your volume. If you wouldn't mind please mute your mics for the beginning. I would like to warn you, we will be recording this presentation, so, keep that in mind.

>> Hi, everyone, we're going to get started. I want to give you a warning, This will be recorded. If you don't want to have your video included as part of that. Hit the button and turn off the video. We ask that you mute your audio until we have questions at the end. So I'm going to begin the recording in five, four, three, two, one.

Hi, and welcome to today's webinar as part of our advancing your research webinar series. Today's topic is preparing a literature review in behavioral and social sciences. My name is Kelsey Cheshire. I'm a behavioral social science librarian. I work specifically in special work as well as sociology.

>> My name is Sergio Chaparro. I work with the school of communication, Department of Psychology and addiction status.

>> Kelsey Cheshire: We have a large group of attendees today. Let me know that there will be time at the end to take questions. We have someone monitoring the chat box. Feel free to chat your questions. You see the chat box on the bottom on the screen most likely on the right side of the screen.

With that let's start. If you're interested learning more about literature reviews we tend to assume because it can be a really daunting task. In some ways your literature review can make or break your research especially when someone is reading what you wrote. We always worry they're going to think, wow how did that person not know about the study from five years ago or it's interesting they didn't cover this theory when they introduced that concept. With this webinar, we have a few goals to help you overcome those
inevitable anxieties before your next research project by showing you helpful hips and tricks especially for conducting literature reviews in the behavioral and social sciences.

So here are our goals for today. We want to give you a better understanding to find relevant resources based on your information. This will mean more than your scholarly articles. You may end up getting great literature or reference books. Also we'll show you how to apply strategies when it comes to identifying, retrieving and synthesizing everything you find during your lit review. And most importantly we want to make sure this a productive and efficient process for you. Lastly we want to discuss how to digest these resources and findings so that you can effectively connect the dots and have a cohesive lit review. And, as you can see by our image, it's ultimately about establishing good habits which will make everything easier down the line.

But first, let's just start by discussing the concept of the lit review.

>> Sergio Chaparro: A literature review is support of your research paper is a thesis. What I mean is, it basically exams, discusses the state of the resource literature pertaining to your topic. I say topic, because at this point you should have a theme or idea of a topic. What is it you're investigating about. However, let me tell you, this happens very often. This maybe shaped an influence by your literature review. The analysis of the literature is important because in social sciences and you know, scientific research in general. In any research enter price, you work on the steps of others. You are never alone. That is why, let's remember a literature review helps you do many things. First of all, understand what has been researched about a topic or problem. Understand what has not been researched about a topic or problem. And also, understand what kind of research could be expanded about a topic or problem. Not little thing, uh? That knowledge is important because maybe your topic has been discussed already, and you researched it thoroughly, but exploration of the literature helps us find new ways of researching and new ways to investigate. In the same way you my fainted in your review there are areas of research that have not been discussed or address the. You know how we call them in we
call them gaps in the research. Think about the literature review is an opportunity to become acquainted and knowledgeable about a topic. It's a good and solid and consistent exploration of the literature should increase your knowledge and connect you with what the experts say. So we have discussed literature review. Maybe, now, it's relevant to specific what is not a literature review, so you can get a better idea of this a literature review is not a summary of the literature. Okay? We don't need you to do that. Now we have our artificial intelligence software doing that. A literature review is not just a list of commentaries about a literature. Literature review is not a disconnected overview of scholarly review research, and that means the work is connected here. You notice how I use the phrases, not a summary, not a list, not disconnected? It is, of course, a literature review is supposed to persuade and convince your reader about the importance of your topic interested in the research. Please, please, please, like never forget that you are building a literature review for a reader.
I, myself, see literature reviews as persuasive arguments about what do we know about these and why is this important to investigate. Why is this relevant? And these goals, beyond retrieving articles from the database, reading them, summarizing the strengths and weaknesses and writing about them on your document. You are actually explaining, exposing that, updating the reader on the literature, in order to sustain an idea for the topic of research and for research. Some of the rest literature reviews I've ever read, are clear and persuasive evaluations about what is going on with this topic.
There is an extra factor that you have to keep in mind here, and you should know this. Science, behavioral or social sciences. Science is a network. Okay? This is what I'm trying to tell you. Science is a network. It is a very, very collaborative enter price, and the scholarship is a constant conversation among those in the network. This conversation is about, among other things the literature reviews. Keep this in mind to understand why a literature review is so important to research work. These car thee drawls of the building. This explains why we have specific databases since every knowledge area speaks in dialogues, differently about its research. Also, there are different kinds of literature reviews much in this webinar we'll explain the
kind. You should know in biomedical science we have systematic reviews which take months of planning and researching and researching. They have very specific parameters and very, very clear planning methods and thorough organization. Their scope consists of thousands of articles and studies in, for example, medicine or a specific medical field, or sub field and they usually revolve a team of people and results in standardized and publishing platforms like systematic reviews. We have clinical librarians that devote a great deal of time supporting this massive, massive enter price of knowledge.

Now a sum of our research guide suggest, trying to figure out what do we know or not about a particular issue, topic or subject involves also various skills. What is something you need to develop. First is how good are you at searching for information? What if you use the wrong term and you spend five hours of this for nothing. The quality of reliable resources you choose. Are you searching in the rite database? Are you Googling? I hope not. Your ability to synthesize the sources you select. These are skills that you learn and train yourself in, like let me tell you, nobody is going knowing how to write a literature review. Seriously. It takes effort and time, and the more experience you become searching, assessing and awaiting your resources and synthesizing, the better your literature review will be. What I'm trying to tell you u-this is a cognitive process that matures in you as you become more acquainted with the literature.

Now, talk about searching skills. Imagine you need to update somebody, what is it we know about magnet schools in the location field. Like, you know, a simple search about magnet schools on the screen, shows you like, seriously, like are you going to read 1,543 articles on magnet schools to figure out what is going on? Some of you may be thinking, how is it possible, all of a sudden to gain expertise on something. Bad news, it's not possible to do it all of a sudden, especially if you do not refine your product enough and it becomes too broad in executing searches to review the literature. That is what choosing a topic and narrowing enough to be manageable is one of the first steps. Let me be very clear about this. You can just say my literature review is on magnet schools. I want to investigate magnate schools. Maybe you're interested in how a student
performs on mathematic testing performs on magnet schools. As you can see, this is more manageable. Kelsey will discuss how we narrow our topics in a minute, and searching for this information, particularly in the scholarly -- particularly scholarly peer review information, involves identifying, for example, one of the best databases for your searches. If relating the quality and reliable of the sources you choose requires for you to read them thoroughly, and I mean it. Read them. And gaining experience, paying attention to what they say, how was the research done, the sample size, the importance of of the sources you got resources from and all of those things. Hopefully all of this helps you better understand what is meant when you hear literature review, particularly in the behavioral and social sciences.

>> Kelsey Cheshire: Now, as you might imagine, your literature example is going to be an iterative process. You're going to be repeating several proses to make it the best review that you can. One action affects subsequent actions throughout the entire process and luckily, there are multiple opportunities for feedback and tweaking along the way so let's talk about this first step of a lit review, which is defining your research question. If there's anything I've learned along the way, it is that this tends to be the hardest part for new researchers. Let me start by getting a few suggestions. First off, make sure you're interested in your topic. That may seem obvious for some of us but for others just know you'll be reading a lot on this topic and you want to make sure that you can enjoy those scholarly articles as much as possible. There is a limit to everything, but keep that in mind. Next, we are going to be finding the perfect balance between not having too Brad of a focus, but also not too narrow of a focus. It's a real Goldilocks and Three Bears situation. So, this porridge is too hot and this topic is too broad. Or this one's too cold and narrow. You want to find what's right. A broad topic is going to quickly make you realize that there isn't enough time to possibly cover everything that needs to be said in an appropriate fashion. But that balancing act comes in again if you realize your topic is too narrow and you're struggling to find relevant literature necessary to flush out your review. So, just a warning, though, just because you're not finding what you need, it doesn't necessarily mean that you need to
change your topic or that it's too narrow. That's a good time to get feedback from a librarian to make sure that you're searching the right words in the right places. So, for example, let's imagine that you're a social work irk who is exploring policy research on learning disabilities. You then choose a setting. So now you're looking at educational policies that affect students with learning disabilities. Well, you might also want to know your research question to focus on a particular learning disability, let's say dyslexia. And what age group are you interested in? Another way you might narrow your focus is to choose a particular state, like Virginia. So, we're looking at the demographics, and we've now gone from what seemed like a good research question, to something that is much more focused and suitable for research.

So, now, our social worker has a good idea of what they are wanting to know, and even where that information might come from. Because they know they're going to have to research legislation in Virginia, but also maybe other states to see what's out there that law makers here could introduce. They are going to need the latest research about how dyslexia affects individuals, particularly of a certain age. That could come from psychological or sociological research, but then they also need educational research on how to best assist those individuals during the learning process. So now that social worker has a better idea even of the scope of their lit review, and how it might play out. And let's be honest. What you end up finding in the body of literature, it may expand your interest, or change the nature of your research question. You might gain new insights that lead to a more complex question, or even an entirely new direction all together. But, that's okay. It happens to the best of us. And once you have defined your research question, you're ready to really start your lit review. You might not realize it, but the writing process actually begins here during your searching. Your knowledge of the search process, it's going to determine what you find and what you select from the results will shape everything you write. So, it's very important to approach the search process with a plan to target the types of information you need. For most assignments, but also research, this means recent peer reviewed articles. We say recent, because as the evidence base continues to grow, staying up to date is
basically in medical imperative, especially when we're tracking fields like psychology or social work. Unless your lit review needs to include Seminole publications or maybe it's historical in nature, be cautious about using outdated sources. For you, that definition of outdated will have different context and can mean anything from articles published ten years ago to only three years ago. It's up to you or your professor to define what is considered outdated.

To take a step back, the appropriate resources can also be things like reference materials. Once science has come to a consensus on a topic, that information is usually synthesized and presented in general books on the topic, or encyclopedias. Don't expect to find that necessary background information in scholarly articles very easily. Students can think I need to find a scholarly article that says, cognitive therapy is used to treat depression. That's now agreed-upon language in the field and you'll quickly find that in a resource like the DSM-V. Fortunately if you're not sure where to start when it comes to what resources you might use the library has subject guides that lists places to find articles, background information, brain literature and much more. These are located on the yellow search box on the library's Website where you just click research guides. I think it's also very important to say to yourself what am I going to include or exclude in general. Having a defined selection criteria will help you narrow your focus as well. This could be as simple as saying, well, I'm going to only include articles written in English from the past five years, or it could be as complicated as, I only want focus group research from the past five years. That study Hispanic children in a community setting, and bilingual research is included. But, define that selection criteria early on is important. At this point in your lit review, you may find it helpful to discuss what you have decided so far with the professor, a colleague, or a librarian. Someone who can give you guidance, whether with their knowledge of the current literature or the librarian's knowledge of knowing what resources exist to be used. Getting feedback before you start searching can save you some time down the line.

>> Sergio Chaparro: Searching, the act of searching, involves retrieving information from the database, but let me tell you, more importantly, involves finding the right words and
terms to search on each database. That is deciding the right query. Let me give you an analogy. Like the business is like a store. It contains a specific amount of products and by learning about your database, what does it cover, what's the scope, you learn not to go to the wrong store. We search databases for literature review speaking to Siri or Alexa, okay? Databases at VCU offer very specific copy in the entrants. In addition, the research guide, in addition each database has an index that allows you to find the most relative words to match the context you're searching for. That way your search and experience can be more efficient. If you're interested in the student success in the classroom, for example, you are better off using the precise descriptor academic achievement reached. Student success in this database means how much money he or she made at their school. So, you would get too many records and you want, actually, to be more precise about academic achievement within the classroom. I hope we made clear that each database also may have a different way of naming the concept you're looking for. This is why it's important to learn the basics of database searching. Most databases contain help, contain -- there are tutorials for them and try the advance search features to build more precise searches. Arming yourself with these tools makes the literature review process more robust, more efficient, more effective in many ways. Take advantage of the different databases tools. For example, do you want to limit your resource for a particular age group? You can do that in psych, or would you like to limit to a particular methodology? Many databases have that feature as well. What I'm trying to ask you is, take time to familiarize yourself with a database interface before you start using it. Also, remember, that literature reviews are in text in databases. So, let me ask you, it wouldn't be a bad idea to ask yourself if there's a literature review on your topic already. Am I right? I mean, why are we reinventing the wheel? It would include using other reviews in your writing. You search, and it allows you to search for specific literature reviews. There are even publications that just published literature reviews. You can search for examples. It has literature review. The library available at VCU is the database on the effects of health care. Finally when searching for literature review, the title as well as abstract,
could be your best friend forever. Say your research looks specifically in the title for your key words. Searching for relevant words can make your search more precise, since the abstract, and you should know this, is actually a very rigorous summary of what the article is about in most cases. A good scanner of information will look for the most precise words to search for documents at the most precise places. The abstract is one of them.

One last piece of at vice. As you read through the literature, familiarize yourself also with the words the authors are using to describe a topic to discuss the topic to analyze the topic. Soon you will find similar Sim man ticks. First you'll find good shoppers. It's similar with the lexicon of the shopping process. You will be able to identify relevant information by searching for those words and the way they are indexed in the databases.

>> Kelsey Cheshire: So, a basic search plan will guide you step by step through the search process and enable you to make informed strategic decisions like Sergio mentioned. That includes identifying searchable concepts, selecting appropriate database us and even evaluating the search process itself to revise it as needed. So, I recommend starting a simple Google doc or writing it down even. But make a note of where you plan to search, what you plan to search, and then document any changes you make along the way. This not only helps you to define your search strategy, but it also helps you to keep your thought process organized. And that can be really helpful down the line if you have any questions about how you conducted your review of the literature.

>> Sergio Chaparro: Let's quickly what are some appropriate databases to search. As mentioned you are going to have your subject specific databases. Like sociology, education research for education. I mean, generally the subject content would be made obvious by the name, but you are also going to want to check out interdisciplinary databases, things like academic search complete or world science. Because some match of behavioral and social science research, and I cannot stress this enough, can have an interdisciplinary approach or wider imply indications for other fields. What I'm trying to tell you is that researchers may invert gate a problem from many different perspectives. Luckily, a lot of our database
vendors, allow you to search multiple databases at once. That feature will look a little different in both but in general look at the top of the database's home page to see if there's an option to change databases or choose databases. You will have an option to select all or pick and choose what you think is relevant. This is another database feature you may want to explore.

On the topic of databases in general, from the library Website, you can limit the resources to databases by subject which is actually very helpful if you know you are searching for scholarly articles. Simply all date that bases in the yellow search box, scroll down to your subject on the right side of the next screen. That will then show you only databases that are relevant, sociology, for example, and it will also give a brief description of the type of information included in the particular database, so that you have an idea of whether it might be relevant or not to your research situation.

>> Kelsey Cheshire: So, at this point, let's imagine you've defined a search strategy and you're ready to find out what you need whatever that may look like. As you can see here, it's going to be a lot to manage. We've got an example of the different types of studies you might be reading, how you might have organized these studies into themes so that you're reading them in a logical order, but, how do you realistically approach reading this much scholarly literature. There are several suggestions when it comes to digesting scholarly research. I say the following a lot but only because it's important. You want to start by reading the abstract of the article. You can find the abstract ribesd on the database's record for the article or at the very beginning of it, but, it's basically just a paragraph summarizing everything you need to know in that article, like Sergio mentioned. It might tell you why their research was important, some of their lit review, but, it's also going to tell you what their methodology was. It's going to give you a concise summary of their findings and might even include the conclusion they came to. So, taking the time to read the abstract is definitely preferable to being five pages into a 35-page paper, and realizing it's not what you're looking for. Once you've read that abstract and you decided, yes, this article is relevant to my research question, it's time to tackle the article itself. And articles are generally grouped into sections that you may choose to jump to or even skip based
on your knowledge of the topic. You might say, hey, I don't need to read the author's literature review. So I'm going to jump ahead to their methodology and findings. Or, you might also decide, it's not up to me to critique the rigor of their methodology so I might want to read the introduction and conclusion. An undergraduate student may read the first few lines of the methodology section and come away knowing it's a survey of 100 people and jump to findings and learn that 20 percent agree with the statement that relates to what the research is about and suddenly, they honestly have the sufficient knowledge for their needs. But, on the other hand, a Doctorate student might pore over the statistical analysis because it's important for their needs understanding the validity of the findings. That being said you are the one that determines how you read and digest the literature. But don't let yourself get too bumped down about the specific details of the methodology if it isn't related to what you need to know.

So, in order to preserve your sanity, you want to have a manageable way of documenting and organizing these findings. There's a common theme emerging that a lot of this will be based on your personal preferences and style of organizing. I can recommend, however, is to check out the newest tools designed for this purpose. For example, you might choose to use a citation management software tool, zotaro. A tool like Zartaro helps you work with your Internet browser, and look at a specific citation or items that interest you. And many of them will also automatically save the pdf of the article if it's ready available on the web page and you can further organize your results by creating folders within the library it's generating. You can share those result with your collaborators and if that doesn't sound appealing enough, a tool like Zotero can integrate with your word prosor and generate citations and bibliography with a single click. So, if you aren't already using a citation management tool, it is definitely worth your time to investigate. The library has guides to help you choose what which citation management tool is best for you and will even provide basic guidance on use fitting them.

>> Sergio Chaparro: Let us promote also the webinar on this series, since it relates to citation management software, March 13 at noon, the library is offering keeping track of your citation. It's going to cover both Zotero and medley.
Keep this in mind if you feel you need more of an introduction to these tools. Registration is open now on the library's Website.

>> Kelsey Cheshire: Perfect!
So, my last recommendation is to take advantage of the Cloud when possible. You're likely to be working on the lit review over a span of a few day, maybe even weeks and make you're even using different computers. So, it can be really hard to remember to carry around a thumb drive or stack of papers. You can also avoid disaster like having your computer crash, and losing everything. Since you are a part of VCU. You can take advantage of Google Drive to save your work in the Cloud. Google Drive is great for collaboration, you have shared folders, get notifications when collaborators make changes. But if you are old school and prefer to pore over printed out papers. That's okay. Maybe not to the environment but to each their own. And maybe wait until you find everything you need and save it to the Cloud before you print it out and try to synthesize the literature. Which, speaking of --

>> Sergio Chaparro: So now you have all of your articles. It's not time to celebrate yet. The final is still an action of literature review. Synthesis needs to combine separate elamoutments to form a whole. I would add to form a cohesive and persuasive piece of writing. A piece of writing that we discuss in the beginning, offers a solid ground to continue with the research and good literature review is the best possible solid ground for more ideas and inquiries about the topic. And synthesis has to do with the literature you're addressing and reading and there are multiple suggestions about how to do it, including you're seen as synthesis matrix. Our advice is just one. Okay? Like use what works the best for you. We learn and analyze in different ways and some of you maybe more visually than others. Again it's up to you to device the best and most useful method you are retrieving from the literature. Some people just prefer writing notes in the margins of their papers and that is perfectly fine. To explain it simply, a matrix is a schema from where everything starts. The etiology comes from Latin. Which means mother. Which makes sense, it's where from everything starts. The purpose of the literature review we suggestion an option to use a matrix or schema to org nice the information from the literature. Visual aids
are very help from the literature because they offer you perspective. Have you ever heard of a wall? It means a lot to step away from it and gather more details. Same with the matrix. Arranged metrically, it looks like a set of interconnected boxes since your ideas will be related. So a simple matrix would look like this.

>> Kelsey Cheshire: You can see that the size is purposely constrained. That is there to minimize any temptation to include too much detail. This is not where you're writing a paper. The column names can be organized however you want, and you may even decide that some aren't relevant to you. But, they should reflect what you need to extract from each source. Be sure to consider how it guides your interaction with the literature, so that you can interact with a purpose not just copying and pasting details into the boxes. And if you decide that you do want to use a matrix, you'll find more examples on our literature review guide. This is just one example of how you might decide to organize your thoughts before you write your lit review.

>> Sergio Chaparro: Now, let us remind you of a very important aspect of searching for information which involves the effective or emotional aspects and there's research to back this up, by the way. One of the most common consequences of searching for information, getting frustrated by the results or the lack of them, I mean, there's nothing about this topic. Is to abandon the task for another or change gears too soon. Remember, also, please, please, please, the research you are looking for, simply may not exist, yet. For newcomers, okay, what I'm trying to tell you, is a literature review may look like a daunting and tremendous task, which is true, the availability of information sources are not analytical aspects of retrieving, downloading, reading organizing and writing a literature review may be frustrating and exciting because this is true. This is not how we usually discussion information outside of the academic world. It is many ways counter intuitive to our every day colloquial speech. We don't do this often. A literature review like any other information, is being disciplined, organized and methodical. Should we add also, the need to decide everything correctly. Did anybody say APA? Should we add also the fact that in behavioral and social sciences updated information is extremely important? So, what I'm trying to tell you is, remember, also, I mean,
literature reviews may have an expiration date. Remember, however, when searching for information, frustration only leads to more frustration.

Kelsey Cheshire: So, to combat that stress, we suggest organizing yourself early, plan accordingly, remember that time is an important factor. And also take advantage of the tools that are available to you, like learning how to swim at one point you just need to jump into the water.

Unfortunately, there is not a webinar that teaches you everything about literature reviews but the libraries also provide support and guidance that can alleviate your stress. Please contact us. We are here to help. Unfortunately we can't offer suggestion for your pros, other than what the literature view might look like. We should mention the writer center on campus is a great resource for that.

So, we've now come to the conclusion of the webinar, and to wrap everything up, we hope this was a very helpful introduction to literary reviews in the behavioral and social sciences. As a reminder both Sergio and I are here to help you more in depth. You can reach out to us by e-mail to schedule research consultation. If you're in sociology or research work, contact me. Sergio will be able to help you with education, psychology and addiction studies. And with that, we'll open the floor to questions from you all, as well as stopping the recording.

Okay. So, it looks like how first question is how quickly will this webinar recording be available? It usually just takes a few days for us to go through it and then upload it to Youtube. So, we will most likely post that embedded on the lit guide for lit reviews.

The next question is, where can we find examples of the research matrix? Those are located on the library's guide for lit reviews. I see Bettina posted a link within the chat box it's guides.vcu.edu/litreview.

Can you say more about where to find the webinar recording? Yes, I Dailey, that will be included on that lit review guide that we mentioned, but we can also distribute a link to the recording.

We've got a question, is this the writing resource center you mentioned in the talk? Let my click on the link here. I believe there is another one. Let me look real quick. Or Bettina, if you wouldn't mind sending a link to the writing center? Okay. I've got a link. I'm showing throwing that into the
chat box. This is the place you can go to make appointments and it will have more information about that. Next question, filling out the matrix is a great idea but with the limited time we have with papers it's not possible. Any quick suggestion when we don't have time to do it the perfect way?

>> Sergio Chaparro: I would say that -- I would say that what, as we mentioned before, use whatever works for you, and sometimes, because of our learning experiencing and our learning habits, we have been used to certain specific ways. Our paperwork, very fine for me. Diagrams, very simple diagrams work for others. We do not -- we're not endorsing, you know, only the matrix. We are just proposing it as a way of organizing your information, especially when you deal with a big amount of resources. But, again, use whatever works for you.

>> Kelsey Cheshire: Absolutely. So, lots of questions he about the recording. Again there's a link in here. Recordings are posted in the Advance Your Research Series pages. That's guides.library.vcu.edu slash webinars. Next question can you talk about search engines, and documentations, I.E. finding something from Google scholar to a Google sheet. Do you have strategies for managing the volume of hits when you -- you get from when you search. What I say if you're getting a lot of hits maybe the first step is actually speak with a librarian so they can kind of approach it from a different way and give you feedback on your search terms. You know, we often try to get to something under 100 results within a single database. That can be kind of hard but I would definitely recommend taking a step back and asking for feedback from your search result us.

>> Sergio Chaparro: Absolute limit and to add to that. Particularly, particularly in the psychology areas, sometimes -- sometimes we deal with big sets of results, and it's something, as Chelsea mentioned, discuss it with your librarian, triangulally, the faculty member you're working, your advice, et cetera. We don't want to propose if there is a specific number of records that are good, okay, but it's always a good idea to discuss and triangulate and connect with others in order to look at the possibility of narrowing the results, which will be good for you. We'll make your search more precise and might enrich your research piece.
Kelsey Cheshire: Sure. And also, it might go back to your research question itself. Is it too broad? Is that why you're finding too many results? But, yes, definitely follow up with the librarian there. Nicole would be able to help you all with that.

Sergio Chaparro: My advice would always be, remain suspicious of your first sets. Not in a bad way but always wonder if there is a possibility of narrowing these big sets.

Kelsey Cheshire: Did that answer your question, Nicole? Great. Okay. Any last questions before we wrap up? Okay. With that, we'll close out. Thank you, again for attending today. We really appreciate it. We hope you're enjoying our advance to your research webinar series. And Sergio and I hope to hear from you. Thank you, everyone.

Sergio Chaparro: Thank you very much.