INTRO TO ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

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Annotated Bibliography – What is it?

An organized list of sources (like a reference list) that consists of two components:

1. A full reference entry for each source

2. Each source's reference is followed by a paragraph length annotation (~100-200 words in length) that briefly summarizes and analyzes the source

Annotated Bibliography: Description

o Description:

   o Summarize the source and the content

   o Information about the author(s)

   o The purpose of the work

   o The author's main arguments and conclusions

   o For what type of audience the work is written

Annotated Bibliography: Evaluation

o Evaluation:

- Research methodology, findings, participants, etc.

- Any special or unique features about the material

- The strengths, weaknesses or biases in the material

- Explain why the source is relevant to your topic

- Explain how and why you will use this source in your writing (if relevant)

Elements of an Annotated Bibliography

○ APA formatted reference list (begin on new page)

○ Double space entire annotation, including the reference entry

○ Arrange your annotations in alphabetical order, unless otherwise instructed

Ehrenreich, B. (2001). *Nickel and dimed: On (not) getting by in America*. Henry Holt and Company.

Provide a full reference entry citation in APA 7 Style

First paragraph is a summary & covers the main points of the source

In this book of nonfiction based on the journalist's experiential research, Ehrenreich attempts to ascertain whether it is currently possible for an individual to live on a minimum wage in America. Taking jobs as a waitress, a maid in a cleaning service, and a Walmart sales employee, the author summarizes and reflects on her work, her relationships with fellow workers, and her financial struggles in each situation.

An experienced journalist, Ehrenreich is aware of the limitations of her experiment and the ethical implications of her experiential research tactics and reflects on these issues in the text. The author is forthcoming about her methods and supplements her experiences with scholarly research on her places of employment, the economy, and the rising cost of living in America. Ehrenreich's project is timely, descriptive, and well-researched.

Second paragraph evaluates the source for its strengths and how the information is presented

What's missing: There is no discussion on the relevancy or usefulness of this source in the writer's work

Example of Descriptive Annotation

Waite, L., Goldschneider, F., & Witsberger, C. (1986). Nonfamily living and the erosion of traditional family orientations among young adults. *American Sociological Review, 51*, 541-554.

The authors, researchers at the Rand Corporation and Brown University, use data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Young Women and Young Men to test their hypothesis that nonfamily living by young adults alters their attitudes, values, plans, and expectations, moving them away from their belief in traditional sex roles. They find their hypothesis strongly supported in young females, while the effects were fewer in studies of young males. Increasing the time away from parents before marrying increased individualism, self-sufficiency, and changes in attitudes about families. In contrast, an earlier study by Williams cited below shows no significant gender differences in sex role attitudes as a result of nonfamily living.

Example of Descriptive Annotation

McKinnon, A. (2019). Lessons learned in year one of business. *Journal of Legal Nurse Consulting*, *30*(4), 26–28.

This article describes some of the difficulties many nurses experience when transitioning from nursing to a legal nurse consulting business. Pointing out issues of work-life balance, as well as the differences of working for someone else versus working for yourself, the author offers their personal experience as a learning tool. The process of becoming an entrepreneur is not often discussed in relation to nursing, and rarely delves into only the first year of starting a new business. Time management, maintaining an existing job, decision-making, and knowing yourself in order to market yourself are discussed with some detail. The author goes on to describe how important both the nursing professional community will be to a new business, and the importance of mentorship as both the mentee and mentor in individual success that can be found through professional connections. The article's focus on practical advice for nurses seeking to start their own business does not detract from the advice about universal struggles of entrepreneurship makes this an article of interest to a wide-ranging audience.

Example of Critical Annotation

McKinnon, A. (2019). Lessons learned in year one of business. *Journal of Legal Nurse Consulting*, *30*(4), 26–28.

This article describes some of the difficulty many nurses experience when transitioning from nursing to a nurse consulting business. While the article focuses on issues of work-life balance, the differences of working for someone else versus working for yourself, marketing, and other business issues the author's offer of only their personal experience is brief with few or no alternative solutions provided. There is no mention throughout the article of making use of other research about starting a new business and being successful. While relying on the anecdotal advice for their list of issues, the author does reference other business resources such as the Small Business Administration to help with business planning and professional organizations that can help with mentorships. The article is a good resource for those wanting to start their own legal nurse consulting business, a good first advice article even. However, entrepreneurs should also use more business research studies focused on starting a new business, with strategies against known or expected pitfalls and issues new businesses face, and for help on topics the author did not touch in this abbreviated list of lessons learned.

Annotated Bibliography Samples
APA   vs   MLA

Sample Title: Annotated Bibliography

Dishman, R. K., McIver, K. L., Dowda, M., Saunders, R. P., & Pate, R. R. (2019). Self-efficacy, beliefs, and goals: Moderation of declining physical activity during adolescence. *Health Psychology, 38*(6), 483-493. https://doi.org/10.1037/hea0000734

This longitudinal study examined effects of self-efficacy on goals and beliefs about physical activity environments from childhood through adolescence. An objective measure of physical activity and self-reports of social–cognitive beliefs and physical activity goals were collected from 187 students in the fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, and 11th grades. Results showed moderating effects of self-efficacy to overcome barriers on links from perceived barriers and neighborhood environment and students' goals to changes in physical activity. Physical activity measured by an accelerometer declined most in students with larger declines in self-efficacy. The influence of changing goals on physical activity in youth may differ on the basis of youths' internal beliefs about overcoming barriers to physical activity and their perceptions of the external physical activity environment.

Johnson, R. C., & Allen, T. D. (2013). Examining the links between employed mothers' work characteristics, physical activity, and child health. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 98*(1), 148-157. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0030460

The authors tested a process model through which the strain-based (job control and role ambiguity) and time-based (work hours) job demands of employed mothers relate to child health via child modeling of mothers' physical activity. Data that included 359 dyadic mother–child reports from a multiwave, nationwide data set and job demands from the Occupational Information Network supported the model. Mothers with more demanding jobs exercised less and had less active children who were also in poorer health. Evidence of negative impacts of job variables on mothers' and children's physical activity highlights interconnections between workplace factors and important health outcomes for employees and their families.

Jane Doe

Professor Husky

ENGL 102

8 December 2023

Sample Title: Annotated Bibliography

Dishman, Rod, et al. "Self-Efficacy, Beliefs, and Goals: Moderation of Declining Physical Activity During Adolescence." *Health Psychology*, vol. 38, no. 6, 2019, pp. 483-493. *PsycINFO*, doi.org/10.1037/hea0000734.

This longitudinal study examined effects of self-efficacy on goals and beliefs about physical activity environments from childhood through adolescence. An objective measure of physical activity and self-reports of social-cognitive beliefs and physical activity goals were collected from 187 students in the fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh grades. Results showed moderating effects of self-efficacy to overcome barriers on links from perceived barriers and neighborhood environment and students' goals to changes in physical activity. Physical activity measured by an accelerometer declined most in students with larger declines in self-efficacy. The influence of changing goals on physical activity in youth may differ on the basis of youths' internal beliefs about overcoming barriers to physical activity and their perceptions of the external physical activity environment.

Student Supports

Use a reference management tool to help you keep track of your sources

- Check out Zotero (it's free)!

Research and Referencing Support at the Library

- Contact askthelibrary@keyano.ca
- Book a librarian (it's free!)

Writing Support at the Academic Success Centre

- Contact academic.success@keyano.ca

MLA Supports

- Keyano Library's MLA 9 Guide (Website version)
- Keyano Library's MLA 9 Guide (Quick guide print version)

APA Supports

- Keyano Library's APA 7 Guide (Website version)
- Keyano Library's APA 7 Guide (Quick guide print version)

Questions?

Stop by the Library
Office 166C (next to the Computer Lab)

Email
sarah.schmidt@keyano.ca

Book a session
https://keyano.libcal.com/appointments/Library