

## Directions for the Annotated Bibliography

The Annotated Bibliography is to be constructed as follows:

- A. State the research question you'd like to investigate.
- B. Identify your independent variable.
- C. Identify your dependent variable

Construct a listing of at least 25 sources from peer-reviewed scholarly journals. (See below on how to identify these types of publications.) This is the result of your searching through the online database SocAbs. Cite these sources in accord with ASA (American Sociological Association) style guidelines which were distributed. Alphabetize your sources according to the first author's last name.

Annotate (summarize) the key findings of each article and relate those findings to your research question. (Again, use the example below as a guide.)

A scholarly journal is a periodical that publishes original research that has been peer reviewed. You can tell if you're looking at a publication of this type by watching for the following criteria:

The title of the publication includes the word "Journal." For example:

Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion; Journal of Health and Social Behavior

The title contains the name of an academic discipline:

American Sociological Review; American Journal of Sociology

Authors are affiliated with universities; articles are preceded by an abstract; articles have extensive bibliographies. If you are unsure, check with me or the library reference staff.

## Annotated Bibliography

A. Basic Research Question: What is the relationship between religious behavior and deviant behavior?

B. Independent variable: Church attendance.

C. Dependent variable: Alcohol use.

Sources:

Humphrey, John A., Paul Leslie, and Jean Brittain. 1989. "Religious Participation, Southern University Women, and Abstinence." *Deviant Behavior* 10:145-155.

These researchers gathered survey data by distributing questionnaires to over 1000 African and Anglo-American female undergraduates. These women attended college at two state schools in the south. The data revealed that the more women attended worship services on a regular basis, the more likely they were to abstain from alcohol, and the less likely they were to use both alcohol and other drugs. Those who attended worship only occasionally were more likely to use alcohol as well as other drugs than were regular attenders.

Richard, Alan J., David C. Bell, and Jerry W. Carlson. 2000. "Individual Religiosity, Moral Community, and Drug User Treatment." *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion* 39:240-246.

These researchers examined whether or not an increase in church attendance led to a decrease in the use of alcohol and other drugs. They gathered survey data by conducting interviews with a group of addicts both at the time of their intake into treatment, and then again six to ten months later. They found that, as addicts increased their participation in attending church services, they reduced their alcohol consumption. Moreover, an increase in church attendance also led to a reduction in cocaine use.

## Library Search Crib Sheet

Go to the Tech Library Home Page: <http://library.ttu.edu/ul>

To begin, click the icon:

Find Articles

Next to the words "Titles Beginning With:" Click on the "S"

Scroll down to and click on:

Sociological Abstracts (formerly SocAbs) (Cambridge Scientific Abstracts)

Click on the title. Then ... before you do anything else, take these preliminary steps:

- Choose advanced search from the menu at the very top of the screen.
- Limit your results to "Journal articles only" by checking the box near the bottom of the screen.

At this point, you're ready to begin searching for abstracts of articles relate to your topic of interest. Your initial search terms will very likely be some representation of your independent and dependent variable (e.g. religion and alcohol and sex). I would suggest that as you pick and choose which abstracts you think might be of use, you mark them by checking the little box above the title. This will enable you to easily print out, or email to yourself, those which you think will be most helpful. At the very bottom of the listing of abstracts, you can choose to either print or email the records you've marked.

Now you must find the articles themselves. There are two ways to do that:

1. Find the call number of the journal in which your article is published. To do that:

Click on the S-F-X icon in each abstract record.

Click on the link to: Holdings in the TTU Library

This will give you a record that contains the call number of the journal in which the article is located. Print this out, or jot down the call number. Then, go to the library (That big building on the south end of campus!). Locate the journal collection on the shelf, find the appropriate issue, and read or xerox the article. (Remember, that for at least five of your sources, you will need to xerox at least the first page.)

2. Find the full-text of the article online. There are two ways to do this, neither of which guarantees the article can be found.

A. Click on the the S-F-X icon. If the article is available online, there will be a link to one or more ways to access it.

B. Go back to the Find Articles link on the TTU library web page. Again, next to the words "Titles Beginning With:" Click on the "J" Choose the JSTOR database. Click on "Search," then "Article Locator." Type in as much information as you have, select the journal from the list, and you may find that JSTOR has the article in its database.