All handouts, with linked examples, are available from the library home page at:
http://www.jsu.edu/depart/library/

Educational research is no mere spectator sport, no mere path to academic tenure. ...It has moral obligations. The society that supports us cries out for better education for its children...especially the poor ones, those at risk,...we must remember the payoff inheres in what happens to the children. That is our concern (Picciano, 2004, p.1).

N. L. Gage in an address to the American Association of Educational Research.

5th Floor Map

Revised September, 2007
WELCOME TO HOUSTON COLE LIBRARY
WE’RE HERE TO ASSIST YOU – PLEASE ASK

LIBRARY HOURS
Monday – Thursday 7:30AM - 11:00PM
Friday 7:30AM - 4:30PM
Saturday 9:00AM - 5:00PM
Sunday 3:00PM - 11:00PM

Directory
Observation Deck and Study Floor

12th Floor

11th Floor
Conference Center

10th Floor
Copier
Computer Lab
Alabama Gallery
S,T,U
V,K
Technology, Family & Consumer Science, Military Science, Law

9th Floor
Copier
QR
Science, Nursing, Medicine, Math

8th Floor
Copier
Systems Office
University Librarian

7th Floor
Copier
PQ - PZ
Literature

6th Floor
Copier
Music Listening Room
P – PN
M,N
Art, Music, Languages, Drama, Communication

5th Floor
Copier
J=Juvenile, GV,L
TC=Textbooks
Education, Physical Education

4th Floor
Copier
H,J
Social Sciences, Business, Political Science

3rd Floor
Copier
Microform Reader Printers
D,E,F,G
(ex. GV)
History, Geography, Genealogy

2nd Floor
Copier
Microform Reader Printers
Scanner
Reference Desk
Newspapers
A,B,C,Z
General Works, Philosophy, Library Science

Lobby
Reserve Desk
ILL
Circulation Desk
(Book Check Out)
Current Periodicals
Vending Machines

Ground Floor
Technical Services
Audio/Visual Center
Computer Classroom
Learning Services

Access to the Online Catalog and other electronic resources is available on each floor.

Revised September, 2007
Databases of Interest to Education and HPER Students

To access the databases from home, go to the Library Web Site at http://www.jsu.edu/depart/library/ and click on “Databases/ Electronic Resources.” Search for databases by “subject” or by one of the titles below using a “title” search.

All aspects of Education (including any of the categories listed below)
- **ERIC** (Education Resources Information Center)
- **Education Full Text**
- **EBSCOhost Education Databases** (ERIC, Academic Search Premier, PsycInfo, and Professional Development Collection)

Counseling/ Psychology
- **PsycINFO**
- **Psychology Databases** (EBSCOhost)

Education Law
- **Westlaw Campus**

Administration, Business, Technology, Industry, and Company Information
- **Business Source Premier**
- **Emerald Fulltext**

Children’s Literature
- **Library Literature**
- **Academic Search Premier**
- **MLA** (Modern Language Association)

Tests and Measurements
- **Mental Measurements Yearbook** (produced by the Buros Institute)

Sociology/Social Work
- **Social Services Abstracts**
- **Sociological Abstracts**

Dissertations
- **UMI ProQuest Digital Dissertations**

Health, Physical Education, and Recreation
- **Medline**
- **SPORT Discus**
- **Health Databases** (EBSCOhost)
- **CINAHL** (Nursing and Allied Health Literature)

Revised September, 2007
Using ERIC

Revised September, 2007
Evaluating Journal Articles

Refereed (or “peer reviewed”)
Make sure your articles come from refereed journals. Refereed journals are scholarly publications (not popular magazines). All the articles published in these journals have been rigorously examined for soundness, accuracy, significance to the profession, thorough literature reviews, and methodological sophistication of any research methods used. All articles have undergone a "blind review" process. An editorial board, made up of scholars in the field, reviews and edits all articles submitted to the journal and either rejects articles or accepts the articles (usually with recommendations for various changes). Most databases now allow users to **limit a search to refereed journals**. Look for and click on the limiter box “peer review.”

The Journal
- Did the article come from a scholarly journal (i.e., *Harvard Educational Review*) rather than a popular magazine (i.e., *Time*)?
- Is the journal “peer reviewed,” “refereed,” or “juried?” In other words, have the articles been reviewed by professionals in the field?
- Check the journal for a list of reviewers (editorial board).
- Do the submission guidelines mention a review process (usually located in the front or back cover)? Many journals list their Web address in the inside cover. Submission guidelines can usually be found there also.

The Author
- Are the author’s credentials listed?
- Is the author qualified to write about the topic? (Is he/she a professional in the field or associated with an academic institution?)

The Content of the Publication
- What type of publication is this?
- Viewpoint/opinion piece
  An Article expressing the writer’s views/own perspectives. It often does not include a reference list.
- News piece/journalistic writing
  Purpose of the article is to report news or current issues. It hardly ever includes a list of references.
- Scholarly article based on authorities in the field (as opposed to personal opinion)
  An article based on works and findings of authorities in the field. The author has done their “homework” and a list of references is included.
Identifying Research Articles
The article is based on original research. 
*Usually includes the following components:*

- Abstract
- Literature Review
- Theory or Background
- Methods
- Procedures
- Results/Findings
- Supporting diagrams, charts, figures, etc.
- Discussion
- Conclusion
- Call for further research

Evaluating ERIC Documents
Because ERIC Documents include a large scope of work, of varying degrees of scholarliness, limit your use of ERIC Documents to high quality “research reports” or “evaluation studies.” The “publication type” section of the ERIC Document citation will indicate type of publication.

- **What type of publication is this?**
  Report/Research, opinion piece, paper, conference proceeding, classroom guide, dissertation, pamphlet?

- **Who authored or sponsored the publication?**

- **Is there a scholarly or professional organization associated with the publication?**

- **If a conference proceeding or paper, where was it presented? When was it presented?**

Revised September, 2007
Citing Sources: APA Style

The following citation examples follow the method recommended by the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA). The Publication Manual is the style usually preferred for social science disciplines such as psychology, education, social work, etc.

Refer to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association for guidelines on citation, paper format, writing style, and how to quote works within your paper. There is a copy of this publication at the Reserve desk in the Lobby. The call number is BF 76.7 .P83 2001. See our Citing Sources Web Page for online help at:

http://www.jsu.edu/depart/library/graphic/cite.htm

When quoting works within your paper:
Use parenthetical citations. For example:
Phillips (2003) discovered that he could “run faster after eating five banana sandwiches” (p. 25).

“I ran a mile in four minutes after eating five banana sandwiches” (Phillips, 2003, p. 49).

Use block quotes for quotes with 40 words or more.

Quoting from a secondary source. For example,
Phillips (as cited in Higgins, 2003) concludes that there is a direct correlation between bananas and speed.
Only cite Higgins in the reference list at the end of your paper since you have read the work by Higgins but not the work of Phillips.

For Internet documents that do not have page numbers but do have paragraph numbers:
Use the following paragraph symbol: ¶. For example:
Phillips recommends a “full diet of banana sandwiches and chocolate milk” (2003, ¶ 2).

Revised September, 2007
To make the paragraph symbol in Microsoft Word:

- Click on “Insert”
- Click on “Symbol”
- Click on “Special Characters”
- Click on the “Paragraph” symbol.

**Format for the reference list at the end of your paper**

**Double space your reference list.**

**Alphabetize references by last name.** If the publication does not have an author, use the first word in the title. If the title begins with an article (e.g., the, a) start with the next word in the title.

**Use hanging indents (see examples below)**

After the first line of the citation, indent the following lines 0.5. This is called a hanging indent. You can format your references page to create hanging indents in Microsoft Word by following the following steps:

- Click on “Format”
- Click on “Paragraph”
- Under “Indents and Spacing” click on “Special”
- Click on “Hanging”
- Make sure the indent is set at 0.5

**Examples of Reference Citations**

**Journals**

**Basic format f or journal articles:**

Author last name, initials. (year of publication). Title of the article. *Journal Title*, volume number, issue number within the volume, page numbers.

*Notice that only the first word of article titles and books as well as the first word of the subtitle or after the colon are capitalized*

**Journal Article**


**Six authors or more (this is also how you cite a popular magazine)**

“et al.” is the Latin abbreviation for et alii (and others)

**Book Review Examples**


**Newspaper**


**Letter to the Editor**


**ERIC Document**

*Make sure you include the ERIC Document number (ED) in parentheses at the end of the citation.*


**Books**


**Edited Book**


**Chapter out of a book**


**Proceedings**


Revised September, 2007
Encyclopedia Entry (“Piaget, Jean” is the entry)


Electronic Sources

For aggregated databases (searchable database such as EBSCOhost’s ERIC).


For Web sites

Publication on the Internet


Government Publication


No date listed. The author is an organization.


Online Newsletter


E-journal (journals published solely online with no print counterpart)


Revised September, 2007
Jacksonville State University’s Policy towards Plagiarism

From the JSU Handbook (under “university policies”)
Internet Address: http://www.jsu.edu/depart/handbook/index.html

I. ACADEMIC HONESTY
In a University community, true knowledge can be gained only through honest means. All academic dishonesty is expressly prohibited. Violations include BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, the following actions:

...F. The use of a commercially prepared term paper or research project or the submission of a paper, project, or experiment completed by someone other than the student submitting any of the above for academic credit

...L. Plagiarism, which is the deliberate act of copying, writing, or presenting as one's own the information, ideas, or phrasing of another person without proper acknowledgment of their true source.

...Note: Students may be found in violation of the Academic Honesty Policy through the academic grading procedure as long as notice and hearing are granted and appeal is available and/or through the University Judicial System (See Judicial Procedures, Section III, 1-4)

TIPS TO AVOID PLAGIARISM:
1. Cite all sources accurately. Make sure title, article, year, volume number, issue number and page numbers are correct. Professors will probably check your sources for citation accuracy.
2. Organize, keep track of, and make sure you have all the information needed for your citations. This will make it easier for you to cite your sources when you start to write your paper.
3. Give credit for indirect quotes or ideas even when you have not quoted an author’s direct words.
4. Be careful about “copying and pasting” information. Make sure that you cite any information that has been copied and pasted. It is very easy for an instructor to tell the difference between your individual writing style and sections where you have “copied and pasted.”
Education Research Methods: 
Journal Article Examples

Qualitative Methods

Ethnographic Study
Rogers, R. (2002). Through the eyes of the institution: A critical discourse analysis of 
decision making in two special education meetings. Anthropology and Education 
Quarterly, 33(2), 212-37. 
(Available online)

Case Study
Teachers College Record, 100(2), 402-36. 
(Available online)

Quantitative Methods

Quantitative Descriptive Study
the conditions and concerns of principals. NASSP Bulletin, 87, 43-65. 
(Available online)

Correlational Study
Sloan, T., Daane, C.J., & Giesen, J. (2002). Mathematics anxiety and learning styles: 
What is the relationship in elementary preservice teachers? School Science and 
Mathematics, 102(2), 84-7. 
(Available online)

Causal Comparative Study
achievement among high school students. High School Journal, 84(4), 32-42. 
(Available online)

Experimental Studies

on student performance and attitudes. Journal of Research on Technology in 
(Available online)

Revised September, 2007

Conducting the Literature Review

In *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, John W. Creswell, writes:

Reviewing and organizing the literature does more than put it in physical order. It helps you to establish a conceptual picture of the information. Having a conceptual picture allows you to organize the literature in your mind, identify where the study fits into this literature, and convince others of the importance of your study.¹

Creswell suggests constructing a “literature map” to organize the literature. Starting with broad keywords for your topic, place the articles into “related topical areas.”

1. Broad Keywords

2. Break into narrower categories

3. Should be able to break into even more narrow/specific groups

Example of a Literature Review
See the following article which is an example of an extensive literature review. Note how the authors have synthesized the literature into topical areas.


Criteria for Completing a Good Literature Review
See the “Literature Review Scoring Rubric” in the following article for evaluating your literature review:


Revised September, 2007