The Role of Meta-Analysis in Marketing and Consumer Behavior Research: Stimulator Or Inhibitor?

Martin Eisend, Freie Universitaet Berlin, Germany

EXTENDED ABSTRACT - Several meta-analyses have been carried out in marketing and consumer behavior research, leading to a high acceptance of the method. However, the implications of the implementation of meta-analysis for future research efforts in marketing and consumer behavior research are seldom discussed.

[to cite]:

[url]:
http://www.acrwebsite.org/volumes/9164/volumes/v32/NA-32

[copyright notice]:
This work is copyrighted by The Association for Consumer Research. For permission to copy or use this work in whole or in part, please contact the Copyright Clearance Center at http://www.copyright.com/.
EXTENDED ABSTRACT

Several meta-analyses have been carried out in marketing and consumer behavior research, leading to a high acceptance of the method. However, the implications of the implementation of meta-analysis for future research efforts in marketing and consumer behavior research are seldom discussed.

Meta-analysis critically analyzes and integrates empirical research on relevant theories, tries to resolve conflicts in the literature, creates generalizations, seeks the limits and modifiers of those generalizations, and attempts to identify central issues for future research. The identification of future research issues may lead researchers to further research particular topics; journals that publish meta-analytic findings may serve as catalysts for future research efforts. Others argue for a decrease in future research efforts following the implementation of a meta-analysis. If a relationship formerly assumed to be strong is proved by a meta-analysis to be very weak, to be non-significant or to be a methodological artifact, researchers may lose interest in further research on this particular research topic. Also, a high degree of generalization of the results in a meta-analysis may lead to less future research efforts, since proven law-like generalizations may be accepted without the need for further challenges.

In order to investigate assumptions of the role of meta-analysis in marketing and consumer research, we carried out content and citation analysis of 29 meta-analyses that were published in marketing and consumer research journals until 1997. For the citation analysis, we used the science citation index (SCI).

The results of the comparison of the average amount of publications per year for the included studies and the following studies indicated no difference for the sum total of all meta-analyses. At first glance, it seems that meta-analysis in marketing and consumer research serve neither as inhibitor nor stimulator for future research efforts. However, some differences of the ratio of the following to included studies were found for subgroups of meta-analyses, which were developed based on our hypotheses. Significant differences were obtained based on the strength of results and the importance of the journal. For meta-analyses with stronger results, the ratio was higher than for meta-analyses with weak results. Meta-analyses published in top journals were also, on average, followed by more studies than those published in other journals. The degree of generalization and the intention of future research efforts showed no difference for the subgroups of meta-analyses. A regression model indicated that the predictors show obviously interplay in the explanation of the differences in the amount of research efforts.

Dynamic aspects were evaluated through the correlations between the number of studies per year (following or included) and time (year of publication). The comparison between the measures for included studies and following studies indicates more dynamics in the research efforts after a meta-analysis has been implemented. Significant differences for subgroups were obtained only for the importance of the journal.

Our analysis identifies the role of meta-analysis for future research efforts and as such, confirms the necessity of research synthesis provided by meta-analytic approaches, particularly in relation to future research efforts; meta-analyses serve as stimulators for future research. In this sense, meta-analysis serves its original purpose within science, as first developed by methodologists of meta-analysis. Scientists could influence future research efforts through meta-analysis as well as through publications in top journals. Reviewers of such journals should also take into account that the acceptance or rejection of a meta-analysis might influence future research efforts regarding particular research.

Our study has several limitations, however, which should be taken as motivation for further improvement and refinement. First, our sample is quite small, which limits power. It certainly could be meaningfully enhanced within the next few years by considering further meta-analyses published after 1997. Secondly, as a few meta-analyses from journals were not indexed by the SCI and could therefore not be included, the sample was reduced. Furthermore, moderators such as further meta-analyses on the same or a similar research topic may influence the relationships under investigation. It would also be interesting to focus more on aspects of theory and how scientists respond. In particular, if revolutionary concepts and theories develop, future research may also be inhibited. However, careful consideration of the research topics of the meta-analyses led us to the conclusion that no true revolution occurred, but rather evolutionary development. Finally, a causal link between the meta-analysis and citation patterns, as assumed in our research, cannot accurately be assessed by a regression analysis. As for applications of regression models in general, other relationships are possible and can and should be taken into consideration. Unfortunately, rigorous examination of the causality (as could be provided by experimental designs) is not possible in our study. A possible solution may be a triangulation of methods, such as collecting results of a survey amongst scientists, along with their perception of the impact of meta-analyses.

REFERENCES


