Writing annotated bibliographies

1. Reference
The citation information in the same format as it would be in the Reference List.


2. Describe
A short summary of the theory, research findings or argument.

The article examines the meaning of the word 'care' within a nursing context. The responsibility of nurses to provide care legitimised in numerous documents, and the author goes on to identify key concepts related to nursing care.

In particular, these concepts include assisting, helping and giving a service; offering this service to people who need help with daily living activities and to others who are affected by health deviations or illness of some kind. Moreover, the nurse's caring role is legitimised by the patients. Finally, the article concludes by relating how these concepts are put into operation by using the steps of the nursing process - assessing, planning, implementing and evaluating the patient's need for nursing care.

3. Evaluate
Comments on the usefulness and/or limitations of the text for your research.

The main limitation of the article is that the research was only conducted in large city hospitals.

4. Link
A final comment on the work, taking into account how this work will fit into your research on a topic.

Therefore, while the article is useful for an analysis of nursing care, the limitations of its research base will require some adaptation to meet the needs of this assignment that requires a commentary on services in both city and country area hospitals.

Full APA reference

Research topic/question
This article investigates the changing social function of neighbourhoods for children. In particular, it explores the extent to which children have social contact or 'connectivity' with their neighbourhoods and if there are differences that are related to neighbourhood type or other factors. The study was conducted in Dunedin and focused on 92 children, aged between 9 and 11. In terms of factors that influence social connectivity, the study found that the proximity to school matters: children who live close to their school have a stronger neighbourhood connection than children who commute to school. For example, children living close to their school could provide detailed descriptions of people in their area, including their names. They could also identify many more homes of friends in their own neighbourhoods. A second finding was that there appeared to be little relationship between the degree of social connection and the attributes of children, such as gender or ethnicity. The most significant finding was the relationship between a child's independence and social connectivity. The interviews with children identified that those with higher independence tend to know more people in their area. (Their level of independence was measured in terms of the extent to which they were permitted to visit places in their neighbourhood unaccompanied by an adult.) In their conclusion, the author argues that children "have the right" (p. 174) to participate in their communities and benefit from daily, independent social interaction with people in their neighbourhoods.

Overall finding/significance
Adapted from University of Newcastle, Australia & Auckland University of Technology. @OpenAcademics