GUIDE TO RESEARCH & CITATION

APA STYLE

4TH EDITION

Seneca | LIBRARIES
Welcome!

Welcome to the Seneca Libraries Guide to Research and Citation, APA Style.

Note: This research guide is based on the Publication manual of the American Psychological Association (6th ed.). The contents are accurate to the best of our knowledge. Some examples illustrate Seneca Libraries’ recommendations and are marked as modifications of the official APA guidelines.

What is Citing?
When you use someone else’s ideas, words or images in your paper, you must clearly show who created the work and where the original item can be found. Citation is an organized set of rules that make these acknowledgements consistent and easier to understand.

What is APA?
APA is a set of rules for publications, including research papers. APA style was created by the American Psychological Association.

In APA, you must “cite” sources that you have paraphrased, quoted or otherwise used to write your research paper. Cite your sources in two places:
1. In the body of your paper where you add an in-text citation in brackets.
2. In the Reference List at the end of your paper where you give more complete information about the source.

Common Terms

Academic Honesty: Academic honesty means that all Seneca College persons will conduct themselves in an honest and trustworthy manner in all aspects of their academic career. See Seneca’s Academic Policy for more detailed information at www.senecacollege.ca/academic-policy.

Copyright: Copyright literally means the right to copy either in print or online. Copyright has rights for both authors and users in an effort to create a balanced and fair use of copyrighted works. In Canada, copyright protection is automatic upon the creation of a work. You have to ensure you are following Canadian copyright law whenever you reproduce or distribute someone else’s copyrighted works.

In-Text Citation: A brief note at the point where information is used from a source to indicate where the information came from. An in-text citation should always match more detailed information that is available in the Reference List.

Paraphrasing: Taking information that you have read and putting it into your own words. Paraphrased information should be followed by an in-text citation.

Plagiarism: Taking, using, and passing off as your own, the ideas or words of another.

Quoting: The copying of words of text originally published elsewhere. Direct quotations generally appear in quotation marks and end with a citation.

Reference: Details about one cited source. Individual references are listed in your Reference List.

Reference List: Contains details on ALL the sources cited in a text or essay.
Before You Start Your Research

Make sure you have a clear understanding of the type of research materials required for your assignment (e.g. websites, scholarly journal articles, books, etc.).

The Research Process

Research is a process that requires planning and may take longer than you think. Begin your research as early as possible to give yourself enough time to locate relevant resources and to get help if you need it.

Start your research with the steps outlined below. You may find you have to go back to a previous step to find the best resources for your assignment. For example, if you start searching in step 2 and see you aren’t getting many good search results, you may have to go back to step 1 to review your topic and the keywords you’re using to find new ways to search.
Identifying Types of Articles

Is it a journal, magazine, or newspaper article?

START ➔

Well... does it have a bibliography at the end?

- **Yes**
  - More than 3 pages long?
    - **Yes**
      - Does the article state what education the author has or what university they are affiliated with?
        - **Yes**
          - It’s most likely a journal article!
            (Like one from *Canadian Nurse* or *Marketing Research*)
        - **No**
          - It’s most likely a newspaper article!
            (Like one from *Toronto Star* or *Montreal Gazette*)
    - **No**
      - Skim the first few paragraphs. Are there lots of words that are difficult to understand?
        - **Yes**
          - Compare the date of the article to the events talked about in the article. Are they within a few weeks of each other?
            - **Yes**
              - It’s most likely a magazine article!
                (Like one from *Macleans* or *Today’s Parent*)
            - **No**
              - Would most people reasonably consider this article more educational than entertaining?
                - **Yes**
                  - It’s most likely a newspaper article!
                    (Like one from *Toronto Star* or *Montreal Gazette*)
                - **No**
                  - It’s most likely a magazine article!
                    (Like one from *Macleans* or *Today’s Parent*)
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                      (Like one from *Toronto Star* or *Montreal Gazette*)
                  - **No**
                    - It’s most likely a magazine article!
                      (Like one from *Macleans* or *Today’s Parent*)
Evaluating Information

A research assignment is only as good as the information used to create it. The following criteria should be used when evaluating all types of resources, including: books, magazine, journal and newspaper articles, and websites.
Paraphrasing and Quoting

There are two ways to integrate the information you have gathered into your assignment: you can **paraphrase** or you can **quote**. Both are acceptable, as long as you cite your sources properly. See page 2 for definitions of paraphrasing and quoting.

**Paraphrasing** is used to show that you understand what the author wrote. You must make sure that you completely reword the passage, not just change a few words here and there.

When **quoting** you typically place quotation marks around the selected passage.

You will need to cite your source after both a quote and a paraphrase.

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**Quotation from Original Source**

Homeless individuals commonly come from families who are riddled with problems and marital disharmony, and are alienated from their parents. They have often been physically and even sexually abused, have relocated frequently, and many of them may be asked to leave home or are actually thrown out, or alternatively are placed in group homes or in foster care. They often have no one to care for them and no one knows them intimately.

Reference List Citation:

Example - Quoting

✓ Proper Quoting:
The homeless were typically neglected growing up since they “commonly come from families who are riddled with problems and marital disharmony” (Rokach, 2005, p. 477).

or

As Rokach (2005) notes, the homeless “often have no one to care for them and no one knows them intimately” (p. 477).

Typically an in-text citation will have the author's last name and the year of publication. In the second quoting example, because the author's name was given leading into the quote, the name didn’t have to be repeated in the citation.

Example - Paraphrasing

✗ Incorrect Paraphrasing:
The homeless come from families with problems. Frequently, they have been physically or sexually abused, or have lived in group homes. Usually, no one cares for them or knows them intimately (Rokach, 2005).

✓ Correct Paraphrasing:
Many homeless experience isolation in part due to suffering from abuse or neglect during their childhood (Rokach, 2005).

The incorrect example is too close to the original source. The student only changed or removed a few words. The correct example keeps the idea of the original, but phrases it in a new way.
Books & eBooks

**Titles**
Capitalize the first letter of the first word of the title, and any proper nouns such as the names of places or people. If there is a colon (:) in the title, also capitalize the first letter of the first word after the colon.

**Place of Publication**
For cities in the US and Canada list the city name and the province or state code. For other countries, list the city name and the country.

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**Book In Print with One Author**
Author’s Last Name, First Initial. Second Initial if Given. (Year of Publication). *Title of book: Subtitle if given* (edition if given and is not first edition). Publication City, Province, State or Country: Publisher Name often shortened.

**Example:**

**In-Text Paraphrase:** (Author’s Last Name, Year)
Example: (Watson, 2012)

**In-Text Quote:** (Author’s Last Name, Year, p. Page Number)
Example: (Watson, 2012, p. 70)

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**eBook From a Library Database with One Author**
Author’s Last Name, First Initial. Second Initial if Given. (Year of Publication). *Title of book: Subtitle if given* (edition if given and is not first edition). Retrieved from Database Name database.

**Example:**

**In-Text Paraphrase:** (Author’s Last Name, Year)
Example: (Schildt, 2011)

**In-Text Quote:** (Author’s Last Name, Year, p. Page Number)
Example: (Schildt, 2011, p. 101)

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**No Author**
If no author or creator is provided, start the citation with the title/name of the item you are citing instead. Follow the title/name of the item with the date of publication, and the continue with other citation details. Note: an author/creator won’t necessarily be a person’s name. It may be an organization or corporation, for example Health Canada.
eBook From a Website with One Author
Author's Last Name, First Initial. Second Initial if Given. (Year of Publication). *Title of book: Subtitle if given* (edition if given and is not first edition) [Name of Electronic Book Provider or Device version if any, e.g. Google Books version, Kobo version]. Retrieved from URL


In-Text Paraphrase: (Author’s Last Name, Year)
Example: (Nightingale, 1860)

In-Text Quote: (Author’s Last Name, Year, p. Page Number)
Example: (Nightingale, 1860, p. 157)

Short Stories, Essays, Chapters or Articles From a Book (Anthology or Collection)
Author’s Last Name, First Initial. Second Initial if Given. (Year of Publication). Title of chapter, article, essay or short story. In Editor’s First Initial. Second Initial if Given. Editor’s Last Name (Ed.), *Title of book* (pp. first page number-last page number). Publication City, Province, State or Country: Publisher Name often shortened.


In-Text Paraphrase: (Author’s Last Name, Year)
Example: (2 authors) (Stockert & Taylor, 2014)

In-Text Quote: (Author’s Last Name, Year, p. Page Number)
Example: (2 authors) (Stockert & Taylor, 2014, p. 998)

See In-Text Citation For 2 or More Authors on Page 10
## Pamphlets, Handouts, Encyclopedias & Dictionaries

### In-Text Citation for 2 or More Authors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Authors/Editors</th>
<th>First Time Paraphrase</th>
<th>Second and Subsequent Times Paraphrase</th>
<th>First Time Quoting</th>
<th>Second and Subsequent Times Quoting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three to Five</td>
<td>(Case, Daristotle, Hayek, &amp; Raash, 2011)</td>
<td>(Case et al., 2011)</td>
<td>(Case, Daristotle, Hayek, &amp; Raash, 2011, p. 57)</td>
<td>(Case et al., 2011, p. 57)</td>
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<td>Six or More</td>
<td>(Case et al., 2011)</td>
<td>(Case et al., 2011)</td>
<td>(Case et al. 2011, p. 57)</td>
<td>(Case et al. 2011, p. 57)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reference List Citation for 2 or More Authors

When a book has one to seven authors or editors, all authors’ names are cited in the Reference List citation. When a book has eight or more authors or editors, list the first six authors followed by three spaced ellipses points (…), and then the last author’s name.

### Pamphlet in Print with a Group or Corporate Author

Name of Corporate/Group Author. (Year of Publication). Title of pamphlet or brochure: Subtitle if given [Brochure]. Publication City, Province, State or Country: Publisher Name often shortened. Note: Use the term [Brochure] for a pamphlet or brochure.


In-Text Paraphrase: (Name of Corporate/Group Author, Year)
Example: (Region of Waterloo Public Health, n.d.)

In-Text Quote: (Name of Corporate/Group Author, Year, p. Page Number)
Example: (Region of Waterloo Public Health, n.d., p. 15)

Note: In this example the author is also the publisher of the brochure. In this case put the word Author where you’d normally put the publisher’s name.
### Class Handouts from My.Seneca (Blackboard)

Instructor’s Last Name, First Initial. Second Initial if given. (Year Handout Was Created if known). *Title of handout: Subtitle if any* [Class handout]. Retrieved from URL for My. Seneca

**Magowan, A. (2013). Career resources at the library [Class handout]. Retrieved from https://my.senecacollege.ca/webapps/portal/frameset.jsp**

**In-Text Paraphrase:** (Instructor’s Last Name, Year)
Example: (Magowan, 2013)

**In-Text Quote:** (Instructor’s Last Name, Year, p. Page Number)
Example: (Magowan, 2013, p. 2)

### Online Encyclopedia or Dictionary From a Website - Unknown Author

Title of entry. (Year of Publication). In Editor’s First Initial. Second Initial if given. Last Name (Ed.), *Name of encyclopedia or dictionary* (Edition if given and is not first edition). Retrieved from URL


**In-Text Paraphrase:** (“Title of entry”, Year)
Example: (“Acetone,” 2012)

**In-Text Quote:** See below for how to quote in-text when there are no page numbers.

### Quoting With No Page Numbers Example

Here’s an example of an in-text citation to quote with no page numbers: (Carruthers, 2002, Functions and Duties section, para. 2)

Include the author’s last name, the year, the name of the section followed by the word section and the paragraph the quote came from in that section.
Images & Journals

**Figure Numbers**
Each image you reproduce should be assigned a figure number, starting with number 1 for the first image used in the assignment.

**Title**
Images may not have a set title. If this is the case give a description of the image where you would normally put the title.

**Copyright**
Include copyright information in the citation if it is given, including the year and the copyright holder. Copyright information on a website may often be found at the bottom of the home page.

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**Reproducing Images, Charts, Tables & Graphs**
If you copy or recreate an image, table, graph or chart in your assignment, you must create a note underneath it to show where you found it. You do not include this information in a Reference List.

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**Image Reproduced From a Website**

**Note:** Applies to Graphs, Charts, Maps, Drawings, Tables and Photographs

Figure X. Description of the image or image title if given. Adapted from “Title of Website,” by Author/Creator’s First Initial. Second Initial. Last Name if given, publication date if given, Title of Website. Retrieved Month, day, year that you last viewed the website, from URL. Copyright date by Name of Copyright Holder.

**Note:** Information about the image is placed directly below the image in your assignment.

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</table>

DOI Numbers in Library Databases

Some electronic content is assigned a unique number called a Digital Object Identifier (DOI). If a DOI is provided for a journal article, include it after the page numbers of the article as “doi:####”.

You do not need to put a period after a DOI number.

If no DOI number is given, Seneca Libraries recommends that you add Retrieved from Database Name database as opposed to the URL for an entry or database. This is to avoid difficulties with links.

Journal Article From Library Database with DOI - One Author

Author’s Last Name, First Initial. Second Initial if Given. (Year of Publication). Title of article: Subtitle if any. Name of Journal, Volume Number(Issue Number if page numbering begins at 1 for each issue in the volume), first page number-last page number. doi: doi number


In-Text Paraphrase: (Author’s Last Name, Year)
Example: (Bailey, 2012)

In-Text Quote: (Author’s Last Name, Year, p. Page Number)
Example: (Bailey, 2012, p. 562)

Journal Article From Library Database no DOI - One Author

Author’s Last Name, First Initial. Second Initial if Given. (Year of Publication). Title of article: Subtitle if any. Name of Journal, Volume Number(Issue Number if page numbering begins at 1 for each issue in the volume), first page number-last page number. Retrieved from Database Name database.


In-Text Paraphrase: (Author’s Last Name, Year)
Example: (Carlisle, 2012)

In-Text Quote: (Author’s Last Name, Year, p. Page Number)
Example: (Carlisle, 2012, p. 18)
Magazines & Newspapers

Journal Article From a Website - One Author

Author's Last Name, First Initial. Second Initial if Given. (Year of Publication). Title of article: Subtitle if any. Name of Journal, Volume Number(Issue Number if given). Retrieved from URL


In-Text Paraphrase: (Author's Last Name, Year)
Example: (Flachs, 2010)

In-Text Quote: See Page 11 for how to quote in-text when there are no page numbers.

Magazine Article From a Website

Author’s Last Name, First Initial. Second Initial if Given. (Year of Publication). Title of article: Subtitle if any. Name of Magazine, Volume Number(Issue Number if given), first page number-last page number if given. Retrieved from URL


In-Text Paraphrase: (Author’s Last Name, Year)
Example: (Freedman, 2012)

In-Text Quote: See Page 11 for how to quote in-text when there are no page numbers.

Alphabetical Order in Reference List

When putting works in alphabetical order, ignore initial articles such as “the”, “a”, or “an”. For example the title The best of Canada would be alphabetized as if it started with the word best instead of the word The. If the title begins with a number, alphabetize it as if the number was spelled out. For example the title 5 ways to succeed in business would be alphabetized under F as if it had started with the word Five.
No Authors
If a magazine article has no author, start the citation with the article title. See Page 8 for how to cite when no author is given.

Anonymous
If a magazine article is written by “Anonymous”, put the word “Anonymous” where you’d normally have the author’s name.

Websites
As content is likely to change over time, the date websites are viewed are included in the retrieval information.

Magazine Article From a Library Database - One Author
Author’s Last Name, First Initial. Second Initial if Given. (Year of Publication, Month Day if Given). Title of article: Subtitle if any. Name of Magazine, Volume Number(Issue Number if page numbering begins at 1 for each issue in the volume), first page number-last page number. Retrieved from Database Name database.

Example:

In-Text Paraphrase: (Author’s Last Name, Year)
Example: (Abramsky, 2012)

In-Text Quote: (Author’s Last Name, Year, p. Page Number)
Example: (Abramsky, 2012, p. 14)

Newspaper Article From a Library Database
Author’s Last Name, First Initial. Second Initial if Given. (Year of Publication, Month Day if Given). Title of article: Subtitle if any. Name of Newspaper, p. SectionPage if given. Retrieved from Database Name database.

Example:

Note: If an article ends with a question mark or exclamation mark (!), you do not need to add a period to mark the end of the title.

In-Text Paraphrase: (Author’s Last Name, Year)
Example: (Schachter, 2012)

In-Text Quote: (Author’s Last Name, Year, p. Page Number)
Example: (Schachter, 2012, p. B7)
# Newspapers & Websites

## Newspaper Article From a Website

Author’s Last Name, First Initial. Second Initial if Given. (Year of Publication, Month Day if Given). Title of article: Subtitle if any. Name of Newspaper Retrieved from URL

**Example:**


In-Text Paraphrase: (Author’s Last Name, Year)

Example: (Aw, 2012)

In-Text Quote: See Page 11 for how to quote in-text when there are no page numbers.

## Website by a Corporation, Institution or Group

Corporation/Group/Organization’s Name. (Year website was last updated/published, Month Day if given). Title of website. Retrieved Month Day, Year site was last viewed (if content is likely to change over time), from URL

**Example:**


In-Text Paraphrase: (Corporation/Group’s Name, Year)

Example: (World Health Organization 2012)

In-Text Quote: See Page 11 for how to quote in-text when there are no page numbers.

## No Author - Citing In-Text ..cont. on page 17

Where you’d normally put the author’s last name, instead use the first one, two, or three words from the title. Provide enough words to make it clear which work you're referring to.
### Website with a Known Author

Author’s Last Name, First Initial. Second Initial if Given. (Year website was updated/published, Month Day if given). Title of website. Retrieved Month Day, Year site was last viewed (if content likely to change), from URL


In-Text Paraphrase: (Author’s Last Name, Year)
Example: (Mabillard, 2001)

In-Text Quote: See Page 11 for how to quote in-text when there are no page numbers.

### Chapter or Section from a Website – Corporate or Group Author

Corporation/Group/Organization’s Name. (Year website was last updated/published, Month Day if given). Title of chapter or section: Subtitle if any.
In Title of section or page. Retrieved Month Day, Year site was last viewed (if content is likely to change over time), from URL


In-Text Paraphrase: (Corporation/Group’s Name, Year)
Example: (Canadian Cancer Society, 2013)

In-Text Quote: See Page 11 for how to quote in-text when there are no page numbers.

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**No Author - Citing In-Text ..cont.**

If the title in the References List is in italics, italicize the words from the title in the in-text citation.
If you are citing an article, a chapter of a book or a page from a website, put the words in quotation marks. For example, Book: (Cell Biology, 2012) Article: (“Nursing,” 2011).
Websites

Report or Document from a Website – Corporate or Group Author

Corporation/Group/Organization’s Name. (Year report was last updated/published, Month Day if given). Title of report: Subtitle if given. Retrieved Month Day, Year site was last viewed (if content is likely to change over time), from URL


In-Text Paraphrase: (Corporation/Group’s Name, Year)
Example: (College of Nurses of Ontario, 2009)

In-Text Quote: See Page 11 for how to quote in-text when there are no page numbers.

Government Document From a Website

Name of Government Department, Agency or Committee. (Year of Publication, Month Day). Title of document: Subtitle if given (edition if given and is not first edition). Retrieved Month Day, Year that you last viewed the website, from URL


In-Text Paraphrase: (Name of Government Department, Agency or Committee, Year)
Example: (Ontario Ministry of Children and Youth Services, 2010)

In-Text Quote: See Page 11 for how to quote in-text when there are no page numbers.
Annotated Bibliography

How To Create An Annotated Bibliography

An annotated bibliography is a list of citations on a certain topic that provide a description of each of the various books, articles, and other sources on the list. The annotated bibliography looks like a Reference List but includes a summary and/or critical evaluation (i.e., annotation) after each source that is cited. It can be part of a larger research project, or can be a stand-alone report in itself.

There are two types of annotations:

A summary annotation describes the source by answering the following questions: who wrote the document, what does the document discuss, when and where was the document written, why was the document produced, and how was it provided to the public. The focus is on description.

An evaluative annotation includes a summary as listed above but also critically assesses the work for accuracy, relevance, and quality. Evaluative annotations can help you learn about your topic, develop a thesis statement, decide if a specific source will be useful for your assignment, and determine if there is enough valid information available to complete your project. The focus is on description and evaluation.

Process for Writing an Evaluative Annotation:

1. Cite the source using APA style.
2. Describe the main ideas, arguments, themes, theses, or methodology, and identify the intended audience.
3. Explain the author’s expertise, point of view, and any bias he/she may have.
4. Compare to other sources on the same topic that you have also cited to show similarities and differences.
5. Explain why each source is useful for your research topic and how it relates to your topic.
6. Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of each source. Identify the observations or conclusions of the author.

Remember
Annotations are original descriptions that you create after reading the document. When researching, you may find journal articles that provide a short summary at the beginning of the text. This article abstract is similar to a summary annotation. You may consult the abstract when creating your evaluative annotation, but never simply copy it as that would be considered plagiarism.

Basic Writing and Format Tips
Each annotation should be one paragraph, between three to six sentences long (about 150 - 200 words). Start with the same format as a regular Reference List.
After each citation, the annotation is indented two spaces from the left margin as a block. All lines should be double - spaced. Do not add an extra line between the citations. If your list of citations is especially long, you can organize it by topic. Try to be objective, and give explanations if you state any opinions. Use the third person (e.g., he, she, the author) instead of the first person (e.g., I, my, me).
Annotated Bibliography

Example - Summary Annotation


This article focuses on the role of social capital in responsible leadership. It looks at both the social networks that a leader builds within an organisation, and the links that a leader creates with external stakeholders. Maak's main aim with this article seems to be to persuade people of the importance of continued research into the abilities that a leader requires and how they can be acquired.

The underlined words below show what has been added to the summary annotation to make it an evaluative annotation.

Example - Evaluative Annotation


This article focuses on the role of social capital in responsible leadership. It looks at both the social networks that a leader builds within an organisation, and the links that a leader creates with external stakeholders. Maak's main aim with this article seems to be to persuade people of the importance of continued research into the abilities that a leader requires and how they can be acquired. The focus on the world of multinational business means that for readers outside this world many of the conclusions seem rather obvious (be part of the solution not part of the problem). In spite of this, the article provides useful background information on the topic of responsible leadership and definitions of social capital which are relevant to an analysis of a public servant.

Running head: SHORTENED TITLE

Left-side of the title page header:
Include the words “Running head:” followed by the short title (first few words) in UPPERCASE

Full title, centered → Full Title of Research Paper

Student’s name, centered → Student’s Name

Course number → CRS 101
Instructor’s name → Professor’s Name
Date submitted → September 18, 2012

Right-side of the title page header:
Page numbering starts on the title page and should be one inch from the right-side of page

This is only a suggested format. Please ask your instructor for individual preferences.
Sample Paper

Begin the first paragraph of your research paper with a half-inch indent. Avoid the temptation of using the heading “Introduction” at the start of your paper. Your first sentence is what should immediately follow the title.

As your paper develops, you will want to incorporate your research. Sometimes you will use direct quotes that “duplicate the original source word for word” (Jones & Brook, 2011, p. 3). Other times, you will put the ideas from your research into your own words, and that paraphrased material must also be cited in-text (Xiang, Cooper, Wilson & Liang, 2012). Even if your information came from a website without an author, you must cite that source (Corporation, 2012).

At the end of your paper, you will list all of your sources in a Reference List. The Reference List page begins on a new page and must be included in every research paper.


Additional Resources

Legal Citations
Because of the complexity of legal citations, APA follows a legal citation style guide for citing sources such as legislation and case law. Legal citations in your Reference List will look significantly different from other material you may cite.

Seneca Libraries recommends following the Canadian Guide to Uniform Legal Citation for citing legal resources. In-text citations should still follow the standard APA format. Links to examples can be found from other material that you may cite.

Subject Guides
Not sure where to start your research? Want to find great resources for your program? Check out our Subject Guides! Visit the library at library.senecacollege.ca for more information.

Using EasyBib, KnightCite, or other citation generators
Writing accurate citations can be challenging. A wide range of tools are available to help you. However, no tool is perfect. These citation generators can help you get started, but you are responsible for the accuracy of the citations in your paper. Always check the citations you are given against the information in this guide.

Assignment Calculator
Want to plan your time well? Use the Assignment Calculator to help you break down your assignment or project into manageable steps and direct you to useful guides & services. Assignment calculator can be found at https://sparc4.senecac.on.ca/assignmentcalculator/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date you will begin the assignment:</th>
<th>Date the assignment is due:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Calendar]</td>
<td>[Calendar]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type of assignment: Research Essay

Calculate Assignment Schedule!

All content, except where otherwise noted, created by the Library Citation Committee lcc@senecacollege.ca