

Literature Review Matrix Template  
INFO 200

Define the Information Community and explain the significance of studying the information behaviors of this group (e.g. why is this research important).

Statement of Research:

THEY SAY\*

I SAY\*

Author/ Date	Main Idea(s)	Theoretical/ Conceptual Framework	Methods	Results & Analysis	Conclusions	Comments (Your Analysis)	Future Research Implications	Information Professional Practices Implications
Cooke (2017)	Disinformation is a pervasive and challenging problem that can be addressed with critical information literacy skills.	Misinformation, disinformation and the information behaviors that can promote critical info consumption	No experiment conducted	N/A	Disinformation will continue to be a factor in the information landscape. Critical thinking and info consumption will be even more essential to finding useful information.	Disinformation is unique in that it is the <i>deliberate</i> dissemination of false information.  Combating the problem will take novel approaches that evolve traditional information literacy practices.	Testing the efficacy of critical information literacy skill instruction.  Analyzing long term outcomes for communities that receive information literacy skill instruction.	Public, school and academic libraries can help their communities through programming that promotes critical information skills.

<p>Pang, N., &amp; Goh, D. P. C. (2016)</p>	<p>To investigate the link between prior informational use of social media and individualized collective action.</p>	<p>Informational use of social media via Real-time participation</p>	<p>220 participants were surveyed in real-time during a protest against overpopulation in Singapore.</p>	<p>Social media use was significant in disseminating information about the protest, and reflecting perceived personal relevance for specific issues. The authors found mixed motivations for attending the protest, significantly shaped by social proximity to organizers and personal relevance.</p>	<p>Personal relevance and social proximity to organizers/promoters is significant in shaping information seeking and action motivations to attend a protest.</p>	<p>Social media played a significant role in the dissemination of the protest, but there were mixed motivations for participating. This article reflects a case example which is a shift in the way that citizens seeking information.</p> <p>Only half of survey respondents intended supporting the protest, while a third were there to seek information.</p> <p>A smaller percent (15) were only there due to family, friends or hearing about it in passing.</p>	<p>Testing of the model in different variations of collective action and social movements over time.</p> <p>Testing the model in diverse social contexts and media contexts, such as regions or countries where social media regulations may be different.</p>	<p>Personal relevance is important in driving information seeking.</p> <p>Social media offers greater access to information and provides opportunities for the information profession to reach larger audiences and for individuals to participate.</p>
<p>Tufecki, Z. (2013)</p>	<p>To investigate the of the information activities of networked microcelebrity activists in authoritarian states.</p>	<p>Mass media no longer controls the message or hold a monopoly on communication; activists can use social media to amplify their ideas.</p>	<p>Case studies of activists' Twitter use and other methods of activism are evaluated via theoretical concepts.</p>	<p>Attention is a key resource of social movements and some activists may use social media to share their political and personal selves to garner public attention to their causes.</p>	<p>Networked micro celebrity activists can use testimony, advocacy, and citizen journalism to vie for attention as mass media loses its monopoly on attention.</p>	<p>In repressive regimes, activists can use social media to disrupt the usual flow of information from major news outlets such as newspapers and TV. They garner <i>attention</i>. Some activists can achieve a level of fame and a high number of followers. This provides a level of power.</p>	<p>Further case studies, perhaps in the United States, would inform perceptions of attention and the role it plays information flow and the prevalence of misinformation. Celebrity micro activists in the US would also merit study.</p>	<p>Libraries can utilize understanding of the concept of attention and activists' use of Twitter in learning programs devoted to information and misinformation.</p> <p>Citizen journalism is also a topic that might be addressed at libraries through programming.</p>


**List of Resources included in the Literature Review Matrix in APA Format:**

Cooke, N. A. (2017). Posttruth, truthiness, and alternative facts: Information behavior and critical information consumption for a new age. *Library quarterly: Information, community, policy*, 3, 211-221.

Pang, N., & Goh, D. P. C. (2016). Are we all here for the same purpose? social media and individualized collective action. *Online Information Review*, 40(4), 544-559. <http://dx.doi.org.libaccess.sjlibrary.org/10.1108/OIR-10-2015-0337>

Tufekci, Z. (2013). “Not this one”: Social movements, the attention economy, and microcelebrity networked activism. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 57(7), 848-870. doi: 10.1177/0002764213479369

\*Birkenstein, C., & Graff, G. (2018). *They say / I say: The moves that matter in academic writing*. Vancouver, B.C.: Langara College.

This matrix inspired by the Literature Review Matrix as shown by Walden University (<https://academicguides.waldenu.edu/writingcenter/assignments/literaturereview/matrix>) and Re-envisioning the Annotated Bibliography Assignment by Marilyn Sharif at George Mason University (<https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/recent>)