

CHICAGO STYLE FOOTNOTE EXAMPLE GRAPH

CHICAGO STYLE FOOTNOTE EXAMPLE GRAPH IS A CRUCIAL ELEMENT FOR ACADEMIC WRITERS AND RESEARCHERS SEEKING TO ACCURATELY CITE SOURCES FOR VISUAL DATA. UNDERSTANDING THE NUANCES OF THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE (CMOS) WHEN INCORPORATING GRAPHICAL ELEMENTS INTO WRITTEN WORK IS PARAMOUNT. THIS COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE WILL DELVE INTO THE INTRICACIES OF CREATING AND CITING CHARTS, GRAPHS, AND FIGURES ACCORDING TO CHICAGO STYLE, PROVIDING CLEAR EXAMPLES AND BEST PRACTICES. WE WILL EXPLORE THE PLACEMENT OF NOTES, THE CONTENT OF FOOTNOTES, AND THE ESSENTIAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR PROPER ATTRIBUTION. FURTHERMORE, THIS ARTICLE WILL ADDRESS COMMON CHALLENGES AND OFFER SOLUTIONS FOR INTEGRATING VISUAL AIDS SEAMLESSLY INTO YOUR RESEARCH PAPERS AND SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS, ENSURING ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND CLARITY FOR YOUR READERS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

UNDERSTANDING CHICAGO STYLE FOR VISUAL DATA

TYPES OF VISUAL DATA REQUIRING FOOTNOTES

ANATOMY OF A CHICAGO STYLE FOOTNOTE FOR A GRAPH

CREATING FOOTNOTES FOR DIFFERENT GRAPH SOURCES

PLACEMENT OF FOOTNOTES AND FIGURE NUMBERS

BEST PRACTICES FOR CITING GRAPHS IN CHICAGO STYLE

COMMON ERRORS TO AVOID WHEN CITING GRAPHS

ADVANCED CONSIDERATIONS FOR COMPLEX VISUAL DATA

UNDERSTANDING CHICAGO STYLE FOR VISUAL DATA

THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE, A WIDELY RESPECTED AUTHORITY ON STYLE AND USAGE, PROVIDES DETAILED GUIDELINES FOR THE PRESENTATION AND CITATION OF ALL TYPES OF INFORMATION, INCLUDING VISUAL DATA. WHEN IT COMES TO GRAPHS, CHARTS, AND OTHER FIGURES, CHICAGO STYLE EMPHASIZES CLARITY, ACCURACY, AND PROPER ATTRIBUTION. THE PRIMARY GOAL IS TO ALLOW READERS TO EASILY IDENTIFY THE SOURCE OF THE VISUAL INFORMATION AND TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE ORIGINAL CREATORS OF THAT DATA OR REPRESENTATION. THIS INVOLVES A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO NUMBERING FIGURES, PLACING THEM WITHIN THE TEXT, AND CREATING COMPREHENSIVE FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES.

THE CORE PRINCIPLE BEHIND CHICAGO STYLE CITATION FOR ANY SOURCE, INCLUDING GRAPHS, IS TO PROVIDE ENOUGH INFORMATION FOR A READER TO LOCATE THE ORIGINAL MATERIAL THEMSELVES. FOR VISUAL DATA, THIS OFTEN MEANS CITING NOT ONLY THE PUBLICATION WHERE THE GRAPH APPEARS BUT ALSO THE ORIGINAL SOURCE OF THE DATA IF IT'S DIFFERENT. THIS DILIGENCE ENSURES THAT THE READER CAN VERIFY THE DATA AND UNDERSTAND ITS CONTEXT, WHICH IS VITAL FOR SCHOLARLY RESEARCH AND AVOIDING PLAGIARISM.

TYPES OF VISUAL DATA REQUIRING FOOTNOTES

NUMEROUS TYPES OF VISUAL REPRESENTATIONS COMMONLY FOUND IN ACADEMIC WRITING REQUIRE CAREFUL CITATION UNDER CHICAGO STYLE. THESE INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, BAR GRAPHS, LINE GRAPHS, PIE CHARTS, SCATTER PLOTS, FLOWCHARTS, DIAGRAMS, MAPS, AND PHOTOGRAPHS. ESSENTIALLY, ANY VISUAL ELEMENT THAT PRESENTS INFORMATION OR DATA NOT GENERATED BY THE AUTHOR THEMSELVES MUST BE PROPERLY ATTRIBUTED. THE COMPLEXITY OF THE VISUAL ELEMENT DOES NOT DIMINISH THE NECESSITY OF A CITATION; EVEN A SIMPLE PIE CHART DERIVED FROM A SECONDARY SOURCE WARRANTS A FOOTNOTE.

WHEN A GRAPH IS ADAPTED OR MODIFIED FROM AN EXISTING SOURCE, IT'S CRUCIAL TO INDICATE THIS. CHICAGO STYLE SUGGESTS USING TERMS LIKE "ADAPTED FROM" OR "MODIFIED FROM" WITHIN THE CAPTION OR FOOTNOTE TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE ORIGINAL CREATION. IF A GRAPH IS ENTIRELY ORIGINAL, CREATED BY THE AUTHOR BASED ON THEIR OWN RESEARCH OR DATA, IT WOULD TYPICALLY NOT REQUIRE A FOOTNOTE FOR ITS SOURCE, THOUGH IT WOULD STILL BE NUMBERED AND REFERENCED IN THE TEXT. HOWEVER, IF THE ORIGINAL DATA FOR THAT GRAPH COMES FROM A PUBLISHED OR ACCESSIBLE SOURCE, THAT SOURCE MUST BE CITED.

BAR GRAPHS AND PIE CHARTS

BAR GRAPHS, WHICH VISUALLY COMPARE DISCRETE CATEGORIES, AND PIE CHARTS, WHICH ILLUSTRATE PROPORTIONS OF A WHOLE, ARE FREQUENTLY USED TO PRESENT STATISTICAL DATA. IF A BAR GRAPH OR PIE CHART IS TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM A BOOK, JOURNAL ARTICLE, OR REPUTABLE WEBSITE, A FOOTNOTE IS MANDATORY. THE FOOTNOTE SHOULD IDENTIFY THE SOURCE PUBLICATION AND, IDEALLY, THE SPECIFIC PAGE OR URL WHERE THE GRAPH WAS FOUND.

LINE GRAPHS AND SCATTER PLOTS

LINE GRAPHS ARE EXCELLENT FOR SHOWING TRENDS OVER TIME, WHILE SCATTER PLOTS REVEAL THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TWO VARIABLES. WHEN THESE TYPES OF GRAPHS ARE PRESENTED IN ACADEMIC WORK, THEIR ORIGINS MUST BE CLEARLY ATTRIBUTED. THE PROCESS OF CITING A LINE GRAPH OR SCATTER PLOT FOLLOWS THE SAME PRINCIPLES AS OTHER VISUAL DATA, FOCUSING ON PROVIDING A CLEAR PATH FOR THE READER TO THE ORIGINAL INFORMATION.

ANATOMY OF A CHICAGO STYLE FOOTNOTE FOR A GRAPH

A CHICAGO STYLE FOOTNOTE FOR A GRAPH TYPICALLY INCLUDES SEVERAL KEY PIECES OF INFORMATION TO ENSURE COMPREHENSIVE CITATION. THIS INCLUDES A UNIQUE FIGURE NUMBER, A DESCRIPTIVE TITLE FOR THE GRAPH, AND DETAILS ABOUT ITS SOURCE. THE LEVEL OF DETAIL REQUIRED CAN VARY DEPENDING ON WHETHER THE GRAPH IS FROM A BOOK, JOURNAL, WEBSITE, OR OTHER MEDIUM. THE FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENTS AIM TO ANSWER WHO CREATED IT, WHERE IT CAN BE FOUND, AND WHAT IT REPRESENTS.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE FOOTNOTE AIMS FOR CLARITY AND CONCISENESS. IT SHOULD BE PRESENTED IN A CONSISTENT FORMAT THROUGHOUT THE DOCUMENT TO MAINTAIN ORDER. THE FIRST CITATION OF A SOURCE IN A FOOTNOTE IS GENERALLY MORE COMPLETE THAN SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS, WHICH CAN BE SHORTENED. THIS PRACTICE IS CONSISTENT WITH THE OVERALL APPROACH OF THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE TO MINIMIZE REDUNDANCY WHILE MAXIMIZING READER UTILITY.

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION IN A FOOTNOTE

THE ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF A CHICAGO STYLE FOOTNOTE FOR A GRAPH INCLUDE:

- **FIGURE NUMBER:** THIS CORRESPONDS TO THE NUMBER ASSIGNED TO THE GRAPH AS IT APPEARS IN THE TEXT.
- **TITLE OF THE GRAPH:** A BRIEF, DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF WHAT THE GRAPH DEPICTS.
- **AUTHOR(S) OR CREATOR(S) OF THE GRAPH/DATA:** IF KNOWN, THE INDIVIDUALS OR ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR CREATING THE ORIGINAL GRAPH OR COLLECTING THE DATA.
- **TITLE OF THE PUBLICATION/SOURCE:** THE NAME OF THE BOOK, JOURNAL, WEBSITE, OR REPORT WHERE THE GRAPH WAS FOUND.
- **PUBLICATION DETAILS:** FOR BOOKS, THIS INCLUDES PUBLISHER AND YEAR; FOR JOURNALS, VOLUME AND ISSUE NUMBERS, AND YEAR; FOR WEBSITES, THE URL AND ACCESS DATE.
- **PAGE NUMBER OR LOCATION:** THE SPECIFIC PAGE NUMBER WITHIN A BOOK OR ARTICLE, OR A DIRECT LINK FOR ONLINE SOURCES.
- **NOTES ON ADAPTATION:** IF THE GRAPH HAS BEEN MODIFIED, THIS SHOULD BE NOTED (E.G., "ADAPTED FROM," "MODIFIED FROM").

CREATING FOOTNOTES FOR DIFFERENT GRAPH SOURCES

THE SPECIFIC FORMAT OF A CHICAGO STYLE FOOTNOTE FOR A GRAPH WILL VARY SLIGHTLY DEPENDING ON THE NATURE OF ITS ORIGINAL SOURCE. THIS ADAPTABILITY ENSURES THAT CITATIONS ARE RELEVANT AND USEFUL REGARDLESS OF WHERE THE VISUAL DATA ORIGINATED. THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLE REMAINS CONSISTENT: PROVIDE SUFFICIENT INFORMATION FOR RETRIEVAL.

WHEN CRAFTING FOOTNOTES, IT IS CRUCIAL TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN CITING A GRAPH AS IT APPEARS IN A SECONDARY SOURCE AND CITING THE ORIGINAL DATA SOURCE IF IT IS DIFFERENT. FOR INSTANCE, A GRAPH IN A TEXTBOOK MIGHT BE AN ADAPTATION OF DATA FROM A GOVERNMENT REPORT. IN SUCH CASES, BOTH THE TEXTBOOK AND THE ORIGINAL REPORT WOULD NEED TO BE ACKNOWLEDGED.

GRAPHS FROM BOOKS

WHEN A GRAPH IS SOURCED FROM A BOOK, THE FOOTNOTE SHOULD INCLUDE THE AUTHOR(S) OF THE BOOK, THE TITLE OF THE BOOK (ITALICIZED), PUBLICATION INFORMATION (CITY: PUBLISHER, YEAR), AND THE PAGE NUMBER(S) WHERE THE GRAPH APPEARS. IF THE GRAPH IS SPECIFICALLY CREATED BY AN AUTHOR FOR THE BOOK, AND NOT AN ADAPTATION, THIS WOULD BE NOTED.

EXAMPLE:

FOOTNOTE 1: JOHN SMITH, *THE HISTORY OF DATA VISUALIZATION* (NEW YORK: ACADEMIC PRESS, 2020), 112, FIG. 5. (IF THE GRAPH ITSELF IS ALSO LABELED AS FIGURE 5 WITHIN THE BOOK).

GRAPHS FROM JOURNAL ARTICLES

FOR GRAPHS APPEARING IN ACADEMIC JOURNAL ARTICLES, THE FOOTNOTE REQUIRES THE AUTHOR(S) OF THE ARTICLE, THE ARTICLE TITLE, THE JOURNAL TITLE (ITALICIZED), VOLUME AND ISSUE NUMBERS, PUBLICATION YEAR, AND THE PAGE NUMBERS WHERE THE GRAPH IS LOCATED.

EXAMPLE:

FOOTNOTE 2: JANE DOE AND RICHARD ROE, "ANALYZING ECONOMIC TRENDS," *JOURNAL OF APPLIED STATISTICS* 45, no. 2 (2022): 305, FIG. 3.

GRAPHS FROM WEBSITES

CITING GRAPHS FROM WEBSITES NECESSITATES PROVIDING THE AUTHOR OR ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTENT, THE TITLE OF THE SPECIFIC PAGE OR DOCUMENT, THE WEBSITE NAME (IF DISTINCT FROM THE AUTHOR/ORGANIZATION), THE URL, AND THE DATE THE PAGE WAS ACCESSED.

EXAMPLE:

FOOTNOTE 3: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, "POPULATION GROWTH PROJECTIONS," ACCESSED OCTOBER 26, 2023, [HTTPS://WWW.CENSUS.GOV/DATA/TABLES/PROJECTION.HTML](https://www.census.gov/data/tables/projection.html).

PLACEMENT OF FOOTNOTES AND FIGURE NUMBERS

THE PLACEMENT OF FIGURE NUMBERS AND THEIR CORRESPONDING FOOTNOTES IS CRITICAL FOR READER COMPREHENSION IN CHICAGO STYLE. FIGURES, INCLUDING GRAPHS, ARE TYPICALLY NUMBERED CONSECUTIVELY THROUGHOUT A DOCUMENT. THE FIGURE NUMBER AND CAPTION ARE USUALLY PLACED DIRECTLY ABOVE OR BELOW THE VISUAL ELEMENT ITSELF, DEPENDING ON THE CONVENTIONS OF THE PUBLICATION OR INSTITUTION.

THE FOOTNOTE REFERENCE MARK, USUALLY A SUPERScript ARABIC NUMERAL, IS PLACED IN THE TEXT IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE MENTION OF THE FIGURE OR AT THE END OF THE SENTENCE THAT REFERS TO IT. THE ACTUAL FOOTNOTE CONTENT THEN APPEARS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE. THIS PROXIMITY HELPS READERS QUICKLY ASSOCIATE THE REFERENCE WITH THE SOURCE INFORMATION.

REFERENCING GRAPHS IN THE TEXT

WHEN YOU REFER TO A GRAPH IN YOUR WRITING, YOU SHOULD USE ITS ASSIGNED FIGURE NUMBER. FOR EXAMPLE, YOU MIGHT WRITE, "AS ILLUSTRATED IN FIGURE 1, THERE HAS BEEN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN SALES." THIS IN-TEXT CITATION LINKS YOUR DISCUSSION DIRECTLY TO THE VISUAL REPRESENTATION.

FOOTNOTE PLACEMENT CONVENTIONS

THE SUPERScript FOOTNOTE MARKER IS TYPICALLY PLACED AFTER THE PUNCTUATION MARK AT THE END OF A SENTENCE OR CLAUSE THAT REFERENCES THE GRAPH OR CONTAINS INFORMATION DERIVED FROM IT. IF THE REFERENCE IS VERY SPECIFIC TO A PARTICULAR WORD OR PHRASE, THE MARKER MIGHT BE PLACED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THAT WORD OR PHRASE, THOUGH THIS IS LESS COMMON FOR GENERAL GRAPH REFERENCES. THE FOOTNOTE ITSELF THEN APPEARS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE WHERE THE REFERENCE MARK IS LOCATED.

BEST PRACTICES FOR CITING GRAPHS IN CHICAGO STYLE

ADHERING TO BEST PRACTICES WHEN CITING GRAPHS IN CHICAGO STYLE ENSURES BOTH ACCURACY AND ADHERENCE TO ACADEMIC STANDARDS. CONSISTENCY IS KEY, AS IS CLARITY FOR THE READER. MAKING THE CITATION PROCESS AS STRAIGHTFORWARD AS POSSIBLE ENHANCES THE CREDIBILITY AND USABILITY OF YOUR WORK.

BEYOND SIMPLY MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS, THESE PRACTICES CONTRIBUTE TO A MORE PROFESSIONAL AND SCHOLARLY PRESENTATION. THEY DEMONSTRATE A COMMITMENT TO ACKNOWLEDGING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND PROVIDING A TRANSPARENT RESEARCH PROCESS.

CONSISTENCY IN FORMATTING

MAINTAIN A CONSISTENT FORMAT FOR ALL YOUR FOOTNOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRIES. IF YOU CHOOSE TO ABBREVIATE CERTAIN ELEMENTS (E.G., FOR SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS), APPLY THIS ABBREVIATION UNIFORMLY. THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE ITSELF OFFERS GUIDANCE ON ABBREVIATIONS FOR COMMON TERMS, WHICH CAN BE HELPFUL.

ACCURACY OF INFORMATION

DOUBLE-CHECK ALL DETAILS IN YOUR CITATIONS. INCORRECT PAGE NUMBERS, PUBLICATION YEARS, OR URLS CAN RENDER YOUR CITATIONS USELESS. ALWAYS STRIVE FOR THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF ACCURACY WHEN TRANSCRIBING INFORMATION FROM YOUR SOURCES.

CLARITY OF SOURCE DESCRIPTION

ENSURE THAT THE DESCRIPTION OF THE SOURCE IS CLEAR AND UNAMBIGUOUS. IF A GRAPH IS ADAPTED FROM MULTIPLE SOURCES, OR IF THE ORIGINAL DATA IS DISTINCT FROM THE PRESENTATION OF THE GRAPH, MAKE THIS RELATIONSHIP EXPLICIT IN THE

FOOTNOTE.

COMMON ERRORS TO AVOID WHEN CITING GRAPHS

SEVERAL COMMON PITFALLS CAN LEAD TO INCORRECT OR INCOMPLETE CITATIONS OF GRAPHS IN CHICAGO STYLE. RECOGNIZING THESE ERRORS CAN HELP WRITERS AVOID THEM AND MAINTAIN THE INTEGRITY OF THEIR WORK. THESE MISTAKES OFTEN STEM FROM A MISUNDERSTANDING OF WHAT NEEDS TO BE CITED OR HOW TO FORMAT THE CITATION CORRECTLY.

BEING AWARE OF THESE POTENTIAL ISSUES IS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD PREVENTING THEM. A METICULOUS APPROACH TO CITATION IS ALWAYS THE BEST DEFENSE AGAINST ERRORS.

OMITTING THE SOURCE ENTIRELY

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ERROR IS FAILING TO CITE A GRAPH THAT IS NOT YOUR OWN ORIGINAL CREATION. EVEN IF A GRAPH IS COMMONPLACE OR SEEMS INTUITIVELY UNDERSTOOD, IF IT ORIGINATED FROM ANOTHER SOURCE, IT REQUIRES ATTRIBUTION.

INSUFFICIENT DETAIL IN FOOTNOTES

PROVIDING TOO LITTLE INFORMATION IN A FOOTNOTE IS ANOTHER COMMON PROBLEM. FOR EXAMPLE, CITING ONLY THE TITLE OF A BOOK WITHOUT THE AUTHOR, PUBLISHER, YEAR, AND PAGE NUMBER IS INADEQUATE. SIMILARLY, FOR ONLINE SOURCES, A MISSING URL OR ACCESS DATE CAN BE PROBLEMATIC.

INCORRECT FORMATTING

DEVIATIONS FROM CHICAGO STYLE FORMATTING, SUCH AS INCORRECT ITALICIZATION OF TITLES, IMPROPER USE OF COMMAS AND PERIODS, OR INCORRECT ORDER OF ELEMENTS, CAN ALL LEAD TO CITATION ERRORS. PAY CLOSE ATTENTION TO THE SPECIFIC PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION RULES.

ADVANCED CONSIDERATIONS FOR COMPLEX VISUAL DATA

WHILE THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF CHICAGO STYLE APPLY BROADLY, COMPLEX VISUAL DATA OR UNIQUE CITATION SCENARIOS MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATION. THIS CAN INCLUDE CITING INTERACTIVE GRAPHS, DATA VISUALIZATIONS CREATED FROM RAW DATASETS, OR GRAPHS THAT HAVE UNDERGONE SIGNIFICANT TRANSFORMATION. IN SUCH CASES, THE GOAL REMAINS THE SAME: TO PROVIDE THE CLEAREST POSSIBLE PATH FOR THE READER TO UNDERSTAND AND POTENTIALLY ACCESS THE SOURCE MATERIAL.

NAVIGATING THESE MORE INTRICATE SITUATIONS OFTEN INVOLVES A BIT MORE DETECTIVE WORK AND CAREFUL JUDGMENT TO ENSURE FULL COMPLIANCE WITH THE SPIRIT OF CHICAGO STYLE CITATION. WHEN IN DOUBT, CONSULTING THE LATEST EDITION OF THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE OR SEEKING GUIDANCE FROM AN ACADEMIC ADVISOR IS RECOMMENDED.

CITING RAW DATA SETS

IF A GRAPH IS DERIVED FROM A RAW DATA SET THAT IS PUBLICLY AVAILABLE, IT MAY BE APPROPRIATE TO CITE THE DATA SET ITSELF, ALONG WITH THE PUBLICATION WHERE THE GRAPH APPEARS. THIS PROVIDES THE DEEPEST LEVEL OF TRANSPARENCY FOR

READERS INTERESTED IN VERIFYING THE UNDERLYING DATA.

INTERACTIVE VISUALIZATIONS

FOR ONLINE INTERACTIVE GRAPHS OR DYNAMIC VISUALIZATIONS, THE CITATION SHOULD IDEALLY INCLUDE A STABLE URL THAT LEADS DIRECTLY TO THE INTERACTIVE ELEMENT. IF THE INTERACTION ITSELF IS A CRUCIAL ASPECT OF THE DATA PRESENTATION, DESCRIBE THIS FEATURE IN THE FOOTNOTE IF NECESSARY.

Q: WHAT IS THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF CITING GRAPHS IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF CITING GRAPHS IN CHICAGO STYLE IS TO GIVE CREDIT TO THE ORIGINAL CREATORS OF THE VISUAL DATA OR REPRESENTATION, ACKNOWLEDGE THE SOURCE OF INFORMATION, AND ENABLE READERS TO LOCATE AND VERIFY THE DATA INDEPENDENTLY, THEREBY UPHOLDING ACADEMIC INTEGRITY.

Q: WHERE SHOULD I PLACE THE FOOTNOTE REFERENCE NUMBER WHEN CITING A GRAPH IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: THE FOOTNOTE REFERENCE NUMBER (A SUPERScript ARABIC NUMERAL) SHOULD BE PLACED IN THE TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE SENTENCE OR CLAUSE THAT REFERS TO THE GRAPH, OR AT THE END OF THE SENTENCE THAT CONTAINS INFORMATION DERIVED FROM THE GRAPH.

Q: DO I NEED TO CITE A GRAPH IF I HAVE RECREATED IT MYSELF BASED ON PUBLISHED DATA?

A: YES, IF YOU HAVE RECREATED A GRAPH YOURSELF BASED ON PUBLISHED DATA, YOU STILL NEED TO CITE THE ORIGINAL SOURCE OF THAT DATA IN YOUR FOOTNOTE. THE FOOTNOTE SHOULD INDICATE THAT THE GRAPH HAS BEEN ADAPTED OR MODIFIED FROM THE ORIGINAL SOURCE.

Q: HOW DO I CITE A GRAPH THAT APPEARS IN AN ONLINE JOURNAL ARTICLE?

A: WHEN CITING A GRAPH FROM AN ONLINE JOURNAL ARTICLE, YOU WILL INCLUDE AUTHOR(S), ARTICLE TITLE, JOURNAL TITLE (ITALICIZED), VOLUME AND ISSUE NUMBERS, PUBLICATION YEAR, PAGE NUMBERS, AND THE URL OF THE ARTICLE, ALONG WITH THE DATE YOU ACCESSED IT.

Q: WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CITING A GRAPH AND CITING A TABLE IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: WHILE BOTH REQUIRE PROPER CITATION, THE SPECIFIC FORMATTING FOR FOOTNOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRIES MAY DIFFER SLIGHTLY BASED ON THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE GUIDELINES FOR TABLES VERSUS FIGURES. HOWEVER, THE CORE PRINCIPLE OF PROVIDING COMPLETE SOURCE INFORMATION REMAINS THE SAME FOR BOTH.

Q: CAN I USE A SHORT-FORM FOOTNOTE FOR A GRAPH IF I'VE ALREADY CITED IT FULLY?

A: YES, ACCORDING TO CHICAGO STYLE, AFTER THE FIRST FULL CITATION OF A SOURCE IN A FOOTNOTE, SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS TO THE SAME SOURCE CAN BE SHORTENED, TYPICALLY INCLUDING THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME AND A PAGE NUMBER OR

OTHER RELEVANT LOCATOR. THIS ALSO APPLIES TO GRAPHS.

Q: HOW SHOULD I FORMAT THE TITLE OF A GRAPH IN A CHICAGO STYLE FOOTNOTE?

A: THE TITLE OF THE GRAPH ITSELF, AS IT APPEARS ON THE FIGURE OR AS YOU DESCRIBE IT, IS USUALLY PRESENTED AS REGULAR TEXT WITHIN THE FOOTNOTE. THE TITLE OF THE PUBLICATION WHERE THE GRAPH IS FOUND, HOWEVER, WOULD BE ITALICIZED (E.G., BOOK TITLE, JOURNAL TITLE).

Q: WHAT IF THE GRAPH I WANT TO USE IS FROM A PRESENTATION OR LECTURE?

A: CITING A GRAPH FROM A PRESENTATION OR LECTURE WOULD REQUIRE INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRESENTER, THE TITLE OF THE PRESENTATION, THE DATE AND LOCATION OF THE PRESENTATION, AND ANY OTHER DETAILS THAT HELP A READER IDENTIFY THE SPECIFIC EVENT. IF AVAILABLE, A LINK TO A RECORDING OR SLIDES WOULD BE IDEAL.

[Chicago Style Footnote Example Graph](#)

Chicago Style Footnote Example Graph

Related Articles

- [chicago style footnote example direct quote](#)
- [chicago style for performance art](#)
- [chicago style for learning materials education](#)

[Back to Home](#)