

Australian Harvard Quick Guide: In-text Referencing

Australian Harvard is an in-text citation style. This means you insert a brief reference ('citation') into your writing whenever you use a source. The in-text citation is made up of the source's **author's surname** and **year of publication** enclosed in round brackets.

If referencing a direct quote, put the quote in single quotation marks, and include a page number in the reference. See the second example below.

cost (Breen 2007). However, Lee (2012) reported a contrary result, along with other studies (Keen 2014; Lee 2014; Wojk 2013, 2016). This supports the contention that the original data was incomplete (Hillsdon 2015), or as Johnson and Hansen (2005) have stated, 'seriously deficient' (p. 97).

Where there is several authors, or no author, see the variations below.

Basic format (Author Year)

Include the *author's surname (family name)* and the *year of publication*. The citation placed either at the end of the sentence in the round brackets and *before* the full stop, or within a sentence.

... which is confirmed by one study (Breen 1977).

←BASIC AUTHOR AND YEAR

... the study by Breen (1977) confirmed these results.

← AUTHOR PROMINENT (IN SENTENCE)

Quote - basic format with page number (Author Year, Page)

When quoting or referring to a specific page, a *page number* must be provided after the year.

It was described as 'a stunning victory' (Harrison 1965, p. 15).

← PAGE NUMBER FOR QUOTE

Harrison (1965) described it as 'a stunning victory' (p. 15).

← PAGE NUMBER FOR QUOTE, AUTHOR PROMINENT

When quoting and there is no page number, use section or paragraph.

(Johnson 2003, 'Introduction') ... (Kennett 1998, para. 12) ... (Wong 2012, Figure 3)

←QUOTE, NO PAGE NUMBERS

No author (Title Year)

If there is no author use the title of the source in *italics*:

... (*Style manual: For authors, editors and printers* 2002)

←BOOK TITLE

OR According to the *Style manual: For authors, editors and printers* (2002) ...

←BOOK TITLE IN SENTENCE

Two authors with same surname (Author, A Year)

Given two authors with the same surname, include the author's *first initial* in all citations even if the year of publication differs (if they have the same first initial, use the second initial as well).

... which is confirmed by the most recent study (Smith, M 2013).

←AUTHOR WITH INITIAL

... the study by H Smith (2013) confirmed these results.

← AUTHOR WITH INITIAL IN SENTENCE

More than one publication with same author and year (Author Year + lowercase letter)

If there is more than one publication by the same author in the same year use *lower case* letters in alphabetical order to distinguish them:

... which is confirmed by the most recent study (Davies, 2015a). ← YEAR WITH LOWERCASE LETTER
 ... the study by Davies (2015b) confirmed these results. ← YEAR WITH LOWERCASE LETTER IN SENTENCE

Two or three authors (Author & Author Year)

If there are two or three authors, use the ampersand if the citation is placed *at the end of a sentence in parentheses*, but not if the citation is made *within the text*.

(Roberts & Wallace 2015) OR Roberts and Wallace (2015) ... ← TWO AUTHORS
 (Baudot, Roberts & Wallace 2016) OR Baudot, Roberts and Wallace (2016) ... ← THREE AUTHORS

Four or more authors (Author et al. Year)

In your in-text citations, name the first author followed by 'et al.' (Latin abbreviation meaning 'and others') in all mentions. Name all authors in the reference list, as given in the source.

(Bennan-Jones et al. 1994) OR Bennan-Jones et al. (1994) ... ← FOUR OR MORE AUTHORS

Corporate authors (Organisation name Year)

If the author is a corporation or association, the name is usually spelt out in full for each citation with an acronym in square brackets. The acronym can be used in repeated citations.

(Amnesty International 2016) OR Amnesty International (2016) ALL MENTIONS
 (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare [AIHW] 2004) ← LONG NAME, FIRST AIHW (2004) ← SUBSEQUENT

Two or more sources for one idea (Author Year; Author Year)

Order of two or more works within the same parenthesis a) *alphabetically by surname and then b) earlier to later by year* if the same author is referenced more than once. Separate the different authors with a semicolon (;).

Studies by Keen (2005); Lee (2004); and Wojk (2003) indicate that... ← AUTHOR PROMINENT
 ... along with other studies (Keen 2005; Lee 2004; Wojk 2003). ← INFORMATION PROMINENT

Online sources

Online sources are treated no differently to other in-text citations. Identify by surname (if available) and year as per the 'Basic format' example, OR the title and year (if no author), as per the 'No Author' example.

Legislation/Criminal Cases (Government or organisation)

For legislation or criminal cases, the formatting is the same as in the reference list.

- *Plaintiff v Defendant* [Year]. Series (if present). Law report. Page number. ← ORDER ACCORDING TO YEAR
- *Plaintiff v Defendant* (Year). Volume. Law report. Page number. ← ORDER BASED ON VOLUME NUMBER
- *Name of Stature* Year (Abbreviated form of parliament who passed the act), section number (subsection number)

Burger King Corp v Hungry Jack's Pty Ltd [2001] NSWCA 187 ← TITLE in CIVIL CASE LAW
Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) s 124(1) ← TITLE in STATUTES

Other helpsheets available

- Australian Harvard Quick Guide: Reference List