Detailed Rules for the Preparation of Articles

Presentation of Articles to PSYKHE According to the Norms of the American Psychological Association[1]

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[1] Document based on the regulations contained in American Psychological Association. (2019). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (7th ed.).

Manuscripts submitted for editorial evaluation in Psykhe must follow these detailed rules, for which it is recommended to use the templates for the title page and for the manuscript available on the journal's website.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The following ethical aspects must be considered:

Error Reporting

If the author of an article notices, after submitting it to the journal, or even after it has been published, that there is a mistake in the analysis or interpretation of data, he/she must inform the journal about it. Likewise, the author must not conceal information which may seem problematic in his/her research, and should report it.

Data Retention

The author of the article must be willing to provide all the information that the editor of the journal may request. If he/she does not, his/her article may not be published. Once published, the author of the article must be willing to submit the data to other qualified researchers who may request him/her to do so in order to confirm the analysis and the results. The data must be available for at least five years after the publication of the article.

Data Duplication

Data duplication is forbidden, and refers to the duplication of data or ideas in two or more sources. If there is any slight duplication, this must be pointed out in the Author's note. Also, if with the information obtained from a study several articles will be written, the author must inform about this situation to the editor of the journal in order for him to determine if several articles can be published or if the information must be given as a whole in one article. If figures or tables are going to be reused from other articles, the author must expressly point this out through a note below the figure or table.

Plagiarism

The researcher must give credit for all the information and ideas of another author, paraphrasing or quoting the author of those ideas. Besides, if the study resulted from a suggestion given by another author in the conclusions of his/her article, this must be also acknowledged.

Self-Plagiarism

There must not be self-plagiarism, that is the presentation of own previously published work as original, that is, to present information, terms, ideas, or samples as original when they have already been published in another article or book. If it is necessary to refer to them, the original source must be clearly referenced.

In specific circumstances, authors may wish to duplicate their previously used words without quotation marks or citation (e.g., in describing the details of an instrument or an analytic approach), feeling that extensive self-referencing is undesirable or awkward and that rewording may lead to inaccuracies. When the duplicated material is limited in scope, this approach is permissible.

An exception to the prohibition against self-plagiarism is publishing a work of limited circulation in a journal of wider circulation. For example, authors may publish their doctoral dissertation or master's thesis in whole or in part in one or more journal articles. In such cases, authors would not cite their dissertation or thesis in the article text but rather acknowledge in the Author Note that the work was based on their dissertation or thesis. Similarly, an article based on research the authors described in an abstract published in a conference program or proceeding does not usually constitute duplicate publication. The author should acknowledge previous presentation of the research in the Author Note.

Rights and Confidentiality of Participants

The researcher must follow and report in his/her article the ethical standards followed in relation to the participants of the study. If this is not done, the journal may choose not to publish the article or to retract the article after it has been published. Special care must be taken with the confidentiality of the information given by the participants and the safekeeping of their identities, as well as that of their families.

Conflict of Interest

The author of the article must point out in the Author's Note any situation that the readers may interpret as a conflict of interest, for example, owning the copyright to an instrument used in the study or being biased against other instruments.

Use of Unpublished Instruments, Procedures or Data

If another author's instrument, procedure or data is used, the author of the article must request his/her consent to use it, reporting it on a footnote in the appropriate place.

Use of Copyrighted or Trademarked Instruments, Procedures, or Data

If the instrument or procedure is under copyright or trademark, the consent granted by the author, the royalties paid, or any other actions required for their use must be pointed out. It is strictly forbidden to use copyrighted instruments or procedures without their owner's consent, or through techniques such as illegal copying.

BIAS-FREE LANGUAGE

When writing, general principles must be followed to ensure that language is free of bias. Special observation should be made on the following topics: age, gender, sexual orientation, marital status, socioeconomic status, disability, and racial or ethnic identity of people. It is necessary to pay attention to labels used to refer to people and groups, to ensure respect for them.

Regarding *age*, it is preferable to indicate the exact ages or age ranges, as they are more specific than the broad categories.

Avoid confusing the concepts of *gender*, which is a social construct and a social identity, with *sex*, which refers to biological sex assignment. Do not use "man" to refer to all human beings; use more inclusive terms. Avoid gendered occupational titles; instead, use a gender-neutral term. The language related to *gender identity* and *sexual orientation* has evolved rapidly and it is important to use the terms people use to describe themselves. Explicitly report the gender identity of the participants, rather than assuming cisgender identities, and avoid terms that have been associated with negative stereotypes.

Regarding the description of *marital status*, it currently needs to be more specific, because there is a diversity of types of family in which individuals are inserted.

When reporting *socioeconomic status* (SES), provide as much detailed information as possible about people's income, education, and occupations or employment circumstances. Avoid using broad, pejorative, and generalizing terms when referring to SES.

The overall principle for using *disability* language is to maintain the integrity (worth and dignity) of all individuals as human beings. Use terms and descriptions that meet the perspectives and identity of people with disabilities, selecting those that respect their expressed preference.

The *racial and ethnic* categories used should be as clear and specific as possible, eliminating pejorative terms. Authors are urged to consult with their participants the terms they use to self-define.

FILES TO BE SENT

The author or authors of the article must send two separate files.

The first file, which is called "Title Page", must include the title of the article in English and Spanish, the authors names, the full institutional affiliation, the Author's Note, and the running head (short title that goes in the header of each page).

The second file, which is called "Body of the Manuscript", must again include the title of the article in English and Spanish, the abstract in English and Spanish and three to five keywords in English and Spanish under the corresponding summary, the text of the article, references, appendices, and footnotes.

Write the text of the article in Century Schoolbook letter 10 points font. Embed all tables and figures within the text after they are first mentioned.

After the end of the text, provide the References.

If there are appendices, include them on a separate page after the References. If there are more than one appendix, name the first appendix Appendix A, the second Appendix B, an so on. The appendices should appear in the order that they are mentioned in the paper. Each appendix begins on a new page.

List footnotes on a separate page with superscript and in Arabic numerals. It is a policy of Psykhe to use footnotes rationally. They are mainly used to refer to permissions obtained to use copyrighted instruments, material, figures, and tables, and not to explain aspects which must be clarified in the text.

TITLE PAGE

Title

The title of the article can be up to 15 words long. Center the title of the article, in Century Schoolbook letter bold font 14 points, with the first letters of the important words in capital letters (except articles, conjunctions and prepositions, unless they have four or more letters. *Examples:* the, of, Between, Against). After a blank line of 14 points include the title in Spanish. *Example*:

Psychological Profile of Chilean Sexual Offenders Through the Rorschach Test

Caracterización Psicológica de un Grupo de Delincuentes Sexuales Chilenos a través del Test de Rorschach

Author Names and Affiliation/s

After a blank line of 16 points, center the author names, in normal 11 points font. If there are two authors, use the word "and" between authors; if there are three or more authors, a comma must be placed between author names, using the word "and" before the final author name. When different authors have different affiliations, use a superscript numeral after the author names to connect the names to the appropriate affiliation/s. If all authors have the same affiliation, superscript numerals are not used. Include no more than two affiliations for each author, separating superscript numbers with a comma and space. The affiliation is the institution at which the research was conducted. In academic affiliations, include both the name of any unit, school, department or faculty and the name of the college or university separated by a comma. In nonacademic affiliations, include the department or division, the name of the institution and the location (city and country) adding the initial of the state in the United States, all separated by a comma. In no institutional affiliations, include the location, as already indicated, separated by a comma. For affiliations use normal 10 points font. Center the affiliation on the following line after the authors' names, leaving a space of 10 points between them. When there are multiple affiliations, center each affiliation on its own line, with no spacing between them. *Examples:*

Pamela Jiménez

Departamento de Psicología, Universidad de La Frontera

Cecilia Reyna and Silvina Brussino

Laboratorio de Psicología Cognitiva, Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba

Brooke Bender[1], Einat S. Metzl[1], Trinidad Selman[2], Daniela Gloger[3, 4], and Nancy Moreno[5]

[1] College of Communication and Fine Arts, Loyola Marymount University
[2] Programa de Postítulo en Arte Terapia, Universidad de Chile
[3] Facultad de Arquitectura y Arte, Universidad del Desarrollo
[4] Escuela de Postgrado, Facultad de Psicología, Universidad del Desarrollo
[5] Avanza: Centro Psicopedagógico y de Aprendizaje, Temuco, Chile

Author's Note

Organize the author's note as follows:

First paragraph. The author's name, the symbol for the ORCID iD, and the electronic address for the ORCID iD. The ORCID iD is a non-commercial, alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies scientists and other academic authors. Any authors who do not have an ORCID iD should be omitted (the identification of the authors without ORCID iD appears in the affiliation after the title). *Examples:*

Margarita Santander [iD] https://orcid.org/XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX
Cecilia Acuña [iD] https://orcid.org/XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX

Second paragraph (only if applicable). Change of affiliation after the time when the study was conducted, identified in the following way: [Name of the Author] belongs now to [Affiliation]. In the affiliation point out: the department, comma, the university. It should show, also, any death of the authors. *Example:*

Jorge Marambio belongs now to the Department of Psychology, Universidad de Chile.

Third paragraph (only if applicable). Any disclosures, special circumstances which must be pointed out, or acknowledgements, such as data used in previously published articles, Doctoral or Master's theses, or conflicts of interest, and acknowledgement of financial support and other assistance. *Example:*

The article is part of the thesis submitted to obtain the Master's Degree in Psychology at Universidad de Chile. There is no conflict of interests to disclose.

Fourth paragraph (mandatory). Author which must be contacted. The format is: Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to [Name of the Author], [Current Affiliation in Full], [Full Address], [City], [Region, Province, or State], [Country]. Email: [electronic address] (with no full stop) *Example:*

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Margarita Santander, Departamento de Psicología, Universidad de Chile, Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 340, Santiago, Región Metropolitana, Chile. Email: msantander@uchile.cl

Write each paragraph in normal 8-points font, with an indentation of 0.63 cm; a space of 2 points is left between the paragraphs (except the first one).

Running Head

The running head is an abbreviated version of the title of the paper (or the full title if the title is already short). It must be no more than 60 characters. Abbreviations must be avoided; however, the symbol & may be used rather than "and", if desired. Write the running head in all-capital letters 8 points font and aligned to the left margin. *Example:*

CREATIVITY AND RESILIENCE AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE OF 2010 IN CHILE

ABSTRACT

On the second page, after rewriting the title of the article, write the abstract, which must be written in English and Spanish, up to 250 words. It is written in a single paragraph with full indentation of 1.25 cm on both sides. Flush left (not indented) the first line of the abstract. Write numerals as numbers (*Exampl*e: 2, 5).

The abstract of an *empirical research* must contain: (a) the research topic, in one sentence, if possible; (b) the objective/s, including main hypotheses; (c) the sampling design and the participants, specifying the sample type and size, and relevant characteristics, such as place (city and country), sex, and age; (d) the important aspects of the method (design, instruments or material, data-gathering procedures, including a brief description of the source of any secondary data, data analyses, techniques or tests used; (e) the main results (no more than four or five); and (f) main conclusions, beyond mere results; possible future work related to the findings, and implications or applications. If the study is a secondary data analysis, indicate so.

The empirical research articles also consider those that report the development of measurement instruments or the effectiveness of research methodologies. In the first case, the abstract must also include some of the essential metric aspects, such as robustness, efficiency, validity and reliability. In the second case, you must

add: (a) the general class of method/s being discussed; (b) the essential aspects of the proposed method; and (c) the range of application of the proposed method.

The abstract of a *systematic literature review* or *meta-analysis* should contain: (a) the problem under investigation; (b) the criteria for the selection of the bibliography or studies; (c) type of participants included in the studies; (d) main results; (e) main conclusions (including limitations); and (f) implications for theory, policy, or practice.

In the following line of the abstract and summary (with 10 point space) three to five *Keywords* and *Palabras clave* are written with an indentation of 0.63 cm and in italics. Write the keywords in lower case and normal font. No full stop is needed. *Example:*

Abstract text xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Keywords: word, word, word, word, word

Palabras clave: palabra, palabra, palabra, palabra, palabra

HEADINGS

To write the heading in the text the format is the following:

Level 1: centered heading, font size of 10 points, bold, capital letters for the important words.

Level 2: heading aligned to the left, font size of 10 points, bold, capital letters for the important words.

Level 3: heading aligned to the left, font size of 10 points, bold and italic, capital letters for the important words.

Level 4: heading of paragraph with an indentation of 0.63 cm, font size of 10 points, bold, capital letters for the important words, ends with bold period. The paragraph text continues on the same line as the same paragraph, starting with capital letter and normal font.

Level 5: heading of the paragraph with an indentation of 0.63 cm, font size of 10 points, bold and italic, capital letters for the important words, ends with bold and italic period. The paragraph text continues on the same line as the same paragraph, starting with capital letter and normal font.

In articles with one level, the level 1 heading is used; in articles with two levels, the headings for levels 1 and 2 are used, and so on.

Example for three heading levels:

Method
Procedure
Pre-Training Period

Example for four heading levels:

Experiment 2
Method
Stimulus Materials
Auditory Stimulus. xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Example for five heading levels:

<div style="border:1px solid black; padding:10px;">

Results

Study 1

Method

    Procedure. xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

    Pre-Training Period. xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

</div>

The introduction section has no heading (it is left implicit). Placing only one heading on one section must be avoided; use at least two subsection headings in a section or use none.

STYLE

Seriation

a) To indicate the ordering of elements in a series within a paragraph or sentence, use lowercase in parentheses. *Example:*

The three options of the participants were (a) working with another participant, (b) working in teams, (c) working alone.

Within a sentence, use commas to separate three or more elements which do not have internal commas, otherwise, use semicolon.

b) To indicate the ordering of separate paragraphs, number each paragraph with an Arabic numeral, followed by a period. The second line and the following ones must be aligned at the beginning of the text of the first line. The first and last paragraphs must have a space of 4 points in relation to the text (between the other enumerations no space is left). *Example:*

The data was studied using the following analysis:

1. Descriptive statistical analysis, intended to account for the behavior of the sample...
2. Factor analysis through principal axis method using Varimax rotation for...
3. Computation of the correlation between the total scores obtained by...

c) If numbering the elements may produce an unwanted order of importance of them, a bullet may be used, such as ▪. *Example:*

The statistical analyses were the following:

▪ Descriptive statistical analysis, intended to account for the behavior of the sample...
▪ Factor analysis through principal axis method using Varimax rotation in order to...
▪ Computation of the correlation between the total scores obtained by...

Numbers

The following numbers must be written in **words:**

▪ Those which start a sentence.
▪ Numbers under 10 (*example:* the first two items).
▪ Common fractions (*example:* a fifth of the participants).
▪ Certain universally accepted phrases (*example:* Twelve Apostles).

The following numbers must be written in **numbers**:

▪ Numbers 10 and greater.
▪ The ones which appear in the Summary and Abstract, tables and figures.
▪ Numbers under 10 which appear on a sequence where there also are numbers greater than 9 (*example:* the children were 6, 7, and 10 years old).
▪ Those which precede a unit of measurement (*example:* a 5-mg dose).

- Those which represent statistical or mathematical functions, fractional quantities or decimals, percentages, ratios, percentiles, deciles and quartiles (*examples: F*(2, 40) = 3.15; multiplied by 5; 7.3; 3 times greater (proportion); more than 7% of the sample; a ratio of 10:1; percentile 5).
- Those which represent times, dates, ages, scores or points in a scale, exact sum of money (*examples:* 2 hours 40 minutes, 3 years 2 months, 5 years ago, 3 decades, at 5:30 PM, the participants who scored 4 points or more on a 7-point scale.
- Those that denote a specific place in a sequence, parts of books and tables (*examples*: Table 5, line 6).

Capital Letters

Capital letters are used as in general English or Spanish. Nevertheless, some specifications are needed.

Use capital letters in:

- Names of citizens and racial and ethnic groups. *Examples:* African American, Black, Chilean, European, Hispanic, Polish, White.
- A job title or position when the title precedes a name. *Examples:* President Balmaceda, Nurse Rodríguez.
- Words of four letters or more. *Examples:* With, Between, From.
- The first word after a colon in English. *Example:* Violence in schools: A longitudinal study.
- Main words in book titles and articles within the body of an article, including the second part of hyphenated major words. *Examples:* In the book *Metodología de la Investigación Cualitativa*, Ruiz Olabuénaga (2012) emphasizes that… The main criticisms that can be made to the article "Actitudes de los Trabajadores Sindicalizados" is that…; Self-Report.
- Main words in all-level headings of the article.
- Main words in titles of tables and figures, and figure captions of the article, *Example: Sample Size, According to Level of Education and Experimental and Control Groups*.
- Reference to titles of sections within the article. *Example:* as it is explained in the Method section.
- Names of journals, newspapers. *Examples: Developmental Psychology*, *La Segunda*.
- Name of specific departments or schools of a university, name of a specific university or a specific course. *Examples:* Escuela de Psicología, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Methodology and Research course (but not in "ethics courses").
- Names of drugs (commercial names) and equipment. *Examples:* Haldol (but not in haloperidol), Xerox, Web.
- Nouns followed by numbers or letters which refer to a specific place in a numbered series. *Examples***:** As it is shown in Table 2 Chapter 2, FONDECYT Project 3456789, Experiment 3, Conditions A and B of an experiment.
- Names of instruments, tests, or programs. *Examples:* The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the Adolescent Depression Awareness Program.
- Names of factors or effects. *Examples:* the Retaliation factor; Fear of Death factor.
- The terms factor, variable or effect when they are followed by a number. *Examples:* Factors 2 and 5, Component 1.
- Effects or variables when they appear with a multiplication sign. *Example:* the interaction Sex x Age x Weight.

Do not use capital letters in:

- Job title or position when the title is used alone or after a name. *Examples:* president, executive director, manager, nurse practitioner, physician assistant.
- The first word after a colon in Spanish. *Example:* Violencia escolar: un estudio longitudinal.
- Names of diseases, disorders, therapies, treatments, theories, concepts, principles, laws, models, statistic procedures or hypotheses. *Examples:* autism spectrum disorder, cognitive behavior therapy, the theory of significant learning, the grounded theory, the systemic family therapy model, a *t* test of two groups, factor analysis, the divorce law.
- Main words in titles of projects and theses; only use capital letters in the first word or proper nouns. *Example:* "Assessment of cognitive deficit in cocaine dependent patients in various degrees of recovery and control group using a neuropsychological battery and the interview of autobiographical episodes".
- Main words in titles of books and articles in the reference list; only use capital letters in the first word or proper nouns. *Example:* Ruiz Olabuénaga, J. I. (2012). *Metodología de la investigación cualitativa* [the reference follows].
- Main words in the labels of tables and figure captions in the article. *Example: Number of students*.
- Name of unspecific departments or schools, unspecific courses and names of professions. *Examples:* a psychology school, and introductory course to psychology, the psychologist.

- Generic drug names. *Examples:* haloperidol, acetylsalicylic acid.
- Nouns followed by numbers or letters which refer to common places of books or tables. *Examples:* In paragraph 4; in column 5 of Table 1.
- The words such as test or scale when they refer to subscales of an instrument or test. *Example:* MMPI Depression scale.
- Names of conditions or groups in an experiment. *Example:* experimental and control groups.
- Effects or variables when they appear without a multiplication sign. *Example:* a small effect related to age was observed.

Quotation Marks

Use double quotation marks:

- To quote a letter, word, phrase, or sentence as a linguistic example or as itself. *Examples:* the letter "b"; the word "they"; he answered "no"; the distinction between "sex" and "gender" must be made; press the "F" key; participants have to choose between the choices "agree", "disagree", and "other".
- To present stimuli in the text. *Example:* The stimulus words were "long", "short", "fat", and "thin".
- The first time that a term of phrase is used as an ironic comment, as slang, idiom, or invented word or expression. Do not use quotation marks the next time the word is used. *Example:* It can be said that those children had a "normal" behavior… Afterwards: the normal behavior…
- To refer in the text to articles of journals or book chapters. *Example:* The article by Oviedo and Campo-Arias (2005), "Approach to the Use of Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient"…
- To quote some author verbatim (when the quote is less than 40 words long).
- To reproduce material from a test item or verbatim instructions to participants (less than 40 words). *Examples:* The item was "Has difficulty concentrating or staying on a task"; The participants were told: "Open the exercise book on page 4".

Do not use double quotation marks:

- To quote an author verbatim when the quote is 40 or more words long. The quote is written with an indentation of 0.63 cm on both sides, with no quotation marks.
- To refer to instructions given to the participants of 40 words or more. The instruction is written with an indentation of 0.63 cm on both sides, with no quotation marks.
- To name instruments, tests or programs. *Example:* the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.
- To identify the anchors of a scale. Instead of that, use italics. *Example:* The items were scored on a Likert scale of 4 points, from 1 (*never*) to 4 (*always*).
- To introduce a technical term or concept. Instead of that, use italics. When the term is used again, use normal font. *Example:* It is necessary to define the concept of *leadership*. Afterwards: leadership.
- To refer to a numeral as itself because the meaning is sufficiently clear without quotation marks. *Example:* The numeral 2 was displayed.
- To accentuate or highlight or to hedge or downplay. *Examples:* **No:** The participants were "thanked" for their cooperation; They were "rewarded" with a candy. **Yes:** The participants were thanked for their cooperation; They were rewarded with a candy.

Hyphenation

There are two types of hyphens or dashes used: the em dash (or long hyphen (—) and the short hyphen (similar or equal to a minus sign (-).

Use an em dash (or long hyphen):

- To introduce a phrase which specifies something about what it is being pointed out, interrupting the discourse. In Spanish a space is left before and after the dash which separates the normal discourse. *Example:* La evidencia mostrada da cuenta de la creciente participación de los niños —acorde con su desarrollo— en la toma de decisiones. In English no space is left.
- On a dialogue to indicate that another person is speaking. *Example:*
  — And what have you told them?
  — That I did not agree, that I thought it was unfair.

Use a short hyphen:

- To separate words or page numbers. *Examples:* item-test correlation, poly-symptomatology, descriptive-analytical methodological design, pp. 304-309.
- If a compound adjective appears before a noun. *Examples:* decision-making behavior, high-anxiety group.

Do not use a short hyphen:

- If a compound adjective appears after a noun. *Examples:* behavior related to decision making, group with high anxiety.
- Words with prefixes and suffixes are usually written without a hyphen in APA style. *Examples of prefixes:* **a**nti, co, non, over, pre, pro, post, re, un, under.

Italics

In general, italics must not be overused.

Use italics:

- For titles of books, journals, newspapers, films, videos, contests, policies, webpages, and other stand-alone works Examples: *Introduction to Qualitative Research Methods*, *American Psychologist*, *El Mercurio*, *social development policy*.
- In the volume numbers of journals in the reference list (but not the comma between the journal title and volume or after the issue of the volume). *Example: American Journal of Nursing Research*, *8*(5), 495-505.
- In the scientific names of animals and plants (*zinnia elegans*).
- To identify the anchors of a scale (but not the associated number). *Example:* The items were graded on a 4-point Likert scale, from 1 (*never*) to 4 (*always*).
- To introduce a technical term or concept. The following occasions in which the term is used, use normal font. *Example:* It is necessary to define the concept of *leadership*. Afterwards: leadership.
- In words which could be misinterpreted.
- In letters used as statistical symbols o algebraic variables (Cohen's d, Student's t, $a/b = c/d$).
- In some test scores or scales (Rorschach scores: $F+\%$, Z; MMPI scales: Hs, Pd).
- First use of terms, concepts, phrases, or abbreviations from a language different from Spanish or English, in accordance with the language used in the paper. See exceptions.

Do not use italics:

- In Latin expressions of common use in Spanish or English which appear in the Diccionario de la Real Academia Española (a priori, a posteriori, de facto, et al., ex profeso, grosso modo, hábeas corpus, in situ, in vitro, ipso facto, lapsus línguae, modus vivendi, motu proprio, per se, post hoc, sui géneris, statu quo, vademécum, vox pópuli), for English terms frequently used in Spanish (test, software), or anglicized Latin terms commonly used in Spanish or English (versus).
- To name instruments, tests, or programs. *Example:* the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the Adolescent Depression Awareness Program (ADAP)
- To refer in the text to journal articles or book chapters. *Example:* The article by Oviedo and Campo-Arias (2005), "Approach to the Use of Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient"...
- In words that would normally be italicized, when they appear within text that is already italicized (reverse italicization). *Example:* if an italic symbol appears in a table title (which is also italicized), use standard type for the symbol, as in *Demographic Characteristics of Study Participants (*n *= 250)*
- The punctuation mark after an italicized word or phrase or between elements of a reference list entry (e.g., the comma after a periodical title or issue number, the period after a book title).
- To quote a letter, word, phrase or sentence as a linguistic example. Use quotation marks around linguistic examples rather than highlighting these examples with italics. *Examples:* The distinction between "sex" and "gender" must be made, instead of *sex* and *gender*; press the "F" key, rather than press the *F* key; Participants have to choose between the choices "agree", "disagree", and "other", rather than the choices *agree*, *disagree*, and *other*.
- In chemical terms (LSD).
- In trigonometric terms (log, sin).
- In non statistical subscripts of statistical signs (F_{max}, $S_A + S_B$).

- In Greek letters (β, χ^2)
- In superscript (S^2).
- To emphasize. However, use italics if emphasis might otherwise be lost or the material might be misread. *Example:* Whereas creative self-efficacy typically focuses on confidence beliefs *prior to* engaging in creative endeavors, perceived creative credit focuses on the beliefs developed *after* engaging in creative tasks (Ng & Yam, 2019, p. 1146).

THE BODY OF THE ARTICLE

Typically, the body of the article includes:

- Introduction
- Method
- Results
- Discussion

Introduction

The introduction describes the investigated problem and the premises on which it was based, establishing it in a context. The theoretical and empirical backgrounds for the research questions are developed. A review of the related research is provided and the hypotheses that guided the study are mentioned. Be sure to state clearly the objectives of the study and provide background information on other studies previously done on the topic or a similar one. Define here the main variables of the study. Give a compelling argument for why your study is necessary. If other aspects of the study have already been published, clearly show how the aspects reported in this paper are different from the previous ones. After reading the introduction, readers should be able to clearly understand the study, the conceptual or theoretical framework in which it is based, and its purpose.

Begin the introduction immediately beneath the summary in Spanish, leaving a 22-point space between it and the introduction. Do not include the term *Introduction* as a heading, because it is understood. However, make sure to organize your introduction well; it is convenient to use headings for different subsections. Headings help readers follow the flow of your logical arguments. However, you must place at least two headings. If there is only one, it is preferable to delete it and continue the introduction with its elements.

Each heading is centered and the main words are written in capital and bold letters. Before the heading, leave a 14-points space. Begin the text with an indentation of 0,63 cm, leaving a 10-point space with the heading. In the remaining paragraphs leave a space of 4 points between them, all starting with an indentation of 0,63 cm. These spacings are used throughout the document, except in References.

Method

Begin a new section with the Method, using this word as the subtitle. Bold and center this subtitle in capital letters. Leave, as in the previous headings, a 14-points space with the preceding text and a 10-points space with the following.

The Method section shows how the research was conducted and should give readers enough detail to exactly replicate the study. The Method typically has several subsections. Each of them has a bold subtitle, with the main words in capital letters. They are justified to the left, leaving a 10-points space before and after. The order of these subsections is as follows:

- **Design**: indicate clearly and in detail the type of design used. In non-experimental investigations, indicate the type of design and data used. In experimental investigations, provide details of the planned experimental manipulations for each study condition, including comparison conditions. In random assignment of subjects to groups, describe the unit of randomization and the procedure used to generate the random assignment sequence. In non-random assignment of subjects to groups, describe the method used to assign the units to the study conditions, including details of any restrictions, and the procedures used to minimize selection bias. In qualitative studies, state and justify the approach used, the orientation theory, if applicable, and the research paradigm.
- **Participants (or Subjects)**: indicate whether the sample used was probabilistic or non-probabilistic and its type (examples of the first: simple random, stratified, cluster, multistage; examples of the second:

accidental, intentional, convenience and, within these, extreme cases, intense, by quotas, snowball, among others). For probability samples, indicate the size of the prior and actual sampling error and the design effect. State clearly how the participants (or subjects) were recruited, where they were from, if there were inclusion or exclusion criteria, describing them explicitly. Indicate how the sample size was determined, its number, and how many subjects made up the actual sample achieved. Also indicate the number of people who refused to participate. In longitudinal studies, account for experimental death. Also provide sociodemographic data on the participants, such as age, sex, and socioeconomic status, and any other important variables that may be associated with or affect the results. In animal studies, indicate genus and species.

- **Instruments (or Measures)**: Describe separately each instrument or measure used in the study. For each measure, make sure to provide: (a) the name and citation of the measure or instrument used; (b) the purpose of the instrument (what it measures); (c) if it is validated in the country where the study was conducted; (d) the number of items or questions on the instrument and its subscales, if any; (e) one or two sample items; if the instrument has subscales, a sample item for each one; (f) the response scale; (g) the theoretical range of the total score and that of the subscales and what represents a higher score; (h) application form to participants; (i) information on its reliability (internal consistency or another aspect of it), providing information regarding previous studies and the study that is reported; (j) information on its validity and how it was evaluated, either in previous studies and/or in the study that is reported. In the case of sociodemographic or other questionnaires, indicate the number of questions, which variables refer to them, and how to score or analyze it. In the case of interviews, indicate the variables and main questions. Each instrument or measure occupies an independent subheading, justifying it to the left, with the main words in capital letters, in bold and italics.

- **Procedure**: Provide a detailed description of the procedure that was followed to obtain the information. The detail is important so the reader can determine the appropriateness of the method for answering the scientific questions and that another researcher be able to replicate the study. Inform: (a) date when the information was collected (month and year); (b) where it was collected; (c) who applied the instruments or measures (expertise and training); (d) if there was more than one instrument, their order of application; (e) the average duration of the application; (f) if there was any problem in it. Here it is essential to point out the ethical aspects considered in the application of the instruments or measures, especially if the adult participants were informed of the study objectives, if confidentiality of their answers was ensured, if the voluntary nature of their participation was made explicit and if they signed some informed consent. In underage participants, if their parents or caregivers signed an informed consent and if the children agreed to participate, if old enough to do so. It should also be noted if there was any economic or other retribution to the participants and if any feedback was given on the results. In the case of control groups that did not benefit from any program or intervention, report if they were rewarded in any way. If a university ethics committee gave its approval to carry out the study, it is pertinent to indicate so.

It is important to clarify that the sample selection procedure must be entered in "Participants" and not in this subsection.

- **Data (or Information) Analysis**: Describe how the data or information obtained was analyzed. In empirical investigations, establish first the variables used in the analyzes and their role. Point out and justify each of the statistical techniques used, specifying which ones were used to answer which question or hypothesis of the study. Mention the descriptive and inferential statistics calculated and the level of significance used. Indicate how the assumptions of the statistical inferences made were tested. Special mention should be made of the missing data and their effect on the results, explaining the method used to address them, if there was any. Include an indication of the calculated confidence intervals, a description of the statistical hypothesis tests applied, including the post-hoc comparisons performed, and an indication of any simple or multivariate regression or modeling procedures used, together with an assessment of their goodness of fit to the data. Mention the statistical software used to analyze the data.

In qualitative research, describe the techniques and procedures used and for what purpose. Report on the analytical process for arriving at findings (e.g., citations, data extracts). Indicate whether the coding categories emerged from the analyses or were developed a priori. Identify the units of analysis and how they were formed, if applicable. Describe the process of arriving at an analytic scheme, if applicable.

Mention the controls that were added to the analysis. Describe how the researchers' perspectives were handled. Indicate the software, if used.

Results

Start a new section with the Results, using this word as a subtitle, centered in capital bold letters. Leave a 14-points space with the preceding text and a 10-points space with the following.

Do not repeat in this section the analyzes performed that should have been described in the subsection "Data Analysis".

In any type of research, describe the main characteristics of the participants or subjects, if this has not been done in the "Participants (or Subjects)" subsection.

In quantitative investigations, include the primary and secondary descriptive outcomes. If you did inferential tests, please give all the results about it. You need to provide the entire results not only for what was statistically significant, but also for what was not. Use tables and figures to display the results. For different types of analysis, see the section "Statistical Information Report" below.

In qualitative research, describe the research findings (e.g., themes, categories, narratives) and the meaning and understanding that has been derived from the analysis of the information. Report the results in a way that is compatible with the study design. Present summary illustrations (e.g., diagrams, tables, models), if they are helpful in organizing and transmitting the findings. Photographs can also be used.

Discussion

Begin a new section with the Discussion, using this word as a subtitle, centered in capital bold letters. Leave a 14-points space with the preceding text and a 10-points space with the following. In this section, do not repeat aspects that you have already reported in the previous sections, such as objectives, participants, analyzes carried out or results without discussion.

Discussion contains the interpretations and implications of the study. If there are more that one study in the report, separate Method and Results sections for each study, followed by a General Discussion that ties all the research together.

Provide a statement of support or nonsupport for each of the hypotheses formulated, whether primary or secondary. Identify and discuss the similarities and differences between previous theories and reported results and the previous work of other researchers. Discuss the implications of the analyses in terms of both substantive findings and the error that may be uncontrolled. Highlight the strengths of the study, explaining the main contributions to the promotion of knowledge to the discipline. Also point out the limitations of the study, taking into account, among others: (a) sources of potential bias and threats to internal and statistical validity, (b) type of instruments or measures used, (c) imprecision of measurement protocols, (d) adequacy of sample size and sample validity, and (e) analyses performed. Discuss the generalizability or transferability (external validity) of the findings, considering the target population (sampling validity) and other contextual issues (e.g., setting, culture, measurement, time, ecological validity). Review any ethical dilemmas or challenges encountered and provide suggestions for the future. Discuss implications for future research, programs, practices, or policies. Contribute to the advancement of knowledge, suggesting possible future research that may consider improving the weakest aspects of the study or deepening some of the findings.

TABLES

Format tables as Word tables and center them on the page. The font size depends on the size of the table. If it is very small, use font size 10, if it is medium, use font size 9, and if it is large, use font size 8. Use only two horizontal lines at the top (or three, according to the columns heading) and one at the bottom (simple lines of ½ point). Do not use vertical lines and limit the use of other horizontal lines to those which may be necessary in order to give greater clarity to the organization of the information (e.g., totals).

Cite in the text of the article every table in order to inform the reader what to look for, referring to them by their numbers. *Examples:* "... (see Table 1)" or "In Table 1 it can be observed that...".

Number tables sequentially, with Arabic numerals, in the order in which they are mentioned in the text. Each table must also have a brief but clear and explanatory title.

Place the title of the table at the top, starting horizontally where the table begins and finishing where the table ends, leaving a simple space between the title and the table itself. At the top put the number of the table in bold font (e.g., **Table 1**). The title itself goes in the next row and must be written in italics; only the main words must start with capital letters (do not use capital letters for articles, conjunctions, or prepositions, unless they are four letters long or more).

If a table is longer than one page, repeat the headings row on the second and any subsequent pages. If a table is too wide to fit on one page, use landscape orientation on the page.

Embed tables in the text after each is first mentioned, leaving a 22 points before and after the table. A table may take up an entire page; if the table is short, however, text may appear on the same page as the table. In that case, the table must be placed at either the top or bottom of the page rather than in the middle.

Center the labels of the columns (including the label of the first column) and use capital letters only in the first word. Justify to the left the labels of the rows and use capital letters only for the first word.

Figures with decimals must have the same number of decimals places and, if possible, no more than two (unless the information presented makes it necessary; p values must be written with **3 decimals**). **The decimal point must be preceded by 0** (e.g., 0.05). Center figures in the body of the table, keeping the alignment of the numbers towards the right. When figures contain decimals, they must be aligned at the decimal period (or the comma in Spanish)

Place the table's notes under the corresponding table and the font used must be one point smaller than the one used in the body of the table. Notes must follow this sequence: general note, specific note, probability note.

a) Indicate general notes about the table by the word *Note* (in italics), followed by a period also in italics.
b) Indicate specific notes about a column, row, or particular entry through superscript lowercase letters. Within the headings and table body, order the subscripts, from left to right and from top to bottom, starting at the top left.
c) Point out probability notes with asterisks, indicating the values for which the null hypothesis is rejected, specifying the probability (p value). Assign the same number of asterisks to an alpha level given from table to table within the article. Assign the lesser number of asterisks to the largest probability. *Example:* *$p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

The information that appears in the tables **must not be repeated on the text**. If the information is few, perhaps you should not put it in a table, noting it only in the text.

Examples of Tables:

Table 1
Correlation Between the Dependent Variables

Variables	Witness of violence	Victim of violence	Perpetrator of violence	Aggressive victim of violence
Witness of violence		0.40	0.30	0.35
Victim of violence			0.52	0.48
Perpetrator of violence				0.60

$p < 0.01$

- It is a small table and, therefore, the font must be 10 points.
- Center the labels and values within the cells, keeping the alignment of the numbers to the right.
- Leave 4 points of space before and after the column labels.

- Leave 3 points of space before and after the row labels.
- Leave 2 points of space between the table and the note.
- The note is one point smaller than the body of the table (9 points).

Table 2

Sample Size, According to Level of Education and Experimental and Control Groups

Level of education	Real number of students[1]		
	Experimental group	Control group	Total
5th grade	242	193	435
6th grade	192	213	405
7th grade	235	238	473
8th grade	207	211	418
9th grade	334	324	658
10th grade	316	289	605
11th grade	241	276	517
12th grade	250	183	433
Total	2017	1927	3944

[1] Number of students who answered the questionnaire.

- It is a medium sized table and, therefore, the font is 9 points.
- Center labels and values within the cells, keeping the alignment of the numbers to the right.
- Leave 4 points of space before and after the column labels.
- Leave 3 points of space before and 2 points of space after in the first row of the body of the table.
- Leave 2 points of space before and after the following row, except for the last one.
- Leave 2 points of space before and 3 points of space after the last row.
- Leave 2 points of space between the table and the note.
- The note is one point smaller than the body of the table (8 points).

Table 3

Relative Distributions of the Raw Scores in the Analogies Test, for the Total, Sex and Socioeconomic Status

Raw score	Total	Sex		SES		
		Men	Women	High	Medium	Law
0-3	5.2	5.1	5.2	1.3	5.4	9.0
4-6	7.3	7.0	7.6	3.4	5.8	12.6
7-9	11.7	10.2	13.2	6.9	13.0	15.3
10-12	13.8	15.2	12.5	11.7	15.8	13.8
13-15	14.7	15.0	14.4	12.7	14.2	17.1
16-18	14.4	13.1	15.6	16.6	12.8	13.6
19-21	14.1	14.9	13.5	17.4	14.8	10.3
22-24	9.7	10.2	9.2	13.9	10.3	5.0
25-27	6.7	6.9	6.6	11.9	5.6	2.6
28-30	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.3	1.7	0.3
31-34	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4
M	14.9	15.1	14.7	17.6	14.8	2.3
SD	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.4	6.8	6.5
n	1924	961	963	640	640	644

Note. SES: Socioeconomic status.

- It is a large table and, therefore, the font size is 8 points.
- Center labels and values within the cells, keeping the alignment of the numbers to the right.
- Leave 4 points of space before and after the column labels.
- Leave 3 points of space before and 1 point of space after the first row of the body of the table.
- Leave 1 point of space before and after the following row, except for the last one.
- Leave 1 point of space before and 3 points of space after the last row.
- Leave 2 points of space between the table and the note.
- The note is one point smaller than the body of the table (7 points).

FIGURES

A *figure* is any kind of illustration other than a table. Thus, a figure can be graphics, photographs, drawings, maps, diagrams, or any other illustration.

Number all the figures sequentially, with Arabic numerals, in the order in which they are mentioned in the text. In the same way, refer to the figures in the text by their numbers. *Examples:* "As it is shown on Figure 3..." or "... (see Figure 3)". **Center the figure on the page**.

Place the title of the figure at the top, starting horizontally where the figure begins and finishing where the figure ends, leaving a simple space between the title and the figure itself. At the top put the number of the figure in bold font (e.g., **Figure 1**). The title itself goes in the next row and written in italics; only start the main words with capital letters (do not use capital letters for articles, conjunctions, or prepositions, unless they are four letters long or more). So, eliminate any title within the figure.

If text appears in the image (e.g., axis labels), use a sans serif font between 8 and 12 points. In using numbers in the figure, **the decimal point must be preceded by 0** (e.g., 0,05)

A figure legend or key, if present, should be positioned within the borders of the figure and explain any symbols used in the figure image. Capitalize the main words in the figure legend.

Three types of notes (general, specific, and probability) can appear below the figure to describe contents of the figure that cannot be understood from the figure title, image, and/or legend alone (e.g., definitions of abbreviations, copyright attribution, explanations of asterisks use to indicate p values). Include figure notes only as needed. General notes about the figure must be indicated by the word *Note* (in italics), followed by a period also in italics.

The reader should not need to refer to the text in order to understand the figure. Always explain units of measurement, symbols, and abbreviations that are not included in the legend.

Colors can be used in a figure, as long as they have enough contrast.

Submit the figure to Psykhe in the program in which it was created, so that it can be edited, if necessary. *Example:*

Figure 2
Configuration Plot of the Quality of Relationships Inventory
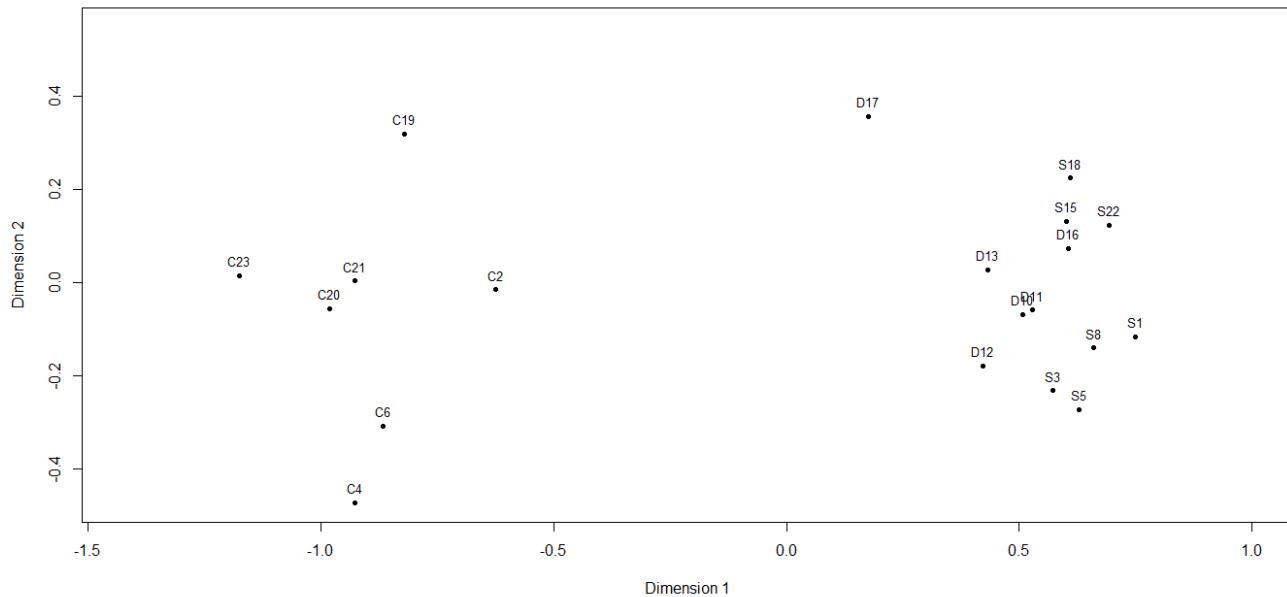
Note. Taken from Yearwood et al. (2018).

REPORT OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Write in italics statistic symbols and parameters (*examples: M, SD, t, p, r, F, N, n*), except for those written in Greek (ß, χ^2) and non-statistical subscripts of statistical symbols (F_{max}, $S_A + S_B$). Use an italicized uppercase *N* to refer to a total population; use an italicized lowercase *n* to refer to a sample of the population.

Give enough information for the reader to fully understand the analysis performed. The information reported must allow to confirm the basic analyses and to give possible alternative explanations to the results. Therefore, in addition to the basic results associated with the null hypothesis test, give further information, such as the effect size, confidence interval, and other additional descriptions in order that the reader fully comprehend the meaning of the results. For more details see the APA Style Journal Article Reporting Standards (JARS). Link for experimental designs is https://apastyle.apa.org/jars/quant-table-2.pdf; for non-experimental designs, https://apastyle.apa.org/jars/quant-table-3.pdf; for clinical trials, https://apastyle.apa.org/jars/quant-table-2c.pdf; for longitudinal studies, https://apastyle.apa.org/jars/quant-table-4.pdf; for primary qualitative designs, https://apastyle.apa.org/jars/qual-table-1.pdf; and for qualitative meta-analysis designs, https://apastyle.apa.org/jars/qual-table-2.pdf

Give the exact probability of *p* (with 3 decimals). Note that when a *p*-value is less than 0.001, some statistic programs only deliver a limited number of decimals and often the value given is 0.000. As *p* is a probability and not a certainty, *p*-values can never be equal to zero. In those cases report it as *p* < 0.001.

With the exception of *p*-values, round statistics to two decimal places. Percentages are also most clearly displayed in parentheses with no decimal places. *Example:* Great part (79%) of the participants was single.

When speaking in the text of difference, correlation, or effect, it is supposed to be significant, so don't point it out.

Do not repeat statistics or results in the text if they're reported in a table or figure.

Mean and Standard Deviation

When a value of the mean is reported (either in the text or in a table), it must always be accompanied by the standard deviation. *Example:* The average age was 35 years ($SD = 6.8$).

Chi Square

When Chi square results are reported, besides the value of χ^2, give the degrees of freedom, sample size, and the p-value (with 3 decimals), as pointed out in the following *example:*

> The sample included 30 single people, 54 married people, 26 divorced, and 16 widows. These frequencies were different, $\chi^2(3, n = 126) = 10.15$, $p = 0.017$.

Often, when calculating χ^2, one or more cells have expected frequencies under five, which inflates such value. If this is the case, point out the number of cells which expected frequency lower than five or tell which categories were joined together to solve the problem.

Correlation Coefficients

When reporting results of any correlation, besides the correlation value, point out the degrees of freedom (in parentheses and with no space between the correlation symbol and the parentheses) along with the p-value (with 3 decimals). In Pearson's correlation and Spearman's rank correlation the degrees of freedom are $N - 2$. *Examples:*

> The Pearson correlation between both variables was $r(363) = 0.32$, $p = 0.008$.
> The Spearman rank correlation between the variables was $r_s(228) = 0.44$, $p < 0.001$.

The same comment included above regarding p-values provided by statistical programs applies in this case.

When a table with the correlations is included, add a column to point out the exact p-value of each correlation. An alternative is to point out at the note of the table the p-value of each correlation, generally with asterisks: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** p < 0.001.

Student's Test

When the results of a Student's test are reported, besides the t value, point out the degrees of freedom (in parentheses and with no space between t and the parentheses), the p-value (when the test is bilateral it is not necessary to point it out; when it is unilateral it must be reported; p must be reported with 3 decimals), some measure of the effect size (strength of association between variables), such as Cohen's d, and the confidence interval of the means (CI) in brackets, the upper limit and the lower limit separated by a comma and a space, preceded by the significance level. The significance level must be uniform throughout the text and corresponding tables. The comment above regarding the value of p provided by statistical programs also applies in this case. *Examples:*

> The participants in the program were older ($M = 24.24$, $SD = 2.63$, $n = 17$) than the control group ($M = 20.65$, $SD = 2.52$, $n = 20$), $t(35) = 4.23$, $p < 0.001$, $d = 1.39$, 95% CI [1.86, 5.31].

> After the treatment for anxiety, the experimental group had a lower mean of the anxiety score ($M = 20.46$, $SD = 2.11$, $n = 13$) than the group which did not receive the treatment ($M = 24.00$, $SD = 3.06$, $n = 13$); therefore, it can be concluded that the treatment lowered anxiety levels, $t(24) = -3.44$, $p = 0.004$ (unilateral), $d = -1.35$, 99% CI [-6.42, -0.66].

Variance Analysis (ANOVA)

It may be related to one factor (one-way ANOVA) or more (factorial).

One-Way ANOVA

When reporting the results of a one-way ANOVA, besides the value of the F ratio, indicate the degrees of freedom of the numerator and denominator (in parentheses separated by a comma and with no space between the F value and the parentheses), the exact p-value, some measure of the size of the effect (strength of the relation), which may be Eta squared (η^2) or the determination coefficient (r^2), and the confidence interval (CI) for the mean in each condition or for the mean differences, in brackets, the upper limit and the lower limit separated by a comma and a space preceded by the significance level. It is not necessary to repeat the

significance level for the confidence interval of the mean in each condition. Also, the means, standard deviations and sample sizes must be pointed out for each cell (condition) and the results of the analysis of homogeneity of variances and of the post-hoc hypothesis analysis. *Example:*

> The 12 participants who received a high dose had a reaction time of 12.6 seconds ($SD = 1.4$); the nine participants who received a moderate dose had a reaction time of 7.7 seconds ($SD = 2.1$), and the eight participants of the control group had an average of 6.1 seconds ($SD = 1.1$). The Levene's test (1.54, $p = 0.230$) allows us to conclude that the variances of the three groups may be considered equal. Therefore, an effect of the dosage was found, $F(2, 26) = 46.24$, $p < 0.001$, $r^2 = 0.78$, 95% CIs [11.7, 13.5], [6.0, 9.3], and [5.2, 7.1], respectively. The Scheffé's test revealed that the differences were produced between the group which received a high dose and the other two ($p < 0.001$), while the group which received a moderate dose did not differ from the control group ($p = 0.157$).

In those groups where no difference was found, omit the size effect measure and the CI.

Factorial ANOVA

When the results of a factorial ANOVA are reported, besides the value of *F* ratio, indicate the degrees of freedom of the numerator and denominator (in parenthesis separated by a comma and a space, and with no space between the *F* value and the parentheses), the exact *p*-value, some measure of the size of the effect (strength of the relation), which may be Eta squared (η^2) or the coefficient of determination (r^2), and the confidence interval for the mean in each condition (CI), in brackets, the upper limit and the lower limit separated by a comma and a space preceded by the significance level. Besides the means, point out standard deviations and the sample size for each cell (condition). Also report the results of the analysis of homogeneity of variances and the post-hoc hypothesis analysis. When there is too much information, it is necessary to report it in a table, not repeating it in the text, but instead referring to the table in the text. *Example:*

> Regarding the expectations of teachers about the future of students (EFS), an interaction of SES and sex was expected, so that teachers would express lower EFS for low SES and women. This interaction was not found, $F(3, 107) = 0.82$, $p = 0.770$, but simple effects analysis showed that, although there are no differences in the averages of EFS according to the students' sex, $F(1, 107) = 0.71$, $p = 0.403$, they are observed when comparing the averages of EFS in different SES, $F(1, 107) = 15.66$, p < 0.001, $\eta^2 = 0.13$. Thus, EFS in the cases of low SES presented a lower average ($M = 3.13$, $SD = 0.66$) than that of the cases of high SES ($M = 3.63$, $SD = 0.63$), 95% CIs [2.95, 3.31] and [3.46, 3.81], respectively, demonstrating that teachers have lower EFS for students with lower SES.

Covariance Analysis (ANCOVA)

It may be related to one covariate (one-way ANCOVA) or more (factorial).

When reporting the results of an ANCOVA, follow the same pattern as for a one-way ANOVA or factorial ANOVA, depending on whether it is a one-way ANCOVA or a factorial ANCOVA, respectively. Tests of underlying assumptions of ANCOVA must be reported: no outliers, normality, variance homogeneity, linear relationship between the covariate/s and dependent variable, independence of covariate/s and independent variables, and homogeneity of regression slopes. You should report not only the real means and standard deviations of the sample, but also the adjusted means (i.e., the original means adjusted for the covariate/s), the standard errors, and the confidence interval (CI) for the adjusted mean in each condition or for the adjusted mean differences. Also, report the value of the covariate entered in the model. Communicate the value of the *F* ratio, the degrees of freedom of the numerator and denominator, the exact *p*-value, and some measure of the size of the effect, having adjusted for the covariate/s.

Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA)

When reporting the results of a MANOVA, tests of underlying assumptions of MANOVA must be reported: no univariate or multivariate outliers or missing data, multivariate normality of dependent variables within each group of the independent variables, linear relationship between each pair of dependent variables for each group of the independent variable, homogeneity of variance-covariance matrices of each group, and no multicollinearity between the dependent variables. Point out the means, standard deviations and the sample size for each cell (condition). Report the value of the test used, e.g., Hotelling's T² (t^2), Wilks' Lambda (λ), Pillai's trace, Roy's Largest Root (Root max λi)—in accordance with the sample size, the number of groups,

and the departure from assumptions—, the degrees of freedom, the associated multivariate F-statistic and the p-value. Also report the multivariate effect size for the MANOVA model (e.g., Eta squared—η^2). If the MANOVA model is statistical significant, report the follow-up tests conducted (e.g., multiple univariate ANOVAs, stepdown analysis, discriminant analysis, dependent variable contribution, and multivariate contrasts).

Linear Regression

When reporting the results of a linear regression, indicate the standardized coefficients (betas) and their associated probabilities (p), as well as the square of the multiple correlation coefficient (R^2) and the F ratio, the degrees of freedom of the numerator and denominator (in parentheses separated by a comma and a space, and with no space between the F value and the parentheses), the p-value and the confidence interval for the betas (CI) in brackets, the upper limit and the lower limit separated by a comma and a space preceded by the security level. It is not enough to say that a given percentage of the variance is explained; it must be specified which variable or construct variance is explained. *Example:*

> Achievement scores were regressed considering the size of the class and the amount of tasks assigned. These two predictors explained almost half of the variance of the achievement test scores ($R^2 = 0.49$), $F(2, 289) = 12.5$, $p = 0.005$. Both the number of tasks assigned, ß = 0.46, $p = 001$, 95% CI [0.39, 0.55], and the size of the class, ß = 0.28, $p = 0.014$, 95% CI [0.20, 0.35], had effects on the achievement scores.

Factor Analysis

Exploratory (EFA)

Report the EFA extraction method used and why, explain the criteria and process used for deciding how many factors and which items were selected (explain which items were removed and why), the rotation methods attempted and why, the number of factors extracted, the number of items for each factor, the percentage of the variance of the variable studied explained by the items for each factor, and the final (pattern matrix or rotated component matrix) factor loadings and communality for each variable. The correlation matrix should also be included. Following presentation of the factor analysis results, provide the internal consistency analyses.

Confirmatory (CFA)

Besides the descriptive statistics, clearly define and justify the models tested, including equivalent models and competing theoretical models against which the fit of the model of interest can be compared. Report analyses done to estimate the adequate sample size (power) and the assumption of multivariate normality. Specify how the outliers and the missing data were handled. Indicate the use of any data transformations. State explicitly the choice of input matrix and the estimation method used. Also, provide a correlation or covariance matrix of all observed variables. Add the model fit evaluation, reporting appropriate fit indices, rather than selecting ones that best support the model. At least four indices should be provided (two absolute fit indices, one adjusted for parsimony index, and one relative fit index), giving cutoffs for what constitutes a good and acceptable model fit. Describe model modification practices, if any, and if the new model was cross-validated in a separate sample. Specify the preferred model and support its choice. Give data of the model fit evaluation for this model. Report all parameter estimates and standard errors, and clearly state whether estimates were standardized or unstandardized. Also, include a figure of its path diagram. Finally, inform about the software program used for model evaluation.

General Structural Equation Modeling (SEM)

Present it in path diagram form, provide the theory for both modeled and unmodeled relationships to justify the hypothesized model, report details about the model specifications (degrees of freedom, whether a parameter is fixed or not), sample size (and power analysis), descriptive statistics, reliability estimates, and univariate normality for each of the observed variables (report a coefficient as an indicator of the extent to which the data are multivariate kurtotic). Also, provide a correlation or covariance matrix of all observed variables. Outliers and missing data should be reported and analyzed (how the missing data were handled). Report the variance inflation factor (VIF) and, if multicollinearity is severe, the steps taken to mitigate this problem. Include details about the parameter estimation methods and the software employed. Provide the

model fit evaluation, reporting appropriate fit indices, rather than selecting ones that best support the model. At least four indices should be provided (two absolute fit indices, one parsimony fit index, and one relative fit index), giving cutoffs for what constitutes an acceptable model fit. If a comparison of nested models is made, give the results of the χ^2 difference test ($\Delta\chi^2$); if a comparison of non-nested models is made, give the results of the index used to compare the fit of both models.

Missing and Outliers Values

In any analysis carried out, missing and atypical values must be reported, either as an absolute or relative frequency. In addition, authors must point out how they were handled in the analysis and how they affected the results.

CITING REFERENCES IN TEXT

Non-Verbatim Quotations (Paraphrasing)

- Everything which is not originally by the authors of the article must be cited, pointing out the author or authors and the year of the publication of the reviewed work. This information must be exactly the same as the one that appears in the alphabetic reference list at the end of the article. *Example:* ...non-verbatim idea (Gempp et al., 2006).

- Although it is not required to provide a page or paragraph number in the citation, one may be included (in addition to the author and year) when it would help interested readers locate the relevant passage within a long or complex work (e.g., a book). *Example:* Saraví (2009, pp. 50-54)... non-verbatim idea

- A paraphrase may continue for several sentences. In such cases, cite the work being paraphrased on first mention. Once the work has been cited, it is not necessary to repeat the citation, as long as the context of the writing makes it clear that the same work continues to be paraphrased.

- If the quoted work has one or two authors, always include all of them, followed by the year. *Examples:* ...non-verbatim idea (Bentler, 2006). ...non-verbatim idea (Engeser & Baumann, 2016). In the sentence: Bentler (2006) pointed out that ...non-verbatim idea. Engeser and Baumann (2016) showed that ...non-verbatim idea.

- If the quoted work has three or more authors, always the last name of the first author is written, followed by "et al." and the year of publication. *Examples:* If the authors are Gadermann, Guhn and Zumbo: ...non-verbatim idea (Gadermann et al., 2012). In the sentence: Gadermann et al. (2012) showed that...non-verbatim idea. *Exception:* if two references with more than three authors and **with the same year** are cited, the quote will be shortened naming the first author and the necessary ones in order to distinguish them, followed by et al. *Example:* If the references are Castro, Zúñiga, Pereira, Valdivia, and Ossandón (2001) and Castro, Zúñiga, Silva, Valdivia, and Montero (2001), the quote is: (Castro, Zúñiga, Pereira, et al., 2001; Castro, Zúñiga, Silva, et al., 2001). If the years are different, the exception does not apply.

- If the quote corresponds to the work of an institution, the first time it is quoted the full name of the institution must appear, followed by its abbreviation between brackets, if it has one. The following times it is quoted, only the abbreviation is indicated. Do not use the abbreviation if it will not be used again in the text. *Example:* ...non-verbatim idea (Fundación Educacional Arauco [FUNDAR], 2004). *Second time and subsequently*: ...non-verbatim idea (FUNDAR, 2004).

- If several works related to an idea are cited, the authors are included in parentheses in alphabetical order and separated by semicolons. *Example:* ...non-verbatim idea (Casas, 2010; Herrera-Seda & Aravena-Reyes, 2015; Tuñón et al. 2014).

- If citing an author that is quoted in the work of someone else, indicate the former first followed by the year of publication, followed by "as cited in" and the surname of the author and year in which it was quoted. The work of the main author whose work was effectively reviewed must be entered in the reference list. Nevertheless, whenever possible, the original work should be read and quoted. *Examples:* ...non-verbatim idea (Maturana & Varela, 1990, as cited in Najmanovich, 2008); Calhoun (2004, as cited in Wiesenfeld, 2014) points out that...

- If two or more works by the same author are quoted at the same time, the surname is indicated only once followed by the years of publication in parentheses, from oldest to newest, separated by comas. *Example:* ...non-verbatim idea (Bandura, 1992, 2001, 2002).

- If works by the same author (or by the same two or more authors in the same order) with the same publication date are quoted, they must be identified by the letters a, b, c after the year. These letters are assigned, in accordance to the order in which they are quoted in the text, repeating the same order in the reference list. *Example:* Varela (2000a) points out that ...non-verbatim idea; ...non-verbatim idea (Varela, 2000a, 2000b).

- When quoting works of authors in which the first author and date of publication are the same but the other authors are different, to differentiate them, the first and second (or more, if necessary) authors' surnames are written, followed by the year of publication. *Examples:*

    Betancourt Mainhard, Corada Luis et al. (2008) think that...)
    Betancourt Mainhard, Inostroza Parodi et al. (2008), on the contrary, point out that...

- When two works with the same date and by authors with the same surname (but different authors) are quoted, the initials of the author's first name are entered to differentiate them. *Examples:* (A. D. Brown et al., 2008); (E. Brown et al., 2008).

- When two works by different authors with the same surname and the same first name initials are quoted, the full names of each are written to differentiate them. *Examples:* (Paul Janet, 1879), (Pierre Janet, 1936).

- When a translated or republished work is quoted, place the year of the original work, a slash, year of republishing. *Example:* (Freud, 1900/1953).

- When a work has several volumes with different years and they are all quoted, place the first-last years. *Example:* (Koch, 1959-1963).

- When dealing with a paper, conference or poster presented in a symposium, seminar, or another event, and the exact date of the event is pointed out in the reference list, put only the year in the quote. *Example:*

    Although in the reference list is stated as Wlodarczyk, A., Guzmán, M., Contreras, P., Marín Puelles, D. F., Puente Martínez, A., & Leiva, M. G. (2019, April 10-12), in the citation is (Wlodarczyk et al., 2019).

- When dealing with an article read in a magazine, newspaper, newsletter, or written bulletin, and the month or exact date when it was written is pointed out in the reference list, put only the year in the quote. *Example:*

    Although in the reference is stated as Arrigo, J. M., & Welch, B. (2008, July 22), in the citation is (Arrigo & Welch, 2008).

- If the work has no author, quote the first words of the title and the year (the important word in capital letter). If it is the title of an article or a chapter, it goes between double quotation marks; if it is a magazine, book or report, it goes in italics. *Examples:* ...non-verbatim idea ("Study Finds", 2020); ...as is pointed out in the book *College Bound Seniors* (2015).

- If no date is found, enter "n.d." *Example:* **(**Ducot, n.d.); Ducot (n.d.)

- When the date of original publication is approximate, use the abbreviation "ca." (which stands for "circa"). *Example:* (ca. 1950).

- If the publication date is not applicable, as in the case of ancient books, quote the year of the translation used, preceded by *trans.*, or the year of the version used, followed by *version. Example:* (Aristotle, trans. 1931). If the date of the original publication is known, include it in the quotation. *Example:* (Castelleto, 1890/1995).

- To quote a specific part of a source, the page, chapter, figure, table, or equation must be indicated. *Page* is abbreviated (p.), but not *chapter*. *Examples:* (World Health Organization, 2004, p. 15); (Portales, 2005, Chapter 4).

- To cite personal communications (letters, phone calls, email messages, and personal unretrievable interviews), the initial of the first name, surname, personal communication and precise date are placed.

Since it is not possible to retrieve the information of personal communications, they are not included in the reference list. *Example:* (J. Smith, personal communication, August 15, 2001).

- When citing information learned from a conversation with an indigenous person who was not a research participant, include the person's full name, nation or indigenous group, location, and any other relevant details before the "personal communication" and "date" part of the citation. *Example:* (Alberto Curamil, Mapuche, lives in Araucanía Region, Chile, September 19, 2018).

Verbatim Quotations

- If the idea is quoted verbatim, it must be placed between double quotation marks, followed by the page number of the work from which it was taken. If part of the text is omitted, it is replaced by (…). When something is added to the quote which was not written by the author, it must be placed in square brackets. *Examples:*

  "Men act in the world and change it; in turn they are changed by the consequences of their actions" (Skinner, 1981, p. 11).

  Skinner (1981) states that "men act in the world and change it; in turn they are changed by the consequences of their actions" (p. 11).

  "Permitting incarcerated mothers and their babies to remain together may prevent a cascade of devastating effects that may otherwise ensue from enforced separation and broken mother-infant attachments". (Sleed et al., 2013, p. 350).

- When citing a chapter or verse of a religious work in the text, use canonical numbering rather than page numbers. *Example:* (Kaiser & Garrett, 2006, Genesis 1:20)

- In direct quotations from sources that do not contain pages not reference a page number. Instead, use another logical reference identifying element: a paragraph, a chapter number, a section number, a table number, or something else. If the paragraph number if available, use it preceded by the abbreviation "para.". When there are no visible paragraph numbers, write the subtitle or section in which the quote appears and the paragraph number within the subtitle. *Examples:* ...verbatim quote (Myers, 2000, para. 5); ...verbatim quote (Beutler, 2000, Conclusions, para. 1); ...verbatim quote (Gallegos, 2017, Table 1).

- If the verbatim quote is 40 words or longer, start a new line, with an indentation of 0.63 cm on the left and right margins for the whole block, leaving a 4-point space before and after the quote. Do not write quotation marks and indicate the corresponding source, followed by the page or pages of the text from which the quote was extracted, in parentheses after the full stop. No period is needed after the parenthesis. *Example:*

  In relation to this, Berman (1998) emphasizes that:

  > Schools have had to relegate this vital element to the social subjects of the curriculum, where democratic participation is generally taught through readings and text books rather than through involving young people in activities that contribute to the well-being of others and society. (p. 27)

REFERENCES

Each reference cited in the text must appear in the reference list and each entry in the reference list must be cited in the text. Moreover, there must be total coincidence in the spelling of author's name and year of publication on both parts of the article.

There are a few kinds of works that are not included in a reference list:

- Personal communications, such as emails, phone calls, or text messages, are cited in the text only, not in the reference list, because readers cannot retrieve personal communications.
- General mentions of whole websites, whole periodicals, and common software and apps in the text do not require in-text citations or reference list entries, because the use is broad and the source is familiar.
- The source of an epigraph does not usually appear in the reference list, unless the work is a scholarly book or journal.
- Quotations from research participants in a study do not need citations or reference list entries, because the quotations are part of the research.

- References included in a meta-analysis, which are marked with an asterisk in the reference list, may be cited in the text (or not) at the author's discretion. This exception is relevant only to authors who are conducting a meta-analysis.
- Classical works, such as religious books or ancient Roman or Greek texts, are not listed in the reference list.

Order of References in the Reference List

Place entries in the reference list in strict alphabetical order considering the first author's surname. When the reference has no author, the title of the article should be written (from the first main word, omitting articles).

a) Entries by the same author (or authors in the same order) are ordered by year of publication, placing the earliest one first:

Etzioni, A. (2016).
Etzioni, A. (2019).

b) Entries by only one author precede those of multiple authors with the same first author.

Wilson, J. (2000).
Wilson, J., & Musick, M. (1999).

c) Entries by the same first author and other different authors are ordered alphabetically by the surname of the second author and so on.

Sprague, J. R., & Golly, A. (2005).
Sprague, J. R., & Walker, H. M. (2000).
Sprague, J. R., & Walker, H. M. (2005).

d) Entries by the same author with the same publication date, are listed according to the order in which they were quoted. The lowercase letters used to indicate the order in which they were cited in the text are included immediately after the year of publication.

Ortiz-Hernández, L., & García, M. I. (2005a). Opresión internalizada
Ortiz-Hernández, L., & García, M. I. (2005b). Efectos de la violencia...

e) Entries which correspond to corporate names are ordered according to the first meaningful word of the department, association or institution. Use full names, not abbreviations.

The Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean. (2015).
International Organization for Migration. (2014).

When numerous layers of government agencies or other institutions are listed as the author of a work, use the most specific agency as the author in the reference. The names of parent agencies not present in the group author name appear in the source element as the publisher (first the principal, followed by the subordinates). In the case of a Ministry or an institution which may have the same name across several countries, write something to identify the country (e.g., Government of Chile). *Examples:*

Centro de Estudios. (2019). *Informe del sistema educacional con análisis de género 2017*. Gobierno de Chile, Ministerio de Educación, Subsecretaría de Educación, División de Planificación y Presupuesto. https://bibliotecadigital.mineduc.cl/bitstream/handle/20.500.12365/14590/PMGGenero_2017.pdf

National Institute of Nursing Research. (2015). A family's perspective: Pediatric palliative care stories (NIH Publication N°. 15-NR-8018). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health. https://www.ninr.nih.gov/sites/files/docs/NINR_508c_FamilyStories_0.pdf

f) If the work has no author, the title is placed instead of the author's surname and the entry is alphabetized according to the first meaningful word of the title (without considering articles). *For example*, in the case of "The Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary", the entry in References must follow the alphabetical order in relation to the word "Merriam" and not "The", as follows:

Martin. (2008).
The Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. (11th ed., 2003).

Four Elements of a Reference

A reference generally has four elements: author, date, title, and source.

Each item answers a question:

- Author: Who is responsible for this work?
- Date: When was this work published?
- Title: What is this work called?
- Source: Where can this work be recovered?

Considering these four elements and answering these four questions will help you create a reference for any type of work, even if you don't see a specific example that matches it.

DOIs and URLs

The Digital Object Identifier (DOI) or the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is the final component of a reference list entry. Most reference list entries end with either a DOI or a URL.

A DOI is a unique alphanumeric string that identifies content and provides a persistent link to its location on the internet. DOIs can be found in database records and the reference lists of published works. A URL specifies the location of digital information on the internet (electronic address) and can be found in the address bar of the internet browser. URLs in references should link directly to the cited work. Therefore, the DOI and the URL must be marked as active links.

When to Include DOIs and URLs

Follow these guidelines for including DOIs and URLs in references:

- Include a DOI for all works that have a DOI assigned, regardless of whether the online version or the print version was used.
- If a print work does not have a DOI assigned, do not include any DOI or URL in the reference.
- If an online work has both a DOI assigned and a URL, include only the DOI.
- If an online work has a URL but no DOI assigned, include the URL in the reference.

Format of DOIs and URLs

Follow these guidelines to format DOIs and URLs:

- Present both DOIs and URLs as **links** (i.e., beginning with http: or https:). Because a link leads readers directly to the content, it is not necessary to include the words "Retrieved from" or "Accessed from" before a DOI or URL.
- Use blue font underlined as the setting for links (the color used in these Instructions).
- Follow the current recommendations of the International DOI Foundation to format DOIs in the reference list, which is as follows:

> https://doi.org/xx.xxxxxxx (no period should be placed at the end)

DOI and URL Shorteners

When a DOI or URL is long (two or more lines) or complex, use a shortDOI or shortened URL.

Use the shortDOI service (http://shortdoi.org/) provided by the International DOI Foundation to create shortDOIs. A work can have only one DOI and only one shortDOI; the shortDOI service will either produce a new shortDOI for a work that has never had one or retrieve an existing shortDOI. Some websites provide their own branded shortened URLs, and independent URL shortening services are available as well. Any shortened URL is acceptable in a reference as long as the link is checked to ensure that it takes to the correct location.

Bracketed Descriptions

To help identify works outside the peer-reviewed academic literature (i.e., works other than articles, books, reports, among others), a description of the work is provided in square brackets after the title and before the period. Capitalize the first letter of the description, but do not italicize the description. Examples of works that include bracketed descriptions are some audiobooks, gray literature (e.g., press releases), audiovisual works (e.g., films, YouTube videos, photographs), software and mobile apps, data sets, manuscripts in preparation, and dissertations and theses. Bracketed descriptions are also used in social media references to indicate attached links or images.

Reference Elaboration in Relation to the Type of Work

The surname and the initials of the first or more names must be provided for all the authors, if they are 20 or less.

- If the authors are 20 or fewer, all of them are listed. *Example:*

  Clark, M. W., Rosen, G. L. T., Tallal, P., & Fitch, R. (2000).

Place a period after every initial. Use one space between initials. Use a comma to separate the author's surnames and initials and to separate the authors between them. Use ", &" before the last author. *Example:*

  Vinet, E., González, M. E., Alarcón, P., Salvo, S., Pérez, V., & Díaz, A. (2004).

- If the authors are 21 or more, the first 19 of them are listed, then an ellipsis (…) is inserted (but no ampersand), and then the surname and initials of the first or more names of the last author is added. *Example:* If the authors of a work are M. Febbraro, R. J. deBoer, S. D. Pain, R. Toomey, F. D. Becchetti, A. Boeltzig, Y. Chen, K. A. Chipps, M. Couder, K. L. Jones, E. Lamere, Q. Liu, S. Lyons, K. T. Macon, L. Morales, W. A. Peters, D. Robertson, B. C. Rasco, K. Smith, C. Seymour, G. Seymour, M. S. Smith, E. Stech, B. Vande Kolk, and M. Wiescher, the entry of this work in the reference list will be as follows:

  Febbraro, M., deBoer, R. J., Pain, S. D., Toomey, R., Becchetti, F. D., Boeltzig, A., Chen, Y., Chipps, K. A., Couder, M., Jones, K. L., Lamere, E., Liu, Q., Lyons, S., Macon, K. T., Morales, L., Peters, W. A., Robertson, D., Rasco, B. C., Smith, K., … Wiescher, M. (2020). New ^{13}C(α,n)^{16}O cross section with implications for neutrino mixing and geoneutrino measurements. *Physical Review Letter*, *125*(6), Article 062501. https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.125.062501

- If two authors have the same surname and share the initial of their first names, write in brackets the name of each one. *Example:*

  Fernández, O. [Omar], Muratori, M., & Zubieta, E. (2013). Bienestar eudaemónico y soledad emocional y social. *Boletín de Psicología*, *108*, 7-23. https://www.uv.es/seoane/boletin/previos/N108-1.pdf

  Fernández, O. [Olga], Pérez, C., Gloger, S., & Krause M. (2015). Importancia de los cambios iniciales en la psicoterapia con adolescentes. *Terapia Psicológica*, *33*(3), 247-255. https://doi.org/10.4067/S0718-48082015000300008

- In order to highlight the first author's surname, the second and following lines of the reference must use a left indentation of 0.63 cm.

Periodicals

1. Scientific Journal Article

▶ **Article with DOI**

The author's surname is included, then comma, the initial or initials of the author's first name (if there is more than one initial, they are separated by a period and a space) followed by a period, space, publication year in parentheses, period, space, the article title, period. The article title is written without italics and using capital letters only for the first word, except for proper nouns or names of specific instruments. Then place in italics the name of the journal with the main words in capital letters, comma in normal font, space, the volume of the journal in italics and Arabic numerals, the corresponding issue between parenthesis in normal font and with no space between the volume number and the parenthesis (unless, it is the only issue of that volume, in which case the issue is omitted), comma in normal font, space, pages separated by a hyphen in normal font and period. This should be followed by the DOI.

Journal titles must be presented in full and any nonstandard punctuation and capitalization that is used by the journal in its title must be maintained. *Examples:* Not J RES MATH EDUC but *Research in Mathematics Education*; use *PhiloSOPHIA* instead of *Philosophia*; *Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy* instead of *Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy*.

When the title contains a colon (:) or a dash (—), if it is written in English, the first word after the colon or the dash begins with a capital letter; if it is written in Spanish, use lowercase.

Format:

> Author, A., Author, B., & Author, C. (year). Article title. *Journal Title*, *volume*#(issue#), page#-page#. DOI

Examples:

> Aráoz, M. F., & Nicolini, E. A. (2020). Regional growth and the persistence of regional income inequality in Argentina in the first half of the twentieth century. *Journal of Latin American Studies*, *52*(2), 293-316. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022216X19001299
>
> Griffiths, T. L., & Tenenbaum, J. B. (2009). Theory-based causal induction. *Psychological Review*, *116*(4), 661-716. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0017201
>
> Wise, R. A., & Robble, M. A. (2020). Dopamine and addiction. Annual Review of Psychology, 71, 79-106. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-010418-103337

Citation: (Aráoz & Nicolini, 2020; Griffiths & Tenenbaum, 2009; Wise & Robble, 2020) or Aráoz and Nicolini (2020), Griffiths and Tenenbaum (2009), and Wise and Robble (2020)

- If the journal article has an article number instead of a page range, include the word "Article" and then the article number instead of the page range.

Examples:

> Errázuriz, P., Opazo, S., Behn, A., Silva, O., & Gloger, S. (2017). Spanish adaptation and validation of the Outcome Questionnaire OQ-30.2. *Frontiers in Psychology*, *8*(1), Article 673. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2017.00673
>
> Martínez, A., Tuñón, E., & Evangelista, A.. (2020). Mujeres indígenas con educación superior ante las normas hegemónicas de género. *Revista Interdisciplinaria de Estudios de Género de El Colegio de México*, *6*, Article e427. https://doi.org/10.24201/reg.v6i0.427

Citation: (Errázuriz et al., 2017; Martínez et al., 2020) or Errázuriz et al. (2017) and Martínez et al. (2020)

- If the journal does not use volume, issue, and/or article or page numbers, omit the missing element/s from the reference.
- If the article was accessed online and has an assigned DOI, it is referenced as if it was read in the print version.

Example:

> Gempp, R., Denegri, M., Caprile, C., Cortés, L., Quesada, M., & Sepúlveda, J. (2006). Medición de la alfabetización económica en niños: oportunidades diagnósticas con el modelo de crédito parcial. *Psykhe*, *15*(1), 13-27. https://doi.org/10.4067/S0718-22282006000100002

Citation: (Gempp et al., 2006) or Gempp et al. (2006)

- In original titles whose language is other than Spanish or English, the title is written in the original language and, then, the English translation in brackets is provided.

Format:

> Author, A., Author, B., & Author, C. (year). Article title in other language [Article title translated into English]. *Journal Title*, *volume*#(issue#), page#-page#. DOI

Example:

> Bölte, S. (2009). Die ICF und ihre Relevanz für die Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie [The ICF and its meaning for child and adolescent psychiatry]. *Zeitschrift für Kinder- und Jugend-psychiatrie und Psychotherapie*, *37*(6), 495-497. https://doi.org/10.1024/1422-4917.37.6.495

Citation: (Bölte, 2009) or Bölte (2009)

▶ **Article Without DOI**

If the article was accessed in print version or online and DOES NOT have an assigned DOI, provide the URL of the journal. Many academic journals supply stable electronic addresses. These are preferable to ordinary electronic addresses copied and pasted from the browser's address bar. If it was not read in the journal's website, provide the exact address of the place where it was read. The words "Retrieved from" are omitted and the access date must not be reported, unless the work has information that changes over time (see the exceptions ahead).

Format:

> Author, A., Author, B., & Author, C. (year). Article title. *Journal Title*, *volume*#(issue#), page#-page#. URL

Example:

> Fuentes Smith, L. E. (2013). Metodología para la elección de punto de corte óptimo para dicotomizar covariables continuas. *Revista Cubana de Genética Comunitaria*, *7*(3), 36-42. https://www.medigraphic.com/pdfs/revcubgencom/cgc-2013/cgc133f.pdf

Citation: (Fuentes Smith, 2013) or Fuentes Smith (2013)

- If the journal has no volume expressed in numbers, but only in months or seasons, or if it is a special publication, instead of the volume number, the month or season is typed in italics, followed by a comma in normal font, or the text "special publication".

    Examples:

    > Eagly, A. H., & Carli, L. L. (2007). Women and the labyrinth of leadership. *Harvard Business Review*, *September*, 62-71. https://hbr.org/2007/09/women-and-the-labyrinth-of-leadership

    > Paredes, A., Micheli, C. G., & Vargas, R. (1995). Manual de Rorschach clínico. *Revista de Psiquiatría Clínica*, *Suplemento Especial*. https://es.scribd.com/document/401543609/Paredes-Micheli-Vargas-1995-Manual-de-Rorschach-Clinico-pdf

Citation: (Eagly & Carli, 2007; Paredes et al., 1995) or Eagly and Carli (2007) and Paredes et al. (1995)

- If the journal has no issue expressed in numbers, but only in months or seasons instead of the issue number, the month or season is typed instead.

    Example:

    > Carrasco Bahamonde, D. A. (2013). Hacia una ontología del declinar. Aproximación ético-política a la psicología social comunitaria. *Revista Electrónica de Psicología Política*, *30*(Julio Agosto), 13-36. http://www.psicopol.unsl.edu.ar/JulioAgosto2013-Art%EDculo03.pdf

Citation: (Carrasco Bahamonde, 2013) or Carrasco Bahamonde (2013)

- If the journal article has an article number instead of a page range, include the word "Article" and then the article number instead of the page range.

Example:

> Follari, R. (2007). La interdisciplina en la docencia. *Polis, Revista Latinoamericana*, *16*, Lente de Aproximación, Article 2. http://www.unter.org.ar/imagenes/10060.pdf

Citation: (Follari, 2007) or Follari (2007)

- If the work to cite is a **special issue** of a journal rather than a regular article, the name/s of the editor/s and the issue title appear in place of the author's name and article title. Write the volume and issue, but no page numbers.

Format:

> Editor, A., & Editor, B. (Ed. or Eds.). (year). Issue title [Special issue] , *volume*#(issue#). DOI or URL

Example:

> Frank, M. J., & Daw, N. D. (Eds.). (2009). Reinforcement learning and higher cognition [Special issue]. *Cognition*, *113*(3). https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/cognition/vol/113/issue/3

Citation: (Frank & Daw, 2009) or Frank and Daw (2009)

▶ **Advance online publication of an article**

If the article is online before its printed or electronic version, note it writing "Advance online publication" after de journal title, preceded by a dot. Add the DOI if it is assigned. If no DOI is assigned, provide the URL. Use the year of the advance online publication in the reference.

Formats:

> Author, A., & Author, B. (year). Article title. *Journal Title*. Advance online publication. DOI
> Author, A., & Author, B. (year). Article title. *Journal Title*. Advance online publication. URL

Example:

> Dozier, M. E., & Ayers, C. R. (2020). Object attachment as we grow older. *Current Opinion in Psychology*. Advance online publication. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2020.08.012

Citation: (Dozier & Ayers, 2020) or Dozier and Ayers (2020)

▶ **Monograph as part of a journal issue**

For a monograph with an issue (or whole) number, write [Monograph] after the article title. Include the issue number in parentheses followed by the serial number, e.g., *58*(1, Serial N° 231).

Example:

> Crocetti, E., Rabaglietti, E., & Sica, L. S. (2012). Personal identity in Italy [Monograph]. *New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development*, *138*(Serial N° 138), 87-102. https://doi.org/10.1002/cad.20023

Citation: (Crocetti et al., 2012) or Crocetti et al. (2012)

- For a monograph bound separately as a supplement to a journal, give the issue number and supplement or part number in parentheses after the volume number, e.g., *80*(3, Pt. 2).

▶ **Online-only supplemental material to a journal article**

The format of the reference is the same as for a journal article, but include the description [Supplemental material] in square brackets after the article title.

Example:

> Freeberg, T. M. (2019). From simple rules of individual proximity, complex and coordinated collective movement [Supplemental material]. *Journal of Comparative Psychology*, *133*(2), 141-142. https://doi.org/10.1037/com0000181

Citation: (Freeberg, 2019) or Freeberg (2019)

2. **Magazine Article**

Next to the year, in parentheses, write the date shown on the publication, the month for monthly publications, and the day and the month for weekly publications. Then, include the name of the magazine, the number of the volume, the issue, the pages, and the DOI.

If the article has been taken from an online magazine and does not have a DOI but does have a URL, the page numbers are not written; the URL is written instead.

Formats:

> Author, A., & Author, B. (year, Month day). Article title. *Journal Title*, *volume*#(issue#), page#-page#. DOI

> Author, A., & Author, B. (year, Month). Article title. *Journal Title*, *volume*#(issue#). URL

Examples:

> Stokstad, E. (2019, May 10). Can a dire ecological warning lead to action? *Science*, *364*(6440), 517-518. https://doi.org/10.1126/science.364.6440.517
>
> Behnke, S. (2009, November). A terminally ill patient's last request. *Monitor on Psychology*, *40*(10). http://www.apa.org/monitor

Citation: (Behnke, 2009; Stokstad, 2019) or Behnke (2009) and Stokstad (2019)

- When contents of a page are designed to change over time, include a retrieval date in the reference.

3. **Newsletter Article**

- If it is an **authored online newsletter article**, next to the year, in parentheses, write the date shown on the publication, the month for monthly publications, and the day and the month for weekly publications. Then include the name of the newsletter, the number of the volume, the issue, the pages, and the URL. If the newsletter doesn't provide some of the publication details, such as the volume and issue numbers, leave that information out of the reference. Use the date provided in the article for the publication date.

- If it **doesn't have an author** (which is different than "Anonymous"), move the title of the article into the author position in the reference.

Formats:

> Author, A., & Author, B. (year, Month day). Article title. *Newsletter Title*, *volume*#(issue#), page#-page#. URL
>
> Article title. (year, Month day). *Newsletter Title*, *volume*#(issue#), page#-page#. URL

Example:

> NIAAA Council approves definition of binge drinking. (2004, February 5). *NIAAA Newsletter, Winter(*3), 3. http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/Newsletter/winter2004/Newsletter_Number3.pdf

Citation: (NIAAA Council Approves Definition of Binge Drinking, 2004) or "NIAAA Council Approves Definition of Binge Drinking" (2004)

4. **Newspaper Article**

- If it is **print version** of a newspaper article, write the author's surname, a comma, the initial of the first name followed by a period, publication date (year, Month day) in parentheses, period, article title in standard font with capital letter only for the first word, period. Then include the newspaper's name in italics, with the main words in capital letters, and page/s number/s. If it is more than one page, they are separated with a hyphen. If the pages are not continuous, they are separated by a comma (do not include the abbreviations "p." or "pp." before the page/s).

Format:

> Author, A., & Author, B. (year, Month day). Article title. *Newspaper Title*, pages#

Examples:

> Artaza, J. (1995, April 13). Juventud y vocación. *El Mercurio*, C1.
>
> Schwartz, J. (1993, September 30). Obesity affects economic, social status. *The Washington Post*, A1, A4.

Citation: (Artaza, 1995; Schwartz, 1993) or Artaza (1995) and Schwartz (1993)

- If the article is from an **online newspaper** that has a URL, include it at the end of the reference. If page numbers for the article are missing, omit this element from the reference.

Examples:

> Rumore, K. (2020, July 1). 20 questions about assessing your COVID-19 risk at restaurants, gyms, the office and more. *Chicago Tribune*. https://www.chicagotribune.com/coronavirus/ct-cb-assessing-covid-risk-20200701-ciu3tolltfb4zje7u7rq7pi5ue-story.html
>
> Schmitt, E., & Shanker, T. (2005, December 25). U.S., citing abuse in Iraqi prisons, holds detainees. *The New York Times*. http://www.nytimes.com/2005/12/25/international/middleeast/25detain.html?pagewanted=1&_r=1

Citation: (Rumore, 2020; Schmitt & Shanker, 2005) or Rumore (2020) and Schmitt and Shanker (2005)

- When there is **no attributed author**, move the title of the article to the author position in the reference.

Example:

> Psicólogos online: la nueva tendencia en la terapia psicológica. (2019, February 8). *elPeriódico*, Bienestar section. https://www.elperiodico.com/es/bienestar/20180910/psicologos-online-la-nueva-tendencia-en-la-terapia-psicologica-7019085

Citation: ("Psicólogos Online", 2019) or "Psicólogos Online" (2019)

5. **Abstract or Summary**

Although it is preferable to cite the full text of an article, if an abstract or summary is being quoted, point it out in brackets that it is an Abstract or Summary, along with the database used (and access number). If the abstract has a database accession number, place it in parentheses after the title. Put the words "Abstract from" and then the name of the abstract indexing database in square brackets. End with the DOI or URL.

Format:

> Author, A., & Author, B. (year). Article title (Accession N° #, if any) [Abstract from Name of Database]. *Journal Title*, *volume*#(issue#), page#-page#. DOI or URL

Examples:

> Krane, E., & Tannock, R. (2001). WISC-III third factor indexes learning problems but not attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (Accession N° 234567) [Abstract from PsycINFO]. *Journal of Attention Disorders*, *5*(2), 69-78. https://doi.org/10.1177/108705470100500201

> Tobin, D. D., Menon, M. [Meenakshi], Menon, M. [Madhavi], Spatta, B. C., Hodges, E. V. E., & Perry, D. G. (2010). The intrapsychics of gender: A model of self-socialization [Abstract from Science Direct]. *Psychological Review*, *117*(2), 601-622. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0018936

Citation: (Krane & Tannock, 2001; Tobin et al., 2010) or Krane and Tannock (2001) and Tobin et al. (2010)

6. **Blog Post and Blog Comment**

   ▶ In **blog posts**, enter the author of the blog (real name or username), place the exact date (year, Month day), italicize the name of the site (not the name of the blog), and provide the URL.

   Format:

   > Author, A., & Author, B. (year, Month day). Blog title. *Site*. URL

   Example (note that a shortened URL is used):

   > Mole, B. (2020, July 6). Toxic hand sanitizers have blinded and killed adults and children, FDA warns. *Ars Technica*. https://tinyurl.com/yaahu3qw

   Citation: (Mole, 2020) or Mole (2020)

   ▶ In a **comment on a blog post**, cite the person who does the comment as the author (real name or username). Provide the comment title or up to the first 20 words of the comment; then write "Comment on the blog post" and the full title of post on which the comment appeared (in quotation marks, enclosed within square brackets). Italicize the name of the site. Link the URL to the comment itself if possible. Otherwise, link it to the blog post.

   Format:

   > Author, A., & Author, B. (year, Month day). Comment title or up to first 20 words of comment [Comment on the blog post "Blog title"]. *Site*. URL

   Example (note that a shortened URL is used):

   > Ascencio, L. M. (2020, August 5). Yo agregaría, madurez y responsabilidad que es un elemento importante en la toma de decisiones y lo que ha llevado [Comment on the blog post "La habilidad clave para tomar mejores decisiones en la vida"]. *Psicología y Mente*. https://tinyurl.com/y6l7stnu

   Citation: (Ascencio, 2020) or Ascencio (2020)

7. **UpToDate Article**

   UpToDate articles have information that changes over time. Italicize the database name in the reference like an article title, but do not italicize it if it appears in the title. Use the year of last update in the date element. A retrieval date must be included.

   Format:

   > Author, A., & Author, B. (year). Article title. *Database Name*. Retrieved Month day, year, from URL

   *Exampl*e:

   > Schreiber, J., & Culpepper, L. (2020). Suicidal ideation and behavior in adults. *UpToDate*. Retrieved September 9, 2020, from https://www.uptodate.com/contents/suicidal-ideation-and-behavior-in-adults

   Citation: (Schreiber & Culpepper, 2020) or Schreiber and Culpepper (2020)

Books

1. Whole Book

▶ The whole book may be a print version or an electronic version. If the book (printed or electronic) has a **DOI** assigned, include it after the publisher name. Provide the author's surname, the initial/s of the first name followed by a period, year of publication in parentheses, title in italics and capital letter only for the first letter of the first word or the first letter of proper nouns, and publisher of the book. Do not include the publisher location and use the shortest possible name which can be understood, omitting terms such as Publishers, Co., Inc., and S.A. Include the number of the edition in parentheses after the title, without italics, if it is an edition different than the first one, abbreviating the edition as "ed.". After the publisher include the DOI.

Format:

Author, A., & Author, B. (year). *Book title*. Publisher. DOI

Example:

Olzak, S. (2006). *The global dynamics of racial and ethnic mobilization*. Stanford University Press. https://doi.org/10.1177/00223433070440040913

Citation: (Olzak, 2006) or Olzak (2006)

▶ If a **print book does not have a DOI**, do not include any DOI or URL in the reference. End it with the publisher. *Examples:*

Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (4th ed.). SAGE.

Maturana, H., & Varela, F. (2009). *El árbol del conocimiento* (19th ed., 3th Reprint). Editorial Universitaria.

Millon, T., Grossman, S., Millon, C., Meagher, S., & Ramnath, R. (2000). *Personality disorders in modern life*. John Wiley & Sons.

Citation: (Creswell, 2014; Maturana & Varela, 2009; Millon et al., 2000) or Creswell (2014), Maturana and Varela (2009), and Millon et al. (2000)

▶ If the book does not have a DOI and is an **electronic book from an academic research database**, do not include any DOI or URL in the reference. Do not include database information. The reference in this case is the same as for a print book. The databases accepted are APA PsycNET, PsycINFO, Academic Search Complete, CINAHL, Ebook Central, EBSCOhost, Google Scholar, JSTOR (excluding its primary sources collection because these are works of limited distribution), MEDLINE, Nexis Uni, Ovid, ProQuest (excluding its dissertations and theses databases because dissertations and theses are works of limited circulation), PubMed Central (excluding authors' final peer-reviewed manuscripts because these are works of limited circulation), ScienceDirect, Scopus, and Web of Science. *Example:*

Schumacker, R. E., & Lomax, R. G. (2004). *A beginner's guide to structural equation modeling* (2nd ed.). Lawrence Erlbaum.

Citation: (Schumacker & Lomax, 2004) or Schumacker and Lomax (2004)

▶ If the book does not have a DOI and is an **electronic book from databases** that publish original, proprietary material available only in that database or for works of limited circulation in databases, the work title goes in normal font and include the name of the database or archive in italic font and the URL of the work, pointing "Retrieved from" and the exact date. If the URL requires a login or is session-specific (meaning it will not resolve for readers), provide the URL of the database or archive home page or login page instead of the URL for the book.

Format:

Author, A., & Author, B. (year). Book title. *Site*. Retrieved Month day, year, from URL

*Exampl*es:

Departamento Ciclo Vital & Departamento Salud Mental. (2014). Protocolo de detección de la depresión durante el embarazo y posparto y apoyo al tratamiento. *Gobierno de Chile, Ministerio de Salud, Subsecretaría de Salud Pública, División Prevención y Control de Enfermedades.* Retrieved September 25, 2015, from https://www.minsal.cl/sites/default/files/files/ProtocoloProgramaEmbarazoypospartofinal12032014.pdf

Pinto Bazurco, J. F. (2020). Los retos del cambio climático: un estudio sobre las respuestas legales del Perú. *Universidad de Lima, Fondo Editorial*. Retrieved August 24, 2020, from https://tinyurl.com/y6h763va

Stein, M. B., & Taylor, C. T. (2019). Approach to treating social anxiety disorder in adults. *UpToDate*. Retrieved September 13, 2019, from https://www.uptodate.com/contents/approach-to-treating-social-anxiety-disorder-in-adults

Citation: (Departamento Ciclo Vital & Departamento Salud Mental, 2014; Pinto Bazurco, 2020; Stein & Taylor, 2019) or Departamento Ciclo Vital & Departamento Salud Mental (2014), Pinto Bazurco (2020), and Stein and Taylor (2019)

- If the author is the same as the publisher, omit the last one.

  Example:

  Chile, Ministerio de Salud. (2011). *Metas 2011-2020: elige vivir sano. Estrategia nacional de salud para el cumplimiento de los objetivos sanitarios de la década 2011-2020*. Retrieved September 3, 2013, from https://www.minsal.cl/portal/url/item/c4034eddbc96ca6de0400101640159b8.pdf

Citation: (Chile, Ministerio de Salud, 2011) or Chile, Ministerio de Salud (2011)

▶ If the book has been **translated**, the year of publication goes in parentheses after the author/s. After the book title, the translator/s' name (initial/s, Trans.) is added in parentheses. Then goes the publisher, period. At the end, put in parentheses the year when the book was first published, with no end period. This must be done with any translated work.

Format:

Author, A., & Author, B. (year). *Book title* (A. Translator Surname & B. Translator Surname, Trans.). Publisher. (Original work published year)

*Exampl*es:

Bowlby, J. (2003). *Vínculos afectivos: formación, desarrollo y pérdida* (A. Guera, Trans.). Morata. (Original work published 1986)

Burke, P. (2007). *Historia y teoría social* (H. Pons, Trans.). Amorrortu. (Original work published 2005)

Citation: (Bowlby, 1986/2003; Burke, 2005/2007) or Bowlby (1986/2003) and Burke (2005/2007)

▶ If the book has been **republished or reprinted,** the year of reprint is written in the main date element. The reprint is written in parentheses after the title in normal font. If the book has been reprinted more than once, put de reprint number. Provide the year of the original publication at the end of the reference in parentheses after the words "Original work published", without end period.

Format:

Author, A., & Author, B. (year). *Book title* (# Reprint). Publisher. (Original work published year)

*Exampl*e:

Rorschach, H. (1970). *Psicodiagnóstico* (7th Reprint). Paidós. (Original work published 1921)

Citation: (Rorschach, 1921/1970) or Rorschach (1921/1970)

▶ If the book has been **republished with editor,** the year of republication is written in the main date element. Include the editor in parentheses without italics after the book title. Provide the year of original publication at the end of the reference in parentheses after the words "Original work published", without final period.

Format:

Author, A., & Author, B. (year). *Book title* (A. Editor, Ed.). Publisher. (Original work published year)

Example:

> Watson, J. B., & Rayner, R. (2013). *Conditioned emotional reactions: The case of Little Albert* (D. Webb, Ed.). CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform. (Original work published 1920)

Citation: (Watson & Rayner, 1920/2013) or Watson and Rayner (1920/2013)

▶ If the book has been **republished with a new foreword by another author** (other author has added a new part to the work, such as a foreword or introduction), provide the author of the whole book in the main author element. Then provide the name of the person who wrote the foreword, introduction, or other new part, in parentheses, after the word "with". The year of republication is written in the main date element. Include the editor in parentheses without italics after the book title. Provide the year of original publication at the end of the reference in parentheses after the words "Original work published", without final period.

Format:

> Author, A., & Author, B. (with Foreword Surname, A.). (year). *Book title*. Publisher. (Original work published year)

Example:

> Kübler-Ross, E. (with Byock, I.). (2014). *On death & dying: What the dying have to teach doctors, nurses, clergy & their own families* (50th anniversary ed.). Scribner. (Original work published 1969)

Citation: (Kübler-Ross, 1969/2014) or Kübler-Ross (1969/2014)

▶ For **full books with several volumes**, provide the name/s of the editor/s-in-chief as the editor of the work, even if the volume editors are different. Enter the edition number in parentheses (if it is not the first one), then put a comma and add Vols. numbers separated by a dash.

Format:

> Editor in Chief, A. (Ed.). (year). *Book title* (# ed. if it not the first one, Vols. #volume-#volume). Publisher.

Example:

> Weiner, I. B. (Ed.). (2012). *Handbook of psychology* (2nd ed., Vols. 1-12). John Wiley & Sons.

Citation: (Weiner, 2012) or Weiner (2012)

- If a numbered volume has its own title, the volume number and title are included as part of the main title, rather than in parentheses.

Example:

> Zedeck, S. (Ed.). (2011). *APA handbook of industrial and organizational psychology. Volume 1: Building and developing the organization*. American Psychological Association.

Citation: (Zedeck, 2011) or Zedeck (2011)

2. Edited Book With No Author

- The editor's surname is written, the initial/s of the first name followed by a period, Ed. (one editor) or Eds. (multiple editors) in parentheses. In the case of multiple editors, include the role once, after all the names. Then place the year of publication in parentheses, book title in italics and capital letter only for the first letter of the first word or the first letter of proper nouns, period; then the publisher, ending with a period. Include the number of the edition (if it is not the first one) in parentheses after the title, without italics.

Example:

> Kesharwani, P. (Ed.). (2019). *Nanotechnology-based targeted drug delivery systems for lung cancer*. Academic Press.

Citation: (Kesharwani, 2019) or Kesharwani (2019)

- If the DOI is assigned, include it after the publisher name.

Example:

> Jones, R. W., & Coss, P. (Eds.). (2019). *A companion to Chivalry*. Boydell & Brewer. https://doi.org/10.1017/9781787445420

Citation: (Jones & Coss, 2019) or Jones and Coss (2019)

3. **Religious Book**

Religious works published as books follow the book reference format. Some religious works are usually treated as having no author. The year of publication of the version used goes in the date element. The year of original publication of a religious work may be unknown or in dispute and is not included in the reference in those cases. Italicize the work title, unless when referring to the Bible generally or to versions of the Bible (e.g., Holy Bible). When it is more than one publisher, they are separated with a slash.

Examples:

> *La Biblia Latinoamericana.* (1989). Ediciones Paulinas/Editorial Verbo Divino.
> Larrañaga, I. (1996). *Muéstrame tu rostro: hacia la intimidad con Dios* (23th ed.). Editorial San Pablo.

Citation: (*La Biblia Latinoamericana*, 1989; Larrañaga, 1996) or *La Biblia Latinoamericana* (1989) and Larrañaga (1996)

- When a classical work (including a religious work) is **republished**, include both years in the in-text citation, separated with a slash, the earlier year first.
- When a classical work (including a religious work) has been annotated by an editor, the editor appears in the author position.

Example:

> Gaebelein, F. E. (Ed.). (1990). *The expositor's Bible commentary with new international version: Genesis, exodus, leviticus, numbers* (Vol. 2). Zondervan.

Citation: (Gaebelein, 1990) or Gaebelein (1990)

4. **Children's Book or Other Illustrated Book**

References for children's books follow the format for books, but they include the illustrator's name in addition to the author's name. Provide the illustrator's name or names and the abbreviation "Illus." in parentheses.

Format:

> Author, A. (year). *Book title* (A, Illustrator Surname, Illus.). Publisher.

Example:

> Slater, D. (2020). *The book for Escargot* (S. Hanson, Illus.). Farrar, Straus and Giroux.

- When the author and illustrator are the same, credit that person twice: Once as author and once as illustrator.

Example:

> Beaton, K. (2016). *King baby* (K. Beaton, Illus.). Arthur A. Levine Books.

Citation: (Beaton, 2016; Slater, 2020) or Beaton (2016) and Slater (2020)

▶ When a children's books **have been republished**, include the year of the version used in the main date element and include the original year of publication at the end of the reference in parentheses, without final period.

Example:

> Andersen, H. C. (2016). *El patito feo* (D. Gallego, Illus.; J. F. Merino, Trans.; I. Hernández, Ed.). Ministerio de Cultura de Colombia/Ministerio de Educación Nacional. (Original work published 1843)

Citation: (Andersen, 1843/2016) or Andersen (1843/2016)

Book Chapters and Entries

1. **Authored Books Chapters**

Do not create references for chapters of a book of the same author. Instead, write a reference for the whole book and cite the chapter and pages in the text. *Example:* the chapter read of Schumacker, R. E. & Lomax, R. G. (2010) was Chapter 8 (pp. 163-178). The reference is:

Schumacker, R. E. & Lomax, R. G. (2010). *A beginner's guide to structural equation modeling* (3th ed.). Routledge.

Citation: (Schumacker & Lomax (2010, Chapter 8, pp. 163-178) or Schumacker and Lomax (2010, Chapter 8, pp. 163-178)

2. Edited Book Chapter

Provide the chapter's author, the initial/s of the first name followed by a period, year of publication in parentheses, chapter's title in normal font and capital letter only for the first letter of the first word or the first letter of proper nouns. Then enter "In", initial/s of the first name of the editors or compilers, the surname, in parentheses if they are editors or compilers ("Ed." or "Eds." for editor or editors, respectively, "Comp." or "Comps." for compiler or compilers, respectively), the book title in italics and capital letter only for the first letter of the first word or the first letter of proper nouns, then, in parentheses, "p." or "pp." and the pages of the book (separated by a hyphen) on which the chapter appears. Finally, provide the publisher. Do not include the publisher location. Include any edition number (except the first one) in the same parentheses as the page numbers, separated by a comma, e.g.: (2nd ed., pp. 66-72).

Format:

Chapter's Author, A. (year). Chapter title. In A. Editor, B. Editor, & C. Editor (Eds.). *Book title* (pp. #page-#page). Publisher.

Examples:

Frith, U. (2018). Beneath the surface of developmental dyslexia. In K. E. Patterson, J. C. Marshall, & M. Coltheart (Eds.), *Surface dyslexia: Neuropsychological and cognitive studies of phonological reading* (2nd ed., pp. 301-330). Routledge.

Massaro, D. W., & Schmuller, J. (2014). Visual features, preperceptual storage, and processing time in reading. In D. W. Massaro (Ed.), *Understanding language: An information-processing analysis of speech perception, reading, and psycholinguistics* (2nd ed., pp. 207-240). Academic Press.

Citation: (Frith, 2018; Massaro & Schmullerm, 2014) or Frith (2018) and Massaro and Schmullerm (2014)

- If the edited book chapter has a DOI assigned, include it in the reference after the publisher name.

Example:

Simonton, D. K. (2019). Talent development in the domain of academic psychology. In R. F. Subotnik, P. Olszewski-Kubilius, & F. C. Worrell (Eds.), *The psychology of high performance: Developing human potential into domain-specific talent* (pp. 201-224). American Psychological Association. https://doi.org/10.1037/0000120-010

Citation: (Simonton, 2019) or Simonton (2019)

▶ For **chapters of books with several volumes**, enter the specific volume in parentheses after the book title. Then add the publisher. Include any edition information in parentheses after the title, without italics, if it is an edition different than the first one, abbreviating the edition as "ed." If the book has a DOI assigned, it is also added at the end.

Example:

David, A., & Simpson, J. (Eds.). (2018). *The Norton anthology of English literature: The restoration and the eighteenth century* (10th ed., Vol. C). Norton.

Citation: (David & Simpson, 2018) or David and Simpson (2018)

3. Chapter in an Edited Book, Reprinted From Another Book

The year in parentheses is that of the book read. After the publisher name, provide the title, page range, editor, year of publication, and publisher of the original work in parentheses, starting with the phrase "Reprinted from". Put no period at the end.

Format:

Chapter's Author, A. (year). Chapter title. In A. Editor (Ed.). *Book title* (pp. #page-#page). Publisher. (Reprinted from *Original work title*, pp. #page-#page, by A. Editor, Ed., original year, Publisher of the Original Work)

Example:

Bronfenbrenner, U. (2005). The social ecology of human development: A retrospective conclusion. In U. Bronfenbrenner (Ed.), *Making human beings human: Bioecological perspectives on human development* (pp. 27-40). SAGE. (Reprinted from *Brain and intelligence: The ecology of child development*, pp. 113-123, by F. Richardson, Ed., 1973, National Educational Press)

Citation: (Bronfenbrenner, 1973/2005) or Bronfenbrenner (1973/2005)

4. Dictionary, Thesaurus, or Encyclopedia Entries

▶ In **print dictionaries**, place the name of the author or editor (Ed. in parentheses for editor), then the dictionary or encyclopedia title, the number of the edition if it is not the first one, the volume (if there is more than one) and the page number for the entry. If the author or editor is the same as the publisher, omit the latter. Do not include the publisher location.

Formats:

Institution or Organization Name. (year). Title of entry. In *Title of reference work* (#edition ed., #page). Publisher.

Author, A. (year). Title of entry. In F. M. Surname (Ed.), *Title of reference work* (#edition ed., #page). Publisher.

Examples:

American Psychological Association. (2015). Mood induction. In *APA dictionary of psychology* (2nd ed., p. 667).

Colman, A. M. (2015). Adrenergic receptor. In *Oxford dictionary of psychology* (4th ed., p. 15). Oxford University Press.

Citation: (American Psychological Association, 2015; Colman, 2015) or American Psychological Association (2015) and Colman (2015)

▶ In **online dictionaries**, state the year as n.d. and include a retrieval date in the reference if entries in the dictionary are updated over time. Include an URL. If the author or editor is the same as the publisher, omit the latter.

Format:

Institution or organization name. (n.d.). Title of entry. In *Title of dictionary*. Publisher. Retrieved Month day, year, from URL

Example:

American Psychological Association. (n.d.). Semantic anomia. In *APA dictionary of psychology*. Retrieved August 24, 2020, from https://dictionary.apa.org/semantic-anomia

Citation: (American Psychological Association, n.d.) or American Psychological Association (n.d.)

5. Wikipedia Entries

When citing Wikipedia, cite an archived version of a Wikipedia page so that readers can retrieve the version used. Access the archived version on Wikipedia by selecting "View history" and then the time and date of the version used. If a wiki does not provide permanent links to archived versions of the page, include the URL for the entry and a retrieval date.

Format:

Entry. (year, Month day, hour:minutes). In *Wikipedia.*

Example:

Sigmund Freud. (2020, August 24, 20:47). In *Wikipedia.*

Citation:: ("Sigmund Freud", 2020) or "Sigmund Freud" (2020)

Reports and Gray Literature

1. Report by a Government Agency or Other Organization

Write the specific agency responsible for the report as the author, year of publication in parentheses, title of the report in italics and capital letter only for the first letter of the first word, the number assigned to the report by the organization (if any) in parentheses in normal font, the publisher and the URL. The names of parent agencies not present in the group author name appear as the publisher (from main agency to last one). If the publisher is the same as the institution or organization name, omit the former.

Format:

> Institution or Organization Name. (year). *Report title*. Main Agency, Second Agency, Last Agency. URL

Examples:

> Ministerio de Desarrollo Social. (2011). *Indicadores de pobreza. CASEN 2011 Encuesta de caracterización socioeconómica nacional*. Gobierno de Chile. http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/layout/doc/casen/pobreza_casen_2011.pdf
>
> Servicio Nacional del Adulto Mayor. (2010). *Estudio nacional de dependencia en las personas mayores*. Gobierno de Chile, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social y Familia. http://www.senama.gob.cl/storage/docs/Dependencia-Personas-Mayores-2009.pdf

Citation: (Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, 2011; Servicio Nacional del Adulto Mayor, 2010) or Ministerio de Desarrollo Social (2011) and Servicio Nacional del Adulto Mayor (2010)

- If the report is part of a series, include the series and its number in parenthesis, capitalizing the name of the series, but in normal font.

Examples:

> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2020). *Australia's health 2020* (Australia's Health Series N° 17). https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports-data/australias-health
>
> División de Población. (2006). *América Latina y el Caribe: desafíos y oportunidades de una sociedad que envejece* (Temas de Población y Desarrollo Nº 5). Comisión Económica para América Latina. https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/37307/Temas%20de%20Poblacion_5_es.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Citation: (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2020; División de Población, 2006) or Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2020) and División de Población (2006)

2. Report With Individual Authors at a Government Agency or Other Organization

Write the author's surname, the initial/s of the first name followed by a period, year of publication in parentheses, title of the report in italics and capital letter only for the first letter of the first word, the number assigned to the report by the organization (if any) in parentheses in normal font, the publisher (from main agency to last one) and the URL.

Format:

> Author, A., & Author, B. (year). *Report title* (Report #). Main Agency, Second Agency, Last Agency. URL

Examples:

> Barros, C., Forttes, A., & Avendaño, C. (2004). *Componentes de la calidad de vida del adulto mayor y factores asociados* (FONDECYT Project 1020643). Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Instituto de Sociología. http://repositorio.conicyt.cl/handle/10533/162436?show=full
>
> Larrañaga, O. (2001). *Distribución de ingresos en Chile: 1958-2001* (Documento de Trabajo Nº 178). Universidad de Chile, Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Administrativas, Departamento de Economía. http://www.econ.uchile.cl/uploads/publicacion/84039632-4684-4c2e-8a54-49475e2e3edb.pdf

Citation: (Barros et al., 2004; Larrañaga, 2001; López, 2014) or Barros et al. (2004), Larrañaga (2001), and López (2014)

- If the report is part of a series, include the series and its number in parenthesis, capitalizing the name of the series, but in normal font.

Examples:

> Hernández, C. (2014). *A veinte años de la ley indígena: tiempo de diagnóstico* (Serie Informe Sociedad Política Nº 140). Libertad y Desarrollo. https://archivos.lyd.org/lyd/Serie%20Informe/SISYP140Indigenas.pdf

> López, V. (2014). Convivencia escolar (Apuntes Educación y Desarrollo Post-2015 N° 4). Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura, Oficina de Santiago, Oficina Regional de Educación para América Latina y el Caribe. http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/FIELD/Santiago/pdf/APUNTE04-ESP.pdf

Citation: (Hernández, 2014; López, 2014) or Hernández (2014) y López (2014)

3. **Report by a Task Force, Working Group or Other Group**

The name of the task force or group goes as the author. Capitalize the name of the task force wherever it appears, as it is a proper noun. The rest of the reference follow the same format as reports.

Example:

> PDM Task Force. (2006). *Psychodynamic diagnostic manual*. Alliance of Psychoanalytic Organizations. https://www.amazon.es/Psychodynamic-Diagnostic-Alliance-Psychoanalytic-Organizations/dp/0976775824

Citation: (PDM Task Force, 2006) or PDM Task Force (2006)

4. **Ethics Code**

References for ethics codes follow the same format as reports. When the author and publisher are the same, omit the publisher name. If there are amendments to the code, in parentheses include the original year of the code and then the amendments exact dates, separated by a comma. To cite a specific section of an ethics code, create a reference to the full code and in the in-text citation, put the specific section read.

Format:

> Institution or Organization Name. (year). *Ethics code* (Year of amendment, amended effective Month day, year). Publisher. URL

Examples:

> American Psychological Association. (2017). *Ethical principles of psychologists and code of conduct* (2002, amended effective June 1, 2010, and January 1, 2017). https://www.apa.org/ethics/code/

> Colegio de Psicólogos de Guatemala. (2011). *Código de ética.* https://www.colegiodepsicologos.org.gt/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/C%C3%B3digo-de-Etica-en-PDF.pdf

Citation: After the year, indicate the specific section read. Use the language of the code to refer to sections (e.g., Section, Provision, Standard). *Example:* (American Psychological Association, 2017, Standard 3.04; Colegio de Psicólogos de Guatemala, 2011) or American Psychological Association (2017, Standard 3.04) and Colegio de Psicólogos de Guatemala (2011)

5. **Press or Media Release**

Provide the name of the group that published the press release as the author and give the exact date of the press release. Include the description [Press release] in square brackets after the title of the press release. When the author and the publisher are the same, omit the last one, and give the URL.

Format:

> Institution or organization name. (year, Month day). *Press release title* [Press release]. Publisher. URL

Example:

> World Health Organization (2020, August 19). *World humanitarian day 2020: A tribute to aid workers on the front lines* [Press release]. https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/19-08-2020-world-humanitarian-day-2020-a-tribute-to-aid-workers-on-the-front-lines

Citation: (World Health Organization, 2020) or World Health Organization (2020)

6. White Paper

A white paper is a persuasive document that is written by a person or group to convince readers of their position and philosophy on a topic. A white paper can be with a group author or with individual authors. Provide the name of the group or the individuals that published the document as the author and the year. Include the description [White paper] in square brackets after the title of the press release. Finally, include the publisher and the URL. When the author and the publisher are the same, omit the last one.

Format:

Author. (year). *Title of white paper* [White paper]. Publisher. URL

Example:

Coordinadora Feministas en Lucha. (2015). *Declaración Coordinadora Feministas en Lucha* [White paper]. https://rebelion.org/declaracion-coordinadora-feministas-en-lucha/

Citation: (Coordinadora Feministas en Lucha, 2015) or Coordinadora Feministas en Lucha (2015)

7. Fact Sheet

A fact sheet is a display of data in a format that emphasizes the key points, usually with the help of tables, bullet points, and headings in a single printed page. Fact sheets follow the same format as reports. Include the description [Fact sheet] in square brackets after the title of the fact sheet. When the multiple layers of an institution are credited, provide the most specific agency in the author element. Put the parent agency (in order) in the source element as the publisher. When only one agency is credited as the author, enter that agency as the author and omit the publisher.

Format:

Institution or Organization Name. (year). *Title of fact sheet* [Fact sheet]. Publisher. URL

Example:

Enel Chile. (2019). *Fact Sheet H1* [Fact sheet]. https://www.enel.cl/content/dam/enel-cl/inversionistas/enel-chile/informacion-para-el-accionista/fact-sheet/2019/Fact-Sheet-Enel-Chile-H1-2019.pdf

Citation: (Enel Chile, 2019) or Enel Chile (2019)

8. Brochures

Brochures, pamphlets, or flyers follow the same format as report references. Include the description [Brochure] in square brackets after the title of the brochure.

Example:

Clínica Meds Medicina Deportiva, Chile. (n.d.). *Fibromialgia* [Brochure]. https://www.meds.cl/fibromialgia/

Citation: (Clínica Meds Medicina Deportiva, Chile, n.d.) or Clínica Meds Medicina Deportiva, Chile (n.d.)

Conference Presentations and Proceedings

1. Conference, Congress, or Other Meeting Presentation

Provide the surname of the author/s of the presentation, the initials of the first name followed by a period, full date of the conference, congress, or meeting (year of conference, Month initial day-last day), and title of the contribution in italics (first letter in capital letter). Describe the presentation in square brackets after the title. The description is flexible (e.g., [Conference session], [Paper presentation], [Poster session], [Keynote address], [Symposium]). Provide the name of the conference, congress, or meeting and its location in the source element of the reference. If a video of the conference presentation is available, include a link at the end of the reference.

Format:

Author, A., Author, B., & Author, C. (year of conference, Month initial day-last day). *Title of the contribution* [Contribution description]. Name of the Congress or Conference, City, (State initials for the United States), Country.

Examples:

> Ahlquist, R. (2011, April 8-12). *Teacher education for the public good: Subverting hyper-accountability and deficit discourse in social justice teacher education* [Paper presentation]. 2011 Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association, New Orleans, LA, United States.

> Vaiman, M., & Pereno, G. (2014, December 4). *Estudios preliminares de la validación del inventario Ansiedad Estado/Rasgo en adultos mayores de la ciudad de Córdoba* [Poster presentation]. VI Congreso Marplatense de Psicología, Mar del Plata, Argentina.

Citation: (Ahlquist, 2011; Vaiman & Pereno, 2014) or Ahlquist (2011) and Vaiman and Pereno (2014)

- If the paper was presented at a Symposium or a Round-Table discussion, its title must be indicated in italics along with the name of the coordinator. *Example:*

> Cumsille, P., & Graham, J. (2001, July 29-August 3). Modelaje de curvas de crecimiento en la evaluación de programas de prevención de consumo de alcohol y drogas. In P. Cumsille (Coord.), *Methodological strategies for the study of psychological processes*: *Applications to the study of alcohol and drug use* [Symposium]. XXVIII Interamerican Psychology Congress, Santiago, Chile.

Citation: (Cumsille & Graham, 2001) or Cumsille and Graham (2014)

▶ If only the **abstract** of a conference presentation was read, include the word "abstract" as part of the bracketed description (e.g., [Conference presentation abstract]) and give de URL.

Example:

> Wlodarczyk, A., Guzmán, M., Contreras, P., Marín Puelles, D. F., Puente Martínez, A., & Leiva, M. G. (2019, April 10-12). *Violencia en el noviazgo en jóvenes universitarios en Chile y en Perú: un estudio mixto* [Paper presentation abstract]. VI Congreso Anual de la Sociedad Científica de Psicología de Chile, Rancagua, Chile. http://www.psykhe.cl/index.php/psykhe/article/view/1683/pdf_169

Citation: (Wlodarczyk et al., 2019) or Wlodarczyk et al. (2019)

2. **Conference, Congress, or Other Meeting Proceedings**

▶ If it is **published in a journal**, follow the same format as for journal articles.

Examples:

> McAllister, I. (2002). Civic education and political knowledge in Australia. *Papers on Parliament of Australia*, *38*(April), Article 5. https://www.aph.gov.au/binaries/senate/pubs/pops/pop38/mcallister.pdf

> Olfati-Saber, R., Fax, J. A., & Murray, R. M. (2007). Consensus and cooperation in networked multi-agent systems. *Proceedings of the IEEE*, *95*(1), 215-233. https://doi.org/10.1109/JPROC.2006.887293

Citation: (McAllister, 2002; Olfati-Saber et al., 2007) or McAllister (2002) and Olfati-Saber et al. (2007)

▶ If it is **published as a whole book**, follow the same format as for whole edited books.

Example:

> Mori, P., Furnell, S., & Camp, O. (Eds.) (2020). *Information systems security and privacy*: *5th International Conference, ICISSP 2019, Prague, Czech Republic, February 23-25, 2019, revised selected papers*. Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-49443-8

Citation: (Mori et al., 2020) or Mori et al. (2020)

▶ If it is **published as a book chapter**, follow the same format as for edited book chapters.

Example:

> Torres, J., de los Santos, S., Alepis, E., & Patsakis, C. (2020). User behavioral biometrics and machine learning towards improving user authentication in smartphones. In P. Mori, S. Furnell, & O. Camp (Eds.), *Information systems security and privacy*: *5th International Conference, ICISSP 2019, Prague, Czech Republic, February 23-25, 2019, revised selected papers* (pp. 250-271). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-49443-8_12

Citation: (Torres et al., 2020) or Torres et al. (2020)

Theses and Dissertations

1. Published

A dissertation or thesis is considered published when it is available from a database, such as ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global or PDQT Open, an institutional repository, or an archive. Put the author's surname and initials and the year between parentheses. Then put the title of the dissertation or thesis in italics with the first word capitalized. If the database assigns publication numbers to dissertations and theses, include the publication number in parentheses without italics after the title of the dissertation or thesis. Include the description "Doctoral dissertation", "Doctoral thesis", "Master's thesis", or "Undergraduate thesis", followed by a comma and the name of the institution that awarded the degree, in square brackets after the dissertation or thesis title and any publication number. In the source element, provide the name of the database, repository, or archive. Include an URL for the dissertation or thesis, if the URL will resolve for readers. If the database or archive requires users to log in before they can view the dissertation or thesis, meaning the URL will not work for readers, end the reference with the database name.

Format:

> Author, A. (year). *Dissertation or thesis title* [Description, Name of the Institution]. Database. URL

Examples:

> Amidon, A. D. (2008). *Intimate relationships: Adult attachment, emotion regulation, gender roles, and infidelity* [Doctoral dissertation, The University of Texas at Austin]. Texas Scholar Works Repository. https://repositories.lib.utexas.edu/bitstream/handle/2152/17719/amidona.pdf
>
> Basevitz, P. (2003). *Worry in late adulthood: Developmental perspectives on content, frequency, and worry proneness* [Doctoral thesis, Concordia University]. National Library of Canada Repository. https://spectrum.library.concordia.ca/2244/1/NQ85258.pdf
>
> McNiel, D. S. (2006). *Meaning through narrative: A personal narrative discussing growing up with an alcoholic mother* (Publication N° 1434728) [Master's thesis, California State University]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.

Citation: (Amidon, 2008; Basevitz, 2003; McNiel, 2006) or Amidon (2008), Basevitz (2003), and McNiel (2006)

2. Unpublished

Include the description "Unpublished doctoral dissertation", "Unpublished doctoral thesis", "Unpublished master's thesis", or "Unpublished undergraduate thesis" in square brackets after the dissertation or thesis title, adding a period. In the source element provide the name of the institution that awarded the degree.

Format:

> Author, A. (year). *Dissertation or thesis title* [Unpublished description]. Name of the Institution.

Example:

> Stuifbergen, M. (2011). *Filial obligations today: Moral practice, perception and ethical theory* [Unpublished doctoral thesis]. Universiteit Utrecht.

Citation: (Stuifbergen, 2011) or Stuifbergen (2011)

Book Reviews

Book reviews are published in a variety of formats and come from many sources.

1. Book Review From Journals

Give the reviewer's name and the year. Add the information about the book being reviewed in square brackets after the title. If the review has no title, add this information after the year. Provide the information of the journal, including volume, issue, and pages, and the DOI, if it is assigned. Italicize the book title, the journal title, and the volume.

Formats:

> Reviewer, A. (year). Title of the review [Review of the book *Title*, by A. Author & B. Author]. *Journal Title*, *volume*#(issue#), page#-page#. DOI

> Reviewer, A. (year). [Review of the book *Title*, by A. Author & B. Author]. *Journal Title*, *volume*#(issue#), page#-page#. DOI

Examples:

> Dolan, R. (2003). Feeling emotional [Review of the book *Looking for Spinoza: Joy, sorrow and the feeling brain*, by A. Damasio]. *Nature*, *421*(1), 893-894. https://doi.org/10.1038/421893a

> McKinley, A. (2018). [Review of the book *Criminal investigative failures*, by D. K. Rossmo]. *Salus Journal*, *6*(1), 82-84.

Citation: (Dolan, 2003; McKinley, 2018) or Dolan (2003) and McKinley (2018)

2. Book Review From Websites

Give the reviewer's name and the exact date of the review (year, month and day). Add the information about the book being reviewed in brackets after the title. If the review has no title, add this information after the year. At the end, add the title of the website and the URL, separated by a comma. Italicize the book title and the website title.

Formats:

> Reviewer, A. (year, Month day). Title of the review [Review of the book *Title*, by A. Author & B. Author]. *Website Title*, URL

> Reviewer, A. (year, Month day). [Review of the book *Title*, by A. Author & B. Author]. *Website Title*, URL

Examples:

> Hillston, S. (2020, May 27). A positive update on the science of well-being [Review of the book *Positive psychology: The science of well-being*, by J. M. Zelenski]. *The Psychologist,* https://thepsychologist.bps.org.uk/positive-update-science-well-being

> Rood, J. (2020, August 7). [Review of the book *Desire-intrusive thoughts: What to do when sexual, religious, and harm obsessions carry unwanted arousal*, by C. Edwards]. *Foreword Reviews*, https://www.forewordreviews.com/reviews/desire-intrusive-thoughts/

Citation: (Hillston, 2020; Rood, 2020) or Hillston (2020) and Rood (2020)

Unpublished Manuscripts

Unpublished works are those submitted and accepted for publication, submitted but not yet accepted for publication, completed but not submitted for publication, and works in progress. Works which have not been formally published but which are available in a website or electronic file are also considered within this category.

Do not use "in progress" or "submitted for publication" in the date element of a reference.

1. Manuscript Submitted and Accepted for Publication

A manuscript is considered to be **in press** when it has been submitted and accepted for its publication on a journal, but is not yet published. The journal in which it was accepted is named, in italics. At the end add the DOI, if it has been assigned.

Format:

> Author, A. (in press). Article title. *Journal Title*. DOI

Example:

> Quartier, V., Prélaz, I., & Délitroz, C. (in press). Culpabilité parentale et processus diagnostique en clinique de l'enfant : Une relation ambiguë [Parental guilt and clinical diagnostic processes in children: An ambiguous relationship] *Psychologie Française*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psfr.2019.06.002

Citation: (Quartier et al., in press) or Quartier et al. (in press)

2. **Manuscript Submitted for Publication in Process of Reviewing**

The manuscript which has been submitted for publication to a journal and is in reviewing process is considered in this section. It is not available to the public. If the manuscript is available online, treat it as informally published. Enter a date prior to the final publication. The journal is not included in the reference.

Format:

> Author, A. (year prior to the final publication). M*anuscript title* [Manuscript submitted for publication]. University Department, Faculty or School, University Name.

Example:

> Zuckerman, M., & Kieffer, S. (2014). *Race differences in face-ism: Does facial prominence imply dominance?* [Manuscript submitted for publication]. Fakultät für Sozial-wissenschaften, Universität Mannheim.

Citation: (Zuckerman & Kieffer, 2014) or Zuckerman and Kieffer (2014)

3. **Unpublished Manuscript Associated to a University**

Format:

> Author, A. (year). M*anuscript title* [Unpublished manuscript]. University Department, Faculty or School, University Name.

Example:

> Strasser, K., & Lissi, M. R. (2006). *Effects of shared storybook reading on narrative comprehension: Beyond frequency* [Unpublished manuscript]. Escuela de Psicología, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

Citation: (Strasser & Lissi, 2006) or Strasser and Lissi (2006)

4. **Unpublished Manuscript Associated to an Organization**

Format:

> Author, A. (year). M*anuscript title* [Unpublished manuscript]. Organization, Country.

Example:

> Cueto, R. M. (2011). *Diagnóstico cualitativo de las familias en las zonas priorizadas por la Estrategia Igualdad de la Municipalidad Metropolitana de Lima* [Unpublished manuscript]. Banco Mundial, Perú.

Citation: (Cueto, 2011) or Cueto (2011)

5. **Unpublished Manuscript With No Association**

Indicate the year in which the manuscript was completed. After the title specify in in brackets "Unpublished manuscript" If it has been retrieved from the Internet, the URL must be entered at the end.

Format:

> Author, A. (year). M*anuscript title* [Unpublished manuscript]. URL (if available)

Example:

> Salas, G. (2012). *Metodología rizomática para la historia de la psicología. Aproximaciones y conceptos* [Unpublished manuscript].

Citation: (Salas, 2012) or Salas (2012)

Data Sets, Software, and Tests

1. **Data Sets**

A data set is a collection of data. It could be provided by an individual author, a group author, or it may be unpublished raw data. Give the Version number, if necessary.

Formats:

> Author, A. (year). *Title of dataset* (Version #) [Data set]. Publisher. DOI
> Author, A. (year). *Title of dataset* (Version #) [Data set]. Publisher. URL

Author, A. (year). *Title of dataset* [Unpublished raw data]. Data source.

Author, A. (year). [Description of data] [Unpublished raw data]. Data source.

Examples:

Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2015). *National mental health services survey (N-MHSS), 2010* (ICPSR 34945; Version V3) [Data set]. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34945.v3

Departamento de Estadísticas e Información de Salud. (2017). *Indicadores básicos de salud Chile 2017* [Data set]. Gobierno de Chile, Ministerio de Salud. https://repositoriodeis.minsal.cl/Deis/indicadores/IBS%202017.pdf

Techo Chile. (2019). *Actualización catastro nacional de campamentos 2018* [Data set]. http://datos.techo.org/sv/dataset/actualizacion-catastro-nacional-de-campamentos-2018

Citation: (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2015; Departamento de Estadísticas e Información de Salud, 2017; Techo Chile, 2019) or Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (2015), Departamento de Estadísticas e Información de Salud (2017), and Techo Chile (2019)

2. **Computer Software, Mobile Apps, Apparatuses, and Equipment**

Commonly used software and mobile apps such as Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Java, Adobe, Photoshop, SAS, R, SPSS, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Qualtrics, and Survey Monkey are excluded from the reference list, so they so they do not need to be cited in the text. Only give the proper name of the software or app along with the version number in the text.

▶ **Software or programs of limited distribution**

For software or programs of limited distribution, provide the name of the program in italics and the version number (if applicable) in the reference list. Write the name of the holder of the rights to the program (if published), the year, the name of the program in italics, the version number in parentheses (if applicable), a description of the program type in brackets, and the name of the producer. If the name of the holder of the rights is not published, enter the name of the software or data set instead of the name of the program. Add the URL, if available.

Formats:

Holder Name, A. (year). *Program or software name* (Version #) [Description of the program]. Producer. URL, if available

Program or software name (Version #) [Description of the program]. (year). Producer. URL, if available

Examples:

Antimicrobial Therapy. (2019). *Sanford guide: Antimicrobial Rx* [Mobile App]. Google Play Store.

Biostat. (n.d.). *Comprehensive meta-analysis* (Version 3) [Computer software]. https://www.meta-analysis.com/

Muthén, L. K., & Muthén, B. O. (2012). *Mplus: Statistical analysis with latent variables* (Version 7) [Computer software].

Citation: (Antimicrobial Therapy, 2019; Biostat, n.d.; Muthén & Muthén, 2012) or Antimicrobial Therapy (2019), Biostat (n.d.), and Muthén and Muthén (2012)

▶ **Toolbox**

A toolbox is a set of statistical tools that researchers can use to analyze data, for example, to analyze distributions or to perform statistical modeling. To cite a toolbox, cite the work in which the toolbox was published (typically a journal article or conference presentation).

Example:

Nylund, K. L., Asparouhov, T., & Muthén, B. O. (2007). Deciding on the number of classes in latent class analysis and growth mixture modeling: A Monte Carlo simulation study. *Structural Equation Modeling*, *14*(4), 535-569. https://doi.org/10.1080/10705510701575396

Citation: (Nylund et al., 2007) or Nylund et al. (2007)

3. **Tests, Scales, and Inventories**

▶ **Manual**

If a manual is available for a test, scale, or inventory, cite the manual, not the test. Add the URL, if available.

Format:

Author, A. (year). *Title of the test manual*. Publisher. URL

Examples:

Preiss, D., Arancibia, V., Muñoz, B., Rosas, R., San Martín, E., & Valenzuela, S. (2010). *Manual del Cuestionario de Creatividad para Niños y Niñas de 1° a 4° Básico*. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, PENTA UC Escolar.

Wechsler, D. (2008). *WAIS-IV administration and scoring manual*. Psychological Corporation.

Citation: (Preiss et al., 2010; Wechsler, 2008) or Preiss et al. (2010) and Wechsler (2008)

▶ **Test itself**

Cite the test, scale, or inventory itself only if a manual or other supporting literature is not available to cite.

Formats:

Author, A. (year). *Title of the Test* (edition, if not the first one). Publisher.

Author, A. (year). *Title of the Test*. URL

Examples:

Brickenkamp, R. (2004). *d2, test de atención* (2nd ed., revised and expanded). TEA.

Goff, K., & Torrance, E. P. (2002). *Abbreviated Torrance Test for Adults*. Scholastic Testing Services.

Project Implicit. (n.d.). *Anxiety IAT*. https://implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/user/pih/pih/selectatest.html

Citation: (Brickenkamp, 2004; Goff & Torrance, 2002; Project Implicit, n.d.) or Brickenkamp (2004), Goff and Torrance (2002), and Project Implicit (n.d.)

Audiovisual Media

These include artworks, clip art and stock images, films, TV programs, musical scores, online courses, PowerPoint slides, radio broadcasts, videos, retrievable interviews, maps, images, or any other audiovisual media.

1. **Artwork**

It can be artwork in a museum or on a museum website, or an art exhibition.

▶ For **artwork in a museum or on a museum website**, list the artist as the author of the work. Always include a description of the medium or format in square brackets after the title. The description is flexible (e.g., [Painting], [Oil painting], [Oil on canvas]). For untitled artwork, include a description in square brackets in place of a title. The name and location of the museum appear as the source. Provide an URL to the artwork on the museum website, if available.

Formats:

Artist Name, A. (year of artwork). *Name of the artwork* [Description of the medium or format]. Museum, City (Postal Code of States in USA), Country. URL

Artist Name, A. (year of artwork). [Description of the medium or format]. Museum, City, (Postal Code of States in USA), Country. URL

Examples:

Kline, F. (ca. 1950-1952). [Ink on cut and pasted papers]. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, NY, United States. https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/492752

Murillo, B. E. (ca.1660). *El buen pastor* [Oil on canvas]. Museo del Prado, Madrid, Spain. https://www.museodelprado.es/coleccion/obra-de-arte/el-buen-pastor/28013a12-7a77-4a4f-9b26-85422f4d7afe

Citation: (Kline, ca. 1950-1952; Murillo, ca.1660) or Kline (ca. 1950-1952) and Murillo (ca.1660)

▶ For an **art exhibition**, provide the curator/s of the exhibition as the author. When the curator is unknown, move the title of the exhibition to the author position. The year or range of years of the exhibition appears as the date. Include [Exhibition] in square brackets after the name of the exhibition. The name and location of the museum appear as the source. Provide an URL to the exhibition on the museum website, if available.

Formats:

> Curator Name, A. (year#-year#). *Name of exhibition* [Exhibition]. Name of the Museum, City, Country. URL
>
> *Name of exhibition* [Exhibition]. (year#-year#). Name of the Museum, City, Country. URL

Examples:

> Ponce de León Atria, M. (2013). *Memoria y registro, 11.9.73* [Exhibition]. Museo Histórico Nacional, Santiago, Chile. https://www.mhn.gob.cl/sitio/Contenido/Noticias/9714:Memoria-y-Registro-11-9-73-recopila-y-exhibe-testimonios-y-objetos-sobre-los-40-anos-del-golpe-de-Estado
>
> *Van Gogh inspires Steven Aalders* [Exhibition]. (2020). Van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam, Netherlands. https://www.vangoghmuseum.nl/en/visit/whats-on/exhibitions/van-gogh-inspires-steven-aalders

Citation: (Ponce de León Atria, 2013; *Van Gogh Inspires Steven Aalders*, 2020) or Ponce de León Atria (2013) and *Van Gogh Inspires Steven Aalders* (2020)

2. **Film or Movie**

Provide the director in the author element, followed by the notation (Director). Include [Film] or [Movie] in square brackets after the name of the movie. Provide the production company/ies in the source element. Separate multiple production companies with a semicolon.

Format:

> Director Name, A. (Director). (year). *Movie name* [Film]. Production Company 1; Production Company 2.

Example:

> Lonergan, K. (Director). (2000). *You can count on me* [Film]. Paramount Pictures.

Citation: (Lonergan, 2000) or Lonergan (2000)

3. **TV Series**

Provide the executive producer/s in the author element, Use the notation (Executive Producer) or (Executive Producers). Provide the year/s during which the series aired in the date element or replace the second year with "-present", if the series is still airing. Include [TV series] in square brackets after the series title. Add the production company/ies in the source element, separating multiple production companies with a semicolon.

Format:

> Name of the Executive Producer, A. (Executive Producer). (year#-year#). *Series title* [TV series]. Production Company 1; Production Company 2.

Example:

> Kim, D. D. (Executive Producer). (2017-present). *The good doctor* [TV series]. Sony Pictures Television; ABC Studios.

Citation: (Kim, 2017-present) or Kim (2017-present)

4. **Episode of a TV Show**

Include the writers and directors for the episode. Include the contributor's role in parentheses after each name. If one person performed multiple roles, combine the descriptions with &. Give the exact date of the episode (year, Month day). Give the Chapter number or the Name of the chapter (in normal font). Provide the season number and episode number after the title episode or chapter number in parentheses. Put the production company/ies in the source element. Separate multiple production companies with a semicolon.

Format:

> Writer Name, A. (Writer), & Director Name, A. (Director). (year, Month day). Title of the episode (Season #, Episode #) [TV series episode]. In A. Executive Producer, B. Executive Producer, & C. Executive Producer (Executive Producers), *Title of the TV series*. Production Company 1; Production Company 2.

Example:

> Fernández, P. P., Guzmán, L. E,, Videla, R., Vargas, V., & Contreras, L. (Writers), & Acuña, N. (Director). (2010, November 25). Chapter 3 (Season 1, Episode 3) [TV series episode]. R. Goldschmied (Executive Producer), *Los archivos del cardenal*. Televisión Nacional de Chile.

Citation: (Fernández et al. & Acuña, 2010) or Fernández et al. and Acuña (2010)

5. **Music Score**

Provide the composer and/or librettist in the author element. Present the names in the order shown on the work. Specify the type of score in square brackets (e.g., [Music score], [Piano score], [Vocal score], [Study score]). Give the publisher and the URL.

Format:

> Composer, A., & Librettist, B. (year). *Title of the score* [Type of score]. Publisher. URL

Example:

> Bryars, G. (2010). *It never rains* [Study score]. Schott Music. https://www.eamdc.com/psny/composers/gavin-bryars/works/it-never-rains/

Citation: (Bryars, 2010) or Bryars (2010)

▶ For an **older score that has been republished**, add the year of the republication in the main date element. Provide the year of original publication at the end of the reference in parentheses after the words "Original work published".

Format:

> Composer, A., & Librettist, B. (year). *Title of the score* (A. Editor & B. Editor, Eds.) [Type of score]. Publisher. (Original work published year)

Example:

> Handel, J. F. (1981). *Complete concerti grossi in full score* [Music score]. Dover. (Original work published 1865)

Citation: (Handel, 1865/1981) or Handel (1865/1981)

6. **Online Course or Massive Open Online Course (MOOC)**

Online courses can be cited by providing the instructors, year of course creation (if known), name of the course, type of course, site that hosts the course, and URL.

Format:

> Instructor, A., Instructor, B., & Instructor, C. (year). *Name of the course* [Type of course]. Site that hosts the course. URL

Example:

> Fredrickson, B. L. (2020). *Positive psychology* [MOOC]. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. https://www.coursera.org/learn/positive-psychology

Citation: (Fredrickson, 2020) or Fredrickson (2020)

7. **PowerPoint Slide or Lecture Note**

PowerPoint slides may be available online to anyone or they may be from a classroom website. In the first case, give the exact date (year, Month day) and the site name on which they are hosted in the source element, followed by the URL of the slides. In the second case, provide the name of the site and its URL. If the reader does not have access to the slides, cite them as a *personal communication*.

Format:

Author, A. (year, Month day). *Title* [PowerPoint slides]. Hoster or Site. URL

Example:

Ortega, E. J. (2012, July 10). *Teoría general de sistemas* [PowerPoint slides]. SlideShare. https://es.slideshare.net/Edw1a/teora-general-de-sistemas-13598710

Citation: (Ortega, 2012) or Ortega (2012)

8. Radio Broadcast

Provide the name of the announcer as the author, the full date of the radio broadcast, the title of the story in italics, followed by the description [Radio broadcast]. Give the name of the site that published the radio broadcast and the URL.

Format:

Announcer, A. (year, Month day). *Title* [Radio broadcast]. Site Name. URL

Example:

Lizama, O., & Atria, M. (2020, August 30). *Congreso futuro* [Radio broadcast]. Radio Cooperativa. https://www.cooperativa.cl/radioenvivo/

Citation: (Lizama & Atria, 2020) or Lizama and Atria (2020)

9. Videos

They can be a TED (Technology, Entertainment, Design) talk, a YouTube or an Instagram video, or from another source. Use the name of the speaker as the author. Provide as specific a date as possible.

Format:

Author, A., & Author, B. [Username, if available]. (year, Month day). *Title of video or content up to first 20 words* [Video]. Site Name. URL

Examples:

McGoldrick, M. (n.d.). *Assessment and engagement in family therapy* [Video]. Psychotherapy.net. https://www.psychotherapy.net/video/mcgoldrick-family-therapy

Smith, E. E. (2017, April). *There's more to life than being happy* [Video]. TED. https://www.ted.com/talks/emily_esfahani_smith_there_s_more_to_life_than_being_happy#t-601608

Vera, A. [Harpvard]. (2018, December 5). *Cómo ser un buen músico: 10 consejos para tocar bien* [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UyOKYPngnKI

Citation: (McGoldrick, n.d.; Smith, 2017; Vera, 2018) or McGoldrick (n.d.), Smith (2017), and Vera (2018)

10. Podcasts

Include the host/s in the author element. Provide as specific a date as possible and the number of the episode, if it has one. Specify the type or podcast, e.g., [Audio podcast], [Video podcast]. Then "In" give the title of the podcast, the producer and the URL.

Format:

Host, A., Host, B., & Host, C. (Hosts). (year, Month day). Title of episode (N° #) [Audio or Video podcast episode]. In *Title of podcast*. Producer. URL

Example:

Cebrián, M., Muiño, L., & González, M. (Hosts) (2019, December 4). Depresión pre y post parto en madres y padres (N° 115). [Audio podcast]. In *Entiende tu mente*. Spotify Studio. http://www.radios-chilenas.com/podcasts/entiende-tu-mente

Citation: (Cebrián et al., 2019) or Cebrián et al. (2019)

11. Retrievable Interviews

Only cite an interview if it is **retrievable**. If it is a personal interview that is not able to be accessed by the reader, follow the guidelines for *personal communications*.

Format:

Interviewee, A. A. (year, Month day interviewed). Title of interview [Interview]. Producer. URL

Example:

Spencer, D. (Princess of Wales). (1995, November 20). Princess Diana: Panorama full interview with Martin Bashir [Interview]. BBC. https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=466100907389064

Citation: (Spencer, 1995) or Spencer (1995)

12. Images and Maps

Provide as specific a date as possible.

Format:

Creator, A. A. (year, Month day). *Title of work* [Description]. Publisher. URL

Examples:

Hoffman, H. (2020, August 8). *Two bundles of joy* [Photograph]. Flickr. https://tinyurl.com/yyzrjnm2

KindPNG. (2018). *Mapa Chile regiones* [Map]. https://www.kindpng.com/imgv/ihmomib_mapa-de-chile-png-png-download-mapa-chile/

Citation: (Hoffman, 2020; KindPNG, 2018) or Hoffman (2020) and KindPNG (2018)

13. Transcript of an Audiovisual Work

▶ In a **speech transcript** provide the name of the speaker as the author. If the transcript and original work were published in different years (e.g., in the transcript of an old speech), enter the year of the transcript in the main date element and the year of the original work in parentheses at the end of the reference. Provide the type of transcript in square brackets (e.g., [Speech transcript]), the site name in the source element, and the URL.

▶ A **podcast transcript** is almost the same as an *audio podcast*. The only difference is that the description after the transcript title is [Audio podcast transcript].

▶ The format for a **radio broadcast transcript** is nearly the same as for a *radio broadcast*. The only difference is that the description after the transcript title is [Radio broadcast transcript].

Formats:

Speaker Name, A. (year). Speech title [Speech transcript]. Site. URL

Host, A., Host, B., & Host, C. (Hosts). (year, Month day). Title of episode (N° #) [Audio podcast transcript]. In *Title of podcast*. Producer. URL

Announcer, A. (year, Month day). *Title* [Radio broadcast transcript]. Site. URL

Examples:

Barchfield, J., Trujillo, D., & Alarcón, D. (Hosts). (2019, December 2). Éxodo (N° 130) [Audio podcast transcript]. In *Radio Ambulante*. NPR. https://radioambulante.org/transcripcion/transcripcion-exodo-2018

King, M. L., Jr. (1968). I have been to the mountaintop [Speech transcript]. Rev. https://www.rev.com/blog/transcripts/i-have-been-to-the-mountaintop-speech-transcript-martin-luther-king-jr

Trujols, J. (2020, August 24). *COVID-19, vacunas, Bolivia, Chile, tormenta tropical Laura… Las noticias del lunes* [Radio broadcast transcript]. Noticias ONU. https://news.un.org/es/story/2020/08/1479392

Citation: (Barchfield et al., 2019; King, 1968; Trujols, 2020) or Barchfield et al. (2019), King (1968), and Trujols (2020)

Online Social Media

1. YouTube

▶ **YouTube channel**

YouTube channel pages begin on the "Home" tab by default. If you want to cite one of the other tabs (e.g., "Videos", "Playlists"), use the name of that tab rather than "Home" in the title element of the reference. For individual authors, provide the name in the format of Author, A. For organizations or groups, enter the full name of the channel. Italicize the title of the channel. Include the description [YouTube channel] in square brackets after the title. Provide a retrieval date because the content is designed to change over time.

Format:

> Author, A. or Full Name of the Channel. (n.d.). *Title of the channel* [YouTube channel]. YouTube. Retrieved Month, day, year, from URL

Example:

> CNNLivestreams. (n.d.). *Home* [YouTube channel]. YouTube. Retrieved September, 30, 2020, from https://www.youtube.com/user/CNNLivestreams

Citation: (CNNLivestreams, n.d.) or CNNLivestreams (n.d.)

▶ **YouTube video**

> See the guide in Videos above.

2. Facebook

▶ **Facebook page (also LinkedIn page)**

Use the page title in the reference (e.g., Home, About, Reviews, Jobs). Include the notation [Facebook page] or [LinkedIn page] in square brackets. Put the site (Facebook or LinkedIn), a retrieval date, because the content is designed to change over time, and the URL of the page.

Format:

> Author, A. or Name of Group. (n.d.). *Page title* [Facebook page or LinkedIn page]. Site. Retrieved Month, day, year, from URL

Examples:

> Universidad de Chile. (n.d.). *Home* [Facebook page]. Facebook. Retrieved September 1, 2020, from https://www.facebook.com/uchile/
>
> Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. (n.d.). *Jobs* [LinkedIn page]. LinkedIn. Retrieved September 1, 2020, from https://www.linkedin.com/school/pontificia-universidad-cat-lica-de-chile/

Citation: (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, n.d.; Universidad de Chile, n.d.) or Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile (n.d.) and Universidad de Chile (n.d.)

▶ **Facebook post**

Use the name associated with the account as the name in the reference. Put the specific date of the post (year, Month day). Enter the first 20 words of the post as the title (count a URL or other link, a hashtag, or an emoji as one word each and include them in the reference if they fall within the first 20 words; do not italicize emojis). If a post includes images, videos, links to outside sources, or content from another post (such as when sharing a link), indicate that in square brackets, e.g., [Image attached], [Video embedded]. Describe the post type (e.g., [Status update], [Video]) in square brackets after any description of attached content. Credit Facebook as the site name in the source element and provide the URL of the post.

Format:

> Post Author, A. or Name of Group. (year, Month day). *Content of the post up to the first 20 words* [Attached media, if applicable] [Type of post]. Facebook. URL

Examples:

News From Science. (2014, January 6). *Newly discovered three-star system could test Einstein's theory of general relativity -A newly discovered system of two white dwarf stars* [Image attached] [Status update]. Facebook. https://www.facebook.com/339520759524511/photos/a.339528009523786/340012576141996

Obama, B. (2020, August 28). *Fifty-seven years ago today, hundreds of thousands of Americans of every race and religion, from every corner of our country* [Image attached] [Status update]. Facebook. https://www.facebook.com/barackobama/posts/10158043179921749

Citation: (News From Science, 2014; Obama, 2020) or News From Science (2014) and Obama (2020)

3. **Instagram**

▶ **Instagram post (also Twitter, TikTok, and Tumblr posts)**

Present the name of the individual or group author and the username (beginning with @) in square brackets. Give the specific date (year, Month day) of the post, or the most specific one available. Provide the first 20 words of the post as the title (count a URL, a hashtag, or an emoji as one word each, and include them in the reference if they fall within the first 20 words; do not italicize emojis). Include a description of the post (e.g., [Photo], [Video]) in square brackets after the title. Give the site and the URL.

Format:

Author, A. or Name of Group [@username]. (year, Month day). *Content of the post up to the first 20 words* [Description of the post]. Site. URL

Examples:

Art of Visuals [@artofvisuals]. (2020, August 27). *"Nothing like being out in the serenity of nature with your friends. Give me the outdoors and a camera and* [Photograph]. Instagram. https://www.instagram.com/p/CEW4agpF-BA/

National Geographic [@NatGeo]. (2020, August 31). *What does it mean to uplift humanity? Three photographers are on a quest to find out* [Video]. Twitter. https://twitter.com/NatGeo/status/1300505473695780864

Success Network [@successnetwork]. (2020, July). *This may surprise you!* 👀 *#perspective #timemanagement #psychology #parents #motivationalspeech #mindset #richroll #jesseitzler #entrepreneur* [Video]. TikTok. https://www.tiktok.com/@successnetwork/video/6851689890590051590?lang=es

Citation: (Art of Visuals, 2020; National Geographic, 2020; Success Network, 2020) or Art of Visuals (2020), National Geographic (2020, and Success Network (2020)

▶ **Instagram profile (also Twitter and TikTok profiles)**

Present the name of the individual or group author and the username(beginning with @) in square brackets. Use the name of the profile page in the title element (e.g., Posts, IGTV, Tagged, Tweets). Unlike other social media profile pages, the TikTok page does not have a "Home" or other tabs. Include the description [Instagram, Twitter or TikTok profile] in square brackets and provide a retrieval date, because the content is designed to change over time, and the URL.

Format:

Author, A. or Name of Group [@username]. (n.d.). *Page title* [Instagram, Twitter, or TikTok profile]. Site. Retrieved Month, day, year, from URL

Examples:

Bocelli, A. [@andreabocelliofficial]. (n.d.). *Posts* [Instagram profile]. Instagram. Retrieved September, 1, 2020, from https://www.instagram.com/andreabocelliofficial/?hl=es-la

Save the World-Leaks [@FortOfFans]. (n.d.). *Tweets* [Twitter profile]. Twitter. Retrieved September, 1, 2020, from https://twitter.com/fortoffans?lang=es

University College London [@ucl]. (n.d.). *IGTV* [Instagram profile]. Instagram. Retrieved September, 1, 2020, from https://www.instagram.com/ucl/channel/?hl=es-la

Witherspoon, R. [@officialreesetiktok]. (n.d.). *No bio yet* [TikTok profile]. TikTok. Retrieved September 1, 2020, from https://vm.tiktok.com/xS3B86

World Health Organization [@WHO]. (n.d.). *Tweets* [Twitter profile]. Twitter. Retrieved September, 1, 2020, from https://twitter.com/who

Citation: (Bocelli, n.d.; Save the World-Leaks, n.d.; University College London, n.d.; Witherspoon, n.d.; World Health Organization, n.d.) or Bocelli (n.d.), Save the World-Leaks (n.d.), University College London (n.d.), Witherspoon (n.d.), and World Health Organization (n.d.)

▶ Instagram highlight

Enter the name of the group, the @username in in square brackets, the title of the highlight, the description [Highlight] in square brackets, and the site. Provide a retrieval date and the URL.

Format:

Name of Group [@username]. (n.d.). *Highlight title* [Highlight]. Instagram. Retrieved Month day, year, from URL

Example:

National Library Singapore [@nationallibrarysg]. *Global economy* [Highlight]. Instagram. Retrieved September 1, 2020, from https://www.instagram.com/stories/highlights/17944040374370617/

Citation: (National Library Singapore, 2020) or National Library Singapore (2020)

4. LinkedIn Post

Use the name associated with the account as the name in the reference. LinkedIn does not provide exact dates for posts; rather, it tells how long ago the post was made. Use the date information provided on the post to infer as specific a date as possible for the reference. Provide the first 20 words of the post as the title (count a URL or other link, a hashtag, or an emoji as one word each, and include them in the reference if they fall within the first 20 words; do not italicize emojis). If the post includes images, videos, thumbnail links to outside sources, or content from another post (such as when sharing a link), indicate that in square brackets after the title, e.g., [Image attached], [Video embedded], [Thumbnail with link attached]. Describe the post type (e.g., [Post], [Video]) in square brackets after any description of attached content. Give the site and the URL.

Format:

Post Author, A. or Name of Group. (year, Month day or year, Month). *Content of the post up to the first 20 words* [Attached media, if applicable] [Type of post]. LinkedIn. URL

Example:

Fischer, S. (2020, May). *Disney is planning a phased reopening of Disney World on July 11. Why it matters: As a global leader in* [Image and thumbnail with link attached] [Post]. LinkedIn. https://www.linkedin.com/feed/news/disney-reopening-parks-in-july-4839052

Citation: (Fischer, 2020) or Fischer (2020)

5. Online Forum

▶ Online forum post

When the real name of the author is known, provide it first, followed by the screen name in brackets. When the real name of the author is not known, provide only the screen name without brackets. Include the title up to the first 20 words. End with the site name and the URL.

Format:

Author, A. or Name of Group [screen name]. (year, Month day). *Content of the post up to the first 20 words* [Online forum post]. Site. URL

Example:

Horn, L. [gardenfish]. (2020, April 19). *Let's start a new thread for our 2020 fragrant plants and flowers! Here's some new pics of what's blooming for* [Online forum post]. The National Gardening Association. https://garden.org/thread/view/124932/Fragrant-flowers-2020/

Citation: (Horn a, 2020) or Horn (2020)

▶ **Online forum comment**

Provide up to the first 20 words of the comment, in normal font; then write "Comment on the online forum post" and the full title of post on which the comment appeared (in italics and sentence case, enclosed within square brackets). End with the site name and the URL of the comment (not the URL of the whole forum). Sites have different ways to access the URL of the comment itself.

Format:

> Author, A. or Name of Group [screen name]. (year, Month day). Content of the comment up to the first 20 words [Comment on the online forum post *Name of the forum*]. Site. URL of the comment

Example:

> PlantingOaks. (2020, May 17). Spring is one of the smelliest seasons here. Right now, the last daffodils just finished up, and the phlox has [Comment on the online forum post *Let's start a new thread for our 2020 fragrant plants and flowers!*]. The National Gardening Association. https://garden.org/thread/view_post/2242245/

Citation: (PlantingOaks, 2020) or PlantingOaks (2020)

6. **Twitter**

▶ **Tweet (also Instagram and TikTok tweets)**

Present the name of the individual or group author, the Twitter username (beginning with @) in square brackets, and the exact data. Provide the first 20 words of the post as the title (count a URL or other link, a hashtag, or an emoji as one word each, and include them in the reference if they fall within the first 20 words; do not italicize emojis). If the post includes images, videos, polls, thumbnail links to outside sources, or content from another post, indicate that in square brackets after the title, e.g., [Image attached], [Video attached, [Thumbnail with link attached]. Include the description [Tweet] in square brackets after the title or attached content. Give the site and the URL.

Format:

> Author, A. or Name of Group. (year, Month day). *Content of the tweet up to the first 20 words* [Attached media, if applicable] [Tweet]. Site. URL

Examples:

> Biden, J. [@JoeBiden]. (2020, August 27). *To lead America, you have to understand America. I know how hard it is for folks who are sick, struggling* [Video attached] [Tweet]. Twitter. https://twitter.com/JoeBiden/status/1299003235261444096
>
> Trump, D. [@DonaldJTrump]. (2019, June 21) *I am crazy.* [Tweet]. Twitter. https://twitter.com/DonaldjTrump/ststus/10099518928

Citation: (Biden, 2020; Trump, 2019) or Biden (2020) and Trump (2019)

▶ **Tweeter moment**

A Twitter moment is a curated set of stories from Twitter. The moment is subject to change (users can add or remove tweets from the moment), even though the date shown for the moment's page remains static, so the retrieval date is always needed in the reference.

Format:

> Author, A. or Name of Group [@username]. (year, Month day). *Title* [Moment]. Twitter. URL

Example:

> The Martin Luther King, Jr. Center [@TheKingCenter]. (2020, August 28). *King's 2020 vision-the beloved community: The fierce urgency of now* [Moment]. Twitter. Retrieved September 1, 2020, from https://twitter.com/TheKingCenter

Citation: (The Martin Luther King, Jr. Center, 2020) or The Martin Luther King, Jr. Center (2020)

Webpages and Websites

1. Webpage on a Website

▶ **Webpage on a news website**

Common examples of news websites are BBC News, CNN, Reuters, emol, El Mostrador, El Siglo, and El Español. These sites do not have associated daily or weekly newspapers. Use the *newspaper article category* for articles from newspaper websites that do have a periodical newspaper. Provide the writer as the author, the specific date (year, Month day) the news were published, and the title of the news in italic sentence case. List the name of the news website in the source element of the reference and end with the URL.

Format:

Writer, A. (year, Month day). *Title*. Website. URL

Example:

Gerlach, V. (2020, May 17). *Resiliencia y colaboración*. El Mostrador. https://www.elmostrador.cl/agenda-pais/2020/05/17/resiliencia-y-colaboracion/

Citation: (Gerlach, 2020) or Gerlach (2020)

▶ **Webpage on a website with a government agency or organizational group author**

For a page on a government website or organization's website, use the specific agency responsible for the webpage as the author. The names of parent agencies not present in the author element appear in the source element. If the author of the webpage and the site name are the same, omit the latter. Provide as specific a date as possible for the webpage. Italicize the title of the webpage. End with the URL.

Format:

Specific Government Agency or Organization. (year, Month day). *Title*. Parent Agency or Organization, Last Agency or Organization. URL

Examples:

Benton Institution for Broadband & Society. (2014, January 10). *The five questions*. https://www.benton.org/node/79284

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2017, June 21). *LGBT youth*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. https://www.cdc.gov/lgbthealth/youth.htm

National Institute of Mental Health. (2018, February). *Depression*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health. https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/depression/index.shtml

Citation: (Benton Institution for Broadband & Society, 2014; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017; National Institute of Mental Health, 2018) or Benton Institution for Broadband & Society (2014), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2017), and National Institute of Mental Health (2018)

▶ **Webpage on a website with an individual author**

When individual author/s are credited on the webpage, list them as the author in the reference. Provide as specific a date as possible for the webpage. Italicize the title of the webpage. Provide the site name in the source element and end with the URL.

Format:

Author, A., & Author, B. (year, Month day). *Title*. Site. URL

Examples:

Martin Lillie, C. M. (2016, December 29). *Be kind to yourself: How self-compassion can improve your resiliency*. Mayo Clinic. https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/adult-health/in-depth/self-compassion-can-improve-your-resiliency/art-20267193

Pinner, C. (2020, March 2). *How to prioritise health and create a life of purpose: How to recognise the super you*. Medium. https://medium.com/the-business-of-wellness/how-to-prioritise-health-and-create-a-life-of-purpose-468a0b2f3f9

Citation: (Martin Lillie, 2016; Pinner, 2020) or **Martin Lillie** (2016) and **Pinner** (2020)

2. **Drug Information**

Provide the name of pharmaceutical company that manufactures the drug in the author element of the reference. If a date is not available, substitute "(n.d.)." Provide the title of the drug information (usually the name of the drug) in italic, followed by the description [Drug information] in square brackets (or other wording as appropriate). Provide the name of the website from which the drug information was obtained in the source element of the reference. If the website name is the same as the author, omit the former. Provide an URL

Format:

Name of Pharmaceutical Company. (n.d.). *Name of the drug* [Drug information]. Website. URL

Example:

Cigna.   (n.d.).   *Prednisone.*   https://www.cigna.com/individuals-families/health-wellness/hw/medications/prednisone-d00350a1

Citation: (Cigna, n.d.) or Cigna (n.d.)

Archival Documents and Collections

Archival sources include letters, unpublished manuscripts, limited-circulation brochures and pamphlets, in-house institutional and corporate documents, clippings, as well as nontextual materials as photographs and apparatus, that are in the personal possession of an author, form part of an institutional collection, or are stored in an archive.

The purpose is to direct readers to the source. Include as much information as is needed to help locate the item with reasonable ease within the repository. For items from collections with detailed finding aids, the name of the collection may be sufficient; for items from collections without finding aids, more information (e.g., call number, box number, file name or number) may be necessary to help locate the item. If several letters are cited from the same collection, list the collection as a reference and provide specific identifying information (author, recipient, and date) for each letter in the in-text citations. Use square brackets to indicate information that does not appear on the document. Use "ca." (circa) to indicate an estimated date. Use italics for titles of archival documents and collections; if the work does not have a title, provide a description in square brackets without italics. Separate elements of the source (e.g., the name of a repository, library, university or archive, and the location of the university or archive) with commas. If a publication of limited circulation is available in libraries, the reference may be formatted as usual for published material, without the archival source. Note that private letters (versus those in an archive or repository) are considered personal communications and cited in the text only.

General format:

Author, A. A. (year, Month day). *Title of material* [Description of material]. Name of the collection. Name and location of the place of storage.

1. **Letters**

These letters may be from a repository or from a private collection. As most letters do not have a title, provide a description in square brackets. In a private collection, the letter must be available. Otherwise, cite a private letter as a personal communication.

Examples:

Bello, A. (1864, April 11). [Letter to Diego Barros Arana]. Archivo Central Andrés Bello, Colección Manuscritos 831 B446, Vicerrectoría de Extensión y Comunicaciones, Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile.

Bolívar, S. (1815, September 6). *Reply of a South American to a gentleman of this island* [Letter to Henry Cullen]. Archivo Histórico from the Ministerio de Cultura y Patrimonio, Quito, Ecuador.

Larraín, H. (1956, January 2). [Letter to Luis Bravo Valdivieso]. Original in possession of Luis Bravo Valdivieso, Santiago, Chile.

Citation: (Bello, 1864; Bolívar, 1815; Larraín, 1956) or Bello (1864), Bolívar (1815), and Larraín (1956)

2. **Unpublished Papers, Lectures From an Archive or Personal Collection**

The author may be a person or a group. It may not even have a known author. If the author is reasonably certain but not stated on the document, place the word "presumed" in parentheses after the name. If the date is reasonably certain but not stated on the document, the abbreviation "ca." (circa) appears before the year in parentheses.

Examples:

> Berliner, A. (1959). *Notes for a lecture on reminiscences of Wundt and Leipzig*. Anna Berliner Memoirs (Box M50), Archives of the History of American Psychology, University of Akron, Akron, OH, United States.
>
> Compras i composturas de coches i mantención de los caballos cocheros durante la Administración Montt. (1861, September 6). Sala Medina/Álvaro Covarrubias, Manuscritos chilenos - Gastos públicos (Code SM0000050), Biblioteca Nacional, Santiago, Chile.
>
> Neruda, P. (1954). *Allí murió la muerte*. Archivo Central Andrés Bello, Colección Neruda (AC), Sección Manuscritos, Vicerrectoría de Extensión y Comunicaciones, Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile.

Citation: (Berliner, 1959; "Compras i Composturas de Coches", 1861; Neruda, 1954) or Berliner (1959), "Compras i Composturas de Coches" (1861), and Neruda (1954)

3. **Recorded Interview**

The interview may be recorded and available in an archive or a transcription of a recorded interview. For interviews and oral histories recorded in an archive, place the interviewee as the author and include the interviewer's name in the description.

Examples:

> Smith, M. B. (1989, August 12). *Interview by C. A. Kiesler* [Tape recording]. President's Oral History Project, American Psychological Association, APA Archives, Washington, DC, United States.
>
> Sparkman, C. F. (1973). *An oral history with Dr. Colley F. Sparkman/Interviewer: Orley B. Caudill*. Mississippi Oral History Program (Vol. 289), University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS, United States.

Citation: (Smith, 1989; Sparkman, 1973) or Smith (1989) and Sparkman (1973)

4. **Newspaper Article Clipping, Historical, in Personal Collection or of Limited Circulation**

Examples:

> Psychoanalysis institute to open. (1948, September 18). [Clipping from an unidentified Dayton, OH, United States, newspaper]. Copy in possession of author.
>
> Sci-Art Publishers. (1935). *Sci-Art publications* [Brochure]. Roback Papers (HUGFP 104.50, Box 2, Folder "Miscellaneous Psychological Materials"), Harvard University Archives, Cambridge, MA, United States.

Citation: ("Psychoanalysis Institute to Open," 1948; Sci-Art Publishers, 1935) or "Psychoanalysis Institute to Open" (1948) and Sci-Art Publishers (1935)

5. **Archived Photographs, No Author and No Title**

Because the archived photographs do not have a title, provide a bracketed description instead. Because the archived photographs do not have an author, move the bracketed description to the author position of the reference.

Example:

> [Photographs of Francisco Coloane about whale's hunt]. (1954). Colecciones Digitales, Museo Histórico Nacional, Santiago, Chile.

Citation: ([Photographs of Francisco Coloane], 1954) or [Photographs of Francisco Coloane] (1954)

6. **Microfilm**

Example:

> Liceo de Talca. (1900, June 30). *La Aurora: órgano de los alumnos del liceo* [Microfilm]. Sección Periódicos (Code PE0000950, BND id 334116), Biblioteca Nacional Digital, Santiago, Chile.

Citation: Liceo de Talca, 1900) or Liceo de Talca (1900)

Legal References

Legal references deviate from APA's formula Who, When, What, Where. Instead legal style order is What, Where, When, i.e., title, source, and date.

1. **Cases or Court Resolutions**

   In the reference, cases and resolutions go in normal font. In the in-text citation, the title of cases goes in italics, but the title of resolutions go in normal font.

   ▶ **Of Supreme Court**

   Format:

   Party Name v Party Name. Role # of Supreme Court of Country (year). URL (if available)

   Examples:

   Gormaz v Ministerio de Salud and Others. Role 24.828-2020 of Supreme Court of Chile (2020). https://zcabogados.cl/es/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Gaceta-N%c2%b0118.pdf
   Kusanovic v Isapre Banmédica S.A. Role 3.494-2018 of Supreme Court of Chile (2018). https://zcabogados.cl/es/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/gaceta-N%c2%b08-18-al-24-de-junio-1.pdf

   Citation: (*Gormaz v Ministerio de Salud and Others*, 2020; *Kusanovic v Isapre Banmédica S.A.*, 2018) or *Gormaz v Ministerio de Salud and Others* (2020) and *Kusanovic v Isapre Banmédica S.A.* (2018)

   ▶ **Of other courts**

   Format:

   Party Name v Party Name or Title, Role # or Resolution # (Court Name of Country, year). URL (if available)

   Examples:

   Requirement of inapplicability due to unconstitutionality regarding article 48 of Decree Law N°. 3.063, of 1979, Municipal Revenue Law. Role 8770-2020 (Tribunal Constitucional of Chile, 2020). https://zcabogados.cl/es/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Gaceta-N%c2%b0118.pdf
   State companies, bidding processes, evaluation criteria, local development, hiring of resident workers in the places where the projects are developed, authority powers. Resolution 10.374 (Contraloría General de la República of Chile, 2020). https://zcabogados.cl/es/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Gaceta-N%c2%b0109.pdf
   Tesorería Regional de Arica v Defaulter Debtors. Role C-3263-2014 (1º Juzgado de Letras de Arica of Chile, 2016). https://tinyurl.com/y2st8n68

   Citation: (Requirement of inapplicability, 2020; State companies, 2020; Tesorería Regional de Arica v Defaulter Debtors, 2016) or Requirement of inapplicability (2020), State companies (2020), and Tesorería Regional de Arica v Defaulter Debtors (2016)

2. **Laws, Acts, and Bills**

   For citing a law or act, include the law or act title, the number of the law or act, the source, and the year of publication. Include the URL, if available.

   For citing a bill that has been introduced in the Congress but not enacted into law, include the bill title, the name of the house, the number of the bill, the number of the legislature, and the year of entry to the Congress. Include the URL, if available.

   Formats:

   Name of the Law or Act, Law or Act #, Source (year). URL
   Name of the Bill, Bill #, House of the Congress of Country, Legislature # (year). URL

   Examples:

   About school violence, Law 20.536, Poder Legislativo of Chile, Ministerio de Educación (2011). https://www.diariooficial.interior.gob.cl/media/2011/09/17/do-20110917.pdf

Amends the Health Code, to enable higher level nursing technicians, paramedical technicians, and dental technicians to practice auxiliary health professions, Bill 13806-11, Cámara de Diputados of Chile, Legislature 368 (2020). https://www.camara.cl/legislacion/ProyectosDeLey/tramitacion.aspx?prmID=14363&prmBOLETIN=13806-11

Approves operational manual in matters of private security, Act 261, Ministerio del Interior y Seguridad Pública de Chile, Subsecretaría del Interior (2020). https://www.interior.gob.cl/transparenciaactiva/doc/ActosyDocumentosDiarioOficial/200/7502538.pdf

Citation: (About school violence, 2011; Amends the Health Code, 2020; Approves operational manual, 2020) or About school violence (2011), Amends the Health Code (2020), and Approves operational manual (2020)

3. **Administrative and Executive Materials**

They consists of regulations and executive orders.

Examples:

Approves protocols and standards on patient safety and quality of health care, Exempt Resolution 1031, Ministerio de Salud of Chile, Subsecretaría de Salud Pública (2012). http://www.supersalud.gob.cl/observatorio/671/articles-8928_recurso_1.pdf

Regulations for the exercise of alternative medical practices as auxiliary health professionals and the areas in which they are carried out, Decree 42/06/05, Ministerio de Salud of Chile (2005). https://www.minsal.cl/portal/url/item/a21482c735dd536ce04001011f0136fd.pdf

Citation: (Approves protocols and standards, 2012; Regulations for the exercise, 2005) or Approves protocols and standards (2012) and Regulations for the exercise (2005)

4. **Patents**

If the source is the same as the inventor, omit the former.

Format:

Inventor, A. (Year patent issued). Title of the patent (Country Patent #). Source. URL

Example:

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile & Universidad de Chile. (2015). Método ex vivo para predecir respuesta a un tratamiento inmunomodulador en pacientes con enfermedad inflamatoria (Chile Patent 1213-15). Instituto Nacional de Propiedad Indutrial. https://www.diariooficial.interior.gob.cl/media/2015/07/10/do-20150710.pdf

Citation: (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile & Universidad de Chile, 2015) or Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile and Universidad de Chile (2015)

5. **Constitutions and Charters**

To cite a whole constitution, a citation is not necessary. Simply refer to the constitution in the text. These refers to articles of a Constitution and amendment to a Constitution.

Formats:

Country (or State in the United States) Constitution, Chapter #, Article #.
Country (or State in the United States) Constitution, year Amendment.
Name of the agreement, Art. #, Para. #

Examples:

Chile Constitution, Chapter 3, Article 19.
Chile Constitution, Amendment 2005.
U.N. Charter Art. 2, Para. 1.

Citation: (Constitution of the Republic of Chile, Chapter 3, Article 19; Constitution of the Republic of Chile, 2005 Amendment; U.N. Charter Art. 2, Para. 1) or Chapter 3, Article 19 of the Constitution of the Republic of Chile, 2005 Amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Chile, and Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the U.N. Charter

6. Treaties and International Conventions

Formats:

Title of the Agreement, Name of Party 1-Name of Party 2, Month day, year of signing, Treaty Source. URL if available

Title of the Agreement, Month day, year of signing. URL if available

Examples:

Free Trade Agreement, United States-Chile, June 6, 2003. Gobierno de Chile, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Subsecretaría de Relaciones Económicas Internacionales. https://www.subrei.gob.cl/acuerdos-comerciales/acuerdos-comerciales-vigentes/ee-uu

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, December 10, 1982. https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf

Citation: (Free Trade Agreement, 2003; United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982) or Free Trade Agreement (2003) and United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982)