

CHICAGO STYLE FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

CHICAGO STYLE FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY: A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE

CHICAGO STYLE FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY DEMANDS A PRECISE AND CONSISTENT APPROACH TO ACADEMIC WRITING, ENSURING CLARITY, CREDIBILITY, AND EASE OF UNDERSTANDING FOR READERS. THIS GUIDE DELVES INTO THE INTRICATE DETAILS OF APPLYING CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE (CMS) PRINCIPLES TO RESEARCH, PAPERS, AND PUBLICATIONS WITHIN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY. WE WILL EXPLORE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS SUCH AS IN-TEXT CITATIONS, COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHIES, AND THE STYLISTIC NUANCES THAT DEFINE SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION IN THIS DISCIPLINE. UNDERSTANDING THESE GUIDELINES IS PARAMOUNT FOR ANY SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGIST AIMING TO DISSEMINATE THEIR WORK EFFECTIVELY AND ETHICALLY, CONTRIBUTING TO THE ROBUST BODY OF KNOWLEDGE IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY.

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UNDERSTANDING CHICAGO STYLE IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE (CMS) OFFERS TWO PRIMARY CITATION SYSTEMS: THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM AND THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM. FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM IS OFTEN PREFERRED DUE TO ITS DIRECTNESS AND EASE OF INTEGRATION INTO THE FLOW OF RESEARCH PAPERS, PARTICULARLY IN EMPIRICAL STUDIES. THIS SYSTEM CLEARLY LINKS THE AUTHOR AND YEAR OF PUBLICATION TO THE SPECIFIC CLAIM BEING MADE, FACILITATING QUICK VERIFICATION FOR READERS. THE CHOICE OF SYSTEM SHOULD IDEALLY BE GUIDED BY THE SPECIFIC JOURNAL OR PUBLISHER'S

REQUIREMENTS, BUT A SOLID UNDERSTANDING OF BOTH IS BENEFICIAL FOR ANY SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGIST.

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE BEHIND EMPLOYING ANY CITATION STYLE, INCLUDING CHICAGO STYLE FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, IS TO PROVIDE PROPER ATTRIBUTION FOR ALL BORROWED IDEAS, DATA, AND DIRECT QUOTATIONS. THIS NOT ONLY AVOIDS PLAGIARISM BUT ALSO ALLOWS READERS TO LOCATE AND CONSULT THE ORIGINAL SOURCES, THEREBY ENGAGING CRITICALLY WITH THE RESEARCH. IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, WHERE THEORIES ARE BUILT UPON PREVIOUS FINDINGS AND METHODOLOGIES ARE CONSTANTLY REFINED, ACCURATE REFERENCING IS CRUCIAL FOR MAINTAINING THE CUMULATIVE NATURE OF SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY.

CORE COMPONENTS OF CHICAGO STYLE FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

AT ITS HEART, CHICAGO STYLE FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY INVOLVES TWO KEY COMPONENTS FOR REFERENCING: IN-TEXT CITATIONS AND A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY OR REFERENCE LIST. THE IN-TEXT CITATION SERVES AS A BRIEF MARKER WITHIN THE BODY OF THE TEXT, DIRECTING THE READER TO THE FULL BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY, OR REFERENCE LIST, IS AN ALPHABETIZED COMPILATION OF ALL THE SOURCES CITED IN THE WORK, PROVIDING THE COMPLETE DETAILS NECESSARY FOR LOCATING THEM.

BEYOND CITATIONS, CHICAGO STYLE ALSO GOVERNS MATTERS OF GRAMMAR, PUNCTUATION, CAPITALIZATION, AND THE FORMATTING OF PROSE, TABLES, AND FIGURES. ADHERING TO THESE STYLISTIC ELEMENTS ENSURES A UNIFORM AND PROFESSIONAL PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH. FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGISTS, THIS MEANS PAYING ATTENTION TO THE CLARITY OF THEIR LANGUAGE, THE PRECISION OF THEIR TERMINOLOGY, AND THE OVERALL ORGANIZATION OF THEIR ARGUMENTS, ALL OF WHICH ARE SUPPORTED BY THE STRUCTURED FRAMEWORK OF THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE.

IN-TEXT CITATIONS: AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM

THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM IN CHICAGO STYLE FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY IS CHARACTERIZED BY PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS THAT INCLUDE THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME AND THE YEAR OF PUBLICATION. FOR INSTANCE, A DIRECT STATEMENT MIGHT BE FOLLOWED BY (SMITH 2020). IF QUOTING DIRECTLY, A PAGE NUMBER IS ALSO REQUIRED, SUCH AS (SMITH 2020, 45). THIS SYSTEM IS HIGHLY EFFICIENT FOR READERS WANTING TO QUICKLY IDENTIFY THE SOURCE OF A CLAIM AND ITS PUBLICATION DATE, WHICH CAN BE IMPORTANT FOR UNDERSTANDING THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF A THEORETICAL DEVELOPMENT OR FINDING RECENT RESEARCH.

WHEN MULTIPLE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR IN THE SAME YEAR ARE CITED, SUFFIXES ARE ADDED TO THE YEAR (E.G., 2020A, 2020B). FOR WORKS WITH TWO AUTHORS, BOTH NAMES ARE INCLUDED (E.G., JOHNSON AND LEE 2019). FOR WORKS WITH THREE OR MORE AUTHORS, ONLY THE FIRST AUTHOR'S LAST NAME FOLLOWED BY "ET AL." IS USED (E.G., DAVIS ET AL. 2021). THIS CONVENTION HELPS TO KEEP THE IN-TEXT CITATIONS CONCISE WHILE STILL PROVIDING SUFFICIENT INFORMATION FOR ACCURATE IDENTIFICATION IN THE REFERENCE LIST.

FOOTNOTES AND ENDNOTES: THE AUTHOR-NOTE SYSTEM

WHILE THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM IS PREVALENT, SOME SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PUBLICATIONS MAY STILL REQUIRE THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM, WHICH UTILIZES FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES. IN THIS SYSTEM, A SUPERScript NUMBER IS PLACED IN THE TEXT AT THE END OF A SENTENCE OR CLAUSE THAT REQUIRES CITATION. A CORRESPONDING NOTE, CONTAINING THE FULL BIBLIOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE SOURCE, APPEARS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE (FOOTNOTE) OR AT THE END OF THE DOCUMENT (ENDNOTE).

THE FIRST TIME A SOURCE IS CITED IN A NOTE, ITS FULL BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION IS PROVIDED. SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS OF THE SAME SOURCE CAN BE SHORTENED, TYPICALLY INCLUDING THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME, A SHORTENED TITLE, AND THE PAGE NUMBER. FOR EXAMPLE, A FIRST NOTE MIGHT READ: 1. ELEANOR VANCE, *THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL INFLUENCE* (CHICAGO: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 2018), 78. A SUBSEQUENT NOTE FOR THE SAME SOURCE MIGHT BE: 2. VANCE, *SOCIAL INFLUENCE*, 112. THIS SYSTEM CAN BE MORE VISUALLY INTRUSIVE IN THE TEXT BUT OFFERS THE ADVANTAGE OF PROVIDING SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ALONGSIDE THE CITATION IF NEEDED.

CRAFTING YOUR BIBLIOGRAPHY OR REFERENCE LIST

REGARDLESS OF WHETHER YOU USE THE AUTHOR-DATE OR NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM, A COMPLETE BIBLIOGRAPHY OR REFERENCE LIST IS ESSENTIAL. THIS LIST APPEARS AT THE END OF THE PAPER AND INCLUDES AN ALPHABETIZED ENTRY FOR EVERY SOURCE CITED. THE GOAL IS TO PROVIDE ENOUGH INFORMATION FOR ANY READER TO EASILY LOCATE THE ORIGINAL WORK. ENTRIES IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE TYPICALLY SINGLE-SPACED WITH A DOUBLE SPACE BETWEEN EACH ENTRY, AND THE FIRST LINE OF EACH ENTRY IS FLUSH LEFT, WITH SUBSEQUENT LINES INDENTED (HANGING INDENT).

THE SPECIFIC FORMATTING FOR EACH ENTRY IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OR REFERENCE LIST IS CRUCIAL AND VARIES DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF SOURCE. CONSISTENCY IS KEY, AND METICULOUS ATTENTION TO DETAIL WILL PREVENT COMMON ERRORS. FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGISTS, ENSURING THAT ALL EMPIRICAL STUDIES, THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS, AND RELEVANT META-ANALYSES ARE ACCURATELY REPRESENTED IN THE REFERENCE LIST STRENGTHENS THE FOUNDATION OF THEIR WORK.

SPECIFIC FORMATTING FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY SOURCES

THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE PROVIDES DETAILED GUIDELINES FOR CITING VARIOUS TYPES OF SOURCES COMMONLY ENCOUNTERED IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH. UNDERSTANDING THESE SPECIFIC FORMATS ENSURES THAT YOUR CITATIONS ARE ACCURATE AND COMPLIANT.

JOURNAL ARTICLES

JOURNAL ARTICLES ARE A CORNERSTONE OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH. WHEN CITING A JOURNAL ARTICLE USING THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM IN THE REFERENCE LIST, THE FORMAT TYPICALLY INCLUDES THE AUTHOR(S)' LAST NAME AND FIRST INITIAL(S), THE YEAR OF PUBLICATION, THE ARTICLE TITLE, THE JOURNAL TITLE (ITALICIZED), THE VOLUME NUMBER, THE ISSUE NUMBER, AND THE PAGE RANGE. FOR EXAMPLE: ARONSON, ELLIOT, AND ROBIN M. AKERT. 2019. "THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF GROUP DYNAMICS." *JOURNAL OF PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY* 75 (3): 315-33. IF THE ARTICLE HAS A DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER (DOI), IT SHOULD BE INCLUDED AFTER THE PAGE RANGE.

Books

BOOKS OFTEN PRESENT FOUNDATIONAL THEORIES OR COMPREHENSIVE REVIEWS IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY. THE AUTHOR-DATE FORMAT FOR BOOKS INCLUDES THE AUTHOR(S)' LAST NAME AND FIRST INITIAL(S), THE YEAR OF PUBLICATION, THE BOOK TITLE (ITALICIZED), THE CITY OF PUBLICATION, AND THE PUBLISHER. FOR EXAMPLE: FESTINGER, LEON. 1957. *A THEORY OF COGNITIVE DISSONANCE*. STANFORD: STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS. FOR EDITED BOOKS, THE EDITORS ARE LISTED, AND SPECIFIC CHAPTER AUTHORS ARE CITED WITHIN THE TEXT OR BIBLIOGRAPHY AS APPROPRIATE.

Book Chapters

WHEN REFERENCING A CHAPTER WITHIN AN EDITED BOOK, THE ENTRY PROVIDES THE CHAPTER AUTHOR(S), THE CHAPTER TITLE, THE EDITOR(S) OF THE BOOK, THE BOOK TITLE (ITALICIZED), THE PAGE RANGE OF THE CHAPTER, AND THE PUBLICATION DETAILS OF THE BOOK. FOR INSTANCE: TAJFEL, HENRI. 1982. "SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS." IN *THE HANDBOOK OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY*, EDITED BY GARDNER LINDZEY AND ELLIOT ARONSON, 453-507. VOL. 2. NEW YORK: RANDOM HOUSE. THIS ALLOWS READERS TO PINPOINT THE SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION YOU ARE REFERENCING.

DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

ACADEMIC RESEARCH OFTEN DRAWS FROM DISSERTATIONS AND THESES. THE FORMAT TYPICALLY INCLUDES THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME AND FIRST INITIAL(S), THE YEAR OF COMPLETION, THE TITLE OF THE DISSERTATION OR THESIS (ITALICIZED), AND INFORMATION ABOUT ITS AVAILABILITY, SUCH AS THE UNIVERSITY AND WHETHER IT IS AVAILABLE THROUGH A SERVICE LIKE PROQUEST. FOR EXAMPLE: GARCIA, MARIA. 2021. "THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON INTERPERSONAL TRUST." PhD DISS., UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY. AVAILABLE FROM PROQUEST DISSERTATIONS PUBLISHING (30000000).

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS AND UNPUBLISHED WORKS

CITING CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS OR UNPUBLISHED WORKS REQUIRES PROVIDING AS MUCH INFORMATION AS IS AVAILABLE. THIS INCLUDES THE AUTHOR(S), THE YEAR, THE TITLE OF THE PRESENTATION OR PAPER, AND DETAILS ABOUT WHERE OR WHEN IT WAS PRESENTED OR IS AVAILABLE. FOR UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS, THE STATUS OF THE WORK (E.G., "UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPT") AND ITS LOCATION OR AVAILABILITY ARE IMPORTANT. FOR EXAMPLE: CHEN, WEI. 2022. "ATTRIBUTIONAL STYLES AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT." PAPER PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, ATLANTA, GA.

FORMATTING TABLES AND FIGURES

CLEAR AND WELL-FORMATTED TABLES AND FIGURES ARE CRUCIAL FOR PRESENTING DATA IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH. CHICAGO STYLE DICTATES SPECIFIC CONVENTIONS FOR NUMBERING, TITLING, AND REFERENCING THESE VISUAL ELEMENTS. TABLES ARE TYPICALLY NUMBERED SEQUENTIALLY (TABLE 1, TABLE 2, ETC.) AND HAVE A TITLE ABOVE THEM, WHILE FIGURES ARE ALSO NUMBERED SEQUENTIALLY (FIGURE 1, FIGURE 2, ETC.) WITH A CAPTION BELOW. NOTES CAN BE ADDED BELOW TABLES AND FIGURES TO PROVIDE FURTHER CLARIFICATION OR ATTRIBUTION OF SOURCES.

WHEN REFERRING TO A TABLE OR FIGURE IN THE TEXT, USE ITS NUMBER, FOR EXAMPLE, "AS SHOWN IN TABLE 3..." OR "FIGURE 1 ILLUSTRATES THE CORRELATION...". ENSURE THAT THE DATA PRESENTED IS ACCURATE AND THAT THE TABLES AND FIGURES ARE EASILY UNDERSTANDABLE WITHOUT EXTENSIVE EXPLANATION. PROPER LABELING AND CONCISE TITLES ENHANCE THE READER'S ABILITY TO INTERPRET THE VISUAL INFORMATION QUICKLY AND ACCURATELY.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

ADHERING TO CHICAGO STYLE FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY IS INTRINSICALLY LINKED TO MAINTAINING ACADEMIC INTEGRITY. PROPER CITATION ACKNOWLEDGES THE INTELLECTUAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF OTHERS AND PROVIDES A TRANSPARENT RECORD OF YOUR RESEARCH PROCESS. FAILING TO DO SO CONSTITUTES PLAGIARISM, A SERIOUS ETHICAL BREACH. THIS INCLUDES NOT ONLY DIRECT COPYING OF TEXT BUT ALSO PARAPHRASING IDEAS WITHOUT ATTRIBUTION AND PRESENTING SOMEONE ELSE'S DATA OR ARGUMENTS AS YOUR OWN.

FURTHERMORE, ACCURATE CITATION PRACTICES BUILD TRUST WITH YOUR AUDIENCE. WHEN READERS CAN EASILY VERIFY YOUR SOURCES, THEY CAN ASSESS THE CREDIBILITY OF YOUR CLAIMS AND THE ROBUSTNESS OF YOUR RESEARCH. THIS TRANSPARENCY IS FUNDAMENTAL TO THE SCIENTIFIC ENTERPRISE, ESPECIALLY IN A FIELD LIKE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, WHERE UNDERSTANDING HUMAN BEHAVIOR RELIES ON RIGOROUS AND ETHICALLY SOUND RESEARCH PRACTICES.

COMMON PITFALLS AND HOW TO AVOID THEM

SEVERAL COMMON PITFALLS CAN ARISE WHEN APPLYING CHICAGO STYLE FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY. ONE FREQUENT ERROR IS INCONSISTENCY IN FORMATTING, WHETHER IT'S IN THE AUTHOR-DATE CITATIONS, BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRIES, OR THE PRESENTATION OF TABLES AND FIGURES. ANOTHER IS MISINTERPRETING OR MISAPPLYING THE RULES FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF SOURCES, LEADING TO INCORRECT BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

TO AVOID THESE ISSUES, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO CONSULT THE OFFICIAL CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE OR A RELIABLE STYLE GUIDE SPECIFICALLY FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES. DOUBLE-CHECKING EVERY CITATION AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRY AGAINST THE ESTABLISHED RULES IS CRUCIAL. FURTHERMORE, USING REFERENCE MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE CAN HELP IN ORGANIZING SOURCES AND GENERATING BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN THE CORRECT FORMAT, ALTHOUGH MANUAL REVIEW IS STILL NECESSARY TO CATCH ANY SOFTWARE-GENERATED ERRORS OR OMISSIONS. PAYING CLOSE ATTENTION TO THE DETAILS OF THE IN-TEXT CITATION AND ITS CORRESPONDING BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRY ENSURES A SEAMLESS AND CREDIBLE PRESENTATION OF YOUR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH.

FAQ

Q: WHAT IS THE PRIMARY CITATION SYSTEM RECOMMENDED FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS USING CHICAGO STYLE?

A: WHILE THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE OFFERS BOTH AUTHOR-DATE AND NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEMS, THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM IS GENERALLY PREFERRED FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH PAPERS. THIS IS DUE TO ITS DIRECTNESS AND EASE OF INTEGRATION WITHIN EMPIRICAL AND THEORETICAL DISCUSSIONS, ALLOWING READERS TO QUICKLY LINK CLAIMS TO THEIR ORIGINAL SOURCES AND PUBLICATION YEARS.

Q: HOW DO I CITE A JOURNAL ARTICLE WITH MULTIPLE AUTHORS IN CHICAGO STYLE FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY?

A: FOR A JOURNAL ARTICLE WITH THREE OR MORE AUTHORS USING THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM IN CHICAGO STYLE, YOU CITE THE FIRST AUTHOR'S LAST NAME FOLLOWED BY "ET AL." AND THE YEAR IN THE TEXT, FOR EXAMPLE, (LEE ET AL. 2021). IN THE REFERENCE LIST, ALL AUTHORS SHOULD BE LISTED.

Q: WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND A REFERENCE LIST IN CHICAGO STYLE FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY?

A: IN CHICAGO STYLE, THE TERMS "BIBLIOGRAPHY" AND "REFERENCE LIST" ARE OFTEN USED INTERCHANGEABLY. HOWEVER, A BIBLIOGRAPHY MAY INCLUDE SOURCES THAT WERE CONSULTED BUT NOT DIRECTLY CITED IN THE TEXT, WHILE A REFERENCE LIST INCLUDES ONLY THOSE SOURCES THAT ARE EXPLICITLY CITED WITHIN THE WORK. FOR MOST ACADEMIC PAPERS IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, A REFERENCE LIST IS SUFFICIENT AND EXPECTED.

Q: HOW SHOULD I FORMAT THE TITLE OF A BOOK IN CHICAGO STYLE FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY CITATIONS?

A: IN CHICAGO STYLE, THE TITLE OF A BOOK IS ALWAYS ITALICIZED, BOTH IN THE IN-TEXT CITATION (IF APPLICABLE, THOUGH TYPICALLY IT'S JUST AUTHOR AND YEAR) AND IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OR REFERENCE LIST. FOR EXAMPLE, *THE SOCIAL ANIMAL*.

Q: WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE DOI IN CHICAGO STYLE CITATIONS FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY JOURNAL ARTICLES?

A: THE DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER (DOI) IS A UNIQUE STRING OF CHARACTERS USED TO IDENTIFY JOURNAL ARTICLES AND OTHER DIGITAL CONTENT. IN CHICAGO STYLE FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, THE DOI IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED AND SHOULD BE INCLUDED AT THE END OF THE JOURNAL ARTICLE CITATION IN THE REFERENCE LIST, USUALLY FORMATTED AS A URL STARTING WITH "HTTPS://DOI.ORG/".

Q: HOW DO I CITE A SOURCE THAT IS UNPUBLISHED IN CHICAGO STYLE FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY?

A: FOR UNPUBLISHED WORKS, SUCH AS MANUSCRIPTS OR CONFERENCE PAPERS, IN CHICAGO STYLE FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, YOU SHOULD PROVIDE AS MUCH IDENTIFYING INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE. THIS TYPICALLY INCLUDES THE AUTHOR(S), YEAR, TITLE OF THE WORK (ITALICIZED IF IT'S A STANDALONE PIECE), AND A DESCRIPTION OF ITS STATUS (E.G., "UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPT," "PAPER PRESENTED AT...") AND WHERE IT WAS PRESENTED OR WHERE IT CAN BE ACCESSED.

Q: ARE THERE SPECIFIC RULES FOR FORMATTING NUMBERS IN TABLES AND FIGURES IN CHICAGO STYLE FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY?

A: YES, CHICAGO STYLE HAS SPECIFIC CONVENTIONS. TABLES ARE TYPICALLY NUMBERED SEQUENTIALLY (TABLE 1, TABLE 2) WITH TITLES ABOVE THEM, AND FIGURES ARE NUMBERED SEQUENTIALLY (FIGURE 1, FIGURE 2) WITH CAPTIONS BELOW. NOTES

FOR TABLES AND FIGURES SHOULD BE CLEARLY LABELED AND PLACED APPROPRIATELY, AND ANY SOURCES FOR DATA PRESENTED IN TABLES OR FIGURES MUST BE PROPERLY CITED.

Q: WHAT IS THE MOST COMMON MISTAKE STUDENTS MAKE WHEN USING CHICAGO STYLE FOR SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY?

A: ONE OF THE MOST COMMON MISTAKES IS INCONSISTENCY IN FORMATTING, PARTICULARLY IN THE REFERENCE LIST. THIS CAN INCLUDE VARIATIONS IN PUNCTUATION, CAPITALIZATION, ITALICIZATION, AND THE ORDER OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS. ANOTHER COMMON ERROR IS FAILING TO INCLUDE ALL NECESSARY COMPONENTS FOR A PARTICULAR SOURCE TYPE, SUCH AS OMITTING THE PAGE RANGE FOR A BOOK CHAPTER OR THE DOI FOR AN ONLINE JOURNAL ARTICLE.

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