# MUNI ECON

## The Use of Academic Research Databases

1 Author: Martin Guzi (2023)

## **Academic text**

- It presents findings to other researchers.
- It is not emotional.
- Nevertheless, it contains a story.
- The story describes your exploration of the topic, how you collected data or conducted experiments, and what your conclusions are.
- The story also facilitates the reading of your text, and perhaps will motivate the reader to cite your work or to follow up with his or her own research.
- In the research part, it summarizes what we know about the topic so far.
- It formulates questions and hypotheses.
- It describes your own findings and compares them to existing knowledge.
- It explains the methodology used, the collection of data and their analysis.
- It makes correct and ethical use of the findings and texts by other authors.

# Scientific information at ECON MUNI

https://www.econ.muni.cz/en/library

#### Centre of Scientific Information



EBSCO Discovery Service

Catalogue eResources

Cubicles booking

Library brochure

**MU Libraries Guide** 

#### **Circulation Desk Contact**

Phone: 549 49 5271 E-mail: vypujcky@econ.muni.cz

More contact entries

#### **Opening Hours**

Monday – Thursday	8:00 am – 8:00 pm
Friday	8:00 am – 4:00 pm
Selected Saturdays	9:00 am – 1:00 pm

#### Saturdays opening hours

In the autumn 2022 semester, the library will be open on Saturdays from Sep 17 to Dec 17, except Saturdays Oct 1, Oct 29, Nov 5, and Nov 19, when there is no teaching.

## What the library offers

Databases and subscriptions Books, e-books, and e-magazines Data Magazines & newspapers Help with academic writing Study rooms

www.econ.muni.cz/library

### **Connection from Home (VPN)**

#### https://it.muni.cz/en/services/vpn

Students might connect to the university network from home, from abroad, or from another university. Computer connected to VPN (Virtual Private Network) will behave in the exact way as it does when connected directly in the university network. Recommended for frequent and intensive work with the resources.

> Electronic Information Sources for Science, Research and Teaching are only available to employees and students of Masaryk University and solely for their academic needs.

### **Masaryk University library catalogue**

katalog.muni.cz

#### Search for (English) books in MUNI library

- Some books are available via e-loan service (scanned book version)

You can ask the library to buy or scan a book on demand

### Search all subscribed journals and books

#### discovery.muni.cz

- Search all subscribed journals, books,
- Search graduate theses and dissertations
- Search university books & acquired e-books
- Export quotations to different citation formats/managers
- Discovery search engine is similar to Google Scholar.

### **Electronic Information Sources (portal EIZ)**

- <u>https://ezdroje.muni.cz/index.php?lang=en</u>
- List of available journals and books
- Browse sources by discipline
- List of resources at the Faculty

## The most important publishers

Cambridge UP Oxford UP Springer Taylor & Francis John Wiley & sons ProQuest SAGE De Gruyter EBSCO Elsevier

## **Publishers with bad reputation**

MDPI (journal Sustainability)

https://beallslist.net/





#### **Data sources**

#### **OECD** iLibrary

- Collection of OECD electronic resources
- International statistical indicators
- And some e-books & journals

## **Magazines & Newspapers**

**The Economist Historical Archive** 

- All content from 1843–2020
- Key economic indicators available
- Country & industry reports, supplements, and surveys

#### <u>PressReader</u>

- Newspapers and magazines from around the world
- 120 countries, 60 languages
- 3 months archive for the most titles

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### Literature study tips

- Notice all interesting items
  - Read abstract and research result
  - Write down 2-3 sentences describing the paper
  - Use a citation manager like Citace PRO, Zotero

#### Be disciplined

- Evaluate the quality of publications (journals)
- Stop reading when you're supposed to start writing

- Cite all the ideas taken

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## **Effective Use Of Tables And Figures**

## In Academic Writing

### **Figures and tables**

- powerful communication tools
- increase the interest of readers in your work
- efficiently present large amounts of complex information
- reduce the length of the text
- clear and well-organized visual elements speed up the comprehension and interpretation of the study's findings
- ...but poorly crafted tables and figures can confuse readers

#### **Best practices**

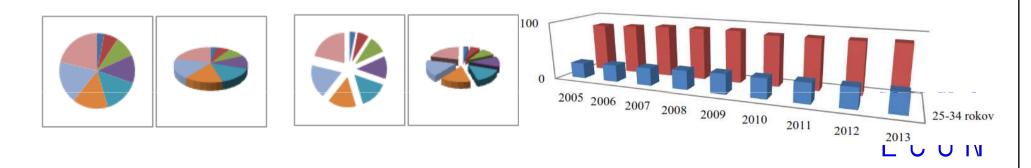
- Ensure that all your figures and tables are self-explanatory
  - Reader can understand tables and figures before reading the entire text
- Table and figure titles should describe the contents of the table/figure and should ideally draw the reader's attention
- Assign the numbers in the order in which each figure/table is first mentioned in the text
- Refer to all figures and tables in the text, but do not repeat details YES: "Treatment was effective in 24% of the cases, as shown in Figure 1"
   NO: "As Table 2 shows, 32% of the subjects chose Option 1, 12% chose Option 2, 10% chose Option 3, and 46% chose Option 4"

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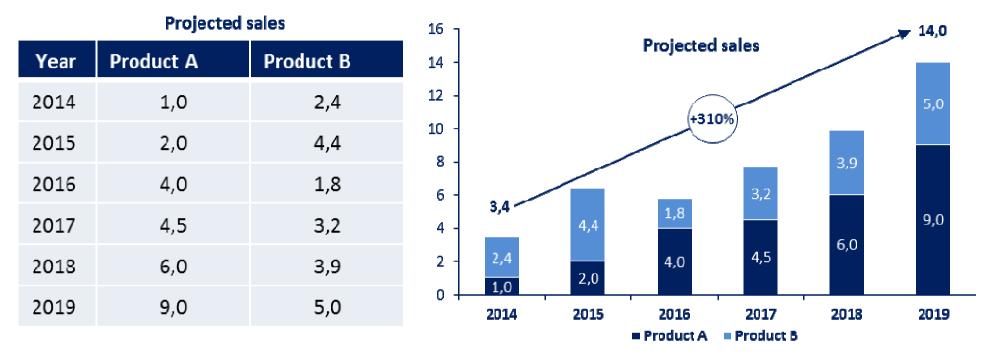
- Ensure consistency between details in a table and in the text
  - abbreviations, group names, terminology
- Write all values to the same number of decimal places

### **Well-designed figures**

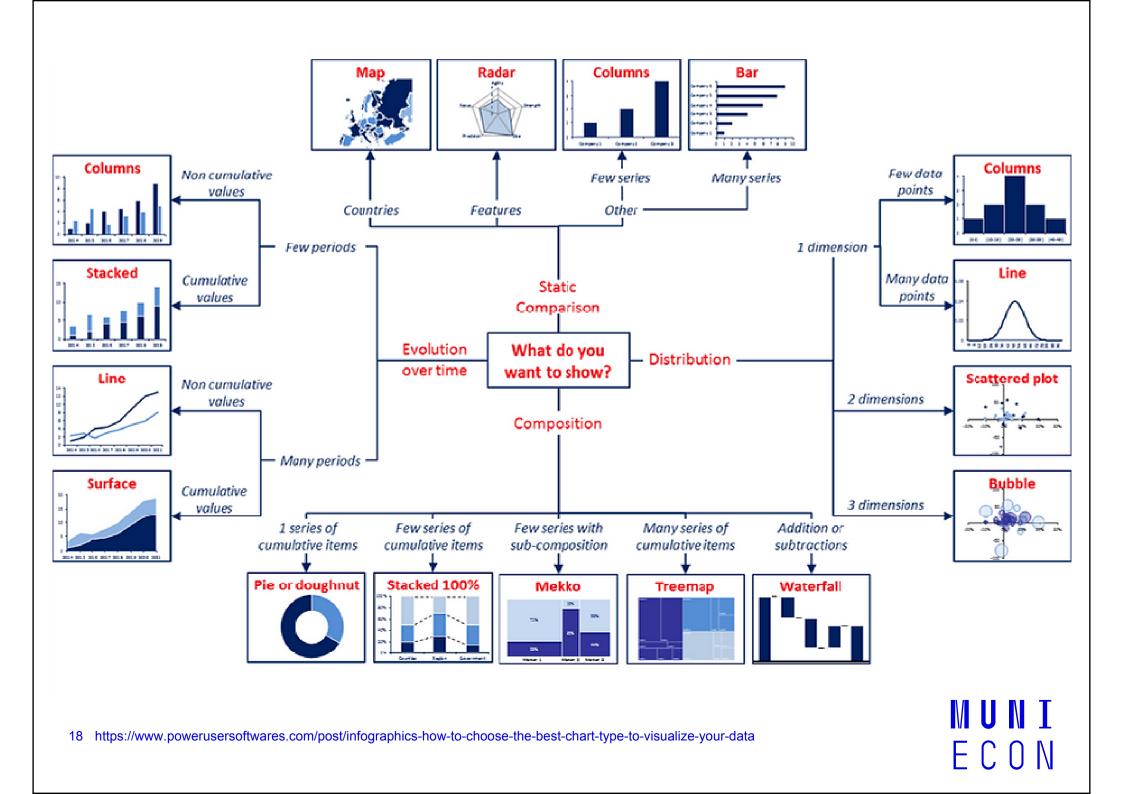
- Use numbering of graphs and tables according to chapters (e.g. Figure 2.3)
- Label all elements in the figure
- Specify units wherever quantities are listed
- Use a note at the bottom to explain the key message of figure (abbreviations)
- Ensure image clarity: check that labels are legible against the figure background; and ensure that images are sharp.
- Always indicate the source (e.g., author, own elaboration, Based on ...)
- Use software for drawing diagrams (Powerpoint, GeoGebra, InkSpace)
- Save nature grey colour or raster instead of black.
- Do not use pie charts and 3D graphs.

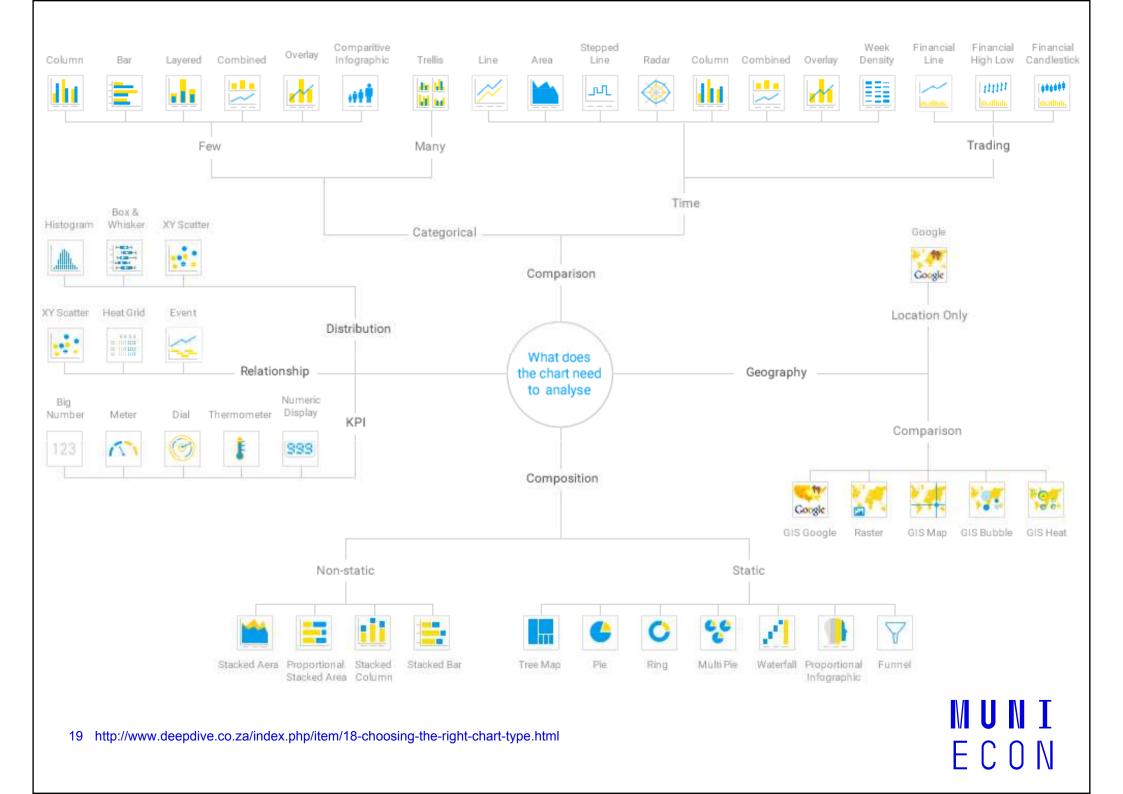


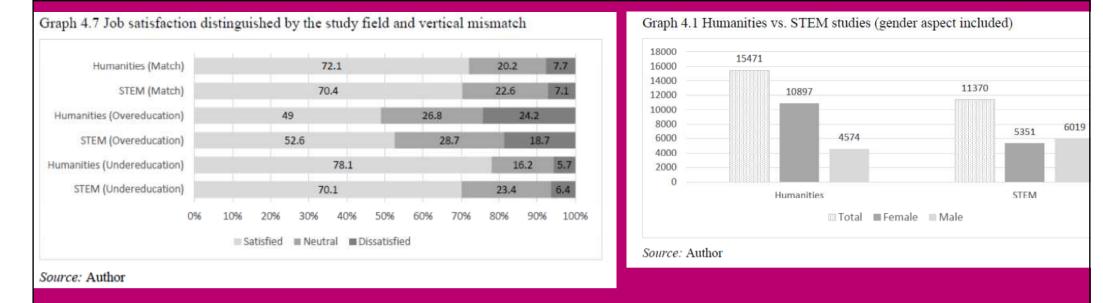
## Table or Figure, which is easier to understand?

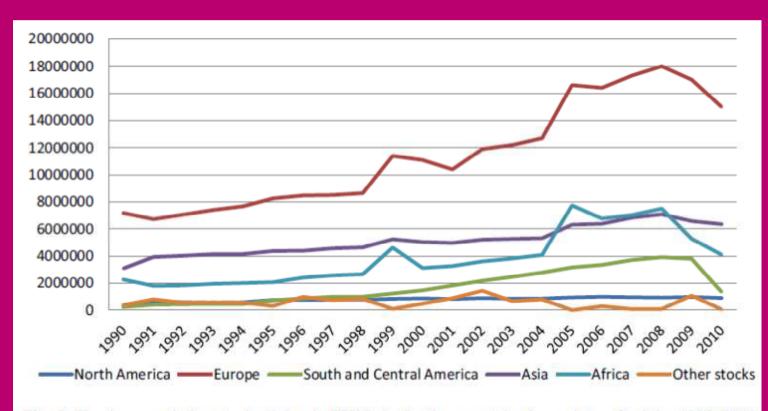


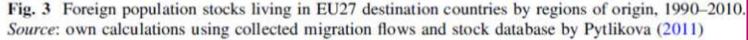
- Figures make your data easy to understand
- Figures quickly illustrate key trends and the orders of magnitude
- Choose an appropriate figure to make your data visual
- There is no one size fits all approach to visualize your data











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#### Graf 7 Poměr pracovní aktivity u studia pro ESF. MU a MU dle oborů



- Absolventi s pracovní zkušeností
- Absolventi bez pracovní zkušenosti

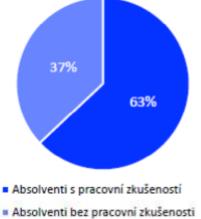




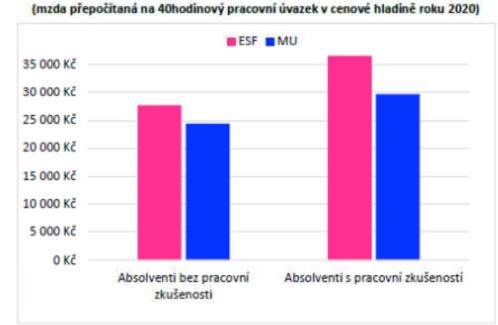
Zdroj: Vlastní zpracování

38%



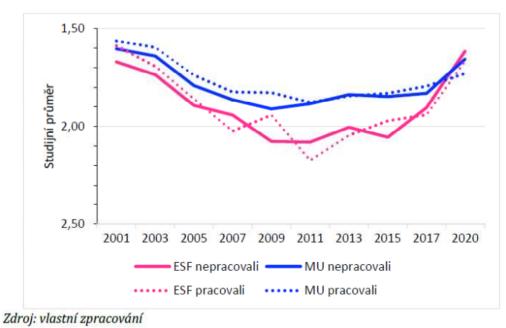


Graf 8 Přepočítaná mzda absolventů

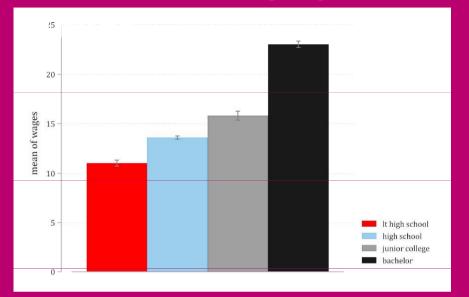


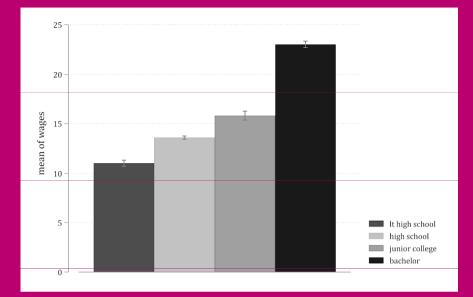
#### Zdroj: Vlastní zpracování

#### Graf 14 Vývoj přepočítaných studijních výsledků absolventů ESF a MU



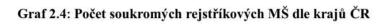
#### The color and grayscale version of the same

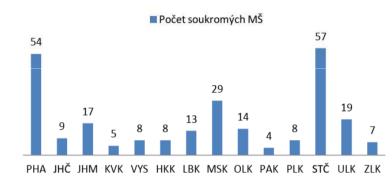




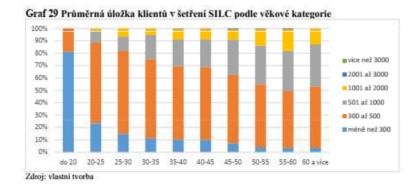
22 Definujte zápatí - název prezentace / pracoviště

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Zdroj: autor, rejstřík MŠMT



#### **Well-designed tables**

- Present information in clear and appropriate categories and title columns/rows accurately and descriptively
- Consider the number of decimal places for numbers.
- Ensure sufficient spacing between columns and rows
- Limit the use of borders or lines in a table
- Use simple tables, single lines, avoid shading or multiple line types
- Do not use vertical borders, do not use borders around every cell
- Always cite the source of information
- Use table "Note" to explain general information, why a (e.g., <sup>a</sup>, <sup>b</sup>, <sup>c</sup>)
   abbreviations, or specific note indicated by superscript

table nut table title stub heading: heading	Table 1	nildren With a	nd Without Proo	columns in t	t describes n two or more he table body	decked heads: headings that are stacked, often to
that describes the	> Grade	G	iirls	В	oys 🖌	avoid repetition in column heads
leftmost column	-	With	Without	With	Without	
table spanner:			➤ Wave 1			column heading:
heading that covers the entire width	3	280ª	240 <sup>b</sup>	281	232	heading that iden- tifies the entries in
of the table body,	4	297	251	290	264	just one column in
allowing for further divisions	5	301	260	306	221	the table body
divisions	Total	878	751	877	717 🔫	cell: point of
stub column or stub:	table sp	anner	Wave 2			intersection
leftmost column of the table; usually lists the	3	201	189	210	199	between a row and a column
major independent or	4	214	194	236	210	
predictor variables	5	221	216	239	213	table body: rows
	Total	636	599	685*	622	and columns of
						cells containing

table notes: explanations to supplement or clarify information in the table body *Note.* This table demonstrates the elements of a prototypical table. A *general note* to a table appears first and contains information needed to understand the table, including definitions of abbreviations (see Sections 7.14–7.15) and the copyright attribution for a reprinted or adapted table (see Section 7.7).

the primary data

 $\backslash$ 

of the table

<sup>a</sup> A *specific note* appears in a separate paragraph below the general note.
<sup>b</sup> Subsequent specific notes follow in the same paragraph (see Section 7.14).

\*A probability note (for p values) appears as a separate paragraph below any specific notes; subsequent probability notes follow in the same Table 1

# Example of tables from academic papers

Education	Advanced education	Intermediate education	Low education
Natives	0.509	0.318	0.172
Immigrants	0.423	0.393	0.183
Recent immigrants	0.304	0.551	0.145
Occupation			
	Skilled	Semiskilled	Unskilled
Natives	0.246	0.397	0.356
Immigrants	0.313	0.361	0.326
Recent immigrants	0.312	0.363	0.324

Educational and Occupational Distribution, Immigrants and N

Source: British Labour Force Survey 2000.

1011 ( D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	Table 3 Age Distribution of Allocated Ethnic German Immigrants, 1996–2001											
Age Group	SH	HA	LS	BR	NW	HE	RP	BW	BA	SA	SD	SD Resident Population
0-14	25.9	24.2	26.4	26.1	25.9	25.8	25.6	25.0	25.0	24.8	.7	1.2
15 - 24	18.7	19.7	19.2	18.9	19.3	18.6	19.1	18.9	19.0	18.9	.3	.3
25-34	15.3	15.0	14.9	15.3	14.9	15.3	15.0	14.8	14.9	15.3	.2	.7
35-44	18.2	17.8	18.0	17.5	17.7	17.8	17.4	17.8	17.7	17.9	.2	.5
45-55	9.1	10.1	8.8	9.2	9.0	8.9	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.8	.4	.6
55-64	6.4	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.0	.3	.4
>64	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.6	7.1	6.7	6.3	.3	.8

NOTE.—West Germany's 10 federal states are: Schleswig-Holstein (SH), Hamburg (HA), Lower Saxony (LS), Bremen (BR), North Rhine-Westphalia (NW), Hesse (HE), Rhineland-Palatinate (RP), Baden-Württemberg (BW), Bavaria (BA), and Saarland (SA).

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Veľkosť obce	Triedený zber	Zmesový KO	Zberný dvor	Objemný odpad	Koše	Nebezpečný odpad	Celkom
do 500	174,7	516,6	128,4	61,9	18,0	35,5	900 <mark>,</mark> 5
501 - 1 000	148,7	511,3	105,9	58,8	13,2	27,0	860,8
1001 - 4000	138,7	485,7	121,1	66,7	19,9	20,4	836,8
4 001 - 10 000	145,4	492,2	102,1	76,5	41,4	18,1	906,7
10 001 - 20 000	129,3	501,7	114,5	74,8	50,9	20,5	982,0
20001 - 50000	134,8	489,0	100,6	86,0	47,5	19,9	953,9
50001 - 100 000	134,6	493,8	77,1	79,9	<mark>44,</mark> 2	33,7	985,0
100 001 - 1 mil.	94,6	566,4	45,3	90,1	31,5	6,2	741,3
nad 1 mil.	263,2	655,3	55,3	72,8	39,1	4,6	1 018,2
Celkom	153,7	523,3	86,8	74,2	39,1	19,0	911,4

#### Tab. 6: Vybrané náklady obcí ČR na OH (2014) (Kč/obyvateľ/rok)

Tabulka 3.3.4 Dopad vdovských/vdoveckých důchodů na příjmovou chudobu, ukazatel AROP(60) v %

Tabulka	Ženy		m	uži	celkem		
	Vdovské/vdov	ecké důchody	Vdovské/vdo	vecké důchody	Vdovské/vdovecké důchody		
	Ponechány	Vyloučeny	Ponechány	Vyloučeny	Ponechány	Vyloučeny	
0	11,5	11,6	9,4	9,4	10,4	10,5	
1	7,9	7,9	3,8	3,8	5,9	5,9	
2	11,3	48,4	6,0	20,7	10,3	43,4	
3	16,1	16,3	12,7	13,0	14,4	14,6	
5	6,9	6,9	0,0	0,0	4,1	4,1	
6	6,4	17,0	0,0	3,7	4,6	13,3	
7	11,6	11,6	0,0	0,0	10,6	10,6	
Celkem	11,0	14,7	8,5	8,9	9,7	11,8	
Zdroj dat:	Vlastní výpočty	na datech SILC 2	015				

# Example of tables from master theses

Tabulka 12 Přehled změn státní podpory od roku 1994 do roku 2017 pro úložky ve výši 100 Kč, 500 Kč, 1 500 Kč a 3 000 Kč

	Období	Př	Přímá podpora (v Kč)				Nepřímá podpora (v Kč)			
	Obdobi	100	500	1 500	3 000	100	500	1 500	3 000	
19	94-1998	40	120	120	120	0	0	0	0	
19	999	40	120	120	120	0	0	150	150	
20	000-2012	50	150	150	150	0	0	75	150	
20	)13-2016	0	120	230	230	0	0	75	150	
20	)17	0	120	230	230	0	0	75	300	

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Zdroj: vlastní tvorba, Poznámka: podmínky v období 2000-2012 platí pouze pro smlouvy založené od 1. 4. 2000

### **Referring to Tables and Figures in the Text**

- In the text, refer to every table and figure by its number
- Do not write "the table above" (or "below")
- Do not write "the figure on page 32."
  - As shown in Table 1.1, the demographic characteristics . . .
  - Figure 2.1 shows the event-related potentials . . .
  - $-\ldots$  of the results of the testing (see Table 3.3).
  - $-\ldots$  of the comparisons (see Figures 4.2 and 4.3).
- Place a table or figure at the beginning/end of a page rather than in the middle
- Tables and figures that are not essential to the text may be placed in appendices
  - "see Table A1 in the Appendix"

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## **Some bad examples**

vysoký. Ovšem v korelaci k ceně + inkaso v Kč/m<sup>2</sup> je korelační koeficient velmi blízko -1, což značí naopak téměř dokonalou nepřímou závislost.

		Výsledky korelační analýzy						
Velikost bytu	Hluk	Cena v Kč	Cena v Kč/m <sup>2</sup>	Cena+ inkaso v Kč	Cena+ inkaso v Kč/m <sup>2</sup>			
1+kk	denní	0,036512677	0,122962082	-0,008076843	0,099045256			
	noční	-0,063634467	0,105480764	-0,082442282	0,098395084			
1+kk (B,L,T)	denní	0,224000389	0,764150053	-0,072801673	0,182340979			
1+KK (D,L,1)	noční	0,233618511	0,774448639	0,018275581	0,315801825			
1+1, 2+kk	denní	0,08418985	-0,044033757	0,144222038	-0,008073013			
111, 2111	noční	0,079479172	-0,134339935	0,167254298	-0,087942264			
1+1 2+6k (P   T)	denní	-0,114117316	-0,424320201	-0,021404836	-0,358168435			
1+1, 2+kk (B,L,T)	noční	-0,120900001	-0,41341397	-0,034766727	-0,35976625			
2+1, 3+kk	denní	-0,154007732	0,099810552	-0,215395	0,054962986			
2+1, 3+KK	noční	-0,145722721	0,077642113	-0,181238012	0,056053785			
2.4.2.11 (2.1.7)	denní	-0,048150788	0,041520336	-0,07903941	-0,03969226			
2+1, 3+kk (B,L,T)	noční	-0,084662718	0,051075221	-0,128654138	-0,044447151			
2.4.4.14	denní	-0,380916396	0,112107888	-0,498738485	-0,125127274			
3+1, 4+kk	noční	-0,374088819	0,12133611	-0,501378453	-0,128598865			
2.4 (0.1.7)	denní	0,138561451	0,352048937	0,16984902	0,435679375			
3+1 (B,L,T)	noční	0,120551594	0,345867114	0,111580176	0,38409983			
4.1	denní	0,982223965	0,100503782	0,62611354	-0,96151837			
4+1	noční	0,971807623	0,143879497	0,590548051	-0,947334491			
	denní	-0,219639024	0,152409249	-0,14685195	0,414538735			
4+1, 5+kk (B,L,T)	noční	-0,369873439	-0,004422793	-0,3001151	0,26673869			

#### Tabulka 11 – Korelační koeficienty hluku shlukové analýzy – pronájem

Pramen: autor

Při bližším zkoumání tohoto specifického shluku jsem zjistil, že se jedná o shluk se

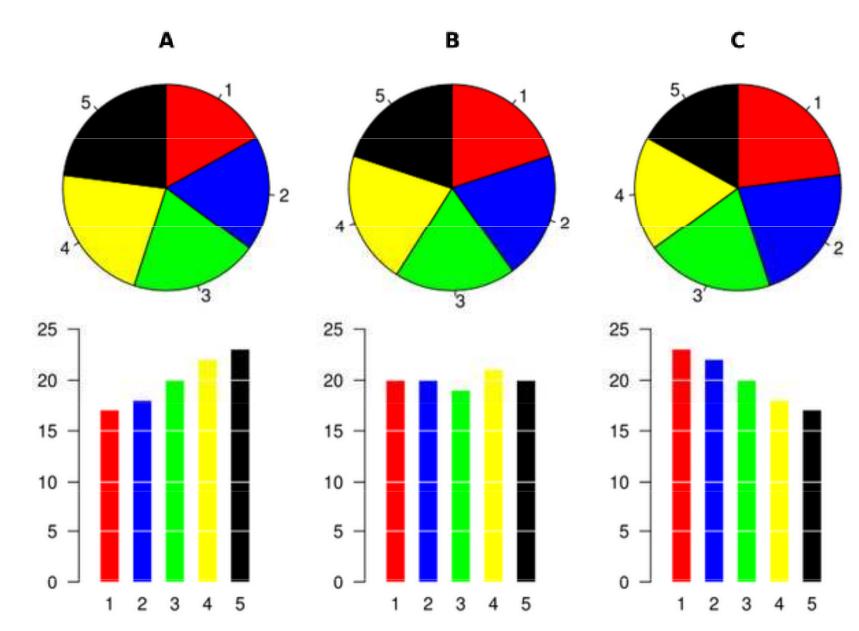
4 pozorováními, a že 2 z těchto pozorování mají inkaso již započítané v ceně.

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fi	le	Task Resource Report Project View Help Task Usage Format 🖓	Tell me what you	want to do	
		Network Diagram ~ Resource Usage ~ A	📶 😼 🥑 Highlig	ght: [No Highlight] -	Timescale:
		Calendar · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Filter:	Critical -	Days
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HG	n - 10	Task Views Resource Views	Data	-1. [	
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		Task Name	Predecessors -	Free Slack 🐱 Total Sl	ack 👻 Duratio
	1	4 LAN refresh project		0 dys	0 dys 149 dys
	2	<ul> <li>Iniciace projektu</li> </ul>		0 dys	0 dys 6 dys
	3	Registrace projektu v systému		0 dys	0 dys 1 dy
	4	Alokování zdrojů	3	0 dys	0 dys 1 dy
	6	Analýza současného stavu infrastruktury na základě interních dokumentů	4	0 dys	0 dys 1 dy
	7	"Vykopnutí" projektu	6;5	0 dys	0 dys 3 dys
	8	✓ Zjišťování požadavků		0 dys	0 dys 130 dys
	9	Shromáždění chybějících informaci	7	0 dys	0 dys 5 dys
	10	Návšteva pobočky dodavatelem k nacenění rozvaděčů a kabeláže	9	0 dys	0 dys 20 dys
	12	Nacenění výměny rozvaděčů a kabeláže	10	0 dys	0 dys 5 dys
	14	Vytvoření a schválení objednávky za výměnu rozvaděčů a kabeláže	12	0 dys	0 dys 20 dys
	15	Výměna kabeláže a rozvaděčů	14	0 dys	0 dys 80 dys
	28	- Implementace		5 dys	5 dys 39 dys
	34	Implementace	33;15;30;32	0 dys	0 dys 2 dys
	35	Testování a verifikace	34	0 dys	0 dys 1 dy
	38	- Uzavření projektu		0 dys	0 dys 10 dys
	39	Předání zařízení do správy společnosti	35	0 dys	0 dys 2 dys
	40	Příprava závěrečné dokumentace	39	0 dys	0 dys 3 dys
	41	Schválení dokumentace zákazníkem a uzavření projektu	40;37	0 dys	0 dys 5 dys

#### Zdroj: Vlastní zpracování

#### **Bad example**



#### 3D graphs are seductive, confusing and illegible

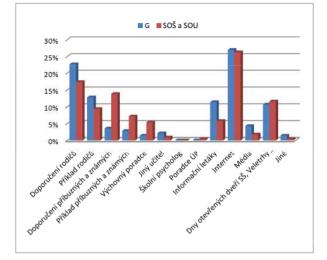


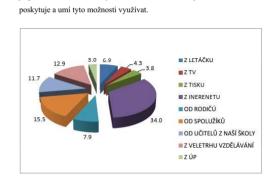
www.DIGIPAY.sk Baya Sabinov Stará Ľubovňa Kežmarok Bratislava LV +1 21 4 2020 Rožňava +1 Zlaté Moravce Partizánske +1 **Piešťany** Považská Bystrica Pezinok +1 Rimavská Sobota 丁系列 Ružomberok Liptovský Mikuláš What is the problem? The third Cadca +1 Malacky 1,49 Nitra +2 Bardeiou 7,895 Senec 1.4% Vranov nad Topfou 67 Banská Bystrica Brezno ar. Koŝice okolie +1 35 9.746 Presov Trnava Trenčín Žilina Nové Zámk331 Michalovce

2.646

dimension is useless because the data has no third dimension. The foreground slices appear larger compared to the background slices. It's called perspective and it distorts the perception of proportions. So what's the purpose of those colored bands in the back? It would have been enough to make a simple horizontal bar chart, in which the cities would be nicely sorted according to the occurrence of covid-19.

Graf 5.2.3





Získané výsledky :

Tato dílčí výzkumná otázka jasně ukázala, že internet je nejvíce využívaným

Získané výsledky :

poskytuje a umí tyto možnosti využívat.

12 0

30 60

Tato dílčí výzkumná otázka jasně ukázala, že internet je nejvíce využívaným

■ Z LETÁČKU

Z INERENETU

■ OD RODIČÚ

■ OD SPOLUŽÍKŮ

■ OD UČITELŮ Z NAŠÍ ŠKOLY

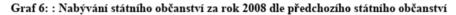
■ Z VELETRHU VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

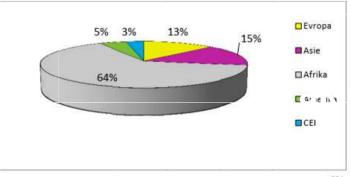
Z TV

≡ Z ÚP

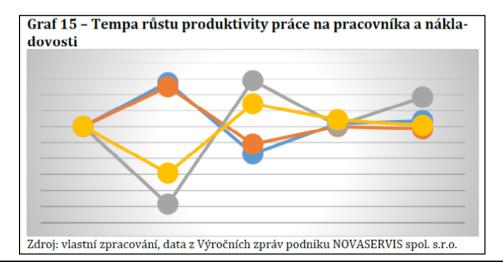
Z TISKU

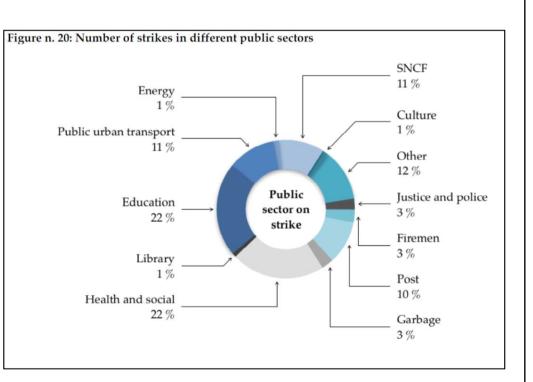
Zdroj: vlastní zpracování





Zdroj: Graf vytvořen na základě údajů z Tabulky 3 portálu Ministerstva vnitra FR.134





#### How to present your thesis research

You are presenting to a committee that evaluates your thesis. There is little time to explain the details, instead you should focus on the essentials such as

- What is the aim of the research (research question/ hypothesis)?
- What sources have you drawn on
- What is your approach to answer your research question
- What problems you encountered in the process
- What did you find
- What are the conclusions of the thesis
- What is the added value of the work or what is your contribution
- Avoid describing the structure of the work or focusing on general details

MUNT

Prepare slides for the questions in the review