

## Using Quarto to Generate MS Word Documents in APA Style (7th Edition)

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# **Abstract**

This document is a template demonstrating the apaquarto format.

*Keywords:* keyword1, keyword2, keyword3

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This is my introductory paragraph. The title will be placed above it automatically. *Do not start with an introductory heading* (e.g., “Introduction”). The title acts as your Level 1 heading for the introduction.

Readers are better able to follow your ideas if you differentiate sections in your introduction with headings. Mostly stick to level 2 headers. Sometimes level 3 headings are needed, though. Be sparing to the point of stinginess with levels 4 and 5.

### Level 2 Heading: Flush Left, Bold, Title Case

Subsections of the introduction have level 2 headings. A paragraph after a level 2 heading is on a new line. Regular paragraphs are indented, flush left, and double-spaced.

You do not need to put text after a heading. You can put higher-level heading directly underneath if you want.

### A Level 2 Heading Without Text Below It

### *Level 3 Heading: Flush Left, Bold Italic, Title Case*

Subsections of a level 2 heading are placed under level 3 headings.

### *Another Level 3 Heading*

**Level 4 Heading.** A level 4 heading should be indented, flush left, bold, title case, and end with a period. A paragraph after a level 4 or 5 heading is on a new line in this markdown document but will appear as if it were in the same paragraph .docx format. You need at least one paragraph after a level 4 or 5 heading. If you forget the period at the end of the level 4 or 5 heading, it will be added automatically. A period will not be added if the heading ends with a question mark or an exclamation point.

Subsequent paragraphs go on their own lines.

***Level 5 Heading.*** A level 5 heading should be indented, flush left, bold italic, title case, and end with a period. Notice that there was no period after this level 5 heading in the markdown document, but it does appear in the rendered document.

Subsequent paragraphs go on their own lines.

## How to Cite References

I am going to cite a reference here in square brackets (Cameron & Trivedi, 2013). This reference was in my bibliography file. Here are some variations on parenthetical citations:

- Page references (or any other suffixes are placed after the reference. If you want a comma, you'll need to insert it yourself: (Cameron & Trivedi, 2013, pp. 35–41)
- Prefixes (with or without a comma) are placed before the reference: (e.g., Cameron & Trivedi, 2013)
- 2 or more citations separated by a semicolon (Cameron & Trivedi, 2013; Cohen et al., 2003)
- Any prefixes or suffixes needing a literal semicolon will confuse Quarto (actually Pandoc). To make it clear that you need to print a semicolon, put a backslash before the semicolon: (FOIL; Cameron & Trivedi, 2013)

Text references are possible, too.

- Cameron and Trivedi (2013) said some interesting things.
- Cohen et al. (2003, pp. 101–103) said specific things on specific pages.
- Place the reference's year by itself with a minus sign: (2013)

## Method

General remarks on method. This paragraph is optional.

## Inclusion and Exclusion

Report criteria for participant inclusion and exclusion.

## **Participants**

Who are they? How were they recruited? Perhaps some basic demographic stats are in order. A table is a great way to avoid repetition in statistical reporting.

## **Sampling Procedures**

## **Sample Size, Power, and Precision**

## **Measures and Covariates**

This section can also be titled **Materials** or **Apparatus**. Whatever tools, equipment, or measurement devices used in the study should be described.

### ***Measure A***

Describe Measure A.

### ***Measure B***

Describe Measure B.

### ***Procedure***

What did participants do?

## **Data Collection**

## **Quality of Measurements**

## **Instrumentation**

## **Masking**

## **Psychometrics**

## **Conditions and Design**

## **Data Diagnostics**

### ***Analysis Strategy***

How are the data going to be analyzed?

## Results

### Descriptive Statistics

Here we describe the basic characteristics of our primary variables.

Let's make a figure. A reference label for a figure in APA format must have the prefix `apafg-`. This is different from the usual quarto prefix `tbl-`, which will put the caption on one line below the table. For APA format, we can do this:

To refer to any figure or table, put the chunk label in curly braces. For example, see Figure 1. In Figure 2, we import an image.

We can make a table the same way as a figure except that the label prefix is `apatb-`. Again, this is different from the usual quarto prefix `tbl-`, which will put the table caption in the wrong place and with non-APA formatting.

**Table 1**

*Here is the table caption.*

Numbers	Letters
1	A
2	B
3	C
4	D

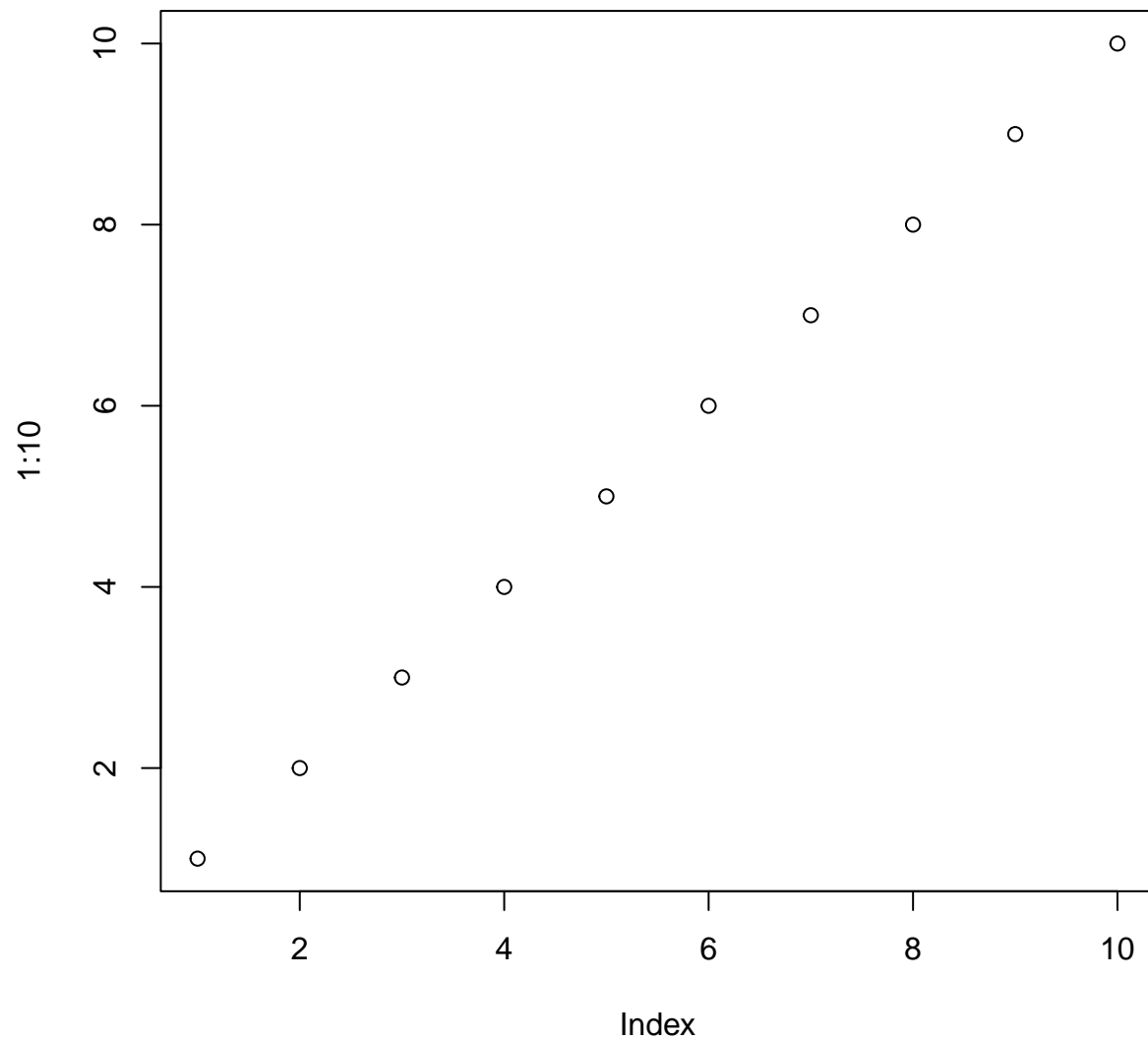
*Note.* Here is the note below the table.

To refer to this table in text, put the table's reference label in curly braces like so: As seen in Table 1, there is not much information.

What if you want the tables and figures to be at the end of the document? No problem. Just put them all at the end, in order. The reference labels will work no matter

**Figure 1**

*This is the figure caption.*



*Note.* This is a note below the figure.

where they are in the text.

If you are rendering to pdf, you can place your figures and tables at the end by setting the `floatsintext` option to `false`.

## Figure 2

*This is an imported graphic.*



## Discussion

Describe results in non-statistical terms.

## Limitations and Future Directions

Every study has limitations. Based on this study, some additional steps might include...

## Conclusion

Let's sum this up.

## References

- Cameron, A. C., & Trivedi, P. K. (2013). *Regression analysis of count data* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.
- Cohen, J., Cohen, P., West, S. G., & Aiken, L. S. (2003). *Applied multiple regression/correlation analysis for the behavioral sciences*. Routledge.



## **Appendix**

If there are multiple appendices, label them with level 1 headings as Appendix A, Appendix B, and so forth.