



Writing a Literature Review Workshop

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Short Introduction

- Psychology PhD
 - Industrial/Organizational Psychology subfield
- Teaches PSY 235 – Introduction to Research Methods
- Material will be general to apply to other disciplines

What are the challenges you face with writing literature reviews?

Which student did the most successful synthesis of information?

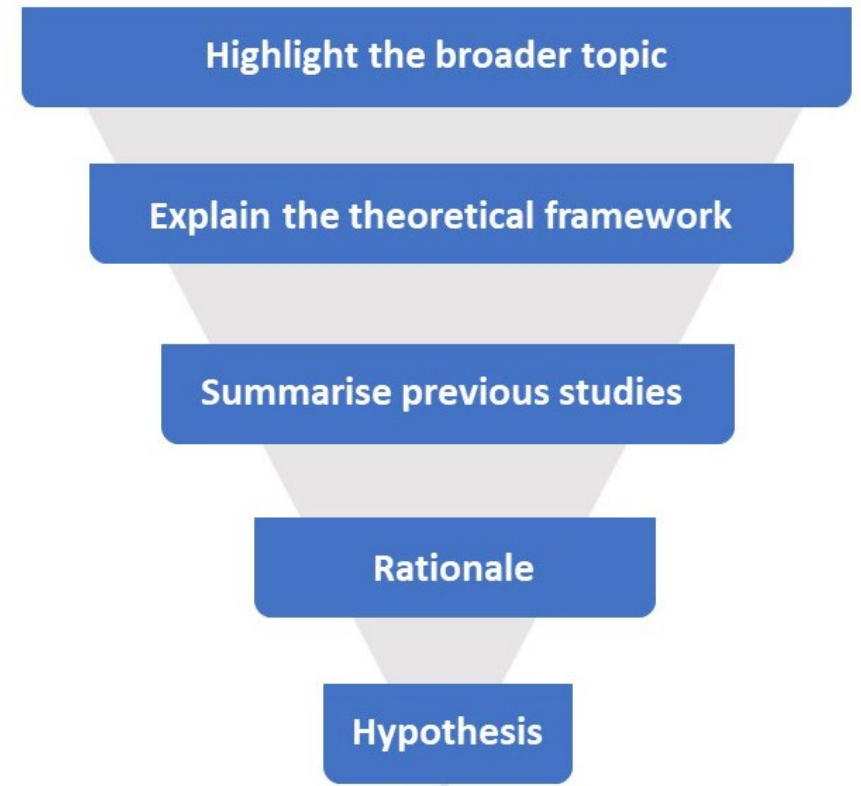
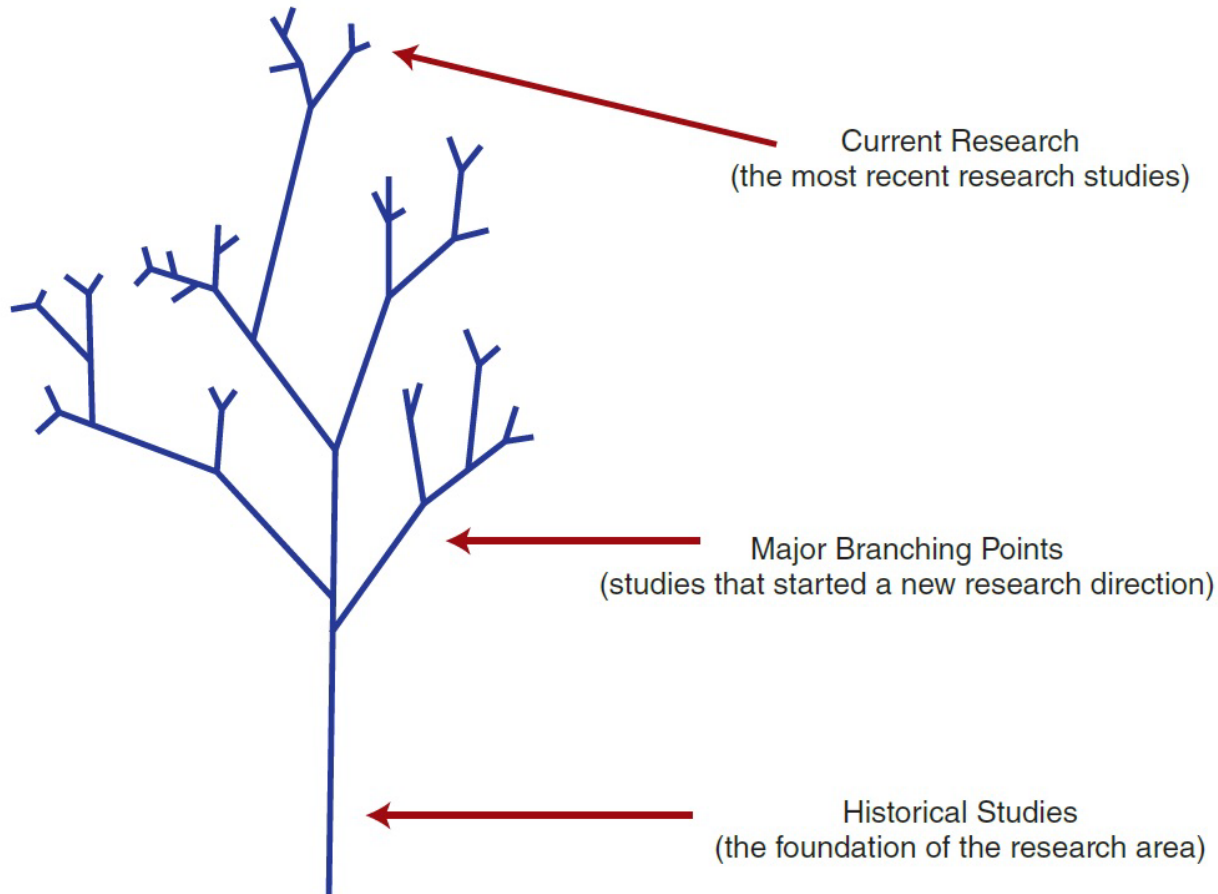
<p>In November of 2014, "almost all Swift's music vanished from Spotify, the online streaming service that claims over 50 million active users, more than 10 million of whom pay for an ad-free and mobile-ready version. Swift's departure came as a surprise to plenty of those users" (Dickey).</p> <p>Taylor Swift pulled her music from Spotify because, "she believes that Spotify's particular model devalues her work" (Dickey). Swift will leave her music on Beats and Rhapsody because both programs require users "to pay for a premium package in order to access my albums. And that places a perception of value on what I've created. On Spotify, they don't have any settings or any kind of qualifications for who gets what music. I think that people should feel that there is a value to what musicians have created, and that's that" (Dickey).</p> <p>According to Swift, removing her music "shouldn't be news right now. It should have been news in July, when I went out and stood up and said I'm against it in an op-ed in the Wall Street Journal" (Dickey).</p> <p>"Spotify CEO, Daniel Ek, wrote a blog post defending his business" (Dickey). The company also responded to Swift's accusations that artists aren't paid by saying that the "total payout for Swift's streaming over the past 12 months globally was \$2 million" (Dickey). However, "Swift's label, which receives only a portion of payments, says it collected \$496,044 from domestic streams during that period" (Dickey).</p> <p>However, Swift proved that she doesn't need Spotify because "her first-week figure of 1.287 million copies sold for her new album, 1989, bests any album's sales week since 2002's The Eminem Show" (Dickey).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Student A</p>	<p>In November of 2014, "almost all Swift's music vanished from Spotify, the online streaming service that claims over 50 million active users, more than 10 million of whom pay for an ad-free and mobile-ready version. Swift's departure came as a surprise to plenty of those users" (Dickey).</p> <p>Taylor Swift pulled her music from Spotify because, she doesn't approve of the free, ad-supported business model that Spotify uses. Shortly after the release of 1989, Swift's record label, "notified Spotify that it would be withdrawing her entire catalog from the service. Big Machine didn't pull her catalog from other on-demand streaming companies such as Apple Inc.'s Beats Music, which doesn't offer a free, ad-supported tier. Rdio also still has her catalog, but only allows its paying subscribers to access it, not the users of its free service" (Grundberg).</p> <p>According to Swift, she "didn't think that it would be shocking to anyone. With as many ways as artists are personalizing their musical distribution, it didn't occur to me that this would be anything that anyone would talk about. But I could never have expected so many text messages, emails and phone calls from other artists, writers and producers saying thank you" (Light).</p> <p>Spotify responded to Swift's accusations that artists aren't paid by saying that the "total payout for Swift's streaming over the past 12 months globally was \$2 million" (Dickey). However, "Swift's label, which receives only a portion of payments, says it collected \$496,044 from domestic streams during that period" (Dickey).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Student B</p>	<p>In November of 2014, Taylor Swift removed nearly all of her music from Spotify, (an online streaming service) leaving both fans and Spotify shocked. Swift made the decision to remove her music from Spotify because "she believes that Spotify's particular model devalues her work" (Dickey).</p> <p>In order for her to be recognized as an artist, Swift wants to see Spotify follow the same business models such as Beats or Rhapsody because both programs require users "to pay for a premium package in order to access my [Swift's] albums" (Dickey). However, Spotify does have an option for users to "pay for an ad-free and mobile ready version" (Dickey), but only a small portion of Spotify users subscribe for the ad-free version.</p> <p>Although many listeners are upset with Swift's decision, she "never could have expected so many text messages, emails and phone calls" (Light) from people who are in the same industry as her. Swift says that she's heard from "other artists, writers and producers" (Light), thanking her for taking a stand on music rights.</p> <p>According to an article written by Sven Grundberg, a label company can pull an "individual artist's work from Spotify with only a few days notice" (Grundberg). While it is unclear if Swift will ever allow Spotify to stream her music again, sales for the 1989 album continue to rise and are expected to reach 1.2 million by the end of the release week. With such a large fan-base around the world and albums sold, Swift has made it clear that she does not need to use Spotify as a platform for distributing her music.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Student C</p>	<p>In November of 2014, Taylor Swift removed nearly all of her music from Spotify, (an online streaming service) leaving both fans and Spotify shocked. Swift calms that she isn't sure why the removal is news to the company, especially after she "said I'm against it in an op-ed in the Wall Street Journal" (Dickey) earlier that year.</p> <p>Swift believes that Spotify's ad-supported model is unfair to artists and diminishes the quality of their work. According to Swift, several "other artists, writers and producers" (Light) have thanked her for standing up to the streaming service and protecting artists' music rights, making Swift feel "she'd made the right choice" (Gibson). Although those around her are grateful, Spotify's CEO, Daniel Ek, responded to the frenzy in an official blog post. Ek argues that Spotify doesn't detract from the artist's value but rather serves "as a bulwark against online piracy" (Kedmey) and pays artists fair compensation.</p> <p>However, Swift disagrees with Ek about the royalty payments. Spotify claims that Swift received two million dollars from 2013-2014, but the record label "says it collected \$496,044 from domestic streams during that period" (Dickey). The low amount of royalties is staggering, considering that Spotify has over 40 million registered users. According to Spotify, Swift's music was on "over 19 million playlists," and has about sixteen million listeners approximately every thirty days (Grundberg). With so many listeners, the amount of royalties should exceed the \$496,044; however Swift argues that each song played "average[s] less than a penny" (Kedmey), significantly less than other companies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Student D</p>
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What is a Literature Review?

- Overview of previous literature in a given research area
 - Participation in a scholarly conversation
- Synthesis, synthesis, synthesis!
 - Not a block of summaries of individual articles
- Distinct from annotated bibliographies
- Difference between literature review **section** and literature review article

Development v. Writing



Steps to Writing a Literature Review

- Identify a topic
- Literature search
- Reading literature and taking notes
- Organizing articles
- **(More)** Writing!



- Read the full articles, **not just the abstract!**
- **BUT!**
- **Value in skimming and extracting relevant information!**

2. Devise a reading strategy

	I'm looking for...												
	Big picture	More detail	Nitty-gritty	Main points	New claims	Evidence	Theory	Data/analysis	Graphs, tables	Implications	Limitations	Publications on this topic	What is known about topic
Title	X												
Abstract	X			X	X					X			
Introduction		X											X
Literature review			X				X					X	X
Methods/data			X					X					
Results			X			X			X				
Discussion/Conclusion		X		X	X					X	X		

Tools

- Research Databases (e.g., PsycINFO) – Literature search
- Zotero – Citation and article management
 - Can integrate with Word to insert citations
- Microsoft Excel – Notetaking and organizing articles
- Microsoft Word – Writing



Note Taking is Key to Paraphrasing

- As you're reading, take notes on key points of the article that are relevant to your work
- Notes that are in your own words will make synthesizing the literature review easier
- Only use quotes for emphasis, *not because you don't know how to properly communicate the author's ideas or results*
 - Should be rare in your paper

AutoSave Off 5 Questions in Excel • Saved to this PC Search Raul Pacheco-Vega

File Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Help

Clipboard Font Alignment Number Styles Cells Editing Analysis

B3 As privilege-dependent organizations, U.S. public schools have an interest in catering to higher-SES White families

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		<i>Literature Review</i>	<i>Research Question</i>	<i>Methods/Theory</i>	<i>Results/Analysis</i>	<i>Discussion/Conclusion</i>
2		What do we know?	What are we seeking to explain?	How do we investigate/answer the question?	Which results did we obtain? What did we find?	What are the implications of these findings?
3	Calarco, Jessica Mc Crory. 2020. "Avoiding Us versus Them: How Schools' Dependence on Privileged 'Helicopter' Parents Influences Enforcement of Rules." <i>American Sociological Review</i> 85(2):223-46.	As <i>privilege-dependent organizations</i> , U.S. public schools have an interest in catering to higher-SES White families	But, what happens when privileged families' interests conflict with schools' stated goals?	Focusing on the case of homework, and drawing insights from organizational theory, cultural capital theory, and research on parent involvement in schools, I examine how schools' dependence on higher-SES White families influences their enforcement of rules.	Using a longitudinal, ethnographic study of one socioeconomically diverse public elementary school, I find that teachers wanted to enforce homework rules, but they worried doing so would lead to conflict with the higher-SES White "helicopter" parents, on whom they relied most for support. Thus, teachers selectively enforced rules, using evidence of "helicopter" parenting to determine which students "deserved" leeway and lenience. Those decisions, in turn, contributed to inequalities in teachers' punishment and evaluation of students. Broadly, these findings suggest privilege-dependence leads schools to appease privileged families, even when those actions contradict the school's stated goals.	These findings also challenge standard policy assumptions about parent involvement and homework, and they suggest policies aimed at reducing the power of privilege are necessary for lessening inequalities in school.
4						

Raul Pacheco-Vega Abstract Decomposition Matrix

Bottled water Excel concept dump - Excel

Raul Pacheco-Vega

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Concept	Citation	Main idea	Notes 1	Notes 2	Notes 3	Cross-ref	Quote	Page
1	Fear of tap water	Parag, Yael and J. Timmons Roberts. 2009. "A Battle Against the Bottles: Building, Claiming, and Regaining Tap-Water Trustworthiness." <i>Society & Natural Resources</i> 22(7):625-36.	People no longer drink tap water because they do not trust their municipal water systems	This is a conceptual piece, rather than an empirical one	Many of the ideas of Parag and Roberts 2009 are very much aligned with Pacheco-Vega 2015 and Ortega Castañeda 2016 and Estrada 2016		(related to Pacheco-Vega 2015, Wilk 2006, etc.)	"We argue, however, that the increasing flight from drinking tap water is at least partly the result of another factor that has not been discussed: the growing distrust of tap-water quality and, more broadly, of the state's ability to protect the health of its citizens."	626
2		Jones, Andria Q. et al. 2007. "A Qualitative Exploration of the Public Perception of Municipal Drinking Water." <i>Water Policy</i> 9(4):425-38.	People no longer drink tap water because they do not trust their municipal water systems	Qualitative methods applied to public perception of municipal tap water			Related to Lapham 2009, Gorelick et al 2011, York et al 2011		
3	Branding of water	Wilk, Richard. 2006. "Bottled Water: The Pure Commodity in the Age of Branding." <i>Journal of Consumer Culture</i> 6(3):303-25.	Branding bottled water as pure						
4		Brei, Vinicius and Steffen Böhm. 2014. "'1L=10L for Africa': Corporate Social Responsibility and the Transformation of Bottled Water into a 'consumer Activist' Commodity." <i>Discourse & Society</i> 25(1):3-31.	Branding bottled water as ethical	Volvic's '1L=10L for Africa' campaign (2005-2010), wherein sale of each liter of bottled water in 'developed' countries was linked to a promise by Danone to provide 10 liters of drinking water in	Use Critical Discourse Analysis (textual analysis of the campaign itself).	Their own work is related (they have a couple of other papers on axiology, similar content analysis methods)	Related to Wilk 2006, Dolnicar et al 2014		
5		Opel, Andy. 1999. "Constructing Purity: Bottled Water and the Commodification of Nature." <i>The Journal of American Culture</i> 22(4):67-76.		Cultural analysis of bottled water as a social construction of purity	Labels add symbolic value to the product (and status) of purity				
6									

Raul Pacheco-Vega The Conceptual Synthesis Excel Dump (CSED) technique

Personal Learning Environment (PLE)

THEME	(Attwell, 2007)	(McLoughlin & Lee, 2010)	(Drexler, 2010)	(Amberg, Reinhardt, & Hofmann, 2009)	(Mohamed Amine Chatti, Agustawan, Matthias Jarke, & Marcus Specht, 2010)
Definition of PLE	Not a piece of software but new approach in using technologies (social software) for learning	PLE - a concept adopting Web 2.0 technology to promote lifelong learning, informal learning and self-directed learning Learning environment - an approach not an application for identity management, social participation & community of inquiry PLE allows learner to take control of his/her own learning environment	Networked learning - learning in which information communication technology is used to promote connections between learners, tutors, learning community and learning resources Personal learning - learner autonomy and increased self regulation	Integration of social software into LMS creates new way of web-based teaching & learning - PLE	Learning is fundamentally personal, social, distributed, ubiquitous, flexible, dynamic and complex in nature. VLE - TEL is designed, authored, organized, and delivered via VLE as statically packaged PLE - more natural and learner-centric model to learning that takes small pieces, loosely joined approach, characterized by freedom use of a set of learner-controlled tools and the bottom up creation of knowledge ecologies
Pedagogy or principles	PLE supports different learning style and learners should be able to use different learning style in different contexts/domains in satisfying different learning goals	Self regulated learning - take control of own learning & maintain high level of motivation Learning experience - active, process based, driven by learners' interests, independent learning, cultivate self-regulation Social & participatory pedagogy Scaffolding	Constructivism & connectivism influence the instructional design Networked learning is manifested in PLE - help take control of and manage own learning Networked student model - constructivist approach to learning	Learning network - learn by connecting Lifelong independent learning User-centered learning approach	Lifelong learning - learning possibilities exist for those who want to learn Personalized learning - learning is person in nature - ability to learn the way learner sees fit Network learning - fundamentally social in nature - active producers of knowledge - social nature of web 2.0 through participation, voting, collaboration, sharing, aggregation and distribution
Rationale for PLE	PLE is an extension to accessing educational technology to be responsible to organize one's own learning, both formal and informal	Learners able to make educational decisions and take ownership over learning experiences Opportunities for authentic learning that is personalized and meaningful to the learners	Promote knowledge construction, information vehicle for exploring knowledge, active learning tool, social medium to promote conversing, intellectual partner to facilitate reflection	Enlarge community and networking across closed course boundaries Increase interaction and participation	LMS-centric model of learning failed to achieve performance improvement and innovation - learning is more than static content and technology is only secondary issue Inability to satisfy heterogeneous needs of many learners
Skills/processes required	Develop own judgment and literacy skill to use new technologies	Ability to select appropriate learning tools in own learning environment to match own learning goals and needs Communication and participation Educator - scaffolding skill Learner - digital literacies	Teacher professional development -ongoing mentoring & support Personal learning management	Browse, network, collect, create, communicate, share. Creator of contents - active learner	Mashup by aggregation, mashup by integration in PLEF to support learners in building PLEs



Annotated Bibliography

Source A

- APA citation with hanging indent.
- Brief paragraph summarizing the source and discussing its credibility/relevance to the topic.

Source B

- APA citation with hanging indent.
- Brief paragraph summarizing the source and discussing its credibility/relevance to the topic.

Source C

- APA citation with hanging indent.
- Brief paragraph summarizing the source and discussing its credibility/relevance to the topic.

Source D

- APA citation with hanging indent.
- Brief paragraph summarizing the source and discussing its credibility/relevance to the topic.

Literature Review

Introduction

Paragraph 1

Topic sentence

Discussion of Evidence

- Summary of findings in Source D (cited)
- Summary of findings in Source B (cited)

Discussion of topic and elaboration on findings in sources. Transition to the next aspect of topic.

Paragraph 2

Topic sentence

Discussion of Evidence

- Summary of findings in Source A (cited)
- Summary of findings in Source C (cited)
- Summary of findings in Source B (cited)

Discussion of topic and elaboration on findings in sources. Transition to the next aspect of topic.

Conclusion



California State
University Fullerton -
Reference Guide:
Annotated Bibliography
vs. Literature Review

NOTE: This is a demonstration. ABs have more than 4 sources! LRs have more than 4 sources and 2 paragraphs!

A man in a grey shirt and dark tie is sitting at a desk with a laptop. He has a stressed expression, with his right hand pressed against his forehead and his eyes closed. The background is a bright, out-of-focus indoor setting with greenery.

Give Yourself Enough Time

- You can wait until the last minute to write...
- **but it will not be fun.**
- Properly demonstrate your expertise in this area of knowledge