

Referencing styles

A referencing style is a specific format for presenting your in-text references (footnotes or endnotes), and bibliography. There are hundreds of different referencing styles.

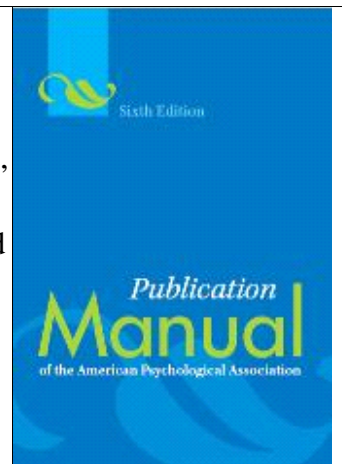
Click on the links below to see examples of referencing using some common styles:

- [APA \(American Psychological Association\)](#)
- [Harvard](#)
- [MLA](#)
- [Vancouver](#)
- [AGPS](#)

APA Referencing

The APA style of referencing was developed by the American Psychological Association. Style guidelines are contained in the "*Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*", currently in its 6th edition.

Copies of the Style Manual are held in the Auchmuty, Huxley and Central Coast Libraries at the University of Newcastle. Check NEWCAT for call number and availability. The [Referencing and Style Guides web page](#) also provides online links for further details about APA referencing.



Example Text

The case study tradition in American sociology is full and varied. An influential early study (Lynd & Lynd, 1929) reported on the life of the small town of Muncie, Indiana. The case study provided fascinating details about the daily life of the community and has inspired a long series of similar studies. William Whyte (Whyte, 1943) became a participant observer in an Italian slum neighbourhood in an American city. Sociologists had previously assumed that such a slum community would not be highly organised. Whyte showed that it was, although not along the lines dictated by middle-class values. Festinger et. Al. (1956) penetrated a cult whose members believed that the earth was doomed to imminent destruction but that a select few would be saved by aliens in a flying saucer. He eventually found himself on a hilltop awaiting the event with members of the cult, and he detailed their reactions when the prophecy failed. Irving Goffman (1961) spent many months as an observer in a mental hospital (he worked in the hospital as an aide). His account of how the organisation of an asylum systematically depersonalises the patients and may even aggravate their problems has been influential.

Others (Berger, 1964; Hodge & Treiman, 1968) reported on their research spent in long

periods as participant observers with poolroom hustlers, learning how they “set up” their victims and analysing their code of ethics. Liebow (1967), a white man, joined a group of apparently aimless black men “hung out” on street corners. He was eventually able to win the confidence of the group and to provide a detailed account of its members’ lives. John Lofland (1966) participated in a religious cult – the Moonies – at a time when it only had handful of converts, and he was later (1977) able to use the knowledge from his case study to analyse the reasons for the cult’s subsequent rapid growth.

Reference List

- Berger, P. L. (1964). Some general observations on the problem of work. In P. L. Berger (Ed.), *The Human Shape of Work* (pp. 234-267). New York: Macmillan.
- Festinger, L., Riecken, H. W., & Schachter, S. (1956). *When prophecy fails*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Goffman, E. (1961). *Asylums : essays on the social situation of mental patients and other inmates*. Garden City, N.Y: Anchor Books.
- Hodge, R. W., & Treiman, D. J. (1968). Class identification in the United States. *American Journal of Sociology*, 73(5), 535-547. doi: 10.1086/224528
- Liebow, E. (1967). *Tally's Corner : A Study of Negro Streetcorner Men*. Boston: Little & Brown.
- Lofland, J. (1966). *Doomsday Cult* (1st ed.). Englewood Cliff, N.J.: Prentice-Hall.
- Lofland, J. (1977). *Doomsday Cult* (Enlarged Edition ed.). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Lynd, R. S., & Lynd, H. M. (1929). *Middletown: A Study in American Culture*. New York: Harcourt Brace.
- Whyte, W. H. (1943). *Street Corner Society : The Social Structure of an Italian Slum*. Chicago: Chicago Press.

Harvard Referencing

The Harvard style of referencing is often referred to as the "author-date" style.

Example Text

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Bibliography

Berger, P. L. (1964), ‘Some general observations on the problem of work’, in: P. L. Berger (ed), *The Human Shape of Work*, Macmillan, New York, pp. 234-267.

Festinger, L., Riecken, H. W. & Schachter, S. (1956), *When Prophecy Fails*, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis.

Goffman, E. (1961), *Asylums :Essays on the Social Situation of Mental Patients and Other Inmates*, Anchor Books, Garden City, N.Y.

Hodge, R. W. & Treiman, D. J. (1968), ‘Class identification in the United States’, *American Journal of Sociology*, vol 73, no. 4, pp.535-547.

Liebow, E. (1967), *Tally's Corner : A Study of Negro Streetcorner Men*, Little & Brown, Boston.

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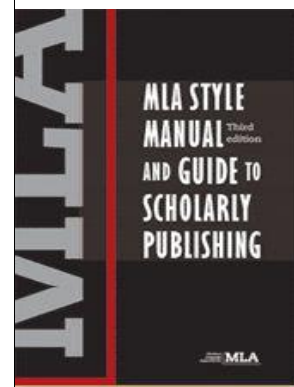
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Whyte, W. H. (1943), *Street Corner Society : The Social Structure of an Italian Slum*, Chicago Press, Chicago.

MLA Referencing

Produced by the Modern Languages Association, the "*MLA style manual and guide to scholarly publishing*", is currently in its 3rd edition (2008).

Copies of the Style Manual are held in the University of Newcastle Library. Check NEWCAT for call number and availability. The [Referencing and Style Guides web page](#) also provides online links for further details about MLA referencing.



Example Text

The case study tradition in American sociology is full and varied. An influential early study (Lynd and Lynd) reported on the life of the small town of Muncie, Indiana. The case study provided fascinating details about the daily life of the community and has inspired a long series of similar studies. William Whyte (Whyte) became a participant observer in an Italian slum neighbourhood in an American city. Sociologists had previously assumed that such a slum community would not be highly organised. Whyte showed that it was, although not along the lines dictated by middle-class values. Festinger et al. penetrated a cult whose members believed that the earth was doomed to imminent destruction but that a select few would be saved by aliens in a flying saucer. He eventually found himself on a hilltop awaiting the event with members of the cult, and he detailed their reactions when the prophecy failed. Irving Goffman spent many months as an observer in a mental hospital (he worked in the hospital as an aide). His account of how the organisation of an asylum systematically depersonalises the patients and may even aggravate their problems has been influential. Others (Berger; Hodge and Treiman; Festinger et al.) report on their research spent in long periods as participant observers with poolroom hustlers, learning how they “set up” their victims and analysing their code of ethics. Liebow, a white man, joined a group of apparently aimless black men “hung out” on street corners. He was eventually able to win the confidence of the group and to provide a detailed account of its members’ lives. John Lofland participated in a religious cult – the Moonies – at a time when it only had handful of converts, and he was later able to use the knowledge from his case study to analyse the reasons for the cult’s subsequent rapid growth.

Works Cited

Berger, Peter L. "Some General Observations on the Problem of Work." *The Human Shape of Work*. Ed. Peter L Berger. New York: Macmillan, 1964. 234-67. Print.

Festinger, Leon, Riecken, Henry, W and Schachter, Stanley. *When Prophecy Fails*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1956. Print.

Festinger, Leon, Gerard, Harold B, Hymovitch, Bernard, Kelley, Harold H and Raven, Bert. The Influence Process in the Presence of Extreme Deviates. *Human Relations* 5.4 (1952): 327-346. Web.

Goffman, Erving. *Asylums : Essays on the Social Situation of Mental Patients and Other Inmates*. Garden City, N.Y: Anchor Books, 1961. Print.

Hodge, R W, and Treiman, D J. "Class Identification in the United States." *American Journal of Sociology* 73.4 (1968): 535-47. Print.

Liebow, E. *Tally's Corner : A Study of Negro Streetcorner Men*. Boston: Little & Brown, 1967. Print.

Lofland, J. *Doomsday Cult*. Englewood Cliff, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1966. Print.

Lofland, John. *Doomsday Cult*. Enlarged Edition ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1977. Print.

Lynd, R S, and Lynd, H M. *Middletown: A Study in American Culture*. New York: Harcourt Brace, 1929. Print.

Whyte, W H. *Street Corner Society : The Social Structure of an Italian Slum*. Chicago: Chicago Press, 1943. Print.

Vancouver Referencing

The Vancouver style of referencing was developed by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors. Style guidelines are contained in the "*Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals: writing and Editing for Biomedical Publication*", most recently updated November 2003.

For further details check the full guidelines at the [International Committee of Medical Journal Editors web site](#).

Example Text

The case study tradition in American sociology is full and varied. An influential early study (1) reported on the life of the small town of Muncie, Indiana. The case study provided fascinating details about the daily life of the community and has inspired a long series of similar studies. William Whyte (2) became a participant observer in an Italian slum neighbourhood in an American city. Sociologists had previously assumed that such a slum community would not be highly organised. Whyte showed that it was, although not along the lines dictated by middle-class values. Festinger et. Al. (3) penetrated a cult whose members believed that the earth was doomed to imminent destruction but that a select few would be saved by aliens in a flying saucer. He eventually found himself on a hilltop awaiting the event with members of the cult, and he detailed their reactions when the prophecy failed. Irving Goffman (4) spent many months as an observer in a mental hospital (he worked in the hospital as an aide). His account of how the organisation of an asylum systematically depersonalises the patients and may even aggravate their problems has been influential. Others (5, 6) report on their research spent in long periods as participant observers with poolroom hustlers, learning how they "set up" their victims and analysing their code of

ethics. Liebow (7), a white man, joined a group of apparently aimless black men “hung out” on street corners. He was eventually able to win the confidence of the group and to provide a detailed account of its members’ lives. John Lofland (8) participated in a religious cult – the Moonies – at a time when it only had handful of converts, and he was later (9) able to use the knowledge from his case study to analyse the reasons for the cult’s subsequent rapid growth.

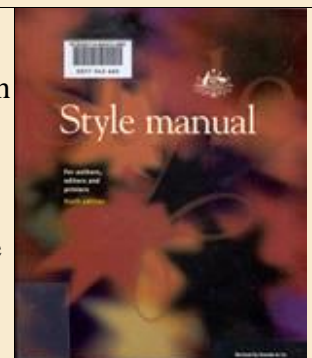
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1. Lynd RS, Lynd HM. Middletown: A Study in American Culture. New York: Harcourt Brace; 1929.
2. Whyte WH. Street Corner Society : The Social Structure of an Italian Slum. Chicago: Chicago Press; 1943.
3. Festinger L, Riecken HW, Schachter S. When prophecy fails. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press; 1956.
4. Goffman E. Asylums : essays on the social situation of mental patients and other inmates. Garden City, N.Y: Anchor Books; 1961.
5. Berger PL. Some general observations on the problem of work. In: Berger PL, editor. The Human Shape of Work. New York: Macmillan; 1964. p. 234-267.
6. Hodge RW, Treiman DJ. Class identification in the United States. American Journal of Sociology 1968;73(4):535-547.
7. Liebow E. Tally's Corner : A Study of Negro Streetcorner Men. Boston: Little & Brown; 1967.
8. Lofland J. Doomsday Cult. 1st ed. Englewood Cliff, N.J.: Prentice-Hall; 1966.
9. Lofland J. Doomsday Cult. Enlarged Edition ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall; 1977.

AGPS Referencing

Guidelines for the AGPS Referencing Style are contained in the 6th edition (2002) of the "*Style Manual for Authors, Editors and Printers*", previously published by the Australian Government Publishing Service (AGPS).

Copies of the Style Manual are held in the University of Newcastle Library. Check NEWCAT for call number and availability.



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- Lynd, RS & Lynd, HM 1929, *Middletown: A Study in American Culture*, Harcourt Brace, New York.
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