Overview

- Referencing
- Academic Honesty and Plagiarism
- About the Vancouver style
- In-text citation: Referencing sources within the text
- Reference list
- Electronic items
- Referencing secondary sources

Books, book chapters and brochures

- Single author
- Two to six authors
- Seven or more authors
- No author
- Edited book
- Chapter or article in book
- Chapter or article in an edited book
- E-book

Journal articles, newspaper articles and conference papers

- Journal article (print version)
- Journal article (full-text from electronic database)
- Non-English journal article translated into English
- Newspaper article (available in print)
- Newspaper article (from electronic database)
- Article (from the Internet, not available in print version)

Other materials

- Proceedings of meetings and symposiums, conference papers
- Systematic reviews
- Government report (online)
- Lecture (unpublished) / personal communication
- Thesis
- Web page
REFERENCING

Referencing acknowledges the sources that you used to write your essay or assignment paper. Please see the section of this guide regarding intellectual honesty and plagiarism.

In-text citations are used throughout your writing to acknowledge the sources of your information. The full references for the citations are then listed at the end of your assignment paper in the References list.

It is important to first consult your unit outline, lecturer or tutor for the preferred citation style for each unit you undertake.

ACADEMIC HONESTY AND PLAGIARISM

At Western Sydney University plagiarism falls within the framework of the Student Misconduct Rule and its associated guidelines.

Further information about the importance of academic honesty is available on the Library website.

ABOUT THE VANCOUVER STYLE

The Vancouver style is a widely used numbered system of referencing or bibliographic citation. The citation style was originally based on the rules proposed by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors; they are now maintained by the US National Library of Medicine.

This guide covers basic explanations and examples for the most common types of citations used by students. It is based on Citing Medicine: The NLM Style Guide for Authors, Editors, and Publishers (online) and the American Medical Association Manual of Style, which are available from the library. If you are unable to find the referencing example you require in this guide, more detailed information and examples can be found in the above publications. Also see the websites:
The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (http://www.icmje.org/)

For further support, please contact the library:

- Phone 02 98525353
- Email
- Online Librarian
IN-TEXT CITATION: REFERENCING SOURCES WITHIN THE TEXT

Throughout the text of your paper you need to acknowledge the sources used in your writing. Whenever you present a statement of evidence such as a quote, or when you use someone else’s ideas, opinions or theories in your own words (paraphrasing), you must acknowledge your sources.

The Vancouver citation style is a numbered system whereby the authorship is acknowledged using a number to represent the reference, which the reader can find under the corresponding number in the reference list. This number is static, meaning that the same number is used every time you wish to cite a particular reference at any point in your document.

It should be noted that the numbers are inserted to the right of commas and full stops, and to the left of colons and semi-colons. You can insert numbers as superscript e.g. 1 or in parentheses e.g. (1). If you wish to cite two or more references together, place a comma between the numbers, e.g. 1,2 or (1,2). If you wish to cite a series of consecutive references use a dash, e.g. 2-5 or (2-5). Page numbers can be given in parentheses after the reference number e.g. 3(p34) or (3pp4,6).

Below are some examples of how to cite sources within the text of your paper.

If you use the name of the author(s) in your writing, place the number of the reference after the name e.g.

Mullan1 described narration as...

If you refer to a work in the text of your paper, place the reference number at the end of the sentence e.g.

The narration of works can be divided into two.1

Note: When you summarise the general idea of a source in your own words, you must cite the author or body responsible for the work.

If you directly quote fewer than four lines of a quote, enclose the quotation by double quotation marks within the text. The page number(s) should be provided following the reference number e.g.

Mullan1(p215) explained that tone should be “anti-solemn”.

If the quotation is greater than 4 lines it should be displayed in a block, in a reduced font size without quotation marks.

Mullan1(p41) stated that:

James is making an argument about a singular novel, but that last phrase is evidence enough of his disdain for the form in general. He expresses this elsewhere in his criticism and correspondence, notably in an extraordinary letter to H. G. Wells. In 1911 Wells had sent James a copy of his latest novel, The New Machiavelli (1911), which is narrated in the first person.

Sources that you cite in your writing are listed in detail at the end of your document in a reference list.
REFERENCE LIST

A reference list includes details of the sources cited in your paper. It starts on a separate page at the end of your assignment paper and is titled References. Each item cited in the reference list must have been cited in your paper. All sources appearing in the reference list are listed in the order in which they are first cited in the text (not alphabetically).

The reference list is a numbered list and should be single spaced with one line space between each entry.

Capitalisation in the Vancouver style is very specific. The following general rules apply:

Book titles - capitalise the first letter of the first word of the title, and the first letter of the first word after a colon.

e.g. Ageing and aged care in Australia.
     Brave new brain: Conquering mental illness in the era of the genome.

Journal and newspaper titles - capitalise first letter of each word use the appropriate abbreviation for journal names (see section on journal articles in this guide).

e.g. J Educ Psychol.

Article, chapter or section titles - capitalise only the first letter of the first word, and the first letter of the first word after a colon.

e.g. Personal resilience as a strategy for surviving and thriving in the face of workplace adversity: A literature review.

Pronouns, acronyms and abbreviations that are normally capitalised should be capitalised in the reference list and citations. For further information on capitalisation see examples on the following pages for each reference type.

Also note that bibliographic elements within each entry are separated by a full stop, and parts of these elements are separated by commas, colons and semi-colons. See examples on the following pages for each reference type.

Sources that are not readily retrievable should not be listed in the References list, but should be cited within the text of your paper. These sources include personal communications (oral, written and electronic) and unpublished/yet to be published works.
**Example of a reference list:**

**References**


ELECTRONIC ITEMS

When referencing electronic resources it is necessary to give details of where an item is available. This may be a URL or a database name. e.g.


Cited dates are required for sources accessed online where the material is subject to change. See examples below and the publications listed above for more information.

REFERENCING SECONDARY SOURCES

The *American Medical Association Manual of Style* advises that authors should always consult the primary source of information and should not cite through a secondary source unless the primary source is not readily available. Although not preferable, you may sometimes need to quote or paraphrase a source (A) that is referred to within another source (B). The original source rather than the secondary source should be given in the text of your paper.

For example, the book you are using is written by Smith who quotes another author called Jones. In your essay you wish to use Jones’ idea. In-text you should acknowledge Jones as follows:

Jones¹ agreed that the experiment failed to confirm this hypothesis.

or

The experiment failed to confirm this hypothesis.¹

Provide the details of the primary source (as given by the secondary source) and the secondary source in your reference list:

# BOOKS, BOOK CHAPTERS AND BROCHURES

**The standard reference list format for books is as follows:**

Author AA. Book Title: Subtitle. edition number. Location: Publisher; year:pages.

or

Editor AA, editor. Book Title: Subtitle. edition number. Location: Publisher; year:pages.

## SINGLE AUTHOR

|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| In-text citation | Andreasen\(^1\) stated that...
| | or
| | It is suggested that...\(^1\) |

## TWO TO SIX AUTHORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Note: Where there are six authors, list all six. Do not use ‘and’ or ‘&amp;’.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| In-text citation | ...is demonstrated.\(^2\)
| | or
| | ...as stated by Schneider et al.\(^2\) |
| Note: List only the first author in the text, followed by et al. |

## SEVEN OR MORE AUTHORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Note: If a book has seven authors or more, list the first three and abbreviate the remaining authors to et al. (meaning: “and others”).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| In-text citation | This finding indicated...\(^3\)
| | or
| | Davis et al\(^3\) found..... |
| Note: List only the first author in the text, followed by et al. |
## NO AUTHOR

**Title.** Edition number. Place of publication: Publisher; year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-text citation</td>
<td>The Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary defines...  or  This can be defined as...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## EDITED BOOK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-text citation</td>
<td>Craven discussed the successful...  or  The film starred actors...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CHAPTER OR ARTICLE IN BOOK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-text citation</td>
<td>Knowles demonstrated that...  or  This independent study showed...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CHAPTER OR ARTICLE IN AN EDITED BOOK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-text citation</td>
<td>Ferres discussed the television episode...  or  The television episode...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## E-BOOK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-text citation</td>
<td>Storey stated that...  or  Functional metabolism is...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JOURNAL ARTICLES, NEWSPAPER ARTICLES AND CONFERENCE PAPERS

The titles of journals should be abbreviated. A search can be carried out to locate the details and abbreviations of journal titles at: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db-journals

The format for more than one author is the same for all sources including journal articles, therefore, refer to the examples for books in this guide.

**The standard reference list format for journal articles is as follows:**

Author AA, Author BB, Author CC. Article title. Journal/Periodical Abbreviation. Year;volume;pages.

### JOURNAL ARTICLE (PRINT VERSION)

Note: Only give issue number for special/theme issues, or where the pagination does not continue throughout the volume i.e. starts from 1 in each issue. Month or issue date is preferred over issue number. |
| --- | --- |
| In-text citation | Younger\(^{9(p46)}\) stated that the …  
or  
The Internet can be used to conduct a literature search.\(^{9}\) |

### JOURNAL ARTICLE (FULL-TEXT FROM ELECTRONIC DATABASE)

| Reference list | When a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) number is available for the journal article include this in the reference as follows:  
| --- | --- |
Note: If the journal article is from a publicly accessible database online, give the URL. e.g. Available from: http://www...  
If an article is subject to change (i.e. pre-print version), give the date cited after the year e.g. ... 2007 [cited 2009 June 6];60(1):1-9.  
In-text citation | Jackson et al.\(^{10}\) found that…..  
or  
...was therefore conclusive.\(^{10}\) |
### NON-ENGLISH JOURNAL ARTICLE TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH

| In-text citation | Von Der Luhe\(^1\) concludes that both states are essential or ...that both states are essential.\(^{11}\) |

### NEWSPAPER ARTICLE (AVAILABLE IN PRINT)

| Reference list | 12. Berkovic N. Handouts may not be sent: Tax office seeks quick resolution of High Court challenge. The Australian. 2009 March 31;5. |
| In-text citation | Berkovic\(^{12}\) explained that handouts... or It was suggested that handouts may not be sent.\(^{12}\) |

### NEWSPAPER ARTICLE (FROM ELECTRONIC DATABASE)

| In-text citation | Wentworth\(^{13}\) stated that... or ....the engineered apple.\(^{13}\) |

### ARTICLE (FROM THE INTERNET, NOT AVAILABLE IN PRINT VERSION)

| In-text citation | Cooper\(^{14}\) stated that a ferocious ant... or ...that meat ants may be able to help control toad numbers.\(^{14}\) |
## PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS AND SYMPOSIA, CONFERENCE PAPERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-text citation</td>
<td>Chang(^{15}) stated that... or It has been found that...(^{15})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-text citation</td>
<td>Osborne and Sinn stated that...(^{16}) or It has been found that...(^{16})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## OTHER MATERIALS

### GOVERNMENT REPORT (ONLINE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-text citation</td>
<td>The National Department of Health and Ageing(^{17}) reported that... or ...was shown in the report.(^{17})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LECTURE (UNPUBLISHED) / PERSONAL COMMUNICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference list</th>
<th><em>Note: When you cite information spoken about in a lecture that has gone unpublished it is treated as a personal communication and you do not need to provide a reference list entry. All details are provided in the text e.g.</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-text citation</td>
<td>... H. Dwyer stated that “neutrons are dangerous” (H0379 Lecture, Western Sydney University, 2016 January 10).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### THESIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-text citation</td>
<td>Fayadh(^{27}) showed that... or It was found...(^{27})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WEB PAGE

**Document on the Internet, no author, no date:** 33. Developing an argument [document on the Internet]. Princeton Writing Center; no date [cited 2009 March 30]. Available from: http://web.princeton.edu/sites/writing/Writing_Center/WCWritingResources.htm |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-text citation</td>
<td>Este et al.(^{28}) suggest that... or ...is necessary to develop an argument.(^{33})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further assistance with referencing please contact the library on 9852 5353.