

How to do a literature search



Relevant MS

Plan your search for information by defining relevant keywords on your topic



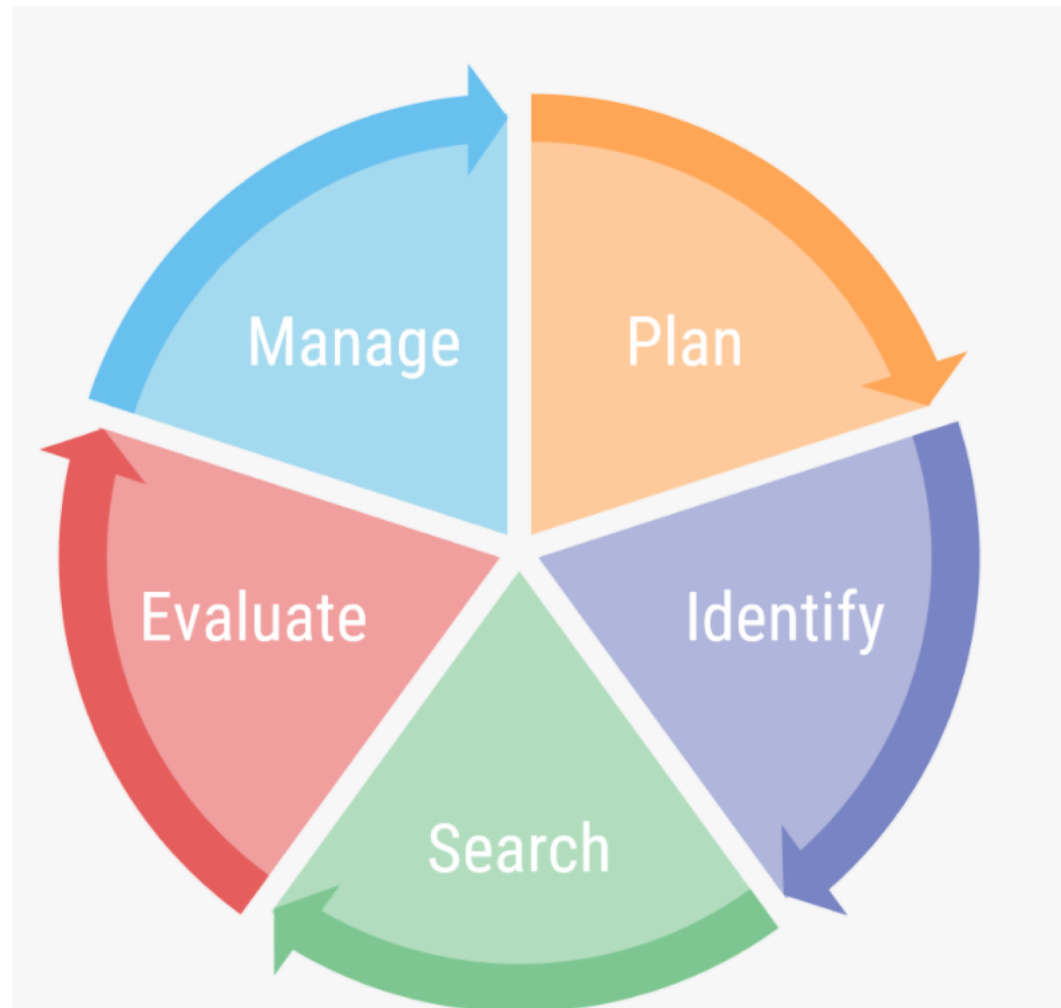
Reliable MS

Identify the key information resources for your subject

Identifying the key ideas to research

- What do I need to find out?
- What are the key concepts or ideas in the assessment which I need to explore?
- What search terms will be effective in helping me find what I need?
- What types of information will I need to answer the question?

The literature searching cycle



Search... what?

Keyword planning

It may be that you don't come up with all the necessary keywords on your first plan, but remember that you can continue to add new words to your list as you read more about the topic.

Keywords tips

- Think of as many **synonyms** as you can, i.e. words which have similar meanings, such as centrality, density, betwenness
- If you are unsure of ideas for keywords, you could **use a thesaurus** or take a quick look at a resource like Wikipedia to get an overview of the topic
- Consider whether your keywords might also have **plural** or **alternative endings**, e.g. city/cities, motivate/motivation
- Consider **alternative spellings**, e.g. color/colour, aeroplane/airplane

Where to look for

- Google Scholar
- Psych Info
- Web of Knowledge
- PubMed
- Etc...

Google Scholar



Articles Case law

You can use Google Scholar to search for:

- books
- journal articles
- conference proceedings
- other scholarly publications.

Evaluate

How to establish the credibility of the information you have found

- Is there a publication date?
- Is there any indication of when the information was last updated?
- Does the date of publication actually reflect the date the information was produced?
- Even if published very recently, has the information been superseded?
- If published very recently, has it been properly peer-reviewed?

Evaluate

Intention

Viewpoint

Audience

Opinion

Language

Evaluate

Intention
Viewpoint
Audience
Opinion
Language

What is the **intention**?
Everything is produced for a reason, be it to educate, to entertain or to make money. Understanding the motivation behind a piece of work can shed light on potential bias.

Evaluate

Intention
Viewpoint
Audience
Opinion
Language

What **position** does the author take? Reliable authors will generally make their point of view clear and seek to support it with valid evidence.

Evaluate

Intention
Viewpoint
Audience
Opinion
Language

Who is the intended **audience**?
Something designed to be read by the general public may differ greatly in detail from something aimed at academics or researchers.

Evaluate

Intention
Viewpoint
Audience
Opinion
Language

Is **opinion** being presented as fact?
Academic articles will often present unsubstantiated theories for debate, but this should be made clear.

Evaluate

Intention
Viewpoint
Audience
Opinion
Language

Does the **language** seem appropriate?

Emotionally charged language is often used to persuade in the absence of evidence.

Language that is very vague can be used to gloss over flaws in an argument.

Critical appraisal is **"the process of assessing and interpreting evidence by systematically considering its validity, results, and relevance"** (Cochrane Community, 2018).

Evaluate content

- **read the MS more carefully** to judge the quality of the **arguments** and **evidence** presented.
- What is the main argument being presented?
- What are the strengths and weaknesses of this argument? Consider whether the arguments are supported/warranted by credible evidence or are they just opinion?
- Can you think what the counter arguments might be?

Manage content

- How does the information relate to other sources on the same subject?
- Which are the implications for your project?
- Which questions is the literature rising?

Google Scholar

Articles Case law

- The easiest
- Remember few tricks
 - Check the reliability of the journal (Impact factor of the journal-by RANK)
 - Check the success of the paper (n° of citations)



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a patents
a citations

te alert

Digital dialogue? Australian politicians' use of the social network tool Twitter

[WJ Grant](#), [B Moon](#), [J Busby Grant](#) - Australian Journal of Political ..., 2010 - Taylor & Francis

... For enthusiasts, **social networking** tools such as Twitter, Facebook, MySpace and blogging and
vid... quantitative analysis of the current utilisation of the **social network** tool
er by ... some address... deeper question: what the uptake of **social** media – and ...

 Cited by 345 [Related articles](#) [All 7 versions](#)

[HTML] tandfonline.com

ACNP Full Text

Social media as beat: Tweets as a news source during the 2010 British and Dutch elections

[M Broersma](#), [T Graham](#) - Journalism Practice, 2012 - Taylor & Francis

... are themselves following only a few, the dialogical nature of the **social networking** site is ... new
media was very attractive to **politicians**: "What we do on **social networks** leads to ... these
spontaneous utterances would probably have not been available without such a **social network** ...

  Cited by 370 [Related articles](#) [All 8 versions](#) 

[HTML] tandfonline.com

Mapping online social networks of Korean politicians

[C Hsu](#), [HW Park](#) - Government Information Quarterly, 2012 - Elsevier

... campaigns; whether Twitter is a platform for political communication and a **social networking**
channel; and ... In terms of both homepage and blog **networks**, the GNP showed a higher level of ...
Given that Hwang had a larger offline **social network** and cultivated a large amount of ...

  Cited by 72 [Related articles](#) [All 2 versions](#) 



Divided they tweet: The network structure of political microbloggers and discussion topics

[A Feller](#), [M Kuhnert](#), [TO Sprenger](#), [IM Welpke](#) - ... on Weblogs and **Social** ..., 2011 - aaii.org

[PDF] aaii.org



Get the reference for your reference list

Proactive **personality** and career **success**.

SE Seibert, JM Crant, ML Kraimer - Journal of applied psychology, 1999 - psycnet.apa.org
This study examined the relationship between proactive **personality** and career **success** by surveying a sample of 496 employees (320 men and 176 women) from a diverse set of occupations and organizations. Proactive **personality** was positively associated with both ...
☆  Citato da 1881 Articoli correlati Tutte e 13 le versioni Web of Science: 624 ACNP Full Text cerca con AIREGo 



[PDF] se.edu
Cerca con AIRE

The five-factor model of **personality** and career **success**

SE Seibert, ML Kraimer - Journal of vocational behavior, 2001 - Elsevier
This study examined the relationship between the "Big Five" **personality** dimensions (neuroticism, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and openness) and career **success** by surveying a sample of 496 (318 male and 178 female) employees in a diverse ...
☆  Citato da 1037 Articoli correlati Tutte e 4 le versioni Web of Science: 282 



Cerca con AIRE

The big five **personality** traits, general mental ability, and career **success** across the life span

TA Judge, CA Higgins, CJ Thoresen... - Personnel ..., 1999 - Wiley Online Library
The present study investigated the relationship of traits from the 5-factor model of **personality** (often termed the "Big Five") and general mental ability with career **success**. Career **success** was argued to be comprised of intrinsic **success** (job satisfaction) and ...
☆  Citato da 2873 Articoli correlati Tutte e 6 le versioni Web of Science: 877 

[PDF] wiley.com
Cerca con AIRE

[HTML] Mentoring provided: Relation to mentor's career **success**, **personality**, and mentoring received



N Bozionelos - Journal of vocational behavior, 2004 - Elsevier
The relationship of a mentor's perceptions of his/her career **success**, mentoring he/she received, **personality**, and the amount of mentoring he/she provided was investigated in a sample of 176 administrators. Results indicated that the amount of mentoring respondents ...
☆  Citato da 438 Articoli correlati Tutte e 11 le versioni Web of Science: 134 

[HTML] sciencedirect.com
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Ricerche correlate

success personality traits	regulatory success self regulation and personality
academic success personality	effects of personality career success
entrepreneur success personality	impact of personality career success
proactive personality career success	
job success personality determinants	

What do proactive people do? A longitudinal model linking proactive **personality** and career **success**

SE Seibert, ML Kraimer, JM Crant - Personnel psychology, 2001 - Wiley Online Library
We developed and tested a model linking proactive **personality** and career **success** through a set of four behavioral and cognitive mediators. A 2-year longitudinal design with data from a sample of 180 full-time employees and their supervisors was used. Results from structural ...
☆  Citato da 1682 Articoli correlati Tutte e 3 le versioni Web of Science: 614 

Role of protégé **personality** in receipt of mentoring and career **success**

DB Turban, TW Dougherty - Academy of Management journal, 1994 - journals.aom.org

[PDF] jstor.org
Cerca con AIRE

X Cita

MLA Seibert, Scott E., J. Michael Crant, and Maria L. Kraimer. "Proactive personality and career success." *Journal of applied psychology* 84.3 (1999): 416.

APA Seibert, S. E., Crant, J. M., & Kraimer, M. L. (1999). Proactive personality and career success. *Journal of applied psychology*, 84(3), 416.

ISO 690 SEIBERT, Scott E.; CRANT, J. Michael; KRAIMER, Maria L. Proactive personality and career success. *Journal of applied psychology*, 1999, 84.3: 416.

BibTeX EndNote RefMan RefWorks

http://bibliotecapsicologia.cab.unipd.it

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Libri e riviste **Citazioni** **Bibliografia** **Testi** **Collezioni digitali** **Testi**

Tipo di ricerca:

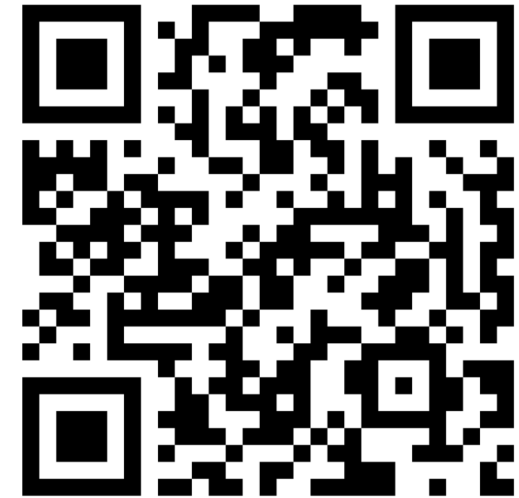
Parola o frase da cercare:

Tipo di materiale:

[Per una ricerca più dettagliata vai al Catalogo](#) | [Aiuto](#)

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Padua@Thesis		
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- Have a go:



www.wooclap.com/RPMHZB

- **Identify your question, look for relevant literature in google, select a good one, type your preliminary answer**

Results too broad and general?	Too few results to support arguments for a paper?
Use more specific subject terms	Use broader subject terms
Search in narrow fields (e.g. Title, rather than searching anywhere)	Search in broad fields (keyword, abstract)
Use AND to combine different concepts	Use OR to combine alternative terms for a concept
Apply limits (e.g. publication date)	Use truncation (*) e.g. agricult* and wildcard (?) symbols e.g. wom?n
If possible, limit by material type, e.g. peer reviewed articles only	Check results for more alternative terms

Psych Info

← → ↻ web.b.ebscohost.com/ehost/resultsadvanced?vid=5&sid=c9032753-fcaf-4e0f-bd3b-92912a80a84e%40pdc-v-sessmgr04&bquery=network+/

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network

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AND ▾

food

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AND ▾

Select a Field (optional) ▾

+ -

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between social **network**, **food** choice values, and diet quality.



Academic
Journal

Kim, Chang-O; *Appetite*, Vol 96, Jan 1, 2016 pp. 116-121. Publisher: Elsevier Science; [Journal Article]
Abstract: Social **network** type might affect an individual's **food** choice because these decisions are often made as a group rather than individually. In this study, the associations between social **network** type, **food** choice value, and diet quality in frail older adults with low socioeconomic status were investigated. For this cross-sectional study, 87 frail older adults were recruited from the National Home Healthcare Services in Seoul, South Korea. Social **network** types, **food** choice values, and diet quality were assessed using The Practitioner Assessment of **Network** Type Instrument, The **Food** Choice Questionnaire, and mean adequacy ratio, respectively. Results showed that frail older adults with close relationships with local family and/or friends and neighbors were less likely to follow their own preferences, such as taste, price, and beliefs regarding **food** health values. In contrast, frail older adults with a small social **network** and few community contacts were more likely to be influenced by their **food** choice values, such as price or healthiness of **food**. Frail older adults who tend to choose familiar **foods** were associated with low-quality dietary intake, while older adults who valued healthiness or use of natural ingredients were associated with a high-quality diet. The strength and direction of these associations were dependent on social **network** type of frail older adults. This study explored the hypothesis that **food** choice values are associated with a certain type of social **network** and consequently affect diet quality. While additional research needs to be conducted, community-based intervention intended to improve diet quality of frail older adults must carefully consider individual **food** choice values as well as social **network** types. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2019 APA, all rights reserved)

Subjects: **Food** Preferences; Geriatrics; Health Impairments; Socioeconomic Status; Adulthood (18 yrs & older); Aged (65 yrs & older); Male; Female

[Cited References: \(70\)](#)

Web of Knowledge

- <https://apps.webofknowledge.com/>

Results: **3,324**
(Web of Science Core Collection)

searched for: TOPIC: (network political influence) ...More

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By: Mehran, Javaneh; Olya, Hossein G. T.
CURRENT ISSUES IN TOURISM Volume: 22 Issue: 20 Pages: 2511-2537 Published: DEC 14 2019
Full Text from Publisher View Abstract

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2. **Reconfiguring urban governance in an age of rising city networks: A research agenda**
By: Davidson, Kathryn; Coenen, Lars; Acuto, Michele; et al.
URBAN STUDIES Volume: 56 Issue: 16 Pages: 3540-3555 Published: DEC 2019
Full Text from Publisher View Abstract

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Times Cited: 0
(from Web of Science Core Collection)

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Number in JCR Year 2018 (A)	410	33	443	18	96%
Number of References (B)	21,248	2,788	24,036	361	98%
Ratio (B/A)	51.8	84.5	54.3	20.1	

Rank

JCR Impact Factor

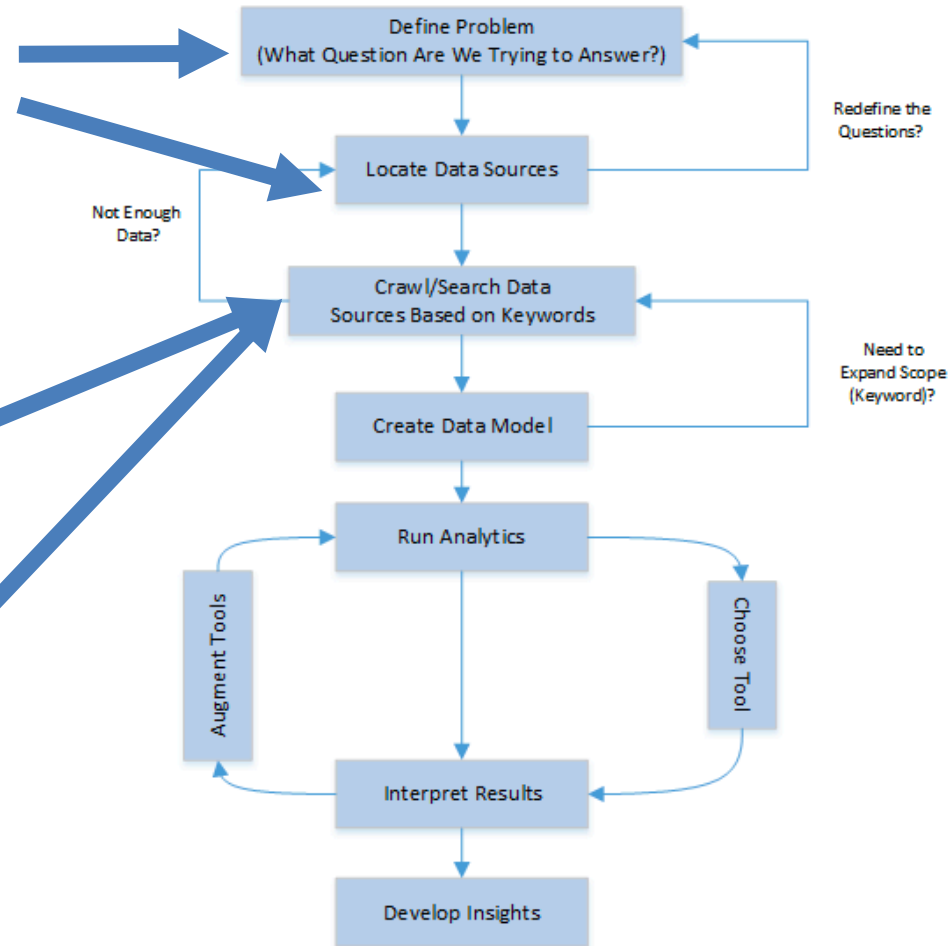


JCR Year▲	NUTRITION & DIETETICS			BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES		
	Rank	Quartile	JIF Percentile	Rank	Quartile	JIF Percentile
2018	30/87	Q2	66.092	8/53	Q1	85.849
2017	31/83	Q2	63.253	13/51	Q2	75.490
2016	26/81	Q2	68.519	8/51	Q1	85.294
2015	30/80	Q2	63.125	13/51	Q2	75.490
2014	30/77	Q2	61.688	23/51	Q2	55.882

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Selecting the data

- Definition of the social network
- Definition of network boundaries
- Selecting within the boundaries
- Sampling within the boundaries



Pag 53-62

John Scott

Social Network Analysis

Sage Publications (see Moodle)

Definition of the network

Theoretical definition > operationalization

When we want to study a social network the first step is to define it.

NODES=???

LINKS=????

Definition of the network: e.g. networks of people

- Maybe participants are not aware of ties between their social supporters
- Solution: objective measures (e.g., co-publications of supporters)
- Class mates
- Colleagues: belonging to same organization
- Political affiliation: enrolled in a party???
- Collaborators: working to the same project? Co-authors?
- Friends: how do you define friendship?
 - CRITERIA: number of interactions? Quality of the relationship? Self determination? Top 5? Top 3?

Identification of Network Boundaries

Formal vs. informal group

Risk: ARTIFICIAL boundaries

From theoretical definition to empirical criteria

-> transparent inclusion/exclusion criteria allow:

- replicability of the results

- generalizability of the findings

Selecting within the boundaries

Two main strategies:

- Positional approach
- Reputational approach

Sampling: positional approach

- Premise: you have a list of the entire population
- Make an ordered list of possible participants (possible nodes), namely list the entire target population
 - E.g.: I make the list of the athletes taking a knee for Blacklives matter
 - E.g.: I make the list of the political leaders
- Rank the list according to a meaningful criterion
 - E.g.: Rank the list of athletes by N°of followers in tweeters
 - E.g.: Rank the leaders according to number of votes
- Select cut off
- E.g.: top 10, top 100

Sampling: positional approach

- Problem: justify your cut off: a cut off implies that you have subgroups

E.g. top 10 are one group, from the 11th they belong to a different group

- The better you initially define your network, the less problems you will encounter in arguing and identifying the inclusion/exclusion criteria

Selecting: reputational approach

Premise: you do **not** have a list of the entire population

- The list is created starting by a group of judges (nominees), that are asked nominate the member of the target population (i.e., the nodes of the network)
 - knowledgeable informants
 - a sample of «users»

Selecting: reputational approach

- OPTION 1: The nominees are independent from social relations under investigation (this eliminates a methodological circularity)

e.g. A group of students nominates all the athletes that comes into their mind. Those athletes are the target network

e.g. A group of athletes nominates all the sport brands that sponsor them.

e.g. A group of real estates agents nominates the most promising spots in the city. The houses for sell in that spots could be in the network, and you can build a network based on co-visits to implement marketing strategies

Selecting: reputational approach

- OPTION 2: Snow ball: Every Judge nominates 3 further judges

In this case the shape of the outcome network will be highly contaminated by the initial selection. But this can work in specific cases (for example, the initial selection involves a very influential / important person as the starting point)

Statistical sampling problems

- Representative samples
- Snowball procedure
- Identification of roles: positions or structural locations

Statistical sampling problems

- Representative sample: reproduces the relevant characteristics of the reference population (age, gender, level of education, socio-economic, political orientation ...)
- BUT a representative sample of individual respondents does not correspond to a sample representation of their relationships !!!!
- At most I can get basic and self-centered info:

E.g. We could get info on the density of the Italians' network of friends by asking a representative sample how many "friends" they have, but you cannot know for example anything about reciprocity or the level of cohesion of the group of friends

Statistical sampling problems

- Possible solution: snowballing starting from the initial sample. This allows the indirect contacts of the initial sample to be studied. Problem: when to stop? When the number of new members tends not to increase much.
- Limit: the structure of the network is defined very much by the snowballing procedure
- The snowball procedure could be improved by trying to have preliminary information on how the network structure is and the roles / positions assumed by the members.

E.g. To compare the interactional and national networks of potential customers, the contacts of foreign vs. national salesmen could be studied

Identification of positions or structural locations

- Assumption: agents in a similar structural location within the NTW share social attributes
- Eg: I expect the hubs/brokers in the network (e.g., athletes taking a knee) to be black male.
- E.g. identify the hubs/brokers in the networks and then I code their socio-demographic characteristics.

Questions ?



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