

List of References

This list includes complete publication information for all the sources you used while writing your paper. The way you present this information will depend on what type of source you're using. See below for examples. Make sure that you follow the formatting closely: pay attention to punctuation, spacing, use of italics, etc.

Organize your list of sources alphabetically according to the authors' last names. If there is more than one source by the same author, arrange these sources chronologically, starting with the oldest source. If the author has produced more than one source in the same year, start organizing those sources alphabetically by title, then assign letters to the dates (e.g. 2010a, 2010b, 2010c). If an entry takes up more than one line, indent the 2nd and 3rd lines using 1 TAB key. In Word, you can achieve this effect by selecting the text, and then selecting Page Layout→Paragraph→Indentation→Special→Hanging.

This list appears on a new page at the end of your paper. The word REFERENCES should appear top left, all caps, no bold. Double-space the entire page.

Print Books

Anderson, Karen L. 2012. *Thinking about Sociology: A Critical Introduction*. Don Mills, ON: Oxford University Press.

Chapters in Edited Books

Mukta, Parita. 2010. "Vision of a Peaceable Life." Pp. 147-154 in *Global Perspectives on War, Gender and Health: The Sociology and Anthropology of Suffering*, edited by Hannah Bradby and Gillian Lewando Hundt. Burlington, VT: Ashgate.

Ebooks

Craig, Peter, and Paul Beedie, eds. 2008. *Sport Sociology*. 2nd ed. Exeter, UK: Learning Matters. Retrieved September 26, 2013 (http://web.ebscohost.com.proxy.hil.unb.ca/ehost/ebookviewer/ebook/nlebk_411612_AN?sid=37aa939a-b197-40bd-90ce-81a158691e7e@sessionmgr10&vid=1&format=EB&rid=1).

Articles from Journals Available in both Print and Online

Zollar, Heather. 2010. "Communicating Women's Health Activism: A Social Justice Agenda." *Women and Language* 33(2):73-80.

Articles from Journals Available Online Only

Mainville, Curtis. 2015. "'Our Isolation is Almost Unbearable': A Case Study in New Brunswick Out-Migration, 1901-1914." *Journal of New Brunswick Studies/ Revue d'études sur le Nouveau-Brunswick* 6(2). Retrieved February 1, 2016 (<https://journals.lib.unb.ca/index.php/JNBS/article/view/24244>).

Carmo, Renato Miguel, Margarida Carvalho, and Frederico Cantante. 2015. "The Persistence of Class Inequality: The Portuguese Labour Force at the Turn of the Millennium." *Sociological Research Online* 20(4)16. doi:10.5153/sro.3810.

Magazine or Newspaper Articles

Lombardi, Kate Stone. 1993. "Easing Bias Against Girls in the Classroom." *New York Times*, March 14, pp. B4.

Taylor-Vaisey, Nick. 2013. "Need to Know: Money Alone Cannot Address Military Mental Health," *Maclean's*, December 11.

In-Text Citation

In addition to your list of references, you must use in-text citation every time you mention ideas, information, words or opinions that you found in a source.

Unlike the list of references, which contains all the publication information, you only need to include 3 pieces of information in an in-text citation:

- (1) the last name(s) of the author(s)
 - for two authors, give both last names (Martin and Bailey 1988)
 - for three authors, give all last names the first time you cite that source in your paper; after that, use the first author's name followed by "et al."
(Carr, Smith, and Jones 2001) ... (Carr et al. 2001)
 - for four or more authors, give only the first author's last name followed by "et al."
(Nielson et al. 1962)
- (2) the year of publication, and
- (3) the page number that information appears on, if you are quoting or paraphrasing a particular passage.

There are different ways to present this information, depending on whether the author is named directly in the sentence. See below for examples.

e.g. Although they aren't medical professionals, people in social work can help improve the health care system. Indeed, Golden (2011:227) claims that "social workers are ideally educated and positioned to address the challenges of health care reform's shifting focus."

e.g. Because of this piecemeal approach to health care, the mental and physical health of elderly patients is compromised, and health care expenses increase (Golden 2011:227).