

Professuren für Wirtschaftsinformatik, insb.
Business Engineering (Prof. Dr. Martin Wiener)
Informationssysteme in Industrie und Handel (Prof. Dr. Susanne Strahringer)
Management Analytics (Jun.-Prof. Dr. Karoline Glaser)

Forschungsseminar (FoSem)

Kick-off: 30. Juli 2024

WiSe 24/25

Agenda

Einführung

Literaturanalyse

- Was ist eine systematische Literaturanalyse?
- Wie suche ich nach Literatur?
- Wie nutze ich „LitBaskets“?
- Wie werte ich Literatur aus?
- Wie ist der Grobaufbau einer wiss. Arbeit?
- Wie verwalte ich Literatur?
- Was ist eine gute Literaturanalyse?

Typischer Betreuungsprozess

Q&A



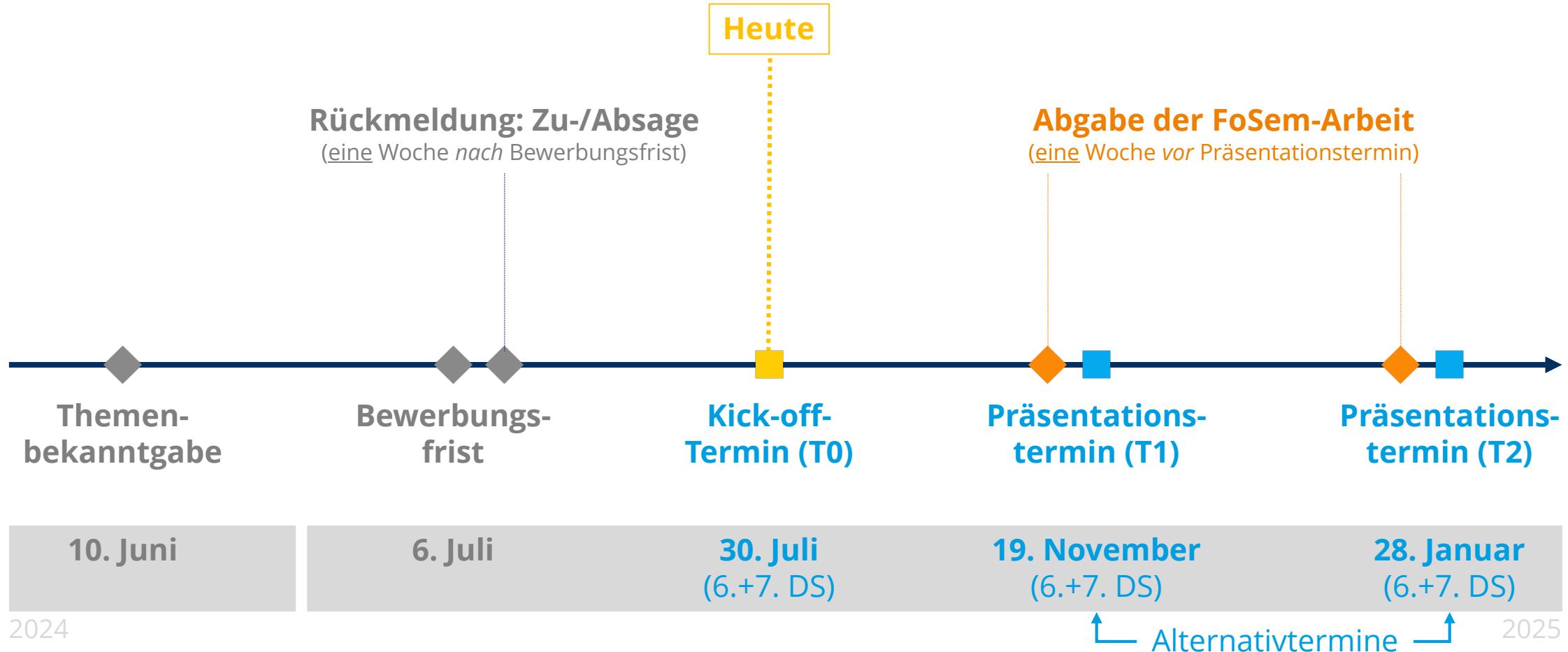
Gegenseitiges Kennenlernen



- 1. Ihr Name?
- 2. Studiengang/Schwerpunkte?
- 3. FoSem-Thema?
- 4. Erfahrungen mit wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten?
- 5. Ein „verstecktes Talent“?



Seminarüberblick (WiSe 24/25)



OPAL-Kурсseite

- [!\[\]\(e236d1893811a6c5ad2d17439e3819c8_img.jpg\) Forschungsseminar und Abschlussarbeiten \(Master/Diplom\)](#)
- [!\[\]\(7e0d6a31a51eb3952a6a6daebf7e401c_img.jpg\) Mitteilungen](#)
- [!\[\]\(67f2870f14660d0c1a2612f703dff40d_img.jpg\) Allgemeine Hinweise](#)
- [!\[\]\(f8bb5cf81f1458854fa051ea367dd4d6_img.jpg\) Themenübersicht](#)
- [!\[\]\(abba236d415e988a44fd320623ba9ff7_img.jpg\) Einschreibung \(für Bewerbung\)](#)
- [!\[\]\(689ac614b9c1588a3a22680f05acca3f_img.jpg\) Bewerbungsformular](#)
- [!\[\]\(a0eb3c6c24908e2ffb06a6e01c517ab5_img.jpg\) Folien und Material](#)
- [!\[\]\(a8b5ae1a409b331b522709affeeba353_img.jpg\) Videos Literaturanalyse](#)
 - [!\[\]\(e5a243116a5835f32ec93f63cfc1fbea_img.jpg\) 01_Was ist eine systematische Literaturanalyse?](#)
 - [!\[\]\(6f360d301fc22a55ebe77eb8d2d1db9c_img.jpg\) 02_Wie suche ich nach Literatur?](#)
 - [!\[\]\(9e2e5d157bb7f49370bfdad1a5f5feae_img.jpg\) 03_Wie nutze ich den Litbasket?](#)
 - [!\[\]\(94ee6b6192f452d24e90783e7100fb18_img.jpg\) 04_Wie werte ich Literatur aus?](#)
 - [!\[\]\(a5a44b04a7ff3cfeeeccc980d359b4b5_img.jpg\) 05_Wie ist der Grobaufbau?](#)
 - [!\[\]\(445709fa5369bed37deb9f9e16566e5d_img.jpg\) 06_Wie verwalte ich Literatur?](#)
 - [!\[\]\(4baf02d4be577ae156b3e9b2b53aacde_img.jpg\) 07_Was ist eine gute Literaturanalyse?](#)



TU Dresden | semesterübergreifend

Forschungsseminar und Abschlussarbeiten (Master/Diplom) - Wirtschaftsinformatik (ISIH & WiBE)

Verantwortliche/r: Susanne Strahringer | Martin Stefan Toni Wiener | Elizaveta Gerstenberger | Isabell Lippert | Tarek Skouti | Philipp Scharfe | Felix Hirsch | Raoul Hentschel | Jennifer Jiang | Karoline Glaser | Dix Maik Gräubig

Dieser Kurs betrifft Forschungsseminar- und Abschlussarbeiten (Master/Diplom) an den Professuren für Wirtschaftsinformatik, insb.

- Business Engineering (Prof. Wiener) - WI-BE
- Informationssysteme in Industrie und Handel (Prof. Strahringer) - WI-ISIH

Modulname (und -nummer):

- Forschungsseminar (MA-WW-FS, D-WW-FS)

Prüfungsnummern:

- Forschungsseminar WI-BE: 33162 (Seminararbeit, Referat)
- Forschungsseminar WI-ISIH: 33110 (Seminararbeit), 33111 (Referat)

[Weitere Informationen anzeigen](#)

Agenda

Einführung

Literaturanalyse

- Was ist eine systematische Literaturanalyse?
- Wie suche ich nach Literatur?
- Wie nutze ich „LitBaskets“?
- Wie werte ich Literatur aus?
- Wie ist der Grobaufbau einer wiss. Arbeit?
- Wie verwalte ich Literatur?
- Was ist eine gute Literaturanalyse?

Typischer Betreuungsprozess

Q&A



(Systematische) Literaturanalyse: Definition

konzept zentrisch: 要寻找检索到的文章之间的关联

vs Autor z

„A literature review uses as its **database reports of primary or original scholarship**, and does not report new primary scholarship itself.

The primary reports used [are] in the vast majority of cases [...] **written documents**.

The types of scholarship may be
empirical, theoretical [conceptual] or methodological in nature.

Second, a literature review seeks to describe, summarise, evaluate, clarify and/or **integrate** [i.e., **synthesise**] the content of primary reports.“

Cooper (1989)

Cooper, H. M. (1989) *Integrating Research: A Guide for Literature Reviews* (2nd edition), Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

(Systematische) Literaturanalyse: Zentrale Bedeutung

„A review of prior, relevant literature is an **essential feature** of any academic project.

An effective review creates a **firm foundation** for advancing knowledge.

It **facilitates** theory development,
closes areas where a plethora of research exists,
and **uncovers** areas where research is needed.“

- ①
- ②
- ③

Theorieentwicklung



Webster & Watson (2002, S. xiii)

(Systematische) Literaturanalyse: Typen

Overarching goal	Theoretical review types	Scope of questions	Search strategy	Nature of primary sources	Explicit study selection	Quality appraisal	Methods for synthesizing/analyzing findings
Summarization of prior knowledge	Narrative review	Broad	Usually selective	Conceptual and empirical	No	No	Narrative summary
	Descriptive review	Broad	Representative	Empirical	Yes	No	Content analysis/frequency analysis
	Scoping review	Broad	Comprehensive	Conceptual and empirical	Yes	Not essential	Content or thematic analysis
Data aggregation or integration	Meta-analysis	Narrow	Comprehensive	Empirical (quantitative only)	Yes	Yes	Statistical methods (meta-analytic techniques)
	Qualitative systematic review	Narrow	Comprehensive	Empirical (quantitative only)	Yes	Yes	Narrative synthesis
Explanation building	Umbrella review	Narrow	Comprehensive	Systematic reviews	Yes	Yes	Narrative synthesis
	Theoretical review	Broad	Comprehensive	Conceptual and empirical	Yes	No	Content analysis or interpretive methods
Critical assessment of extant literature	Realist review	Narrow	Iterative and purposive	Conceptual and empirical	Yes	Yes	Mixed-methods approach
	Critical review	Broad	Selective or representative	Conceptual and empirical	Yes or no	Not essential	Content analysis or critical interpretive methods

Paré et al. (2015, S. 186)

Agenda

Einführung

Literaturanalyse

- Was ist eine systematische Literaturanalyse?
- Wie suche ich nach Literatur?
- Wie nutze ich „LitBaskets“?
- Wie werte ich Literatur aus?
- Wie ist der Grobaufbau einer wiss. Arbeit?
- Wie verwalte ich Literatur?
- Was ist eine gute Literaturanalyse?

Typischer Betreuungsprozess

Q&A



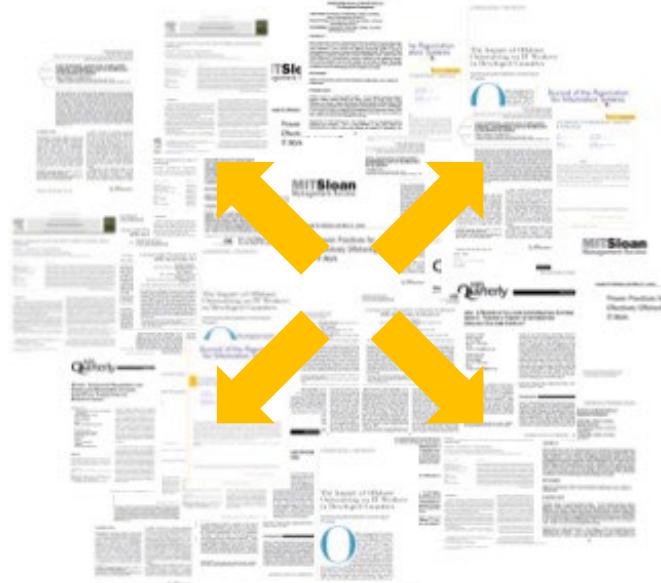
Literatursuche: „Start small“ vs. „Start big“

Problem: „A complete [systematic] review covers relevant literature on the topic and is **not confined** to one research methodology, one set of journals [or database], or one geographic region...“

“Start big”



“Start small”



Webster & Watson (2002, S. xv-xvi)

Literatursuche: „Start small“ (Schritt 1)

BEISPIEL



Senior Scholars' Basket of Journals

The College of Senior Scholars encourages colleagues, as well as deans and department chairs, to treat a list of premier journals as the top journals in our field. Such a list is intended to provide more consistency and meaningfulness to tenure and promotion cases. This list was adopted from a formal statement by the "College of Senior Scholars" as of April 17, 2023.

The College of Senior Scholars consists of senior information systems academics who have served as editors-in-chief of the journals listed in the College of Senior Scholars list of premier journals, current and former ICIS chairs and program chairs, current and former presidents of AIS, as well as all Leo Awards winners and AIS Fellows.

The journal list is limited to those in the "IS field," and omits both multidisciplinary outlets and specialty areas. Nevertheless, the list recognizes topical, methodological, and geographical diversity. In addition, the review processes are stringent, editorial board members are widely-respected and recognized, and there is international readership and contribution.

It is important to note that a short journal list such as this is most appropriate for PhD-granting, research-oriented universities, and most likely not at all appropriate in cases where there are few research resources and high teaching loads. In those cases, this journal list should be augmented liberally by careful deliberation of departments and/or department chairs. For instance, at the teaching-intensive end of the spectrum, many schools (perhaps appropriately) count all refereed outlets. Publishing in this set of journals is exceedingly difficult already, and nearly impossible without abundant resources for careful research.

The College of Senior Scholars emphasizes that this list should not be construed as a replacement for assessments based on objective measures such as citation indices or author affiliation indices. It should also not be seen as a substitute for assessments based on large-sample opinion surveys currently summarized on AISWorld. It is meant to provide an alternative, based on the opinions of the members of the College of Senior Scholars. All departments and/or department chairs should consider those other resources before making their final decisions.

Augmenting the list can also be important in some research schools. For example, in schools with a highly technical focus, the adopted journal list should obviously include highly-rated and/or highly-cited technical journals. Other programs draw from and contribute to a multidisciplinary base, and should include journals from other fields such as computer science, economics, psychology, biometrics, and human-computer interaction. The College of Senior Scholars focused on behavioral, business-oriented IS research, which might reflect a majority, but is not a universal model that fits (or even should fit) all schools. It strengthens our discipline to integrate our knowledge with other fields, and provides more choices for students, so interdisciplinary work should be encouraged.

The eight journals in the list are, in alphabetical order:

- European Journal of Information Systems
- Information Systems Journal
- Information Systems Research
- Journal of AIS
- Journal of Information Technology
- Journal of MIS
- Journal of Strategic Information Systems
- MIS Quarterly

Senior Scholars' List of Premier Journals

The College of Senior Scholars encourages colleagues, as well as deans and department chairs, to treat a list of premier journals as the top journals in our field. Such a list is intended to provide more consistency and meaningfulness to tenure and promotion cases. This list was adopted from a formal statement by the "College of Senior Scholars" as of April 23, 2007, and revised on December 6, 2011 and February 17, 2023.

The College of Senior Scholars consists of senior information systems academics who have served as editors-in-chief of the journals listed in the College of Senior Scholars list of premier journals, current and former ICIS chairs and program chairs, current and former presidents of AIS, as well as all Leo Awards winners and AIS Fellows.

The journal list is limited to those in the "IS field," and omits both multidisciplinary outlets and specialty areas. Nevertheless, the list recognizes topical, methodological, and geographical diversity. In addition, the review processes are stringent, editorial board members are widely-respected and recognized, and there is international readership and contribution.

It is important to note that a journal list such as this is most appropriate for PhD-granting, research-oriented universities, and most likely not at all appropriate in cases where there are few research resources and high teaching loads. In those cases, this journal list should be augmented liberally by careful deliberation of departments and/or department chairs. For instance, at the teaching-intensive end of the spectrum, many schools (perhaps appropriately) count all refereed outlets. Publishing in this set of journals is exceedingly difficult already, and nearly impossible without abundant resources for careful research.

The College of Senior Scholars emphasizes that this list should not be construed as a replacement for assessments based on objective measures such as citation indices or author affiliation indices. It should also not be seen as a substitute for assessments based on large-sample opinion surveys currently summarized on AISWorld. It is meant to provide an alternative, based on the opinions of the members of the College of Senior Scholars. All departments and/or department chairs should consider those other resources before making their final decisions.

Augmenting the list can also be important in some research schools. For example, in schools with a highly technical focus, the adopted journal list should obviously include highly-rated and/or highly-cited technical journals. Other programs draw from and contribute to a multidisciplinary base, and should include journals from other fields such as computer science, economics, psychology, biometrics, and human-computer interaction. The College of Senior Scholars focused on behavioral, business-oriented IS research, which might reflect a majority, but is not a universal model that fits (or even should fit) all schools. It strengthens our discipline to integrate our knowledge with other fields, and provides more choices for students, so interdisciplinary work should be encouraged.

The journals in the list are, in alphabetical order:

- Decision Support Systems
- European Journal of Information Systems
- Information & Management
- Information and Organization
- Information Systems Journal
- Information Systems Research
- Journal of the AIS
- Journal of Information Technology
- Journal of MIS
- Journal of Strategic Information Systems
- MIS Quarterly

Seit Februar 2023:
11 Journals

<https://aisnet.org/page/SeniorScholarListofPremierJournals>

Literatursuche: „Start small“ (Schritt 1)

BEISPIEL

VHB-Jourqual-3 (bis März 2024)



Allgemeine Betriebswirtschaftslehre

JO3 A-BWL als pdf
JO3 A-BWL als excel-Tabelle

Bankbetriebslehre/Finanzierung

JO3 BA-FI als pdf
JO3 BA-FI als excel-Tabelle

Betriebswirtschaftliche Steuerlehre

JO3 STEU als pdf

JO3 STEU als excel-Tabelle

Dienstleistungs- und Handelsmanagement

JO3 DLM als pdf
JO3 DLM als excel-Tabelle

Hochschulmanagement

JO3 HSM als pdf

JO3 HSM als excel-Tabelle

Internationales Management

JO3 INT als pdf

JO3 INT als excel-Tabelle

Logistik

Marketing

JO3 LOG als pdf

JO3 MARK als pdf

JO3 LOG als excel-Tabelle

Marketing

JO3 MARK als excel-Tabelle

Nachhaltigkeitsmanagement

JO3 NAMA als pdf

JO3 NAMA als excel-Tabelle

Öffentliche Betriebswirtschaftslehre

JO3 O-BWL als pdf

JO3 O-BWL als excel-Tabelle

Operations Research

JO3 OR als pdf

JO3 OR als excel-Tabelle

Organisation/Personalwesen

JO3 ORG/PERS als pdf

JO3 ORG/PERS als excel-Tabelle

Produktionswirtschaft

JO3 PROD als pdf

JO3 PROD als excel-Tabelle

Rechnungswesen

JO3 RECH als pdf

JO3 RECH als excel-Tabelle

Strategisches Management

JO3 SM als pdf

JO3 SM als excel-Tabelle

Technologie, Innovation und Entrepreneurship

JO3 TIE als pdf

JO3 TIE als excel-Tabelle

Wissenschaftstheorie und Ethik in den Wirtschaftswissenschaften

JO3 WEF als pdf

JO3 WEF als excel-Tabelle

Wirtschaftsinformatik

JO3 WI als pdf

JO3 WI als excel-Tabelle

Management im Gesundheitswesen

JO3 Gesundheitswesen als pdf

JO3 Gesundheitswesen als excel-Tabelle

VHB-JOURQUAL3: Wirtschaftsinformatik

© Verband der Hochschullehrer für Betriebswirtschaft e.V. (2015); VHB-JOURQUAL3-Herausgeber: Prof. Dr. Thorsten Hennig-Thurau und Prof. Dr. Henrik Sattler

[Erklärungen zur Tabelle finden Sie hier.](#)

Zeitschrift	ISSN (Druckversion, sofern verfügbar)	JQ3	JQ2	Anzahl Voten A+ bis D	Verteilung der Voten					Anteil Rating o. besser	Nicht Wiss.	Nicht BWL	Weitere Services	
					A+	A	B	C	D				Link zur Zeitschrift	Link zu "Weitere Ratings"
A+ = Herausragende, weltweit führende wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift auf dem Gebiet der BWL oder ihrer Teildisziplinen														
Information Systems Research (ISR)	1047-7047	A+	A+	163	78,5%	16,0%	3,7%	1,8%	0,0%	78,5%	0,0%	0,0%	http://pubsonline.informs.org/journal/isr	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/2546
Management Information Systems Quarterly (MISQ)	0276-7783	A+	A	201	65,2%	27,4%	4,0%	3,0%	0,5%	65,2%	0,0%	0,5%	http://aisel.aisnet.org/misq/	nicht vorhanden
A = Führende wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift auf dem Gebiet der BWL oder ihrer Teildisziplinen														
Journal of Management Information Systems	0742-1222	A	A	111	22,5%	63,1%	9,0%	4,5%	0,9%	85,6%	0,0%	0,0%	http://www.mesharpe.com/mall/result	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/2863
Mathematical Programming	0025-5610	A	A	35	25,7%	54,3%	17,1%	2,9%	0,0%	80,0%	0,0%	7,9%	http://link.springer.com/journal/10107	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/6319
Journal of the Association for Information Systems (JAIS)	1536-9323	A	B	107	18,7%	55,1%	17,8%	8,4%	0,0%	73,8%	0,0%	0,0%	http://aisel.aisnet.org/jais/	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/4027
Journal of Information Technology	0268-3962	A	B	84	14,3%	53,6%	22,6%	9,5%	0,0%	67,9%	0,0%	0,0%	http://www.palgrave-journals.com/jit/	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/2836
Proceedings of the International Conference on Information Systems (ICIS)	1350-1917	A	A	161	11,2%	51,6%	24,2%	9,9%	3,1%	62,7%	6,9%	0,0%	http://aisel.aisnet.org/icis/	nicht vorhanden
Information Systems Journal (ISJ)	94	A	B	94	12,8%	47,9%	30,9%	6,4%	2,1%	60,6%	0,0%	0,0%	http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/13691491	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/2545
The Journal of Strategic Information Systems	0963-8687	A	B	92	6,5%	53,3%	32,6%	6,5%	1,1%	59,8%	0,0%	0,0%	http://www.sciencedirect.com/science	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/4020
European Journal of Information Systems (EJIS)	0960-085X	A	C	129	9,3%	49,6%	24,0%	15,5%	1,6%	58,9%	0,0%	0,0%	http://www.palgrave-journals.com/ejis/	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/3857
INFORMS Journal on Computing (JOC)	1091-9856	A	B	54	11,1%	44,4%	37,0%	7,4%	0,0%	55,6%	0,0%	3,6%	http://pubsonline.informs.org/journal/joc	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/4386
SIAM Journal on Computing	0097-5397	A	A	30	16,7%	36,7%	23,3%	20,0%	3,3%	53,3%	0,0%	11,8%	http://epubs.siam.org/journal/smjcat	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/4109
B = Wichtige und angesehene wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift auf dem Gebiet der BWL oder ihrer Teildisziplinen														
Journal of the ACM (JACM)	0004-5411	B	B	39	10,3%	20,5%	61,5%	7,7%	0,0%	92,3%	0,0%	4,9%	http://jacm.acm.org/	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/4026
Decision Support Systems (DSS)	0167-9236	B	B	165	2,4%	32,7%	53,3%	10,3%	1,2%	88,5%	0,0%	0,0%	http://www.sciencedirect.com/science	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/3041
Decision Sciences	0011-7315	B	B	145	3,4%	33,1%	51,0%	12,4%	0,0%	87,6%	0,0%	0,0%	http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10983416	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/2260
Computers and Operations Research	0305-0548	B	B	97	3,1%	44,3%	39,2%	13,4%	0,0%	86,6%	0,0%	1,0%	http://www.journals.elsevier.com/compro	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/3849
IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management	0018-9391	B	B	118	1,7%	19,5%	65,3%	11,9%	1,7%	86,4%	0,8%	1,7%	http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/RecentIssues	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/2528
Business & Information Systems Engineering (BISE) (If)	0937-6429	B	B	168	8,3%	35,1%	38,7%	12,5%	5,4%	82,1%	0,0%	0,0%	http://www.bise-journal.com/	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/1654
ACM Transactions on Information Systems	1046-8188	B	B	61	1,6%	19,7%	60,7%	14,8%	3,3%	82,0%	0,0%	3,2%	http://tois.acm.org/	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/3796
International Journal of Electronic Commerce (IJEC)	1086-4415	B	B	63	1,6%	31,7%	46,0%	19,0%	1,6%	79,4%	0,0%	0,0%	http://www.mesharpe.com/mall/result	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/2577
ACM Transactions on Management Information Systems (TOMIS)	2158-656X	B	n.e.	64	3,1%	26,6%	48,4%	17,2%	4,7%	78,1%	0,0%	0,0%	http://tmis.acm.org/	nicht vorhanden
ACM Computing Surveys	0360-0300	B	B	36	8,3%	19,4%	47,2%	19,4%	5,6%	75,0%	0,0%	7,7%	http://surveys.acm.org/	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/3793
Journal of Computational Finance	1460-1559	B	B	30	0,0%	10,0%	63,3%	10,0%	16,7%	73,3%	0,0%	0,0%	http://www.risk.net/type/journal/source	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/3951
Artificial Intelligence	0004-3702	B	B	36	5,6%	25,0%	41,7%	25,0%	2,8%	72,2%	0,0%	16,3%	http://www.sciencedirect.com/science	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/3810
Group Decision and Negotiation	0926-2644	B	B	64	0,0%	18,8%	50,0%	25,0%	6,3%	68,8%	0,0%	1,5%	http://link.springer.com/journal/10726	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/2441
ACM SIGMIS Database	0095-0033	B	n.e.	38	2,6%	15,8%	50,0%	21,1%	10,5%	68,4%	0,0%	9,5%	http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2659	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/3040
Proceedings of the European Conference on Information Systems (ECIS)	keine	B	B	157	2,5%	15,3%	50,3%	25,5%	6,4%	68,2%	7,1%	0,0%	http://aisel.aisnet.org/ecis/	nicht vorhanden
IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering (TSE)	0098-5589	n.e.	B	34	5,9%	17,6%	44,1%	26,5%	5,9%	67,6%	2,9%	8,1%	http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/RecentIssues	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/3881
Data & Knowledge Engineering	0169-023X	B	C	39	7,7%	7,7%	46,2%	30,8%	7,7%	61,5%	0,0%	2,5%	http://www.sciencedirect.com/science	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/3856
Proceedings of the International Conference on Communications (ICC)	keine	B	B	32	12,5%	6,3%	40,6%	18,8%	21,9%	59,4%	17,9%	0,0%	http://www.informatik.uni-trier.de/LE	nicht vorhanden
Communications of the ACM (CACM)	0001-0782	B	C	116	4,3%	13,8%	40,5%	37,1%	4,3%	58,6%	4,9%	3,3%	http://cacm.acm.org/magazines	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/3846
Information & Management	0378-7206	B	C	91	1,1%	13,2%	44,0%	33,0%	8,8%	58,2%	0,0%	0,0%	http://www.sciencedirect.com/science	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/2540
Information Systems (IS)	0306-4379	B	C	71	4,2%	15,5%	38,0%	38,0%	4,2%	57,7%	0,0%	0,0%	http://www.sciencedirect.com/science	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/3889
MIS Quarterly Executive	1540-1960	B	C	82	1,2%	15,9%	40,2%	32,9%	9,8%	57,3%	13,7%	0,0%	http://misqe.org/jse2/index.php/misse	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/12207
Journal of Decision Systems	1246-0125	B	B	37	0,0%	2,7%	45,4%	29,7%	13,5%	56,8%	0,0%	0,0%	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/jds2	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/34126
Information and Organization	1471-7727	B	C	60	1,7%	21,7%	31,7%	41,7%	3,3%	55,0%	0,0%	3,2%	http://www.journals.elsevier.com/infor	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/3887
Information Systems Frontiers	1387-3326	B	C	73	0,0%	0,0%	52,1%	43,8%	4,1%	52,1%	0,0%	0,0%	http://link.springer.com/journal/10796	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/4515
Electronic Markets (em)	1019-6781	B	C	124	0,0%	9,7%	41,9%	41,9%	6,5%	51,6%	0,0%	0,0%	http://www.springer.com/business+%26+economics	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/3046
ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction	1073-0516	B	C	45	4,4%	8,9%	37,8%	40,0%	8,9%	51,1%	0,0%	2,2%	http://tochi.acm.org/	http://zbw.eu/jrg/journals/rankings/3794

<https://vhbonline.org/vhb4you/vhb-jourqual/vhb-jourqual-3/tabellen-zum-download>

Literatursuche: „Start small“ (Schritt 1)

BEISPIEL

VHB-Rating 2024 (seit April 2024)



Teilratings / VHB-Rating 2024 für Publikationsmedien

<p>VHB-Rating 2024 BA-FI Teilrating BA-FI</p> <p>Mehr lesen</p>	<p>VHB-Rating 2024 STEU Teilrating STEU</p> <p>Mehr lesen</p>
<p>VHB-Rating 2024 DLM Teilrating DLM</p> <p>Mehr lesen</p>	<p>VHB-Rating 2024 HSM Teilrating HSM</p> <p>Mehr lesen</p>
<p>VHB-Rating 2024 INT Teilrating INT</p> <p>Mehr lesen</p>	<p>VHB-Rating 2024 LOG Teilrating LOG</p> <p>Mehr lesen</p>
<p>VHB-Rating 2024 MARK Teilrating MARK</p> <p>Mehr lesen</p>	<p>VHB-Rating 2024 NAMA Teilrating NAMA</p> <p>Mehr lesen</p>
<p>VHB-Rating 2024 ÖBWL Teilrating ÖBWL</p> <p>Mehr lesen</p>	<p>VHB-Rating 2024 OR Teilrating OR</p> <p>Mehr lesen</p>
<p>VHB-Rating 2024 ORG Teilrating ORG</p> <p>Mehr lesen</p>	<p>VHB-Rating 2024 PERS Teilrating PERS</p> <p>Mehr lesen</p>
<p>VHB-Rating 2024 PROD Teilrating PROD</p> <p>Mehr lesen</p>	<p>VHB-Rating 2024 RECH Teilrating RECH</p> <p>Mehr lesen</p>
<p>VHB-Rating 2024 STRAT Teilrating STRAT</p> <p>Mehr lesen</p>	<p>VHB-Rating 2024 TIE Teilrating TIE</p> <p>Mehr lesen</p>
<p>VHB-Rating 2024 WI Teilrating WI</p> <p>Mehr lesen</p>	<p>VHB-Rating 2024 WEW Teilrating WEW</p> <p>Mehr lesen</p>

Section	Type of publication	Wirtschaftsinformatik / Information Systems				
		Scientific journals				
		Scientific quality				
Wirtschaftsinformatik or Information Systems Journals						
MIS Quarterly	ISSN	Rating	Votes ≥ rating [%]	Publisher	Link	
Information Systems Research (ISR)	2163-9730	A+	72	University of Minnesota	Link	
Journal of the Association for Information Systems (JAIS)	1538-6536	A+	87	Inform	Link	
Journal of Management Information Systems (JMIS)	1538-9233	A	87	AIS	Link	
Informatik						
European J.	ISSN	Rating	Votes ≥ rating [%]	Publisher	Link	
Journal of Information Systems	1873-7846	C	74	Elsevier	Link	
Journal of Knowledge Management (JKM)	1548-0658	C	67	IGI Global	Link	
International Journal of Electronic Business (IIEB)	1741-5063	C	65	Inderscience	Link	
Business	ISSN	Rating	Votes ≥ rating [%]	Publisher	Link	
ACM SIGART	1557-928X	A	85	Taylor & Francis Group	Link	
Information						
Wirtschaftsinformatik or Information Systems Journals	Title	ISSN	Rating	Votes ≥ rating [%]	Publisher	Link
HMD Praxis	1557-7392	B	70	ACM	Link	
Information	1937-1944	B	69	IEEE	Link	
Wirtschafts	1438-8711	B	67	JMIR Publications	Link	
Management	1558-2191	B	67	IEEE	Link	
Organizational	1879-2383	B	66	Elsevier	Link	
Operations	2573-4522	B	66	ACM	Link	
Transportation	2164-3970	B	66	Hanover, Md. : INFORMS	Link	
ACM Transactions on Human-Robot Interaction (THRI)	2694-4030	B	63	Catonsville, Md. : INFORMS	Link	
Service Science	1873-1228	B	63	Elsevier	Link	
MIS Quarterly	1557-928X	A	85	Taylor & Francis Group	Link	
European J.	1873-7846	C	74	Elsevier	Link	
Journal of Knowledge Management (JKM)	1548-0658	C	67	IGI Global	Link	
International Journal of Electronic Business (IIEB)	1741-5063	C	65	Inderscience	Link	
Information	1557-7392	B	70	ACM	Link	
Business	1937-1944	B	69	IEEE	Link	
ACM SIGART	1438-8711	B	67	JMIR Publications	Link	
Information	1558-2191	B	67	IEEE	Link	
Wirtschafts	1879-2383	B	66	Elsevier	Link	
Management	2573-4522	B	66	ACM	Link	
Organizational	2164-3970	B	66	Hanover, Md. : INFORMS	Link	
Operations	2694-4030	B	63	Catonsville, Md. : INFORMS	Link	
Transportation	1873-1228	B	63	Elsevier	Link	
ACM Transactions on Human-Robot Interaction (THRI)	1557-928X	A	85	Taylor & Francis Group	Link	
Service Science	1873-7846	C	74	Elsevier	Link	
MIS Quarterly	1548-0658	C	67	IGI Global	Link	
European J.	1741-5063	C	65	Inderscience	Link	
Production	1873-1228	B	63	Elsevier	Link	
Journal of Systems and Software	1557-928X	A	85	Taylor & Francis Group	Link	
Information	1873-7846	C	74	Elsevier	Link	
Business	1557-7392	B	70	ACM	Link	
Information	1937-1944	B	69	IEEE	Link	
Wirtschafts	1438-8711	B	67	JMIR Publications	Link	
Management	1558-2191	B	67	IEEE	Link	
Organizational	1879-2383	B	66	Elsevier	Link	
Operations	2573-4522	B	66	ACM	Link	
Transportation	2164-3970	B	66	Hanover, Md. : INFORMS	Link	
ACM Transactions on Human-Robot Interaction (THRI)	2694-4030	B	63	Catonsville, Md. : INFORMS	Link	
Service Science	1873-1228	B	63	Elsevier	Link	
Academy of Management Perspectives (AMP)	1943-4529	B	92	Academy of Management	Link	
Long Range Planning (LRP)	1873-1872	B	91	Amsterdam [u.a.] : Elsevier	Link	
Academy of Management Discoveries (AMD)	2168-1007	B	91	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of Business Research (JBR)	1873-7978	B	90	Elsevier	Link	
Academy of Management Learning & Education (AMLE)	1944-0585	B	84	Academy of Management	Link	
European Management Journal (EMJ)	1873-5681	B	81	Amsterdam [u.a.] : Elsevier	Link	
International Journal of Management Reviews (UMR)	1468-2370	B	75	Hoboken, New Jersey: Wiley	Link	
Organization	1461-7323	B	74	Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications	Link	
Journal of Business Economics (JBE)	1861-9282	B	73	New York, NY: Springer Nature	Link	
California Management Review (CMR)	2162-8564	B	72	University of California Press	Link	
Schmalenbach Journal of Business Research (SBUR)	2368-1513	B	68	Springer Nature	Link	
Review of Managerial Science (RMS)	1863-6691	B	66	Springer Nature	Link	
Scandinavian Journal of Management (SJM)	1873-3387	B	66	Amsterdam [u.a.] : Elsevier	Link	
Economics Letters	1873-7374	B	60	Amsterdam [u.a.] : Elsevier	Link	
Harvard Business Review (HBR)	0017-8012	B	59	Harvard Business School Publishing	Link	
Management Review Quarterly (früher: Journal für Betriebswirtschaft JB) (MRQ)	2198-1639	B	53	Heidelberg : Springer	Link	
IEEE Engineering Management Review (EMR)	1937-1718	B	52	IEEE	Link	
International Journal of Project Management (IJPM)	1763-6534	C	75	Elsevier	Link	
International Journal of Innovation and Technology Management (IJITM)	1763-6650	C	71	Singapore: World Scientific Publishing	Link	
Die Unternehmung - Swiss Journal of Business Research and Practice	2942-218X	C	50	Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft mbH und Co	Link	
McKinsey Quarterly	2831-8005	D	100	Chicago, Illinois: McKinsey & Company	Link	
e-Service Journal	1528-2324	D	100	Indiana University Press	Link	
Journal of Information Systems (JIS)	1557-928X	A	57	Association for Computing Machinery (ACM)	Link	
Computer Science Journals (without explicit interface to WinfIS)	1927-6208	B	72	Elsevier	Link	
Computers & Security	1641-0131	B	55	IEEE	Link	
IEEE Internet Computing	1872-0709	C	81	Elsevier	Link	
Computer Networks	1572-0323	D	100	de Gruyter	Link	
it+Information Technology (früher: it+ti - Informationstechnik und Technische Informatik)	1572-0389	A	56	Springer	Link	
Health Care Management Science	1572-0311	B	76	Springer	Link	
Applied Energy	1872-0118	B	68	Elsevier	Link	
Energy	1733-7785	B	68	Elsevier	Link	
Energy Informatics	2520-8042	C	83	Springer	Link	
Nature	1478-6657	A+	91	Nature Publishing Group	Link	
Science	1095-0203	A+	90	American Association for the Advancement of Science	Link	
Nature Energy	2058-7548	A	75	Nature Portfolio	Link	
Nature Sustainability	2398-0629	A	74	Nature Portfolio	Link	
Nature Communications	2041-7323	A	70	Nature Portfolio	Link	
PLoS One	1023-2923	B	73	Rubin Library of Science (PLoS)	Link	
Business	1557-928X	A	85	Taylor & Francis Group	Link	
Management	1873-7846	C	74	Elsevier	Link	
Organization	1557-7392	B	72	Academy of Management	Link	
Strategic Management	1873-7978	B	71	Academy of Management	Link	
Operations	1468-1007	B	70	Academy of Management	Link	
MIT Sloan	1873-7978	B	69	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of Management	1557-928X	A	69	Academy of Management	Link	
Research	1873-7978	B	68	Academy of Management	Link	
Academy of	1557-7392	B	68	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1873-7978	B	67	Academy of Management	Link	
Operations	1557-928X	A	67	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1873-7978	B	66	Academy of Management	Link	
Management	1557-928X	A	66	Academy of Management	Link	
Business	1873-7978	B	65	Academy of Management	Link	
Information	1557-928X	A	65	Academy of Management	Link	
Technology	1557-928X	A	64	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	64	Academy of Management	Link	
Management	1557-928X	A	63	Academy of Management	Link	
Practice	1557-928X	A	63	Academy of Management	Link	
Concepts	1557-928X	A	63	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	62	Academy of Management	Link	
Information	1557-928X	A	62	Academy of Management	Link	
Technology	1557-928X	A	61	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	61	Academy of Management	Link	
Management	1557-928X	A	60	Academy of Management	Link	
Practice	1557-928X	A	60	Academy of Management	Link	
Concepts	1557-928X	A	60	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	59	Academy of Management	Link	
Information	1557-928X	A	59	Academy of Management	Link	
Technology	1557-928X	A	58	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	58	Academy of Management	Link	
Management	1557-928X	A	57	Academy of Management	Link	
Practice	1557-928X	A	57	Academy of Management	Link	
Concepts	1557-928X	A	56	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	56	Academy of Management	Link	
Information	1557-928X	A	55	Academy of Management	Link	
Technology	1557-928X	A	55	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	54	Academy of Management	Link	
Management	1557-928X	A	54	Academy of Management	Link	
Practice	1557-928X	A	53	Academy of Management	Link	
Concepts	1557-928X	A	53	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	52	Academy of Management	Link	
Information	1557-928X	A	52	Academy of Management	Link	
Technology	1557-928X	A	51	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	51	Academy of Management	Link	
Management	1557-928X	A	50	Academy of Management	Link	
Practice	1557-928X	A	50	Academy of Management	Link	
Concepts	1557-928X	A	50	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	49	Academy of Management	Link	
Information	1557-928X	A	49	Academy of Management	Link	
Technology	1557-928X	A	48	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	48	Academy of Management	Link	
Management	1557-928X	A	47	Academy of Management	Link	
Practice	1557-928X	A	47	Academy of Management	Link	
Concepts	1557-928X	A	46	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	46	Academy of Management	Link	
Information	1557-928X	A	45	Academy of Management	Link	
Technology	1557-928X	A	45	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	44	Academy of Management	Link	
Management	1557-928X	A	44	Academy of Management	Link	
Practice	1557-928X	A	43	Academy of Management	Link	
Concepts	1557-928X	A	43	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	42	Academy of Management	Link	
Information	1557-928X	A	42	Academy of Management	Link	
Technology	1557-928X	A	41	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	41	Academy of Management	Link	
Management	1557-928X	A	40	Academy of Management	Link	
Practice	1557-928X	A	40	Academy of Management	Link	
Concepts	1557-928X	A	39	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	39	Academy of Management	Link	
Information	1557-928X	A	38	Academy of Management	Link	
Technology	1557-928X	A	38	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	37	Academy of Management	Link	
Management	1557-928X	A	37	Academy of Management	Link	
Practice	1557-928X	A	36	Academy of Management	Link	
Concepts	1557-928X	A	36	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	35	Academy of Management	Link	
Information	1557-928X	A	35	Academy of Management	Link	
Technology	1557-928X	A	34	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	34	Academy of Management	Link	
Management	1557-928X	A	33	Academy of Management	Link	
Practice	1557-928X	A	33	Academy of Management	Link	
Concepts	1557-928X	A	32	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	32	Academy of Management	Link	
Information	1557-928X	A	31	Academy of Management	Link	
Technology	1557-928X	A	31	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	30	Academy of Management	Link	
Management	1557-928X	A	30	Academy of Management	Link	
Practice	1557-928X	A	29	Academy of Management	Link	
Concepts	1557-928X	A	29	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	28	Academy of Management	Link	
Information	1557-928X	A	28	Academy of Management	Link	
Technology	1557-928X	A	27	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	27	Academy of Management	Link	
Management	1557-928X	A	26	Academy of Management	Link	
Practice	1557-928X	A	26	Academy of Management	Link	
Concepts	1557-928X	A	25	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	25	Academy of Management	Link	
Information	1557-928X	A	24	Academy of Management	Link	
Technology	1557-928X	A	24	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	23	Academy of Management	Link	
Management	1557-928X	A	23	Academy of Management	Link	
Practice	1557-928X	A	22	Academy of Management	Link	
Concepts	1557-928X	A	22	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	21	Academy of Management	Link	
Information	1557-928X	A	21	Academy of Management	Link	
Technology	1557-928X	A	20	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	20	Academy of Management	Link	
Management	1557-928X	A	19	Academy of Management	Link	
Practice	1557-928X	A	19	Academy of Management	Link	
Concepts	1557-928X	A	18	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	18	Academy of Management	Link	
Information	1557-928X	A	17	Academy of Management	Link	
Technology	1557-928X	A	17	Academy of Management	Link	
Journal of	1557-928X	A	16	Academy of Management	Link	
Management	1557-928X	A	16	Academy of Management	Link	
Practice	1557-928X	A	15	Academy of Management	Link	
Concepts	1557-928X	A				

<https://vhbonline.org/service/vhb-rating-2024/teiratings-2>

Literatursuche: „Start small“

Idealtypische Vorgehensweise:

(1) Suche in *führenden Fachzeitschriften (und Konferenz-Proceedings)*

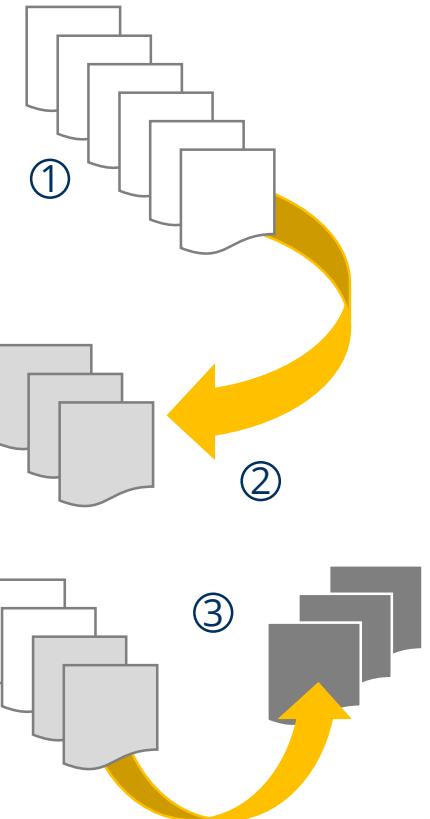
- Manuelle Suche in Inhaltsverzeichnissen (optional)
- Automatisierte Suche (z. B. in Titel, Abstract und Keywords)

(2) „Rückwärtssuche“ (in Literaturverzeichnissen der in Schritt 1 identifizierten Artikeln)

(3) „Vorwärtssuche“ (z. B. mithilfe von *Google Scholar* → „zitiert von“)

(4) „Selektive“ Suche in Zeitschriftendatenbanken (zur Absicherung)

- Beispiele: *Business Source Complete, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, Wiley Online Library*, etc.



Webster & Watson (2002, S. xvi)

Agenda

Einführung

Literaturanalyse

- Was ist eine systematische Literaturanalyse?
- Wie suche ich nach Literatur?
- Wie nutze ich „LitBaskets“?
- Wie werte ich Literatur aus?
- Wie ist der Grobaufbau einer wiss. Arbeit?
- Wie verwalte ich Literatur?
- Was ist eine gute Literaturanalyse?

Typischer Betreuungsprozess

Q&A



LitBaskets und Suchstring

Literatursuche:

LitBaskets.io* für den ersten Schritt der Literatursuche nach Webster & Watson (2002)

Beispiel Suchstring:

(„Maturity Model“ OR „Assessment Model“) AND („Innovation Capabilit*“) NOT („Data Science“)

Achtung! Ein guter Suchstring muss nicht lang sein!

Suchstring:

Nützliche Operatoren:

- AND - um Suchbegriffe zu verbinden
- OR - um Synonyme zu verbinden
- NOT - um Themen abzugrenzen

* <https://www.litbaskets.io>

LitBaskets und Start Small

啥, 只有信息系统的期刊吗

LITBASKETS — Supporting literature searches for Information Systems researchers.

Journals 51

Help
Open Source

LITBASKETS beta



e.g. Crowdfunding

Search Advanced Options

This website allows you to search through Literature Baskets, which we call *Litbaskets*. The **default** Litbasket has 51 journals that we believe are a great starting point for most IS research topics. If you are **getting too many results**, you can **adjust the slider below** to select smaller Litbaskets, all the way down to 2XS (AIS Basket of Eight).

Smallest Litbasket
Least journals
2XS

Default Litbasket
More journals
XS S M

Basket '2XS'

Basket '2XS' (Extra Extra Small) is the AIS Basket of Eight, consisting of the following journals:

Title	Coverage
Information Systems Research	1990-ongoing
Journal of Strategic Information Systems	1991-ongoing
MIS Quarterly	1980-ongoing
Journal of Management Information Systems	1987-ongoing
European Journal of Information Systems	1995-ongoing
Information Systems Journal	1991-ongoing
Journal of Information Technology	1987-ongoing
Journal of the Association for Information Systems	2007-ongoing

Basket 'XS'

Basket 'XS' (Extra Small) consists of the '2XS' basket, plus the following journals:

Title	Coverage
Decision Support Systems	1985-ongoing
Information and Management	1977-ongoing
Information and Organization	2001-ongoing
Information Systems Frontiers	1999-ongoing
Communications of the Association for Information Systems	2009-ongoing
Data Base for Advances in Information Systems	See Scopus
Expert Systems with Applications	1990-ongoing
Information Society	See Scopus

Senior Scholars' Basket of journals (8)

Senior Scholars' List of Premier Journals (11)

* <https://www.litbaskets.io>

Agenda

Einführung

Literaturanalyse

- Was ist eine systematische Literaturanalyse?
- Wie suche ich nach Literatur?
- Wie nutze ich „LitBaskets“?
- Wie werte ich Literatur aus?
- Wie ist der Grobaufbau einer wiss. Arbeit?
- Wie verwalte ich Literatur?
- Was ist eine gute Literaturanalyse?

Typischer Betreuungsprozess

Q&A



Literaturauswertung: Autorenzentrisch gefolgt von konzeptzentrisch

Problem: „A literature review is **concept-centric**. Thus, concepts determine the organizing framework of a review. In contrast, some authors take an **author-centric** approach and essentially present a summary of the relevant articles. This method **fails to synthesize** the literature.“

Zwei wesentliche Auswertungsschritte:

Transition

Table 1. Approaches to Literature Reviews	
Concept-centric Endpunkt	Author-centric Startpunkt
Concept X ... [author A, author B, ...]	Author A ... concept X, concept Y, ...
Concept Y ... [author A, author C, ...]	Author B ... concept X, concept W, ...

Articles	Concepts				
	A	B	C	D	...
1		✗	✗		✗
2	✗	✗			
...			✗	✗	

Webster & Watson (2002, S. xvi-xvii)

LiteratURAUSWERTUNG: Autorenzentrisch

BEISPIEL

No.	Origin	Author(s)	Year	#citations	Outlet type	Outlet	Control theme	Org. context	Research methodology	Data sample	Project context	Control dyad(s)	Control relationship	Independent variables	Dependent variables	Moderating variables	Mediating variables	Key findings
1	old	Conroy	2010	10	Journal	EJIS	1_Choices	a_Intraorg.	Case study	17 interviews in 4 (out of 22) projects in 1 organization	Internal ISD	Senior manager-project manager	Hierarchical	ISD context factors, ISD method factors	Tight budgetary control	na	na	Factors that explain the extent of tight budgetary control in ISD projects are context complexity, organizational and project culture, customer type, and accounting staff's ISD familiarity (context factors), as well as developer involvement in and transparency of the budgeting process, length of development iteration, and customer involvement (method factors).
2	update 2013	Cram and Brohman	2013	1	Journal	ISJ	1_Choices	a_Intraorg.	Case study	17 interviews in 4 (out of 22) projects in 1 organization	Internal ISD	Senior manager-project manager	Hierarchical	ISD context factors, ISD method factors	Tight budgetary control	na	na	Control modes alone are inadequate to examine ISD project control in flexible (agile) environments; Based on the data collected, we build an ISD control typology that differentiates ISD approaches on the basis of control objectives (product or process focused) and control practices (preventive or detective/ corrective focused). The proposed typology can be used by practitioners to inform and guide more effective systems development control choices while providing researchers with a new model that recognizes the unique control aspects of today's systems development approaches.
3	new 2013	Dekker and Van den Abbeele	2010	15	Journal	OS	1_Choices	a_Interorg.	Survey	287 transactions	IS outsourcing	Buyer - supplier	Lateral	partner search, partner experience	outcome control, behavior control	na	Supplier information	Partner search and experience facilitate learning and subsequent control design. Partner experience simultaneously reduces the need for control and the intensity of the partner search process. Thus, partner experience can have opposite and offsetting effects on control design, which contributes to the discussion on whether prior exchange experiences complement or substitute formal control.
4	new 2014	Heumann, Wiener, Remus, and Mähring	2014		Journal	JIT	1_Choices	a_Intraorg.	Case study	17 interviews in single internal ISD project	Senior management-project management-project team	Hierarchical	Legitimacy concerns, performance concerns, task complexity	Formal control (BC, OC), na control styles (coercive, enabling)	na	na	Senior and project managers differ in their use of control style (coercive v.s. enabling) but not in their use of formal control mode. Legitimacy concerns and task complexity caused senior managers to adopt an enabling control style. Performance problems triggered a temporary shift to coercive control on the senior management level. Efficiency concerns led to a coercive control style on the project management level.	
5	old	Kirsch	1996	347	Journal	OS	1_Choices	a_Intraorg.	Case study	17 interviews in 4 (out of 22) projects in 1 organization	ISD manager-project leader	Hierarchical	Controller's self-control, controller's self-control in decision process, outcome measurability	BC, OC, CC, SC	na	na	Behavior observability interacts with the controller's ISD knowledge to determine the adoption of behavior control; outcome control is a function of outcome measurability and behavior observability; self-control is dependent on the extent to which outcomes are measurable and the level of the controller's ISD knowledge	
6	old	Kirsch	1997	334	Journal	ISR	1_Choices	a_Intraorg.	Case study	17 interviews in 4 (out of 22) projects in 1 organization	ISD manager-project leader; User contact- controller	Hierarchical and lateral	Availability of pre-existing mechanisms, task characteristics, role	BC, OC, CC, SC	na	na	Project stakeholders implement a portfolio of control modes that typically includes both formal and informal modes; constructing a control portfolio is a process that includes selecting appropriate pre-existing mechanisms of formal control, designing new formal control mechanisms (if necessary), and supplementing the formal mechanisms with informal control mechanisms; throughout this process, the choice of particular control mechanisms depends on task characteristics, role expectations, and project-related knowledge and skills.	
7	old	Kirsch and Cummings	1996	43	Journal	AMIT	1_Choices	a_Intraorg.	Multi-method (survey and case study)	Survey: 68 respondents of 35 projects in 17 organizations; Case study: 3 projects in 3 organizations	Internal ISD	ISD manager-project leader	Hierarchical	Organizational tenure, task complexity, formalization, hierarchical coordination	SC	na	na	ISD project leaders' perceptions of self-control are highest when they have considerable job experience (organizational tenure), are able to further refine existing development procedures (formalization), and are involved in smaller, less-complex projects (task complexity).
8	old	Kirsch, Ko, and Haney	2010	28	Journal	OS	1_Choices	a_Intraorg.	Survey	Matched data of 95 projects in 65 organizations	Internal ISD	Project manager-team members; Project team	Hierarchical and lateral	Social capital, outcome measurability, behavior observability	Team-based clan control	Project manager's knowledge of the transformation process	na	Social capital is associated with team-based clan control; team-based clan control is also dependent on the project manager's business and domain knowledge, coupled with the extent to which he observes the behaviors of the project team.

Wiener et al. (2016, S. 749); Auszug aus zugrundeliegendem Auswertungsdokument.

Literaturauswertung: Konzeptzentrisch

BEISPIEL

Table 3. Antecedents of Control Mode Choices^a

Context	Construct (direction ^b)	Control Mode	References	
			Internal	Outsourced
Project	Behavior observability (+)	Behavior control	Kirsch (1996, 1997*) Kirsch et al. (2002)	Choudhury and Sabherwal (2003)* Van Fenema (2002)*
		Outcome control	Kirsch (1996)	
		Clan control	Kirsch et al. (2002)	
	Behavior observability (-)	Clan control	Kirsch (1997)*	
		Self-control	Kirsch et al. (2002)	
	Outcome measurability (+)	Outcome control	Kirsch (1996, 1997*) Kirsch et al. (2002)	
		Self-control	Kirsch et al. (2002)	
	Outcome measurability (-)	Clan control	Kirsch (1997)*	
		Self-control	Kirsch (1996)	
	Project size (-)	Self-control	Kirsch (1997)*	Choudhury and Sabherwal (2003)*
Project/ Stakeholder (controller)	Availability of preexisting mechanisms (+)	Formal control	Kirsch (1997)* Mähring (2002)*	
	Environmental uncertainty (-)	Formal control	Vlasic and Yetton (2004)* Mao et al. (2008)*	
	Environmental uncertainty (+)	Informal control	Vlasic and Yetton (2004)* Mao et al. (2008)*	
	Behavior observability x Controller's IS knowledge (+)	Behavior control	Kirsch (1996, 1997*)	
	Behavior observability x Controller's IS knowledge (-)	Clan control	Kirsch et al. (2002)	
	Behavior observability x Controller's process/domain knowledge (+)	Clan control	Kirsch et al. (2010)	

Wiener et al. (2016, S. 749); ^a Konzeptmatrix beinhaltet statistisch signifikante bzw. empirisch unterstützte Ergebnisse aus quantitativen und qualitativen (*) Studien.

Agenda

Einführung

Literaturanalyse

- Was ist eine systematische Literaturanalyse?
- Wie suche ich nach Literatur?
- Wie nutze ich „LitBaskets“?
- Wie werte ich Literatur aus?
- Wie ist der Grobaufbau einer wiss. Arbeit?
- Wie verwalte ich Literatur?
- Was ist eine gute Literaturanalyse?

Typischer Betreuungsprozess

Q&A



(Systematische) Literaturanalyse: Grobaufbau

(1) Einleitung

- Motivation des Themas
- Einführung zentraler Begriffe (Arbeitsdefinitionen)
- Forschungslücke (bzw. -problem)
- Zentrale Forschungsfrage(n)
- (Erwarteter) Forschungsbeitrag

(2) Theoretischer Hintergrund

- Ausführliche Definition (und Konzeptualisierung) zentraler Begriffe
- Festlegung/Beschreibung des „Review Scope“ (z. B. Analyseebene/-perspektive/-rahmenwerk, kontextbezogener Fokus, relevante Literaturbasis)

(3) Methodik

- Vorgehen bei Literatursuche (Suchbegriffe, Inklusions-/Exklusionskriterien, etc.)
- Vorgehen bei Literaturauswertung
- Deskriptive Analyse des „Review Sample“

(4) Ergebnisse

- „Konzeptzentrische“ Darstellung

(5) Diskussion

- Zusammenfassung zentraler Ergebnisse
- Kritische Reflektion (Implikationen & Limitationen)

(6) Schlussfolgerung

Webster & Watson (2002, S. xv)

Agenda

Einführung

Literaturanalyse

- Was ist eine systematische Literaturanalyse?
- Wie suche ich nach Literatur?
- Wie nutze ich „LitBaskets“?
- Wie werte ich Literatur aus?
- Wie ist der Grobaufbau einer wiss. Arbeit?
- Wie verwalte ich Literatur?
- Was ist eine gute Literaturanalyse?

Typischer Betreuungsprozess

Q&A



LiteratURAUSWERTUNG: Coding-Tools

The screenshot displays the MAXQDA software interface. On the left, there are two main panels: 'Document System' and 'Code System'. The 'Document System' panel shows a tree view of documents, images, and sets. The 'Code System' panel shows a hierarchical code structure. Overlaid on these panels are three callout boxes in German:

- A green box labeled "Liste der Dokumente: Dokumente, Bilder und Videos verwalten" points to the Document System.
- A red box labeled "Dokument-Browser: Lesen, Codieren und Editieren" points to the central workspace where a text document is being analyzed.
- A blue box labeled "Liste der Codes: Codes verwalten" points to the Code System.

The central workspace shows a text document with several highlighted segments. A 'Retrieved Segments' panel on the right lists these segments with their corresponding codes. A yellow callout box labeled "Liste der Codings: Informationen wiederfinden" points to this panel. At the bottom right, there is a line graph titled "On the whole are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?" showing satisfaction levels over time from 1995 to 2010.

<https://blog.llz.uni-halle.de/2013/03/qualitative-datenanalyse-software-maxqda-11/>

Studierendenlizenzen



6 Monate: 37-41 €

24 Monate: 72-87 €



6 Monate: 39 €

24 Monate: 75 €



12 Monate: 77,35-90,44 €

Literaturverwaltung: Software-Tools

The screenshot shows the Citavi software interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with a tree view of projects and documents. The main area displays a list of references (R823, R823, R823, R824, R824, R824) with their titles and abstracts. A preview window on the right shows a PDF page from 'Food Safety, Food Fraud, and Food Defense: A Fast Evolving Literature' by Manning, Soon (2016). The bottom of the screen shows navigation buttons like 'Suche', 'Letzte Änderungen', and page numbers.

Lizenzen



Campuslizenz (kostenlos)*



Basisversion (kostenlos)



Basisversion (kostenlos)



Studierende (130,90 €)

* Nur für MS Windows-Betriebssysteme.

Literaturverwaltung: APA-Zitationsstil



STYLE AND GRAMMAR GUIDELINES ▾

PRODUCTS ▾

INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS

Home > Style and Grammar Guidelines > References > Examples > Journal Article References

1. Journal article

Grady, J. S., Her, M., Moreno, G., Perez, C., & Yelinek, J. (2019). Emotions in storybooks: A comparison of storybooks that represent ethnic and racial groups in the United States. *Psychology of Popular Media Culture*, 8(3), 207–217. <https://doi.org/10.1037/ppm0000185>

* *Parenthetical citation*: (Grady et al., 2019)

* *Narrative citation*: Grady et al. (2019)

- If a journal article has a DOI, include the DOI in the reference.
- Always include the issue number for a journal article.
- If the journal article does not have a DOI and is from an academic research database, end the reference after the page range (for an explanation of why, see the [database information page](#)). The reference in this case is the same as for a print journal article.

<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/journal-article-references>

Abbreviations

Bias-Free Language

Capitalization

Grammar

In-Text Citations

Italics and Quotation Marks

Lists

Numbers

Paper Format

Punctuation

References

Research and Publication

<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/citations>

<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references>

Agenda

Einführung

Literaturanalyse

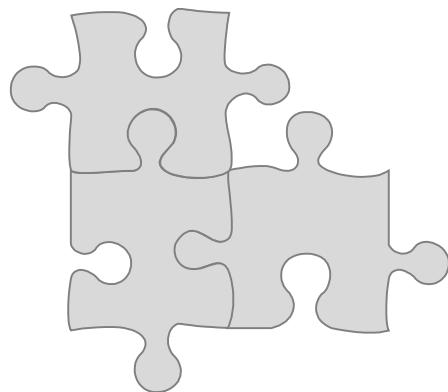
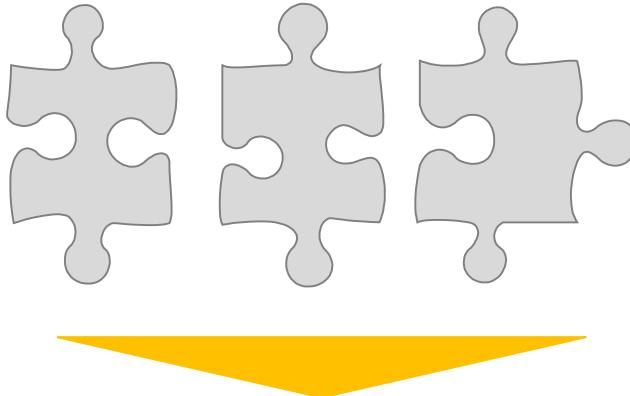
- Was ist eine systematische Literaturanalyse?
- Wie suche ich nach Literatur?
- Wie nutze ich „LitBaskets“?
- Wie werte ich Literatur aus?
- Wie ist der Grobaufbau einer wiss. Arbeit?
- Wie verwalte ich Literatur?
- Was ist eine gute Literaturanalyse?

Typischer Betreuungsprozess

Q&A



Eine „gute“ Literaturanalyse...



„Authors of literature reviews are at risk for producing mind-numbing lists of citations and findings that resemble a phone book—impressive case, lots of numbers, but not much plot.



[In contrast] a coherent review emerges from a coherent conceptual structuring of the topic itself. For most reviews, this requires a guiding theory, a set of competing models, or a point of view about the phenomenon under discussion.“

Bem (1995, S. 172; zitiert in: Webster & Watson 2002, S. xiv)

Bem, D. J. (1995) "Writing a Review Article for Psychological Bulletin," *Psychological Bulletin*, 118(2), 172-177.

Eine „gute“ Literaturanalyse?

BEISPIEL

US market [Eichelmann et al., 2004; Broß, 2005]. Against the background of significant market growth potential [Buchta et al., 2004], we see an urgent need for ISO research from a European point of view.

Table 10: Included ISO Publications by Source and Year

Category	Source	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Σ
(Niche) IS Journals	CACM				1			1	2	1	2	2	7
	CAIS					2							2
	EJIS						1		1				2
	I&O				1	1							2
	ISF								2				2
	ISR			1					1	1	1		4
	JAIS										1		1
	JGIM						2			2	3	7	
	JGITM								2	1	1		4
	JMIS										1		1
	MISQ								5	2	7		
	MISQE							2	1	4	7		
IS Conferences	AMCIS				5		1	4	4	2	3	19	
	ECIS					1			1	1	2	5	
	HICSS			1	2	1			1		2	8	
	ICIS						1	2	1	3	4	11	
	WI										2	2	
(Applied) Management Journals	DS								2				
	MS				1						1	2	
	SMR								1			1	
Σ	-	0	0	0	1	10	6	5	9	15	21	29	96

Research Focus

Stage: Our analysis shows that research seems to concentrate on the later stages of an ISO arrangement. In total, seventy-six papers deal with either the ‐how‐ or the ‐outcome‐ stage (see Table 11). The great majority of these papers focus on the ISO project implementation (fifty-four papers). Here, the low number of decision-related papers is particularly remarkable (only four papers). This research deficit is also confirmed by Westner and Strahringer [2007]. By contrast, less than one fourth of the selected articles are concerned with the pre-implementation stages of an ISO initiative (‐why‐ and ‐what‐stage). This observation is quite surprising as Dibbern et al. [2004] find that the ‐why‐stage represents the most mature branch of the IS outsourcing research stream. One possible explanation for our observation might be that ‐why‐research in the IS outsourcing domain also largely applies to ISO. Thus, instead of conducting dedicated studies on the motivations and drivers of ISO, researchers may prefer to transfer and adapt available IS outsourcing results to the ISO domain.

Table 11: Research Foci of Included ISO Publications

Stage	Σ	Function		Ownership		Distance		Nearshore	Farshore	Both	n/a
		Infrastructure	Application	Process	n/a	Internal	Partial				
Why	7	3	2	2	2		1	4	3	4	4
What	13	1	4	1	7	1		4	8	1	4
How	54	1	46	7	15		30	9	1	38	4
Outcome	22	1	15	1	5	1	16	5		13	4
Σ	96	3	68	4	21	19	0	51	26	2	58
											11
											25

Function: Studies on software application offshoring account for more than two thirds of our paper set (sixty-eight papers), thereby clearly dominating ISO research. This finding is particularly true for the (post-)implementation stages. The existing research focus on application offshoring may be ascribed to the inherent complexity of software projects and the generally higher level of knowledge and skills required for managing software development services (as compared to other IS services) [Niederman et al. 2006].

Ownership: ISO research focuses on offshore outsourcing, i.e., the relocation of IS services to an external third party vendor (fifty-one literature items). In contrast, offshoring to internal subsidiaries (nineteen items) or joint ventures is only sparingly or not at all discussed in prior literature. Moreover, a significant number of papers refers to ISO in general (twenty-six items), not mentioning the specific ISO ownership model under study. This lack of information may reduce the trustworthiness of the research results in terms of credibility and transferability [Guba and Lincoln, 1985].

Distance: The vast majority of ISO research papers concentrate on farshoring (fifty-eight items). Although most of these papers do not explicitly define farshoring as their research focus, they implicitly do by specifying both an origin (e.g., the United States) and a destination country (e.g., India). On the contrary, we only found two items solely focusing on nearshoring. Furthermore, twenty-five papers consider ISO at large, neither referring to the client nor the supplier country under study. From our perception, an inaccurate description of the research context represents a major shortcoming of current ISO research. Consistent with Niederman et al. [2006], we believe that, on one side, there is no reason to expect that research findings which pertain to one specific ISO variation also apply to other variations. On the other side, we believe that research studies which examine several ISO variations at once risk washing out interesting findings specific for one variation.

In summary, our analysis of prior ISO literature points to a strong focus on software application offshore outsourcing to farshore destinations, especially Indian vendors. In addition, it indicates that research on ISO predominantly takes on a client point of view (fifty-eight items). Only with respect to the implementation stage (‐how‐), we find a more balanced picture between the client (twenty-six items), the supplier (twelve items), and the dual perspective (sixteen items). The relatively high number of client-related research studies can also be traced back to extensive research efforts dealing with in-house ISO activities of global IS service providers (e.g., Accenture, HP, and IBM). These providers typically leverage their global network of software development centres, thereby acting as a ‐client within the supplier.‐

Research Approach

The great majority of the selected ISO papers employ some kind of empirical research approach (seventy-seven items), applying either a descriptive, interpretive, or positivist epistemological lens (compare Table 12). Consistent with Dibbern et al.’s [2004] observation in IS outsourcing, we find that interpretive research also dominates the ISO research stream (fifty-five items), followed closely by positivist research (thirty-eight items, including conceptual and mathematical items). This finding contradicts the general dominance of positivist research in the IS domain [Alavi et al., 1989; Orlikowski and Baroudi, 1991], which may be explained by the inclusion of European journals in our literature review. While these journals seem to be more receptive to interpretive (and descriptive) research, North American journals tend to prefer positivist research [Walsham, 1995].

Table 12: Research Approaches and Theories of Included ISO Publications

Stage	Σ	Research Approach (Epistemology)			Reference Theory (Category)					gen.
		Descriptive	Interpretive	Positivist	Conceptual	Mathematical	Economic	Social/org.	Strategic	
Why	7	1	4	1	1				1	6
What	13		3	3	5	2	3	5	1	4
How	54	1	34	10	4	5	4	21	1	26
Outcome	22	1	14	5	2		2	3	2	15
Σ	96	3	55	19	12	7	9	30	4	51

Across all stages, (interpretive) case study research represents by far the most popular research method in the ISO domain (fifty-three items). Other frequently applied methods are field study research (ten items), survey research (six items), and experimental research (four items). However, especially ‐what‐-papers seem to widely abandon the use of any research method by mostly relying on non-empirical conceptual (five items) and mathematical research (two items). This finding might be attributed to the rather theoretical nature of the ‐what‐-stage, significantly hampering the conduction of empirical research.

Volume 27 ■ Article 25



Communications Association for Information Systems



Zeit: Gegenwart vs. Vergangenheit?

- „When either tense can communicate equally effectively, we **opt for the present** for several reasons [i.e., sense of immediacy; concepts are always here and now; faster processing].“
- „There is an exception to this recommendation. An author's opinions can change with time. When attributing a statement or idea to a person, therefore, use the **past tense**: 'Max Weber may no longer be saying what he once said' (Starbuck 1999).“

Webster & Watson (2002, S. xviii)

Ton & Literaturquellen

- „A successful literature review **constructively** informs the reader about what has been learned. [...] tell the reader **what patterns you are seeing...**“
- „Do not fall into the **trap of being overly critical** [...] Previous work is always vulnerable. Criticizing is easy, and of little value...“
- „you **cannot cite others' work blindly**—sometimes research is poorly designed and conducted, and you will need to **make hard decisions** about whether to include this work in your review or to downplay its significance...“

Problem: „A complete [systematic] review covers relevant literature on the topic and is **not confined** to one research methodology, one set of journals [or database], or one geographic region...“

Review-Kommentare:

I have two concerns about how the authors relate their study to previous work in the area of project control and management. First, while the authors frequently acknowledge that there is a substantial body of research on the topic of organizational control theory in the Management literature, they do not acknowledge the stream of research on (non-IT) project management that exists within the Management field – especially in journals such as *Research Policy, R&D Management, Journal of Operations Management, International Journal of Project Management,*

to high focus. This raises the additional question that many IT project management studies with a low-to-moderate degree of focus on control (e.g., studies that focus on project communication and coordination) are, in fact, studies of IT project control – even if the authors employ slightly different terminology, such as coordination and communication, rather than the language of control theory (i.e., behavior control, outcome control, clan control, etc.). This is a more substantial issue, as it suggests that there may be many studies of IT project management that the present authors have overlooked – because they neglect to specifically they may use the term “coordination” rather than “project control.” Such papers are *not* clearly outside of the domain of studies on IT project control. In fact, I would argue that many of them belong to the domain of which the present authors should be reviewing here.

Non-IS vs.
IS context

看情况决定概念是否区分

Permanent vs.
Temporary org.

Governance vs.
Control

Organizational vs.
Individual level

Cybernetic vs.
Behavioral control

Project management
vs. control

...

Control vs.
Coordination theory



Literaturempfehlungen*



Grant, A. M., & Pollock, T. G. (2011) "From the Editors: Publishing in AMJ—Part 3: Setting the Hook," *Academy of Management Journal*, 54(5), 873-879.

Paré, G., Trudel, M.C., Jaana, M., & Kitsiou, S. (2015) "Synthesizing Information Systems Knowledge: A Typology of Literature Reviews," *Information & Management*, 52(2), 183-199. 这个文章不错, 提到了文献研究的种类

Rowe, F. (2014) "What Literature Review Is Not: Diversity, Boundaries and Recommendations," *European Journal of Information Systems*, 23(3), 241-255.

Schryen, G., Wagner, G., Benlian, A., & Paré, G. (2020) "A Knowledge Development Perspective on Literature Reviews: Validation of a new Typology in the IS Field," *Communications of the Association for Information Systems*, 46(7), 134-186.

Vom Brocke, J., Simons, A., Riemer, K., Niehaves, B., Plattfaut, R., & Cleven, A. (2015) "Standing on the Shoulders of Giants: Challenges and Recommendations of Literature Search in Information Systems Research," *Communications of the Association for Information Systems*, 37(9), 205-224.

Webster, J., & Watson, R. T. (2002) "Analyzing the Past to Prepare for the Future: Writing a Literature Review," *MIS Quarterly*, 26(2), xiii-xxiii.

Beispiele für systematische Literaturanalysen:

Dibbern, J., Goles, T., Hirschheim, R., & Jayatilaka, B. (2004) "Information Systems Outsourcing: A Survey and Analysis of the Literature," *Data Base for Advances in Information Systems*, 35(4), 6-102.

Wiener, M., Mähring, M., Remus, U., & Saunders, C. (2016) "Control Configuration and Control Enactment in Information Systems Projects: Review and Expanded Theoretical Framework," *MIS Quarterly*, 40(3), 741-774.

* PDF-Dateien verfügbar auf der OPAL-Kурсseite (unter "Folien und Material > Literatur").

Agenda

Einführung

Literaturanalyse

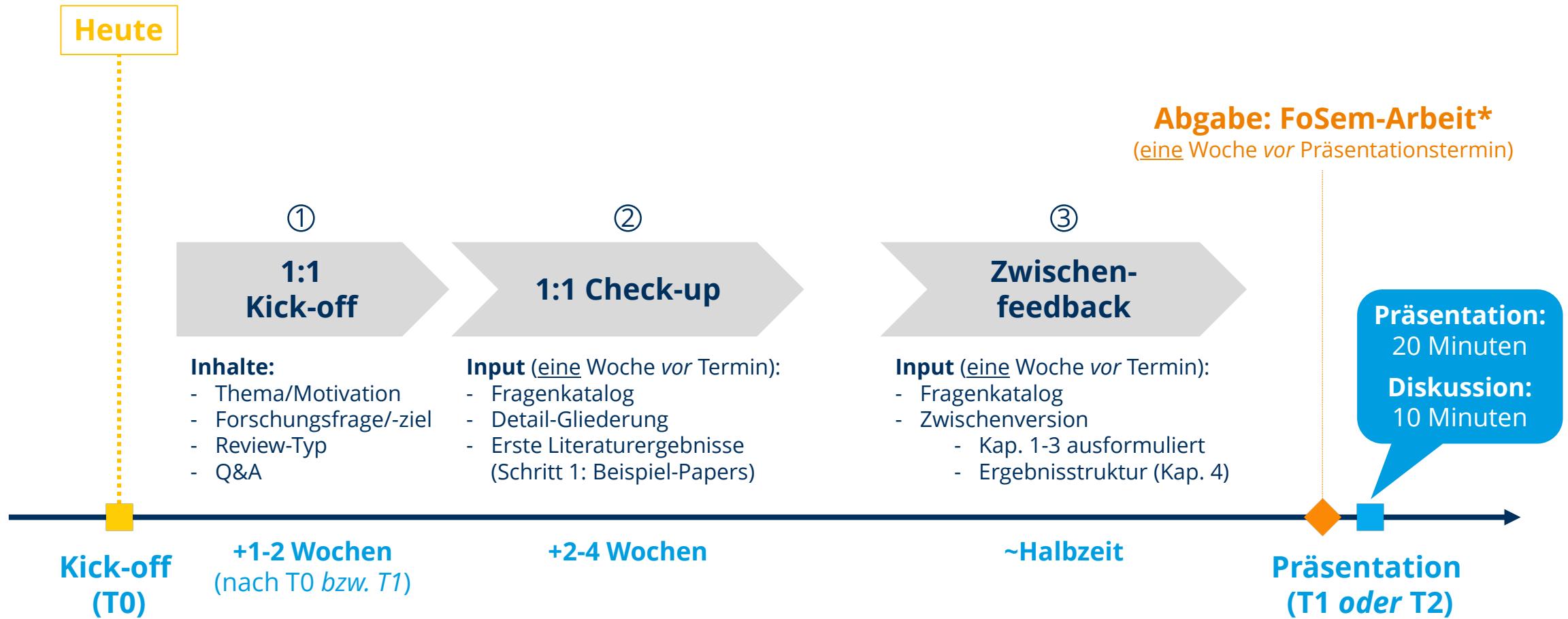
- Was ist eine systematische Literaturanalyse?
- Wie suche ich nach Literatur?
- Wie nutze ich „LitBaskets“?
- Wie werte ich Literatur aus?
- Wie ist der Grobaufbau einer wiss. Arbeit?
- Wie verwalte ich Literatur?
- Was ist eine gute Literaturanalyse?

Typischer Betreuungsprozess

Q&A



Typischer Betreuungsprozess







Thank
You!