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.

Remember to always check for a Digital Object Identifier (DOI). If a DOI is available, this will be used in the reference entry, not a retrieval statement listing a database.

Here is an example of a journal article that has a DOI:

**TWO TO SEVEN AUTHORS OF A SCHOLARLY JOURNAL ARTICLE (ACADEMIC JOURNAL) WITH A DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER (DOI) FOUND ON ANY ELECTRONIC DATABASE** *(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:**


**EBSCOHOST Databases**

**ONE AUTHOR OF A SCHOLARLY JOURNAL ARTICLE WITHOUT A DOI THAT CAME FROM AN EBSCOHOST 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. APA 6 also uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 40 on page 208 in the APA 6 Manual for more information.
Example Using the Academic Search Premier Database:


NOTE: 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. APA 6 uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 40 on page 208 in the APA 6 Manual for more information.

EIGHT OR MORE AUTHORS OF AN ONLINE SCHOLARLY JOURNAL ARTICLE WITHOUT A DOI THAT CAME FROM AN EBSCOhost 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. APA 6 also uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 40 on page 208 in the APA 6 Manual for more information.

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. APA 6 also uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 40 on page 208 in the APA 6 Manual for more information.
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 Database Name database.

**NOTE:** DOIs 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. APA 6 also uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 40 on page 208 in the APA 6 Manual for more information.

**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. APA 6 uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database.

A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE WITHOUT AN AUTHOR USING AN EBSCOHOST DATABASE

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

Retrieved from Database Name 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). APA 6 also uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 40 on page 208 in the APA 6 Manual for more information.

**Example:**


**NOTE:** Since there is not an author, the title is used in the author’s place. The actual database name (Newspaper Source) is listed but, if this database is part of the ProQuest database collection, so it is also acceptable to list the collection name (EBSCOhost) instead of the database name. APA 6 uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database.
A COMPANY PROFILE USING BUSINESS SOURCE COMPLETE, AN EBSCOHOST DATABASE


NOTE: The corporate author for the company reports found using Business Source Complete will be either Datamonitor or Life Sciences Analytics, Inc. List the company name exactly as shown on the report, including LLC or Inc. if listed. APA 6 also uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 40 on page 208 in the APA 6 Manual for more information.

Example:


NOTE: Datamonitor is the corporate author. APA 6 uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database.

A GOVERNMENT REPORT FOUND USING ERIC, AN EBSCOHOST DATABASE

(see page 212, example 62; and page 205, example 31 in the APA 6 Manual for more information)

NOTE: The ERIC (Education Resource Information Center) contains articles and reports from both individuals and agencies. Full text results using EBSCOhost’s ERIC may have either PDF files or a link to the main ERIC site.

Corporate Author. (Year, Month Day of Publication). Name of report. Retrieved from ERIC database (Accession number).

NOTE: The governmental agency is considered the corporate author. An accession number is necessary in order to assist the reader in locating the article. APA 6 also uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 62 on page 205 in the APA 6 Manual for more information.

Example:


NOTE: List governmental agencies in descending order (i.e., the Interagency Autism Coordinating Committee is part of U.S. Department of Health and Human Services). APA 6 uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. The accession number can be found in the database citation for the report.
PROQUEST Databases

NOTE: It is not always easy to know which database you are searching in ProQuest. If it is available in a PDF format, the database name will be listed on the first page of the article. If the article is available in a regular (HTML) full text format, scroll to the bottom of the page. The database information will be listed.

ONE AUTHOR OF A SCHOLARLY JOURNAL ARTICLE WITHOUT A DOI THAT CAME FROM AN PROQUEST DATABASE

Author, A. A. (Publication Year). Title of the article. Title of the Journal, volume number(issue number), page numbers. Retrieved from Database Name 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. APA 6 also uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 40 on page 208 in the APA 6 Manual for more information.

Example Using the ProQuest Career and Technical Education Database:


NOTE: The actual database name is listed but, it is also acceptable to list ProQuest in the retrieval statement since ProQuest Career and Technical Education is part of the ProQuest database collection. The issue number was not included since each issue does not begin with page 1. APA 6 uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database.

TWO TO SEVEN AUTHORS AUTHORS OF A SCHOLARLY JOURNAL ARTICLE WITHOUT A DOI THAT CAME FROM A PROQUEST DATABASE

NOTE: Proquest routinely lists “et al” after a certain number of authors, no matter how many authors actually wrote the article. If you are creating a reference entry for an article with et al in the author’s listing, you may need to look for a citation of the article on the web (look for the journal/publisher’s website) that lists ALL of the authors.


NOTE: All of the authors are listed; up to a total of 7. An ampersand (&) is used between the next-to-the-last and the last author. 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. APA 6 also uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 40 on page 208 in the APA 6 Manual for more information.
Example:

**NOTE:** This example has a total of 7 authors. The issue number is not included, since the pagination continues for each issue of the volumes of this publication (i.e., each issue does not start with page 1). The actual database name is listed but, it is also acceptable to list ProQuest in the retrieval statement since ProQuest Career and Technical Education is part of the ProQuest database collection.

**EIGHT OR MORE AUTHORS OF A SCHOLARLY JOURNAL ARTICLE WITHOUT A DOI THAT CAME FROM A PROQUEST DATABASE**

**NOTE:** Proquest routinely lists “et al” after a certain number of authors, no matter how many authors actually wrote the article. If you are creating a reference entry for an article with et al in the author’s listing, you may need to look for a citation of the article on the web (look for the journal/publisher’s website) that lists ALL of the authors.


**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. APA 6 also uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 40 on page 208 in the APA 6 Manual for more information.

Example:

**NOTE:** The authors are listed in the order in which they are listed in the publication (authors are usually NOT listed in alphabetical order). This example has a total of 9 authors. The publication lists the authors in alphabetical order. The first six are listed, then an ellipsis, then the last author. The seventh author (Roberts, H.) and eighth author (Uliana, E.) are not listed. The actual database name is listed but, it is also acceptable to list ProQuest in the retrieval statement since Accounting & Tax is part of the ProQuest database collection.
ONE AUTHOR OF A POPULAR MAGAZINE ARTICLE FOUND USING A PROQUEST DATABASE

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

NOTE: DOIs 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. APA 6 also uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 40 on page 208 in the APA 6 Manual for more information.

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. The author is a Junior, so the abbreviation Jr. is included in the author position. See the APA Style Blog entry at http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2012/03/jr-sr-and-other-suffixes-in-apa-style.html for more information. The actual database name is listed but, it is also acceptable to list Alt-Press Watch in the retrieval statement since Alt-Press Watch is part of the ProQuest database collection.

A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE WITHOUT AN AUTHOR FOUND USING A PROQUEST DATABASE. THE AUTHOR IS LISTED AS “ANONYMOUS”

NOTE: Unfortunately, ProQuest routinely lists “Anonymous” as the author if there is no author for a newspaper article. Unless you are able to locate the article at the original source (the newspaper’s website), there is no true way of knowing whether the newspaper listed the author as “Anonymous.” As a result, according to APA 6 style, if Anonymous is listed as the author, it is placed in the author’s position in the reference entry (see page 183 of the APA 6 manual under the “Order of works with group authors or with no authors”section). If an article has no author and Anonymous is not listed, place the title in the author position.


NOTE: If ProQuest has listed “Anonymous” as the author, Anonymous goes in the author’s position. Otherwise, place the title of the article in the author’s position. APA 6 also uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 40 on page 208 in the APA 6 Manual for more information.

Example:


Retrieved from Alt-Press Watch database.

NOTE: Since Anonymous is listed as the author, it is placed in the author position. Otherwise, the title of the article would go in the author position. The actual database name is listed but, it is also acceptable to list Alt-Press Watch in the retrieval statement since Alt-Press Watch is part of the ProQuest database collection. APA 6 uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database.
A MASTER’S THESIS FOUND USING PROQUEST DISSERTATIONS & THESES
(See page 207, Section 7.05 in the APA 6 Manual for more information)


**NOTE:** The accession number is required. This number can help the reader locate the thesis, if needed. Do not place a period after the accession number. The accession number for a thesis can be found in the ProQuest citation. APA 6 uses the word “Retrieved” for the general example on page 207 but lists “Available” in the example on page 208. To remain consistent, use the word “Retrieved.” APA 6 also uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 40 on page 208 in the APA 6 Manual for more information.

**Example:**


**NOTE:** Datamonitor is the corporate author. APA 6 uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database.

A DOCTORAL DISSERTATION FOUND USING PROQUEST DISSERTATIONS & THESES
(See page 207, Section 7.05 in the APA 6 Manual for more information)


**NOTE:** The accession number is required. This number can help the reader locate the dissertation, if needed. Do not place a period after the accession number. In ProQuest, the accession number can be found in the ProQuest citation. APA 6 uses the word “Retrieved” for the general example on page 207 but lists “Available” in the example on page 208. To remain consistent, use the word “Retrieved.” APA 6 also uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 40 on page 208 in the APA 6 Manual for more information.

**Example:**


**NOTE:** List the type of document (Doctoral dissertation) or (Master’s theses). Include the accession number after the retrieval statement. APA 6 uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. The accession number can be found in the database citation for the report.
MERGENT ONLINE

COMPANY INFORMATION FOUND USING MERGENT ONLINE


**NOTE:** Mergent, Inc. is the corporate author. There is not a person listed as the author. The copyright date can be difficult to find – often you can view the company synopsis at the beginning of a report and locate the “number of shareholders” which lists a date. The year from this date can be used the majority of the time as the year of publication. List the company as it is shown on Mergent Online. After the name of the company, list the section that you are using for your paper (i.e., History, Competitors, etc.). APA 6 also uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 40 on page 208 in the APA 6 Manual for more information.

**Example:**


---

NEWS INFORMATION FOUND USING MERGENT ONLINE

**NOTE:** While using the News section of Mergent Online, a results list will appear. Clicking on any of the results will lead to a short synopsis of the article. Clicking on the FULL STORY link on this page will lead to a web page that is NOT affiliated with Mergent Online. In these cases, the APA 6 style format will cite the article using information from that web page, NOT Mergent Online. (Mergent Online will only temporarily have the article listed on its website). The format will vary, depending on the source (online magazine, web page, etc.).


**NOTE:** The web address is the location of the web page of the news article. If the web address is extremely long, truncate the web address but be sure to include enough of the web address so that a reader can locate the news item. Do not place a period after the web address. Do not underline the web address. Try to keep the web address on one line with possible.

**Example:**


**NOTE:** In this example, there is not a separate source; the reference entry was formatted as a web page. The web address for the actual article was lengthy: [http://www.slashgear.com/apple-maps-gets-update-for-japan-14273904/](http://www.slashgear.com/apple-maps-gets-update-for-japan-14273904/) The web address was truncated and includes the main web address: [http://www.slashgear.com](http://www.slashgear.com). This provides enough information to allow a reader to do a search on SlashGear in order to locate the article. Do not underline the web address or place a period after the web address.
OPPOSING VIEWPOINTS

NOTE: Opposing Viewpoints consists of two databases: Opposing Viewpoints in Context and Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center. In the majority of cases, Opposing Viewpoints in Context will be used. When using the Opposing Viewpoints’ database, please do not use the citation example given by Opposing Viewpoints; it is not formatted in true APA 6 style.

A VIEWPOINT ESSAY WITH ONE AUTHOR FOUND USING OPPOSING VIEWPOINTS IN CONTEXT. THERE IS ALSO AN EDITOR FOR THE VIEWPOINTS BOOK.


NOTE: The viewpoint essays are taken from a collection of essays published in book format. The author of the essay will be listed in the first paragraph of the essay. The Viewpoints Book is listed in a smaller font after the viewpoints essay along with the date of publication. Opposing Viewpoints provides a citation at the bottom of the entry. DO NOT use this citation for your reference entry. Please look at the citation to see if there is an editor listed for the Viewpoints Book. If not, or you are unsure, do not list an editor for the Viewpoints Book in your reference entry. It is acceptable to use Opposing Viewpoints in the retrieval statement instead of Opposing Viewpoints in Context since Opposing Viewpoints in Context is one of two databases in the Opposing Viewpoints database collection. APA 6 also uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 40 on page 208 in the APA 6 Manual for more information.

Example:


NOTE: In this example, the name of the book editor (Norah Piehl) was found in the citation provided by Opposing Viewpoints. This citation should not be used for your reference entry; it is not formatted in APA 6 style. APA 6 uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database.

AN ACADEMIC JOURNAL ARTICLE WITH ONE AUTHOR FOUND USING OPPOSING VIEWPOINTS IN CONTEXT


NOTE: Use what is available for the reference entry. The citation provided by Opposing Viewpoints at the bottom of the article may provide volume, issue, and page numbers. If you cannot locate a volume number, issue number, or page number, do not use these in your reference entry. An issue number should only be used if each issue starts on page 1. If unsure, do not include the issue number. DO NOT use the citation provided by Opposing Viewpoints for your reference entry; it is not formatted in APA 6 style. APA 6 also uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 40 on page 208 in the APA 6 Manual for more information.
Example:


**NOTE:** The volume number, issue number, and page number were found in the citation provided by Opposing Viewpoints. Do not use this citation for your reference entry; it is not formatted in APA 6 style. The issue was included in the reference entry since each issue of this publication starts on page 1. APA 6 uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database.

---

**BOOKS 24X7**

**NOTE:** Books 24X7 provides access to electronic books (e-books). The majority of these online books cover the subjects of business and information technology.

**AN ELECTRONIC BOOK WITH ONE AUTHOR FOUND USING BOOKS 24X7**


**NOTE:** This entry is formatted as a print book entry without the publisher information. The reference entry includes a retrieval statement. APA 6 also uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 40 on page 208 in the APA 6 Manual for more information. If the author is a corporate author (for example, Harvard Business Press), the corporate author would be placed in the author’s position.

**Example:**


**NOTE:** APA 6 uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database.

---

**AN ELECTRONIC BOOK (WITH AN EDITION) WITH TWO TO SEVEN EDITORS FOUND USING BOOKS 24X7**


**NOTE:** This example shows three editors. For two to seven editors, the format is the same: list each editor with a comma between names and an ampersand (&) between the next-to-the-last and last editor. Use (Eds.) after the editors’ names. If the edition of the book is a 2nd, 3rd, or later edition, that information is included. APA 6 also uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database. See example 40 on page 208 in the APA 6 Manual for more information.

**Example:**


**NOTE:** APA 6 uses the word “database” at the end of a retrieval statement listing a database.