CITING DSM-5 IN APA STYLE
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The copyright page of the DSM-5 contains the following statement:


Written in the editorial style of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA; 2010), the above information would be translated into APA style as follows:


Text citation: (American Psychiatric Association, 2013)

Note: As of 09-04-13, there is no DOI for the entire DSM-5; each chapter has its own DOI.

Individual chapters and other parts of DSM-5 have been assigned DOIs. If you used the online edition of the DSM, give the DOI in the publisher position.


Text citation: (American Psychiatric Association, 2013)

Here’s how it looks when used in the narrative text of an article:

The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM–5), published by the American Psychiatric Association (2013), is the most widely accepted nomenclature used by clinicians.

Dr. D’s Note: In the above example, notice that title case and italics are used for the title and abbreviation of the title, although the punctuation marks are not italicized.

Here’s how it looks when used in a shorter sentence and a more cumbersome parenthetical expression:

The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (5th ed.; DSM–5; American Psychiatric Association, 2013) is the most widely accepted nomenclature used by clinicians and researchers for the classification of mental disorders.

Dr. D’s Note: In the above example, the word the is capitalized because it is the first word in the sentence; however, the word the is not italicized in the above example because it is not a part of the book’s title. In the preceding sentence and in this sentence, the word the is italicized for emphasis (although italics are generally not used for mere emphasis unless the emphasis cannot be better conveyed by syntax).

For more details about abbreviations (e.g., how to present an abbreviation in conjunction with an in-text citation, present an abbreviation in conjunction with an in-text citation, and so forth), read APA editor Chelsea Lee’s (2015) blog: https://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2015/10/an-abbreviations-faq.html#Q3
Once introduced, the acronym *DSM–5* can be used instead of using the title and edition:

The *DSM–5*’s classification involves a shift from the traditional categorical approach to a dimensional approach. The changes involving the removal of the legal problems criterion and the addition of a craving criterion were retained in the final revision of the diagnostic criteria (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).

When an abbreviation or acronym is used to identify the author, introduce it at first reference:

The *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (5th ed.; *DSM–5*; American Psychiatric Association [APA], 2013) is the most widely accepted nomenclature used by clinicians and researchers for the classification of mental disorders. The changes involving the removal of the legal problems criterion and the addition of a craving criterion were retained in the final revision of the diagnostic criteria (APA, 2013).

A less cumbersome way of identifying the abbreviations is to “write around” the awkward punctuation:

The *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, (5th ed.; *DSM–5*) of the American Psychiatric Association (APA 2013) is the most widely accepted nomenclature used by clinicians and researchers for the classification of mental disorders. The changes involving the removal of the legal problems criterion and the addition of a craving criterion were retained in the final revision of the diagnostic criteria (APA 2013).

After the abbreviations have been defined, then the text citations are as follows:

In-text citation of book:     *DSM–5* (APA, 2013)
In-text citations of author: APA (2013) or (APA, 2013)

When citing an author more than once in the same paragraph, remember the following guideline that is quoted from the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2010):

Within a paragraph, when the name of the author is part of the narrative, you need not include the year of publication in subsequent nonparenthetical references to a study as long as the study cannot be confused with other studies cited in the article. Do include the year in all parenthetical citations. However, when both the name and the year are in parentheses, include the year in subsequent citations with the paragraph. (p. 174)
A frequently asked style question is the following: “How do I present an abbreviation in conjunction with an in-text citation?”

APA style blogger Chelsea Lee (2015, p. 1) provides a useful guideline, which is quoted below:

Sometimes an abbreviation is presented along with an in-text citation. For example, you might cite a test or measure that has an abbreviation and then provide its citation (for a common case, here is how to cite the DSM-5).

If the spelled-out version of the term appears in the narrative for the first time, put the abbreviation and the author–date citation in parentheses after it, separated by a semicolon. Do not use back-to-back parentheses.

- Correct: We assessed depression using the Beck Depression Inventory–II (BDI-II; Beck, Brown, & Steer, 1996).
- Incorrect: We used the Beck Depression Inventory—II (BDI-II) (Beck, Steer, & Brown, 1996).

If the spelled-out version of the term appears in parentheses for the first time, put the abbreviation in brackets after it, followed by a semicolon and the author–date citation.

- Example: Our assessment of depression (as measured via scores on the Beck Depression Inventory–II [BDI-II]; Beck, Steer, & Brown, 1996) showed significant incidence of this disorder in the population.


Correct Citation for Reference Entry

The reference entry correct citation styles for this document are illustrated below. Students should defer to the style preferences of their individual course instructors to determine whether the course instructor has preferences that are more specific than those shown below:

**American Psychological Association**


**Chicago Manual of Style / Kate Turabian**


Note: According to the Chicago Manual of Style, blog posts are typically not included in bibliographies, but can be cited in the running text and/or notes. However, if a blog is cited frequently, you may include it in the bibliography.

**Modern Language Association**

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Note: MLA guidelines assume that readers can track down most online sources by entering the author, title, or other identifying information in a search engine or a database. Consequently, MLA does not require a URL in citations for online sources such as websites. However, some instructors still ask for it, so check with your instructor to determine his or her preference.