

ASA (American Statistical Association) style is used for statistics journals. The reference list is alphabetized by authors' surnames. For text citations, ASA uses the author's surname and date of publication.

The manual is available to download at
<http://www.amstat.org/publications/index.cfm?fuseaction=style-guide>

EndNote for Windows and Macintosh is a valuable all-in-one tool used by researchers, scholarly writers, and students to search online bibliographic databases, organize their references, and create bibliographies instantly. There is now an EndNote output style available if you have access to the software in your library (please visit <http://www.endnote.com/support/enstyles.asp> and look for TF-R ASA).

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1. How to cite references in your text.

All references included in the Reference list at the end of an article must be cited in the text of the article. For text citations, ASA uses the author's surname and date of publication, according to the following style.

A direct citation of a reference places only the date within parentheses.

Gentleman (1978) explored this in greater detail.

An indirect citation of a reference as an example places both the name and the date within parentheses with no punctuation between them:

Other recent suggestions include the use of Chernoff faces (Smith 1980).

Citation of a particular page, section, or equation of a work should follow the date and be preceded by a comma. Use sec., chap, app., eq., p., and pp. in such citations.

We rely on an algorithm of Das Gupta (1965, pp. 115–120).

This distribution is known to be normal (Smith and Smith 1958, chap. 5).

References following direct quotations must include the page number(s) of the quote:

'This was found to be fallacious thinking upon closer investigation' (Smith and Smith 1958, p. 209).

Multiple authors

For works with multiple authors, use the full form of citation at all times for two authors. Use the full form the first time only for three to five authors; thereafter use the first author's surname followed by the phrase 'et al.' (not in italics). Use the first author's surname followed by the phrase 'et al.' for citations of references with six or more authors.

Two or more works by the same author

When two or more works by the same author are cited together, do not repeat the name(s):

Tukey (1965, 1980)

Gilula and Smith (1971a,b)

(Tukey 1965, 1980)

Several references within parentheses

When citing several references within parentheses, place them in date order:

(Smith and Smith 1958; Tukey 1965, 1980; Gilula and Smith 1971a,b; Smith 1980)

2. How to organize the reference list.

The reference list is alphabetized by authors' surnames, with work by a single author preceding that author's work in collaboration with others.

The parts of a reference are author, date of publication, title, and publication information. All parts must be supplied for each reference.

Author

Author names are typed in upper- and lowercase letters, surname first followed by a comma and initials with full stops (periods):

Bowman, M.J., and Myers, R.G.

Works by multiple authors should include all authors' names, never simply the first author's name followed by 'et al.'

Editor

Editor(s) are identified by '(eds.)' following the name.

Date of publication

The date of publication follows the author name(s), within parentheses and followed by a comma:

Anderson, T.W. (1974),

If two or more works by the same author or team of authors have the same publication date, list them by order of appearance in the text and distinguish them by lowercase 'a', 'b', and so on, after the date: '(1970a).'

Title

The title of an article in a journal or a chapter of a book is given within single quotation marks and immediately follows the date. It is separated from the publication in which it appears by a comma. The title of a journal or book should be in italics; journal titles must be spelled out completely and no abbreviations used (unless that is the actual title of the journal). Follow these titles with a comma. All titles should be typed in upper- and lowercase letters, using initial uppercase for all important words and prepositions of four or more letters.

Publication information

The details of publication for an article in a journal include the series designation (e.g., Ser. A), volume number (for 'in press' articles also), issue number if each issue begins with page 1, and continuous page numbers (e.g., 1148–1152, not 1148–52). The details of publication for a book include the volume number and edition number (or revision) if any, placed within parentheses immediately following the title—(Vol. 1), (rev. ed.), (Vol. 1; 2nd ed.); editor name(s) if any (initials separated by periods and spaces followed by surname)—ed. A. Zellner; place of publication; name of publisher; and continuous page numbers if listing only a single chapter or contribution—pp. 209–244.

Unpublished or obscure works

ASA discourages references to unpublished or obscure works. If such a reference is necessary, the entry should include the type of document it is (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, unpublished technical report, Technical Report 721, unpublished manuscript, etc.) and the sponsoring body or repository.

Personal communications are not included in the reference list but are cited in text as follows:

(P. Smith, personal communication, March 2, 1984)

3.

4. **Book.**

Title

The title of an article in a journal or a chapter of a book is given within single quotation marks and immediately follows the date. It is separated from the publication in which it appears by a comma. The title of a journal or book should be in italics; journal titles must be spelled out completely and no abbreviations used (unless that is the actual title of the journal). Follow these titles with a comma. All titles should be typed in upper- and lowercase letters, using initial uppercase for all important words and prepositions of four or more letters.

Publication details

The details of publication for a book include the volume number and edition number (or revision) if any, placed within parentheses immediately following the title—(Vol. 1), (rev. ed.), (Vol. 1; 2nd ed.); editor name(s) if any (initials separated by full stops (periods) followed by surname)—ed. A. Zellner; place of publication; name of publisher; and continuous page numbers if listing only a single chapter or contribution—pp. 209–244. NOTE: When the publisher is the same as the author, simply state ‘Author’ rather than repeating the name.

Chambers, J.M., Cleveland, W.S., Kleiner, B., and Tukey, P.A. (1983), *Graphical Methods for Data Analysis*, Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Chicago Manual of Style (1993), Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Cleveland, W.S. (1985), *The Elements of Graphing Data*, Monterey, CA: Wadsworth Advanced Books and Software.

Dixon, W.J. (ed.) (1983), *BMDP Statistical Software* (Vol. 1, 3rd ed.), Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

Ehrenberg, A.S.C. (1978), *Data Reduction: Analyzing and Interpreting Statistical Data* (rev. ed.), New York: Wiley.

Fisher, H.T. (1982), *Mapping Information*, Cambridge, MA: Abt Books.

International Mathematical and Statistical Libraries, Inc. (1976), *IMSL Library 1* (5th ed.), Houston, TX: Author.

Schmid, C.F. (1983), *Statistical Graphics*, New York: Wiley.

Tufte, E.R. (1983), *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*, Cheshire, CT: Graphic Press.

No author

Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (1983), Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.

Translated book

Bertin, J. (W.J. Berg, trans.) (1983), *Semiology of Graphs*, Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press.

Conference proceedings

Freund, R.J. (1977), ‘An example of Prediction with Regression: A Comparison of Methods’, in *American Statistical Association Proceedings of the Statistical Computing Section*, pp. 218–221.

Chapter

McQueen, M.Y. (in press), ‘Kruskal's Proof Refuted’, in *The Theorems and Proofs of Kruskal*, eds. J. Doe and B. Doe, Chicago: Rand McNally.

Scheffe, H. (1958b), 'Optimal Asymptotic Tests of Composite Hypotheses', in *Probability and Statistics* (1978 ed.), ed. U. Grenander, New York: John Wiley, pp. 255–279.

Ebook

Snider, V. (2007). *This Is the Title of My Book*. Alexandria, VA: American Statistical Association. www.amstat.org.

5. Dataset.

Wang, G.-Y., Zhu, Z.-M., Cui, S., and Wang, J.-H. (2017), *Data from: Glucocorticoid Induces Incoordination Between Glutamatergic and GABAergic Neurons in the Amygdala* (Dataset). Dryad Digital Repository. Available at <https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.k9q7h>.

6. Dissertation or thesis.

ASA discourages references to unpublished or obscure works. If such a reference is necessary, the entry should include the type of document it is (e.g. unpublished Ph.D. dissertation) and the sponsoring body or repository.

Scheffe, H. (1973), 'Symptotic Theory of Sequential Fixed-Width Confidence Intervals', unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Florida State University, Dept. of Statistics.

7. Journal article.

The details of publication for an article in a journal include the series designation (e.g., Ser. A), volume number (for 'in press' articles also), issue number if each issue begins with page 1, and continuous page numbers (e.g., 1148–1152, not 1148–52).

Title

The title of an article in a journal or a chapter of a book is given within quotation marks and immediately follows the date. It is separated from the publication in which it appears by a comma. The title of a journal or book should be in italics; journal titles must be spelled out completely and no abbreviations used (unless that is the actual title of the journal). Follow these titles with a comma. All titles should be typed in upper- and lowercase letters, using initial uppercase for all important words and prepositions of four or more letters.

Berk, K.N. (1978), 'Comparing Subset Regression Procedures', *Technometrics*, 20, 1–6.

Bowman, M.J., and Myers, R.G. (1967), 'Schooling Experience and Gains and Losses in Human Capital Through Migration' (with comments), *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 62, 875–898; Corrigenda (1968), 63, 222.

Ehrenberg, A.S.C. (1981), 'The Problem of Numeracy', *The American Statistician*, 25, 67–71.

Hoerl, A.E., Kennard, R.W., and Baldwin, K.R. (1975), 'Ridge Regression: Some Simulations', *Communications in Statistics, Part A - Theory and Methods*, 4, 105–123.

Scheffe, H. (1958a), 'Experiments With Mixtures', *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Ser. B*, 20, 344–360.

Online journal article

Snider, V. (2007). 'This Is a Sample Article Title'. www.amstat.org.

8. Personal communication.

Personal communications are not included in the reference list but are cited in text as follows:

(P. Smith, personal communication, March 2, 1984)

9. Report.

Hogg, R.V., Smith, J., Jones, L., and Smith, S. (1973), 'A New Sample Adaptive Distribution-Free Test', Technical Report 24, University of Iowa, Dept. of Statistics.

9. Software.

Hecht, K., McKinnon, K., Podkowiak, T., Roman, M., Schmidt, J., Vivier, S., Werst, E., and Wyman, J. (2021), *Spectrum* (Ver. 6.06), Avenir Health. Available at <https://avenirhealth.org/Download/Spectrum/SpecInstall.EXE>.

10. Unpublished work.

Works accepted for publication but not off press are listed as 'in press' instead of the anticipated date of publication; this may be changed on page proofs if the work comes off press by that time.

ASA discourages references to unpublished or obscure works. If such a reference is necessary, the entry should include the type of document it is (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, unpublished technical report, Technical Report 721, unpublished manuscript, etc.) and the sponsoring body or repository.

12. Website.

American Statistical Association, www.amstat.org.