Title of Your Paper

Your Name

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Abstract

This should be 100 to 150 words summarizing your paper.

1 Citations

There are many different citation packages, but I prefer the natbib package called above. To make a parenthetical citation, you use `\citep{citekey}` (the p is for parenthetical). To make a textual citation, you use `\citet{citekey}` (t for textual). Put page numbers in a leading set of brackets: `\citep[25-26]{citekey}`. Put textual comments in *another* set of leading brackets: `\citep[see][10]{citekey}`. Try out `\citeauthor` and `\citealt` and see what you get. I consistently use `FirstauthorYear` for my citekeys; it's best to choose a format and stick to it so that you don't actually have to look up citekeys. Some BibTeX software (e.g., BibDesk) will even automatically generate citekeys using the format you specify. Okay, an example:

Linear regression is easy (see, e.g., Gelman and Hill 2007). But, as Solt (2001, 86-87) points out, it isn't always the most appropriate technique.

2 Tables By Hand in LaTeX

Doing tables by hand can get very complicated. The key line is the one that starts `\begin{tabular}`. The next set of curly brackets define how many columns there will be and the characteristics of those columns. The letters l, r, and c mean the column should be left-justified, right-justified, or centered, respectively. The letter p means a column should be a paragraph with a fixed width specified by the length inside the curly brackets. Here I've used `p{.5cm}` to get some extra space between columns. Once you're inside the table, the `&` means "this column is done, go on to the next one." As you can see, the `\multicolumn` command is used to span multiple columns, for example, for a heading. Here, I ended up inserting some spaces using `\,` to make the columns an even width, although it would have been cleaner to use p-columns.

Table 1: Economic Inequality, Average Incomes, and Poverty in Four Hypothetical Countries

	Income Decile										Gini	GDP/	Poverty
Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Index	Capita	Gap
A	40	45	60	70	80	85	100	125	145	250	30.1	100	15
B	40	45	60	60	60	65	100	125	150	300	35.1	100	15
C	40	45	70	80	90	100	105	140	160	270	30.1	110	15
D	40	45	45	85	85	85	100	120	145	250	30.1	100	20

3 The Stargazer Package

Although hand-building tables is possible, it is way better to have R generate the table you want. As usual, there are several ways to go, but the stargazer package is a handy one (and it was written by a political scientist, so it is more likely than others to correspond to our disciplinary norms). It has many, many options: check out the manual and the vignettes.

Table 2: Summary Statistics, State Dataset

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Max
alpha	50	25.500	14.577	1	50
regdays	50	21.040	11.258	0	30
stategini	50	44.614	2.134	40.200	49.900
stdiversity	50	36.533	16.420	6.800	73.465
over64	50	16.108	2.892	5.360	21.450
college	50	16.085	3.079	10.650	23.702
stincpc	50	20,767.380	2,848.744	15,853	28,766
south	50	0.220	0.418	0	1

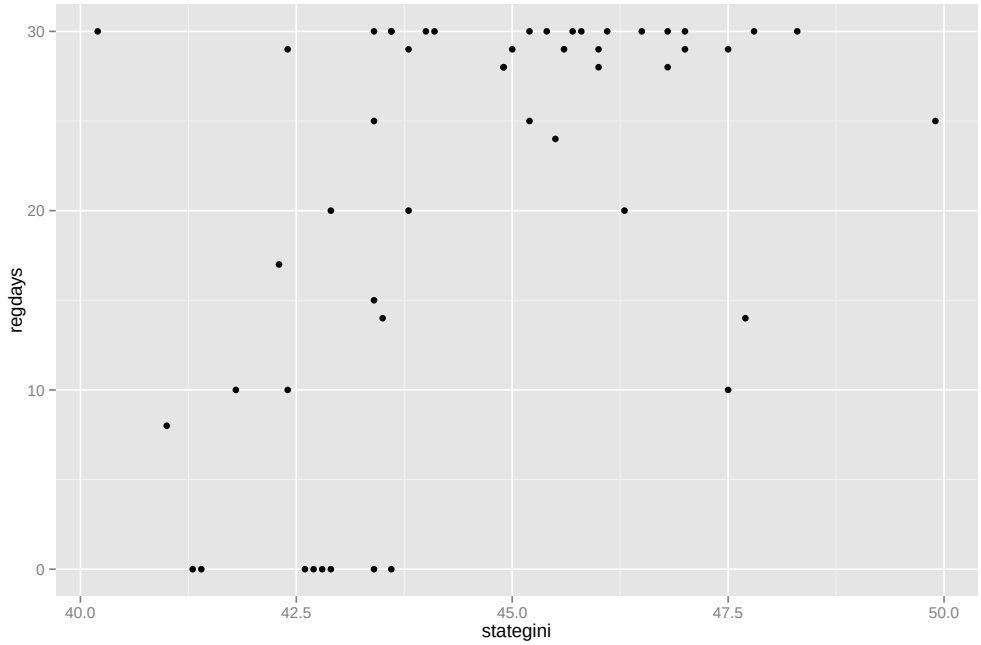
Table 3: Linear Regression Results

	Dependent variable:	
	Registration Days	
	(1)	(2)
stategini	1.408**	5.875***
	(0.698)	(1.479)
stdiversity	0.323***	5.371***
	(0.093)	(1.515)
over64	0.144	0.178
	(0.438)	(0.394)
college	−1.548**	−0.916
	(0.760)	(0.709)
stincpc	0.001	0.001
	(0.001)	(0.001)
south	−0.557	0.505
	(3.580)	(3.236)
stategini:stdiversity		−0.114***
		(0.034)
Constant	−59.203*	−254.768***
	(32.634)	(65.553)
Observations	50	50
R^2	0.503	0.607
Note:	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

4 Figures

Although you can drop R-generated figures straight into your document using the `fig=T` code-chunk argument, I generally prefer to use R to generate pdfs of my figures: the `fig=T, include=F` combination of arguments generates pdfs with auto-generated names of the format sweavefilename-figurelabel.pdf. I then insert them with the commands below, which give you more control over where and how the figures appear and make it easier to include notes and the like.

Figure 1: State Registration Deadlines by Income Inequality



Note: One should really label one's axes with descriptive names rather than just using the codenames of variables from one's dataset. Then again, one should only include informative notes to figures rather than just making up text.

Note that the `\label` command, which I use for all tables and figures, lets you refer to the table or figure by its assigned number using the `\ref` command. You can use whatever label you want. For example, for the scatterplot in Figure 1, I used `F:scatter`. I always put a `T:` in table labels

(see my use of the `label=` option in the `stargazer` commands above) and an `F:` in figure labels, just to help keep them straight in my mind.

5 Bibliography

The bibliography is easily generated using the two commands below. The `ajps` style is one I hacked together myself based on the `apsr` style floating around the web, which neglects to put a comma after the second-to-last name in a list of three or more authors <shiver>.

References

Gelman, Andrew, and Jennifer Hill. 2007. *Data Analysis Using Regression and Multilevel/Hierarchical Models*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Solt, Frederick. 2001. "Institutional Effects on Democratic Transitions: Neo-Patrimonial Regimes in Africa, 1989-1994." *Studies in Comparative International Development* 36(2):82–91. Summer.