Because literature reviews may be foreign to many, this workshop has been designed in a very specific way.

We will first discuss general principles behind literature reviews. These will help you to get started.

We will then look at a representative example and analyze it to see how Lit Reviews are constructed.

Please interrupt me at ANY time with questions. No question is dumb, and all concerns are legitimate.
What is a Literature Review?

- When hearing this for the first time, many wonder, “okay, what is this?”
- While the name may be unfamiliar, we actually do papers like literature reviews a lot.
- It is not a discussion of creative literature like that from Shakespeare, Poe, and J.K. Rowling.
- Simply put:
  - A Literature Review surveys, summarizes, and links together research (a.k.a., literature) in a given field.
Please note that a Literature Review is NOT an annotated bibliography.

An annotated bibliography is the following:

1) The full References/Bibliography/Works Cited citation for a source;
2) A brief summation of the major points of the work;
3) A brief indication of how this research is helpful to your project;
4) And at times, any indications of weaknesses that are in the source that could compromise using it.
So, in a nutshell, an Annotated Bibliography is a list of sources, their content, and how you will use them in a paper.

A literature review, on the other hand, is an ESSAY that covers the major findings of a field, how they relate to or are dissimilar from other findings, and major methodological and informational problems in the research.
Literature Reviews are considered important for numerous reasons:

1) They allow you to know just WHAT is out there;
2) They allow you to demonstrate mastery over a subject;
3) They allow you to locate your area of research within the literature, such as “how does this fit in with everything else that has been written on this subject?”
Of course, there is pragmatism in knowing just what is out there, but here is the crux:

- Most master’s projects/theses, doctoral dissertations, and journal articles will have literature reviews. If you are going on for higher education, learning how to do literature reviews is imperative!

- When I started my Political Science master’s program, most students in the introductory course didn’t know how to do a literature review.
Literature reviews are divided between being long or short literature reviews. Long literature reviews are those typically done for theses, dissertations, and some journal articles. These literature reviews will have dozens of cited studies. They will be organized by THEME. Shorter literature reviews usually have around 10 or less cited studies. They are often organized by AUTHOR, but the THEMATIC organization is still considered better.
What’s the difference?

To organize by author, it is simply discussing one author at a time.

However, more complex (and academic) literature reviews are organized by theme with the research synthesized together to discuss the theme.
When writing a thesis or dissertation, it is important to demonstrate how your research is integral to the field.

Your literature review can help to justify that your study/thesis/dissertation exists at all.

You can do this in a few ways…
Your study/paper/thesis performs at least one of the following:

1) Closes gaps in the research;
2) Tests an aspect of a theory;
3) Replicates an important study;
4) Retests a hypothesis with a new or improved methodology;
5) Resolves conflicts in the field;
6) Creates original research (this is rare).

My thesis, for example, is a combination of #s 1 and 5.
Getting Started

- The first place to begin is to establish a GENERAL field of interest.
- You DO NOT have to narrow right away.
- This step is just to get the most basic idea about the field.
Where to start...

- In academic literature, articles in peer-reviewed journals are considered the best.

- As a student at UCD, you have access to the Auraria Library’s Databases.

- There are field-specific databases (e.g., PsychInfo for Psychology) and general (e.g., Academic Search Premier).
Some general guidelines

- Start with the MOST RECENT and WORK BACKWARDS to the oldest. Many books suggest using a five-year span from the present for sufficient coverage.
- Read through abstracts to identify if an article would be good.
- Believe it or not, some professors of mine actually start with a GOOGLE search or even with WIKIPEDIA to get a general idea about a field.
- Look for MAJOR figures in the field and MAJOR studies/articles.
Behaviorism

Main article: Behaviorism

Behaviorism as a theory was most developed by B. F. Skinner. It loosely includes the work of such people as Thorndike, Tolman, Guthrie, and Hull. What characterizes these investigators is their underlying assumptions about the process of learning. In essence, three basic assumptions are held to be true. First, learning is manifested by a change in behavior. Second, the environment shapes behavior. And third, the principles of contiguity (how close in time, two events must be for a bond to be formed) and reinforcement (any means of increasing the likelihood that an event will be repeated) are central to explaining the learning process. For behaviorism, learning is the acquisition of new behavior through conditioning.

There are two types of possible conditioning:

1) Classical conditioning, where the behavior becomes a reflex response to stimulus as in the case of Pavlov’s Dogs. Pavlov was interested in studying reflexes, when he saw that the dogs drooled without the proper stimulus. Although no food was in sight, their saliva still dribbled. It turned out that the dogs were reacting to lab coats. Every time the dogs were served food, the person who served the food was wearing a lab coat. Therefore, the dogs reacted as if food was on its way whenever they saw a lab coat. In a series of experiments, Pavlov then tried to figure out how these phenomena were linked. For example, he struck a bell when the dogs were fed. If the bell was sounded in close association with their meal, the dogs learned to associate the sound of the bell with food. After a while, at the mere sound of the bell, they responded by drooling.

2) Operant conditioning where there is reinforcement of the behavior by a reward or a punishment. The theory of operant conditioning was developed by B.F. Skinner and is known as Radical Behaviorism. The word ‘operant’ refers to the way in which behavior ‘operates on the environment’. Briefly, a behavior may result either in reinforcement, which increases the likelihood of the behavior recurring, or punishment, which decreases the likelihood of the behavior recurring. It is important to note that, a punisher is not considered to be punishment if it does not result in the reduction of the behavior, and so the terms punishment and reinforcement are determined as a result of the actions. Within this framework, behaviorists are particularly interested in measurable changes in behavior.

Educational approaches such as applied behavior analysis, curriculum based measurement, and direct instruction have emerged from this model. [citation needed]

Cognitivism

Main article: Cognitivism (psychology)

The earliest challenge to the behaviorists came in a publication in 1920 by Bodo, a Gestalt psychologist. He criticized behaviorists for being too dependent on overt behavior to explain learning and mental processes.
Article Databases & Indexes

Search by title:  

...or by subject:


Multi-subject databases:

Academic Search Premier (Ebsco)
OneFile (searches Academic and General OneFile) (Gale Cengage)
Campus Research (Westlaw)
LexisNexis Academic (LexisNexis)

Search results for: 1-50 of 92  pages: 1 2  next>>

ABC-CLIO ebooks (ABC-CLIO)
Online access to full text scholarly, reference and professional electronic books from a leading university, academic and professional publisher. The Library does not own many ebooks from this publisher. Please contact us if you would like other books in this format.

Abstracts in Anthropology (Baywood Publishing - MetaPress)
Abstracts in Anthropology covers a broad spectrum of significant anthropological topics from periodicals supplying coverage of anthropological scholarship in all its subfields including cultural anthropology, physical anthropology, archaeology, and linguistics.

Academic Earth (Academic Earth)
1. The framing of European foreign and security policy: towards a post-modern policy framework.
   By: Smith, Michael. Journal of European Public Policy, Aug2003, Vol. 10 Issue 4, p556, 20p; (AN 10283043)
   PDF Full Text (228kB)
   Add to folder | Relevancy: | Cited References: (12) | Times Cited in this Database: (0)

2. The Space of Local Control in the Devolution of our Public Housing Policy.
   By: Smith, Janet L. Geografska Annaler Series B: Human Geography, 2000, Vol. 82 Issue 4, p221, 13p, 2 diagrams; (AN 5326706)
   HTML Full Text | PDF Full Text (141kB)
   Add to folder | Relevancy: | 

3. SPACE-BASED RESEARCH IN FUNDAMENTAL PHYSICS AND QUANTUM TECHNOLOGIES.
   PDF Full Text (288kB)
   Add to folder | Relevancy: | 

   By: Gronskaja, Natalia E. Russian Politics & Law, Jan/Feb2006, Vol. 44 Issue 1, p42-54, 13p; (AN 20651511)
   PDF Full Text (58kB)
   Add to folder | Relevancy: | 

Note: Your initial search query did not yield any results. However, using SmartText Searching, results were found based on your keywords.
4. The EU should freeze its military ambitions in space

5. Cost–benefit analysis of space exploration: Some ethical considerations
   By: Baum, Seth D. *Space Policy*, May 2009, Vol. 25 Issue 2, p75-80, 6p; DOI: 10.1016/j.spacepol.2009.02.008; (AN 40636020)

6. Is space an environment?

7. Space theme parks: Promoting space to the public.

8. Russian space programmes and industry: Defining the new institutions for new conditions.

Narrowing

- All literature reviews will be FOCUSED.
- I will not write a literature review about SPACE POLICY
- I will narrow down my topic through research:

  Space policy  modern space policy
  IR and Space policy  Space cooperation
There are numerous ways of jotting down information for a literature review.

Some people take notes and come back to articles.

I, however, recommend paraphrasing AS YOU GO.
This is a good idea because you can do the following:

1) Each article you find germane is ALREADY summarized, so you WRITE AS YOU GO;
2) You have a better chance of remembering something and drawing connections;
Do NOT just take notes—WRITE AS YOU READ. This cuts down on 90% of your workload.

CITE AS YOU GO! You will not have to go back to examine a source.

You can either maintain separate sections for EACH author OR you can create sections that deal with similar ideas and place the information within those sections.

Let’s discuss the first one...

Moltz (2007) discusses the dangerous nature of space, namely in that objects must move in predictable trajectories since they become transparent: thus, the dangers of space are both man-made and natural. For the most part, space security agreements reached in the 1960s and 1970s were followed, yet the 2002 withdrawal of the U.S. from the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty was the first major fall off (Moltz, 2007). The move out of the ABM treaty was mostly motivated by acting against a perceived threat of ballistic missiles, yet space-based weapons have not been deployed yet (Moltz, 2007). On the whole, however, the former George W. Bush administration was inured against space-based security agreements (Moltz, 2007). Weaponization has occurred previously: between 1957 to 1962, the first phase of space security relations, both the U.S. and the USSR tested nuclear weapons in space (nine times) in addition to upper atmospheric tests (Moltz, 2007). The Starfish Prime test of July 1962 disabled at a minimum six U.S., British, and Soviet satellites (Moltz, 2007). Moltz (2007), citing then-U.S. secretary of state Dean Rusk, notes that Rusk warned of the increasing risks of space becoming “man’s newest battlefield” (p.188). It was the mutual recognition of both the U.S. and the USSR of the numerous negative consequences of weaponization and the looming possibility of nuclear war that stimulated the first round of space-based security agreements (Moltz, 2007). The first few sets of treaties included in banning nuclear testing in space through the 1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty, the UN Resolution of December 1963 that banned competition on the moon, both territorially and militarily,
agreements, 2) the rising number of space actors; 3) the mistrust between actors (e.g., between the U.S. and China); and 4) the rise of state and non-state actors with access to or deployment of military space technology (Moltz, 2007, pp. 193-194). Moltz (2007) recommends the following: 1) developing and institutionalizing new international space security talks; 2) a new space security framework; 3) emphasizing common security threats from outer space over state-to-state threats; 4) fostering greater awareness of multilateral technical problems; 5) rethinking political assumptions about space competition; 6) new mechanisms for restraint-based cooperation; and 7) not holding out for perfect agreements but, rather, building up the new space security regime gradually that could result in significantly better space systems and better political relations vis-à-vis space back on earth (pp. 194-195).

**


Former President Bush’s announcement of the Vision for Space Exploration allows for numerous prospects for international space cooperation (Finarelli & Pryke, 2005). For example, Canada, Japan, India, China, and Russia all have Moon and/or Mars missions planned, thus enhancing the prospects of the United States finding a partner (Finarelli & Pryke, 2005, p. 97). However, the “old way” of international space cooperation (e.g., “reaching detailed agreement on the roles and responsibilities of all partners at the outset”) will not be possible since some partners will be more experienced than others and that the total number of required projects is uncertain (Finarelli & Pryke, 2005, p. 97-98).
After I have the articles paraphrased, I can then organize the information by theme. Since I have read and paraphrased a lot of articles, I can begin to think about how to organize the paper.

Using this methodology, I can go through my ALREADY WRITTEN paraphrased information, cut and paste information from different authors, and then add transitions between the ideas to make the paper flow.

The following is an example from one of my own papers. Notice how I am writing about a very specific subject but am able to switch between the authors. This is because since I did a thorough job of paraphrasing, I could begin to identify logical connections between findings and combine them together, all the while establishing the source information.

This example was the first draft of the paper. There are areas to improve, but notice that it is in a very good state overall.
countries who wish to brave its frontiers.

The dawn of the space age and the space race in the 1950s to early 1970s between the United States and the Soviet Union was primarily a nationalist struggle between competing state ideologies: in this race, success in space was not so much seen as an end in and of itself but as a means of enhancing national image, technological sophistication, and national security (Block, 2008). In terms of technological sophistication, Johnson (2002) notes that the space race spawned numerous spin-off technologies. However, the great age of space competition ended in 1975 with the joint Apollo-Soyuz mission: moreover, space policy began to take a truncated position as a policy field in both America and the Soviet Union as it was clear that the United States was the winner of this race by getting to the Moon first on July 20th, 1969 with Apollo 11 (Harris, 2001). NASA after Apollo 17 in 1972 scrapped the planned missions of Apollo 18, 19, and 20 and began to focus more on low-earth-orbit (LEO) missions including long term space habitation (e.g., Skylab), satellite technologies, and the space transportation system (STS), commonly known as the space shuttle (Block, 2008). The Russians continued to be interested in space and even went so far as to develop a response to the U.S.’s STS system, the Buran as well as the Mir space station. However, on the whole, the United States dominated the post-Space Race skies with few countries even able to launch viable space programs (Finarelli & Pryke, 2005).
This way of paraphrasing has a few advantages:

1) Since I cite as I go, **ALL** of my citations are complete as I write the paper;
2) I have the ENTIRE article paraphrased;
3) I can choose which information to include and which to exclude;
4) I can cut and paste ANY piece of information to any section I want;
5) By the time I bring the paper together, 90% of it is **ALREADY** written. All I have left to do is organize the information, create transitions and explanations where necessary, and write the Introduction and Conclusion;
6) I have used this almost entirely throughout the Master’s Degree, and this method has saved me **A LOT** of trouble and time.
Minimum information (Option 2)

- Regardless of whether you choose to paraphrase as you go OR NOT, you will need at a minimum:
  - 1) The FULL bibliographic/Reference page/Works Cited page citation;
  - 2) The methodology;
  - 3) The major findings;
  - 4) The areas of expansion;
  - 5) Weaknesses and strengths
1) Always note if the study was qualitative or quantitative

2) Note if study is experimental or non-experimental

3) If an experiment, how were subjects assigned to test conditions?

4) Cause-and-effect vs. correlation

5) Reliability

6) Validity

7) Sampling, demographics, statistical significance
Very often, you will encounter the same concept defined in different ways by different researchers. This is especially important in research as how we define something determines how we can measure it. Consider building tables for definitions so as to keep track.

The following is adapted from Galvan’s (2006) book *Writing Literature Reviews, Third Edition* (pp. 63-64):
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goerdeler (1984)</td>
<td>Defined X as...</td>
<td>First definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferris (1985)</td>
<td>Defined X as...</td>
<td>Disagreed with Goerdeler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groening (1985)</td>
<td>Defined X as...</td>
<td>Agreed with Goerdeler but added A,B, and C to definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julian (1987)</td>
<td>Defined X as...</td>
<td>Disagreed with all previous definitions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Creating the Outline

- The good literature will start with a good outline.
- At a minimum, you will have:
  - 1) An introduction that establishes the importance of the topic, the scope of the review, and the organization of the paper;
  - 2) The major section headers and sub-sections that follow the same organization as the organization established in the introduction;
  - 3) Summary of findings, implications of findings, and discussion.
It recommended that you:
1) NOT use contractions;
2) NOT use first person;
3) ONLY use acronyms AFTER you have defined their meaning;
4) Spell out numbers from 0-9 and use the numerals for all numbers above 9;
5) Avoid slang, colloquialisms, and idioms;
6) Make sure that every source you cite in your paper is included in the References page(s);
7) Double-space ALL lines, number ALL pages; do not futz around with margins;
8) Be consistent with verb tenses.
   • APA recommends past (discussed) or present perfect (have discussed) when presenting results
   • Chicago and MLA are a little more accepting of present tense
Expanding Scope

- As you research, you will begin to notice more connections.
- For longer literature reviews, this means looking up studies in new areas of enquiry.
Drawing Connections

- This is a key step. When looking at these articles, begin to note connections between studies.
- Note how authors discuss a particular field.
- For example, in weaponization concerns in prospects for international space cooperation, I will make notes about the countries involved and the contentions of the authors.
Weaponization and Defense

Weaponization is the first use of space that will ideally be investigated in the thesis. To numerous scholars (e.g., Dolman, 2002), it is unlikely that space and its uses will be anything different from weaponization and defense issues, namely in that previous frontiers (e.g., the skies, the oceans) have seen obvious weaponization uses. Dolman (2002), for instance, questions whether international space cooperation is truly viable, and Solomone (2006) theorizes that many countries, especially China, will continue to see space primarily as a strategic means of ensuring security.

Dolman (2002) notes that a comparatively small amount of literature in political science and international relations focuses on space policy despite the field’s enormous implications for larger geopolitical concerns, which he calls astropolitics. Dolman (2002) defines astropolitics as an extension of 19th and 20th century theories of geopolitics combined with the study of space terrain and technology with the development of political and military strategy (pp. 1-15). To Dolman (2002), space is the new realm of geopolitics, and countries who fail to get involved risk being left behind politically and militarily. Dolman (2002) is skeptical of international space cooperation, noting that it “belys the historical record” (p. 87). Dolman (2002) notes that achievement in space exploration and uses of space came with “considerable controversy, misunderstanding, political divisions” (p. 97). Dolman (2002) initiates...
projects to foster European unity (pp. 35-36). As a concluding point, Peter and Stoffl (2009) note that in an increasingly multi-polar world, Europe should be seen as a leader in space policy and not a follower: in order to foster its international standing and prestige, Europe should have a clear and ambitious space program that both fosters cooperation as well as autonomy.

Remuss (2009) notes that space policy and technology are central to modern inter-state interactions. Remuss (2009) writes that numerous conferences in the EU are focusing on the increasing importance of space policy. Topics include: the fair and responsible use of space, benefits of space for emergent economies, peaceful versus military uses of outer space, space and environmental issues, space awareness, space traffic management, long term space goals, and many others (Remuss, 2009). Remuss (2009) notes that many in the United Nations have been calling for a truly international space regime, with the United States, China, Russia, and others, all participating.
treatment recommendations from nurses than from doctors (Horrocks et al., 2002; Laurant et al., 2005; Brown and Grimes, 1995; Sibbald et al., 2004).

A national evaluation of nurse-led WiCs found them to be clinically safe and effective (Salisbury et al., 2002a) and one study showed that for a range of similar conditions using simulated patients, nurses in WiCs performed significantly better than doctors based in family practices (Grant et al., 2002). A randomised controlled trial evaluating nurse-led telephone consultation services demonstrated that nurses can safely manage half of all patient referrals without the help of a doctor, without an increase in the number of adverse events (Lattimer et al., 1998). For long-term conditions such as diabetes and coronary heart disease, nurses substituting for doctors resulted in outcomes comparable to doctor-led care (Laurant et al., 2005) while nursing services complementing standard doctor-led diabetes care were associated with improved glycaemic control (Renders et al., 2001).

In summary, the research suggests that the impact of APCN roles for minor illness and some long-term conditions are similar to those of family doctors though little is known about the long-term outcomes, for example, nurses failing to diagnose serious conditions (Horrocks et al., 2002). Overall, the quality of evidence (Mills et al., 2002), although no improvement in clinical outcomes was reported (Mills et al., 1999).

The majority of studies evaluating APCN services have reported that patients are at least as satisfied with the outcome, in comparison with equivalent doctor-led care (Horrocks et al., 2002; Branson et al., 2003). Some studies have demonstrated that APCN care (Shum et al., 2000; Mills et al., 2000; Salisbury et al., 2002; Williams et al., 2003; Salisbury et al., 2001) was associated with lower levels of patient satisfaction and higher levels of patient satisfaction have been reported even after controlling for length of consultation (Venning et al., 2000; Shum et al., 2000).

There is evidence that patients regard nurses as more communicative during the consultation (Redsell et al., 2005; Williams and Jones 2006), they are made to feel more at ease (Redsell et al., 2005) and nurses provide more information than doctors (Seale et al., 2005). Research in the USA suggests that ‘personal factors’ such as friendliness and competence of the nurse as well
Introductions and Summaries

- Literature Review sections will be similarly structured as they are in other types of writing.
- For example, in other essays, the best sections have introductions to the new topic area, (typically) a review of the main points, and the order of the presentation.
- A summary for each section is a good idea as you can summarize complex research for your reader. A summary is also a good place to comment on the problems with the research.
Williams and Jones, 2006; five randomised controlled trials, Lattimer et al., 1998; Shum et al., 2000; Kinnersley et al., 2000; Venning et al., 2000; Denver et al., 2003; one randomised trial, Mundinger et al., 2000; and one quasi-experimental study, Mills et al., 1999; three observational studies of nurse/doctor consultations, Cressey et al., 2003; and three observational studies of ambulatory patient care (Office of Technology Assessment, 1986). More recently, several systematic reviews of the international evidence assessing the effectiveness of APCN, including nurse-led first contact care, in which nurses substitute for doctor-provided care, have concluded that health status, morbidity and mortality outcomes are comparable to those of doctors (Horrocks et al., 2002; Sibbald et al., 2004; Laurant et al., 2005). Furthermore, patients tend to adhere more readily with treatment recommendations from nurses than from doctors. A total of 20 papers were identified in this section (three systematic reviews, Brown and Grimes, 1995; Horrocks et al., 2002; Laurent et al., 2005 and one review, Branson et al., 2003; one mixed methods study, Jenkins-Clarke et al., 1997; five qualitative interview studies, Baldwin et al., 1998, Schreiber et al., 2003; Williams et al., 2003; Redsell et al., 2005; Williams and Jones, 2006; four questionnaire surveys, Airey et al., 1999; Caldon, 2000; Salisbury et al., 2002b; Miles et al., 2003; two RCTs, Shum et al., 2000; Venning et al., 2000; and a quasi-experimental study, Mills et al., 1999; two observational studies of nurse/doctor consultations, Collins et al., 2003, Seale et al., 2005; and a case study, Barratt, 2005).

Acceptance and satisfaction with the process of care are also important dimensions of the quality of APCN services. For example, patients consulting an epilepsy nurse specialist in primary care highly valued an improvement in communication during the consultation (Mills et al., 2002), although no improvement in clinical
provide greater benefits to developing countries.

**Survival**

Lastly, space policy literature does discuss the possibility of space acting as a means of survival for the human species. This body of literature was greatly heightened by Dr. Stephen Hawking’s famous comments that humans need to take space exploration seriously because at the current rates of energy consumption, rising levels of pollution, and global catastrophes, it would be illogical and irresponsible not to try to find viable non-Earth environments. While much literature is devoted to the long-term colonization plans of the Moon and Mars, some scholars (e.g., Shapiro, 2009) conceptualize colonization for far more survival-oriented purposes, specifically in the use of the Moon toward such aims.

Shapiro (2009) makes a new case for returning to the Moon: 1) the construction of facilities to store important data; and 2) part of a process of ensuring human survival. As per the first dimension, Shapiro (2009) notes the rapid conversion of information technology to digital forms, resulting in lack of paper copies; Shapiro, thus, sees a moon base as one secure medium of storing digital information. Shapiro (2009) states that numerous catastrophes (e.g., floods, earthquakes, asteroid strikes, wars) could cau
For long-term conditions such as diabetes and coronary heart disease, nurses substituting for doctors resulted in outcomes comparable to doctor-led care (Laurant et al., 2005) while nursing services complementing standard doctor-led diabetes care were associated with improved glycaemic control (Renders et al., 2001).

In summary, the research suggests that the impact of APCN roles for minor illness and some long-term conditions are similar to those of family doctors though little is known about the long-term outcomes, for example, nurses failing to diagnose serious conditions (Horrocks et al., 2002). Overall, the quality of evidence is variable, often derived from small studies with questionable generalisability (Lankshear et al., 2005). Many studies provide inadequate details on the level of prior education and experience of nurses in their samples (Denver et al., 2003; Mundinger et al., 2000) masking the extent to which such variables are related to reported outcomes. Additionally, the different education and training requirements for APCN roles internationally limits the transferability of findings.

Primary care nurse practitioners has reported similar findings (Brown and Grimes, 1995). Although nurse consultations tend to be longer (Williams and Jones, 2006; Caldow, 2000), higher levels of patient satisfaction have been reported even after controlling for length of consultation (Venning et al., 2000; Shum et al., 2000).

There is evidence that patients regard nurses as more communicative during a consultation (Redsell et al., 2005; Williams and Jones, 2006), they are made to feel more at ease (Brown and Grimes, 1995) and nurses provide more information. Research indicates that nurses can be as effective as doctors such as in the treatment of hypertension, but seem to have a greater influence on those of doctors (Mundinger et al., 2000). Nurses have found to be flexible in delivering their communication strategies, helping to reduce the tensions existing between patients’ reasons for attendance and their
Creating categories

- As you narrow down the research, the major categories you identify will probably end up being the section headers for your paper.

- In the nursing literature review example, look at the categories created.
methods studies were included if published in the English language. Titles and abstracts were screened by one reviewer and full papers obtained for studies assessed as potentially relevant.

The initial searches produced 211 hits, of which 192 potentially relevant papers were identified after initial screening of titles and abstracts. Following reading of the full text of papers by one researcher, a total of 88 were included in the review and stored on an Endnote database (Fig. 3).

On second reading, papers were analysed for broad themes. Regular meetings were held with a second researcher to clarify any discrepancies in the process.

3. Results and discussion

Although the aim was to provide a comprehensive overview of the evidence, not a systematic review, we used established methods (Centre for Reviews and Dissemination, 2001) to ensure the process was systema-
methods studies were included if published in the English language. Titles and abstracts were screened by one reviewer and full papers obtained for studies assessed as potentially relevant.

The initial searches produced 211 hits, of which 192 potentially relevant papers were identified after initial screening of titles and abstracts. Following reading of the full text of papers by one researcher, a total of 88 were included in the review and stored on an Endnote database (Fig. 3).

On second reading, papers were analysed for broad themes. Regular meetings were held with a second researcher to discuss and agree interpretations and to clarify any inconsistencies in the evidence.

3. Results and discussion

Although the aim was to provide a comprehensive overview of the evidence, not a systematic review, we used established methods (Centre for Reviews and Dissemination, 2001) to ensure the process was systema-

we have collated the evidence within broad themes and presented it as a critical narrative. This approach is useful for summarising diverse literature and is not dissimilar to the approach adopted by the UK Social Care Institute for Excellence in undertaking knowledge reviews in the field of social care (Pawson et al., 2003). It was decided a priori, given the heterogeneity and variable quality of included studies that a minimum cut off for methodological quality would not be specified in advance. Study quality is discussed in the results.

The results are presented and discussed under sub-headings as follows: accessibility, clinical effectiveness outcomes, patients’ perspectives and experiences, workload, costs, and workforce issues. A proportion of papers reviewed cross-cut more than one sub-heading listed below.

3.1. Accessibility

A total of 15 papers were identified in this section (two reviews, Salisbury et al., 2002a, Freeman and Hjortdahl, 1997;
It is often tempting to make blanket statements and refer to numerous authors at once.

It is better to divide up blanket statements into smaller and more manageable snippets.
Numerous authors have determined that current international space law allows for too many holes for weaponization to occur (Blue, 2008; Carter, 1997; Dolman, 2002; Livingstone, 1998; Martin, 1966; Martinez, 2001; Opal, 1999; Paikowsky, 2003; Zimmerman, 2009).

Numerous authors have suggested that current international space law allows for too many holes for weaponization to occur (e.g., see Blue, 2008, and Opal, 1999). Two recent studies have suggested that despite international agreements, numerous countries are pursuing weapons in space (Dolman, 2002; Martin, 1996; Zimmerman, 2009). However, Livingstone (1998) and Martinez (2001) have the strongest evidence by far by suggesting...}
Numerous authors have determined that current international space law allows for too many holes for weaponization to occur (Bennett, 1988; Carter, 1997; Dolman, 2002; Livingstone & Martin, 1966; Martinez, 2001; Opal, 1997; Novsky, 2003; Zimmerman, 2009).

Numerous authors have suggested that current international space law allows for too many holes for weaponization to occur (e.g., see Blue, 2008, and Opal, 1999). Two recent studies have suggested that despite international agreements, numerous countries are pursuing weapons in space (Dolman, 2002; Martin, 1996; Zimmerman, 2009). However, Livingstone (1998) and Martinez (2001) have the strongest evidence by far by suggesting...
Another Good Sample

Let’s take a look at the sample provided to see how the authors organize the paper.

Keep an eye out for:
1) Introductions, conclusions, and summaries;
2) Major categories;
3) Citations;
4) Problems with the research
Let’s use this time to ask specific questions about how to craft literature reviews or any other concerns