**APA References (6th edition)**

**Book**

*As in-text citation: (McWilliams, 1994).

**Chapter in an edited book**

*As in-text citation w/quote: (Kiefer, 1999, p. 195).

**Article in magazine**

*As in-text citation: (Stein, 2003).

**Newspaper article, no author**

*As in-text citation: (“Darfur’s,” 2004). *In place of author, use first word or two of title in quotes.

**Online newspaper article**

*As in-text citation: (Sanders, 2009).

**Article in a journal (printed version only)**


**Electronic issue of printed journal article (with DOI)**

*As in-text citation: (Cole & Bedeian, 2007).

**Electronic version of journal article (from database), no DOI**

*Include URL of journal’s homepage in place of DOI.*  
*Use the home/entry page URL of database ONLY for archival documents (e.g., discontinued journals, monographs, dissertations, or papers not formally published) found only in online archives.*

**Dissertation**

*Include accession or order number if available via database.*

Updated—2016
Paper Presentation or Poster Session

Presenter, A. A. (Year, Month). *Title of paper or poster*. Paper or poster session presented at the meeting of Organization Name, Location.

### Dictionaries (Thou shalt not use Wikipedia!)

**Online dictionary**


*No period after URLs! *As in-text citation: (“Schema,” n. d.).

**Printed dictionary**


*As in-text citation with direct quote: (Mish, 2007, p. 399).

### Internet Only Sources

**U.S. government report on Web site**


**Authored report, from nongovernmental organization**


*Identify the publisher as part of the retrieval statement unless the publisher has been identified as the author:

Retrieved from Agency name website: http://www.xxxxxxxxxxx

**Fact sheet**


*Break up lengthy URLs before most punctuation (e.g., forward slash, underscore).

### Helpful Tips

- Only the *major* publication for each entry is italicized: (Article title, *Journal Title*).
- All reference pages are double-spaced throughout (exception: dissertation reference pages).
- Capitalization rules vary, depending upon type of reference (e.g., book vs. journal; see APA Manual 6th ed., p. 185).
- Each reference entry is indented after the first line (hanging indent).
- *Never* use bold, underlined, or colored text in references (remove auto hyperlink setting in MS Word).
APA Citation Guide

Basic Components
• Author’s name, date (year), page

Short Quotations
• Integrate into body of text using quotation marks.
• Punctuation follows the citation.

Example:
Spirituality and religion are important parts of life for many people, and the traditions “offer many tools to enhance psychological, physical, interpersonal, and community functioning” (Plante, 2008, p. 442).

Long Quotations (40 words or more)
• Begin quotation on a new line
• Indent ½ inch from left margin (5 spaces)
• Double-space
• No quotation marks
• Punctuate quotation; no period following citation

Example:
In their investigation of mental representations of early parenting, Mayes and Leckman (2007) suggested this view:

Parents whose representations of early parenting are colored by perceptions and experiences of unavailable or inadequate care are less able to sustain the intense, adaptive preoccupied focus on their new infant without also experiencing more dysphoria than would usually be adaptive. (pp. 293-294)

Specific Cases
• When author’s name is NOT used in sentence, author, date, and page number come at the end of the sentence or after relevant citation.

Example:
Study participants responded differently due to their perceptions of the client’s cultural power, which is the “degree of privilege received in society based on cultural identity” (Hays et al., 2007, p. 317).

• When author’s name IS used in sentence, the year is placed directly after the name; the page number is cited at the end.

Example:
In their investigation, Piaseu, Schepp, and Belza (2002) defined self-efficacy as “the individual’s confidence to perform preventive practices/behaviors in the domains of increased dietary calcium and weight-bearing exercise” (p. 367).
• For two or more authors, use both names in parenthetical citation, and use “&” in between names.
• Use “and” when author’s name is mentioned in body of text.

Example:
• If the psychologist lacks training and experience to provide competent treatment to a survivor of sexual abuse, then he or she should consult with another expert clinician and attempt to make a referral to a therapist who does have the training and experience to work with this population (Bernstein & Hartsell, 2004).
• Bernstein and Hartsell (2004) recommend offering at least three referrals, taking care to check references and to find out whether the therapist is licensed and has malpractice insurance.

• For three, four, or five authors of a source, use all authors in the first instance and “et al.” in any following instances [for sources of six authors or more, use “et al.” every time].

Example:
Psychologists have an ethical duty to be competent in working with populations they help, but most graduate training programs continue to teach theories and practices based on Eurocentric models (Chae, Foley, & Chae, 2006). Although multicultural training is now a requirement for graduate programs, there are no explicit standards in training (Chae et al., 2006).

• Separate multiple references in citation with a semi-colon and list alphabetically by author surname.

Example:
Three studies (Chen & Bernstein, 2000; Ladany et al., 2001; Spelliscy, 2007) demonstrate that a clinical supervisor’s interpersonal style predicts the supervisory alliance.

• If the author of the work is unknown, use all or part of the title in the citation.

Example:
In an interfaith marriage, external challenges may vary according to the degree to which tolerance and pluralism are valued by society, the socioeconomic position of the group represented by each partner, and cultural and ethnic patterns (“Interfaith,” 2007).

• If date is unknown, use “n.d.”
• When paraphrasing, APA does not require a page number.