

APA Style, 7TH Edition

The American Psychological Association (APA) created a reference, citation, and formatting style that is used in many disciplines, including psychology, political science, and social sciences.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Official APA website (www.apastyle.org)
- 7th Edition APA Publication Manual (Available in the library for checkout and in-Studio for use)
- Purdue Owl - APA Formatting and Style Guide (7th Edition)
(https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/general_format.html)

TITLE PAGE

Your title page will include the full title of your paper in boldface, your name, and other items such as a course code, instructor name, and a date, depending on your instructor’s requirements. These items are centered on the page. In addition, your title page will also feature a page number at the top right corner.

APA 7th Edition states that student papers no longer require a running head. However, if your instructor requires one, place a running head of your paper’s title (up to 50 characters) at the top left of the title page. Note that in APA 7th Edition, “Running Head:” is no longer written in the title page’s running head.

ABSTRACT

Abstracts serve as a screening device for the overall work, generally describing each section of the paper in an average of 250 words. Make sure this description reflects what is written within the actual document. This is the only paragraph that should not be indented. This component should also include a bold, centered heading.

Keywords are a secondary element that reflect the language of the paper; there are typically about six in total listed alphabetically or in order of importance. They should start indented in the line below the abstract paragraph with the phrase “*Keywords:*” in italics.

HEADINGS

The number of headings used in any article will depend on the number of sections used. Subheadings help separate specific topics within the main sections of your paper. This chart explains how to format each heading.

LEVEL OF HEADER	FORMAT
1	Centered, Boldface, Title Case Heading
2	Flush left, Boldface, Title Case Heading
3	<i>Flush left, Boldface Italic, Title Case Heading</i>
4	Indented, Boldface, Title Case Heading w/ a Period.
5	<i>Indented, Boldface Italic, Title Case Heading w/ a Period.</i>

IN-TEXT CITATIONS

In-text citations are required in addition to the reference page. Their purpose is to credit the author and note the year of the particular study you are drawing from. In-text citations can be presented in two ways:

- Provide a *parenthetical citation* at the end of a sentence.
- *Credit the author within the text* — If the author’s name is included in your article’s text, there is no need to repeat it in parenthetical citation. You should only include page numbers if you use a direct quotation.

One work by One Author	<p>Doe (2003) found that the results were contradictory.</p> <p>The study results were contradictory (Doe, 2003).</p> <p>Although the results were initially convincing, “subsequent studies provided contradictory findings that impacted those in the field” (Smith, 2003, p. 345).</p>
One work by Two Authors	<p>Smith and Hunt (2009) discovered that the results were contradictory.</p> <p>The study results were contradictory (Smith & Hunt, 2009)</p>
Three or More Authors	<p><i>*Include only the first author’s name followed by “et al.”</i></p> <p>The study results were contradictory (Wallace et al., 2009).</p> <p>Wallace et al. (2009) for the first citation as well as all subsequent citations.</p>
No Author	<p><i>*If a cited work has no known author, use the title of the source in the citation.</i></p> <p>The study results were contradictory (“Study About Contradictions”, 2018).</p>
Work with No Date	<p><i>*If a cited work has no known date, then use “n.d.” (for no date) with the citation.</i></p> <p>Palmer (n.d.) discovered that the results were contradictory.</p>
Abbreviating Organizations	<p><i>*Organizations that require abbreviation should be completely written out the first time they are referenced in-text and abbreviated for all subsequent in-text citations as follows:</i></p> <p><i>First reference:</i> (Center for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2017)</p> <p><i>All subsequent references:</i> (CDC, 2017)</p>

REFERENCE PAGE

The overall purpose is to allow a reader to locate each source. This page should be at the end of a document, listing all sources that ideas are drawn from throughout the paper.

Format: The start of this section should have a centered, capitalized title labeled “References”. The overall page should be double-spaced. The first line of every entry is flushed to the left and every subsequent line for that entry is formatted with a hanging indent that is ½” from the left side margin.

There are particular guidelines as far as spacing, capitalization, and italics shown through examples below.

Book	<p>Author Last Name, A.A. (Year). <i>Title of work</i>. Publisher.</p> <p>Doe, J. (2003). <i>Working Title</i>. Publishing Enterprise.</p>
Edited Book with No Author	<p>Editor, E. E. (Ed.) (Year of publication). <i>Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle</i>. Publisher.</p>

Chapter in an Edited Book	Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year of publication). Title of chapter. In E. E. Editor & F. F. Editor (Eds.), <i>Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle</i> (pp. pages of chapter). Publisher.
Electronic Journal (with DOI)	Author, A.A., Author, B.B., & Author, C.C. (Year). Title of article. <i>Title of Periodical</i> , volume number(issue number), pages. DOI. Palmer, A. (2008). Study of electronic sources. <i>Excellent Journal</i> , 4(11), 83-98. https://doi:45.4567/87987987987 <i>*A DOI is a registration number for electronic sources (i.e. online journals). You can generally find DOI numbers on the first page of an article near the copyright information. There may not always be a DOI listed, but websites like crossref.org can help locate them.</i>
Electronic Journal (without DOI)	Palmer, A. (2008). Study of electronic sources. <i>Excellent Journal</i> , 4(11), 83-98. Retrieved from http://www.excellentjournal.org/lkjd.php/
Online Newspaper Article	Author Last Name, A.A. (Year, Month Date). Article Title. <i>Title of Publication</i> . URL. Whang, Oliver (2020, February 7). Meet the Bird Medics of New Delhi. <i>New York Times</i> . https://www.nytimes.com/2020/02/07/science/kites-birds-conservation-india.html
Webpage with Author and Date	Author Last Name, A.A. (Year, Month Date). <i>Title of page</i> . Site name. URL. <i>*If the content on the webpage is likely to change, include the date you accessed it.</i> Palmer, L. (2017, July 8). <i>Best cup of joe in town</i> . Medium. Retrieved July 20, 2017, from https://twinpeaksdiner.medium.com/not-a-real-webpage
Webpage with a Group or Corporate Author	Group name. (Year, Month Date). <i>Title of page</i> . Site name. URL. <i>*If the author and site name are the same, exclude the site name.</i> Center of Disease Control and Prevention. (2020, February 3). <i>Living with a heart defect</i> . https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/heartdefects/features/heart-defect-care.html
Webpage with No Author	<i>Title of page</i> . (Year, Month Date). Site name. URL. <i>*In Text: Cite the first few words of the reference list entry (usually the title) and the year. Use double quotation marks around the title or abbreviated title.</i>
Technical & Research Reports	Organization Name. (Year, Month Date). <i>Title of report</i> . URL. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2003). <i>Managing Asthma</i> (NIH Publication No. 02-2650). https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/asthma/etc
YouTube Video	Person or group who uploaded video. (Year, Month Date). <i>Title of video</i> [Video]. Website host. URL. Variety. (2020, February 10). Bong Joon Ho and ‘Parasite’ Sweep Oscars - Full Backstage Interview [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KeXYpMGyCho