

Use of APA6

A Guide to Style, Format and Referencing

PREFACE

This information handbook has been prepared to provide a definitive guide for the writing of assessment tasks at the Cairnmillar Institute. The publication upon which this document is based, and which should be referred to for further information is:

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association*. (6th ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Refer to www.apastyle.org

General Information

Format

- Assessed work must be typed on A4 paper
- The font should be 12 point font in Times New Roman or Arial.
- The work must be printed single sided.
- Spacing is with minimum 1.5 line spacing.
- The left and right margins must be a minimum of 3cm. The left margin should be left aligned – ie. text is aligned along the left margin; and the right margin should be ragged – ie. having uneven line lengths on the right margin.
- Indent the first line of each paragraph by five spaces from the left margin.
- Pages are to be numbered. The pagination should consist of Roman numerals for the pages prior to the body of the work; and Arabic numerals for the body of the work, and including the references and appendices
- All diagrams, tables, and figures must contain a number and caption and be placed as near as possible to relevant text.

Headings

Headings should be used to divide the work into sections and subsections, which lead the reader through the test in a logical and clear manner. In APA format, five levels may be used, although it is not necessary to use all five levels. Most works use three or four levels of headings.

However, regardless of how many levels of headings are used, the heading structure follows the same pattern from the top down. Always use the same level of heading for topics of similar importance.

Headings are not labelled with numbers or letters.

Levels of Heading

Headings should be used to effectively organise ideas within a thesis; as well as to assist the reader in tracking the development of the key points and argument.

Levels of heading establish the hierarchy of the sections as consistent

Different formats are used for different levels of headings, and the number of headings depends on the length and complexity of your work.

- Level 1

**Centered, Boldface
Uppercase and Lowercase Heading**

Then the paragraph begins below, indented like a regular paragraph. It continues like a regular paragraph.

- Level 2

Flush Left, Boldface, Uppercase and Lowercase Heading

Then the paragraph begins below, indented like a regular paragraph. It continues like a regular paragraph.

- Level 3

Indented, boldface, lowercase paragraph heading ending with a period. Then your paragraph begins right here, in line with the heading. It continues like a regular paragraph.

- Level 4

Indented, boldface, italicized, lowercase paragraph heading ending with a period. Then your paragraph begins right here, in line with the heading. It continues like a regular paragraph.

- Level 5

Indented, boldface, italicized, lowercase paragraph heading ending with a period. Then your paragraph begins right here, in line with the heading. It continues like a regular paragraph. (Burton, 2007)

Point Form or Seriation

To enable the reader to understand the organization of key points in a section, you may use a list form or seriation. These should be consistent in format throughout the work.

When listing three or more items, use an Arabic numeral, followed by a period mark, for example:

The Cairnmillar Institute has been active in four important areas:

1. Clinical services and consulting;
2. A school providing professional education in psychology, counselling and psychotherapy;
3. Research in a wide range of areas including prevention, psychological wellbeing and other mental health issues;
4. Community education and prevention of mental health issues.

Alternatively, the same information may be presented as a bulleted list, using dot points.

The Cairnmillar Institute has been active in four important areas:

- Clinical services and consulting
- A school providing professional education in psychology, counselling and psychotherapy
- Research in a wide range of areas including prevention, psychological wellbeing and other mental health issues
- Community education and prevention of mental health issues

Within a paragraph or a sentence, use lower case letters within parenthesis to identify elements.

The Cairnmillar Institute has been active in four important areas: (a) clinical services and consulting; (b) a school providing professional education in psychology, counselling and psychotherapy; (c) research in a wide range of areas including prevention, psychological wellbeing and other mental health issues; and (d) community education and prevention of mental health issues.

Numbers

The general rule on the use of numbers is to use words to express numbers one to nine, but to use numerals to express numbers 10 and above.

Figures and Tables

All figures and tables must be formatted in accordance with the APA6 rules.

Tables usually show numerical values or textual information arranged in a logical manner, and are characterized by a clear structure of columns and rows, to enhance the readability of the data.

A table should not repeat information which is already reported in the text of the work, and should supplement the text.

Figures are used represent illustrations or non-textual materials such as photographs, drawings, charts or graphs.

Any type of illustration other than a table should be referred to as a figure.

Numbering Figures and Tables

All figures and tables are numbered with Arabic numerals in the order in which they appear in the text. That is, they should be numbered as Figure 1, Figure 2, or Table 1, Table 2 and so on.

Table Layout

All tables must follow a set format. See Table 1 as an example.

- All table parts are double spaced, including the title
- The Table number is flush left, using upper and lower case, ie Table 2
- The Table title is flush left, upper and lower case, and italicized
- There is no full stop at the end of the title
- There should be no vertical lines or borders in the table
- There should only be 3 horizontal lines in a table – above and below the column headings, and at the bottom of the table body
- An exception to the horizontal line rule will be if the table is extremely detailed, and the lines are required to aid clarity of the data
- As much as is practicable, the entire Table should be on one page.
- If a table is large, it may be over more than one page, but should be labelled with headings to ensure clarity

Table 1
Numbers of Children with Pets

	Dog	Cat	Fish	Rabbit	TOTAL
Grade 1	7	4	12	1	24
Grade 2	9	6	11	0	26
Grade 3	9	5	9	0	23
TOTAL	25	15	32	1	73

Figures

There are many different types of figures, the common of which used is the graph. Regardless of the type of figure, the following principles apply:

- The figure should enhance, simplify or amplify the text
- Consider if a figure is the best way to communicate the information
- All figures should be as clear and simple as possible
- All elements of the figure should be clearly labelled or explained
- Never split a figure across two pages
- Figures may include graphs, charts, maps, drawings or photographs

APA6 Referencing

Referencing is the correct acknowledgement of the resources used in completing any work done. The Reference list contains only those works which you have cited in the body of your work. The In-Text Citations and Quotations should match the reference list.

The Reference List

The reference list provides the full details of all sources which have been used in the preparation of your work.

Citing references and creating a reference list has four main purposes.

- To ensure that the writer acknowledges and identifies the source of work written by other persons. That is, if you use someone else's work or ideas, concepts or research findings, you must give them credit.
- To ensure that the reader can retrieve and use the original author's work. That is, if the reader of your work wishes to read further into the topic, they are able to source the material used in your work
- To abide by the Cairnmillar Institute's policy on avoiding Plagiarism
- To demonstrate the depth of your research

Reference List Style

- The reference list must begin on a new page.
- Centre the word "References" at the top of the page – do not underline, bold or italicize this heading.
- Double-space all reference citations (entries).
- There should be no extra line spaces between each entry.
- Each entry must use a hanging indent, so that the first line is justified to the left hand margin.
- The next and all subsequent lines, are indented by 5-7 spaces, or one tab space.
- The right hand margin is ragged.
- All of the references in the reference list must also be cited in the text
- All of the references cited in the text must also be in the reference list.
- The title of the publication in each reference is italicized. In the case of a journal reference, this would be the journal title; and in the case of a book or report, it would be the book or report title.

Reference List Order

- The list should be arranged alphabetically by the family name of the author.
- If two different authors have the same last name, alphabetize them by their initials.
 - For example, Abbott, A. B. would be before Abbott, T. S.

- If a work has two or more authors, use the family name of the first author.
- If the several works written by the same author are included, list them by date order, starting with the oldest, and finishing with the most recent work.
- If using works published by the same author in the same year, order the references alphabetically by the title.
- If there are two articles with the same authors and date, order the references alphabetically by article title, and add a lower case letter to the year of publication, (2016a, 2016b) to distinguish each article.
- If the work has the same author, but different co-authors, place them in order alphabetically, according to the family name of the second author.
- Publications authored by a group, such as an association or organisation should be alphabetized by the first significant word of the group or organization name. The group name should be used in full, not as an abbreviation. For example:
 - American Psychological Association, not APA

Special circumstances for the Reference List Order

- Family names/surnames commencing with prefixes such as de, von or van are usually considered part of the family name. Therefore, the alphabetical order of the name is based on the prefix.
- Alphabetize the prefixes Mac or Mc as they are actually spelt, not as Mac.
- If there is no author, the title becomes the first part of the reference, and is placed in alphabetical order based on the first significant word in the title.
- If the work is signed “Anonymous” by the author, alphabetize the work as if Anonymous were a true name.

Author Style

Table 2

Author Style in the Reference List

When a publication has:	List the authors in the reference list as:
One author	Author, A.A.
Two authors	Author, A.A., & Author, B.B.
Three to seven authors	Author, A.A., Author, B.B., Author, C.C., Author, D.D., Author, E.E., Author, F.F., & Author, G.G.
Eight or more authors – list the first six authors, then add a three dot ellipse, and then the last author	Author, A.A., Author, B.B., Author, C.C., Author, D.D., Author, E.E., Author, F.F.,...Author, Z.Z.
No author	Use the title in the place of the author
Two or more works by the same author	Use the author's name for all works, and list the works by year, with the earliest year first If the works are published in the same year, list the works alphabetically by title, and add a lower case letter to the year of publication, (2016a, 2016b)
Works by a group, association, organisation or corporate author	Use the full name, not the abbreviation. For example: World Health Organisation, rather than WHO

Journals and Magazines

All elements of the reference must be entered in a particular way:

- The family name of the author is entered first, followed by a comma, then their initials followed by a full stop. ie. Arnold, D.J.
- For more than one author, the names are separated by a comma and an ampersand (&) ie. Walker, W.F., & Mellin, M.J.
- The year of publication is always in parentheses, followed by a full stop
- In the article title, the first word is capitalized, and then the first word of the subtitle, after the colon, is capitalized. The exceptions are any proper nouns or abbreviations of words (WISC, WHO)
- The article title is not italicized, and followed with a full stop
- In the journal title each main work in the name of the title is capitalized, with the exception of words such as of, the, an, a – unless they are the first word. ie. Journal of the American Medical Association
- The journal title is italicized, and followed with a comma
- The volume number is written in numerals only, and follows immediately after the journal title. Do not use the abbreviation vol. The volume number is italicized.
- The issue number may be included, but this is not required. If included, it is inserted in parenthesis ie. (13), and followed with a comma.
- The page numbers are listed from the first to the last page, and have a dash between them.
 - Do not use term pp. to indicate pages.
 - Write 61-69, not 61-8.

General Rules for Journals

The general rule is:

Author, A.A., Author, B.B., & Author, C.C. (year). Title of article: The subheading of the article. *Title of Periodical*, *Volume Number*, Page Number-Page number.

So it would look like:

Smith, J.S., Black, A.N., & Jones, S.H. (2013). The stressors of writing a psychology thesis in post graduate education. *Journal of Academic Psychology*, 14, 321-345.

If there are up to and including seven authors, include all of the authors' names.

If there are more eight or more authors in a work, list the first six, followed by three period/full stop marks, then list the final author. For example,

Walker, W.F., Brown, A., Vaughan, M., Wood, J.S., Brown, A., Crawford, R.S. ... Mellin, M. (2016). A study of the psychological effects of isolation of people living in rural Australian communities. *Journal of Rural Medicine*, 76, 28-32.

Online journal article

An online journal article should include the web address from which the article was retrieved.

For example:

Lonergan, M., Leclerc, M., Descamps, M., Pigeon, S., & Brunet, A. (2016). Prevalence and severity of trauma- and stressor-related symptoms among jurors: A review. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 47, 51-61. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Alain_Brunet2/publication/305681372_Prevalence_and_severity_of_trauma-_and_stressor-related_symptoms_among_jurors_A_review/links

DOI

A DOI is a digital object identifier is a permanent number given to an object (journal article) to identify electronic documents or items of intellectual property.

If a DOI is present, it should be added at the end of the reference, with no full stop at the end. For example:

Smith, J.S., Black, A.N., & Jones, S.H. (2013). A journal article. *A Psychology Journal*, 14, 321-345. doi:10.1105/0002784321789599

Books

Generally, the manner in which a book is referenced includes the author/s or editor/s, the year of publication, the title of the book, the place of publication and the publisher.

The title of the book is italicised.

Capitalise the first word of the book title, and the first word of the subtitle, which is usually after a colon.

The exceptions to this are for Proper Nouns – names, places, organisations, (Jean Wood, Melbourne, Cairnmillar Institute) or for abbreviations (WISC, WHO, APA).

The publication details include the place of publication. For a USA publisher, list the city and the abbreviation for the state. For example: Los Altos, CA.

Ensure that the correct edition is indicated. This may be as an edition number, or for a revised edition of the book. The edition statement follows the book title, and is in parentheses. For example: (Rev. ed.) (3rd ed.)

General Rules for Books

Author, A.A. (year). *Title of book*. (edition). Publishing Location: Publisher.

Editor, A.A. (ed.). (year) *Title of book*. (edition). Publishing Location: Publisher.

So if you wish to reference an entire book:

Groth-Marnat, G. (2009). *Handbook of psychological assessment*. (5th ed.). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley.

Roberts, M.C., & Ilardi, S.S. (Eds.). (2005). *Handbook of research methods in clinical psychology*. (Rev.ed.). Oxford: Blackwell.

Chapters in books

The manner in which a chapter in an edited book is referenced includes the author/s, the year of publication, the chapter title, the book editors, the title of the book, the chapter page numbers, the place of publication and the publisher.

- The page numbers of the chapter are placed in parentheses after the title of the book.
- Use the abbreviation “pp.” before the numerals
- Include the first page number and last page number of the chapter. For example, write 61-69, not 61-8.
- The editor’s initials come before their family name. For example, A.T. Jones & S.P. Smith
- The abbreviation “Ed.” or “Eds.” is used in parentheses after the editor’s family names, and before the book title.

The general rule is:

Author, A.A., & Author, B.B. (year). Title of chapter. In A. Editor, B. Editor, & C. Editor (Eds.), *Title of Book* (pp. page-page). Publishing location: Publisher.

So, if you wish to reference a chapter in a book:

Kendall, P.C., & Silk, J.S. (2000). Introducing your research report: Writing the introduction. In R.J. Sternberg (Ed.), *Guide to publishing in psychology journals* (pp. 41-57). New York, NY: Cambridge.

Electronic Media

APA style has been adapted to include the variety of new electronic media, but is based on the basic elements used in a printed document.

The main difference is that a retrieval statement noting from where the information was obtained must be included at the end of the reference. Alternatively, a DOI may be provided.

- It is essential that the web address is accurate to ensure that readers may access the material if desired
- It is recommended that the DOI be included if it is available
- If including the DOI, no further retrieval information (such as the website) is required
- Do not include a retrieval date

Online Journals

Articles in online (electronic) journals are referenced in the same manner as hardcopy journal articles, except the retrieval statement or DOI is included at the end.

Example of an online journal without a DOI:

Wilson, G.T. (2011). Treatment of binge eating disorder. *Psychiatric Clinics of North America*, 34(4), 773-783. Retrieved from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22098803>

Example of an online journal with DOI:

Markey, C.N., & Markey, P.M. (2014). Personality, relationships and health. *Journal of Personality*, 82, 467- 471. DOI: 10.1111/jopy.12080

Online Newspapers

Example of online newspaper article:

Short, M. (2016, March) Some good can come when survivors of sexual abuse denounce the criminals. *Sydney Morning Herald*. Retrieved from <http://www.smh.com.au/comment/some-good-can-come-when-survivors-of-sexual-abuse-denounce-the-criminals-20160304-gnaiy1.html>

Technical Reports, Theses, Research Reports

For technical and research reports which are retrieved online, the publisher is identified as part of the retrieval statement.

Example of a Technical report

Department of Health and Human Services. (2016). *Victorian suicide prevention framework 2016-2025*. Retrieved from <https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/victorian-suicide-prevention-framework-2016-2025>

Thesis

Example of a Thesis

Dyer, R.L. (2014) From good intentions to bad behavior: The role of motivation in moral decision-making. (Doctoral dissertation, Yale University). Retrieved from <http://psychology.yale.edu/graduate/history/recent-phd-dissertation-titles>

Websites, Blogs, Newsgroups, Online forums and Discussion Groups

Online technologies and therefore the documents often change rapidly, and it is thus difficult to create appropriate references in all situations. Many online documents do not have the appropriate information required to create a reference.

The four basic pieces of information required for a reference are the author, date, title and the source (URL). You should also include a description of the format in brackets.

General format:

Author, A.A. (year). Title of document (Format). Retrieved from <http://xxxxx>

Black Dog Institute. (2016, February 12) *Depression explained*. [Audio podcast]. Retrieved from <http://www.blackdoginstitute.org.au/index.cfm>

In-Text Citations

The use of in-text citations provide a link to the reference list of sources which have been used in the preparation of your work. Citing references has three main purposes.

- To acknowledge and identify the original source of information which has been included in your work. That is, if you use someone else's work or ideas, concepts or research findings, you must give them credit.
- To ensure that the reader can retrieve and use the original work if desired. That is, if the reader of your work wishes to read further into the topic, they are able to source the material used in your work.
- To abide by the Cairnmillar Institute's policy on avoiding Plagiarism

An in-text citation is inserted when you quote directly from someone else's work; and when you paraphrase someone else's work, findings, concepts, or beliefs.

All sources cited using in-text citations in your work must be included in the reference list at the end of your work.

In-Text Citation General Notes

- In-text citations consist of the author's family name and the year of publication of the source being cited.
- Page numbers are included for direct quotes.
- Page numbers are not generally used when paraphrasing, but may be included if desired.
- The in-text citation is placed immediately after the information being cited.
- If quoting or citing a source which has been cited within another document, mention the original source together with the secondary reference details, for example: (Wood, 2014, as cited in Brown, 2016). Only the secondary reference (i.e. Brown, 2016) should be included in the reference list.
- In-text citations are usually included in the word count of your document.
- If the citation is at the end of a sentence, place a full stop after the reference.
- For citations in brackets with two authors the '&' symbol can be used. If the author citation forms part of a sentence the word 'and' must be used, e.g. (Brown & Wood, 2016) OR "Brown and Wood (2016) indicate that..."

In-Text Citation Style

There are two methods to use an in-text citation in the body of the work - at the end of the sentence or within the sentence, immediately following your reference to them.

When the citation at the end of sentence, the author/s family name and the year of publication are separated by a comma, and put in parentheses. For example:

The findings on the use of pokies in hotels demonstrated a strong correlation between unemployment and frequency of attendance. (Brown, 2016).

When the citation is within the sentence, and the author's name is part of the narrative, only the year is put in parentheses. For example:

Brown (2016) found that the use of pokies in hotels showed a strong correlation between unemployment and frequency of attendance.

When the citation is within the sentence, but the author's name is not part of the narrative, the author's name and the year of publication are separated by a comma, and put in parentheses. For example:

Research previously undertaken on the use of pokies in hotels (Brown, 2016) has found overwhelming evidence of this correlation.

Refer to Appendix A for a Table of the basic citation styles and uses.

Repeat Citations of the same work in one paragraph

In any one paragraph, if you cite an author/s more than once in the narrative (that is, the author's name does not appear in parentheses), include the family name/s and

year of publication in the first citation. In subsequent citations in the same paragraph, you need to only cite the family name/s, as long as it is clear that the citations come from the same work.

According to Arnold (2015) the isolation experienced by farmers and their families in rural settings demonstrated..... Arnold argues that in such an environment the rate of depression in farm workers....

In discussing methods of seeking rural farm workers to participate in the study, Arnold (2015) raises a number of methods.....

When the name of the author/s and year are in parentheses in any one paragraph, the year is included in the subsequent citations.

The isolation experience by farmers and their families in rural settings demonstrated...(Arnold, 2015). Arnold (2015) argues that in such an environment the rate of depression in farm workers....

Multiple References in same Parentheses

In the instance of acknowledging similar findings or statements by a number of researchers, you should include works by each of the authors in the same parentheses. In this instance, list the works in alphabetical order according to the author's family name.

If a work has two or more authors, use the surname of the first author to decide the alphabetical order.

Use a semicolon to separate the works cited.

Several studies (Arnold, 2014; Brown, 2012; Mellin & Walker, 2001; Young, 1997) examined.....

No Publication Date

If a work to be cited has no publication date, cite the author's family name, followed by the letters "n.d.", which means "no date". There should be full stops after each letter.

Vaughan (n.d.) found identified that.....

Author identified as "Anonymous"

If the author identified specifically as "Anonymous", use the word "Anonymous" in place of the author's name.

The findings of the report showed...(Anonymous, 1999)...

Secondary Sources

It is preferable to obtain the original (Primary Source) of material which is used. However, if you have read about the original source in another work, but cannot access the original source, it is necessary to rely on the Secondary Source.

In using a Secondary Source, you must acknowledge both the primary and the secondary source of the information. To do this, include the primary source first, then insert the words “as cited in” before including the secondary source.

The following are some examples of how these may be presented.

In the first example, you will have read the work of Corey, who referred to a publication by Freud, but you did not read Freud yourself. Freud, the author whom you did not read, is cited here, but it is not included in the reference list. Corey, the author whom you did read, is cited here, and is included in the reference list.

...Freud (as cited in Corey, 2016) distinguishes between.....

...(Mellin, Walker, & Jones, 2007, as cited in Brown, 2010).

In Crawford's (1987) study (as cited in Wood, 1999)....

Only the secondary source – the source actually viewed and read – is included in the reference list.

Quotations

A quotation is when you reproduce material in your text, word for word from another author's work.

Quotations should be used sparingly, and only when they cannot be easily paraphrased, or when they make a significant statement.

It is often better to paraphrase the information into your own words, and acknowledge the source of the material using an in-text citation.

When using a quotation, the author and year of publication are used, as well as the specific page number of the work from which you have quoted.

The page number is listed at the end of the citation.

Short quotes of less than 40 Words

A short quote is one of less than 40 words, and should be incorporated into the text and form part of a sentence. Use double quotation marks to indicate where the quote starts and ends. The page number must be included. There are two ways in which it may be presented.

In discussing the value of keeping a record of all the bibliographic details of each source used that you think will be used in your reference list, Ridley (2012) commented “as every librarian will remind you, it is vital to keep a record of all texts used” (p.81).

Alternatively,

Keeping a record of all the bibliographic details of each source used that you think will be included in your reference list, is essential, and “as every librarian will remind you, it is vital to keep a record of all texts used” (Ridley, 2012, p.81).

Long Quotes of More than 40 Words

A long quote (also called a “Block Quote”) is one of more than 40 words. If you use a long quote of 40 or more words, you should use block form, where the quote is set off as a separate block of text, starting on a new line.

Instead of using quotation marks, place the entire quotation in indented form, one-half inch from the left margin, and keep all lines indented the same amount. The block quote should be double spaced. For example:

A good thesis has several characteristics. Oliver (2014) comments that:

The thesis should have clear aims which are enumerated near the beginning and which provide a rationale and framework for the remainder of the work. The thesis then sets out to explain the way in which the research meets those aims. If some aims are only met partially, then this also is explained. Finally, the conclusion reviews those aims, and discusses the ways in which they have been addressed. (p.12)

Students should therefore set clear aims, as they act as a link throughout the thesis.....

Support

Writing Support

Some students may require additional assistance if English is not their first language; or if the student is not familiar with the principles of academic writing. Writing support for students is available from the Student Support Officer, Dr. Ray Jeanes. Appointments may be made at the Reception Desk at Camberwell. Dr Jeanes may provide advice on literature reviews, academic writing, the structure of academic argumentation, aspects of thesis preparation, appropriate forms of referencing and citation, plagiarism, and so on.

APA6 Support

The Librarian, Ms Mary Arnold-Turnbull is available to assist students with all aspects of APA6 style and formatting, and in particular with referencing and in text citations. Ms Arnold-Turnbull can be contacted directly by students, or students may be referred to her for assistance by academic staff and supervisors.

References

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association*. (6th ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

American Psychological Association. (2009). *Concise rules of APA style*. (6th ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Beins, B.C. (2012). *APA style simplified: Writing in psychology, education, nursing and sociology*. Oxford: John Wiley.

Burton, L.J. (2010). *An interactive approach to writing essays and research reports in psychology*. (3rd ed.) Milton, QLD: John Wiley.

Michell, M.L., Jolley, J.M., & O'Shea, R.P. (2013). *Writing for psychology*. (4th ed.). Belmont, CA: Cengage.

Appendix A

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, Ramirz, & 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)

(APA, 2009, pp. 183-184)