Researching for PSY4115 (Counselling and Psychotherapy in Applied Psychology)
What we will cover today

• Trustworthy sources

• Finding resources – Library Search, Google Scholar

• Databases

• Referencing

• Where you can get help
Information Flow

• **Primary literature** is where new research or theories are first revealed, and includes journals and conferences – original material

• **Secondary literature** provides a more digested overview of a subject e.g. books – interpretation of other sources

• **Tertiary literature** records facts and brief descriptions of key information, as in reference material e.g. encyclopaedias and dictionaries
Ideas
Facts
Figures
Theories
Imagination
Inspiration

Finished work
Research
Evaluate Your Sources - CARP

- Currency
- Authority/Accuracy
- Relevance
- Purpose/Point of View
Identify the 5Ws

- What?
- When?
- Why?
- Where?
- Who?
Reliable Resources

With all the information out there what can you trust......
Evaluation task – The real thing!

Imagine you have been asked to write an essay on self-esteem. In your groups evaluate the 5 resources you have been given.

• Discuss whether these sources are useful, or not and why.
• Think about which has the most academic authority.
• Which items might have bias?
• Which is the most current, does it matter?
Where can you find quality information?

- Library Search
- Google Scholar
- Choose your **specialist** database
  - PEP-web
  - Psychotherapy.net
  - PsychInfo
Accessing library resources – MyUniHub – MyStudy – MyLibrary
Library search
The handbook of counselling psychology
Douglas, Barbara.
2018
Available at Hendon First Floor (158.3 HAN)

Find in Library
REQUEST: Request

LOCATION ITEMS
Hendon
Available, First Floor, Shelfmark: 158.3 HAN
(2 copies, 2 available, 0 requests)

Details
Title: The handbook of counselling psychology
Creator: Douglas, Barbara.
Subject: Counseling -- Great Britain
Psychology, Applied
Identifier: ISBN: 9781446276327
Creation Date: 2018
Library search reference


Remember to check citations for accuracy with our Referencing guide or Cite Them Right Online before including them in your work.
Google Scholar provides a simple way to broadly search for scholarly literature. From one place, you can search across many disciplines and sources: articles, theses, books, abstracts and court opinions, from academic publishers, professional societies, online repositories, universities and other web sites.
Google Scholar
Search for and select Middlesex University
Google Scholar Results

**Presentation title**
Have a go.......  

• Use library search and Google scholar to search for resources  
• Save your searches  
• Email a resource to yourself  
• Check the reference for your article
Databases

• A database is a collection of data or information that is specifically organised for rapid search and retrieval by a computer
• They can be free or commercial
• They can cover one subject or many subjects
• Remember that you are the brains in this relationship! The computer will only respond to your keywords so think about those before you begin your searches.
Databases available via Middlesex University

- PsycInfo
- PsycTests
- PsycArticles
- PEP-web
- Psychotherapy.net
- PubMed
- Medline
- Cinahl
- Web of Science
- And don’t forget Library Search!
Psychology Library Guide: Journals & Databases

Journals

The Library subscribes to thousands of academic journals and magazines (print and electronic).

Magazines are usually aimed at a profession, business or interest, and contain articles, news, job adverts, new product reviews, events and advertising.

Academic journals focus on a specific subject area and contain detailed articles, papers and research. The articles are often peer-reviewed, so have been assessed for quality by experts prior to publication.

The key journals in Psychology and Psychotherapy are available online via the links below.

Psychology full text journals and databases

- **PsychInfo**
  This resource will help you to find references to journal articles within the area of psychology and mental health.

- **PEPweb**
  PEPweb is a full text database of both recent and historical Psychoanalytic research journals and ebooks including The Standard...

E-Journals & Databases

Electronic journal holdings can be checked in the Library catalogue, where links will be provided if there is an online version. The electronic journals search screen may also be used.

Many electronic journals are provided in "bundles": packages or specialised subject collections from particular publishers. For example, Sage Premier Collection and Elsevier’s Science Direct. Others may be provided within a database such as PsychINFO or PEPWeb.

Journal databases are online resources which allow you to access the contents of journals by articles.

Many also contain conference proceedings, research papers, newspapers, TV programmes and standards.

The Library subscribes to a large selection of journal databases including several specific to Psychology.

Journal databases can usually be searched by subject and more specifically by author, type of material, article title, publisher, year language or organisation. A successful search will provide you with a list of relevant references to articles etc. Many databases provide full-text articles i.e. the articles can be read online.

Access: UniHub > MyUniHub > MyStudy > MyLibrary > Databases (online guide opposite)

A wide range of databases suitable for Students of Psychology can be found HERE
How to get to the databases...
MyUniHub > My Study > My Library > Databases
A-Z Databases: Hendon: all
Find the best library databases for your research.

161 Databases found for Hendon: all

A
- ACM Digital Library
- Alexander Street Press Psychology Online Videos
- Amadeus

PsycINFO

Description:
PsycINFO contains citations and summaries of journal articles, book chapters, books and dissertations. Over 80,000 references are added annually through weekly updates.

Subject Scope:
Full breadth of psychology and the psychological aspects of related disciplines, such as medicine, psychiatry, nursing, sociology, education, pharmacology, physiology, linguistics, anthropology, business, and law.

Date Range: 1806 to present
Choose Databases

Choose Databases

Detailed View (Title lists included)

Select / deselect all

OK  Cancel

- Art Full Text (H.W. Wilson)
- Business Source Complete
- CINAHL
- Computer Source
- eBook Collection (EBSCOhost)
- Education Research Complete
- Film & Television Literature Index with Full Text
- GreenFILE
- Humanities International Complete
- International Bibliography of Theatre & Dance with Full Text
- Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts
- MEDLINE
- PsycARTICLES
- PsycINFO
- PsycTESTS
- Regional Business News
- SPORTDiscus
- Film & Television Literature Index

OK  Cancel
Boolean Operators

• **AND** = Less: You are combining search terms NARROWER

• **OR** = MORE: You are asking for either of the search terms WIDER

• *** = Truncation** – You enter the beginning of a key word e.g. Psych* will find all search terms beginning with these 5 letters

• """ = Phrase searching – You want the words to be next to each other in your search e.g. “substance abuse”
PsychInfo Advanced Search
PsychInfo Advanced Search - Results
# Options and search limiters

## Limit your results
- **Linked Full Text**
- **Open Access**
- **Source**
- **Publication Year**
- **Peer Reviewed**
- **Tests & Measures**

## References Available
- **Impact Statement Available**
- **Supplemental Materials**
  - 3D Modeling Images
  - Audio
- **Published Date**
- **Publisher**

## Publication Status
- **All**
- **First Posting**
- **Fully Published**

## English

## Language
- **Afrikaans**
- **Arabic**
- **Bulgarian**

## Population Group
- **All**
- **Human**
- **Animal**
- **Male**

## Intended Audience
- **All**
- **General Public**
- **Juvenile**
- **Psychology: Professional & Research**

## Document Type
- **All**
- **Abstract Collection**
- **Bibliography**
- **Chapter**
Check MDX holdings
PEP Easy search

Presentation title
The Two-Person Unconscious: Intersubjective Dialogue, Enactive Relational Representation, and the Emergence of New Forms of Relational Organization

Karlen Lyons-Ruth, Ph.D.

Recent psychoanalytic theory has moved increasingly toward a relational, intersubjective, and social—constructivist stance. In this view the psychoanalytic encounter is seen as mutually coconstructed between two active participants, with the subjectivities of both patient and analyst contributing to the form and content of the dialogue that emerges between them (McLaughlin, 1991; Hoffman, 1992; Ogden, 1994). The current emphasis in analytic writing on the importance of enactments in the treatment situation attempts to keep the lens focused squarely on the point of contact between the two analytic participants and on the form and content of the implicit transactions that emerge between them (e.g., Ogden, 1994). Clinical descriptions acknowledge the active contributions of both partners to the co-construction of the enactment, even though the primary clinical interest may be in those features of the enactment that echo problematic aspects of the patient’s interactions with other important people (Jacobs, 1991; Hoffman, 1992). Enactments have been viewed as important opportunities to gain a window on unconscious motivations and meanings held by the patient that have not been previously recognized or articulated (McLaughlin, 1991).

In this shift to a more fluid and mutual view of therapeutic process, the need for a psychoanalytic model of development has increasingly been questioned (e.g., Mitchell, 1988). Converging pressures on psychoanalytic theories of mind and development have come from the increasing sophistication of both behavioral and neuroscience research. New findings regarding the development and organization of mind, brain, and behavior have outstripped the pace of change in psychoanalytic theory, further undermining the credibility of older developmental models. In contrast to these changes that have fostered skepticism about the role of developmental theory, longitudinal attachment research has provided recent consistent support for the view that important dimensions of relational behavior are grounded in relational history. This emerging developmental research base supports the continued relevance of developmental history to psychoanalytic process and the concomitant need to refashion a psychoanalytic metatheory that is consistent both with the new research base and with a more fluid, mutual, and constructivist view of relational change in adulthood.
# Psychotherapy.net

## My Video Library

### By Approach
- Neuroscience/Brain-Based
- Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT)
- Adlerian
- Art Therapy
- Assessment
- Body-Oriented
- Brief Therapy
- Career Counseling

### By Therapeutic Issue
- Child Therapy
- Cognitive-Behavioral (CBT)
- Consultation & Supervision
- Couples Therapy
- Dialectical Behavior Therapy
- Emotionally Focused Therapy
- Evidence-Based

### By Expert
- Family Systems
- Family Therapy
- Feminist
- Gestalt
- Group Therapy
- Integrative
- Interpersonal Psychotherapy (IPT)
- Jungian

### By Population
- Mindfulness
- Motivational Interviewing
- Multicultural
- Narrative Therapy
- Object Relations
- Person-Centered
- Positive Psychology
- Psychodrama/Drama Therapy
- Psychodynamc
- Reality Therapy
- REBT
- School Counseling
- Self Help
- Social Work
- Solution-Focused
- Treatment Planning

## User Guide

## FAQ

## Admin Login and CE Tests

## Admin Login
Have a go

• Pick a database
• TRY
  • advanced searches
  • boolean operators and tools – “phrases”, truncation *
• Open and save pdf articles
• Try emailing results and/or individual articles to yourself
Referencing
Successful Referencing
Why Reference?

• Give credit to the original author/creator
• Demonstrate that you have read widely on the subject and have considered and evaluated the writings of others
• Show the evidence of your research by quoting, paraphrasing or summarising from the original text
• Establish the credibility and authority of your ideas and arguments by highlighting and backing-up relevant points
• Enable the reader to locate the original material you used
• Distinguish between your own ideas and opinions and those of others
• Achieve a better mark or grade
• Avoid plagiarism.
Library Guide: Referencing and Plagiarism

Referencing & Plagiarism: Welcome

What is referencing?

Referencing: When you use an idea or information from another source, e.g., from a book, journal, film, image or sound recording, etc. you must acknowledge where you got this information. Acknowledging the work of other people in your own work is referencing. See the Referencing tab above for help on how to reference.

Plagiarism: If you do not acknowledge where you got the information from, e.g., you directly copy or summarise (or paraphrase) someone else's work without referencing, then this is plagiarism. Plagiarism is a serious academic offence. The University punishes it as cheating. For more information see the Plagiarism tab above.

When used correctly referencing gets you better marks because it:

- Adds weight to your discussion and arguments
- Demonstrates you understand the key issues in your subject
- Shows your ability to evaluate and critically apply this understanding to your work
- Evidence that you have been reading around your subject
- Enables others to find your references easily.

Understanding Referencing & Plagiarism workshops

Are you worried about plagiarism and referencing? Not sure how to use Turnitin?

The workshops will tackle

- What plagiarism is and what it isn’t
- How to avoid it by referencing properly
- Using & understanding Turnitin

Find the next Understanding Referencing & Plagiarism workshop

Referencing Style Guides

Cite Them Right Online is the standard source of information for citation and referencing. Please use this unless you are studying one of the subjects listed below.

- Art and Design
  Art and Design uses Cite Them Right Online but you can use this link to get additional information on referencing.
- Dance
- Engineering/Computing (IEEE)
  Students studying engineering and computing may be required to use the IEEE referencing style. Please check with your lecturers.
- Law
  OSCOLA Guides
- Law Interactive online OSCOLA guide

“Cite them right:
the essential guide to referencing & plagiarism”

Richard Pears and Graham Shields
Cite Them Right

Show me how to reference
Search by source type e.g. book, journal, web page

Popular pages
- Printed books
- Web pages
- Journal articles
- Electronic books

Animated video guides
- Key elements in your references
- Reference list vs bibliography
- What is common knowledge?
Cite them right

Journal articles

Here are the guidelines for referencing journals according to the American Psychological Association style.

Citation order:
- Author (Surname followed by initials)
- Year of publication (in round brackets)
- Title of article
- Title of journal (in italics)
- Volume number (in italics)
- Issue (in round brackets)
- Page numbers

Example: print journal article

In-text citation
Research by Frosch (2012) ...

Reference list

To learn more about using the APA referencing system, try the resources below.

APA: general guidance
- American Psychological Association guidelines
- Top ten tips
- How can I avoid plagiarism?
- How do I reference a source quoted in another author’s work? (Secondary referencing)
- What is common knowledge?
Collecting and managing your references

- **Refworks collects, manages and organizes references**
- Save your references on the go:
  - From Library Search and Google Scholar
  - From the database you are using
  - Only Refworks is supported by Middlesex University library
  - You will need to set up a Refworks account using your Middlesex email address
More Refworks Information and Training

Referencing & Plagiarism: RefWorks help

Welcome | Referencing | Plagiarism and other types of cheating | Turnitin | Who to ask for help

New to RefWorks?
To set up a RefWorks account go to sign up.
- Use your Middlesex email address.
- When you leave Middlesex you can switch to a limited free account. Change your email address in your account settings.

For help using RefWorks, go to:
- Proquest RefWorks Libguide
- Videos on the RefWorks YouTube channel.

To link RefWorks to Word, please follow the instructions in the Integration with Word section on this page.

Integration with Word
To integrate new RefWorks with Word you need either RefWorks Citation Manager or Write N Cite. Follow the links below to find out more and for instructions on how to install on your own computer. Write N Cite has been installed on Middlesex University student PCs.

Windows PC
If you are using a Windows 10 PC with Word 2016 use Refworks Citation Manager:
- Open Word 2016.
- Go to the Insert tab
- Open the Store
- Search for RefWorks
- Install RefWorks Citation Manager:
  - Log in the first time you do this.

For computers running older versions of Word, see the Proquest New RefWorks Libguide.
Keeping up-to-date
It’s not in the Library!

• Inter Library Loans:  
  http://libguides.mdx.ac.uk/interlibraryloan/interlibraryloans

• Other libraries:  
  http://libguides.mdx.ac.uk/psych/otherlibs

• Sconul Access  
  https://www.sconul.ac.uk/sconul-access
Psychology Library Guide

Psychology Librarian

Susannah Parry

Email Me

Contact:
Sheppard Library
Hendon Campus
020 8411 4834

Subjects:
Psychology

Your Resources

Help & Support

Research Support

Distance Learning

What's next?

Help with Academic Writing

Paula Bernaschina is the Academic Writing Lecturer for the School of Science and Technology.

Based in the Learning Enhancement Team (LET) in The Sheppard Library, she can help you excel in your academic communications, whether this is in written assignments or oral presentations, as well as using information effectively and ethically in your work.

Contact
p.bernaschina@mdx.ac.uk

You can also book 1-1 tutorials with Paula or sign up for LET workshops (links below).
Need help?

• Librarians in StudyHub (1st floor) Monday – Friday 9-5

• Academic writing team (1st floor) Monday – Friday 12-3

• Psychology Library Subject Guide

• Librarian s.parry@mdx.ac.uk
Any questions?
THE ENTIRE AUDIENCE SILENTLY STARES AT YOU. YOUR LECTURE HAS EITHER BLOWN THEIR MINDS OR HORRIFIED THEM BEYOND WORDS.