### Library Research

#### Chris Poehlmann, Bibliographer for Business & Economics



# Learning Outcomes

- Overview of the information cycle.
- Investigating a research topic.
- Searching for and locating relevant information.
- Evaluating information.
- Using information



# **University Library**

• Bibliographer (Subject Librarian)

 A Bibliographer is a librarian who has in indepth knowledge and expertise in a subject.

Library web page

- http://library.albany.edu/

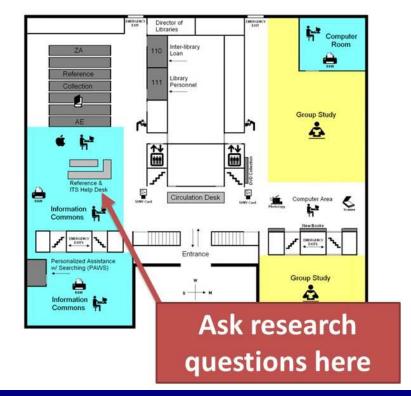
Business page

- http://library.albany.edu/subject/business



#### Library Assistance: Start here

#### University Library, First Floor





# Useful Web pages

- Main library page: <a href="http://library.albany.edu/">http://library.albany.edu/</a>
- Business subject page: <u>http://library.albany.edu/subject/business</u>
  - Librarian contact information
  - Databases
  - Research guides

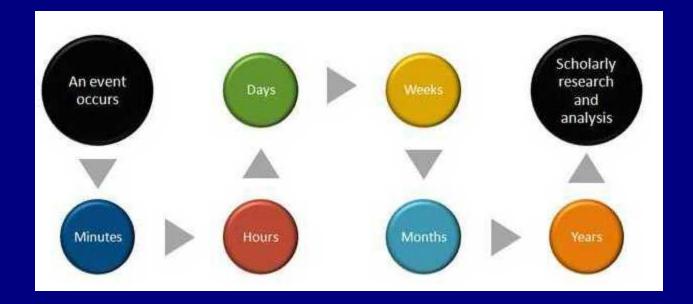


# Chris Poehlmann

- (518) 442-3582
- University Library, LI-227
- <a><u>cpoehlmann@albany.edu</u></a> (preferred method)
  - Who you are (especially if you're emailing from a non-UA account)
  - What information do you want?
  - What information will you settle for?
  - What format do you want (text, Excel, etc.)
  - How soon do you need it?



## Information Cycle - Timeline





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#### Minutes to Hours

- Minutes News sources report event.
   Facts may not be accurate.
- Hours Public opinion begins to form and circulate.



### Days to Weeks

- Days new information , including expert opinions added to news stories.
- Weeks Analysis begins. Be aware that much of this is preliminary and biased.



#### Months to Years

- Months academics and experts begin researching the event. Articles begin to be published in scholarly/peer reviewed journals.
- Years academics begin to summarize their findings in books.
- Several years overviews begin to appear in textbooks and encyclopedias.



#### **Research Cycle**





#### Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Sources

Primary Sources

Definition	<ul> <li>Original documents created or experienced contemporaneously with the event being researched.</li> </ul>					
Characteristics	<ul> <li>First-hand observations, contemporary accounts of event, viewpoints of the time</li> </ul>					
Examples	<ul> <li>Interviews, reports, studies, creative works, speeches, news footage, diary entries</li> </ul>					



#### Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Sources

#### Secondary

Definition	<ul> <li>Works that analyze, assess or interpret an historical event, era or phenomenon, generally utilizing primary sources to do so.</li> </ul>
Characteristics	<ul> <li>Interpretation of information, usually written well after the event; reviews or critiques</li> </ul>
Examples	<ul> <li>Journal articles, editorial articles, literary criticism, book reviews, biographies, textbooks</li> </ul>



#### Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Sources

#### • Tertiary

Definition	<ul> <li>Sources that identify and locate primary and secondary sources</li> </ul>		
Characteristics	<ul> <li>Reference works, collections or lists of primary and secondary sources, finding tools for sources</li> </ul>		
Examples	<ul> <li>Encyclopedias, Indexes, Abstracts, Bibliographies, Library databases and catalogs</li> </ul>		



Investigating Step 1: Analyzing the assignment

- Is it a report?
- Is it an analytical paper?
- Is it an argumentative essay?



### Investigating Step 2: Identifying a topic

Choose something that interests you!



## Investigating Step 3: Writing a working thesis statement

- Using a good thesis statement for a paper allows you to skip over the sources that do not address your topic.
- A good working thesis statement saves you time and keeps you focused.



#### Investigating Step 4: Searching for Information

• Be flexible!



## **Searching for Information**

- When you know:
  - What you want
  - What you need



#### **Information Sources**

- Encyclopedias, dictionaries, almanacs, atlases, and handbooks.
- Newspapers and magazines.
- Journals.
- Books.
- Web



### Web Resources

#### • Pro:

- Book and movie reviews
- Directories
- Statistics
- Travel information
- Government and nonprofit web sites

- Con:
- Bad for:
  - Copyright/ownership can be unclear
  - Some content is edited on a minute-by-minute basis by non-experts
  - Scholarly sources seldom link to full text without the library's linking services.



## Library Resources

- Efficiently link you to books, articles, newspapers, historical information, music, maps, videos, and full-text online resources.
- Selected to meet the varied research needs of college students.
- Librarians



# Library as Web Portal

UA LIBRARIES	CONTACT US	RESEARCH ASSISTANCE		LIBRARY SERVICES	ABOUT THE LIBRARIES		
Quick Links	Databases	eDiscover	Books	Journals	Website		
Library Hours	Search for dat	abases by title					
Minerva - Library Catalog							
Databases	Find Databases Find It!						
lournal Finder	Popular search examples:						
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Persons with Disabilities			COLUMN STREET,				

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State University of New York

#### Databases

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UAlbany Home   Calendars & Schedules   IT Services UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY - STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK							
UA LIBRARIES	CONTACT US RESEARCH ASSISTANCE		ANCE	LIBRARY SERVICES	ABOUT THE LIBRARIES		
Quick Links	Databases	eDiscover	Books	Journals	Website		
Dibrary Hours	Search for data	bases by title					
Minerva - Library Catalog				78			
Databases	Find Databases Find It!						
Journal Finder Electronic Reserves / Blackboard Research by Subject	Popular search examples:         ACM Digital Library,         EBSCO: Academic Search Complete,         Lexis Nexis,         Science Direct,         JSTOR,         Worldcat					abases 🖸	
Online Reference				///			



# Library Catalog





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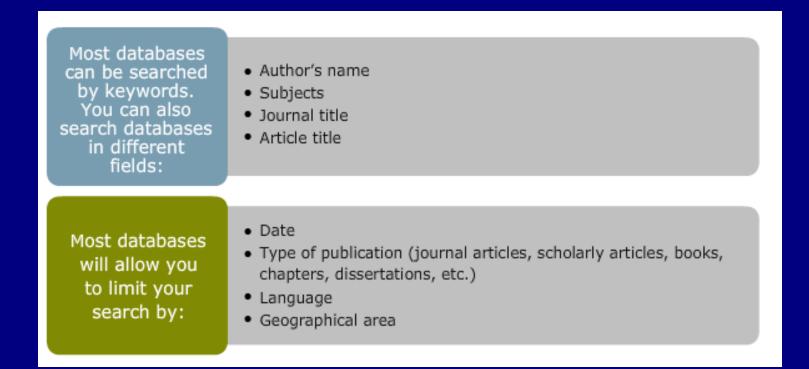
#### **Article Databases**

	UAlbany Home   Calendars & Schedules   IT Services								
	UA LIBRARIES	CONTACT US	RESEARCH ASSIST	ANCE	LIBRARY SERVICES	ABOUT THE	LIBRARIES		
	Quick Links	Databases	eDiscover	Books	Journals	Website			
	Library Hours	Search for databases by title							
	Minerva - Library Catalog Databases Journal Finder	Find Databases Find It!							
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### **Searching Databases**





#### **Evaluating Resources**

- Currency
- Authority
- Accuracy
- Relevance
- Purpose



# Citing Sources - Why

- Reflect work you have put into locating and exploring your sources.
- Help readers understand the context of your paper & are a courtesy to the reader, who may share your interest in a particular area of study.
- Acknowledge those authors who contributed to your learning and your work.
- By illustrating your own learning process, also draw attention to the originality and legitimacy of your own ideas.
- You demonstrate your integrity and skill as a responsible student and participant in your field of study.

# Citing Sources - When

- Direct quotes of more than one word.
- Paraphrasing or summarizing.
- Information which may be common knowledge but still unfamiliar to your reader.
- Any source that you use for information can and should be cited.
- If uncertain, err on the side of caution and cite sources.



#### **Citation Fox**

• <u>http://library.albany.edu/cfox</u>



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#### Sources

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