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Freudenheim, Van den Brandt, Colditz, Goldbohm, Harnack et al. (2005) hypothesized that alcohol consumption increases the risk of lung cancer. Smoking is known widely as the primary cause of cancer of the lungs but a lot remains unknown on the etiology of lung cancer. The study involved a pooled analysis of standardized covariate and exposure data from 7 different prospective studies comprising 3137 lung cancer cases and 399, 767 participants. In terms of collection of information, the authors collected information by pooling cohorts, which were arrived at using the criteria of incident lung cancer cases, dietary assessment, a validation study of the instrument of diet and smoking status. This method of data collection contributes to validity and reliability of data because the sample is representative enough. The data analysis was done by estimating study-specific relative risks (RR) and CIs estimated. This contributed to multivariate RRs. This method is appropriate for the data used. The research is important because it can be used by educators to create social change by indicating that alcohol increases the chances of lung cancer. While this research focuses well on the method and theory, it fails to capture the analysis of data in a manner that may be understood easily by the audience. The author should illustrate the workings in a better way because this inadequacy of detail may injure its credibility.   
Maier and Lachman (2000) sought to establish what the impact of divorce or parental death before age 17 on middle-aged adults. They recruited 4242 young adults. These adults responded to a survey. This sample was a selected nationally and asked to fill in a questionnaire. The data collected was representative of the population because a big sample was collected and it was collected from different parts of the country. The data analysis was done through multiple regression equations which are trusted methods in analyzing quantitative data. The implication of this study is that it can elicit more counseling services for those who lose their parents either through divorce, separation or death. This research fails to explain how death and divorce of parents differentially impacts men and women. It would be wrong to assume that they are affected in the same way. The research should differentiate the responses of male and female respondents.   
Smith, Seibel, Altekruse, Ries,, Melbert, O’Leary et al. (2010) is a report on childhood cancer statistics, which enable analysis of how past research findings have impacted on outcomes and provision of information for placing priorities for future research. The data was collected from Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER 9) registries. Mortality data was derived from deaths in the U. S. The data obtained was credible because it came from credible sources such as the Center for Disease Control and Prevention. The fact that the data was derived from different states, covering more than 10% of the country’s population, makes the sample a representative one. The method of analysis used is not well articulated and should be explained further to improve its credibility. The significance of this research is that it may inform policies and future research regarding cancer in children.   
Peter, Roberts & Buzdugan (2008) attempt to predict suicide thoughts in Canadian youth. The objective of the research was to determine which factors increase or reduce suicidal thoughts in this population. The data was collected from a national database where a sample of 1032 individuals was used. The data was representative because it was obtained from a national database, which contains information from all parts of the country. The data was also credible because it was collected and recorded while maintaining its integrity. A questionnaire was used and filled to indicate the dimension of parental attachment. The inclusion of dummy variables helps in making the analysis of data clear. Overall, the significance of the findings made in this paper is that they can impact on the roles played by parents and teachers in counseling and guiding the youth accordingly. This research is well articulated but it should show the differences between males and females in the findings.

## References

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