I. How to research in libraries (need to know what has been said and done, helps to clarify the idea and design the study)
A. professional journals (published results of investigations), usually long and extensive
   1. process: report on research is submitted to editor, reviews are done by other scientists in same field to determine applicability & relevance, decides to accept or reject (usually published a year later)
   2. example of list of journals (note: not all journals contain research articles or are true research, see list on pp. 18-19)
B. psychological abstracts (nonjudgmental summary of research in psychology)
   1. index organized by subject (narrow the category down), titles are usually descriptive of experiment, listed in numerical order
   2. brief descriptions of research findings, helps to determine quickly the relevance and applicability of a report for your purposes
   3. use psychological or sociological abstract
   4. abstract search leads to looking up original articles
C. Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)
   1. organized by key article (article relevant to your topic), then can look into articles published after that cite the key article
   2. look up topic, gives listing by topic of articles published before that time of publication
D. Literature reviews
   1. articles that summarize the research in the field, Psychological Bulletin or Annual Review of Psychology
E. PsycBooks
   1. edited volumes on specific topics written by various researchers, annually published by APA
F. Computer searches
   1. PsychLit: Psychological Abstracts, usually by subject or author, key words