

APA Referencing Style 6th Edition

In-text Citation

- Use the **author-date method** – the date follows after the author’s name

E.g.

Kessler (2003) found that among epidemiological samples

Or

Early onset results in a more persistent and severe course (Kessler, 2003).

Direct Quotes

- When **quoting directly**, include the **page number(s)**

E.g.

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.

Or

Confusing this issue is the overlapping nature of roles in palliative care, whereby “medical needs are met by those in the medical disciplines; nonmedical needs may be addressed by anyone on the team” (Csikai & Chaitin, 2006, p. 112).

- When **quoting from electronic source**: use “para” if there is no page numbers; use heading and the number of paragraph

E.g.

Basu and Jones (2007) went so far as to suggest the need for a new “intellectual framework in which to consider the nature and form of regulation in cyberspace” (para. 4).

Or

In their study, Verbunt, Pernot, and Smeets (2008) found that “the level of perceived disability in patients with fibromyalgia seemed best explained by their mental health condition and less by their physical condition” (Discussion section, para. 1).

- When **using a block quote** (40 words or more), start on a new line and indent a half inch from the left margin. Double-space the entire quotation

E.g.

Others have contradicted this view:

Co-presence does not ensure intimate interaction among all group members. Consider large-scale social gatherings in which hundreds or thousands of people gather in a location to perform a ritual or celebrate an event.

In these instances, participants are able to see the visible manifestation of the group, the physical gathering, yet their ability to make direct, intimate connections with those around them is limited by the sheer magnitude of the assembly. (Purcell, 1997, pp. 111-112)

Citing references in text

- Cite the **source completely** (i.e., Author, date) the **first instance** you refer to it in your work as well as when you refer to the source in a **new paragraph**
- When the **author's name is part of the narrative** in a paragraph, there is no need to include the year in subsequent reference

E.g.

Among the epidemiological samples, Kessler (2003) found that early onset social anxiety disorder results in a more potent and severe course. Kessler also found.... The study also showed that there was a high rate of comorbidity with alcohol abuse or dependence and major depression (Kessler, 2003).

- When **both the name and year are in parentheses**, include the year in subsequent citations within the paragraph

E.g.

Early onset results in a more persistent and severe course (Kessler, 2003).
Kessler (2003) also found....

Multiple Authors

- If a reference has **two authors**, cite both surnames every time
- If a reference has **three to five authors**, cite surnames of all authors the first time and subsequently include only the surname of the first author followed by “et al.”
- If a reference has **six or more authors**, cite only the surname of the first author followed by “et al.”

Secondary Referencing

- If you refer to a **secondary source** (the source which you have actually read), name the original work and cite the source in your text; in the reference list, include only the secondary source

E.g., *Allport's diary* (as cited in Nicholson, 2003)

Personal Communications

- If you refer to **personal communications** (i.e., private letters, memos, e-mails, personal interviews, & telephone conversation), cite only in the text; There is no need to include them in the reference list

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 abbreviations) 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)

Acknowledgement

The principles and examples given in this guide are based on the 6th edition of the **Publication manual of the American Psychological Association** (2010).