

APA Style Basics: Sixth Edition

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All fields of study use a particular *style* for scholarly writing and publication. A *style* is simply a set of rules that a given field follows to prepare manuscripts and express ideas. Following these rules provides a body of literature that is consistent in form, and is accepted by and familiar to a broad readership of that field. The field of Instructional and Performance Technology uses the style rules of the American Psychological Association (APA). The APA has published a new 6th edition in the fall of 2009 (copyright in 2010), primarily to reflect the changes due to the increase of documents that are available electronically (see page 21 in this document for a partial list of changes in the 6th edition as compared to the 5th edition).

Basic Format

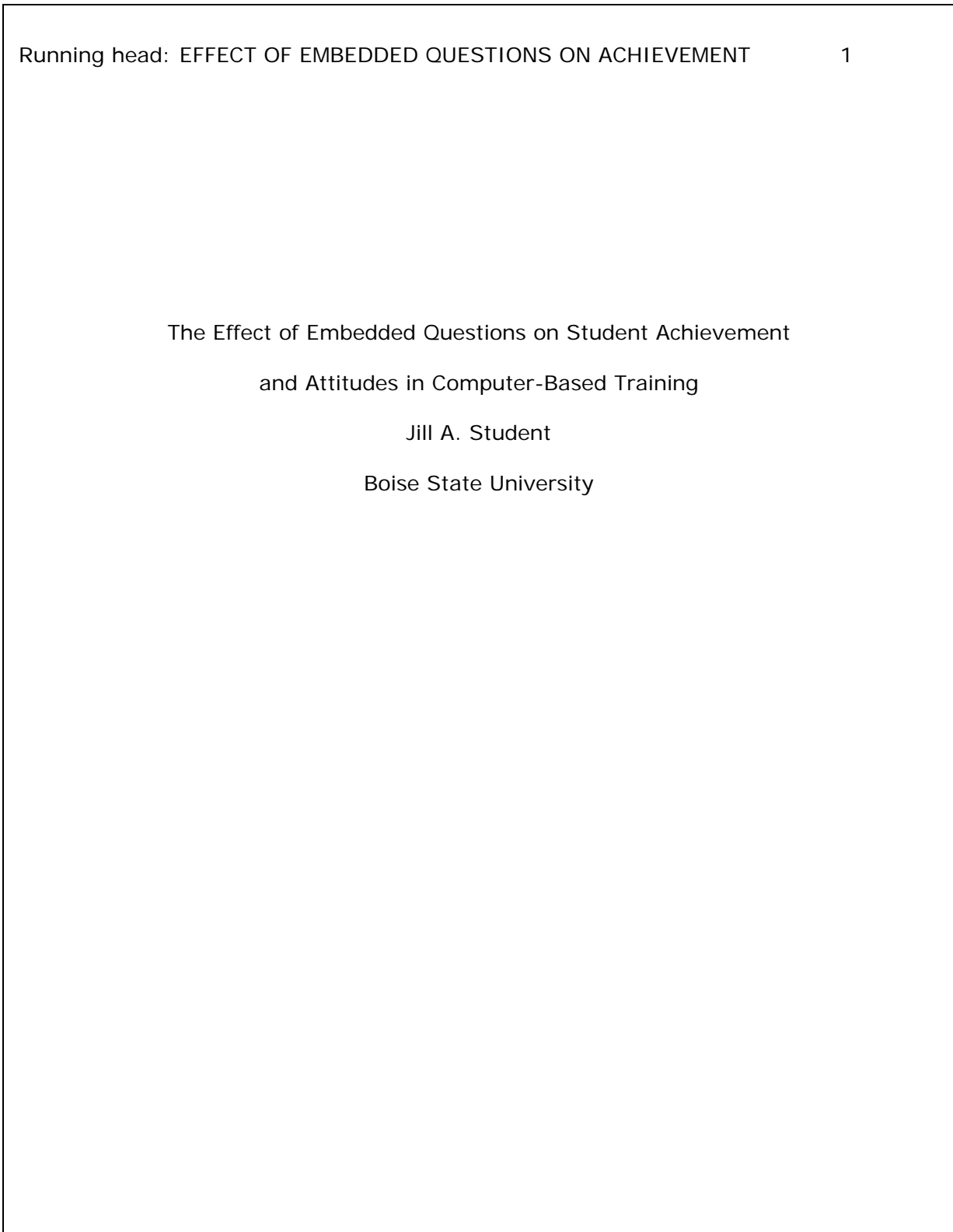
APA style requires a page header and page number at the top right-hand corner of each page of your document. The first page of your manuscript is the title page, which is numbered page 1. The title page consists of three parts: the running head, the title, and the byline. The running head is an abbreviated title specified by the author that would be used if the article was published. It should be typed flush left at the top of the title page in all caps, and should not exceed 50 characters. Your instructor may not require a running head—check with your instructor for details.

In the upper half of the title page, the title should be typed, centered, in title case (i.e., all significant words in the title should be capitalized). If the title exceeds one line, the lines should be double-spaced. The name of the author appears one double-spaced line below the title. Institutional affiliation, where appropriate, should be centered below the author's name on the next double-spaced line. Nothing on the title page should be bold or underlined. See Figure 1 for an example of a title page.

If you are writing a formal research paper, you will need to include an abstract. The second page, numbered page 2, should contain only the abstract. The word "Abstract" should be centered at the top of the page, and should be in bold type. The abstract should be in block form (i.e., no indentation) and its word limit is typically from 150 to 250 words. The abstract should be double-spaced. If you are uncertain if your assignment requires an abstract, ask your instructor.

If you have included an abstract page, the text of the article begins on the third page and should be numbered as page 3 (obviously, if you have not included an abstract, the article begins on page 2 instead). Type the title of the paper centered at the top of the page, double-space, and then type the text. NOTE: Do not use the word "Introduction" at the beginning of your paper; the APA manual (2010) states that because "the first part of a manuscript is assumed to be the introduction" (p. 63) it need not be labeled. The entire text of the rest of the paper, including block quotes and the references page, should be double-spaced.

Figure 1. Example of an APA Style Title Page



APA Style In-text Citations

Any works that are mentioned in the body of your paper must be cited. This identifies the source for the reader and also enables the source to be located in the reference section of your paper. Never plagiarize! Plagiarism is not acceptable. There are two ways of citing the work of other authors: 1) by paraphrasing, and 2) by quoting directly. **NOTE: Although the following examples are single-spaced to save room, they should be double-spaced in the final APA document.**

How to Paraphrase Statements

When you write statements that are not yours but somebody else's, paraphrase the statements and give credit to the author.

Citation of a primary source. A primary source simply means that you've actually read the source of information. For example, you've read Watkins and Kaufman's article and you want to cite their statement. The example below shows how to cite their statement:

YES → Watkins and Kaufman (1996) argue that training needs assessment is an oxymoron because the solution has been already decided before needs assessment is conducted.

NO → Training needs assessment is an oxymoron because the solution has been already decided needs assessment is conducted.

If a work is referred to indirectly, cite the last name of the author and the year, separated by a comma, in parentheses. If more than one work by different authors is included in the same parentheses, list in alphabetical order by the main author's last name; separate with semicolons. Examples:

YES → A recent study of cognitive style (Patterson, 1997) examined the effect of...

YES → These data are consistent with other studies concerning this topic (Greenfield, 1990; Patterson, 1997; Smith & Jones, 1992).

Citation of a secondary source. A secondary source means that you did not read the source of information, but you found somebody else citing the source of information and you are borrowing what has been cited by that person:

YES → McClelland (as cited in Rush, 1996) characterizes people who have a high need for achievement...

NO → McClelland (1996) characterizes people who have high need for achievement...

In this case, you didn't read McClelland's article, but you read Rush's article in which he cited McClelland's statement. In your references section, you must put the reference to *Rush's* article (not McClelland's article).

The following information is based on mistakes that previous IPT students frequently have made:

- Include the author's last name. Write the year of publication in parentheses. Then paraphrase the statement. If you are listing multiple authors in the body of your paper, use 'and' instead of '&.' For example:

YES → According to Watkins and Kaufman (1996), training needs assessment is...

NO → According to Watkins & Kaufman (1996), training needs assessment is...

- Use the author's last name. Do not include the first name or the initial. For example:

YES → According to Watkins and Kaufman (1996), training needs assessment is...

NO → According to Watkins, R. and Kaufman, R. (1996), training needs assessment is...

The only exception to this is if the list includes two authors with the same last name, but different first names. In this case, you would include the first initial to distinguish between the two authors.

- If there are 3-5 authors, list all authors the first time you cite them; in subsequent citations, list only the first author's last name followed by 'et al.':

YES → (the first time) McKnight, Dillon, and Richardson (1992) describe that...

YES → (in subsequent citations) McKnight et al. (1992) describe that...

Don't forget to put a period after 'et al.', even if it appears in the middle of a sentence:

YES → McKnight et al. (1992) describe that...

NO → McKnight et al (1992) describe that...

- If there are 6 or more authors, write the first author's last name followed by 'et al.' for the first and subsequent citations.
- Make sure to use the word 'and' to list multiple authors if they appear as part of the narrative, but use an '&' in citation parentheses:

YES → Dick and Carey (2005) explain that...

NO → Dick & Carey (2005) explain that...

YES → An instructional systems model starts with a (training) needs assessment phase (Dick & Carey, 2005).

NO → An instructional systems model starts with a (training) needs assessment phase (Dick and Carey, 2005).

- All of the cited sources must be included in your references section. See the last section of this document for an example of how to do this.

How to Quote Statements

Instead of paraphrasing, you can quote an author's original statement. **NOTE: Although the following examples are single-spaced to save room, they should be double-spaced in the final APA document.**

Quotes less than 40 words. If the statement you want to quote is less than 40 words, cite as follows:

YES → Rossett (1995) states that needs assessment is conducted "when the instructional technologist is trying to respond to a request for assistance" (p. 184).

YES → Interviews and observations are frequently used needs assessment tools. Especially, observations are "a very useful tool for finding out what is really happening at work" (Rossett, 1995, p. 191).

REMEMBER – Put a period at the end of the sentence (after the parenthesis, not inside the parenthesis), as noted above. Use 'p.' to indicate a single page number and use 'pp.' to indicate multiple page numbers:

YES → Programmed instruction, initially developed by Sydney Pressey and populated by B. F. Skinner, "presents new instructional content to learners in a controlled sequence" (Chyung, 2008, pp. 24-25).

When you cite a specific part of a source, you need to include the number of the page, figure, chapter, etc. in the citation. Although the word *page* is abbreviated as *p.*, the words *figure*, *chapter*, *table* and *equation* are not abbreviated for in-text citations. Examples:

YES → This group is led by Richard Clark, who believes that "media are mere vehicles that deliver instruction but do not influence student achievement any more than the truck that delivers our groceries causes changes in our nutrition" (Clark, 1983, p. 445).

YES → Distinct differences are seen between data gathered for male and female subjects in the first study (Beech & Moen, 1994, Figure 2).

YES → To facilitate the shift from teacher-centered to student-centered learning, written materials that accompany distance courses should include concept maps and advance organizers, as demonstrated by the Kawakami method (Kawakami, 1996, Chapter 5).

Quotations within quotes less than 40 words are enclosed within single quotation marks, as follows:

According to Mitchell and Jolley (2004), "Sometimes participants will give you the answer they think you want to hear. Their behavior may be similar to yours when, after a meal, the server asks you, 'Was everything okay?' and you say 'Yes, everything was okay'" (p. 47).

DIRECT QUOTES MUST ALWAYS INCLUDE A PAGE NUMBER unless you are quoting electronic sources that do not provide pages numbers.

If the source is electronic and page numbers are not available, use the paragraph number rather than a page number (e.g., para. rather than p.). For example:

YES → Smith and Jones (2003) found that “college students who complete a study skills course in their freshman year tend to graduate with a higher grade point average than those who don’t” (para. 3).

If paragraph numbers are not visible, use a short version of the heading and the number of the paragraph in which the quote is located. For example:

YES → “Learning from dictionaries, like any method that tries to teach abstract concepts independently of authentic situations, overlooks the way understanding is developed through continued, situated use” (Brown, Collins, & Duguid, 1989, “Situated Knowledge and Learning,” para. 6).

Quotes with 40 words or more. If the statement you want to quote is 40 or more words, use a block quote format, as follows:

Rossett (1995) points out the importance of examining records and outcomes:

The examination of extant data is a wonderful needs assessment tool because it is inexpensive. This tool takes the instructional technologist across the organization in search of the natural outcomes of effective and ineffective performance. It involves asking colleagues for the data that automatically flow from their work. The only challenge is to convince colleagues that they ought to release that information to you. (p. 192)

REMEMBER: In contrast to direct quotations that are less than 40 words, a period is placed *before* the parenthesis:

NO → Rossett (1995) points out the importance of examining records and outcomes:

The examination of extant data is a wonderful needs assessment tool because it is inexpensive. This tool takes the instructional technologist across the organization in search of the natural outcomes of effective and ineffective performance. It involves asking colleagues for the data that automatically flow from their work. The only challenge is to convince colleagues that they ought to release that information to you (p. 192).

- Do not use quotation marks to enclose block quotations. If there are quotations *within* the block quotation, however, use *double* quotes to enclose them.
- A block quotation should be started on a new line; the entire block should be indented to where a new paragraph would start (usually five spaces or half an inch). The right margin of the block remains the same as the rest of the text.

APA Style References

After you have completed your paper, create a list of references that contains the sources that you have cited in the body of your paper at the end of your document. It is a very detail-oriented task. You must be very careful about details such as whether to use 'and' or '&', whether to insert a period or a comma, whether to capitalize the first letter of a word or not, whether to insert 'pp.' or nothing in front of the page numbers, etc.

The first line of each citation should be a "hanging indent" (i.e., the first line of the citation should be flush with the margin, while the remaining lines should be indented five spaces). Citations are double-spaced both in and between citations. To determine how to format hanging indents on your word processor, refer to its Help section (look under "Indentation" in Microsoft Word).

Here are some general rules to follow when writing your references page.

1. Start the reference section on a new page.
2. The word "References" should be centered at the top of the page in boldface, but should not be underlined or capitalized.
3. List citations alphabetically by the author's last name. If you have more than one citation for the same author, order them from oldest to most recent.
4. If you have more than one citation from the same author for the same year, arrange them alphabetically by title (excluding *A* or *The*). The exception to this is if the articles are in a series, in which case they are differentiated by using a lower case letter immediately after the year, within the parenthesis. For example:

Chyung, Y. (2004a). Week 3 wrap-up. Retrieved from IPT 536 4156/4157 course database.

Chyung, Y. (2004b). Week 4 read me first. Retrieved from IPT 536 4156/4157 course database.

5. When listing the author names in a citation, the author's first name should not be used. Only the initials of the first name should be used:

YES → Butler, K. A. (1995)...

NO → Butler, Kathleen. (1995)...

Also, there should be a space between the initials:

YES → Butler, K. A. (1995)...

NO → Butler, K.A. (1995)...

6. In the case of multiple authors, the last name should be listed first for all of them:

YES → Smith, J. C., & Jones, C. J.

NO → Smith, J. C., & C. J. Jones

7. For more than two authors, the “&” should only be used at the end of the list, and not between all authors:
- YES** → Smith, J. C., Jones, C. J., & Johnson, A. B.
NO → Smith, J. C., & Jones, C. J., & Johnson, A. B.
8. The word “and” should not be used in the list of author names—just “&.” Note that this is the opposite of how multiple author names are listed using in-text citations.
- NO** → Smith, J. C., Jones, C. J., and Johnson, A. B.
9. Only the first letter of the first word of the title should be capitalized. The rest of the words should be in lower case. An exception to this is the first word after a colon—the first letter of that word should be capitalized, too.
- YES** → The human brain: An owner’s manual
NO → The human brain: an owner’s manual
- Also, proper nouns should always be capitalized:
- YES** → A guidebook to Idaho’s wildflowers
NO → A guidebook to idaho’s wildflowers
- Use only one space after a period or a colon, not two.

Examples of APA Style References

Since the publication of the 5th edition of the APA Publication Manual in 2001, electronic publication of materials that are commonly referenced has grown considerably. A given journal article, for example, can be found in multiple versions, both electronically and in print (“fixed-media”). The APA 6th edition manual recommends “that you include the same elements, in the same order, as you would for a reference to a fixed-media source and add as much electronic retrieval information as needed for others to locate the sources you cited” (p. 187).

The URL (Uniform Resource Locator) used to be the primary method for retrieving electronic documents and information. However, due to the temporary nature of the URL, publishers have devised a system to assign a permanent number to electronic materials to ensure more reliable retrieval; this number is called the DOI, or Digital Object Identifier. A unique and permanent DOI is assigned to an article or book by a particular publisher when that article or book is published. CrossRef.org, a registration agency, provides a search system that will quickly find an online article based upon its DOI. Thus, DOI numbers (when available) are now included in a paper’s references list to assist with the ease of retrieval of a cited source. However, when DOI numbers are not available, the URL of where the document was found is used instead. Note that a retrieval date is not longer used.

Following are examples of various types of references, separated into five categories: Periodicals, Books, Reports, Online Communications, and Other.

NOTE: Although the citations below are single-spaced to save room in this document, they should be double-spaced in the final references page.

❖ **PERIODICALS**➤ **Journals**▪ **Article with a DOI**

Johnson, T. E., & Lee, &. (2009). The relationship between shared mental models and task performance in an online team-based learning environment. *Performance Improvement Quarterly*, 21(3), 97-112.
doi: 10:1002/piq.20033

Note: the DOI was found in the footer of the first page of the article:



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▪ **Article without a DOI**• **Print**

Atkinson, R. C., & Shiffrin, R. M. (1979). The control of short-term memory. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 26(2), 80-89.

Note: The name and volume of the journal should be italicized, and there should be a comma between the journal name and volume number. Note that the issue number is NOT italicized (the (2) in the example), and that there is not a space between the volume number and the issue number. Also note that only the first word of the title is capitalized; all other words begin with lower case letters (unless it's the first word after a colon or a proper noun).

• **Online**

Kernohan, L. (2008). Access opportunities and issues for students with disabilities at one Ontario college. *College Quarterly*, 11(2).
Retrieved from <http://www.senecac.on.ca/quarterly/2008-vol11-num0-spring/kernohan.htm>

Note: Do not include a period at the end of a URL.

➤ **Magazine Articles**▪ **Print**

Wick, C., Pollock, R., & Jefferson, A. (2009, July). The new finish line for learning. *T + D*, 63(7), 64-69.

▪ **Online**

Szczesny, J. R. (2009, August 4). Automakers give rave reviews for 'Cash for Clunkers.' Retrieved from <http://www.time.com/time/business/article/0,8599,1914531,00.html>

Note that for magazines, the date should include the year and month for monthly publications, and the year, month, and day for weekly or daily publications. If volume and issue numbers are not available, list the page

range directly after the name of the magazine.

➤ Newspapers

▪ Print

Marklein, M. B. (1997, February 7). Student finds SAT math mistake. *The Idaho Statesman*, p. A1.

▪ Online

Stout, D. (2009, August 4). U.S. Agency plans meeting on distracted driving. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from http://www.nytimes.com/2009/08/05/us/politics/05drive.html?_r=1&hp

For newspapers, the date should include the year, month, and day for daily or weekly publications.

❖ BOOKS

➤ Entire Book

▪ Print

• Non-Edited

Pratt, D. D. (1998). *Five perspectives on teaching in adult and higher education*. Malabar, FL: Krieger Publishing Company.

• Edited

Biech, E. (Ed.). (2008). *ASTD handbook for workplace learning professionals*. Alexandria, VA: ASTD Press.

▪ Online

• URL

Jonassen, D. H., Tessmer, M., & Hannum, W. H. (1999). Task analysis methods for instructional design [NetLibrary version]. Retrieved from http://boisestate.worldcat.org/oclc/44957467&referer=brief_results

• DOI

Cleland, J. K. (2003). Business writing for results. doi: 10.1036/0071426221

➤ Book Sections

▪ Print

• Non-edited

Wenger, E., McDermott, R., & Snyder, W. M. (2002). Chapter one: Communities of practice and their value to organizations. In *Cultivating communities of practice* (pp. 1-21). Boston: Harvard Business School Press.

Note that only the first word of the title is capitalized.

• Edited

Clark, R. C. (2006). Evidence-based practice and professionalization of

human performance technology. In J. A. Pershing (Ed.), *Handbook of human performance technology: Principles, practices, potential* (3rd ed., pp. 873-898). San Francisco, CA: Pfeiffer.

Note that the title of the *book* is italicized, but the title of the chapter is not. This is also one of the few cases in which pp. is used rather than p.

- **Online**

- **URL: Entry in an online reference work**

Gestalt. (n.d.). In *Merriam-Webster's online dictionary*. Retrieved December 22, 2008, from <http://www.merriamwebster.com/dictionary/>

Note that n.d. stands for "no date"; i.e., the date in which the reference was published is not available.

❖ REPORTS

➤ Corporate Author

- **Online**

IBM (2008). *Corporate Responsibility*. Retrieved from <http://www.ibm.com/ibm/responsibility/>

➤ ERIC Documents

- **Print (microfiche)**

Gottfredson, L. S. (1980). *How valid are occupational reinforcer pattern scores?* (Report No. SOS-R-292). Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University, Center for Social Organization of Schools. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED182465)

Note that there is not a period at the end. Also, you may not have all of this information for every ERIC citation. The rule of thumb is to fill in what you have and leave out the rest.

- **Online**

Gil-Garcia, A., & Viegas, J. (2003). *Engaging minds, enhancing comprehension, and constructing knowledge through visual representations*. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED480131). Retrieved from http://www.eric.ed.gov/ERICWebPortal/Home.portal?_nfpb=true&Clearme=true&_pageLabel=ERIC_Search

❖ ONLINE COMMUNICATIONS

➤ IPT Database

Chyung, Y. (2002). *Week 7 wrap-up*. Retrieved from IPT 536 4156/4157 course database.

➤ E-mail List

Alexander, M. (2009, July 22). Re: Question re: responsibilities of ID/Technical Writer [Electronic mailing list message]. Retrieved from <https://mail.google.com/a/boisestate.edu/?AuthEventSource=SSO#>

inbox/122e8845d44432dc

➤ **Blog Post**

Wallace, G. (2009, July 22). ADDIE is still takin' heat – but is it ADDIE's fault? [Web log message]. Retrieved from http://pursuingperformanceblog.blogspot.com/2009_07_01_archive.html

➤ **Video Blog Post**

Boise State University Library TV. (2009, August 4). Find it [Video File]. Retrieved from <http://guides.boisestate.edu/content.php?pid=6610>

❖ **OTHER**

➤ **Dissertation/Thesis**

Pendar, K. E. (1982). Undergraduate psychology majors: Factors influencing decisions about college, curriculum and career. (Doctoral dissertation, University of Ohio, 1982). *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 42, 4370A-4371A.

➤ **Documents without an Author**

Learning in groups. (1994). *Journal of Cooperative Learning*, 9, 27-42.

If there is no author, the title moves to the author position, and the citation is alphabetized by the first significant word of the title.

Anonymous. (2005). An observation of workplace ethics. *Ethics Quarterly*, 7, 15-25.

Occasionally, the author of the article will be listed as "Anonymous." If this is the case, treat Anonymous as the author's name, and alphabetize it as such on the references page.

References

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- American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.
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- Gil-Garcia, A., & Viegas, J. (2003). *Engaging minds, enhancing comprehension, and constructing knowledge through visual representations*. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED480131). Retrieved from <http://www.eric.ed.gov/>

ERICWebPortal /Home.portal?_nfpb=true&Clearme=true&_pageLabel
=ERIC_Search

Gottfredson, L. S. (1980). *How valid are occupational reinforcer pattern scores?* (Report No. SOS-R-292). Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University, Center for Social Organization of Schools. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED182465)

IBM (2008). *Corporate Responsibility*. Retrieved from <http://www.ibm.com/ibm/responsibility/>

Johnson, T. E., & Lee, Y. (2008). The relationship between shared mental models and task performance in an online team-based learning environment. *Performance Improvement Quarterly, 21*(3), 97-112. doi:10.1002/piq.20033

Jonassen, D. H., Tessmer, M., & Hannum, W. H. (1999). Task analysis methods for instructional design [NetLibrary version]. Retrieved from http://boisestate.worldcat.org/oclc/44957467&referer=brief_results

Kernohan, L. (2008). Access opportunities and issues for students with disabilities at one Ontario college. *College Quarterly, 11*(2). Retrieved from <http://www.senecac.on.ca/quarterly/2008-vol11-num02-spring/kernohan.html>

Learning in groups. (1994). *Journal of Cooperative Learning, 9*, 27-42.

Marklein, M. B. (1997, February 7). Student finds SAT math mistake. *The Idaho Statesman*, p. A1.

Pendar, K. E. (1982). Undergraduate psychology majors: Factors influencing decisions about college, curriculum and career. (Doctoral dissertation, University of Ohio, 1982). *Dissertation Abstracts International, 42*, 4370A-4371A.

Pratt, D. D. (1998). *Five perspectives on teaching in adult and higher education*. Malabar, FL: Krieger Publishing Company.

- Stout, D. (2009, August 4). U.S. Agency plans meeting on distracted driving. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from http://www.nytimes.com/2009/08/05/us/politics/05drive.html?_r=1&hp
- Szczesny, J. R. (2009, August 4). Automakers give rave reviews for 'Cash for Clunkers.' Retrieved from <http://www.time.com/time/business/article/0,8599,1914531,00.html>
- Wallace, G. (2009, July 22). ADDIE is still takin' heat – but is it ADDIE's fault? [Web log message]. Retrieved from http://pursuingperformanceblog.blogspot.com/2009_07_01_archive.html
- Wenger, E., McDermott, R., & Snyder, W. M. (2002). Chapter one: Communities of practice and their value to organizations. In *Cultivating communities of practice* (pp. 1-21). Boston: Harvard Business School Press.
- Wick, C., Pollock, R., & Jefferson, A. (2009, July). The new finish line for learning. *T + D*, *63*(7), 64-69.

APA STYLE CHECKLIST

Basic Format

[]	1.	Each page of the document has a running head at the top left-hand corner and a page number on the top right-hand corner, with the title page numbered as page 1.
[]	2.	Entire document, including block quotations and references page, is double-spaced.
[]	3.	Heading levels are consistent throughout the document, and are formatted as specified in this document or as per Table 3.1 on p. 62 of the 6 th edition APA manual.
[]	4.	All paragraphs are indented five spaces.

Title Page

[]	1.	Title page includes a running head (if required by instructor).
[]	2.	Title is centered in title case in the upper half of the page, and isn't bold or underlined.
[]	3.	If the title exceeds one line, the lines are double-spaced.
[]	4.	Author name is centered one double-spaced line below the title, and it isn't bold or underlined.
[]	5.	Institutional affiliation is centered and is one double-spaced line below the author's name, and isn't bold or underlined.

Citations

[]	1.	All sources that are cited in the paper are included in the references section.
[]	2.	All in-text citations are formatted correctly.
[]	3.	All quotations are formatted correctly.
[]	4.	All direct quotations include a page number.
[]	5.	All quotations less than 40 words are within quotation marks.
[]	6.	All quotations greater than 40 words are formatted as block quotes.
[]	7.	When several authors are listed within one set of parentheses, they are listed in alphabetical order and separated by semicolons.
[]	8.	Multi-author papers are cited correctly.

References

[]	1.	All sources that are included in the references section are also cited in the paper.
[]	2.	The references section starts on a separate page.
[]	3.	The references are listed in alphabetical order by the first author's last name.
[]	4.	References are formatted with a hanging indent.
[]	5.	References are double-spaced both within and between.

Summary of Primary Changes between APA 5th and 6th Editions

BODY OF THE DOCUMENT

APA 6 th EDITION	APA 5 th EDITION
Title positioned in the upper half of the title page	Title positioned halfway down the title page
Two spaces after the period at the end of a sentence	One space after the period at the end of a sentence
If an abstract is required, the word "Abstract" in the heading should be in boldface.	"Abstract" heading not in boldface
All section headings should be in boldface	Section headings not in boldface
The format for heading levels has changed (see p. 62 in the APA 6 th edition manual)	Different formatting for heading levels than in the 6 th edition

IN-TEXT CITATIONS

APA 6 th EDITION	APA 5 th EDITION
The words Figure, Chapter, Table and Equation are spelled out in in-text citations	Words such as Figure and Chapter are abbreviated in in-text citations

REFERENCES SECTION

APA 6 th EDITION	APA 5 th EDITION
The words References should be in boldface type	The word References is not in boldface type
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