ASA Citations

Compiled by Kathy Banas-Marti
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How to Prepare Bibliographic Citations: American Sociological Association (ASA)

Source

American Sociological Association. 2014. *American Sociological Association Style Guide.* 5th ed. Washington, DC:

American Sociological Association.

Babbidge Library/Reference / Level B / Ref. HM 569 .A54 2014

Reference List

- References follow the text and endnotes in a separate section head "References."
- All references cited in the text must be listed and vice-versa.
- References should be double-spaced.
- List references in alphabetical order by authors' last names.
- Use hanging indention (the first line of the entry remains flush with the left margin, and the subsequent lines are indented ½" to the right).
- Invert the author's name (type the last name first). If there are two or more authors, invert only the first author's name.
- Arrange multiple items by the same author in order by year of publication, earliest year first.
- Distinguish works by the same author in the same year by adding letters (e.g. 1993a, 1993b, 1993c).
- Use italics for book and periodical titles (underline if italics are not available).
- If no date is available use "N.d." in place of the date.
- Include the state abbreviation only if the city of publication is not well known (e.g., New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles do not need a state abbreviation). For foreign cities provide the name of the country.

Reference Examples

Books

The basic form for a book entry includes:

- Author's last name, followed by a comma and author's first name and middle initial, ending with a period.
- When a reference has two authors, a comma follows the first author's first name.
- Year of publication followed by a period.
- Title of book is *italicized* ending with a period. Follow with edition number if 2nd edition or later.
- City of publication (with state abbreviation if it's not a well known city), followed by a colon and name of publisher, ending with a period.

Book: Single Author

Collins, Patricia H. 2004. *Black Sexual Politics: African Americans, Gender, and the New Racism.* New York:

Routledge.

Book: Two or More Authors

Edin, Kathryn, and Maria Kefalas. 2005. *Promises I Can Keep: Why Poor Women Put Motherhood Before Marriage.*

Berkeley: University of California Press.

Book: Edited Volume (when citing the entire volume)
Hagan, John, and Ruth D. Peterson, eds. 1995. *Crime and Inequality.* Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

Book: Chapter in Book
Williams, Susan L. 2001. "City Kids and Country Cousins: Rural and Urban Youths, Deviance, and Labor Market Ties."Pp. 379-441 in *Social Awakening: Adolescent Behavior as Adulthood Approaches,* edited by Robert T. Michael. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Book: No Author
Essays on the History of British Sociological Research. 1985. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Book: Editions of Books
Gmelch, George, and Walter P. Zenner. 2002. Urban Life: Readings in the Anthropology of the City. 4th ed. Prospect Heights, IL: Waveland Press.

Book: Translations
Barbagli, Marzio. 1982. Educating for Unemployment: Politics, Labor Markets, and the School System-Italy, 1959-1973. Translated by R.H. Ross. New York: Columbia University Press.

Journal Articles

The basic form for a journal article includes:

- Author's last name, followed by a comma and the first name and middle initial ending with a period.
- For multiple authors, invert last name of first author only.
- Use "and" between last two authors.
- Year of publication followed by a period.
- Title of article in quotations, ending with a period inside the closing quotation mark.
- Title of journal in italics, no period following.
- Volume number followed by issue number in parentheses, followed by a colon, page number(s) and period.
- Use p. or pp. before page number when citing print newspaper or magazine articles.

Print Journal Article, One Author
Virnoche, Mary E. 2001. "Pink Collars on the Internet: Roadblocks to the Information Superhighway." *Women's Studies Quarterly* 29(3):80-102.

Print Journal Article, Two or More Authors
Murrell, Audrey J., and Erika Hayes James. 2001. "Gender and Diversity in Organization: Past, Present and Future Directions." *Sex Roles* 45(5):243-257.

Print Newspaper and Magazine Articles
Samuelson, Robert J. 2001. "Can America Assimilate?" *Newsweek*, April 9, p. 42.

E-Resources

Articles and books obtained from the Internet follow the same pattern as those cited above. The URL and date retrieved are included.

Printed Edition of a Book Accessed through an Online Library
Daniels, John. 2010. Apathetic College Students in America. Middletown, IL: University of Middletown Press. Retrieved April 6, 2011 (http://site.ebrary.com/lib/collegestudies/docDetail.action?docID=1010101010).

Journal Articles from Electronic Journals

Weinberg, Adam S. 2002. “The University: an Agent of Social Change?” *Qualitative Sociology,* 25:263-272. Retrieved August 1, 2001 (http://www.kluweronline.com/issn/0162-0436/contents).

Journal Articles with DOI

Phillips, Reginald. M., and S. H. Bonsteel 2010. "The Faculty and Information Specialist Partnership Stimulating Student Interest and Experiential Learning." *Nurse Educator*, 35(3), 136-138. doi: 10.1097/NNE.0b013e3181d95090.

Newspaper or Magazine Article

Sampson, Robert J. 2006. "Open Doors Don't Invite Criminals." *New York Times,* March 11. Retrieved July 10, 2010 (http://www.nytimes.com/2006/03/11/opinion/11sampson.html).

Websites

Purdue University. 2012. "Purdue University's Foundations of Excellence Final Report: A Roadmap for Excellent Beginnings. Retrieved Nov. 21, 2014 (http://docs.lib.purdue.edu/provost_pubs/1/1).

Web Log (Blog)

Carrigan, Mark. 2014. “Qualitative Self-tracking and the Qualified Self.” The Sociological Imagination Blog. Retrieved July 31, 2014 (http://sociologicalimagination.org/archives/15674).

Social Media Sources

References to social media sources (e.g., Facebook, Twitter) should not appear in the references page. Rather, they should be footnoted in the body text where referenced. The footnote should include the page’s title and URL.

Text: The American Sociological Association mentioned the meeting directly on its Facebook page.[1]

Footnote: [1]American Sociological Association’s Facebook page, accessed June 6, 2014, https://www.facebook.com/American Sociological Association/ posts/101541762000165.

Audiovisual Materials

DVDs

Judge, Mike. 1999. Office Space. DVD. Beverly Hills, CA: Twentieth Century Fox.

Blackside [Producer]. 2009. Eyes on the Prize: America’s Civil Rights Years 1954-1965 (Season 1). DVD. Retrieved June 4, 2010 (http://blacksidemedia.com).

Other Audiovisual Materials

JackDanyells. 2007. “The YouTube Guided Tour.” You-Tube website. Retrieved July 12, 2010 (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dcZ-bAZtC34).

PowerPoint Presentation

Cheng, Yin Cheong. 2008. “Reform Syndrome and Educational Research in the Asia-Pacific Region.” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association, March 28, New York City. Retrieved June 5, 2010 (http://www.weraonline.org/).

Other Examples

Dissertations and Theses

King, Andrew J. 1976. “Law and Land Use in Chicago: A Pre-History of Modern Zoning.” PhD dissertation, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Government Documents

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2010. “Healthy People 2020.” Washington, DC: Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.

In-Text (Citation) References

General Formatting

Citations in the text include the last name of the author(s) and year of publication. Include page numbers when quoting directly from a work or referring to specific passages. Identify subsequent citations of the same source in the same way as the first.

- If the author's name is used in the text, put the date in parentheses.

  When Duncan (1959) studied...

- If the author's name is not in the text, enclose last name and year in parentheses.

  When these relationships were studied (Gouldner 1963)...

- Short quotations in the body of the manuscript should be surrounded by quotation marks.
- Pagination follows the year of publication after a colon, with no space between the colon and the page number.

  Orol (2010:1).

- For joint authors, give both last names.

  (Martin and Bailey 1988)

- For three authors, give all last names in the first citation in the text; in subsequent citations, use the first name and et al.

  First citation: (Carr, Smith, and Jones 1962)...

  Later citations: (Carr et al. 1962)

- For four or more authors, use the first author's last name plus et al. in all citations.

  (Nilson et al. 1962)

- For institutional authorship, supply the minimum identification needed from the beginning of the complete reference to find it in the reference list.

  (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1963:117)

- Separate a series of references with a semicolon and either alphabetize or place them in chronological order, but be consistent throughout the manuscript.

  (Burgess, 1982; Marwell et al. 1971)
  (Marwell et al. 1971; Burgess 1980)

- If the work cited was reprinted from a version published earlier, list the earliest publication date in brackets, followed by the publication date of the recent version used:

  …affected the aged (Omran [1971] 2005).

- For unpublished papers, cite the date, or, if scheduled to be published soon, use *forthcoming* in lieu of a date. If no date is given, use N.d.

  Previous studies by Smith (forthcoming) and Jones (N.d.) concluded….

- For archival sources, use abbreviations when possible.

  (Meany Archives, LRF, Box 6, March 18, 1970).

- Text citations for e-resources generally follow the preceding guidelines.

Footnotes & Endnotes

- Footnotes and endnotes are used to cite materials of limited availability, expand upon the text, or to add information presented in a table.
- Endnotes are used more frequently than footnotes, but both should be used sparingly. As a general rule, use one or the other throughout the manuscript but do not mix them. (The exception to this rule is to use a footnote on the Title page and for tables, but use endnotes throughout the rest of the document for manuscripts being submitted to a sociology journal.)
- In the text, footnotes or endnotes, whichever are used, should be numbered consecutively throughout the essay with superscript Arabic numerals.
- Footnotes are placed at the bottom of the page on which the material being referenced appears. If using endnotes, at the end of the paper in a separate section following the references, type the endnotes in numerical order, double-spaced, as a separate section with the title *Notes* or *Endnotes*.
- Begin each note with the same superscripted number used in the text.
  Ex: [8] See the new *ASA Style Guide* for more information.

For additional information about the ASA Style and examples, please refer to the *American Sociological Association Style Guide.* 5th *ed.* Babbidge Library/Level B / Ref. HM 569 .A54 2014 or Purdue OWL https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/583/01/