

CITING ETHICAL AND LEGAL STANDARDS

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Citing an Ethics Textbook

Question: What date should be listed for the 10th edition of the ethics textbook written by Gerald Corey and associates? Should it be listed as 2015, 2017, 2018, or 2019?

Background: The date listed on the copyright page of the book is 2018; however, 2015 is also listed as the copyright of the book. On that same page, which technically would be page ii if it were enumerated in the same manner as done on page iv (which starts the actual pagination), the first print date is actually listed as 2017, although the first print was actually not available until the first quarter of 2018. As an aside, it is interesting how a publisher can apparently have a copyright date that is two years after the first print date.

Which of the following APA (2020) styles would be correct for reference list entry?

- A. Corey, G., Corey, M. S., & Corey, C. (2019). *Issues and ethics in the helping professions* (10th ed.). Cengage Learning.
- B. Corey, G., Corey, M. S., & Corey, C. (2018). *Issues and ethics in the helping professions* (10th ed.). Cengage Learning.
- C. Corey, G., Corey, M. S., & Corey, C. (2017). *Issues and ethics in the helping professions* (10th ed.). Cengage Learning.
- D. Corey, G., Corey, M. S., & Corey, C. (2015). *Issues and ethics in the helping professions* (10th ed.). Cengage Learning.

Answer: An answer has been provided by one of the Style Experts of the American Psychological Association (APA). According to APA Style Expert Stefanie Lazer (personal communication, May 11, 2018), who checked the catalog of the Library of Congress, the correct publication date is 2018. Therefore, Stefanie recommends Option B, using the 2018 publication date:

APA (2020) Style:

Corey, G., Corey, M. S., & Corey, C. (2018). *Issues and ethics in the helping professions* (10th ed.). Cengage Learning.

As illustrated in the above reference entry, nothing special is required when a surname is repeated within a reference (Lee, 2018). Likewise, the in-text citation would be as follows:

In-text Citations

Paraphrased citation: (Corey et al., 2018)

Narrative citation: Corey et al. (2018)

Citing an Ethics Code

An ethics *code* is a compilation of ethical *principles* and ethical *standards*. In the field of professional ethics, ethical principles are usually aspirational ideals, whereas ethical standards are usually enforceable mandates. APA (2017) and AAMFT (2015) use the term “standard,” whereas ACA (2014) uses the term “section” to refer to their enforceable standards. For reference examples of ethics codes, see Ethics Code References (<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/ethics-code-references>).

Citing the APA Ethics Code. For the citation of references in the text of a paper, see the section titled “Reference Citations in Text” (pp. 174–179) in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020), hereinafter referred to as the *Publication Manual*. Dr. Doverspike’s graduate courses require the use of Journal Article Reporting Standards in the *APA Publication Manual* (7th ed.).

To understand the reference format for citing ethics codes, start with the APA’s preferred reference format for its code of ethics (retrieved online) as it is currently cited in APA journals:

American Psychological Association. (2017). *Ethical principles of psychologists and code of conduct* (2002, Amended June 1, 2010 and January 1, 2017).
<http://www.apa.org/ethics/code/index.aspx>

As shown in reference example #55 in APA (2020, p. 332) Style, the title is italicized because the code is a stand-alone document rather than a part of a greater whole. The additional publication information in parentheses is included in the same way that report numbers are included after reports. Because a hyperlink leads readers directly to the content, it is not necessary to include the words “Retrieved from” or “Accessed from” before a DOI or URL in this type of reference (APA, 2020, p. 299).

Citing the ACA Ethics Code. For the *ACA Code of Ethics*, follow the same model. On the ACA website (<http://www.counseling.org/knowledge-center/ethics>), ACA provides a reference example with the reference information they prefer readers to use.

American Counseling Association (2014). *ACA Code of Ethics*. Alexandria, VA: Author.

The above ACA example is neither formatted in APA (2020) Style nor does ACA claim that this reference example is in APA Style. To format this reference list entry in APA Style, a few changes are needed to make it a properly formatted reference list entry. First, a period should be placed at the end of the author’s name. Second, the title should be italicized. Third, the title should be placed in italicized sentence case rather than standard title case. Finally, use the retrieval information that leads to the version of the source you used. If accessed by print, then include the name of publisher. If accessed digitally from the ACA website, use the URL as the retrieval information in place of publisher.

As shown in reference example #55 in APA (2020, p. 330) Style, the correct reference list entry for the ACA code of ethics is shown below:

American Counseling Association. (2014). *2014 ACA code of ethics*.
<https://www.counseling.org/knowledge-center>

In-Text Citations

Paraphrased citation: (ACA, 2014)

Narrative citation: ACA (2014)

Citing a Legal Code

A legal *code* is a compilation or set of statutory *laws*, which can refer to state or federal laws (also called *statutes*). Sometimes state and federal agencies codify professional ethical standards into *regulations*, which are enforceable by agencies of the state or federal government.

Citing legal statutes. Treat legal references like references with no author; that is, alphabetize legal references by the first significant item in the entry (word or abbreviation). See APA (2020, pp. 355–367) *Publication Manual* for the format of references for legal materials and ways to write in-text citations.

A7.03 Court Decisions (*Bluebook* Rule 10)

A typical reference form for court decisions includes (a) the title or name of the case (usually the one party versus 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.

Use following guidelines from APA (2020, p. 357): “Most legal reference entries begin with the title of the work; as a result, most in-text citations consist of the title and year (e.g., Americans With Disabilities Act, 1990; *Brown v. Board of Education*, 1954).” Court cases often have several years, each of which reflects a specific stage in the case’s history.” For the in-text citation, give enough information to enable readers to locate the entry in the reference list.

In-Text Citation form for a legal case:

Name v. Name (Court Date).

Reference entry form for a legal case:

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

Note: Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation (APA, 2020, p. 358). In the in-text narrative citation, the publication year is not italicized but is written in standard typeface.

A7.04 Statutes (*Bluebook* Rule 12)

According to APA (2020, p. 361), “In the reference list entry for a federal or state statute, include the name of the act; the title, source (abbreviated as specified in the *Bluebook*), and section number of the statute; and, in parentheses, the publication date of the statutory compilation you used (e.g., the U.S.C. or a state-specific compilation). A few states use chapter or article numbers instead of section numbers; use abbreviations or symbols as shown in the *Bluebook*.”

Reference form for statutes:

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

EXAMPLES

Federal Law

Named regulations: The in-text citation format for a named regulation follows the standard name–date format used in APA Style. Here’s the format and a sample citation taken from the APA blog (<http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2013/07/the-rules-for-federal-regulations-i-code-of-federal-regulations.html>):

In-Text Citation

Name (Year) or (Name, Year)

Certain Activities Relating to Material Constituting or Containing Child Pornography (2002)

or

(Certain Activities Relating to Material Constituting or Containing Child Pornography, 2002)

If the name is particularly long, you can shorten it, provided that the shortened name clearly identifies the appropriate reference list entry

Reference List Entry

Certain Activities Relating to Material Constituting or Containing Child Pornography, U.S.C. § 18-1-110-2252A (2002).

Unnamed regulations: The in-text citation format for unnamed regulations and a sample citation are below

In-Text Citation

Title number Source § xxx (Year) or (Title number Source § xxx, Year)

18 USC § 2252A (2002) or (18 USC § 2252A, 2002)

Note: The above text citation refers to the United States Code, Title 18, Part I, Chapter 110, § 2252A.

Reference List Entry

18 USC § 2252A (2002)

Note: The section sign (§) is a symbol for referencing individual numbered sections of a document, frequently used when referring to legal code. The symbol can be inserted through Microsoft Word through the “symbol” drop down menu. It can also be added to a Word document by encoding a character code of 00A7 (Unicode) or 167 (ASCII). The Word shortcut key is Alt+0167. The section sign is also called a section symbol, section mark, double-s, silcrow, or “squiggly” mark. In some parts of Europe, it is known as a paragraph mark although in the U.S. the paragraph sign is known as a pile pilcrow (¶). When duplicated as §§, the section sign is read as the plural “sections” (e.g. “§§ 13–21”), much as “pp.” (pages) is the plural of “p.”

EXAMPLES

Federal Regulations

The information below is quoted from Melissa (as posted by Chelsea Lee) on the APA style blog (<http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2013/07/the-rules-for-federal-regulations-i-code-of-federal-regulations.html>). Melissa's content has been reorganized. Some added content (indicated in brackets) has been added to illustrate an example of a long name and a shortened name.

Reference Elements

1. **Name of the regulation.** Start the reference with the name of the regulation if the regulation is commonly identified by its name. It is acceptable to include the abbreviated name of the agency that issued the regulation as part of the name (e.g., FDA Prescription Drug Advertising Rule).
2. **Title number.** The *Code of Federal Regulations* is divided into numbered titles. Include that number in the reference. If the reference doesn't begin with the regulation's name, then the title number is the first element of the reference.
3. **Abbreviated name of the source.** Use the abbreviation C.F.R. for the *Code of Federal Regulations*.
4. **Section number.** For a single section number, use the section symbol (§) and the section number in the reference. For a range of section numbers, use a doubled section symbol (§§) before the numbers and separate the numbers with an en dash.
5. **Date.** End the reference with the edition year of the *Code of Federal Regulations*.

Named regulations: The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is the primary source for federal regulations.

In-Text Citation

Named regulations. The in-text citation format for a named regulation follows the standard name–date format used in APA Style. Here's the format and a sample citation:

Name (Year) or (Name, Year)
Financial Assistance to Individuals (2012) or (Financial Assistance to Individuals,
2012)

If the name is particularly long, you can shorten it, provided that the shortened name clearly identifies the appropriate reference list entry.

[Example of long name]: Schedules of Controlled Substances: Rescheduling of the Food and Drug Administration Approved Product Containing Synthetic Dronabinol [(-)-D9-(trans)-Tetrahydrocannabinol] in Sesame Oil and Encapsulated in Soft Gelatin Capsules From Schedule II to Schedule III, 21 CFR Parts 1308, 1312 (1999).

[Example of shortened name]: Schedules of Controlled Substances, 21 C.F.R. § 1308, 1312 (1999).

Unnamed regulations. The in-text citation format for unnamed regulations and a sample citation are below.

Title number Source § xxx (Year) or (Title number Source § xxx, Year)
7 C.F.R. § 319 (2000) or (7 C.F.R. § 319, 2000)

Federal Regulations (con't)**Reference List Entry**

The basic reference formats for the *Code of Federal Regulations* appear below. Use the first format for named regulations, and use the second format for unnamed regulations.

Name, Title number Source § xxx (Year).

Title number Source § xxx (Year).

Use this reference entry style for named regulations:

Financial Assistance to Individuals, 45 C.F.R. § 234 (2012).

Use this reference entry style for unnamed regulations:

7 C.F.R. § 319 (2000).

To learn more about citing federal regulations, consult Section 11.5 of the APA (2020, pp. 361–363) of the *Publication Manual* or consult the most recent edition of *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation*.

Source: Melissa. (2013, July 23). *The Rules for Federal Regulations: I. The Code of Federal Regulations* [Posted by Chesea Lee]. Retrieved from <http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2013/07/the-rules-for-federal-regulations-i-code-of-federal-regulations.html>

EXAMPLES**State Law****In-Text Citations**

Ga. Code § 16-12-100.2 (2022)

Ga. Code § 19-7-5 (2011)

Reference List Entry

Computer Pornography and Child Exploitation Prevention Act, Ga. Code § 16-12-100.2 (2022).

Reporting of Child Abuse, Ga. Code § 19-7-5 (2022).

Note: The publication date represents the date through which the citation is current. Most state statutes have an original date that is much earlier than the current date because the original law has gone through several updates. The current date is not necessarily the last date that the law was updated.

§ 2-300. How to Cite Constitutions, Statutes, and Similar Materials**§ 2-320. Statute Citations – Most Common Form**

The core of a citation to a codified state statutory provision consists of three elements:

Element (a) - The name of code (abbreviated)

Element (b) - The number of the section or part, using the division identifiers of the jurisdiction's code (In some states major divisions of the code are designated by name rather than by number.)

Element (c) - An indication of the currency of the compilation relied upon, in parentheses. (With print compilations, this has traditionally been simply the year the volume or base volume and updating supplement relied upon were published. With electronic compilations, updated at least annually, this can be the year of the compilation relied upon. If the cited statutory provisions have been or may be volatile, an even more precise current "through" date is desirable whether print or electronic media are used. The precise form this takes will be governed by the form in which the compilation relied upon presents currency information. Westlaw furnishes the effective date of the most recent amendment to the cited provision included in its compiled version rather than a "through" date.)

Retrieved from http://www.law.cornell.edu/citation/2-300.htm#2-320_2_c

Examples

Ga. Code Ann. § 19-7-5 (currency information)

Ga. Code Ann. § 19-7-5 (West currency information)

* Both *The Bluebook* and the 2014 *ALWD Guide to Legal Citation* (<http://www.alwd.org/>) call for identification of the publisher or brand of any commercial compilation used, not prepared under direct supervision of the state - West in the second example. Both also call for adding the designation "Ann." when the compilation's name includes the word "annotated." The American Association of Law Libraries (AALL; 2014) *Universal Citation Guide* (<http://www.aallnet.org/>) would not include the publisher in any case nor would it indicate whether the version used was annotated.

OR

OCGA. § 19-7-5

** Within Georgia, this more economical statutory citation format is used in decisions of the state's own courts and submissions to them, under circumstances where there is little ambiguity about which jurisdiction's statutes and which version are referred to. See Ga. Code Ann. § 19-7-5(e) (2013).

Retrieved from http://www.law.cornell.edu/citation/3-300.htm#3-320_Georgia

See examples of correct citation style for state statutes at the following link, for which All Rights Reserved © 2017 Peter W. Martin, Legal Information Institute (LII), Cornell Law School. Retrieved from <https://www.law.cornell.edu/citation/3-300>

CITING GEORGIA STATUTES

Reference List Entry

Cite the statute as found in the Official Code of Georgia Annotated.

Basic form

Name of law (if available), State Abbreviation Code Abbreviation § section numbers(s) (Year if available).

Ga. Code Ann. ch. Chapter number, § Section number.
Reporting of Child Abuse, Ga. Code § 19-7-5 (2022).

Examples

Ga. Code Ann. Ch.19, § 7
Reporting of Child Abuse, Ga. Code Ann. Ch.19, § 7.

In-Text Citation

Basic form (from Official Code of Georgia Annotated)

Non-Paranthenetical Citation: Ga. Code Ann. Ch.19, § 7 (2022)

Paranthenetical Citation: (Reporting of Child Abuse, Ga. Code Ann. Ch. 19, § 7, 2022)

Examples

Example of Non-Paranthenetical Citation:

Ga. Code Ann. Ch. 19, § 7 (2022) requires mandated reporting of child abuse.

Example of Paranthenetical Citation:

Georgia law requires mandated reporting of child abuse (Reporting of Child Abuse, Ga. Code Ann. Ch. 19, § 7, 2022)

Note: The publication date represents the date through which the citation is current. Most state statutes have an original date that is much earlier than the current date because the original law has gone through several update. The current date is not necessarily the last date that the law was updated.

References

Adapted from California State University, Stanislaus. (2017). Citing legal materials in APA style. Last updated 2017, by John Brandt, Electronic Resources Librarian, University Library. Retrieved from <https://library.csustan.edu/apalegal>

Adapted from Westfield State University. (2018). APA style: Citing legal materials. Last updated March 05, 2018, by Oliver Zeff, Ely Library. Retrieved from <http://lib.westfield.ma.edu/cite>

Official Code of Georgia Annotated

Title, Chapter, Article, Part

Statutory Code

Abbreviation

Official Code of Georgia Annotated

Ga. Code Ann.

Georgia Code Annotated [Unofficial]

Ga. Code Ann. (Harrison)

Retrieved from <http://www.legalcitation.net/>

CITING GEORGIA ADMINISTRATIVE RULES**Reference List Entry**

Cite the statute as found in the Georgia Comprehensive Rules and Regulations

Basic form

Name of chapter, Chapter number (ch.).

Code of ethics, Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 135-7.

Examples

Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 135-7.

Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 510-4-.02.

In-Text Citation**Basic form**

Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 135-7

(Code of Ethics, Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 135-7)

Examples

Georgia administrative rules for professional counselors allow disclosure of confidential information “where there is clear and imminent danger to the client or others” (Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 135-7-.03 [2] [a] [4]). In such circumstances, however, “the licensee shall take whatever reasonable steps are necessary to protect those at risk including, but not limited to, warning any identified victims and informing the responsible authorities” (Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 135-7-.03 [2] [a] [4]).

As adopted from APA (2010) Ethical Standard 4.05 (Disclosures), Georgia administrative rules for psychologists allow disclosure of confidential information to “where permitted by law for a valid purpose such as to...protect the client/patient, psychologist, or others from harm” (Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 510-4-.02 [e] [2] [b]).

Georgia Comprehensive Rules and Regulations**Statutory Code**

Georgia Rules and Regulations

Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 510-4

Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 135-7-.03 (2) (a) (4)

Abbreviation

Ga. Comp. R. & Regs.

Retrieved from <http://rules.sos.ga.gov/>

TERMINOLOGY

Federal

U. S. Code: Official compilation of federal laws passed by Congress and signed by President.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): Official compilation of federal regulations that are created by various federal agencies. These regulations provide specificity regarding the interpretation of federal laws.

Examples:

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) writes regulations that interpret the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), which is based on Pub. L. No. 104-191, 110 Stat. 1936 (1996), codified at 42 U.S.C. § 300gg and 29 U.S.C § 1181 *et seq.* and 45 CFR 144 Purpose & Definitions. HHS writes the federal regulations that interpret HIPAA. Some of these regulations include the following:

- 45 CFR 162 Transaction Standards and Security Regulations
- 45 CFR 164 Security and Privacy Regulations

Federal tax law begins with the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), enacted by Congress in Title 26 of the United States Code (26 U.S.C.). The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is the government agency within the U.S. Department of Treasury that interprets the federal tax laws through IRS regulations, which provide guidance about how tax laws are applied.

Federal Register: An official daily report of between 30 and 50 pages that reports new federal regulations. It is known as *The Daily Journal of the United States Government*.

State

Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA): Ga. Code Ann. (as it is usually abbreviated) refers to an annotated compilation of statutory laws for Georgia. Dr. Doverspike's students may use either abbreviation style, as long as the style is consistent throughout the paper.

Abbreviations

Question: Are abbreviations written with periods?

Opinion: In general, do not use periods in abbreviations (e.g., ACA, CFR, OCGA). An exception to this rule is that periods should be used in the abbreviations for United States and United Kingdom when these terms are used as adjectives (i.e., don't abbreviate them if they are used as nouns). Another exception to the rule is that periods are also used when a researcher has created an identity-concealing label for a participant (Lee, 2011).

Examples: U.S. Senate, U.K. Parliament, participant W.F.D.

Licensing Board Rules [Georgia]

Composite Board

Chapter 135-1	Organization
Chapter 135-2	Fees
Chapter 135-3	Application for Licensure
Chapter 135-4	Procedural Rules
Chapter 135-5	Requirements for Licensure
Chapter 135-6	Regulation of Licenses
Chapter 135-7	Code of Ethics
Chapter 135-8	Disciplinary Actions and Procedures
Chapter 135-9	Continuing Education
Chapter 135-10	Advertising

Citation: Georgia Rules and Regulations, Department 135, Georgia Composite Board of Professional Counselors, Social Workers and Marriage and Family Therapists. Retrieved from <http://rules.sos.ga.gov/gac/135>

Psychology Board

Chapter 510-1	Organization
Chapter 510-2	Licensure by Examination
Chapter 510-3	Licensure by Endorsement
Chapter 510-4	Code of Ethics
Chapter 510-5	Supplemental Code of Conduct
Chapter 510-6	Disciplinary Hearings
Chapter 510-7	Renewal, Reinstatement, Inactive License
Chapter 510-8	Continuing Education Requirements
Chapter 510-9	Licenses of Limited Duration
Chapter 510-10	Unlicensed Practice

Citation: Georgia Rules and Regulations, Department 510, Georgia State Board of Examiners of Psychologists Retrieved from <http://rules.sos.ga.gov/gac/510>

Rule 510-1-.07 Rules and Regulations Numbering System

The State of Georgia adopted an organized system of numbering Rules in 1981 that was filed as Rule 590-1-.02. This specific numbering system is required for coding all rules and regulations. The system as applied in the Psychology Licensure Rules is as follows:

- (1) (Main paragraph);
 - (a) Subparagraph under main paragraph);
 - 1. (Subparagraph under [a]);
 - (i) (Subparagraph under 1.);
 - (I) (Subparagraph under (i)); [The I is a Roman numeral]
 - A. Subparagraph under (I); [The I is a Roman numeral]

Cite as Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. R. 510-1-.07

Authority: O.C.G.A. Sec. 50-13-1

History: Original Rule entitled “Rules and Regulations Numbering System” adopted. F. Oct. 29, 2003; eff. Nov. 18, 2003

Note: The astute reader will note that periods are used in the above abbreviation for O.C.G.A., although O.C.G.A. does not follow APA (2020) style.

References

- American Association of Law Libraries. (2014) *AALL Universal Citation Guide* (3rd ed.). William S. Hein & Company.
- American Counseling Association. (2014). *2014 ACA code of ethics*.
<https://www.counseling.org/knowledge-center>
- American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed.).
- American Psychological Association. (2012). *APA style guide to electronic references* (6th ed.).
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- American Psychological Association. (2020). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (7th ed.).
- Association of Legal Writing Directors (ALWD), & Barger, Colleen. M. (2014). (2014). *ALWD Guide to Legal Citation* (5th ed.). Wolters Kluwer Law and Business (Aspen Publishers).
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- Columbia Law Review (Compiler), Harvard Law Review (Compiler), University of Pennsylvania Law Review (Compiler), & Yale Law Journal Company, Inc. (Compiler). (2010). *The Blue Book: A Uniform System of Citation* (19th ed.). Harvard Law Review Association.
- Columbia Law Review Association (Compiler), Harvard Law Review Association (Compiler), University of Pennsylvania Law Review (Compiler), & Yale Law Journal Company, Inc. (Compiler). (2015). *The Bluebook: A uniform system of citation* (20th ed.). Harvard Law Review Association.
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<https://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/author-names/>
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- Victor, D. (2017, March 16). Lack of Oxford comma could cost Maine company millions in overtime dispute. *New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/16/us/oxford-comma-lawsuit.html>
- Westfield State University. (2018). APA style: Citing legal materials. Last updated March 05, 2018, by Oliver Zeff, Ely Library. <http://lib.westfield.ma.edu/cite>

Appendix A: Why Punctuation Matters: Consider Commas

Why the Serial Comma Matters in Litigation

In a 2017 decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, the simple omission of a serial comma could cost a dairy company in Portland, Maine an estimated \$10 million in overtime related to a 2014 lawsuit filed by three truck drivers of Oakhurst Dairies (Victor, 2017).

Why the Serial Comma Matters in Forensic Reporting

The use of serial commas separates the three subjects of this sentence:

Her professional counselor, sexual partner, and father of Maria's first child confirmed that Jane had in fact suffered abuse as a child.

The missing serial comma creates a non-restrictive clause that completely changes the meaning:

Her professional counselor, sexual partner and father of Maria's first child, confirmed that Jane had in fact suffered abuse as a child.

Why the Serial Comma Matters in Politics

The use of serial commas separates the three subjects of this sentence:

He had lunch with his parents, the president, and vice-president.

The missing serial comma creates a non-restrictive clause that completely changes the meaning:

He had lunch with his parents, the president and vice-president.

Why the Serial Comma Matters in Reviews of the Literature

The serial comma is used to separate three or more elements that do not have internal commas:

Maté (2010), Flores (2008), and Nakken (1996) view addiction in part as an attachment disorder.

In contrast, there is no serial comma in this instance, because there is no series of three or more elements. The comma is used after the introductory adverbial phrase:

Like Maté (2010), Flores (2008) and Nakken (1996) view addiction in part as an attachment disorder.

Appendix B: Abbreviations of Group Authors

Abbreviations of Group Author

If a reference has a group author, the name of the group can sometimes be abbreviated. There is no requirement to abbreviate the name of a group author, but the general rule is to use abbreviation to avoid cumbersome repetition and will appear more than three times in the paper (Lee, 2015). As with all other types of abbreviations, spell out the name of the group upon first mention in the text and then provide the abbreviation (APA, 2020, p. 173).

In-Text Citation

Parenthetical citation: If the name of the group first appears in parentheses, put the abbreviation in brackets after it, followed by a comma and the year for the citation.

Example: The singular use of “they” has been endorsed in some circumstances (American Psychological Association [APA], 2020).

Narrative citation: If the name of the group first appears in the narrative, put the abbreviation, a comma, and the year for the citation in parentheses after it.

Example: On October 1, 2020, the American Psychological Association (APA, 2020) endorsed the singular use of “they” in some circumstances.

Reference List Entry

In the reference list entry, do not include the abbreviation for the group author. Instead, spell out the full name of the group.

American Psychological Association. (2020). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (7th ed.).

Abbreviations in Conjunction with In-Text Citation

Parenthetical citation: Sometimes an abbreviation is presented along with an in-text citation. 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).

Narrative citation: 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.

Correct: 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.

Appendix C:
APA Style References, Legal References, and Abbreviations

Key Differences Between APA Style References and Legal References

Difference	APA Style	Legal Style
Order of elements in the reference list entry	Usually the author, date, title, and source, in that order	Usually the title, source, and date, in that order
In-text citation	Usually the author and year	Usually the title and year
Version of work being referenced	The exact version used	Usually the title and year
Use of standard abbreviations	Use for parts of a work (e.g., “2nd ed.” For a second edition).	Used for common legal entities and publications (e.g., “S.” for the Senate and “H.R.” for the House of Representatives)

Table 11.1 (Key Differences Between APA Style References and Legal References) is in APA (2020, p. 256) *Publication Manual*.

Common Legal Reference Abbreviations

Word or phrase	Abbreviation
<i>Part of government</i> Congress House of Representatives Senate	Cong. H.R. S.
<i>Type of legal material</i> Regulation Resolution	Reg. Res.
<i>Section of legal material</i> Section Sections Numbering And following	§ §§ No. <i>et seq.</i>
<i>Reporter (source) of legal material</i> United States Reports Federal Reporter Federal Reporter, Second Series Federal Reporter, Third Series Federal Supplement Federal Supplement, Second Series Federal Supplement, Third Series United States Code Congressional Record Federal Register	U.S. F. F.2d F.3d F. Supp. F. Supp. 2d F. Supp. 3d U.S.C. Cong. Rec. F.R.

Table 11.1 (Common Legal Reference Abbreviations) is in APA (2020, p. 257) *Publication Manual*.

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

Doverspike, W. F. (2020). Citing ethical and legal standards. <http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/>

Dr. D.'s Note: The 2020 Citing DSM-5 in APA Style article replaces the original article, which is documented below with the full URL for archival and retrieval purposes:

Doverspike, W. F. (2013). Citing ethical and legal standards. Retrieved from http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/apa_style_-_citing_legal_sources_-_2010_doverspike.pdf

Chicago Manual of Style / Kate Turabian

Doverspike, William, "Citing ethical and legal standards," November 12, 2018.
<http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/>

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

Doverspike, William F. "Citing Ethical and Legal Standards" 12 Nov. 2018 [Date accessed]

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.

Documentation

This document is cross-referenced to a portable document file (PDF) published from this Word document file: APA Style - Citing Ethical and Legal Standards.doc

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