Mendeley

Introduction to Mendeley

July 2023

Source: https://elsevier.widen.net/s/8hsl2kdttd/acad_res_mrm_presmendeleybasictraining

ELSEVIER

What is Mendeley?

Mendeley is free reference management software to support researchers. It can help you:

Manage your references

Build and organize your reference library

Read and Annotate PDFs

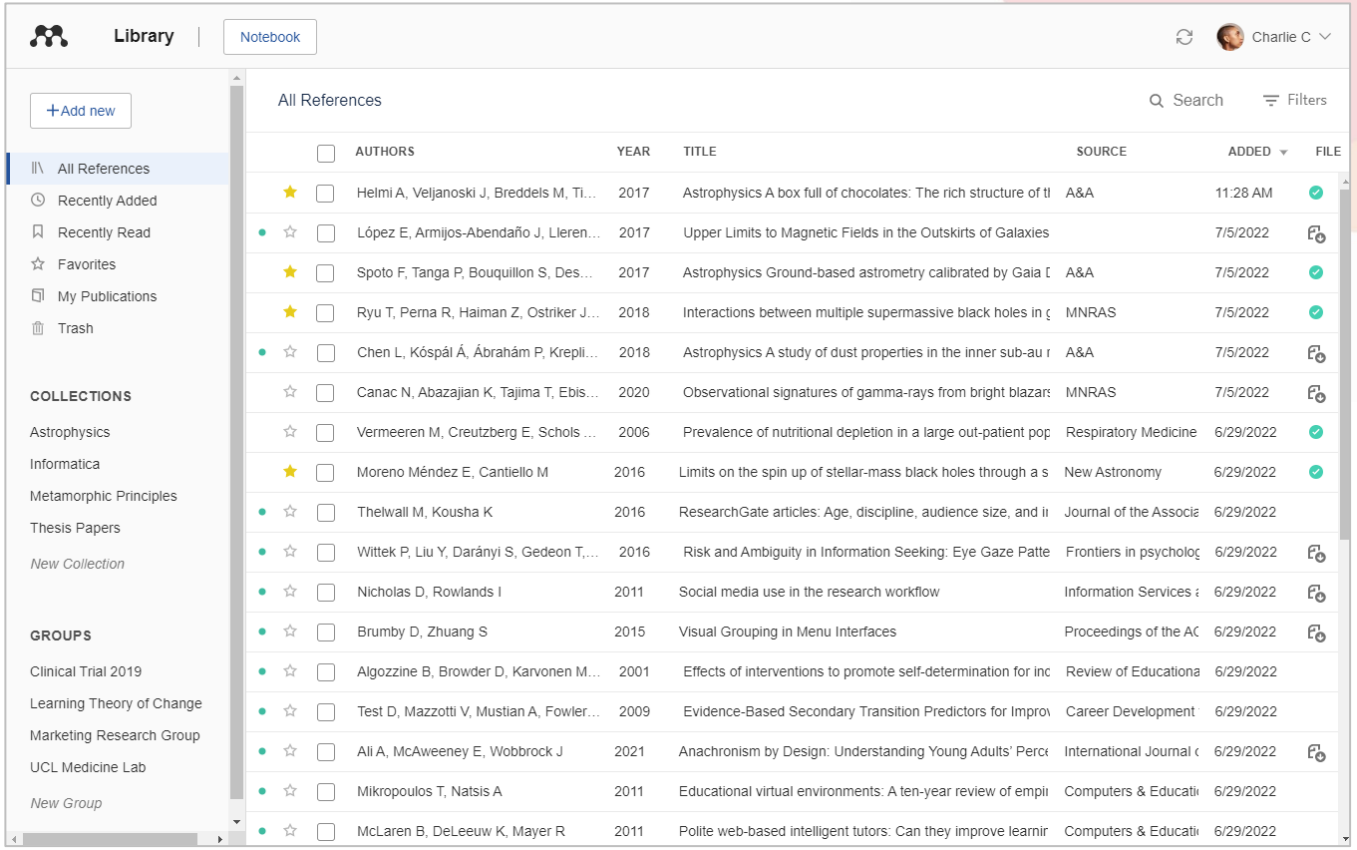
Expand your knowledge and see all your insights in one place

Cite research while writing

Seamlessly and correctly cite references as you write, and create bibliographies

Collaborate

Share references and insights with a team and annotate together in real time.

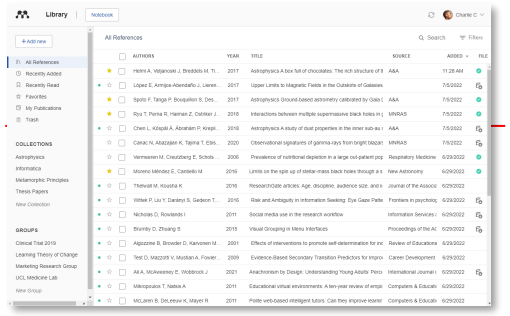


Available for macOS, Windows, Linux and all major browsers

Mendeley’s reference management suite

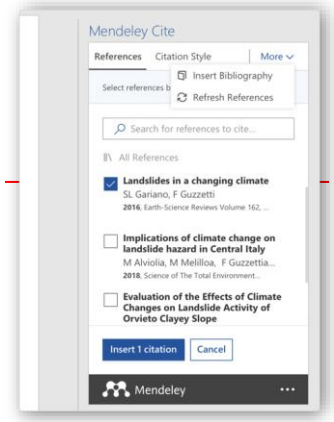
Mendeley Reference Manager

Seamlessly store, organize, note, share and cite from just one reference library with Mendeley Reference Manager



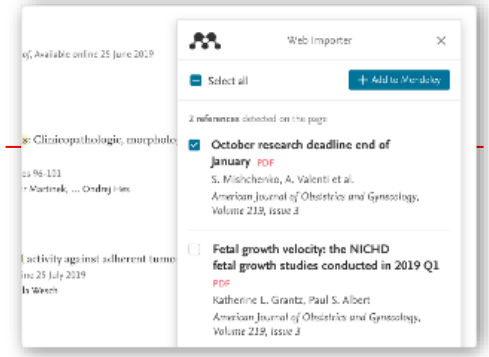
Mendeley Cite

Generate citations and bibliographies, and change citation style in just a few clicks, with Mendeley Cite add-in for Microsoft® Word



Mendeley Web Importer

Conveniently add references, including full-text research, to your library from anywhere on the internet in one click with Mendeley Web Importer

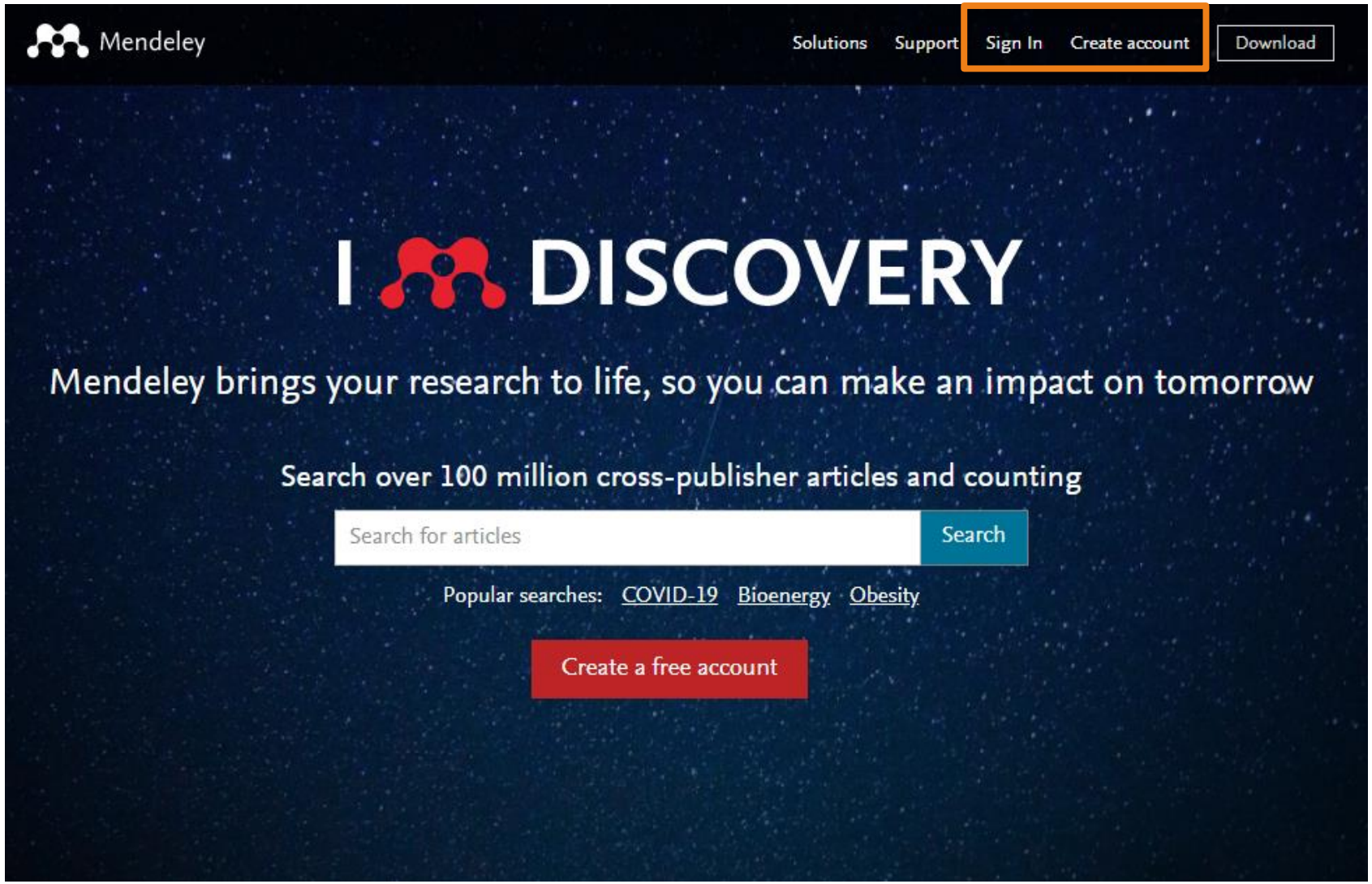


Getting Started:

Installing Mendeley

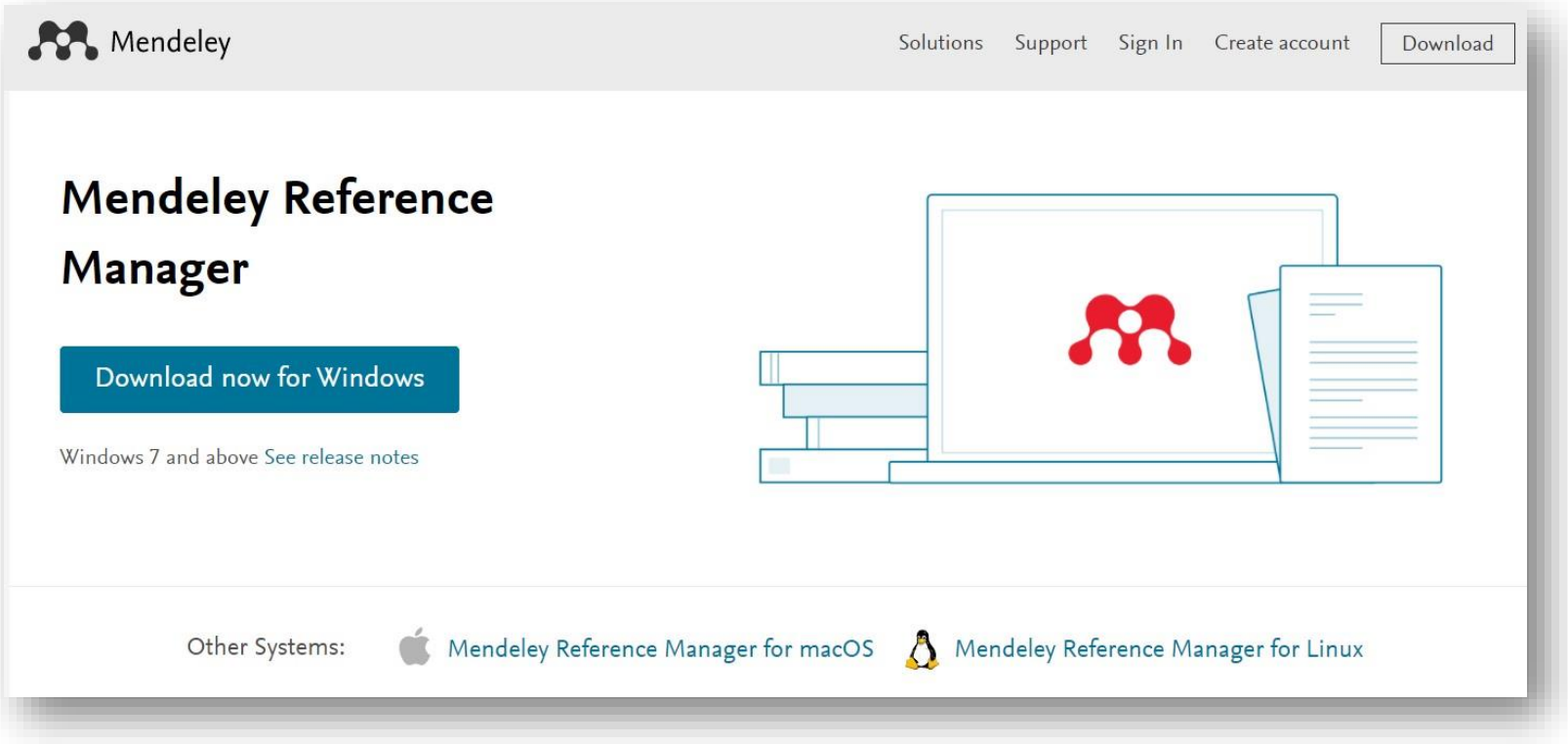
Sign into Mendeley

Go to **Mendeley.com**



Install the desktop app

Download and install Mendeley Reference Manager's desktop app for Windows, MacOS or Linux: mendeley.com/download-reference-manager

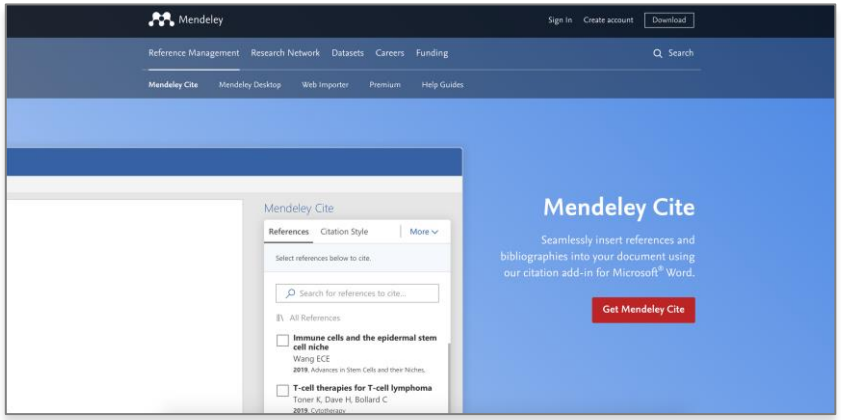


Or simply use the web version: mendeley.com/reference-manager/library

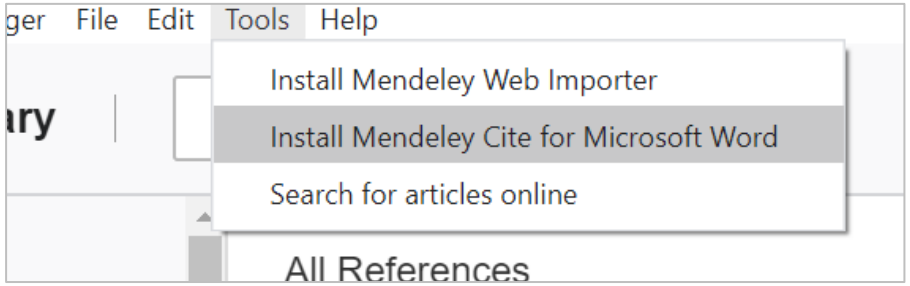
Install Mendeley Cite

Go to the **Microsoft App Source** (choose one):

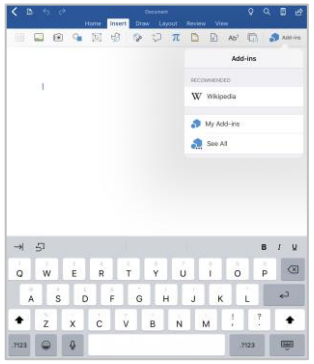
From mendeley.com/reference-management/mendeley-cite



From the '**Tools**' menu in Mendeley Reference Manager (desktop app)

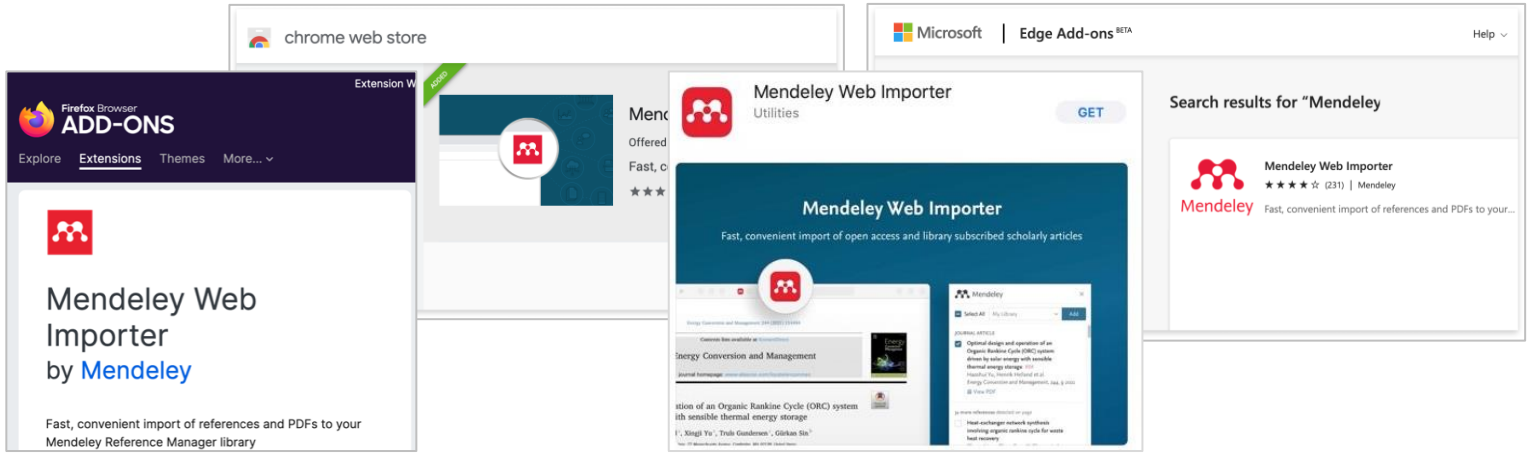


From the '**Insert**' menu in Microsoft® Word or Word for iPad®



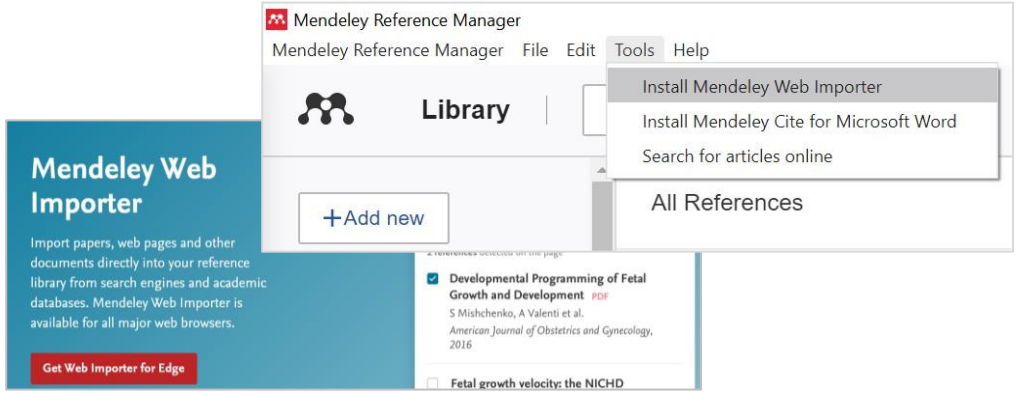
Install Mendeley Web Importer

Visit the **Extension store** for your browser (Chrome, Firefox, Safari, or Edge)…



…or connect through one of these links:

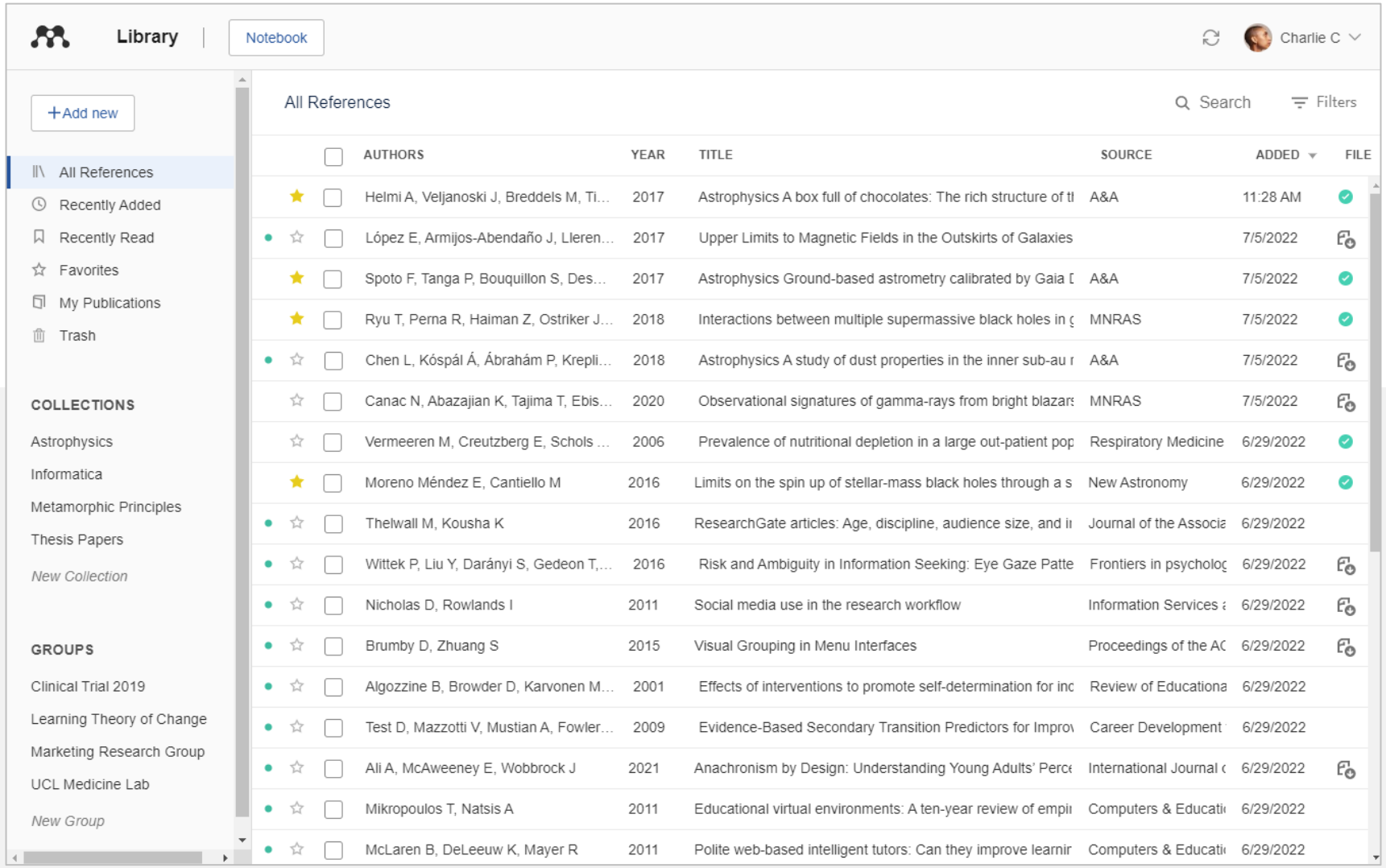
- From the '**Tools**' menu in Mendeley Reference Manager desktop app
- From mendeley.com/reference-management/web-importer



Organize:

Building and organizing your reference library

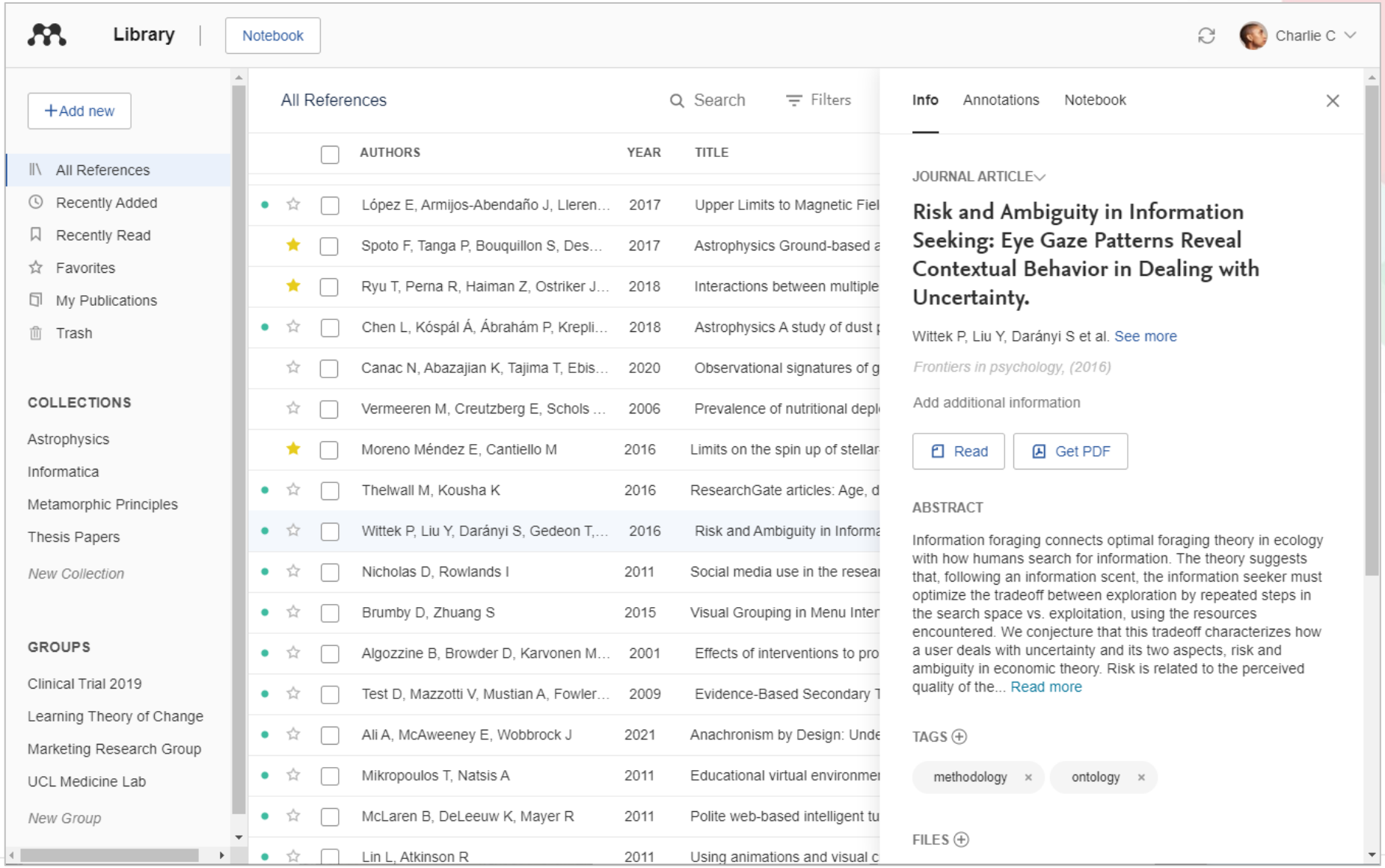
Mendeley Reference Manager



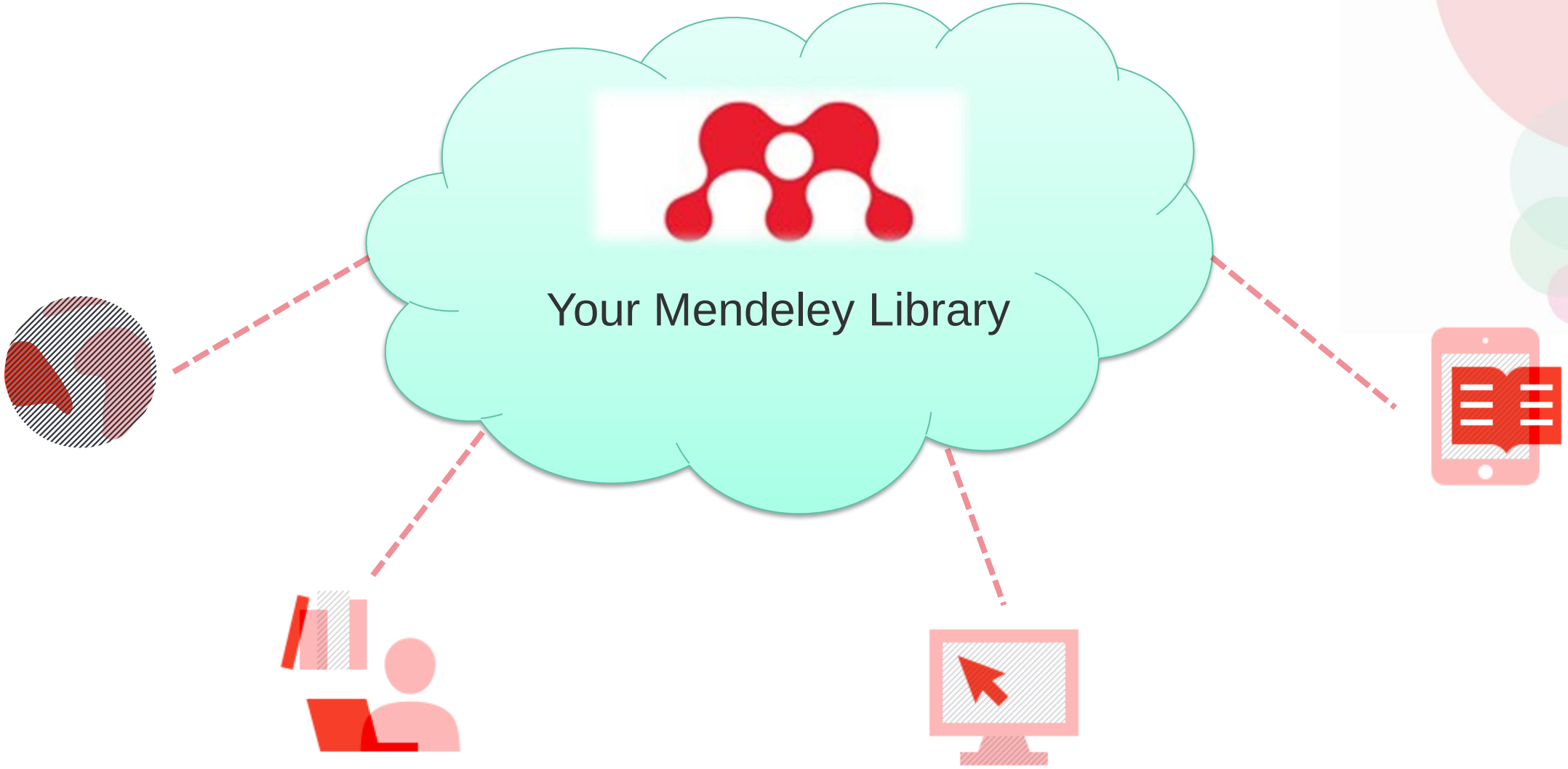
Organize:

Building a library

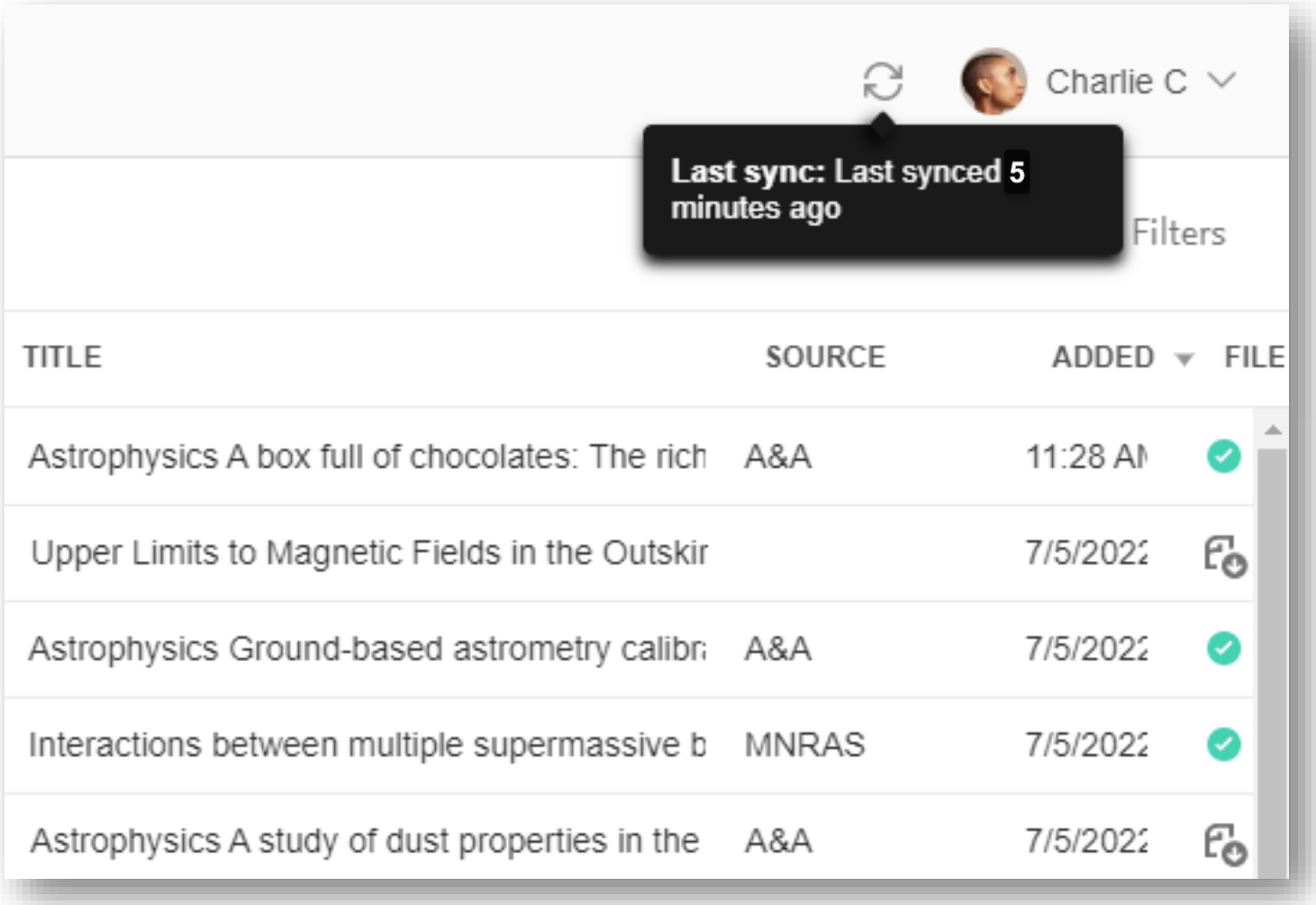
Mendeley Reference Manager



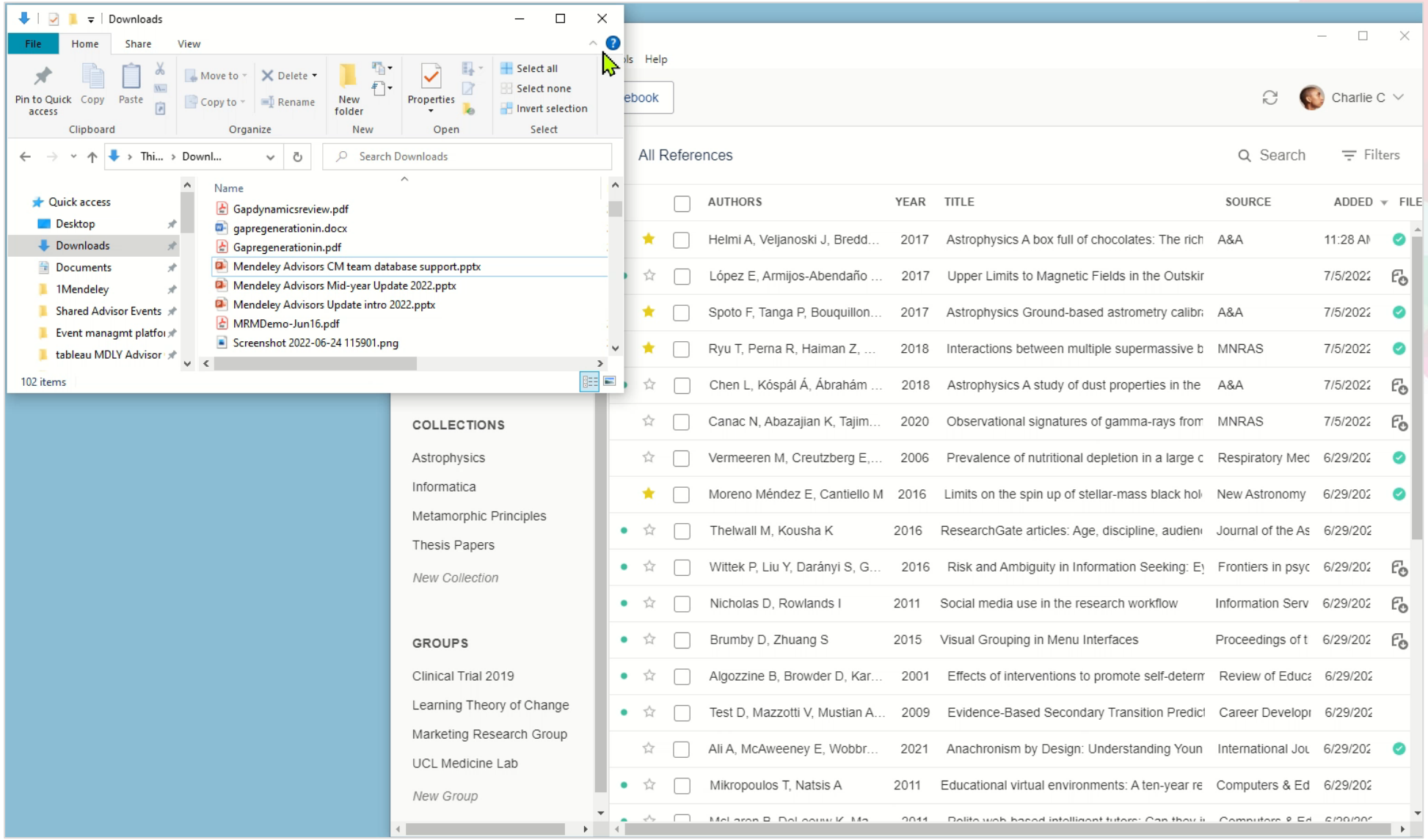
Access your library anywhere, from any browser



Always up to date with automatic sync



Adding references: from your computer



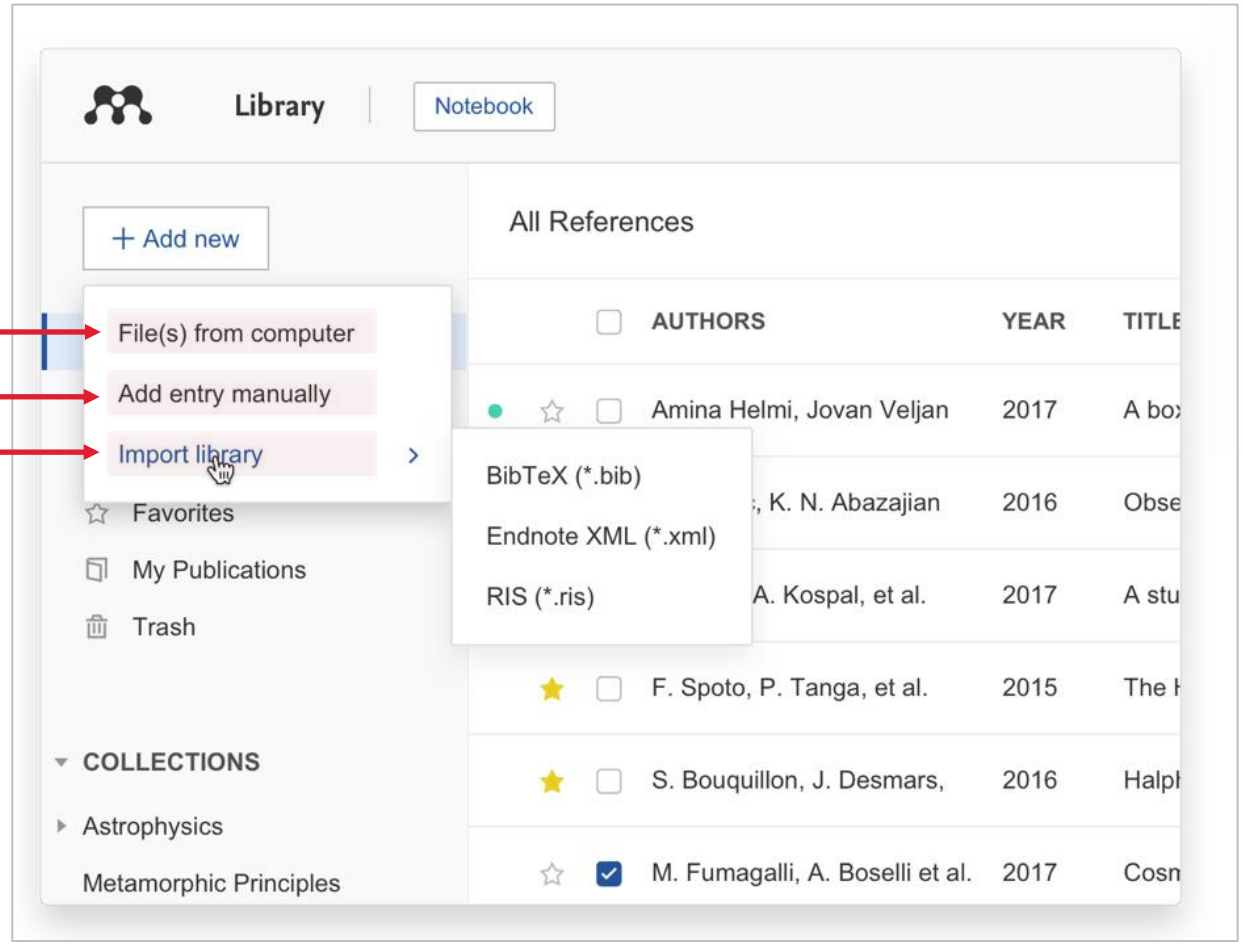
Press play >

Adding references: from your computer

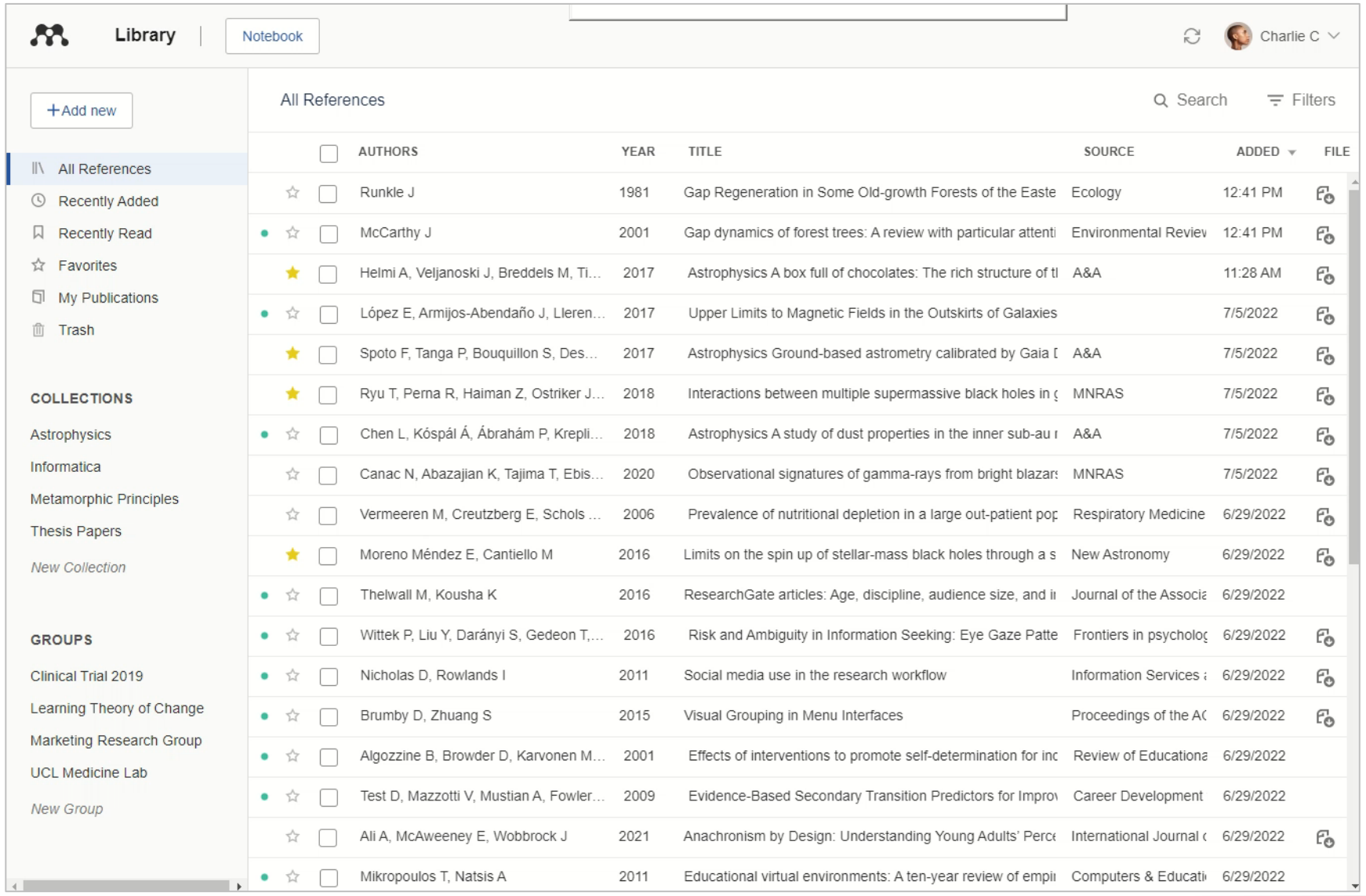
Select a file or files to add from your computer

Add a reference by entering details manually

Import from another reference manager, or BibTeX



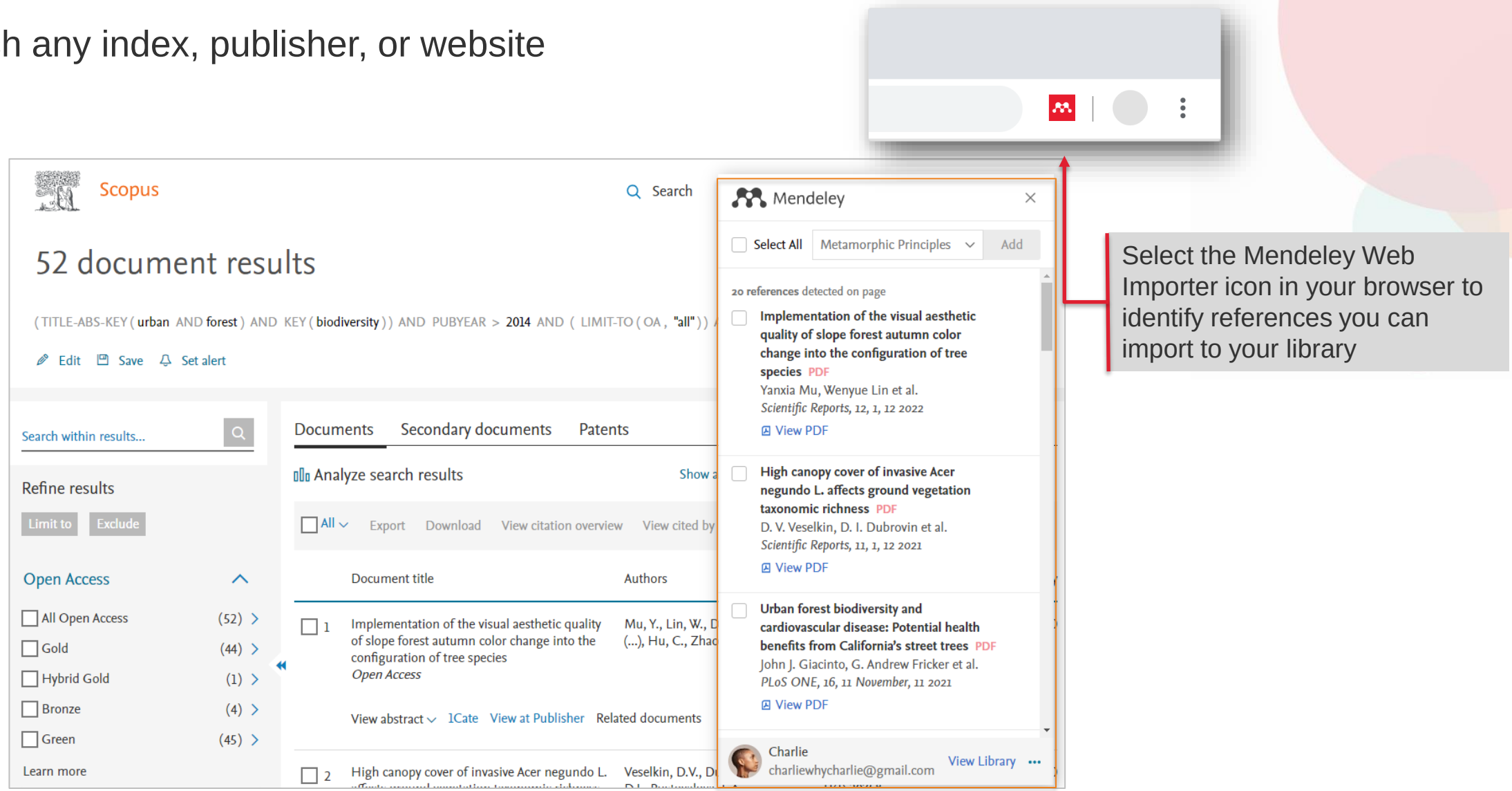
Adding references manually using identifier



Press play >

Adding references using Mendeley Web Importer

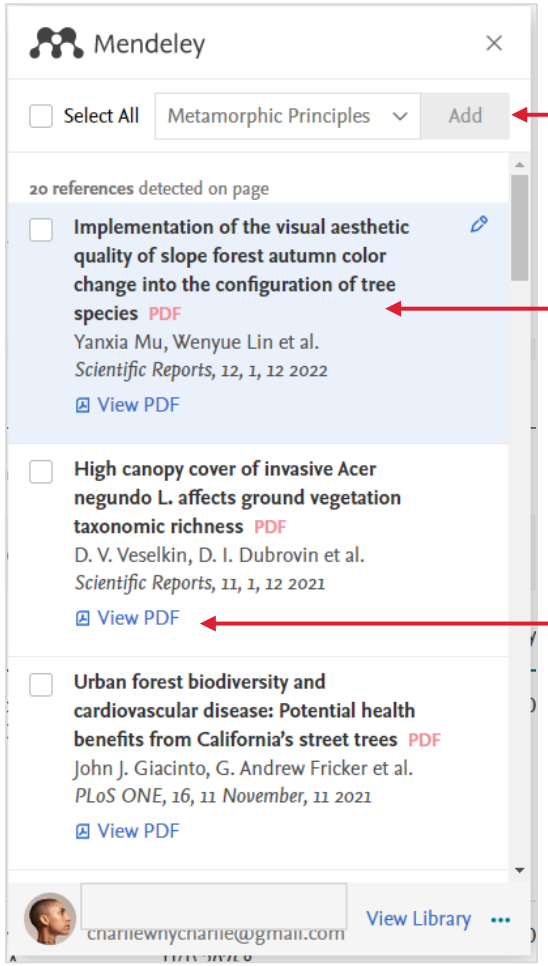
Search any index, publisher, or website



Select the Mendeley Web Importer icon in your browser to identify references you can import to your library

Adding references using Mendeley Web Importer

Options in the side panel

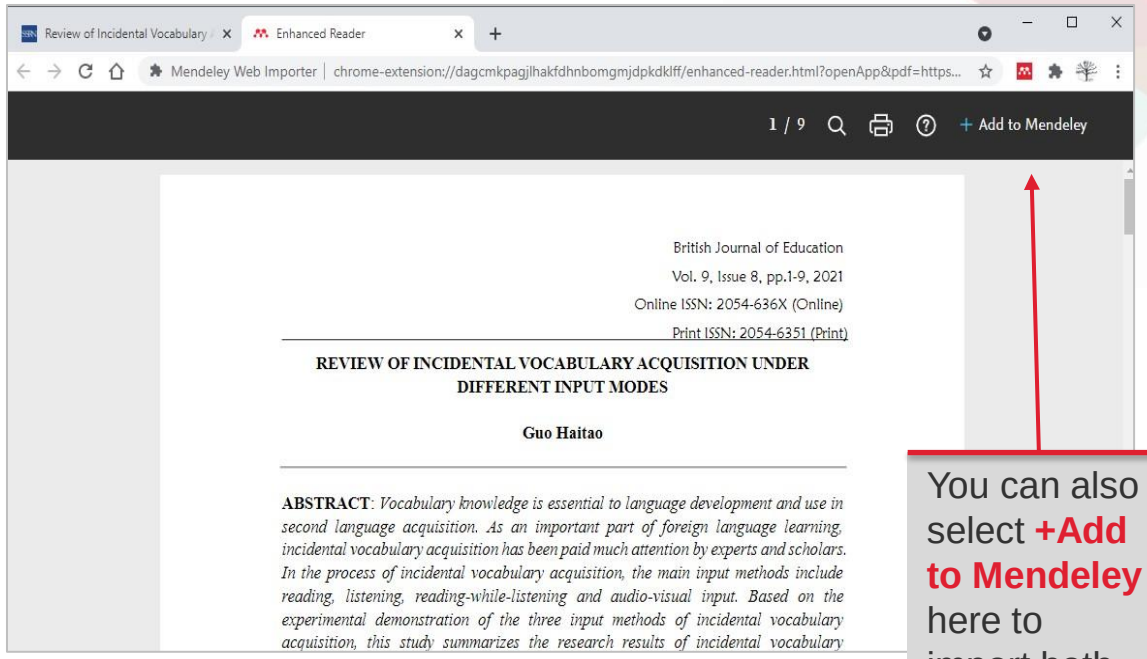


Select a collection to add to (optional)

Select a reference title to edit the metadata before importing

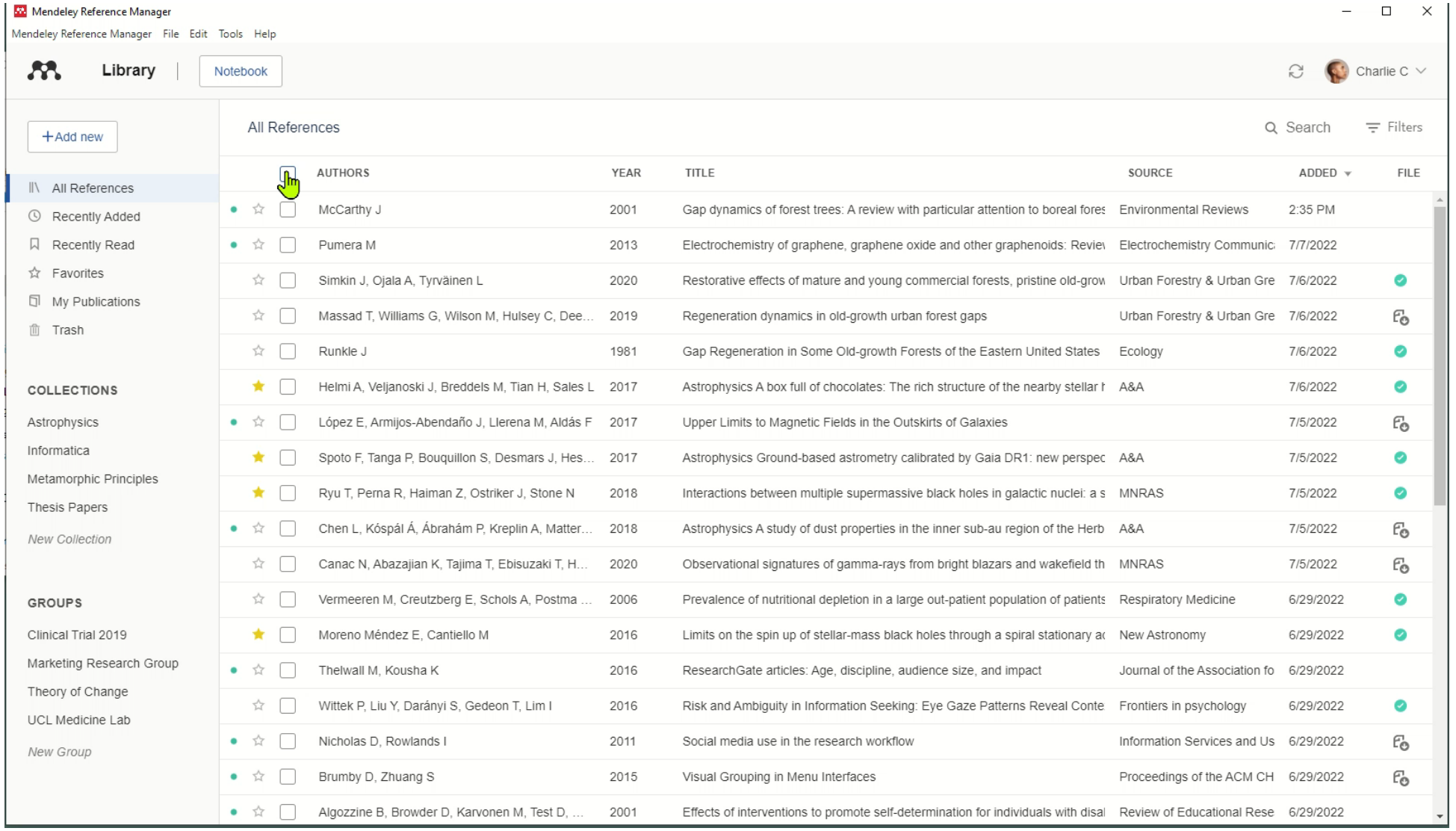
Select **View PDF** to import the article along with the reference

When you select "View PDF", the article opens in a new tab in your browser



You can also select **+Add to Mendeley** here to import both the reference and PDF to your library

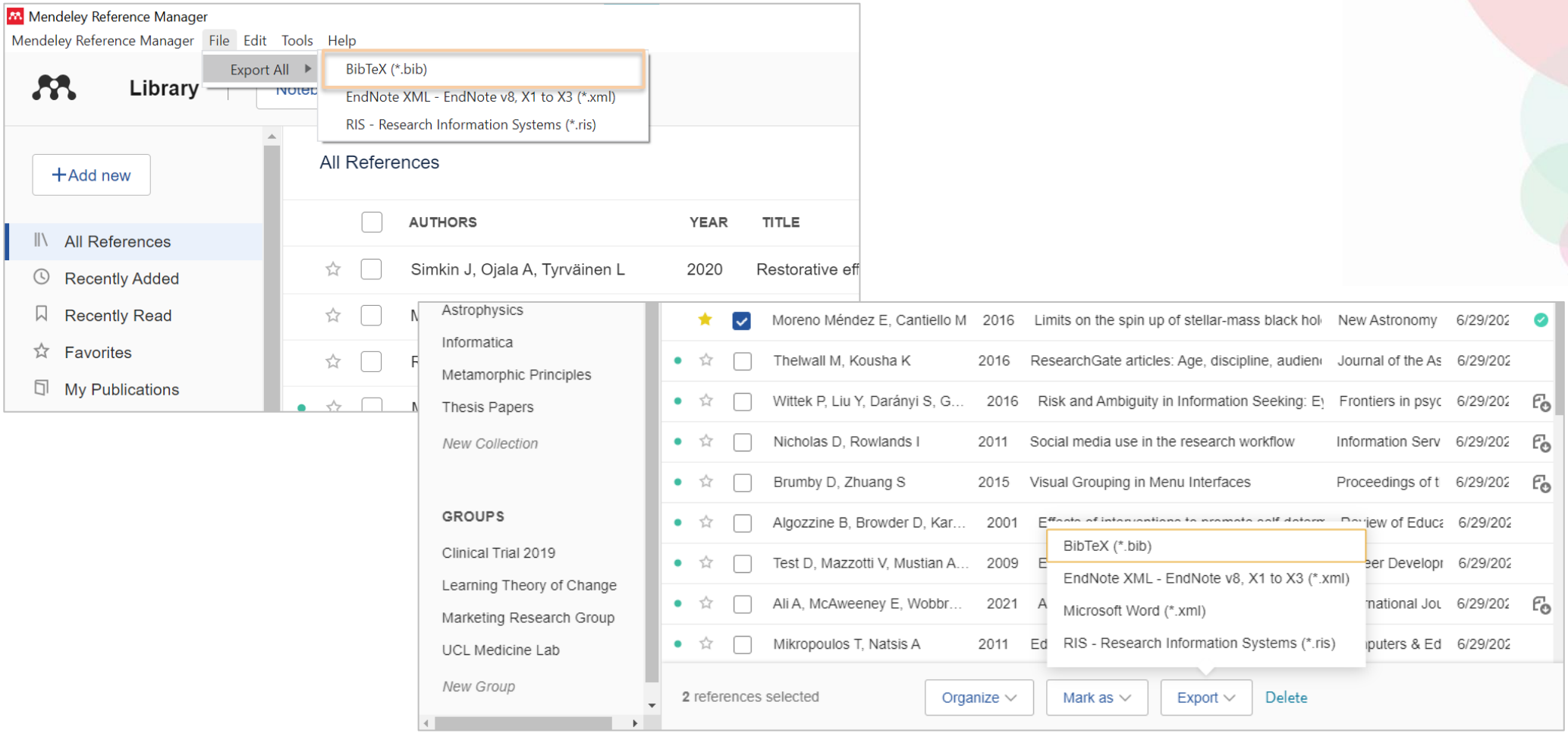
Avoiding duplicates: adding a downloaded PDF to an existing reference



Press play >

Exporting references

Export your entire library, or individual references

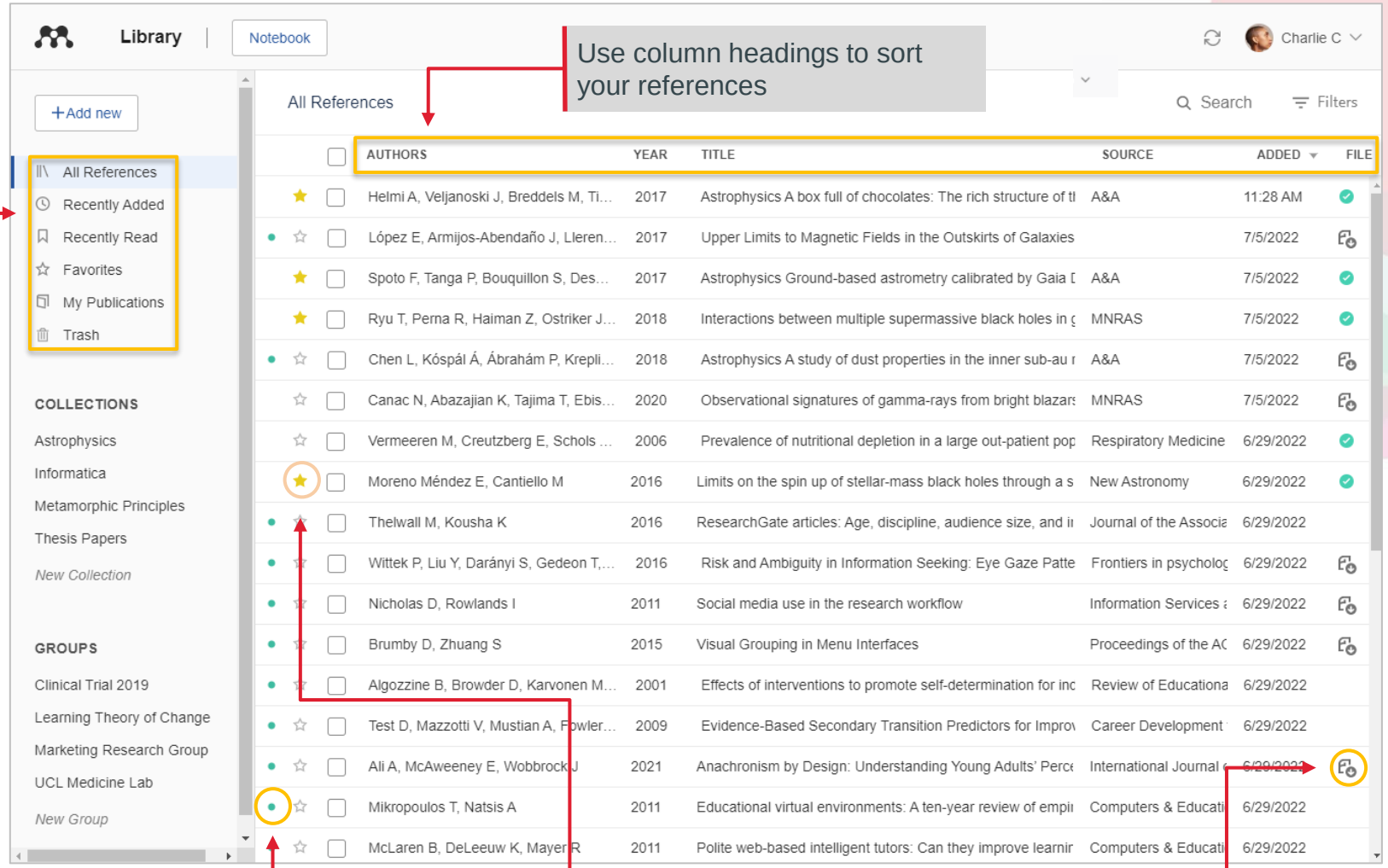


Organize:

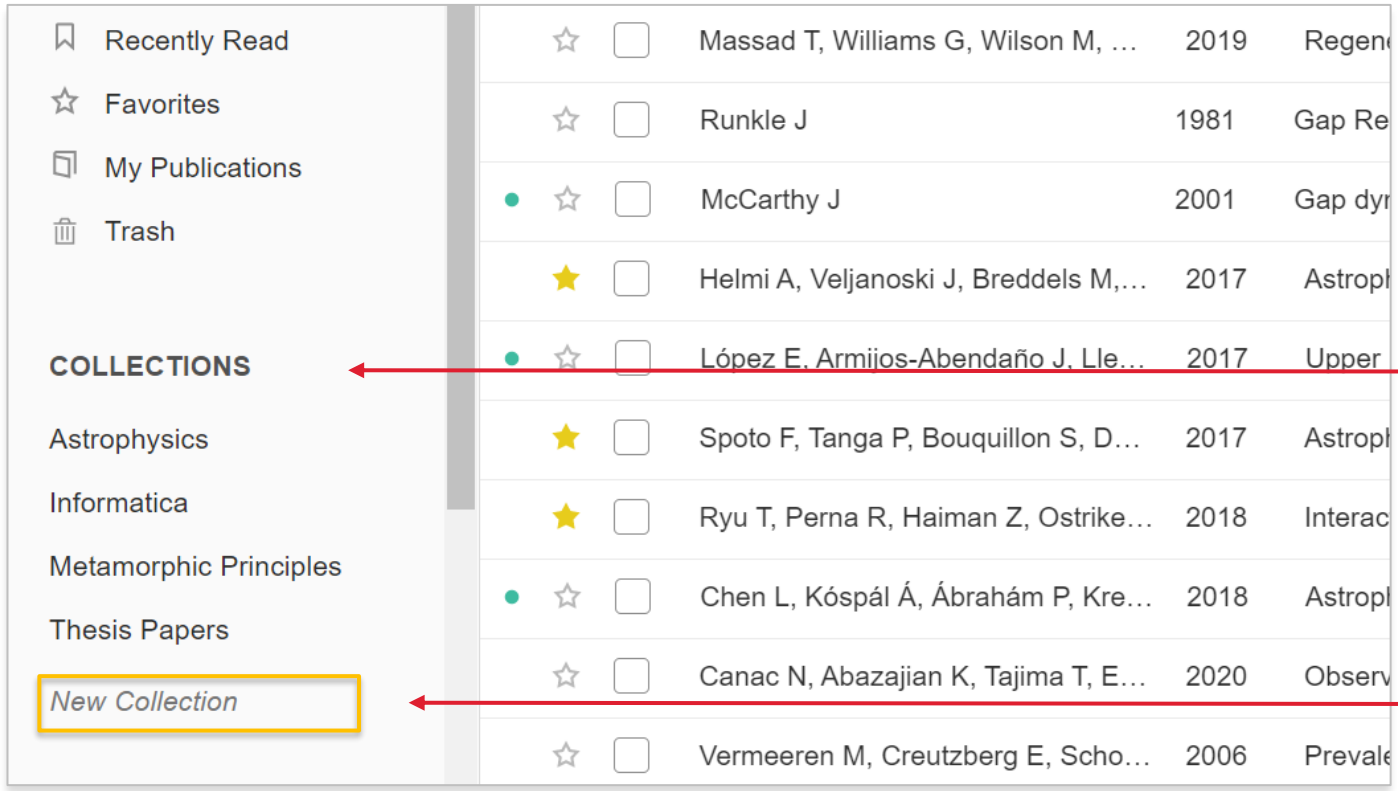
Managing your library

Smart collections

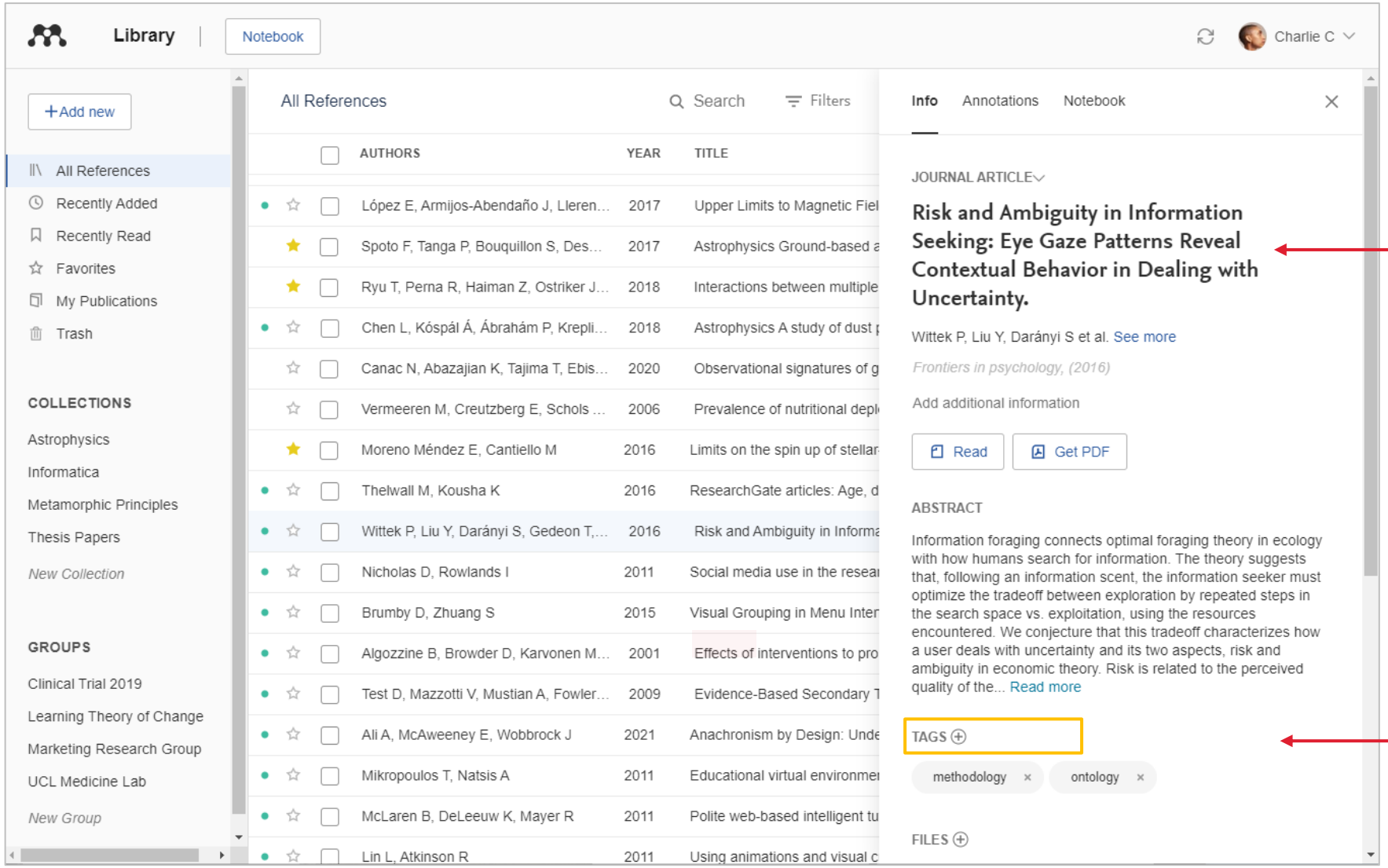
- All references in your personal library
- References added in the last 30 days
- References opened in the last 30 days
- All references you've marked as 'Favorites'
- Publications you have authored and claimed via Scopus Author Profile
- All references you have deleted



Custom collections



Metadata

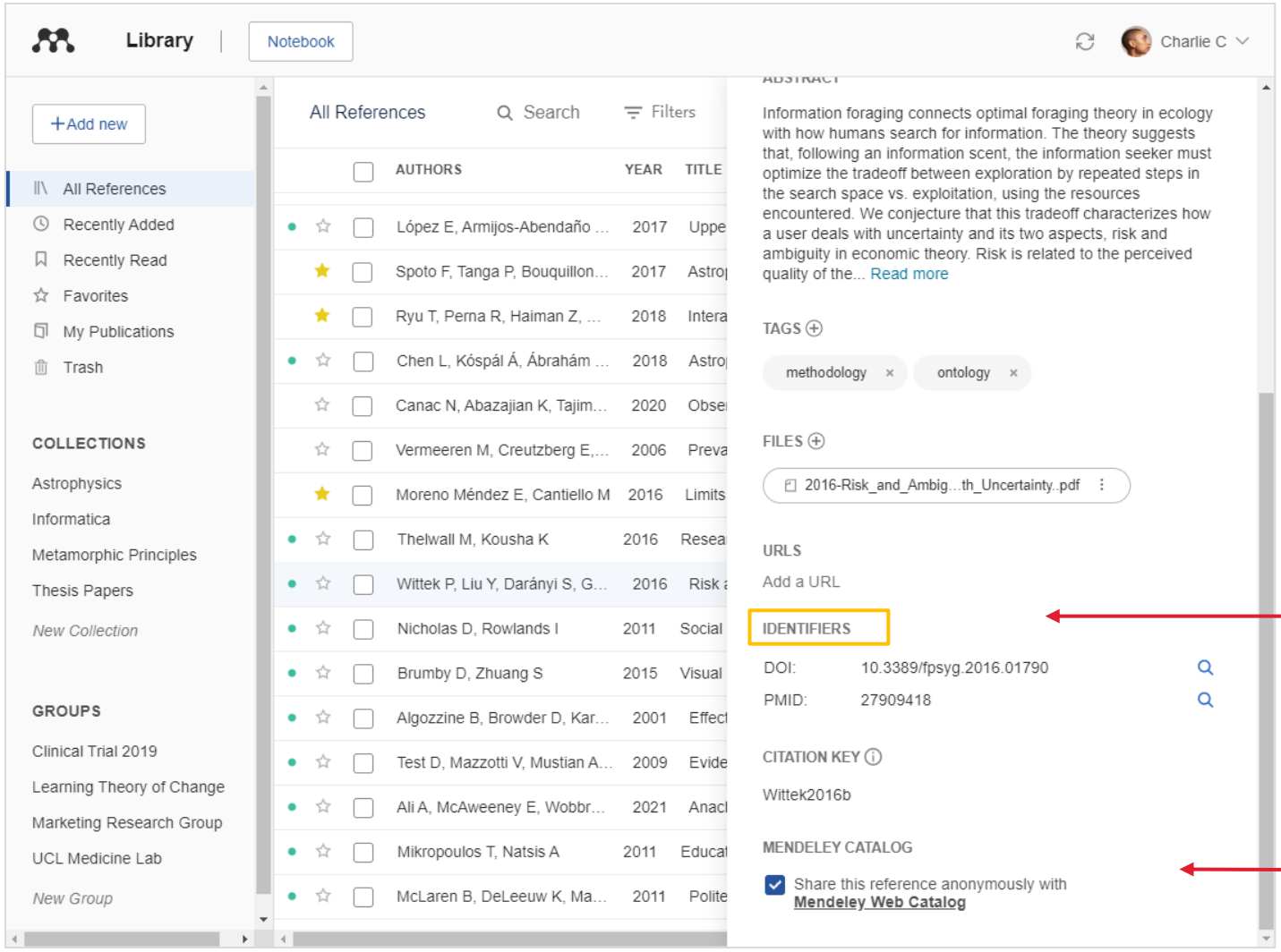


In the info panel, the metadata fields are automatically populated during import. You can edit these (if needed) or add details

You can create tags to easily organize and track specific themes across all your research

Info panel

Metadata

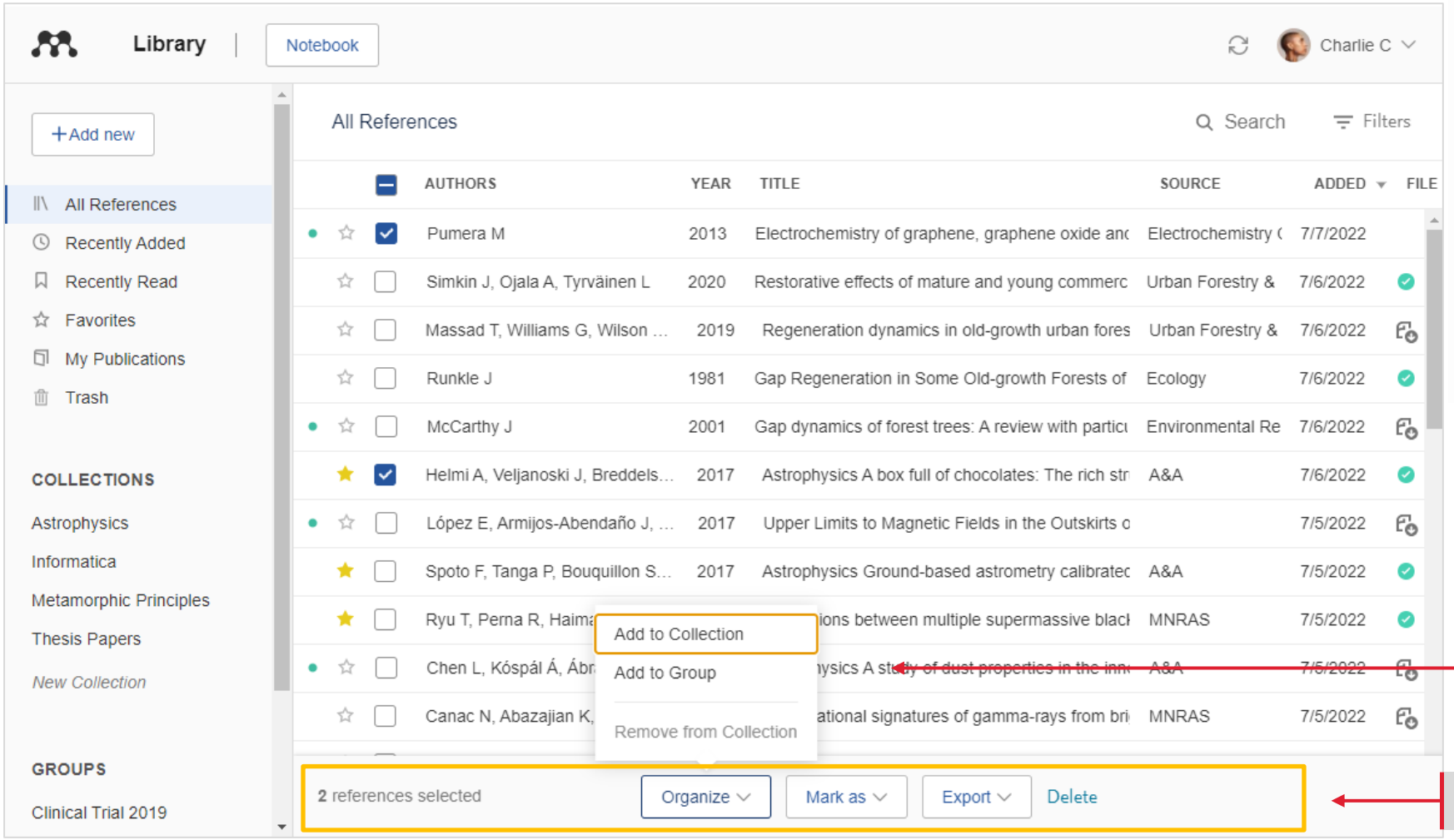


Info panel

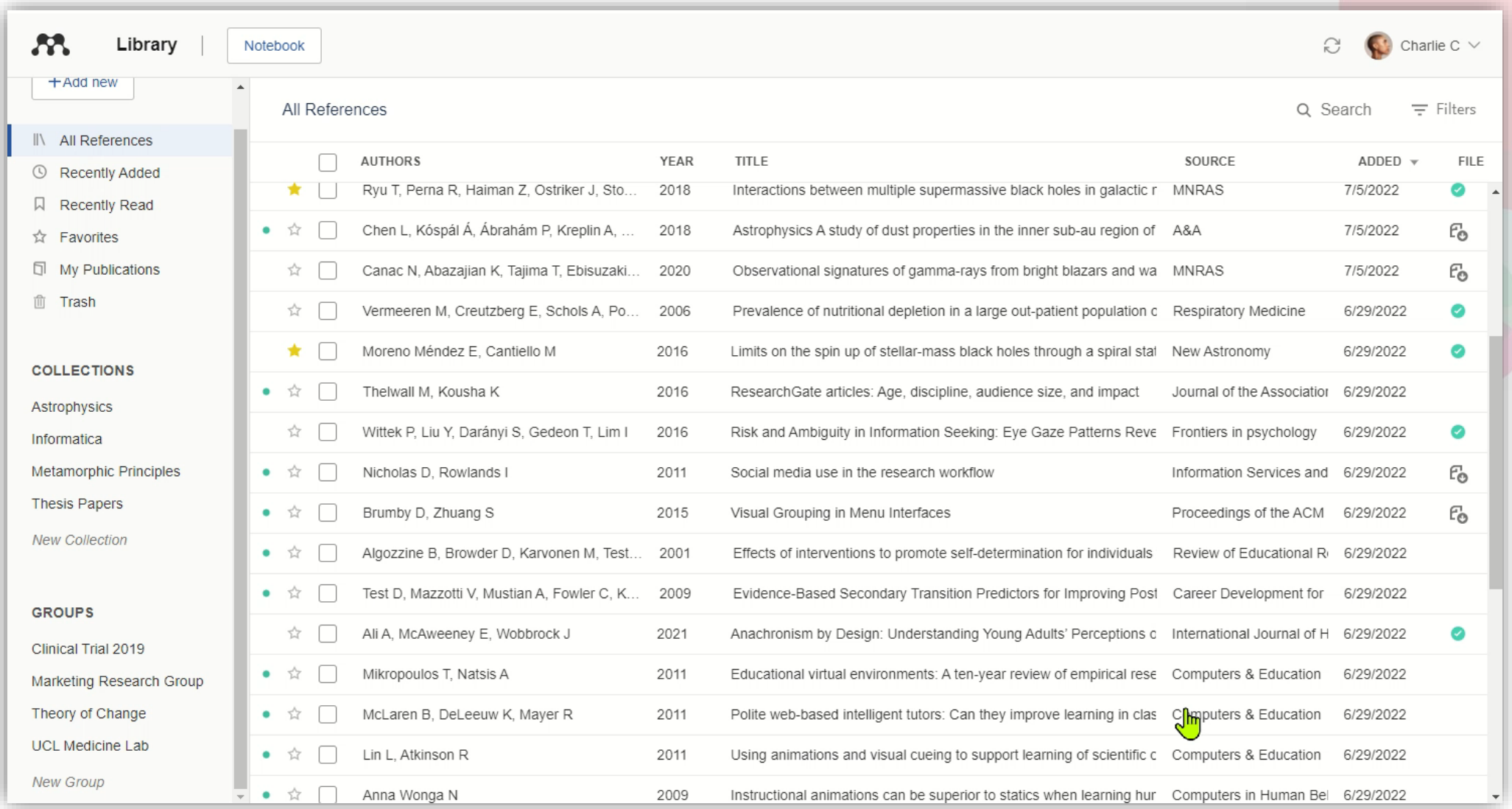
Common reference codes will appear under Identifiers. You can also populate the metadata automatically by searching on certain identifiers, such as DOI and PMID

Allow this reference to be added to the Mendeley Web Catalog so others can find this research

Using the action panel

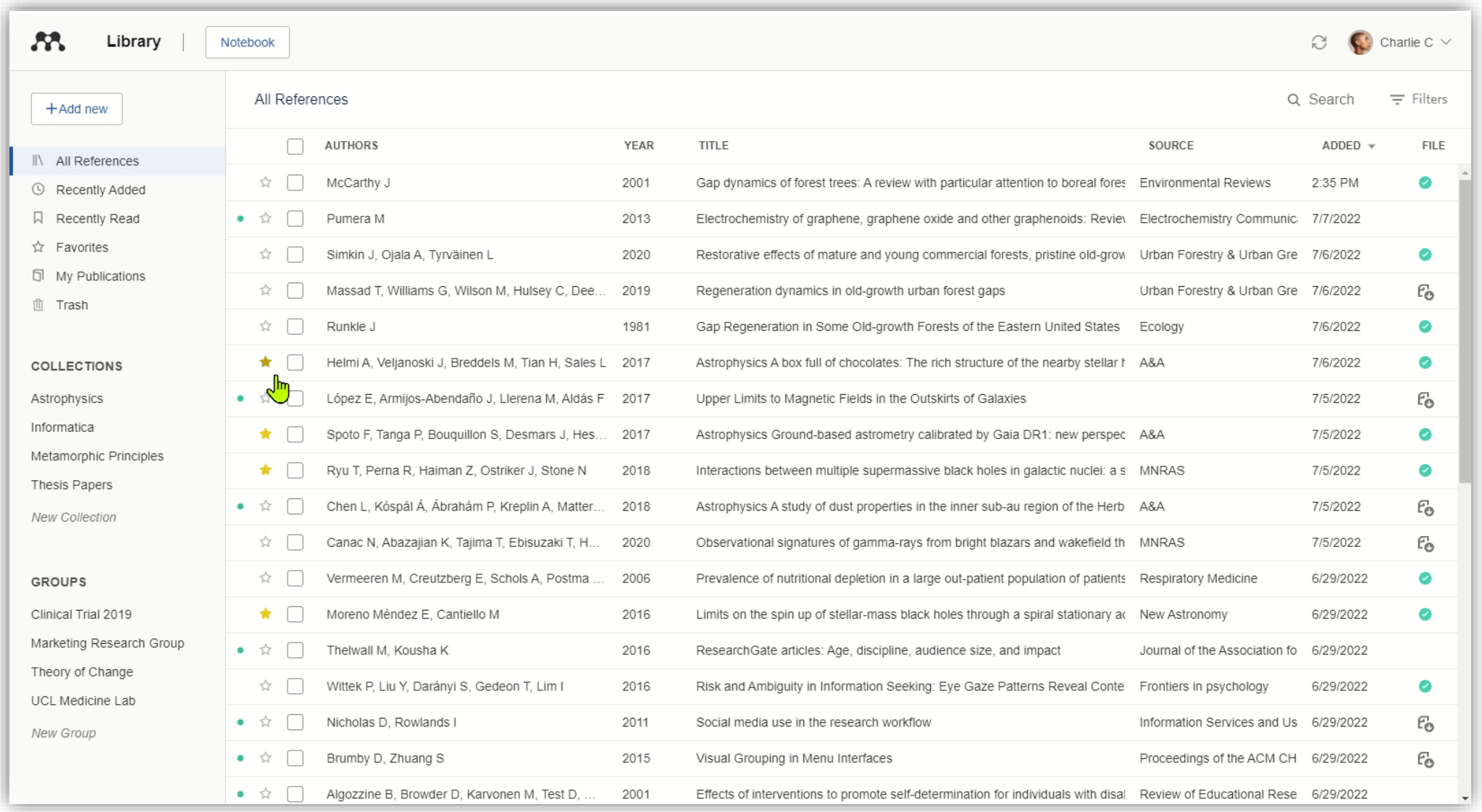


Adding references to groups and collections



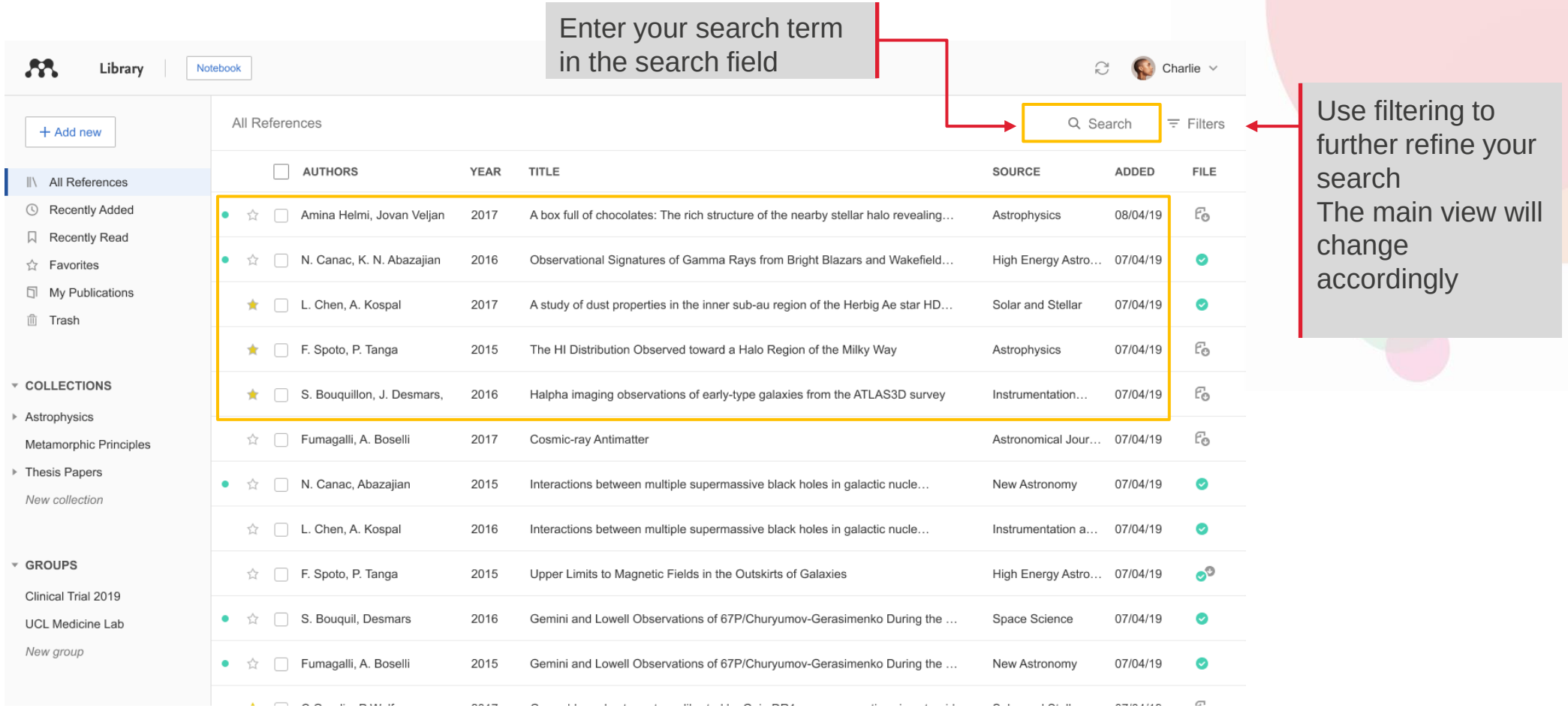
Press play >

Adding multiple references to a collection



Press play >

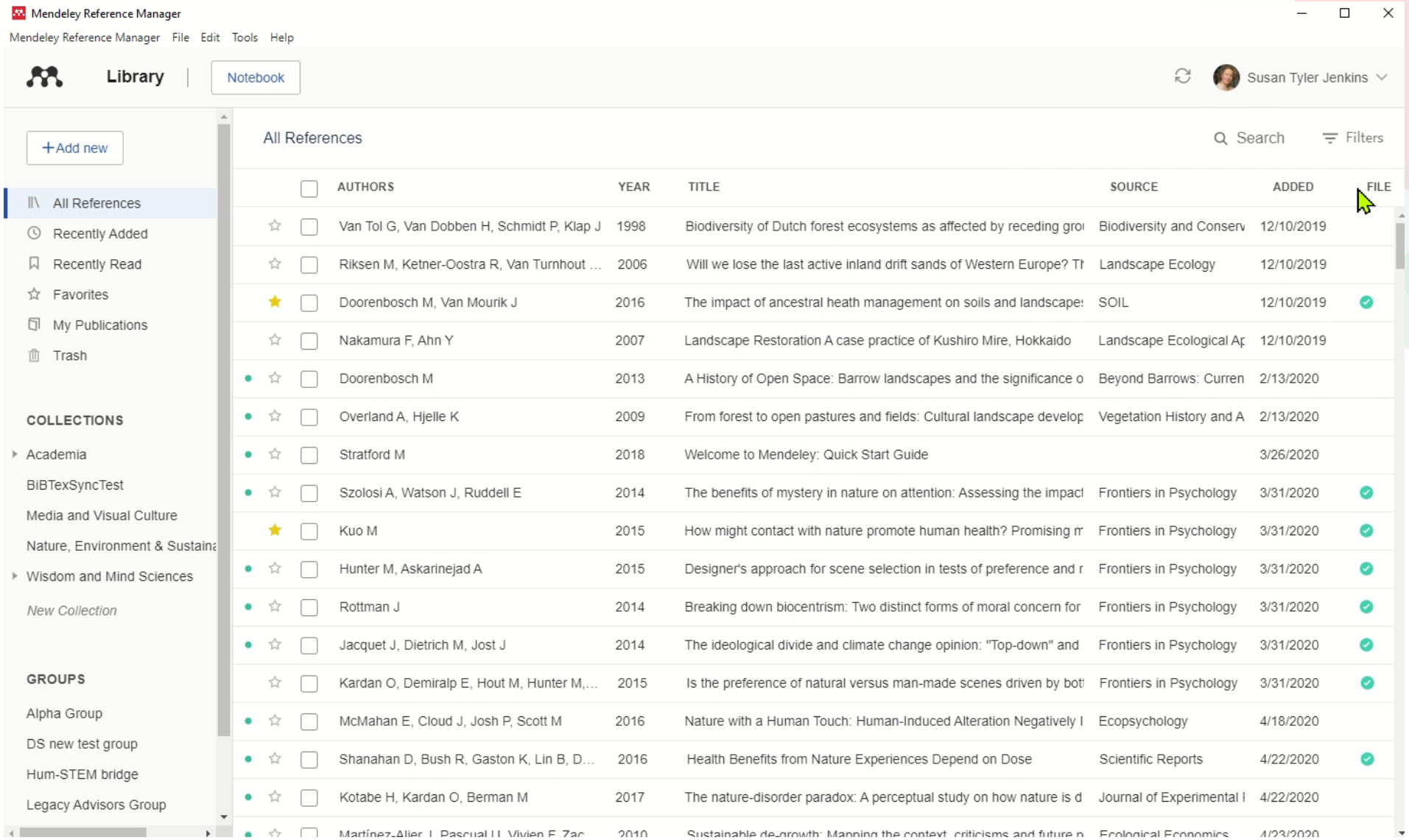
Searching your library



Search ‘All References’, or select a specific collection or group

Search returns results based on the reference title, author, year, or source

Selecting tags to refine a search



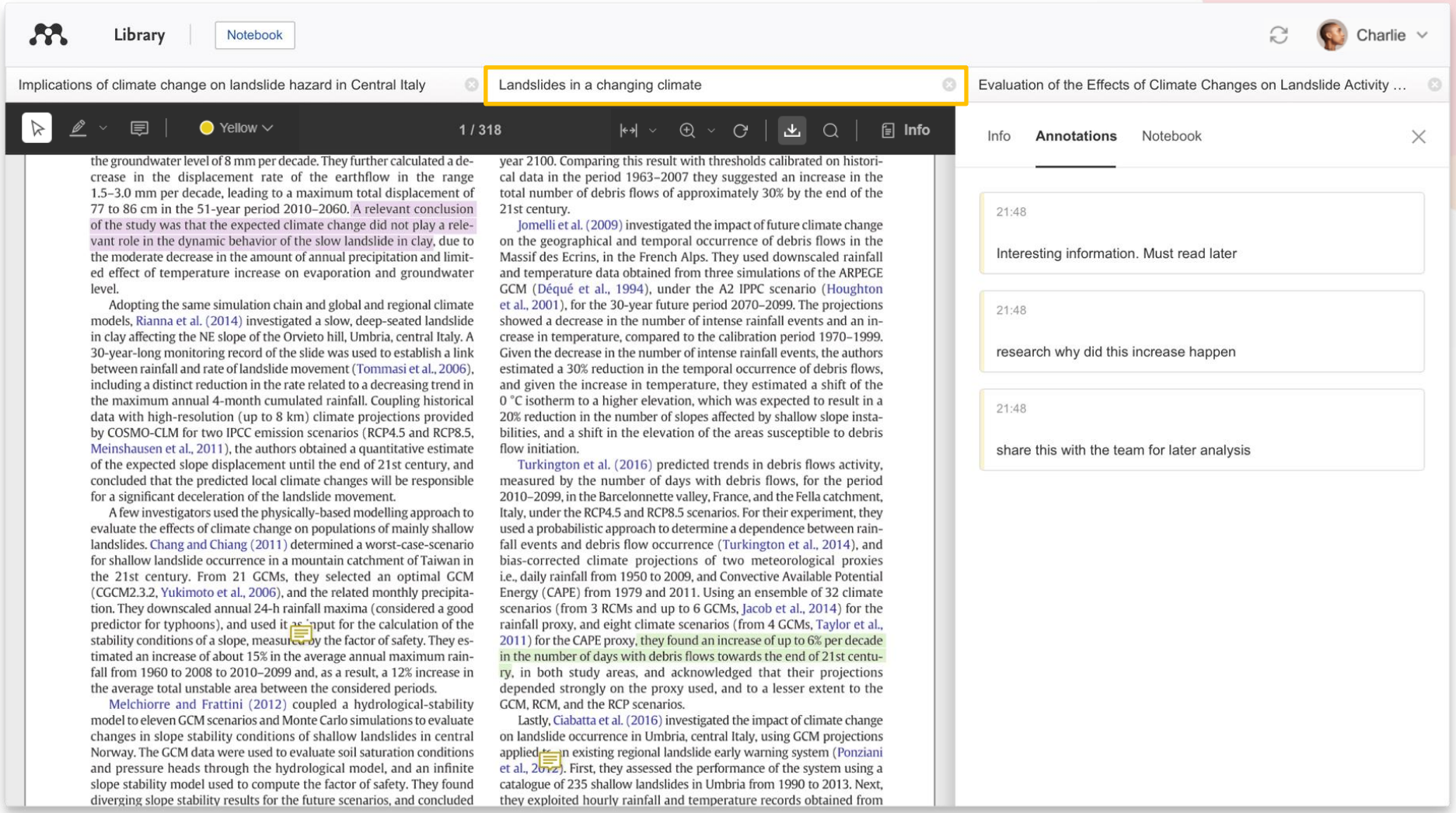
Press play >

Read and Annotate:

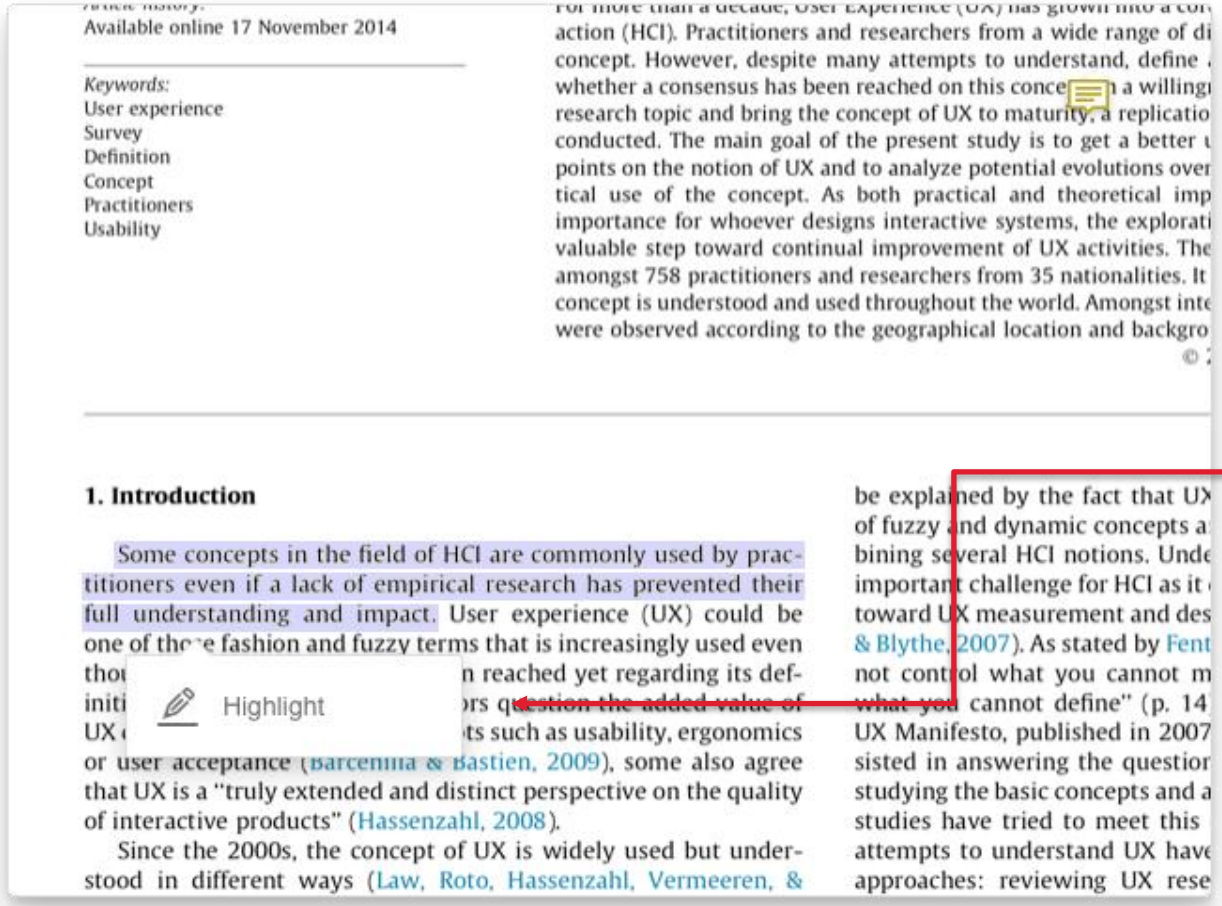
Highlighting documents and using the Notebook

Reading documents

Tabs enable switching between multiple open PDFs while reading



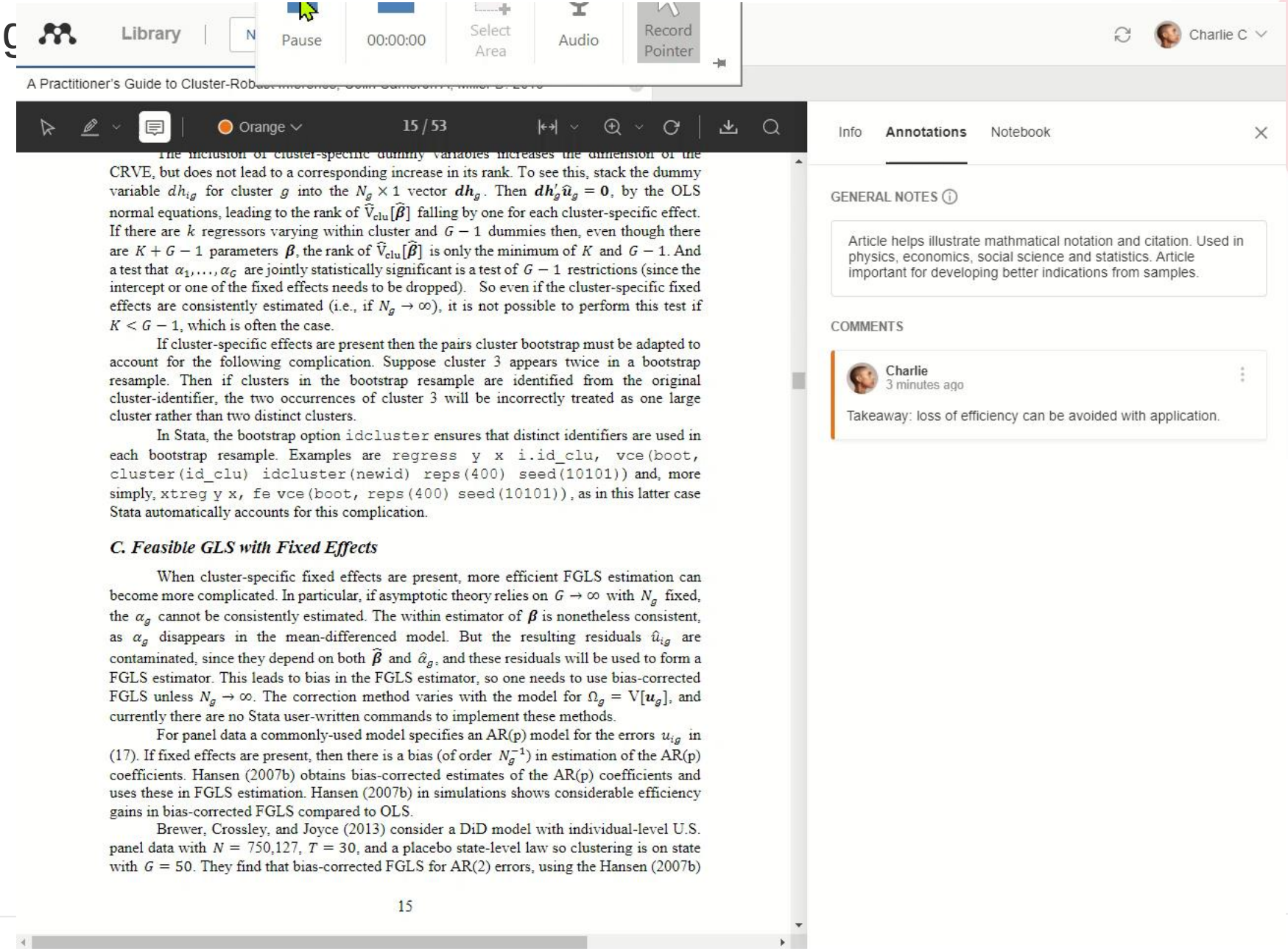
Highlighting and annotating



Add comments with 'sticky notes' to remark on specific content

Highlight text to draw attention to specific passages

Highlighting



The inclusion of cluster-specific dummy variables increases the dimension of the CRVE, but does not lead to a corresponding increase in its rank. To see this, stack the dummy variable dh_{ig} for cluster g into the $N_g \times 1$ vector $\boldsymbol{dh}_g$. Then $\boldsymbol{dh}_g'\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_g = \mathbf{0}$, by the OLS normal equations, leading to the rank of $\widehat{\mathrm{V}}_{\mathrm{clu}}[\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}]$ falling by one for each cluster-specific effect. If there are k regressors varying within cluster and $G-1$ dummies then, even though there are $K+G-1$ parameters $\boldsymbol{\beta}$, the rank of $\widehat{\mathrm{V}}_{\mathrm{clu}}[\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}]$ is only the minimum of K and $G-1$. And a test that $\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_G$ are jointly statistically significant is a test of $G-1$ restrictions (since the intercept or one of the fixed effects needs to be dropped). So even if the cluster-specific fixed effects are consistently estimated (i.e., if $N_g \to \infty$), it is not possible to perform this test if $K < G-1$, which is often the case.

If cluster-specific effects are present then the pairs cluster bootstrap must be adapted to account for the following complication. Suppose cluster 3 appears twice in a bootstrap resample. Then if clusters in the bootstrap resample are identified from the original cluster-identifier, the two occurrences of cluster 3 will be incorrectly treated as one large cluster rather than two distinct clusters.

In Stata, the bootstrap option `idcluster` ensures that distinct identifiers are used in each bootstrap resample. Examples are `regress y x i.id_clu, vce(boot, cluster(id_clu) idcluster(newid) reps(400) seed(10101))` and, more simply, `xtreg y x, fe vce(boot, reps(400) seed(10101))`, as in this latter case Stata automatically accounts for this complication.

C. Feasible GLS with Fixed Effects

When cluster-specific fixed effects are present, more efficient FGLS estimation can become more complicated. In particular, if asymptotic theory relies on $G \to \infty$ with N_g fixed, the α_g cannot be consistently estimated. The within estimator of $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ is nonetheless consistent, as α_g disappears in the mean-differenced model. But the resulting residuals $\hat{u}_{ig}$ are contaminated, since they depend on both $\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ and $\hat{\alpha}_g$, and these residuals will be used to form a FGLS estimator. This leads to bias in the FGLS estimator, so one needs to use bias-corrected FGLS unless $N_g \to \infty$. The correction method varies with the model for $\Omega_g = \mathrm{V}[\boldsymbol{u}_g]$, and currently there are no Stata user-written commands to implement these methods.

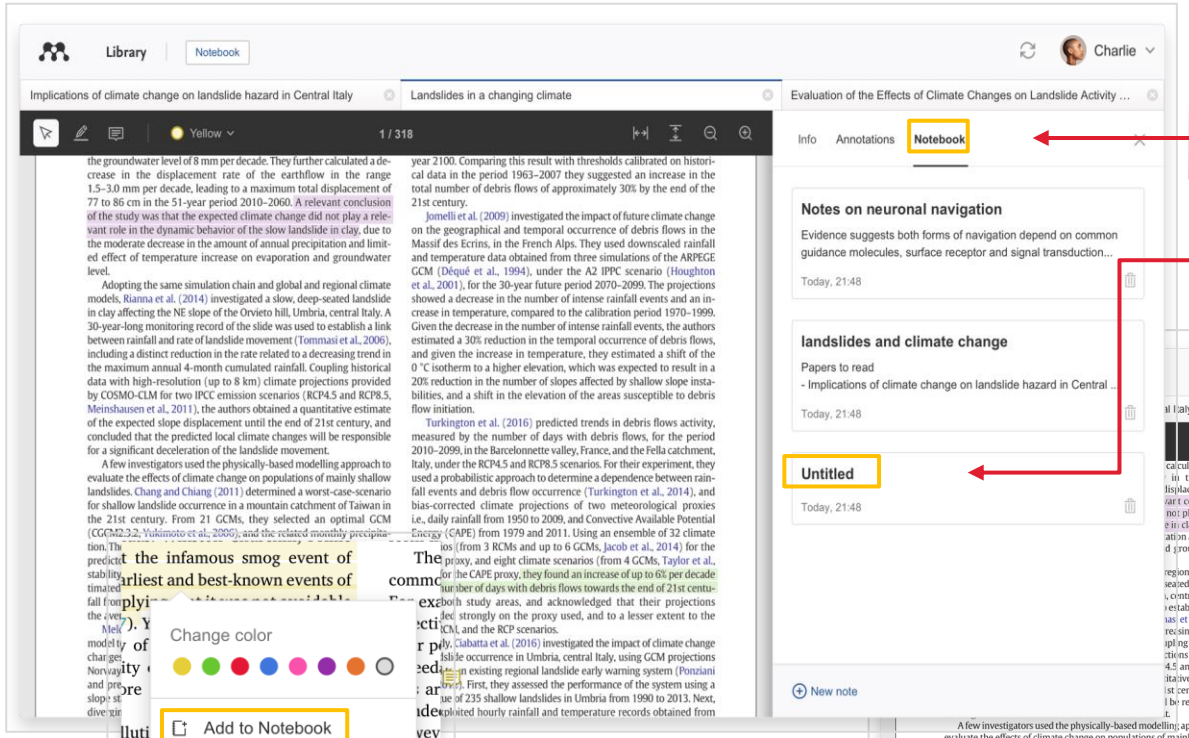
For panel data a commonly-used model specifies an AR(p) model for the errors u_{ig} in (17). If fixed effects are present, then there is a bias (of order N_g^{-1}) in estimation of the AR(p) coefficients. Hansen (2007b) obtains bias-corrected estimates of the AR(p) coefficients and uses these in FGLS estimation. Hansen (2007b) in simulations shows considerable efficiency gains in bias-corrected FGLS compared to OLS.

Brewer, Crossley, and Joyce (2013) consider a DiD model with individual-level U.S. panel data with $N = 750{,}127$, $T = 30$, and a placebo state-level law so clustering is on state with $G = 50$. They find that bias-corrected FGLS for AR(2) errors, using the Hansen (2007b)

15

Press play >

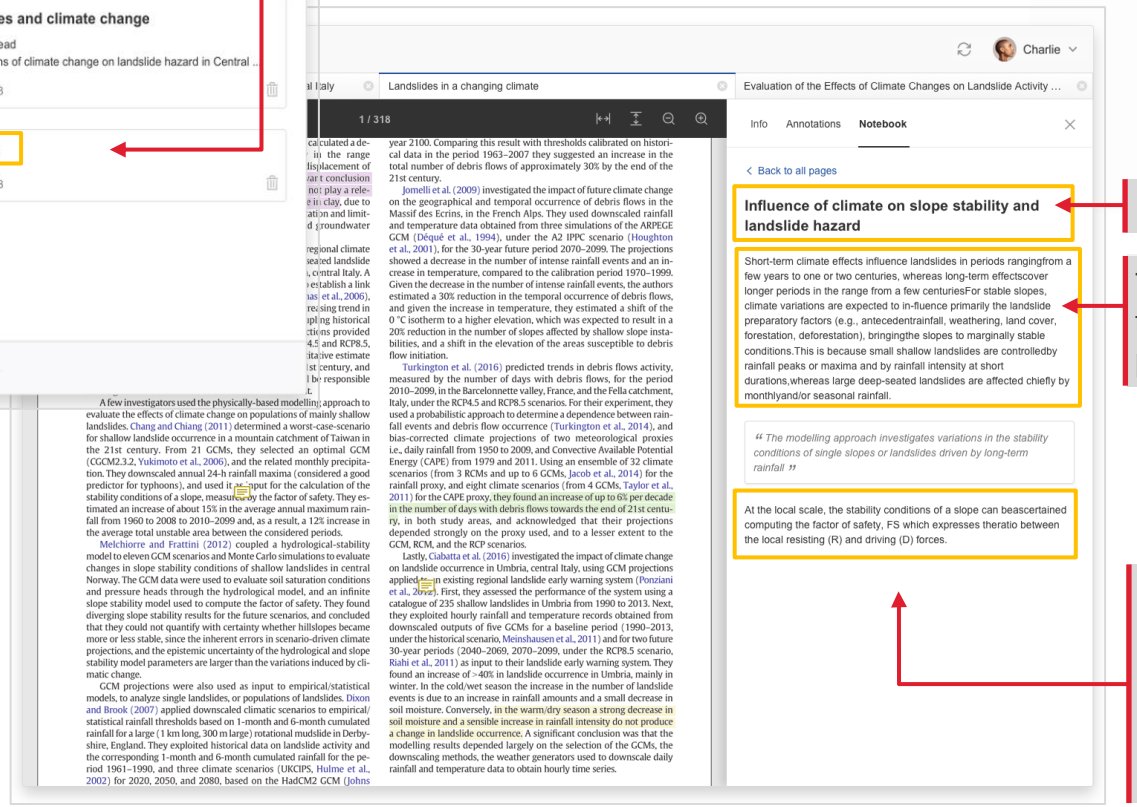
Mendeley Notebook



See all your Notebook pages

Create as many Notebook pages as you need

Click on the highlight to add the excerpt to a Notebook



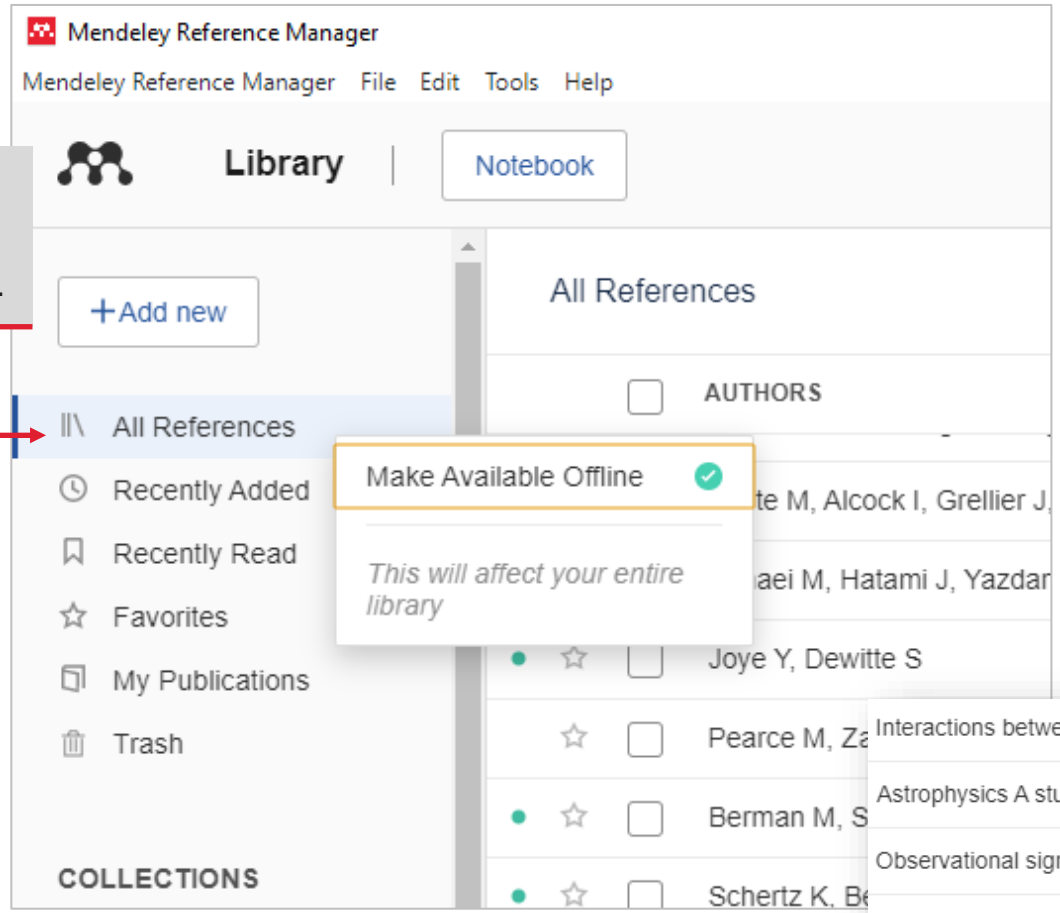
Add a Notebook title

Type your own notes in the body of a Notebook page

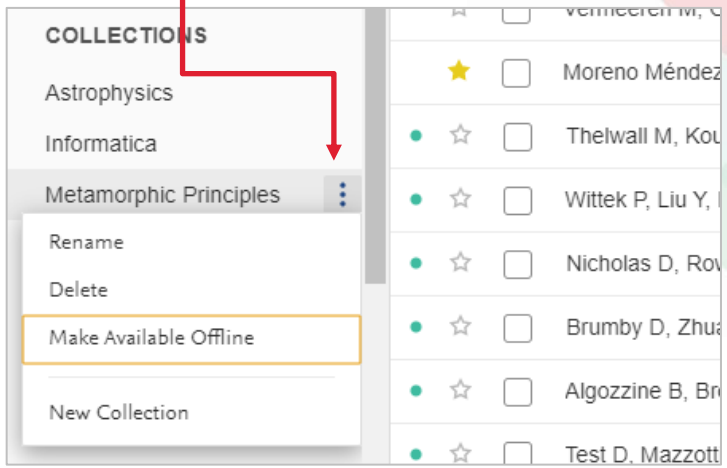
Highlighted text added to the Notebook page appears as well. Navigate back to the source of any highlight by selecting it.

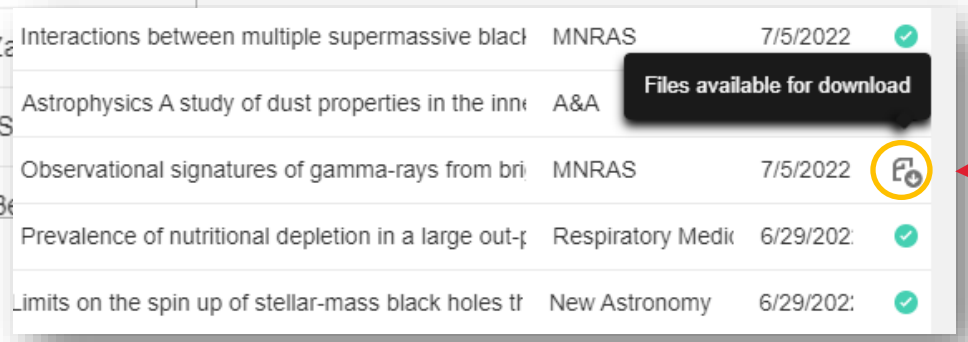
Reading offline: downloading references

Right-click to download ALL of your library's files.



Select "Make Available Offline" by a collection to download all the papers in that collection



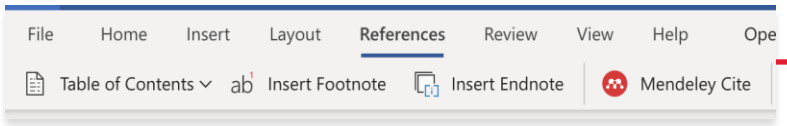


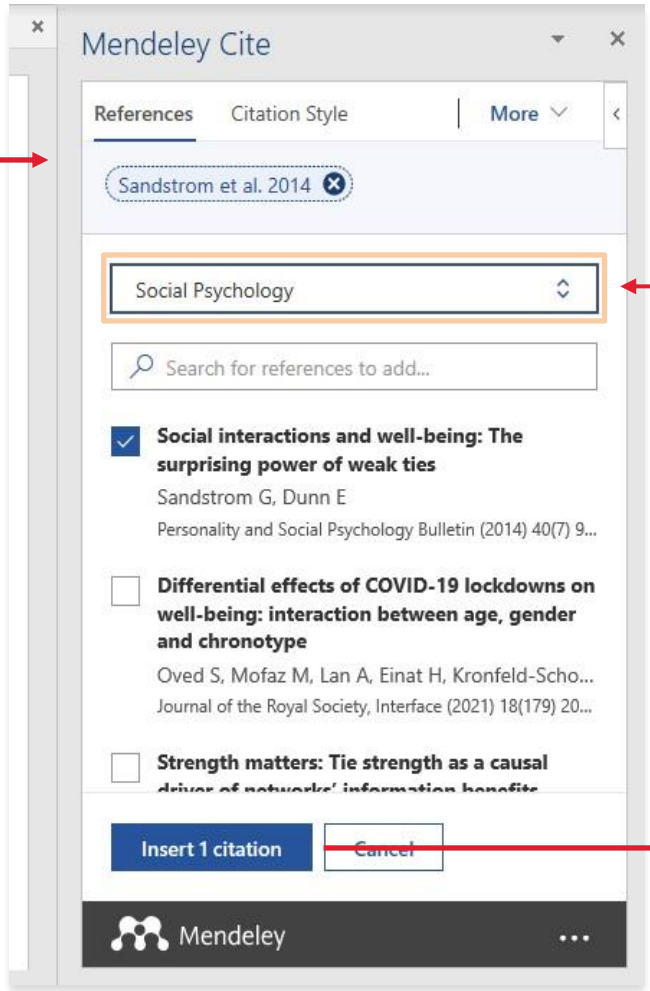
Download individual files and see those already downloaded.

Cite seamlessly:

Using Mendeley Cite add-in for Microsoft® Word

Using Mendeley Cite: generating in-text citations in Word

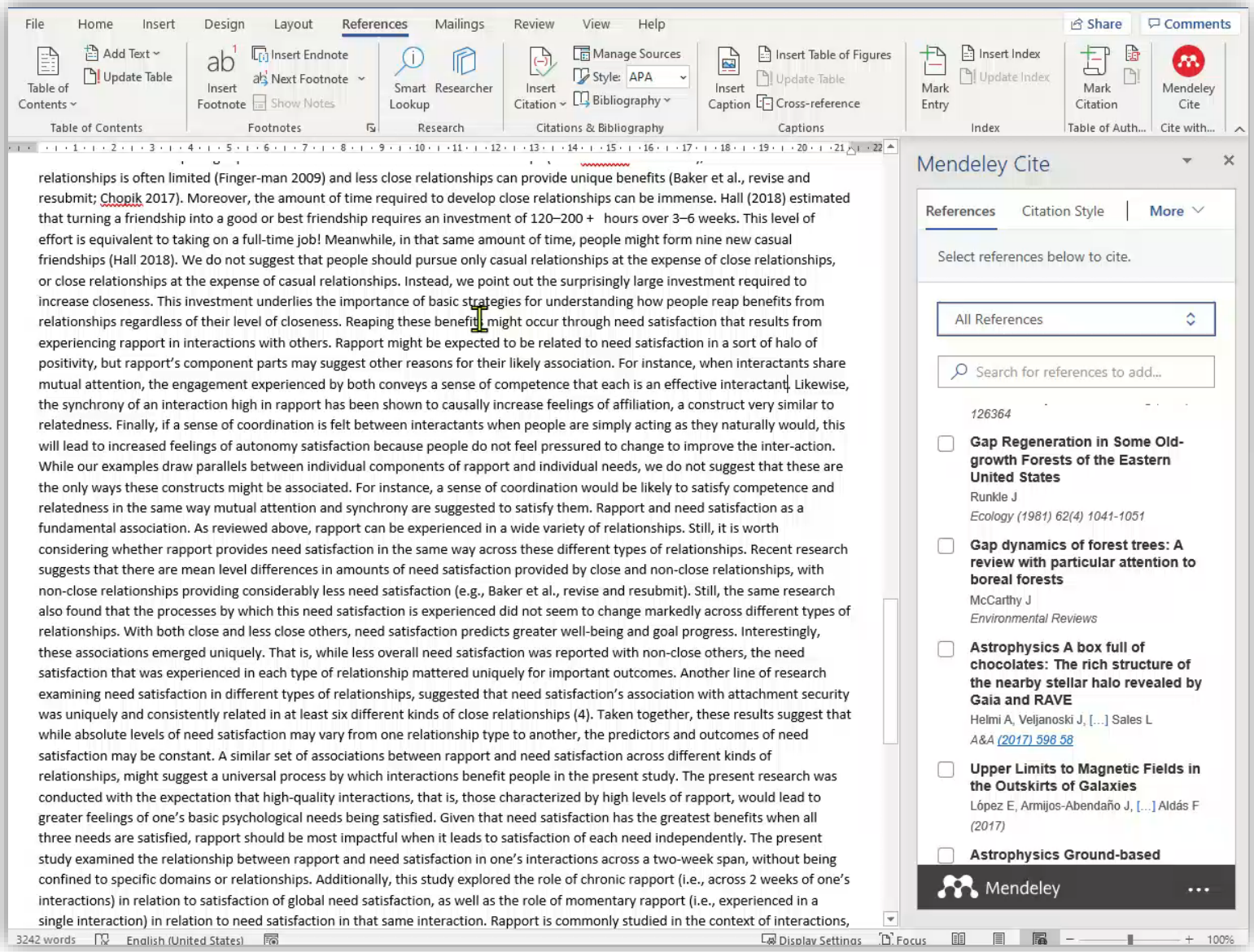




Search within a collection

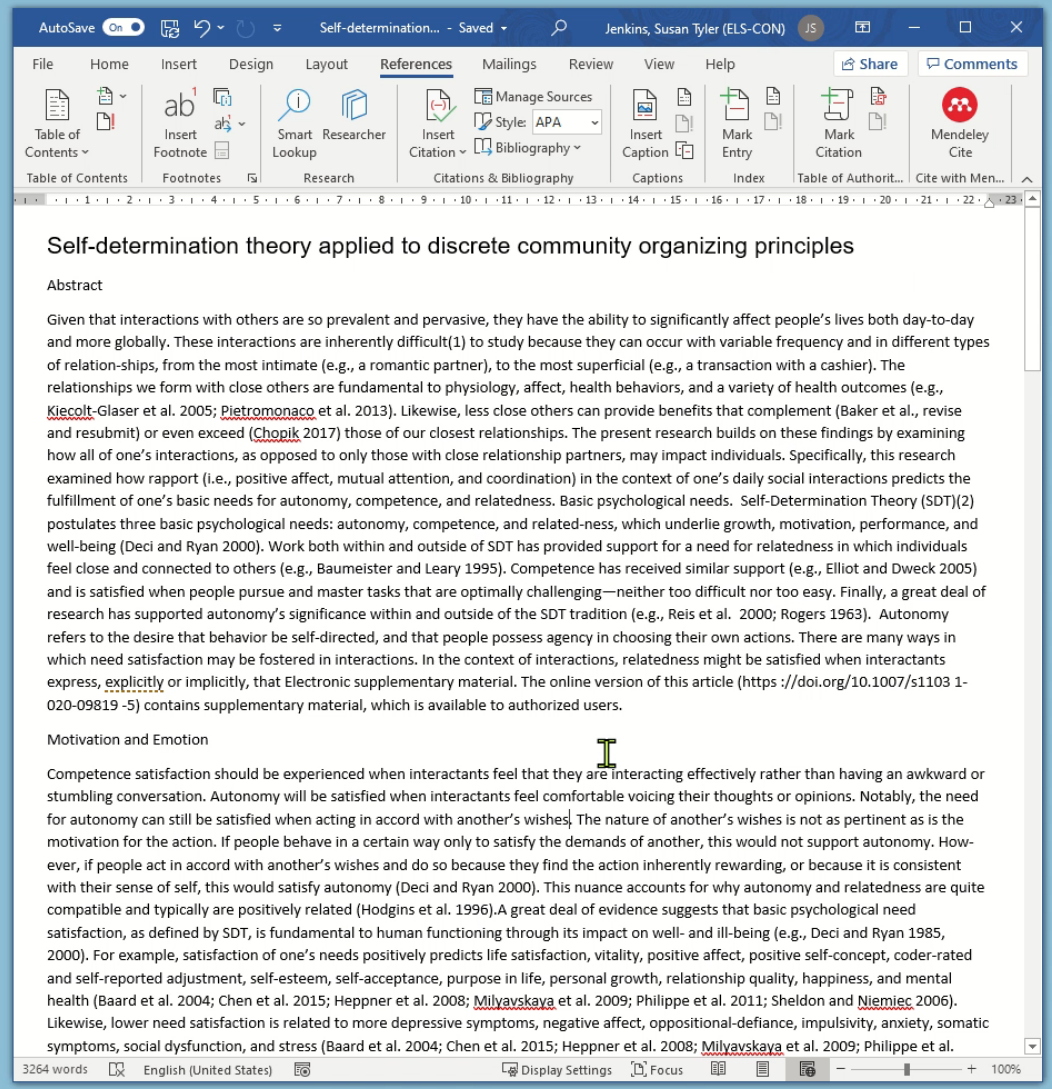
(Sandstrom et al, 2014)

Inserting a reference



Press play >

Adjusting the Mendeley Cite panel



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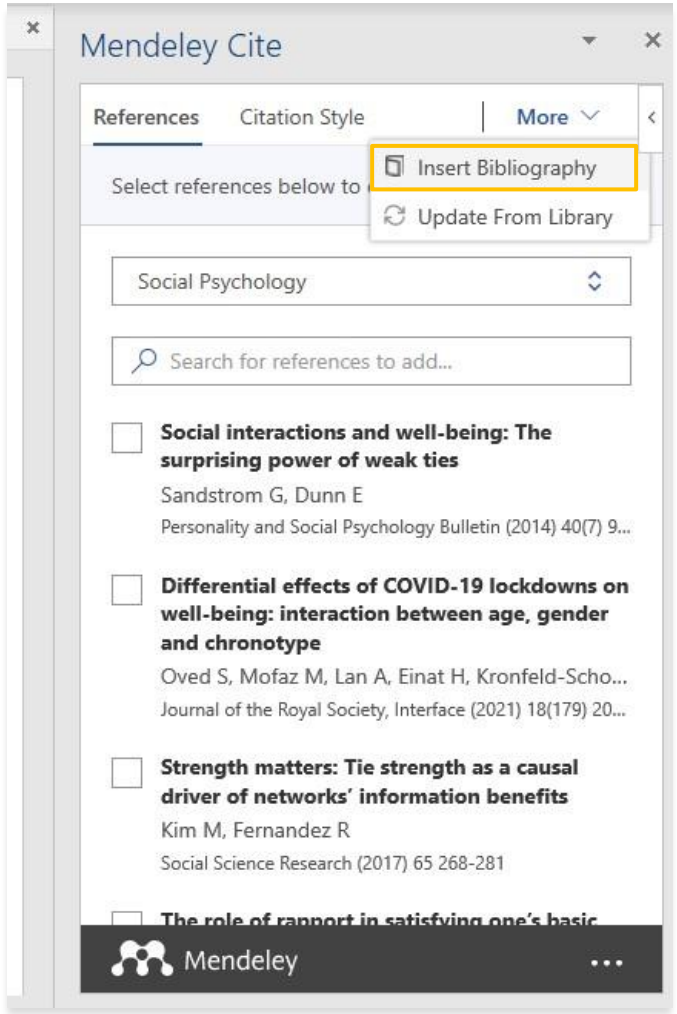
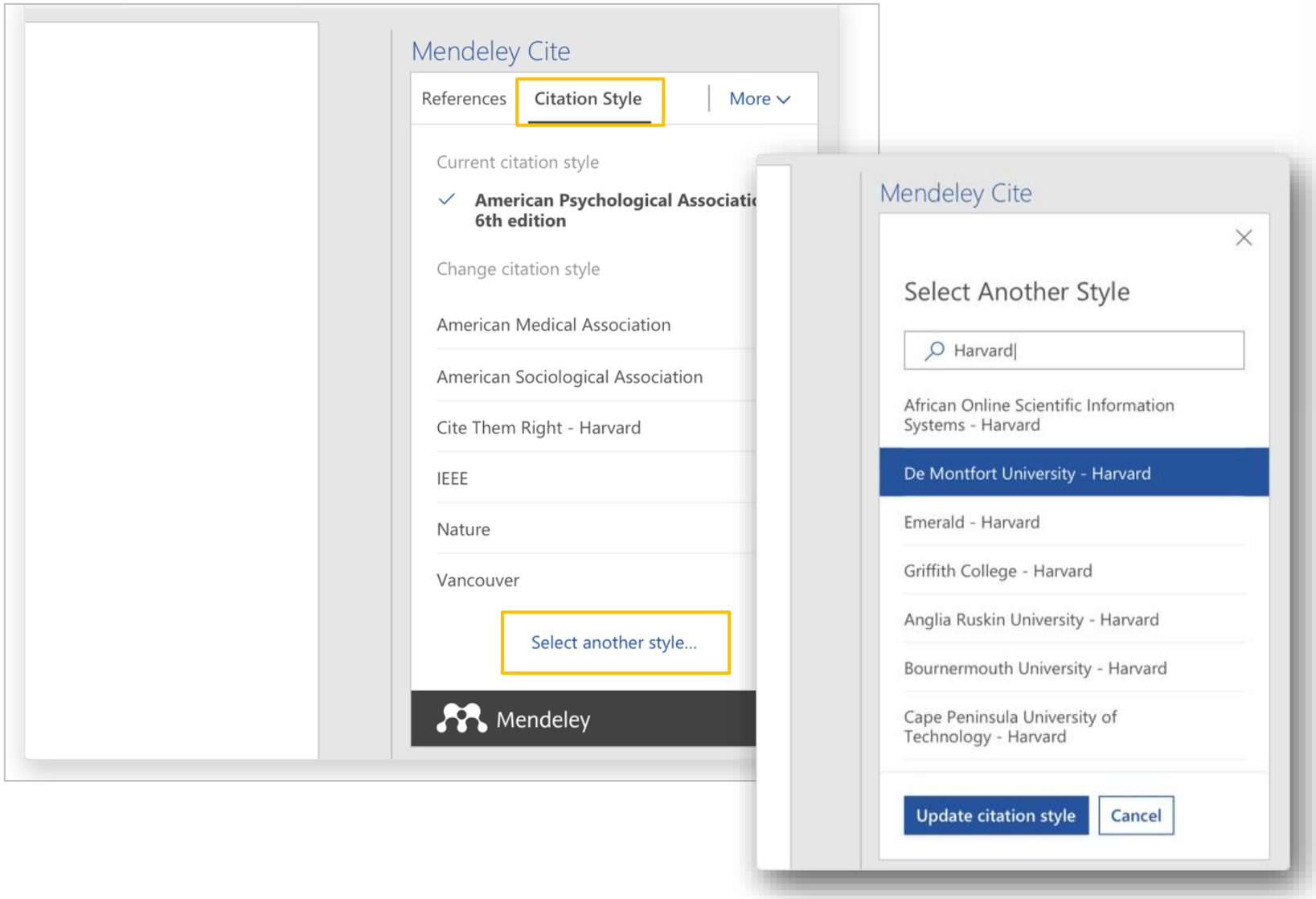
Inserting your bibliography



Finding a citation style



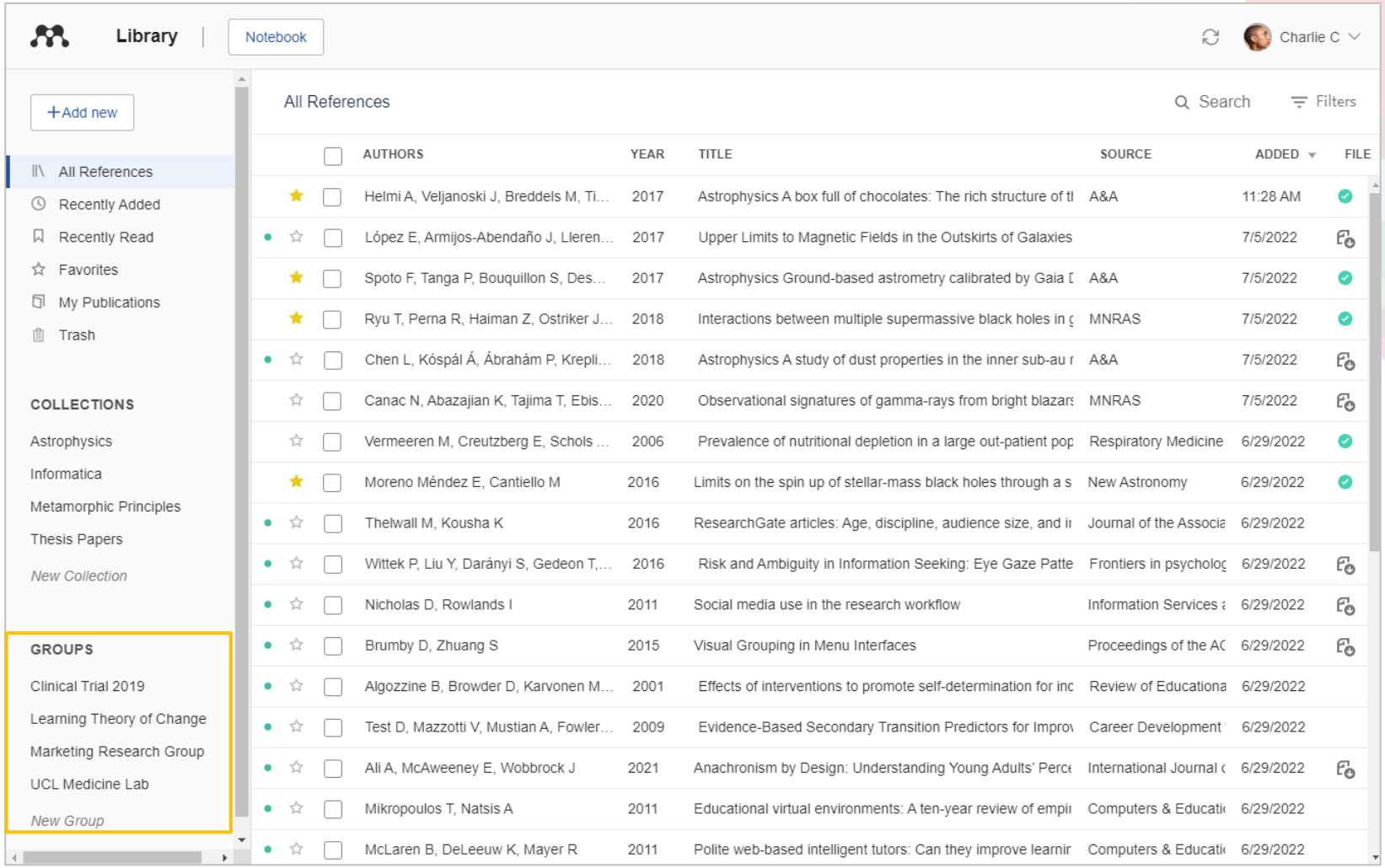
Collaborate:

Sharing references and annotating in groups

Groups

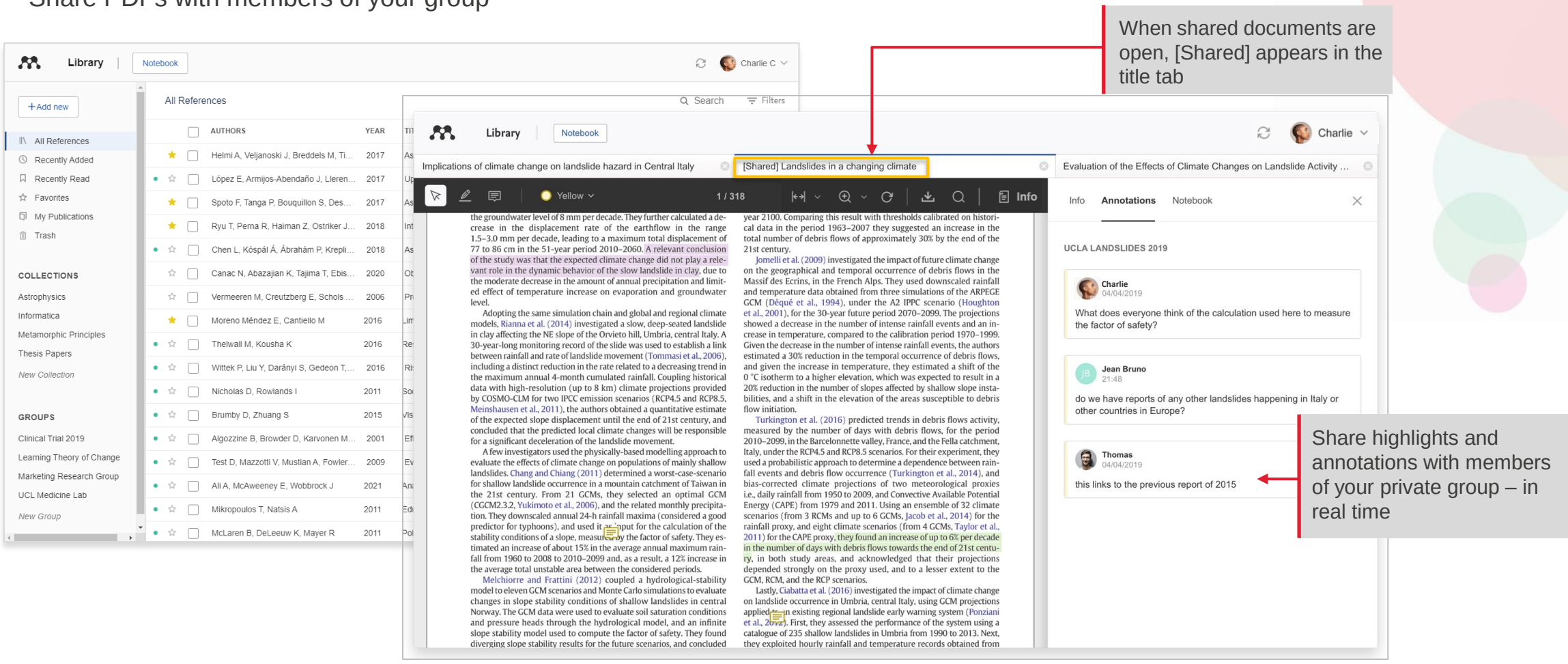
See the groups you created or joined

Add references to a group by dragging and dropping

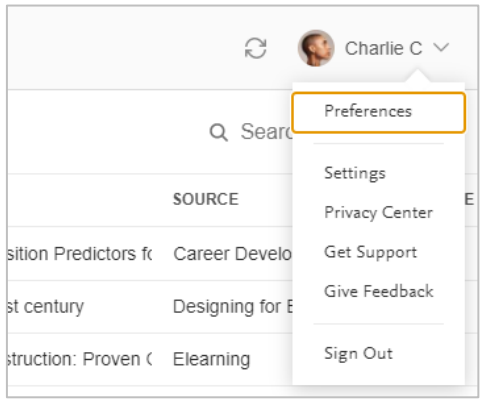


Groups

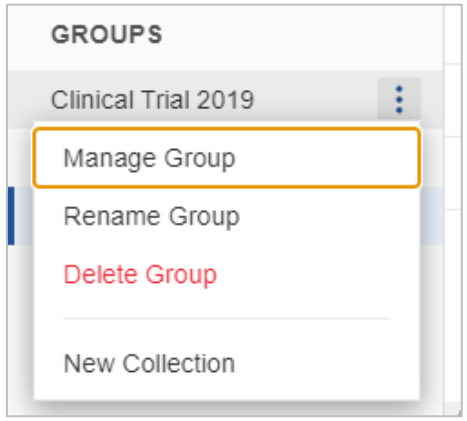
Share PDFs with members of your group

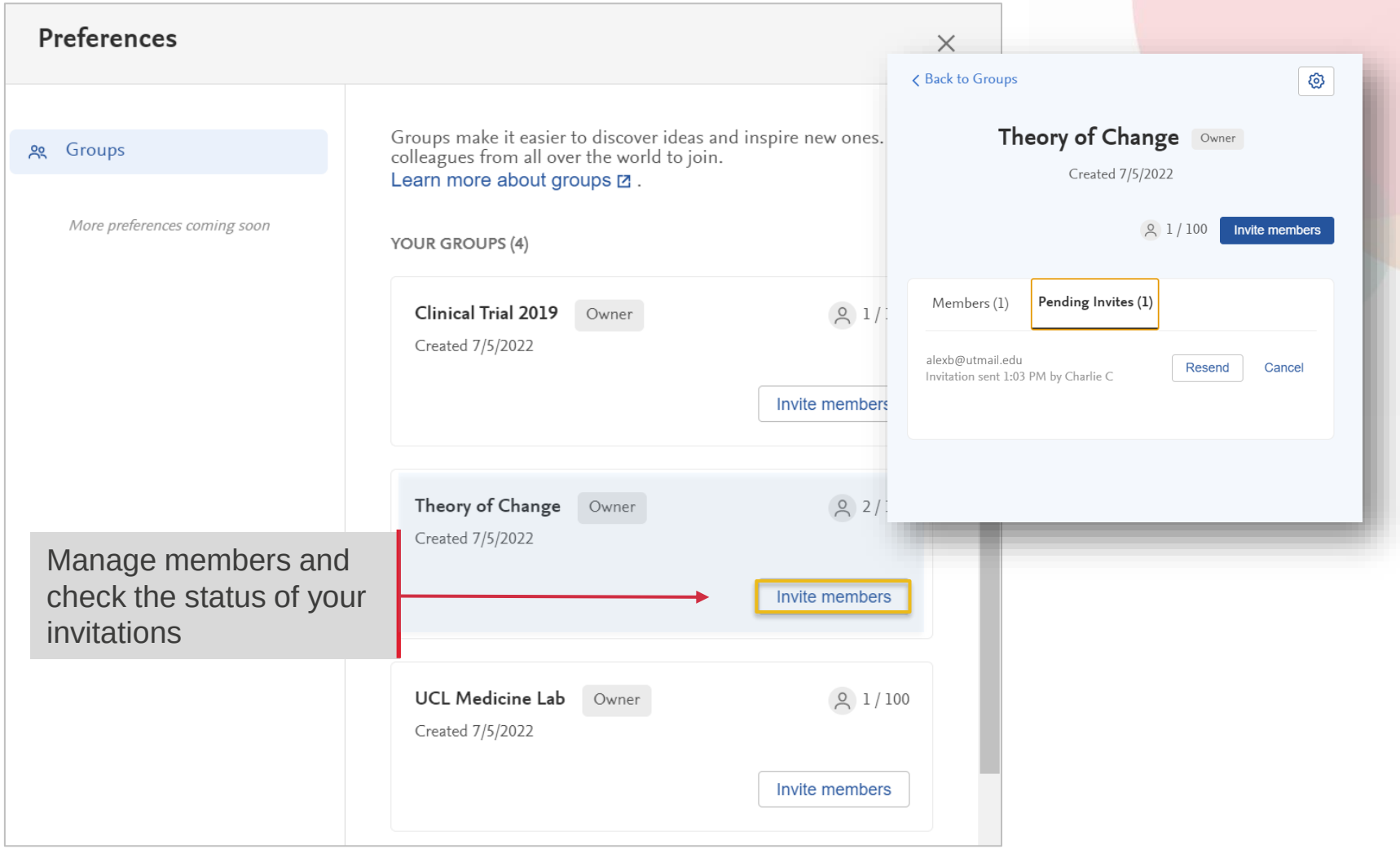


Managing Groups



Manage group invitations through Preferences, or by clicking the menu dots next to the group name





Manage members and check the status of your invitations

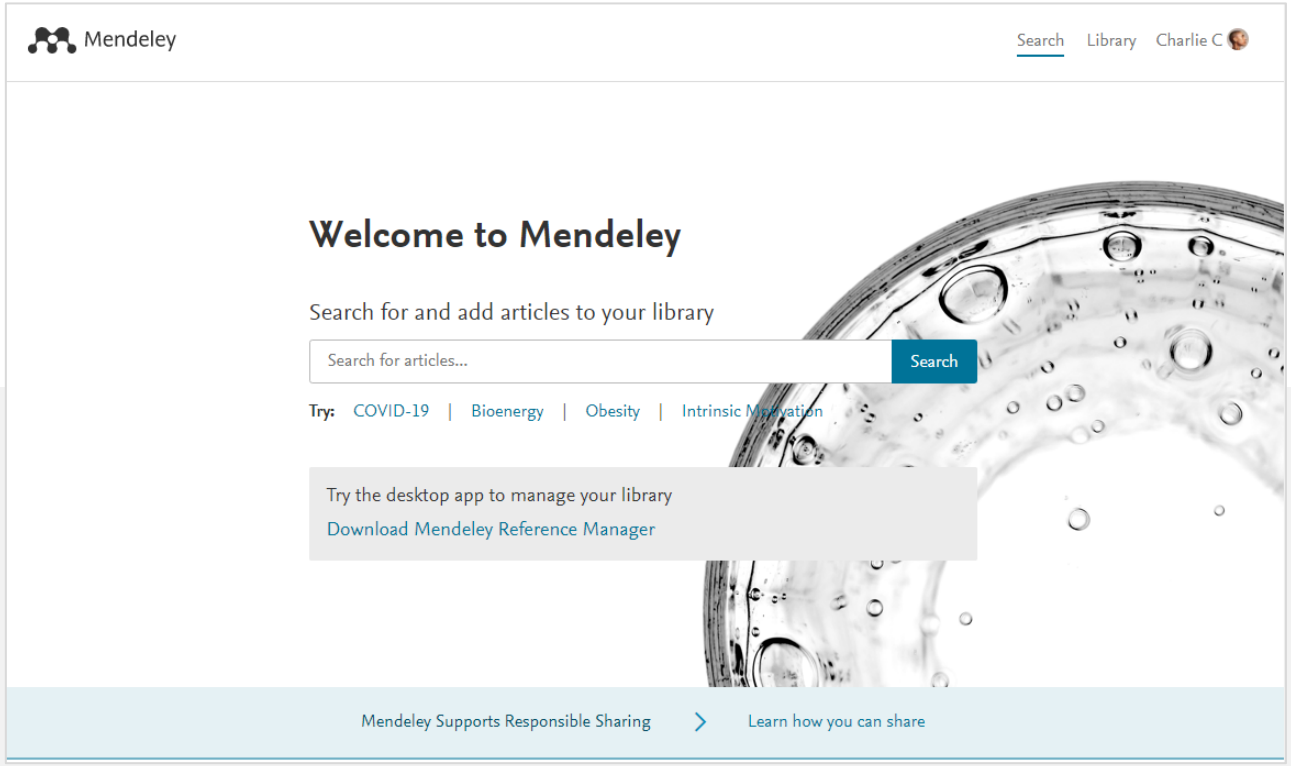
Resources:

Discovering research

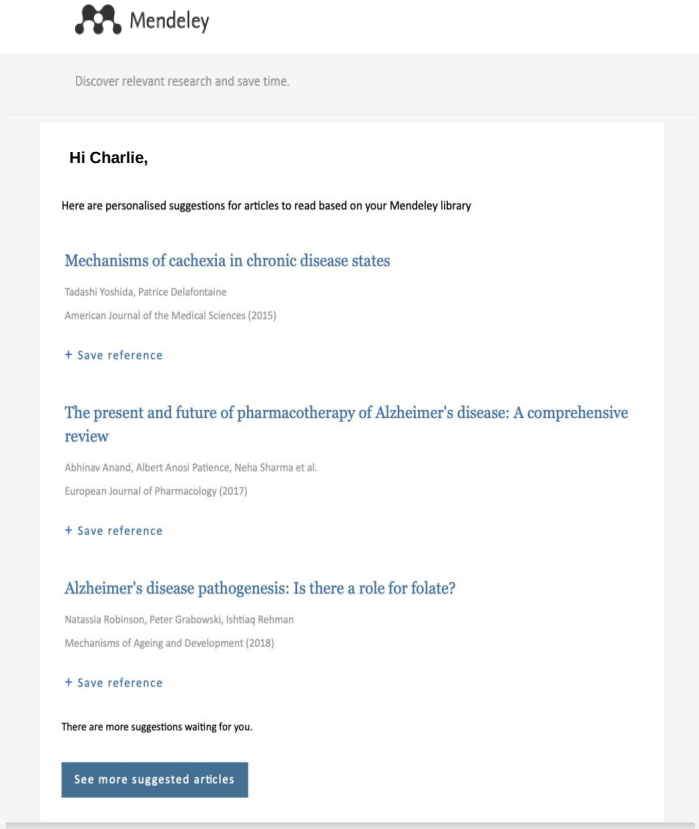
Support and Feedback

Discover research

Mendeley Search helps you discover relevant research literature



Mendeley Suggest emails suggestions for further reading



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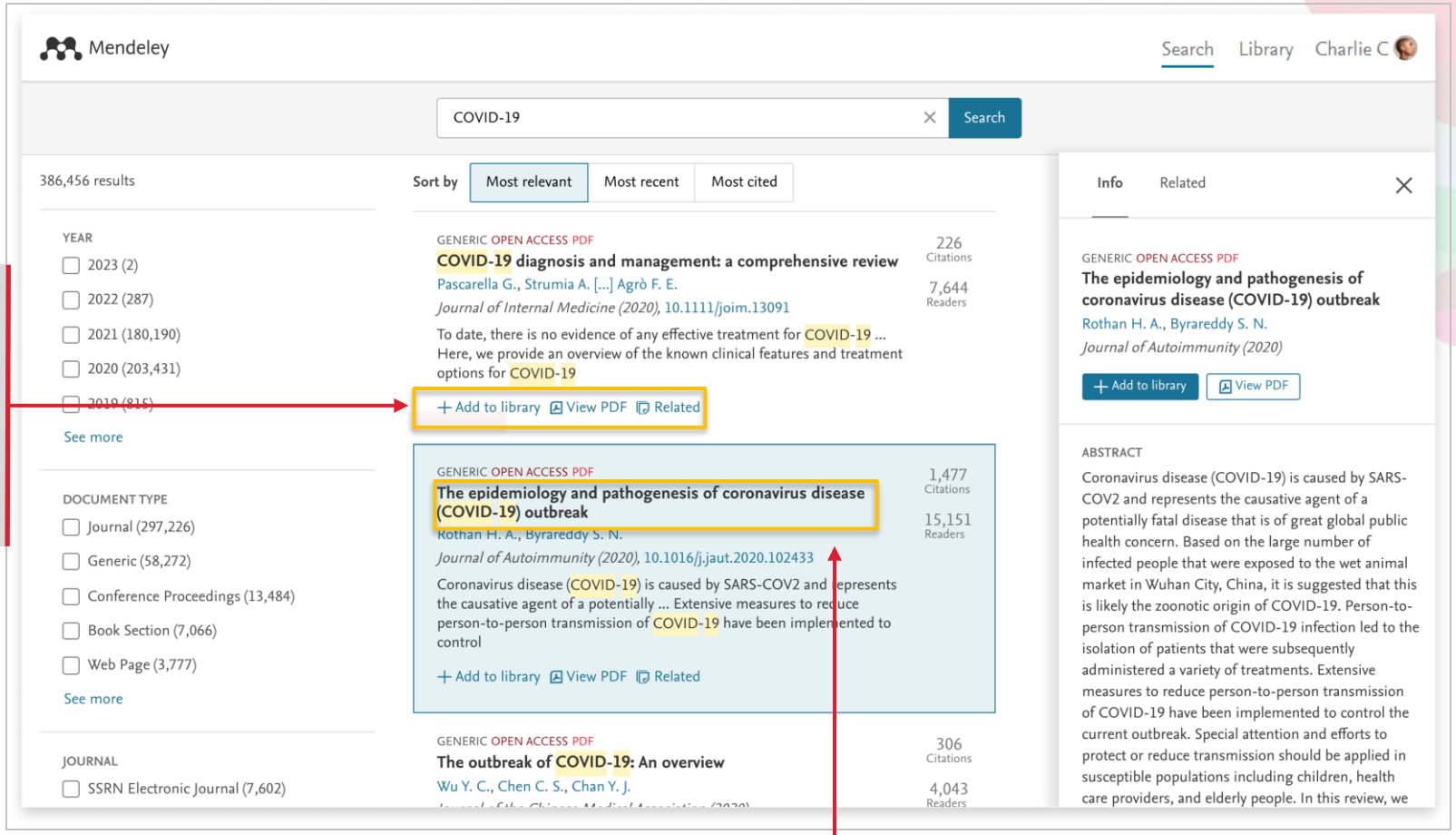

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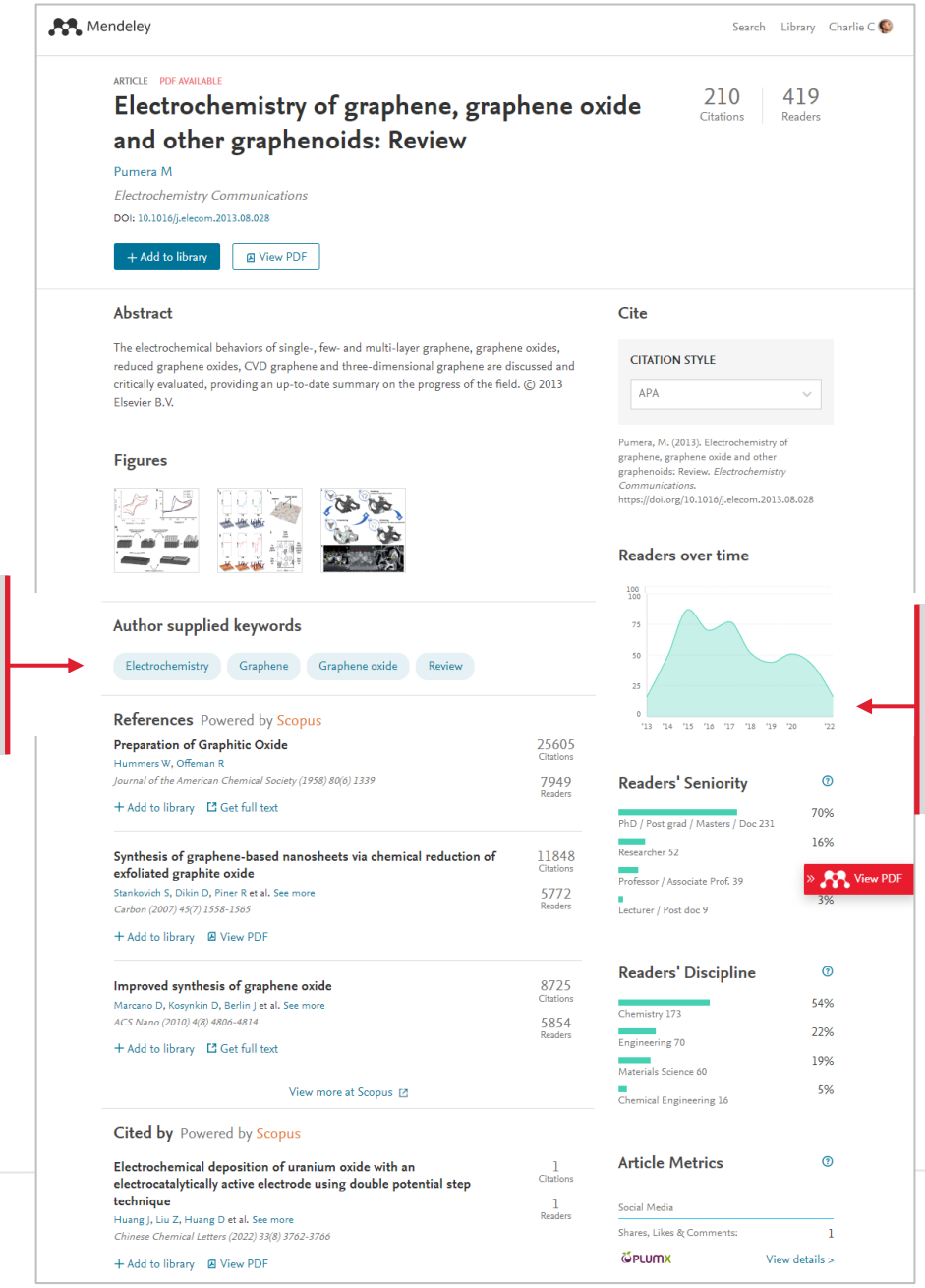

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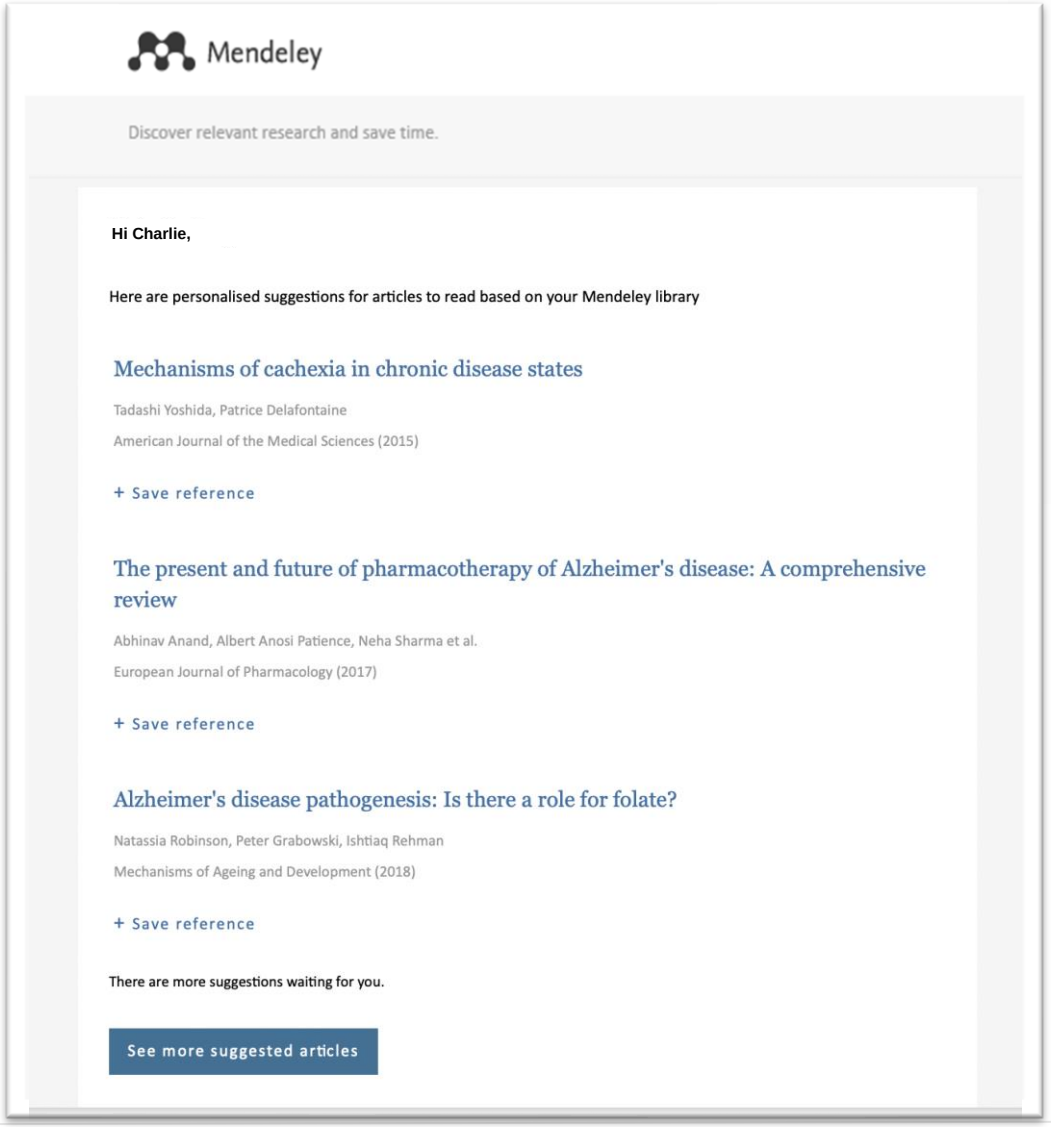
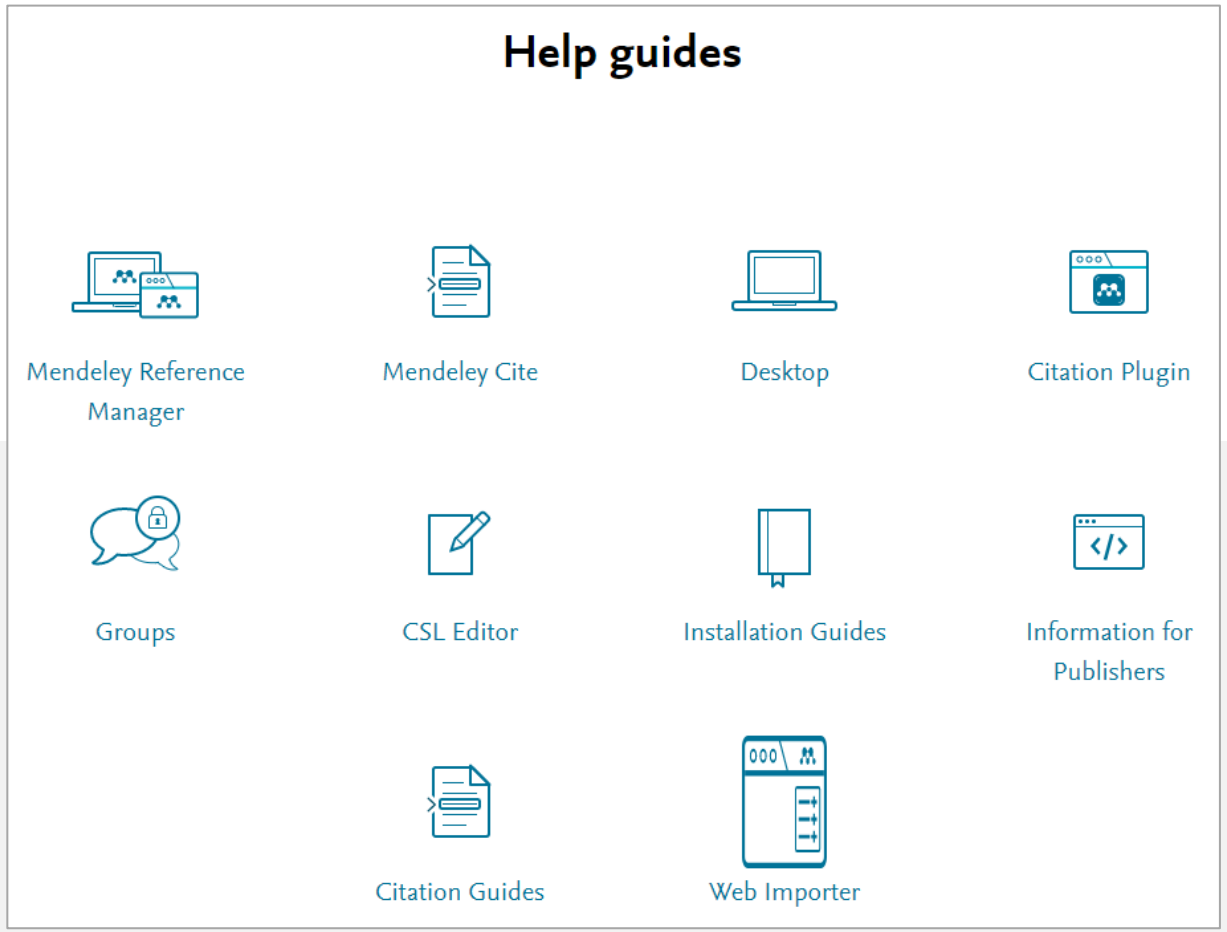


Mendeley Help guides

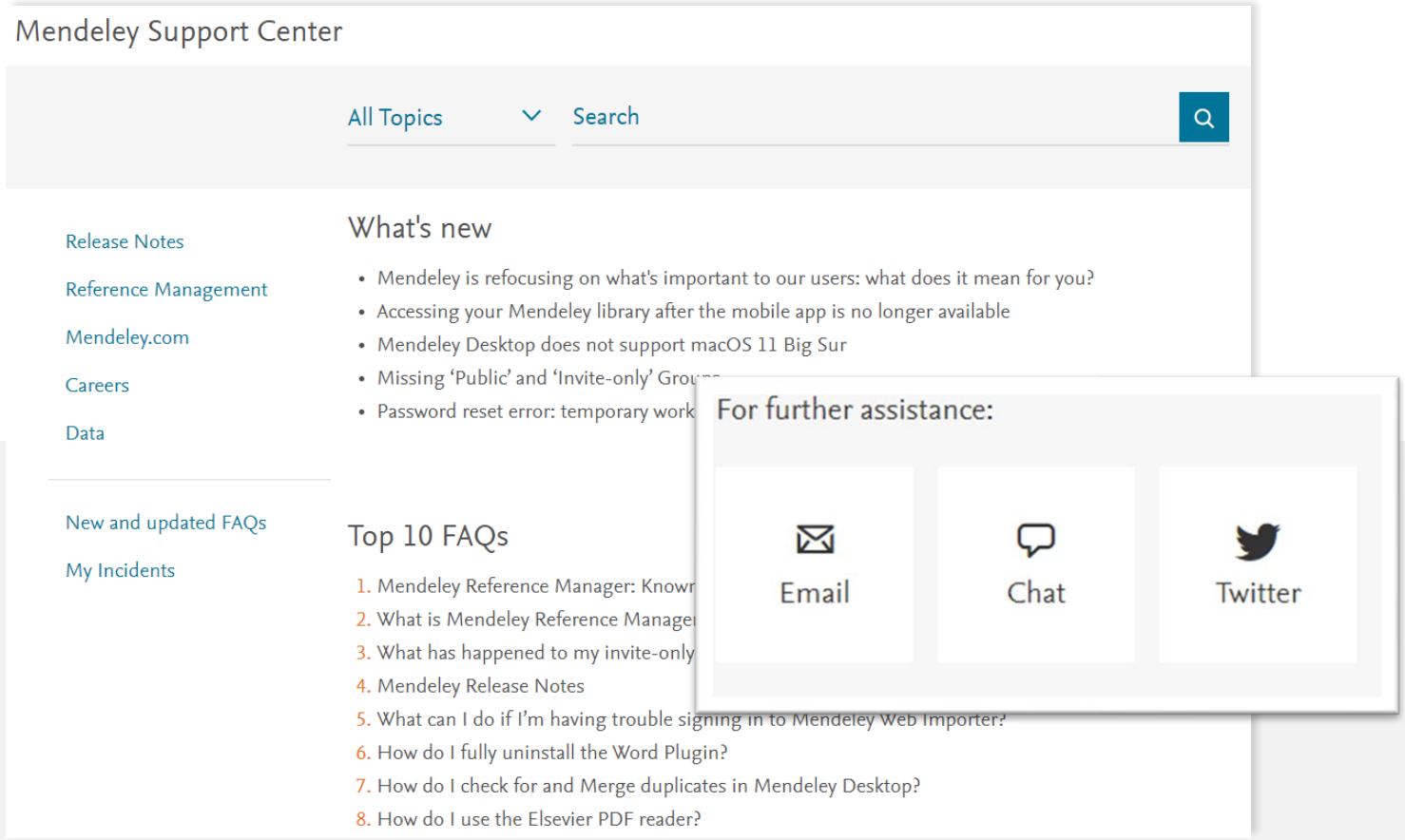
mendeley.com/guides



Mendeley Support Center

Look here for the latest Release Notes, or search a topic to see if an answer is already available

Individual support is available through links at the bottom of every support page. Open a live chat, send an email or reach out through social media



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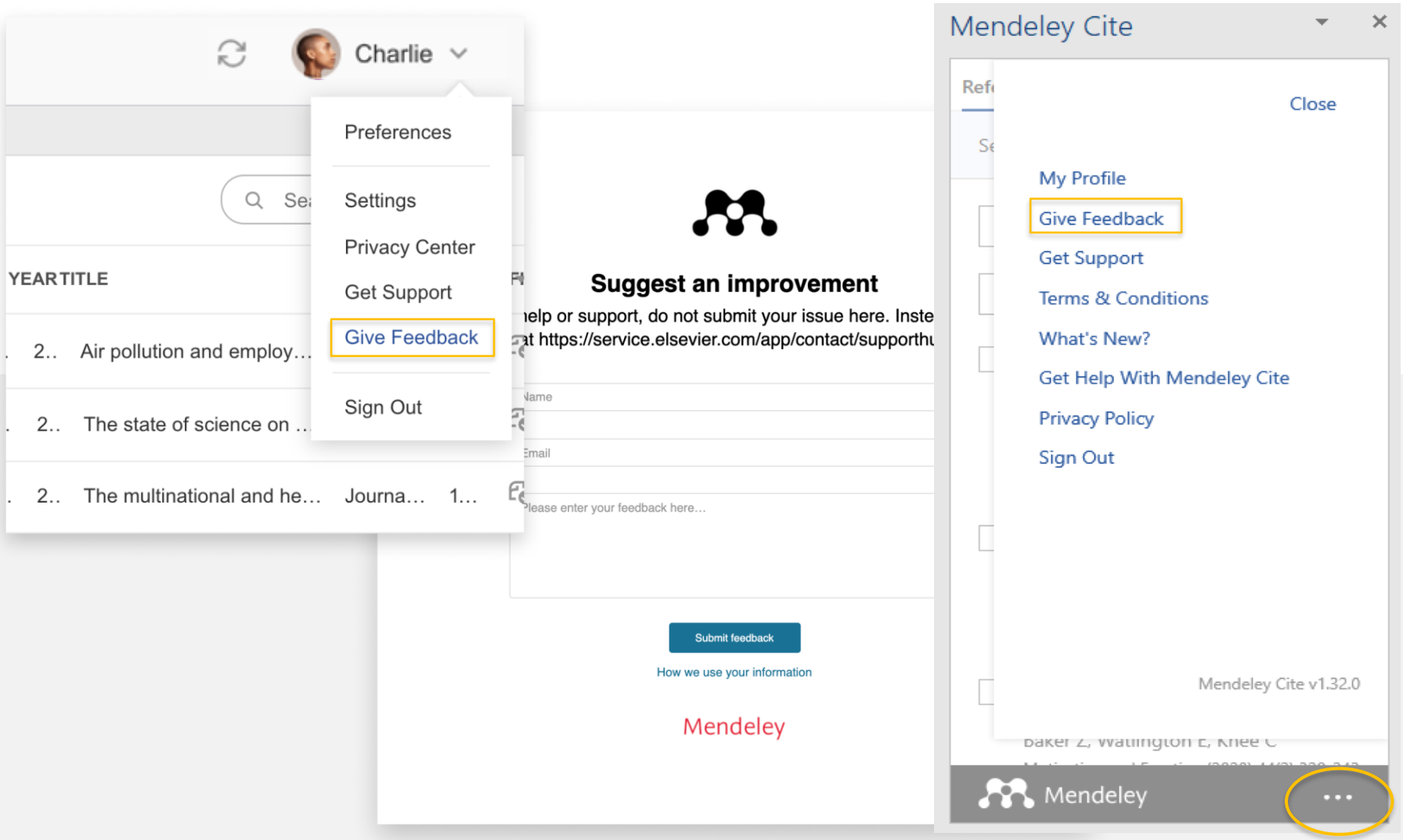
Help us improve Mendeley!



Mendeley

Thank you!

version 7.0 (03/11/2021)

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