

# Referencing

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# Welcome

- this session is for 🎒🎒 intermediate users with some prior experience of academic writing
- we'll get going properly at 15.05
- if you can't access the chat, you might need to join our Teams channel:  
[tinyurl.com/kindnetwork](https://tinyurl.com/kindnetwork)
- you can find session materials at [tinyurl.com/kindtrp](https://tinyurl.com/kindtrp)

# The KIND network

- a social learning space for staff working with knowledge, information, and data across health, social care, and housing in Scotland
- we offer social support, free training, mentoring, community events, ...
- Teams channel / mailing list

# Skills training sessions

## Data skills

Session	Date	Area	Level
Power automate for health and care	13:00-14:00 Thu 8th August 2024	Data	🔪 :beginner-level

## AI/ML

Session	Date	Area	Level
Neural nets made ridiculously simple	13:00-14:00 Mon 12th August 2024	AI/ML	🔪 :beginner-level

# Session outline

- how and why to reference?
- referencing styles
- practice some referencing
- and talk about sources of referencing data, and strategies for managing your references

# How and why to reference

- if you use a source in a substantive way when writing, include a short and stereotyped mention of that source (aka a reference) you should do this to:
  - to show where an idea comes from - the scholarly breadcrumb trail
  - to fend off controversy when introducing difficult ideas
  - to save yourself work
  - to avoid allegations of impropriety

# Referencing styles

- there are lots
- no-one agrees which is best/correct/right
- pedants delight in the details, and you will often see minor differences in style in different places
  - these details are irrelevant and pointless
  - clarity and consistency >>> specific scheme trivia
  - if in doubt, could you find your source from your reference?

# Vancouver (AMA)

- each work is numbered by order of appearance
- use that number in the text as your citation: (2)
- ordered list of end-notes as your bibliography:

2. O'Neil C. Weapons of Math Destruction: How Big Data Increases Inequality and Threatens Democracy. London: Allen Lane; 2016.



# Harvard

- each work gets a unique author-year identifier
- that identifier is used in the text as your citation: (O'Neil, 2016)
- bibliography ordered by first-author surname and year:  
O'Neil, Cathy. 2016. Weapons of Math Destruction: How Big Data Increases Inequality and Threatens Democracy. London: Allen Lane.

# Which to use?

	Strengths	Weaknesses
Harvard	<p>Allows pin-point referencing of single pages</p> <p>Great when readers are likely to be familiar with some sources</p> <p>Easier to troubleshoot</p>	<p>Verbose and distracting, particularly if you have lots of references in a single sentence - (3-11) rather than (see Smith, 1901; Smith, 1902; Smith, 1903)</p> <p>Harder to create</p>

Vancouver	Concise	Bad for per-page pinpoint references
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## Strengths

Great for short papers  
with comparatively  
few references

## Weaknesses

Ungainly for longer documents  
Edits might necessitate renumbering

# Practical

- here are some resources:
  - a Knowledge Network link to a book
  - a link to a concise Vancouver style guide from the University of Lancaster
  - a link to a similar Harvard guide from Anglia Ruskin University
- please can you write a reference in both Vancouver and Harvard style?
  - the in-text citation
  - the end-of-document reference

# Different types of source need different handling

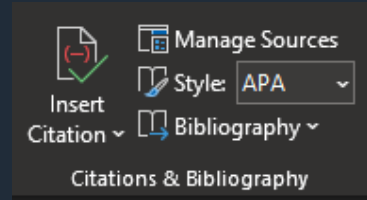
- here's a link to a (famous) journal article
- please could you repeat your referencing exercise using this different source?

# Word referencing

- many people just typing in references manually at the foot of the document
- this is probably the best way of working if you're dealing with a very few references (say, less than 10)
- but there's an inflection point at about 10 references, where the manual approach gets horrid

# Word referencing how-to

- you'll need the citation tools menu



- add a reference by **Manage Sources**

- select a reference style (APA is approximately Harvard)
- add in-text citations with **Insert Citation**
- add a bibliography with **Bibliography**



# Pros and cons

- ✓ quick and convenient
- ✓ uses a familiar tool
- ✗ need to download dubious add-ons to change style
- ✗ bibliographic data needs manually-entering, and is hard to re-use

# Refworks

- The Knowledge Network resources on Refworks

# Bibtex

- FOSS- and code-friendly format for storing bibliographic data
- widely-interpretable

```
1 @article{oneil2016,  
2  author = "Cathy O'Neil",  
3  Title = {Weapons of Math Destruction: How Big Data Increases Inequality and Threatens Democracy},  
4  publisher = "Allen Lane",  
5  city = "London",  
6  YEAR = 2016,  
7  }
```

- e.g. adding `[@oneil2016]` in Quarto generates a citation: (O'Neil 2016)
- and we'll gain a bibliography at the end of the slides

# Pros and cons

- ✓ powerful and flexible
- ✓ allows you to manage large bibliographies with big serious tools (like **JabRef**)
- ✗ finding clean data is a challenge, and manual tidying is tedious
- ✗ for the code-friendly, or code-curious

# Feedback and resources

- lots of decent, quick guides online
- if you really need chrome-plated precision about referencing:
  - The Oxford Style Manual
  - The Chicago Manual of Style
- please can I **ask for some feedback** - takes less than a minute, completely anonymous, helps people like you find the right training for them

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# References

O'Neil, Cathy. 2016. "Weapons of Math Destruction: How Big Data Increases Inequality and Threatens Democracy."