How to Cite Sources: APA Style

Introduction

Why cite?

The purpose of citing sources is to give credit to the author for any ideas or quotations that you use, and to enable your reader to locate the sources.

How to cite?

Step 1. Decide what type of resource you are using: a book? a web site? a magazine? an interview?

Step 2. Find the example in this brochure, or look it up in the APA manual.

Step 3. Write your citation, following the appropriate examples. Use the proper punctuation; but remember, your source might not have all of the parts listed in the guidelines and examples.

Important note

APA style requires that the text of a paper and the references list must be double-spaced. Please consult academic programs or instructors to determine if they use a modified version of the APA style.

APA Manual

The most common types of sources are listed in this section, but for explanations and examples of other types of sources, please ask your instructor, or refer to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (5th ed.). The call number for this book is: BF76.7 .P83 2001.

Books

General notes about books: If name(s) are the first part of the citation, they are capitalized and listed—last name, then initials. Separate names with a comma, and use an ampersand (&) before the last author. Use Ed. for one editor, Eds. for multiple editors. Capitalize the first word in titles and subtitles, and proper names. Place of publication should include the city name and two letter state abbreviation unless it is a major city as listed on page 176 (APA Publication Manual). If you are citing a book chapter or section you must indicate the pages. Use p. for a single page and pp. for multiple pages. Put a space after the p. and put a - (dash) between the numbers.

Book by a single author.
Author's name. (Year). Title of book. Place of publication: Publisher.


Book by two or more authors.
Author's names. (Year). *Title of book.* Place of publication: Publisher.

Center City, MN: Hazelden.

**Book by a corporate author.**
Corporate author. (Year). *Title of book*. Place of publication: Publisher.


**Book by an unknown author.**
*Title of book*. (Year). Place of publication: Publisher.


**Book with editors.**
Editor's name. (Ed.). (Year). *Title of book*. Place of publication: Publisher.


**Introduction, preface, foreword, or afterword.**
Author of section being cited. (Year). Name of section. In author of book, *Title of book* (p. or pp. page numbers). Place of publication: Publisher. Take note: The section author is listed differently than the author(s) of the whole book.


**Edition other than the first.**
Author's name. (Year). *Title of book* (Number of edition). Place of publication: Publisher.


**Work in an anthology.**
Author's name. (Year). Title of selection. In Editor's name (Ed.), *Title of anthology* (Vol. volume number if appropriate, pp. page numbers of selection). Place of publication: Publisher.


**Encyclopedia or dictionary entry.**
Author's name. (Year). Entry heading or title. In Title of anthology (Vol. volume number, then if appropriate, pp. page#s). Place of publication: Publisher.


**Multivolume work.**
Author's name. (Year). Title of multivolume work (Vol. volume number-s). Place of publication: Publisher.


Detroit, MI: Gale Research.


**Periodicals**

**General notes about periodicals:** Names are listed last name, then initials, if name(s) is the first element of the citation. Separate names with a comma, and an ampersand (&) before the last author. If there is no author, then the title of the article is first.

**Dates** – Daily newspapers & newsletters: Use (Year, Month Day). Monthly newspapers & magazines with no volume number: Use (Year, Month). Journals: Use (Year)

**Titles** – Article titles: capitalize first word in titles and subtitles, and any proper names.

**Journal titles** – Capitalize all words except articles and prepositions

**Issue numbers** – Include if paginated by issue

**Pages** – Newspapers: use p. for one page, pp. for two or more pages. Magazines & journals: do not use p. or pp. before page numbers.

**Article in a journal or magazine with volume number and continuous pagination.** Author's name. (Year). Title of article. Title of journal or journal, volume number, page numbers. The issue number is not included if all the issues in the volume have continuous pagination that continue through all the issues of the volume.

The issue number is not included if all the issues in a volume have continuous pagination that continues through all the issues of the volume.


work define today’s FBI. *The New American, 13*, 234-239.

**Article in a journal or magazine paginated by issue.**
Author's name. (Year). Title of article. *Title of journal, volume number* (issue number—only if issue starts with page 1 rather than continuously paginated through all issues), page numbers.


**Article in a daily newspaper.**

Author's name. (Year, Month Day). Title of article. *Title of newspaper, p. page#.*


**Editorial in a newspaper.**

Author's name. (Year, Month Day). Title of article [Editorial]. *Title of newspaper, p. page#.*


**Unsigned article in a newspaper or magazine.**

Title of article. (Year, Month Day). *Title of newspaper or magazine, p. page#.*


**Review of a book or film.**

Reviewer's name. (Year). Title of Review [Review of the book/film *Title of book or movie*]. *Title of magazine, volume number* (include the issue number if the journal is paginated by issue), page#.


*Sight and Sound, 7*, 57.

**Reviewer's name.** (Year, Month Day). Title of review [Review of the book/film *Title of book or movie*]. *Title of newspaper, p. page#.*


**Electronic Sources**

Due to space constraints, the citations in this handout are not double-spaced; however, APA style requires that the text of the paper and the references list must be double-spaced. Please consult academic programs or instructors to determine if they use a modified version of the APA style. For example, the Fischler School of Education and Human Services does state in its style guide that citations should be single spaced, but there should be a double space between citations.

**APA Manual and Recent Updates**
The most common types of sources are listed in this section, but for explanations and examples of other types of sources, please ask your instructor, or refer to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (5th ed.). APA published the APA Style Guide to Electronic References in 2007 that provided information about the formatting of a number of online resources. The examples provided here use the most recent recommendations provided for specific types of citations.

Periodicals

General notes about periodical articles and documents: Names are listed last name, then initials, if name(s) is the first element of the citation. Separate names with a comma, and an ampersand (&) before the last author. If there is no author, then the title of the article is first.

Dates – Daily newspapers & newsletters: Use (Year, Month Day). Monthly newspapers & magazines with no volume number: Use (Year, Month). Journals: Use (Year)

Titles – Article titles: capitalize first word in titles and subtitles, and any proper names.

Journal titles – Capitalize all words except articles and prepositions

Issue numbers and volume numbers – According to the APA Style Guide to Electronic References (2007), the volume number and issue number should always be included “regardless of whether the journal is paginated separately by issue or continuously by volume” (APA, p. 2).

Pages – Newspapers: use p. for one page, pp. for two or more pages. Magazines & Journals: Do not use p. or pp. before page numbers.

Article in a journal or magazine. See APA manual, 5th ed.
Author's name. (Year). Title of article. Title of journal or journal, volume number(issue number), page numbers.
The issue number is always included even if the issues in the volume have pagination that continue through all the issues of the volume. This rule was changed in 2007 with the APA Style Guide to Electronic References. Retrieval statements are only included if that information is needed because there is only limited access to the resource, and it might be difficult to locate.


- Ex: Journal article with DOI assigned. See APA Style Guide to Electronic References (2007, p. 7 #1)
doi:10.1022/0202-9822.77.4.444

- Ex: Journal article with no DOI assigned. See APA Style Guide to Electronic References (2007, pp. 7-8, #2)

- Ex: Preprint version of journal article with DOI assigned. See APA Style Guide to Electronic References (2007, p. 8, #3)
- Ex: In-press article from institutional or personal Web site. See APA Style Guide to Electronic References (2007, pp. 8-9, #4)


- If the article is a draft or if it has been submitted to a journal for review but not been reviewed, then do not provide the name of the journal.

- Ex: In-press article from institutional or personal Web site. See APA Style Guide to Electronic References (2007, pp. 8-9, #4)


- Ex: Journal article retrieved from difficult source to locate online


**Aggregated databases.** The *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (5th ed.). (2001) said to use a retrieval statement for resources retrieved from an aggregated database. However, the APA Style Guide to Electronic References (2007, pp. 2, 10) changed this:

1. Use the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) to journal articles and other documents when available.
2. The retrieval date is now only included if the content being cited is likely to be changed or updated.
3. If you are using the archival copy or version of the record, include the source location if the content you are referencing is (1) available only in an electronic format or (2) is difficult to locate in print.

- Ex: Journal article with DOI assigned. See APA Style Guide to Electronic References (2007, p. 7 #1)


- Ex: Newsletter article – See APA Style Guide to Electronic References (2007, p. 21 #41)


- Ex: Book chapter – See APA Style Guide to Electronic References (2007, p. 10 #7)


- Ex: Entire Book -- See APA Style Guide to Electronic References (2007, p. 10 #6)

**Web site–Web document similar to a print document.** See *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (5th ed.). Cite as you would a printed source, followed by a retrieval statement that includes date of access and the name of the database. Start it with the word *Retrieved* and end with the Internet address. E.g.: Retrieved [Month day, year], from [Internet address/URL]


**Web site–Web document without a print document counterpart.** See *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (5th ed.). Cite as you would a printed source, followed by a retrieval statement that includes date of access and the Internet address. Authors’ names (if any) are listed first, as for other resources (look for a corporate author if you can’t find author names.) If you cannot find a title, you will have to provide a description of the content in brackets instead.

Last Name, Initials. (Date of electronic publication or update). *Title of the document* [or Description of content]. Retrieved [Month day, year], from [Internet address/URL]


**Web site–magazine, journal or newspaper article.** See *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (5th ed.). Cite as you would a printed source, followed by a retrieval statement that includes date of access and the Internet address or URL of the article. Start it with the word *Retrieved* and end with the Internet address/URL. E.g.: Retrieved [Month day, year], from [http://...]


- **Ex.: No page numbers for online article.** See *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (5th ed.).


**Document available on university program or department Web site, no date.** See *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*(5th ed.).

Author. (Year, or use *n.d.* if no date). *Title of Web document*. Retrieved [Month day, year],
from [Institution Name, program or department] Web site: [URL]


**Computer programs, software, and programming languages.** See *APA Style Guide to Electronic References* (2007, p. 17 #29). Software programs like Word, PowerPoint, SPSS, SAS, Java, Photoshop, and Adobe Acrobat that are considered standard, off-the-shelf software do not need reference entries. However, you do need to provide reference entries for specialized software or computer programs with limited distribution. Author. (Date). Title of Software or Computer Program (Version no.) [Any identifier]. City, state: Publisher. Retrieved Month day, year. Available from URL


1. The name of the software is not italicized, and the important words are capitalized.
2. The type of resource is identified in brackets.
3. The information about how to obtain this software of computer program of limited distribution is provided with retrieval date and statement that starts with Available from http://...

**Dissertations, Theses, and Practicums**

*Dissertations done by students attending Nova before 1994 are from Nova University rather than Nova Southeastern University.* If a page number is used in the citation, the number will always be immediately followed by an A or a B series letter with no spaces (see the examples below).

**Doctoral dissertation retrieved from Dissertations and Theses database.** See *APA Style Guide to Electronic References* (2007, pp. 10-11 #8)

Author last name, first initial. (Year). *Title of dissertation*. Retrieved from Dissertations and Theses database. (AAT xxxxxxxx)


1. Notice that the title of the dissertation is italicized.
2. A retrieval statement is included with the name of the Dissertations and Theses database because that is the only place this dissertation can be retrieved online.
3. The accession number is included in parentheses after the retrieval statement if one has been assigned. Note that there is no period included after the parentheses.

**Doctoral dissertation abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI) and obtained from UMI in print or microfiche.** See APA manual, 5th ed.

-Ex.: Dissertation from Nova Southeastern University.


**Doctoral dissertation abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI) and obtained in print from Nova Southeastern University.**


**Doctoral dissertation abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI) and obtained at another university.** See *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (5th ed.).


**Unpublished doctoral dissertation retrieved from institutional or personal Web site.** See *APA Style Guide to Electronic References* (2007, p. 11 #9)


**Note: Dissertations before 1994 are from Nova University rather than Nova Southeastern University.**


**Doctoral practicum indexed in ERIC**

University, Fort Lauderdale, FL. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED420967)

1. The name of the dissertation is italicized.
2. The type of dissertation or thesis is identified, the name of the institution, and year of completion is listed in parentheses.
3. The ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. is listed in parentheses and not followed by a period. See p. 257 #43 for the only example of an ERIC document in the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (5th ed.).

Doctoral applied dissertation available on university program or department Web site, no date.
See APA Style Guide to Electronic References (2007, p. 11 #9)
Author. (n.d. if no date, otherwise Year). Title of dissertation. Doctoral name of document type, institution, year of completion. Retrieved from [URL]


Gray Literature

The APA Style Guide to Electronic References (2007) defines gray literature as scientific, scholarly information that is not peer reviewed. Documents that fall into this category include reports by government agencies, corporations, trade groups, research institutions, professional organizations, and other for-profit and not-for-profit organizations including advocacy groups and think tanks.

Government publications -- print or archival copies that are easy to locate and obtain.
Author. (Year). Title of publication (Report number). Place of publication: Publisher.

- Note: The author is listed first, as in Last name, Initials. If you cannot find an author, treat the government department, office, agency, or institute that produced the report as the corporate author. If the report number is given, insert it in parentheses after the title. If the organization that produced the report is not well known, precede its name with the name of the organization of which it is a part.


Ex.: Technical or research report APA Style Guide to Electronic References (2007, p. 20 #36)

Report available from the Government Printing Office (GPO) with a government institute as group author.
Author. (Year). Title of report (Report number). Location: Publisher or agency.

- Note that it is DC without periods like state abbreviations, but U.S. uses the periods.

**Report available from the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC).**

Author. (Year). *Title of publication* (Report number). Place of publication: Publisher. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED####).  


- See p. 257 #43 for the only example of an ERIC document in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (5th ed.).

**Government report not available from the Government Printing Office (GPO) or a document depository like ERIC or NTIS.**

Author. (Year). *Title of publication* (Report letters/numbers). Place of publication: Publisher.


**Electronic version of U.S. government report available online.** See the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (5th ed.).

Author. (Year). *Title of publication* (Report letters/numbers). Place of publication: Publisher. 

Use a retrieval statement that includes a date of access. Retrieved Month day, year, from name of agency via Database Name: URL


**U.S. government report available on government agency Web site.**

Name of agency. (Year). *Title of document* (Report number). Retrieved Month day, year, from URL


Educational Resources Information Center) documents with ED accession numbers are usually but not always unpublished resources. If they are unpublished, you include the ED number in the citation. Give the ERIC number in parentheses at the end of the entry unless the document was obtained full-text online. In that case, the retrieval statement is last.

In cases of publications of limited circulation, the name and address of the publisher should be included in
parentheses after the title and before the ERIC ED number. See p. 257 #43 for the only example of an ERIC document in the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (5th ed.).

**ERIC Document retrieved from the ERIC Web site.**

Author. (Year). Title of document. Place of Publication: Publisher. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED#####)


**ERIC digest retrieved full-text in ERIC.**

Author. (Year). Title of document. Place of publication: Publisher. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED#####) Retrieved Month day, year, from Database Name database.


**Unpublished conference paper indexed in ERIC and retrieved from a Web site.**

Cite as you would a conference paper that was not published, followed by a retrieval statement that includes date of access. E.g.: Retrieved from Web site starting with http://...


**Unpublished doctoral practicum indexed in ERIC and retrieved online.**


1. This practicum is readily available through the ERIC Document Reproduction Service microfiche collection and via the Internet in a PDF format so it does not need a retrieval statement. See APA Style Guide to Electronic References (2007, pp. 1-3).

**ERIC document with limited circulation information.**

Author. (Year of publication.) If no author, title of document first [Medium].
(Year of publication if no author.)(Name and mailing address for obtaining the publication. A Web address can be used in place of or in addition to address.)(ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED#####)


Government report indexed in ERIC.
Author. (Year). Title of report (Report number). Place of publication: Publisher or agency of publication.
(ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED#####)


Conference Proceedings

Published conference paper in conference proceedings.
Author. (Year,). Title of paper. In Editor (first initial, last name) (Ed.) Title of conference proceedings (page numbers).
Place of publication: Publisher.


Unpublished conference paper.
Author. (Year, Month). Title of paper. Paper presented at name of conference, city, state (two-letter postal abbreviation).


Unpublished conference paper indexed in ERIC and retrieved online. Author. (Year, Month). Title of
paper. Paper presented at the [Conference Name], city, state code. Include ERIC ED number if indexed in ERIC. However, if this document can be located easily and is not a document of limited circulation, then a retrieval statement with the name of the database is not needed. See APA Style Guide to Electronic References (2007, pp. 1-3).


Conference paper presented at a virtual conference.
Author. (Year). Title of conference paper. Paper presented at the Conference Name. Retrieved date of access, from URL [There is no geographic location, page#, or month with year of publication.]


Other Resources

Interview—conducted by the researcher. Interviews are personal communications, which are only cited in the text of the paper, not in the reference list. APA does not recommend including personal communications because of the difficulty of recovering them at a later time.

Film or video recording.
Name of the producer (Producer), & Name of the director (Director). (Year of release). Title [Medium]. Distributor.


Television program—broadcast.
Producer’s name (Producer). (Broadcast date). Title of the program [Television program]. Station or viewing location: name of the station or network.


Manuscript in progress or submitted for publication but not yet accepted.


Online Communities

Online communities include a variety of options for people on the Internet to communicate on a variety of
topics of interest. This may include Weblogs or blogs, newsgroups, online forums, and discussion groups.

**Message posted to a newsgroup, online forum, or discussion group.** APA does not recommend including personal communications, including private email messages, because of the difficulty of recovering them at a later time. The *APA Style Guide to Electronic References* (2007, pp. 23-24 #47) does provide a format for messages posted to a newsgroup, online forum, or discussion group. Electronic mailing list is the appropriate generic term for LISTSERVS since this is a trademarked name for a particular software application.

Author or screen name. (Year, Month day). Subject line of message [Any identifier]. Message posted to Internet address/URL, archived at address of archived version of message.


news://sci.psychology.hypnosis/, archived at http://groups.google.com/group/sci.psyc.hypnosis/

1. Provide author(s)' last name followed by initials or screen name if that is all that is available.
2. Use the exact date that the message was posted.
3. The subject line of the message should not be italicized. Any identifiers go in brackets after the title.
4. The URL used should be the address for the archived version of the message.

**Video Weblog post.** See the *APA Style Guide to Electronic References* (2007, pp. 23-24 #50)

Author or screen name. (Year, Month day). Subject line of message [Id]. Video posted to URL.


http://www.you_tube.com/group/watch?v=Xkas43nsu_IRB

1. The title of the video is not italicized.
2. Description of the type of document is included in square brackets to aid in document identification and retrieval.

**Legal Materials**

**Court decisions.** In the text of the document, cite the name of the case (in italics) and the year of the decision. If more than one year is given, cite all years. For more information about how to cite legal references, consult the most recent edition of *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation.* (KF245 .B58)

Common abbreviations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cong.</td>
<td><em>U.S. Congress</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.R.</td>
<td><em>House of Representatives</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td><em>Senate</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg.</td>
<td><em>Regulation</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Res.</td>
<td><em>Resolution</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
<td><em>Federal Reporter</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.2d</td>
<td><em>Federal Reporter, Second Series</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Supp.</td>
<td><em>Federal Supplement</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.C.</td>
<td><em>United States Code</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cong. Rec.</td>
<td><em>Congressional Record</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fed. Reg.</td>
<td><em>Federal Register</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Case.  
Name v. Name, Volume, Source Page (Court Date).  

- Ex.: Appealed case where decision was affirmed.  
Check the Bluebook for the proper forms to signal the various stages in a case’s history.  

- Ex.: Unpublished case.  
To cite to a particular page of a slip opinion (an opinion that was not published in a case reporter but is separately printed) use the format: slip op. at [page number]. You may also cite unreported cases found in electronic databases such as LexisNexis Academic or Westlaw rather than citing them as slip opinions.  
McDougall v. Riggs, No. 88-2109 (3rd Cir. March 8, 1949).  

- Ex.: Unreported decision found in LEXIS with record number.  
The name of the database and the record number is included along with sufficient information for others to find the case. The screen page numbers are preceded by an asterisk to differentiate between them and the page number of the slip opinion. Any paragraph numbers assigned are preceded by a paragraph symbol.  

Legislative Materials  
- Ex.: Federal testimony.  

- Ex.: Unenacted federal bills and resolutions.  
Title [if relevant], bill or resolution number, xxx Cong., (Year). The version in the House of Representatives has H.R. and the bill number while the version of the bill in the Senate has S.  

- Ex.: Enacted federal bills and resolutions.  
xz Res. xxx, xxx Cong., Volume Source Page (Year) (enacted).  

Administrative and Executive Materials.  
Use The Bluebook’s Rule 14 – see next examples:  
- Ex.: Federal Regulation.  
Title/Number, Volume Source § xxx (Year).  

- Ex.: Executive Order.  

Patents.
Include the inventor or inventors to whom the patent is issued and the official source from which the patent information can be retrieved.


**Dissertations, Theses, & Practicums**

**Note:** Dissertations done by students attending Nova before 1994 are from Nova University rather than Nova Southeastern University. Also, if a page number is used in the citation, the number will always be immediately followed by an A or a B series letter with no spaces. (Look at the examples below that show page#series.)

**Doctoral dissertation abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI) and obtained from UMI via the Digital Dissertations database.**


**Doctoral dissertation abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI) and obtained from UMI in print.** Author. (Year). Title of publication. *Dissertation Abstracts International, volume number* (issue#), page#series. (UMI No. xxxxxxxx)

-Ex.: Dissertation from Nova Southeastern University.


- Ex.: Dissertation from University of Texas at Austin.

1433A. (UMI No. AAT 9428519)

**Doctoral dissertation abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI) and obtained in print**


**Doctoral dissertation abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI) and obtained at that university.**

See format in previous example.


**Unpublished doctoral practicum indexed in ERIC and retrieved online.**

See previous example. Include retrieval statement, e.g.: Retrieved Month day, year, from Database Name database


**Unpublished doctoral applied dissertation available on university program or department Web site, no date.**

Author. (n.d. if no date, otherwise Year). *Title of dissertation.* Unpublished doctoral name of document type, institution, city, state unless city name is also in name of institution. Retrieved date of access, from institution, department or program Web site: URL

Matlak, K. L. (n.d.). *Outcomes evaluation of the Technology Property Initiative at Collin County*

**Unpublished doctoral MARP.**  
Note: If this is indexed in ERIC, you also need the ERIC ED number. If you obtain it full text online, you also need the retrieval statement that includes the date of access. See the next example.

Digby, K. E. (1985). *A comparison of the characteristics of successful and non-successful associate degreenursing students*. Unpublished doctoral major applied research project, Nova University, Fort Lauderdale, FL.

**Unpublished master’s research project indexed in ERIC and retrieved online.**  
Author. (Year). *Title of project*. Unpublished master’s type of document, name of institution, place. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED####) Retrieved Month, day, year, from Database Name database.

Brown, M. (2004). Increasing participation of female students in physical science class. Unpublished master's action research project, St. Xavier University, Smithtown, IL.  
(ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED455121)  

**Government Reports**

**Government publications.**  
Treat the government department, office, agency, or institute that produced the report as the author. If the organization that produced the report is not well known, precede with the higher organization. (Year). *Title of publication* (Report number). Place of publication: Publisher.


**Report available from the Government Printing Office (GPO) with a government institute as group author.** Author. (Year). *Title of report* (Report number). Location: Publisher or agency.

Shafer, L. (1999). *Data sources on lifelong learning available from the National Center for Education Statistics*  
(GPO No: ED 1.310/2/:431892). Washington, DC:  
U.S. Department of Education.

**Report available from the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC).** Author. (Year). *Title of publication* (Report number). Place of publication: Publisher. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. EDnumber)

[Note: This record was located in ERIC. The previous citation was for the very same resource but the information was located in the GPO database. Note the similarity in the ED and GPO numbers.]

**Government report not available from the Government Printing Office (GPO) or a document depository like ERIC or NTIS.** Author (or treat the government department, office, agency, or institute that produced the report as corporate author. If the organization that produced the report is not well known, precede with the higher organization). (Year). *Title of publication (Report number).* Place of publication: Publisher.


**Electronic version of U.S. government report available from GPO Access database on the Web (aggregated database).** See format in previous citation. Retrieved date of access, from name of agency via name of database: URL


**U.S. government report available on government agency Web site.** Name of agency. (Year). *Title of document (Report number).* Retrieved date of access, from URL.


**ERIC ED Documents**

**General notes about ERIC ED documents:** General notes about ERIC ED documents. ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center) documents with ED accession numbers are usually but not always unpublished resources. If they are unpublished, you include the ED number in the citation. Give the ERIC number in parentheses at the end of the entry unless the document was obtained full text online. In that case, the retrieval statement is last.

In cases of publications of limited circulation, the name and address of the publisher should be included in parentheses after the title and before the ERIC ED number. Only documents such as ERIC digests that are
Actually obtained full text from the ERIC database should include a retrieval statement with ERIC as the source. If journal articles or ERIC ED documents are indexed in ERIC but are retrieved in another database, the retrieval statement needs to cite the database where the full-text document was retrieved.

**ERIC digest retrieved full text in ERIC.**

Author. (Year). Title of document. Place of publication: Publisher. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED####) Retrieved Month day, year, from Database Name database.


Reston, VA: ERIC Clearinghouse on Disabilities and Gifted Education.


**Unpublished conference paper indexed in ERIC and retrieved from a Web site.**

(Cite as you would a printed conference paper that was not published, followed by) Retrieved date of access (Month day, year) Name of Database and ending with the word “database”.


**Unpublished conference paper indexed in ERIC.**

(Cite as you would a printed conference paper that was not published and that was indexed in ERIC.)


**ERIC document with limited circulation information.**

Author. (Year of publication.) If no author, title of document first [Medium info if appropriate]. (Year of publication if no author.) (Name and mailing address where can obtain publication. A Web address can be used in place of or in addition to address.) (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. EDnumber)

*Enhancing education through technology: New tools to close the achievement gap.*


Development Center, Inc., 55 Chapel Street, Newton, MA, 02458.) (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED455329)

**CD-ROM indexed in ERIC.**
Author. (Year). *Title of CD-ROM* [Medium]. (Availability information) (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. EDnumber)


**Government report indexed in ERIC.**
Author. (Year). *Title of report* (Report number). Place of publication: Publisher or agency of publication. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. EDnumber) Include retrieval statement if the full text of the document was retrieved online.


**Data file, available from ERIC Clearinghouse Web site.**
Name of clearinghouse. (Year). Title of document [Data file]. Available from place to obtain cited material Web site: URL


**Proceedings**

**Published conference paper in conference proceedings.**
Author. (Year,). Title of paper. In Editor (first initial, last name) (Ed.) *Title of conference proceedings* (page numbers). Place of publication: Publisher.


*International Council for Distance Education: One world many voices: Quality in open and distance learning* (pp. 279-282). Chicago: Milton Keynes.

**Conference paper published in a journal.**
Format like journal article retrieved at online Web site.


**Unpublished conference paper.**


**Unpublished conference paper indexed in ERIC and retrieved in a full-text online database.**
Author. (Year, month). *Title of paper.* Paper presented at (name of conference), city, state. [Include ERIC ED number if indexed in ERIC and retrieval statement if retrieved online.]


**Conference paper presented at a virtual conference.**
Author. (Year). *Title of conference paper.* Paper presented at the Name of conference. Retrieved date of access, from URL [There is no geographic location, page numbers, or month with year of publication.]


- **Legal Materials**

**Court decisions.**

In the text of the document, cite the name of the case (Italicized) and the year of the decision. If more than one year is given, cite all years. For additional information about how to cite legal references, consult the most recent edition of *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation.* (KF245 .B58)

Common abbreviations:

- Cong.  *U.S. Congress*
- H.R.  *House of Representatives*
- S.  *Senate*
- Reg.  *Regulation*
- Res.  *Resolution*
- F.  *Federal Reporter*
- F.2d  *Federal Reporter, Second Series*
- F. Supp.  *Federal Supplement*
Case

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


- Ex.: Appealed case where decision was affirmed.


Check the Bluebook for the proper forms to signal the various stages in a case’s history.

- Ex.: Unpublished case.

McDougall v. Riggs, No. 88-2109 (3rd Cir. March 8, 1949).

To cite to a particular page of a slip opinion (an opinion that was not published in a case reporter but is separately printed, use the format: slip op. at [page number]. You may also cite unreported cases found in electronic databases such as LEXIS/NEXIS Academic Universe or Westlaw rather than citing them as slip opinions.

- Ex.: Unreported decision found in LEXIS with record number.


The name of the database and the record number is included along with sufficient information for others to find the case. The screen page numbers are preceded by an asterisk to differentiate between them and the page number of the slip opinion. Any paragraph numbers assigned are preceded by a paragraph symbol.

Legislative Materials.

- Ex.: Federal testimony.

*Stem cell research: The pros and cons of cloning: Hearings before the

- Ex.: Unenacted federal bills and resolutions.

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


The version in the House of Representatives has H.R. and the bill number while the version of the bill in the Senate has S.
- Ex.: Enacted federal bills and resolutions.

xx Res. xxx, xxx Cong., Volume Source Page (Year) (enacted).


Administrative and Executive Materials.

Use the Bluebook’s Rule 14:

-Ex.: Federal Regulation.

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

Federal Small Business Regulations for Acquisitions by the National Parks
pt. 1).

-Ex.: Executive Order.

Exec. Order No. xxxx, 3 C.F.R. Page (Year).


Patents.

Include the inventor or inventors to whom the patent is issued and the official source from which the patent
information can be retrieved.

Trademark Office.

Other Resources

Interview - conducted by the researcher.

Interviews are personal communications, which are only cited in the text of the paper, not in the reference
list.

APA does not recommend including personal communications because of the difficulty of recovering them at
a later time.

Film or video recording.

Name of the producer (Producer), & Name of the director (Director). (Year of release). *Title* [Medium].
Distributor.

Jarre, K., Carr, P. (Producers), & Sommers, S. (Director). (1999). *The mummy*
[Videotape]. MCA Universal Home Video.

Television program – broadcast.

Producer’s name (Producer). (Broadcast date). *Title of the program* [Television program]. Station or viewing
location: name of the station or network.

**Manuscript in progress or submitted for publication but not yet accepted.**
Author. (Year). *Title of document*. Manuscript submitted for publication.