Chicago Style: Author-Date System
For the sciences and social sciences

This guide shows how to document sources using in-text parenthetical citations and a reference list according to the Author-Date system of the Chicago Manual of Style, 16th ed. (Call number: Z 253 U69 2010 SMURZ5). This style is used in the sciences and social sciences. In-text citations serve as pointers to the Reference list. The Reference list appears at the end of the work and is arranged in alphabetical order by authors’ last names.

These examples are intended as a guide. For further clarification, please consult the manual. Numbers in brackets refer to the corresponding sections of the manual.

Chicago style has a second citation method: the Notes-Bibliography system is used in the humanities. For examples of how to cite using footnotes, please see the library’s handout, “Chicago Style: Notes-Bibliography System.” Within a paper, a single style is always followed consistently.

Citing Sources In-Text

Cite sources in your work by giving the author’s last name and the year of publication where you use the information. The full bibliographic information is given in the reference list at the end of your paper. Include page numbers in the in-text citation only when a specific page is cited. Otherwise, cite the whole work.

One author: When a work has one author, give the author’s last name and the year of publication. [15.21]

(Thorne 1994)
Severijns’s (2006) study indicates that . . .

Two or three authors: Give each author’s last name and the date [15.21]

(Shapiro and Teukolsky 1983)
(Wright, Minter, and Carter 1984)

More than three authors: When a work has four or more authors, give only the first author’s name followed by “et al.” [15.28]

(Ollivier et al. 2009)
According to the data collected by Peterson et al. (2010) . . .

Multiple references in a single citation: List all references separated by semicolon. [15.29]

(Gubser 2010; Becker, Becker, and Schwarz 2007; Yau and Nadis 2010)

Reference to same author, same year, but a different article: Differentiate by a, b, and so forth, list them alphabetically by author, then by title in the reference list. Note: this example also includes page numbers. [15.19]

(Chomsky 2009b, 218)
(Chomsky 2009a, 45-56)

Exception: newspaper, magazine, and encyclopedia articles: It is not necessary to include newspaper articles in the reference list. The full citation should be provided in-text as follows: [15.47, 14.206]

In an article about Wikileaks mirror sites (New York Times, December 5, 2010), Ravi Somaiya discusses how the increasing number of mirror sites makes censorship of the material more difficult.
**No date given:** When a work does not have a date of publication, give the author’s name followed by a comma and the abbreviation “n.d.” [15.41]

(Nada, n.d.)

**Citations Taken from Secondary Sources:** If the original source is unavailable, state the original author and date in the text and include the words “quoted in” in the citation. Cite the secondary source in the bibliography. [15.52]

According to Patrick Pearse (quoted in Ellis 1997) . . .


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**Reference List**

**Print Sources**

**Book by one author:** Alphabetize your list by the author’s last name [15.9]


**Book by two or more authors:** With multiple authors, only the first author’s name is inverted. [15.9]


**Book by an editor:** [15.9]


**Article or chapter in an edited book:** [15.9]


**Multiple references to the same author(s):** A single-author entry precedes a multi-author entry beginning with the same name [15.16]. When listing multiple works by the same author(s) or editor(s), insert a 3-em dash in place of the name(s) after the first appearance. Only do this if the names are in the same order. Arrange the entries by publication date in ascending order. [15.17]


**Compare to:**


If you are listing more than one article by the same author(s) published in the same year, differentiate with a, b, etc., after the date and then alphabetize by the title. [15.19]


**Journal articles:** The following is the basic citation style for journal articles. [15.9] For variations and special cases, please see sections 15.43 – 15.47 in the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th ed.


**Newspaper articles:** Chicago Style generally cites newspaper and magazine articles in-text; however, if you are including these articles in the reference list, give the full information in the same format as other references [15.47]:


**Corporate author:** If there is no named author, use the organization as corporate author. You may abbreviate the organization’s name for a shorter in-text citation. Give the reference list entry under the abbreviation for clarity, with the full name in parentheses. [15.36]


**Electronic Sources**

**Electronic journal articles:** When citing an online journal article, include the DOI. If the article does not have a DOI, include a URL, preferably a stable or persistent one that is listed with the article. [15.9] If the article is from a library or commercial database and has neither a DOI nor a stable URL, include the name of the database and, in parentheses, any identification number listed with the article. [14.271]


**Electronic Books:** When citing an online version of a book, include the URL or the DOI. When citing a downloaded e-book from a library or a bookseller, include the format or edition at the end of the citation (e.g., PDF e-book, Kindle edition, etc.). [14.166-14.167]


**Online newspaper article:** It is usually sufficient to cite newspaper and magazine articles in-text; however, if you do include these articles in the reference list, give the full information as you would for other sources: [15.47]

http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/jan/06/obama-william-daley-chief-staff.

**Websites:** [15.51]

http://www.hrsb.ns.ca/content/id/217.html

*A note on access dates:* Chicago Style generally does not require an access date for electronic material. The preference is to use a DOI or a URL to identify the source. However, your professor may specify that you must include an access date, particularly for websites. It is also a good idea to give an access date if the material you are citing on the website is undated. [15.51] See the example above for where to place this date (i.e., before the DOI or URL).

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**Citing Quoted Material**

**Short Quotations**

Quotations of less than 100 words should be incorporated into the main body of the text using double quotation marks. The citation should include the author’s last name, the date of publication, and the page(s) quoted, preceded by a comma. The source usually follows the quotation; however, it can also introduce the quotation. The citation goes inside the final punctuation for the sentence [13.9-13.10, 13.62, 15.25]:

“Despite the fact that theoretical frameworks developed to explain ethnic minority achievement implicate youths’ perceptions of group barriers or low group status, comparatively few empirical studies focused on academic achievement among African Americans have explicitly attended to specific race-related experiences in school, such as racial discrimination, that may shape youths’ beliefs regarding their group status.” (Chavous, Rivas-Drake, Smalls, Griffin, and Cogburn 2008, 637).

As Lynn Fainsilber Katz and John M. Gottman (1993, 946) point out, “couples who are hostile toward each other may be engaging in repeated conflict that lacks clear resolution.”
Where there are no page numbers (for instance, in many documents on websites), you can cite a section or paragraph number, if available, or give a section heading, as in the following example [15.8, 15.22]:

(Forbes 2002, under “Cold Turkey”)  
(Gomes 2009, para 6)

**Long Quotations**

Quotations of 100 words, or 8 lines of text, or more, should be set off from the main text in an indented paragraph without quotation marks and followed by the citation, including the page number(s) quoted from the original text. The citation is preceded by a period [13.9-13.10, 15.25]:

Compared to (neo)realism, an institutionalist perspective stresses more the beneficial effects of international regimes, helping countries to reap the mutual, often long-term benefits of cooperation. Regimes in this perspective offer a way out of the prisoner’s dilemma in order to achieve the Pareto optimum, which is unavailable if countries always seize their short-term selfish own interest. It is unclear, however, whether an institutionalist perspective would lead one to expect much more of international human rights regimes than a neorealist perspective. This is because, as mentioned already, it is somewhat questionable whether there are substantial mutual benefits from greater respect for human rights across countries. (Neumayer 2005, 927)

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**Patrick Power Library, Winter 2011**