Searching ProQuest Public Health

• The Lehman Leonard Lief Library has several excellent databases to help faculty and students research topics related to public health.

• This presentation will focus on using the ProQuest Public Health database to search for articles. We’ll use the following research question for an example:

  How does income inequality influence population-level mortality?
Accessing the ProQuest Public Health Database
Accessing ProQuest Public Health
To begin, go to the Lehman Library homepage, www.lehman.edu/library, and select *Databases*. 
Accessing ProQuest Public Health

There are two ways to access the ProQuest Public Health Database. From the *Find Articles* page you can choose *Database A-Z List* or *Databases by Subject*.

The Library offers databases covering subjects in the social sciences, humanities, education, business, current affairs, geography, science, health, medicine and interdisciplinary fields.

Fulltext journal, magazine and newspaper articles are available in every *subject* area.

All databases are available from *off-campus* every day of the week, at all hours.

Click on the links below to select a database that pertains to your interests.

- Database A-Z List
- Databases by Subject
- Mobile Apps and Websites
- Database Trials
- Digital Collections

For questions, please contact John Schriner, 718-960-7763, or john.schriner@lehman.cuny.edu
Accessing ProQuest Public Health: Database A-Z List

From the Database A-Z List, select “P” to open a list of databases arranged alphabetically.

Scroll down to select ProQuest Public Health.
Accessing ProQuest Public Health: Databases By Subject

From *Databases by Subject*, select “P” to open a list of subjects that begin with “P”.

Scroll down the list of “P” subjects to select *Public Health*. 
Accessing ProQuest Public Health: Databases By Subject

Selecting Public Health will lead you to the Public Health Research Guide Databases page with links to subject specific databases. Let’s select the link for ProQuest Public Health.
Accessing ProQuest Public Health

Selecting the ProQuest Public Health link will open to the Advanced Search page.
Beginning Our Search
Beginning Our Search Using Keywords or Phrases

• Let’s begin the search on our topic:
  
  *How does income inequality influence population-level mortality?*

• Let’s select keywords or phrases that best represent the issues we’re researching: income inequality; population-level mortality. If your term includes a hyphen, be sure to include it when adding term to the search box.
Beginning Our Search With AND

The use of “AND” will return results that include both phrases.
Beginning Our Search

On the results page we see the number of articles found that include both phrases.

2573 Results
Narrowing Our Results

While searching for articles, it can be helpful to modify and narrow results for the following reasons:

• Efficiency
• To find articles on topic
• To ensure that articles meet criteria of an assignment.

To narrow, you can add additional terms or use database options.
Narrowing Our Results

• On the right side of the page, under Sort results by, we see that our results are organized by the Relevance of the articles to our search terms.

• You can also sort your results by Publication date.
Narrowing Our Results

On the right side of the page we see additional options to narrow our results.
Narrowing Our Results: Full Text & Peer Reviewed

Let’s narrow our results further by selecting Full text and Peer reviewed journals.
Narrowing Our Results: Location

Let’s also narrow our results to articles about the United States.
Narrowing Our Results: Publication Date

Let’s also limit to those published between 2009 and 2015.
Narrowing Our Results

We see that our results include the limits that we have applied to our search.
Broadening Our Results

It may also be necessary to broaden a search for the following reasons:

• Too few articles
• To find more articles on the topic
Broadening Our Results

Let’s select *Modify search* to return to the Advanced Search Page.
Broadening Our Results Using OR

Let’s broaden our search by adding the phrase “income distribution” which is a synonym for income inequality.
Broadening Our Results Using OR

Using “OR” will return results with either income inequality or income distribution. We do this to make sure that we capture more articles on this concept.
Refining Our Results
Refining Our Results

We refine our search results by applying our previous selections.
Refining Our Results With Quotes

Let’s modify our search to include the phrase “population-level mortality” in quotes; doing so will keep the words grouped together and will find articles that have the same words grouped in the same order.
Refining Our Results

Bringing our results down to 28.
Refining Our Results

After our limits are applied, these are our results.
Reviewing Articles and Saving Our Results
Reviewing Articles

Let’s scroll down the page to find an article that may be useful...The icons below allow us to view the citation or the Full text - PDF.
Reviewing Articles: Abstract

Clicking the article title takes us to the Abstract, a summary written by the articles’ authors.

Educational Differences in U.S. Adult Mortality: A Cohort Perspective

**Abstract (summary)**

We use hierarchical cross-classified random-effects models to simultaneously measure age, period, and cohort patternsof mortality risk between 1986 and 2005 for non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black men and women with less than a high school education, a high school education, and more than a high school education. We examine all-cause mortality risk and mortality risk from heart disease, lung cancer, and unpreventable cancers. Findings reveal that temporal reductions in black and white men’s and women’s mortality rates were driven entirely by cohort changes in mortality. Findings also demonstrate that disparate cohort effects between education groups widened the education gap in all-cause mortality risk and mortality risk from heart disease and lung cancer across this time period. Educational disparities in mortality risk from unpreventable cancers, however, did not change. This research uncovers widening educational differences in adult mortality and demonstrates that a cohort perspective provides valuable insights for understanding recent temporal changes in...
however, did not change. This research uncovers widening educational differences in adult mortality and demonstrates that a cohort perspective provides valuable insights for understanding recent temporal changes in U.S. mortality risk. [PUBLICATION ABSTRACT]

**Full Text**  Translate  |  Turn on search term navigation

**Headnote**

**Abstract**

We use hierarchical cross-classified random-effects models to simultaneously measure age, period, and cohort patterns of mortality risk between 1986 and 2006 for non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black men and women with less than a high school education, a high school education, and more than a high school education. We examine all-cause mortality risk and mortality risk from heart disease, lung cancer, and unpreventable cancers. Findings reveal that temporal reductions in black and white men’s and women’s mortality rates were driven entirely by cohort changes in mortality. Findings also demonstrate that disparate cohort effects between education groups widened the education gap in all-cause mortality risk and mortality risk from heart disease and lung cancer across this time period. Educational disparities in mortality risk from unpreventable cancers, however, did not change. This research uncovers widening educational differences in adult mortality and demonstrates that a cohort perspective provides valuable insights for understanding recent temporal changes in U.S. mortality risk.

**Keywords**

age-period-cohort, disparities, education, mortality, trends

(ProQuest: ... denotes formulae omitted.)
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