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The ART of Literature Studies and Reviews

An attempt to create order in chaos

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The **ART** of Literature Studies & Reviews

An attempt to create order in chaos

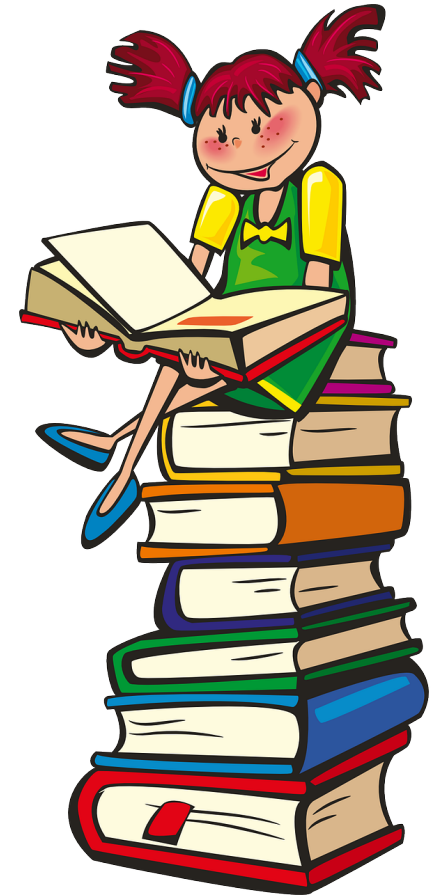
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Aerospace Structures
& Materials
Faculty of Aerospace Engineering



Today's Programme

- 09.30 Introduction and creation of groups round table
- 09.40 Literature Study & Reviews: What are they? Why do they exist?
- 09.50 Introduction to Literature Strategies
- 10.10 Explanation of exercise?
- 10.20 In Groups: Suitable review type for chosen research questions
- 10.40 Feedback to plenary per group
- 10.55 Closing and Main Takeaways

Why this workshop?

Literature Study Part of Research is often:



Cumbersome



Lonely with no end in sight



Confusing

What I won't be talking about...



How and Where to Search for Literature...
That is a workshop in itself

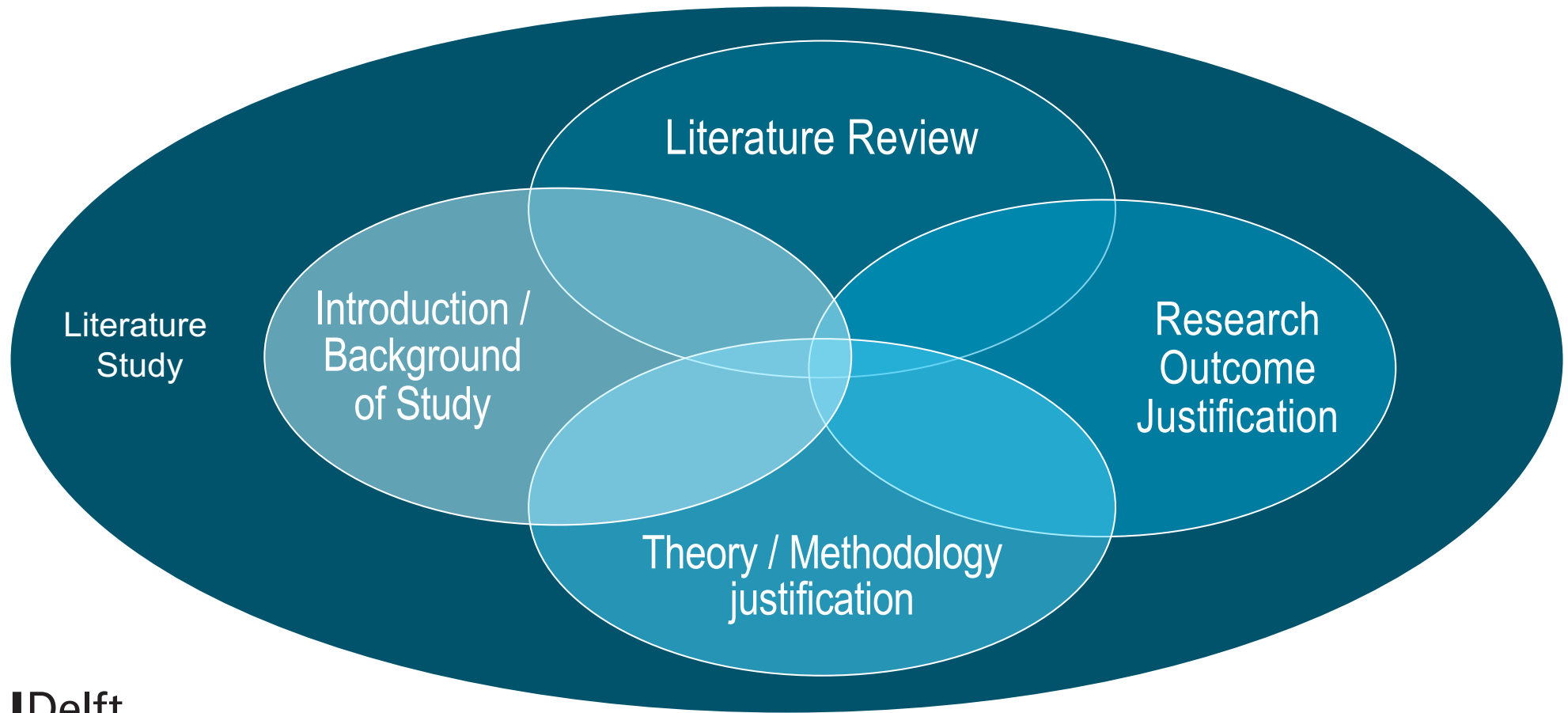
Phase 1: Laying the foundations



[Image by Peggy und Marco Lachmann-Anke from Pixabay]

Literature Study vs. Literature Review

Engineering Style: Venn Diagram



Background of Study

What does it do?

- Provides context for study
- Introduction to research problem
- Highlights why of the study

Where and how?

- Found in Introduction section
- Narrows down to topic
- Also non-scientific sources
- Is short and concise (1-2 p)



Example phrasing:

It is widely reported (Diddly Squad, 2005) that PhD students are lonely. This shows that there is a real need for measures to combat loneliness

Literature Review



What does it do?

- Critical analysis of existing literature
- Evaluates current state-of-the-art
- Identifies gaps in knowledge

Where and how?

- After introduction and research problem formulation
- Research question led
- Scientific literature only
- Lengthy and detailed (10 p or more)

Example phrasing:

*Sharon & Tracy et al. (2019)
investigated the effect of XXX on
YYY using research methods Alpha
and Bravo. Their findings were that
the answer is Charlie.*

Theory / Methodology Justification

What does it do?

- Explains where your chosen methods and theories come from
- Explains your research design & analysis choices
- Validation & Verification: Allows for **traceability** and **reproducibility** of your work

Where and how?

- In theory or methods section
- Scientific literature & textbooks
- References used as justification



Example phrasing:

*The questionnaire was field tested as
recommended by Field and Hole
(2003) ..*

Research Outcome Justification



What does it do?

- Adds meaning and context to your findings
- Validation & Verification of your results
- Highlights what is special about your outcome

Where and how?

- In discussion of results section
- Scientific literature and textbooks
- Generally, no new literature introduced but links back to earlier references used
- Can be lengthy, depending on findings

Example phrasing:

When computing Cronbach's alpha for our scale, using SPSS™, a value of 0.85 was found. According to Field (2009), this indicates that the scale is reliable.

Phase 2: the building blocks



[Image by Peggy und Marco Lachmann-Anke from Pixabay]

Literature Review Types

Based on:

A typology of reviews: An analysis of 14 review types and associated methodologies

By: Maria J. Grant and Andrew Booth

In: *Health Information & Libraries Journal*, July 2009.

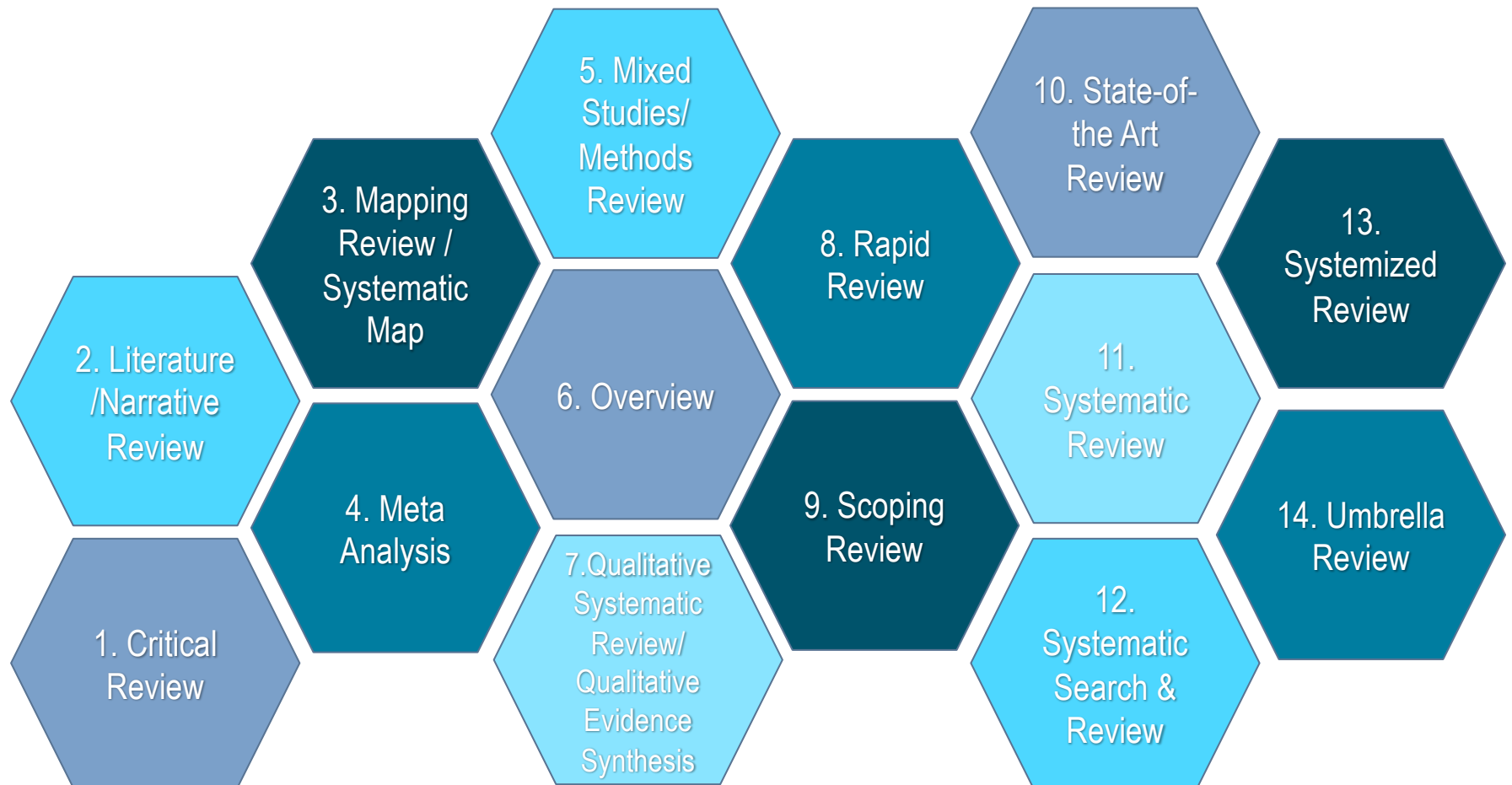
DOI: [10.1111/j.1471-1842.2009.00848.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-1842.2009.00848.x)

Note: This is still a field of study in development



[Image by Open Clip Art Vectors from Pixabay]

14 Lit. Review Types



[Based on Grant & Booth, 2009]

Approach Grant and Booth (see hand out)

- Using process of **literary warrant** to determine **prevalent terminology**
- All found review types were identified and mapped against **SALSA** Framework:
 - **SEARCH**
 - **APPRAISAL**
 - **SYNTHESIS**
 - **ANALYSIS**
- Characteristics described
- Perceived strength & weaknesses outlined
- Illustrated each by a relevant example from the field of health

Phase 3: Making choices using the **SALSA** framework



[Image by Peggy und Marco Lachmann-Anke from Pixabay]

SEARCH

Is about the method used to search for literature:

- Non-Systematic, Comprehensive, Exhaustive (search criteria do not have to be reported) – 1, 2, 6, 7
 - Historic Time Constraint (only looking at a certain timespan) – 10
- Systematic (Search criteria defined) – 4, 5, 11, 12, 14
 - Delivery Time Constraint (final product must be delivered within a timespan) – 3, 8
 - Scoped (limited to certain areas/topics/time periods) – 3, 9

APPRAISAL

Decision on what to include

- No Formal Quality Assessment – 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13
(inclusion is up to the researcher, no formal criteria)
- Formal Quality Assessment – 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14
(such as inclusion/exclusion criteria and/or sensitivity analyses, may be time-limited)

SYNTHESIS

Presenting of findings

- Narrative (e.g. conceptual, chronological, qualitative) – 1, 2, 6, 7, 10
- Tabular with narrative - 5, 6, 8
 - Little narrative – 9, 12
 - Tabular accompaniment – 10, 11, 13
- Tabular and Graphical (e.g. mapping) with narrative – 3, 4, 5, 14

ANALYSIS

How is it analyzed?

- Chronological, conceptual, thematic – 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
- Quantity & quality of literature/evidence – 3, 8, 9
- Numerically – 4, 5

To what purpose?

- Derive new model/theory or hypothesis – 1, 7
- Identify need for primary and secondary research - 3
- Identify previous accomplishments - 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
- Identify gaps, omissions and limitations - 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
- Specify a viable review - 9



Assignment:

In groups use the **SALSA** framework to design a literature review

1. Choose your research question
2. Select your **SALSA** methods
3. If time allows, check what type of review it is from hand out

You have 20 minutes

Report Back

Which **SALSA** options did you choose & why?

Which of the review methods as listed by Booth & Grant (2009) would best fit?



[Image by Peggy und Marco Lachmann-Anke from Pixabay]

Main Takeaways & Further Research



[Image by Peggy und Marco Lachmann-Anke from Pixabay]

Main Takeaways

What will you take home from this?

What would did you miss?

Do these 14 types also exist in engineering & education research?

Or are there more or less?

Anyone interested in collaborating to create an overview as in Booth & Grant (2009) specifically for engineering education?

