

How to Develop a Successful Rigorous Literature Review

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Nov. 9th, 2023, 7 to 8 p.m. Blackboard Collaborate



Background

- 20 years of higher education administration with 10 years devoted to sanction research in the areas of <u>cultural</u> <u>competence</u>, <u>leadership</u>, and <u>mindfulness</u>.
- Leadership Perspective <u>section editor</u>, Journal of Leadership Studies, John Wiley & Sons.
- Author of <u>Bias Is All Around You</u>: A Handbook for Inspecting Social Media & News Stories
- Doctorate in Education, University of Phoenix. College of Doctoral Studies (CDS) 2008 Alum.
- Presented at numerous conferences at Oxford University, Lord's Cricket Stadium, London, Barcelona, Brussels, Vancouver, Jerusalem, Honolulu, Ottawa, for example.
- Michigan Chapter Leader: Media Literacy Now
- June 2023 Peer Reviewed article in Media Literacy and Academic Research



Agenda

- Springboard Study: A Scholarly Work Connecting to Published Literature
 - -- An Exhaustive Search
 - -- Start Early in Your E.D.D. Journey
- Springboard: Connection to You Topic, Questions, Methodology, Terminology
- Headers and Paragraph Construction
- After You Earn Your Doctorate
 Publication: A Compressed Lit Review
- Questions?



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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 <u>https://scholar.google.com/</u>

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First and Foremost



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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



First and Foremost



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University of Phoenix

Quality, Rigor of These Sources

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

- Second choice can be 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" institutional 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.

Last Choice







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.



Springboard: Connection To Your Topic?

Your Research Question: ?

Your Methodology & Terminology: ?

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Springboard Study: My Dissertation Example

Research Question: Griggs, et. al.

- 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, 28(4), 254-256.

Methodology & Terminology

- Riffe, D., Fico, F., & Lacy, S. (2005).
 Analyzing media messages: Using quantitative content analysis in research (2nd ed.). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Mehrabian, A. (1971; 2007). Nonverbal communications. New Brunswick, NJ: AldineTransaction.

<u>Prominence of scholarly immediacy</u> terminology and references found in 1999 to 2007 online teaching textbooks - 2008 By Erik Paul Bean



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.
- Latest College of Doctoral Studies
 Dissertation Template and E.D.D Degree
 Policies Trump All Literature Review Format Requirements.



Publication: Compressed Lit Review



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- 1. Only need to include most relevant and prominent topic historical.
- Curtail rationale of research methodology
- Need a more newsworthy authoritative voice that meets the publication guidelines.

Bean, E. (2015). <u>Assessing the degree of homogeneous</u> online teaching textbook Infancy from 1999 to 2007 using the immediacy principle. Internet Learning Journal, 4(1). 88-125.



Questions?

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