

EDLD 583 Strategic Planning for Technology | Autumn 2013

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Research guides: <http://libguides.lib.umt.edu/edld>

Objectives

- Become familiar with key library services for graduate research.
- Understand the uses of secondary and primary sources in the research process.
- Describe the process of tracing citations backwards and forwards.
- Identify indexes, full text databases, and journals in your field.

Library Services

- Interlibrary Loan <http://www.lib.umt.edu/ILL>
- Document Delivery <http://www.lib.umt.edu/DocDel>
- Study Carrels <http://www.lib.umt.edu/forms/carrel/index.php>
- Bibliographic/Citation/Reference Management Systems – EndNote Basic and RefWorks
(Access from <http://libguides.lib.umt.edu/atoz>)
- Workshops <http://libguides.lib.umt.edu/workshops>

Research Strategies

Plan

Before you begin entering terms in a database, it can be helpful to follow the first five steps below:

1. Understand your research question.
2. Identify the major concepts in your question.
3. Identify potential terms that correspond to those concepts.*
4. Select alternative terms – narrower, broader, or related – to use if your initial search is unsuccessful. (In ERIC use the *Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors*, subject terms).
5. Determine logical (Boolean) relationships between terms.**
6. Begin the search.
7. Look at a few documents.
8. Revise and 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.

Broaden and Narrow Your Search

not enough sources	too many sources

Follow Citations

Track down sources you find in a reference list. To find a journal article, find out if the library subscribes to that journal. 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. You will see if the library provides access to the journal in a database, in UM Print Holdings (paper), and or a note indicating 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>). To find books or book chapters search the library catalog. To locate dissertations search the dissertations database. Find out who has cited a source since it was published. Use Google Scholar and or the “Cited Reference Search” within the Web of Science/Web of Knowledge database.

Evans, L., Thornton, B., & Usinger, J. (2012). Theoretical frameworks to guide school improvement. *NASSP Bulletin*, 96(2), 154-171.

Answer the following questions:

- Can you access the article online via the library’s databases?
- Can you access the article in print in the library?

Scribner, J. P., Cockrell, K. S., Cockrell, D. H., & Valentine, J. W. (1999). Creating professional communities in schools through organizational learning: An evaluation of a school improvement process. *Educational Administration Quarterly*, 35(1), 130-160.

Answer the following questions:

- How many times has the article been cited in Web of Science?
- How many times has the article been cited in Google Scholar?

Wheatly, M. (1992). *Leadership and the new science: Learning about organization from an orderly universe*. San Francisco: Berrett-Kohler Publishers, Inc.

Answer the following questions:

- Can you access this book online via the library?
- Can you access the book in print in the library?
- How many times has the book been cited in Google Scholar?

Research Resources

Books and Bibliographies

- Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, & Handbooks, for example: *Classics of Organizational Theory* (2011) – Call no. 658 C6147 2011, level 5 and *Handbook of Organizational Change and Innovation* (2004) – Online via *ebrary* (database) or in paper at Call no. 658.4063 H23649, level 5
- 302.35 call number area, level 2, for org. change books from a social sciences perspective
- 658.4 call number area, level 5, for org. change books from a business perspective
- Titles by/about a scholar, theory, and or model
- Annotated Bibliographies, for example: *Change and Transformation in Higher Education: An Annotated Bibliography*, by the Center for the Study of Higher and Postsecondary Education at The University of Michigan, online at: http://www-personal.umich.edu/~marvp/facultynetwork/bibliography_files/bibliography.html

Databases

Indexes

Catalog. Indexes materials at the Mansfield Library.

Dissertations & Theses, ProQuest Digital. Nearly 3 million dissertations and theses citations from around the world (ProQuest estimates “95% to 98% of all U. S. doctoral dissertations are included”). Over 1.2 million available for download; most added since 1997 are available in full text.

Educational Administration Abstracts. Over 199,000 records covering areas related to educational administration, including educational leadership, educational management, and educational research. Indexes journal and magazine articles. Coverage is from 1966-present.

ERIC (Education Resources Information Center). Over 1.4 million records covering Adult, career and vocational education; Counseling; Elementary and early childhood education; Education management; Higher education; Junior colleges; Second-language learning; Special education; Teacher education; and Tests, measurement and evaluation. Indexes journal articles, conference papers, meetings, government documents, theses, dissertations, reports, audiovisual media, bibliographies, curriculum and teaching guides, directories, books and monographs. Coverage is from 1966-present.

Web of Knowledge/Web of Science (includes the Social Sciences Citation Index). Indexes over 1,950 journals from 50 social science disciplines, as well as 3,300 scientific and technical journals, and conference proceedings. Index is the online version of the *Social Sciences Citation Index*, *Science Citation Index*, and *Arts & Humanities Citation Index*. Coverage is from 1898-present. One of the key features of this index is the ability to do a ‘Cited Reference Search’.

WorldCat. Indexes materials at the Mansfield Library and thousands of libraries around the world.

Full-Text

Education Full Text. Over 350 periodicals; in-depth special education collection (over 50 of the titles). Coverage is from 1996-present.

Educator’s Reference Complete. Full text of more than 1,100 periodicals, U.S. Department of Education reports, and reference sources covering education from preschool to college, and all education specialties; provides full-text results for nearly half of the journal titles found in ERIC. Coverage dates vary by title.

Professional Development Collection. Professional educator database of 520 journals, more than 350 of the titles are peer-reviewed. Also contains education reports. Most coverage is from the 1990s-present.

JSTOR. Full-text interdisciplinary archive covering over 1,000 academic journals, as well as select monographs and other materials. Journals are always included from volume 1, issue 1.

Business Source Complete. Full text of 2,400 peer-reviewed journals; 1,800 trade business magazines; 9,000 case studies; 3,500 SWOT analyses; and more. Coverage dates vary by title.

Academic Search Complete. Multidisciplinary database that includes articles from 8,500 journals; both popular and peer-reviewed articles. Coverage dates vary by journal title.

Journals

Journal	Database Access (Years of Coverage)
<i>Education Administration Quarterly</i>	01/01/1965-10/31/1998 SAGE Deep Backfile Package 2011; 02/01/1999-present SAGE Premier 2011 (Paper. 1965-2006, level 2 call number 371.2005 E242)
<i>Educational Planning</i>	03/01/2007-present Education Full Text
<i>Educational Leadership</i>	10/01/1974-present Academic Search Complete; 12/01/1995-present Education Full Text; <i>Available in some other databases, too.</i> (Paper. 1943-present, level 2 call number 375.0005 E24)
<i>Educational Technology</i>	1994-present in paper at Call no. 371.3305 E244; 1965-1993 on microfilm at Call no. 371.3305 E244
<i>Educational Technology Research and Development</i>	01/01/1989-12/31/1996 Springer Online Journal Archives; 01/01/1997-present SpringerLINK
<i>Journal of Educational Change</i>	01/01/2000-present SpringerLINK
<i>Journal of Organizational Change Management</i>	1994-present Emerald
<i>Journal of School Leadership</i>	03/01/2007-present Education Full Text; 09/01/2009-present Educator's Reference Complete; <i>Available in some other databases, too.</i>
<i>The School Administrator</i>	01/01/1994-present Educator's Reference Complete; 05/01/2000-present Education Full Text; <i>Available in some other databases, too.</i>

Open Access Literature

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>

Bibliographic/Citation/Reference Management Software

Citation Management Software can help you manage your research and format citations. You can use citation management software 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 provides are **EndNote Basic** and **RefWorks**.