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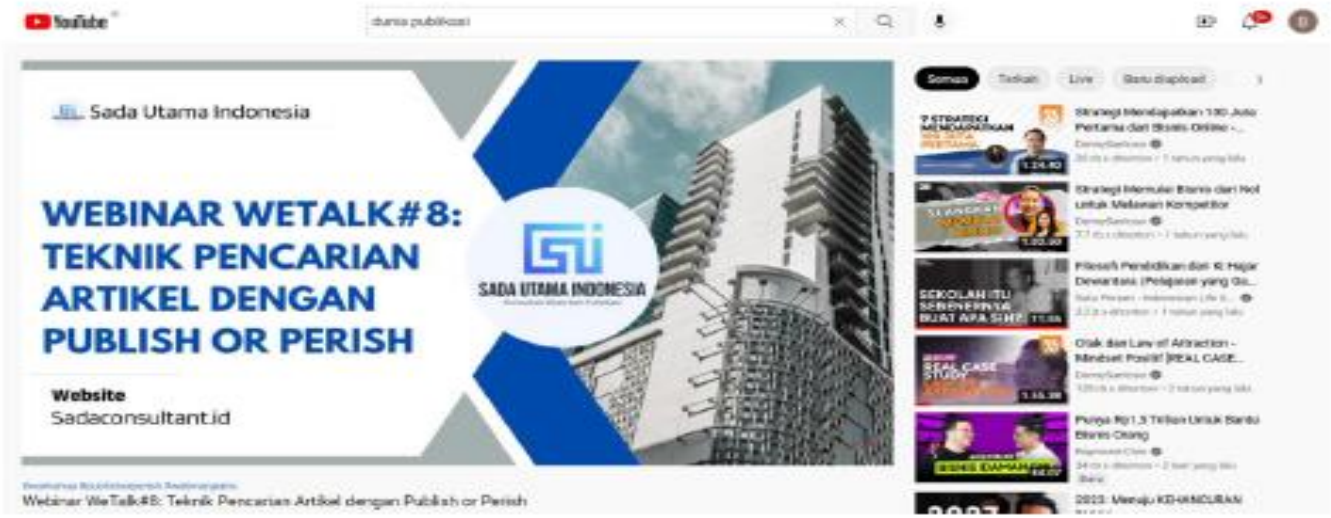

Meditari Accountancy Research Emerald Q1 Scopus

Meditari Accountancy Research

Q1

SJR 2022
0.79

The current issue and full text archive of this journal is available on Emerald Insight at:
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A closer look at integrated reporting quality: a systematic review and agenda of future research

Ika Permatasari
Department of Accounting, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia and Department of Accounting, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia, and

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Integrated reporting quality

Received 28 August 2022
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30 May 2023
Accepted 3 June 2023

Contoso

International Journal of Food Science & Technology Q1 Scopus

Review

Meta-analysis: microbial inactivation in milk using pulsed electric field

Uray Ulfah Nabilah, Azis Boing Sitanggang, Ratih Dewanti-Hariyadi, Anto Tri Sugiarto, Eko Hari Purnomo

First published: 28 June 2022 | https://doi.org/10.1111/ijfs.15942

Jurnal Sustainability Q1 Scopus

sustainability

MDPI

Review

A Systematic Literature Review: Determinants of Sustainability Reporting in Developing Countries

Sofwan Farisyi, Mochammad Al Musadieq, Hamidah Nayati Utami and Cacik Rut Damayanti

Faculty of Administrative Science, University of Brawijaya, Malang 65145, Indonesia
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Received: 3 July 2022

Accepted: 5 August 2022

Published: 17 August 2022

Abstract: This study aimed to find out how the development of sustainability reporting is seen from the theoretical and practical perspectives and how the solutions are solved. This study used a systematic literature review approach. Using the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) method, 24 selected articles were obtained that matched the criteria.

Jurnal Applied Sciences Q2 Scopus

applied sciences

MDPI

Review

A Systematic Review of Federated Learning in the Healthcare Area: From the Perspective of Data Properties and Applications

Prayitno [1,2], Chi-Ren Shyu [3,4], Karisma Trinanda Putra [1,5], Hsing-Chung Chen [1,6], Yuan-Yu Tsai [7], K. S. M. Tozammel Hossain [3,4], Wei Jiang [3,4] and Zon-Yin Shae [1,*]

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Jurnal Aisyah Sinta 2

Jurnal Aisyah : Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan

Volume 6, Issue 1, March 2021, pp. 175–184
ISSN 2502-4825 (print), ISSN 2502-9495 (online)

Psychological Impact of COVID-19 on Healthcare Workers: A Systematic Review

Victor Trismanjaya Hulu[1], Suharni Pintamas Sinaga[2], Achmad Rifai[3], Frans Judea Samosir[1], Putranto Manalu[1]

[1]Faculty of Public Health Universitas Prima Indonesia
[2] Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Senior Medan
[3]Institut Kesehatan Helvetia Medan

Jurnal Heliyon Q1 Scopus

Heliyon 8 (2022) e09088

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Heliyon

journal homepage: www.cell.com/heliyon

Research article

Site suitability-based spatial-weighted multicriteria analysis for nuclear power plants in Indonesia

Heni Susiati [a], Moh. Dede [a,b], Millary Agung Widiawaty [a,c,*], Arif Ismail [c], Pande Made Udiyani [d,1]

[a] Research Center for Assessment of Nuclear Energy System (PKSEN), National Nuclear Energy Agency of Indonesia (BATAN), Jakarta, 12710, Indonesia
[b] Center for Environment and Sustainability Science, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, West Java, 40132, Indonesia
[c] Department of Geography Education, Faculty of Social Sciences Education (FPIPS), Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung City, West Java, 40154, Indonesia
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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

ABSTRACT

Nuclear energy is a choice to meet the electricity needs of West Kalimantan, Indonesia to support new industrial

Apa itu Systematic Literature Review?

Systematic review is a type of literature review that uses systematic methods to collect secondary data, critically appraise research studies, and synthesize findings qualitatively or quantitatively (Amstrong et al., 2011)

Systematic review aims to comprehensively locate and synthesize related research, using organized, transpararent, and replicable procedures at each step in the process (Higgins et al., 2011)

Perbedaan utama systematic review (SLR) dengan literature review biasa (Traditional Review) adalah terletak pada metodologinya.

Contoso

Perbedaan Systematic Review & Traditional Review

No	*Systematic Review*	*Traditional Review*
1	Menggunakan pendekatan metodologi ilmiah untuk merangkum hasil penelitian	Tidak menggunakan pendekatan metodologi ilmiah (tergantung keinginan penulis)
2	Melibatkan tim peneliti	Dikerjakan oleh seorang peneliti (penulis), biasanya oleh seorang ahli
3	Menggunakan protokol penelitian	Tidak menggunakan protokol penelitian
4	Pencarian hasil penelitian dan artikel dikerjakan secara sistematis	Pencarian bukti-bukti dan artikel tidak dikerjakan secara sistematis
5	Ada kriteria yang jelas artikel mana yang akan dimasukkan	Tidak ada kriteria yang jelas terkait artikel mana yang akan dimasukkan
6	Meminimalisir bias	Mengandung bias
7	Bisa direplikasi	Tidak bisa direplikasi
8	Sintesis hasil: bisa dengan meta-analisis atau naratif (meta-sintesis)	Sintesis: secara naratif

Sumber: Perry & Hammond (2002)

Table 1: Literature reviews vs systematic reviews.

Literature review	Methodological stage	Systematic review
Introduces context and current thinking, often without a specific question, is general and covers several aspects of a topic.	Focus of review	Uses a precise question to produce evidence to underpin a piece of research. A stand-alone piece of research, it should be conducted prior to undertaking further research, particularly in higher degree theses.
Finds papers through a fairly random process, usually searching only a few databases. Use of grey literature common, but not usually systematic.	Methods for data collection	Searches of several specified databases using precise search terms; a similar systematic search of grey literature sometimes included, depending on the question.
Papers are read, 'take home' messages used in the review.	Methods for data extraction	Data extraction tool used to identify precise pieces of information; two or more researchers undertake data extraction.
Anything up to 150 papers or more.	Number of papers included in review	Usually less than 50 papers; often fewer than 10.
Writer interprets the meaning of the results.	Methods for data analysis	Recognised, referenced, methods for data analysis; includes analysis of methods, rigour of conduct of research, strength of evidence, and so on.
Prose paper, occasionally supported with diagrams.	Methods for data presentation	PRISMA/CONSORT or similar chart/table of included papers.
Not suitable for Journal publication.	Publication	Might be suitable for Journal publication.
Actions/directions informed by evidence of various kinds drawn from included papers.	Outcome	Actions/directions are based on evidence from reviewed papers.

Robinson, P., & Lowe, J. (2015). Literature reviews vs systematic reviews. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health

Journal of Business Research 133 (2021) 285–296

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Business Research

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jbusres

How to conduct a bibliometric analysis: An overview and guidelines

Naveen Donthu [a,*], Satish Kumar [b,e], Debmalya Mukherjee [c], Nitesh Pandey [b], Weng Marc Lim [d,e]

In contrast, systematic literature reviews using classic methods require a narrow scope of study and thus tend to include a lesser number of papers for review (e.g., between tens [e.g., 40] and low hundreds [e.g., 100–300]).

In that sense, systematic literature reviews are better suited for confined (e.g., customer engagement on social media) or niche research areas (e.g., social media influencer marketing).

Contoso

Perbandingan Metode Review (Donthu et. al, 2021)

Review type	Goal	When to use	When not to use	Scope	Dataset	Analysis
Bibliometric analysis	• Summarizes large quantities of bibliometric data to present the state of the intellectual structure and emerging trends of a research topic or field.	• When the scope of review is broad. • When the dataset is too large for manual review.	• When the scope of review is specific. • When the dataset is small and manageable enough that its content can be manually reviewed.	• Broad	• Large	• Quantitative (evaluation and interpretation) • Qualitative (interpretation only)
Meta-analysis	• Summarizes the empirical evidence of relationship between variables while uncovering relationships not studied in existing studies.	• When the focus of review is to summarize results rather than to engage with content, which may be broad or specific. • When studies in the field are homogenous. • When the number of homogeneous studies available is sufficiently high. • When the number of homogeneous studies remaining after removing low quality studies is sufficiently high.	• When studies in the field are heterogeneous. • When the number of homogenous studies is relatively low. • When the number of high-quality homogeneous studies is relatively low.	• Broad • Specific	• Large • Small but adequate	• Quantitative (evaluation and interpretation)
Systematic literature review	• Summarizes and synthesizes the findings of existing literature on a research topic or field.	• When the scope of review is specific. • When the dataset is small and manageable enough that its content can be manually reviewed.	• When the scope of review is broad. • When the dataset is too large for manual review.	• Specific	• Small	• Qualitative (evaluation and interpretation)

Tahapan Systematic Review

Coding (Nvivo)

PRISMA (PoP + Mendeley)

Source: Barbara (2020)

Timeline for a Cochrane Review

Month	Activity
1 – 2	Preparation of protocol.
3 – 8	Searches for published and unpublished studies.
2 – 3	Pilot test of eligibility criteria.
3 – 8	Inclusion assessments.
3	Pilot test of 'Risk of bias' assessment.
3 – 10	Validity assessments.
3	Pilot test of data collection.
3 – 10	Data collection.
3 – 10	Data entry.
5 – 11	Follow up of missing information.
8 – 10	Analysis.
1 – 11	Preparation of review report.
12 –	Keeping the review up-to-date.

https://libguides.usc.edu/healthsciences/systematicreviews/gettingstarted

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Article

Smart City Governance in Developing Countries: A Systematic Literature Review

Si Ying Tan and Araz Taeihagh *

Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore, 469B Bukit Timah Road, Li Ka Shing Building, Singapore 259771, Singapore; s.tan14@u.nus.edu

REVIEW QUESTION

RQ:What are the specific drivers behind (and barriers to) smart city development in developing countries?

KRITERIA

IC1:Only studies published from 2009 to 2019 have been included

IC2:Only included studies comprising explicit information on the implementation, development as well as the drivers behind and the barriers to the smart city in the developing country

EC1:All studies that solely discuss smart city development in developed countries

EC2: Paper is not written in English

STRATEGI PENCARIAN (KEYWORD)

- Susun Keyword yang komprehensif dengan menggunakan operator: **AND, OR**
- Operator OR untuk memperluas hasil pencarian
- Operator AND untuk mempersempit hasil pencarian

Yang perlu dipertimbangkan

pada saat mengidentifikasi kata kunci penelusuran

Pertimbangkan	Contoh
Sinonim	curriculum=curricula=syllabus
Akronim	ADHD= Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
Variasi ejaan (*spelling*)	organization, organisation;
Plural (jamak)	syllabi, syllabus, syllabuses
Scientific & common names	*phascolarctos cinereus,* koala
Istilah khas di suatu negara	dissertation (US); thesis (UK)

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CONTOH KEYWORD:

“smart city” AND “developing country”

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Article

Smart City Governance in Developing Countries: A Systematic Literature Review

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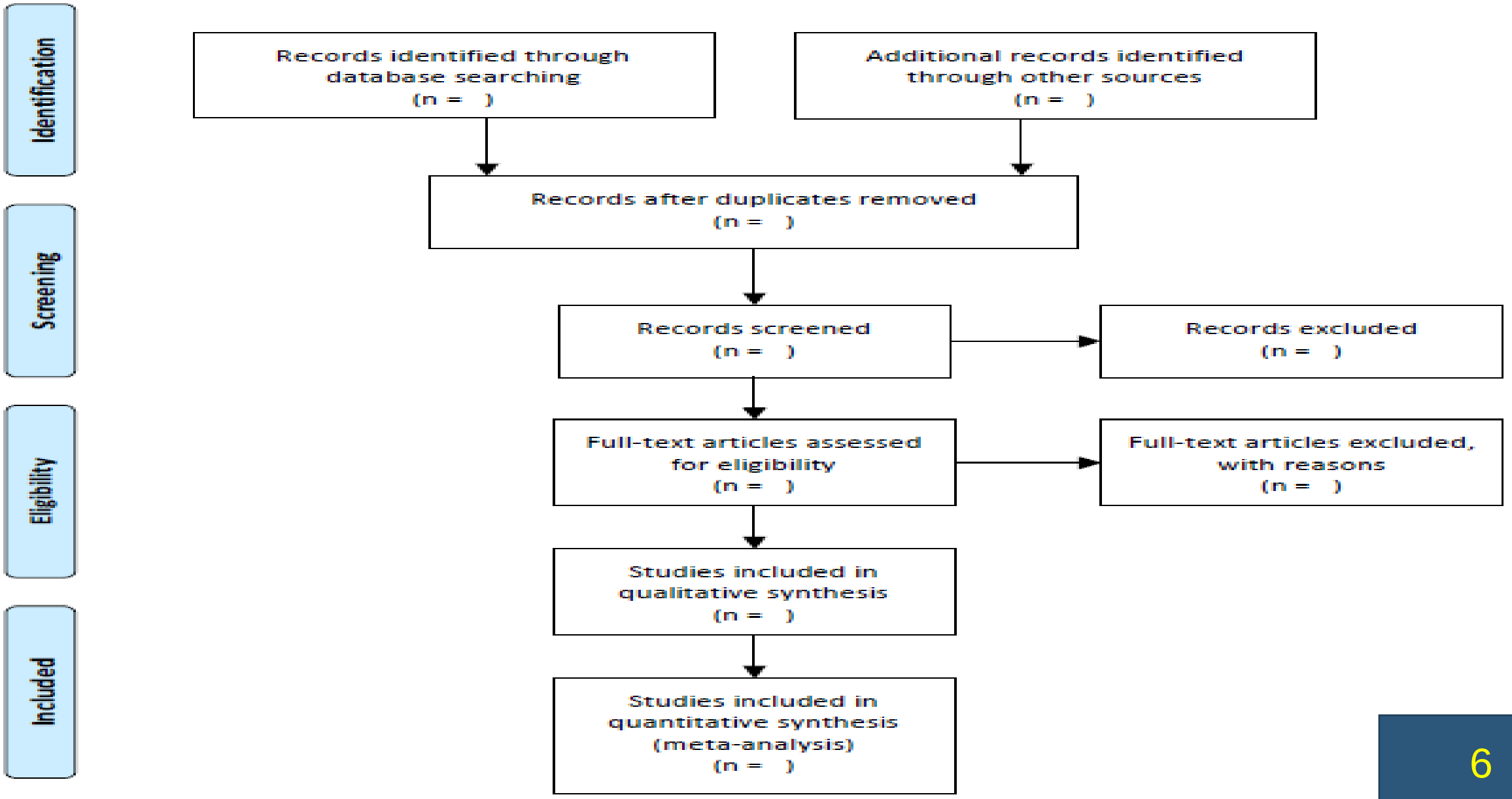
Protocol PRISMA (Liberati et. al, 2009)



Contoh PRISMA

Literature search
Database: Elsevier (SCOPUS)
Key word:
("factor" OR "challenge" OR "motivation" OR "driver" OR "driv factor" OR "critical factor" OR "critical success factor" OR "success factor" OR "key factor" OR "CSF" OR "determinant") AND ("sustainability report" OR "sustainable report" OR "global report" OR "GRI" OR "TBL report" OR "triple report")
Limits: English-language articles only (IC 1)

Search results combined (N = 1254)

Articles screened on basis of title, abstract and keywords

Included (N=102)

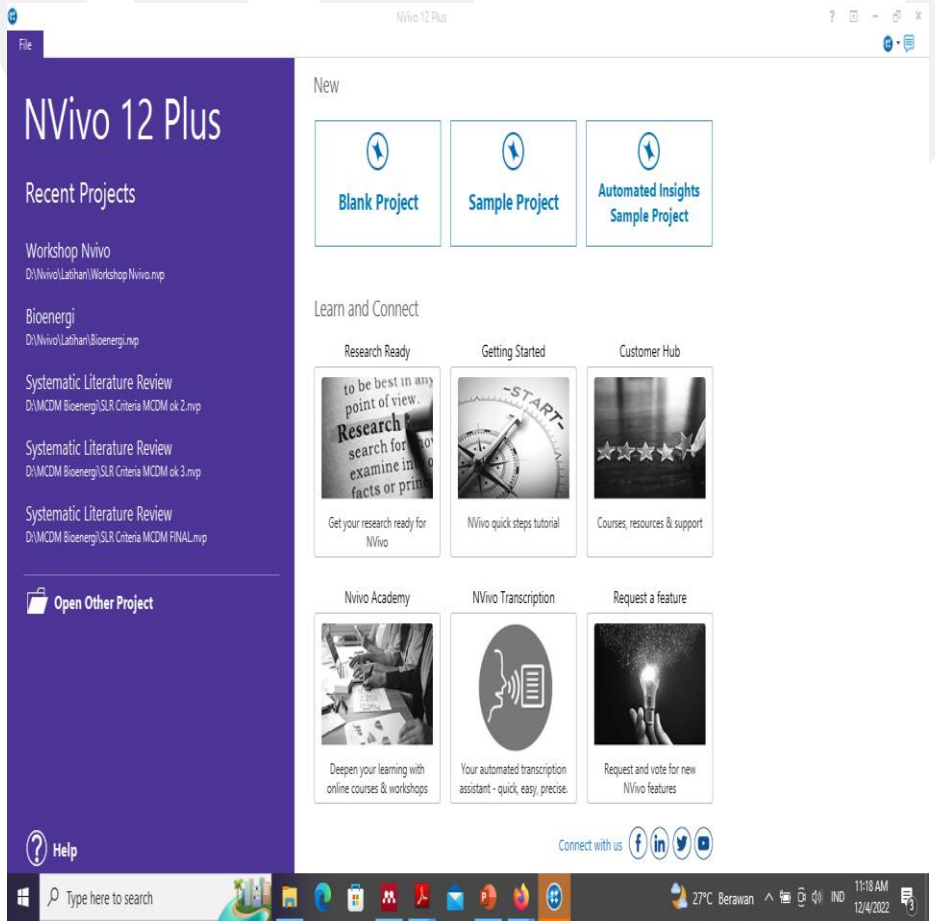
Excluded (N=1152)
Not met IC2 and IC3

Articles screened on basis of their full text

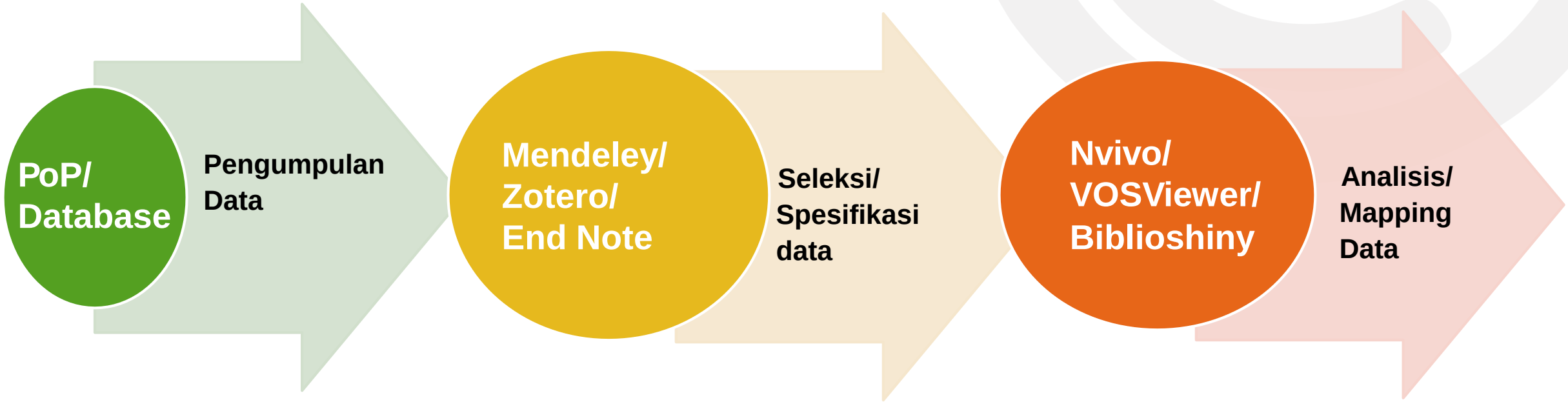
Included (N=24)

Excluded (N=78)
Not met IC2 and IC3

Selected studies inclued in qualitative synthesis (N=24)



ALUR KERJA



Nvivo : **File Artikel Lengkap (PDF)**

Vosviewer/Biblioshiny : **File Metadata (Title, Abstact, Keyword)**

Contoso

PERTANYAAN PENELITIAN (RQ)

RQ1: Bagaimana tren riset digital payment adoption?
RQ2: Bagaimana sebaran artikel berdasarkan lokasi geografisnya?
RQ3: Metodologi apa saja yang digunakan dalam topik digital payment adoption?
RQ4: Faktor-Faktor apa saja yang mempengaruhi adopsi digital payment?

RQ1 – RQ3 = Deskriptif Analisis (File Classification)
RQ4 = Deductive/Inductive Analysis (Coding)

Contoso

Qualitative Coding

Qualitative coding is a process of systematically categorizing excerpts in your qualitative data in order to find themes and patterns. Coding qualitative data is a great way to gain a deeper understanding of your data.

Contoso

Teknik Coding

Coding: The way you index or oganize the text to make a framework of thematic ideas about it (Gibbs, 2007)

Coding: Categorisation of data into concepts in an attempt to help find meaning within qualitative data (Schutt, 2018)

The concepts that appear to be similar are grouped together under a higher-order, more abstract concept called a category (Strauss and Corbin,1990)

Teknik Coding ...

Coding dalam penelitian kualitatif bersifat iterative process

Aktivitas Coding dilakukan secara kontinyu atau berulang sampai data jenuh.

Coding merupakan proses penemuan ide-ide utama yang relevan dengan topik penelitian di dalam sumber data atau untuk mencari jawaban dari pertanyaan penelitian

Inductive Coding

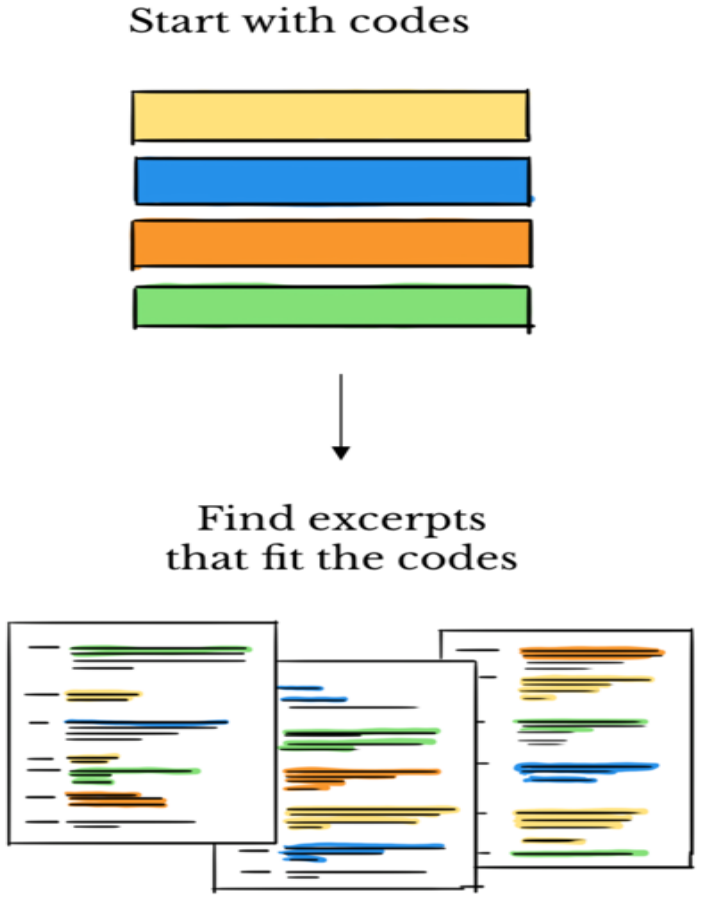
- Inductive coding is a bottom up approach where you start with no codes and develops codes as you analyze the dataset

- Inductive coding is a ground-up approach where you derive your codes from the data. You don't start with preconceived notions of what the codes should be, but allow the narrative or theory to emerge from the raw data itself. This is great for exploratory research or times when you want to come up with a new theories, ideas or concepts.

Deductive Coding

- Deductive coding is a top down approach where you start with a set of predetermined codes and then find excerpts that fit those codes.

- Deductive coding is a top down approach where you start by developing a codebook with your initial set of codes. This set could be based on your research questions or an existing research framework or theory. You then read through the data and assign excerpts to codes. At the end of your analysis, your codes should still closely resemble the codebook that you started off with. This is good when you have a pre-determined structure for how you need your final findings to be.

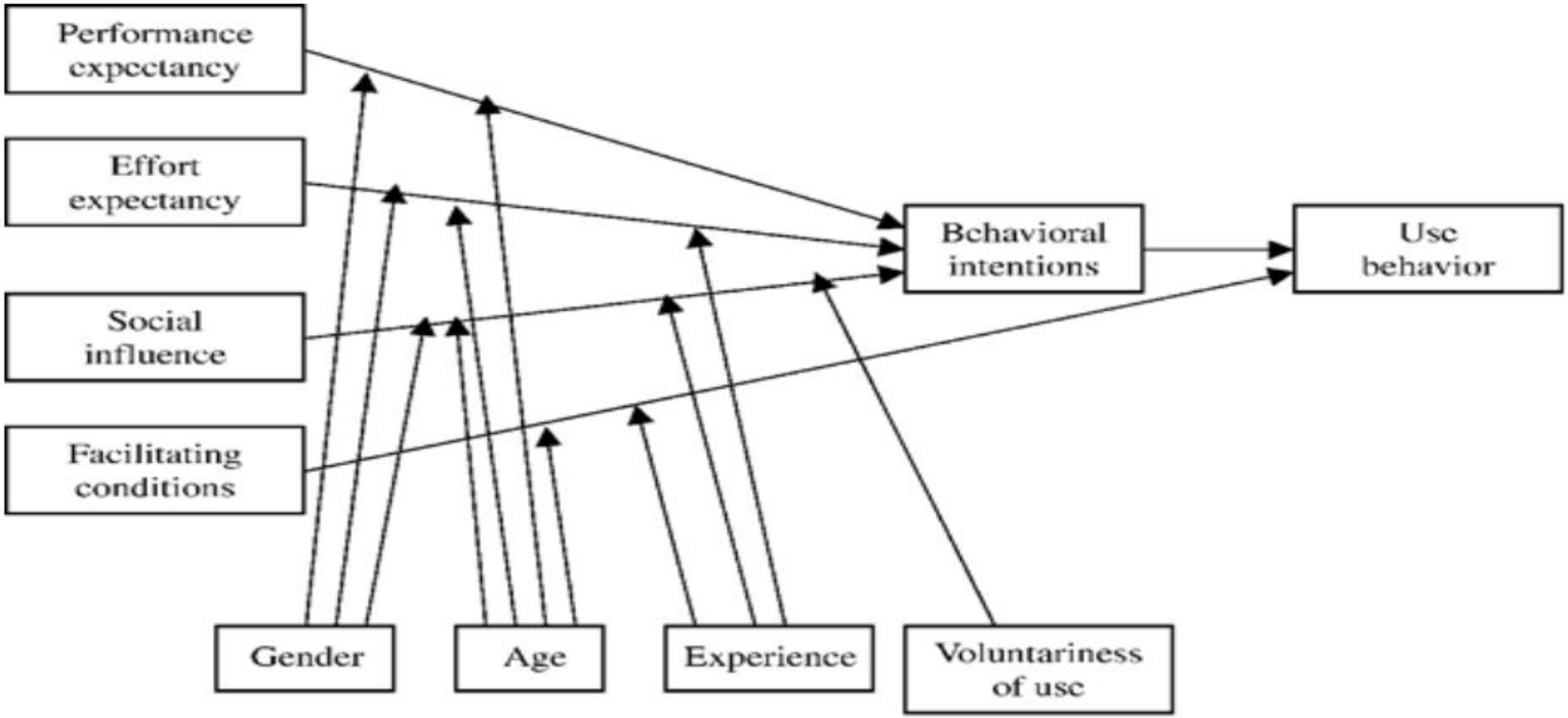


Combination Coding

- In practice, research studies often combine both deductive and inductive approaches to coding. For example, you could deductively start with a set of codes, but then inductively come up with new codes and iterate on the codes as you sift through your data.

DEDUCTIVE CODING

The Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use Model (UTAUT)



Langkah-Langkah Praktek Mendeley - Nvivo

Contoso

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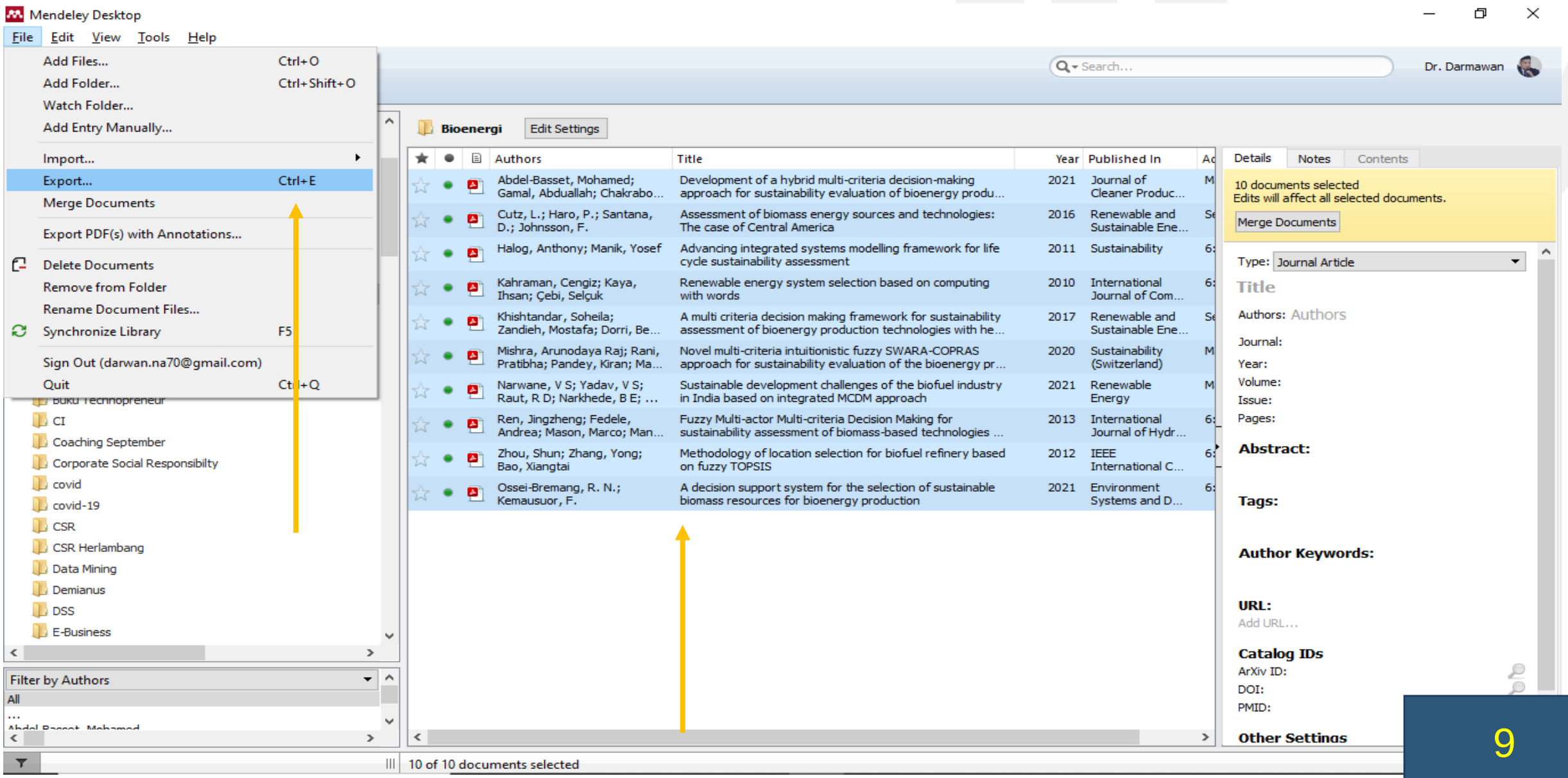

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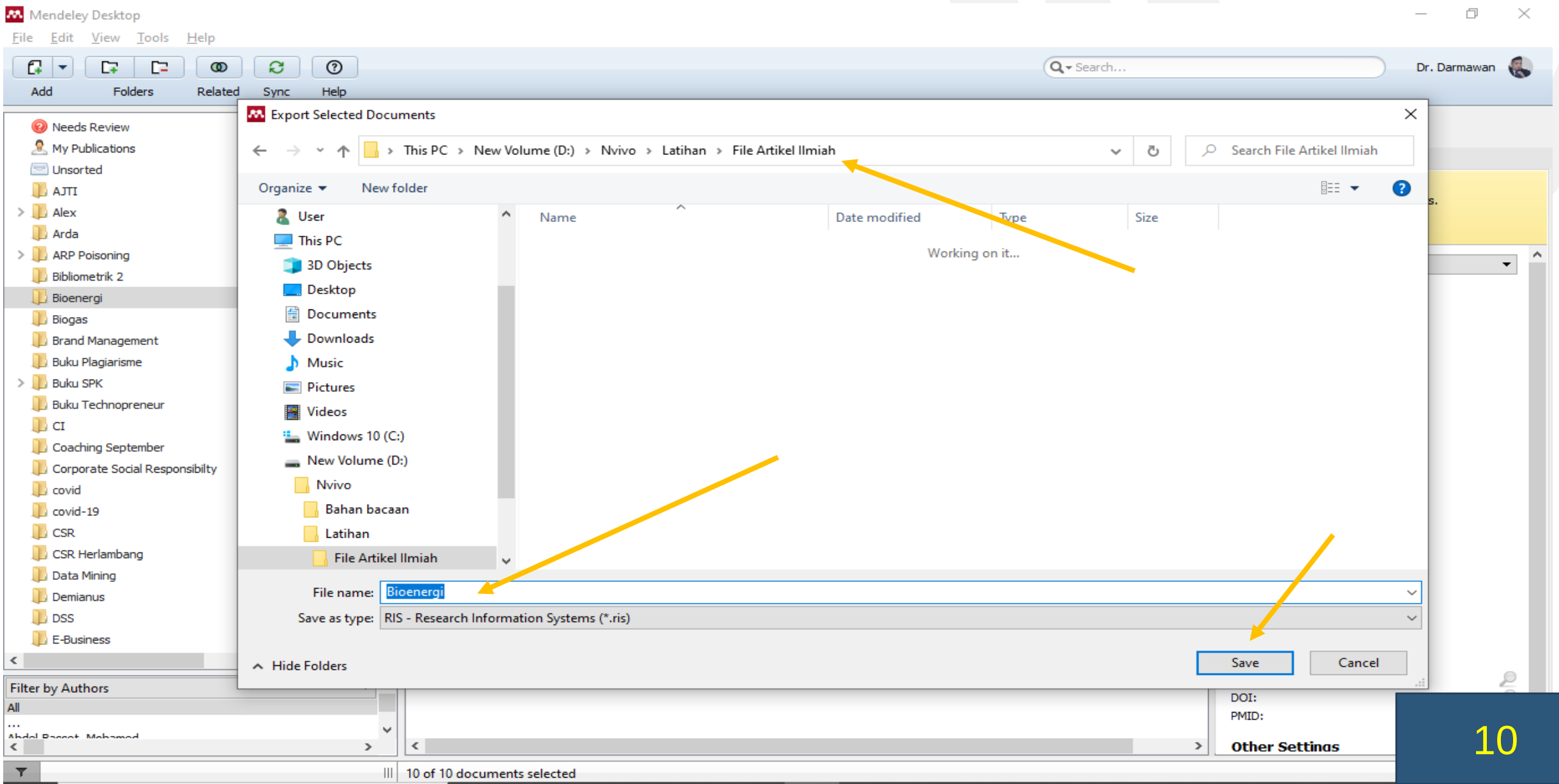

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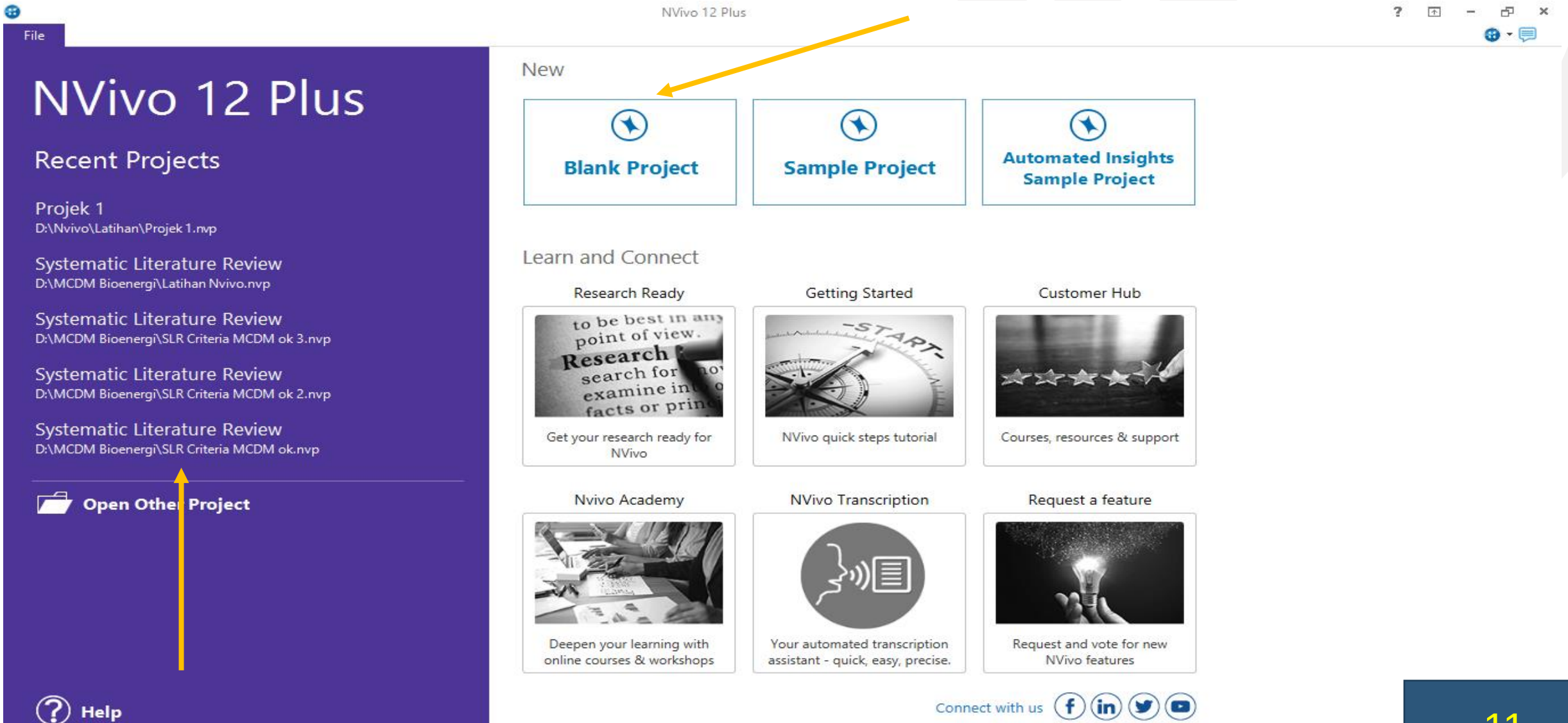
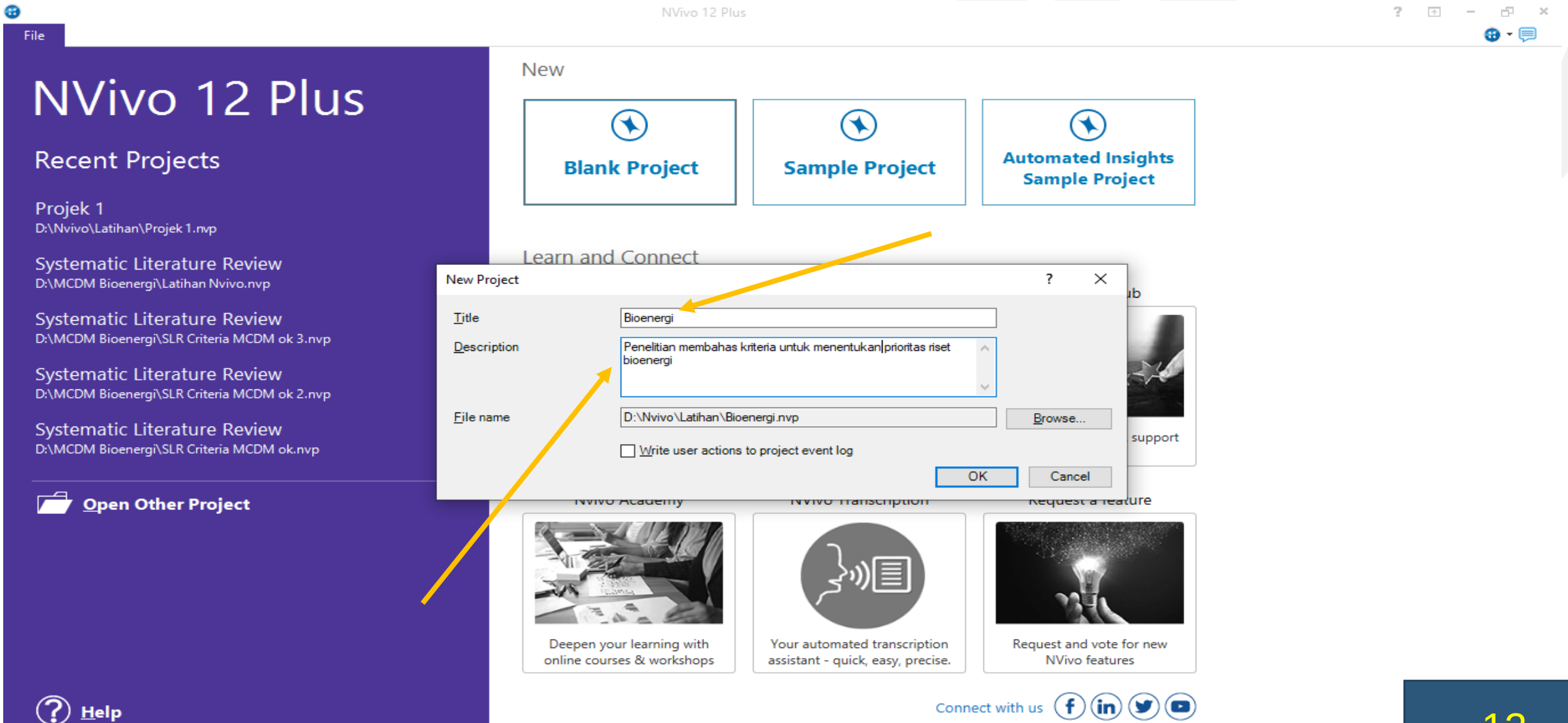


Masukkan Project baru



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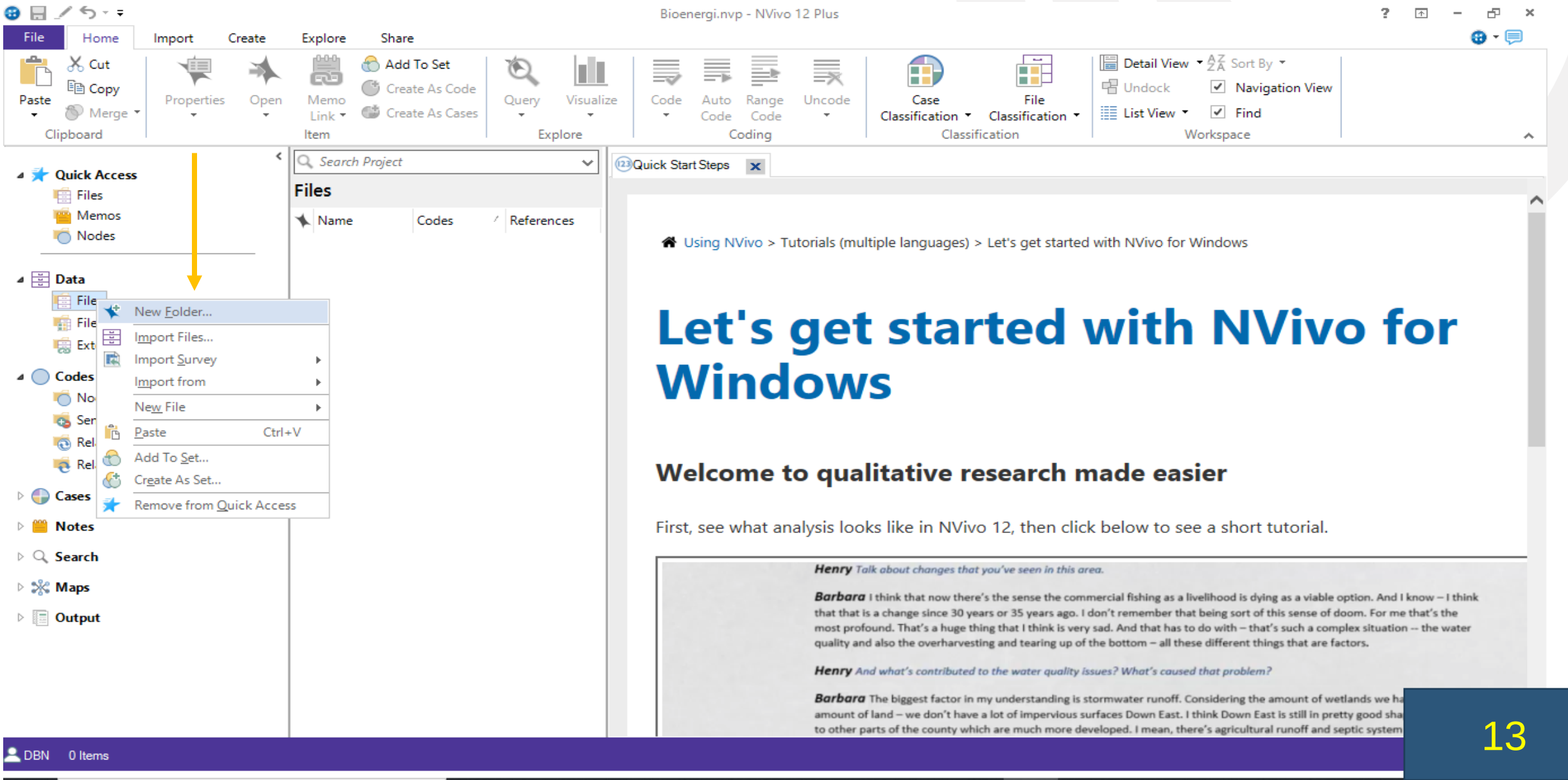

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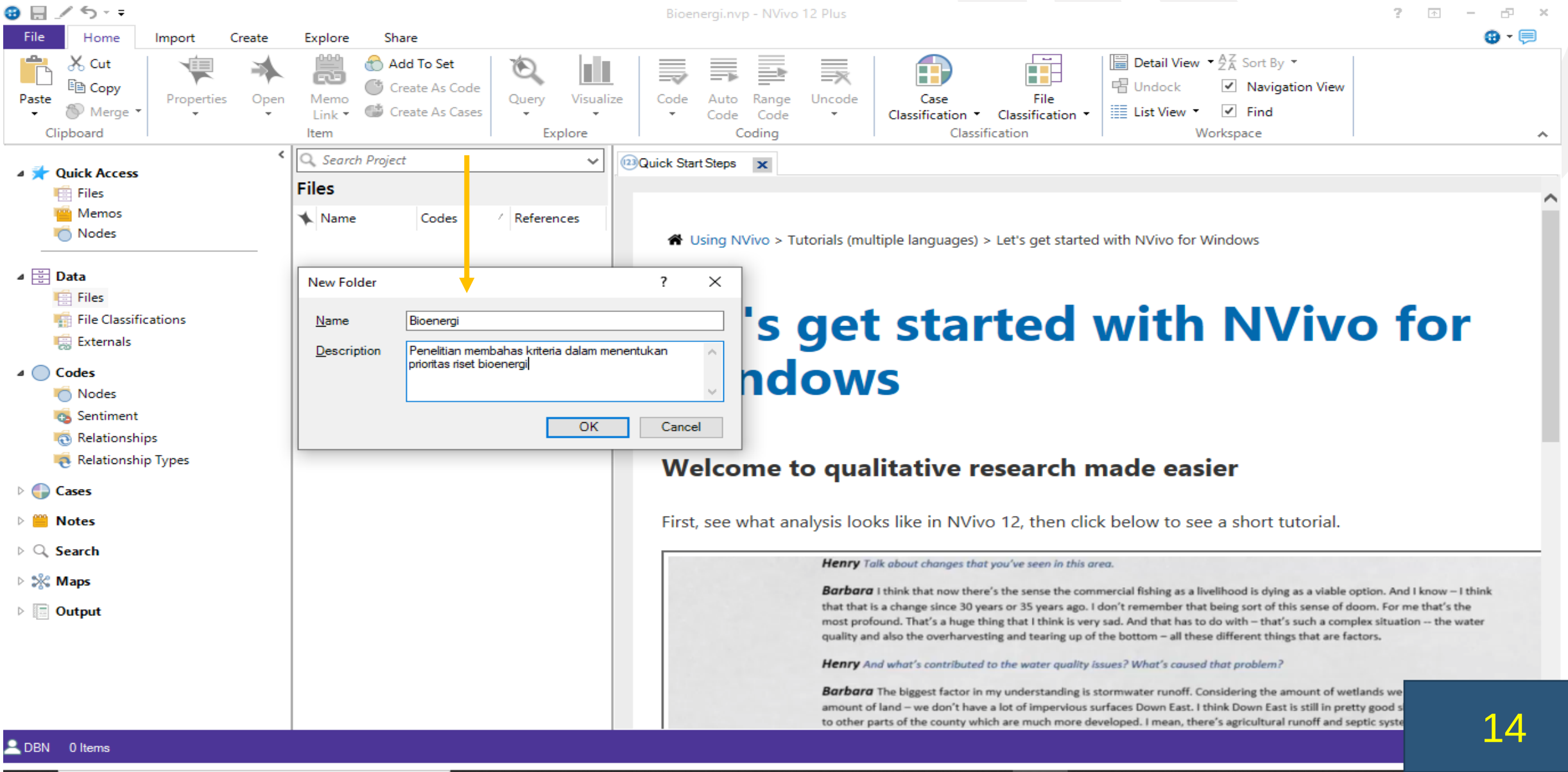

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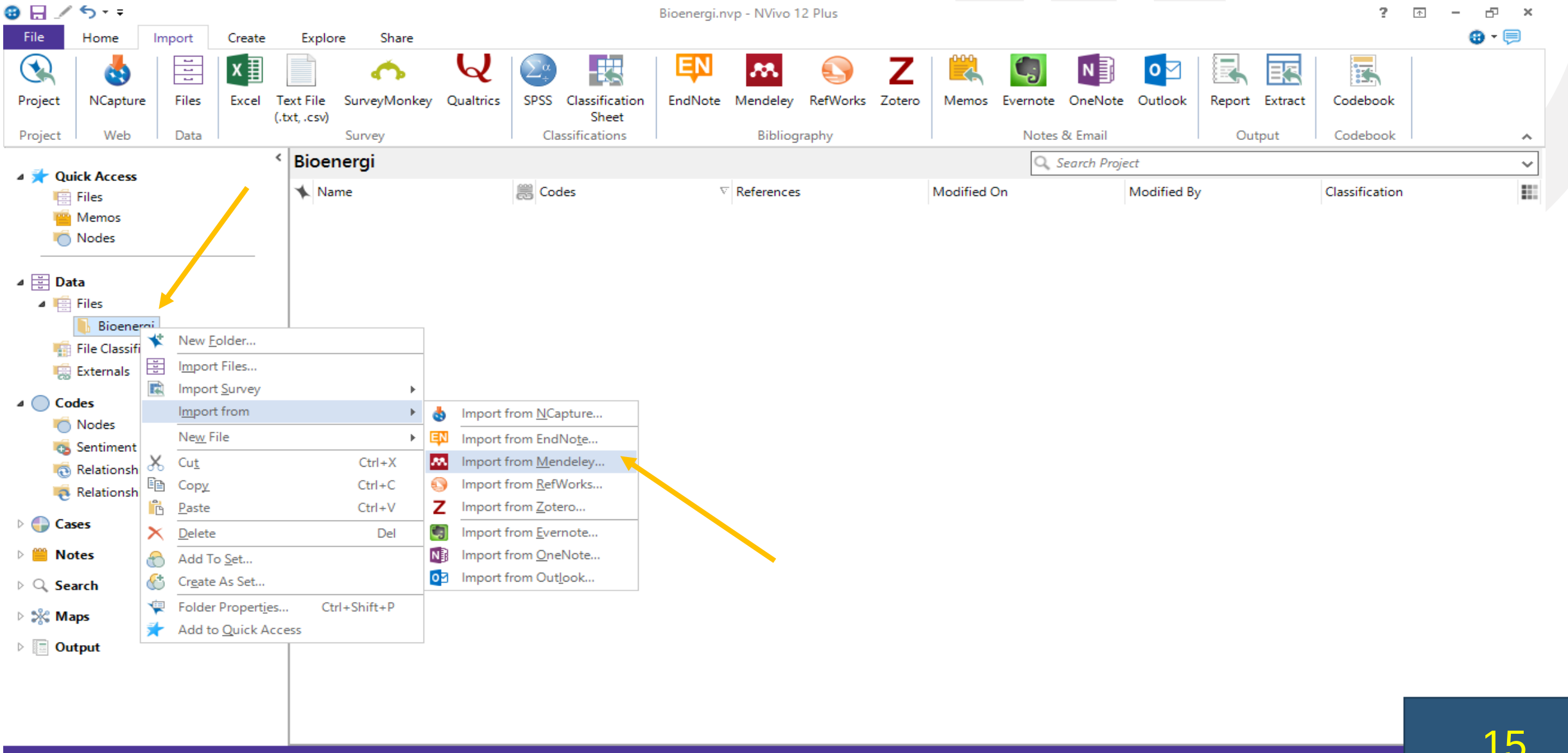

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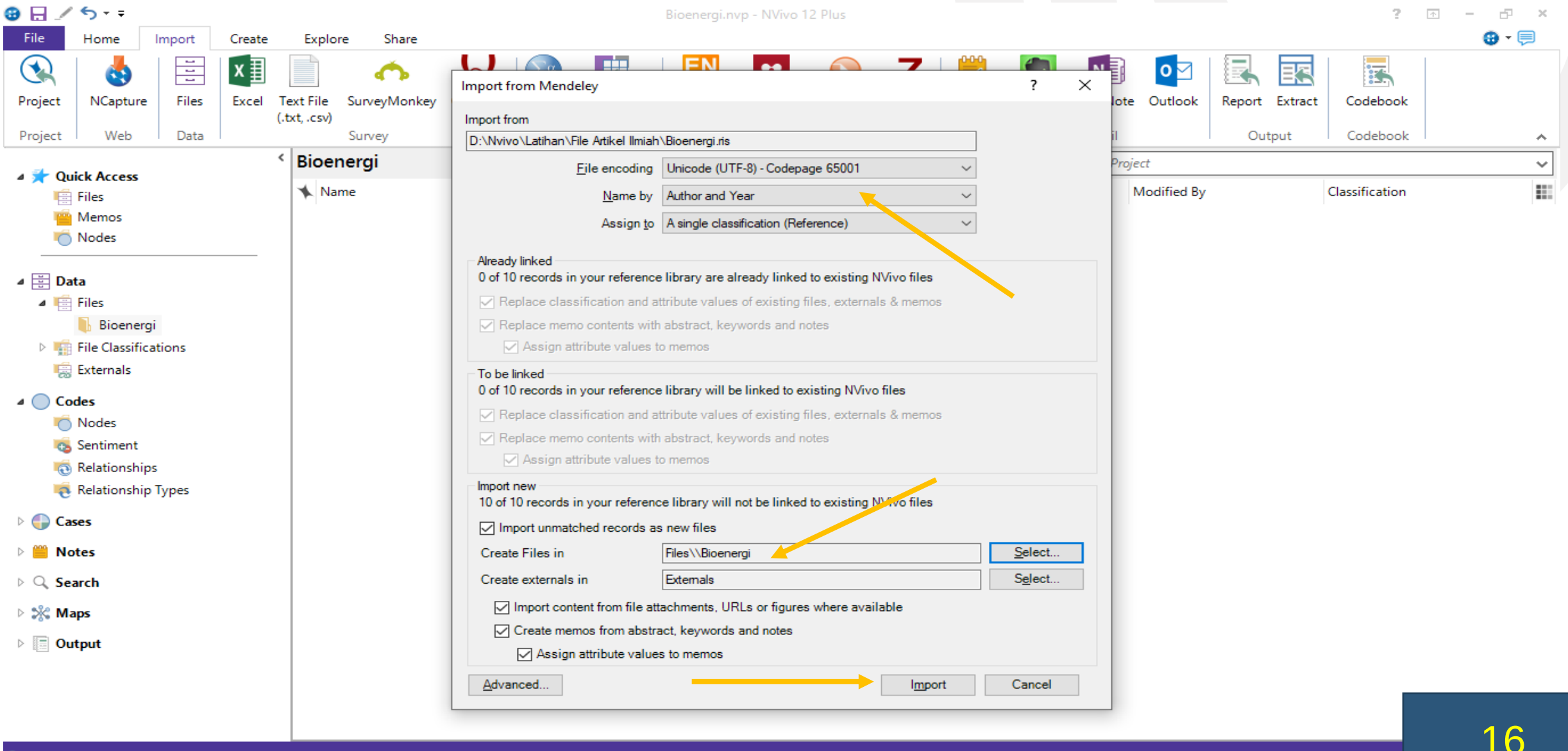

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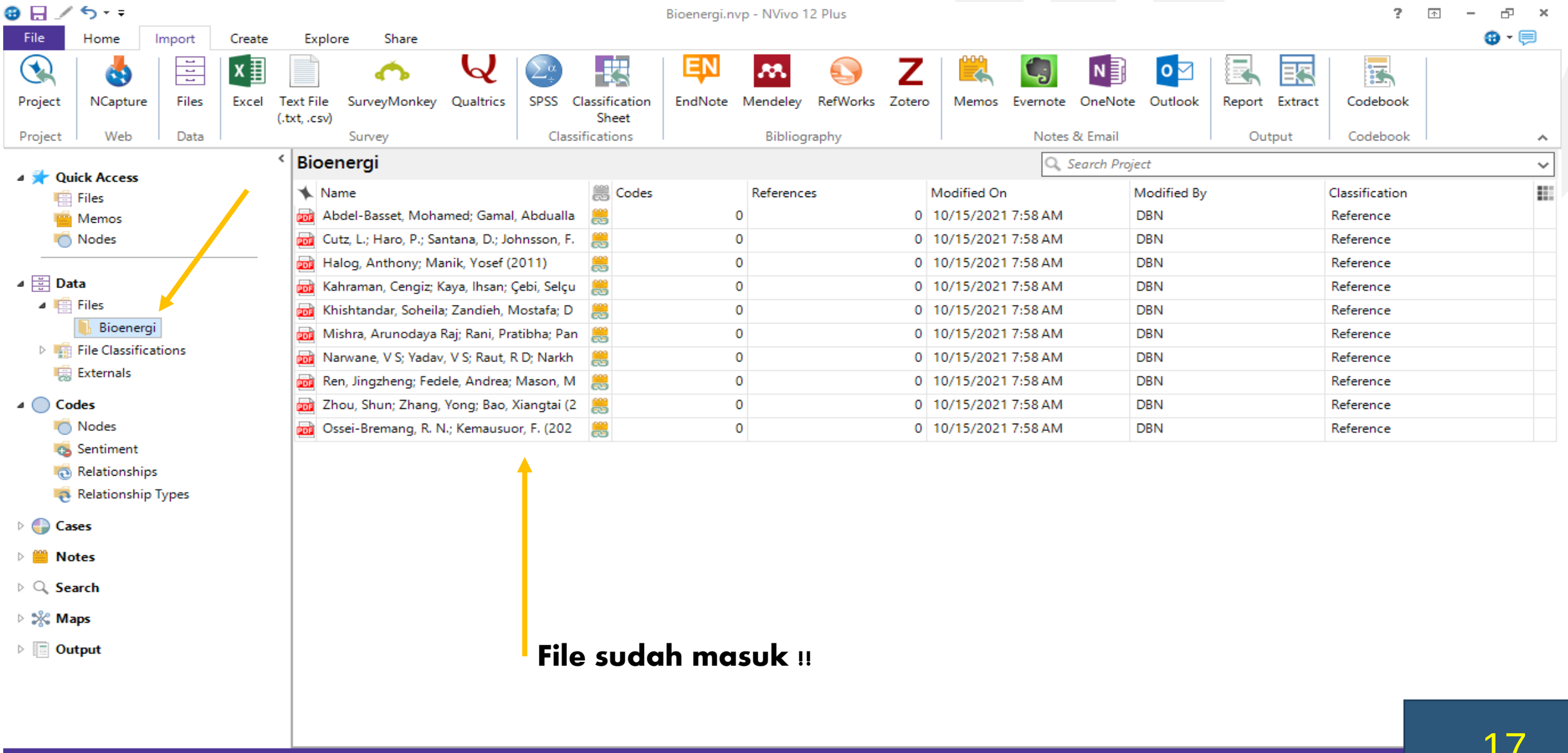

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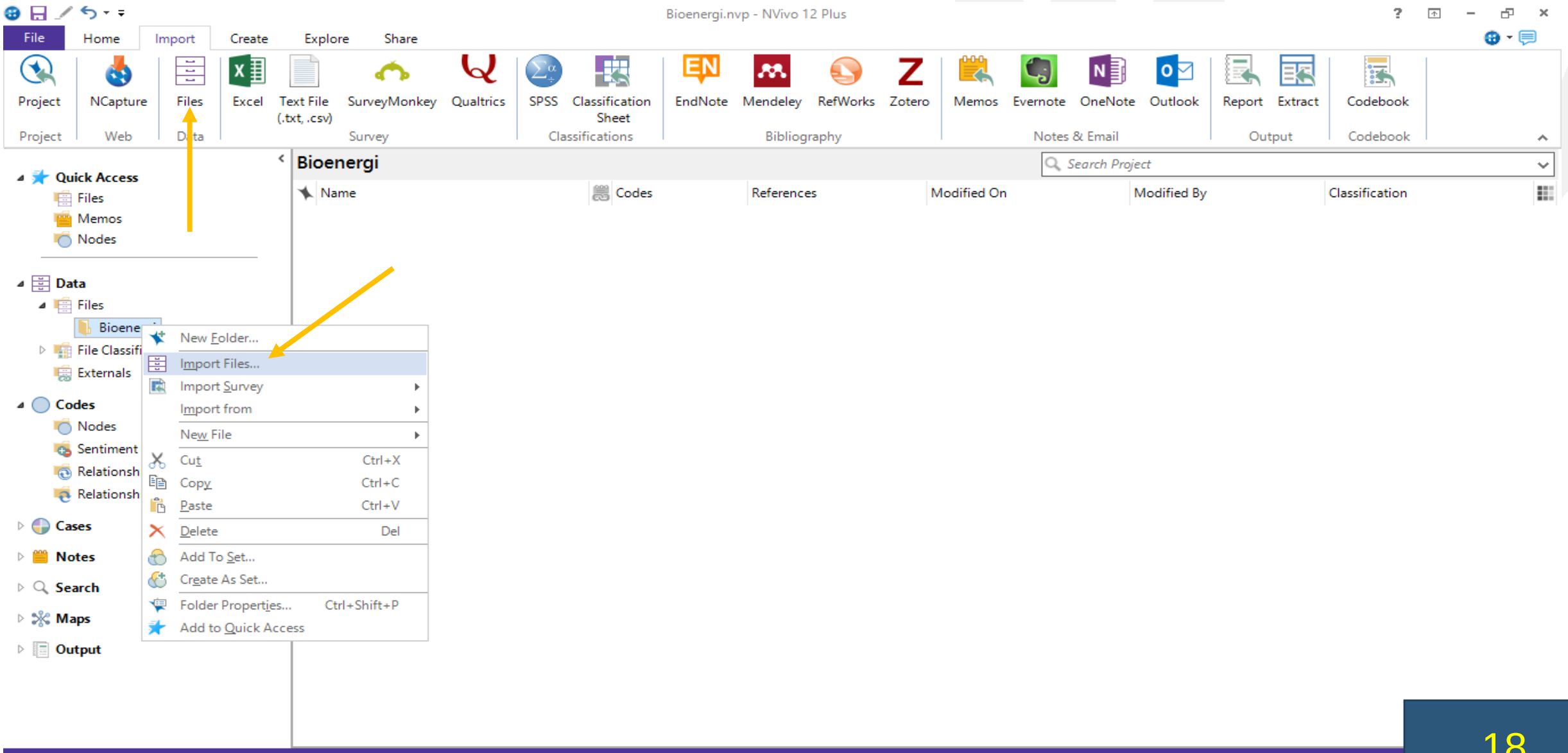
Mengimpor file PDF



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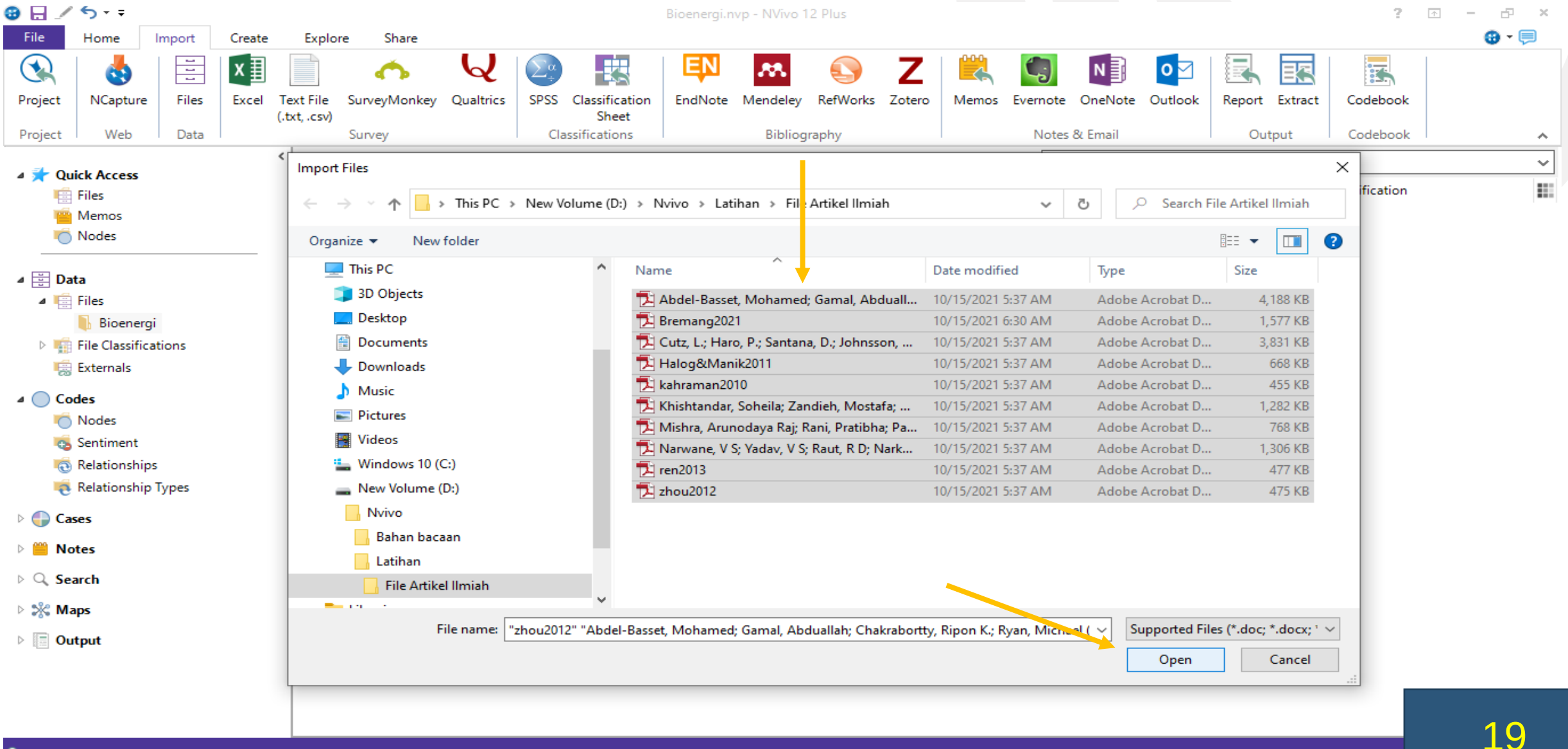

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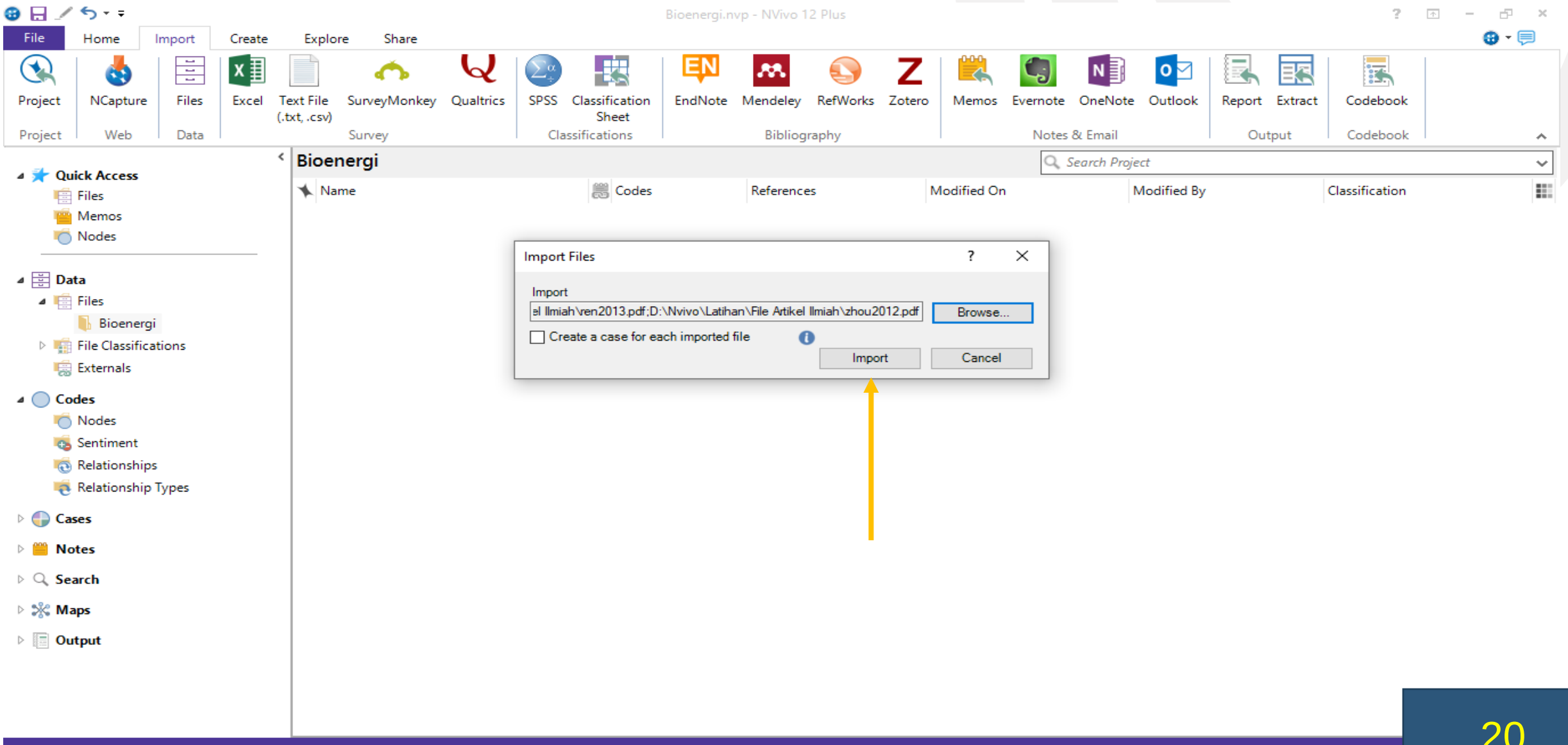

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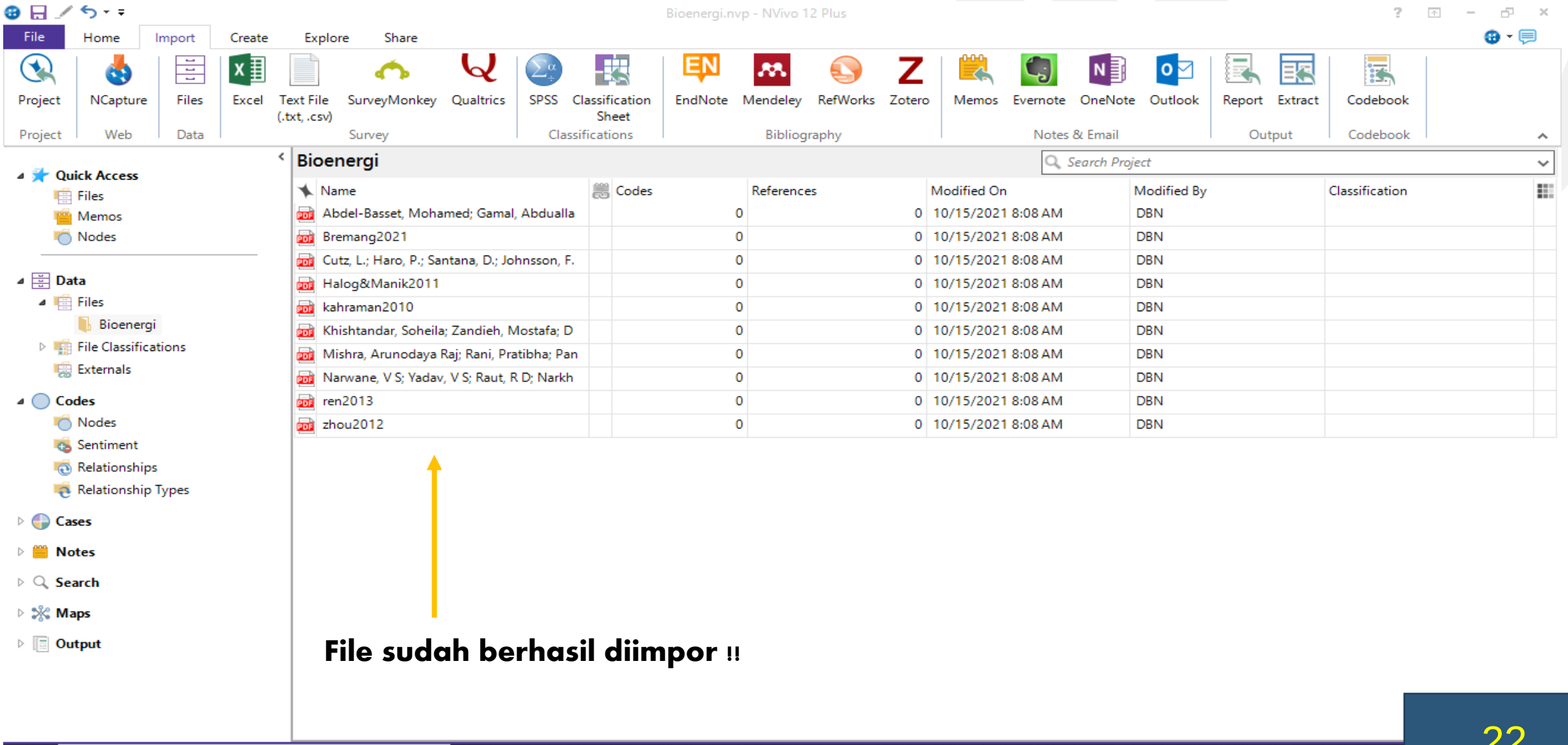

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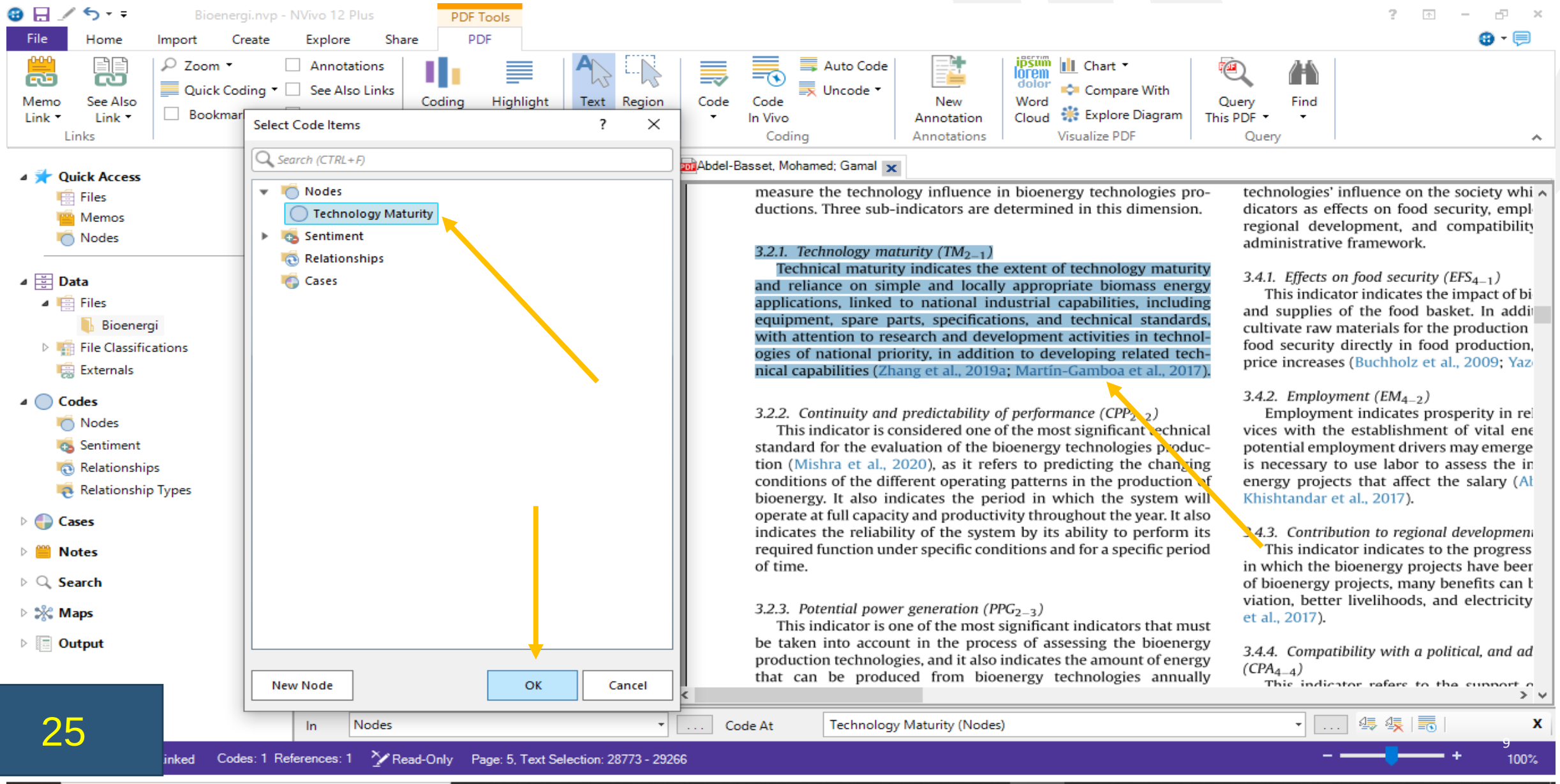
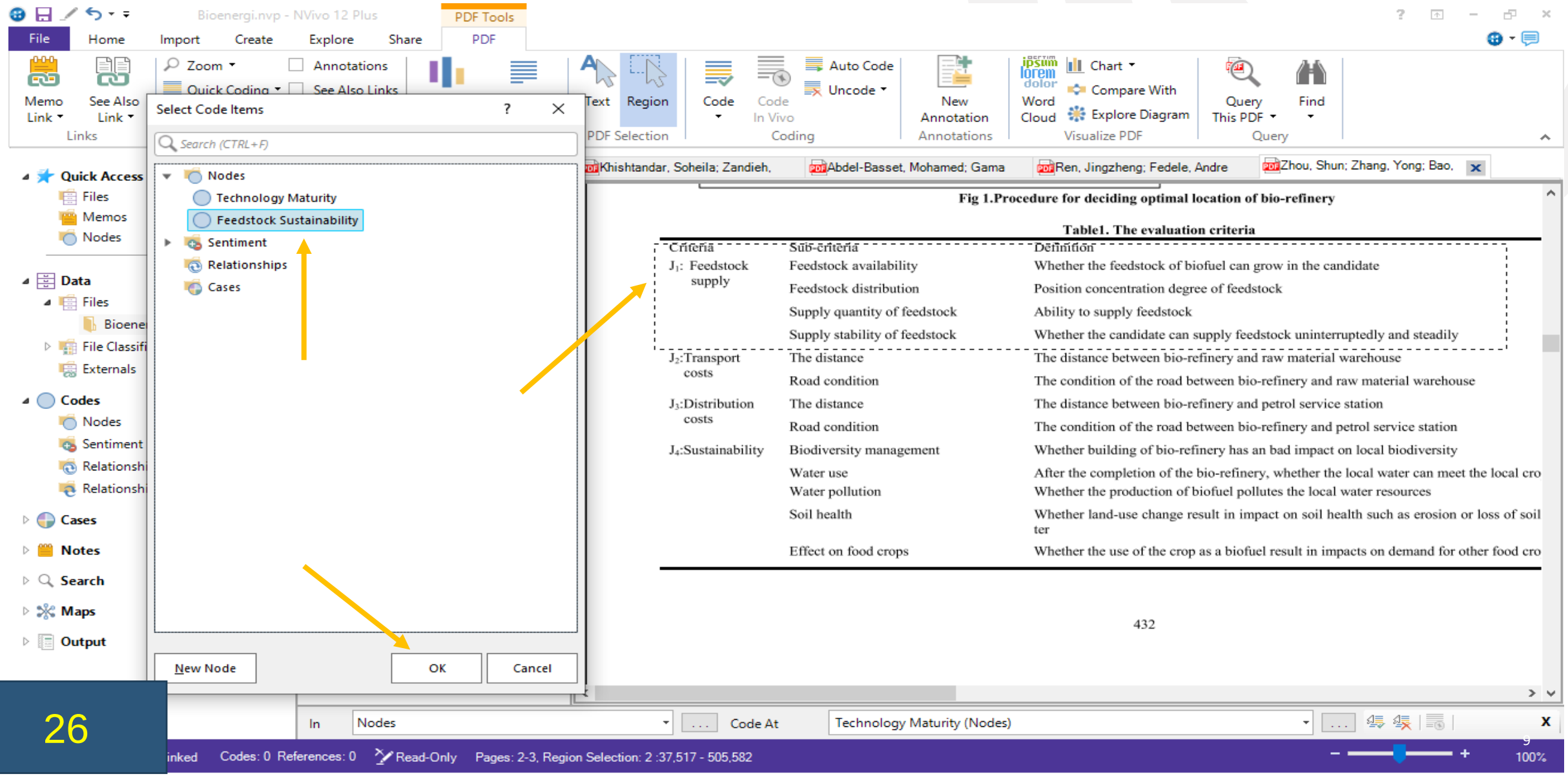
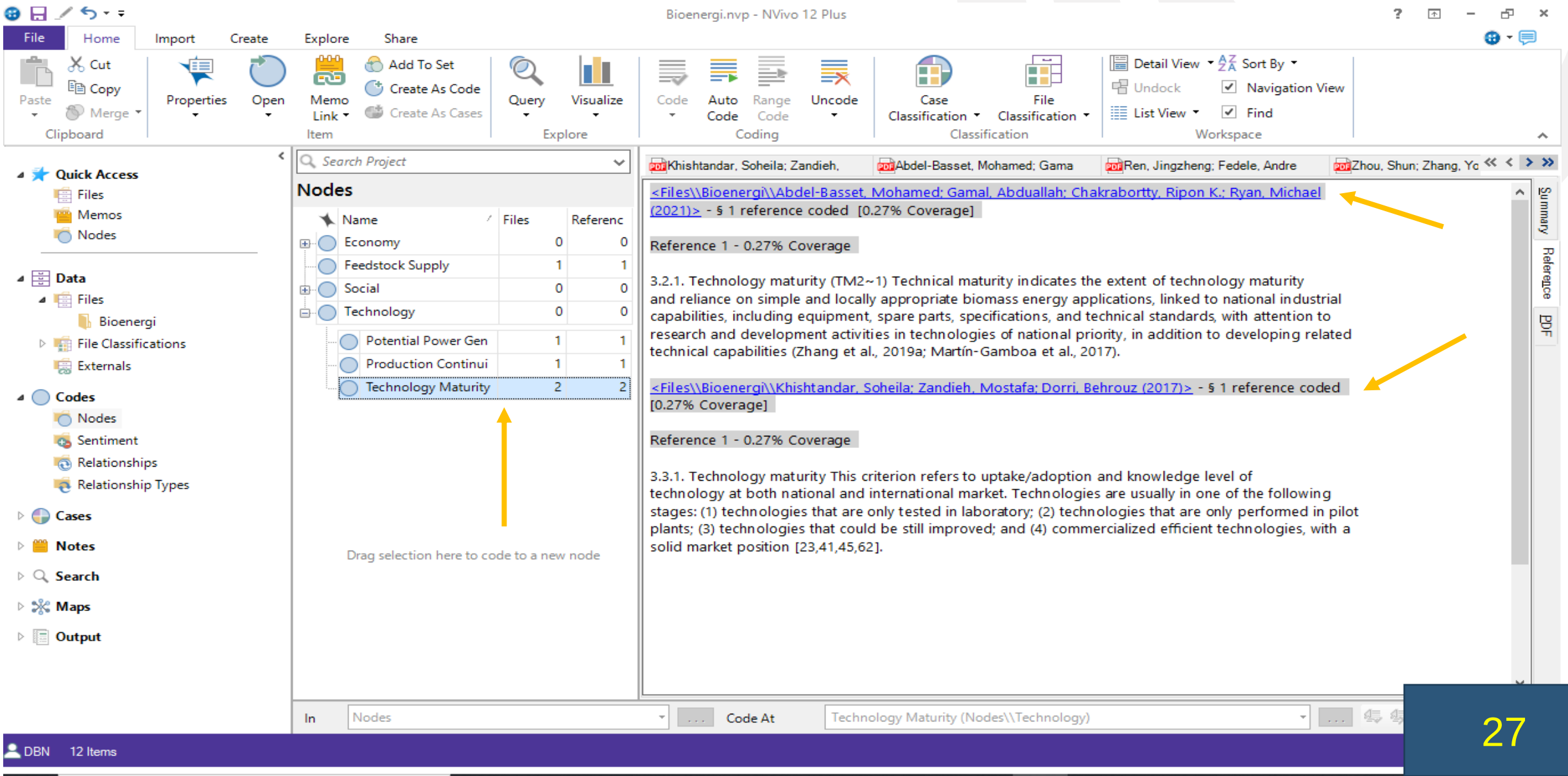
Contoh Coding (by text)



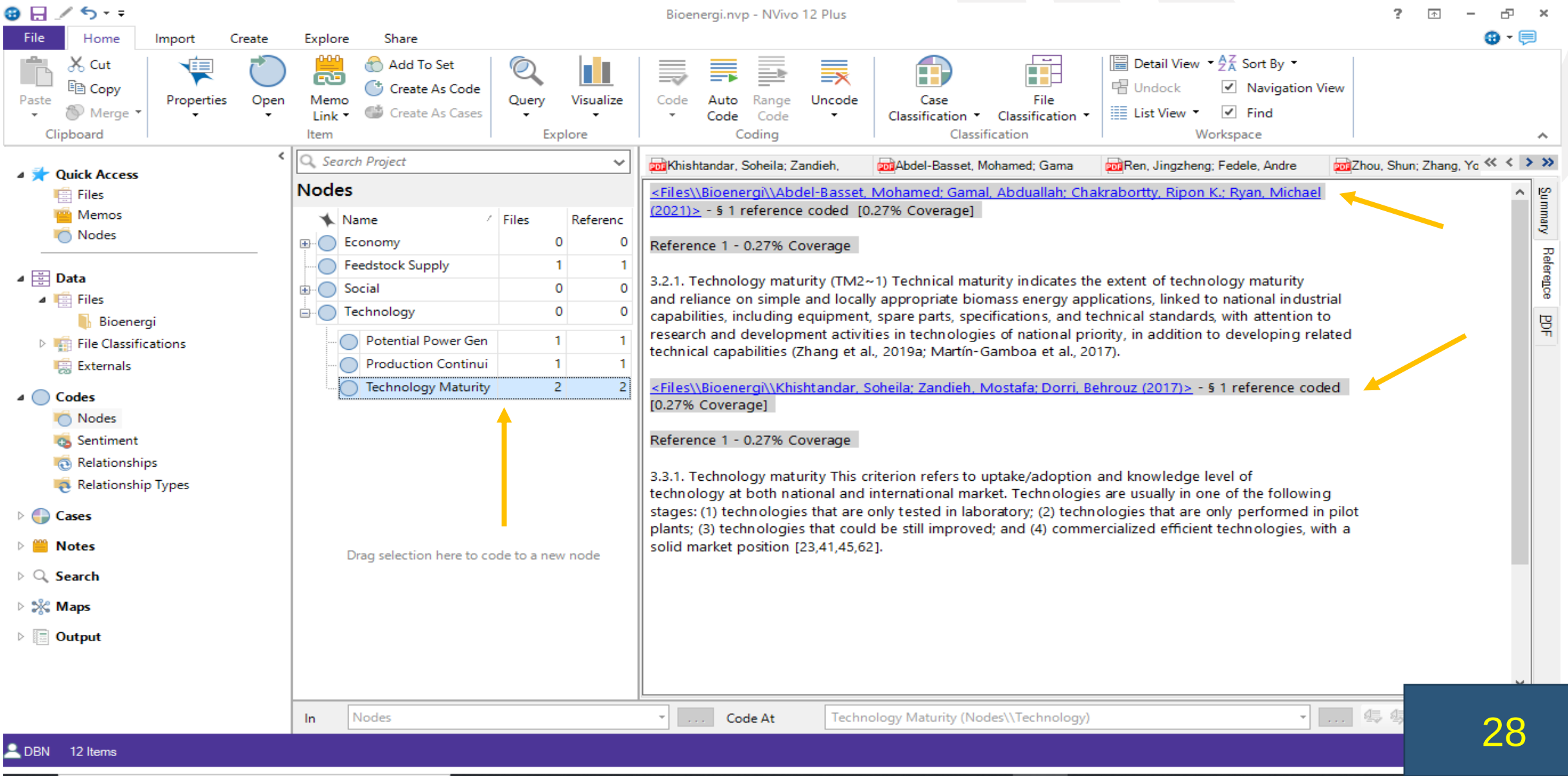
Contoh Coding (by region)



Hasil Coding (cth: Technology Maturity)



Hasil Coding (cth: Technology Maturity)



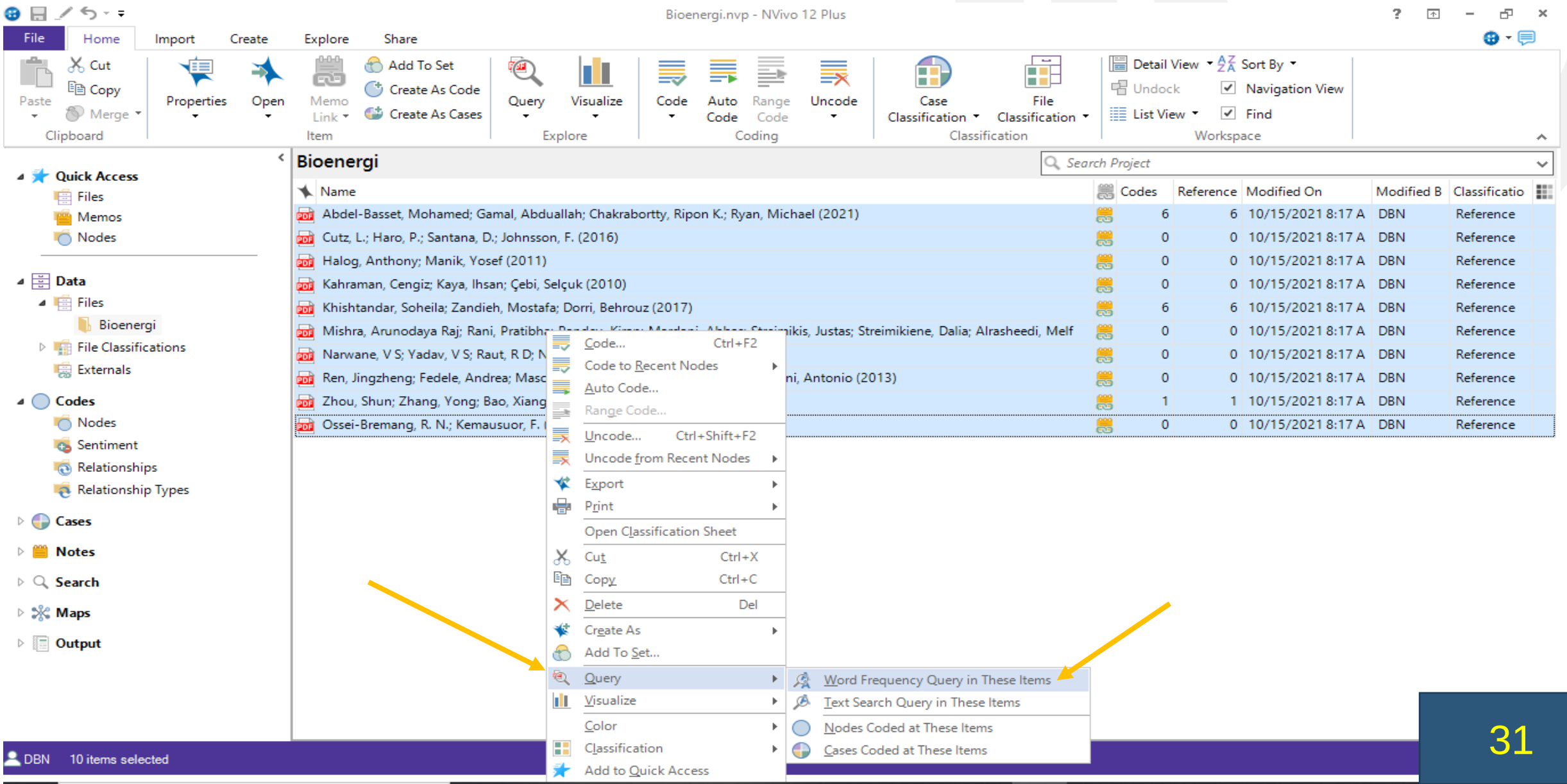
Query Tools: Word Frequency

Tools ini digunakan ketika peneliti belum memiliki tema guidance

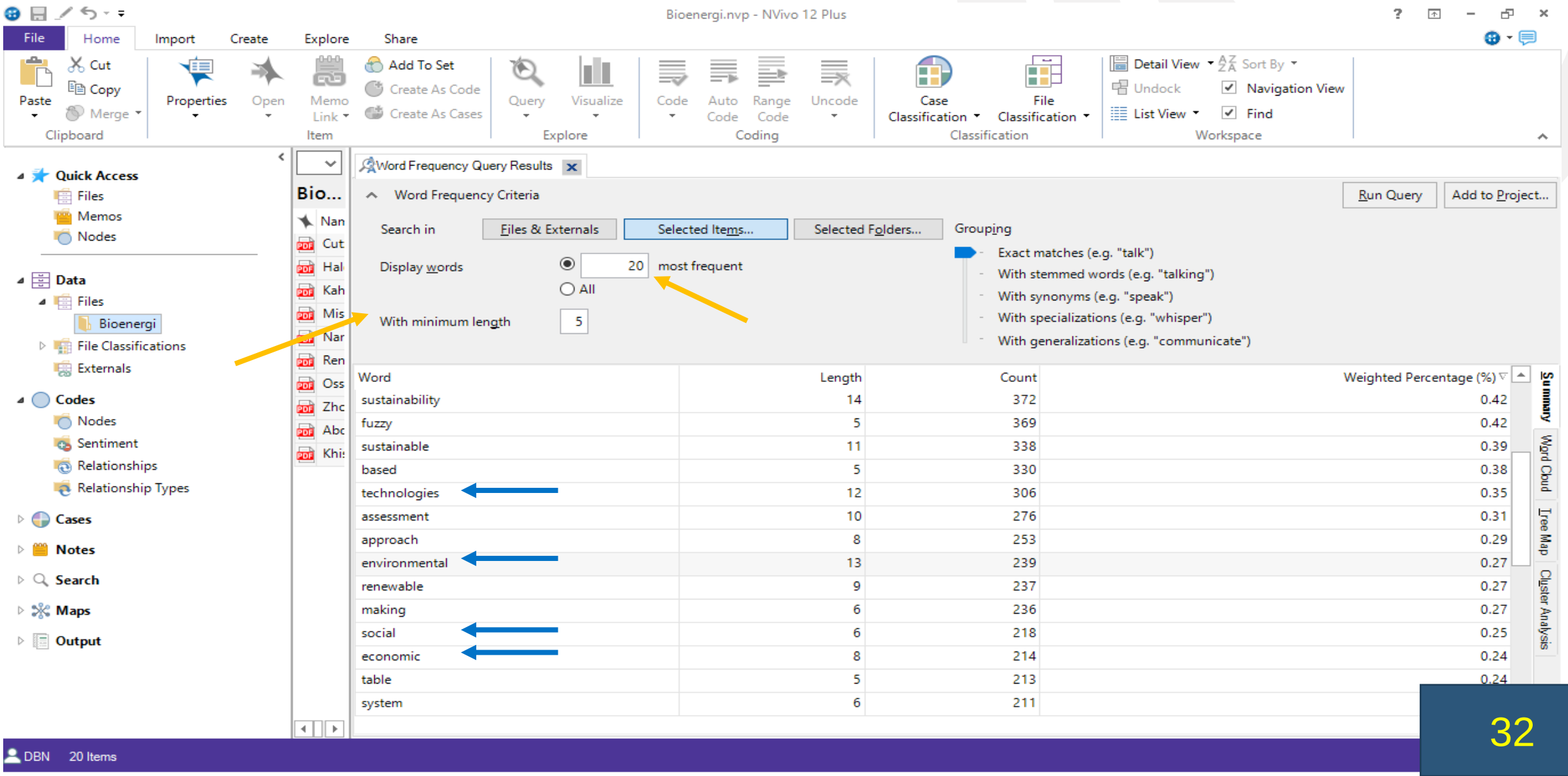
Menampilkan kata-kata kunci atau kata-kata yang paling banyak disebutkan dalam teks

Contoso

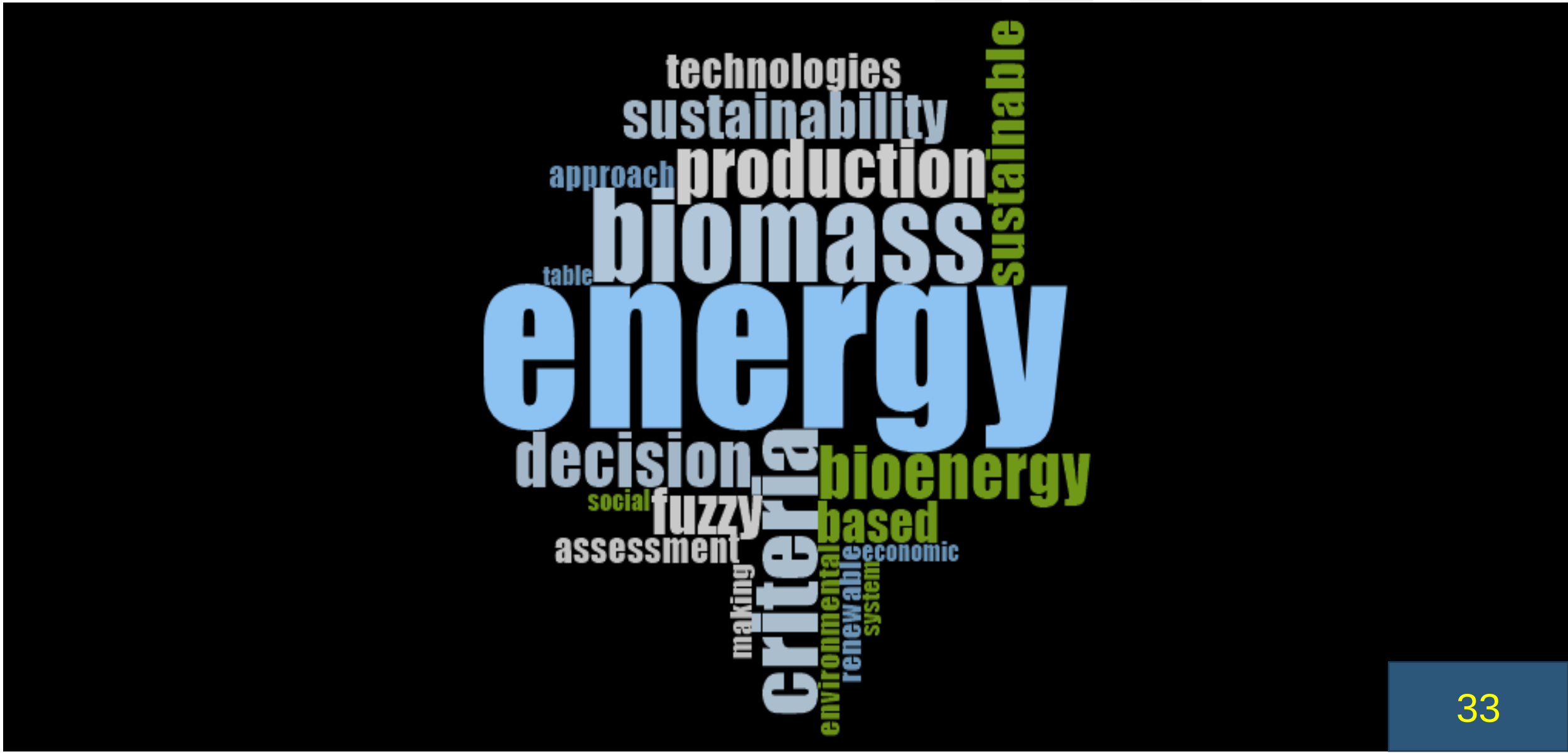
Query Tools: Word Frequency



Word Frequency (Hasil Query)



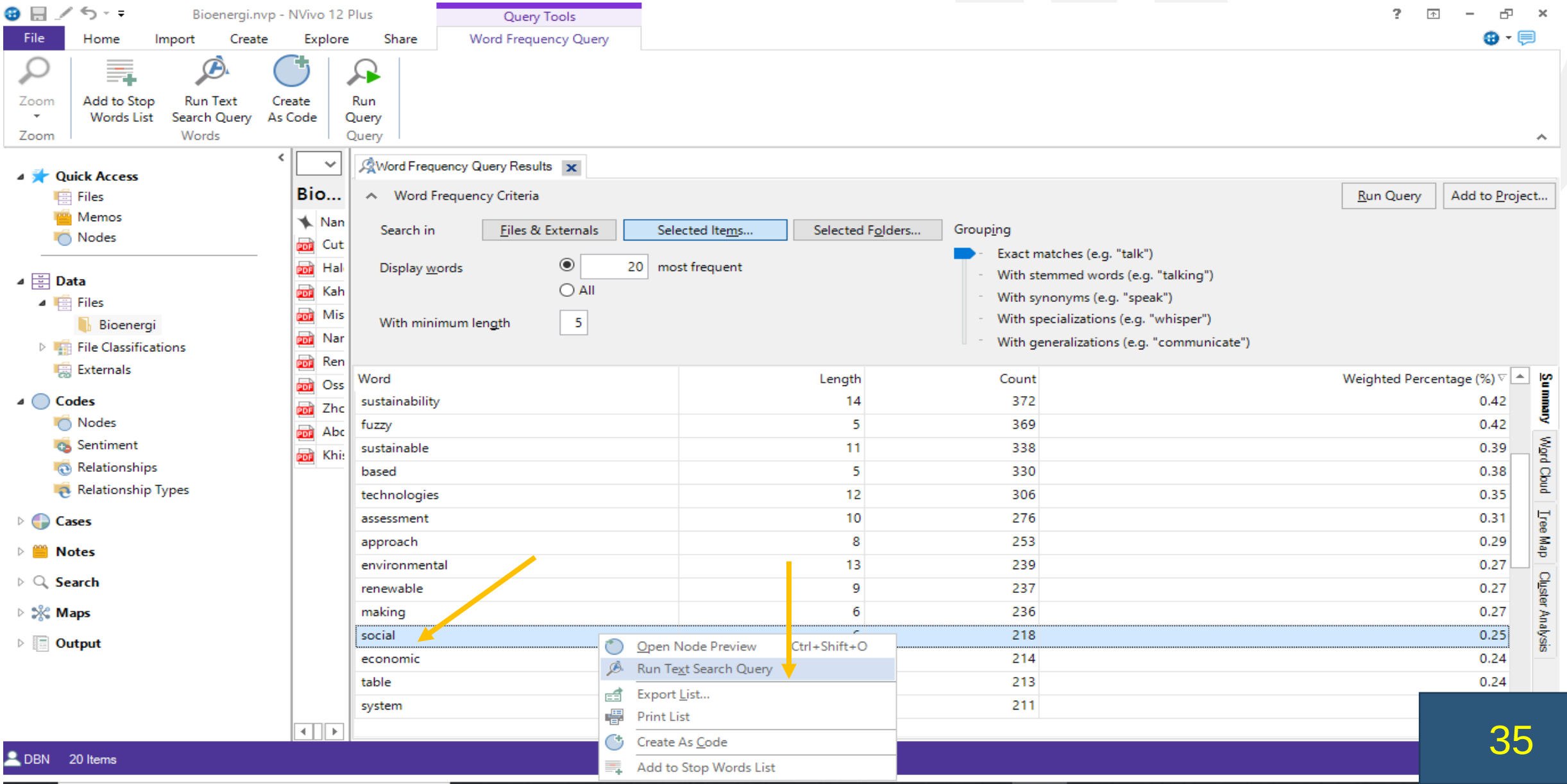
Query Tools: Word Cloud



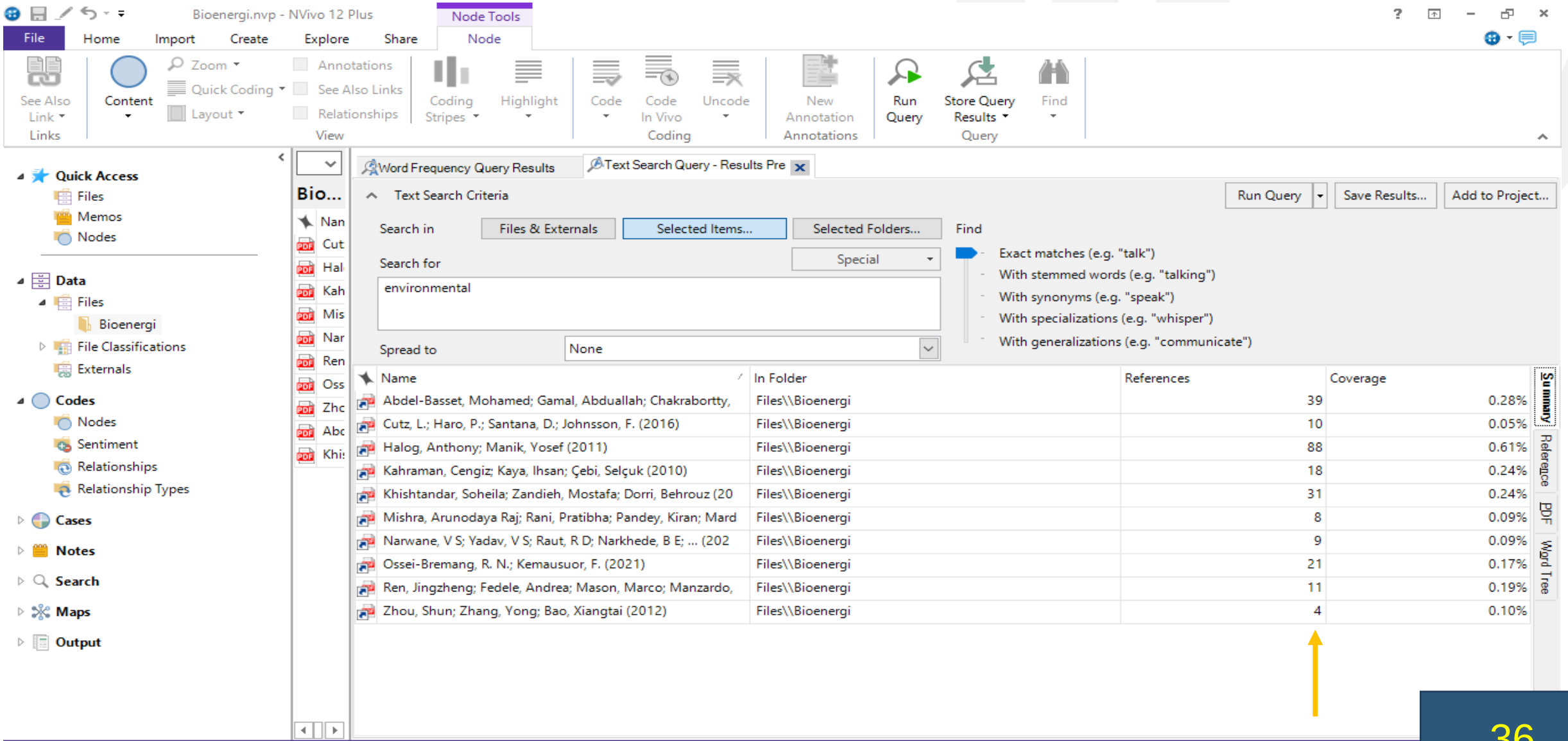
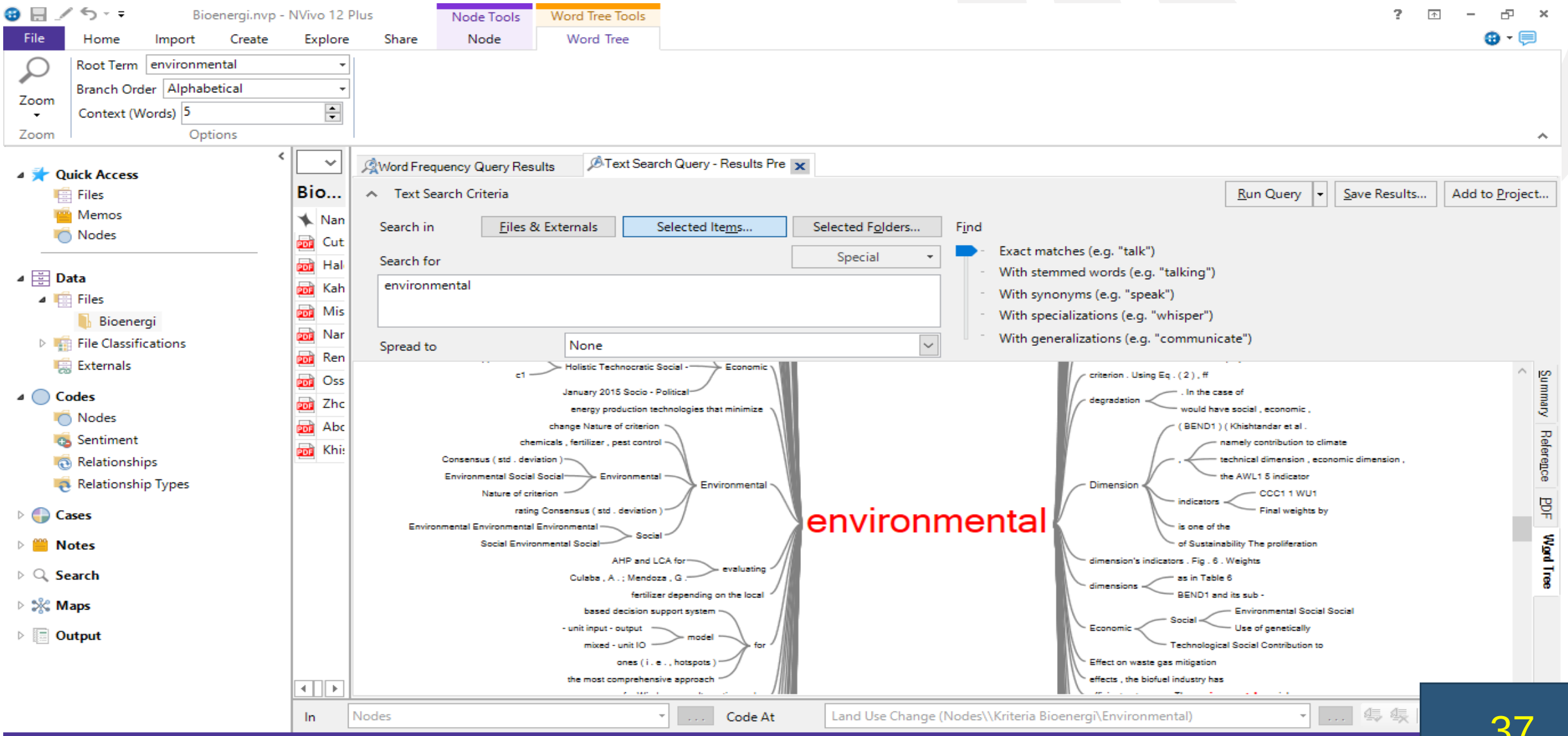
Query Tools: Text Search Query

Tools ini digunakan untuk mencari tema-tema utama berdasarkan kata kunci yang ditentukan oleh peneliti sendiri

Query Tools: Text Search Query



Text Search Query (Hasil Query)



Query Tools: Word Tree