

[\(/\)\(https://www.apa.org\)](https://www.apa.org)

APA PsycNet®

Producing a systematic review.

[EXPORT](#) [★ Add To My List](#) [✉](#) [🖨](#) [🔗](#)

Chapter Database: APA PsycInfo

[Denyer, David \(/search/results?term=Denyer,%20David&latSearchType=a\)](/search/results?term=Denyer,%20David&latSearchType=a) [Tranfield, David \(/search/results?term=Tranfield,%20David&latSearchType=a\)](/search/results?term=Tranfield,%20David&latSearchType=a)

Citation

Denyer, D., & Tranfield, D. (2009). Producing a systematic review. In D. A. Buchanan & A. Bryman (Eds.), *The Sage handbook of organizational research methods* (pp. 671–689). Sage Publications Ltd.

Abstract

The aim of this chapter is to provide guidance to scholars, practitioners, and policy makers who are engaged in producing, commissioning, or using reviews of research evidence in the field of management and organization studies. In contrast with many other natural and social science fields, inexperienced researchers, particularly doctoral students in management and organization studies, often receive relatively little training in conducting research reviews. Systematic review is a specific methodology that locates existing studies, selects and evaluates contributions, analyses and synthesizes data, and reports the evidence in such a way that allows reasonably clear conclusions to be reached about what is and is not known. A systematic review should not be regarded as a literature review in the traditional sense, but as a self-contained research project in itself that explores a clearly specified question, usually derived from a policy or practice problem, using existing studies. Additionally, systematic review also differs from other review methods because of its distinct and exacting principles. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2019 APA, all rights reserved)

© 2021 American Psychological Association.
750 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242