# LITERATURE REVIEW 101 

## August 24, 2017

Elizabeth Wu and Alexandra Rhodes

## Purpose of a Lit Review

- Figure out a research question
- Find an argument to support the need for this research
- Provide a landscape or background of the situation you're writing about
- Current knowledge
- Gaps
- Disparities, what are we not studying
- Replicating results of research (redoing a meta analysis)


## Sample Research Question

What are the barriers to smoking cessation in the LGBT population in Los Angeles?

## What search terms to use

- Do a search and start reading some articles, see what terms they use
- What are the barriers to smoking cessation in the LGBT population in Los Angeles?
- (smoking cessation barriers lgbt) 1 result
- (smoking cessation) AND (lgbt) 1 result
- ((smoking cessation) AND (lesbians OR gay OR bisexual OR transgender)) more but many related to alcohol
- ((smoking cessation) AND (lesbians OR gay OR bisexual OR transgender)) NOT (Alcohol) 80 results


## How to identify good resear

- What kind of manuscript is it?
- What kind of study is it?
- Is it generalizable?
- When was it published?
-Who is doing the research?
- Has it been relied on by others?
- Do you have questions about the research?


## What kind of manuscript is i.

- Is it peer reviewed? This is the gold standard
- Is it a manuscript (self-published)?
- What kind of journal released it?
- on Google you can find out what rank the journal is
- for example, in public health some top journals are:
- Clinical Microbiology Reviews
- Annual Review of Public Health
- Environmental Health Perspectives
- American Journal of Public Health
- Preventive Medicine
- Journal of Health and Social Behavior


## What kind of study is it?

- Original data collection
- Random control trials RCTs
- Cohort studies
- Case control studies
- Cross-sectional studies
- Observational studies
- Case reports (no control group)
- Secondary data analysis
- Meta analysis
- Ideas, editorials, and opinions


## Is it generalizable?

- Is the study population similar to your population?
- Search for research on your exact study population
- Then expand the study population if you need to
- Los Angeles research >> need to look at other urban populations with a racial/ethnic population that is similar to ours
- Is the sample pool big enough?
- Is $\mathrm{N}=1$ or $\mathrm{N}=10$ generalizable? Likely not
- Is the sample pool representative of the community?


## When was it published?

- The study may be very applicable to your research
- But if it was done in the 80 's...
- A gap might be that the last research they have done on this was in the 80's
- May signal that it is not relevant
- Question why this research has not been replicated or built upon


## Who is doing the research?

- What institution is the author associated with?
- Has their work been cited by notable sources?
- If so, it means that people are reading their research and thinking this research benefits the field so l'm going to cite it in my paper
- Google Scholar allows you to see how often an author is cited
- ex lan Holloway is cited by 991 papers
- How many articles have they written?


## Has it been relied on by othe

- The more often an article has been cited, the better
- It means that people are reading this article and thinking this research benefits the field so I'm going to cite it in my paper
- Google Scholar allows you to see how often an article is cited


## If you have questions

## - Contact the researcher if you have a question

- It's part of the research field that you can contact researchers and ask them questions
- You can also contact researchers to ask them for their inventories
- What is their survey and survey design?


## The policy landscape

- Find a recent law or bill that relates to your issue
- https://www.congress.gov/
- http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billSearchClient.xhtml
- Look at the evidence used to support their argument
- Fact Sheets
- can be accessed by contacting the author's office
- can usually be found via Google
- Bill Analysis (usually done by Committee Consultants)
" look up their references "according to the CDC..."
- Look up related bills


## Best practices

- Cite the actual article that conducted the original research
- Always dig back to the original instance
- Ex $48 \%$ of gay identified people smoke
- cite the article that actually came up with that number
- do not cite an article that referenced that number
- Citations
- APA, MLA, etc
- Look up the requirements for your lit review
- When in doubt choose one that is used in the studies you find
- Endnote is a great tool


## How to organize what you fi

- Complete a summary of each relevant article you read

| Literature Review STUDY SUMMARIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Author/title | Purpose | Framework | Sample | Design | Variables/ instruments | Results | Controversies, disagreements with other authors | Limitations | Implications for practice, research, theory |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- Consider using this as a quick way to compare studies by variables

| Author (s), title | Year | Variable 1 | Variable 2 | Variable 3 | Variable 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | X | X |  | X |
|  |  | X | X | X |  |
|  |  | X | X |  | X |
|  |  | X | X | X | X |

## Questions?

