

chicago style citation psychology examples

chicago style citation psychology examples are crucial for academic integrity and clear communication within the field of psychology. This comprehensive guide will delve into the nuances of citing psychological research using the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS), offering practical examples for various source types. We will explore both the Notes-Bibliography and Author-Date systems, highlighting their differences and when to employ each. Understanding these citation methods ensures that your research is properly attributed, allowing readers to easily locate your sources and verify your findings. Mastering these Chicago style citation psychology examples will elevate your academic writing, making your work more credible and accessible to the wider scholarly community.

Table of Contents

Understanding Chicago Style: Notes-Bibliography vs. Author-Date

Basic Principles of Chicago Style Citation for Psychology

Citing Journal Articles in Psychology: Chicago Style Examples

Citing Books in Psychology: Chicago Style Examples

Citing Dissertations and Theses in Psychology: Chicago Style Examples

Citing Websites and Online Resources in Psychology: Chicago Style Examples

Citing Conference Presentations and Reports in Psychology: Chicago Style Examples

Common Pitfalls and Best Practices in Chicago Style Psychology Citations

Understanding Chicago Style: Notes-Bibliography vs. Author-Date

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers two distinct citation systems: the Notes-Bibliography system and the Author-Date system. Both are widely accepted in academic disciplines, but their application in psychology can vary. The Notes-Bibliography system uses footnotes or endnotes to cite sources within the text, with a corresponding bibliography at the end of the paper. This system is often favored in the humanities and some social sciences, and can be useful for extensive commentary or in-depth explanations of sources. Conversely, the Author-Date system uses parenthetical in-text citations (Author, Year) and a reference list at the end, which is more common in scientific fields, including many areas of psychology, due to its conciseness and direct link to the reference list. Psychologists may encounter both systems depending on the specific journal or publication guidelines.

The choice between these two systems often depends on the publisher's requirements or the conventions of a particular subfield within psychology. For instance, journals focused on empirical research, particularly in experimental or clinical psychology, often prefer the Author-Date system for its efficiency in conveying source information directly within the text. The Notes-Bibliography system, while offering more space for elaboration, can sometimes interrupt the flow of empirical findings. It is essential to consult the style guide of the target publication or your instructor to determine the appropriate system.

Basic Principles of Chicago Style Citation for Psychology

Regardless of which CMOS system you employ, certain fundamental principles of citation apply to psychological research. Accuracy and consistency are paramount. Every piece of information or idea that is not your own original thought must be attributed to its source. This includes direct quotes, paraphrased ideas, and even data or statistics. The goal is to provide enough information for a reader to locate the original source without ambiguity. Psychologists often deal with complex research methodologies and findings, making precise citation all the more critical for maintaining scholarly rigor and avoiding plagiarism.

In both systems, the core components of a citation include the author(s), publication date, title of the work, and publication information (e.g., journal name, publisher, page numbers). The way these components are arranged and presented differs between the Notes-Bibliography and Author-Date systems, but the underlying information required remains the same. Paying close attention to these details ensures that your citations are complete and conform to CMOS standards, thereby enhancing the credibility of your psychological research.

Citing Journal Articles in Psychology: Chicago Style Examples

Citing journal articles is a cornerstone of psychological research, as it provides access to the latest findings and theoretical discussions. The Chicago style, when applied to psychology journals, requires careful attention to detail for both in-text citations and the bibliography/reference list.

Notes-Bibliography System: Journal Articles

For the Notes-Bibliography system, the first note for a given source typically includes more detail than subsequent notes. The bibliography entry is also more comprehensive.

First Note Example:

1. Jane A. Smith and Robert B. Jones, "The Impact of Sleep Deprivation on Cognitive Performance," *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition* 45, no. 3 (2022): 315-330.

Subsequent Note Example:

2. Smith and Jones, "Sleep Deprivation," 318.

Bibliography Example:

Smith, Jane A., and Robert B. Jones. "The Impact of Sleep Deprivation on Cognitive Performance." *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition* 45, no. 3 (2022): 315-330.

Author-Date System: Journal Articles

The Author-Date system is more streamlined for in-text citations and the reference list.

In-Text Citation Example:

(Smith and Jones 2022, 318)

Reference List Example:

Smith, Jane A., and Robert B. Jones. 2022. "The Impact of Sleep Deprivation on Cognitive Performance." *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition* 45 (3): 315–330.

When citing multiple authors, follow the specific rules for the number of authors listed in the Notes-Bibliography system (usually up to three or four for the first note, then et al.) and the Author-Date system (often listing all authors or using et al. after the first few, depending on journal preference). For psychology, clarity regarding the exact findings and methodology is paramount, making precise page numbers in citations especially important.

Citing Books in Psychology: Chicago Style Examples

Books are foundational resources in psychology, offering comprehensive treatments of theories, historical perspectives, and foundational research. Citing them accurately ensures proper credit to the authors and allows readers to find these valuable resources.

Notes-Bibliography System: Books

Similar to journal articles, the first note for a book provides full publication details, while subsequent notes are shortened.

First Note Example:

1. Michael J. Peterson, *Cognitive Biases in Decision Making* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2021), 75.

Subsequent Note Example:

2. Peterson, *Cognitive Biases*, 92.

Bibliography Example:

Peterson, Michael J. *Cognitive Biases in Decision Making*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2021.

When citing a book with an editor instead of an author, or a chapter within an edited book, the format will adjust accordingly, typically including the editor's name and the chapter title.

Author-Date System: Books

The Author-Date system uses parenthetical citations and a reference list.

In-Text Citation Example:

(Peterson 2021, 75)

Reference List Example:

Peterson, Michael J. 2021. *Cognitive Biases in Decision Making*. New York: Oxford University Press.

For edited books, the reference list entry would include the editor(s) and the title of the book, while a specific chapter would be cited with the chapter author, chapter title, editor(s), book title, and page numbers.

Citing Dissertations and Theses in Psychology: Chicago Style Examples

Dissertations and theses represent original research often conducted by emerging scholars in psychology. Properly citing these works is crucial for acknowledging their contributions and allowing others to access this valuable research.

Notes-Bibliography System: Dissertations and Theses

Note Example:

1. Sarah K. Evans, "Attachment Styles and Romantic Relationship Satisfaction" (Ph.D. diss., University of California, Berkeley, 2023), 45.

Bibliography Example:

Evans, Sarah K. "Attachment Styles and Romantic Relationship Satisfaction." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Berkeley, 2023.

When the dissertation or thesis is available online through a database (like ProQuest), include the database name and accession number or URL.

Author-Date System: Dissertations and Theses

In-Text Citation Example:

(Evans 2023, 45)

Reference List Example:

Evans, Sarah K. 2023. "Attachment Styles and Romantic Relationship Satisfaction." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Berkeley.

Ensure that you correctly identify whether it is a master's thesis or a doctoral dissertation, as this detail is part of the citation.

Citing Websites and Online Resources in Psychology: Chicago Style Examples

The digital age has made online resources indispensable for psychological research. Citing them requires attention to accessibility and publication details.

Notes-Bibliography System: Websites

Note Example:

1. American Psychological Association, "Understanding Anxiety Disorders," accessed October 26, 2023, <https://www.apa.org/topics/anxiety/understanding>.

Bibliography Example:

American Psychological Association. "Understanding Anxiety Disorders." Accessed October 26, 2023. <https://www.apa.org/topics/anxiety/understanding>.

If the website has a clear author or sponsoring organization, include that. If a specific publication date is available, use that instead of the access date.

Author-Date System: Websites

In-Text Citation Example:

(American Psychological Association, n.d.) - if no date is available.

Reference List Example:

American Psychological Association. n.d. "Understanding Anxiety Disorders." Accessed October 26, 2023. <https://www.apa.org/topics/anxiety/understanding>.

For online resources that are more like published articles or reports, adapt the journal or book citation formats as appropriate, always including the URL.

Citing Conference Presentations and Reports in Psychology: Chicago Style Examples

Conference presentations and technical reports are vital for disseminating new psychological research, often before formal publication.

Notes-Bibliography System: Conference Presentations and Reports

Note Example (Conference Paper):

1. David Lee, "The Role of Mindfulness in Stress Reduction" (paper presented at the annual meeting of the Association for Psychological Science, Chicago, IL, May 2023).

Note Example (Report):

2. National Institute of Mental Health, Prevalence of Mental Illnesses in the United States (Report No. 2022-001, Rockville, MD: NIMH, 2022), 15.

Bibliography Example (Conference Paper):

Lee, David. "The Role of Mindfulness in Stress Reduction." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Association for Psychological Science, Chicago, IL, May 2023.

Bibliography Example (Report):

National Institute of Mental Health. Prevalence of Mental Illnesses in the United States. Report No. 2022-001. Rockville, MD: NIMH, 2022.

Author-Date System: Conference Presentations and Reports

In-Text Citation Example (Conference Paper):

(Lee 2023)

Reference List Example (Conference Paper):

Lee, David. 2023. "The Role of Mindfulness in Stress Reduction." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Association for Psychological Science, Chicago, IL, May 2023.

Reference List Example (Report):

National Institute of Mental Health. 2022. Prevalence of Mental Illnesses in the United States. Report No. 2022-001. Rockville, MD: NIMH.

When citing these sources, be as specific as possible regarding the conference name, location, and date, or the report number and issuing body.

Common Pitfalls and Best Practices in Chicago Style Psychology Citations

Navigating Chicago style citation for psychology can present challenges. One common pitfall is inconsistency in formatting between the Notes-Bibliography and Author-Date systems, or even within a single document. Another is failing to distinguish between different editions of books or different versions of online resources.

Key best practices include:

- Always consult the latest edition of the Chicago Manual of Style or the specific guidelines provided by your publisher or institution.
- Use citation management software (like Zotero, Mendeley, or EndNote) to help maintain consistency and accuracy.
- Double-check all details, including author names, publication dates, page numbers, and URLs, against the original source.
- Pay close attention to punctuation, italics, and capitalization as these are critical elements of Chicago style.
- If you are unsure about a specific source type or citation format, look for examples in published works within your psychology subfield or consult a style guide.

Adhering to these practices will not only ensure your citations are correct but also enhance the overall professionalism and credibility of your psychological research.

FAQ

Q: What is the primary difference between the Notes-Bibliography and Author-Date systems in Chicago style for psychology papers?

A: The primary difference lies in how sources are cited within the text. The Notes-Bibliography system uses footnotes or endnotes, while the Author-Date system uses parenthetical citations like (Author Year). The former is often accompanied by a bibliography, and the latter by a reference list.

Q: When should I use the Notes-Bibliography system versus the Author-Date system in psychology?

A: The choice often depends on the specific journal or academic department's guidelines. Author-Date is generally more common in empirical sciences, including many areas of psychology, due to its conciseness. The Notes-Bibliography system might be preferred for papers with extensive historical or theoretical analysis where copious endnotes can provide additional context.

Q: How do I cite a journal article with multiple authors in Chicago style for psychology?

A: In the Notes-Bibliography system, the first note typically lists up to three or four authors, with "et al." used for subsequent authors. The bibliography lists all authors. In the Author-Date system, the reference list entry usually lists all authors, but in-text citations might use "et al." after the first author, depending on the number of authors and specific journal

guidelines.

Q: What is the correct way to cite a book chapter by a different author than the editor in Chicago style for psychology?

A: For the Notes-Bibliography system, the note and bibliography entry would typically include the chapter author, chapter title, followed by "in," then the editor's name and the book title. For the Author-Date system, the reference list would follow a similar pattern, detailing the chapter author and title, followed by the edited book information.

Q: How do I cite a psychological study found only online without a print version?

A: You would cite it as a website or online resource, including the author, title, website name, date of publication or last update if available, and the URL. For Chicago's Notes-Bibliography system, you would also include an access date. For Author-Date, the access date is also usually included in the reference list.

Q: What if a psychological source has no publication date?

A: In Chicago style, if a source has no publication date, you generally use "n.d." (no date) in place of the year in both the Notes-Bibliography system (in the bibliography and subsequent notes) and the Author-Date system (in the in-text citation and reference list).

Q: How should I handle citing multiple works by the same author in the same year for a psychology paper using Chicago style?

A: When citing multiple works by the same author in the same year, Chicago style requires adding lowercase letters after the year, both in the in-text citations and in the bibliography/reference list (e.g., 2023a, 2023b). The order of these letters is determined by the alphabetical order of the titles of the works.

[Chicago Style Citation Psychology Examples](#)

Chicago Style Citation Psychology Examples

Related Articles

- [chicago style economics examples](#)
- [chicago style capitalization rules for website titles](#)
- [chicago style capitalization rules for academic papers](#)

[Back to Home](#)