Find, Evaluate and Cite Articles for Research

Using EBSCO multi-search
Objectives

• Learn how to search for scholarly information using the EBSCO multi-search database portal

• Understand the differences between scholarly and popular publications

• Learn how to read and create citations
Scholarly Articles

Suppose your professor has asked you to find scholarly peer-reviewed articles for a research paper. What does that mean?

**Scholarly articles** are written by experts in a field and are intended for other scholars in that field.

These are often **peer-reviewed**, meaning that other experts have read and approved of the article before publication.

This means that information in the article is most likely to be **credible** and **reliable**.
Where to Find Scholarly Articles

You can find scholarly articles using library databases.

Databases are large digital collections of information – in this case, journal articles and other scholarly information. These are often paid for by libraries, so access is restricted to library users.
Find Articles using EBSCO multi-search

Let’s look at how to find articles using the EBSCO multi-search database portal.

This database contains articles from a wide variety of scholarly journals and popular publications.

It is available to Touro students through the Touro Library tab in Integrated Campus.
Click on the Touro Library tab in Integrated Campus (IC)
Click on the Database Icon
You will be asked to submit your username and password.
Select EBSCO multi-search
Select all databases and click “continue”
Select “Advanced Search”
Enter your search information at the top of the page.
Let’s say you want to find out about test marketing products to teenagers. Enter the key terms “test marketing” and “teenagers” then click on the Search button.

Do not type “test marketing products to teenagers”

If you do, results with only include article records that contain all of those words, leaving out many relevant articles. Search only the most important key terms for the best results.
This search has returned 33 results. Not all results are necessarily on the right topic. Let’s see if we can narrow it down.
On the left hand side of the page, there are a number of ways to refine your search.
Try playing around with these options to see what kind of results you get.

• For now, let’s select only Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals

• Publication date is very important – we will look at this next.

• For the Source Type, select “Academic Journals.”

• Select “teenagers - health” as the official subject heading, you will need to “show more” first

• Select “United States” under Geography
It’s usually best to look for recent information – research conducted in 1996 may not be the most up to date.

- You can change the dates by clicking on the scroll bar and sliding it towards the center.
- This will update automatically.
Our refined search returns only 2 results. Take a look at them, but remember to take your time and try different limits whenever you search in a database.
Results are listed in the center of the page. To learn more about an article, hover your cursor over the magnifying glass icon.
Select an article by clicking on the title.
The article’s record is now in view, in this case, in HTML full text. You also have the option to view in full text as a PDF.
If PDF is selected, a copy of how the article looks in print will populate the page. This format is useful because it provides page numbers, which may be required if this article is cited in your research.
To save yourself time, skim through the article and see if it will be useful for you. Look at the abstract and introduction first.
Look for results, conclusions and tables as well. If it fits with what you are looking for, read the whole article.

Table 1. School Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HS 1</th>
<th>HS 2</th>
<th>HS 3</th>
<th>HS 4</th>
<th>HS 5</th>
<th>HS 6</th>
<th>HS 7</th>
<th>HS 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Enrollment</td>
<td>1003</td>
<td>1325</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>1166</td>
<td>1167</td>
<td>1157</td>
<td>843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic (%)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>&gt;39</td>
<td>&gt;33</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American (%)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married (%)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian (%)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic White (%)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 16% Referred</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>1166</td>
<td>1167</td>
<td>1157</td>
<td>843</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heart Association (ASA), William J. Clinton Foundation, and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, is an instrument for evaluating the current health environment of schools and also provides specific steps for improvement. This BSEP was developed by a panel of experts based on the 2005 White Paper guidelines for American, AHA, Dept. of Education, National Physical Activity Guidelines, National Physical Education Standards, and the National Health Education Standards.

Data Analysis: Both the BSEP and BSEP have centralised data analysis centers which data is electronically submitted by the participating schools, independent of our study team. ASCB analysis of the results of the BSEP and return to the school a list of areas for school improvement ranked according to how the school rated its importance and ease of affecting a change. Top suggested priorities were those that were rated very important and requiring very little effort to improve. The BSEP data analysis of BSEP returns to the school a list of areas for school improvement ranked according to how the school rated its importance and ease of affecting a change. Top suggested priorities were those that were rated very important and requiring very little effort to improve.

The survey was piloted at one of the high schools and then made available to the remaining SHAGS. SHAGS members rated each strategy according to its acceptability, feasibility, and sustainability at their school. Completed surveys were anonymous in keeping with the participant’s name but not the school name. The survey was provided by paper copy or via SurveyMonkey, a Web-based survey engine. Paper copy survey results were entered electronically by team members to SurveyMonkey for compilation and of facilitators to conduct the survey. Respondents were given $5 for their time.

Data Analysis: Upon completion of the survey, all SHAGS results were analyzed for uniformity of strategy acceptability. Strategies were deemed accep-

Phase 2—Survey of School-Level Obesity Intervention Strategies

Participants: In phase 2, we worked with existing school-community groups in charge of school health education as SHAGS to determine specific acceptable and BSEP. The assessments had been analyzed by their respective organizations using methods independent from the research team which included areas of school health that the organization recommended the school improve. Using these identified areas for change as a guide, the research team developed a 14-question survey that encompassed all key intervention strategies. Results from parent/student interviews in the early phase were integrated into the survey and strategies. The overall survey encompassed strategies addressing all levels within the social-ecological model (SEM) which emphasized the interaction of factors across and between the individual, social, organizational, and public policy levels that shape one’s behavior.
If you like the article, pay attention to the references found at the end of the article. These may include other articles appropriate to your research.

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**REFERENCES**


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**IMPLICATIONS FOR SCHOOL HEALTH**

We describe a process and report the benefits and challenges of forging alliances with school communities through an adaptive CBPR approach to identify acceptable obesity intervention strategies. SBACs are ideal community collaboratives for participatory school-based research because of their sustainability, commitment to school health, and expertise in the capabilities of their school. Principles of CBPR can be applied to formative research in tailoring an intervention for a target population, as demonstrated by this study. Even with limited resources, others interested in working with schools can use this process for formative research while maintaining CBPR principles to design school-based obesity interventions.

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**HUMAN SUBJECTS APPROVAL STATEMENT**

This study was approved by the University of New Mexico Human Research Review Committee for the purpose of the study and parent interviews. Utilization of the BMI and SBF results as well as administration of the SBAC surveys was exempt from required institutional review board approval. All study participants had the opportunity to not participate.
Let’s take a closer look at a reference.


Each references provides the following information about an article or book:

**Author.** *(Date of Publication)*. **Title.** **Source, Volume (Issue), Pages.**

**Author** (last name, first initials), followed by **Date of Publication** (year) and **Title**.


Next the **Source** (journal) is listed, followed by the **Volume** and **Issue**

- **157**(8),

Finally **Pages** are listed

- **821-827.**


*Converted to APA format*
References enable the author to identify where they found their information as well as allow readers to locate it.

Can you find the previous reference using EBSCO multi-search? To find out, go back to EBSCO multi-search and select “New search.”
Our search begins the same as before except now we know and can use exact information about the article we are searching for.

Select a field or multiple fields on the right and type in the appropriate information on the left. Then select the “Search” button. Title and Author are used in this example.
As you can see, the first result returned is the correct record!
If you see the “Linked Full Text” icon, the full text of this article is not available directly from the EBSCO multi-search database. Try clicking on the “Linked Full Text” icon.
In this case, clicking on the “Linked Full Text” icon redirects you to an external database where the article is freely available to you.