APA Parenthetical Citation
APA 6th Edition

For additional APA style (6th ed.) information, see the current APA manual:


You may also use the following web sites:
APA Online:  http://www.apastyle.org/ (See FAQs)
Purdue University Writing Lab:  http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_apa.html

The special education program at Old Dominion University requires that direct quotations be cited as in example D. below and that summarizations and paraphrased material be cited as in example A. below.

The APA system of citing sources indicates the author's last name and the date, in parentheses, within the text of your paper.

A. A typical citation of an entire work consists of the author's last name and the year of publication. (See APA manual, 6th ed., section 6.11, p. 177.)

Example:
Charlotte and Emily Bronte were polar opposites, not only in their personalities but also in their sources of inspiration for writing (Taylor, 2005).

Use the last name only in both first and subsequent citations, except when there is more than one author with the same last name. In that case, use the last name and the first initial of the first author in all text citations.

B. If the author is named in the text, only the year is cited. (See APA manual, 6th ed., section 6.11, p. 174.)

Example:
According to Taylor (2005), the personalities of Charlotte. . .

C. If both the name of the author and the date are used in the text, parenthetical reference is not necessary. (See APA manual, 6th ed., section 6.11, p. 174.)

Example:
In a 1989 article, Gould explains Darwin's most successful. . .
D. Specific citations of pages or chapters follow the year. (See APA manual, 6th ed., section 6.19, p. 179.)

Example:
Emily Bronte "expressed increasing hostility for the world of human relationships, whether sexual or social" (Taylor, 2005, p. 11).

E. When the reference is to a work by two authors, cite both names each time the reference appears. (See APA manual, 6th ed., section 6.12, p. 175.)

Example:
Sexual-selection theory often has been used to explore patterns of various insects mating (Alcock & Thomhill, 2007) . . . Alcock and Thomhill (1983) also demonstrate. . .

F. When the reference is to a work by three to five authors, cite all the authors the first time the reference appears. In a subsequent references, use the first author's last name followed by et al. (meaning "and others"). (See APA manual, 6th ed., section 6.12, p. 175.)

Example of a subsequent reference:
Patterns of Byzantine intrigue have long plagued the internal politics of community college administration in Texas (Douglas et al., 2008)

G. When the reference is to a work by six or more authors, use only the first author's name followed et al. in the first and all subsequent references. The only exceptions to this rule are when some confusion might result because of similar names or the same author being cited. In that case, cite enough authors so that the distinction is clear. (See APA manual, 6th ed., section 6.12, p. 175.)

H. When the reference is to a work by a corporate author, use the name of the organization as the author. (See APA manual, 6th ed., section 6.13, p. 176.)

Example:
Retired officers retain access to all of the university's educational and recreational facilities (Columbia University, 2006, p. 54).

I. Citation of a work discussed in a secondary source. Secondary source citations are used very sparingly, for example, when the work is out of print, not available through common sources or unavailable in English. (See APA manual, 6th ed., section 6.17, p. 178.)

Give the secondary source in the reference list; in text, name the original work, and give a citation for the secondary source. For example, if Seidenberg and McClelland’s work is cited in Coltheart et al. and you did not read the work cited, list the Coltheart et al. reference in the References. In the text, use the following citation:
Example:
Seidenberg and McClelland’s study (as cited in Coltheart, Curtis, Atkins, & Haller, 2007)

I. Parenthetical references may mention more than one work, particularly when ideas have been summarized after drawing from several sources. Multiple citations should be arranged as follows. (See APA manual, 6th ed., section 6.16, p. 178.)

Examples:
1. List two or more works by the same author in order of the date of publication:
   (Gould, 2005, 2007)

2. Differentiate works by the same author and with the same publication date by adding an identifying letter to each date:
   (Bloom, 2008a, 2008b)

3. List works by different authors in alphabetical order by last name, and use semicolons to separate the references:
   (Gould, 2006; Smith, 2005; Tutwiler, 2009).