

Taylor & Francis Standard Reference Style: CSE

CSE citations are widely used for scientific journals and are based on international principles adopted by the National Library of Medicine. This guide is based on *Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers*, 7th edition, 2006. NB: examples in the CSE manual follow the citation-name system, so need to be converted for this name-year system.

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In the text	
Placement	In-text references consist of the surname of the author or authors and the year of publication of the document. Enclose the name and year in parentheses. There is no punctuation between name and year. If works by the same author or author group are cited close to a mention of the author's name in the text and there is no uncertainty as to author identification, the in-text reference may be limited to the publication year.

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	An in-text reference should immediately follow the word, title or phrase to which it is directly relevant, rather than appearing at the end of long clauses or sentences. Separate in-text references from adjacent text by single spaces before and after them, except when they are followed by a punctuation mark. This separation is to facilitate locating the reference.
Within the same parentheses	When several in-text references occur at the same point, give them in chronological order separated by semicolons. Sequence by month those published in the same year or, if this information is not available, alphabetically by author names.
With a quotation	This is the text, and Smith (2012) says "quoted text" (p. 1), which supports my argument. This is the text, and this is supported by "quoted text" (Smith 2012, p. 1). This is a displayed quotation. (Smith 2012, p. 1)
Page number	(Smith 2012, p. 6)
One author	Smith (2012) or (Smith 2012)
Two authors	Smith and Jones (2012) or (Smith & Jones 2012)
Three or more authors	Give only the first author's name followed by et al. (not in italics) and the year. If the first author's names and the years of publication are identical for several references, include enough co-author names to eliminate ambiguity.
Authors with same surname	When the authors of two works published in the same year have the same surname, include their initials in the in-text reference and separate the two in-text references by a semicolon and a space.
No author	If the authorship cannot be determined, do not use 'anonymous'. Begin the in-text reference with the first word or first few words of the title (just enough to distinguish it from other titles in the reference list), followed by an ellipsis.
Groups of authors that would shorten to the same form	Cite the surnames of the first author and as many others as necessary to distinguish the two references, followed by et al.
Organization as	If the organization's name occurs several times in the

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author	document, a shortened form of the name may be created by using an abbreviation. For clarity, the abbreviation appears as the initial element in the end reference, within square brackets. In the text: (NIMH 2012) In the reference list: [NIMH] National Institute of Mental Health.
Author with two works in the same year	Put a, b, c after the year. The sequence is preferably determined by the sequence of publication, but if this cannot be determined, order alphabetically by article title. (Chen 2011a, 2011b)
Secondary source	When it is not possible to see an original document, cite the source of your information on it; do not cite the original assuming that the secondary source is correct.
Personal communication	References to personal communications are cited only in the text. ... and most of these proved to be fatal (2003 letter from RS Grant to me; unreferenced, see "Notes") ...
Unknown date	Author [date unknown]
Two dates	(Author 1959–1963) Author (1890/1983)
Tables and figures	In-text references in tables are usually most appropriately put in footnotes. If in-text references must appear within the field of a table, use a separate column or row for them and supply an appropriate heading to identify them.
Reference list	
Order	At the end of a document, list the references to sources that have been cited within the text, including those found in tables and figures, under the heading References. Place references in alphabetical order by author. Alphabetical sequence is determined by the first author's surname (family name) and then, if necessary, by letter-by-letter alphabetical sequencing determined by the

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	<p>initials of the first author and the beginning letters of any following surnames.</p> <p>When organizations serve as authors, drop 'The' in the name.</p> <p>When initials have been used for an organization as the in-text reference, order the reference by the full name, not the initials.</p> <p>If no authors are present, order items by title, following these principles: ignore 'a', 'an' and 'the' at the beginning of a title. Order initials in document titles as if they were words, not by the full name. Order a title beginning with a number as if it were written out.</p> <p>Order references by the same author by year in ascending order.</p> <p>If there are several items with the same first author, alone or with co-authors, present items by a single author before items with co-authors, regardless of title. In such a grouping, give the multi-author publications in alphabetical order by the second author's surname, regardless of the number of authors.</p>
Book	
One author	Author AA. 2012. This is a book title: and subtitle. Abingdon: Routledge.
Two authors	Author AA, Author BB. 2012. This is a book title: and subtitle. Abingdon: Routledge.
Three authors	Author AA, Author BB, Author CC. 2012. This is a book title: and subtitle. Abingdon: Routledge.
Four to eleven authors	Include all authors' names.
Twelve or more authors	List the first ten followed by a comma and et al.
Organization as author	British Medical Association. 2012. Book title: and subtitle. Abingdon: Routledge.
No author	HIV/AIDs resources: a nationwide directory. 2004. 10th ed. Longmont (CO): Guides for Living.
Chapter	Author AA. 2012. Book title: and subtitle. Abingdon: Routledge. Chapter 24, Chapter title; p. 32–36.

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	Chapter in edited book: Author AA, Author BB. 2012. Chapter title. In: Editor EE, editor. Book title. Abingdon: Taylor & Francis; p. 229–332.
Edited	Editor JJ, editor. 2012. Book title. Abingdon: Routledge. Editor JJ, Editor BB, editors. 2012. Book title. Abingdon: Routledge.
Edition	Author AA, Author BB, Author CC. 2012. This is a book title: and subtitle. 10th ed. Abingdon: Routledge.
Translated	Khan L., translator. 2012. Book title: a translation of original. Abingdon: Routledge. Author AA. 2012. Book title. Khan L, translator; Editor BB, editor. Abingdon: Routledge.
Not in English	Piaget J, Inhelder B. 1951. La genèse de l'idée de hasard chez l'enfant [The origin of the idea of chance in the child]. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.
Online	Author AA. 2000. Book title [Internet]. Version 2.0. Oxford: University of Oxford; [revised 2001 Oct 1; cited 2006 Nov 1]. Available from: http://www.oxford.edu/book/index.html
Place of publication	Always list the city, and include the two-letter state abbreviation for US publishers. Include the country name for other countries only to avoid ambiguity: Cambridge (MA) Cambridge (UK) If more than one place of publication is found, use the place of publication and publisher likely to be most familiar to the audience of the reference list. For example, use the place of an American publisher for a US audience and a London publisher for a British one. If no place of publication can be found but can be reasonably inferred, place the city in square brackets, such as [Chicago]. If no place of publication can be found or inferred, use [place unknown].
Publisher	Abbreviate well-known publisher names, e.g. John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. may become simply Wiley. If no publisher can be determined, use the words "publisher unknown" placed

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	in square brackets.
Journal	
	<p>Journal titles are abbreviated according to ISO 4. See http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK7282/box/A33351/?report=objectonly</p> <p>Internet journal articles: abbreviate months using the first three letters. Include any date of update/revision and a date of citation in square brackets following the date of publication. Use the dates for the individual journal article being cited, not the dates of the journal issue as a whole unless no dates can be found for the individual item. When the location (pagination) of the article is not provided calculate the length of the article using the best means possible, e.g., in terms of print pages, screens or paragraphs. Provide the URL or other electronic address of the article.</p> <p>Issue numbers are not included.</p>
One author	<p>Author AA. 2012. Title of article. Abbreviated Title of Journal. 62:112–116.</p> <p>Author B. 2012. Title of article. Abbreviated Title of Journal. [Internet]. [cited 2012 Apr 8];8. Available from: http://www.xxxxxxxx.html</p>
Two authors	Author AA, Author BB. 2012. Title of article. Abbreviated Title of Journal. 62:112–116.
Three authors	Author AA, Author BB, Author CC. 2012. Title of article. Abbreviated Title of Journal. 62:112–116.
Four to eleven authors	Include all authors' names.
Twelve or more authors	List the first ten followed by a comma and et al.
Organization as author	American Diabetes Association. 2012. Diabetes update. Nursing. Nov;Suppl:19–20, 24.
No author	Pelvic floor exercise can reduce stress incontinence. 2005. Health News. Apr;11:11.
Not in English	Translate non-English titles into English; place the translation in square brackets. When possible, place the

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	<p>original language title or romanized title before the translation. Capitalize only the first word of the title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms unless the conventions of a particular language require other capitalization. Indicate the language after the pagination:</p> <p>Berrino F, Gatta G, Crosignani P. 2004. [Case-control evaluation of screening efficacy]. Abbr Journal Title. Nov-Dec;28:354-359. Italian.</p>
Not the Version of Record	<p>Author, AA. 2010. Article title. Abbr Title of Journal. May;31:210-216. Epub 2012 Feb 20.</p>
Supplementary material	<p>If a journal article has supplemental material accompanying it in the form of a CD-ROM, DVD, or other medium, begin by citing the article. Add the phrase "Accompanied by:" followed by a description of the medium.</p> <p>Author AH. 1999. Article title. Abbr Journal Title. Sep-Oct;5:553-560. Accompanied by: Video on CD-ROM.</p>
Other article types	<p>An article type alerts the user that the reference is to an abstract of an article or a letter to the editor, not a full article.</p> <p>Place, e.g., [abstract], [book review] or [letter] after the article title:</p> <p>Author K. 2007. Article title [book review]. Abbr Journal Title. Jul 3;177:70.</p>
Conference	
Proceedings	<p>Author DF, Author P. 1998. Title. In: Editor HD, Editor NL, editors. Title. Proceedings of the Conference of the Society; 1996 Jul 1; London. Kew (UK): Royal Botanic Gardens.</p>
Paper	<p>Presenter AK. 2003. Title of paper. Paper presented at: Title of Meeting. 12th Annual Meeting of the Organization; Oxford, UK.</p>
Poster	<p>Author A. 2005. Title of poster. Poster session presented at: Title of Meeting. Number and name of conference; New York, NY.</p>

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Thesis	
	Jones DL. 2001. The title of the dissertation [dissertation]. Pittsburgh (PA): University of Pittsburgh.
Unpublished work	
Forthcoming article	Do not include as forthcoming any articles that have been submitted for publication but have not yet been accepted for publication. Author G, Author JB, Author DA. Forthcoming 2012. Article title. Abbr Journal Title.
Forthcoming book	Do not include as forthcoming any books that have been submitted for publication but have not yet been accepted for publication. Author MI, Author MK. Forthcoming 2014. Book title. Washington: American Psychological Association. Author SW, Author BH. Forthcoming. Book title. Abingdon: Routledge.
Internet	
Website	AMA: helping doctors help patients [Internet]. c1995–2007. Chicago: American Medical Association; [cited 2007 Feb 22]. Available from: http://www.ama-assn.org/ . BIRDNET [Internet]. c1999–2006. Washington: Ornithological Council; [updated 2006 Dec 8; cited 2007 Feb 20]. Available from: http://www.nmnh.si.edu/BIRDNET/
Electronic mailing list	Like email, messages posted to discussion lists are a form of personal communication and are not included in a reference list. Place within the running text only. The nature and source of the cited information should be identified by an appropriate statement. Place the source

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	<p>information in parentheses, using a term or terms to indicate that the citation is not represented in the reference list. For example: ...and many nurses involved with such cases (Mar 22, 2007 posting by RS Grant to the ANPACC Listserv; unreferenced, see "Notes") report...</p>
Blog	<p>Messages posted to discussion lists like a blog are considered a form of personal communication and should not be included in a reference list. Place references to such communications within the running text only. The nature and source of the cited information should be identified by an appropriate statement. Place the source information in parentheses, using a term or terms to indicate that the citation is not represented in the reference list. For example: ...and many nurses involved with such cases (Mar 22, 2007 posting by RS Grant to Nurse Studio Blog; unreferenced, see "Notes") report...</p>
Newspaper or magazine	
	<p>Author A. 2005 Jul 24. Article title. Washington Post (Home Ed.). Sect. A:12 (col. 1). Author D. 2008 Apr 18. Article title. New York Times [Internet]. [cited 2008 Dec 19];Research:[about 4 screens]. Available from: http://www.nytimes.com/2008/04/18/health/research Woman in L.A. tests positive for plague. 2006 Apr 20. Richmond Times-Dispatch. Sect. A:7 (col. 6).</p>
Report	
	<p>Author B, Author L. 2003. Report title. Sydney (Australia): University of New South Wales, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre.</p> <p>National High Blood Pressure Education Program (US). 2005. The fourth report on the diagnosis of high blood pressure in children. Rev. ed. Bethesda (MD): National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (US). (NIH publication;</p>

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	no. 05-5267).
Personal communication	
Letter or email	Place references to personal communications such as letters and conversations within the running text, not as formal end references. Include the nature and source of the cited information, using terms to indicate that no corresponding citation is in the reference list. Place the source information in parentheses. For example: ... and most of these proved to be fatal (2003 letter from RS Grant to me; unreferenced, see "Notes") ...
Other reference types	
Patent	Inventor AA, inventor; Hospira, Inc., assignee. 2005 Dec 27. Needles for drug delivery. United States patent US 6,980,855.
Map	Cartographer AA, cartographer. 2000. Street map, San Diego, southern area [map]. Oceanside (CA): Global Graphics. 1 sheet: 1:45,000; 89 x 68.5 cm.; color.
Audio and visual media	Baxley N, Dunaway C. 1982. Cognition, creativity, and behavior: the Columban simulations [motion picture]. Baxley N, editor and producer. Champaign (IL): Research Press Company. 1 reel: 30 min., sound, color, 16 mm. Collaborative research with communities: value added & challenges faced [videocassette]. 2006. Washington: Public Health Foundation. 1 videocassette: 103 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. Day J. Dying before their time: early death & AIDS [poster]. 1988. Farmington (CT): University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Section of Medical Arts & Letters. 1 poster: color, 14 x 21 in.
Database	Online Archive of American Folk Medicine [Internet]. 1996–2002. Los Angeles: Regents of the University of California. Available from: http://www.folkmed.ucla.edu/ .

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	<p>Winter RM, Baraitser M. 1996. London dysmorphology database [CD-ROM]. IBM PC version 2.0. Oxford (UK): Oxford University Press. 2 CD-ROMs: 4 3/4 in.</p> <p>Genusys: database of herbal remedies, aromatherapy, essential oils, vitamins, amino acids, and more! [CD-ROM]. 1996. Version 1.4. Solebury (PA): Genusys Laboratories. 1 CD-ROM: sound, color, 4 3/4 in.</p>
Computer program	<p>Author AA, Author HC. 2002. DiagnosisPro: the ultimate differential diagnosis assistant [CD-ROM]. Version 6.0. Los Angeles: MedTech USA. 1 CD-ROM: color, 4 3/4 in.</p> <p>Sport care [CD-ROM]. c2001. Release 1.0. Champaign (IL): Human Kinetics. 1 CD-ROM: sound, color, 4 3/4 in. Accompanied by: 1 user manual.</p>

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