

How to Develop a Successful Rigorous Literature Review

By Erik Bean, Ed.D.



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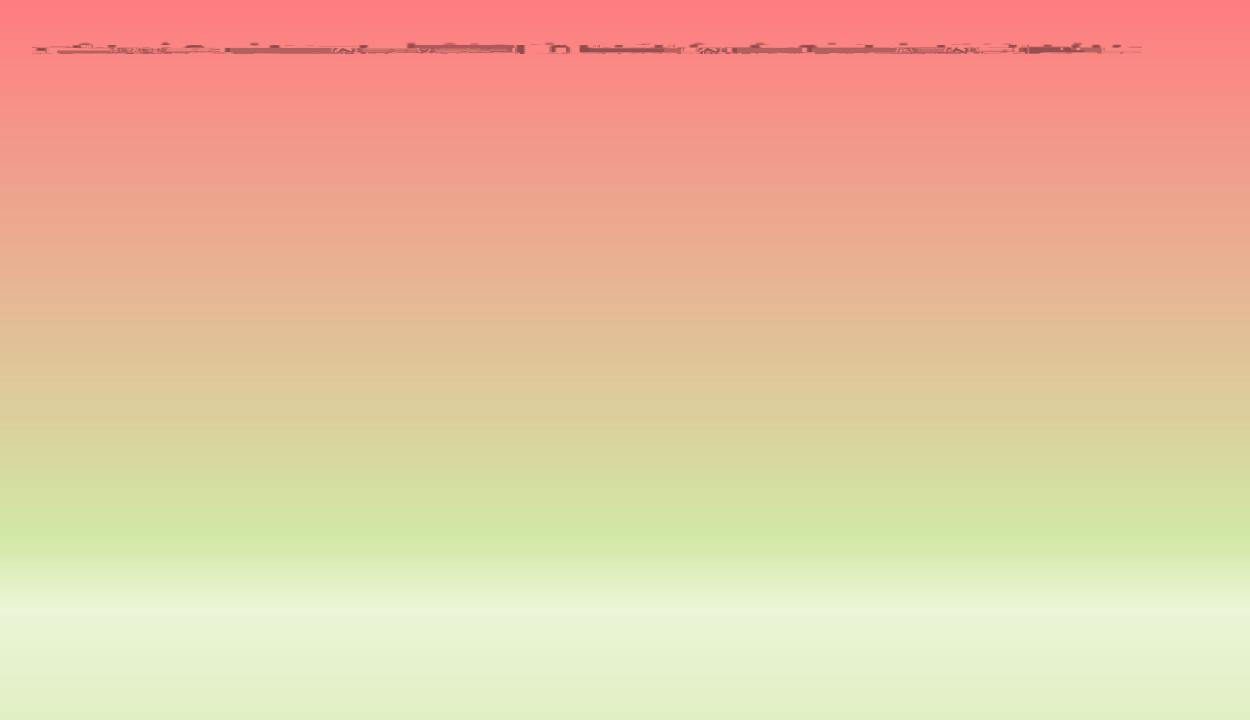


Whether practitioner or theoretical based or both, the goal is to conduct an exhaustive literature review using every major database available including:

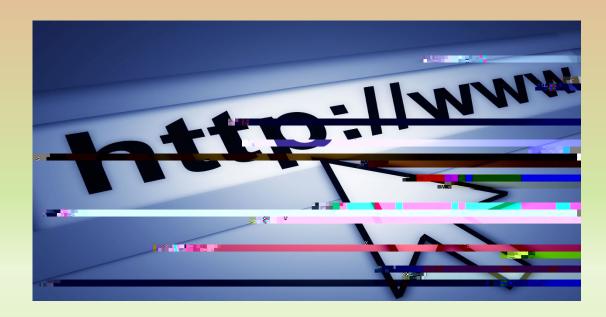
- The Elton B. Stephenson Company (EBSCO)
 Database
- ProQuest Digital Dissertations & Theses
- Education Resources Information Center (ERIC) https://eric.ed.gov/
- Google Scholar <u>https://scholar.google.com/</u>

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Your number one priority is to find the most recent study that examines either a similar set of questions, sample, or population and/or uses the same research instrument.



Newspapers and magazines are not



- Griggs, R. A., Proctor, D. L., & Cook, S. M. (2004). The most frequently cited books in introductory texts. Teaching of Psychology, 31 (2), 113-116.
- Griggs, R.A., & Marek, P. (2001).
 Similarity of introductory psychology textbooks: Reality or illusion? Teaching of Psychology

- Title Searches
- First Historical Topic Most Prominent Subtopic
- Second Historical Topic Most Prominent Subtopic
- Third Historical Topic Most Prominent Subtopic
- Conclusion
- Summary
- Always wrap up and tie to springboard study leading into Chapter 3: Research Method

- A paragraph begins OR ends with a new thought or time period.
- An academic paragraph must have a minimum of three sentences and would typically be no more than six.
- Include a mix of paraphrases and quotes.
 Use quotes to denote key concepts, definitions, and statistical findings.
- Latest
 Dissertation Template and E.D.D Degree
 Policies Trump All Literature Review Format
 Requirements.





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