

APA Referencing: Sample essay and list of references

.... Quantitative research is most often associated with pure sciences like physics and chemistry and is the “how much” of research methodology (Babbie, 2001). Babbie (2001) stated that quantitative research is “where things are quantifiable, measurable, explained and finite” (p.37). Data are usually derived through testing, experimentation and calculation and the results are often reported as graphs, numbers, percentages, statistics and scales. From an epistemological point-of view, quantitative research sits within the domain of the empiricist or positivist where:

The observer is dispassionate and independent of the object of observation. Knowledge is objective, generalisable, and can [usually] be used to predict and control future events. In other words, within an empiricist research paradigm, the activities or processes proceed in a hypothetical, deductive way. (Sanderson, 2001, p.198).

In contrast, the qualitative methodology is the “what’s it like?” facet of research which is concerned with “images, feelings, impressions and qualities” (Bouma, 2000, p. 19). Researchers develop and pose their own theories and hypotheses – rather than testing and proving existing ones.

Denzin and Lincoln (1998) describe how each “strategy of [research] inquiry [is connected to] ... complex literature ... a separate history ... and a bundle of skills” (p. 28). For example, when health workers and educators research their practice, “action research” is often undertaken. This can be defined as “a form of collective self-reflective inquiry undertaken by participants in social situations in order to improve the rationality and justice of their own social or educational practices” (Kemmis & McTaggart, as cited in Masters, 1995).

Qualitative research provides an “ideographic” or ideas based world view which takes into account culture, personality and other nuances related to humans and society (Babbie, 2001, p. 37; Smith, as cited in Sanderson, 2001, p. 216). The research methodologies associated with qualitative research are concerned with elucidating new knowledge

Comments

When paraphrasing:
always identify author and date

When quoting in the text:
Identify the author, date and page number
(p.= page; pp.= pages)
Use double quotation marks

Longer quotations (more than 40 words) are indented with no quotation marks

Square brackets [] show a word(s) has been added

Ellipsis (...) shows a word or several words have been omitted

**Primary reference (Kemmis & McTaggart) you read about in a secondary reference (Masters)
No page number because it is an electronic source**

It is not strictly necessary to put a page number if you are not quoting, but it can be very helpful to the reader to do so.

through careful and deep observation of real life. The approach is inductive and generates hypotheses, rather than testing them (Williamson, Burstein, & McKemish, 2002, p. 26). Unlike the empiricist/positivist worldview with its emphasis on prediction and control, Sanderson (2001) describes the emphasis as being on a mutual understanding by researcher and researched (p. 215).

Both quantitative and qualitative research methods have their supporters and need not be seen as operating separately from each other. For example, in the humanities area most often associated with qualitative methods, there is also widespread use of quantitative methods. An example of this is when social workers study and measure social problems such as poverty and mental illness. Barry (1998) describes how the coding of qualitative research enriches data analysis and provides a “more comprehensive summary of theoretical ideas” (p. 98).

Indeed, well known uses of quantitative methods of research today are the Gallup polls so often quoted in local newspapers around election time (Sarantakos, 1998, p. 4). Other examples often reported in the news media are the findings of health studies on popular topics. For example, Peric (2004) describes Burns’ recent study in Perth which found “big [tea] sippers who’d been imbibing for 20 years were two thirds less likely to develop [prostate] cancer than the control group”. This simple example demonstrated the figures, findings and methodologies that typify quantitative research. So ...

References

- Babbie, E. (2001). *The practice of learning social research* (9th ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Thomson Learning.
- Barry, C. A. (1998). Choosing qualitative data analysis software: Atlas/ti and Nudist compared. *Sociological Research Online* 3(3). Retrieved April 5, 2004, from <http://www.socresonline.org.uk/3/3/4.html>
- Bouma, G. (2000). *The research process* (4th ed.). Melbourne: Oxford University Press.

**Insert page references
where possible**

**Internet documents
require the same
information for the in-text
reference (author and
date)**

References

**Listed alphabetically by
author’s family name**

Each reference

- **individual entries
single spaced**
- **double space
between each entry**
- **second and
subsequent lines
slightly indented**

Book: title in italics

Denzin, N. K., & Lincoln, Y. S. (1998). Introduction. In N. K. Denzin, & Y. S. Lincoln (Eds.), *Collecting and interpreting qualitative materials*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage publications.

Masters, J. (1995). The history of action research. In I. Hughes (Ed.), *Action research electronic reader*. Retrieved April 5, 2004, from <http://www.scu.edu.au/schools/gcm/ar/arr/arow/rmasters.html>

Peric, H. (2004, February 3). Tea drinking prevents prostate cancer, Perth researcher finds. *ABC Online*. Retrieved April 1, 2004, from <http://www.abc.net.au/southwestwa/stories/s1037036.htm>

Sanderson, G. (2001). Undertaking research in international education. *Journal of Australian Research on International Education Services*, 2(3), 197-239.

Sarantakos, S. (1998). *Social research* (2nd ed.). South Melbourne: Macmillan Education Australia.

Williamson, K., Burstein, F., & McKemmish, S. (2002). Introduction to research in relation to professional practice. In K. Williamson (Ed.), *Research methods for students, academics and professional: information management and systems* (2nd ed.). Wagga Wagga, NSW: Charles Sturt University.

Adapted (to APA style) from University of South Australia. (2006, January). A sample essay which demonstrates the referencing of a range of sources. In *Referencing using the Harvard author-date system*. Retrieved July 9, 2007, from <http://www.unisanet.unisa.edu.au/learningconnection/student/learningAdvisors/documents/harvard-referencing.pdf>

Edited book, multiple authors

Online electronic document

Online electronic media document

Journal article

Book

Chapter in an edited book

Using DOIs for electronically accessed sources: books and journal articles.

URLs are now commonly being replaced by DOIs. A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is a unique name that provides a persistent link to its location on the Internet. When a DOI is available, no further retrieval information is needed to locate the content, so you do not need to show the date that you retrieved the book or journal article.

Book:

Leaver, B. L., Ehrman, M., & Shekhtman, B. (2005). Achieving success in second language acquisition. doi:10.1017/CBO9780511610431

Journal article, 1 author:

Radford, M. (2001). Aesthetic and religious awareness among pupils: Similarities and differences. *British Journal of Music Education*, 18(2), 151-159. doi:10.1017/s0265051701000249

Journal article, 2 authors:

Rindermann, H., & Ceci, S. J. (2009). Educational policy and country outcomes in international cognitive competence studies. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 4(6), 551-568. doi:10.1111/j.1745-6924.2009.01165.x

Adapted from: University of South Queensland. (n.d.) *APA referencing guide*. Retrieved June 2, 2015, from <https://www.usq.edu.au/library/referencing/apa-referencing-guide>

APA Referencing



THIS IS A QUICK GUIDE TO THE APA REFERENCING STYLE (6TH EDITION)

- The American Psychological Association reference style uses the Author-Date format.
- Refer to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed.) for more information. Check Library Search for call number and location(s).
- When quoting directly or indirectly from a source, **the source must be acknowledged in the text** by author name and year of publication.

IN-TEXT

To cite information directly or indirectly, there are two ways to acknowledge citations:

- 1) Make it a part of a sentence **or** 2) put it in parentheses at the end of the sentence.

Direct quotation – use quotation marks around the quote and **include page numbers**

- 1) Cohen and Lotan (2014) argue that "many different kinds of abilities are essential for any profession" (p.151).
- 2) "Many different kinds of abilities are essential for any profession" (Cohen & Lotan, 2014, p.151).

N.B. See the Library's APA webpage for a quotation of 40 or more words.

Indirect quotation/paraphrasing/summarising – no quotation marks

- 1) Professional knowledge alone does not make someone a very capable professional (Cohen & Lotan, 2014).
- 2) According to Cohen and Lotan (2014), professional knowledge alone does not make someone a very capable professional.

N.B. Page numbers are optional when paraphrasing, although it is useful to include them (Publication Manual, p. 171).

Citations from a secondary source

- 1) Gould's (1981) research "raises fundamental doubts as to whether we can continue to think of intelligence as unidimensional" (as cited in Cohen & Lotan, 2014, pp. 151-152).
- 2) Intelligence cannot be believed to consist of one single entity any more (Gould, 1981, as cited in Cohen & Lotan, 2014).

N.B. To cite a source you found in another source, you must acknowledge all the authors.

- The author(s) of the source referred to *i.e. Gould, 1981*
- The author(s) of the work which contains the original source *i.e. Cohen & Lotan, 2014*

In the reference list, only the book by Cohen & Lotan should be acknowledged. Do not list Gould.

- At the end of your assignment, you are required to provide the full bibliographic information for each source. References must be listed in alphabetical order by author.

EXAMPLES OF REFERENCES BY TYPE

In a reference list	In-text citation
<p>1. Book with one author King, M. (2000). <i>Wrestling with the angel: A life of Janet Frame</i>. Auckland, New Zealand: Viking.</p> <p><i>N.B. The first letter of the first word of the main title, subtitle and all proper nouns have capital letters.</i></p>	<p>(King, 2000) or King (2000) compares Frame ...</p>
<p>2. Book with two authors Dancey, C. P., & Reidy, J. (2004). <i>Statistics without maths for psychology: Using SPSS for Windows</i> (3rd ed.). Harlow, England: Pearson/Prentice Hall.</p> <p><i>N.B. Before "&" between authors, do not forget to put a comma.</i></p>	<p>(Dancey & Reidy, 2004) or Dancey and Reidy (2004) said... <i>When paraphrasing in text, use and, not &.</i></p>
<p>3. Book with three to five authors (see Library APA referencing webpage for six or more authors) Krause, K.-L., Bochner, S., & Duchesne, S. (2006). <i>Educational psychology for learning and teaching</i> (2nd ed.). Melbourne, Australia: Thomson.</p> <p><i>N.B. Use & between authors' names, except when paraphrasing in text. When a work has three, four or five authors, cite all authors the first time, and in subsequent citations include only the first author followed by et al.</i></p>	<p>(Krause, Bochner, & Duchesne, 2006) <i>then</i> (Krause et al., 2006)</p>

<p>4. Book or report by a corporate author e.g. organisation, association, government department International Labour Organization. (2007). <i>Equality at work: Tackling the challenges</i> (International Labour Conference report). Geneva, Switzerland: Author.</p> <p><i>N.B. When the author and the publisher are the same, use Author in the publisher field. In text, some group authors may be abbreviated in subsequent citations if they are readily recognisable</i></p>	<p>(International Labour Organization, 2007) <i>or</i> (International Labour Organization [ILO], 2007), <i>then</i> (ILO, 2007)</p>
<p>5. Book chapter in edited book Kestly, T. (2010). Group sandplay in elementary schools. In A. A. Drewes & C. E. Shaefer (Eds.), <i>School-based play therapy</i> (2nd ed., pp. 257-282). Hoboken, NJ: John Wileys & Sons.</p> <p><i>N.B. Include the page numbers of the chapter after the book title.</i></p>	<p>(Kestly, 2010) <i>or</i></p> <p>Kestly (2010) compares educational settings of ...</p>
<p>6. Conference paper online – (see Library APA referencing webpage for alternative formats) Bochner, S. (1996, November). <i>Mentoring in higher education: Issues to be addressed in developing a mentoring program</i>. Paper presented at the Australian Association for Research in Education Conference, Singapore. Retrieved from http://www.aare.edu.au/96pap/bochs96018.txt</p>	<p>(Bochner, 1996) <i>or</i></p> <p>Bochner (1996) illustrates that...</p>
<p>7. Course handout/Lecture notes (electronic version) Archard, S., Merry, R., & Nicholson, C. (2011). <i>Karakia and waiata</i> [Powerpoint slides]. Retrieved from TEPS757-11B (NET): Communities of Learners website: http://elearn.waikato.ac.nz/mod/resource/view.php?id=174650</p> <p><i>N.B. Put format in square brackets - e.g. [Lecture notes][Panopto video]. This referencing format should be used only for your assignments.</i></p>	<p>(Archard, Merry & Nicholson, 2011) <i>then subsequently, if 3-5 authors</i> (Archard et al., 2011)</p>
<p>8. Film – (see Library APA referencing webpage for music and other media) Preston, G. (Director/Producer). (2010). <i>Home by Christmas</i> [Motion picture]. New Zealand: Gaylene Preston Production.</p> <p><i>N.B. For films, DVDs or videorecordings use [Motion picture] in square brackets. Give the country of origin and the name of the motion picture studio.</i></p>	<p>(Preston, 2010)</p>
<p>9. Journal article (academic/scholarly) with DOI Germann, F., Ebbes, P., & Grewal, R. (2015). The chief marketing officer matters! <i>Journal of Marketing</i>, 79(3), 1-22. http://dx.doi.org/10.1509/jm.14.0244</p> <p><i>N.B. DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is a unique code assigned to a scholarly/academic publication. The DOI's code links to the article online.</i></p>	<p>(Germann, Ebbes & Grewal, 2015) <i>then subsequently, if 3-5 authors</i> (Germann et al., 2015)</p>
<p>9a. Journal article with no DOI Germann, F., Ebbes, P., & Grewal, R. (2015). The chief marketing officer matters! <i>Journal of Marketing</i>, 79(3), 1-22.</p> <p><i>N.B. A capital letter is used for key words in the journal title. The journal title and volume number are italicised, followed by the issue number in brackets (not italicised). Online journal articles with no DOI no longer require a retrieval statement (i.e. Retrieved from... database).</i></p>	<p>Germann, Ebbes and Grewal (2015) claim that “there have been ...” (p. 19). <i>then subsequently, if 3-5 authors</i> Germann et al. (2015) argue that...</p>
<p>10. Magazine/Newspaper article – popular/trade/general interest Goodwin, D. K. (2002, February 4). How I caused that story. <i>Time</i>, 159(5), 69.</p> <p><i>N.B. Full date is used if published weekly; month and year if monthly.</i></p>	<p>(Goodwin, 2002) <i>or</i> Goodwin (2002) defends ...</p>
<p>11. Magazine/Newspaper article with no author Report casts shadow on biofuel crops. (2007, October 16). <i>Waikato Times</i>, p. 21.</p> <p><i>N.B. Article title comes first. In the text, abbreviate title and use double quotation marks. Include p. or pp. before the page number for newspapers, not magazines.</i></p>	<p>(“Report Casts Shadow,” 2007)</p>
<p>12. Personal Communication (letters, telephone conversations, emails, interviews, private social networking)</p> <p><i>N.B. No reference list entry as the information is not recoverable.</i></p>	<p>(J. Bär, personal communication, March 19, 2004)</p>
<p>13. Thesis – Institutional or personal webpage - outside the US Liu, G. (2014). <i>Improving corporate Internet reporting in China</i> (Doctoral thesis, University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand). Retrieved from http://researchcommons.waikato.ac.nz/handle/10289/2241</p>	<p>(Liu, 2014) <i>or</i></p> <p>Liu (2014) identified ...</p>
<p>14. Webpage New Zealand Trade and Enterprise. (n.d.). <i>Agribusiness</i>. Retrieved from https://www.nzte.govt.nz/en/export/market-research/agribusiness/</p> <p><i>N.B. (n.d.) = no date. The basic format is: (1) Author (could be organisation), (2) Date (either date of publication or latest update), (3) Title, (4) URL.</i></p>	<p>(New Zealand Trade and Enterprise, n.d., para. 1) <i>For direct quote, cite the paragraph number in text</i></p>

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