

3 Simple Tips for Expanding Your Literature Review

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What we're covering today

- Conducting citation chaining
- Mining author networks
- Saving searches and setting search alerts
- BONUS Strategies for planning and organizing a literature review



But first...Library fellowships!

- We offer numerous Fellowships for graduate students:
 - Berry IJC Fellowship
 - CDIL/COGS Graduate Student Fellowship
 - Gary E. and Carolyn J. Strong Special Collections Fellowship
 - Julie and David Levine Data Hub Fellowship (New!)



Tip 1: Conducting citation chaining

- Citation chaining/searching is:
 - A strategy in which you use a single source to find related sources

- Citation chaining/searching helps you:
 - Trace the roots of important ideas
 - Discover how a topic has changed over time



Tip 1: Conducting citation chaining

- Two types of citation chaining/searching:
 - Backward citation chaining/searching
 - Finding additional sources in reference lists
 - Forward citation chaining/searching
 - Finding sources that cited your original source



Tip 2: Mining author networks

- Mining author networks
 - O Who is publishing research on a particular topic?
 - O Who are their co-authors on related papers?

- Two resources for mining author networks:
 - Web of Science Core Collection
 - Google Scholar



Tip 3: Saving searches and setting alerts

Saved searches = Permalinks

- Types of alerts
 - Search alert
 - Citation alert
 - Journal alert



- What is a literature review?
 - An up-to-date / current overview of research on a particular topic

- What is the purpose of a literature review?
 - Demonstrate that an author understands how their research fits within and expands the body of work on a topic
 - Establish facts or best practices within a body of literature
 - Identify gaps in the research



- How do you determine the appropriate scope for a literature review?
 - A few questions you can ask yourself, include:
 - How comprehensive does it need to be?
 - Will it include relevant material regardless of date, or focus only on a specific time frame?
 - Will it include sources from other, related disciplines?
 - How have others in my discipline written their literature reviews?



- Still need ideas of ways to organize a literature review?
 - o Consider...
 - Theme
 - Broad to specific
 - Methodology/method/theory
 - Trends based on time
 - Publication date



- Theme
 - Example: Youth substance use/abuse prevention
 - School-based programs
 - Family-based programs
 - Religious-based programs



- Broad to specific
 - Example: Grazing management practices in riparian areas
 - General grazing management practices across areas
 - Facilitating practices in riparian areas
 - Herding
 - Stock water development
 - Barrier / fencing



- Methodology/method/theory
 - Example: Workers' intention to leave their jobs before and after the Covid-19 pandemic
 - 3 types of research (for example):
 - Those that did an analysis of economic or labor statistics
 - Those that did original surveys of workers
 - Those that did interviews with workers



- Trends based on time
 - Example: Physical and outfit characteristics of female superheroes and villains
 - **1940 1959**
 - **1**960 1979
 - **1980 1999**
 - **2**000 2009
 - 2010 Present



- Publication Date
 - Example: Climate change scenarios and guidance
 - 1980s
 - 1990s
 - **2000s**
 - **2010s**
 - **2020s**



- How can you make connections between the sources you find?
 - Summarizing vs. synthesizing
 - Step-by-step synthesis
 - Synthesis matrix



- Step-by-step synthesis
 - 1. Read your sources several times
 - 2. Take notes on every source
 - 3. Identify relevant concepts and supporting sources
 - 4. Restructure your notes by concept
 - 5. Organize your concepts into an outline



- Synthesis matrix can help you:
 - o"...[R]ecord the main points of each source and document how sources relate to each other" (Johns Hopkins Sheridan Libraries, 2019)

After reading multiple articles, this writer has identified these three major themes.

A SAMPLE SYNTHESIS MATRIX

Topic: Anxiety in Graduate Students

	Multiple Roles	Relationships	Classroom Environment
Fogg (2009)		Students can be blackballed in	Classroom contests to debate
		departments because those within	arguments and reading assignments
		the department can be very critical	could lead to extreme anxiety
Offstein, Larson, McNeill, &	Graduate students, especially		
Mwale (2004)	doctoral students, are also expected to teach		
Austin, Cameron, Glass,	Graduate student socialization is		
Kosko, Marsh, Abdelmagid, &	unique in that not only does the		There are some blanks in the
Burge (2009)	student need to transition into the		matrix, as not all resources w
	role as a student, but they must also		discuss every identified them
	be socialized into the profession		discuss every identified them
Wolniewicz (1996)	Graduate students report feeling	Personal relationships and	Anxiety over unisning large projects
	pressure to prioritize academic roles	connections suffer; socializing is	and meeting deadlines.
	over health, financial security, and	not a priority	
	personal relationships		
Davis & Coleman (2007)			Instructor feedback can be
			overwhelming, particularly when
			instructors use red ink when giving
			feedback
Wyatt & Oswalt (2013)	Graduate students often have	Graduate students are often	
	problems juggling academic	detached from the social and	
	responsibilities, research, and	cultural events and activities	
	financial responsibilities	largely promoted to	
		undergraduate students on	
		campus.	
Pallos, Yamada, & Okawa		Limited support and interactions	A lot of independent learning and
(2005)		with supervisors	researching without much guidance
Salim (2011)	Graduate students must balance		Managing and working with
	teaching responsibilities (office		challenging students in the classroom
	hours, student emails, preparation)		can contribute to stress/anxiety
Perepiczka, Chandler, &			Statistics and research-focused
Becerra (2011)			courses can be overwhelming and
			produce anxiety/procrastination

The writer has included the names of the author(s) and the year. This provides all the information needed for APA in-text citations. For MLA, include author(s) and page number; for Chicago Style, include author(s), year, and page number. Format your matrix according to your assignment instructions.



• Synthesis matrix template





- When do you stop searching for literature?
 - There is no "one-size fits all" answer
 - This will be informed by your topic, your discipline, guidance from your advisor or the journal publisher, etc.



- When do you stop searching for literature?
 - Ask yourself if you have:
 - Searched within all relevant resources
 - Utilized various search strategies and keywords
 - Achieved saturation = seeing the same findings and sources repeatedly
 - Found enough sources to justify that your new research is necessary



Fall 2022 Graduate Student Essentials

When: Tuesdays from 12:30pm – 1:30pm

Where: Library first floor classroom (Room 120) and live via Zoom

September 6: Essential Library Skills to Ace Graduate School

September 13: 7 Tips To Make Your Data Management Life Easier

September 20: 3 Simple Tips for Expanding Your Literature Review

September 27: Supercharging Your Scholarly Presence in 3 Easy Steps

October 4: Web Mapping for Every Discipline – How to Use ArcGIS Online