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Reading Description:


Reading Description Disclaimer:
(This reference information is provided as a guide only, and may not conform to the required referencing standards for your subject)
Reference Examples

This chapter contains examples of references in APA Style. The examples are grouped into the following categories: periodicals; books, reference books, and book chapters; technical and research reports; meetings and symposia; doctoral dissertations and master's theses; reviews and peer commentary; audiovisual media; data sets, software, measurement instruments, and apparatus; unpublished and informally published works; archival documents and collections; and retrievable personal communications. In most categories, references to electronic or downloadable versions of each source type are integrated among references to print or other fixed media versions.

The most common kinds of references are illustrated here. Occasionally, however, you may need to use a reference for a source for which this chapter does not provide specific guidance. In such a case, choose the example that is most like your source and follow that format. Additional reference examples may be found on the APA Style website (www.apastyle.org). When in doubt, provide more information rather than less. Because one purpose of listing references is to enable readers to retrieve and use the sources, most entries contain the following elements: author, year of publication, title, and publishing or retrieval data—all the information necessary for unique identification and library search.

Following is an index to the reference examples that lists types of work referenced and variations of each reference element. The numbers after each index entry refer to the numbered reference examples. Appendix 7.1 at the end of this chapter includes templates and example references to legal materials.

Types and Variations

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Examples by Type

7.01 Periodicals

Periodicals include items published on a regular basis such as journals, magazines, newspapers, and newsletters.

General reference form:


- Include the digital object identifier (DOI) in the reference if one is assigned (see section 6.31).
- If no DOI is assigned to the content and you retrieved it online, include the home page URL for the journal, newsletter, or magazine in the reference. Use this format: Retrieved from http://www.xxxxxxxxxx
- If each issue of a journal begins on page 1, give the issue number in parentheses immediately after the volume number.
- If you are citing an advance release version of the article, insert Advance online publication before the retrieval statement.
- Some journals offer supplemental material that is available only online. To reference this supplemental material, or any other nonroutine information that is important for identification and retrieval, include a description of the content in brackets following the title: [Letter to the editor], [Map], [Audio podcast].

1. Journal article with DOI


2. Journal article with DOI, more than seven authors

- Use the following in-text citation: (Gilbert et al., 2004).
- When a reference has up to seven authors, spell out all authors’ names in the reference list.

3. **Journal article without DOI (when DOI is not available)**


- Include the issue number if the journal is paginated by issue.
- If there is no DOI assigned and the reference was retrieved online, give the URL of the journal home page.
- No retrieval date is needed.

4. **Journal article without DOI, title translated into English, print version**


- If the original version of a non-English article is used as the source, cite the original version. Give the original title and, in brackets, the English translation.
- If the English translation of a non-English article is used as the source, cite the English translation. Give the English title without brackets.

5. **Journal article with DOI, advance online publication**


- This journal publishes four print issues per year but also offers individual articles online as soon as they are finalized. The content is assigned a DOI before it is assigned a volume, issue, or page numbers.
- If there is no DOI assigned and you retrieved the article electronically, give the URL of the journal home page.
- Definitions of **advance online publication** vary among journal publishers. Generally, the term refers to peer-reviewed work, but the content may not be copyedited or formatted for final production.
- Update your references close to the publication date of your work, and refer to final versions of your sources, if possible.
6. **In-press article posted in a preprint archive**


- The exact URL is used because the article is informally published and not yet indexed on a journal website. Journal publishers that do not offer advance online publication may allow authors to post a version of their article online ahead of print in an outside repository, also called a preprint archive.
- Update your references close to the publication date of your work and refer to the final version of a work, if possible.

7. **Magazine article**


8. **Online magazine article**


9. **Newsletter article, no author**


- The exact URL is helpful here because specific newsletter articles are difficult to locate from the government agency home page.
- Alphabetize works with no author by the first significant word in the title (in this case, “Six”).
- In text, use a short title (or the full title if it is short) enclosed in quotation marks for the parenthetical citation: (“Six Sites Meet,” 2006).

10. **Newspaper article**


- Precede page numbers for newspaper articles with p. or pp.
- If an article appears on discontinuous pages, give all page numbers, and separate the numbers with a comma (e.g., pp. B1, B3, B5–B7).

11. **Online newspaper article**

■ Give the URL of the home page when the online version of the article is available by search to avoid nonworking URLs.

12. Special issue or section in a journal


■ To cite an entire issue or special section of a journal, give the editors of the issue and the title of the issue.

■ If the issue has no editors, move the issue title to the author position, before the year of publication, and end the title with a period. Alphabetize the reference entry by the first significant word in the title. In text, use a shortened title enclosed in quotation marks for the parenthetical citation: ("Capital Punishment," 2004).

■ Provide the page range for special sections.

■ To reference an article within a special issue, simply follow the format shown in Examples 1–4.

13. Monograph as part of journal issue


■ For a monograph with an issue (or whole) number, include the issue number in parentheses followed by the serial number, for example, 58(1, Serial No. 231).

■ For a monograph bound separately as a supplement to a journal, give the issue number and supplement or part number in parentheses after the volume number, for example, 80(3, Pt. 2).

14. Editorial without signature


15. Online-only supplemental material in a periodical


■ The description of supplemental material or other nonroutine information (e.g., a letter to the editor, podcast, or map) is included in brackets to help the reader identify and retrieve the material.

■ If no author is indicated, move the title and bracketed description to the author position.

■ In text, use the following parenthetical citation (Marshall-Pescini & Whiten, 2008).
16. Abstract as original source


Although it is preferable to cite the full text of an article, abstracts can be used as sources and included in the reference list.

17. Abstract as secondary source


Although it is preferable to cite the full text of an article, abstracts can be used as sources and included in the reference list.

Database names and abstract identifier (if applicable) may be given for material of limited circulation.

7.02 Books, Reference Books, and Book Chapters

This category includes books and reference books such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, and discipline-specific reference books (e.g., Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders; see example at www.apastyle.org). It also includes books that are published in electronic form only, reference works and public domain books available online, and out-of-print books that may be available only in online repositories. When DOIs are assigned, use them as noted in the examples that follow.

For an entire book, use the following reference formats:

Author, A. A. (1967). Title of work. Location: Publisher.


Editor, A. A. (Ed.). (1986). Title of work. Location: Publisher.

For a chapter in a book or entry in a reference book, use the following formats:


If there are no page numbers, the chapter or entry title is sufficient.

For an entry in a reference work with no byline, use the following formats:


When the author and publisher are the same, use the word Author as the name of the publisher.

Alphabetize books with no author or editor by the first significant word in the title. In the text citation, use a few words of the title, or the whole title if it is short, in place of an author name.

Place information about editions, volume numbers, and page numbers (such as revised edition, volume number, or chapter page range) in parentheses following the title, with the period after the parentheses: (Rev. ed.) or (Vol. xx, pp. xxx–xxx). As with periodicals, for any nonroutine information that is important for identification and retrieval, place a description of content in brackets following the title: [Brochure].

For major reference works with a large editorial board, you may list the name of the lead editor, followed by et al.

For books or chapters available only online, the electronic retrieval statement takes the place of publisher location and name (see Examples 19–22, 24).

18. Entire book, print version


19. Electronic version of print book


20. Electronic-only book


21. Electronic version of republished book

In text, use the following citation: (Freud, 1900/1953).

22. Limited-circulation book or monograph, from electronic database


Database information may be given for items of limited circulation.

23. Several volumes in a multivolume work


In text, use the following parenthetical citation: (Koch, 1959–1963).

24. Electronic version of book chapter in a volume in a series


If the content has been assigned a DOI, give the DOI in the reference. No URL or database name is needed.

In regularly published series with subtitles that change regularly, the series title is uppercase and the subtitle is lowercase, as in a book title.

25. Book chapter, print version


26. Book chapter, English translation, reprinted from another source


If the English translation of a non-English work is used as the source, cite the English translation. Give the English title without brackets, followed by the translator’s name in parentheses.

In text, use the following parenthetical citation: (Piaget, 1970/1988).

27. Reference book


- If a non-English reference work is used as the source, give the title in the original language and, in brackets, the English translation.

29. Entry in an online reference work


30. Entry in an online reference work, no author or editor


- If the online version refers to a print edition, include the edition number after the title.

7.03 Technical and Research Reports

Technical and research reports, like journal articles, usually cover original research but may or may not be peer reviewed. They are part of a body of literature sometimes referred to as *gray literature*, which "can serve a valuable supplementary role to formal publication, including additional resources, details, research methods and experimental techniques" ("Gray literature," 2006). Format references to technical and research reports as you would a book.


- If the issuing organization assigned a number (e.g., report number, contract number, monograph number) to the report, give that number in parentheses immediately after the title.
- If you obtained a report from the U.S. Government Printing Office, list the publisher location and name as Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.
- For reports retrieved online, identify the publisher as part of the retrieval statement unless the publisher has been identified as the author: Retrieved from Address: http://www.xxxxxxx

31. Corporate author, government report

32. Corporate author, task force report filed online

33. Authored report, from nongovernmental organization

34. Report from institutional archive

35. Issue brief

Use this form for issue briefs, working papers, and other corporate documents, with the appropriate document number for retrieval in parentheses.

7.04 Meetings and Symposia
Proceedings of meetings and symposia can be published in book or periodical form. To cite published proceedings from a book, use the same format as for a book or book chapter (see Example 39). To cite proceedings that are published regularly, use the same format as for a periodical (see Example 38). For contributions to symposia or for paper or poster presentations that have not been formally published, use the following templates.

Symposium:
Contributor, A. A., Contributor, B. B., Contributor, C. C., & Contributor, D. D. (Year, Month). Title of contribution. In E. E. Chairperson (Chair), Title of symposium. Symposium conducted at the meeting of Organization Name, Location.

Paper presentation or poster session:
Presenter, A. A. (Year, Month). Title of paper or poster. Paper or poster session presented at the meeting of Organization Name, Location.

For symposium contributions and paper or poster presentations that have not been formally published, give the month and year of the symposium or meeting in the reference.
36. Symposium contribution

Muellbauer, J. (2007, September). Housing, credit, and consumer expenditure. In S. C. Ludvigson (Chair), Housing and consumer behavior. Symposium conducted at the meeting of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Jackson Hole, WY.

37. Conference paper abstract retrieved online


38. Proceedings published regularly online


7.05 Doctoral Dissertations and Master’s Theses

Doctoral dissertations and master’s theses can be retrieved from subscription databases, institutional archives, and personal websites. If the work is retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses database (whose index and abstracting sources include Dissertation Abstracts International [DAI] and Master’s Theses International, both published by University Microforms International, and American Doctoral Dissertations, published by Association of Research Libraries) or another published source, include this information in the reference.

For a doctoral dissertation or master’s thesis available from a database service, use the following reference template:


For an unpublished dissertation or thesis, use the following template:


- Italicize the title of a doctoral dissertation or master’s thesis.
- Identify the work as a doctoral dissertation or master’s thesis in parentheses after the title.
If the paper is available through a database, give the accession or order number in parentheses at the end of the reference.

40. Master's thesis, from a commercial database


41. Doctoral dissertation, from an institutional database


42. Doctoral dissertation, from the web


43. Doctoral dissertation, abstracted in DAI


44. Doctoral thesis, from a university outside the United States


7.06 Reviews and Peer Commentary

Reviews of books, motion pictures, and other information or entertainment products are published in a variety of venues, including periodicals, websites, and blogs. Some publications will print author responses to a reviewer’s criticism or multiple reviews of the same product.


- If the review is untitled, use the material in brackets as the title; retain the brackets to indicate that the material is a description of form and content, not a title.
- Identify the type of medium being reviewed in brackets (book, motion picture, television program, etc.).
- If the reviewed item is a book, include the author names after the title of the book, separated by a comma.
- If the reviewed item is a film, DVD, or other media, include the year of release after the title of the work, separated by a comma.
45. **Review of a book**  

46. **Review of a video**  

47. **Review of a video game, no author**  

48. **Peer commentary on an article**  

### 7.07 Audiovisual Media

Audiovisual media include motion pictures; audio or television broadcasts (including podcasts); and static objects such as maps, artwork, or photos.

**For a motion picture, use the following format:**


**For a music recording, use the following format:**

Writer, A. (Copyright year). *Title of song* [Recorded by B. B. Artist if different from writer]. On *Title of album* [Medium of recording: CD, record, cassette, etc.] Location: Label. (Date of recording if different from song copyright date)

- List the primary contributors in the author position and use parentheses to identify their contribution.
- For an episode from a television or radio series, use the same format as for a chapter in a book, but list the script writer and director in the author position and the producer in the editor position.

49. **Video**  
50. Podcast

51. Single episode from a television series

52. Music recording

   In text citations, include side and band or track numbers: “Shadow and the Frame” (lang, 2008, track 10).

53. Map retrieved online

7.08 Data Sets, Software, Measurement Instruments, and Apparatus
This category includes raw data and tools that aid persons in performing a task such as data analysis or measurement. Reference entries are not necessary for standard software and programming languages, such as Microsoft Word or Excel, Java, Adobe Photoshop, and even SAS and SPSS. In text, give the proper name of the software, along with the version number. Do provide reference entries for specialized software or computer programs with limited distribution.

   Rightsholder, A. A. (Year). Title of program (Version number) [Description of form]. Location: Name of producer.

   or


   • Do not italicize the names of software, programs, or languages.
   • Do italicize the title of a data set.
   • If an individual has proprietary rights to the software, name him or her as the author; otherwise, treat such references as unauthored works.
   • In parentheses immediately after the title, identify the version number, if any.
   • In brackets immediately after the title or version number, identify the source as a computer program, language, software, and so forth. Do not use a period between the title and the bracketed material.
• Give the location and name of the organization that produced the work, if applicable, in the publisher position. If the program can be downloaded or ordered from the web, give this information in the publisher position.
• For an apparatus patent, use the legal reference format (see Appendix 7.1).

54. Data set


55. Measurement instrument


56. Software


57. Apparatus


7.09 Unpublished and Informally Published Works

Unpublished work includes work that is in progress, has been submitted for publication, or has been completed but not submitted for publication. This category also includes work that has not been formally published but is available on a personal or institutional website, an electronic archive such as ERIC, or a preprint archive.

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of manuscript. Unpublished manuscript [or “Manuscript submitted for publication,” or “Manuscript in preparation”].

• If the work is available on an electronic archive, give this information at the end.
• Update your references frequently prior to publication of your work; refer to the final published version of sources when possible.

58. Unpublished manuscript with a university cited


59. Manuscript in progress or submitted for publication

EXAMPLES BY TYPE

Do not give the name of the journal or publisher to which the manuscript has been submitted.

Treat a manuscript accepted for publication but not yet published as an in-press reference (see Example 6).

Use the same format for a draft or work in progress, but substitute the words Manuscript in preparation for the final sentence. Use the year of the draft you read (not in preparation) in the text citation.

60. Unpublished raw data from study, untitled work


61. Informally published or self-archived work


This work was later published in a journal and would now be referenced as follows:


62. Informally published or self-archived work, from ERIC


7.10 Archival Documents and Collections

Archival sources include letters, unpublished manuscripts, limited-circulation brochures and pamphlets, in-house institutional and corporate documents, clippings, and other documents, as well as such nontext materials as photographs and apparatus, that are in the personal possession of an author, form part of an institutional collection, or are stored in an archive such as the Archives of the History of American Psychology at the University of Akron or the APA Archives.

Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). Title of material. [Description of material]. Name of collection (Call number, Box number, File name or number, etc.). Name and location of repository.

This general format may be modified for collections requiring more or less specific information to locate materials, for different types of collections, or for additional descriptive information (e.g., a translation of a letter). Authors may choose to list correspondence from their own personal collections, but correspondence from other private collections should be listed only with the permission of the collector.

As with any reference, the purpose is to direct the reader to the source, despite the fact that only a single copy of the document may be available and the reader may have some difficulty actually seeing a copy.
Include as much information as is needed to help locate the item with reasonable ease within the repository. For items from collections with detailed finding aids, the name of the collection may be sufficient; for items from collections without finding aids, more information (e.g., call number, box number, file name or number) may be necessary to help locate the item.

If several letters are cited from the same collection, list the collection as a reference and provide specific identifying information (author, recipient, and date) for each letter in the in-text citations.

Use square brackets to indicate information that does not appear on the document. Use question marks to indicate uncertainty regarding names and dates; use ca. (circa, not italicized) to indicate estimated dates (see Example 67).

For interviews and oral histories, list the interviewee as the author. Include the interviewer's name in the description.

If a publication of limited circulation is available in libraries, the reference may be formatted as usual for published material, without the archival source.

63. Letter from a repository

64. Letter from private collection

65. Collection of letters from an archive

In-text citations of specific letters:
(Allport, G. W., 1930–1967, Allport to E. G. Boring, March 1, 1939)
(Allport, G. W., 1930–1967, E. G. Boring to Allport, December 26, 1937)

Note that Examples 63 and 65 refer to archival materials that can be recovered and thus include full reference list details that allow the reader to find them. Private letters and correspondence that are not easily retrievable are considered personal communications and are cited only in text (see section 6.20).

66. Unpublished papers, lectures from an archive or personal collection
67. Archival/historical source for which the author and/or date is known or is reason­ably certain but not stated on the document


68. Archival source with corporate author


69. Interview recorded and available in an archive


70. Transcription of a recorded interview, no recording available


71. Newspaper article, historical, in an archive or personal collection

Psychoanalysis institute to open. (1948, September 18). [Clipping from an unidentified Dayton, Ohio newspaper.] Copy in possession of author.

72. Historical publication of limited circulation


73. Photographs

[Photographs of Robert M. Yerkes]. (ca. 1917–1954). Robert Mearns Yerkes Papers (Box 137, Folder 2292), Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University Library, New Haven, CT.

7.11 Internet Message Boards, Electronic Mailing Lists, and Other Online Communities

The Internet offers several options for people around the world to sponsor and join discussions devoted to particular subjects. These options include blogs, newsgroups, online forums and discussion groups, and electronic mailing lists. (The last are often referred to as listservs. However, LISTSERV is a trademarked name for a particular software program; electronic mailing list is the appropriate generic term.)

- If the author's full name is available, list the last name first followed by initials. If only a screen name is available, use the screen name.
- Provide the exact date of the posting.
- Follow the date with the subject line of the message (also referred to as the “thread”); do not italicize it. Provide a description of the message in brackets after the title.
- Include the information “Retrieved from” followed by the URL where the message can be retrieved. Include the name of the list to which the message was posted, if this information is not part of the URL.
- Provide the address for the archived version of the message.

74. Message posted to a newsgroup, online forum, or discussion group

Rampersad, T. (2005, June 8). Re: Traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions [Online forum comment]. Retrieved from http://www.wipo.int/roller/comments/ipsisforum/Weblog/theme_eight_how_can_cultural#comments

75. Message posted to an electronic mailing list


76. Blog post


- In this example a screen name is used for the author name. The author has adopted a nickname, or screen name, to use when posting messages to this web log.

77. Video blog post

Appendix 7.1: References to Legal Materials

Legal periodicals and APA journals differ in the placement and format of references. The main difference is that legal periodicals cite references in footnotes, whereas APA journals locate all references, including references to legal materials, in the reference list. For most references, use APA format as described in this chapter. References to legal materials, however, which include court decisions, statutes, other legislative materials, and various secondary sources, are more useful to the reader if they provide the information in the conventional format of legal citations. Some examples of references and citations to court cases, statutes, and other legislative materials appear in this appendix along with guidelines for their preparation. For more information on preparing these and other kinds of legal references, consult the latest edition of The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation (Bluebook; 18th ed., 2005), which is the source for the legal citation style that follows.

Ensure that your legal references are accurate and contain all of the information necessary to enable a reader to locate the material being referenced. Consult law librarians to verify that your legal references (a) contain the information necessary for retrieval and (b) reflect the current status of the legal authority cited to avoid the possibility of relying on a case that has been overturned on appeal or on legislation that has been significantly amended or repealed.

A7.01 General Forms

A reference form is provided in each of the following sections. For the most part, each reference form for statutes and other legislation includes (a) a popular or formal title or name of the legislation and (b) the citation, either to the published compilation of legislative materials where the legislation is codified (e.g., a specific numbered section of a specific volume of the United States Code), including the statutory compilation's publication date in parentheses, or the identifying label for the legislation assigned by the enacting body during the particular legislative session (e.g., a specific section of an act identified by its public law number).

A typical reference form for court decisions includes (a) the title or name of the case (usually one party vs. another); (b) the citation, usually to a volume and page of one of the various sets of books (called reporters, which usually contain decisions of courts in particular political divisions, or jurisdictions) where published cases can be found (e.g., the Federal Reporter, Second Series); and finally, (c) the precise jurisdiction of the court writing the decision (e.g., the New York Court of Appeals), in parentheses, including the date of the decision.

For both legislation and court decisions, the citation may be followed by certain additional descriptive information that pertains to the content of the legislation or court decision, the history of the legislation or court decision (e.g., later amendments to legislation), or other sources from which the legislation or court citation may be retrieved. Authors are encouraged to consult the Bluebook for the proper format for such additional information. Follow the Bluebook closely for correct abbreviation style. Some examples of the more common abbreviations that appear in APA journals are shown here.

- Cong. U.S. Congress
- H.R. House of Representatives
A7.02 Text Citations of Legal Materials

Although the reference format for legal materials differs from that of other kinds of works cited in APA publications, the text citations are formed in the same way and serve the same purpose. As for works with no identified author (see section 6.15), give the first few words of the reference list entry and date; that is, give enough information in the text citation to enable the reader to locate the entry in the reference list quickly and easily. Examples of text citations and reference entries for specific kinds of legal materials are given in the following sections.

A7.03 Court Decisions (Bluebook Rule 10)

In text, cite the name of the case (italicized) and the year of the decision. If two or more years are given, cite those years as well. Court cases often have several years, each of which reflects a specific stage in the case's history. Giving only one date could give the impression that only a single point in the case's history is being cited or might mislead a reader as to the timing of the case.

Reference form for cases:

Name v. Name, Volume Source Page (Court Date).

Abbreviate the published source (if any), court, and date as specified in the Bluebook.

1. Sample reference list entry to a case


Text citation:

Lessard v. Schmidt (1972)

(Lessard v. Schmidt, 1972)

Explanation: This decision was rendered by the federal district court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin in 1972. It appears in volume 349 of the Federal Supplement and starts on page 1078 of that volume.
2. Sample reference list entry to an appealed case


Text citation:


Explanation: This decision was rendered by the federal district court for the District of Kansas in 1981. On appeal, the decision was affirmed by the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals in 1984. Consult the Bluebook for the proper forms to signal the various stages in a case’s history.

Unpublished cases:

3. Sample reference to an unreported decision

Gilliard v. Oswald, No. 76-2109 (2d Cir. March 16, 1977).

Explanation: The docket number and the court are provided. The opinion was announced on March 16, 1977. To cite to a particular page of a slip opinion (opinion that is not published in a case reporter but is separately printed), use the form slip op. at [page number].

Alternative: You may cite unreported cases found on electronic databases, such as LEXIS or Westlaw, instead of citing them to slip opinions. Give the name of the database, a record number if available, and enough information for the reader to find the case. Precede screen page numbers, if assigned, with an asterisk to distinguish them from the page number of the slip opinion; paragraph numbers, if assigned, should be preceded by a paragraph symbol.

With record number:


With no record number:


Note: If the case is not available as a slip opinion or online, consult the Bluebook for other reference formats.

Court cases at the trial level:

4. Sample reference to a state trial court opinion


Explanation: This decision was rendered by the Court of Common Pleas in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1991. (The Court of Common Pleas is the name of most of the trial-level courts in Pennsylvania. In other states, the trial-level courts
are called superior courts or supreme courts, which can be confusing because one usually thinks of the supreme court as the highest court in any particular jurisdiction and not as the lowest. Authors should check the Bluebook for a listing of each jurisdiction’s particular court structure.) The decision can be located in Pennsylvania District and County Reports, Fourth Series, beginning on page 168 of that volume.

5. Sample reference to a federal district court opinion


Explanation: The opinion was rendered in the federal district court for the Southern District of West Virginia and was decided in 1986. It appears in volume 627 of the Federal Supplement and starts on page 418 of that volume.

Court cases at the appellate level:

6. Sample reference to a case appealed to a state supreme court


Explanation: This opinion was written by the Virginia Supreme Court in 1990. It can be found in volume 239 of the Virginia Reports, which publishes the state’s supreme court decisions, starting on page 312. There is a parallel citation to volume 389 of the South Eastern Reporter, Second Series, starting on page 460. A reporter prints cases; the South Eastern Reporter is a regional reporter containing cases from several states in the southeastern section of the country.

7. Sample reference to a case appealed to a state court of appeals


Explanation: This opinion was rendered by the Texas Court of Appeals in 1992 and can be found in volume 826 of the South Western Reporter, Second Series, starting on page 201.

8. Sample references to cases decided by the U.S. Supreme Court


Explanation: Each of these cases was decided by the U.S. Supreme Court. The first citation is to the United States Reports. Such a citation is given when the appropriate volume of the United States Reports is available. The second citation is to the Supreme Court Reporter. Use this source when the volume of the United States Reports in which the case will appear has not yet been published.

A7.04 Statutes (Bluebook Rule 12)

In text, give the popular or official name of the act (if any) and the year of the act. In the reference list entry, include the source and section number of the statute, and in parentheses, give the publication date of the statutory compilation, which may be different from the year in the name of the act.
Reference form for statutes:

Name of Act, Volume Source § section number (year).

Abbreviate the source as specified in the Bluebook. A few states use chapter or article numbers instead of section numbers; use abbreviations or symbols as shown in the Bluebook.

9. Sample reference to a statute


Text citation:

Mental Health Systems Act (1988)
Mental Health Systems Act of 1988

10. Sample reference to a statute in a state code


Explanation: This Kansas act can be found in codified version between sections 2901 and 2941 in Chapter 59 of volume 4 of the 1983 edition of Kansas Statutes Annotated. Two amendments to the act and additional references are provided in the 1992 supplement for the Kansas Statutes Annotated. If you are discussing a particular provision of the law, cite the particular section in which the provision appeared (e.g., § 59-2903). Ann. stands for Annotated, which refers to the version of the Kansas statutory compilation containing summarized cases interpreting particular sections of the statute.

11. Sample reference to a statute in a federal code


Explanation: This act can be located beginning at section 12101 of title 42 of the United States Code Annotated, which is the unofficial version of the United States Code (the official statutory compilation of the laws enacted by Congress). Et seq. is a Latin phrase meaning “and following” and is a shorthand way of showing that the act covers not just the initial section cited but also others that follow the initial section. The text in parentheses indicates that the United States Code Annotated is published by West Publishing and that 1993 is the publication date of the volume in which the cited sections can be found. Citing to U.S.C., U.S.C.A., or U.S.C.S. is the preferred method of citing legislation, because codified legislation is usually easier to work with and retrieve than a session law, the form of legislation before it is codified. A session law citation is constructed as follows:

**Explanation:** The citation is to the version of the act in its uncodified form. The act was the 336th public law enacted by the 101st Congress. Section 2 is the particular section of the act cited (§ 2 happens to correspond to § 12101 of 42 U.S.C.A., which is where § 2 was ultimately codified). The text of the section cited can also be found in the official compilation of uncodified session laws, called *United States Statutes at Large* (abbreviated *Stat.*) at volume 104, p. 328. Volume 104 of the *United States Statutes at Large* was published in 1991.

**A7.05 Legislative Materials (Bluebook Rule 13)**

For testimony and hearings, bills and resolutions, and reports and documents, provide in text the title or number (or other descriptive information) and the date.

**Form for testimony at federal hearings and for full hearings:**

Title, xxx Cong. (date).

12. **Sample reference for federal testimony**

   RU486: *The import ban and its effect on medical research: Hearings before the Subcommittee on Regulation, Business Opportunities, and Energy, of the House Committee on Small Business, 101st Cong. 35 (1990)* (testimony of Ronald Chesemore).

   Text citation:

   RU486: *The Import Ban* (1990)

   (RU486: *The Import Ban*, 1990)

**Explanation:** This testimony was given before a subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives during the second session of the 101st Congress and can be located beginning on page 35 of the official pamphlet that documents the hearing. In the reference, always include the entire subject-matter title as it appears on the cover of the pamphlet, the bill number (if any), the subcommittee name (if any), and the committee name. If you are citing an entire hearing, certain adjustments to the citation should be made, as in Example 13.

13. **Sample reference for a full federal hearing**

   *Urban America's need for social services to strengthen families: Hearing before the Subcommittee on Human Resources of the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, 102d Cong. 1 (1992).*

   Text citation:

   *Urban America's Need* (1992)

   (*Urban America's Need*, 1992)
Explanation: This hearing was held in 1992 in the U.S. House of Representatives during the 102d Congress. The hearing begins on page 1 of the official pamphlet that was prepared after the hearing.

14. Form for unenacted federal bills and resolutions

Title [if relevant], bill or resolution number, xxx Cong. (year).

The number should be preceded by H.R. (House of Representatives) or S. (Senate), depending on the source of the unenacted bill or resolution.

Reference list entry:


Text citation:

Senate Bill 5936 (1992)
(S. 5936, 1992)

15. Sample references to unenacted federal bills


Explanation: The first example is to a bill created in the U.S. House of Representatives during the 103d Congress; it was assigned the bill number 1563. The second example is the Senate's version of the same bill.

16. Form for enacted federal bills and resolutions


Reference list entry:


Text citation:

Senate Resolution 107 (1993)
(S. Res. 107, 1993)

Explanation: This resolution by the Senate is numbered 107 and is reported in volume 139 of the Congressional Record on page 5826. Note that enacted bills and joint resolutions are laws and should be cited as statutes. Enacted simple or concurrent resolutions should follow this format.

17. Form for federal reports (Rep.) and documents (Doc.)

As with bills, report numbers should be preceded by H.R. or S. as appropriate. The report number is composed of the year of the Congress followed by a hyphen and the number of the report, and ending with the calendar year.

**Reference list entry:**


**Text citation:**

Senate Report No. 102-114 (1991)


*Explanation:* This report was submitted to the Senate by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources concerning the Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Amendments Act of 1991. The reference is to material that starts on page 7 of that document.

**A7.06 Administrative and Executive Materials (Bluebook Rule 14)**

For rules and regulations, advisory opinions, and executive orders, provide in text the title or number (or other descriptive information) and the date.

18. **Form for federal regulation**

Title/Number, Volume Source § xxx (year).

**Reference list entries:**


**Text citations:**


(Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System, 2008)

*Explanation:* The first rule was codified in 2006 in volume 21 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (the official regulatory code) as section 202.1. The second rule was proposed and published in the *Federal Register* before being officially codified; the parenthetical information is a cross-reference (indicated in the entry in the *Register*) to the section of the *Code of Federal Regulations* where the proposed rule will be codified.

19. **Form for executive order**


**Reference list entry:**

Text citation:

Executive Order No. 11,609 (1994)
(Executive Order No. 11,609, 1994)


A7.07 Patents

In text, give the patent number and the issue date (not application date) of the patent. In the reference list entry, include the inventor(s) to whom the patent is issued and the official source from which the patent information can be retrieved.

Reference list entry:


Text citation:


Explanation: This patent was issued in 1988. I. M. Smith is the inventor who holds the patent right. The patent number is a unique identifying code given to every patent. In this reference example, the patent number represents a utility patent because there is no letter prefix. If this were a nonutility patent, such as a design patent (coded with a D), the patent number in the reference and citation would be D123,445.