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This page provides you with an overview of APA format, 7th edition. Included is information about referencing, various citation formats with examples for each source type, and other helpful information.If youre looking for MLA format, check out the Citation Machine MLA Guide. Also, visit the Citation Machine homepage to use the APA formatter, which is an APA citation generator, and to see more styles.Being responsible while researchingWhen youre writing a research paper or creating a research project, you will probably use another individuals work to help develop your own assignment. A good researcher or scholar uses another individuals work in a responsible way. This involves indicating that the work of other individuals is included in your project (i.e., citing), which is one way to prevent plagiarism.Plagiarism? What is it?The word plagiarism is derived from the Latin word, plagiare, which means to kidnap. The term has evolved over the years to now mean the act of taking another individuals work and using it as your own without acknowledging the original author (American Psychological Association, 2020 p. 21). Plagiarism can be illegal and there can be serious ramifications for plagiarizing someone elses work. Thankfully, plagiarism can be prevented. One way it can be prevented is by including citations and references in your research project. Want to make them quickly and easily? Try the Citation Machine citation generator, which is found on our homepage.All about citations & referencesCitations and references should be included anytime you use another individuals work in your own assignment. When including a quote, paraphrased information, images, or any other piece of information from anothers work, you need to show where you found it by including a citation and a reference. This guide explains how to make them.APA style citations are added in the body of a research paper or project and references are added to the last page.Citations, which are called in-text citations, are included when youre adding information from anothers work into your own project. When you add text word-for-word from another source into your project, or take information from another source and place it in your own words and writing style (known as paraphrasing), you create an in-text citation. These citations are short in length and are placed in the main part of your project, directly after the borrowed information.References are found at the end of your research project, usually on the last page. Included on this reference list page is the full information for any in-text citations found in the body of the project. These references are listed in alphabetical order by the author's last name.An APA in-text citation includes only three items: the last name(s) of the author(s), the year the source was published, and sometimes the page or location of the information. References include more information such as the name of the author(s), the year the source was published, the full title of the source, and the URL or page range. Here is the best description of the in-text citation examples. Here is the full text description of the reference examples.Why is it important to include citations & referencesIncluding APA citations and references in your research projects is a very important component of the research process. When you include citations, youre being a responsible researcher. Youre showing readers that you were able to find valuable, high-quality information from other sources, place them into your project where appropriate, all while acknowledging the original authors and their work.Common ways students and scholars accidentally plagiarizeBelieve it or not, there are instances when you could attempt to include in-text and full references in the appropriate places, but still accidentally plagiarize. Here are some common mistakes to be aware of:Mistake #1 - Misquoting sources: If you plan to use a direct quote, make sure you copy it exactly as is. Sure, you can use part of the full quote or sentence, but if you decide to put quotation marks around any words, those words should match exactly what was found in the original source.Heres a line from The Little Prince, by Antoine de Saint-Exupry:Grown-ups never understand anything by themselves, and it is tiresome for children to be always and forever explaining things to them.Here is an acceptable option.Grown-ups never understand anything by themselves, stated de Saint-Exupry (1943, p. 3).Notice the slight change in the words. The incorrect phrasing is an instance of accidental plagiarism.Mistake #2 - Problems with paraphrasing: When we paraphrase, we restate information using our own words and writing style. Its not acceptable to substitute words from the original source with synonyms.Lets use the same sentence from The Little Prince.A correct paraphrase could be:de Saint-Exupry (1943) shares various ways adults frustrate children. One of the biggest being that kids have to explain everything. Its too bad adults are unable to comprehend anything on their own (p. 3).An incorrect paraphrase would be:de Saint-Exupry (1943) shares that adults never understand anything by themselves, and it is exhausting for kids to be always and forever clarifying things to them (p.3).Notice how close the incorrect paraphrase is from the original. This is an instance of accidental plagiarism.Make sure you quote and paraphrase properly in order to prevent accidental plagiarism.If youre having a difficult time paraphrasing properly, it is acceptable to paraphrase part of the text AND use a direct quote. Heres an example:de Saint-Exupry (1943) shares various ways adults frustrate children. One of the biggest being that kids have to explain everything, and it is tiresome for children to be always and forever explaining things to them (p. 3).Information About APAWho created it?The American Psychological Association is an organization created for individuals in the psychology field. With close to 121,000 members, they provide educational opportunities, funding, guidance, and research information for everything psychology-related. They also have numerous high-quality databases, peer-reviewed journals, and books that revolve around mental health.The American Psychological Association is also credited with creating their own specific citation and reference style. Today, this format is used by individuals not only in the psychology field, but many other subject areas as well. Education, economics, business, and social sciences also use APA style quite frequently. Click here for more information. This guide covers general information about the style, but is not affiliated with the American Psychological Association.Why was this style created?This format was first developed in 1929 to form a standardized way for researchers in science fields to document their sources. Prior to the inception of these standards and guidelines, individuals were recognizing the work of other authors by including bits and pieces of information in random order. There wasn't a set way to format citations and references. You can probably imagine the mix of styles and formats. It was to understand the sources that were used for research projects!Having a standard format for citing sources allows readers to glance at a citation or APA reference and easily locate the title, author, year published, and other critical pieces of information needed to understand a source.The evolution of APA formatWhile this guide below is based on APA style 7th edition, which was released in 2020. In previous versions of APA format, researchers and scholars were required to include the publisher location for books and the date that an electronic resource was accessed. Both are no longer required to be included.Details on the differences between the 6th and 7th editions is addressed later in this guide.Citations & ReferencesThe appearance of citations & referencesThe format for references varies, but most use this general format:%%Authors Last name, First initial. (Date published). Title. URLResearchers and scholars must look up the proper format for the source that theyre attempting to cite. Books have a certain format, websites have a different format, periodicals have a different format, and so on. Scroll down to find the proper format for the source youre citing or referencing.If you would like help citing your sources, CitationMachine.com has a citation generator that will help make the APA citation process much easier for you. 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Paraphrasing is when you take information from another source and rephrase it, in your own words.When simply referring to another piece of information from another source, also include a citation directly following it.Citations in the text are found near a direct quote, paraphrased information, or next to a mention of another source. To see examples of some narrative/parenthetical citations in action, look at the image above, under All About Citations & References.Note: *Only include the first authors name in the first and any subsequent citations. Follow it with et al.(Last name Author 1 et al., Year, page number)Agbayani et al., 2020, p. 99)ORLast name of Author 1 et al. (Year)...(page).Agbayani et al. (2020)...(p. 99)One author, multiple works, same yearWhat do you do when you want to cite multiple works by an author, and the sources all written in the same year?Include the letters a b c and so on after the year in the citation.(Jackson, 2013a)OR(Jackson 2013a)Writers can even lump dates together.Example: Jackson often studied mammals while in Africa (2013a, 2013b).On the APA reference page, include the same letters in the full references.Groups and organizationsWrite out the full name of the group or organization in the first citation and place the abbreviation next to it in brackets. If the group or organization is cited again, only include the abbreviation. If it doesnt have an abbreviation associated with it, write out the entire organizations name each and every time (see Section 8.21 of the Publication manual).Example:First APA citation for an organization with an abbreviation: (World Health Organization [WHO], Year)ORWorld Health Organization (WHO, Year)Notice in the example directly above, the name of the organization is written out in full in the text of the sentence, and the abbreviation is placed in parentheses next to it.Subsequent APA citations in the text for an organization with an abbreviation: (WHO, Year) OR WHO (Year)Example:All citations in the text for an organization without an abbreviation: (Citation Machine, Year) or Citation Machine (Year)One in-text citation, multiple worksSometimes youll need to cite more than one work within an in-text citation. 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A quantitative or qualitative meta-analysis would mention the different variables considered and how information was synthesized.Use verbs over nouns whenever possible, and active voice. Example: There was research into becomes We researchedFormatting guidelines:The abstract goes after the title page.It should have the same font (size and type) as the rest of the paper.It should stick to one page.Double-space all page text.Center and bold the word Abstract at the top of the paper.Dont indent the first line of the abstract body. The body should also be in plain text.For the keywords, place it on the line after the abstract and indent the first line (but not subsequent lines). The word Keywords: is capitalized, italicized, and followed by a colon. The actual keywords are sentence case and in plain font.List each keyword one after the case.List keyword one after the other, and separate them by a comma. After the last keyword, no ending punctuation is needed.Consider placing it into a table or a figure, rather than typing it all out. A Visual figure or simple, organized table filled with numerical data is often easier for readers to digest and comprehend than tons of paragraphs filled with numbers. Chapter 7 of the Publication manual outlines formatting for tables and figures. Let's cover the basics below.If youd like to include a table or figure in your paper, here are a few key pieces of information to keep in mind:Either place all tables and figures:At the end of the paper after the APA reference pageIn the text after it is first mentionedThe table first mentioned in the text should be titled Table 1. The next table mentioned in the text is Table 2, and so on. For figures, it would be 'Figure 1,' 'Figure 2,' and so forth.Even though every table and figure is numbered, also create a title for each that describes the information it contains. Capitalize all important words in the title.Do not include one vertical lines, only use horizontal to break up information and headings.Single spacing is acceptable to use in tables and figures. If you prefer double spacing your information, that is okay too.Do not include extra information or fluff. Keep it simple!Do not include the same exact information in the paper. Only include the complete information in one areathe table or the text.All tables and figures must be referenced in the text. All is unacceptable to show a table or figure and provide a brief summary or explanation of its relevance.Example: Here is the text description of the APA table example.Publication Manual 6th Edition vs 7th EditionThe 6th edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association was released in 2009. The current 7th edition came out in the fall of 2019 and was designed to be more student focused, provide more guidance on accessibility, and address changes that have developed over the last 10 years.Below, weve listed what we feel are the most relevant changes related to APA format.Journals and DOIsDOI stands for digital object identifier. Many journal articles use and have a unique DOI that should be included in a full citation.When including a DOI in a citation, format it as a URL. Do not label it DOI. Articles without DOIs from databases are treated as print works. For example:6th edition:%%Gnsicke, B. T., Schreiber, M. R., Toloza, O., Fusillo, N. P. G., Koester, D., & Manser, C. J. (2019). Accretion of a giant planet onto a white dwarf star. Nature, 576(7785), 6164. doi: 10.1038/s41586-019-1789-87th edition:%%Gnsicke, B. T., Schreiber, M. R., Toloza, O., Fusillo, N. P. G., Koester, D., & Manser, C. J. (2019). Accretion of a giant planet onto a white dwarf star. 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