

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 RELIGION and DEVIANCE?
B. Independent variable: Religiosity Scale Score.
Christian Fundamentalism Scale Score
Frequency of
C. Dependent variable: Level (or Frequency, or Incidence) of Illegal Drug 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.