

Reference format

All submissions to The Social Science Dialogue must be followed the APA style of reference in both in text and a final references list. Kindly follow the latest Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association.

APA style is an author-date citation style. It was developed mainly for use in psychology, but has also been adopted by other disciplines.

There are two major components to the APA author-date style: the in-text author-date citation at the appropriate place within the text of the document, e.g. (Smith, 2010), and the detailed reference list at the end of the document. All in-text citations must have a corresponding reference list entry, and conversely reference list entries must relate to a matching in-text citation.

This guide is based on more detailed information in:

- American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.
- American Psychological Association. (2012). *APA style guide to electronic references* (6th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

Frequently asked questions about APA style: <http://www.apastyle.org/learn/faqs/index.aspx>

In-text citations

- Insert an in-text citation:
 - o when your work has been influenced by someone else's work, for example:
 - when you directly quote someone else's work
 - when you paraphrase someone else's work
- The in-text citation consists of:
 - o author surname(s) (in the order that they appear on the actual publication), followed by the year of publication of the source that you are citing.
 - o page or paragraph numbers for direct quotes e.g. (Weston, 1988, p. 45). Page numbers are not normally included when paraphrasing but may be included if desired.
- The in-text citation is placed immediately after the information being cited.
- If quoting or citing a source which has been cited within another document, mention the original source together with the secondary reference details, for example: (Smith, 2008, as cited in Jones, 2010). Only the secondary reference (i.e. Jones, 2010) should be included in the reference list.
- In-text citations are usually included in the word count of your document.
- If your citation is at the end of a sentence, ensure the full stop is placed after the reference.
- For citations in brackets with two authors the '&' symbol can be used. If the author citation forms part of your sentence the word 'and' must be used,
 - o e.g. (Brown & Black, 2010) OR "Brown **and** Black (2010) indicate that..."

In-text citation

One author: Surname of author, no initials or suffixes such as Jr. The year of publication is also included.

Ex: (Wimmer, 1983) or Wimmer (1983)

2 authors: Cite both names every time the reference occurs in the text.

Ex: (Wimmer & Dominick, 1983) or Wimmer & Dominick (1983)

3 to 5 authors: Cite all names and publication year the first time, thereafter only the first name followed by et al.

Ex: The first time cited: ...(Brown, Soo, & Jones, 1990). Thereafter: ...(Brown et al., 1990)

Reference List

- An **example of a reference list** can be found on the Citing and Referencing Library guide
- Begin your reference list on a **new page** and title it **References** and **Centre** the title on the page.
- **Double-space** your reference list and have a **hanging indent**
 - Left align the first line of each reference with subsequent lines indented to the right to a width by 5 -7 spaces or 1.25 cm.
- All references cited in text must also be included in the reference list (unpublished items, such as personal correspondence, are an exception).
- List references in alphabetical order by author - surname/family name or organisation name.
- Check the reference details against the actual source - you are indicating that you have read that source.
- Keep your referencing style consistent across the document.
- The word 'Author' is used as the publisher when the author and publisher are the same.
- Follow the capitalisation and italicisation in the examples.
 - Book, and article titles – Only first word, all proper nouns, and first word of a subtitle are capitalised
 - Book titles and journal titles are *italicised*. Journal titles are proper nouns so they are also capitalised.

For Book and reports

One author:

Krechevsky, M. (2013). *Visible learners: Promoting Reggio-inspired approaches in all schools*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

Two authors:

Hadgkiss, E. J., & Renzaho, A. M. (2014). The physical health status, service utilisation and barriers to accessing care for asylum seekers residing in the community: A systematic review of the literature. *Australian Health Review*, 38, 142-159. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/AH13113>

Three to seven authors:

Given, H., Kuh, L., Leekeenan, D., Mardell, B., Redditt, S., & Twombly, S. (2009). Changing school culture: Documentation to support collaborative inquiry. *Theory into Practice*, 49(1), 36-46. doi: 10.1080/00405840903435733

No author:

Panadeine forte (Paracetamol-Codeine). (2013, February). In *MIMS Online* (Australian ed.). Retrieved from <https://www.mimsonline.com.au>

A group or corporate author:

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2008). *Childhood education and care* (No. 4402.0). Retrieved from <http://www.abs.gov.au>

Scholarly journal articles

- Follow these examples closely for all layout, punctuation, spacing and capitalisation.
- There is no need to include the retrieval date.
- Do not write "p" before the page number. Do not write "vol" before the volume number but do *italicise* it.
- Include the issue number if it is available. Do not include the issue number for journals with continuous pagination (ie. the page numbers of each issue, follow on from the page numbers of the previous issue).
- Do not italicise the issue number but put it in brackets. Leave no space between volume and issue number.
- For electronic articles that do not have issue or page numbers an article number may be included if there is one. The DOI remains the primary identifier.
- A diagram of referencing elements is available from the Citing and Referencing library guide.

Article :

a) with DOI :

Wilson, D. W., (2010). Culturally competent psychiatric nursing care. *Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing*, 17(8), 715-724. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2850.2010.01586.x

b.) without DOI:

Trankle, S. A., & Haw, J. (2009). Predicting Australian health behaviour from health beliefs. *Electronic Journal of Applied Psychology*, 5(2), 9-17. Retrieved from <http://ojs.lib.swin.edu.au/index.php/ejap/>

Book:

a) Print book:

Ibn Abdulaziz, T. (2004). *Classic experiments in psychology*. Westport, CT: Greenwood.

b) Electronic book:

Bennett, P. (2006). *Abnormal and clinical psychology: An introductory textbook* (2nd ed.). Retrieved from <http://www.ebilib.com/>

Chapter:

a) in a print book:

Ramsey, J. K., & McGrew, W. C. (2005). Object play in great apes: Studies in nature and captivity. In A. D. Pellegrini & P. K. Smith (Eds.), *The nature of play: Great apes and humans* (pp. 89-112). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

b) in an electronic book

Branch, S., Ramsay, S., & Barker, M. (2008). The bullied boss: A conceptual exploration of upwards bullying. In A. Glendon, B. M. Thompson, & B. Myers (Eds.), *Advances in organisational psychology* (pp. 93-112). Retrieved from <http://www.informit.com.au/humanities.html>

Government reports:

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2014). *Health expenditure Australia 2012-13* (No. 52). Retrieved from <http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129548871>

Article from online reference work

Gestational diabetes mellitus. (2012). In *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Retrieved from <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/232126/gestational-diabetes-mellitus>

Web page

Anderson, L. (2012). Why communication in the nursing profession is important. Retrieved from <http://www.nursetogether.com/why-communication-in-the-nursing-profession-is-important>