**The 6th Edition of the APA Publication Manual**

Here is a summary of the changes from the fifth edition.

**Author Notes:** 2.03. Now placed on the title page. See this [sample paper](http://www.apastyle.org/manual/related/sample-experiment-paper-1.pdf).

**Citations in Text:** 6.11. When the author’s name is part of the narrative (not within parentheses), do not include the year in subsequent nonparenthetical citations to the same work in the same paragraph, unless that would lead to confusion with other studies by the same author. Do include the date whenever the citation appears within parentheses. For example: “Spock (2212) showed that the rings around Uranus contain trace amounts of scatium. Baerarze (2209) had anticipated this finding earlier. Spock also found trace amounts of charmonite in the rings. There is good reason to believe that the content of the rings was expelled from the planet’s surface during long-past volcanic eruptions (Baerarze, 2209; Bumloch, 2213, Spock, 2212).”

**Confidence Intervals:**

* **Provide confidence intervals for effect size estimates:** 2.07. These may be standardized or unstandardized.
* **Style of Presentation:** 4.44. Confidence intervals should reported in this fashion:  "....... *R2* = .02, *F*(1, 148) = 20.18, *p* < .001, 95% CI [.02, .22]."  I prefer "*CI.95* = .02, .22." I think it curious that APA does not put "CI" in italic font.  I have always thought of confidence intervals as being statistics.

**Exact *p* Values:** 2.07. Report them exactly, for example, “*p* = .47,” not “*p* > .05.” If less than .001, just report “*p* < .001,” not “*p* = .0000048.”

**Ethical Compliance Checklist:** 1.16. New.

**Keywords:**  Following the abstract. See this [sample paper](http://www.apastyle.org/manual/related/sample-experiment-paper-1.pdf).

**Headings:** Big changes here. See my [APA-Style Headings](http://core.ecu.edu/psyc/wuenschk/Help/ThesisDiss/APA-Headings.htm) page

**Hyphenation:** 4.13. Detailed guidelines.

**Reference List**

* **City and State:** 7.02, #26. Provide the state, even for big cities -- for example, “New York, NY.”
* **Digital Object Identifiers:** 6.31. Include them in your reference list whenever possible. Example:

Thompson, L. F., Braddy, P. W., & Wuensch, K. L. (2008). E-recruitment and the benefits of organizational web appeal. *Computers in Human Behavior*, *24*, 2384-2398. doi:10.1016/j.chb.2008.02.014

* **Et al.** If there are eight or more authors, list the first six, then three ellipses, and then the last author's name.  For example, suppose that Wuensch published an article with ten coauthors.  You would list the names like this:  Wuensch, K. L., Carey, A. I., Carroll, L. S., Wundt, W. M., Fechner, G. T., Weber, E. H., ... von Helmholtz, H. L. F.  (2027)."  (PM6, 6.27 and 7.01, 2)  In the previous PM, if there were seven or more authors, one listed the first sixth and then used et al., unless this would lead to ambiguity.  (PM5, 4.16 A4)

**Running Head:** The running head is now used to identify every page of the manuscript. No longer is there a separate “short title” accompanying the page number.

**Paraphrased Material:** 6.04. Provide page numbers when that would help the reader locate the relevant part of the cited document.

**Proper Nouns:** 4.16. Capitalize them, but do not capitalize the names of theories, laws, etc.

**Self-Plagiarism:** New, 6.02

**“Subjects:”** 3.11, Guideline 3. APA used to discourage authors from using the term "subjects" to describe the research units when they were humans.  They encouraged the use of words like "participants," "respondents," or some other terms less dehumanizing than "subjects."  With the 6th edition of the publication manual, use of the word "subjects" has been designated as appropriate even when the subjects are humans. Quoting the APA Publication Manual, “Write about the people in your study in a way that acknowledges their participation but is also consistent with the traditions of the field in which you are working. Thus, although descriptive terms such as *college students*, *children*, or *respondents* provide precise information about the individuals taking part in a research project, the more general terms *participants* and *subjects* are also in common use. Indeed, for more than 100 years the term *subjects* has been used within experimental psychology as a general starting point for describing a sample, and its use is appropriate.”

**Statistical Symbols:** Table 4.5. “*s*” should be used for the “Sample standard deviation (denominator SQRT(*n* – 1), while “*SD*” should be used for <population, denominator SQRT(*n*)> “Standard deviation.  The addition of “*s*” to the table of statistical abbreviations and symbols is new to the sixth edition.  Since it is the statistic rather than the parameter that we almost always report, I expect that “*SD*” will pretty much disappear from the future literature.

**Tables:**

* **Notes:** 5.16. More detail.
* **Spacing:** 8.03. Can now be presented single-spaced.

[Return to Wuensch’s APA Style page](http://core.ecu.edu/psyc/wuenschk/APA.htm).