Counselor Education | Spring 2014
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KEY LIBRARY SERVICES FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

- Interlibrary Loan http://www.lib.umt.edu/ILL
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- Bibliographic Management Software – EndNote and RefWorks
- Workshops http://libguides.lib.umt.edu/workshops

LITERATURE REVIEWS

In reviewing the published literature, the aim is to explain what ideas and knowledge have been gained and shared to date (i.e., hypotheses tested, scientific methods used, results and conclusions), the weakness and strengths of previous works, and to identify remaining research questions: A literature review provides the context for your research, making clear why your topic deserves further investigation. A literature review involves both the literature searching and the writing. The purpose of the literature search is to:

- reveal existing knowledge
- identify areas of consensus and debate
- identify gaps in knowledge
- identify approaches to research design and methodology
- identify other researchers with similar interests
- clarify your future directions for research

From: *Conducting a literature search.* (2003). In *Library studies 301H: Information research methods and systems.*
Retrieved from http://bit.ly/aFt1cs

A systematic review and meta-analyses involve a number of discrete steps and often comprise an entire article (a literature review is more often one section of an article):

- question formulation;
- finding studies;
- appraisal and selection of studies (e.g., methodology, trial type, demographics, time period);
- summary and synthesis of relevant studies; and
- determining the applicability of results.

From: Glasziou, P., Irwig, L., Bain, C., & Colditz, G. (2001). *Systematic reviews in health care: A practical guide.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

RESEARCH STRATEGIES

Before you begin entering terms in a database, I recommend you follow the first five steps below:

1. Understand your research question.
2. Identify the major concepts in your question.
3. Identify potential terms to correspond to those concepts.*
4. Select alternative terms (narrower, broader, or related) to use if original strategy is not successful. In ERIC use the *Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors;* in PsycINFO use *Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms.*
5. Determine logical (Boolean) relationships between terms. Boolean operators include: *and*, *or* and *not*.**
6. Begin the search.
7. Look at a few documents.
8. Revise & refine search based on initial results.***

From: Walker, G., & Janes, J. (1999). *Online retrieval: A dialogue of theory and practice* (2nd ed.). Englewood, CO: Libraries Unlimited.

* Identify the potential terms that represent the concepts of your research question.

concept & synonyms	concept & synonyms	concept & synonyms
success achievement	motivation determination ambition drive	adolescents youth

** Determine logical (Boolean) relationships between terms. Boolean operators include: *and*, *or* and *not*.
Search: (success OR achievement) AND (motivation OR determination OR ambition OR drive) AND (adolescen* OR youth)

*** Revise and refine your search based on the results you retrieve.

Too many sources	Not enough sources	Sources not available at the Mansfield Library
		---Ask your professor or librarian for assistance in locating locally available materials ---*Request items via Interlibrary Loan:* http://www.lib.umt.edu/ILL

RESEARCH RESOURCES

Indexes

Dissertations & Theses, ProQuest Digital. Over 3 million dissertation and theses citations from around the world. Over 1.2 million available for download in PDF format; most of the dissertations added since 1997 are available in full text. 1861-present. *See also the University of Montana's Electronic Theses, Dissertations and Professional Paper Project (http://www.lib.umt.edu/etd).*

ERIC (Education Resources Information Center). Over 1.5 million records covering all areas of education including adult, counseling, elementary and early childhood education, second-language learning, special education, and teacher education. Indexes journal articles, conferences, meetings, government documents, theses, dissertations, reports, audiovisual media, bibliographies, directories, books and monographs. 1966-present.

PsycINFO. Over 3.5 million records covering all areas of psychology, behavioral sciences, and related disciplines such as developmental psychology, educational psychology, psychological and physical disorders, social psychology, and treatment and prevention. Indexes professional journals, chapters, books, reports, theses and dissertations. 1890-present.

PubMED. Over 20 million records covering the fields of medicine, nursing, the health care system, preclinical sciences, and more. Indexes journals and online books; 5,400 journals published in more than 80 countries are included. Coverage mostly 1950-present.

Social Services Abstracts. Over 155,000 records covering social work, human services, and related areas, including social welfare, social policy, and community development. Indexes over 1,300 journals as well as dissertations and book reviews. 1979-present.

Web of Knowledge/Web of Science. Indexes over 1,950 journals from 50 social science disciplines, as well as 3,300 scientific and technical journals, and conference proceedings. This index is the online version of the Social Sciences Citation Index, Science Citation Index, and Arts & Humanities Citation Index. 1898-present.

Full Text and Specialized

CINAHL Plus with Full Text. More than 770 journals in nursing and allied health, as well as conference proceedings, dissertations, and more. Most coverage is from 1981-present.

Counseling and Therapy in Video. Collection of video for the study of social work, psychotherapy, psychology, and psychiatric counseling. Over 700 videos are in the collection, many with teaching and discussion guides, including: Counseling Sessions and Demonstrations; Consultations; and Lectures, presentations, and interviews.

Education Full Text. Full text articles from hundreds of English-language international journals, monographs and yearbooks. Indexing coverage from 1983-present. Abstracting coverage from 1994-present. Full text coverage from 1996-present.

Mental Measurements Yearbook with Tests in Print. Comprehensive guide to over 2,000 contemporary testing instruments. Covers test purpose, publisher, and pricing, as well as edited reviews written by content area experts. And bibliography of commercially available tests currently in print in the English language. Covers test purpose, publisher, in-print status, price, acronym, intended population, administration times, publication dates, and authors.

PsycArticles. Over 70 journals published by APA, the APA Educational Publishing Foundation, the Canadian Psychological Association, and Hogrefe & Huber. Most journals are covered from the initial volume and issue of publication of the journal-present.

PsychiatryOnline. Includes the complete DSM-5 psychiatric reference (published May 2013) – the most comprehensive resource used by health professionals, social workers, and forensic and legal specialists to diagnose and classify mental disorders – as well as journals, textbooks, practice guidelines, self-assessment tools, and medication handouts, all from American Psychiatric Publishing, Inc.

Psychology and Behavioral Sciences Collection. Nearly 400 journals covering topics in emotional and behavioral characteristics, psychiatry & psychology, mental processes, anthropology, and observational and experimental methods. Coverage dates vary by title.

Wiley-Blackwell Journals. Full-text articles from over 1,500 journals in many subject areas. Includes American Counseling Association journals. Coverage dates vary by title.

Journals and Cited Reference Data
If you are looking for a specific article (e.g., from a reference list) or a specific journal, the first step is to find out if the library subscribes to that journal, either online via a database or in print. Enter the name of the journal in the main search box on the library homepage, then choose Journal Titles from the Search In pull-down menu. This will show you if the library provides access to the journal in a database, in UM Print Holdings (paper copies), and or indicate that the library does not subscribe to the journal. If the library subscribes to the journal, be sure to check the dates of coverage that are available. If the library does not have a subscription to the journal you can request specific articles from the journal via Interlibrary Loan (http://www.lib.umt.edu/ILL). If the library only owns the journal in paper you can request that articles within it be scanned and emailed to you via Document Delivery (http://www.lib.umt.edu/Docdel). If you want to know who has cited a specific article search *Web of Knowledge/Web of Science* or Google Scholar. You can also find some of this cited reference data in *PsycINFO*.

> Brown, D. (1997). Implications of cultural values for cross-cultural consultations with families. *Journal of Counseling & Development, 76*(1), 29-35.
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If you want to know what journals are highly regarded in your field of study, one measure is *impact factor*. You can locate journals with high impact factors in the database **Journal Citation Reports (JCR).** You can search for a specific journal, or locate journals by publisher or subject in JCR. For each journal you will see how many articles were published in it, how many times articles from the journal were cited, a one-year and five-year impact factor ranking, and additional metrics. Note that *JCR* does not cover all published journals. Also note that the increased sharing of research online via blogs, faculty websites, institutional repositories, etc., has led individuals to develop alternative metrics for measuring scholarly impact (e.g., http://altmetrics.org/manifesto/).

Open Access Literature and Web Resources
Open-access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. OA is a kind of access, not a kind of business model, license, or content. OA is compatible with copyright, peer review, revenue (even profit), print, preservation, prestige, quality, career-advancement, indexing, and other features and supportive services associated with conventional scholarly literature. The primary difference is that the bills are not paid by readers and hence do not function as access barriers. The legal basis of OA is the consent of the copyright holder (for newer literature) or the expiration of copyright (for older literature). Because OA uses copyright-holder consent or the expiration of copyright, it does not require the reform, abolition, or infringement of copyright law. The campaign for OA focuses on literature that authors give to the world without expectation of payment. Many OA initiatives focus on publicly funded research. OA is compatible with peer review, and all the major OA initiatives for scientific and scholarly literature insist on its importance. The chief difference between them is that OA journals conduct peer review and OA repositories do not. This difference explains many of the other differences between them, especially the costs of launching and operating them.

From: *Open Access Overview*, Peter Suber, http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) http://www.doaj.org/. Directory of open access scientific and scholarly journals that publish scholarly or review articles; exercise peer-review or editorial quality control; and are from academic, government, commercial, or non-profit private sources. Free web resources are also useful, as you've likely found in your research thus far. In addition to scholarly publications, material on professional association (e.g., American School Counselor Association http://www.schoolcounselor.org/), individual researchers', and research centers' (e.g., Ronald H. Fredrickson Center for School Counseling Outcome Research & Evaluation - CSCORE - http://www.umass.edu/schoolcounseling/) websites can provide sources for your research.

KEEP CURRENT
Current Awareness Services help you keep on top of what is being published in your research area, or by specific authors or in specific journals, by automating research practices. These services are provided free by most publishers and database vendors, and some search engines; often they require registration. You can select how often to be updated (e.g., monthly) and how, usually options are via email or a RSS feed. Here are a few details: Table of Contents Alerts. Receive an alert each time a new issue of a journal is published. (JournalTOCs is a website service through which you can sign up for multiple alerts http://www.journaltocs.hw.ac.uk/.) Saved Search Alerts. Receive notice when new articles come into a database that fit your query. Cited Reference Alerts. Receive notice when a new publication cites a particular article or text. News alerts. Receive alerts from newspapers, blogs, etc.; anywhere you see the RSS icon. Google and Yahoo! Alerts. Set up a search query and have the results emailed to you.

MANAGE YOUR RESEARCH
Research management systems can help you manage your research and format citations. You can use the web-based tool to: create your own personal database to keep track of your research articles, documents, websites, etc.; import citation information from a variety of resources into your database; automatically generate a bibliography in a variety of styles (e.g., APA, ASA, Chicago, MLA); and add in-text citations to a paper in a variety of styles. The two web-based tools the library currently subscribes to are **EndNote Basic** and **RefWorks**. The library may soon be changing to **RefWorks Flow**, which has a different interface and enables reading and annotating sources, and collaborating in new ways. Find our more at: http://libguides.lib.umt.edu/endnoteweb and http://libguides.lib.umt.edu/refworks.

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Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms®

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What's New in the 2012 Update

Updated Terms Now Available (PDF, 26 KB) (/pubs/databases/training/thesaurus-term-updates.pdf)

73 new postable or "preferred" terms

51 new nonpostable or "used for" cross-referencing terms

13 new status changes

What Are Index Terms?

Index terms are controlled vocabulary terms used in database records to make searching easier and more successful. By standardizing the words or phrases used to represent concepts, you don't need to try and figure out all the ways different authors could refer to the same concept. Each record in APA's databases contains controlled vocabulary terms from the *Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms®*.

APA staff index records according to the source document's level of specificity. For example, an experimental population labeled "high school students" will be indexed with the term "High School Students", not the broader and less specific term "Students". Therefore, any relevant narrower terms should be included in the list of index terms in your search. Related terms may also closely match a search topic, and should be considered as well.

Why is a Controlled Vocabulary Essential for Searching?

With the wide variety of concepts and vocabulary used in the psychological literature, search and retrieval of records about specific concepts is virtually impossible without the controlled vocabulary of a thesaurus. This controlled vocabulary provides a way of structuring the subject matter in a way that is consistent among users (e.g., searching for Dysphoria, Melancholia, and Depression can all be achieved by searching the term "Major Depression").

Online Thesaurus Searching

Each PsycINFO® vendor labels the index terms field differently, and some vendors include an online Thesaurus, so check the search help for the search system you are using to see how to search using index terms. If we have a search guide (/pubs/databases/training/search-guides.aspx) for your system, you'll also find the information there.

Please visit our Field Guide (/pubs/databases/training/field-guide.aspx) for more details on other fields in PsycINFO records.

Thesaurus Features

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Scope notes define the terms.

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Posting notes tell how many times the term has been used in APA database records when the *Thesaurus* was published.

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Related Links

Order the Eleventh Edition (2007) of the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms now (/pubs/books/3100084.aspx)

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