



References List and Citations Style Guide for MDPI Social Sciences and Humanities Journals is adapted from the Chicago style. For more details and more examples, see Chapter 14 of *The Chicago Manual of Style* [1].

Citing sources in this style consists of two parts:

1. An in-text citation
2. A reference list

1. In-text citation

All the references mentioned in the text should be cited in the “Author-Date” format, and be listed separately and as the last section at the end of the manuscript, including references in text and those in tables, figures, and other non-text components.

Example:

(Aranceta-Bartrina, 1999) or (Driver et al., 2000)

For citations in the text with pagination

Example:

(Aranceta-Bartrina, 1999, p. 10) or (Aranceta-Bartrina, 1999, pp. 120 – 30)

2. A reference list

General Rules Applying to All Types of References

References must be arranged in alphabetical order of the first author in the text (including citations in tables and legends) and listed individually at the end of the manuscript. We recommend preparing the references with a bibliography software package, such as EndNote, ReferenceManager or Zotero to avoid typing mistakes and duplicated references.

Author Information

First names may be given in full in place of initials. If an author uses his or her given name in one cited book and initials in another (e.g., "Mary L. Jones" versus "M. L. Jones"), the same form, preferably the fuller one, should be used in all references to that author.

For authors who always use initials, full names should not be supplied, for example, T. S. Eliot, M. K. Fisher, O. Henry (pseud.), P. D. James, C. S. Lewis, J. D. Salinger, H. G. Wells. Note that a space is added between initials.

Authors known only by their given names (*i.e.*, and not by any surname) are listed and alphabetized by the given name. Such titles as "King" or "Saint" are omitted, such as Augustine. If an author's real name is not known, *pseud.* (roman, in brackets) may follow the name. A widely used pseudonym is generally treated as if it were the author's real name, such as

George Eliot.

If a publication issued by an organization, association, or corporation carries no personal author's name on the title page, the organization is listed as author in a reference entry, even if it is also given as publisher.

If the author or editor is unknown, the reference entry should begin with the title.

Publisher, Place and Date Information

When the publication date of a printed work cannot be ascertained, the abbreviation n.d. takes the place of the year in the publication details. A guessed-at date may either be substituted (in brackets) or added. Edinburgh, [1750?] or Edinburgh, n.d., ca. 1750.

A work for which no publisher, place, or date can be determined or reasonably guessed at should be included in a reference only if accompanied by the location where a copy can be found (e.g., "Two copies in the Special Collections Department of the University of Chicago Library").

For any works under contract, the term *forthcoming* is used in place of the pagination.

Common Types of References

Books

Format:

Author 1, Author 2, ... Author 9, Author 10, and et al.¹. Year. *Title of the Book*. City: Publisher, Page range (optional)

Example:

Ward, Geoffrey C., and Ken Burns. 2007. *The War: An Intimate History, 1941 - 1945*. New York: Knopf, p. 52.

A book with an editor in place of an author should indicate this using the abbreviation ed. (editor; for more than one editor, use eds.).

Example:

Greenberg, Joel, Ed. 2012. *Of Prairie, Woods, and Water: Two Centuries of Chicago* ...

Chapter in an Edited Book

Format:

Chapter Author. Year. Chapter Title. In *Title of the Book*. Edited by editor name². City: Publisher, Page range (optional).

Example:

Gould, Glenn. 1984. Streisand as Schwarzkopf. In *The Glenn Gould Reade*. Edited by Tim Page. New York: Vintage, pp. 310 - 12.

¹ For works by or edited by less than ten persons, all names are usually given in the reference entry. Use the conjunction—and (not an ampersand) before the last name. For works that have more than ten authors or editors, only the first ten should be listed, and followed by et al.

² Translator, compiler or such information is also shown in this position. Use *translated by*, *compiled by*, or *with the assistance of*, etc. in reference entry.

When an edition other than the first is used or cited, the number or description of the edition follows the title in the listing. Such wording as Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged is abbreviated simply as 2nd ed.; Revised Edition (with no number) is abbreviated as rev. ed. Other terms are similarly abbreviated.

Examples:

- Harper-Dorton, Karen V., and Martin Herbert. 2002. *Working with Children, Adolescents, and Their Families*, 3rd ed. Chicago: Lyceum Books, p. 43.
- Babb, Florence. 1989. *Between Field and Cooking Pot: The Political Economy of Marketwomen in Peru*, rev. ed. Austin: University of Texas Press, p. 199.

Books on CD-ROM and Other Fixed Media

Citations of books on CD-ROM and other fixed media should carry an indication of the medium.
Example:

- University of Chicago Press. 2003. *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, CD-ROM, 1.4.

Journal Article

Format:

- Author 1, Author 2, and Author 3, ...Author 8, Author 9, Author 10, and et al. Year. Title of the Article. *Journal Name* Volume:³ Page range. DOI, URL or the form of publication (optional).
- Author 1, Author 2, and Author 3, ...Author 8, Author 9, Author 10, and et al. Year. Title of the Article. *Journal Name*, Page range. DOI, URL or the form of publication (optional).
- Author 1, Author 2, and Author 3, ...Author 8, Author 9, Author 10, and et al. Year. Title of the Article. *Journal Name*, Volume. DOI, URL or the form of publication (optional).

Example:

- Kaufman, Peter Iver. 2011. Hamlet ' s Religions. *Religions* 2: 427 - 48. doi:10.3390/rel2030427 (optional).

Online Magazine Articles

For magazine articles consulted online, include a URL (or DOI, if available) at the end of the reference entry.

Example:

- Cole, Wendy, and Janice Castro. 13 April 1992. Scientology's Largesse in Russia. *Time*. Available online: <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,975290,00.html> (accessed on 1 May 2016).

Theses and Dissertations

The kind of thesis, the academic institution, and the date should follow the title. Give identification

³ When only a date is available, it becomes an indispensable element and should therefore not be enclosed in parentheses; a comma follows the journal title and the date. e.g., Saberhagen, Kelvin. 1928. Lake Superior Beluga? *Sturgeon Review*: 21 - 45.

number, URL or other available information after the facts of publication.

Example:

- Choi, Mihwa. 1 May 2008. Contesting Imaginaires in Death Rituals during the Northern Song Dynasty. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA.
- Choi, Mihwa. May 2008. Contesting Imaginaires in Death Rituals during the Northern Song Dynasty. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA.
- Choi, Mihwa. 2008. Contesting Imaginaires in Death Rituals during the Northern Song Dynasty. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA.

Unpublished Manuscripts

Include the term *unpublished manuscript* and the date of the version consulted, if possible (for electronic files, a last-saved or last-modified date may be appropriate).

Example:

- Nora Cotter, Cory. Last modified 3 December 2008. The Weakest Link: The Argument for On-Wrist Band Welding. Unpublished manuscript, Microsoft Word file.

Lectures, Papers Presented at Meetings, and the Like

The information of sponsorship, location, and date of the meeting at which a speech was given or a paper presented should follow the title.

Example:

- Teplin, Linda A., Gary M. McClelland, Karen M. Abram, and Jason J. Washburn. 1 March 2005. Early Violent Death in Delinquent Youth: A Prospective Longitudinal Study. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society, La Jolla, CA, USA.

Bible Chapter and Verse or Other Sacred Works

References to the Jewish or Christian scriptures usually appear in text in parentheses or as footnotes rather than in references, include book (in roman and usually abbreviated), chapter, and verse—never a page number, and spell out the version on at least the first occurrence. A colon is used between chapter and verse.

Example:

2 Sm 11:1 – 17, 11:26 – 27; 1 Chr 10:13 – 14 (NIV).

Classical or Medieval References

Examples:

- Augustine. *De civitate Dei* 20.2.
- Augustine. 1931. *The City of God*. Translated by John Healey. New York: Dutton, 20.2.
- Beowulf*, lines 2401 – 7.
- Chaucer. Wife of Bath' s Prologue. *Canterbury Tales*, fragment 3, lines 105 – 14.
- Shakespeare, William. 2006. *Hamlet*. Edited by Ann Thompson and Neil Taylor. Arden Shakespeare, 3rd ser. London: Thomson Learning.

Footnotes

Use footnotes (not endnotes) sparingly, numbered consecutively throughout the article, using superscript Arabic numbers. Take the three notes in this file as examples.

EndNote[®]

We recommend the use of the reference management software EndNote[®] (<http://www.endnote.com>) to prepare the references list. A template entitled — MDPI Chicago Style can be obtained from a journal's editorial office.

References

1. University of Chicago Press. 2010. *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th ed. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
2. Dietrich Rordorf. References List and Citations Style Guide for MDPI Journals. Version 2, May 2009. Available online: <http://www.mdpi.com/authors/references> (accessed on 15 March 2017).
3. Coghill, Anne M., and Lorrin R. Garson, Eds. 2006. *The ACS Style Guide: Effective Communication of Scientific Information*, 3rd ed. Washington: American Chemical Society.

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March 2017