



Business Systematic Literature Reviews

Dr. Franziska Klatt | Workshop | 30. June 2023

Objectives



- Understanding what an SLR is and what not
- SLR process
- Supportive tools and frameworks
- Good and bad examples
- Focus on Business and Management



1

Relevance, definition and review types

2

Process

3

Examples

4

Q & A

Poll – What experiences do you have with BSLRs so far?



Poll – What are the most challenging aspects for you conducting an BSLR?



1

Relevance, definition and review types

2

Process

3

Examples

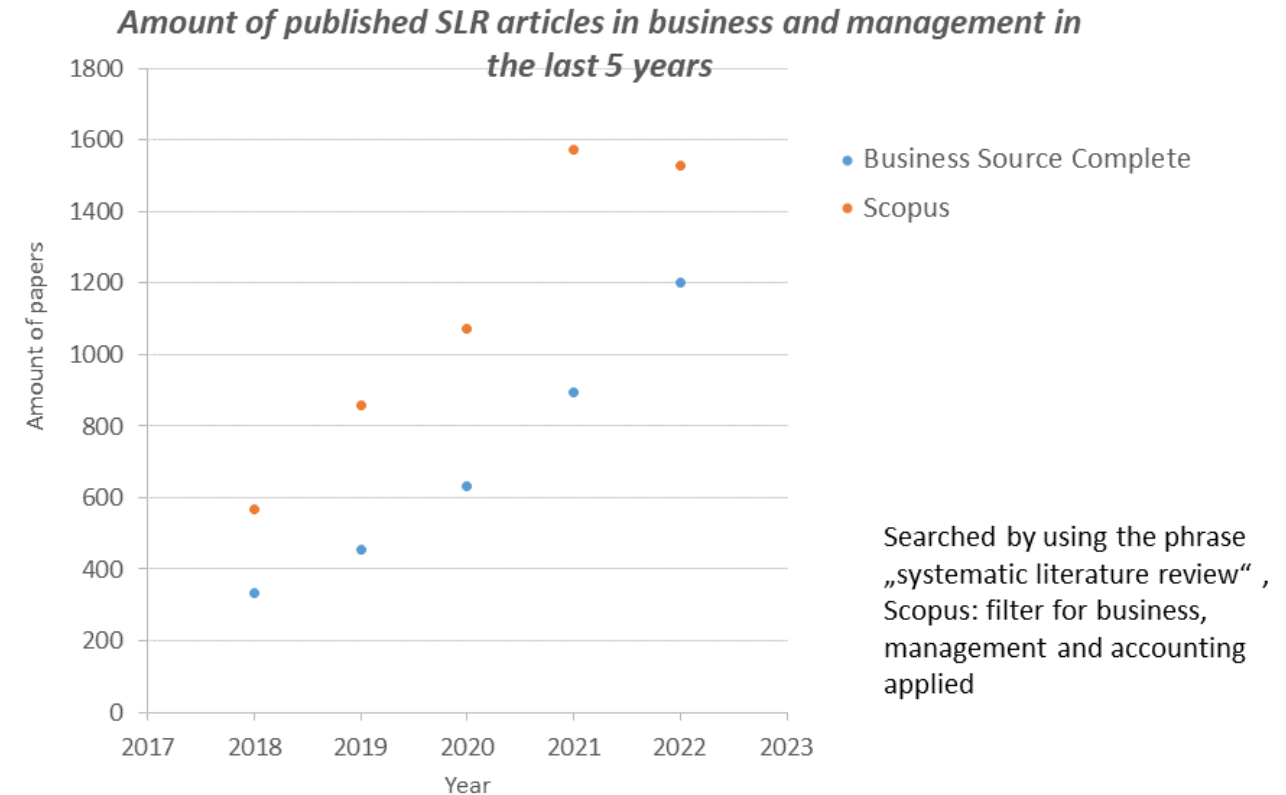
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Q & As

Systematic Literature Reviews became increasingly popular in business and management in recent years



- Increasingly popular in business and management
- Independent research method
- Originates in health science
- Objective is to find all academic research on a specific topic
- Avoid redundancies in research
- Support evidence-based management and politics



..but there are problems with the knowledge about the method and quality



“Often, researchers seem unfamiliar with the process, structure, and presentation of systematic literature reviews” (Fisch & Block 2018, p. 104)

SLR are published in good journals as SLR but are no SLRs



What is a Systematic Literature Review?

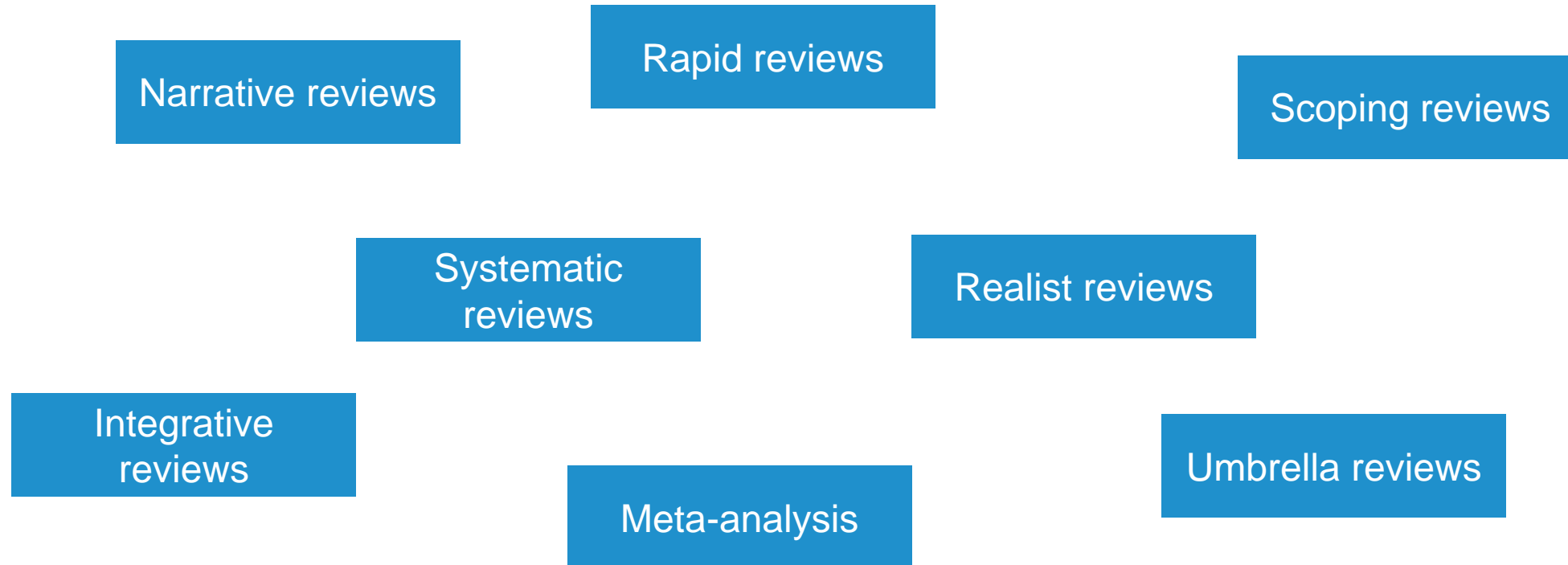


- No common understanding / definition for the business and management context
- „...systematic simply means that reviewers follow an appropriate (*but not standardized or rigid*) design and that they communicate what they have done” (Briner & Denyer 2012, p. 112)
- “Note that the term “systematic literature review” is not clearly defined. In MRQ’s understanding, it refers to all literature reviews that follow a systematic, transparent, and reproducible process for identifying *academic literature* about a clearly defined topic or research question.” (Fisch & Block 2018, p. 103)
- Literature reviews should be “comprehensive accumulation, transparent analysis, and reflective interpretation of all *empirical studies* pertinent to a specific question” (Rousseau, Manning, and Denyer 2008, p. 7).

Our understanding of a SLR in Business

A systematic literature review (SLR) is an **independent academic method** that aims to identify and evaluate all relevant literature on a research question in order to derive conclusions about it following a transparent, replicable process carried out by at least two researchers independently.

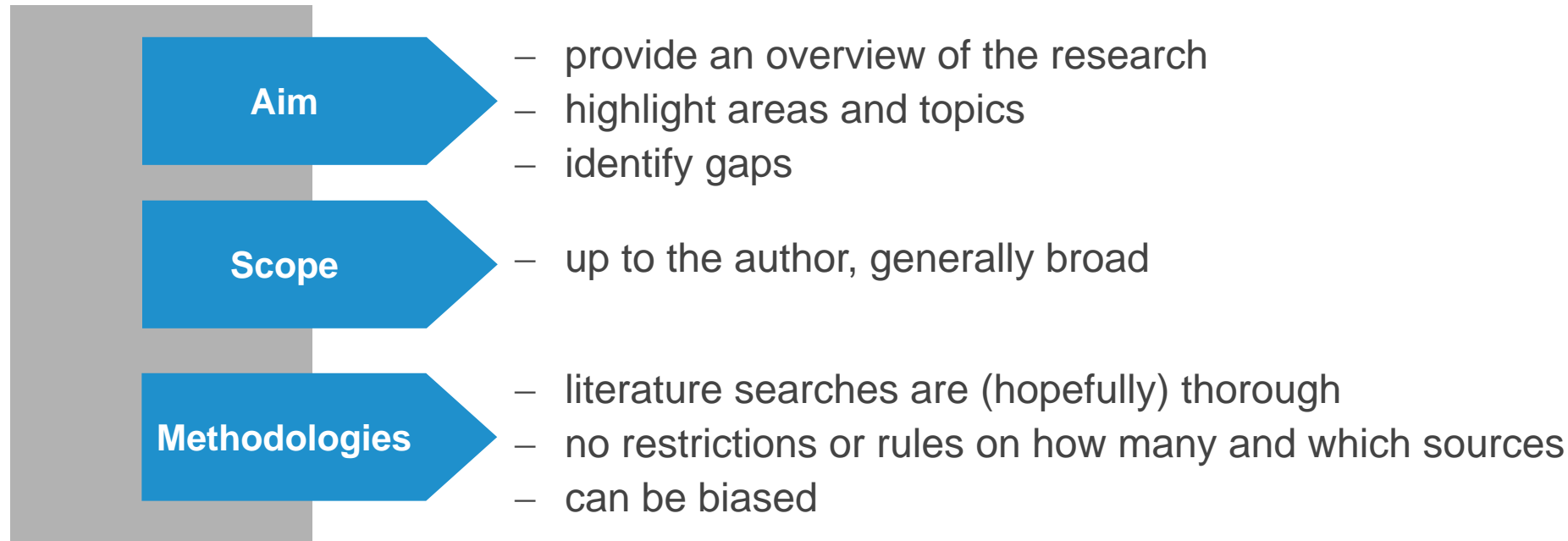
SLRs need to be distinguished from other types of reviews



Sutton, A. Clowes, M. Preston, L & Booth, A. (2019). Meeting the review family: exploring review types and associated information retrieval requirements. *Health Information and Libraries Journal*, 36(3), 202-222. <https://doi.org/10.1111/hir.12276>

Petticrew, M. & Roberts, H. (2006). *Systematic reviews in the social sciences: A practical guide*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 36

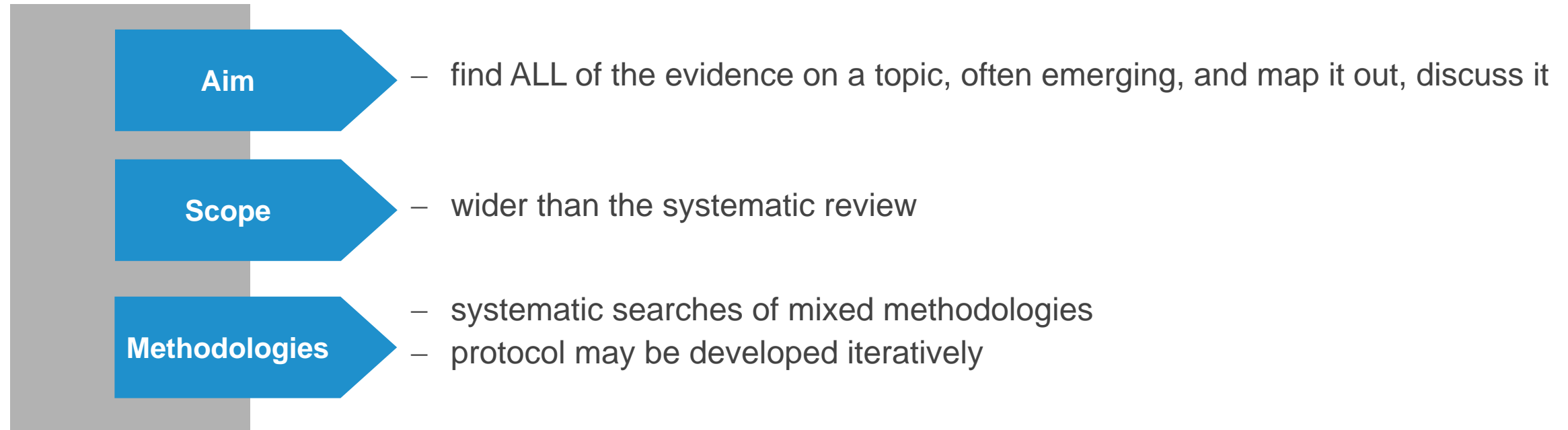
Narrative reviews: Traditional methodologies, also referred to as 'literature review'



EXAMPLE:

Syed, A. A., & Zaidi, H. (2023). Effectiveness of Social Media Influencers in Brand Purchase Intention. *International Management Review*, 133–142.

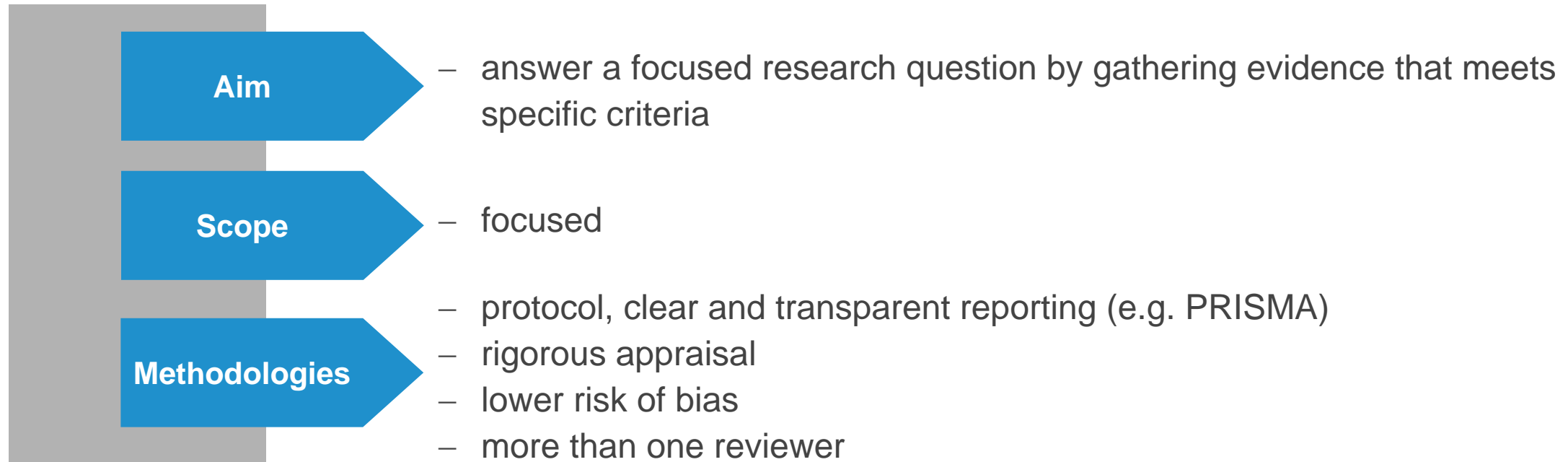
Scoping reviews: Identifies the scope or coverage of a body of literature on a given topic



EXAMPLE:

Fowler, K., & Thomas, V. L. (2023). Influencer marketing: a scoping review and a look ahead. *Journal of Marketing Management*, 1–32. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0267257x.2022.2157038>

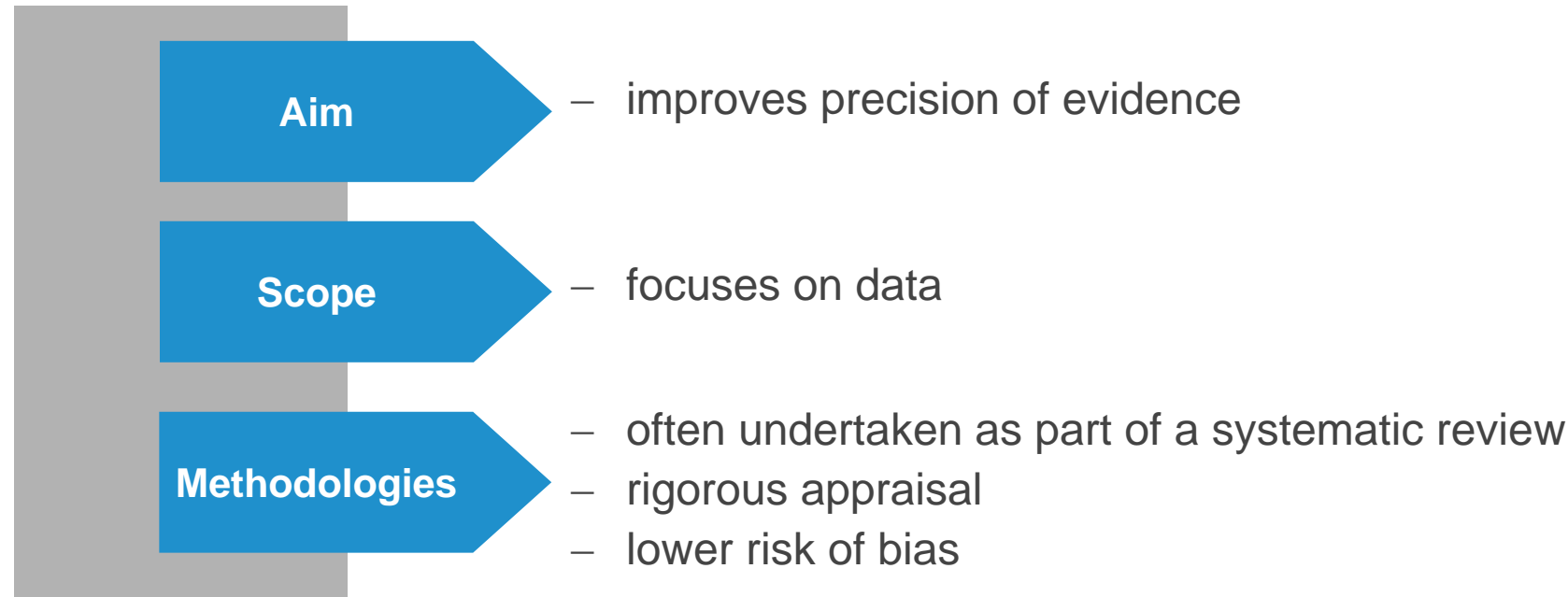
Systematic reviews: Systematic search of the evidence, critical appraisal and analysis of the data



EXAMPLE:

Shree, D., Singh, R.K., Paul, J., Hao, A. & Xu, S. (2021). Digital platforms for business-to-business markets: A systematic review and future research agenda. *Journal of Business Research*, 137, 354-365

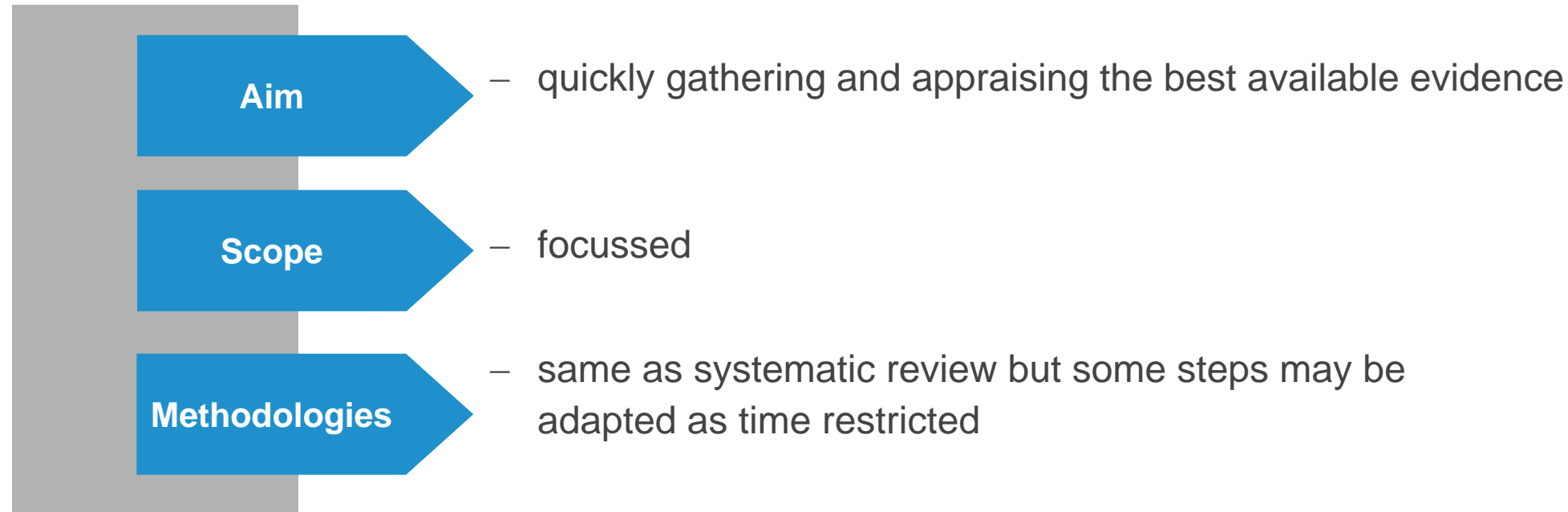
Meta-Analysis: The statistical process of analyzing and combining results from several different studies



EXAMPLE:

Shree, D., Singh, R.K., Paul, J., Hao, A. & Xu, S. (2021). Digital platforms for business-to-business markets: A systematic review and future research agenda. *Journal of Business Research*, 137, 354-365

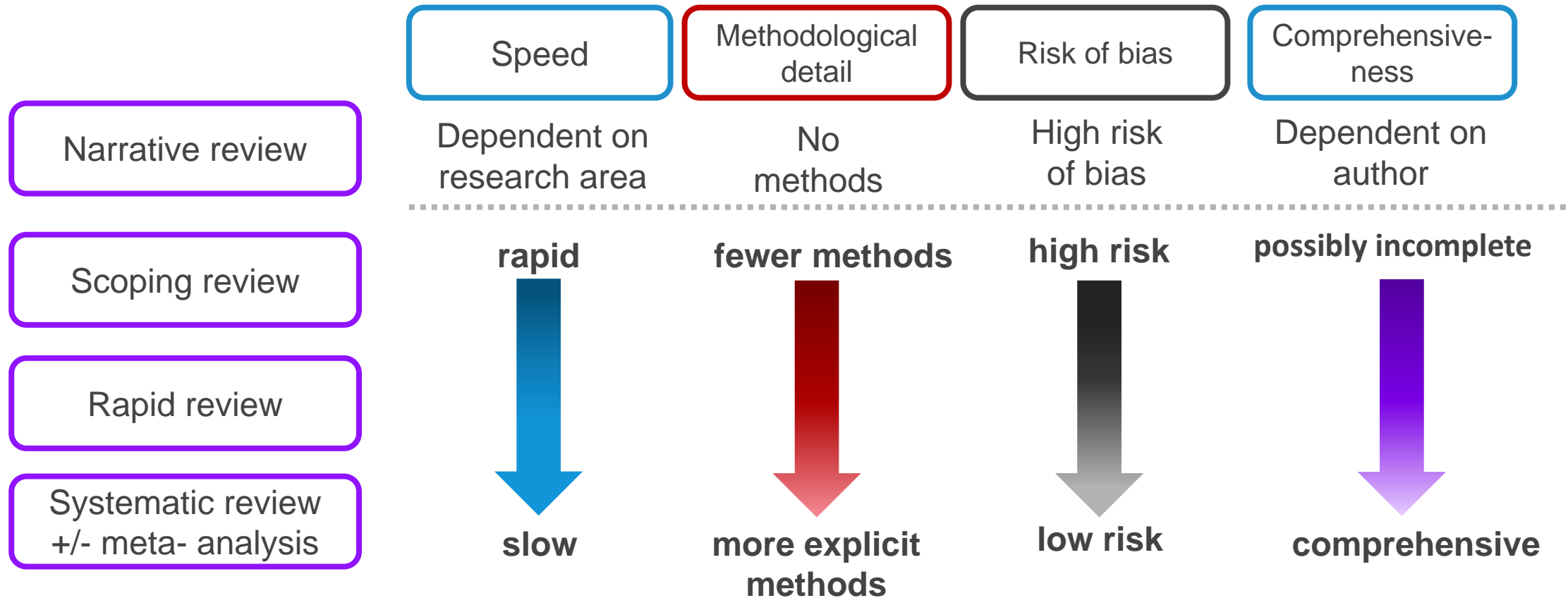
Rapid reviews: A quicker systematic review to support time-sensitive decision making



EXAMPLE:

Lopes, J. M., Morales, C. C., Alvarado, M., Melo, V. A. Z. C., Paiva, L. B., Dias, E. M., & Pardalos, P. M. (2022). Optimization methods for large-scale vaccine supply chains: a rapid review. *Annals of Operations Research*, 316(1), 699–721. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10479-022-04720-5>

Differences between the types of literature reviews concern speed of conduction, methodological rigor, risk of bias and comprehensiveness



Brennan, Arlt, Belshaw, Buckley, Corah, Doit, Fajt, Grindlay, Moberly, Morrow, Stavisky and White (2020) 'Critically appraised topics (CATs) in Veterinary medicine: Applying evidence in clinical practice.' *Frontiers in Veterinary Science* [online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.3389/fvets.2020.00314> (Accessed: 29 March, 2023)

Today we are going to focus on BSLRs



Narrative reviews

Rapid reviews

Scoping reviews

Systematic
reviews

Realist reviews

Integrative
reviews

Meta-analysis

Umbrella reviews

1

Relevance, definition and review types

2

Process

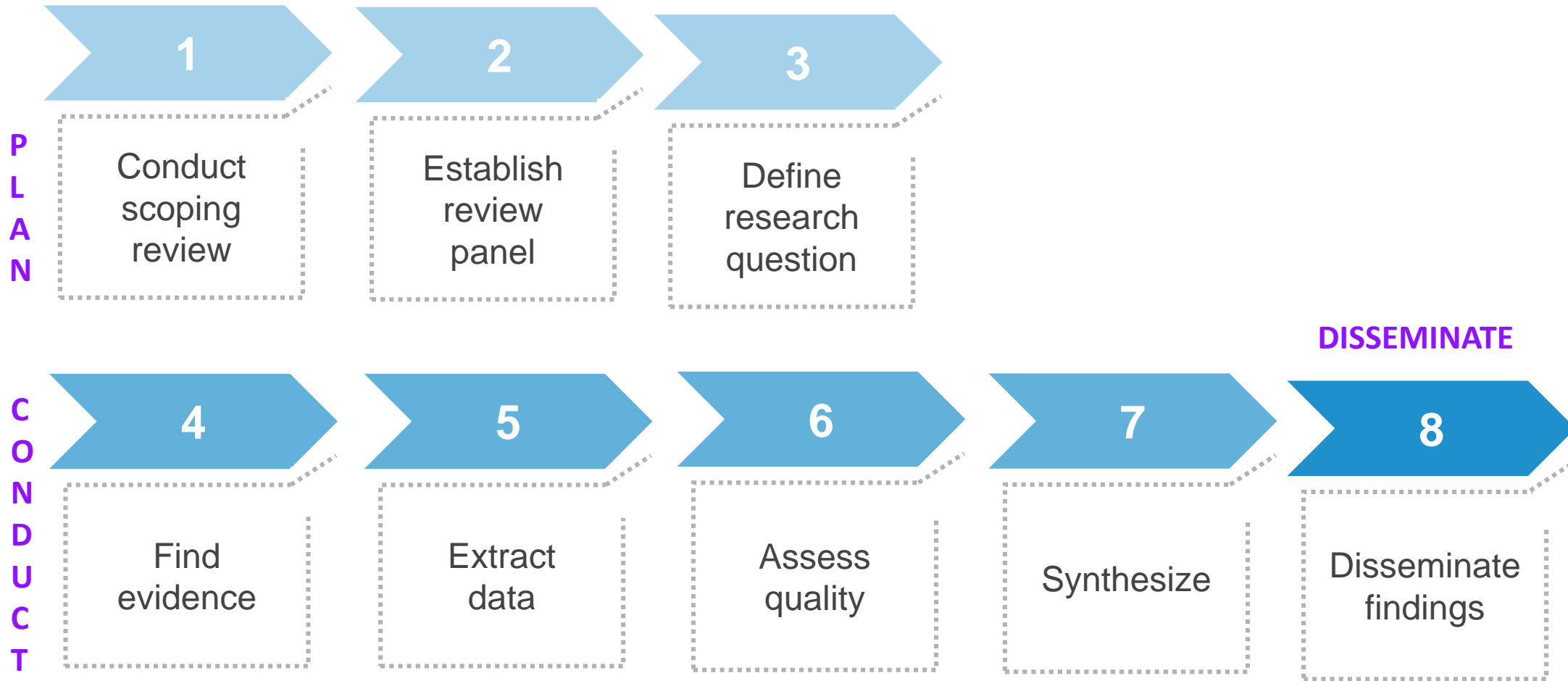
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Examples

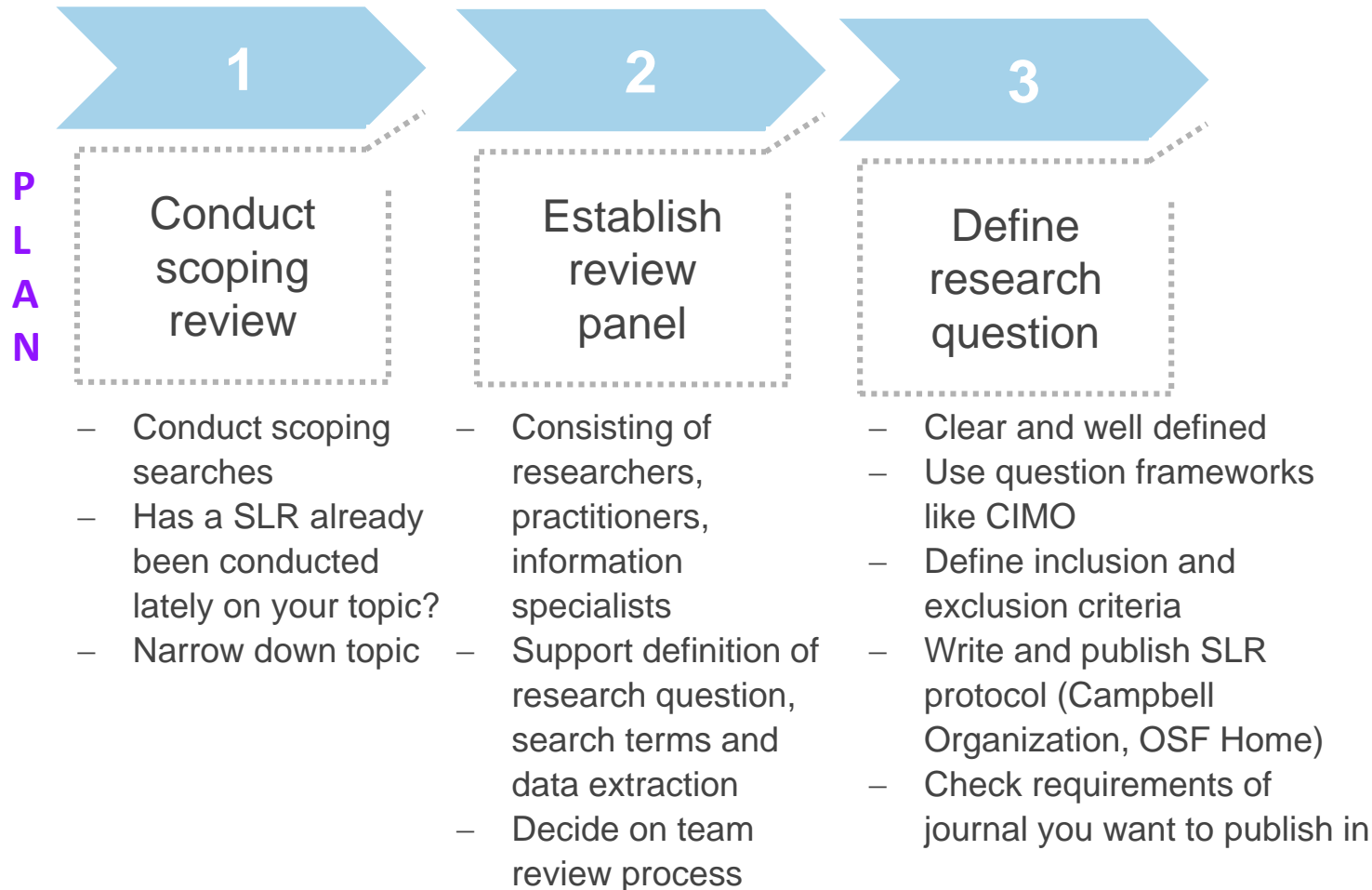
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Q & A

BSLR Process can be divided in 3 main phases: Plan, Conduct and Disseminate



The planning phase creates the foundations for the review



Question frameworks support identification of research questions and turning these into search terms



For business disciplines there are no definitive frameworks but these are useful:

CIMO - Context, Intervention, Mechanisms, Outcomes

CLIP - Client, Location, Improvement, Professionals

PIFT - Product, Impact, Flows, Type of Lifecycle Assessment

PESTEL - Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental and Legal Factors

SPICE - Setting, Population or Perspective, Intervention, Comparison, Evaluation

ECLIPSE - Expectations, Client Group, Location, Impact, Professionals Involved, Service

Compare Fisch, C., & Block, J. (2018). Six tips for your (systematic) literature review in business and management research. *Management Review Quarterly*, 68, 103–106.
doi.org/10.1007/s11301-018-0142-x

Briner & Denyer (2009, p. 347ff.) have developed the **CIMO scheme** to establish clearly formulated and answerable research questions in the field of economic sciences:

C – CONTEXT: Which individuals, relationships, institutional frameworks and systems are being investigated?

I – Intervention: The effects of which event, action or activity are being investigated?

M – Mechanisms: Which mechanisms can explain the relationship between interventions and results? Under what conditions do these mechanisms take effect?

O – Outcomes: What are the effects of the intervention? How are the results measured? What are intended and unintended effects?

Example for CIMO scheme



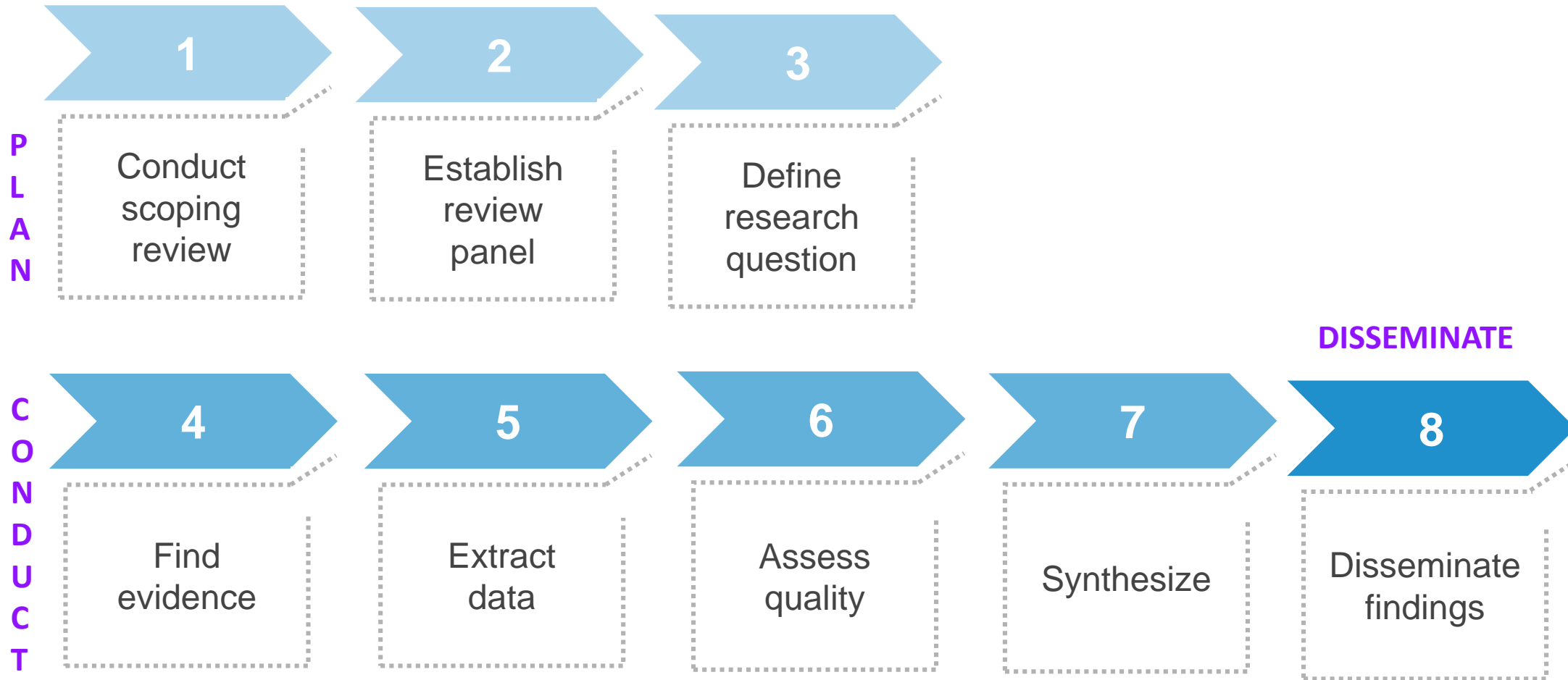
C: Context I: Interventions M: Mechanisms O: Outcomes

Example: “How can a project team be led effectively?”

Under what conditions (C) does leadership style (I) influence the performance of project teams?

What mechanisms operate in the influence of leadership style (I) on project team performance (O)?

BSLR Process can be divided in 3 main phases: Plan, Conduct and Disseminate



In the conduction phase rigor work is necessary and a good overview of the identified publications



- Develop search strategy for database
- Use more than one database → LitSonar combines searches across databases
- Block-building approach (our self-study course) → Search each term alone
- 2-3 searchable concepts, outcomes are not searched unless necessary
- Use search history in the advanced search to combine search terms
- Use advanced search operators and thesaurus (our overview)
- Save search by creating a free database account and save search results as PDF
- Understand retrieval bias (our tutorial) and publication bias (our tutorial)
- Snowballing and citation search



Find evidence

Kugley, S., Wade, A., Thomas, J., Mahood, Q., Jørgensen, A. M. K., Hammerstrøm, K., & Sathe, N. (2016). Searching for studies: A guide to information retrieval for Campbell. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 13(1).
<https://doi.org/10.4073/cmg.2016.1>

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In the conduction phase rigor work is necessary and a good overview of the identified publications



- Use grey literature (search engine BASE; REPEC, EconBiz, Proquest One Business (includes doctoral theses) to minimize publication bias
- Use ELICIT AI Tool (semantic search based on research question)
- Use reference management software to merge the results and deduplicate
- Use PRESS checklist for evaluation of search strategy (Search tracking excel sheet might help)

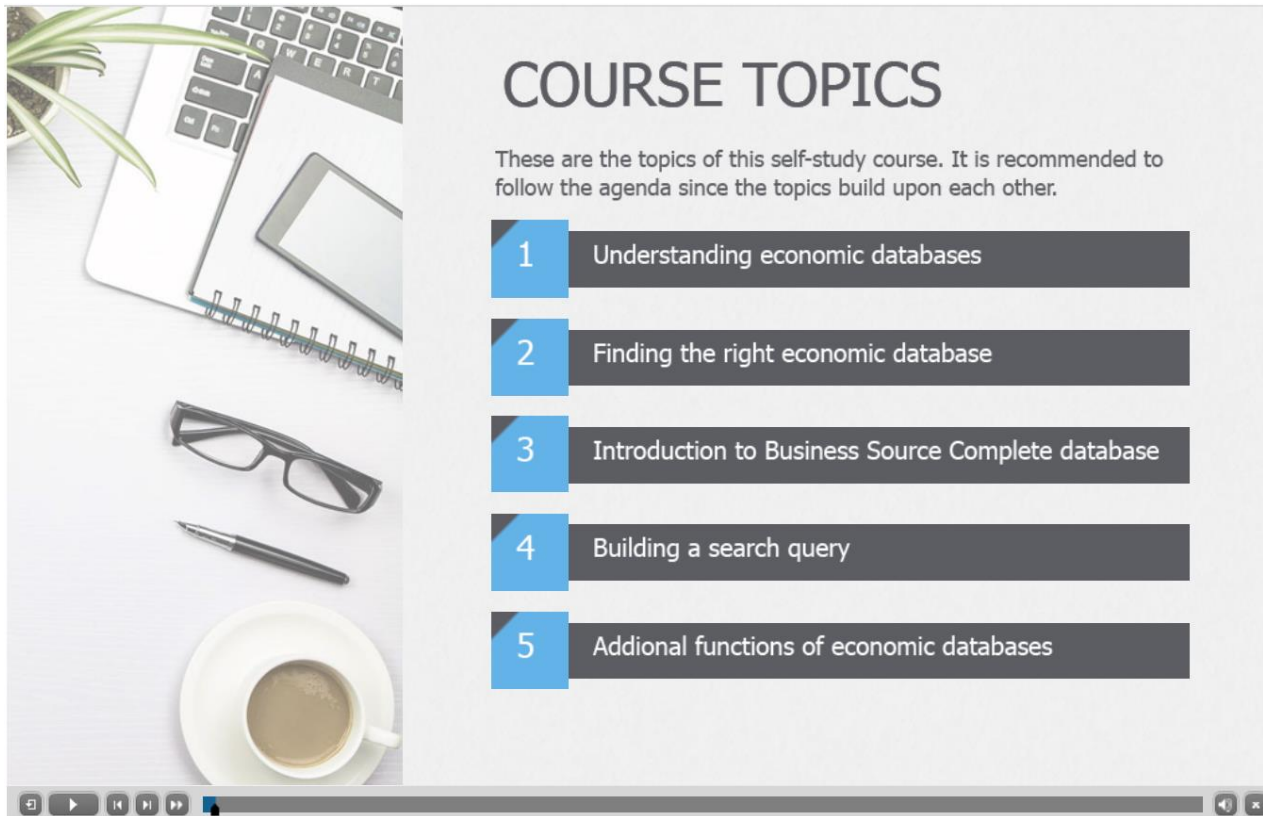
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Find evidence

Kugley, S., Wade, A., Thomas, J., Mahood, Q., Jørgensen, A. M. K., Hammerstrøm, K., & Sathe, N. (2016). Searching for studies: A guide to information retrieval for Campbell. Campbell Systematic Reviews, 13(1).
<https://doi.org/10.4073/cmg.2016.1>

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Google approach is not working for databases, learn how to search in them with our online self-study course































Click on the picture to access the online self-study course

Example search strategy Business Source Complete database – Live Demo



Search History/Alerts

[Print Search History](#) [Retrieve Searches](#) [Retrieve Alerts](#) [Save Searches / Alerts](#)

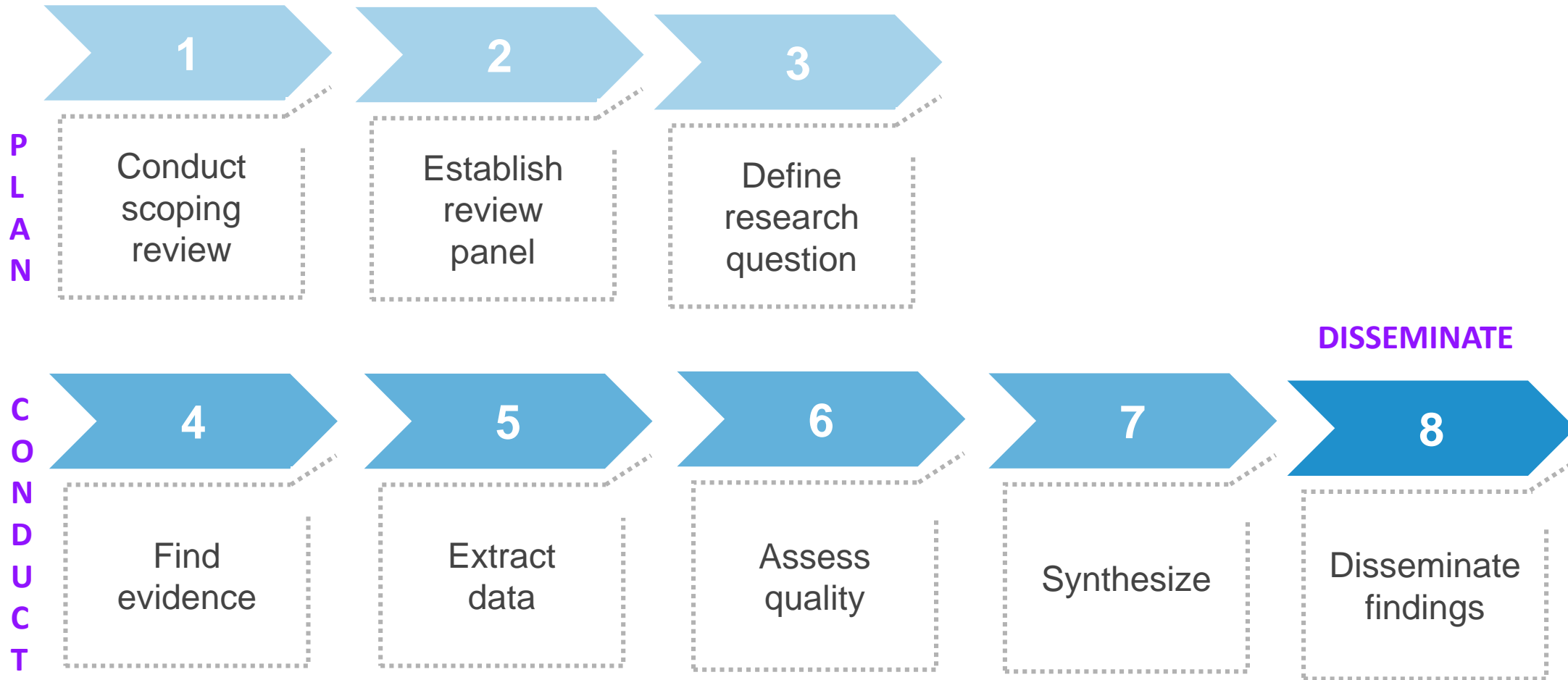
<input type="checkbox"/> Select / deselect all				<input type="button" value="Search with AND"/>	<input type="button" value="Search with OR"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete Searches"/>	<input type="button" value="Refresh Search Results"/>		
	Search ID#	Search Terms	Search Options	Actions					
<input type="checkbox"/>	S7	 S1 OR S2 OR S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6	Expanders - Apply equivalent subjects Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	 View Results (120,004)	 View Details	 Edit			
<input type="checkbox"/>	S6	 leadership culture	Expanders - Apply equivalent subjects Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	 View Results (2,910)	 View Details	 Edit			
<input type="checkbox"/>	S5	 organisational culture	Expanders - Apply equivalent subjects Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	 View Results (34,810)	 View Details	 Edit			
<input type="checkbox"/>	S4	 organizational culture	Expanders - Apply equivalent subjects Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	 View Results (39,154)	 View Details	 Edit			
<input type="checkbox"/>	S3	 leadership personality	Expanders - Apply equivalent subjects Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	 View Results (625)	 View Details	 Edit			
<input type="checkbox"/>	S2	 DE "LEADERSHIP"	Expanders - Apply equivalent subjects Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	 View Results (75,807)	 View Details	 Edit			
<input type="checkbox"/>	S1	 leadership style*	Expanders - Apply equivalent subjects Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	 View Results (12,410)	 View Details	 Edit			

Function \ Database	Business Source Complete	ProQuest One Business	Scopus (Elsevier)	EconBiz
Thesaurus / Subject headings exists	yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Via the tab "Thesaurus" - Identify subjects heading and add - Can be seen in search history due to the DE " " 	yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Go to the advanced search and find subject headings 	no <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not for the business and management field 	yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Find subject heading in the <u>Thesaurus for Economics</u> - Add terms to the search → database will recognize them as subject headings
Search words in the exact order in any field in the metadata (phrase)	yes „...“	yes „...“	yes {...}	yes „...“
Placeholder for letters (wildcards)	yes ? (replaces one unknown character) example: ne?t stands for nest, next, neat but not net			
Various endings (truncation)	yes * , e.g. lead* returns lead, leads, leader, leadership, etc.			
Wildcard in phrase search	yes e.g. "sustain* leadership"			

Web of Science will be replaced by Scopus after 2023!

Database Function	Business Source Complete	ProQuest One Business	Scopus	EconBiz
Distance between terms – variable word order (near field operator)	Nn specifies how many words are allowed between 2 search terms, order of search terms in the result does not matter e.g. banking N3 system (max. 3 words allowed between them)	NEAR/n oder N/n specifies how many words are allowed between 2 search terms, order of search terms in the result does not matter e.g. banking N3 system (max. 3 words allowed between them)	W/n specifies how many words are allowed between 2 search terms, order of search terms in the result does not matter e.g. banking W3 system (max. 3 words allowed between them)	no
Distance between words with defined word order (near field operator)	W/n finds hits, where the terms are at most n words apart in the entered order. E.g. project W/3 manag*	PRE/n oder P/n finds hits, where the terms are at most n words apart in the entered order. E.g. project PRE/3 manag*	PRE/n finds hits, where the terms are at most n words apart in the entered order. E.g. project PRE/3 manag*	no
Search history to combine searches	<i>Search history</i> S1 AND S2; S1 OR S2	<i>Prior searches,</i> 1 OR 2; 1 AND 2	<i>Search history</i> S1 AND S2; S1 OR S2	<i>in advanced search only; search history is one string in the end</i>

BSLR Process can be divided in 3 main phases: Plan, Conduct and Disseminate

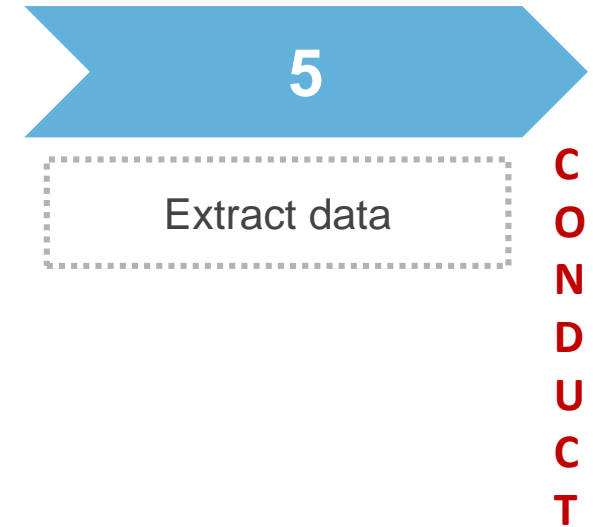


Data are extracted in two phases: Title / abstract screening and then full-text screening



Title / abstract screening Eligibility

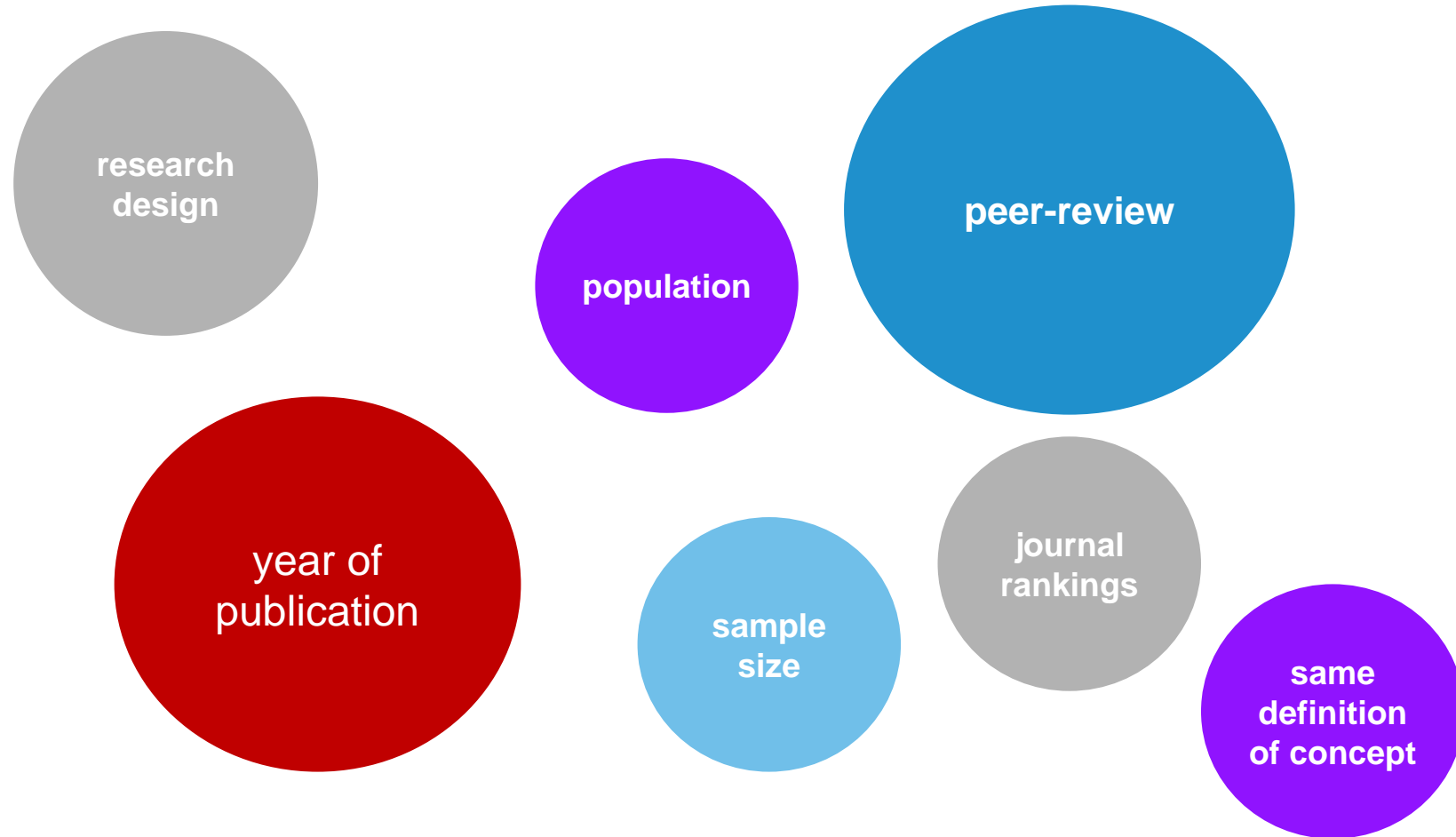
- Pilot your screening and selection tool
- Apply inclusion and exclusion criteria independently (blind) by two reviewers (yes, maybe, no – discrepancies discussed or third reviewer decides)
- The number of sources included and excluded at each stage of the review is documented with the reasons for exclusions e.g. with the PRISMA flow diagram
- More than one round of coding



Common inclusion and exclusion criteria



The selection of inclusion & exclusion criteria needs to be justified and well documented



In the full-text screening

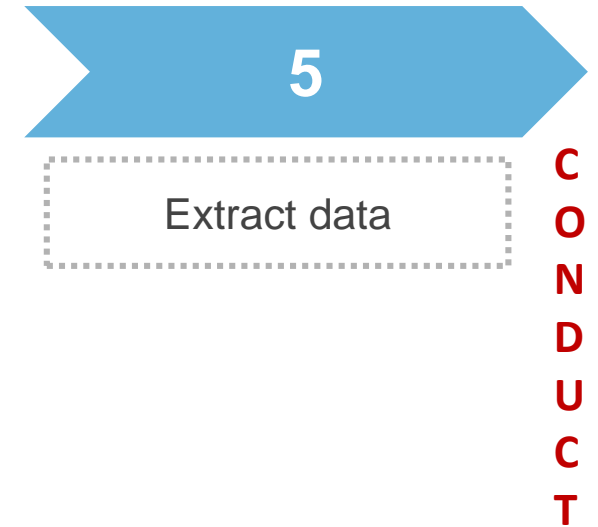


Full-text screening process

- Eligibility: Apply inclusion and exclusion criteria independently (blind) by two reviewers (yes, maybe, no – discrepancies discussed or third reviewer decides)

Data extraction

- Extract data relevant to the research question
- Use concept matrix
- Define data extraction tools like Rayyan, Covidence, Excel sheet, reference management software Citavi*, Zotero etc.



** Is is currently discussed by the central library and ZECM whether the TU Berlins' Citavi license will be prolonged after 2024*

Example data for extraction



- Author(s)
- Year of publication
- Origin/country of origin (where the study was published or conducted)
- Aims/purpose
- Population and sample size (if applicable)
- Methodology/methods
- Intervention type/duration
- Outcome measures (if applicable)
- Key findings that relate to the scoping review question/s

Some helpful tools for the screening phases



Covidence

- <https://www.covidence.org/>
- Study selection independently → conflicts are highlighted
- Upload PDF for full-text screening
- Quality assessment forms
- Creates PRISMA flow diagram
- Currently new beta version with improved interface
- Calculates inter-rater reliability

RAYYAN

- <https://www.rayyan.ai/>
- AI powered tool
- After 50 decisions by reviewers the tool calculates probabilities of inclusion and exclusion decision for the remaining items
- Relevance ranking
- Detect duplicates
- Reviewer chat

ASReview

- <https://asreview.nl/>
- AI powered tool
- Open source
- Data stays on computer
- AI calculates ranking
- Training material can be imported

Final decision is left to the researchers!

Words are highlighted and rating is really easy with Covidence



Travis HR
Vitamin C and the **common cold** revisited.
Health Educ Jan-Feb 1984;15(1):13-5
United States 1984 Jan-Feb

Ref ID: 6443988

☐ #97 - Schmidt 2011
Schmidt K; Zirkler S

[Dietary efficacy of a micronutrient combination in patients with recurrent upper respiratory tract infections. Results of a placebo-controlled double-blind study].

MMW Fortschr Med Oct 2011;153 Suppl 3():83-9
Germany 2011 Oct

Ref ID: 22184801

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: An optimal vitamin and mineral supply may contribute to the enhancement of immune defenses and thus favorably influence the course and intensity of recurrent upper respiratory tract infections (URIs). In the present study the dietary efficacy and benefits of a micronutrient combination in patients with recurrent URIs was evaluated.

METHODS: 192 patients with recurrent URIs were enrolled in this randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind multicenter trial for a study duration of 16 weeks. Efficacy variables were number, intensity and course of URIs (as assessed using a total **common cold** score [CCS]) and the alterations in micronutrient supply (vitamins C and D3, folic acid and selenium) during the study.

RESULTS: In subjects who initially had at least two **common cold** symptoms (N = 107) the symptoms improved in the active group (AG) significantly more than in the placebo group (PG; AGCS: AG: 6.9 +/- 4.4; PG: 5.4 +/- 4.5; p = 0.034). In patients with initially severe **common cold**

☐ All Display: 25 Relevancy

☐ #111 - BANKS 1964
BANKS HS
PROPOSED TRIAL OF AN ANTIBIOTIC AND ASCORBIC ACID IN THE PREVENTION OF BACTERIAL COMPLICATING INFECTION IN THE **COMMON COLD**.
J Coll Gen Pract Nov 1964;8(3):371-3
1964 Nov

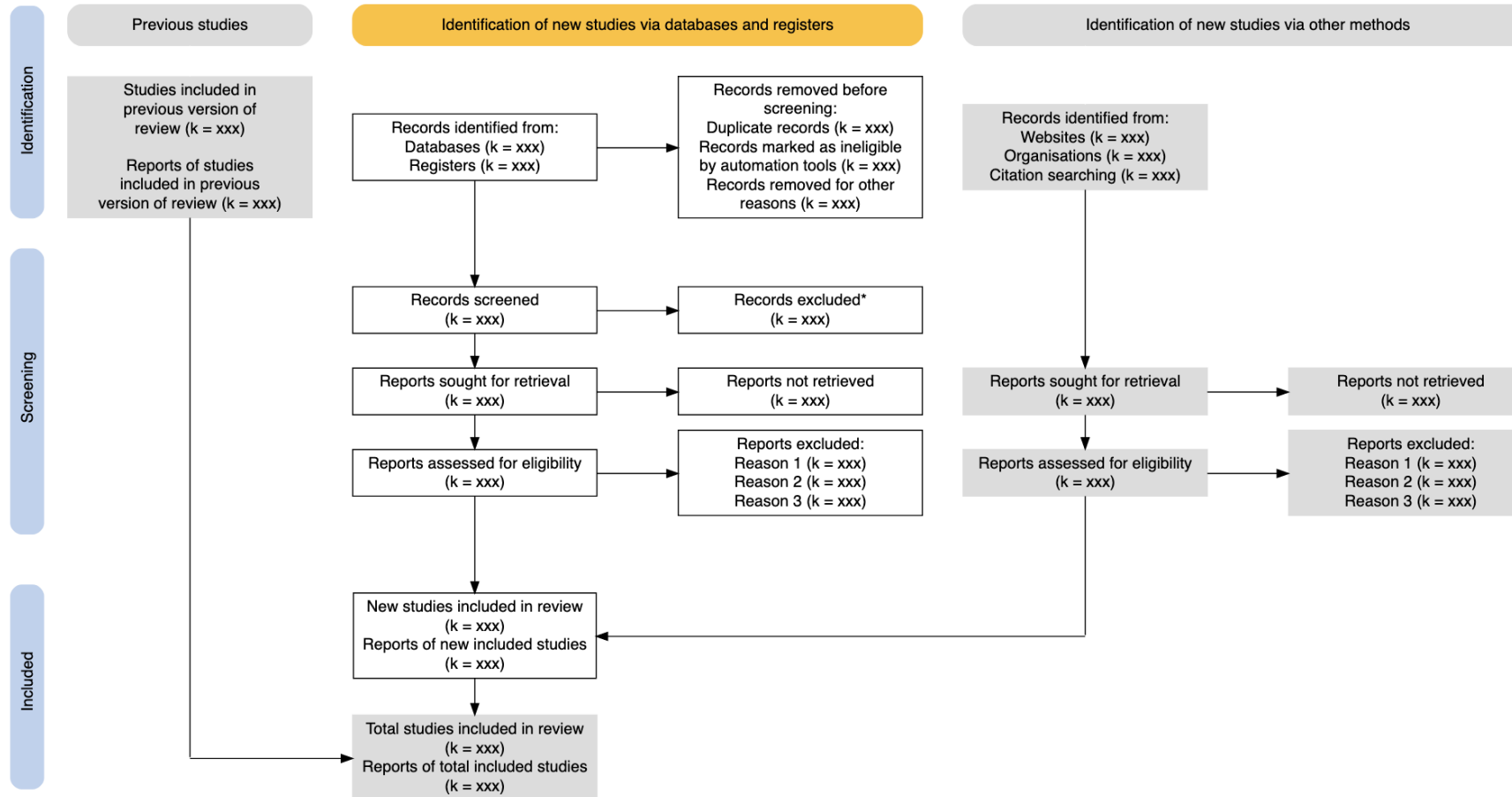
☐ #91 - Naess 1971
Naess K
[Vitamin C and the **common cold**. Pauling's misuse of scientific prestige].
Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen Mar 1971;91(9):666.
Norway 1971 Mar

What is the reason for excluding this study?

☒ Select a reason

- ☒ Wrong study design
- ☐ Wrong setting
- ☐ Wrong route of administration
- ☐ Wrong patient population
- ☐ Wrong outcomes
- ☐ Wrong intervention
- ☐ Wrong indication
- ☐ Wrong dose
- ☐ Wrong comparator
- ☐ Paediatric population
- ☐ Adult population
-
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The PRISMA FLOW DIAGRAM is used to be transparent about the selection and review process



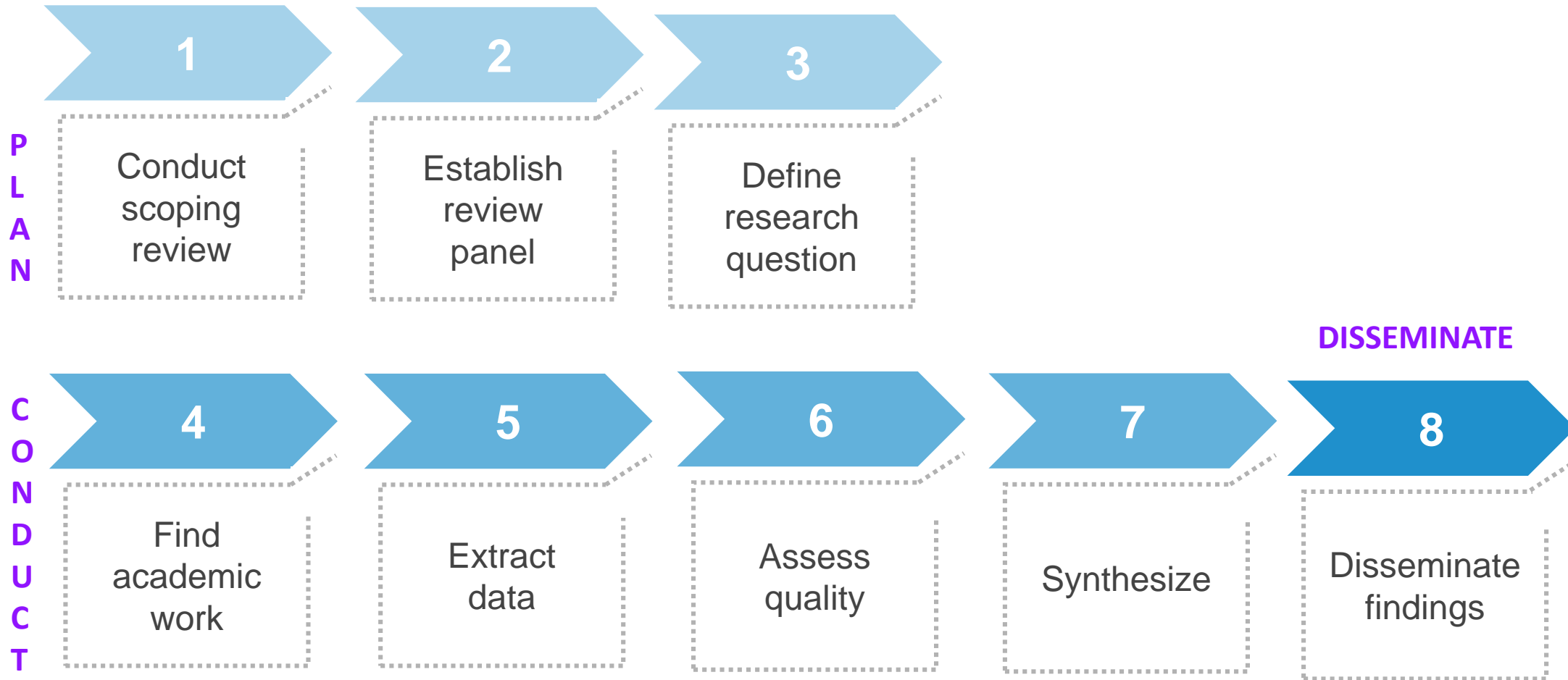
Selection process needs to be transparent

Tool for interactive PRISMA flow diagram

Examples of flow diagrams see Petticrew, M. and Roberts, H. (2006)

<http://prisma-statement.org/prismastatement/flowdiagram.aspx>

BSLR Process can be divided in 3 main phases: Plan, Conduct and Disseminate



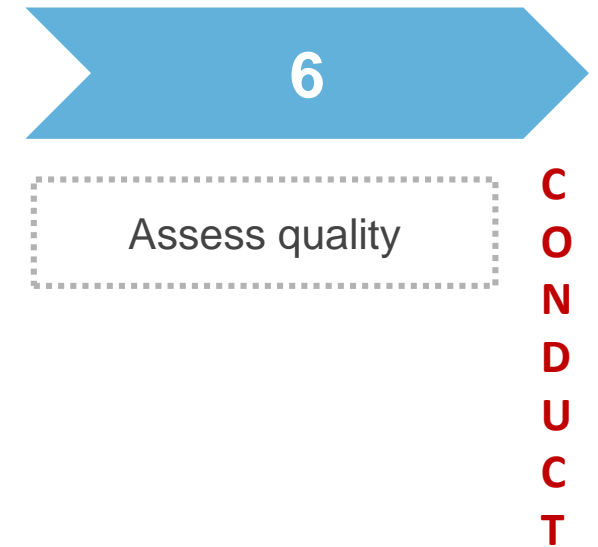
Quality assessment for business studies is more difficult compared to the health science

“The difficulty in specifying and conducting quality assessment of studies is a major challenge in developing a systematic review methodology for management.” (Tranfield et al. 2003, p. 216)

- Reasons are differences between business and health science research:

Area	Health science	Business studies
Constructs and vocabulary	clear defined	varying
Type of studies	quantitative	quantitative and qualitative
Methods applied	randomized controlled trials	different methods applied

- Researchers use quality rankings of journals (ABS, JourQual) as substitute for own quality assessment



Assess study quality in social science after Petticrew and Roberts (2006), p. 127



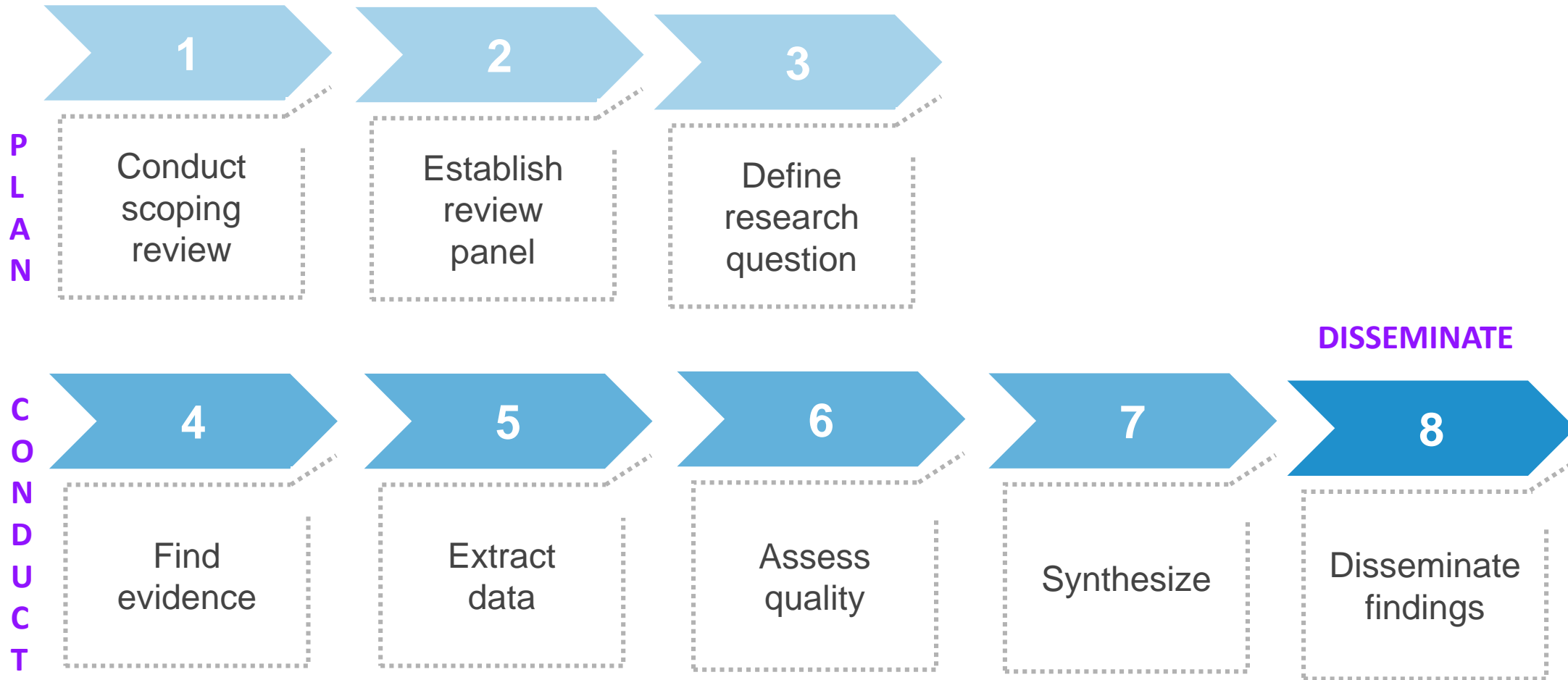
- **relevance** of the research question
- **internal validity** of the trial (the degree to which the trial design, conduct, analysis, and presentation have minimized or avoided biased comparisons of the interventions under evaluation)
- **external validity**: precision and extent to which it is possible to generalize the results of the trial to other settings
- appropriateness of **data analysis and presentation**
- **ethical implications** of the intervention they evaluate

Quality assessment for qualitative research according to Popay, Rogers and Williams (1998) – health science context



- Is the research aiming to explore the subjective meanings that people give to particular experiences and interventions?;
- **Context sensitive:** Has the research been designed in such a way as to enable it to be sensitive/flexible to changes occurring during the study?
- **Sampling strategy:** Has the study sample been selected in a purposeful way shaped by theory and/or attention given to the diverse contexts and meanings that the study is aiming to explore?
- **Data quality:** Are different sources of knowledge/understanding about the issues being explored or compared?
- **Theoretical adequacy:** Do researchers make explicit the process by which they move from data to interpretation?
- **Generalizability:** If claims are made to generalizability these.

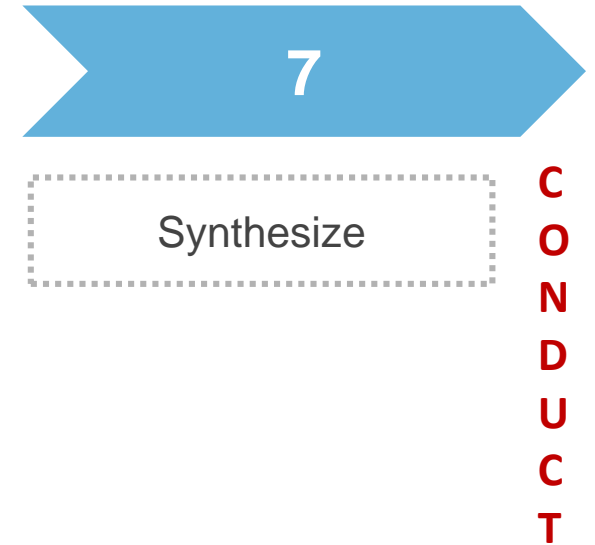
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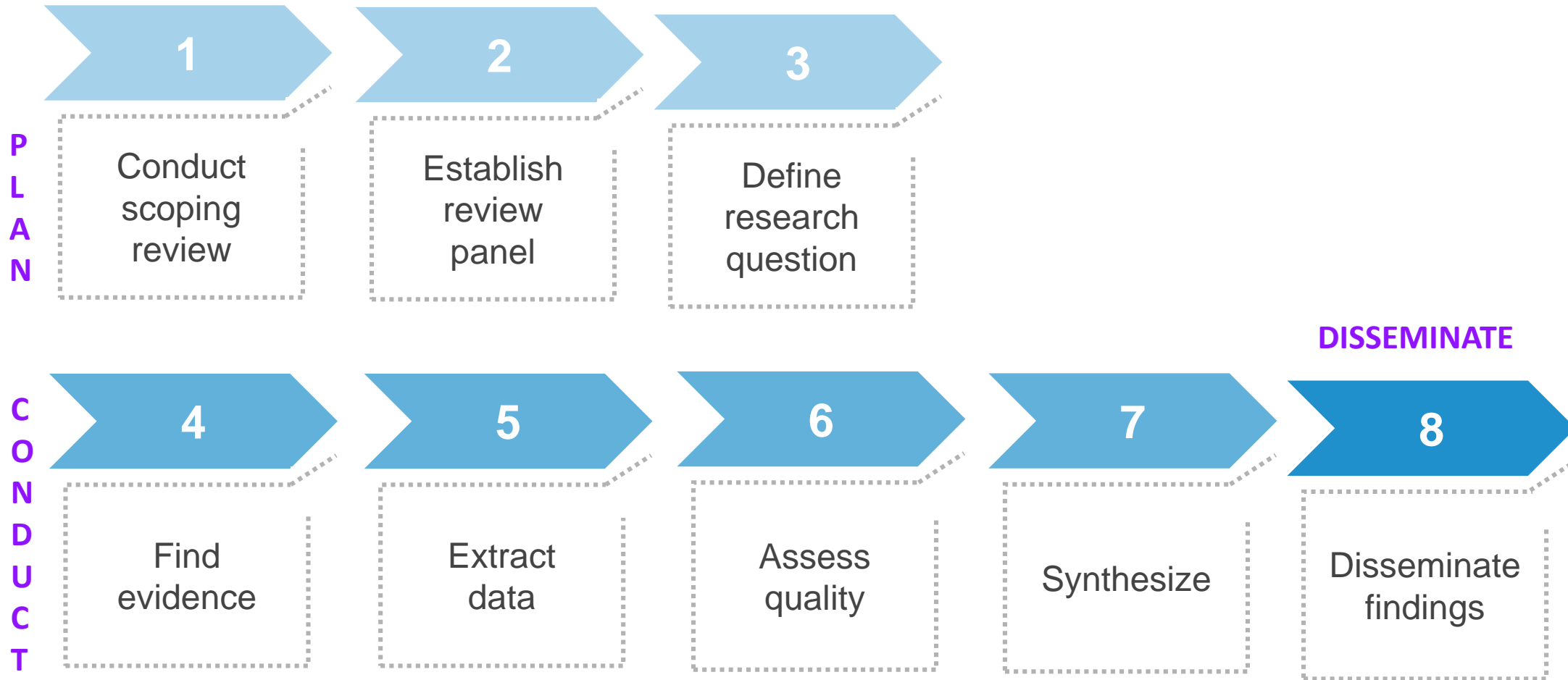
Many different types of synthesis exist



- “While it is important to provide a descriptive overview on the topics and studies included, it is essential to go one step further and to synthesize and interpret this knowledge.” (Fisch & Block, 2018, p. 105)
- Synthesis is a process of putting the findings from individual studies together **“into a new or different arrangement and developing knowledge that is not apparent from reading the individual studies in isolation”** (Denyer & Tranfield, 2009, p. 685).
- Over 20 approaches to research synthesis (Dixon-Woods, Agarwall, Young, Jones, and Sutton (2004))
- Rousseau et al. (2008) group the multitude of syntheses into four categories: **aggregative, integrative, interpretation, and explanation**



BSLR Process can be divided in 3 main phases: Plan, Conduct and Disseminate



Not only the review can be published but also the SLR protocol



- Review advisory group supports dissemination of review findings
- **Where to publish:**
 - <https://www.campbellcollaboration.org/>: international social science research network that produces high quality, open and policy-relevant evidence syntheses (also BSLR protocols can be registered)
 - [EconStor](#)
 - **Journals** like Journal of Business Research, International Journal of Management Reviews, International Business Review, Journal of Management
 - Tip: conduct a search on your topic plus systematic literature review and analyze the results regarding the publication titles in the Web of Science or Scopus database
 - [Open Economics Tools of Leibniz Information Centre for Economics](#)

8

Disseminate findings

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Example structure of an BSLR paper



- **Title**
- **Abstract** - a summary of the main features focusing on results
- **Introduction** - including objective
- **Review question/s**
- **Inclusion criteria** - including types of participants, concept, context, and types of sources of evidence
- **Methods** - processes for searching, screening, data extraction, and analysis and presentation of results
- **Results** - flow diagram, source of evidence characteristics, findings
- **Discussion** - results and limitations of the review
- **Conclusions and recommendations**
- **Conflicts of interest, sources of funding and acknowledgements**
- **References**
- **Appendices** - all search strategies, sources excluded after full-text review, data extraction instrument used



Disseminate findings

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Example structure of a Systematic Review Protocol (Briner & Denyer 2012, p. 121) (I/III)



Background to review

- Problem statement and problem importance/relevance
- Rationale for the review
- Previous review findings (if any exist)
- How will this review be different?

Objectives

- Precise statement of the review's primary objective
- Statement of main review questions and subquestions

Criteria for considering studies for this review (CIMO)

- Types of contexts
- Types of interventions of mechanisms,
- Types of outcomes
- Types of studies – qualitative, quantitative, both
- Types of designs



Example structure of a Systematic Review Protocol (Briner & Denyer 2012, p. 121) (II/III)



Search strategy for identification of studies

- What databases and sources will be searched?
- What time period?
- What search terms and key words?
- Will there be language restrictions?
- Will unpublished data be sought?

Eligibility

- What are inclusion/exclusion criteria for studies?
- How many reviewers will screen the articles for inclusion/exclusion?
- How will reviewer disagreements be resolved?
- Will articles be reviewed in a blinded manner?

Data collection

- How many reviewers will extract data?
- Exactly what data will be extracted?
- How will the reviewers resolve disagreements?
- What other study data will be collected?

9

Disseminate findings

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Example Structure of a Systematic Review Protocol (Briner & Denyer 2012, p. 121) (III/III)

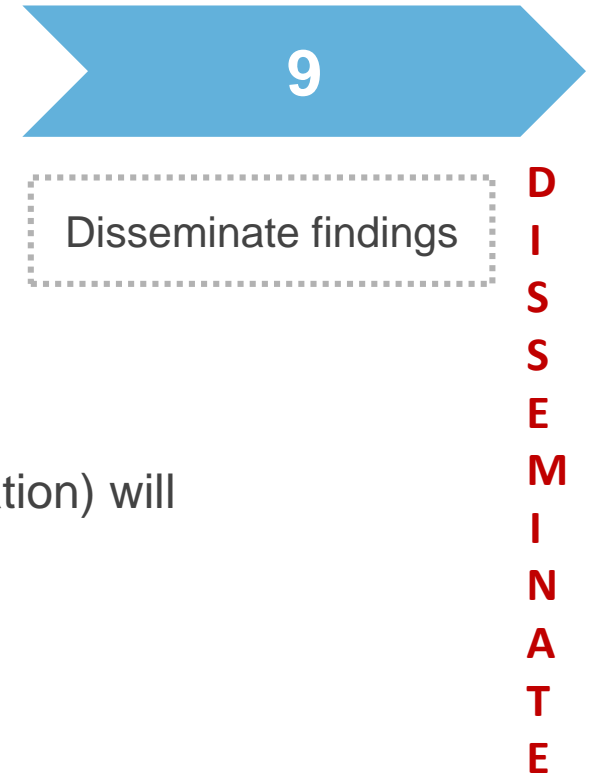


Assessment of methodological quality

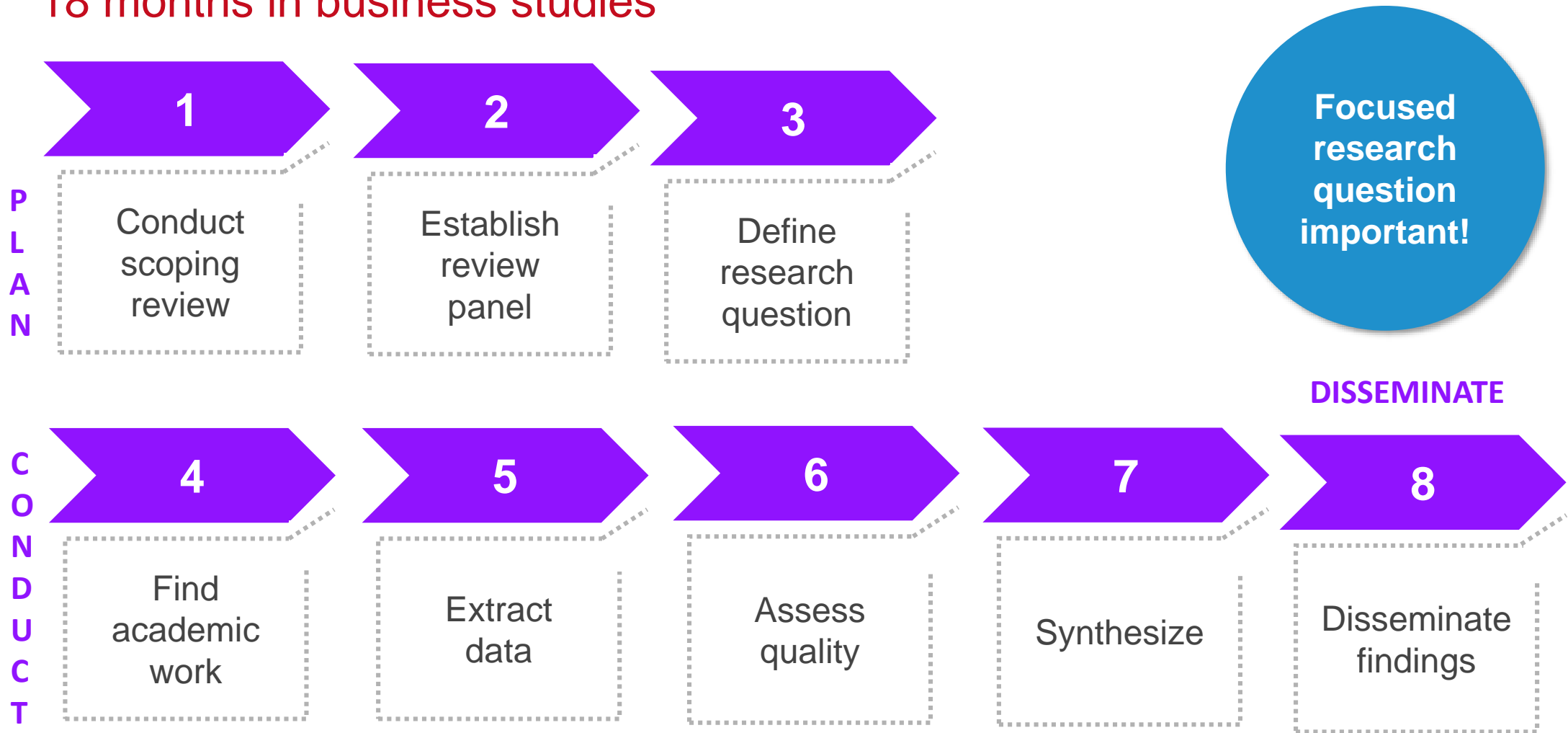
- What instrument or scale or criteria will be used to assess quality?
- How many reviewers will assess study quality?
- How will the reviewers resolve disagreements?
- How will the quality data be used?

Synthesis

- What sort of synthesis (e.g., aggregation, integration, interpretation, or explanation) will be used and why?
- How will quality of data be incorporated?
- How can data most clearly be represented to address review questions?



The whole BSLR process will take at least 12 months, often 18 months in business studies



Checklist for your BSLR



- SLR as method useful and necessary
- Clearly defined research question(s) using frameworks like CIMO
- Search strategy adequate and appropriate to the review question assessed with PRESS checklist
- Steps taken to minimize bias and errors in the selection process?
- Transparency about search terms (multiple terms, retrieval language *, etc.) and databases
- Search of grey literature, snowballing, pearl growing searches
- Were criteria appropriate to the review question?
- Description of data extraction process and appropriate methods applied
- Appropriate methods used for data synthesis?
- Differences between studies assessed?
- Creation of something new rather than just summarizing
- Provision of limitations of SLR method in limitation section

1

Relevance, definition and review types

2

Process

3

Examples

4

Q & A

BSLR examples article: Hohn & Durach 2022, International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management



<https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/IJPDLM-09-2021-0410/full/html>

– Research questions:

- RQ1. How do firms' drivers of social SSCM vary at different levels of social SSCM engagement? and



Clear defined RQ

- RQ2. How may firms develop toward a more intensive engagement in social SSCM?

– Databases: Business Source Complete, Scopus und Web of Science

- “supply,” “purchasing,” “procurement,” “logistics,” “supplier,” “sourcing,” and “outsourcing” (combined with the operator OR)

- “socially sustainable,” “social sustainability,” “social responsibility,” “social issue,” “labor standard,” “labor condition,” “human rights,” “SA8000,” “CSR,” “ethics” and “ethical” (combined with the operator OR and linked to the previous set via an AND operator)



many terms used

No advanced operators applied

No subject headings

Taking a different view: theorizing on firms' development toward an integrative view on socially sustainable supply chain management

Toward an integrative view on social SSCM

13

Marlene M. Hohn and Christian F. Durach
ESCP Business School, Berlin, Germany

Received 30 September 2021
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Abstract

Purpose – Despite a surge in public and academic interest in the social sustainability conduct of firms, only few firms have taken responsibility for the social issues in their supply chains. This study seeks to extend our theoretical understanding of why some firms grow toward accepting this type of responsibility while others do not.

Design/methodology/approach – The authors conduct a systematic literature review for the purpose of theory building. Building on Gao and Bansal's distinction of instrumental and integrative views on business sustainability (2013, DOI 10.1007/s10551-012-1245-2) as well as corporate social responsibility development research, the authors review socially sustainable supply chain management (social SSCM) literature to theorize the interplay of driving factors that underlie firms' choice to refrain from, start or deepen their engagement in social SSCM.

Findings – The authors propose an overview of the presumed mechanisms underlying the development of a reluctant, a purely instrumental or an integrative view on social SSCM. Among other things, the authors propose that it seems highly unlikely for conventional, profit-oriented firms to develop beyond an instrumental view on social SSCM.

Originality/value – This study conceptually extends current research on social SSCM by offering insights on how firms are driven to engage in it. This study offers first thoughts that should help managers and other stakeholders better understand the social SSCM potential of firms and how to realize this potential effectively.

Keywords Social sustainability, Sustainable supply chain management, Instrumental and integrative views, Systematic literature review

Paper type Research paper

Introduction

While stakeholder demands and academic research regarding sustainable supply chain management (SSCM) are gaining momentum (Fonse et al., 2017; Zveltonoulos et al., 2012).

BSLR examples article: Hohn & Durach 2022, International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management



- yielded 11,998 contributions, leaving 9,045 publications for consideration after deleting doubles
- **Quality threshold** by applying 2 rankings: the ABS Academic Journal Guide 2018 and the Jourqual 3 ranking from the German Academic Association for Business Research (VHB) → **2.638 articles left**
- Applying inclusion and exclusion criteria by **2 researchers independently** (title, abstract, keywords)
 - Only empirical research included
 - Exclusion if only environmental aspects of sustainability were addressed
 - Only studies that address focal firms considered
 - inter-rater agreement rate of **86.6%** was achieved



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SLR examples article: Hohn & Durach 2022, International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management (B)



- When disunity persisted (25 cases), a **third researcher** made the final decision
- screening process, **227 papers** remained
- the remaining articles then underwent a full-text review again
- final set of **42 coherent articles** that met our standards for inclusion
- Description of data extraction is provided



Our Comments

- Good: search strategy, 3 reviewer for solving disunity
- Could be improved: include grey literature

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BSLR example article: Voegtlin & Greenwood (2015), Human Resource Management Review



<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.hrmr.2015.12.003>

- 11 EBSCO online databases plus Google alert
 - “CSR-terms”: ‘CSR’, ‘corporate social responsibility’, ‘social responsibility’, ‘political responsibility’; “HRM-terms”: ‘HRM’, ‘human resourcemanagement’, ‘human resource*’, and ‘employ* relation*’.
- Searching for “human resource*” also covered research under the label of human resource development
- „We conducted a Boolean search of these, combining one of several ‘CSR-terms’ with one of several ‘HRM-terms’,² within the title, abstract or subject terms of peer-reviewed journals, and repeated the search for all possible combinations”



Corporate social responsibility and human resource management: A systematic review and conceptual analysis



Christian Voegtlin ^{a,*}, Michelle Greenwood ^b

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Human resource management

Political CSR

Political HRM

Systematic review

Employee involvement

ABSTRACT

Despite a significant increase in research and practise linking corporate social responsibility (CSR) and human resource management (HRM), a comprehensive examination of the relationship between these two constructs has yet to be undertaken. Scholars associating CSR and HRM rarely explicate their understanding of the connection between CSR and HRM (CSR–HRM) or the assumptions they make when exploring this relationship. Thus, we argue that a comprehensive review of the literature of the CSR–HRM nexus is relevant and necessary. Such a review would allow scholars to reach more explicit and comprehensive understandings of CSR–HRM, and enhance research both theoretically and empirically. We address this endeavour by means of a systematic review and conceptual analysis of past and current writings linking CSR and HRM, based on key themes and meta-theoretical commitments at the intersection of CSR–HRM. We propose three theoretical perspectives that can be used to conceptualize CSR–HRM: instrumental, social integrative and political. We elaborate on the potential these three approaches hold for research in the field of CSR–HRM. The contribution of this paper is to expose the diversity of understandings of CSR–HRM and provide a conceptual map for navigation and planning further research.

BSLR example article: Voegtlin & Greenwood (2015), Human Resource Management Review (B)



Exclusion criteria:

- a) articles where one or both terms (CSR or HRM) were missing
- b) articles with limited substantive content (e.g. short biographies of authors, editorial letters)
- c) articles where CSR was used as an abbreviation for something else
- d) articles that were not retrievable in full text from any of the major academic databases

Screening process:

- Application of criteria done by the two authors independently
- Data extraction via content analysis using a template
- Several rounds of coding
- reliability and interpretative validity of the systematic review and the analysis of the results was ensured through several steps: structured and systematic protocols for the search, a formalized template, and cross-referencing and multiple rounds of coding by both of the two study authors



Our comments:

Good: Advanced search operators

Could be improved: search strategy regarding databases and approach

BSLR example article: Kaur & Verna (2022), Management Research Review (C)



<http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/MRR-10-2021-0772>

- RQ: What is the significance/role/ impact of the emotion of pride on the consumer and/or the brand?”
- Databases: EBSCO Business Source Ultimate, Science Direct and Emerald Insight
- Search terms: “‘Pride’ AND (‘Consumer’ OR ‘Brand’)”
- Inclusion , exclusion criteria:
 - Full-text, academic peer-reviewed journals
 - No grey literature
 - Only articles in English
 - Exclude papers with focus on region, place, organization or nation

The emotion of pride in consumer behaviour and marketing: a review, classification and future research agenda

Harleen Kaur and Harsh V. Verma
Faculty of Management Studies, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India

Emotion of
pride in
consumer
behaviour

579

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Abstract

Purpose – The study aims to synthesize the state of research on pride in consumer behaviour and marketing. Specifically, this study aims to understand the emergent themes of literature, the key theories, analytical techniques and methodologies used, as well as key variables associated with pride in consumer behaviour and marketing.

Design/methodology/approach – Using a systematic literature review process, the study analyses 59 research articles and structures its findings by using the theory–context–characteristics–methodology framework.

Findings – The review proposes a taxonomical classification of the multiple conceptualizations of pride. It identifies that the phenomenon and regulation of pride is explained using theories from psychological self-related research. Pride has been experienced in sustainable, advertising, luxury and digital consumption contexts. Reviewed articles showed an over-reliance on the quantitative methodology and the experimental

BSLR example article: Kaur & Verna (2022), Management Research Review



<http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/MRR-10-2021-0772>

- Review with TTCM method for developing taxonomical model of pride construct
- Derived research questions
- Shows limitations of SLR as research method

Our comments:

- **Good:** data extraction based on TTCM
- **Could be improved:** Search strategy in regard of terms and databases

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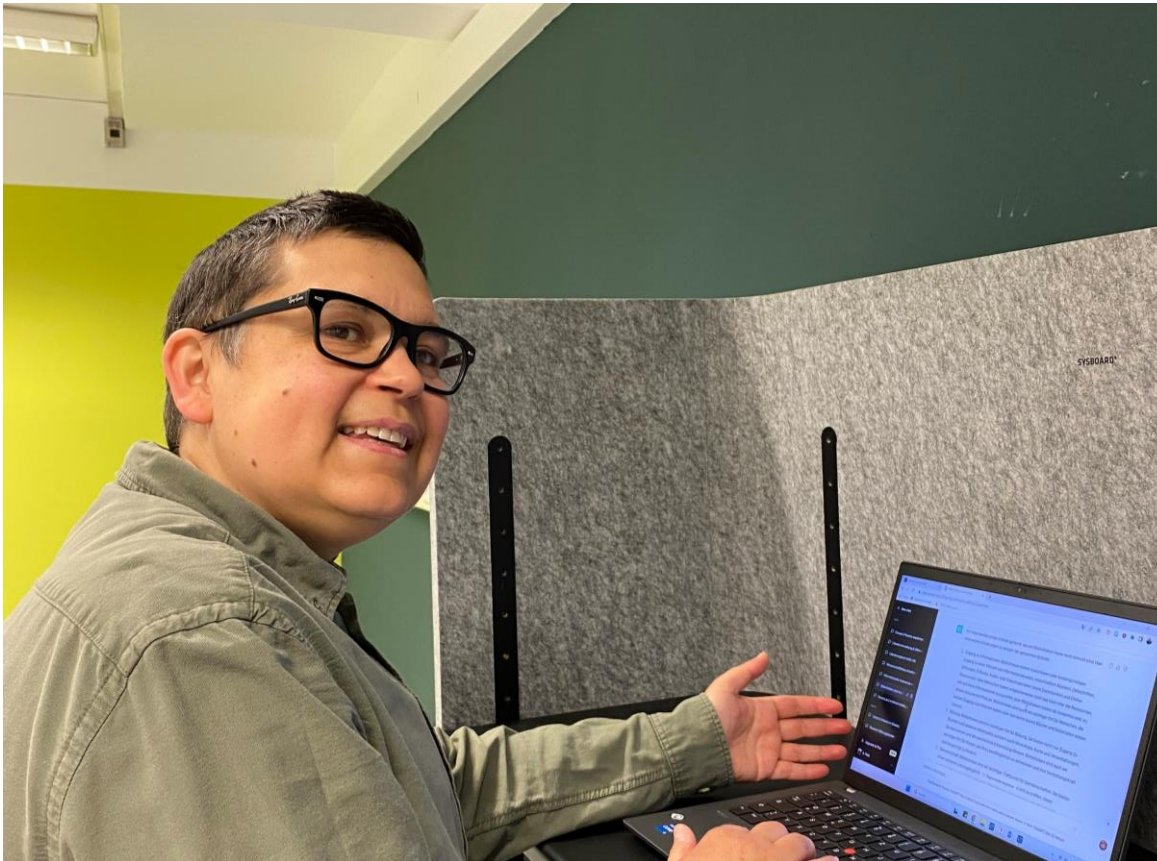
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Poll: Which BSLR articles do you find very good?



https://yopad.eu/p/BusinessSystematicLiteratureReviews_BestPractices

- Librarians trained in SLR methods can provide guidance with:
 - Which databases to search
 - What supplementary sources and strategies to use based on the topic
 - Designing comprehensive systematic searches in multiple databases
- Data management practices and tools
- Methodological requirements for other steps of an BSLR project
- The role of the librarian has been recognized and is specifically mentioned in some methodological guidance documents (Campbell Collaboration, etc).
- Librarians may be involved in one of two ways:
 - 1) as review team members (co-authors)
 - 2) in a consulting role on the project

Our supporting offers



- Website on BSLRS
- 1:1 counseling
- We conduct searches for you
- Guide Use of artificial intelligence in thesis writing
- Database search workshop for researchers (planned for September)



© Michael Setzpfandt

1

Relevance, definition and review types

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Process

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Examples

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Q & A

Contact



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Thank you for your
attention!