Introduction to APA Style Citation
What is Citing?

The way you tell your readers that certain material in your work came from another source.

It also gives your readers the information necessary to find that source again, including:

- information about the author
- the title of the work
- the name and location of the company that published your copy of the source
- the date your copy was published
- the page numbers of the material you are borrowing

Source: Plagiarism.org
Why Cite?

The Research Process

My Essay
- blah "data" blah blah blah
- blah blah "quote" blah

plagiarism
Academic integrity is “a commitment, even in the face of adversity, to six fundamental values: honesty, trust, fairness, respect, responsibility and courage” (ICAI, Fundamental Values Project, 1999).

Citing or giving credit to the authors

Commitment to honesty, trust, fairness, respect, responsibility, and courage

To maintain a high standard of academic integrity across the Seneca community and provide the foundation for research, teaching, learning and working practices.
Appendix B: Academic Integrity Offence – Sanctions

1. Seneca’s Academic Integrity Program is a holistic, integrated model, grounded in a teaching and learning approach. As such, the sanctions are also grounded in the principles of teaching and learning, and imposed according to the nature and extent of the academic integrity offence. A repeated academic integrity offence will result in harsher sanctions.

2. Academic sanctions may include one or more of the following, in ascending order of severity:
   - Written warning or reprimand
   - Required completion of an academic integrity assignment(s) or course(s)
   - Required completion of a make-up assignment or rewriting of an assignment examination or work
   - Lower grade on the assignment, examination or work
   - Lower grade in the course
   - Failure in the course
   - Suspension from the institution for a minimum of three (3) consecutive terms to a maximum of nine consecutive terms, based on the discretion of the Academic Integrity Committee and approval from the respective dean.
   - Permanent expulsion from Seneca when a student returns to the institution after being suspended under the provisions outlined above and commits a subsequent academic integrity offence
   - Such other penalties as may be appropriate in the circumstances.

3. Any academic sanction(s) imposed will be recorded on the record. In the case of suspension or expulsion from Seneca, there will be a notation on the student’s official transcript.

4. The circumstances surrounding each case of an academic integrity offence may vary to a significant degree. The sanctions imposed should reasonably reflect these circumstances. These guidelines are not intended to restrict the authority or flexibility of the Academic Integrity Committee in imposing the sanctions contained in this policy. In each case, the Academic Integrity Committee shall exercise its discretion taking into consideration the relevant factors, as outlined below. For the benefit of students, the Academic Integrity Committee shall provide an explanation in its written decision of the major reasons the sanctions imposed were deemed warranted. Important factors to be considered by the Academic Integrity Committee in imposing sanctions or reviewing sanction recommendations include:
   - Extent of the violation
     - The actions that constitute specific offences of academic integrity vary in terms of severity. Some instances of academic integrity offences constitute only minor infractions, while others represent the most extreme form of violation. Sanctions should correspond to the nature of the offence.
   - Level of the student’s academic experience
   - Extenuating circumstances that may help explain the action taken by the student with due weight being attached to those circumstances
   - If the student admits guilt and accepts responsibility for their action(s), the Academic Integrity Committee may impose a less severe penalty
   - Prior/multiple incidents

Note: If the offence is a second (or subsequent) one for the student and/or is in combination with another offence, then a more severe penalty should be considered.
IS IT PLAGIARISM?

Test yourself!
Your essay is due tomorrow and you don't have time to write it. You decide to buy an essay online. You've paid for it, so it can't be plagiarism.

False. It's plagiarism. Even though you paid for it, you didn't write it yourself.
Your friend gives you his essay from last semester. You use some parts of his essay in your assignment.

It can’t be plagiarism, my friend and I had different teachers and he gave me permission to use it.

False. It's plagiarism. Even though your friend gave you permission to use his essay, you didn't write it yourself.
You and a friend work on an essay together and use some of the same ideas and a few of the same sentences. This can't be plagiarism, you did it together.

False. It's plagiarism if you and your friend hand in essays with the same sentences or the same ideas.
You get an assignment that is really similar to an assignment you had in a previous class. In order to save time, you hand in the same essay as last year with a new cover page. This can't be plagiarism, it's your work.

False. It's self-plagiarism. This is just as dishonest as plagiarism.
How do I make sure I do not plagiarize?

Always give credit to the authors whenever you use their work.
What is APA Style Citation?

APA style was created by the American Psychological Association.

It is a set of rules for:
• Citing your sources
• Formatting your essays

Source: APA Publication Manual from APAstyle.org
APA Citation Guide

In this guide you’ll learn about APA Style rules for:

• Citing various information sources
• Creating in-text citations
• Formatting your essay and other assignments

https://library.senecacollege.ca/apa
APA Style Formatting
APA Citation Guide (APA 7th Edition): Welcome

What's changed on the new 7th edition of the APA Publication Manual? Check out a video and infographic on major changes, and a comprehensive overview of the update.

Looking for the old APA Citation Guide - 6th edition?

What is APA Citation Style?

APA Style is a set of rules for research papers. You must cite sources with an in-text citation in the body of your paper and in a full citation in the References List at the end of your paper.

APA Sample Paper:

- APA 7th ed. Sample Paper (Seneca Example)
- APA 7th ed. Sample Paper - WITH APPENDIX (Seneca Example)

Helpful Checklists and Guides:

- Heading Levels (APA Style)
  If your instructor requires you to use APA Style headings and subheadings, this document will show you how they work.
- Annotated Bibliography Guide

Citation Help:

Live Citation Chat

Ask Us

View the APA Sample Paper Template
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 from different sources. 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 within your text (Xiang et al., 2012). Sometimes sources will have a group author instead of individual authors (Corporation, 2012).

At the end of your paper, you will list all of your sources in a references list. The references page begins on a new page and must be included in every research paper. Remember that all sources cited in your paragraphs must have a matching citation in your
References


How Do I Cite Sources in APA?
Citing in APA has 2 parts

1. In-text citations

Full Title of Research 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 & Lian, 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 References list. The References page begins on a new page and must be included in every research paper.

2. Reference List citations

References


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1. In-text citations

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At the end of your paper, you will list all of your sources in a references list. The references page begins on a new page and must be included in every research paper. Remember that all sources cited in your paragraphs must have a matching citation in your

Note: This example is in APA Style
Paraphrasing example

Using your own words to describe an author’s idea

Developing self-awareness is a lifelong process that requires continual work (Mohr, 2003).
Example of Quoting Directly

Using an author’s exact words

“Social cognition includes self-knowledge, your knowledge of other people, others’ knowledge of themselves, and their knowledge of you" (Bosacki et al., 2008, p. 190).

In-text citation
(Author, date, page no.)
Remember!
All sources in your references list must have a matching in-text citation within the body of your paper.
Full Title of Research 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 from different sources. 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 within your text (Xiang et al., 2012). Sometimes sources will have a group author instead of individual authors (Corporation, 2012).

At the end of your paper, you will list all of your sources in a references list. The references page begins on a new page and must be included in every research paper. Remember that all sources cited in your paragraphs must have a matching citation in your

References


Remember!
All sources in your References List (APA) or Works Cited List (MLA) must have a matching in-text citation within the body of your paper.
Check out the “How do I Cite?” tab to learn how to cite different sources.

Seneca LIBRARIES

APA Citation Guide (7th ed.): Welcome

- Advertisements
- Audio Materials
- Books, eBooks, Course Packs, Lab Manuals & Pamphlets
- Business Reports from Library Databases
- Class Notes, Class Lectures and Presentations
- Creative Commons Licensed Works
- Encyclopedias & Dictionaries
- Government Documents
- Images, Infographics, Maps, Charts & Tables
- Journal Articles
- Legal Resources
- Magazine Articles
- Newspaper Articles
- Personal Communications (including interviews, emails, intranet resources)
- Religious & Classical (e.g., Ancient Greek, Roman) Works
- Social Media

Do you need citation help?

Online Citation Workshops

Attend an online citation presentation for an overview of how and why to follow citation rules in order to avoid plagiarism. Check out the calendar for the citation workshop schedule.

Presentation Slides: APA | MLA | APA & MLA

Campus

Workshop
### APA References List Citation

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 ed.). Publisher Name often shortened.

[https://doi.org/DOI-number-if-given](https://doi.org/DOI-number-if-given)

**Example**


### MLA Works Cited List Citation

Author's Last Name, First Name. *Title of Book: Subtitle if Any*. Edition if given and is not first edition, Publisher Name often shortened, Year of publication.

**Example**

# Example: Citing a Website by a Group Author

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References List Citation</th>
<th>Full Name of Group Author. (Year website was last updated, Month Day if given). <em>Title of webpage</em>. Name of website if different from author name. <a href="http://webpageURL">http://webpageURL</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Note: Group authors include associations, businesses, organizations, and government agencies. When citing a group author, use the full name of the group in your References List citation.

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<th>In-Text Citation: Paraphrase</th>
<th>(Corporation/Group's Name, Year)</th>
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<td>(World Health Organization, 2012)</td>
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</table>

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<tr>
<th>In-Text Citation: Direct Quote</th>
<th>(Corporation/Group's Name, Year, Section Name section, para. Paragraph Number if more than one paragraph in section)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>(World Health Organization, 2012, Prevention section)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: When there are no visible page numbers, you may cite the section heading and the number of the paragraph in that section to identify where your quote came from. In this example there is only one paragraph under the specific heading, so no paragraph number is needed.
## APA References List Citation

| Group’s Name. (Year infographic was posted, Month Day if given). Title of infographic: Subtitle if given.  
Infographic/Document title: Subtitle if given. Name of website if different from author name. http://infographicURL |
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[https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-627-m/11-627-m2019047-eng.htm](https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-627-m/11-627-m2019047-eng.htm) |

## MLA Works Cited List Citation

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<td><strong>Example</strong></td>
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[www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-627-m/11-627-m2019047-eng.htm](https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-627-m/11-627-m2019047-eng.htm) |

**Note:** Begin your citation with the title of the infographic if the author is the same as the title of the website.
Digital Assignments

e.g., presentation slides, videos, websites
Citing Sources in Digital Assignments

• Check with your professor on their preferred citation style

• You may be required to use formal citation (e.g., APA, MLA) or informal citation (e.g., including the source and creator)
We’re here to help!

Ask Us Live

Name (Optional)

Seneca Email Address (Optional)

Your Question

Start Chat

Virtual Research Appointments

Book