References and Citations

Each submission must use in-text citations and include a “References” section. All works cited must be in the references. Authors are responsible for providing accurate and complete reference information. In-text citations should contain author, year, and page number, where applicable.

In contrast to our past practice, authors may now include discursive footnotes to provide clarification and explanation.

Citations

Some examples of in-text citation follow.

- Single author: (Lemke 2002, 12–14)
- Less than four authors: (Berkman and Plutzer 2010)
- Four or more authors: (Coppedge et al. 2016)
- Multiple authors: (Banaszak 1996, 56–58; Capoccia and Ziblatt 2010; Wolbrecht, Beckwith and Baldez 2008; Walthall 2012)
- Within a sentence: As Bermeo (2003, 33) argues…


References

References are listed alphabetically based on the last name of the first author. The name of the first author is inverted (i.e., first name followed by last name) to facilitate alphabetization; the name of subsequent authors are not ordered by authors' last names. Please include first names and middle initials for all authors when available. For works with more than one author, only the name of the first author is inverted (e.g., "Rueschemeyer, Dietrich, Evelyne Huber Stephens and John D. Stephens"). All authors should be listed. Do not use “et al.” in the references.

For accepted but not yet published materials use “Forthcoming” in place of the date.

When citing more than one entry by the same author(s), list them in the order of publication (with oldest listed first). If the references contain more than one work published by the same author(s) in the same year, they should be ordered alphabetically within year by title, and distinguished by the adding of letters (e.g. “2014a,” “2014b” etc.)

For dissertations and unpublished papers, cite the date and place the paper was presented and/or where it is available. If no date is available, use "n.d." in place of the date.
References for data sets should include a persistent identifier, such as a Digital Object Identifier (DOI), if possible. Persistent identifiers ensure future access to unique published digital objects, such as a text or data set.

The following list illustrates common reference types but is not exhaustive. For additional reference guidance please see *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th edition.

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