

DATA CITATION

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ASA STYLE

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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:

Author. Year. Computer file. [Producer.] [Distributor.] [Release.]
[URL.] [Notes.]

Fill in elements that apply:

Statistics Canada. 2010. Census of Canada, 2006, Families File
[Public-use microdata file].

<http://university.ca/example/census/2001/cnfam01.html>
(accessed September 26, 2008).

EXAMPLE 1 – 2006 CENSUS PUMF

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)

National Science Foundation. 2006. “2006 Survey of Doctorate Recipients.” Arlington, VA: National Science Foundation. Retrieved July 10, 2010
(http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/srvydoctoratework/survey/srvydoctoratework_2006.pdf).

Statistics Canada. 2012. “Census of Canada, 2006, Families File” [Public-use microdata file]. Retrieved October 15, 2015
(<http://university.ca/example/census/2001/cnfam01.htm>).

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](#)

EXAMPLE 2 – GSS 27 PUMF CODEBOOK

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:

Statistics Canada. 2015. [Codebook.] General Social Survey, 2013,
cycle 27, Social Identity.
[<http://university.ca/example/census/2001/cnfam01.html>]
[accessed October 26, 2015.]

EXAMPLE 2 – GSS 27 PUMF CODEBOOK

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.

EXAMPLE 2 – GSS 27 PUMF CODEBOOK

Adapt your essential info to the ASA model for survey

instruments: (American Sociological Association 2014, p. 118)

National Science Foundation. 2006. “2006 Survey of Doctorate Recipients.” Arlington, VA: National Science Foundation.

Retrieved July 10, 2010

(http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/srvydoctoratework/survey/srvydoctoratework_2006.pdf).

Statistics Canada. 2015. “General Social Survey, 2013, Cycle 27, Social Identity” [Codebook], p. 12. Retrieved Oct. 15, 2015

<https://login.proxy.bib.uottawa.ca/login?url=http://odesi.scholarportal.info/webview/>

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](#)

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

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).

<http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/89-611-XIE/graphs/graph4.htm> (accessed June 13, 2008).

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)

Scientists and Engineers Statistical Data System (SESTAT). 2006.

“Table B-1: U.S. Scientists and Engineers, by Detailed Field and Level of Highest Degree Attained: 1999.” Retrieved July 10, 2010 (<http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/usworkforce/1999/tables/TableB1.pdf>).

Statistics Canada. 2002. “The most serious difficulties immigrants experienced when pursuing further education or training, 2001” [graph]. Retrieved October 22, 2015 (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/89-611-XIE/graphs/graph4.htm>).

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)

IN TEXT CITATIONS - GRAPH CREATED FROM GSS 27

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.

IN TEXT CITATIONS - GRAPH CREATED FROM GSS 27

(ASA example)

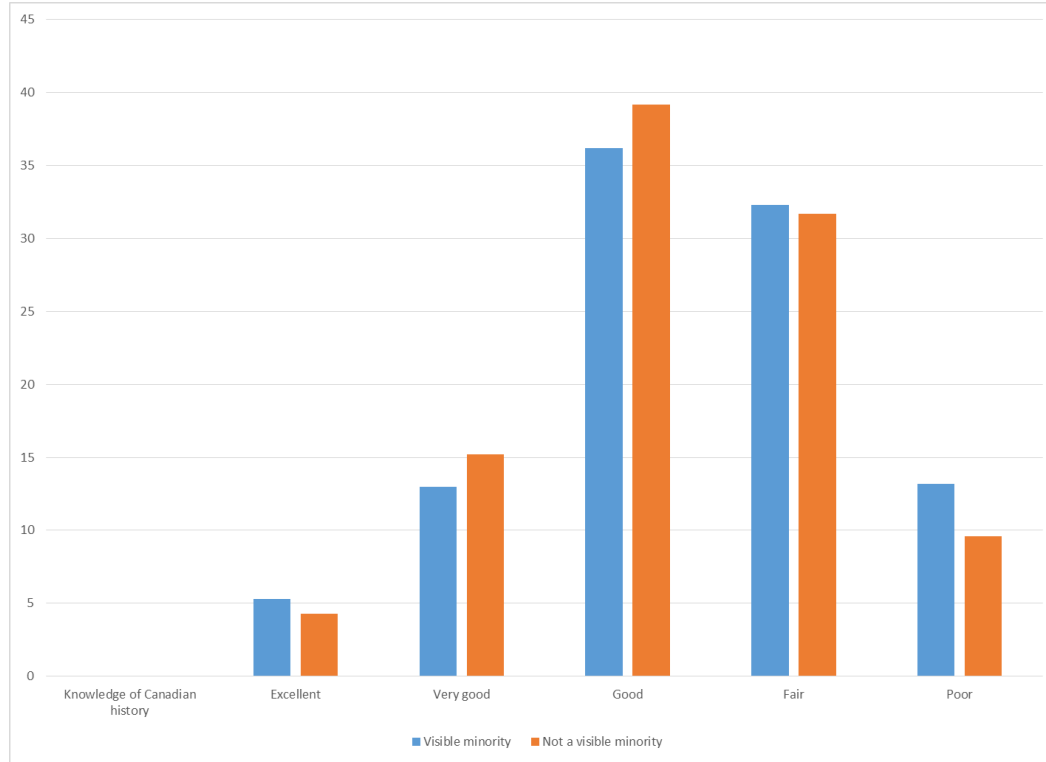


Figure 1. Self Reported Knowledge of Canadian History by Visible Minorities, 2013. Statistics Canada. 2015.

Note:
The caption serves as a title.
Do not include a title above the figure.

IN TEXT CITATIONS - TABLE CREATED FROM GSS 27

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.

IN TEXT CITATIONS – TABLE CREATED FROM GSS 27 (ASA example)

**Table 1. Age Group of Respondent Frequency Distribution, General Social Survey, 2013, Cycle 27,
Social Identity**

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

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://odesi.scholarsportal.info/webview/>. End the note with explanations of any abbreviations used in the table.

^a 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.

IN TEXT CITATIONS – TABLE CREATED FROM GSS 27 (ASA example)

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

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
NWE – 12 Months	18447	1	52	43.40	3.5
NDW Per Week at all Jobs ^a	18302	1	7	4.79	6.3
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.

IN TEXT CITATIONS - OUTPUT TABLE CREATED FROM GSS 27 (ASA example)

Table 3. Age Group of Respondent Measures of Central Tendency and Measures of Dispersion, General Social Survey, 2013, Cycle 27, Social Identity

N	Valid	27534
	Missing	0
Mean		3.90
Median		4.00
Mode		5.00
Standard Deviation		1.834
Variance		3.364
Range		6.00

Notes: Adapted from <https://login.proxy.bib.uottawa.ca/login?url=http://odesi.scholarsportal.info/webview/>.

REFERENCES

American Sociological Association. 2014. American Sociological Association Style Guide. 5th ed. Washington, DC: American Sociological Association, p. 118.

OWL Purdue Online Writing Lab. 2015. "Formatting in Sociology (ASA Style)." Retrieved October 20, 2015 (<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/583/1/>).

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