

american political science association format

American Political Science Association Format: A Comprehensive Guide to Mastering APSA Style

american political science association format is an essential citation and formatting style widely used in political science, public administration, and related disciplines. If you're diving into political science research or preparing a manuscript for publication, understanding the nuances of the APSA format can make a significant difference in how your work is perceived. Beyond just rules, APSA style helps create clarity, credibility, and uniformity in academic writing, making your arguments easier to follow and your sources more transparent.

In this article, we'll explore the core components of the American Political Science Association format, including citation styles, formatting guidelines, and tips to effectively incorporate APSA into your research papers.

What Is the American Political Science Association Format?

The American Political Science Association (APSA) format is a set of rules and guidelines designed to standardize scholarly writing in political science. Similar to other academic styles like APA, MLA, or Chicago, APSA format dictates how to cite sources, structure papers, and present data. However, it's tailored specifically for political science research, emphasizing clarity in citations and bibliographies that reflect the discipline's conventions.

This format is widely adopted by political science journals, academic conferences, and educational institutions, making it a must-know for students and researchers aiming to publish or present their work in this field.

Why Use APSA Format?

Using APSA format helps maintain consistency across research papers, which benefits both writers and readers. For writers, it offers a clear framework to organize ideas and sources efficiently. For readers, it provides a predictable and professional layout that enhances comprehension. Additionally, many political science journals require submissions in APSA style, so mastering it can open doors for publishing opportunities.

Key Components of the APSA Format

Understanding the main elements of the APSA style is crucial to applying it correctly. These include general formatting, in-text citations, and references.

General Formatting Guidelines

APSA format has specific rules regarding the appearance of your paper:

- **Font and Size:** Use a readable serif font like Times New Roman, size 12.
- **Spacing:** Double-space the entire document, including block quotes and references.
- **Margins:** Use 1-inch margins on all sides.
- **Page Numbers:** Include page numbers in the header or footer, typically aligned to the right.
- **Title Page:** While some instructors prefer a simple heading, formal APSA submissions often include a title page with the paper title, author's name, institutional affiliation, and date.

In-Text Citations in APSA Format

One of the defining features of the American Political Science Association format is its approach to in-text citations. APSA uses an author-date citation system, similar to APA style, where the author's last name and publication year appear within parentheses.

For example:

- (Smith 2020)
- (Jones and Taylor 2018)

If you're directly quoting, include the page number:

- (Johnson 2016, 45)

This citation style helps ensure that readers can quickly identify the source of information without interrupting the flow of the text.

Reference List and Bibliography

At the end of your paper, you'll include a comprehensive reference list titled "References." This list should contain full publication details for every source cited in your text.

Key points to remember:

- Arrange entries alphabetically by the author's last name.
- Indent the second and subsequent lines of each entry (hanging indent).

- Include all necessary information such as author name(s), publication year, title, publication venue, and publisher details.

Here's an example of a book citation:

Smith, John. 2019. *Political Institutions and Public Policy*. New York: Oxford University Press.

And an article citation:

Johnson, Emily R. 2017. "Electoral Systems and Voter Turnout." *American Political Science Review* 111 (3): 542-558.

Detailed Breakdown of APSA Citation Rules

To avoid common pitfalls, it's useful to delve deeper into how APSA handles different types of sources.

Books

When citing books, include:

1. Author's full name (last name first).
2. Publication year.
3. Book title in italics.
4. City of publication and publisher.

Example:

Dahl, Robert A. 2006. *On Democracy*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Journal Articles

For journal articles, the format is:

Author(s). Year. "Article Title." *Journal Name* Volume Number (Issue Number): Page range.

Example:

Putnam, Robert D. 1995. "Bowling Alone: America's Declining Social Capital." *Journal of Democracy* 6 (1): 65-78.

Book Chapters and Edited Volumes

When citing a chapter from an edited book, include:

Author(s) of the chapter. Year. "Title of the Chapter." In *Title of the Book*, edited by Editor's Name(s), page numbers. City: Publisher.

Example:

Keohane, Robert O. 1986. "Reciprocity in International Relations." In *International Institutions and State Power*, edited by Robert O. Keohane, 57-87. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

Online Sources

For online materials, provide as much information as possible, including the URL and the date accessed if the content is likely to change.

Example:

Smith, Jane. 2021. "The Future of Global Democracy." *Political Science Today*.
<https://www.politicalsciencetoday.org/future-democracy> (accessed March 15, 2024).

Tips for Using the American Political Science Association Format Effectively

Mastering the APSA format can seem daunting at first, but a few practical tips can smooth the process:

Use Citation Management Tools

Programs like Zotero, EndNote, or Mendeley support APSA style and can automate much of the citation formatting. This not only saves time but also reduces errors in your bibliography and in-text citations.

Consult the Latest APSA Style Manual

The APSA periodically updates its style guidelines. Always refer to the most recent edition of the

APSA Style Manual to ensure your paper adheres to current standards. This is especially important for formatting electronic sources and handling multiple authors.

Be Consistent

Consistency is key in academic formatting. Make sure the presentation of citations, headings, and references remains uniform throughout your paper. Inconsistencies can distract readers and undermine the professionalism of your work.

Pay Attention to Details

Small details like punctuation, capitalization, and italics can affect the clarity and correctness of your references. For example, article titles should be in quotation marks, while book titles are italicized. Double-check these nuances to avoid common mistakes.

Common Mistakes to Avoid in APSA Formatting

Even experienced writers stumble over certain aspects of APSA style. Being aware of these common errors can improve your writing:

- **Incorrect Author Names:** Ensure you use full names as required and order multiple authors correctly.
- **Missing Publication Dates:** If the date is unknown, indicate it clearly rather than omitting it.
- **Improper Use of Italics and Quotation Marks:** Book titles must be italicized, whereas article titles go inside quotation marks.
- **Inconsistent Citation Style:** Mixing APSA with APA or Chicago citations within the same paper confuses readers.
- **Ignoring Page Numbers in Direct Quotes:** Always include page numbers when quoting directly.

Integrating APSA Format into Your Research Workflow

To get the most out of the APSA citation style, consider incorporating it early in your research and writing process. Taking notes with proper citations from the start saves time during drafting and revising. Moreover, sharing drafts formatted according to APSA with peers or mentors can facilitate clearer feedback focused on content rather than formatting issues.

When preparing a manuscript for submission to political science journals, adherence to APSA guidelines is often a critical factor in acceptance, reflecting the professionalism and rigor of your scholarship.

Exploring sample papers published in APSA journals can also provide practical insights into how seasoned scholars apply the format, giving you a real-world sense of its application beyond the manual.

The American Political Science Association format is more than a set of technical rules—it's a tool that helps scholars communicate complex political ideas clearly and credibly. Whether you're a student writing your first political science paper or a researcher preparing for publication, embracing APSA style can enhance your academic writing and position your work within the broader political science community.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the American Political Science Association (APSA) format?

The APSA format is a citation and style guide used primarily in political science to ensure consistent formatting of research papers, including guidelines for citations, references, headings, and overall paper structure.

How do you cite a book in APSA format?

In APSA format, a book citation typically includes the author's last name, first name, publication year, title of the book in italics, and the publisher. For example: Smith, John. 2020. *Political Theory Today*. Oxford University Press.

What is the correct way to cite a journal article in APSA style?

An APSA journal article citation includes the author's name, year of publication, article title in quotation marks, journal name in italics, volume number, and page range. Example: Doe, Jane. 2019. "Democracy and Development." *American Journal of Political Science* 63(2): 123-145.

Does APSA format use footnotes or in-text citations?

APSA format primarily uses in-text citations with the author-date system, similar to APA style, rather than footnotes or endnotes for referencing sources.

How should the reference list be formatted in APSA style?

The reference list in APSA style should be titled 'References,' formatted with a hanging indent, and entries should be alphabetized by the authors' last names. Each entry includes full bibliographic details according to APSA guidelines.

Are there specific guidelines for formatting tables and figures in APSA format?

Yes, APSA provides guidelines for tables and figures, including numbering them consecutively, providing clear and descriptive titles, and citing sources if applicable. Tables and figures should be placed as close as possible to their first mention in the text.

What font and spacing are recommended in APSA format?

APSA recommends using a readable font such as Times New Roman, 12-point size, with double-spacing throughout the document, including the reference list.

Where can I find the official APSA style guide for formatting papers?

The official APSA style guide can be found on the American Political Science Association's website, and many universities also provide detailed APSA formatting resources and examples online.

Additional Resources

American Political Science Association Format: A Comprehensive Overview for Scholars and Researchers

american political science association format represents one of the most widely recognized citation and style systems within the field of political science. Used predominantly by scholars, students, and researchers, this format ensures consistency, clarity, and academic rigor in writing across journals, dissertations, and scholarly publications. As political science continues to evolve as an interdisciplinary domain, understanding and mastering the American Political Science Association (APSA) format becomes essential for effective communication and credible scholarship.

Understanding the American Political Science Association Format

The American Political Science Association format is a citation style designed specifically for political science literature. It provides detailed guidelines for formatting manuscripts, citing sources, and structuring bibliographies. Unlike more generalized citation styles such as APA or MLA, APSA is tailored to the conventions and expectations of political science research, emphasizing clarity, precision, and the use of authoritative sources.

While APSA shares similarities with Chicago style, especially its author-date citation method, it incorporates unique features that reflect the nuances of political science writing. The format addresses the citation of complex government documents, legal materials, datasets, and interviews, which are commonly used in political science research.

Key Features of APSA Format

At its core, APSA format revolves around a few essential elements that dictate how research papers should be structured:

- **In-text citations:** APSA uses an author-date citation system enclosed in parentheses, for example, (Smith 2020, 45), which allows readers to quickly locate full references.
- **Reference list:** The bibliography, titled "References," lists all sources alphabetically by the author's last name, ensuring easy navigation.
- **Formatting:** Manuscripts typically require double-spaced text, one-inch margins, and a readable serif font such as Times New Roman at 12-point size.
- **Title page and headings:** APSA specifies clear guidelines for title pages, section headings, and subheadings, promoting organized presentation of ideas.

Comparison with Other Citation Styles

While APA is prevalent in psychology and social sciences, MLA is dominant in humanities, and Chicago style spans multiple disciplines, APSA stands out for political science due to its specialized treatment of government and legal sources. For example, APSA provides explicit formats for citing congressional hearings, court cases, and international treaties, which are less detailed in APA or MLA.

Moreover, APSA's focus on author-date citations aligns with current trends favoring the ease of cross-referencing and avoiding footnote clutter, which is common in Chicago's notes and bibliography style. This emphasis benefits political science scholars who often engage heavily with recent and dynamic sources, such as policy reports and contemporary analyses.

Detailed Breakdown of APSA Citation Components

In-Text Citation Practices

The American Political Science Association format mandates succinct in-text citations that include the author's last name and the publication year, separated by a space, with a page number following a comma when referencing specific passages. For example: (Jones 2018, 102). This format aids readers in instantly connecting the citation to the full reference, streamlining scholarly dialogue.

When multiple works by the same author are cited, APSA differentiates them by appending letters to the year (e.g., 2019a, 2019b). Additionally, if a source has three or more authors, APSA recommends

using "et al." after the first author's name to maintain brevity.

References Section: Structuring and Formatting

The References section in APSA is a critical component ensuring source transparency and traceability. Each entry generally follows this structure:

Author's Last Name, First Name. Year of Publication. *Title of the Work*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

For journal articles, the format adapts to:

Author's Last Name, First Name. Year. "Title of the Article." *Journal Name* Volume Number (Issue Number): page range.

This structured approach facilitates uniformity across publications and supports readers in locating original materials efficiently.

Citing Specialized Political Science Sources

Political science research frequently involves citing non-traditional sources such as government documents, legal rulings, datasets, and interviews. The APSA format provides explicit guidelines for these items:

- **Government documents:** Include the issuing agency, year, title, and report number when applicable.
- **Legal cases:** Cite the case name, volume number, reporter abbreviation, page number, court, and year.
- **Datasets:** Reference the data creator, year, title, and the repository or URL where the data can be accessed.
- **Interviews:** Provide the interviewee's name, the type of interview (personal, telephone, email), and the date.

This specificity enhances the credibility of research and respects the diversity of sources integral to political analysis.

Advantages and Challenges of Using APSA Format

Adopting the American Political Science Association format offers several advantages:

1. **Discipline-specific precision:** APSA addresses citation needs unique to political science, reducing ambiguity.
2. **Professional acceptance:** Many leading political science journals and academic institutions require or prefer APSA, making it essential for publication.
3. **Clarity and readability:** The author-date citation style supports a clean manuscript layout, improving reader engagement.

However, some challenges accompany the use of APSA format:

- **Initial learning curve:** For newcomers, mastering the nuances of APSA, particularly with complex sources, can be demanding.
- **Limited software support:** Compared to APA or MLA, fewer citation management tools offer robust APSA style templates, potentially complicating reference management.
- **Inconsistent adherence:** Variations sometimes occur across journals, requiring authors to carefully check specific submission guidelines.

Despite these hurdles, the benefits of using APSA outweigh the drawbacks for researchers committed to political science scholarship.

Best Practices for Implementing APSA in Research Writing

To effectively utilize the American Political Science Association format, scholars should consider the following strategies:

- Consult the latest APSA Style Manual or official online resources to ensure up-to-date compliance.
- Use citation management software that supports APSA or allows customization of citation styles.
- Review published articles in top political science journals to observe practical applications of the format.
- Pay special attention to the citation of government and legal sources, which often require additional details.
- Maintain consistency throughout the manuscript, especially in punctuation, capitalization, and italics.

These practices foster professionalism and enhance the manuscript's chances of acceptance.

Evolution and Significance of the APSA Format in Political Science

The American Political Science Association format has evolved alongside the discipline itself, adapting to technological advances and the expanding scope of political inquiry. From early print-era manuals to digital style guides, APSA has maintained its commitment to facilitating clear and ethical academic communication.

Its significance extends beyond mere formatting: APSA embodies a shared scholarly culture that values transparency, precision, and respect for intellectual property. In a time when interdisciplinary research and data transparency are increasingly important, APSA's detailed citation rules help maintain the integrity of political science scholarship.

Moreover, as political science research incorporates more international and multimedia sources, APSA continues to expand its guidelines, reflecting the dynamic nature of the field.

The American Political Science Association format thus remains a cornerstone of scholarly writing within political science, enabling researchers to present their work with authority and clarity. Its specialized focus and evolving standards make it an indispensable tool for anyone engaged in political science academia.

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governmental concepts, phenomena, and information sources. It begins by teaching beginning students to engage newspapers and other political media sources critically and analytically. It focuses on the crafts of writing and scholarship by providing the basics of grammar, style, formats and source citation, and then introduces students to a variety of rich information resources including the Congressional Record, Federal Register, and the Library of Congress. Students actively apply their knowledge and skills by corresponding with their representatives and commenting on pending government regulations. Part 1 concludes with campaign management, policy analysis, legislation assessment, and similar exercises that develop student skilled-observation proficiency. Part 2 prepares students to research, read, write, review, and critique political science scholarship. Finally, Part 3 teaches advanced students how to investigate public opinion; analyze domestic and international public policies; author amicus briefs; and participate in the universal community that deliberates the continuing rich tradition of political philosophy.

american political science association format: The Rowman & Littlefield Guide to Writing with Sources James P. Davis, 2004 This succinct guide helps writers to assess, quote, cite, and present information from a variety of types of sources, including electronic and Internet sources. It features samples of writing and style sheets as well as a checklist for quoting and paraphrasing. This second edition also incorporates the latest updates to MLA, CSE, and CMS styles.

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american political science association format: American Political Parties Jeffrey E Cohen, Richard Fleisher, Paul Kantor, 2001-01-01 Powerful cross-currents of both decline and resurgence have been affecting American political parties over the past several decades. Is the era of decline that began in the late 1960s over and are the parties in a new era of rebuilding? In what direction are the parties headed and what does it mean for a healthy and well-functioning democracy? American Political Parties brings together a distinguished team of contributors to explore these questions. Students are exposed to original, state-of-the-art research on the parties that is written to be accessible and engaging. Presenting both historical and contemporary material on the changing U.S. parties, the book offers a balanced portrait and a wide variety of views concerning the continuing weaknesses of the parties and their concurrent signs of revitalization. Essays examine three important elements of parties—the parties in the mass public, the parties as electoral and political organizations, and the parties as governing groups. Two themes recur throughout—the first deals with party change (specifically realignment and dealignment) and the second with party responsibility in a democratic government. The concluding chapter places the contributors' various findings and viewpoints in perspective. It offers several theories to help explain why the parties seem to be following their dual paths of development and considers the implications of this state of affairs for the future of American democracy.

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phone technology; and evaluation of source reliability to include commercial sources, Wikipedia, media sites, social media, and lectures on demand. Creating Evidence: Evaluating data sources on the web including government databases, non-profits, and special interest/commercial data; and using collaborative forms of data collection. Includes a new section on Memorandums of Conversations (MEMCON), essential in recent political controversies. Manuscript Formatting and Reference Styles: Updated examples of citing internet sites, blogs, forums, lectures on demand, and YouTube. Format/Examples: Updated exam-writing treatment to include on-line, e-learning, open-book exams, media applications examples using YouTube and online media; restored legal briefs treatment; revised proposal examples; revised PowerPoint instructions to include diversity considerations; expanded formula for standard research papers to include wider disciplinary treatment, expanded communication techniques, format and examples of appropriate posting for social media and organizational websites, expanded internship treatment, inclusion of needs-assessment format and examples. Career Development: Restoration of 3rd edition chapter and expansion of professional portfolio building including vitae, resume, cover letters, letters of intent, statement of purpose, and skills/competency discussions. Updated citations for changes in The Chicago Manual of Style, 17th Edition, 2017 and The MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, 8th Edition, 2016.

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american political science association format: Strong Liberalism Jason A. Scorza, 2008 In this age of total war on terrorism, many liberals fail to recognize the dangers of adopting the methods of their enemies--of meeting propaganda with propaganda, cruelty with cruelty, and violence with violence. Other liberals reject even modest efforts to teach and regulate good citizenship, fearing that in doing so they will come to resemble their enemies. Can liberal democracy be strengthened and secured without either compromising basic liberal principles or emasculating fundamental liberal purposes? The great totalitarian regimes of the twentieth century are gone, but the need for strong liberalism has never been more urgent. Jason A. Scorza argues that liberalism can generate an account of citizenship responsive to such pressing contemporary challenges as political fear, political apathy, and conformist political membership. Strong Liberalism is founded on understanding thoroughly the canonical defenders of liberal democracy (John Stuart Mill, John Rawls, and Judith Shklar), moving beyond the thinking of prominent contemporary theorists (Stephen Macedo, William Galston, and Thomas Spragens), and parrying the arguments of liberalism's critics (Benjamin Barber, Michael Sandel, and Mary Ann Glendon). Scorza imparts a sharp theory of strong liberalism that summons liberal philosophy to the battlefield of the inner life of politics and recalls it to its own essential but often overlooked strengths: civic friendship, political courage, political self-reliance, civic toleration, and political irreverence. The theory of strong liberalism accepts that civic strength is rooted in civic pluralism. Liberal democracy is best served by the cultivation of multiple examples of good citizenship rather than by the insistence that a single, ideal civic character can be identified and universally imposed through civic education.

american political science association format: Empirical Political Analysis Craig Leonard Brians, 2016-05-23 Empirical Political Analysis introduces students to the full range of qualitative and quantitative methods used in political science research. Organized around all of the stages of the research process, this comprehensive text surveys designing experiments, conducting research, evaluating results, and presenting findings. With exercises in the text and in a companion lab manual, Empirical Political Analysis gives students applied insights on the scopes and methods of political science research. Features: Offers comprehensive coverage of quantitative and qualitative

research methods in political science, a hallmark since it first published over 25 years ago. Covers the research process from start to finish—hypothesis formation, literature review, research design, data gathering, data analysis, and research report writing. Includes in-depth examples of political science research to give discipline-specific instruction on political analysis. Features a “Practical Research Ethics” box in every chapter to make students aware of common ethical dilemmas and potential solutions to them. Written by political scientists who actively publish in subfields ranging from comparative politics to environmental policy to political communications to voting behavior. Includes learning goals, key terms, and research examples to help students engage and explore the most important concepts.

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american political science association format: Parties and Leaders in the Postreform House David W. Rohde, 2010-07-15 Since the Second World War, congressional parties have been characterized as declining in strength and influence. Research has generally attributed this decline to policy conflicts within parties, to growing electoral independence of members, and to the impact of the congressional reforms of the 1970s. Yet the 1980s witnessed a strong resurgence of parties and party leadership—especially in the House of Representatives. Offering a concise and compelling explanation of the causes of this resurgence, David W. Rohde argues that a realignment of electoral forces led to a reduction of sectional divisions within the parties—particularly between the northern and southern Democrats—and to increased divergence between the parties on many important issues. He challenges previous findings by asserting that congressional reform contributed to, rather than restrained, the increase of partisanship. Among the Democrats, reforms siphoned power away from conservative and autocratic committee chairs and put control of those committees in the hands of Democratic committee caucuses, strengthening party leaders and making both party and committee leaders responsible to rank-and-file Democrats. Electoral changes increased the homogeneity of House Democrats while institutional reforms reduced the influence of dissident members on a consensus in the majority party. Rohde's accessible analysis provides a detailed discussion of the goals of the congressional reformers, the increased consensus among Democrats and its reinforcement by their caucus, the Democratic leadership's use of expanded powers to shape the legislative agenda, and the responses of House Republicans. He also addresses the changes in the relationship between the House majority and the president during the Carter and Reagan administrations and analyzes the legislative consequences of the partisan resurgence. A readable, systematic synthesis of the many complex factors that fueled the recent resurgence of partisanship, *Parties and Leaders in the Postreform House* is ideal for course use.

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Campus, Gianfranco Pasquino, 2009-09-01 For a while now, political science as a discipline has been big enough (in terms of the number of academics) and analytically mature enough to justify reflections on and reviews of its achievements. In fact, there is no lack of general handbooks, dictionaries and 'state of the art' assessments (as well as 'reflective' journals such as the ECPR's own European Political Science), which are useful in helping us to understand and evaluate where we currently are and where we might still need to go. The focus of these texts, however, is on particular concepts, themes, research areas, institutions or behaviour. What they rarely do is indulge in a critical reflection on the political scientists themselves, especially those who are commonly accepted as having made the most significant contributions to the growth of their discipline. This book fills an important gap in the growing reflective literature on the political science discipline: it consists of a series of 'objective' profiles of the 'Masters of Political Science', written by political scientists who have read and studied their work and who are therefore in a position to evaluate the nature of their contributions. The Masters: Robert Dahl, Anthony Downs, David Easton, S. E. Finer, Samuel P. Huntington, Juan J. Linz, Seymour Martin Lipset, Giovanni Sartori, Sidney Verba, Aaron Wildavsky, Hans Morgenthau. Masters of Political Science was originally published in Italian by il Mulino Publishing House.

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