

# STATISTICS CITATION STYLE GUIDE

## When do I need to cite something?

You should cite **any knowledge that is not your own** (e.g., scientific articles, class notes, textbooks, presentations, blogs, Wikipedia), including paraphrased material and direct quotes. You should also cite **the resources from which you have gathered any data**.

→ Worried you may have plagiarized? Check the flowchart at [https://www.amherst.edu/system/files/media/Did-I-Plagiarize\\_11x17\\_0.pdf](https://www.amherst.edu/system/files/media/Did-I-Plagiarize_11x17_0.pdf)

## How do I format in-text citations and the bibliography?

There is no citation style specific to statistics, but for our courses we prefer that you use an **author-year in-text citation style** and organize the bibliography by last name. **The exact formatting style of the bibliography does not matter as long as it is consistent!** If using automated citation formatting from Google Scholar or another program, try APA style or Chicago style.

→ Working in R Markdown? Here is a guide to in-text citations and bibliographies in R Markdown: [https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/authoring\\_bibliographies\\_and\\_citations.html](https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/authoring_bibliographies_and_citations.html)

### EXAMPLE:

Modeling clusters as random effects has been widely accepted as an appropriate method for analyzing data from cluster-randomized trials (CRTs) and can yield valid inference. In order for the imputation model to be congenial to the analysis model, meaning the model used to analyze the data can be derived from the imputation model (Meng, 1994), imputations for CRT data should also come from a random effects model. Andridge (2011) and Taljaard and Klar (2008) have shown this method to work well in limited simulations, though it relies heavily on model assumptions. For some CRTs the number of clusters may be quite small, and random effects models may not be the most appropriate or most powerful analysis approach (McNeish and Stapleton, 2016; Leyrat et al, 2018).

### References

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Meng, X.-L.: Multiple-imputation inferences with uncongenial sources of input. *Statistical Science* 8(4), 538–573 (1994).

Leyrat, C., Morgan, K.E., Leurent, B., Kahan, B.C.: Cluster randomized trials with a small number of clusters: Which analyses should be used? *International Journal of Epidemiology* 47(1), 321–331 (2018).

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