**Abstract**

Begin a new page. Your abstract page should already include the **page header** (described above). On the first line of the abstract page, center the word “Abstract” (no bold, formatting, italics, underlining, or quotation marks).

Beginning with the next line, write a concise summary of the key points of your research. (Do not indent.) Your abstract should contain at least your research topic, research questions, participants, methods, results, data analysis, and conclusions. You may also include possible implications of your research and future work you see connected with your findings. Your abstract should be a single paragraph double-spaced. Your abstract should be between 150 and 250 words.

You may also want to list keywords from your paper in your abstract. To do this, center the text and type *Keywords:* (italicized) and then list your keywords. Listing your keywords will help researchers find your work in databases.

**Source**: Purdue OWL

**Abstract**

The abstract should be a single paragraph in block format (without paragraph indentation), and

the appropriate length depends on the journal to which you are submitting, but they are typically

between 150 and 200 words. (Students should consult their instructor for the recommended

length of the abstract.) Section 2.04 of the APA manual (American Psychological Association

[APA], 2010) has additional information about the abstract. The abstract is important because

many journal readers first read the abstract to determine if the entire article is worth reading. The

abstract should describe all four parts of an empirical paper (i.e., Introduction, Method, Results,

and Discussion). Consider writing one or two sentences summarizing each part of a paper, and you’ll have a nice abstract.

**Source**: Jeffrey H. Kahn, Illinois State University.

Abstract

In recent years, policymakers and medical experts have expressed alarm about the growing problem of childhood obesity in the United States. While most agree that the issue deserves

attention, consensus dissolves around how to respond to the problem. This literature review examines one approach to treating childhood obesity: medication. The paper compares the

effectiveness for adolescents of the only two drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for longterm treatment of obesity, sibutramine and orlistat. This examination of pharmacological treatments for obesity points out the limitations of medication and suggests the need for a comprehensive solution that combines medical, social, behavioral, and political approaches to this complex problem.

**Source**: Diana Hacker (Boston: Bedford/St. Martin’s, 2006). This paper follows the style guidelines in the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th ed. (2010).