

Appendix. Phases of Research

Phase 1

Identification of specific aims—to identify and summarize science that explores the impact of racism on the health status, health care utilization, and health care delivery of Milwaukee's African American population.

Phase 2

A research librarian searched the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Libraries online catalog, Google, and Google Scholar, and references from retrieved articles, book chapters, and books. Databases searched included PubMed, CINAHL, PsychInfo, Web of Science, Social Services Abstracts, Sociological Abstracts, Dissertations & Theses Global, and American History & Life. Terms used in the search were Milwaukee in combination with the terms hypersegregation, segregation, social movements, racism/racist/race, health, healthcare, public health, history, African American/Black, urban poor, redlining, health equity, social determinants of health, great migration, health disparity/disparities, ethnicity, minority/minorities, inequality, violence, health indicators as well as the ZIP codes: 53204, 53205, 53206, 53208, 53210, 53212, and 53233. The search was limited to English, and no publication date limit was used due to the historical aspect of the investigation. After the removal of duplicates, there were 275 citations.

Phase 3

The abstracts of each of the articles identified were evaluated and marked for inclusion (or exclusion). Criteria used for selecting research reports:

1. they addressed racism on the health status, health care utilization, and health care delivery of African Americans.
2. They were summaries of empirical research.
3. The research included African American participants from Milwaukee.

Excluded: opinion papers, concept analyses, theoretical and conceptual reports, dissertations, and empirical studies which did not include African American participants from Milwaukee.

Phase 4

The full text of each article included was reviewed independently for relevance by team members. Data tabulated included year of publication, author, title, focus, purpose, participant/subject/population characteristics, the continuum of care, study design, level of evidence, theoretical framework, the level of evidence and findings/conclusions.

Phase 5

Frameworks, which describe determinants of health, the continuum of health care, the research continuum, and ecological models were used to theoretically sort and summarize the reports included Thematically. Following initial review and sorting of the reports, 4 content areas were identified as the major themes of this literature body.