

From topic to literature review

# From Topic to Literature Review

**Inês Faria** 

05/03/2024, 18:00-19:30

FRANCESINHAS 2, Room 2.03



From topic to literature review

#### **Objectives:**

- Using 'Causal Models' to define research question tree of problems exercise.
- Conducting a Systematic Bibliographic Search.
- Introducing students to the 'EBSCO Discovery Service'.
- Creating an 'Article Matrix' as a tool for systematizing information.



From topic to literature review

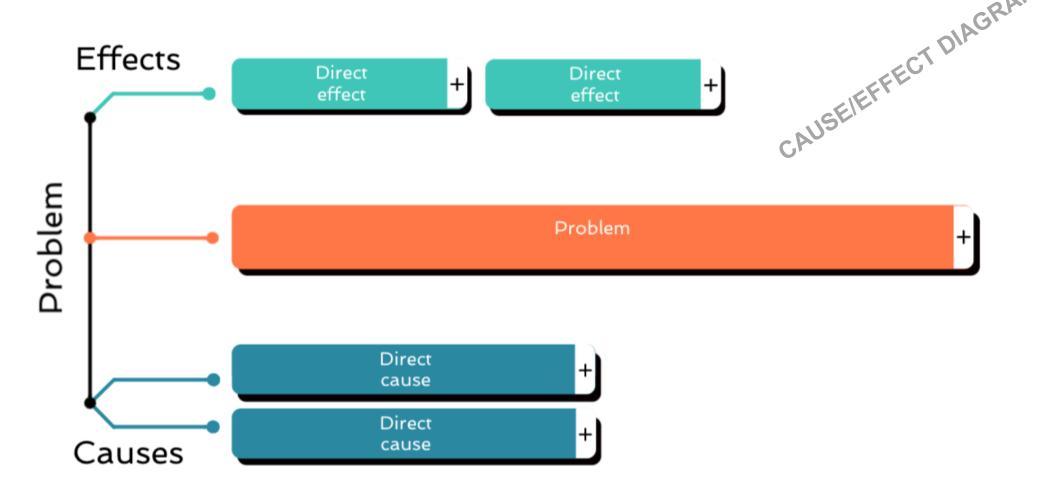
#### What are Causal Models?

- Representations of causal relationships between variables and factors.
- Represent how change in one variable causes change in another.
- Shed light on mechanisms of situations/configurations.
- More broadly, they can help us understand causes and interrelationships of problems in a community or system and,
- Give us a visual representation of causal pathways linking factors contributing to a problem.
- May facilitate individual and collective analysis and decision making.



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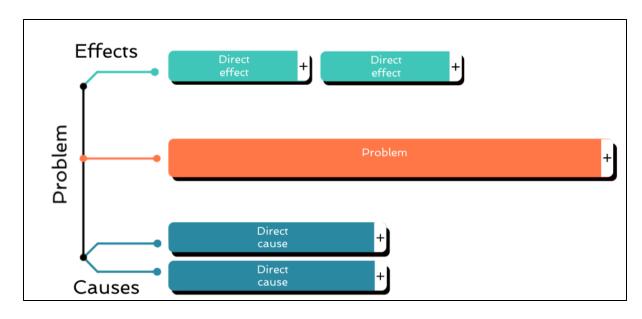
#### From theme to topic: the Problem Tree and Causal Models



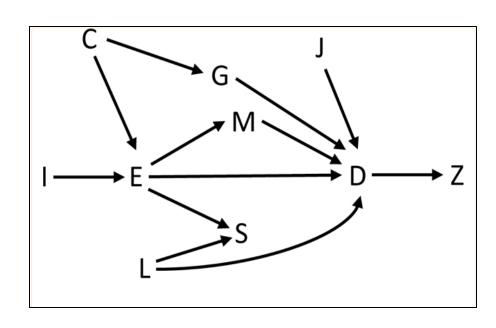


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#### From theme to topic: Causal Diagrams and Models



Cause/Effect



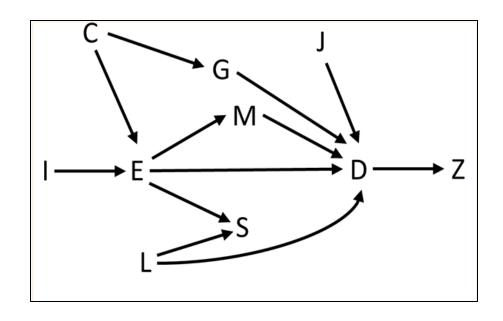
DAGs\*

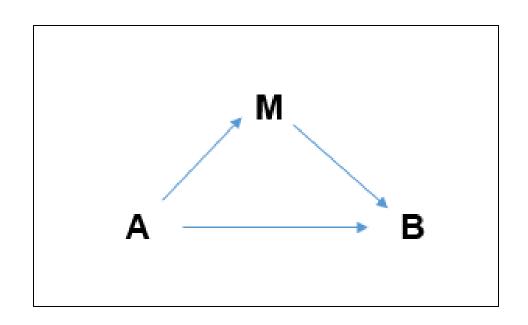
<sup>&#</sup>x27; Taylor 2014; \*here and Digitale et al. 2023



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#### From theme to topic: Causal Diagrams and Models





DAGs\*

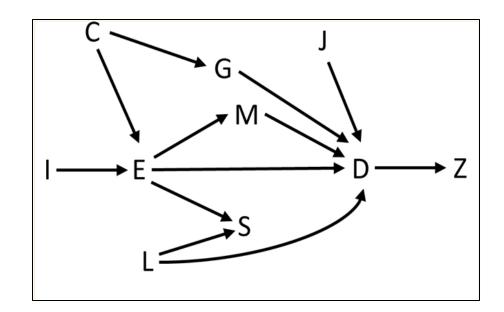


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#### **ACTIVITY**

#### **Causal Diagram and Models**

- Same groups
- Starting from your tree of problems/objectives exercise draw a (simple) causal DAG A (Cause)-B (problem) and one M (new), for one of the causes you identified.



15 min + 10 min discussion



# Metodologia de Investigação (S73)

Revisão de Literatura: Uma abordagem sistemática.

#### LITERATURE REVIEW



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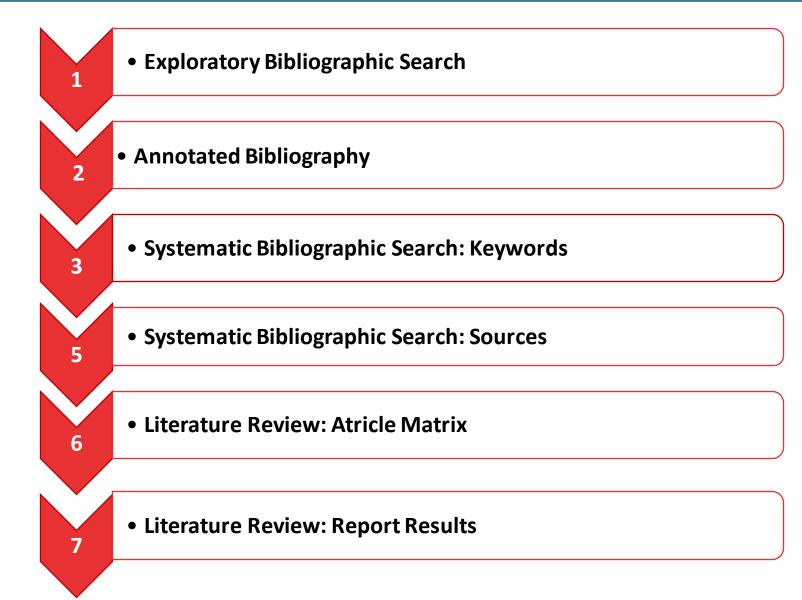
#### What we want in a Literature Review (Bryman, 2012)

- Relevant concepts and theories on the topic.
- Research strategies and methods in commonly used to research similar topics.
- Assess facts with evidence (relative) in studies on the topic.
- Assess if there are methodological inconsistencies in produced evidence.
- Assess if there are research questions without an answer.



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A series of steps





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#### **Systematic Bibliographic Search**



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#### Systematic Bibliographic Search

Where should I start?



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# Step 1: Keywords to guide your systematic Search

- i. Identifying key concepts for the Masters Project
- ii. Look for synonyms, similar concepts and abbreviations in annotated bibliography

	PART OF THE ANNOTATION	EXAMPLE
1	Reference Citation information in same format as required in Reference List	Griffiths, T. (1996). Hunters and collectors: The antiquarian imagination in Australia.  Cambridge University Press.
2	Statement Short statement of author's viewpoint.	<ul><li>The authors describe</li><li>The author's purpose is to challenge</li></ul>
3	Describe Short summary of theory, research findings or argument.	The main ideas expressed are The author's research focuses on
4	Comment Comment on usefulness/limitations of article/text for your research.	<ul> <li>The writing style considers a range of audiences</li> <li>There is a lack of supporting evidence</li> <li>The main limitation of the website</li> </ul>
5	Evaluate  Evaluate the article/text, taking into account how it will fit into your research on a topic.	This article is useful for the research topic  It is relevant to the thesis because



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# **ACTIVITY**





**WHO: Individual** 

WHAT: Write down keywords that would fit your topic idea(s) for the MP (does not have to be a final idea)

Min: 6 / Max: 10

**WHERE:** Mentimeter

5:00

**HOW LONG: 5 Minutes** 



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**Step 2: Sources** 



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#### **NON-SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE**

- i. Grey Literature;
- ii. Newspapers and Magazines;
- iii. Web;

#### **SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE**

- Primary Sources
  - Articles/Books with original empirical data/findings
- Secondary Sources
  - Articles/Books based on evidence from other sources:
    - Manuals;
    - Literature Reviews
    - Systematic Literature Reviews
    - Meta analysis



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#### **Step 2: Sources**

- A systematic bibliographic search should be based exclusively on scientific literature and primary sources.
- However there is non peer-reviewed scientific evidence that should not be used:
  - PhD theses;
  - Master dissertations;
  - Conference papers;
  - Unpublished papers even if posted in public repositories (SSRN, arXiv, etc.).



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#### **Step 3: Define further search parameters**

- Search fields: ex. 'Title', 'Abstract', 'Title and Abstract', etc.;
- Date: ex., '2000 present';
- Language: ex., 'English' (according to preference/need);
- Area: ex., 'Management'; 'Sustainability'



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# Step 4: EBSCO discovery service at ISEG.

#### **ISEG ULisboa library catalogue**



#### **ONLINE**CATALOG

Lisbon University's Online Catalog allows for searches in several organic units of the instituion



Search our catalog...

Q

nstituto Superior de Economia e Gest... 🚿

#### Catalog

The library promotes the collection, processing, and dissemination of bibliographical information, support for pedagogical and scientific actions, and exchanges with national foreign and international counterparts.

The Library was founded with the inauguration of the School in 1911 - then known as School of Commerce - in the Rua do Quelhas building. Its initial content consisted of 650 volumes. The Francisco Pereira de Moura Library has been added to over the years, and today it has one of the best collections in the country in the fields of Economics, Management, and Associated Sciences. The Library hosts the ISEG - based European Documentation Center of Universidade de Lisboa. Moreover, the library also made an agreement with the World Bank, It became the Depositary Library of publications. The bibliographic catalog allows the research of the existing information in the Library, being also possible the access to several information systems online. The library building has 5 floors, 3 reading rooms offering 300 seats.

#### Eletronic resources















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**Step 4: EBSCO discovery service.** 

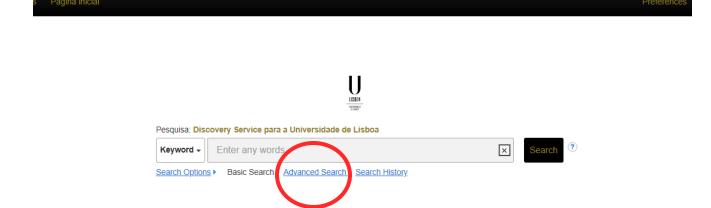




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#### **Step 4: EBSCO discovery service**

Choose advanced search.

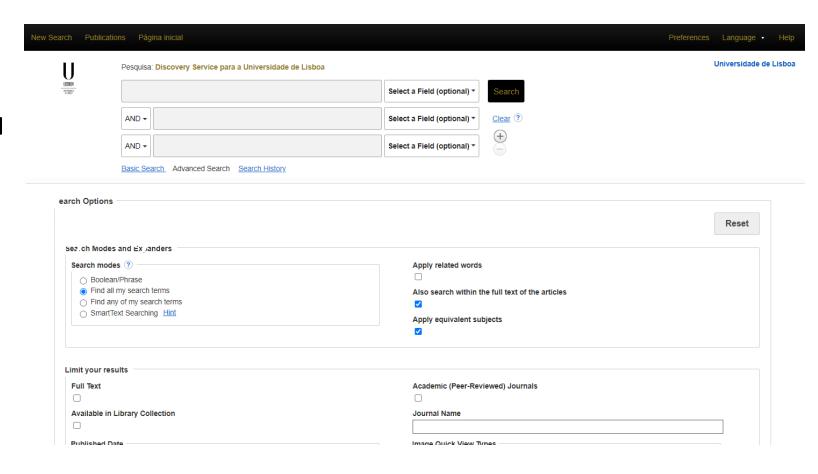




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#### **Step 4: EBSCO discovery service**

Advanced search menu

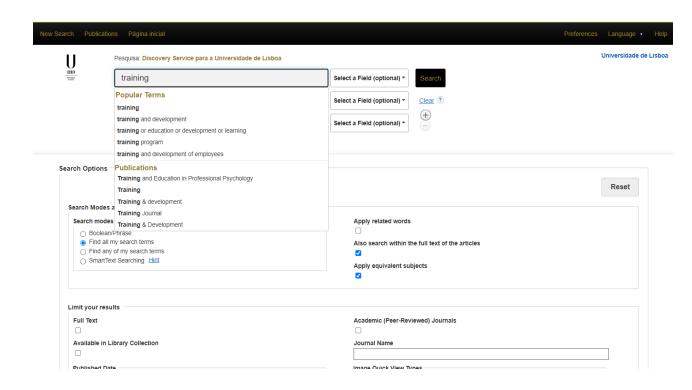




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#### **Step 4: EBSCO discovery service**

First search term: TRAINING.

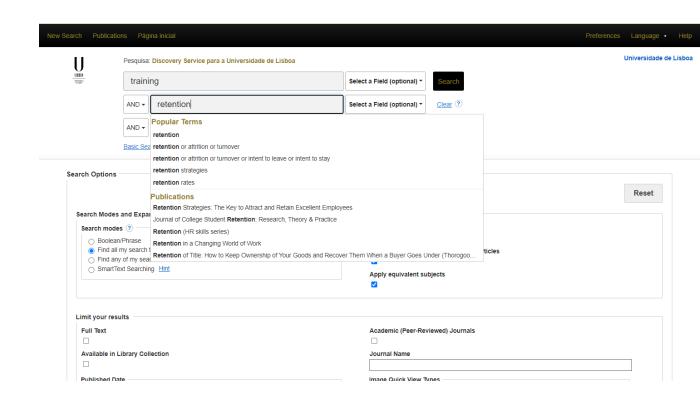




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#### **Step 4: EBSCO discovery service**

- First search term: TRAINING.
- Second search term: RETENTION.





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**Step 4: EBSCO discovery service** 

Choose only scientific articles and

books.

New Search Publication	ns Pág	ina inicial				Preferen	ces Language • Help
U	Pesquisa:	Discovery Service para a Universidade de Lisboa					Universidade de Lisboa
ELESSON PROFESSIONAL STATEMENT	traini	ng					
	AND ▼	retention		TI Title ▼	Clear ?		
	AND ▼		Select a Field (		eld (optional)		
	Basic Sea	arch Advanced Search Search History					
Search Options					Terms		
							Reset
Search Modes	Search Modes and Expanders						
Search mode				elated words	5		
○ Boolean		terms					
○ Find any	of my sea	rch terms					
○ SmartTe	xt Searchin	ig <u>Filit</u>		quivalent su	ıbjects		
			✓				
Limit your resu	ılts						
Full Text	Full Text Ad			nic (Peer-Re	viewed) Jour	nals	
	Available in Library Collection			Name			
Published Da	te		Image (	Quick View T	ypes		

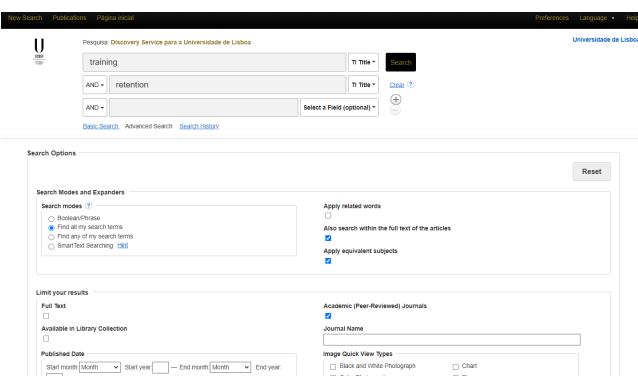


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#### **Step 4: EBSCO discovery service**

 Choose only scientific articles and books;

- Accessible online;
- Peer reviewed.

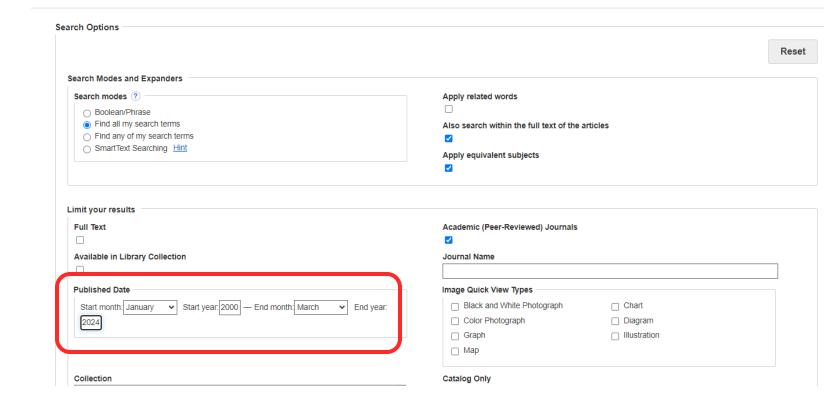




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#### **Step 4: EBSCO discovery service**

• Dates: 2000 to 2024.

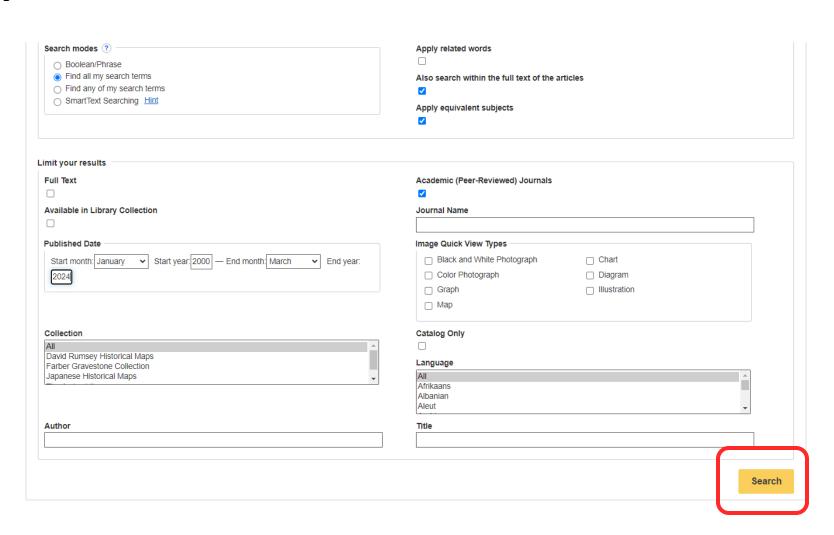




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#### **Step 4: EBSCO discovery service**

Search concluded.

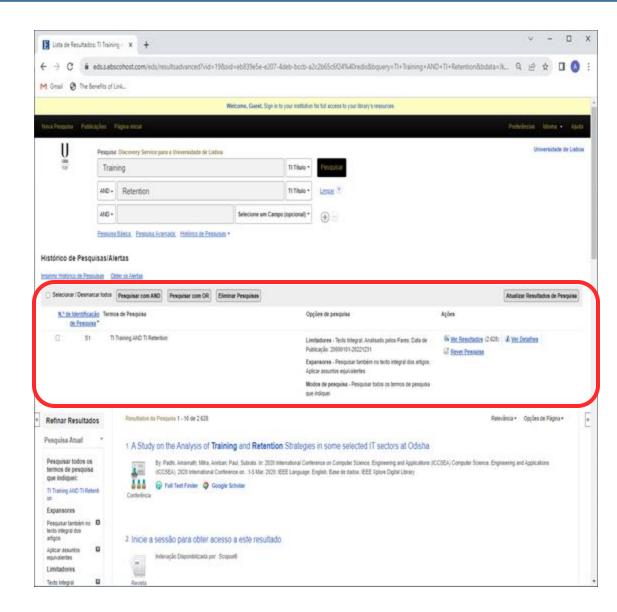




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#### **Step 4: EBSCO discovery service**

- Saves search automatically.
- Easy to recover previous search with the better results.



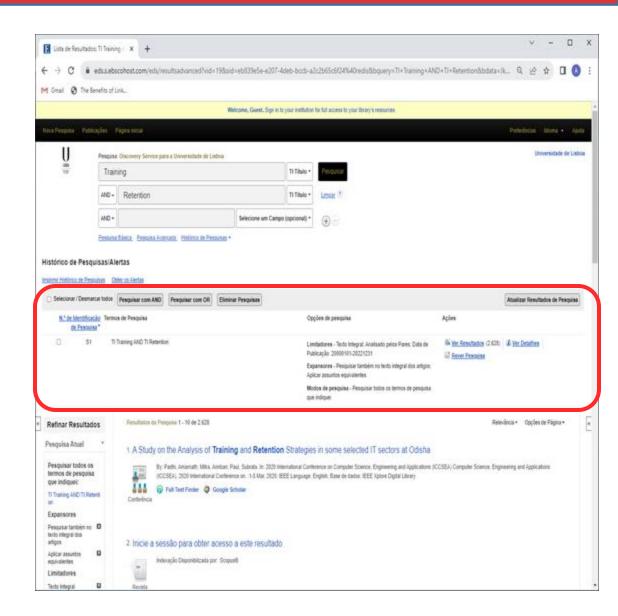


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#### **IMPORTANT**

# A <u>satisfactory bibliographic</u> <u>sample:</u>

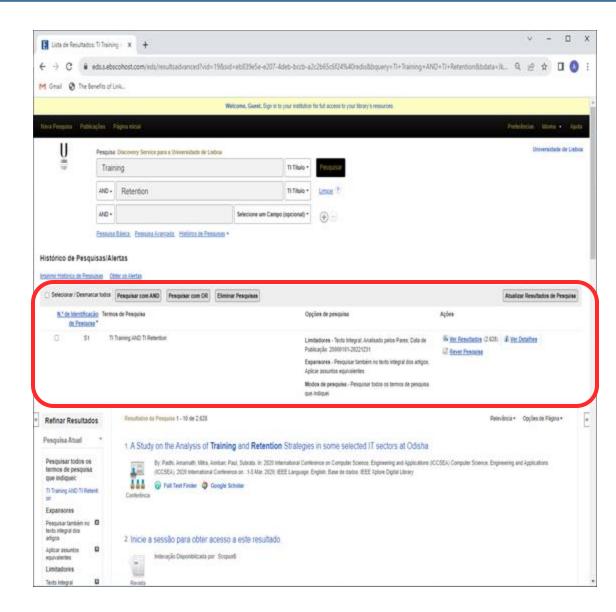
- Identifies relevant evidence about our topic;
- Gives us several articles/books we can feasibly read/analyse.





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Before reaching a satisfactory bibliographic sample we need to go through an interactive process of widening and narrowing of the search terms.

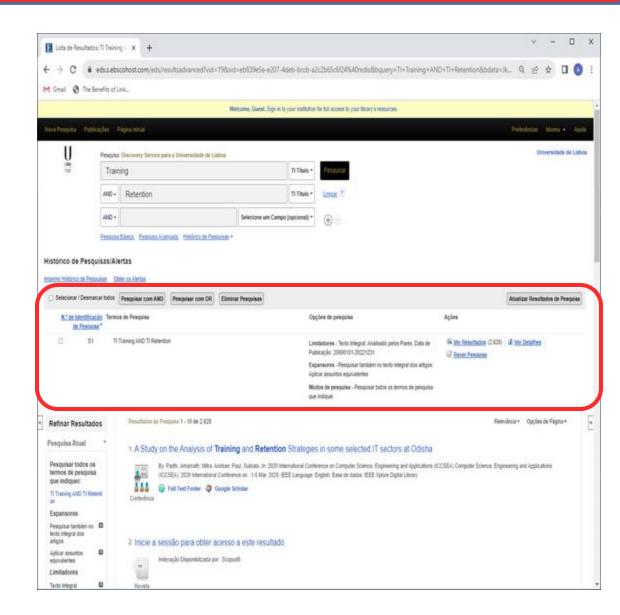




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# Widening bibliographic search terms:

- Include search terms that are either synonymous or close to our search terms;
- Widen search period;
- Remove search filters.

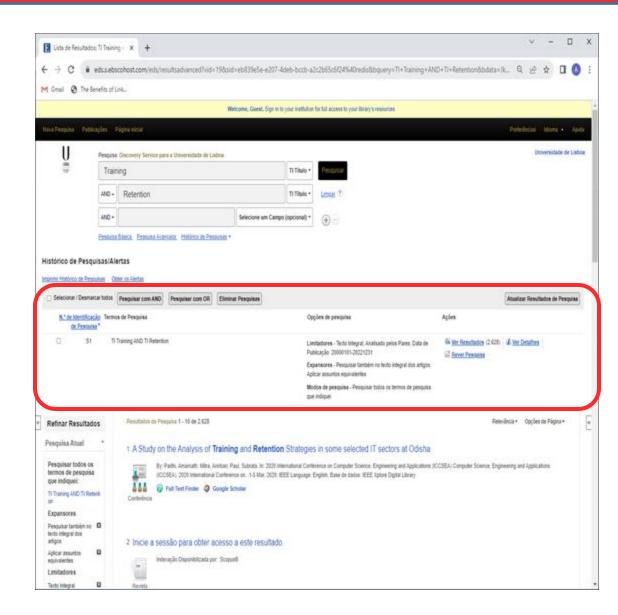




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# Refine bibliographic search terms:

- Add search terms that help us set the output of interesting bibliography better;
- Add filters to our search (ex: language).





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# **ACTIVITY**



**WHO: Individual** 



WHAT: Create an EBSCO search of 3 terms.

Search field: 'Title'.

Full text, peer-reviewed

2000 - 2023.

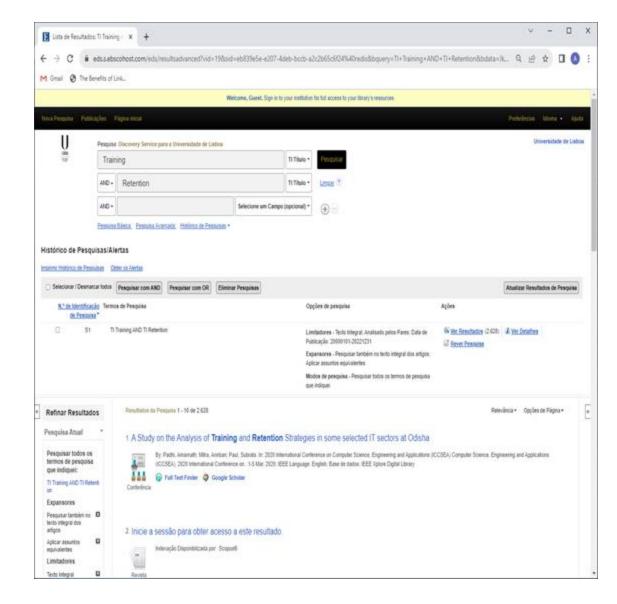
**WHERE: ISEG library catalogue** 

**HOW LONG: 5 Minutes** 



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After setting up the best search, we need to filter down the articles we will actually include in the literature review.

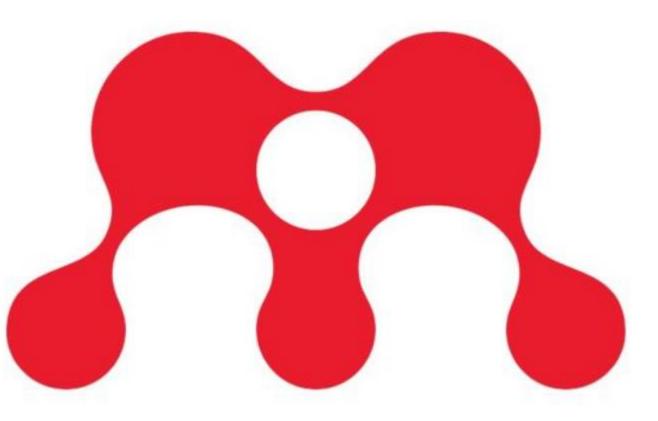




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Step 5: Select articles and archive them

• Ordering or referencing software (ex. Mendeley).





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#### **Step 6: Systematize evidence**

Using an Article Matrix

#### Table 3.1: Summary table

Author/ Year	Research Design	Participants or Population Studied	Comparison	Outcome
Smith/2010	Mixed methods	Undergraduates	Graduates	Improved access
King/2016	Survey	Females	Males	Increased representation
Miller/ 2011	Content analysis	Nurses	Doctors	New procedure

Mauldin e DeCarlo, SD



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You will have a lot of very diverse articles to use so it is useful to systematize the information:

**Article Matrix** 

#### Table 3.1: Summary table

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Mauldin e DeCarlo, SD



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#### **Article Matrix Items (minimum):**

- Author(s);
- Publication Year;
- Main objective of article;
- Methods/research design;
- Topic and research object (case study, sample, etc.);
- Findings.

#### Table 3.1: Summary table

Author/ Year	Research Design	Participants or Population Studied	Comparison	Outcome
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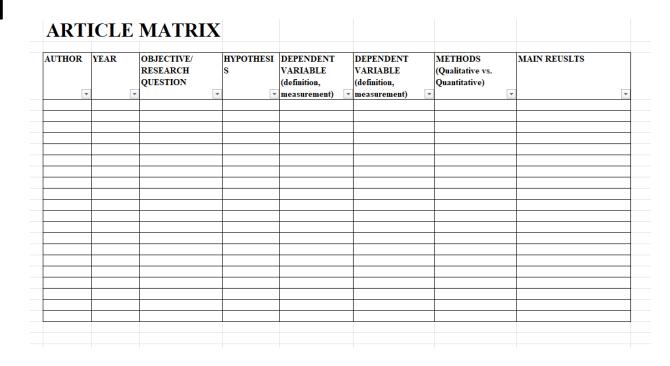
Mauldin e DeCarlo, SD



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# Once you systematize the information in the same way you can create the article matrix by:

- Publication year;
- Research Object;
- Methods (Qualitative, quantitative, mixed, participatory, etc.);
- Results;
- Other relevant organization priorities.





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# You can adapt the Article Matrix to the Methods:

- In quantitative research matrix should be more detailed - information about hypothesis, sample, variables, method and analysis.
- In qualitative research categorization is more flexible - same basic matrix structure, without the details about the variable but with details about the qualitative data collection (ethnography, interviews, focus groups, etc.) and analysis (content analysis, discourse analysis, mapping, etc.)

ART	ICLE	MATRIX					
	YEAR	OBJECTIVE/ RESEARCH QUESTION	S	DEPENDENT VARIABLE (definition,	VARIABLE (definition,	METHODS (Qualitative vs. Quantitative)	MAIN REUSLTS
~	•			measurement) 💌	measurement) 🔻	_	▼
	-						
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	-						



From topic to literature review

#### The literature review:

- With all the information systematized you can write the literature review
- It is a narrative, where you tell the story of what has been said about the topic and how it relates to your research question/hypothesis or argument (gap in the literature, further inquiry on a topic, specific line of study, etc.)
- The literature review set the background for the development of your work on the topic you choose in any of the modalities of Masters' Project you Choose.

#### How to write a literature review









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#### The literature review:

- Overview and your topic
- Research question/objective of review
- Organize literature (dates, subject, concepts, etc. remember article matrix)
- Identify gaps, inconsistencies and contradictions (remember the annotated bibliography and the critical reading)
- Identify weaknesses or limits of studies used
- Summarize and conclude implications, gaps, further research...
- Your MP's place within this literature configuration – what literature/conceptual challenge are you responding to?

#### More details here:

- Galvan et al. 2017: Reporting
- Zemach and Rumisek 2005: Academic Writing





Gaining Information on your Topic of Interest





**WHO:** Individual

**WHAT:** Article Matrix.

Min. 5 Articles of your choice.

**WHERE: MsTeams** 

**HOW LONG: 9-04-2024**