References are cited in order of 1) author, 2) date, 3) title of article and/or title of periodical, 4) publication facts, and 5) retrieval information, if any.

SCHOLARLY JOURNALS (ACADEMIC JOURNALS)

A PRINT SCHOLARLY JOURNAL (ACADEMIC JOURNAL) ARTICLE WITH ONE AUTHOR AND NO DOI (see page 199 in the APA 6 manual for more information)

Author, A. A. (Publication Year). Title of the article. Title of the journal, volume number(issue number), page numbers.

NOTE: The issue number is not used unless each issue of a journal starts with page 1. Most journals continue pagination for a particular volume. For example, Vol. 1, issue 1 may start on page 1 whereas Vol. 1, issue 2 starts on page 200. In that case, the issue number is not needed.

Example:


A SCHOLARLY JOURNAL (ACADEMIC JOURNAL) ARTICLE WITH ONE AUTHOR AND A DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER (DOI) THE JOURNAL CAN BE FOUND IN PRINT OR ONLINE (see page 198 in the APA 6 manual for more information).

Author, A. A. (Publication Year). Title of the article. Title of the journal, volume number(issue number), page numbers. doi: xxxx.xx/xxxx

NOTE: The issue number is not used unless each issue of a journal starts with page 1. Most journals continue pagination for a particular volume. For example, Vol. 1, issue 1 may start on page 1 whereas Vol. 1, issue 2 starts on page 200. In that case, the issue number is not needed.

Example:


NOTE: Capitalize the first word of a title. The first word of each sentence or subtitle of the title should also be capitalized, along with any proper names. DO NOT place a period after the DOI. In this example, the issue number is not included because the pagination continues for each issue, i.e., the page number does not begin at 1 for each issue of a particular volume.
TWO TO SEVEN AUTHORS OF A SCHOLARLY JOURNAL ARTICLE (ACADEMIC JOURNAL) WITH A DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER (DOI). THE JOURNAL CAN BE FOUND IN PRINT OR ONLINE (see page 198 in the APA 6 manual for more information)


doi: xxxx.xx/xxxx

NOTE: The example below shows 5 authors. This format style can be used with up to seven authors. The issue number is not used unless each issue of a journal starts with page 1. Most journals continue pagination for a particular volume. For example, Vol. 1, issue 1 may start on page 1 whereas Vol. 1, issue 2 starts on page 200. In that case, the issue number is not needed. There is not a period after the doi statement. If you are able to cut-and-paste the doi, this may decrease possible mistakes.

Example:


EIGHT OR MORE AUTHORS OF AN ONLINE SCHOLARLY JOURNAL ARTICLE WITHOUT A DOI THAT CAME FROM AN ELECTRONIC DATABASE


NOTE: The issue number is not used unless each issue of a journal starts with page 1. In this instance, the pagination continued with each issue and did not restart at 1. If an author does not list a middle name, the middle name initial is not used.

Example:


NOTE: This example has a total of 9 authors. The first six are listed, then an ellipsis, then the last author. The seventh author (Zeitzoff, L.) and eighth author (Clark, L.) are not listed. The actual database name is listed but, if the database is part of a collection (i.e., EBSCOhost or ProQuest, etc.), it is acceptable to list the collection name (EBSCOhost or ProQuest, etc.) instead of the database name.
TWO AUTHORS OF AN ONLINE SCHOLARLY JOURNAL ARTICLE WITHOUT A DOI THAT CAME FROM A WEBSITE, NOT AN ELECTRONIC DATABASE


**NOTE:** The online journal listed below does not have page numbers, so the page numbers are not included. xxxxxx stands for the web address. Do not place a period after the web address. Do not break up the web address (the complete URL should be on one line). The retrieval statement lists the web address of the journal’s home page. It would also be acceptable to: 1) list the web address of the actual issue of the journal that contains the article, 2) list the web address of the actual article, or 3) list the publisher’s web address. The retrieval statement is an indicator of where the article can be found. As long as the article can be located using a particular web address, it can be used.

**Example:**


POPULAR MAGAZINES (TRADE PUBLICATIONS USE THE SAME FORMAT)

**ONE AUTHOR OF A PRINT POPULAR MAGAZINE ARTICLE** (see page 200 in the APA 6 manual for more information)

Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day of Publication). Title of the article. *Title of the Magazine, volume number*(issue number), page numbers.

**NOTE:** DOI are usually not found for popular magazine articles. Issue numbers are almost always included, since the pagination of magazines usually starts on page 1 for each issue. The date includes the year and month of publication. If the magazine has more than 1 issue per month, be sure to include the day: (Year, Month, Day). Otherwise, the day is not needed. Be sure to spell out the month of publication.

**Example:**


**NOTE:** This print magazine has more than one issue a month, so the day is included in the entry. The author did not list a middle initial, so this is not included in the entry.
ONE AUTHOR OF A POPULAR MAGAZINE ARTICLE FOUND USING AN ELECTRONIC DATABASE

Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day of Publication). Title of the article. Title of the Magazine, volume number(issue number), page numbers. Retrieved from Name of database.

NOTE: DOI are usually not found for popular magazine articles. Issue numbers are almost always included, since the pagination of magazines usually starts on page 1 for each issue. The date includes the year and month of publication. If the magazine has more than 1 issue per month, be sure to include the day: (Year, Month, Day). Otherwise, the day is not needed. Be sure to spell out the month of publication.

Example:


NOTE: This is a monthly magazine so the day is not included in the date entry. MasterFile Premier is the electronic database that was used. It is also acceptable to use the database collection since MasterFile Premier is part of the EBSCOhost database collection (Retrieved from EBSCOhost) if preferred. The author did not list a middle initial, so this is not included in the entry.

____________________________________________

A POPULAR MAGAZINE ARTICLE WITH NO AUTHOR FOUND ON AN ELECTRONIC DATABASE (see page 200 in the APA 6 manual for more information)

Title of the article. (Year, Month Day of Publication). Title of the Magazine, volume number(issue number), page numbers. Retrieved from Name of database.

NOTE: If there is no identified author, start the entry with the article title. Issue numbers are almost always included, since the pagination of magazines usually starts on page 1 for each issue. The date includes the year and month of publication. If the magazine has more than 1 issue per month, be sure to include the day: (Year, Month, Day). Otherwise, the day is not needed. Be sure to spell out the month of publication.

Example:


Retrieved from MasterFILE Premier database.

NOTE: There is not an author listed for this example, so the reference entry starts with the article title. The actual database name (MasterFILE Premier) is listed but, if the database is part of a collection (i.e., EBSCOhost or ProQuest, etc.), it is acceptable to list the collection name (EBSCOhost or ProQuest, etc.) instead of the database name.

____________________________________________
A POPULAR MAGAZINE ARTICLE WITH ONE AUTHOR FOUND ON A WEBSITE (see page 200 in the APA 6 manual for more information)


NOTE: xxxxxx stands for the web address. Do not hyperlink or place a period after the web address. Do not break up the web address (the complete URL should be on one line). Though web sites often do not have page numbers, the web site below did list the page number for the article, so it is included. If you are retrieving an article from a web site, be sure to include as much information as you can find.

Example:


Retrieved from http://www.sciencenews.org/view/home

NOTE: The retrieval statement lists the web address of the journal’s home page. It would also be acceptable to: 1) list the web address of the actual issue of the journal that contains the article, 2) list the web address of the actual article, or 3) list the publisher’s web address. The retrieval statement is an indicator of where the article can be found. As long as the article can be located using a particular web address, it can be used. The page number is listed on the web site, so it is included in the entry.

NEWSPAPERS

AN ARTICLE IN A PRINT NEWSPAPER WITH ONE AUTHOR (see page 200 in the APA 6 manual for more information)

Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day of Publication). Title of the article. *Title of the Newspaper, pp. xx-xx.*

NOTE: Include p. or pp. along with the page number or numbers. If the article is on pages that are not consecutive, include all of the page numbers, separating with commas (i.e., pp. B2, B6, B9-10).

Example:


____________________________________________
A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE WITH ONE AUTHOR FOUND ONLINE FROM A WEBSITE  (see page 200 in the APA 6 manual for more information)

Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day of Publication). Title of the article. Title of the Newspaper.

Retrieved from http://xxxxxx

NOTE: xxxxxxx stands for the web address. Newspaper articles from websites are usually archived, so the article’s web address may not be available after a certain date. Use the web address of the newspaper’s home page. Do not hyperlink or place a period after the web address. Do not break up the web address (the URL should be kept on one line). There are usually no page numbers with an online entry. See http://www.apastyle.org/learn/faqs/cite-newspaper.aspx for more information).

Example:


A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE WITHOUT AN AUTHOR FOUND ON AN ELECTRONIC DATABASE

Title of the article. (Year, Month Day of Publication). Title of the Newspaper, pp. xx-xx.

Retrieved from Name of database.

NOTE: If there is not an identified author, use the title in the author’s place. p. or pp. precede(s) the page number(s).

Example:


NOTE: Since there is not an author, the title is used in the author’s place. The actual database name (Alt-Press Watch) is listed but, if this database is part of the ProQuest database collection, so it is also acceptable to list the collection name (ProQuest) instead of the database name.

GOOGLE SCHOLAR

NOTE: Google Scholar is a pathfinder for scholarly articles and other type of information; not the original source. An article found using Google Scholar will have a link leading to a web page with a citation, abstract, or full text to the article. As a result, Google Scholar is not mentioned in the reference entry. The reference entry for the article would be formatted as a scholarly journal article. If the article has a Digital Object Identifier (DOI), this would be used in the reference entry. If there is not a DOI, the reference entry format of a scholarly journal article found on a website would be used.