

Note the citation format. The title of the journal article is not capitalized, but the title of the journal is. In this case the citation is only one line. If this happens for you, you start the annotation on the second line with no space in between.

APA EXAMPLE OF INFORMATIVE ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Voeltz, L.M. (1980). Children's attitudes toward handicapped peers. *American Journal of Mental Deficiency*, 84, 455-464.

Notice:
Your paragraph summary and source evaluation begins one tab space over.

As services for severely handicapped children become increasingly available within neighborhood public schools, children's attitudes toward handicapped peers in integrated settings warrant attention. Factor analysis of attitude survey responses of 2,392 children revealed four factors underlying attitudes toward handicapped peers: social-contact willingness, deviance consequence, and two actual contact dimensions. Upper elementary-age children, girls, and children in schools with most contact with severely handicapped peers expressed the most accepting attitudes. Results of this study suggest the modifiability of children's attitudes and the need to develop interventions to facilitate social acceptance of individual differences in integrated school settings. **This conclusion is crucial for any research relating to the possibility of psychological growth in children. The work appears to refute the leading hypothesis that children are incapable of forming intellectual and emotional growth and acceptance before entering their teenage years.**

This is the place where you comment on how this work may support your research. Notice the absence of personal pronouns.

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

Notice:
Indent second line on citation by one tab space.

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 no family living. One may question the findings of the authors, as their associations with the Rand Corporation or with Brown University could lead to unintentional bias. **However, the information is important when considering research relating to the possibility of psychological growth in children, as it would support the claim that children indeed achieve intellectual and emotional gains and acceptance before entering their teenage years.**