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**Pt. B - In text citations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ex. 4</td>
<td><strong>PUMFs, codebooks, etc.</strong></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex. 5</td>
<td><strong>Graphs you’ve created</strong></td>
<td>21-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex. 6</td>
<td><strong>Tables you’ve created</strong></td>
<td>23-26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 STEPS TO DATA CITATION

1. Identify category of product
2. Identify essential information
3. Adapt to ASA style
EXAMPLE 1 – 2006 CENSUS PUMF

1. Identify type of product > microdata product

Statistics Canada citation guide product identification
EXAMPLE 1 – 2006 CENSUS PUMF

2. Identify essential information >

Microdata files essential elements:

Fill in elements that apply:
3. Rearrange essential elements following ASA style

In the ASA citation style guide, find the category that is closest to type of product you want to cite.

There is no entry for data file but there is an entry for survey instruments.
EXAMPLE 1 – 2006 CENSUS PUMF

Adapt your essential info to the ASA model for survey instruments:
(American Sociological Association 2014, p. 118)


note: do not simply reuse the dates and urls from the examples.
EXAMPLE 2 – GSS 27 PUMF CODEBOOK

Follow the same 3 steps...
3 STEPS TO DATA CITATION

1. Identify category of product
2. Identify essential information
3. Adapt to ASA style
EXAMPLE 2 – GSS 27 PUMF CODEBOOK

1. Identify type of product > microdata product

Statistics Canada citation guide product identification
2. Identify essential information

User guides for microdata files essential elements:
Author. Year. Title. [Edition.] [Editor.] Catalogue. Place. Publisher. [Pages.] [URL] [Notes.]

Fill in elements that apply:

3. Rearrange essential elements following citation style

Adapt your essential info to the ASA model for survey instruments (since there is none for dataset codebooks). Add the page number to help your reader.
Adapt your essential info to the ASA model for survey instruments: (American Sociological Association 2014, p. 118)


EXAMPLE 3 – GRAPHS* (from Stats Can or other source)

Follow same 3 steps...

*Note that this section is for premade graphs taken from Statistics Canada or other sources, not for graphs you’ve created from PUMFs. For graphs created from PUMFs, see pages 21-22.
3 STEPS TO DATA CITATION

1. Identify category of product
2. Identify essential information
3. Adapt to ASA style
EXAMPLE 3 – GRAPHS (from Stats Can or other source)

1. Identify type of product > data products > tables and graphs from the Statistics Canada website

Statistics Canada citation guide product identification
2. Identify essential information

Tables and graphs from Stats Canada essential elements:
Author. Year. Title 3B. [Title 2B.] Title 4A. Update. URL. [Notes.]

Fill in elements that apply:

Statistics Canada. 2002. "The most serious difficulties immigrants experienced when pursuing further education or training, 2001" (graph).
EXAMPLE 3 – GRAPHS (from Stats Can or other source)

3. Rearrange essential elements following citation style

Adapt your essential info to the ASA model for a table:
(American Sociological Association 2014, p. 118)


IN TEXT CITATIONS – PUMFs, codebooks, etc.

1. Follow instructions for in text citation for ASA style

Ex. of ASA in text citation
Cite the author’s last name and the date of publication. Note that there is no comma between the name and the date.

(source: https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/583/02/)

(Author year) = (Statistics Canada 2015)
2. For graphs you have created from PUMFs

- Write “Figure 1.” (figures are numbered consecutively)
- Create a descriptive title that explains what the graph is about and add the author.

For the formatting of the caption, follow the general guidelines in the Purdue ASA guide reference page formatting section. For instance, capitalize the main words in the title you have created.
Figure 1. Self Reported Knowledge of Canadian History by Visible Minorities, 2013. Statistics Canada. 2015.

Note: The caption serves as a title. Do not include a title above the figure.
3. For a table you have created from PUMFs

- Write “Table 1.” in bold – tables are numbered consecutively. If you are using tables and graphs (which are considered figures), number them separately (e.g. Figure 1, Figure 2, Table 1, Table 2).

- On the same line, also in bold, create a descriptive title that explains what the table is about. Include info about the dataset you used.

- **Notes**: For the formatting of the notes that appear under the table, follow the examples below.
Table 1. Age Group of Respondent Frequency Distribution, General Social Survey, 2013, Cycle 27, Social Identity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group of Respondent</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage of All</th>
<th>Percentage of Valid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 to 24 Years</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,740</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34 Years</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,407</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 Years</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4,417</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54 Years</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4,733</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64 Years</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,164</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 74 Years</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3,726</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 Years and Over</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2,347</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>27,534</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Enter general notes about the table as a whole here. Give the source of your data: Adapted from https://login.proxy.bib.uottawa.ca/login?url=http://odies.scholarsportal.info/webview/. End the note with explanations of any abbreviations used in the table.

* Enter specific notes about particular columns, rows, or cell contents here, using sequential superscript letters. Specific notes appear together in a separate paragraph under the general notes paragraph, separated by a line. Notes and table titles are indented.
Table 2. Means and Standard Deviations on the Measures of Length of Employment and Number of Days Worked, General Social Survey, 2013, Cycle 27, Social Identity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NWE – 12 Months</td>
<td>18447</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>43.40</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDW Per Week at all Jobs</td>
<td>18302</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.79</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Valid N (listwise)        | 18166| –       | –       | –     | –                  |

Notes: NWE = number of weeks employed. NDW = number of days worked. Adapted from https://login.proxy.bib.uottawa.ca/login?url=http://odesi.scholarsportal.info/webview/.

\(^a\) Eight or more consecutive hours constitute a work day.
Table 3. Age Group of Respondent Measures of Central Tendency and Measures of Dispersion, General Social Survey, 2013, Cycle 27, Social Identity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Valid</th>
<th>Missing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>27534</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Deviation</td>
<td>1.834</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variance</td>
<td>3.364</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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