**ENGL 1302 Article Analysis Worksheet**

*Instructions*: Use this chart to help you map how each of your peer reviewed journal articles creates and disseminates knowledge about your research topic to the scholarly community. Make sure to include proper citations with specific information that you quote or paraphrase from your sources in each category row.

| **Article Citation**  Patterns:  Last Name  Last Name and Last Name  Last Name, et al**.** | **Background**  What materials / sources are providing background information / facts in this article? List those materials and provide quoted evidence as examples next to those materials: | **Exhibits**  What materials are providing specific examples / data in this article? List those materials and provide quoted evidence as examples next to those materials: | **Arguments**  What sources / which scholars are providing context for the scholarly conversation / known researched conclusions / debates in the field of study in this article? List those sources and provide quoted evidence as examples next to those references: | **Method / Theory**  What materials / sources are providing methods of research to ground the argument or provide a theoretical lens for the analysis / reasoning in this article? List those materials and provide quoted evidence as examples next to those materials: |
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| Becton, John Bret et al. | Becton uses 70 articles to “investigate how HR professionals use social networking website information to evaluate applicants’ propensity to engage in counterproductive work behaviors” (p.1) | They show, “50 percent of employers report rejecting job applicants because of social media content” (Gurchiek, 2014). .  **Gurchiek, K. (2014)** | In conclusion, “Overwhelmingly, anecdotal reports suggest that many employers use SNW information to eliminate job applicants from consideration.” (p.16) | While using an experimental design, “Unprofessional SNW information negatively affected ratings of applicants regardless of applicants’ qualifications, while professional SNW profile information failed to improve evaluations regardless of qualifications.” (p.1) |
| Kirkpatrick, Ciera E, and Sungkyoung Lee | Kirkpartick uses 41 articles to research, “mothers make social comparisons” on social media. (p.284) | They show that social media, “can cause mothers to have unrealistic expecta  tions for their parenting and to experience negative effects like increased envy and anxiety” (p.285) | In essence, the study concludes that “This study illustrates that social comparison orientation can influence how  new mothers process portrayals of motherhood on social media.”(p.301) | They researched using a mixed factorial design with over 400 mothers, and measured “social comparison, perceived parenting competence, and life satisfaction” while using social media. (p.285) |
| Kwahk, Kee-Young, and Byoungsoo Kim | Kwahk references 96 articles to research, “the effects of social media on consumers’ purchase decisions.” (p.803) | The research shows, “ social interaction ties have significant positive effects on social impact.” (p.803) | The findings suggest, “ online vendors should develop applications based on social media or collaborate with other popular social media sites to enhance users.” (p.822) | Kwahk uses an online questionnaire to “reveal the different effects of normative and informational social influences on consumer purchase decisions.” (p.803) |
| Luo, Yajing, Ana G Maafs‐Rodríguez, and Daniel P Hatfield | Luo et al uses 41 articles to research how, “social media are promising channels for health communication promoting positive weight‐related behaviors.” (p.731) | The research suggests, “since 2014, more than 80% of state 10 level health departments in the US had at least one social media account.” (p.732) | The findings conclude, “ campaigns focused on promoting healthy eating, PA, and healthy weight had mixed effects on individual‐level cognitive, behavioral, and anthropometric outcomes.” (p.731) | They studied peer review articles, and explored the effects of social media campaigns. (p.803) |
| Perloff, Richard M | Perloff uses over 100 articles to show how social media affects the bodies of young women. (p.363) | The researcher shows that, “ effects of social media on young women’s body image and self-perceptions.” (p.363) | The conclusion states that social media, “ are the playing field of today’s youth, places where lessons are learned, attitudes are formed, and body image concerns can be cultivated and metastasized into convictions.” (p.373) | Perloff uses a model to emphasize,”the impact of predisposing individual vulnerability characteristics, social media uses, and mediating psychological processes on body dissatisfaction and eating disorders. “(p.803) |
| van Erkel, Patrick F. A, and Peter Van Aelst | van Erkel et al shows 50 articles to prove that we don’t learn using social media. (p.407) | The research shows how, “the political information environment is changing rapidly.” (p.407) | In the end, “social media citizens interact with news content (sharing, liking, commenting).” (p.421) | van Erkel studies and investigates at, “to what extent citizens have knowledge about daily politics and to what extent news on social media can provide this knowledge.” (p.407) |
| Valkenburg, Patti M | Valkenburg uses 38 articles to, “improve understanding of self-effects in social media, and to compare self-effects with reception effects.” (p.477) | The research states, “self-effects are the effects of messages the cog-  nitions, emotions, attitudes, and behaviors of the message creators/senders themselves.” (p.477) | The conclusion states that, “future research could best use self-reports or thought verbalization methods, such as thought listing or think-aloud protocols.”(p.487) | They use a model, “that helps explain how online self- and reception effects may coalesce and amplify each other. The article ends by presenting some suggestions for future research.” (p.477) |
| Yu, Lingling et al | Yu uses 87 articles to show, “ explore the effects of excessive social media use on individual job performance and its exact mechanism.” (p.1091) | The research shows, “ the rapid development of mobile technology and smart devices, social media such as wikis, blogs, instant messaging, and social networking sites have penetrated into people’s daily life.” (p.1091) | The conclusion states, “the results show that excessive social media use at work has a significant effect on the negative cognition and emotions of individuals.” (p.1103) | They used an online survey with 230, “ working professionals who use social media in organizations.” (p.1091) |
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