

chicago style for environmental economics citation

The Art of Chicago Style for Environmental Economics Citation

chicago style for environmental economics citation is a crucial skill for researchers, students, and professionals operating within this dynamic field. Accurately referencing sources not only upholds academic integrity but also ensures the clarity and credibility of your environmental economics research. This comprehensive guide delves into the intricacies of applying the Chicago Manual of Style to academic works focused on environmental economics, covering everything from basic principles to specific examples for various source types. Understanding these citation rules is paramount for effectively communicating complex economic theories, policy analyses, and empirical findings related to environmental issues. We will explore the author-date and notes-bibliography systems, discuss in-text citations, and provide detailed instructions for citing a wide array of common and specialized resources relevant to environmental economics scholarship.

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Understanding the Chicago Manual of Style

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) is a widely respected and comprehensive style guide that offers extensive rules for writing, citing, and formatting. While it provides a general framework applicable across many disciplines, its application in specialized fields like environmental economics requires attention to detail and an understanding of how to adapt its principles. Environmental economics, with its reliance on empirical data, policy analysis, and theoretical models, often necessitates citing a diverse range of sources, from peer-reviewed journals and academic books to governmental reports and online datasets.

The CMOS is known for its flexibility, offering two primary citation systems: the author-date system and the notes-bibliography system. Both aim to provide readers with sufficient information to locate the original source material. For environmental economics, the choice of system often depends on the conventions of the specific journal, publisher, or academic department. Understanding the core tenets of both systems is the first step toward mastering Chicago style for environmental economics citation.

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

The Chicago Manual of Style presents two distinct, yet equally valid, citation methods. Researchers in environmental economics must choose the system that best suits their publication venue and personal preference, ensuring consistency throughout their work.

The Author-Date System

The author-date system is often preferred in the social sciences, including economics, due to its directness. In this system, brief parenthetical citations are placed directly within the text, typically following the author's last name and the publication year. This allows readers to quickly identify the source of information without interrupting the flow of the text significantly. For instance, a citation might appear as (Stern 2007) when referring to Nicholas Stern's influential report on the economics of climate change. A corresponding entry in the reference list at the end of the document will provide full publication details. This system is highly efficient for disciplines that frequently cite multiple works by the same author or multiple works from the same year.

The Notes-Bibliography System

The notes-bibliography system, on the other hand, uses numbered footnotes or endnotes to cite sources. A superscript number is placed in the text at the point of the citation, corresponding to a note at the bottom of the page (footnote) or at the end of the chapter or document (endnote). The first citation of a source in the notes includes full bibliographic information, while subsequent citations of the same source are shortened. This system is often favored in the humanities but is also used in some scientific disciplines. For environmental economics, this system can be beneficial when extensive commentary or supplementary information needs to be included alongside the citation, without disrupting the main text. A bibliography, listing all sources cited in the notes, is typically included at the end of the work.

In-Text Citations in Chicago Style for Environmental Economics

Effective in-text citation is fundamental to the clarity and credibility of any academic work in environmental economics. Whether employing the author-date or notes-bibliography system, precise placement and formatting are key.

Author-Date In-Text Citations

In the author-date system, in-text citations consist of the author's last name, the year of publication, and, if quoting directly, the page number. These are enclosed in parentheses. For example, a discussion on the economic valuation of ecosystem services might include a citation like (Costanza et al. 1997). When the author's name is mentioned in the narrative, only the year and page number (if applicable) are needed in parentheses: As Costanza et al. (1997) argued, ecosystem services have immense economic value. If a source has no author, the title (or a shortened version) is used instead. For works with multiple authors, the convention varies: two authors are listed as (Author A and Author B Year), while three or more are cited with the first author's last name followed by "et al." and the year (Author A et al. Year).

Notes-Bibliography In-Text Citations

With the notes-bibliography system, a superscript Arabic numeral is inserted in the text immediately after the information or quotation being cited. This numeral corresponds to a note at the bottom of the page or at the end of the document. The first time a source is cited, the note includes all necessary bibliographic information, similar to a bibliography entry but often with a more narrative flow. Subsequent citations of the same source are abbreviated, typically including the author's last name, a shortened title, and the page number. For instance, the first note might read: 1. Nicholas Stern, *The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007), 25. A subsequent note for the same source would be: 2. Stern, *Economics of Climate Change*, 112. This system allows for detailed source attribution while keeping the main text uncluttered.

Crafting Reference Lists and Bibliographies

The comprehensive list of sources consulted is a cornerstone of any research paper, providing readers with the essential details to find the original material. In Chicago style, this list takes the form of either a reference list (for author-date) or a bibliography (for notes-bibliography).

Reference List (Author-Date System)

The reference list in the author-date system, typically titled "References," is an alphabetical list of all sources cited in the text. Each entry provides complete bibliographic information, allowing readers to easily locate the cited works. The general format for a book is: Author Last Name, First Name. Year. Title of Book. City: Publisher. For journal articles, it is: Author Last Name, First Name. Year. "Title of Article." Title of Journal Volume, no. Issue (Month or Season): Page Numbers. For example:

- Solow, Robert M. 1993. "Sustainability: An Economist's Perspective." In *Economics of the Environment: Selected Readings*, 3rd ed., edited by Robert Dorfman and Nancy S. Dorfman, 409-21. New York: W. W. Norton.

It is crucial to maintain consistency in formatting, including punctuation and indentation, throughout the reference list to ensure clarity and professionalism in your environmental economics research.

Bibliography (Notes-Bibliography System)

The bibliography in the notes-bibliography system, usually titled "Bibliography," also lists all sources cited in the notes, and sometimes additional sources consulted but not directly cited. The order and formatting differ slightly from the reference list. Entries are typically alphabetized by the author's last name. However, the author's last name is listed first, followed by the first name. Unlike the reference list, the first name of the author often comes before the last name in the note itself, but in the bibliography, it is inverted. For example, a bibliography entry might look like:

- Solow, Robert M. "Sustainability: An Economist's Perspective." In *Economics of the Environment: Selected Readings*, 3rd ed., 409-21. New York: W. W. Norton.

The bibliography is an essential component for readers seeking a complete overview of the literature reviewed or utilized in the environmental economics study.

Citing Books and Book Chapters in Environmental Economics

Books and their individual chapters are fundamental sources for theoretical underpinnings and in-depth analyses in environmental economics. Proper citation ensures that readers can access these foundational texts.

Citing Entire Books

When citing an entire book in Chicago style, whether using the author-date or notes-bibliography system, the core components remain consistent.

For author-date: Author Last Name, First Name. Year. Title of Book. City: Publisher.

Example: Perman, Roger, Yue Ma, James J. McLeavey, and Michael Common. 2010. *Natural Resource and Environmental Economics*. 4th ed. London: Routledge.

For notes-bibliography: Author Last Name, First Name. Title of Book. City: Publisher, Year.

Example: Perman, Roger, Yue Ma, James J. McLeavey, and Michael Common. *Natural Resource and Environmental Economics*. London: Routledge, 2010.

When citing a specific edition or a translated work, that information should be included

accordingly.

Citing Book Chapters

Citing a chapter within an edited volume is common when referencing specific contributions to a broader topic in environmental economics.

For author-date: Author Last Name, First Name. Year. "Title of Chapter." In Title of Book, edited by Editor First Name Last Name and Editor First Name Last Name, Page Range. City: Publisher.

Example: Stavins, Robert N. 1998. "The Future of the Environmental State." In The Political Economy of Environmental Protection, edited by Duncan Ironmonger, 23-48. London: Macmillan.

For notes-bibliography: Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Chapter." In Title of Book, edited by Editor First Name Last Name and Editor First Name Last Name, Page Range. City: Publisher, Year.

Example: Stavins, Robert N. "The Future of the Environmental State." In The Political Economy of Environmental Protection, edited by Duncan Ironmonger, 23-48. London: Macmillan, 1998.

These formats ensure that both the chapter author and the editors of the collection are properly acknowledged.

Citing Journal Articles in Environmental Economics Research

Journal articles form the bedrock of current research in environmental economics, disseminating new findings, methodologies, and policy recommendations. Accurate citation is therefore paramount.

Author-Date Citation for Journal Articles

In the author-date system, journal articles are cited with author, year, article title, journal title, volume, issue, and page numbers.

Format: Author Last Name, First Name. Year. "Title of Article." Title of Journal Volume, no. Issue (Season or Month): Page Numbers.

Example: Arrow, Kenneth J., and Robert C. Solow. 1999. "Resource-Based Growth." Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 37, no. 2 (March): 109-21.

If the journal uses continuous pagination throughout a volume, the issue number might be omitted. Always check the specific journal's guidelines.

Notes-Bibliography Citation for Journal Articles

Using the notes-bibliography system, journal articles are referenced similarly but formatted for notes and bibliography entries.

Note example: 1. Kenneth J. Arrow and Robert C. Solow, "Resource-Based Growth," *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 37, no. 2 (March 1999): 110.

Bibliography example: Arrow, Kenneth J., and Robert C. Solow. "Resource-Based Growth." *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 37, no. 2 (March 1999): 109-21.

Pay close attention to the use of quotation marks for article titles and italics for journal titles, as these are standard conventions in Chicago style.

Citing Government Documents and Reports

Government agencies and international organizations produce a wealth of crucial data, policy analyses, and reports that are indispensable to environmental economics research. Citing these sources accurately is vital.

Citing Government Reports

Government documents often have corporate authors (the agency or department) rather than individual authors. The citation format needs to reflect this.

For author-date: Issuing Agency. Year. Title of Report. Report number (if applicable). City: Publisher.

Example: United States. Environmental Protection Agency. 2020. National Air Quality: 2020 Status Report. EPA-454/R-20-004. Research Triangle Park, NC: Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.

For notes-bibliography: Issuing Agency. Title of Report. Report number (if applicable). City: Publisher, Year.

Example: United States. Environmental Protection Agency. National Air Quality: 2020 Status Report. EPA-454/R-20-004. Research Triangle Park, NC: Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, 2020.

It is important to include all identifying information, such as report numbers, to facilitate retrieval of these often numerous and complex documents.

Citing International Organization Publications

Publications from bodies like the World Bank, IMF, or UNEP are frequent references in environmental economics.

For author-date: Organization Name. Year. Title of Report. City: Publisher.

Example: World Bank. 2019. The Changing Wealth of Nations: Building a Sustainable Future. Washington, DC: World Bank.

For notes-bibliography: Organization Name. Title of Report. City: Publisher, Year.

Example: World Bank. The Changing Wealth of Nations: Building a Sustainable Future. Washington, DC: World Bank, 2019.

When an organization publishes a report, it often serves as both the author and the publisher, which should be reflected in the citation.

Citing Online Resources and Data

The digital age has made online resources and datasets increasingly prevalent in environmental economics research. Citing them correctly ensures transparency and reproducibility.

Citing Websites and Web Pages

Citing online content requires careful attention to access dates and stable URLs.

For author-date: Author Last Name, First Name (or Organization Name). Year. "Title of Web Page." Title of Website. Last modified Month Day, Year (if available). Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.

Example: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2021. "Summary for Policymakers." IPCC Sixth Assessment Report. Accessed November 15, 2023.

https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_SPM.pdf.

For notes-bibliography: Author Last Name, First Name (or Organization Name). "Title of Web Page." Title of Website. Last modified Month Day, Year (if available). Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.

Example: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. "Summary for Policymakers." IPCC Sixth Assessment Report. Accessed November 15, 2023.

https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_SPM.pdf.

Providing the access date is crucial because web content can change or disappear.

Citing Online Datasets

Environmental economics frequently relies on quantitative data found online.

For author-date: Author Last Name, First Name (or Organization Name). Year. Title of Dataset. Dataset. Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.

Example: United States. Environmental Protection Agency. 2022. Air Quality System (AQS) Data Mart. Dataset. Accessed November 15, 2023. <https://www.epa.gov/aqs/aqs-data-mart>.

For notes-bibliography: Author Last Name, First Name (or Organization Name). Title of Dataset. Dataset. Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.

Example: United States. Environmental Protection Agency. Air Quality System (AQS) Data Mart. Dataset. Accessed November 15, 2023. <https://www.epa.gov/aqs/aqs-data-mart>.

If the dataset has a DOI (Digital Object Identifier), it should be used in place of or in addition to the URL for greater stability.

Common Challenges in Chicago Style Environmental Economics Citation

Navigating the nuances of Chicago style for environmental economics citation can present specific challenges due to the interdisciplinary nature of the field and the evolving types of

available resources.

Interdisciplinary Sources

Environmental economics draws heavily from fields like ecology, engineering, law, and public policy. This means researchers may encounter a wide variety of source types, from technical reports and legal documents to scientific papers with complex methodologies. Adapting Chicago style to these diverse formats requires careful attention to the specific guidelines for each source type. For example, citing a peer-reviewed journal article from a chemistry journal will follow a slightly different format than citing a court case or a piece of legislation. Ensuring that each element of the citation is accurately represented, regardless of its origin, is key.

Unpublished Data and Working Papers

Much cutting-edge research in environmental economics begins as working papers or involves the use of proprietary or unpublished datasets. Chicago style provides guidelines for these less conventional sources. Working papers, for instance, should be cited with their author, title, the name of the institution that issued them, and the year. If an online repository like SSRN is used, that information should also be included. For unpublished data, a description of the data, its source, and its accessibility (or lack thereof) is necessary, often detailed in a note or appendix. Researchers must be diligent in documenting these materials thoroughly to maintain academic rigor.

Consistency and Accuracy

Perhaps the most persistent challenge is maintaining absolute consistency and accuracy across all citations. Minor errors in punctuation, capitalization, or the inclusion of essential details can detract from the professionalism of the work. The author-date system, while seemingly straightforward, requires meticulous attention to the inclusion of the year and page numbers. The notes-bibliography system demands precision in the formatting of both notes and the bibliography. Regularly consulting the Chicago Manual of Style or reliable online resources, and proofreading citations carefully, are essential practices for any scholar in environmental economics.

The meticulous application of Chicago style for environmental economics citation is not merely an administrative task but a fundamental aspect of scholarly communication. By adhering to these guidelines, researchers ensure their work is transparent, verifiable, and contributes effectively to the ongoing discourse on environmental sustainability and economic policy. Mastering these citation practices empowers scholars to present their findings with the confidence that their sources are appropriately attributed, bolstering the credibility and impact of their contributions to this vital field.

Q: What is the primary difference between the author-date and notes-bibliography systems in Chicago style for environmental economics citations?

A: The primary difference lies in how in-text citations are presented. The author-date system uses parenthetical citations within the text (e.g., (Stern 2007)), while the notes-bibliography system uses numbered footnotes or endnotes linked to superscript numbers in the text. Both systems require a corresponding list of sources at the end of the document (a reference list for author-date, a bibliography for notes-bibliography).

Q: Should I use the author-date or notes-bibliography system for my environmental economics paper?

A: The choice of system often depends on the publication venue or academic institution. Most economics journals prefer the author-date system, while some social science disciplines and humanities may prefer the notes-bibliography system. Always check the specific guidelines of the journal, publisher, or your professor.

Q: How do I cite an influential report like the Stern Review using Chicago style for environmental economics?

A: For the author-date system, you would cite it as (Stern 2007) in the text and list it in your references as: Stern, Nicholas. 2007. *The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. For the notes-bibliography system, the note would be: 1. Nicholas Stern, *The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007), 25. The bibliography entry would be similar to the reference list entry but might omit the page number unless specifically citing a quote.

Q: What are the best practices for citing online datasets in environmental economics research using Chicago style?

A: When citing online datasets, ensure you include the author (often the organization), year of publication or last modification, the title of the dataset, the word "Dataset," the access date, and the URL. For example: World Bank. 2021. *World Development Indicators*. Dataset. Accessed November 15, 2023.
<https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators>. If a DOI is available, it's preferable to use that instead of a URL.

Q: How do I cite government reports that have a corporate author in Chicago style for environmental

economics?

A: For government reports with corporate authors, list the agency or department as the author. For example, in the author-date system: United States. Environmental Protection Agency. 2022. National Emissions Inventory. Washington, DC: EPA. In the notes-bibliography system, the note would be: 1. United States. Environmental Protection Agency, National Emissions Inventory (Washington, DC: EPA, 2022), 15. The bibliography entry would be: United States. Environmental Protection Agency. National Emissions Inventory. Washington, DC: EPA, 2022.

Q: What is the convention for citing articles with multiple authors in environmental economics research using Chicago style?

A: In the author-date system, for two authors, list both (Author A and Author B Year). For three or more authors, list the first author's last name followed by "et al." (Author A et al. Year). In the notes-bibliography system, all authors are typically listed in the first note and bibliography entry, but subsequent notes may use "et al." if there are many authors. However, for clarity and consistency, it's often advisable to list all authors in the bibliography entry as well.

Q: How should I handle citations for working papers in environmental economics research using Chicago style?

A: Working papers are typically cited similarly to unpublished manuscripts. In the author-date system: Author Last Name, First Name. Year. Title of Working Paper. Institution issuing paper. Number (if applicable). Accessed Month Day, Year. URL. For example: Acemoglu, Daron, and James Robinson. 2019. The Dynasty of the Dictator. Working Paper. NBER Working Paper No. 26420. Accessed November 15, 2023. <https://www.nber.org/papers/w26420>. The notes-bibliography system would follow a similar structure for the note and bibliography.

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