Project 4 Research Guide: Embrace Cultural Diversity

ART 343 - Prof. Estomin - Spring 2015


Melissa Correll - Research Help Librarian - correll@lycoming.edu

Please contact me for personalized research help!

Research Help Desk Hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Monday-Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Sunday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8:00 am—Noon</td>
<td>8:00 am—Noon</td>
<td>1:00 pm—4:30 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1:00 pm—4:00 pm</td>
<td>1:00 pm—4:00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6:30 pm—9:30 pm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Zero in on your topic**

Focusing on a certain aspect of discrimination can help you craft a stronger argument and a more compelling poster. What do Lycoming College students need to know about prejudice and discrimination? Do you want to focus on race? Gender? Sexuality? Religion? What message do you want to send?

[Diagram: Venn diagram showing Topic and My interests, with an arrow pointing to Focus on areas you are interested in within the topic]

**Identify and address your audience**

Who is your intended audience? The message and tone you’d use to reach a perpetrator might not be an effective way to address a bystander. Consider delivery as well as content! Keep your client in mind as well as the audience you’re addressing.

**Yeah, well, that’s just like...**

**Get the facts**

Your opinion is important, but The Dude’s words of wisdom ring true: until supported by facts, it’s just your opinion.
A NOTE ON GENERAL STRATEGY

Computers can’t think. They can only follow directions.

When you type words into a search box, the computer does not search for resources related to your topic or ideas. It searches only for the words you typed.

So a good search strategy is vital. You will likely change and refine your strategy as you progress – and that’s OK!

CHOOSING SEARCH TERMS

Brainstorm synonyms, broader, and more specific terms. Some databases include a thesaurus of subject terms, which you can use to find terms for your topic in that database. Subject headings of relevant articles may also be useful search terms!

DIVERSIFY YOUR RESEARCH

Use a variety of information sources. It’s useful to start with reference resources first, and then add more in-depth information. You might include quantitative data such as statistics, as well as qualitative data like personal stories. You may find useful information in scholarly articles, books, newspapers, and magazine stories.

Research is exploration. You’re not married to the first scrap of information you find. Keep looking, and you will find the information that’s right for your project. And if you want some help, contact a librarian!
Reference Resources: Specialized Encyclopedias

Three good reasons why you should start with an encyclopedia:

1. Efficiently get solid background information
2. Quickly get a handle on key terms and synonyms you might need for an effective search.
3. The reference lists at the end of articles are a fast way to find further reading.

Selected Reference Resources:

Encyclopedia of Gender and Society  Ref. HQ1115 .E54 2009
21st Century Criminology  Ref. HV6025 .A155 2009
Encyclopedia of Victimology and Crime Prevention  Ref. HV6250.3.U5 E55 2010
Hate Crimes: A Reference Handbook  HV6773.52 .A47 2005 (General Collection)

Finding More:

The Reference tab on the library home page has two search features to help you find background information. Reference Universe finds print reference materials by searching for your terms in the indexes of books in the reference collection. Credo Reference delivers online reference books.
SNOWDEN SUPER SEARCH

searches many databases at the same time. Find newspaper and magazine articles, books, articles from scholarly journals, and more.

Because it casts such a wide net, you will likely receive too many results. Narrow your search to zoom in on relevant sources.

1: Enter Your Search Terms

Super Search tab on the library homepage

Search Snowden Super Search:

rac* AND (discrim* OR prejud*) AND (employ* OR job)  Search

2: Refine Your Search

Refine your results by subject, date, or type of source. Click Show More to see all the subject headings included in your search.
3: Select and acquire the most relevant article

- Refine keywords or subject headings = fewer, more relevant results

PDF full text = includes images, charts

No full text link? Click Check for Lycoming Access

- If we have it in online in another database, you’ll get a link to the article.
- If it’s available in print, you’ll get the link to the Periodicals A-to-Z List.
- If we don’t have it, you’ll get a link to “Request this item.”
  - Log in with your Lycoming username and password.
  - Can take 2 days to 2 weeks, so plan accordingly!
Numbers are power. Statistics are persuasive.

The **Subject Links** on the library website have a link to guide to polling resources available through the library, including print books and databases.

Statistics and public opinion polls can also be found in books and articles on your topic, however, so remember to search for those types of resources as well!

### SUBJECT LINKS

- Accounting
- American Studies
- Archaeology
- Art
- Astronomy and Physics
- Biology
- Business and Management
- Chemistry
- Communication
- Criminal Justice
- Economics
- Education
- English
- French
- German
- History
- International Studies
- Mathematical Sciences
- Music
- Philosophy
- Political Science
- Psychology
- Religion
- Sociology-Anthropology
- Spanish
- Theatre
- Women's Studies

### Research Guides

- Biography Resources
- Book Reviews
- Citing Sources
- Decade Resources
- Film Resources
- Legal Resources
- **Polling Resources**
- Tests and Instruments

**ICPSR** makes available raw data files from surveys, studies, and other research. You can search by keyword or browse by topic. Data files are available in various formats, with many requiring SPSS for processing. In order to access the data available through ICPSR, you must set up a free account using your Lycoming email address.

**iPoll** is a database of public opinion poll questions and answers. Because there are no subject classifications, only the questions and answers, it's important to diversify your keyword search strategy to increase your chances of finding relevant statistics from this database. Keep track of different keyword combinations that you try so that you avoid retracing your own steps!
WEB SOURCES

ACLU advocates for civil liberties for all, and can be a useful resource to explore issues facing various groups. Start here if you are unsure whether you want to focus on racism, sexism, religion, or gender and sexuality.
https://www.aclu.org/

Black Lives Matter provides information resources for a range of discrimination issues affecting Black people and Black communities.
http://blacklivesmatter.com/

NAACP advocates for racial justice in civic engagement, economics, education, health, the media, and more.
http://www.naacp.org/

PFLAG advocates for equality for the LBGTQ community. Their page can help you discover issues and information resources.
http://community.pflag.org/getinspired

People for the American Way is dedicated to equality for all, with a special focus on First Ammendment issues such as freedom of speech and freedom of religion.
http://www.pfaw.org/issues

A WORD ABOUT WEBSITES

Websites can be useful for finding statistics and personal stories. As we all know, there’s a lot of garbage on the internet. You must be evaluate the quality of the information presented on each website you read. Read the About page. From what sources does their information originate? Who are the authors or publisher of the website? Are they trustworthy researchers? Data from academic or government researchers is generally preferable to private sources.