How to Prepare Bibliographic Citations: American Sociological Association

SOURCE
American Sociological Association.

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FORMATTING THE REFERENCE LIST

- References follow the text and endnotes in a separate section headed References. All references cited in
  the text must be listed and vice-versa.
- References are double-spaced.
- List references in alphabetical order by first author’s last name.
- Use hanging indentation (i.e., the first line of the entry remains flush with the left margin; 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.
- 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, or
  Los Angeles do not need a state abbreviation). For foreign cities, provide the name of the country.

REFERENCE EXAMPLES

PRINT BOOKS
Author1 (last name, first name), Author2 (first name, last name), and Author3 (first name, last name). Year of publication.

Name of Publication (italicized). Location of Publisher: Publisher’s Name.

Note: For all types of references, when there are two authors or editors, include a comma after the name of the first
author or editor.

BOOK, SINGLE AUTHOR

Routledge.
BOOK, TWO OR MORE AUTHORS

BOOK, EDITED

BOOK, CHAPTER IN A BOOK

BOOK, EDITIONS OF BOOKS

BOOK, TRANSLATIONS

PRINT JOURNAL ARTICLES
Author1 (last name, first name), Author2 (first name, last name), and Author3 (first name, last name). Year of Publication. “Title of Article.” *Name of Publication* (italicized) Volume Number(Issue Number):Page Numbers of Article.

PRINT JOURNAL ARTICLE, ONE AUTHOR

PRINT JOURNAL ARTICLE, TWO OR MORE AUTHORS

PRINT NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE ARTICLES
ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

E-BOOKS
Author1 (last name, first name), Author2 (first name, last name), and Author3 (first name, last name). Date of Publication.

Name of Publication (italicized). Location of Publisher: Publishers Name. Method of Access URL or Device.

E-BOOK, ACCESSED FROM A DATABASE

https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.b3488344&view=1up&seq=7.

E-BOOK, ACCESSED FROM A DEVICE

ELECTRONIC JOURNAL ARTICLES
Same as print. If there is no DOI, substitute a URL or link to the article in its place.

JOURNAL ARTICLES FROM ELECTRONIC JOURNALS


JOURNAL ARTICLES WITH DOI

ELECTRONIC NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE ARTICLE


WEBSITES, BLOGS, & SOCIAL MEDIA
Websites, blogs, and social media are entered in the text and referenced in a footnote or endnote; they are not included in reference lists. A general rule may be applied that if the site contains data or evidence essential to a point being addressed in the manuscript, it should be formally cited. Personal communications like blog entries or comments, email, text messages, and social media sources from a frequently cited account may be included in the reference list.
WEBSITES
Organization Acronym (Organization’s Full Title). Date of Publication or N.d. when the Date is Unknown. “Title of the Page.” Accessed Date (only if no date of publication can be determined from the website). URL.

KNOWN PUBLICATION DATE

UNKNOWN PUBLICATION DATE

BLOG ENTRIES
Author (last name inverted). Year Published. “Title of the Blog”. Publication Title (italicized). Date of the post. URL.


SOCIAL MEDIA SOURCES
Author. Year Posted. Title of Post (in quotation marks). Social media platform (e.g., Facebook, Instagram, Twitter), Date, time of post. URL.


AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS
Audiovisual recordings and other multimedia can be cited by including the following type information: name of person primarily responsible for the content; date of publication; title of the work (in quotation marks or italics as applicable); information about the publisher, including date of publication; information about the format (LP,DV, AVI); and any other information that may be relevant to the format. In many cases, however, it may be more appropriate to list these materials in the text.

VIDEO
OTHER EXAMPLES

DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

DISSERTATION OR THESIS IN PRINT OR MICROFORM


DISSERTATION OR THESIS RETRIEVED FROM DATABASE


GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS


IN-TEXT CITATIONS

Citations in text are within the body of the essay.

GENERAL FORMATTING

- Cite the last name of the author and year of publication.
- Include page numbers within the citation when directly quoting the authors' words, paraphrasing a passage, or referring to specific passages.
- If the author's name is used in the text, put the date in parentheses immediately afterwards.

  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)...

USING QUOTES

- Short quotations in the body of the manuscript are surrounded by quotation marks.
- Block quotations (direct quotations of more than 40 words) are offset from the main text and may be single-spaced. Do not include quotation marks with block quotes.
- Pagination follows the year of publication after a colon (note that in the in-text citation, there is no space between the colon and the page number).

  As tabulated by Kuhn (1970:71) the results show...

MULTIPLE AUTHORS

- 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 author plus 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)

NAME OF AUTHOR UNKNOWN
• 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)

MULTIPLE CITATIONS
• 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)

CITING A REPRINTED WORK
• If the work being cited was published earlier and then re-released, list the earliest date first in brackets, followed by the publication date of the recent version used.

(Finke and Stark [1992]2005)

CITING UNPUBLISHED WORK
• 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.

Jones (N.d.) discusses the relationship between students and parents.

• For archival sources, use abbreviations when possible.

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

NOTES
• Notes are listed in a separate “ENDNOTES” section.
• Notes can explain or amplify text, cite materials of limited availability, or append information presented in a table or figure.
• Begin each note with the superscript numeral to which it is keyed in the text (e.g., “1. After 1981, there were…”).
• Notes should not exceed 100 words.

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES AND INFORMATION
Citation Guides and Management Tools Guide – ASA https://guides.lib.uconn.edu/citationguides/asa

Use RefWorks to automatically format bibliographies online in ASA style: http://refworks.uconn.edu