Labelling citations
References are numbered consecutively in order of appearance in the text using superscripts. The superscript should immediately follow the punctuation, with no space separating the two.

The number must be used even if the author(s) is named in the text. Example: In his study, Smith¹ found that…. New sources are numbered consecutively as they occur in the text. If a source is repeated, so is the number originally assigned to it.

When multiple references are cited at the same place in the text, use commas without spaces to separate non-inclusive numbers. Example: Multiple studies have indicated….¹,³,⁹,¹⁶

If multiple references cited at the same place in the text are inclusive, use a hyphen to join the first and last numbers. Example: Multiple studies have indicated that….⁷-¹⁰

Citing page numbers with in-text references
Include the page number in the superscript in-text citation when directly quoting the exact wording of a source. Use parentheses for the page number, which should immediately follow the superscript with a space separating the two. Example: "The increasing availability processed food will significantly impact diabetes levels."¹ (p. 433)

Placing Citations
Reference numbers should be placed outside (to the right of) of periods and commas, and inside (to the left of) of colons and semicolons.

Examples:
1) One potential explanation for this is that these students in New Zealand have subscribed to what has been referred to as the ‘sport ethic’.²⁷
2) 80% of all non-communicable diseases (NCDs) occur in low- and middle-income countries,² making NCDs an urgent development issue.
3) The temperatures were consistently freezing here at this time of year for the past 10 years¹³; however, there was also a record for a drought in the neighbouring region.⁵

Listing authors names throughout the document:
If a citation within the text includes more than 1 author, format using this example: Brown et al¹⁷ report…

Capitalization of titles
The only words capitalized in a title are proper nouns, the first word in the title, and the word that comes after a ‘:’.

Examples:
1) Humanistic sports coaching and the Marist organization: A multi-case study in the Philippines
2) GIZ/YDF and youth as drivers of SFD in Africa
3) Reflections from scholars on barriers and strategies in sport-for-development research
Abbreviation of references at the end of the manuscript

The titles of journals in Vancouver format should be abbreviated according to the style used in the National Library of Medicine’s Journals in NCBI Databases. To find correct abbreviations:

Go to the NLM’s Journals in NCBI Databases
  • Type the full journal title in quotation marks into the search box (e.g., “New Zealand Medical Journal”)
  • From the results, select the title you want; the correct abbreviation to use is the NLM Title Abbreviation (e.g., N Z Med J.)

If you cannot find a particular journal title in the NLM database, check one of the following.
  • CAS Source Index (CASSI) Search Tool
  • ProQuest Serials Source list for Biological Sciences
  • Journals Indexed in AGRICOLA

If you still cannot find an abbreviation, build one using the National Library of Medicine’s Abbreviations for Commonly Used English Words in Journal Titles. For example, if you had an article from the fictitious Annals of Egyptian Nutrition, you would find the abbreviation for Annals (Ann), then the abbreviation for Egyptian (Egypt) and, finally, the abbreviation for Nutrition (Nutr) to come up with Ann Egypt Nutr.

Remember that regardless of where you find (or build) an abbreviation, it ends (only) with a period.

Journal names consisting of one word (e.g., Time, Science, Pharmacotherapy) are never abbreviated.

If the journal’s title cannot be abbreviated, you may use the full name for the journal.

Formatting Citations

All authors should always be listed in the reference list. Author names are abbreviated to at most two initials.

As formatted in the reference list, examples include:
  1) Lilienfeld SO, Kay T, Coalter F.
  2) Kidd B.

Book: Chapter, section, part or contribution in an edited book - with named author(s) example:

Book format:
Author AA. Title of book. # edition [if not first]. Place of Publication: Publisher; Year of publication. Pagination.

Chapter in a book format:
Author AA, Author BB. Title of book. # edition. Place of Publication: Publisher; Year of publication. Chapter number, Chapter title; p. [page numbers of chapter].

If there is no author, omit the author statement - eBook example:
Government Publications example:

Government format:
Author AA, Author BB. Title of report. Place of publication: Publisher; Date of publication. Total number of pages. Report No.:  
or  
Organisation Name. Title of report. Place of publication: Publisher; Date of publication. Total number of pages. Report No.:  

Plain Text References
Please make sure the references are all formatted in the same way. For example, where applicable (see above formatting), the references should each have x(x): xx-xx, or volume number (issue number): page numbers, which are placed after the year.

To facilitate the online layout editing process, please convert your references to plain text and send an updated version of the manuscript in your response. Below are the instructions on how to do so in Endnote, Zotero and Mendeley, as examples. We caution the authors to retain a copy of the manuscript with the full and active reference list in case edits to the citations are required at a later date.

Endnote
Zotero
Mendeley