

References Page Formatting

PEPS uses APA style formatting for references, and below is a guide that provides examples and descriptions for most situations. When in doubt, follow APA.

References follow the text in a section headed REFERENCES (use first-level head format identified earlier).

All references should be double-spaced and use a hanging indent.

Use title case for all titles (capitalize all words except prepositions such as *of*, *between*, *through*), articles (such as *a*, *the*, and *an*), and conjunctions (such as *but*, *and*, *or*; however, capitalize them if they begin the title or the subtitle).

Capitalize only the first word in hyphenated compound words, unless the second word is a proper noun or adjective (for example, don't capitalize it in *The Issue of Self-preservation for Women*, but do capitalize it in *Terrorist Rhetoric: The Anti-American Sentiment*).

All references should be in alphabetical order by first authors' last names.

Include first names for all authors, rather than initials, but use first-name and middle-name initials if an author used initials in the original publication.

List all authors. It is not acceptable to use *et al.* in the References section unless the work was authored by a committee.

For repeated authors or editors, include the full name in all references (note: this is a change from the third edition of the *ASA Style Guide*). Arrange references for the same author in chronological order, beginning with the oldest.

Baltzell, E. Digby. 1958. *Philadelphia Gentlemen*. Glencoe, IL: Free Press.

Baltzell, E. Digby. 1964. *The Protestant Establishment*. New York: Random House.

Baltzell, E. Digby. 1976. "The Protestant Establishment Revisited." *American Scholar* 45:499-519.

When an author appears in both single-authored references and as the first author in a multiple-authored reference, place all of the single-authored references first, even though they may not be in the proper chronological order.

Hoge, Dean R. 1979. "A Test of Theories of Denominational Growth and Decline." Pp. 179-197 in *Understanding Church Growth and Decline 1950-1978*, edited by D. R. Hoge and D. A. Roozen. New York and Philadelphia: Pilgrim Press.

Hoge, Dean R., Benton Johnson, and Donald A. Luidens. 1994. *Vanishing Boundaries: The Religion of Mainline Baby Boomers*. Louisville, KY: Westminster John Knox Press.

When the same first author appears in multiple references, arrange them alphabetically by the last name of the second author.

Alba, Richard, and Philip Kasinitz. 2006. "Sophisticated Television, Sophisticated Stereotypes." *Contexts* 5(4):74-77.

Alba, Richard, John R. Logan, and Brian J. Stults. 2000. "The Changing Neighborhood Contexts of the Immigrant Metropolis." *Social Forces* 79(2):587-621.

When including more than one work by the same author(s) from the same year, add letters to the year (2010a, 2010b, 2010c) and then list the references for that author and year alphabetically by title.

Fyfe, James J. 1982a. "Blind Justice: Police Shootings in Memphis." *The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 73(2):707-22.

Fyfe, James J. 1982b. "Race and Extreme Police-Citizen Violence." Pp. 173-94 in *Readings on Police Use of Deadly Force*, edited by J. J. Fyfe. New York: Police Foundation.

Reference Examples

Book with One Author

Author's full name, inverted so that last name appears first. Year. *Book Title in Title Caps and Italicized*. Publishing City: Publisher.

Note that the two-letter state abbreviation should be given only if needed to identify the city. For a publisher located in New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, or Boston, for example, it would not be necessary to include the state abbreviation.

Note that the word "volume" is capitalized and abbreviated but not italicized.

Gurr, Ted Robert, ed. 1989. *Violence in America*. Vol. 1, *The History of Crime*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

Mason, Karen. 1974. *Women's Labor Force Participation*. Research Triangle Park, NC: National Institutes of Health.

Book with Two or More Authors

Same as with one author, but do not invert authors' names after the first author. Separate authors' names with a comma, and include the word *and* before the final author.

Note that the word "edition" is abbreviated, and not italicized or capitalized.

Corbin, Juliet, and Anselm Strauss. 2008. *Basics of Qualitative Research*. 3rd ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Edited Volume (when citing the entire volume)

Same as book reference but add "eds." to denote book editor'(s)' name(s).

Hagan, John, and Ruth D. Peterson, eds. 1995. *Crime and Inequality*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

Chapter in an Edited Volume

Put chapter title in quotes.

Use Pp. and page numbers to designate where the chapter is found in the volume.

Italicize the book title, then give the book editor'(s)' name(s).

Do not invert editor'(s)' name(s).

Use initials instead of first and middle names for editor(s).

Clausen, John. 1972. "The Life Course of Individuals." Pp. 457-514 in *Aging and Society*. Vol. 3, *A Sociology of Stratification*, edited by M.W. Riley, M. Johnson, and A. Foner. New York: Russell Sage.

Scholarly Journal Article

Author's full name, inverted so that last name appears first. Year. "Article Title in Title Caps and in Quotes." *Journal Title in Title Caps and Italicized Volume Number*(Issue Number):page numbers of article.

Note that there is no space after the colon preceding page numbers.

For multiple authors, invert last name of first author only.

Separate with commas, unless there are only two authors.

Use *and* between last two authors.

Conger, Rand. 1997. "The Effects of Positive Feedback on Direction and Amount of Verbalization in a Social Setting." *American Journal of Sociology* 79:1179-259.

Coe, Deborah L., and James D. Davidson. 2011. "The Origins of Legacy Admissions: A Sociological Explanation." *Review of Religious Research* 52(3):233-47.

Magazine or Newspaper Article

Ziff, Larzer. 1995. "The Other Lost Generation," *Saturday Review*, February 20, pp. 15-18.

Newspaper Article (author unknown)

Lafayette Journal & Courier. 1998. Newspaper editorial. December 12, p. A-6.

Public Documents

Because the nature of public documents is so varied, the form of entry for documentation cannot be standardized. The essential rule is to provide sufficient information so that the reader can locate the reference easily.

Reports, Constitutions, Laws, and Ordinances

New York State Department of Labor. 1997. *Annual Labor Area Report: New York City, Fiscal Year 1996* (BLMI Report, No. 28). Albany: New York State Department of Labor.

Ohio Revised Code Annotated, Section 3566 (West 2000).

Telecommunications Act of 1996, Public Law 104-014, 110 U.S. Statutes at Large 56 (1996).

U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1990. *Characteristics of Population*. Vol. 1. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 4.

Legislation Examples

Court cases and legislative acts follow a format stipulated by legal publishers.

The act or case is listed first, followed by volume number, abbreviated title, and the date of the work in which the act or case is found.

The volume number is given in Arabic numerals, and the date is parenthesized.

Court cases are italicized, but acts are not.

Case names, including *v.*, are italicized.

Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

If retrieved from an online database, such as LexisNexis or HeinOnline, provide access information.

Ohio v. Vincer (Ohio App. Lexis 4356 [1999]).

U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. *Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007*. H.R. 2.

110th Congress, 1st Session, 2007. Retrieved July 11, 2010 (<http://thomas.loc.gov>).

Unpublished Materials

Name of author. Year. Title of Presentation. Location where the article was presented or is available or has been accepted for publication but has not yet been published.

Conger, Rand D. Forthcoming. "The Effects of Positive Feedback on Direction and Amount of Verbalization in a Social Setting." *Sociological Perspectives*.

Smith, Tom. 2003. "General Social Survey." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, August 16, Atlanta, GA.

Dissertation or Thesis

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.

Archival Sources

Meany Archives, LRF, Box 6, March 18, 1970. File 20. Memo, conference with Gloster Current, Director of Organization, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Electronic Sources

The fifth edition of the *ASA Style Guide* includes an expanded fifth chapter detailing how to reference electronic sources. This section of the resource will provide examples of some of the more common electronic sources form.

PowerPoint Presentations

Conard-Salvo, Tammy, Caitlan Spronk, and Joshua M. Paiz. 2014. "Soaring into the Future: The Purdue OWL and Supporting the Next Generation of Writers." Presented at the 2014 ECWCA Conference, March 28, Miami, Ohio. Retrieved November 21, 2014 (<http://docs.lib.purdue.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1003&context=writinglabpres>).

Social Media Sources

References to social media sources should not appear in the references page. Rather, it should be footnoted in the body text where referenced. this footnote should include the page's title and URL.

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/).

Print 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>).

e-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.