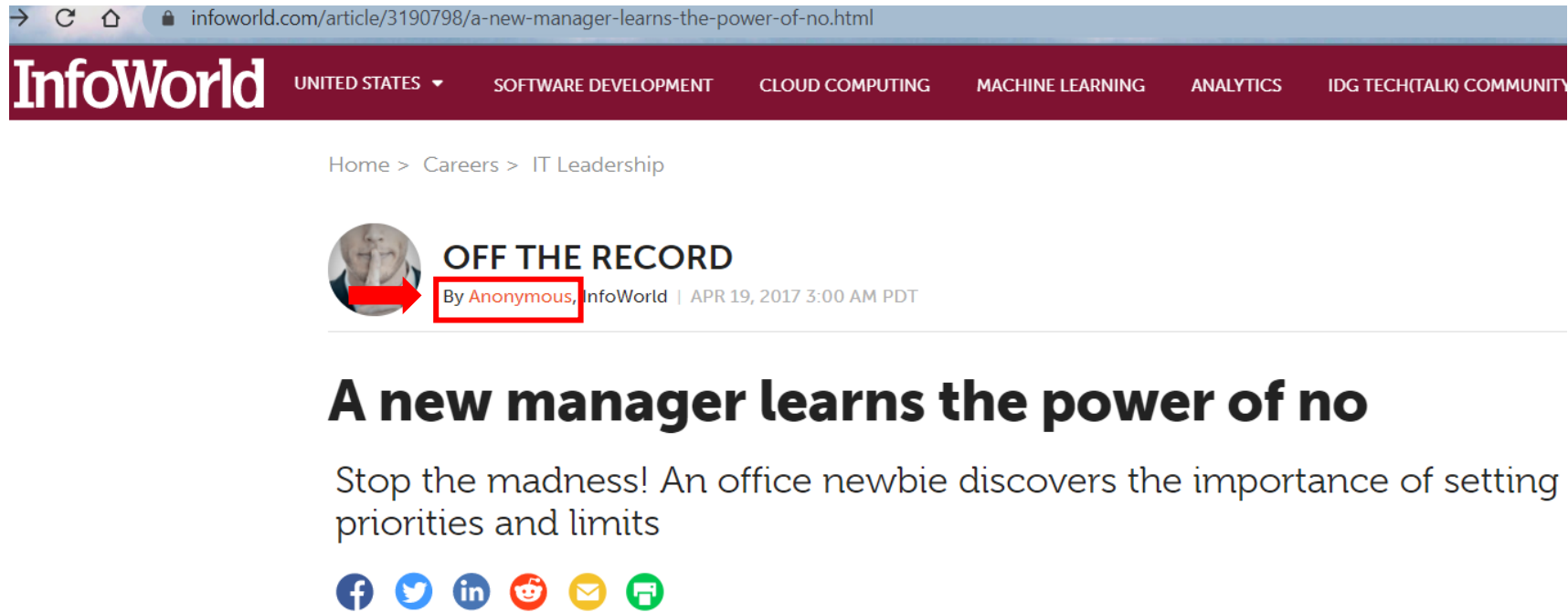
Belza, A., Allen, P., Brown, D. R., Farren, L., Janicek, S., Jones, D. L., King, D. K., Marquez, D. X., Miyawaki, C. E., & Rosenberg, D. (2015). *Mall walking: A program resource guide*. University of Washington Health Promotion Research Center. <https://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/downloads/mallwalking-guide.pdf>

### In-text citation

(Belza et al., 2015).

## Anonymous Author

Only if a work is signed “Anonymous” do you use that as the author.



Home > Careers > IT Leadership

**OFF THE RECORD**  
By Anonymous, InfoWorld | APR 19, 2017 3:00 AM PDT

# A new manager learns the power of no

Stop the madness! An office newbie discovers the importance of setting priorities and limits

[f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [r](#) [e](#) [p](#)

**This work would be cited like this:**

### Reference page

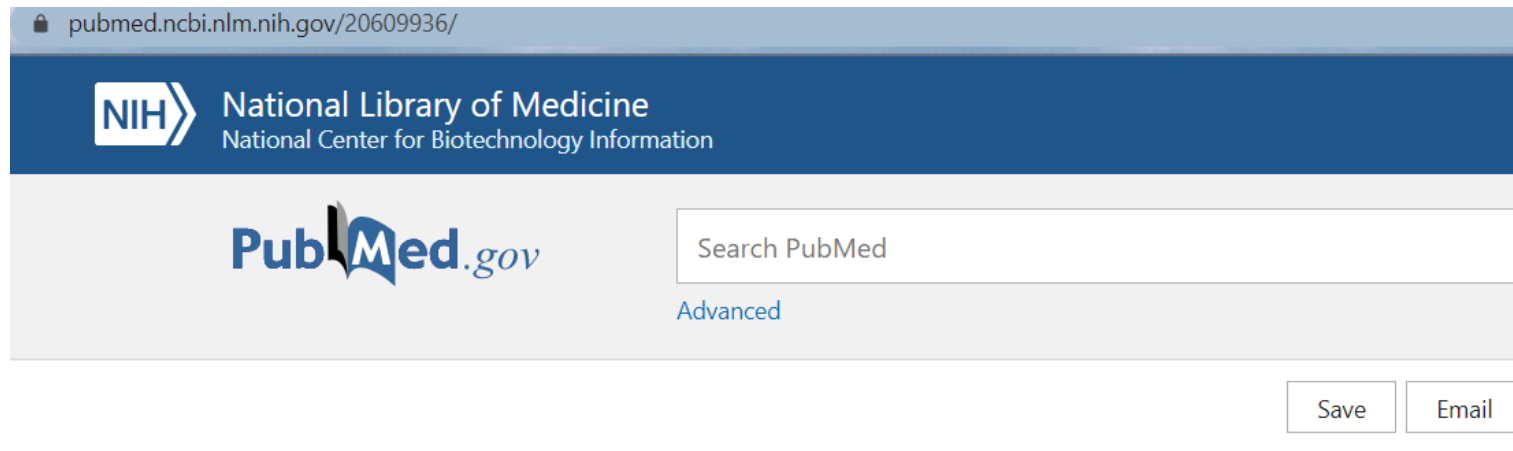
Anonymous. (2017, April 19). A new manager learns the power of no. *InfoWorld*. <https://www.infoworld.com/article/3190798/a-new-manager-learns-the-power-of-no.html>

### In-text citation

(Anonymous, 2017).

## No Author

Rarely will you have no author. In these cases, move the title of the work to the author position.



Editorial > [Lancet](#). 2010 Jun 19;375(9732):2122. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(10)60979-8.

## Food safety shake-up needed in the USA



*No authors listed*

PMID: 20609936 DOI: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(10\)60979-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(10)60979-8)

**This work would be cited like this:**

### Reference page

Food safety shake-up needed in the USA [Editorial]. (2010, June 19). *Lancet*, 375(9732), 2122. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(10\)60979-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(10)60979-8)

### In-text citation

("Food safety shake-up needed in the USA," 2010).