



Workshop Systematic Literature Review (SLR)

Sabtu, 14 Januari 2024

Dr. Darmawan Napitupulu, ST, M.Kom, CIQnR, CT-BNSP



081314060258



admin@sadaconsultant.id



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Napitupulu, Darmawan

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Scopus

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Napitupulu, Darmawan

 Universitas Budi Luhur, Jakarta, Indonesia  56580224900   <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6631-1774> [View more](#)

906

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85

Documents

19

h-index [View h-graph](#)

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Darmawan Napitupulu

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Doctor of Information System | Senior Researcher Badan Riset Inovasi Nasional (BRIN)
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[Technology Acceptance](#)

Cited by

	All	Since 2019
Citations	4513	3838
h-index	35	32
i10-index	78	67

TITLE

CITED BY

YEAR

Sistem Pendukung Keputusan: Metode & Implementasi 

565

2020

Bootcamp SLR

26-28 Januari 2024

BOOTCAMP

SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW DENGAN AI



Dr. Darmawan Napitupulu, S.T.,
M.Kom., CIQnR, CT-BNSP
Peneliti Madya BRIN
Reviewer Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi
Q1/Q2, Hindex Scopus 19,
Certified Trainer BNSP.



26 - 28 JANUARI 2024



08.30 - 16.00 WIB



Hotel Amaris, Jl. Thamrin Boulevard,
Tanah Abang, Jakarta Pusat

Biaya Investasi Hanya

Rp 3.000.000,-

Rp 2.499.000,- (early bird)

**Pendaftaran
setelah
19 Januari 2024
harga akan
kembali normal**



DAFTAR SEKARANG!!
0878-7800-1412 (Maria)



Bank Mandiri a.n Maria Novalina
Sianturi NOREK. 164.0003.174.648



**HADIR DI
JAKARTA !!**

**LUARAN:
MANUSKRIP SIAP
SUBMIT**



SYARAT PESERTA

- Membawa Laptop
- Mengikuti Seluruh Rangkaian Kegiatan
- Membawa Draft Artikel (Tidak Wajib)



FASILITAS

- Software Mendeley & PoP
- Lunch dan CoffeeBreak 2x
- Sertifikat & Modul Pelatihan



MATERI

- Tahapan PRISMA SLR
- Mengembangkan Kata Kunci dengan AI
- Pencarian Artikel dengan Publish or Perish
- Seleksi Artikel dengan Mendeley
- Visualisasi Data dengan Vosviewer
- Ekstraksi Data dengan AI
- Sintesis Data dengan AI
- Teknik Penulisan Artikel Systematic Review

Workshop Bibliometrik & SLR-Nvivo 2024

Kegiatan Workshop
SADA UTAMA INDONESIA
PERIODE JANUARI - FEBRUARI 2024

Sada Utama Indonesia 



NARASUMBER
Dr. Darmawan Napitupulu,
S.T., M.Kom., CIQnR, CT-BNSP
Reviewer Jurnal Internasional
Bereputasi Q1/Q2, Hindex Scopus
16, Certified Trainer BNSP.

Workshop

**SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE
REVIEW DENGAN PRISMA**

 Minggu, 14 Januari 2024
 09.00 - 12.00 WIB
 Biaya Investasi Rp 300.000

LIMITED BEST DEAL

**Paket Bundling
2 WORKSHOP**
Only : **RP 500.000**

**Paket Bundling
3 WORKSHOP**
Only : **RP 750.000**

Workshop

**SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE
REVIEW DENGAN NVIVO
FOR WINDOWS**

 Minggu, 21 Januari 2024
 09.00 - 12.00 WIB
 Biaya Investasi Rp 300.000

Workshop

ANALISIS BIBLIOMETRIK

 Minggu, 11 Februari 2024
 09.00 - 12.00 WIB
 Biaya Investasi Rp 300.000

Register Now!!

087878001412 - MARIA

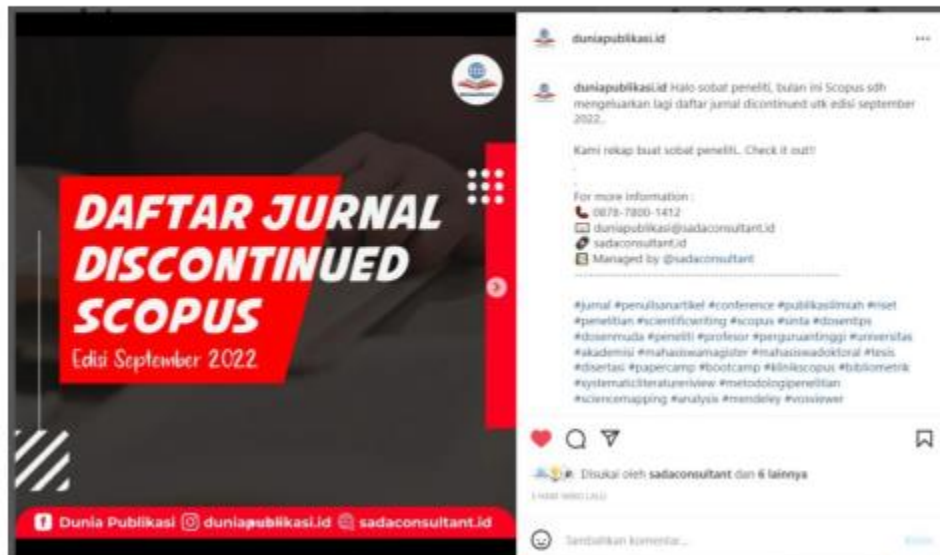
 **VIA ZOOM
MEETING**

 admin@sadaconsultant.id |    Dunia Publikasi |  **087878001412**

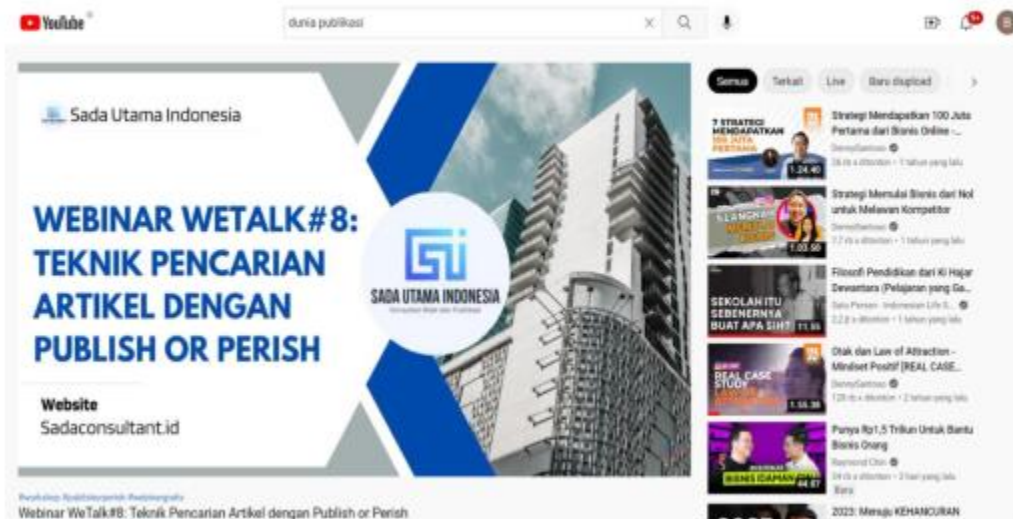
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Channel Youtube: dunia publikasi



Sustainability Q1 Scopus



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

* Correspondence: sofwanfarisyi@student.ub.ac.id

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.

International Journal of Food Science & Technology Q1 Scopus



International Journal of
Food Science and...

Q1

Food Science

best quartile

SJR 2021

0.68

powered by scimagojr.com

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>

Applied Sciences Q2 Scopus



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 Tsai⁷ ,
K. S. M. Tozammel Hossain^{3,4}, Wei Jiang^{3,4} and Zon-Yin Shae^{1,*}

¹ Department of Computer Science and Information Engineering, Asia University, Taichung City 413, Taiwan; prayitno@polines.ac.id (P.); karisma@ft.umy.ac.id (K.T.P.); cdma2000@asia.edu.tw (H.-C.C.)

² Department of Electrical Engineering, Politeknik Negeri Semarang, Semarang 50275, Indonesia

³ Institute for Data Science and Informatics, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211, USA; shyuc@missouri.edu (C.-R.S.); hossaink@missouri.edu (K.S.M.T.H.); wjiang@missouri.edu (W.J.)

⁴ Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211, USA

⁵ Department of Electrical Engineering, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Bantul 55183, Indonesia

⁶ Department of Medical Research, China Medical University Hospital, China Medical University,

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

^d Research Center for Nuclear Reactor Technology and Safety (PTKRN), National Nuclear Energy Agency (BATAN), Jakarta, 12710, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

ABSTRACT

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

Modeling Earth System and Environment

Q1 Scopus



Original Article | [Published: 27 October 2022](#)

Biplot analysis: relaxation of regulation/law, legal awareness, and legal compliance of customers in paying installments in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic (case study of Bank Mandiri MSME customers)

[Benny Hutahayan](#) , [Bernard Nainggolan](#) & [Gindo L. Tobing](#)

Modeling Earth Systems and Environment (2022) | [Cite this article](#)

322 Accesses | [Metrics](#)

Abstract

Purpose

This study aims to map the relaxation of rules/laws, legal awareness and legal compliance of MSMEs who are customers of Bank Mandiri.

International Journal of Evaluation and Research in Education (IJERE) Q3 Scopus

Sada Utama
Indonesia



Dear Prof/Dr/Mr/Mrs: Malli Mallizar Mallizar,

It is my great pleasure to inform you that your paper entitled "Exploration of Factors Affecting Changes in Student Learning Behavior: Literature Review" is conditionally **ACCEPTED** and will be published on the International Journal of Evaluation and Research in Education (IJERE), a SCOPUS (<https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/21100934092>, SJR: 0.236 (SJR Q3), CiteScore: 1.3 and SNIP: 0.582) and ERIC (<https://bit.ly/2EI8hDj>) indexed journal. Congratulations!



Selamat Kepada

Ibu Mutiawati

Alumni Sada Consultant

Artikelnnya telah accepted di
International Journal of Evaluation and
Research in Education, Q3 Scopus

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 Hulu¹, Suharni Pintamas Sinaga², Achmad Rifai³, Frans Judea Samosir¹, Putranto Manalu¹

¹Faculty of Public Health Universitas Prima Indonesia

²Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Senior Medan

³Institut Kesehatan Helvetia Medan

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received November 11, 2020

Accepted January 30, 2021

Published April 05, 2021

ABSTRACT

During the COVID-19 pandemic, many health workers working in hospitals experienced psychological problems and stress while serving patients because of their high risk of contracting COVID-19. This study explores the main findings from the literature examining the psychological impact of COVID-19 on healthcare workers. This study uses a systematic review method using the PRISMA statement. A systematic search was carried out

Agenda

- **Pengenalan Systematic Review**
- **Tahapan PRISMA**
- **Strategi Pencarian Dataset (Publish or Perish/PoP)**
- **Strategi Seleksi dan Ekstraksi Dataset (Mendeley)**
- **Sintesis data**
- **Visualisasi Vosviewer**

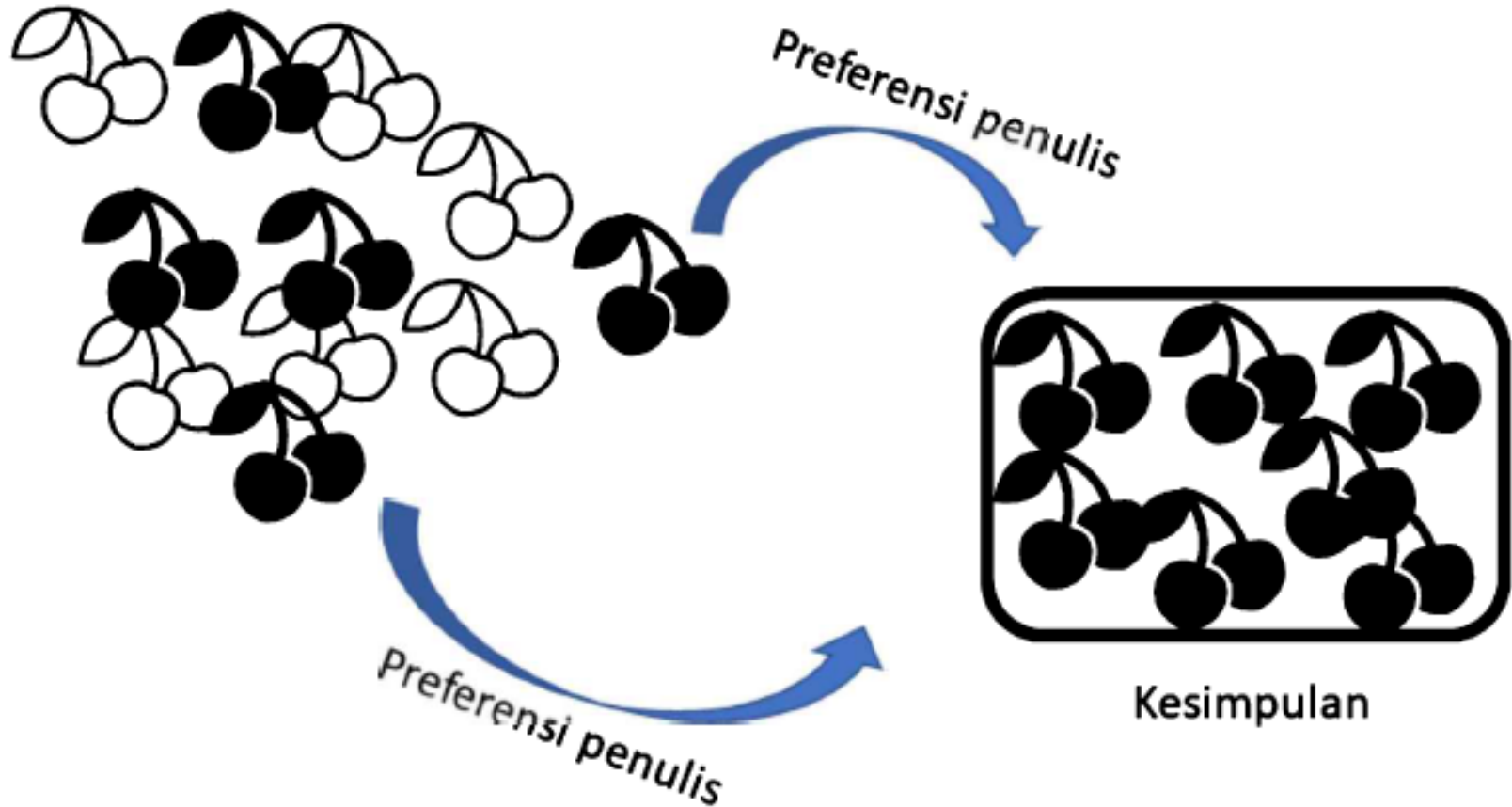
Definisi Literature Review (LR)

Sebuah metode yang dilakukan untuk mengetahui ***State-of-the-art*** dari suatu topik penelitian

State-of-the-art (perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan) adalah apa yang sudah dilakukan peneliti sebelumnya, apa yang sudah diketahui dan apa yang belum diketahui

Source: Shuttleworth (2009) &
Barbara (2020)

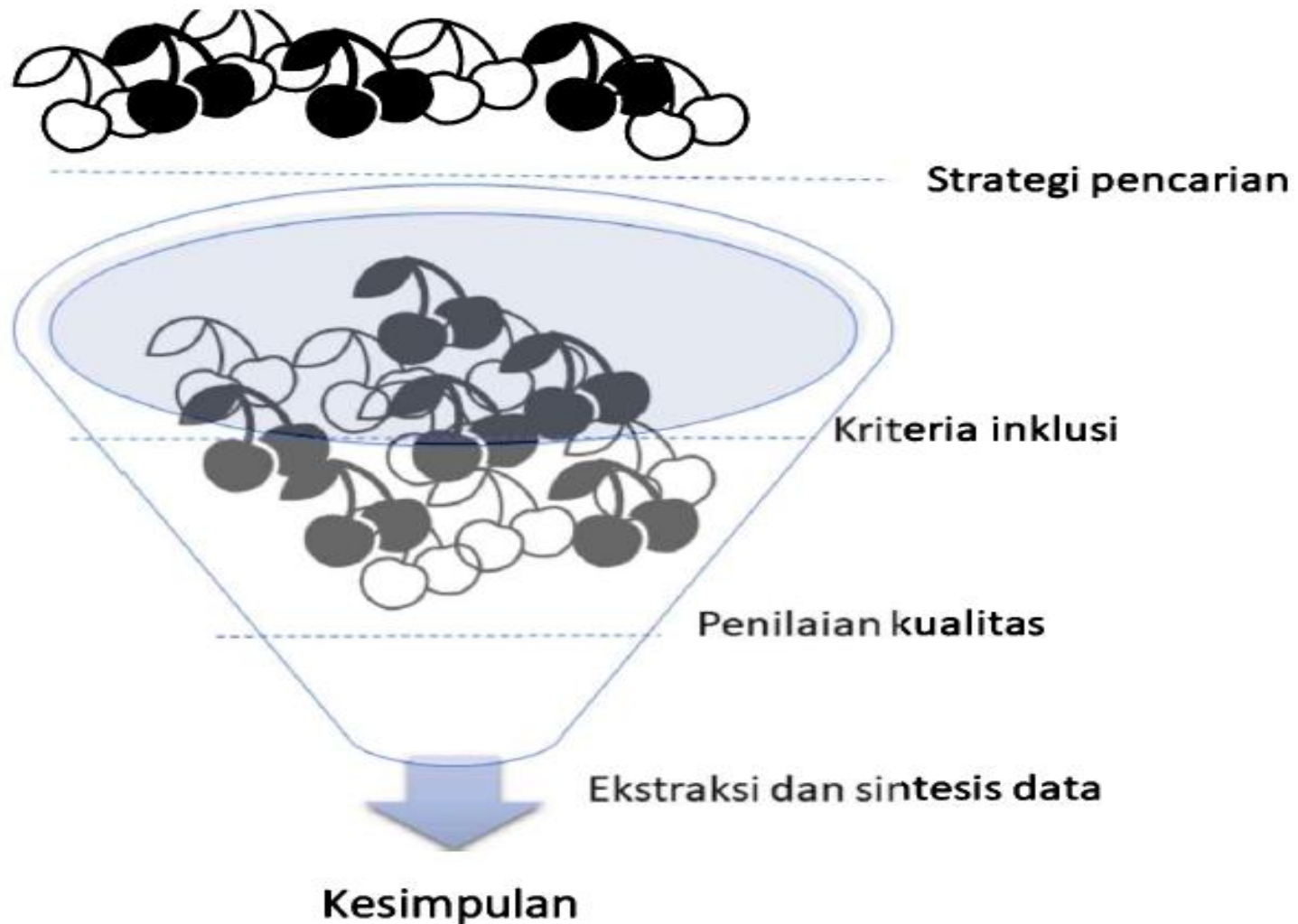
Gambaran Traditional Literature Review



Fenomena Cherry Pick

- Peneliti cenderung ***SUBYEKTIF*** dalam memilih bukti ilmiah;
- Tidak memiliki ***METODE*** ilmiah yang jelas untuk memilih bukti ilmiah
- Hal ini menyebabkan kesimpulan yang dihasilkan akan ***BIAS***

Gambaran Systematic Review



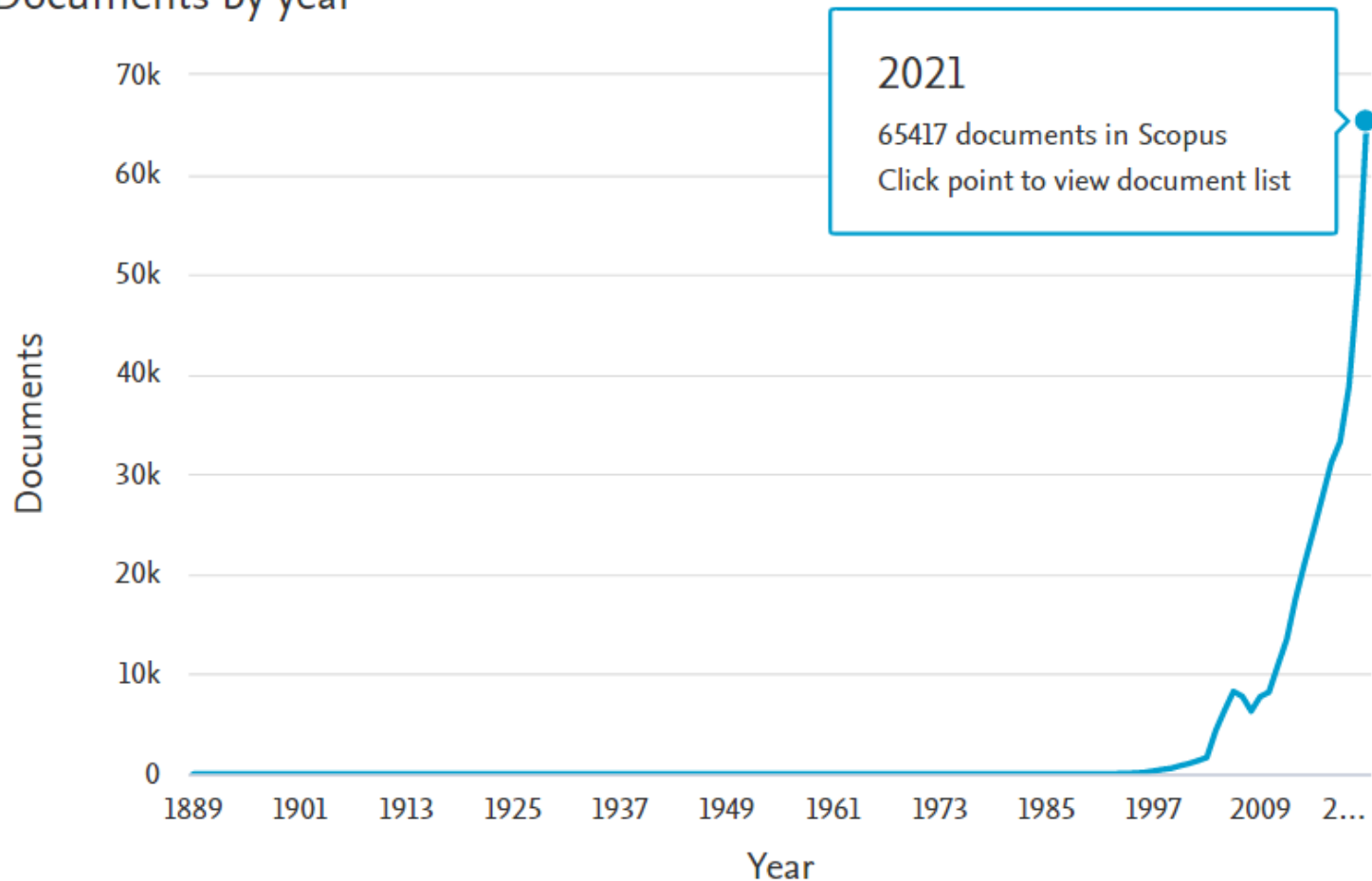
Perbedaan SLR & Traditional Review

No	<i>Systematic Review</i>	<i>Traditional Review</i>
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)

Tren SLR (Scopus: 389.034 document)

Documents by year



Trop S1 D (Scopus: 200 024 document)

389,034 document results

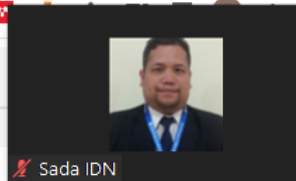
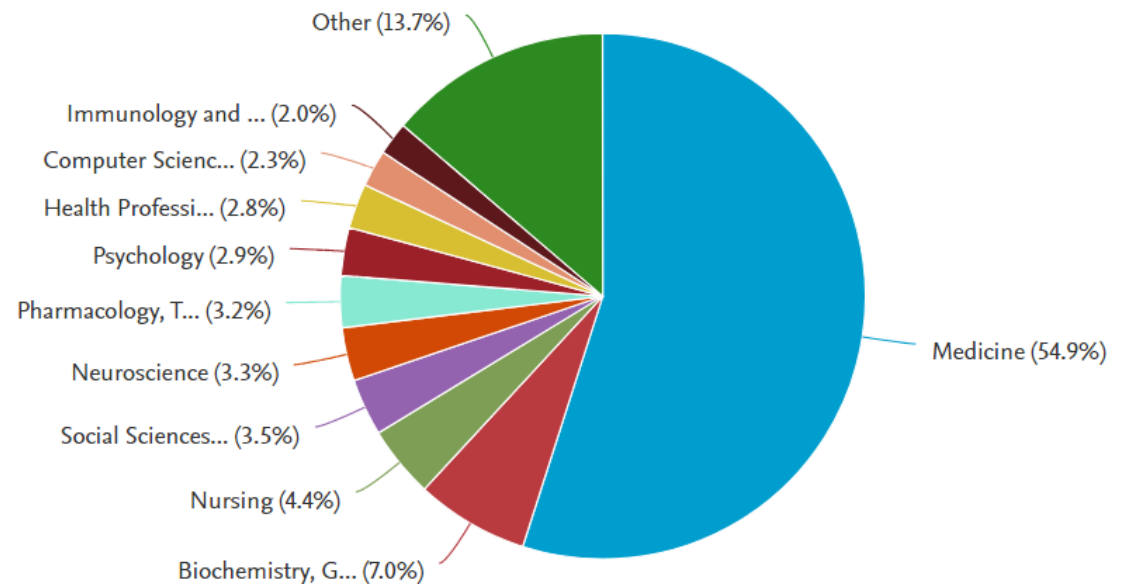
Select year range to analyze: 1889 to 2021

Subject area ↓

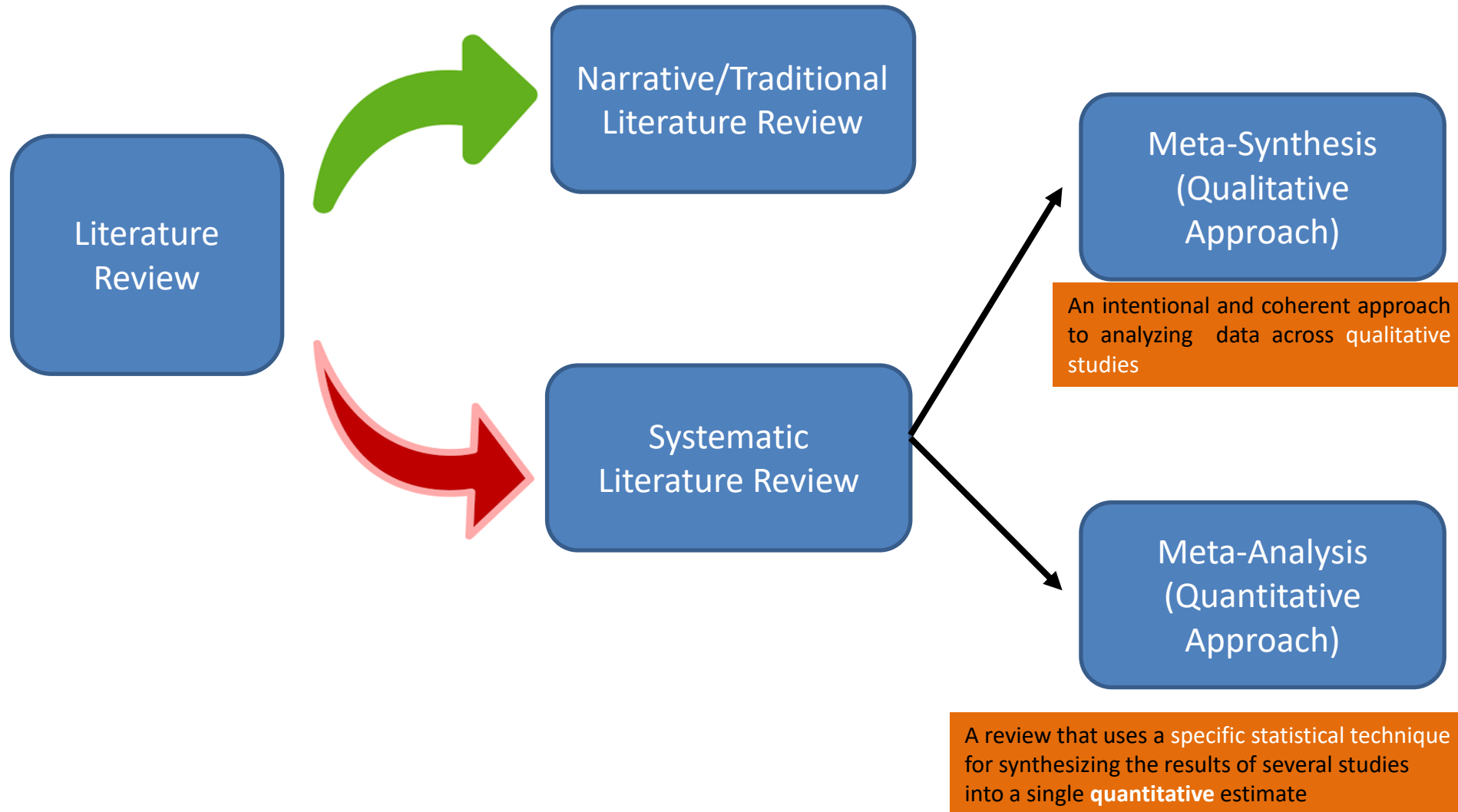
Documents ↓

Documents by subject area

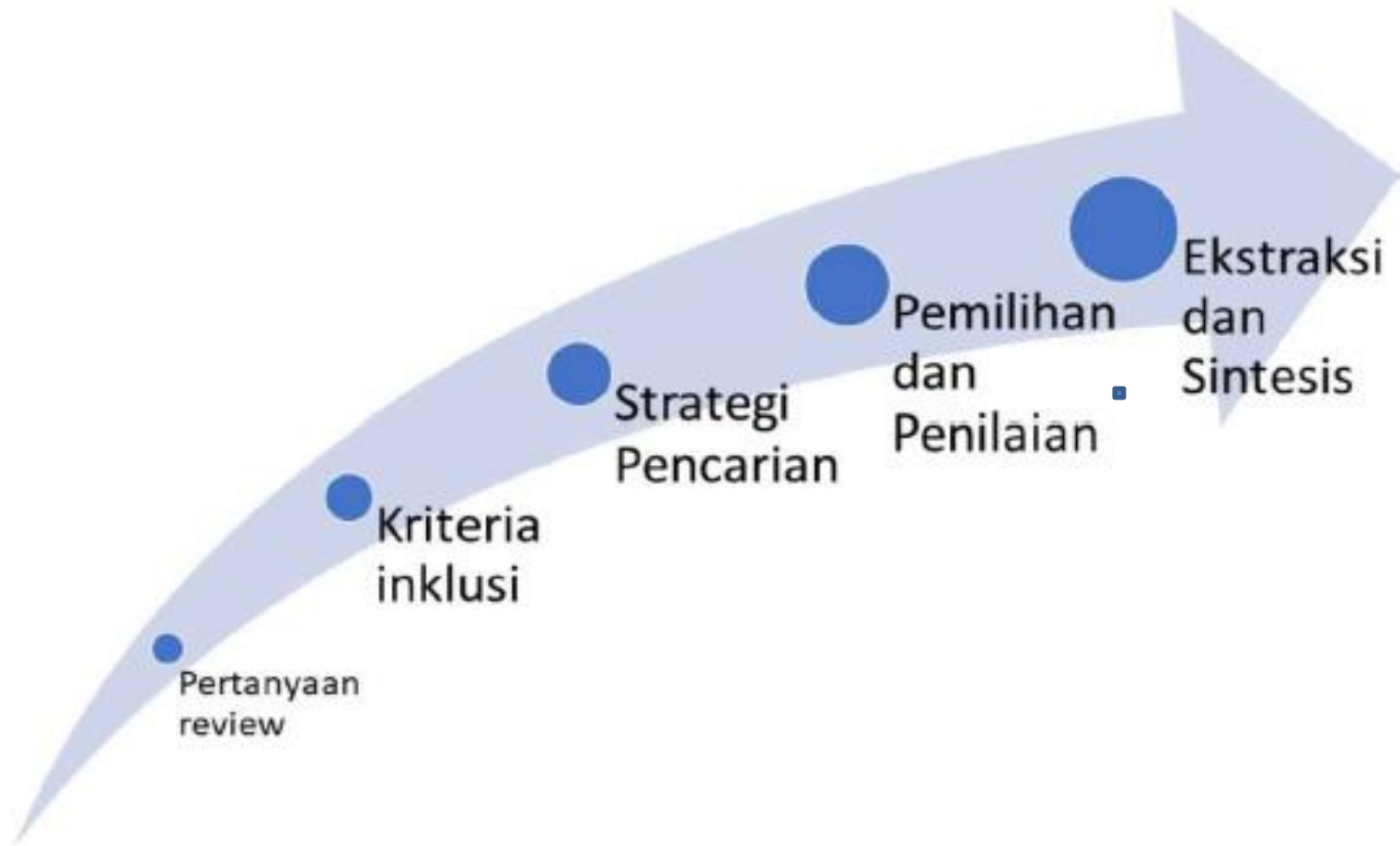
Medicine	304617
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	38635
Nursing	24417
Social Sciences	19468
Neuroscience	18096
Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics	17720
Psychology	16272
Health Professions	15283



Jenis Literature Review



Tahapan Systematic Review



Source: Barbara (2020)

1. Pertanyaan Review (PICO)

P (Population)

Defines the group considered in the systematic review for the investigation include characteristic of individuals (age, sex, risk, education), organization/industry (enterprise, SME), role (manager, engineer, physician)

I (Intervention)

Defines main intervention, treatment or interest issues that generates the outcomes (particular drugs/treatment, healthy diet, technology, method, procedure)

C (Comparator)

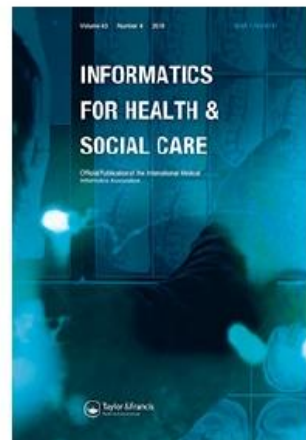
Defines alternate intervention or which intervention is being compared to (if any)

O (Outcomes)

Defines the result or effect of intervention

Contoh PICO

Handayani et al. User Acceptance Factors of hospital information systems and related technologies: Systematic Review. Informatics for Health and Social Care, 43, 2018



Informatics for Health and Social Care



ISSN: 1753-8157 (Print) 1753-8165 (Online) Journal homepage: <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/imif20>

User acceptance factors of hospital information systems and related technologies: Systematic review

Putu Wuri Handayani, Achmad Nizar Hidayanto & Indra Budi

Contoh PICO ...

- P (Population): User (medical and non medical staf)
- I (Intervention): Hospital Information System (HIS)
- C (Comparator): -
- O (Outcome): Acceptance Factor

RQ: What are the user groups' perspectives of acceptance factors regarding HIS and related technologies that need to be identified?

Contoh PICO lainnya..

RQ: Bagaimana efek physical exercise dibandingkan dengan perawatan standar terhadap tingkat komplikasi mikrovaskular pada penderita diabetes?

PICO

Populasi: Pasien dengan diabetes

Intervensi: physical exercise

Comparison: perawatan standar

Outcome: komplikasi mikrovaskular

2. Kriteria Inklusif/Eksklusif

- Set the criteria for *including* or *excluding* studies
- *Inclusion & exclusion criteria* should be based on ***PICO/Review Question***
- *Kriteria Inklusi/eksklusif bisa ditambahkan dari periode publikasi, bahasa publikasi dan jenis dokumen*

Contoh Kriteria Inklusi

RQ: What are the user groups' perspectives of acceptance factors regarding HIS and related technologies that need to be identified?

IC1: Original and peer-reviewed research written in English

IC2: Research aimed at investigating factors that influence the user's intention to use or the user's actual use of health applications, specifically in the hospital



sustainability



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

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

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

Sumber Informasi (Database)

The most popular literature databases:

1. **Google scholar (scholar.google.com)**
2. **ACM digital library (dl.acm.org)**
3. **IEEE Explore (ieeexplore.ieee.org)**
4. **Science Direct (sciencedirect.com)**
5. **Springer (springerlink.com)**
6. **Emerald (emerald.com/insight)**
7. **Scopus (scopus.com)**
8. **Pubmed (pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov)**
9. **Cochrane Library (cochranelibrary.com)**
10. **Web of Science (webofknowledge.com)**

3. Strategi Pencarian

- Identifikasi Kata Kunci (Search Terms) dari PICO/Pertanyaan Review
- Construction of comprehensive search string using identified search terms ***Boolean: AND and OR***
- Use ***OR*** to incorporate alternative synonyms (memperluas hasil pencarian)
- Use ***AND*** to link major terms (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 (<i>spelling</i>)	organization, organisation;
Plural (jamak)	syllabi, syllabus, syllabuses
Scientific & common names	<i>phascolarctos cinereus</i> , koala
Istilah khas di suatu negara	dissertation (US); thesis (UK)

Contoh Strategi Pencarian

RQ: What are the user groups' perspectives of acceptance factors regarding HIS and related technologies that need to be identified?

Kata Kunci:

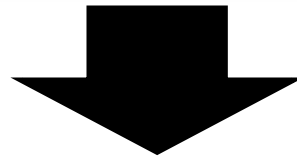
(“hospital information system” OR “clinical information system” OR e-health OR telemedicine OR telehealth OR RFID) → Intervensi

AND

(adoption OR challenge OR barrier OR acceptance OR assurance OR “lesson learned” OR motivation) → Outcome

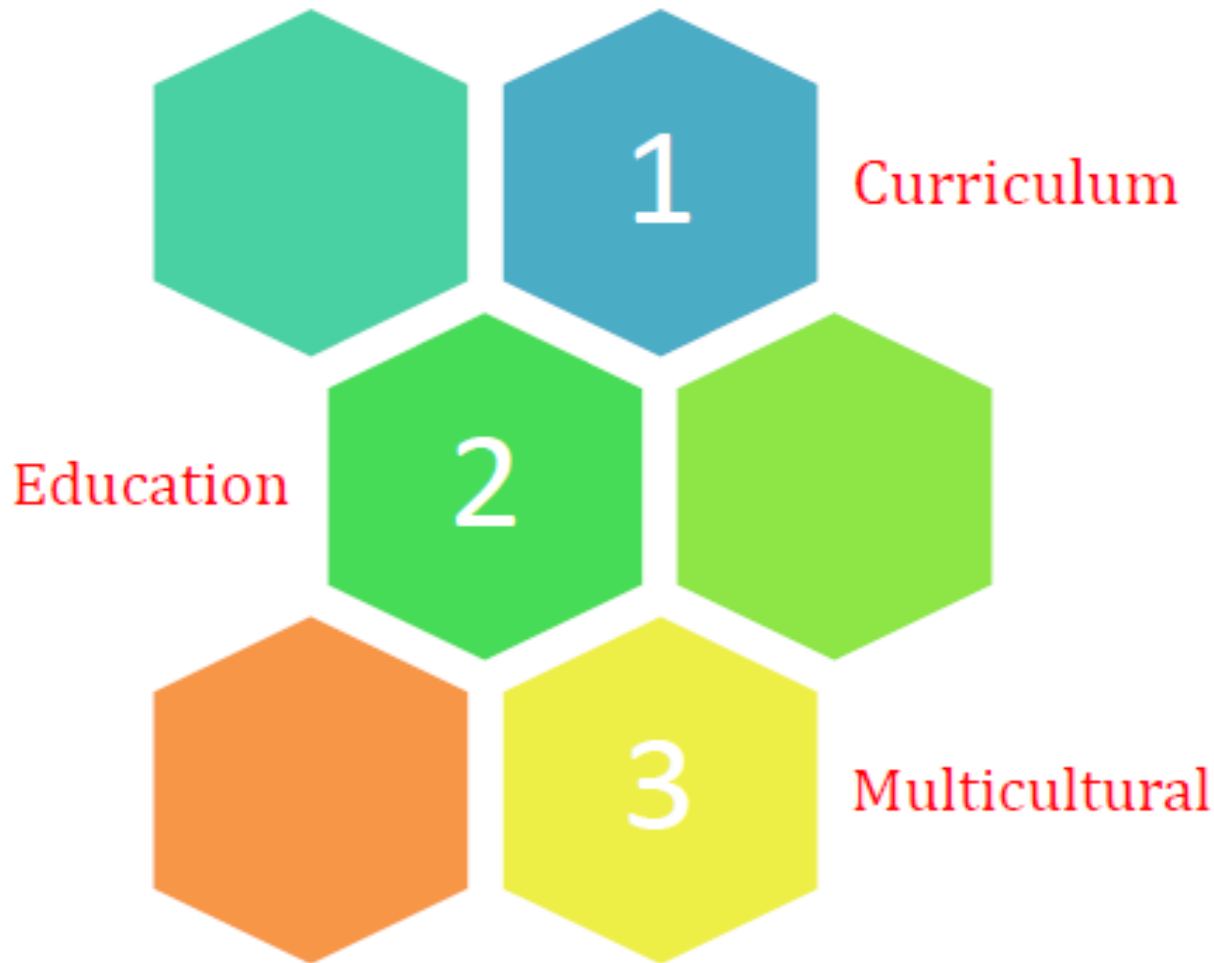
Contoh Strategi Pencarian

Population	Software, software application, software system, information system
Intervention	Software defect prediction, fault prediction, error-prone, detection, classification, estimation, models, methods, techniques, datasets
Comparison	n/a
Outcomes	Prediction accuracy of software defect, successful defect prediction methods
Context	Studies in industry and academia, small and large data sets



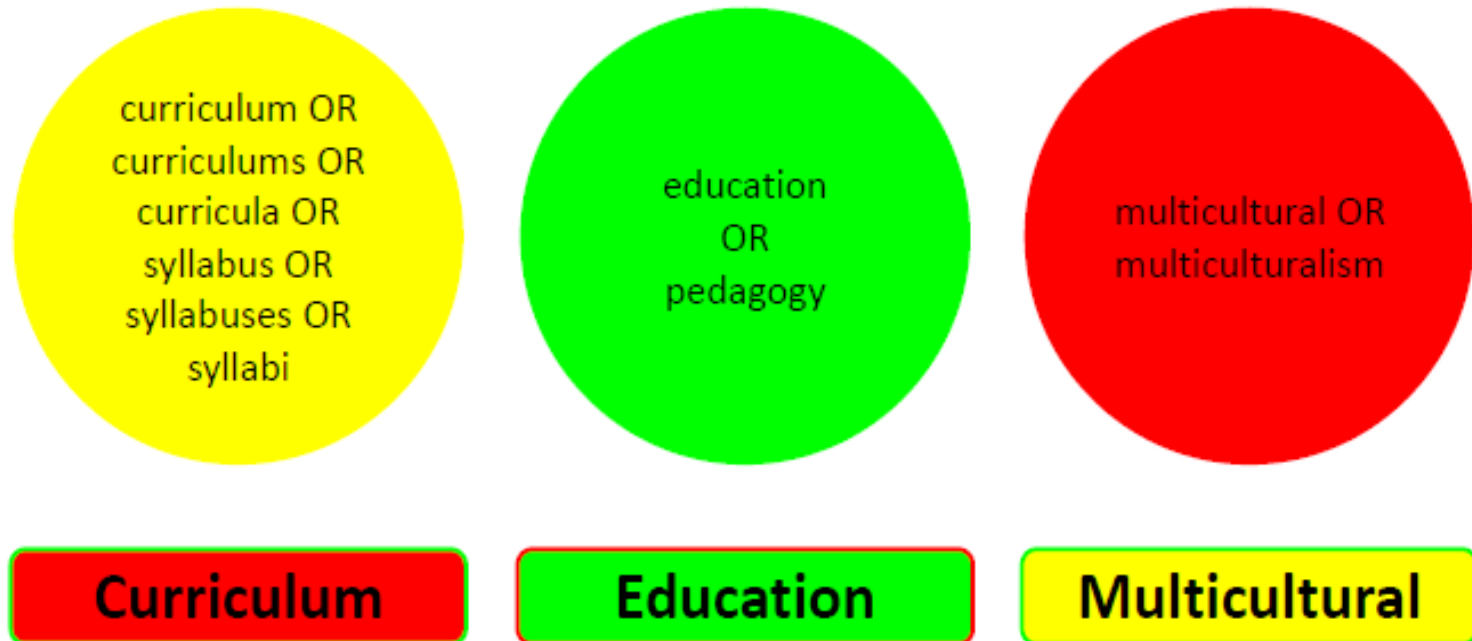
(software OR applicati OR systems) AND (fault* OR defect* OR quality OR error-prone) AND (predict* OR prone* OR probability OR assess* OR detect* OR estimat* OR classificat*)*

Mendefinisikan Kata Kunci



Sumber: Faizuddin Harliansyah (2021)

Mengembangkan formula penelusuran



Sumber: Faizuddin Harliansyah (2021)

Mengembangkan formula penelusuran

curriculum OR curriculums OR curricula OR syl

AND

education OR pedagogy

AND

multicultural OR multiculturalism



Sumber: Faizuddin Harliansyah (2021)

Formula Penelusuran

curriculum OR curriculums OR curricula OR syllabus OR syllabuses OR syllaby

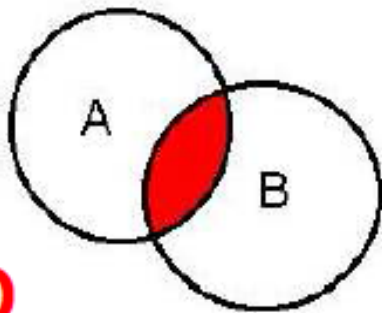
AND (education OR pedagogy)

AND (multicultural OR multiculturalism OR "multicultural education")



Operator Boolean (AND)

- Operasi AND (+) **mempersempit** hasil pencarian karena hasil penelusurannya akan berupa informasi yang hanya mengandung gabungan dari kata kunci yang kita masukkan



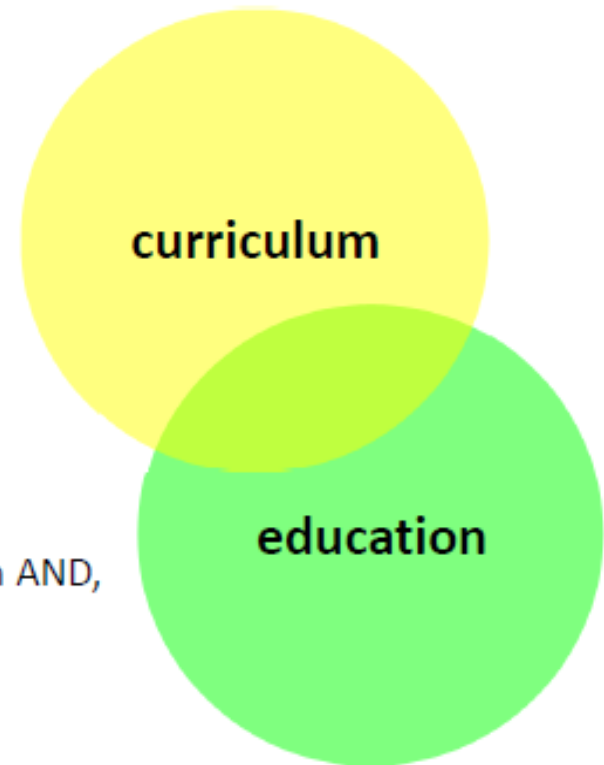
AND

berfungsi untuk menghubungkan dua konsep atau lebih

A: Curriculum

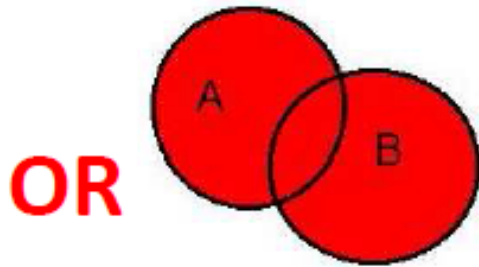
B: Education

Dengan menghubungkan kedua konsep tersebut dengan AND,
Maka Anda akan mendapatkan dokumen yang berisi
kurikulum pendidikan



Operator Boolean (OR)

- Operasi OR **memperluas** hasil pencarian karena hasil penelusurannya akan berupa informasi yang dapat mengandung salah satu atau gabungan dari kata

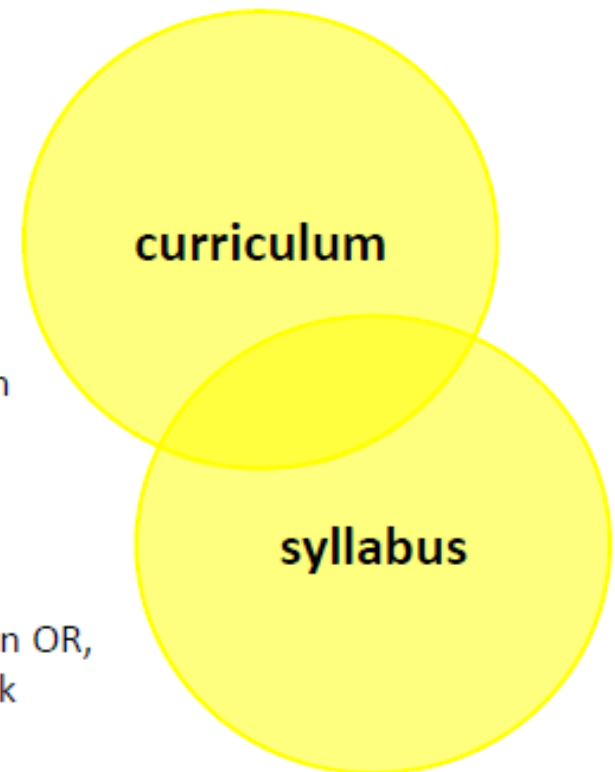


berfungsi untuk menghubungkan dua sinonim atau lebih

A: Curriculum

B: Syllabus

Dengan menghubungkan kedua sinonim tersebut dengan OR, maka Anda akan mendapatkan dokumen yang berisi baik kurikulum maupun silabus



Boolean Search

Truncation

Truncation merupakan menggunakan * di bagian akhir kata kunci untuk menjangkau kata yang lain

Contoh diabe* akan ditemukan: diabetes, diabetic, diabetics, diabetica

Wildcard

Wildcard yaitu jenis truncation tetapi berada di tengah kata menggunakan operator? Contoh: Wom?n = woman dan women

Boolean Search

Tanda Kutip "....."

Berfungsi untuk membentuk frasa sehingga menjadi satu kesatuan kata

CONTOH:

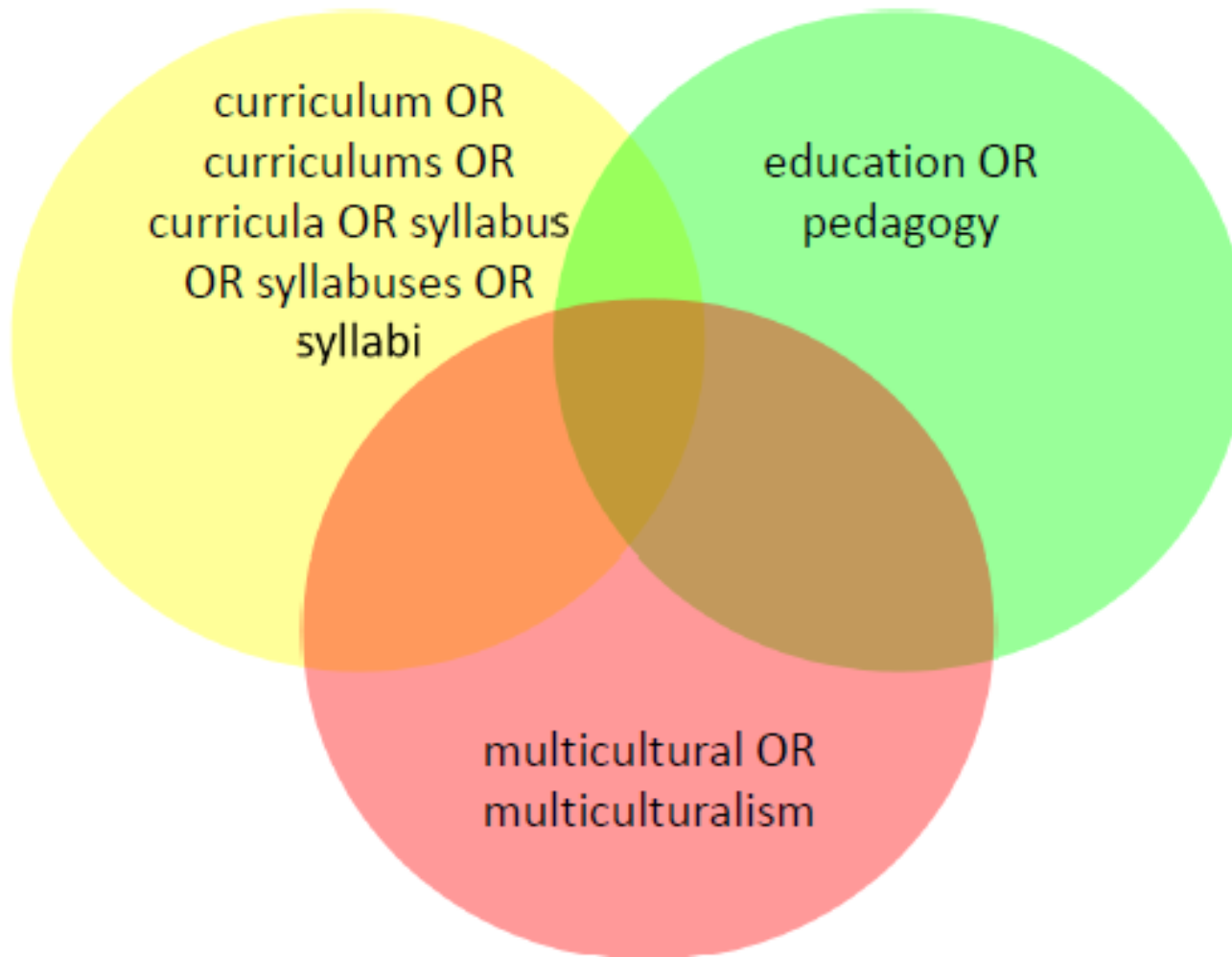
"supply chain management"

"green manufacturing"

"perceived trust"

"electronic government"

Formula Penelusuran



5. Data Selection

1. Menggunakan Protokol (PRISMA)
2. Cek dan eliminasi jika terdapat duplikat artikel
3. Seleksi Artikel (metadata: judul, abstrak dan kata kunci) berdasarkan kriteria
4. Seleksi artikel dengan membaca Full Teks nya berdasarkan kriteria

PRISMA

(Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis)

- Protokol yang dikembangkan pada topik Health Care Intervention oleh [Liberati et al \(2009\)](#)
- PRISMA is an evidence-based minimum set of items for reporting in systematic reviews and meta-analyses
- PRISMA focuses on the reporting of reviews **evaluating randomized trials**, but can also be used as a basis for **reporting systematic reviews of other types of research**

PRISMA

(Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis)

- Should you register your protocol?
- High quality systematic reviews register their protocols prior to commencing
- Some journals require you to have your protocol registered

PROSPERO

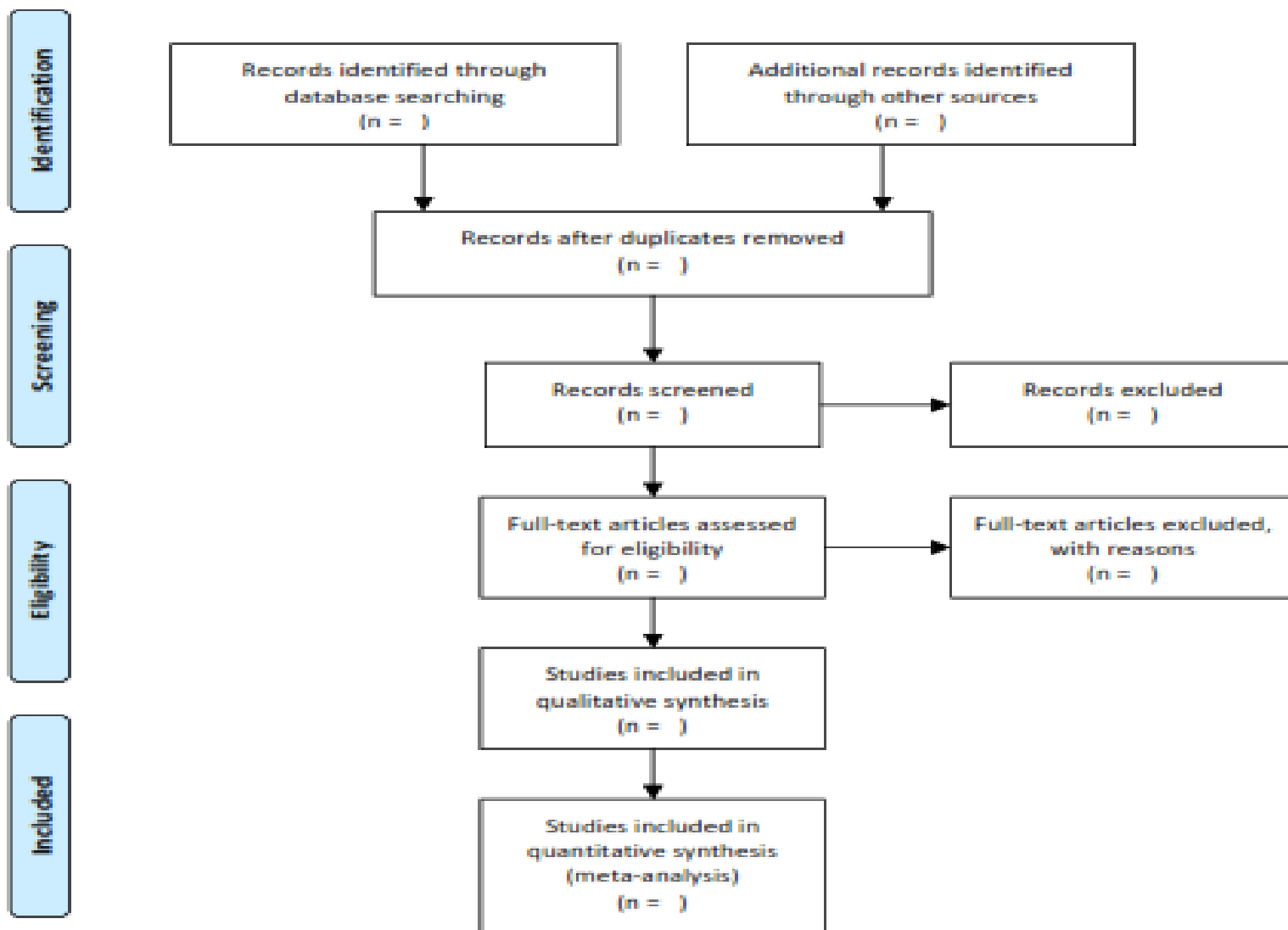
www.crd.york.ac.uk/prospero

Cochrane Collaboration

<http://www.cochrane-reviews/registering-titles>

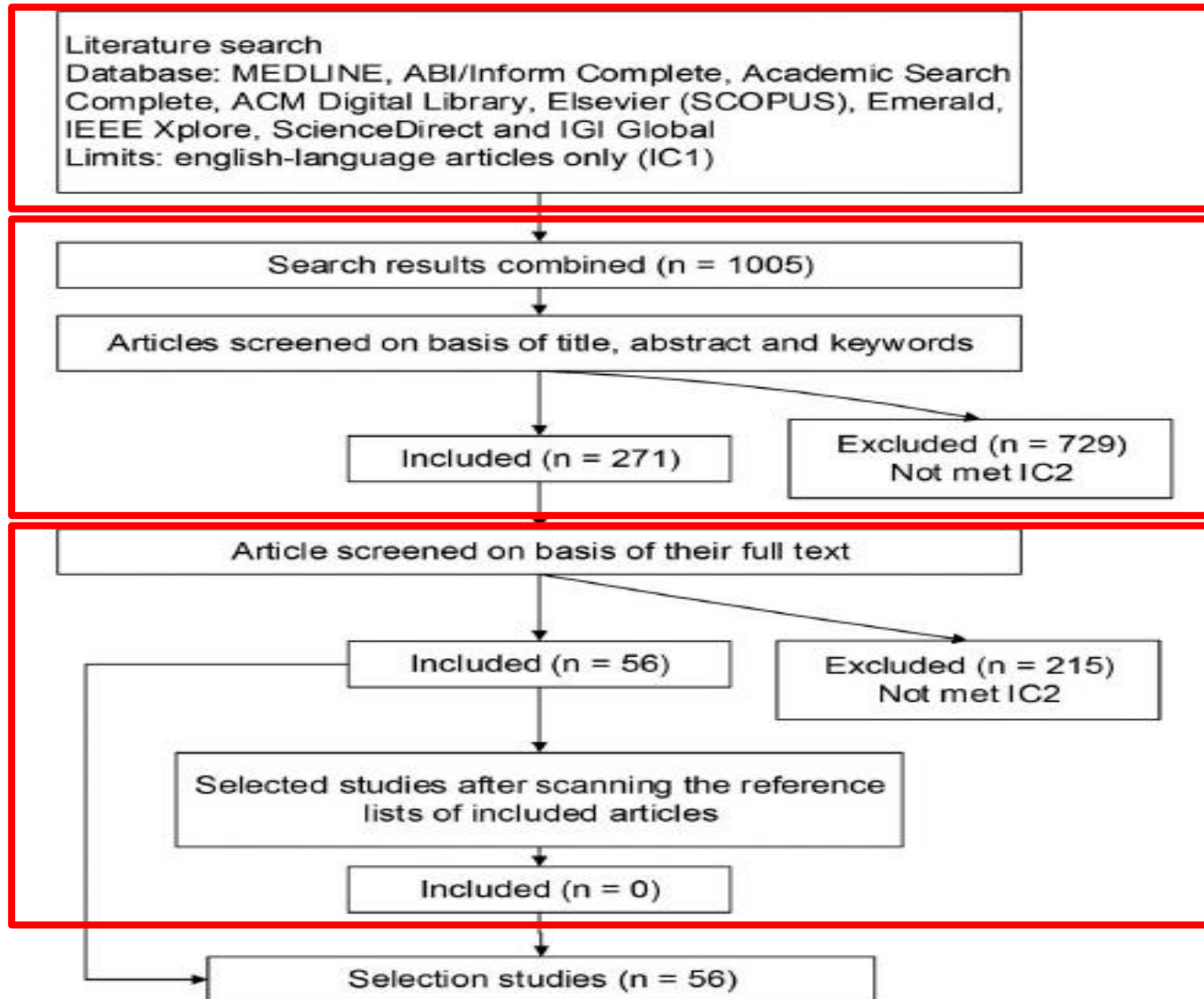


PRISMA 2009 Flow Diagram



PRISMA FLOW DIAGRAM (EXAMPLE)

IDENTIFICATION
SCREENING
ELIGIBILITY
INCLUDED



Part I: Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT), version 2018

Category of study designs	Methodological quality criteria	Responses			
		Yes	No	Can't tell	Comments
Screening questions (for all types)	S1. Are there clear research questions?				
	S2. Do the collected data allow to address the research questions?				
	<i>Further appraisal may not be feasible or appropriate when the answer is 'No' or 'Can't tell' to one or both screening questions.</i>				
1. Qualitative	1.1. Is the qualitative approach appropriate to answer the research question?				
	1.2. Are the qualitative data collection methods adequate to address the research question?				
	1.3. Are the findings adequately derived from the data?				
	1.4. Is the interpretation of results sufficiently substantiated by data?				
	1.5. Is there coherence between qualitative data sources, collection, analysis and interpretation?				
2. Quantitative randomized controlled trials	2.1. Is randomization appropriately performed?				
	2.2. Are the groups comparable at baseline?				
	2.3. Are there complete outcome data?				
	2.4. Are outcome assessors blinded to the intervention provided?				
	2.5. Did the participants adhere to the assigned intervention?				
3. Quantitative non- randomized	3.1. Are the participants representative of the target population?				
	3.2. Are measurements appropriate regarding both the outcome and intervention (or exposure)?				
	3.3. Are there complete outcome data?				
	3.4. Are the confounders accounted for in the design and analysis?				
	3.5. During the study period, is the intervention administered (or exposure occurred) as intended?				
4. Quantitative descriptive	4.1. Is the sampling strategy relevant to address the research question?				
	4.2. Is the sample representative of the target population?				
	4.3. Are the measurements appropriate?				
	4.4. Is the risk of nonresponse bias low?				
	4.5. Is the statistical analysis appropriate to answer the research question?				
5. Mixed methods	5.1. Is there an adequate rationale for using a mixed methods design to address the research question?				
	5.2. Are the different components of the study effectively integrated to answer the research question?				
	5.3. Are the outputs of the integration of qualitative and quantitative components adequately interpreted?				
	5.4. Are divergences and inconsistencies between quantitative and qualitative results adequately addressed?				
	5.5. Do the different components of the study adhere to the quality criteria of each tradition of the methods involved?				

Quality assessment tools, scales and checklist for assessing quality of diverse research designs in a review

Hong, Q.N., Pluye, P., Fàbregues, S., Bartlett, G., Boardman, F., Cargo, M., Dagenais, P., Gagnon, M-P., Griffiths, F., Nicolau, B., O'Cathain, A., Rousseau, M-C., & Vedel, I. (2018). Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT), version 2018. Registration of Copyright (#1148552), Canadian Intellectual Property Office, Industry Canada.

Ekstraksi Data

Ekstraksi data adalah memetakan (mapping) informasi yang diperlukan dari artikel yang di review

- Nama penulis
- Judul artikel
- Tahun
- Sumber
- Tujuan penelitian
- Pertanyaan Penelitian
- Metode/Teori
- Lokasi/Negara
- dll

Ekstraksi Data



sustainability



Article

Smart City Governance in Developing Countries: A Systematic Literature Review

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Ekstraksi Data ...

Appendix A The Contexts of the 56 Studies Included in the Systematic Literature Review

	Study	Country (City)/Smart City Initiative	Methods/Study Design	Aims/Objectives of the Studies
1	A trivial approach for achieving smart city: a way forward towards a sustainable society [59]	Malaysia	Case study	This study discusses the 10 dimensions of a smart city using a case study from Malaysia
2	Smart city for development: towards a conceptual framework [54]	Indonesia	Case study	This study examines the three major goals of smart city development, discussing the resources and architectures needed in smart city development in Indonesia
3	The specificities and practical applications of Chinese eco-cities [50]	China	Case study	This study investigates the experiences of eco-city development in the Chinese context, specifying the definition and the goal of a smart city/eco-city

Sintesis Data ...

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

Drivers for Smart City Development in Developing Countries

- Financing capacity of the government [35,36,53];
 - Building a strong regulatory environment that fosters the confidence and trust of citizens and investors [63,69,70,73,77,83];
 - Technology and infrastructure readiness [39,46,63,64,76,77,82,83];
 - Human capital [44,70,77,82];
 - Stability in economic development [71,83];
 - Active citizen engagement and participation [42,49,58,63,69,71,83];
 - Knowledge transfer and participation from the private sector [44,49,71,77];
 - Creating a supportive ecosystem that promotes innovation and learning [44,47,77].
-

Sintesis Data ...

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

Barriers to Smart City Development in Developing Countries

- Budget constraints and financing issues [40,41,43,48,67,74,78,81];
 - Lack of investment in basic infrastructure [37,43,65];
 - Lack of technology-related infrastructure readiness [33,51,66,84];
 - Fragmented authority [28,33,49,77,84];
 - Lack of governance frameworks and regulatory safeguards for smart cities [51,55,73–75,77,84];
 - Lack of skilled human capital [33,37,40,43,44,78,84];
 - Lack of inclusivity [34,41,45,74];
 - Environmental concerns [34,42,43,65,74,80,84];
 - Lack of citizen participation [33,41,43,48,84];
 - Technology illiteracy and knowledge deficit among the citizens [40,66,84].
-



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User acceptance factors of hospital information systems and related technologies: Systematic review

Appendix 11. Summary of frequent user acceptance factors

No	User acceptance factors	Definition	References
1	Perceived usefulness or performance expectancy	The degree to which a person believes that using a particular system would enhance his or her job Performance	(3, 4, 6, 8–10, 12, 13, 19, 20, 22, 25, 28, 33, 35, 38, 41, 44–48, 50–70)
2	Perceived ease of use or effort expectancy	The degree to which a person believes that using a particular system would be free of effort/the degree of ease associated with the use of the system	(4, 6, 10, 13, 19, 20, 22, 25, 28, 33, 35, 36, 38, 42, 45, 46, 55, 56, 57, 64, 65, 67–69, 67–74)
3	System quality	The degree of excellence of the software	(4, 8, 9, 10, 14, 18, 16, 18, 24, 28, 33, 44, 45, 47, 48, 56, 60, 62, 73–76, 78–82)
4	Subjective norms or social influence	The person's perception that most people who are important to him/her think he/she should or should not perform the behavior in question	(3, 10, 13, 19, 20, 22, 33, 35, 41, 44, 46, 51, 52, 57, 66, 68, 70, 84–94)
5	5. Facilitating condition	Objective factors in the environment that observers agree make an act easy to perform, including the Provision of computer support	(3, 8–10, 13, 16, 33, 35, 45, 51, 56, 57, 60, 62, 64, 68, 73, 76, 78, 96)
6	Self-efficacy	The degree to which a person believes that the better their understanding and knowledge regarding computers, the more likely a person would feel (as a result of their confidence level) comfortable using computer	(3, 6, 13, 18, 19, 22, 35, 46, 51, 59, 64, 66, 68, 70, 73, 82, 84)
7	Information quality	The degree of excellence of the information produced by the software	(9, 13, 28, 33, 38, 45, 50, 60, 64, 76–81)
8	Compatibility with work process or job relevance	the degree to which an innovation is perceived as being consistent with the existing values, needs, and experiences of potential adopters	(9, 13, 19, 22, 35, 38, 50, 56, 62–64, 69, 71)
9	Individual attitude toward using technology	An individual's positive or negative feelings about performing the target behavior (individual's Evaluation of the behavior of interest)	(8, 10, 13, 46, 63, 68, 83)
10	Management leadership	Management provides/needs to provide a supportive working environment and encouragement to innovate and improve working practice	(13, 33, 38, 45, 62, 66, 83)

(Continued).

No	User acceptance factors	Definition	References
11	Training	Providing adequate training—for example, involving end-users through onsite training by colleagues or individual follow-up, reinforces the perception of future benefits and allows for fewer degrees of resistance	(13, 37, 45, 54, 69, 73, 82)
12	Participation of end-users in the design process	Favoring active involvement of users during all implementation phases can help them develop feelings of ownership Toward the clinical system	(12, 13, 44, 45, 54, 72)
13	Participation of end-users in the implementation process	Favoring the active involvement of users during all implementation phases can help them develop feelings of ownership toward the clinical system	(12, 13, 44, 45, 54, 72)
14	Information security expectancy	The degree to which a person believes that their sensitive information will not be viewed, stored, or manipulated by unauthorized persons. Data confidentiality is preserved and the right levels of authorization to access data are given	(13, 33, 45, 73, 75)
15	Participation of end-users in the communication process	Favoring the active involvement of users during all implementation phases can help them develop feelings of ownership toward the clinical system	(13, 45, 62, 72, 75)

SLR REPORT



PRISMA 2009 Checklist

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both.	
ABSTRACT			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary including, as applicable: background; objectives; data sources; study eligibility criteria, participants, and interventions; study appraisal and synthesis methods; results; limitations; conclusions and implications of key findings; systematic review registration number.	
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known.	
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of questions being addressed with reference to participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design (PICOS).	
METHODS			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate if a review protocol exists, if and where it can be accessed (e.g., Web address), and, if available, provide registration information including registration number.	
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify study characteristics (e.g., PICOS, length of follow-up) and report characteristics (e.g., years considered, language, publication status) used as criteria for eligibility, giving rationale.	
Information sources	7	Describe all information sources (e.g., databases with dates of coverage, contact with study authors to identify additional studies) in the search and date last searched.	
Search	8	Present full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	
Study selection	9	State the process for selecting studies (i.e., screening, eligibility, included in systematic review, and, if applicable, included in the meta-analysis).	
Data collection process	10	Describe method of data extraction from reports (e.g., piloted forms, independently, in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought (e.g., PICOS, funding sources) and any assumptions and simplifications made.	
Risk of bias in individual studies	12	Describe methods used for assessing risk of bias of individual studies (including specification of whether this was done at the study or outcome level), and how this information is to be used in any data synthesis.	
Summary measures	13	State the principal summary measures (e.g., risk ratio, difference in means).	
Synthesis of results	14	Describe the methods of handling data and combining results of studies, if done, including measures of consistency (e.g., I^2) for each meta-analysis.	

SLR REPORT



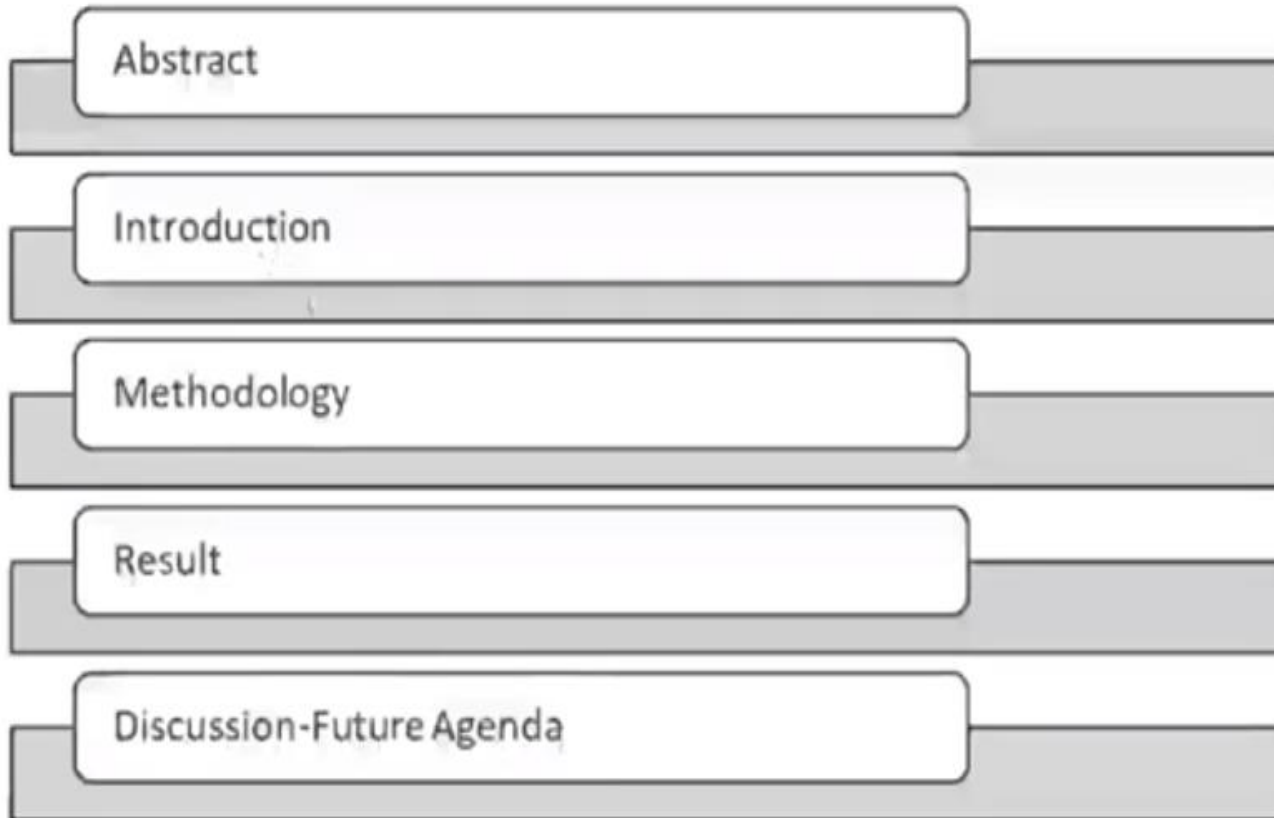
PRISMA 2009 Checklist

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
Risk of bias across studies	15	Specify any assessment of risk of bias that may affect the cumulative evidence (e.g., publication bias, selective reporting within studies).	
Additional analyses	16	Describe methods of additional analyses (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression), if done, indicating which were pre-specified.	
RESULTS			
Study selection	17	Give numbers of studies screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally with a flow diagram.	
Study characteristics	18	For each study, present characteristics for which data were extracted (e.g., study size, PICOS, follow-up period) and provide the citations.	
Risk of bias within studies	19	Present data on risk of bias of each study and, if available, any outcome level assessment (see item 12).	
Results of individual studies	20	For all outcomes considered (benefits or harms), present, for each study: (a) simple summary data for each intervention group (b) effect estimates and confidence intervals, ideally with a forest plot.	
Synthesis of results	21	Present results of each meta-analysis done, including confidence intervals and measures of consistency.	
Risk of bias across studies	22	Present results of any assessment of risk of bias across studies (see Item 15).	
Additional analysis	23	Give results of additional analyses, if done (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression [see Item 16]).	
DISCUSSION			
Summary of evidence	24	Summarize the main findings including the strength of evidence for each main outcome; consider their relevance to key groups (e.g., healthcare providers, users, and policy makers).	
Limitations	25	Discuss limitations at study and outcome level (e.g., risk of bias), and at review-level (e.g., incomplete retrieval of identified research, reporting bias).	
Conclusions	26	Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence, and implications for future research.	
FUNDING			
Funding	27	Describe sources of funding for the systematic review and other support (e.g., supply of data); role of funders for the systematic review.	

From: Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med 6(7): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed1000097

For more information, visit: www.prisma-statement.org.

Format Manuskip



*Pay attention to
the word count
(including tables
and appendix)*

Kesimpulan

- Systematic review membantu untuk menemukan kebaruan (novelty) melalui review question yang kita ajukan
- Systematic review sangat bermanfaat untuk melakukan sintesis dari berbagai hasil penelitian yang relevan, sehingga fakta yang disajikan kepada penentu kebijakan menjadi lebih komprehensif dan berimbang

References

1. Liberati, et al. (2009). The PRISMA statement for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses of studies that evaluate health care interventions: explanation and elaboration. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, 62, e1-e34.
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