Library Guide to Citing Statistics and Data in APA and MLA Formats

Disclaimer:The MLA and APA Guides give very little description of how these types of items should be treated for citation. These examples have been created based on similar types of materials. Always check with your professor to determine their preferred format. Remember in APA style to double-space!

Statistics Canada's Guide to Citing Statistics (http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/12-591-XIE/2006001/build.htm) can help you determine the details related to your table, chart, etc.

APA Style – Data set accessed from DLI, ICPSR or IDLS

When citing a data set (raw data) from the DLI or ICPSR, including those files accessed through the IDLS system, use the following convention. First provide the name of the author. Then, give the year of the dataset release in parentheses. Then, give the full name of the dataset in italics followed by the [Data file] descriptor. Finally, indicate where and when you retrieved the data file.

Statistics Canada. (2003). *General Social Survey (GSS), 2001, Cycle 15: Family History (Child File)* [Data file]. Retrieved August 16, 2005 from IDLS http://janus.ssc.uwo.ca/idls/.

Earls, F. J., Brooks-Gunn, J., Raudenbush, S. W., and Sampson, R. J. (2002). *Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighbourhoods (PHDCN): Child Behavior Checklist, Wave 1, 1994-1997* [Data file]. Retrieved July 22, 2005 from ICPSR http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/.

APA Style – Statistics

Note: Documents from Statistics Canada that are electronic versions of print publications (generally produced in pdf format on the website) should be cited as e-books accessed on the internet.

When citing a statistical table, graph, figure or chart, use the following convention. Cite the author and year of publication as below. Cite the full name of the table, graph, figure or chart (in italics), followed by the appropriate descriptor [table], [chart], [figure], [graph]. Finally, cite when and where you retrieved the information as below. Following are some common examples using this convention:

2001 Census table extracted using E-STAT

Statistics Canada. (2004). *2001 School Attendance, Education, Field of Study, Highest Level of Schooling and Earnings, 2001, Manitoba Census Subdivisions* [table]. Retrieved August 16, 2005 from E-STAT http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/CNSMCGI.EXE?ESTATFILE=EStat\English\E-Main.htm.

CANSIM data table extracted using E-STAT

Statistics Canada. (2004). *Table 326-0001 Consumer Price Index (CPI), 2001 Basket Content, Monthly*[table]. Retrieved August 19, 2005 from E-STAT http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/CNSMCGI.EXE?CANSIMFILE=EStat\English\CII_1_E.htm.

Tables, graphs, figures or charts from the Statistics Canada website in HTML or PDF

Statistics Canada. (2005, May 31). *Gross Domestic Product, Income-based* [table]. Retrieved August 19, 2005 from http://www.statcan.ca/english/Pgdb/econ03.htm.

Beyond 20/20 Table from DLI (e.g. Justice Data)

Statistics Canada. 2006. Table 251-0007 – Adult correctional services, operating expenditures for provincial, territorial and federal programs, annual [Table]. Retrieved November 10, 2008 from http://www.statcan.ca/english/Dli/Data/Ftp/justice.htm. Beyond 20/20.

MLA style – Citing Statistics

Note: Documents from Statistics Canada that are electronic versions of print publications (generally produced in pdf format on the website) should be cited as e-books accessed on the internet.

MLA Style does not have a convention for citing statistics. The following examples have been created based on consistency with MLA conventions for other types of materials. Be sure to check with your professor to determine if they have a preferred style for citing statistics. When citing a statistical table, graph, figure or chart, you may use the following convention. Cite the author and then the full name of the table, graph, figure or chart (underlined), followed by the appropriate descriptor Table, Chart, Figure, Graph. Finally, cite when and where you retrieved the information as below.

2001 Census table extracted using E-STAT

Statistics Canada. 2001 School Attendance, Education, Field of Study, Highest Level of Schooling and Earnings, 2001, Manitoba Census Subdivisions . Table. E-STAT. 16 August 2005 <http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/CNSMCGI.EXE?ESTATFILE=EStat\English\E-Main.htm>.

CANSIM data table extracted using E-STAT

Statistics Canada. Table 326-0001 Consumer Price Index (CPI), 2001 Basket Content, Monthly, Table. E-STAT. 19 August 2005 <http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/CNSMCGI.EXE?CANSIMFILE=EStat \English\CII_1_E.htm>.

Tables, graphs, figures or charts from the Statistics Canada website in HTML or PDF

Statistics Canada. Gross Domestic Product, Income-based. Table. 19 August 2005 <http://www.statcan.ca/english/Pgdb/econ03.htm>.

Beyond 20/20 Table from DLI (e.g. Justice Data)

Statistics Canada. Table 251-0007 – Adult correctional services, operating expenditures for provincial, territorial and federal programs, annual. Table. DLI. 10 November 2008 <http://www.statcan.ca/english/Dli/Data/Ftp/justice.htm>.