



CONCLUSION

EXAMPLE CONCLUSIONS

*In the underlined sentences, the author stated the thesis in a new way.

Contrary to popular belief, telecommuting does not lead to less productivity and morale amongst employees. Most research supports telecommuting as an increaser of employee productivity, and a cost-saver for both employees and employers. **The benefits of telecommuting are a win-win situation for employees and business; as employers save millions on utilities, employees save thousands on commuting costs, making everyone happier in the end.** If just half of all businesses let their employees telecommute, pollution and the rate of global warming might decrease, and the happiness of the nation would increase. Maybe one day the U.S. could supersede Sweden as the world's happiest country

*The bolded sentences are a brief discussion of the main points.

*The last two highlighted sentences are “future thoughts” to get the audience thinking about what to do after reading the paper.



EXAMPLE OF AN INEFFECTIVE CONCLUSION

*In the underlined sentences, the author stated the thesis in the same exact way as the introduction.

Although many people believe that telecommuting decreases employee productivity and morale, they are inaccurate. Telecommuting actually leads to higher morale and productivity since employees can work in a quiet and distraction-free home, spend less money on commuting costs, and help the employer save costs on utilities. **Although many people believe that telecommuting decreases employee productivity and morale, they are inaccurate. Telecommuting actually leads to higher morale and productivity since employees can work in a quiet and distraction-free home, spend less money on commuting costs, and help the employer save costs on utilities.**

*While the author briefly discusses the main points, there is no future thought.



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