

ASA STYLE: WHAT IS IT?

“ASA Style” refers to the publication style of the American Sociological Association. This handout summarizes citation formatting in Sociology (not manuscript formatting).

ASA STYLE: GENERAL FORMAT FOR IN-TEXT CITATIONS

This handout provides examples for the American Sociological Association Style.

For a sample of the format, visit <https://www.asanet.org>

- A **reference** list follows the text in a separate section headed “References.” References should be **double-spaced** and **listed in alphabetical order**.
- **Narrative citations** or **In Text Citations** are within the body of the essay.
- **Paraphrasing is preferred over quoting text.**
- **Use one space after periods and all punctuation.**

Authors not Explicitly Mentioned In-Text

Include a citation of the author’s name and date of publication, followed by a **colon** and the page number (if relevant). **NO** space between colon and pages.

Example:

Because publishing or even presenting research has become increasingly difficult, research posters are not only “one of the most common ways of presenting research” but also one of the most important ways novice and experienced professionals in social science and science fields learn, network, and collaborate in their research communities (Silvia, Delaney, and Marcovitch 2007:117).

Authors Included in the Text

Follow the authors with the year of publication.

Example:

Silvia, Delaney, and Marcovitch (2007) found that the genre of research posters are an important means by which novice and experienced professionals in social science and science fields share research as well as learn, network, and collaborate in their research communities.

Authors Included in the Text with Page Reference

Include the year of publication and page number at the end of the quotation.

Example:

Silvia, Delaney, and Marcovitch (2007:117) found that research posters are not only “one of the most common ways of presenting research” but also one of the most important ways novice and experienced professionals in social science and science fields learn, network, and collaborate in their research communities.

Note: Always write out all authors in the reference list. For in text citation, you can use “et al.” after the first author, when you have four or more authors. For three authors, write out all the author’s last names in the first text citation; then use the first author’s last name and “et al.”

Citing Numbers

Write out the word percent in text, including parenthesis. **Use numerals with percent.**

- Example: In addition, black and Hispanic drivers were more likely to report being subjected to a physical search of the driver or having their vehicles searched (black, 7.1 percent; Hispanic, 10.1 percent; and white, 2.9 percent).

According to the ASA Style Guide, 6th edition: “In text citations and reference lists, . . . page references should be eliding numbers using the following rules” (39).

- Use all digits for pages numbered less than 100
Example: 42-43, 92-98.
- For page ranges starting on pages numbered 100 or multiples of 100, use all digits:
Example: 100-108, 1300-1325.

However:

- For page ranges starting on pages numbered 101 to 109, or 201 to 209 etc., **use the changed part only.**

<i>Correct</i>	<i>Incorrect</i>
pp. 364- 65	pp. 364-365
pp. 209- 10	pp. 209-210

- For page ranges starting on pages numbered 110-199, 210-299, etc., **use two digits unless more are needed to include all changed parts.**

<i>Correct</i>	<i>Incorrect</i>
pp. 421- 28	pp. 421-428
pp. 596- 628	pp. 596-28
pp. 1301- 25	pp. 1301-1325
pp. 1151- 59	pp. 1151-1159
pp. 1394- 414	pp. 1394-1414

ASA STYLE: GENERAL FORMAT FOR REFERENCES LIST

Book and Edited Book

Last Name, First Name. (include “ed.” or “eds.” if the editor is the focus). Year of Publication. “If Applicable Provide Title of Essays in Book Chapter: Capitalize Proper Nouns.” *Italicized Title of Longer Works or Resource Such as Book Title*. Location: Publisher.

Note: When you have more than one author, the authors’ names following the first author are not inverted.

Ngai, Mae M. 2004. *Impossible Subjects: Illegal Aliens and the Making of Modern America*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

(Ngai 2004)

Lee, W.O. Grossman, David L., Kerry J. Kennedy, and Gregory P. Fairbrother, eds. 2004. *Citizenship Education in Asia and the Pacific: Concepts and Issues*. New York: Springer Science+Business Media.

(Lee et al. 2004:3)

Chapter in an Edited Volume

Brown, Sandy, and Christy Getz. 2011. "Farmworker Food Insecurity and the Production of Hunger in California." Pp. 121-46 in *Cultivating Food Justice: Race, Class, and Sustainability*, edited by A.H. Alkon and J. Agyeman. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

(Brown and Getz 2011)

Multivolume Book

Last Name, First Name. (include “ed.” or “eds.” if the editor is the focus). Year of Publication. *Italicized Title of Series*. Vol. #, *Italicized Title of Volume*. Location: Publisher.

Gulla, Bob, ed. 2006. *Greenwood Encyclopedia of the History of Rock*. Vol. 6, *The Grunge and Post-Grunge Years, 1991-2005*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.

(Gulla 2006)

Article in Print Journal or Online Journal

Last Name, First Name. Year of publication. "Title of Article." *Italicized Title of Journal*. Volume number (issue number): page or pages. Accessed [date of access "only if no date of publication or date of revision can be determined" on the website, ASA 6th edition, p. 87].

USE "DOI": If found on online journal, provide DOI if required by the publisher or your professor (some faculty may not require you to provide DOI so always ask). If you need to provide a link and there is no DOI, provide URL.

Notice:

- No space between volume and issue or between colon and page numbers.
- Comma after the first name for two authors in references.
- No period after retrieval date for URL addresses.
- Period follows URL or DOI. **No parenthesis with URL address (NEW with 6th edition!)**
- When DOI is included, it should be cut and pasted from the article.

Bergesen, Albert, and Max Herman. 1998. "Immigration, Race, and Riot: The 1992 Los Angeles Uprising." *American Sociological Review* 63(1):39-54. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2657476>.

(Bergesen and Herman 1998)

Kalleberg, Arne L., Barbara F. Reskin, and Ken Hudson. 2000. "Bad Jobs in America: Standard and Nonstandard Employment Relations and Job Quality in the United States." *American Sociological Review* 65(2):256-78. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2657440>.

(Kalleberg, Reskin, and Hudson 2000:158)

DiLullo, Camille, Patricia McGee, and Richard M Kriebel. 2011. "Demystifying the Millennial Student: A Reassessment in Measures of Character and Engagement in Professional Education." *Anatomical Sciences Education* 4(4):214-26. doi: 10.1002/ase.240.

(DiLullo, McGee, and Kriebel 2011)

Article in Newspaper

Vargas, Jose Antonio. 2011. "My Life as an Undocumented Immigrant." *The New York Times Magazine*, June 22. http://www.nytimes.com/2011/06/26/magazine/my-life-as-an-undocumented-immigrant.html?_r=0.

(Vargas 2011)

Other Resources

According to ASA: "Traditionally, references include authorship, date of publication, title of publication, publisher location, as well as volume number and page numbers, if applicable. However, with webpages, this information is not always known, not easily identifiable, or not applicable."

With online resources in which **locations** are known (such as material from the American Sociological Association), the location is included. With the example of IBM (a corporation with multiple locations), the location is unknown and thus left out.

Other Resources: Document/Report from Website

Last Name, First Name (or name of organization if author is unknown). Year of Publication. "Title of Report or Article: Capitalize Proper Nouns." Sponsoring organization, if different from author. Publication month, day (if available). Location: Publisher (if any). Access date if no date of publication. URL.

WERA (World Education Research Association). n.d. "About WERA." Accessed June 30, 2018.
<https://wera.site-ym.com/?AboutWERA>.

(WERA n.d.)

American Sociological Association. 2006. "Status Committees." Washington, DC: American Sociological Association. <http://www.asanet.org/cs/root/leftnav/committees/committees>.

(ASA 2006)

IBM. 2007. "Education: Solutions and Open Technologies for K-12 Schools, Higher Education and Lifelong Learning." <http://www-3.ibm.com/industries/education/index.jsp?re=ibmhpd>.

(IBM 2007)

Other Resources: Public Documents

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2011. *Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Ethnicity, 2010*. Report 1032. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsrace2010.pdf>.

(U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 2011)

Other Resources: Video

Edin, Kathryn. 2018. "One Misfortune Away." Produced by the American Sociological Association. June 27. Video, 5:13. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ExmHMXPZ8Nc>.

(Edin 2018)

Other Resources: Phone Interview, etc.

Note: The ASA does not have a specific format for citing interviews, e-mail messages, conversations and other personal communications because these sources are generally cited only in the text or notes, not in the reference list. See p. 88 in the 6th edition of the ASA Guide.

RESOURCES

The following resources may help you cite other sources that are not listed in this handout, as well as provide you with more examples on writing in ASA style.

<http://www.csuci.edu/wmc/student-citation.htm>

We provide the most updated guides on ASA formatting and style.

American Sociological Association Style Guide