

## How to reference - APA 6th Style

Below is a list of the most common sources used and how to reference these.

### In the text:

If referencing more than one publication, separate publications with a semi colon:

**Many theories exist (Atchley & Hoffman, 2004; Baddeley, 1992; Cattell, 1992)...**

Note that the order of the authors is alphabetical.

With more than one publication by the same author(s) separate with a comma:

**Several experiments have replicated this (Kane & Engle, 2000, 2003)... The theory of intelligence (Cattell, 1971, 1973, 1992)...**

With more than one publication of the same year by the same author(s) include letter:

**One theory that describes memory in detail (Baddeley, 1992a, 1992b)...**

Remember to include the letter also in the reference section:

**Baddeley, A. (1992a). Is working memory working? The fifteenth Bartlett lecture. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 44A, 1-31.**

**Baddeley, A. (1992b). Working memory. *Science*, 255, 556-559.**

For secondary referencing (when you reference a publication you haven't actually read, but which was cited in another publication), see later section. For referencing reprints, see later section.

### In the reference section:

All publications that you have mentioned in your report must be included in your reference section. Format each reference with a hanging indent, which means that the first line of each reference entry is aligned flush with the left margin and each subsequent line has a hanging indent of 1.27 cm or 0.5 inches. Also, you must order each reference alphabetically regardless of what the type of publication it is. So books, journal articles, webpages are all intermixed in your reference section. Next, I have given examples of how to reference different types of publications. Note that any names or abbreviations in the title remain capitalised.

### Journal articles:

Where journals have prefixes on the page-numbers (e.g. see Goel and Dolan, 2004 on the next page), these must remain. Also, some journal titles are written in capital letters and must remain so (e.g. see Cotman and Berchtold, 2002). Volume numbers must also include letters if these occur (e.g. see Chow and Nesselroade, 2004). You should only include issue numbers if each issue starts on p. 1 (i.e. the page numbers of the different issues are discontinuous). If the issue number is to be included, it should not be in italics. See examples below.

Abad, F. J., Colom, R., Rebollo, I., & Escorial, S. (2004). Sex differential item functioning in the Raven's advances progressive matrices: Evidence for bias. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 36, 1459-1470.

Amieva, H., Phillips, L. H., Della Sala, S., & Henry, J. D. (2004). Inhibitory functioning in Alzheimer's disease. *Brain*, 127, 949-964.

Besner, D., & Stoltz, J. A. (1999). What kind of attention modulates the Stroop effect? *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 6, 99-104.

- Chow, S.-M., & Nesselroade, J. R. (2004). General slowing or decreased inhibition? Mathematical models of age differences in cognitive functioning. *Journal of Gerontology: PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCES*, 59B(3), P101-P109.
- Cotman, C. W., & Berchtold, N. C. (2002). Exercise: A behavioral intervention to enhance brain health and plasticity. *TRENDS in Neurosciences*, 25, 295- 301.
- Goel, V., & Dolan, R. J. (2004). Differential involvement of left prefrontal cortex in inductive and deductive reasoning. *Cognition*, 93, B109-B121.

Different to the previous edition of the APA publication manual, you are recommended to include Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) after each reference, and if following the APA guidelines to the letter, required to do it if you have only obtained a digital copy (e.g. an article as a pdf-file). However, we as a department do not require you to do this – it can be a fairly cumbersome process collecting all DOIs for each reference – so, you can choose to do this (and if so, you should follow the APA reference guidelines as outlined in the 6th edition, p. 188-192, 198-199), but it is not necessary and you will neither gain nor lose marks whether you include these or not. Therefore, I have not included any details of how to reference DOIs in this section.

#### Books:

- Books must include the edition number if more than one edition (e.g. see Groth-Marnat, 1990, below). You should also use the style of the name of the publisher that they themselves use (e.g. use & and not and if this is how the publisher uses it), include 'Inc.' or 'Ltd'. If the publisher is based in the USA, use the two-letter abbreviation for the state (e.g. CA for California, IL for Illinois, etc., see examples below)
- Baddeley, A. D. (1986). *Working memory*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Davies, I. (1983). *Ageing*. London: Edward Arnold (Publishers) Limited.
- Groth-Marnat, G. (1990). *Handbook of psychological assessment* (2nd ed.). New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Kaufman, A. S., & Kaufman, N. L. (1993). *Kaufman adolescent and adult intelligence test (KAIT) manual*. Circle Pines, MN: American Guidance Service, Inc.

#### Edited Books:

Here are a couple of examples of how to reference an edited book:

- Bower, G. H. (Ed.). (1974). *The psychology of learning and motivation: Advances in research and theory* (Vol. 8). New York, NY: Academic Press, Inc.
- Block, N., & Dworkin, G. (Eds.). (1976). *The IQ controversy: Critical readings*. London: Quartet Books Limited.

#### Chapters in Edited Books:

You must include the section you are referring to both in terms of authors, title and pages, plus the editors and the book itself. Note that if you do not know the page numbers, e.g. the book has not yet been published you do not include them (e.g. see Boot, Kramer and Becic (in press) on the following page). See several examples next.

- Anderson, M. C., & Neely, J. H. (1996). Interference and inhibition in memory retrieval. In E. L. Bjork & R. A. Bjork (Eds.), *Memory* (2nd ed., pp. 237-313). San Diego, CA: Academic Press, Inc.
- Baddeley, A., Vallar, G., & Wilson, B. (1987). Sentence comprehension and phonological memory: Some neuropsychological evidence. In M. Coltheart (Ed.), *Attention and performance XII: The psychology of reading* (pp. 509- 529). Hove: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Ltd., Publishers.

Beaumont, J. G. (1998). Visual-spatial skill and standard psychometric tests. In R. Gillett & N. Foreman (Eds.), *A handbook of spatial research paradigms and methodologies: Clinical and comparative studies* (Vol. 2, pp. 11-32). Hove: Psychology Press.

Boot, W. R., Kramer, A. F., & Becic, E. (in press). Capturing attention in the laboratory and the real world. In A. F. Kramer, A. Kirlik & D. Wiegmann (Eds.), *Applied attention: From theory to practice*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Web article/web-page:

For a web-based article or page (that is not published elsewhere) you must include the author, title of downloaded document or web-page and date you downloaded the document or viewed the web-page. Here is an example:

Hill, J., Khazanovich, G., Ramos, O., & Wilkinson, L. (2004, March 12). Effects of categorization and priming on multiple and single solution anagrams. Retrieved from [http://www.psych.ufl.edu/~levy/96\\_8.htm](http://www.psych.ufl.edu/~levy/96_8.htm)

Secondary referencing:

If you are quoting or citing a work that you have not actually read (for example, the book is no longer in print or you have otherwise not been able to obtain it) you must indicate that you have not actually read the primary and original source. In that case, first you indicate in the text itself (as shown below) that this is a secondary source:

In the text:

**Cattell (1941; cited in Horn and Cattell, 1967)...**

or

**Cattell in 1941 (cited in Horn and Cattell, 1967)...**

In the reference section you must include only the secondary source (i.e. where you read about the publication), like this:

Horn, J. L., & Cattell, R. B. (1967). Age differences in fluid and crystallized intelligence. *Acta Psychologica*, 26, 107-129.

Reprints:

In the text:

**'The original theory of g (Spearman, 1904/1972)...**

In the reference section:

Spearman. (1904). 'General intelligence' objectively determined and measured. In H. Butcher & D. E. Lomax (Eds.), *Readings in human intelligence*. London: Methuen & Co Ltd. (original work published 1904).

For further details on referencing, see the APA publication manual (6th ed)