

biblatex-apa style examples

This file typesets just about all useful examples from (APA 6.11)–(APA 6.21) and (APA 7.01)–(APA 7.11). Also included are some clarifications from the APA blog (<http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/>). Please refer to the `biblatex-apa6-test-references.bib` file for details on the references entries. The `.bib` key for each entry in the References section is listed for convenience in the left margin. The keys are not arbitrary and consist of the APA section they are taken from (7.01–7.11), followed by a colon, followed by the example number. This makes it easier to cross-reference the typeset examples with the commented `.bib` file. I chose not to put the examples in the References section in example number order so that the APA requirements for References list alphabetisation and order could also be demonstrated.

Citations

Please see accompanying file `biblatex-apa6-test-citations.bib` for the bibliographic entries which these examples use.

(APA 4.03)

Oxford comma in citations for three or more names:

```
\textcite{oc1}
↳ oc1
\parencite{oc2}
↳ (oc2)
```

(APA 6.11)

Simple cite. “Jr.” suffix is not shown (bib entry for this example has a suffix):

```
\textcite{6.11}
↳ 6.11
```

Within a paragraph, not in the “narrative sense”:

```
\autocite{6.11}
↳ (6.11)
```

To cite the parts separately:

```
\citeyear{6.11}, \citeauthor{6.11}
↳ 6.11, 6.11
```

The per-paragraph rules for elision of years are more flexible in APA 6th edition. There is more discretion to do this as the narrative consistency suggests and so this style no longer automatically elides years after the first mention within a paragraph. Cases can be handled as per the examples above.

(APA 6.12) (APA 6.13)

Citations like

```
\textcite{6.12a}
↳ 6.12a
```

which have two authors are never name-truncated after the first cite:

`\textcite{6.12a}`
↳ **6.12a**

First citation of 3–5 author entry:

`\textcite{6.12b}`
↳ **6.12b**

Subsequent citations:

`\textcite{6.12b}`
↳ **6.12b**

Subsequent citations within a paragraph:

`\citeauthor{6.12b}`
↳ **6.12b**

Note that the dropping of the year for subsequent paragraph citations is not automatic as there may be cases where you don't want to do this (see APA 6.11).

Automatic list disambiguation for ambiguous truncations after first cite. Note that “et al” is plural so it will only truncate two or more names. If it would truncate just one name, we just give the name:

`\textcite{6.12c}`
↳ **6.12c**

`\textcite{6.12d}`
↳ **6.12d**

`\textcite{6.12c}`
↳ **6.12c**¹

`\textcite{6.12d}`
↳ **6.12d**

Multiple-authors in running text are separated by “and”. However, in parenthetical cites, multiple authors are separated by “&”:

`\textcite{6.12e}`
↳ **6.12e**

`\parencite{6.12f}`
↳ **(6.12f)**

Automatic list disambiguation for ambiguous truncations again, this time the truncation is on first cite as there are more than 5 authors:

`\textcite{6.12g}`
↳ **6.12g**

`\textcite{6.12h}`
↳ **6.12h**

Automatic list disambiguation is only for ambiguous author lists in the same year so these are not disambiguated:

`\textcite{6.12i}`
↳ **6.12i**

`\textcite{6.12j}`
↳ **6.12j**

¹This example is incorrect in the APA 6th edition manual because “et al” is replacing only one name. This has been verified with the APA and will be corrected in future editions.

\textcite{6.12i}
↳ **6.12i**
\textcite{6.12j}
↳ **6.12j**

The following table replicates with real data the examples in Table 6.1, p. 177 of the APA 6th Edition manual. Note that this table in the APA manual essentially assumes that the citations on each line are in a separate document since there is no list disambiguation or repeated cite truncations between lines. To simulate this with real data, the source for this document uses \citereset between lines and makes all of the data entries of MISC type, unsetting “uniquelist” for this type and using a custom labelname style.

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	\textcite{6.13a} 6.13a	\textcite{6.13a} 6.13a	\parencite{6.13a} (6.13a)	\parencite{6.13a} (6.13a)
One work by two authors	\textcite{6.13b} 6.13b	\textcite{6.13b} 6.13b	\parencite{6.13b} (6.13b)	\parencite{6.13b} (6.13b)
One work by three authors	\textcite{6.13c} 6.13c	\textcite{6.13c} 6.13c	\parencite{6.13c} (6.13c)	\parencite{6.13c} (6.13c)
One work by four authors	\textcite{6.13d} 6.13d	\textcite{6.13d} 6.13d	\parencite{6.13d} (6.13d)	\parencite{6.13d} (6.13d)
One work by five authors	\textcite{6.13e} 6.13e	\textcite{6.13e} 6.13e	\parencite{6.13e} (6.13e)	\parencite{6.13e} (6.13e)
One work by six authors	\textcite{6.13f} 6.13f	\textcite{6.13f} 6.13f	\parencite{6.13f} (6.13f)	\parencite{6.13f} (6.13f)
Groups (readily identified through abbreviation) as authors	\textcite{6.13g} 6.13g	\textcite{6.13g} 6.13g	\parencite{6.13g} (6.13g)	\parencite{6.13g} (6.13g)
Groups (no abbreviation) as authors	\textcite{6.13h} 6.13h	\textcite{6.13h} 6.13h	\parencite{6.13h} (6.13h)	\parencite{6.13h} (6.13h)

(APA 6.13)

Author abbreviations should work between citations of different works by the author:

`\parencite{6.13i}`

↳ **(6.13i)**

`\parencite{6.13i}`

↳ **(6.13i)**

`\parencite{6.13j}`

↳ **(6.13j)**

(APA 6.14)

Citations of an entry with an author who shares a surname with another entry always appears with initials when primary author. It is not explicit in the APA 6th edition manual but initials only appear with primary authors²:

`\textcite{6.14}`

↳ **6.14**

`\textcite{7.01:3b}`

↳ **7.01:3b**

(APA 6.15)

Use SHORTTITLE field of the entry if it exists:

`\parencite{6.15a}`

↳ **(6.15a)**

Books, reports etc. use italics instead of quotes:

`\textcite{6.15b}`

↳ **6.15b**

Citing anonymous author:

`\textcite{6.15c}`

↳ **6.15c**

(APA 6.16)

Two or more works within the same parentheses:

`\parencite{6.16a, 6.16b}`

↳ **(6.16a; 6.16b)**

`\parencite{6.16c, 6.16d, 6.16e}`

↳ **(6.16c; 6.16d; 6.16e)**

Citations of works by same authors in the same year:

`\parencite{6.16f, 6.16g, 6.16h, 6.16i, 6.16j}`

↳ **(6.16f; 6.16g; 6.16h; 6.16i; 6.16j)**

Note: This example, (p. 178 APA Manual 6th edition, 2nd printing) is slightly odd as the “in press-a” is not indicated and should be “in press” since no other in press items are listed for the same authors in the example.

Compact citations in alphabetic order:

`\parencites{6.16k, 6.16l}`

↳ **(6.16k; 6.16l)**

Compact citations with special order:

`\parencites{6.16m}[see also][6.16n, 6.16o]`

²<http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2014/01/when-to-use-author-initials-for-text-citations.html>

↳ (6.16m; 6.16n; 6.16o)

“in press” should have hyphen before disambiguating part of label (also in references):

```
\parencite{6.16p, 6.16q, 6.16r}
```

↳ (6.16p; 6.16q; 6.16r)

(APA 6.17)

Secondary sources:

```
\parencite[as cited in][]{6.17}
```

↳ (6.17)

(APA 6.18)

Classical works:

```
(\citeauthor{6.18a}, trans. \citeyear{6.18a})
```

↳ (6.18a, trans. 6.18a)

Note: The example is managed using lower-level cite commands. This is another example of the APA not really thinking about automated processing and specifying an anomalous infix format. It would be better and probably acceptable for it to be:

```
\parencite[][trans.]{6.18a}
```

↳ (6.18a)

Entries with an ORIGDATE field will automatically use it:

```
\textcite{6.18b}
```

↳ 6.18b

The other examples of standard classical texts in this section should just be typed by hand—there is little benefit to automating these examples and they wouldn’t usually be in the References section anyway.

(APA 6.19)

These examples are easily dealt with using standard biblatex functionality.

```
\parencite[][10]{6.19a}
```

↳ (6.19a)

```
\parencite[][Chapter 3]{6.19b}
```

↳ (6.19b)

(APA 6.20)

Such cases are just typed out—they have no Reference section entry and don’t therefore have a bibliography database entry.

(APA 6.21)

Within parentheses, use the `\nptextcite` command which is equivalent to the `\textcite` command but omits the parenthesis and uses commas instead. See the `biblatex-apa6` docs.

```
(\nptextcite[see Table 3 of][]{6.21} for complete data)
```

↳ (6.21 for complete data)

(APA 6.28)

Entries with no date use “n.d.”.

```
\textcite{6.28a}
```

↳ 6.28a

```
\parencite{6.28a}
```

↳ **(6.28a)**
`(\nptextcite{6.28a})`
 ↳ **(6.28a)**

(APA 7.01:12c)
 Issue with no editors
`\parencite{7.01:12c}`
 ↳ **(7.01:12c)**

(APA A7.07)
 A patent citation uses the title but with no quotes
`\textcite{A7.07}`
 ↳ **A7.07**
`\parencite{A7.07}`
 ↳ **(A7.07)**

Some tests of uniqueness and uniquelist

Two works by same authors in same year are disambiguated by extradata “a” and “b” and are truncated after first cite because it is the same author list and therefore not ambiguous:

`\textcite{UL1}`
 ↳ **UL1**
`\textcite{UL1}`
 ↳ **UL1**
`\textcite{UL2}`
 ↳ **UL2**
`\textcite{UL2}`
 ↳ **UL2**

One author list is an ordered subset of the other and so both need fully expanding to be properly disambiguated. Truncating either would be ambiguous.

`\textcite{UL3}`
 ↳ **UL3**
`\textcite{UL3}`
 ↳ **UL3**
`\textcite{UL4}`
 ↳ **UL4**
`\textcite{UL4}`
 ↳ **UL4**

Some misc citation cases

`\textcite{6.16c, 6.16d, 6.16e}`
 ↳ **6.16c; 6.16d; 6.16e**
`\textcite{6.16f, 6.16g, 6.16h}`
 ↳ **6.16f; 6.16g; 6.16h**
`\textcite{6.16f, 6.16g, 6.16h, 6.16i, 6.16j}`
 ↳ **6.16f; 6.16g; 6.16h; 6.16i; 6.16j**

Note here that the multicite delimiter is a comma as in running text, a semi-colon would be strange:

`\textcites{6.16f}{6.16g}{6.16h}{6.16i}{6.16j}`
 ↳ **6.16f, 6.16g, 6.16h, 6.16i, 6.16j**

`\cite{6.16f, 6.16g, 6.16h, 6.16i, 6.16j}`

↳ **6.16f; 6.16g; 6.16h; 6.16i; 6.16j**

`\cite{6.16k, 6.16l}`

↳ **6.16k; 6.16l**

`\fullcite{FC1}`

↳ **FC1**

`\fullcitebib{FC1}`

↳ **FC1**

Testing “with”—should not be present in cites (APA 6.27)

`\cite{with1}`

↳ **with1**

`\textcite{with1}`

↳ **with1**

Testing author name citing

`\citeauthor{ca1}`

↳ **ca1**

`\citeauthor{ca1}`

↳ **ca1**

Testing nodate

`\textcite{nodate1}`

↳ **nodate1**

`\textcite{nodate2}`

↳ **nodate2**

Testing full name expansion (APA 6.27). See citation refs for how these appear in references

`\textcite{6.27a}`

↳ **6.27a**

`\textcite{6.27b}`

↳ **6.27b**

Testing suffices

`\textcite{stest1}`

↳ **stest1**

`\textcite{stest2}`

↳ **stest2**

Testing prefices

`\textcite{pretest}`

↳ **pretest**

`\textcite{nopretest}`

↳ **nopretest**

Testing prefices plus suffices

`\textcite{presufftest}`

↳ **presufftest**

`\textcite{presufftest2}`

↳ **presufftest2**

`\textcite{nopresufftest}`

↳ **nopresufftest**

Testing “and others”

`\textcite{ao1}`

↳ **ao1**

`\textcite{ao2}`

↳ **ao2**

Testing seasonal periodical citations

`\textcite{season1}`

↳ **season1**

Testing first list name initials only as per:

<http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2014/01/when-to-use-author-initials-for-text-citations.html>

First citation:

`\parencite{first, second, third, fourth, deutsch1963}`

↳ **(first; second; third; fourth; deutsch1963)**

Second citation:

`\parencite{first, second, third, fourth, deutsch1963}`

↳ **(first; second; third; fourth; deutsch1963)**

Testing name elision in cites

`\parencite{kingetal2005a, weissetal2007a, weissetal2009a}`

↳ **(kingetal2005a; weissetal2007a; weissetal2009a)**

Testing circa/BCE/uncertain era format

`\np\textcite{plato}`

↳ **plato**

Testing citation formats for complete dates

`\textcite{Ludwig2014}`

↳ **Ludwig2014**

Testing month ranges with same months, different days

`\textcite{daterange1}`

↳ **daterange1**

Testing month ranges with different months

`\textcite{daterange2}`

↳ **daterange2**