

GUIDE TO APA V7 CHANGES

The American Psychological Association (APA) published its updated formatting style guidelines from version 6 to versions 7 in October of 2019. This guide is produced by the School for Graduate and Professional Studies at Elizabethtown College, with resources from our college library and other sources listed below. We describe each key change, it's section in the new APA style guide, along with an example of the new and the old APA style. We hope it will help both students and professors to quickly see the changes to APA style.

CHANGE	OLD APA V6	NEW APA V7
REFERENCE LIST CHANGES		<i>Note: References are also double-spaced.</i>
Publication location is no longer included at all. (9.29)	Helfer, M. E., Kempe, R. S., & Krugman, R. D. (1997). <i>The battered child</i> (5th ed.). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.	Belcher, W. (2019). <i>Writing your journal article in twelve weeks: A guide to academic publishing success</i> (2nd ed.). University of Chicago Press.
e-book platform, device, or format is not included, but publisher is still necessary. (9.19)	Stoker, B. (1897). <i>Dracula</i> [Kindle DX version]. Retrieved from Amazon.com	Tschabrun, S. (1995). <i>African history resources on the continent</i> (2nd ed.). Divine Press.
The first TWENTY authors should all be included in Reference list. (9.8)	The reference section lists up to seven authors of a single work.	List by last names and initials; commas separate author names, while the last author's name is preceded by ampersand. Nguyen, T., Carnevale, J. J., Scholer, A. A., Miele, D. B., & Fujita, K. (2019). Metamotivational knowledge of the role of high-level and low-level construal in goal-relevant task performance. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 117(5), 879-899. http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/pspa0000166

CHANGE	OLD APA V6	NEW APA V7
When work has 21 or more authors, include only the first 19 names, an ellipsis, and the final name. (9.8)	<p>No more than seven authors; after sixth name, use an ellipsis in place of the author names. Then provide final author name.</p> <p>Miller, F. H., Choi, M. J., Angeli, L. L., Harland, A. A., Stamos, J. A., Thomas, S. T., . . . Rubin, L. H. (2009). Web site usability for the blind and low-vision user. <i>Technical Communication</i>, 57, 323-335.</p>	<p>Wiskunde, B., Arslan, M., Fischer, P., Nowak, L., Van den Berg, O., Coetzee, L., Juárez, U., Riyaziyyat, E., Wang, C., Zhang, I., Li, P., Yang, R., Kumar, B., Xu, A., Martinez, R., McIntosh, V., Ibáñez, L. M., Mäkinen, G., Virtanen, E., . . . Kovács, A. (2019). Indie pop rocks mathematics: Twenty One Pilots, Nicolas Bourbaki, and the empty set. <i>Journal of Improbable Mathematics</i>, 27(1), 1935–1968. https://doi.org/10.0000/3mp7y-537</p>
URLs no longer have “Retrieved from” in front; URL should point to the actual material instead of publisher’s homepage. (9.16)	<p>Author, A. A. & Author B. B. (Date of publication). Title of page [Format description when necessary]. Retrieved from https://www.someaddress.com/full/url/</p> <p>Spotlight Resources. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/about_the_owl/owlinformation/spotlight_resources.html</p>	<p>American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. (2019, November 21). <i>Justice served: Case closed for over 40 dogfighting victims</i>. https://www.asPCA.org/news/justice-served-case-closed-over-40-dogfighting-victims</p>
DOIs should be in form of a URL using specified format. (9.35)	Format not specified.	https://doi.org/xxxxxxxx/xxxxx
Include the available DOI in the citation, even if it was accessed in paper format. (9.34)	Not mentioned.	Specified.
Include Web site name after Web page title if page is part of whole site. Site name should be in title case with no other formatting, followed by a period,	Not specified.	<p>For all examples of web-based citations, click here.</p> <p>Lastname, F. M. (Year, Month Date). <i>Title of page</i>. Site name. URL</p> <p>Price, D. (2018, March 23). <i>Laziness does not exist</i>. Medium. https://humanparts.medium.com/laziness-does-not-exist-3af27e312d01</p>

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then URL of Web page being cited. (9.33)		
ARTICLE IN PRINT JOURNAL	Scruton, R. (1996). The eclipse of listening. <i>The New Criterion</i> , 15(3), 5-13.	Scruton, R. (1996). The eclipse of listening. <i>The New Criterion</i> , 15(3), 5–13. Note: APA 7 advises writers to include a DOI (if available), even when using the print source. The example above assumes no DOI is available.
ARTICLE IN ELECTRONIC JOURNAL	Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article. <i>Title of Periodical</i> , volume number(issue number), pages. https://doi.org/xx.xxx/yyyy	Lastname, F. M. (Year, Month Date). Title of page. <i>Site name</i> . URL Baniya, S., & Weech, S. (2019). Data and experience design: Negotiating community-oriented digital research with service-learning. <i>Purdue Journal of Service-Learning and International Engagement</i> , 6(1), 11–16. https://doi.org/10.5703/1288284316979
When a DOI or URL is long or complex, a short DOI or shortened URL is permitted (p. 300)	Lengthy URLs not addressed.	e.g., tinyurl, bitly, etc.
Hyperlinks (9.35)	DOI indicated at the end of the reference as "doi:xxxxxxx"	DOIs and URLs are presented as hyperlinks (pp. 299-300).
Now have format for citing social media.	Not specified.	Lastname, F. M. or Name of Group. (n.d.). <i>Home</i> [Facebook page]. Site name. Retrieved Month Date, Year, from URL Little River Canyon National Preserve (n.d.). <i>Home</i> [Facebook page]. Facebook. Retrieved January 12, 2020 from https://www.facebook.com/lirinps/
Can now cite artwork and graphics.	Not specified.	Photographer, P. (Year of publication). <i>Title of photograph</i> [Photograph]. Source. URL

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		Ryan, S. (2019). <i>Sea smoke on Lake Michigan</i> [Photograph]. New York Times. https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/world/year-in-pictures.html
IN-TEXT CITATION CHANGES		
In-text citations for works with more than two authors should be for just the first author plus “et al.”	The first in-text citation mentions up to five authors.	The first in-text citation of a work by more than two authors may list only the first author, followed by “et al.” (p. 266).
PAPER FORMATTING CHANGES		
Steps to formatting a student paper in APA V7.	Not applicable.	Click here.
No "Running head:" in the running head of professional papers. No running head in student papers except page number. (2.8)	Example: Running head: TITLE OF YOUR PAPER	No running head – just page number top right.
New emphasis on bias-free language. Use “person-first” language whenever possible.	an epileptic” or “an epileptic man” Brief section of guidelines on reducing bias.	“a man with epilepsy” Entire chapter dedicated to bias-free language guidelines (chapter 5).
Use "I" rather than "the author" when describing your thoughts; do not use quotation marks around the words. (4.16)	...the author believes that the participants enjoyed the experience.	...I believe that the participants enjoyed the experience.
Avoid using adjectives as nouns to describe groups of people.	“the poor”	“people living in poverty”

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Use “they” for a person whose gender is unknown or irrelevant.	"I don't know who wrote this note, but he or she has good handwriting."	"I don't know who wrote this note, but they have good handwriting."
Advises against anthropomorphizing language.	The female <i>Papio hamadryas</i> baboon is one who gives birth over the edge of a cliff.	The female <i>Papio hamadryas</i> baboon is one that gives birth over the edge of a cliff.
Two APA paper versions: professional and student . Student has differences in title page and no running head .	For APA V6 Sample Paper click here .	For new APA V7 Sample Student Paper click here .
Changes to heading levels.	For APA V6 Headings click here .	For new APA V7 Headings click here . Sample of Paper Headings in APA V7.
Use a single space after a period or any punctuation that ends a sentence. (6.1)	Two spaces: “Previous research shows that patients are interested in palliative care. This research project explores how to discuss palliative care with patients.”	One space: “Previous research shows that patients are interested in palliative care. This research project explores how to discuss palliative care with patients.”
Acceptable fonts: Times New Roman 12, Calibri 11, Arial 11, Lucida Sans Unicode 10, Georgia 11, and Computer Modern 10. (2.19)	Times New Roman 12 point font.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Times New Roman 12 • Calibri 11 • Arial 11 • Lucida Sans Unicode 10 • Georgia 11 • Computer Modern 10.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table number is placed above the table itself in bold. • Table title placed line below table number, in title case & italics. (7.9) 	Examples	Examples
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figure number placed above figure itself in bold. 	Examples	Examples

CHANGE	OLD APA V6	NEW APA V7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figure caption line below figure number, in title case & italics. (7.23) 		
<p>The title of "Author Note" (2.3), "Abstract" (2.9/2.28), "References," (2.12/2.28) are in bold, centered, and in title case.</p>	References	References

CHANGE

OLD APA V6

NEW APA V7

The title of the paper on **title page** should be bold, centered, and in title case, three or four lines down from the top margin of the page. (2.4)

Running head: PURDUE ONLINE WRITING LAB SAMPLE TITLE PAGE 1

The Purdue Online Writing Lab's Sample Title Page:
Following the American Psychological Association's Guidelines
Purdue Pete
Purdue University

1

The Purdue Online Writing Lab's Sample Title Page:
Following the American Psychological Association's Guidelines

Polly Purdue
Department of English, Purdue University
ENGL 999: Course Name
Dr. Professor's Name
November 11, 2019

CHANGE

OLD APA V6

NEW APA V7

The title of the paper on **first page** of the paper should be bold, centered, and in title case on the first line of page. (2.11)

The title should be centered on the page and typed in 12-point Times New Roman font. It should not be bolded, underlined, or italicized.

The introduction presents the problem that the paper addresses. See this OWL resource on the fundamental qualities of research papers. https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/general_writing/assignments/research_papers/index.html

VARYING DEFINITIONS OF ONLINE COMMUNICATION

3

Varying Definitions of Online Communication and Their Effects on Relationship Research

Numerous studies have been conducted on various facets of Internet relationships, focusing on the levels of intimacy, closeness, different communication modalities, and the frequency of use of computer-mediated communication (CMC). However, contradictory results are suggested within this research because only certain aspects of CMC are investigated, for example, email only. Cummings, Butler, and Kraut (2002) suggest that face-to-face (FtF) interactions are more effective than CMC (read: email) in creating feelings of closeness or intimacy, while other studies suggest the opposite. To understand how both online (Internet) and offline (non-Internet) relationships are affected by CMC, all forms of CMC should be studied. This paper examines Cummings et al.'s research against other CMC research to propose that additional research be conducted to better understand how online communication affects relationships.

If an article has three to five authors, write out all of the authors' names the first time they appear. Then use the first author's last name followed by "et al."

Branching Paths: A Novel Teacher Evaluation Model for Faculty Development

According to Theall (2017), "Faculty evaluation and development cannot be considered separately... evaluation without development is punitive, and development without evaluation is guesswork" (p.91). As the practices that constitute modern programmatic faculty development have evolved from their humble beginnings to become a commonplace feature of university life (Lewis, 1996), a variety of tactics to evaluate the proficiency of teaching faculty for development purposes have likewise become commonplace. These include measures as diverse as peer observations, the development of teaching portfolios, and student evaluations.

One such measure, the student evaluation of teacher (SET), has been virtually ubiquitous since at least the 1990s (Wilson, 1998). Though records of SET-like instruments can be traced to work at Purdue University in the 1920s (Remmers & Brandenburg, 1927), most modern histories of faculty development suggest that their rise to widespread popularity went hand-in-hand with the birth of modern faculty development programs in the 1970s, when universities began to adopt them in response to student protest movements criticizing mainstream university curricula and approaches to instruction (Gaff & Simpson, 1994; Lewis, 1996; McKeachie, 1996). By the mid-2000s, researchers had begun to characterize SETs in terms like "...the predominant measure of university teacher performance [...] worldwide" (Pounder, 2007, p. 178). Today, SETs play an important role in teacher assessment and faculty development at most universities (Davis, 2009). Recent SET research practically takes the presence of some form of this assessment on most

Commented [AF7]: The paper's title is bolded and centered above the first body paragraph. There should be no "Introduction" header.

Commented [AWC8]: Here, we've borrowed a quote from an external source, so we need to provide the location of the quote in the document (in this case, the page number) in the parenthetical.

Commented [AWC9]: By contrast, in this sentence, we've merely paraphrased an idea from the external source. Thus, no location or page number is required. You can cite a page range if it will help your reader find the section of source material you are referring to, but you don't need to, and sometimes it isn't practical (too large of a page range, for instance).

Commented [AWC10]: Spell out abbreviations the first time you use them, except in cases where the abbreviations are very well-known (e.g., "CIA").

Commented [AWC11]: For sources with two authors, use an ampersand (&) between the authors' names rather than the word "and."

Commented [AWC12]: When listing multiple citations in the same parenthetical, list them alphabetically and separate them with semicolons.

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Click here for a comprehensive list of [changes from APA V6 to APA V7](#).