How to Cite Different Sources with Harvard Referencing

This page outlines how to cite different kinds of sources using the Harvard Referencing method.

Books

In-text citations

A page number is required if you are paraphrasing, summarising or quoting directly:

(Karskens 1997, p. 23)

Ward (1966, p. 12) suggests that

If you are only citing the main idea of the book:

(Karskens 1997)

References

Include information in the following order:

- author’s surname, and initial(s)
- year of publication
- title of publication (in italics and with minimal capitalisation),
- edition (if applicable. Abbreviated as ‘edn’)
- publisher
- place of publication.


E-books

In-text citations

Cite as for a printed book. An e-book usually has page numbers:

Lloyd (2005, p. 262) or

(Lloyd 2005, p. 262).

References

Accessed online:

Include information in the following order:

- author/editor name(s)
- date of publication,
- title of e-book (in italics),

**Accessed via a database:**


**Accessed via an ebook reader:**

**In-text citations**

Include author/date:

(Smith 2008) or:

Smith (2008) states that ...

E-books often lack page numbers (though PDF versions may have them). If page numbers are not available on ebook readers, use the chapters instead to indicating the location of a quoted section.

**References**

Include information in the following order:

- author name and initial
- year (date of Kindle edition)
- title (in italics)
- the type of e-book version you accessed (two examples are the Kindle Edition version and the Adobe Digital Editions version).
- accessed day month year (the date you first accessed the e-book)
- the book's DOI (digital object identifier) or where you downloaded the e-book from (if there is no DOI).


**Edited book collections**

**In-text citations (citing a chapter)**

A book collection consists of a collection of articles or chapters, each by different authors, but compiled by editor(s). If you want to cite a particular article/chapter, cite the author(s) of the chapter in the text:

(Curthoys 1997, p. 25)

**References (citing a chapter)**

When you use an article/chapter from a book collection, the title of the article appears in quotations and the title of the book is italicised.

Include information in the following order:

- author's surname and initial
- year of publication

**In-text citations (citing an entire book collection)**

If you want to cite the entire book, refer to the editor(s) of the collection in the text:

(Hudson & Bolton 1997)

**References**


**Journal articles (print)**

**In-text citations**

If the page number is required, as it is for summarising, paraphrasing and direct quoting:

(Kozulin 1993, p. 257)

If you are citing the main idea of the article only:

(Kozulin 1993)

**References**

Include information in the following order:

- author's surname and initial
- year of publication
- title of the article (between single quotation marks and with minimal capitalisation)
- title of the journal or periodical (in italic font using maximum capitalisation)
- volume number (vol.)
- issue number (no.)
- page range of the article
- DOI (Digital Object Identifier), if available.


**What is a DOI?**

A DOI (digital object identifier) is an assigned number that helps link content to it's location on the Internet. It is therefore important, if one is provided, to use it when creating a citation.

**Journal accessed via a database**

**In-text citations**

Cite as you would a journal article:
Articles retrieved from databases are usually in pdf form and have page numbers.

References

UNSW library offers students access to the full text of journals articles, newspapers, and other publications through searchable databases. They are usually accessed through the Library Resource Database, or through MyCourse materials. For this reason, cite the database name and the date of access. Full text databases include ProQuest, EAI, and Wiley Interscience.

Library-subscribed resources usually have URLs that will not work independently, so URLs are not generally included when citing database resources.

Cite the article as you would the same article in a print publication. Include information in the following order:

- author(s) name and initials
- title of the article (between single quotation marks)
- title of journal (in italics)
- any publication information (volume, number etc.)
- page range
- accessed day month year (the date you accessed the article)
- from name of database
- item number (if given)
- DOI (Digital Object Identifier), if available.

Nicholls, D 2006, "Does the meaning mean a thing?": Johnny Young's hit songs of the 60s-70s', *Australian Cultural History*, No 2, pp. 163-183, accessed 11 May 2007 from Informit Full Text Database, ISSN; 0728-8433.


Journal articles (published via webpage)

In-text citations

Cite the author name and date.

Online journal articles (those available in web page form only) usually do not have page numbers, so instead use section or paragraph numbers. Please check with your tutor for their preferences. Sections of an article are divided by subheadings.

(Morris 2004, sec. 3, par. 2)

References

Include information in the following order:

- author(s) name and initials
- title of the article (between single quotation marks)
- title of the journal (in italics)
- available publication information (volume number, issue number)
- accessed day month year (the date you last viewed the article)
- URL or Internet address (between pointed brackets).


**Government publications**

**In-text citations**

If there is no obvious author or editor, cite the sponsoring agency as the author:

(Department of Education, Science & Training 2000)

**References**

Give the name of the ministry or agency that has issued the document:


**Unpublished material (thesis, manuscript, unpublished paper)**

**In-text citations**

(Ballard 2003, p. 132)

(Fitzsimmons 2005)

**References**

When citing a thesis in the list of references:

- put the title between quotation marks and do not use italics
- acknowledge the university where the thesis was undertaken.


An unpublished conference paper:


**Accessed via a database:**

**In-text citations**

Cite author, date, page number:

(Lee 2005 p. 78)

**References**

Include information in the following order:

- author name and initial
- year
- thesis title (between single quotation marks, no italics)
- type of thesis, e.g. MA, PhD
- institution
- date accessed
- from database name.

ABS statistics
In-text citations
Use the full name in the first in-text reference:

(Australian Bureau of Statistics 2005)
and use the abbreviation 'ABS' in subsequent references:

(ABS 2005)

References
Include information in the following order:
- name of agency as author
- year of publication
- title of publication (in italics)
- catalogue number
- name of publisher
- place of publication.


If you are viewing the information online, include:
- date of viewing (if viewed online)
- database name (if applicable)
- URL (between pointed brackets).


Brochure
In-text citations
Cite the author or authoring body and date if available:

(New South Wales Dept of Primary Industries 2005)

References
Include as much information as available. The publisher’s name may be abbreviated if it is also the author.


See next: How do I cite references?

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https://student.unsw.edu.au/citing-different-sources