The Harvard method of referencing, often referred to as the author-date style, is commonly used in humanities and social sciences. With this style, in-text citations consist of author's last name and the year of publication in parentheses, and the full details of the sources are entered in separate reference lists. The Harvard system is not defined in any single authoritative document, and this brief introduction is based on the style guide from “Søk og Skriv”.

**Citing and documenting your sources with the Harvard style**

**In-text citations**

For works by a single author, the in-text citation gives the name of the author and the year of publication in parentheses. Example: “Democratic media have been said to constitute a ‘Fourth Estate’ (Carlyle, 1905) or ‘public sphere’ (Habermas, 1989).” If you refer to a specific point made by the author also add the page number, e.g (Habermas, 1989, p. 68). Elements within the parentheses should be separated by a comma.

If one author is cited with several works published in the same year, the different publications are distinguished by adding a, b, c, etc. to the year of publication, see under the heading “Reference list entries” below.

Secondary sources are sources quoted in your sources, e.g. (Moore, 1966, quoted in Rueschemeyer, Stephens and Stephens, 1992).

If you wish to make several references on a single point, give all the names and dates in parentheses separated from each other with semicolons (Moore, 1966; Rueschemeyer, Stephens and Stephens, 1992).

**Reference list entries**

The entries in the reference list should be ordered alphabetically by author's last name, then by initials.

If the same author has several works published in the same year, the publications should be ordered alphabetically by title so the first publication is given the suffix a, the second b, the third c etc.
Author names are given as last name and the initial of the first name. If there are several given names all initials should be given. Only the first author’s name should be inverted.

Abbreviations like "vol.", "no.", "p." or "pp." should be in the language of your text, not the language of the publication you refer to.

Examples

Books

In-text citation

(Last name, Year)

(Carlyle, 1905)

Reference list entry

Last name, I. (Year) Book title. Place of publication, Publisher.


Books with more than one author

Two authors: Give both names each time you quote them.

(Furseth and Everett, 1997)

More than three authors: Give all names the first time you quote them, then only the first author followed by et al.

Edited books

In-text citation

(Last name, Year)

(Alsvik, 2005)
Reference list entry

Last name, I. ed. (Year) Book title. Place of publication, Publisher.


**PhD or Master theses**

In-text citation

(Last name, Year)

(Øverland, 2012)

Reference list entry


**Book chapters**

In-text citation

(Last name, Year)

(Kuhn, 2005)

Reference list entry

Last name, I. (Year) Title. In: Last name, I. and I. Last name, eds. Title. Place, Publisher, pages.


**Journal articles**

In-text citation

(Last name and Last name, Year)

(Hauser and Benoit-Barne, 2002)
Reference list entry

Last name, I. and I. Last name (Year) Article title. *Journal name*, volume (number), page or page range.


Articles in electronic journals - with DOI

In-text citation

(Last name and Last name, Year)

(Kane and Patapan, 2010)

Reference list entry

Last name, I. and I. Last name (Year) Article title. *Journal name* [Internet], volume (number), page or page range. Available from: doi [Accessed date].


Web pages

In-text citation

Title of web page/organisation, Year)

(Transparency International, 2011)

Reference list entry

Title of web page/organisation (Year updated/copyright) *Title* [Internet]. Available from: URL [Accessed Date].

Example of a reference list


More about the Harvard style

Harvard-stilen (UiO)