ASA House Style

The ASA generally follows AP and Chicago styles for its magazines. Below are common guidelines, as well certain ASA-specific rules that fall outside AP and Chicago styles.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

CV, not C.V.

PhD, MA, and BA, not Ph.D., M.A., and B.A.

US, not U.S.

DC, not D.C.

Spell out names of organizations at first mention and place the acronym in parentheses directly after. Use the acronym exclusively thereafter.

*Example:* The National Science Foundation (NSF) report made it clear no NSF grants would be given this year.

The ASA, not ASA

Virginia, not VA, in text

*Exception:* When the state is listed with a mailing address, in front of a ZIP code

Percent, not %

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS, DISCLAIMERS, AND EDITOR’S NOTES**

Acknowledgements are discouraged, as they don’t generally contribute to readers’ understanding of what is being presented.

Disclaimers are sometimes necessary for authors who work for government agencies. When they must be included, they should be incorporated into an editor’s note and placed at the end of the article.

Editor’s notes always come at the end of articles.

**CITATIONS**

Citations are *not* included in text. The name of a book or article should be worked into the text.

*Incorrect:* After consulting a book about tulips (Nirala, 2005), I found some …

*Correct:* After consulting *The Idiot’s Guide to Tulips*, I found some …

A list of references may follow the article, if necessary, although this is discouraged.
COPYRIGHT
Do not use a picture or video from the internet without getting written permission from its creator/copyright holder first.

If you cannot get written permission, you may link to the picture or video.

Do not include/quote more than a paragraph of a book/paper/article without getting written permission from its creator/copyright holder first.

Always give credit for work that is not yours (in addition to getting written permission).

Example: Photo courtesy of [name]

DATES
Dates should be written as May 8–22, 2002, not May 8th through May 22nd, 2002.

INTERNET
Do not include http:// in a web address if the URL begins with www.

URLs are italicized.

Twitter handles and hashtags are not italicized.

email, not e-mail or E-mail. Email is only capitalized if it occurs at the beginning of a sentence.

website, not web site

webpage, not web page

internet, not Internet. Internet is only capitalized if it occurs at the beginning of a sentence.

NUMBERS
Words: one through nine
Numerals: 10 and above

Spell out numbers that begin a sentence.

Data is considered singular, not plural.

Correct: The data is overwhelming.

Incorrect: The data are overwhelming.

PHOTO CAPTIONS
Photos taken by ASA staff: Photo by [Name]/ASA
Photos taken by others: Photo courtesy of [Name]
PUNCTUATION

Apostrophe
1990s, not 1990’s
’90s, not ‘90s or 90’s

Capitalization
Proper nouns in their entirety may be capitalized.
Example: ASA Section on Statistics and the Environment, otherwise the section. Ditto with ASA Board of Directors vs. the board.

Professional titles are capitalized only when placed before a proper name
Example: a professor emeritus, but Professor Emeritus Joe Phillip

Meetings are capitalized when referring to a specific meeting
Example: spring meetings, but Joint Statistical Meetings or ENAR Spring Meeting

Six Sigma, not six sigma, Six sigma, or 6 sigma

Capitalize “the” when it is part of a trademarked name

Colon
The most frequent use of a colon is at the end of a sentence to introduce lists, tabulations, texts, etc. Capitalize the first word after the colon only if it is a proper noun or begins a complete sentence.

Do not use a colon when there is no break in grammatical construction.
Incorrect: The beneficiaries are: Fred, George, and Jane.
Correct: The beneficiaries are the following: Fred, George, and Jane. OR The beneficiaries are Fred, George, and Jane.

Comma
Use a serial (Oxford) comma.

Incorrect: Jane, George and John were promoted.
Correct: Jane, George, and John were promoted.

Em Dash
Abrupt change: Use dashes to mark an abrupt change in thought or an emphatic pause.
Examples: We will fly to Paris in June—if I get a raise.
Smith offered a plan—it was unprecedented—to raise revenues.

Series within a phrase: If the words in a series must be separated by commas, set the phrase off with dashes.
Example: He listed the qualities—intelligence, humor, conservatism, independence—that he liked in an executive.
En Dash
Between numbers (a range): JSM will take place August 7–11.

Exception: Use a regular dash between digits in a phone number.

Two-word compound adjective: science project–based assignment

Hyphen
Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity or to form a single idea from two or more words.

Use hyphens in compound modifiers when they precede a noun.

Examples: The African-American boy, the high-school student

Exceptions: the adverb very and all adverbs ending in -ly

meta-analysis, not metaanalysis

policymaker, not policy-maker

decision-maker, not decisionmaker

problemsolver, not problem-solver

President-elect is always hyphenated (capitalized only before a name, and elect is never capitalized).

Close prefixes

Examples: nongovernmental, semiparametric, nonlinear

Suspensive Hyphenation: He received a 10- to 20-year sentence.

Italics
Italicize URLs; book, magazine, and journal titles; names of newspapers; names of boats and spacecraft

$t$-test

$p$-value

$n$ (any variable)

Italics, rather than bolding, should be used (sparingly) to add emphasis to words within text.

Parentheses and Brackets
Parentheses, not commas, should enclose e.g. or i.e. statements

Brackets should enclose words inserted into quoted text by the editor for clarity.

Quotations
Use for titles of magazine, journal, or newspaper articles and columns; conferences; musical works; photographs; poems; television or radio episodes; and unpublished materials.
Always place quotation marks after periods and commas. Question marks, exclamation points, dashes, colons, and semicolons always fall outside quotation marks, unless they are part of the quoted material. Alternate single (’) and double (“”) quotation marks for quotes within quotes.

Examples: “I do not object,” he said, “to the tenor of the report.”
Have you seen “Phantom of the Opera”?
She said, “I quote from his letter, ‘I agree with Kipling that “the female of the species is more deadly than the male,” but the phenomenon is not an unchangeable law of nature,’ a remark he did not explain.”

Nicknames and unfamiliar terms appear in quotation marks upon first reference only; subsequent references do not need quotes.
Examples: Dwight D. “Ike” Eisenhower
Broadcast frequencies are measured in “kilohertz.”

Single quotes surround familiar words used in an unfamiliar or sarcastic way.
Example: The ‘title’ of his book is The Apple Never Falls Far from the Tree, but we all know that’s not really a title.

Avoid scare quotes.
Example: He didn’t “really” want to go to Germany.

Semicolon
In general, use a semicolon for separations in thought that are too strong for a comma, but not strong enough for a period.
Example: The phrase that follows the semicolon should be able to stand on its own as a separate sentence; the choice to link the phrases is an editorial judgment.

Use semicolons to separate lists when individual segments contain commas.
Example: Other committee members were Brenda G. Cox, Mathematica Inc.; John Hewett, University of Missouri-Columbia; Bill Jenkins, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and Jessica M. Utts, University of California, Irvine.

Spaces
One space only between sentences and after colons.

REFERENCES
References should not be scattered throughout the text as they would in a journal article. Ordinarily, only extremely noteworthy references should appear in the body of the article, and then they should be incorporated into the text.
Example: One of the earliest research papers applying probability and statistics to sports is Fred Mosteller’s 1952 work on the World Series in the Journal of the American Statistical Association.

If an additional reading list is necessary, below are examples of common listings:

Journal article:

Journal article (when the journal is online only):

Book:

Online article or video:
Weldon’s Dice, Automated, www.youtube.com/watch?v=95EErdoU02w.

Book chapter:

Organization as author:

**SPELLING**

analyze, not analyse

decision-maker, not decisionmaker

eemail, not e-mail or E-mail

indexes, not indices

internet, not Internet

meta-analysis, not metaanalysis

modeling, not modelling

onsite, not on site or on-site

policymaker, not policy-maker

problemsolver, not problem-solver

webpage, not web page

website, not Web site or web site
TIME
6 a.m. to 7 p.m.

6:15 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Midnight and noon are lower-cased and stand alone; never 12 noon or 12 midnight.

Avoid redundancy: Monday at 6 p.m., not Monday evening at 6 p.m.

TITLES
Titles of dissertations, theses, manuscripts in collections, lectures and papers read at meetings, and photocopies of typescripts are set in roman type and title case enclosed in quotation marks.

Example: “The Miracle of Metamorphosis”

Journal titles and their acronyms, as well as book titles, are italicized.

Example: Journal of the American Statistical Association (JASA)

Titled, not entitled

Always place titles/headlines in title case.

Example: Pride and Prejudice Set to Become Movie

Prepositions are lower case

Use single quotes in titles and headings

JSM LEXICON
invited session
contributed session/poster
topic-contributed session/poster
late-breaking session
2004 Joint Statistical Meetings ... BUT ... JSM 2004 member
nonmember
Career Service
continuing education courses
computer technology workshops
JSM Proceedings
onsite/online
audiovisual (AV)
keyword (Keyword in headings)
A.M. roundtables
P.M. roundtables