

Thesis – Introduction to Scientific Writing

Chair for Accounting, especially Management Control



Structure

How does the process of writing a thesis look like?

2 How should I structure my thesis?

3 How do I search for literature?

4 How do I conduct an empirical analysis?

What does a good thesis look like?

6 Further important information



Disclaimer

Attention!

Before we start, please be advised that this presentation is not a complete guide to writing your thesis. It only supplements official information from the examination office and our chair's website. Its purpose is to ease the process of writing your thesis, without replacing the need for a full review of all relevant material. Please note that in any case of discrepancy, the official guidelines and documents provided by the examination office take precedence over the information contained in this presentation.

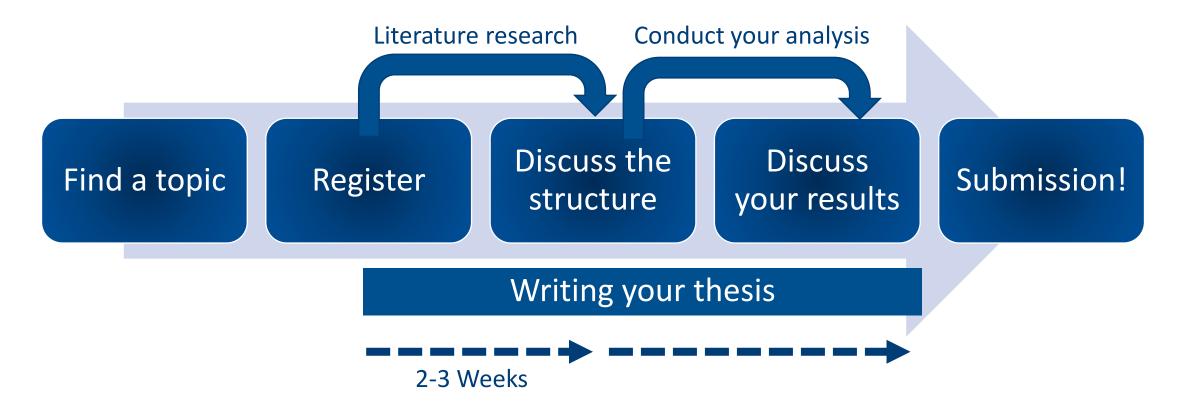




Structure

How does the process of writing a thesis look like? How should I structure my thesis? How do I search for literature? How do I conduct an empirical analysis? What does a good thesis look like? Further important information

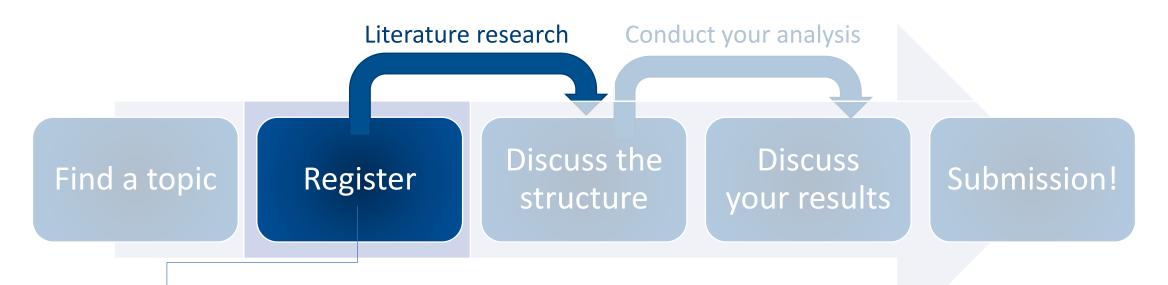






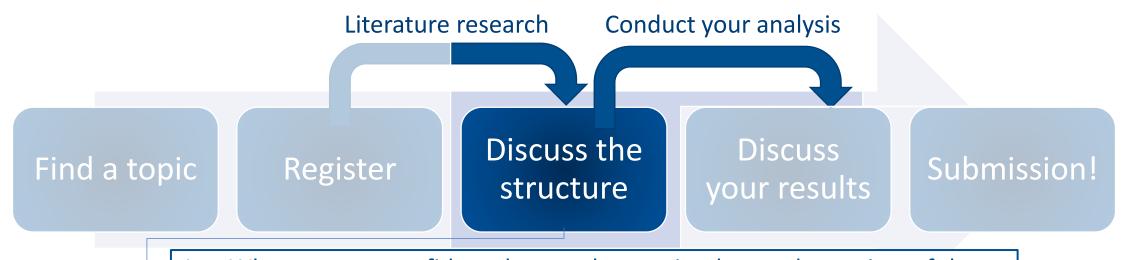






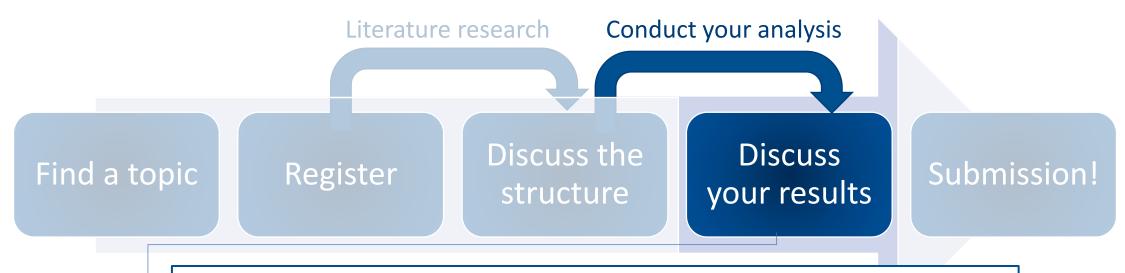
- 1. Shortly after you have decided on the topic of your thesis, your advisor will send you the **registration form**.
- 2. Fill in the form, sign it and send it via eMail to the **examination office** with your **advisor** and the **secretary** in Cc.
- 3. Start your literature research!





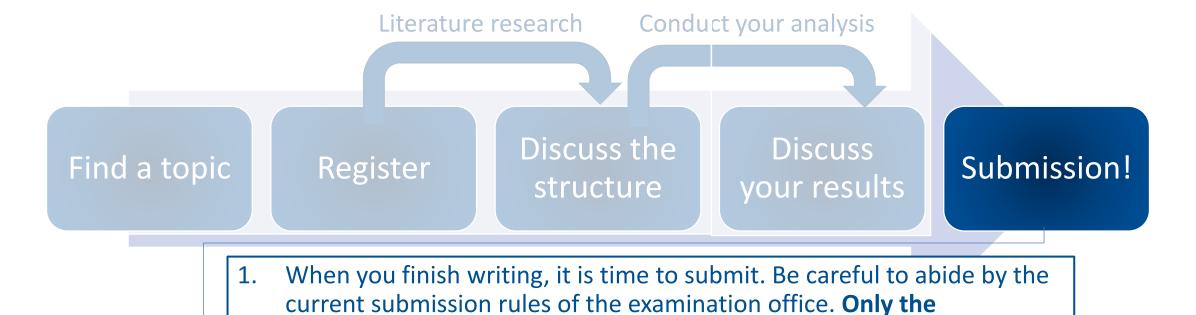
- 1. When you are confident that you have gained a good overview of the relevant literature, outline the structure of your thesis and discuss it with us.
- 2. Make sure that, from your structure, it is visible what you plan to do and how. Use concise and self-explanatory titles. Add a short sentence describing the content.
- 3. Meet with your advisor, discuss and adjust your structure.





- 1. For further questions that arise in the process, you may always contact your advisor via **eMail**.
- 2. Nevertheless, *if an eMail is not sufficient*, you can ask for another appointment with your advisor. (You can discuss your results, discuss an improved structure or ask other questions.)
- 3. Typically, after you have your first results, meet with your advisor and discuss your progress.

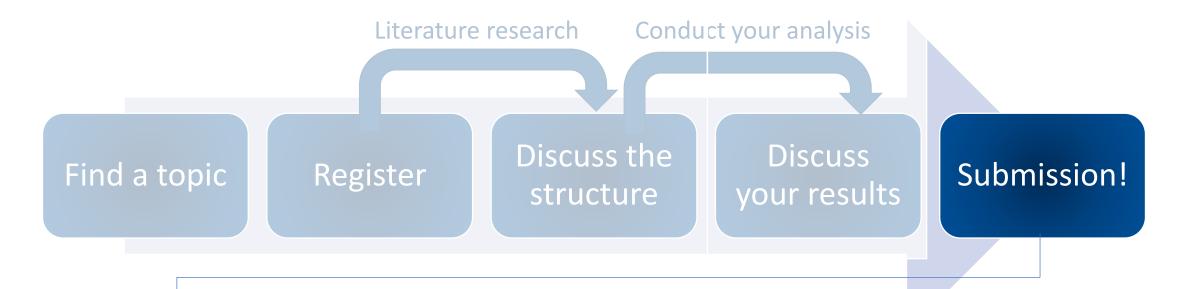




- 2. Please also consider **additional submission requirements** of our Chair. You can find them in the Academic Writing Guidelines. (see here)
- 3. Use the appropriate front page, do not change any part of your title and remember to put your supervisor (Prof Bormann) on the title page.

submission in the examination office is official!







Additionally, theses need to be uploaded by the student to turnitin.

A thesis can only be submitted once! Thus, please be careful to upload the final version of your thesis.



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What does a good thesis look like?



Introduction

Main Body

Conclusion



Introduction

- 1. Include an introduction to your topic, your precisely formulated research question but also a short overview of what you did and summary of main findings.
- 2. For examples, please have a look at the introductions of scientific papers.



Introduction

It shouldn't include:

- Definitions
- Assumptions
- Tables
- Figures
- formulas
- or content that will be built upon later



Main Body

1. The Main Body of the text is where you answer the research question (RQ) you posed in the introduction.

2. It can have several subsections, each of which represent a step in your answer to your RQ. Now is the time to show your work in graphs, tables or literature overviews.



Main Body

1. Foundations:

- Definitions
- Literature Overview
- Contextualization into prior research
- Basic theoretical considerations
- (Optional) Hypothesis

2. Main analysis:

- Problem-oriented approach
- Logical structure
- Discussion of research approach (e.g. variable measurement)
- Discussion of Methodology and Results
- Critical Appreciation



Main Body

Support reading comprehension:

- Briefly explain terms (at first mention)
- 2. Logical Structure: Move from general to specific
- 3. Pay attention to internal logic (in sentences, paragraphs, argument chains, red thread)

- 4. Make premises explicit (including implicit ones!)
- 5. Use a differentiated approach: show alternatives, make distinctions (footnotes)
- 5. Justify your own approach
- Address potential questions



Conclusion

- 1. Highlight the purpose of your thesis, main arguments, key correlations, and significant results.
- 2. Assess the relevance of your findings.
- 3. Provide a critical appraisal of your work and suggest areas for further research.
- 4. Present the core message of your work



Conclusion

Do not:

- Use bullet points
- State new hypotheses
- Discuss new evidence



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What is appropriate literature?

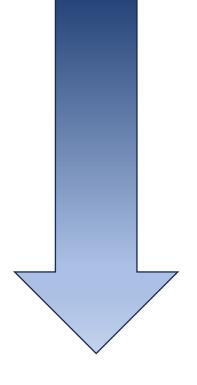
How can I find literature?

Where can I access literature?

Other Tools



What is appropriate literature?



Types of Sources

- **☐** Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles
- **☐** Conference Proceedings
- Books/Monographs
- Working Papers
- **☐** News Articles
- Government and Policy Documents
- ☐ Industry Reports



What is appropriate literature?

Liste der Fachzeitschriften in VHB-JOURQUAL3

- 1. VHB-JOURQUAL is a journal ranking system created by the German Academic Association for Business Research, evaluating journals in business and economics on a scale from A+ (top) to D. (see here)
- 2. Focused Literature Review: Guides students in narrowing down their search to the most relevant and respected journals, saving time and improving the quality of their literature review.
- **3. A-B:** Focus on articles in journals with A and B rankings, if available.
- **4. Relevance:** The overall VHB ranking also is divided into subject-specific rankings, indicating particular relevance for your research area. (see here)



What is appropriate literature?

Liste der Fachzeitschriften in VHB-JOURQUAL3

Some of the top Business & Economics Journals:

- Journal of Accounting Research
- Journal of Accounting and Economics
- The Accounting Review
- Management Science
- Review of Accounting Studies
- Contemporary Accounting Research
- Journal of Management Accounting Research
- Journal of Finance
- Review of Financial Studies
- Journal of Financial Economics



How can I find literature?

Google Scholar

Google Scholar is an easy-to-use tool to look for relevant literature.



How can I find literature?

Google Scholar



How can I find literature?

Google Scholar

Mandatory CSR and sustainability reporting: Economic analysis and literature review

Search within citing articles

And it even enables us to search only among articles that have cited another relevant source.



How can I find literature?

Google Scholar

Sources

Mandatory CSR and sustainability reporting: Economic analysis and literature review Q1 A FT50 +

HB Christensen, L Hail, C Leuz - Review of accounting studies, 2021 - Springer
... of a requirement for CSR and sustainability reporting for US firms, including effects in capital
... and sustainability reporting standards as well as two approaches to sustainability reporting ...

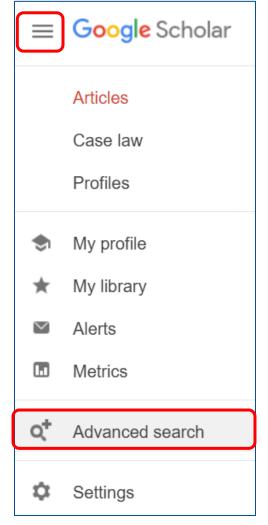
☆ Save 切 Cite Cited by 896 Related articles All 15 versions ≫ no code implementation

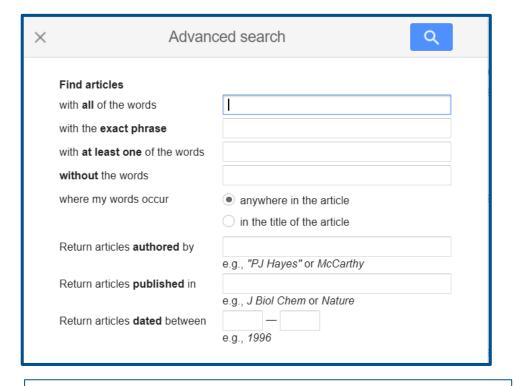
Cited by

This allows us, from just one relevant source, to identify a network of adjacent papers through using its **sources** that came **before** and **citations** it received from other articles **after**.



How can I find literature?





Finally, the advanced search option of Google Scholar allows you to restrict results to certain journals, dates or more precise search terms.



Where can I access literature?







Often papers are directly accessible via Google Scholar, especially when you access the site through VPN or from the university network.



Where can I access literature?

Besides Google Scholar, there are several university resources to access papers:

- The university library (https://www.ub.uni-frankfurt.de/)
- Databases of the university library (e.g. SSRN, EconLit, Wiso, JSTOR)

These can often be used when logged into the university network (VPN).



How can I find literature?



SSRN (Social Science Research Network) is a repository for the early publication of scholarly research across a wide range of disciplines, with a strong focus on economics, finance, and accounting. It hosts a vast collection of working papers, providing early access to research before it undergoes formal peer review.



How can I find literature?



Reporting Regulation and Corporate Innovation

LawFin Working Paper No. 8

84 Pages • Posted: 17 Sep 2019 • Last revised: 29 Aug 2024

Matthias Breuer

Columbia University - Columbia Business School, Accounting, Business Law & Taxation

Christian Leuz

University of Chicago - Booth School of Business; National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER); Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR); European Corporate Governance Institute (ECGI); Leibniz Institute SAFE; CESifo Research Network; Center for Financial Studies (CFS)

Steven Vanhaverbeke

KU Leuven, Department Accounting, Finance and Insurance

There are 3 versions of this paper

Date Written: August 26, 2020

On SSRN, you have additional access to further quality metrics, like views, Downloads or Rank to identify high-quality working papers.

Paper statistics

DOWNLOADS ABSTRACT VIEWS RANK
1,837 7,161 11,750

9 Citations

102 References



How can I find literature?





<u>WISO</u> offers a comprehensive German-language collection of literature references and full texts related to economics and social sciences. Thousands of German and international publications are analyzed, with citations, keywords, and summaries provided. Additionally, millions of full texts are available. Access to this resource is available to students via the Goethe University VPN.





Many **third-party tools** can be very helpful when doing literature research. It is important to note we do not have any affiliation with any of these.

Here is a selection of some:



How do I search for literature?





Citavi is a reference management software that organizes research sources and generates citations. It also includes tools for task management and knowledge organization.

A **Citavi** license is available through the university (see here).



How do I search for literature?





Rapid Journal Quality Check

is a Chrome add-on that integrates with Google Scholar to quickly show the relevance of academic journals based on rankings (e.g. VHB). It eases your literature research by qiving you a quick overview of journal quality in Google scholar.



How do I search for literature?





Connected Papers is a webbased tool that helps researchers explore related academic papers by visualizing connections between them. It generates a graph of relevant papers based on an initial paper, aiding in literature reviews and discovering influential works.



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What does a good thesis look like?



Where can I get data from?



Where can I get data from?

SAFE Data Room

In the SAFE Data Room, we provide an extensive collection of economic and financial market data for researchers and students.

An overview of the databases and the information they contain can be found here.

The data room is supported by the House of Finance Foundation and the Friedrich Flick Funding Foundation. It is accessible to students through the Data Room Scheduler (here).



Where can I get data from?

Examples (SAFE Data Room)



Wharton Research Data Services (WRDS) is a comprehensive data management platform that provides access to a vast range of financial, economic, and business data, along with seamless integration to several other major databases like **CRSP**, **Compustat**, and others. Besides an easy-to-use user interface it can also be helpful in linking data from several sources. (linking tables)



Where can I get data from?

Examples (SAFE Data Room)



Compustat is a financial database that provides detailed fundamental data on publicly traded companies, including income statements, balance sheets, cash flow statements, and key financial ratios.



Where can I get data from?

Examples (SAFE Data Room)



Compustat Execucomp is an important subdataset of Compustat. It provides detailed information on executive compensation for U.S. publicly traded companies. It includes data on salaries, bonuses, stock options, and other forms of compensation for key executives, along with targets and performance metrics.



Where can I get data from?

Examples (SAFE Data Room)





Orbis, from Bureau van Dijk, is a comprehensive global database that provides detailed information on private and public companies across the world. It covers a vast array of data points, including financials, ownership structures, M&A activity, patents, and corporate hierarchies and has a strong database on European companies.



Where can I get data from?

Examples (SAFE Data Room)

Bloomberg

Bloomberg is a global financial services platform that provides real-time data, news, and analytics for financial markets, offering extensive coverage of stocks, bonds, commodities, and other asset classes.



Where can I get data from?

Kaggle and other third-party data providers

If nothing can be found in the SAFE data room, there are many third-party providers that could have data on the topic of your interest. Some examples can be Kaggle (see here) or for example or the UCI repository (see here).



Where can I get data from?

Own Research

Besides existing databases you are always welcome to gather data on your own through surveys, online experiments, financial or other supplementary statements.



Tools

When conducting your empirical analysis you are free to use any tools that are available to you. Whether that is Python, Stata, R or Excel.

For many of those tools you will find various tutorials online freely accessible. For example, as a university student you have access to many courses for free on Coursera (here).



Replication

The most important thing when conducting your empirical analysis is the replicability of your results.

This means every step of the analysis should be clearly documented and we should be able to replicate your results using only the data and code you provide.



Submission

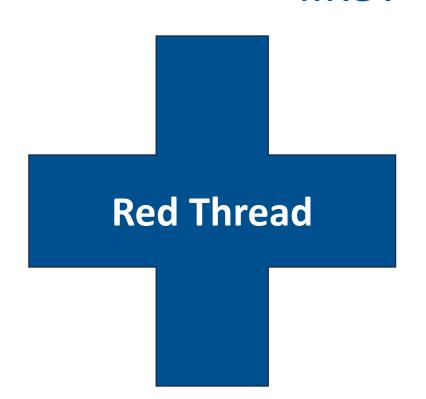
If you conduct an emprical analysis, please make sure to submit your data and code together with your thesis (on a stick *and* via eMail).



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Red Thread

A good thesis has a clear red thread.

This means that each part of the thesis is a clear step towards the answer of the initially asked research question. Arguments build upon each other and generally move from general ones to more specific.



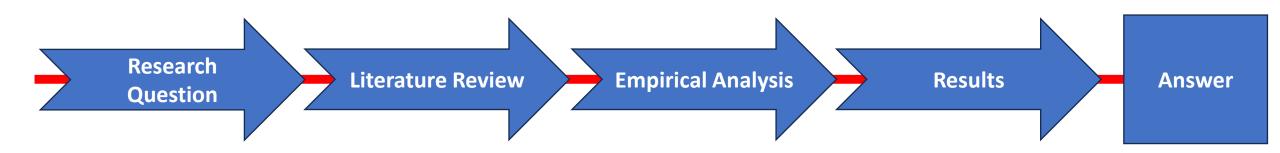
Insufficient Red Thread

An example for an insufficient red thread, can be the extensive discussion of topics that are not relevant for your RQ. E.g. Extensively discussing the history of econometric methods before using a machine learning algorithm.



Good Red Thread

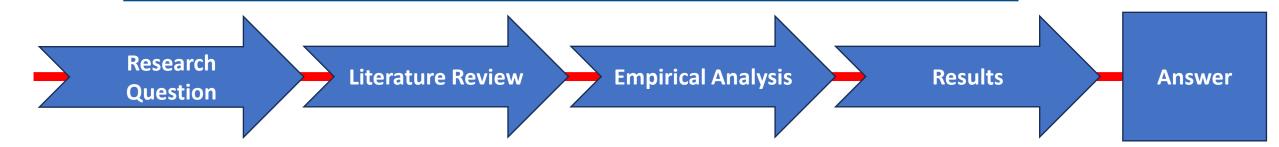
An example for a good red thread, can be the inclusion of findings from the literature review in the empirical analysis. Clearly informing decisions in one section from another. For a good red thread it is vital that your sections directly build upon each other.





Good Red Thread – How do I create it? Examples

- 1. Use terms and definitions consistently throughout the thesis
- 2. Proceed step by step
- 3. Group connected and coherent thoughts/statements/literature reviews in paragraphs
- 4. Include transitions (between chapters, sections, paragraphs, ideas)
- 5. Show cross-references (to your own work/literature)
- 6. Clarify conclusions and connections
- 7. Ensure that statements are consistent with each other
- 8. Inform your empirical methods from your literature review
- 9. Do not extensively discuss topics that do not help you answer your research question



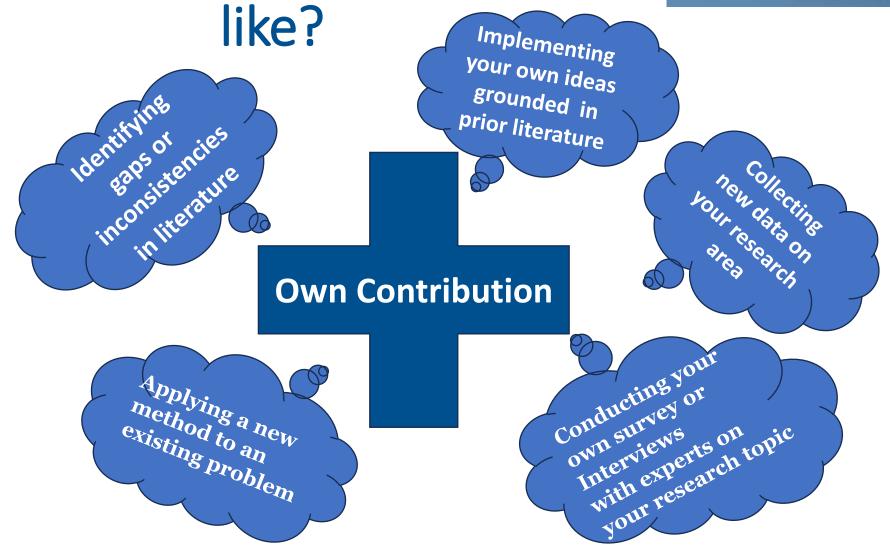


Own Contribution

An integral part of a thesis is your own contribution to the literature.
What is the additional value of your work to the existing body of knowledge?









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Thesis – Introduction to Scientific Writing

Further important information – Academic Writing Guidelines



Other important information can be found in the download section of our chair. The Academic Writing Guidelines contain information on formatting, citation format and page ranges.

Rechnungswesen

Fachbereich > Home > Rechnungswesen > Studium > Downloads

Abteilung
Rechnungswesen

Startseite

Aktuelles

Team

Studium

Downloads

Here you can find forms and information sheets chair:

- · Formvorschriften (Deutsch)
- · Academic Writing Guidelines (English)
- · Statutory Declaration
- Plagiarism Check Consent Form

Before you write an eMail, please have a look into the Academic Writing Guidelines and read them thoroughly top to bottom! Many other questions are answered there.

Further important information – Formal Requirements





Number of Pages and Font:

- Seminar papers: 20 pages (13-15 text pages).
- Bachelor theses: 30 text pages (±10%).
- Master theses:
 - 24 credit points: 50 text pages (±5%)
 - 15 credit points: 35 text pages (±5%)
- Text pages include content from the introduction to the conclusion, excluding lists and appendices.
- Font: Times New Roman, 12 pt for text, 10 pt for footnotes, full justification, hyphenation recommended

Further important information – Formal Requirements





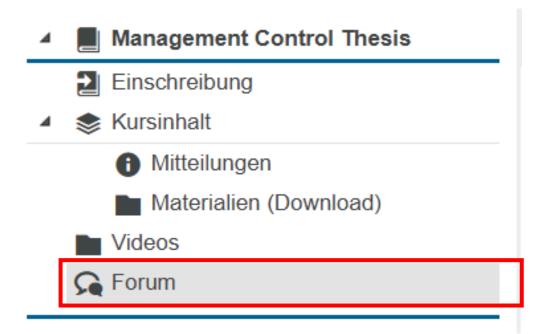
Page Margins, Line Spacing, and Page Numbering:

- Line spacing: 1.5 for text, single for footnotes.
- Margins: Left: 6 cm, Right: 1 cm, Top: 3 cm, Bottom:
 2 cm (page numbers can be higher/lower).
- Page numbering:
 - Roman numerals for table of contents and lists (starting with Roman numeral three).
 - Arabic numerals begin on the first text page with number one, numbered consecutively



Further important information

Before you write an eMail, if your question is one that is generally relevant for all students, please consider asking your question on the OLAT Forum. Here, over time, we will gather all general questions to create a FAQ section.





Further important information

How to communicate with advisors:

Please consider that your advisors are busy too. Thus, here are some rules to keep communication efficient:

- 1. Please make sure before you write an eMail, that you have searched for the answer in these slides, the Academic Writing Guidelines and the OLAT Forum.
- 2. When you make an appointment with your advisor, please come **well-prepared** and **send your questions and documents beforehand** via eMail.
- 3. When writing an eMail or requesting an appointment, please wait at least **three** working days before writing a second eMail. If after that time your advisor hasn't answered, feel free to remind them about your question.



Good Luck!

We hope these tips were helpful to you and wish you good luck in your research!