



Reviews binnen managementwetenschappen

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Inhoud

1. Poulami en “the review family”

2. Reviews binnen managementwetenschappen

3. Reviewondersteuning

Vraag en antwoord + leestips

1. Poulsen "the review family"

Een systematic review is een van de verschillende soorten reviews.

Hoeveel andere soorten reviews zijn er tot nu toe geïdentificeerd?

- ☐ 7
- ☐ 48
- ☐ 121

Deelnemen via: wooclap.com/CIDSLM



48 Soorten reviews

Table 1 Main review types characterized by methods used

Label	Description	Methods used (SALSA)			
		Search	Appraisal	Synthesis	Analysis
Critical review	Aims to demonstrate writer has extensively researched literature and critically evaluated its quality. Goes beyond mere description to include degree of analysis and conceptual innovation. Typically results in hypothesis or model	Seeks to identify most significant items in the field	No formal quality assessment. Attempts to evaluate according to contribution	Typically narrative, perhaps conceptual or chronological	Significant component: seeks to identify conceptual contribution to embody existing or derive new theory
Literature review	Generic term: published materials that provide examination of recent or current literature. Can cover wide range of subjects at various levels of completeness and comprehensiveness. May include research findings	May or may not include comprehensive searching	May or may not include quality assessment	Typically narrative	Analysis may be chronological, conceptual, thematic, etc.
Mapping review/ systematic map	Map out and categorize existing literature from which to commission further reviews and/or primary research by identifying gaps in research literature	Completeness of searching determined by time/scope constraints	No formal quality assessment	May be graphical and tabular	Characterizes quantity and quality of literature, perhaps by study design and other key features. May identify need for primary or secondary research
Meta-analysis	Technique that statistically combines the results of quantitative studies to provide a more precise effect of the results	Aims for exhaustive, comprehensive searching. May use funnel plot to assess completeness	Quality assessment may determine inclusion/exclusion and/or sensitivity analyses	Graphical and tabular with narrative commentary	Numerical analysis of measures of effect assuming absence of heterogeneity
Mixed studies review/mixed methods review	Refers to any combination of methods where one significant component is a literature review (usually systematic). Within a review context it refers to a combination of review approaches for example combining quantitative with qualitative research or outcome with process studies	Requires either very sensitive search to retrieve all studies or separately conceived quantitative and qualitative strategies	Requires either a generic appraisal instrument or separate appraisal processes with corresponding checklists	Typically both components will be presented as narrative and in tables. May also employ graphical means of integrating quantitative and qualitative studies	Analysis may characterise both literatures and look for correlations between characteristics or use gap analysis to identify aspects absent in one literature but missing in the other
Overview	Generic term: summary of the [medical] literature that attempts to survey the literature and describe its characteristics	May or may not include comprehensive searching (depends whether	May or may not include quality assessment (depends whether systematic	Synthesis depends on whether systematic or not. Typically narrative but may	Analysis may be chronological, conceptual, thematic, etc.

14 / 48 review types and associated methodologies

7 Review families

1. traditional reviews
2. systematic reviews
3. review of reviews
4. rapid reviews
5. qualitative reviews
6. mixed method reviews
7. purpose specific 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>

Vraag

Zijn er betrouwbare, wetenschappelijke instrumenten voor het meten van 'body weight resilience' en 'psychosocial resilience' bij adolescenten (10-15jr)?

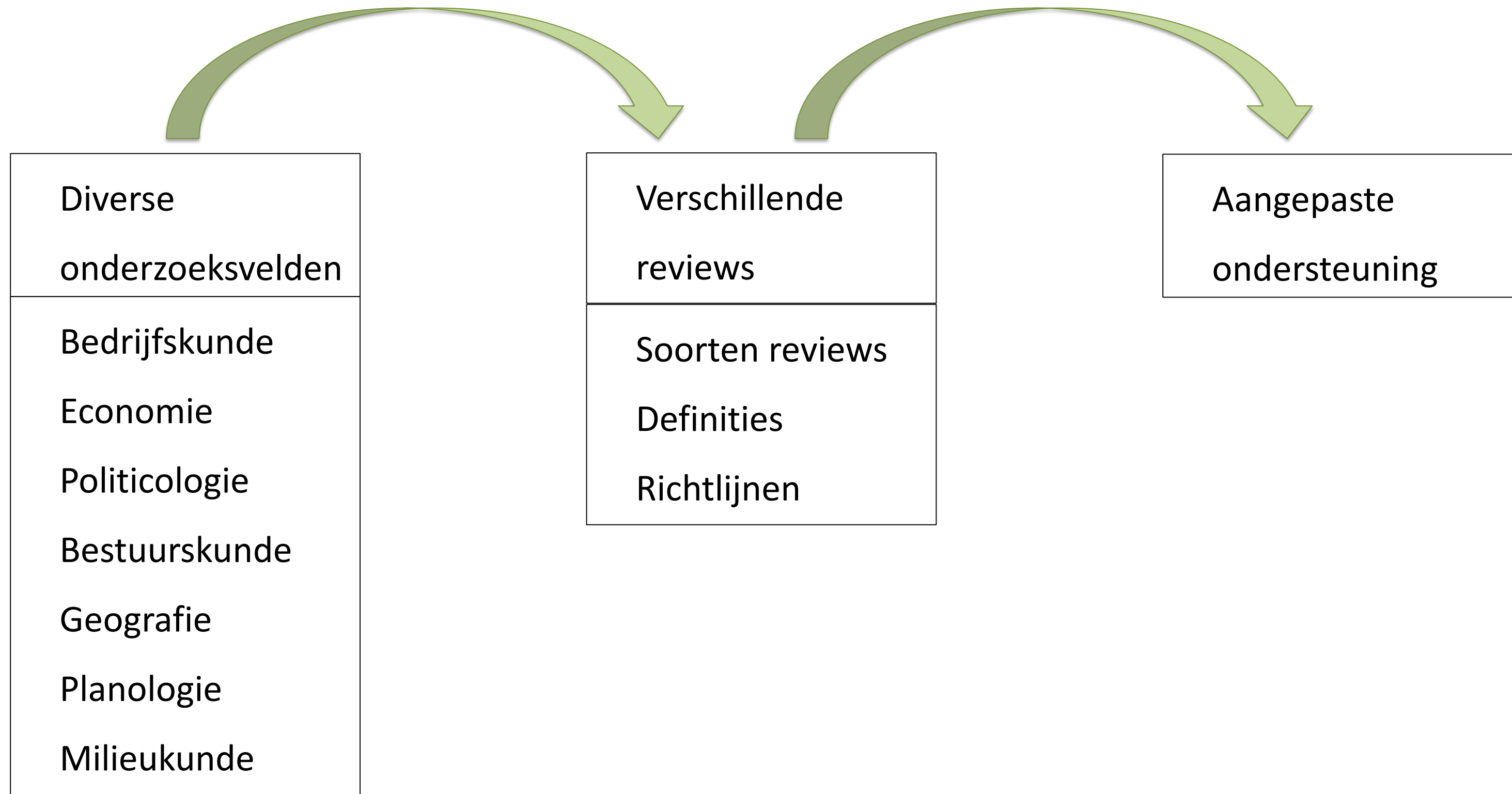
Soort literatuurstudie

Waarom zou Poulami beter geen systematic review kunnen doen?

Deelnemen via: *chat*



2. Reviews binnen management- wetenschappen



Vergelijking medisch en managementwetenschappen

Table 1. Differences between medical research and management research

	Medicine	Management
<i>Nature of the discipline</i>	Convergent	Divergent.
Research culture	Subjected to rigorous scientific evaluation.	Split between positivist and phenomenological perspectives.
Research questions	High consensus over research questions.	Low consensus over research questions.
Interventions	Can be measured through experiments.	Experimentation may or may not be feasible.
Research designs	Based upon a hierarchy of evidence.	Triangulation is recommended.
Theory	Concerned with what works—did the intervention offer overall benefits.	Concerned with why something works or does not work and the context in which this occurs.
Aims of policy	Generally reducing illness and death, and improving health.	Multiple and competing and the balance between them may change over time.
Weight of inputs into policy	Scientific evidence.	Many extraneous factors.
Methods	Predominantly quantitative.	Quantitative and qualitative.
<i>Literature reviews</i>	Systematic review and meta-analysis.	Largely narrative reviews.
The need for a review	Reviews of effectiveness are used by clinical practitioners.	To develop a research question and inform empirical research practice.
Preparation of the review	A review panel (including practitioners) guides the process.	Usually an informal/ad hoc process involving the researcher, peers and supervisor.
Review protocol	A brief scoping study is conducted to delimit the subject area.	Level of formality and standardisation in designing/adopting protocols is usually low.
	A plan prior to the review states the criterion for including and excluding studies, the search strategy, description of the methods to be used, coding strategies and the statistical procedures to be employed.	Unacceptable to 'tightly' plan literature review, as this may inhibit the researchers capacity to explore, discover and develop ideas.
	Protocols are made available by international bodies to enhance networking the exchange of knowledge.	
Identifying research	A comprehensive, structured search is conducted using predetermined keywords and search strings.	Identifying a field/sub- fields of study generally occurs through informal consultation. Implicit idiosyncratic methods of data collection are used.
Selection of studies	Inclusion and exclusion criteria are expressed in the protocol to ensure a review of the best available evidence.	Based on studies that appear relevant or interesting. Researchers bias disables critical appraisal. Decisions regarding choice are not recorded precluding any audit trails.
	Draw upon 'raw data' from 'whole studies' for analysis to create a study in its own right.	'Raw data' is often not available in academic articles, which usually represent 'partial studies'. Precise inclusion/exclusion criteria are often not formally agreed, applied recorded or monitored.
Study quality assessment	Studies are assessed against predetermined criteria. The internal validity of the study is judged. Assessing and including qualitative studies is problematic.	Poor evaluating of the fit between research methodology and research questions. Researchers tend to rely on the quality rating of a particular journal, rather than applying quality assessment criteria to individual articles.
Data extraction	Data extraction forms are used which act as a historical record for the decisions made during the process and provides the basis on which to conduct data synthesis.	Data extraction is not formally guided by explicitly stated inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data extracted is not comprehensively recorded and monitored.
Data synthesis	A qualitative synthesis provides a tabulation of key characteristics and results. Meta-analysis pools the data across studies to increase the power of statistical analysis. Aims to generate 'best' evidence.	Generally narrative and qualitative. Higher levels of subjectivity associated with what is taken from an article for analysis and synthesis. Lack explicit descriptive and thematic analysis. Specific tools and techniques from the field of qualitative data analysis are increasingly applied.
Reporting and Dissemination	Standardized reporting structures used. Non-explanatory style adopted. Short scripts recorded and made widely available through internationally recognized institutions. Comprehensible by practitioners.	Non-standardized reporting structures. Interpretive long scripts. The explanatory power improved through the use of analogy, metaphor and homology. Process of knowledge production, omitted. Sometimes incomprehensible by practitioners. Lack links between different literature.
Evidence into practice	Collaborative process and practice-oriented.	Implementation of evidence is often an afterthought.

Questions: High consensus over research questions versus low consensus over research questions

Evidence: Hierarchy of evidence versus Triangulation

Aims: improving health versus multiple aims

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Tranfield, D., Denyer, D., & Smart, P. (2003). Towards a methodology for developing evidence-informed management knowledge by means of systematic review. *British journal of management*, 14(3), 207-222.

Scope review (mixed methods family)

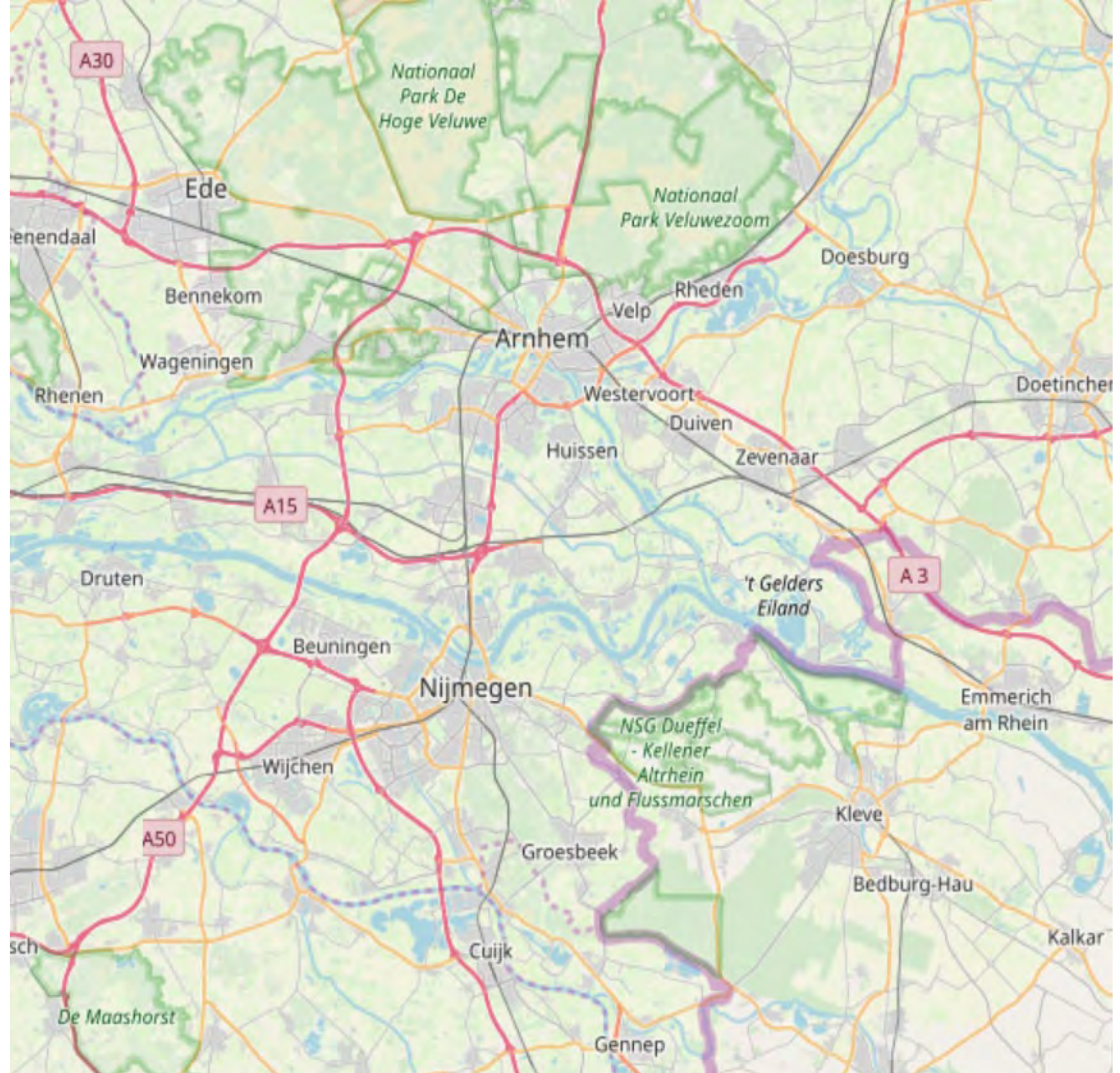
The landscape, seminal studies (cities) and connections between them (main roads)

Based on the presentation:
Doing a literature review in business and management by prof. David Denyer



Systematic review (SR family)

*All of the papers (towns)
within a defined area
and the connections
between them (roads)*



Based on the presentation:
Doing a literature review in business and management by prof. David Denyer

Systematic review binnen managementwetenschappen

“a systematic review addresses a specific question, utilizes explicit and transparent methods to perform a thorough literature search and critical appraisal of individual studies, and draws conclusions about what we currently know and do not know about a given question or topic”

Williams, R. I., Clark, L. A., Clark, W. R., & Raffo, D. M. (2020). Re-examining systematic literature review in management research: Additional benefits and execution protocols. *European Management Journal*.

Richtlijnen en checklijsten voor reviews binnen managementwetenschappen

- ❑ PRISMA
- ❑ Enhancing transparency in reporting the synthesis of qualitative research ([ENTREQ](#))
- ❑ Systematic Review checklist (William, Clarks, Raffo)
- ❑ Guidelines van het Center for Evidence-Based management
- ❑ Guidelines van Collaboration for Environmental Evidence
- ❑ Publicaties van het Academy of Management Annals

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Wat valt mij op bij managementwetenschappen?

- Soorten reviews (bv integrative reviews)
- Geen vaste definities
- Weinig bekendheid met (medische) systematic reviews
- Meerdere richtlijnen
- Nauwelijks registratie vooraf

Waar loop ik tot nu toe tegen aan?

Diversiteit binnen MW (geen vaste standaarden)

Onderzoeksvragen (vaak niet specifiek genoeg, geen consensus)

Frameworks (bijvoorbeeld CIMO, nauwelijks gebruikt)

Definities van vaktermen → zoektermen

Breed vakgebied → meerdere databanken

4. Reviewor dersteuning

Informatievaardigheden versus reviewondersteuning

Informatievaardigheden	Reviewondersteuning
▪ Algemeen ▪ Vaardigheden aanleren ▪ Eindproduct: soms een opdracht, paper of toets	▪ Specifiek voor een vraag ▪ Helpen bij het toepassen van de vaardigheden ▪ Eindproduct: publicatie

Online – UB gidsen en e-learning

Library Guide Business Administration & Economics: Home

Sources and tools for finding economic and financial literature and data

[Home](#) [Find Literature](#) [Find Data](#) [Get help with](#) [Team and Feedback](#)

Find Literature

Our recommendations

The NSM Library Team offers [workshops](#) (free of charge) for students and staff of the Radboud University.

- [Business Source Complete](#)
Business; economics; journal articles; company information
[more...](#)
- [Web of Science](#)
All subjects; journal articles
[more...](#)
- [EconLit](#)
Economics; bibliography; links to books & journal articles
[more...](#)
- [Research Starters - Business](#)
Reference book; business topics
[more...](#)

Find Data

Our recommendations

The NSM Library Team offers data [workshops](#) (free of charge) for students and staff of the Radboud University.

- [Eikon - Thomson Reuters \(Datastream\)](#)
Economics; company specific; accounting data; financial markets; equity; bonds; futures; options; indices; exchange rates; commodities; Corporate Social Responsibility; ESG; M&A; estimates; news
[more...](#)
- [Euromonitor International - Passport](#)
Market analysis; industry reports; country reports; market statistics; consumer statistics; global, national and regional statistics
[more...](#)
- [FactSet](#)
Economics; company specific; accounting data; financial markets; M&A; equity; bonds; futures; options; indices; exchange rates; commodities

NSM Library Team



🏠 Elinor Ostrom building Room 01.545 or
Ask Your Librarian Desk Central Library, 1st floor,
Mo-Thu 11:00-14:00

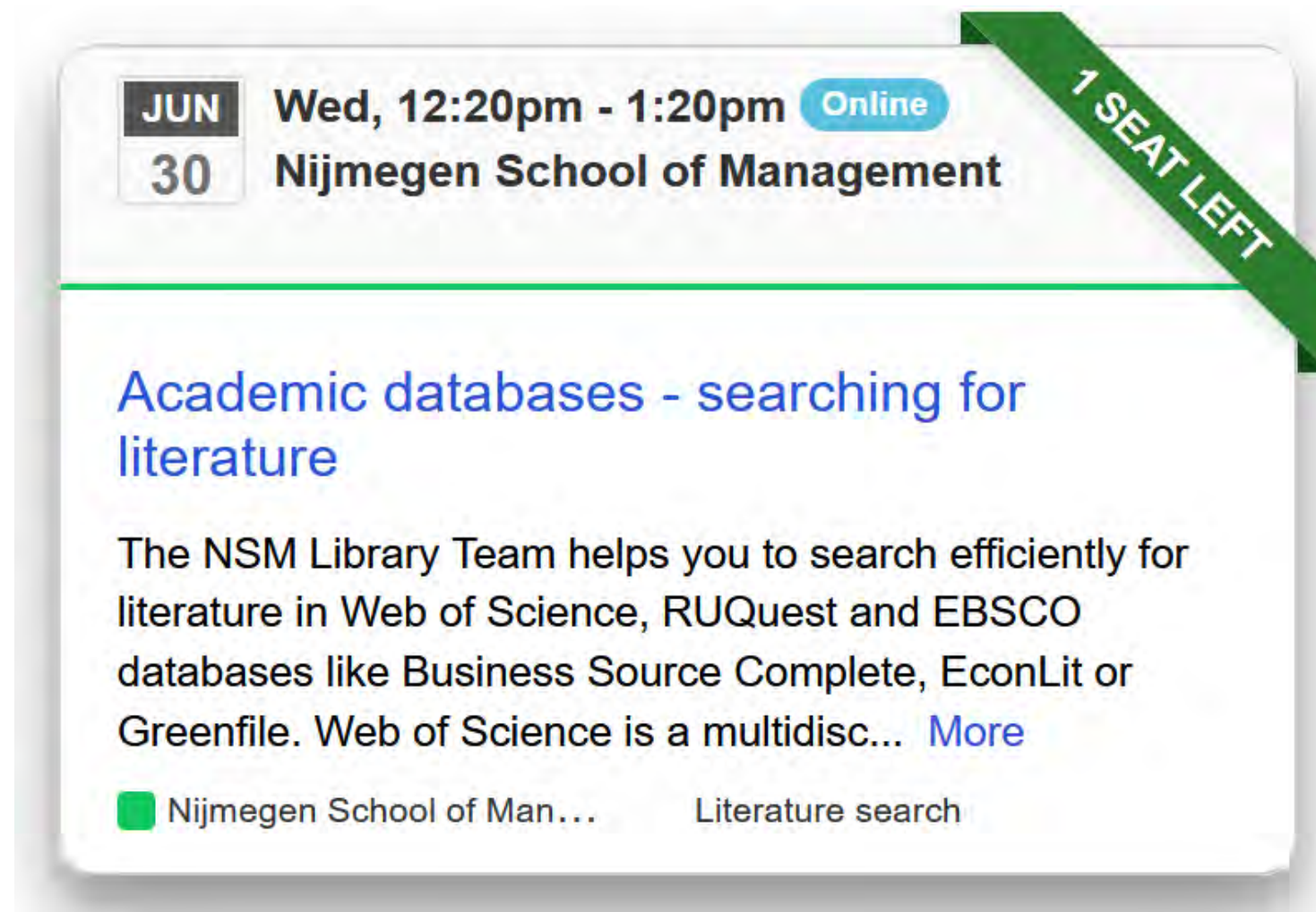
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Political Science & Public Administration – <https://libguides.ru.nl/PPA>

Workshops



JUN 30 Wed, 12:20pm - 1:20pm **Online**
Nijmegen School of Management

1 SEAT LEFT

Academic databases - searching for literature

The NSM Library Team helps you to search efficiently for literature in Web of Science, RUQuest and EBSCO databases like Business Source Complete, EconLit or Greenfile. Web of Science is a multidisc... [More](#)

 Nijmegen School of Man... Literature search

Literatuur zoeken
APA
Referentiesoftware
Data verzamelen
...

<https://libcal.ru.nl/calendar/workshops>

Tweedelige workshop voor PhDer

APR
29 Thu, 9:30am - 11:30am **Online**
Nijmegen School of Management

Workshop 1 NSM Library - Efficiently searching for literature in academic databases

Part 1 – efficiently search for literature in academic databases Only available for (external) PhD students at the Nijmegen School of Management. The set-up of the first

 Nijmegen School of Man... Literature search

MAY
12 Wed, 9:15am - 11:45am **Online**
Nijmegen School of Management

Workshop 2 NSM Library: literature search for a (systematic) review

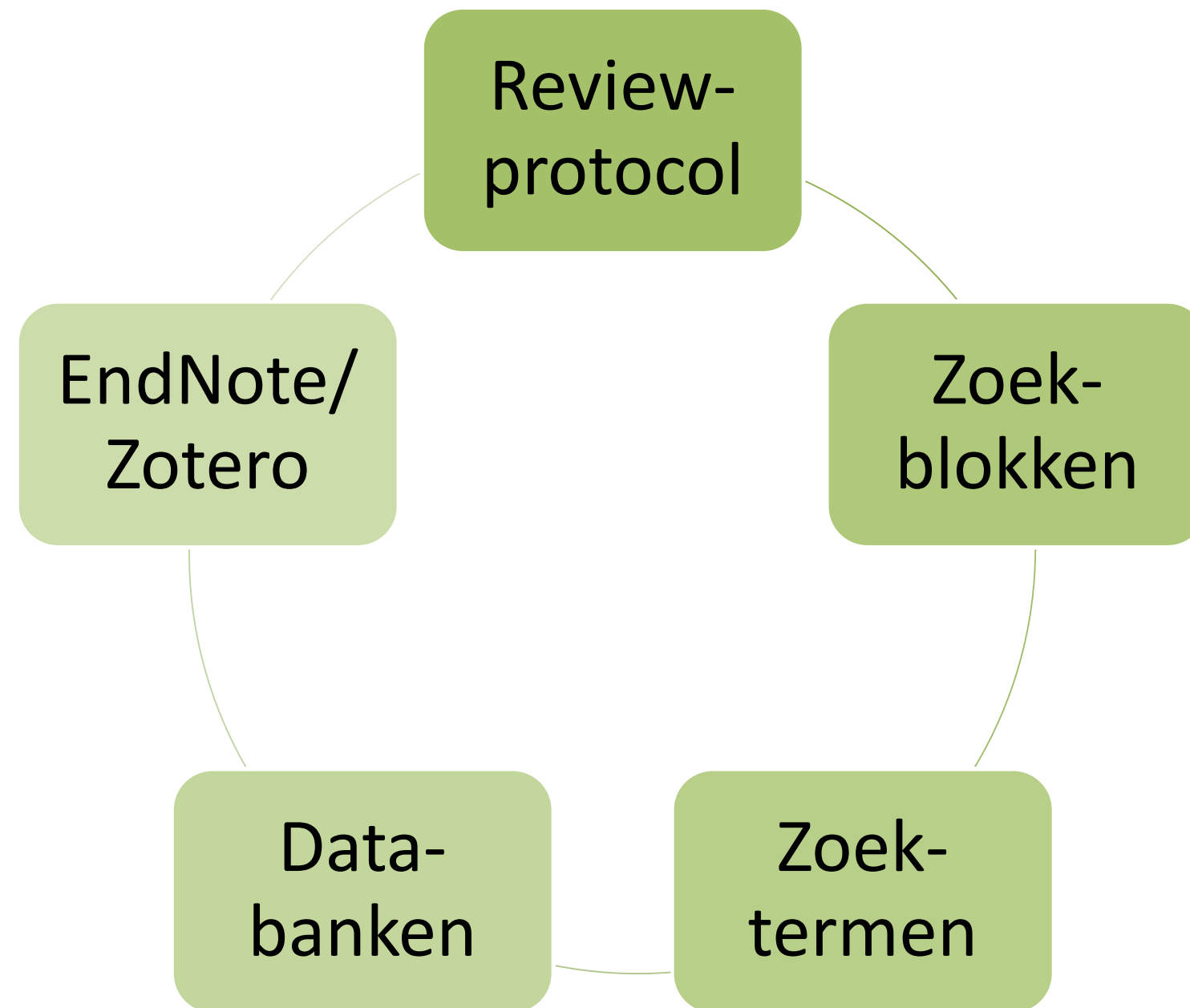
Second meeting – literature search for a (systematic) review Only available for (external) PhD students at the Nijmegen School of Management. During the second meeting, the NSM Library Te... [More](#)

 Nijmegen School of Man... Literature search

Individuele begeleiding - procedure



Individuele begeleiding – focus op



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5. Vraag en antwoord

Leestips:

Williams, R. I., Clark, L. A., Clark, W. R., & Raffo, D. M. (2020). Re-examining systematic literature review in management research: Additional benefits and execution protocols. *European Management Journal*.

Elsbach, K. D., & van Knippenberg, D. (2020). Creating high-impact literature reviews: an argument for 'integrative reviews'. *Journal of Management Studies*.

Daniels, K. (2019). Guidance on conducting and reviewing systematic reviews (and meta-analyses) in work and organizational psychology. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*.

Madden, A., Bailey, C., Alfes, K., & Fletcher, L. (2018). Using narrative evidence synthesis in HRM research: An overview of the method, its application, and the lessons learned. *Human Resource Management*.

Denyer, D., & Tranfield, D. (2009). Producing a systematic review. In *The Sage handbook of organizational research methods*.

Rousseau, D. M., Manning, J., & Denyer, D. (2008). 11 Evidence in management and organizational science: assembling the field's full weight of scientific knowledge through syntheses. *The academy of Management Mnnals*.

Tranfield, D., Denyer, D., & Smart, P. (2003). Towards a methodology for developing evidence-informed management knowledge by means of systematic review. *British Journal of Management*.