Agenda

• Springboard Study: A Scholarly Work

• Connection to You Topic, Questions, Methodology, Terminology

• Headers and Paragraph Construction

• Publication: Compressed Lit Review
Springboard Study: A Scholarly Work

Include a Mix of Books

Databases and Websites

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 https://scholar.google.com/
First and Foremost

80 Percent < Than Five Years Old...

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.

- It starts with proper nomenclature
- Terminology
- Vocabulary
- Think synonyms
- Pair the two or three most prominent key words and retain those as background for discussion in the review
Springboard Study: A Scholarly Work

First and Foremost

Quality, Rigor of These Sources

First preference should go to peer reviewed published studies in high quality journals

- **Second choice** should to unpublished studies found in ProQuest Digital Dissertations and Theses

- While colleges and universities put together rigorous efforts for dissertations and theses and they are “published” they are considered “unpublished” intuitional projects designed to instill the best research skills in newly minted doctorates.

- Until these dissertations pass the highest test, peer review publication from journals who typically employ other published doctorates and terminal degrees for their rigorous peer review guidelines, they are not as rigorous as their peer reviewed journal counterparts. But they are highly valuable particularly when there are gaps in the literature.
Newspapers, Magazines, Websites

- Newspapers and magazines are not “scholarly” sources, but they can offer key background and focus on the importance of your topic particularly in the field or practice.

- Websites may be hosted by research centers and universities and can offer more rigor, but they too are not peer reviewed and have their biases that must always be considered if you include them.

- While Wikipedia is not to be included for its lack of edited rigor, Dictionary.com can be used to define key terms as it is considered a vetted rigorous source for the general terminology itself.
Research Question: Griggs, et. al.


Methodology & Terminology


Springboard: Connection To Your Topic?

Research Question: ?
- ?

Methodology & Terminology
- ?
- ?

Erik Bean, Ed.D
Headers and Paragraph Construction

- 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.
1. Only need to include most relevant and prominent topic historical.

2. Curtail rationale of research methodology

3. Need a more newsworthy authoritative voice that meets the publication guidelines.

Questions?

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