What is a Literature Review?

- Written summary of the literature
- Describes past and current information and research
- Organized into topics
- Reporting the literature based on themes or individual studies
- Documenting a need for your proposed study
Purposes of a Literature Review

- Define and limit the problem
- Place the study in a historical perspective
- Avoid unintentional and unnecessary replication
- Select promising methods and measures
- Relate the findings to previous research and suggest further research
- Develop research hypotheses
How is the RoL Used?

- Quantitative--usually the first step in the research process. Provides background for the premise of the study, showing that other investigators have studied the topic or a closely related topic. Their findings can influence or inform your intended design, research questions, sample, etc. Seminal studies or important authors effect the shape of future studies.

- Qualitative--sometimes done AFTER the data is collected and analyzed so as not to “pollute” the data, but often done at the beginning as in quantitative studies. Can be placed later in the document for the same reasons.
“Primary Source”

- Original research studies or writings.
- Full text reports of research.
- More detailed and technical.
- Found in journals, research reports, monographs, dissertations.
Terms

“Secondary Source”

• Reviews of prior research and syntheses of studies.
• Provides a quick overview of research developments on the topic.
• Eliminate much of the technical jargon, but include extensive references.
• Found in monographs, encyclopedias, and journals containing reviews of research.
Review of the Literature

Steps in the ROL Process

• Analyze the problem statement
• Search and read secondary literature
• Select appropriate index or database to search
• Transform the problem statement into search language
• Read the pertinent primary literature
• Organize notes
• Write the review
RoL Priorities

1. Broad syntheses of literature—meta-analyses, encyclopedia entries, Groves articles, Handbook chapters

2. Research articles in respected journals (JRME, CRME, JMTE, Quarterly, etc.)—look for those that pose questions or hypotheses, collect data, and try to answer or support the premise. Start with most recent and work backwards—also, look for “seminal” articles, works by “important” authors, those that are cited in multiple articles

3. Books

4. Conference papers, symposia proceedings—feel free to contact authors for further info

5. “Think” pieces, most often found in professional journals (MEJ, TM); best in Ch. 1 or Intro

6. If time permits, look at DAI (i.e., dissertations)

7. Be wary of web site articles and “research studies”—they sometimes lack accepted standards of rigor (peer review)

8. Know when to stop!
Databases Used in Music Education Research

- ERIC
- ProQuest
- JSTOR
- Sage Knowledge
- ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global
Critically Evaluate and Select the Literature

- Is it a good, reputable source?
- National or International journal?
- Peer-reviewed source?
- Research study?
Critically Evaluate and Select the Literature

• Is the source worthy of inclusion?
  • Topic relevance: Is the literature on the same topic as your proposed study?
  • Individual and site relevance: Does the literature examine the same individuals and sites you want to study?
  • Problem relevance: Does the literature examine the same research problem as you propose in your study?
  • Accessibility relevance: Is the literature available in your library or can it be downloaded from a web site?
Organizing the Literature

**Music Teacher Identity Construction**

**Retention & Attrition in Other Professions**

**Classroom Teacher Retention**

**Role Stress for Teachers**

**Music Teacher Retention**
Another Model...
Research Literature Maps

Green- main topics
Pink- Empirically based studies (qualitative, teaching experiments, interviews, etc)
Blue- Quantitative studies
Yellow- Theoretical studies/Literature reviews
Research Literature Maps

Can governments ever censor the web?

**Power**
- Do they have the legal power?
  - Constitutional challenges
  - EU Declaration of human rights?
- Bambauer (2009, 2010)
- Welch (2011)
- Duffy (2009)
- Do they have influence?
  - Over industry: Deva (2007)

**Techniques of censorship**
- Filtering: ISPs, internet backbone (Karlin & Forrest 2009), institutions (Rosenburg 2001)
- Blocking: IP, DNS, URI or keywords
- Deep packet inspection
- Takedown of website, deregister domain name (Selzer 2011)
- Complete outage (Dainotti et al 2011)
- Bailey & Labovitz (2011)
- Chen & Wang (2010)

**Circumvention**
- Tools:
  - Blocking resistant tools
  - Web Proxy service
  - VPN
  - HTTP/SOCK proxies
- Roberts et al (2010)
- Benmeziane (2011)
- Yarochkin et al (2011)
- Usage:
  - Technical savvy
  - Usability (Edman & Ulent 2009)
  - Economics (Danezis & Anderson 2005)
- Shklovski (2011)
- Burnett et al (2010)

**Further Research:**
- What are the relations between censoring governments and IT industry?
- Does the right to internet access legally conflict with web censorship?
- How can we detect the use of censorship tools more accurately?
- How does censorship in one country affect another?
- What are the main factors preventing widespread use of circumvention tools?