APA Style, 6th ed.: This style is used in the social sciences and nursing. To save space, these sample citations are single-spaced, rather than double-spaced as they would be in your paper. Comprehensive information about citations and reference lists, etc. can be found in the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (6th ed.), which is available at the Clark Library. Also consider viewing the APA Style Blog, especially http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2010/02/the-frankenreference.html.

**JOURNAL ARTICLE** (see pages 198-202 in the APA manual, 6th edition)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference page:</th>
<th>In-Text citations:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Author(s) (year published). Title of article: Subtitle of the article. <em>Name of the Journal, Volume number(issue number)</em>, pages. doi:[DOI] †</strong></td>
<td>APA style uses the author-date method; the author’s surname and the year published are included in the text.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“TV images allow for escape (Albada, 2000)”
“In 2000 Albada described sitcom families” |
| 2-7 authors example: Rakos, R. F., Steyer, K. R., Skala, S., & Slane, S. (2008). Belief in free will: Measurement and conceptualization innovations. *Behavioral and Social Issues, 17**(2), 20-39. Retrieved from http://www.uic.edu/htbin/cgiwrap/bin/ojs/index.php/bsi/index§ | 2 authors: always use both names 3, 4, or 5 authors: use all names 1st time, then “1st author et al.” e.g. (Rakos et al., 1993) for each subsequent time this citation is referenced in-text 6+ authors: use 1st author et al. and the year |

*If every issue of the journal starts with page one then the issue number is included in parentheses after the volume number. Notice that the volume number is italicized but the issue number is not.  
†Include a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) if one has been assigned.  
**Delete the issue number when a journal numbers pages continuously throughout an entire volume.  
§If the article was retrieved from an online open access journal, give the URL of the journal home page; no retrieval date is needed.

**BOOK** (see pages 202 – 205 in APA manual, 6th edition)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Book:</th>
<th>In-Text citations:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Author(s) or Editor(s). (Year published). <em>Title of book</em>. Place of publication: Publisher. Electronic versions: remove publication data and include [Retrieved from: URL] or doi:[DOI].</strong></td>
<td>APA style uses the author-date method; the author’s surname and the year published are included in the text. For example:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“The family business bars wives (Mulholland, 2003)“
“In 2003 Mulholland discussed types of research” |
**Chapter:**

Author(s) (Year). Title of chapter. In Editor's name, *Title of book* (Page numbers). Place: Publisher.

Electronic versions: remove publication data and include [Retrieved from: URL] or doi:[DOI].

**In-Text citation:** Same as for book.

**Chapter in print book:**


“O’Neil & Egan (1992) discussed metaphors”

“Gender role journeys can be metaphors (O’Neil & Egan, 1992)”

“In 1992 O’Neil and Egan discussed metaphors”

**Chapter in electronic book**


Same as above.

* Note that the editor’s name is not inverted.

**Natural Medicines (online monograph)**


(Natural Medicines, 2015)

**AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA (See 209-210 in APA manual, 6th edition)**

**Video**


* If available.

**In-Text citations:**

APA style uses the author-date method; the author’s surname and the year published are included in the text. Include a timestamp. For example:


(ADAM, 2010, 4:03)

**Video – from a database**


(ADAM, 2010, 4:03)

**Video -- YouTube**


Consider abbreviating the name of an association the second time you cite it.

First time: (American Heart Association [AHA], 2014, 4:03)
Second time: (AHA, 2014, 4:03)

**Note that in the American Heart Association video citation below this one, the URL is preceded by “Retrieved from,” while the URL in this citation is preceded by “Available from.” In APA citation style, “available from” means extra effort or money is required to access an item, while “retrieved from” means the item is freely available to anyone at no charge.**
### Government document – p. 205


**In-Text citation:**  
Consider abbreviating the name of a government agency the second time you cite it.  
**First time:** (U. S. Department of Health & Human Services [HHS], 2011);  
**Second time:** (HHS, 2011)

### ERIC Document – p. 212


(Kubota, 2007)

### Instrument – p. 210


(Beck, Steer, & Brown, 1996)


(Gatehouse & Noble, 2004)

### Lecture notes (taken by a student or otherwise not public) – p. 179

Course lecture notes taken by a student are considered 'personal communication' as they are unpublished and 'non-recoverable'. For this reason, they are only cited within the body of your paper and are not included in the References section. Use the label “personal communication” for all citations that are unpublished and non-recoverable.

(L. Krautscheid, personal communication, March 5, 2014)

### Lecture notes, PowerPoint slides, etc. (publicly available) – p. 179


(Easton, 2010)

### Technical report from a website – p. 205


(National Association of Social Workers, n.d.)

### Work discussed in a secondary source – p. 178


Dincin and Zeitz's study of mentally ill mothers (as cited in Hanrahan, et al., 2005)**

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* For reports retrieved online, identify the publisher as part of the retrieval statement unless the publisher has been identified as the author, e.g. "Retrieved from [Agency Name] website.”
** In your reference list, cite the work that you have read; refer to the reference list entry in the in-text citation.

**APA Style Sheet for Biblical Citations and Other Classical Works**


The APA Publication Manual, 6th edition, says that reference list entries are not required when you cite “ancient Greek and Roman works or classical religious works” (p. 179). These works are so widely known and available that all that is required is an in-text citation.

For your first in-text citation, whether it is general or a direct quote or paraphrase, identify the version you used, if that is relevant. You do not need to repeat the version name in subsequent references.

Here is an example of a general reference to the Bible, the first time it is mentioned:

The researchers consulted the Bible (King James Version) to provide items for the development of their religious values assessment.

If you’re paraphrasing or quoting specific parts of a classical work, also provide the relevant names and/or numbers of chapters/verses/lines. These books “are numbered systematically across all editions, so use these numbers instead of page numbers when referring to specific parts of your source” (APA Publication Manual, p. 179). Again, include the version name upon first cite only.

**Titles of Bible books**

If you are referring to a book or a chapter of a book, but not specific verses, you need to write out the name of the book in full. Abbreviations are customary for citing book and chapter with specific verses. It is not customary to use periods after abbreviated book names, but do put spaces between the abbreviations and chapter numbers. Thus: Romans or Romans 9, but: Rom 9:2.

**Citation of books, chapters, verses**

- Use colons between chapter and verse numbers. [Matt 13:12 means verse 12 of chapter 13 of Matthew's Gospel. FYI: Europeans use a different format, putting commas here.]
- Use commas between verse numbers of the same chapter [Mark 2:13, 17 means chapter 2, verses 13 and 17 only] and between chapter numbers, but only if no verses are given [Rev 1, 4 means chapters 1 and 4 of the Book of Revelation].
- Use semicolons between references that give chapter and verse numbers from different chapters [2:13; 3:6 means the two verses 2:13 and 3:6 only].
- Use a single dash between verses to indicate "from-to" within one chapter [Mark 2:13-17 means chapter 2, from verse 13 to verse 17] or between chapter numbers without verses [Genesis 1-4 means chapters 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Book of Genesis].
- [For recognition only - not common in the U.S: Sometimes you will see a double dash to indicate "from--to" between different chapters (with or without spaces, does not matter much).]

**Summary Chart**

| Matt 13:12 means verse 12 of chapter 13 of Matthew's Gospel | Romans 9 means all of chapter 9 of Paul's Letter to the Romans |
| Rev 1, 4 means chapters 1 and 4 of the Book of Revelation | Genesis 1-4 means chapters 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Book of Genesis |
| Mark 2:13, 17 means chapter 2, verses 13 and 17 only | Mark 2:13-17 means chapter 2, from verse 13 to verse 17 |