

apa 7th edition journal citation example

apa 7th edition journal citation example is a fundamental skill for anyone engaged in academic writing, research, or publishing. Adhering to the specific guidelines of the American Psychological Association (APA) 7th Edition ensures clarity, credibility, and consistency in scholarly communication. This comprehensive guide will delve into the intricacies of citing journal articles, providing precise examples for both in-text citations and the corresponding reference list entries. Understanding these examples is crucial for accurately attributing sources, allowing readers to easily locate the original research, and upholding academic integrity. We will cover various scenarios, from single-authored papers to articles with numerous contributors, and discuss how to handle common elements like DOIs and online retrieval information. By the end of this article, you will possess a robust understanding of APA 7th edition journal citation standards.

- Understanding APA 7th Edition Journal Citation Fundamentals
- Crafting In-Text Citations for Journal Articles
- Building the Reference List Entry for Journal Articles
- Common Pitfalls and Best Practices in APA Journal Citation

Understanding APA 7th Edition Journal Citation Fundamentals

The APA 7th Edition provides a standardized framework for citing sources across various academic disciplines, particularly in the social sciences. For journal articles, this framework is designed to give readers all the necessary information to find the original publication quickly and efficiently. Proper citation not only acknowledges the intellectual contributions of other researchers but also builds the foundation of your own scholarly work by demonstrating thorough research and evidence-based arguments. Mastering the nuances of an apa 7th edition journal citation example is essential for academic success.

The Core Components of a Journal Citation

Every complete reference list entry for a journal article in APA 7th Edition typically includes several key pieces of information, presented in a specific order. These components allow for precise identification and retrieval of the

source. Understanding each part is the first step toward accurate citation. For an in-text citation, the components are more concise, primarily focusing on the author and year of publication.

- **Author(s):** The individual or group responsible for the work.
- **Year of Publication:** The year the article was published.
- **Article Title:** The full title of the specific journal article.
- **Journal Title:** The full name of the academic journal in which the article appeared.
- **Volume Number:** The volume number of the journal.
- **Issue Number:** The specific issue number within the volume (if applicable).
- **Page Range:** The page numbers on which the article appears in the journal.
- **DOI or URL:** A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) or, if unavailable, a URL for online articles.

Why APA 7th Edition Matters for Journal Articles

The APA 7th Edition brought several important updates over its predecessor, the 6th edition, particularly in how electronic sources like journal articles are handled. These changes aim to simplify the citation process while improving clarity and accessibility. For instance, DOIs are now preferred for online sources, and the phrase "Retrieved from" is generally omitted for most online sources with a DOI. Furthermore, the handling of multiple authors in reference list entries has been streamlined. Adhering to the 7th edition standards ensures that your work aligns with current academic publishing practices and is easily understood by a global scholarly audience.

Crafting In-Text Citations for Journal Articles

In-text citations are brief references within the body of your paper that direct the reader to the full source in your reference list. For journal articles, these typically include the author's last name and the year of publication. APA 7th Edition offers two main ways to integrate these citations: parenthetical and narrative, each serving a slightly different stylistic purpose while conveying the same essential information. Correctly using an apa 7th edition journal citation example for in-text references is crucial for academic integrity.

Parenthetical Citations: Author-Date Format

Parenthetical citations place the author's last name and the year of publication in parentheses at the end of a sentence or clause where the information is used. This format is often used when the author's name is not part of the sentence's grammatical structure.

Example:

Research indicates a strong correlation between early literacy programs and academic success (Smith, 2020).

If you are quoting directly, include the page number or paragraph number (for sources without page numbers).

Example:

"Early intervention programs significantly enhance a child's cognitive development" (Johnson, 2018, p. 45).

Narrative Citations: Integrating Authors into Your Text

Narrative citations incorporate the author's name directly into the sentence, with the year of publication following in parentheses. This approach emphasizes the author or researcher and can make your writing flow more smoothly.

Example:

According to Chen (2019), cultural factors play a significant role in consumer behavior.

When quoting directly in a narrative citation, the page number is typically placed at the end of the quote.

Example:

Patel (2021) observed that "the digital transformation has accelerated rapidly in recent years" (p. 112).

Handling Multiple Authors in In-Text Citations

The APA 7th Edition provides clear rules for handling multiple authors in in-text citations, which differ slightly between parenthetical and narrative formats, and also depending on the number of authors.

- **Two Authors:** Always cite both authors' last names separated by an ampersand (&) in parenthetical citations, and the word "and" in narrative citations.

Parenthetical: (Lee & Kim, 2021)

Narrative: Lee and Kim (2021) argue...

- **Three or More Authors:** For three or more authors, use "et al." after the

first author's last name for all in-text citations, regardless of whether it's the first time you're citing the source.

Parenthetical: (Garcia et al., 2019)

Narrative: Garcia et al. (2019) found...

Citing Specific Pages or Sections

When you refer to a specific part of a source, such as a direct quotation, a paraphrase of a particular idea, or a specific table or figure, it is crucial to include a page number or other locator in your in-text citation. This helps readers locate the exact information you are referencing. For journal articles, page numbers are most common.

Example (Direct Quote):

"The methodology employed an innovative mixed-methods approach" (Davies, 2022, p. 78).

Example (Paraphrase):

The study's unique research design integrated both qualitative and quantitative data collection (Davies, 2022, p. 78).

If the source does not have page numbers (e.g., some online articles), use paragraph numbers (para.), section names, or a combination thereof.

Building the Reference List Entry for Journal Articles

The reference list, appearing at the end of your paper, provides the full bibliographic information for every source cited in your text. Each entry in the reference list corresponds to an in-text citation. For journal articles, the format is highly specific, ensuring all critical details are presented consistently. This section provides a detailed apa 7th edition journal citation example for various scenarios.

The Standard Format for a Journal Article

The basic structure for a journal article reference is as follows:

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, volume(issue), pages. DOI

Journal Article with a Single Author

This is the most straightforward example, serving as the foundation for all

other variations. The author's last name comes first, followed by their initials.

Example:

Rosenberg, A. (2020). The impact of digital learning on student engagement. *Educational Psychology Review*, 42(3), 201-215.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10648-020-09526-7>

Journal Article with Two Authors

When an article has two authors, both names are listed, separated by an ampersand (&).

Example:

Miller, P. K., & Johnson, D. R. (2019). Exploring innovative pedagogical strategies in higher education. *Journal of College Teaching & Learning*, 16(2), 87-101. <https://doi.org/10.19030/tlc.v16i2.10091>

Journal Article with Three to Twenty Authors

For articles with three to twenty authors, all author names are listed in the reference list entry. This is a change from APA 6th Edition, which used "et al." for more than seven authors. Now, "et al." is only used for in-text citations with three or more authors.

Example:

Williams, L. S., Davis, R. M., Garcia, E. P., Chen, F. L., Smith, T. J., & Brown, K. A. (2021). Advances in neuroscience research: A comprehensive review. *Brain Research Bulletin*, 170, 55-68.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brainresbull.2021.02.008>

Journal Article with Twenty-One or More Authors

If a journal article has twenty-one or more authors, list the first nineteen authors, followed by an ellipsis (...), and then the last author's name. This streamlines very long author lists while still giving credit to the contributors.

Example:

Anderson, S. T., Baker, J. R., Campbell, L. M., Davies, P. Q., Evans, M. N., Foster, O. R., Green, A. B., Harris, C. D., Irvine, E. F., Jones, G. H., King, H. I., Lewis, J. K., Moore, L. P., Nelson, M. Q., Owens, N. R., Patel, O. S., Quinn, P. T., Roberts, Q. U., Scott, R. V., ... Young, Z. W. (2023). Global trends in climate change mitigation strategies. *Environmental Science & Technology*, 57(10), 3801-3815. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.2c07000>

Journal Article Without a DOI

Many older journal articles or those from certain publishers may not have a Digital Object Identifier (DOI). In such cases, if the article was accessed online, provide the URL of the journal's homepage or the database it was retrieved from, if direct URL to the article is not stable.

Example (Print Article, no DOI):

Jones, K. R. (1998). A historical perspective on psychological theory. *Journal of Theoretical Psychology*, 34(1), 12-25.

Journal Article Retrieved from a Database (No DOI)

If an article is from a research database and lacks a DOI, and you cannot find it through a general journal URL (e.g., it's an exclusive database item), provide the name of the database. However, APA 7th Edition generally recommends against including database names unless the article is available only in that specific database or has a limited circulation. The most common advice is to provide a stable URL if available, otherwise just list the basic components if it's widely available.

Example (Rarely needed, but if no DOI and article is exclusive to database):

Wang, L. (1995). Impact of organizational culture on employee retention. *Management Studies Journal*, 12(4), 187-200. Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

Note: The general guidance for articles without a DOI that are widely available in many databases is to treat them as print versions and omit the retrieval information.

Journal Article with Supplemental Material

If a journal article includes supplemental materials (e.g., appendices, datasets) that you are specifically referencing, cite the main article, and then describe the supplemental material in the text where you mention it. The reference entry itself remains focused on the main article.

Advanced Scenarios: Ephemeral Content and Preprints

Some journal articles might initially appear as preprints on servers like arXiv or PsyArXiv before formal peer review and publication. If you cite a preprint, treat it as an unpublished manuscript with a specific URL. Once it's formally published, update your citation to the published version.

Example (Preprint):

Nguyen, H. T., & Kim, S. Y. (2022). *Cognitive load and decision-making in complex environments* [Preprint]. PsyArXiv.
<https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/qwerty>

Common Pitfalls and Best Practices in APA Journal Citation

Even with clear guidelines, some common errors can occur when citing journal articles in APA 7th Edition. Being aware of these pitfalls and adopting best practices will significantly improve the accuracy and completeness of your reference list and in-text citations.

Consistency is Key

The most important rule in APA style, beyond the specific formats, is consistency. Ensure that all your citations, both in-text and in the reference list, follow the same rules throughout your paper. This includes consistent formatting for author names, dates, titles, and retrieval information. Inconsistency can undermine the professionalism of your work and make it difficult for readers to follow your sources.

Verifying DOIs and URLs

Always double-check DOIs and URLs. A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is a unique alphanumeric string that identifies content and provides a persistent link to its location on the internet. It is the preferred method for citing online articles. If a DOI is available, include it as a live link (e.g., <https://doi.org/xxxxx>). For URLs, ensure they are stable and lead directly to the article or the journal's homepage. Broken links frustrate readers and diminish the credibility of your citations.

Using Citation Management Tools

To reduce errors and save time, consider using citation management software such as Zotero, Mendeley, or EndNote. These tools can automatically generate in-text citations and reference list entries in APA 7th Edition style, import citation data from databases, and help organize your research. While these tools are immensely helpful, it is still crucial to proofread their output, as automated systems can sometimes introduce small errors, especially for complex or unusual source types.

Adhering to the APA 7th edition journal citation example best practices is a cornerstone of effective scholarly communication. By meticulously applying these guidelines, researchers and students can ensure their work is credible, accessible, and respectful of intellectual contributions within the academic community. The rigor of proper citation not only supports the integrity of individual papers but also strengthens the broader landscape of academic discourse.

Q: What are the main differences between APA 6th and 7th edition for journal citations?

A: The APA 7th Edition introduced several key changes for journal citations. For in-text citations, articles with three or more authors now use "et al." from the first instance. In the reference list, all authors up to 20 are listed (previously, only seven were listed before "et al."). The publisher location is no longer required for books. For online sources, the "Retrieved from" phrase is largely omitted when a DOI is present, and the DOI is presented as a full URL (e.g., <https://doi.org/...>). Additionally, "Journal Article" is no longer needed in bracketed descriptions, and database names are generally not included unless the content is exclusive to that database.

Q: How do I cite an online-only journal article without a DOI?

A: If an online-only journal article does not have a DOI, provide the URL of the journal's homepage. Avoid using a direct URL to the article if it is session-specific or unstable. The general format would be: Author, A. A. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, volume(issue), pages. URL of journal homepage.

Q: When should I include a page number in an in-text citation?

A: You should include a page number (or other specific locator like a paragraph number, section name, or timestamp) in an in-text citation whenever you are directly quoting from a source, paraphrasing a specific idea, or referring to a particular passage, table, or figure. This helps your reader locate the precise information in the original source.

Q: What if a journal article has no author?

A: If a journal article has no author, use the title of the article in place of the author's name in both the in-text citation and the reference list. For the in-text citation, use a shortened version of the title in quotation marks if it's long, followed by the year. In the reference list, the title will be the first element, followed by the year. For example, in-text: ("The Future of AI," 2023). Reference list: The future of AI in medical diagnostics. (2023). *Journal of Medical Innovations*, 15(2), 55-68. <https://doi.org/xxxx>

Q: Can I use a general URL for a database in my

reference list?

A: APA 7th Edition generally discourages the use of database URLs in reference list entries. If a journal article has a DOI, always use that. If there is no DOI, but the article is from a well-known academic journal that is widely available in print or across multiple databases, you typically do not need to include any retrieval information (treat it like a print source). Only include a database name or URL if the article is from a specialized database with limited circulation, and it's essential for readers to find it through that specific platform.

Q: What is a DOI and why is it important for APA citations?

A: A DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is a unique alphanumeric string assigned to digital content, such as journal articles, books, and reports. It acts as a permanent link to that content, ensuring that even if the webpage URL changes, the DOI will always direct users to the correct source. In APA 7th Edition, DOIs are crucial for online journal citations because they provide a stable and reliable way for readers to locate the original source, enhancing the integrity and accessibility of scholarly work.

Q: How do I cite an article from a popular magazine vs. a scholarly journal in APA?

A: While both are periodicals, their citation formats differ slightly in APA 7th Edition. For a popular magazine article, you include the month and day (if available) in the publication date, and the article title is not italicized. The magazine title is italicized. For example: Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). Title of article. *Title of Magazine*, volume(issue), pages. URL (if online). For a scholarly journal article, only the year is typically included in the date, the article title is not italicized, and the journal title and volume number are italicized. The issue number is in parentheses and not italicized. Example: Author, A. A. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Scholarly Journal*, volume(issue), pages. DOI.

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