

Researching corporate social responsibility in developing-countries context

A systematic review of the literature

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Abstract

Purpose – This paper aims to present a systematic review of scholarly articles focused on corporate social responsibility (CSR) in developing countries and published during the period 2004 to 2014 in international journals.

Design/methodology/approach – This paper applied a bibliometric analysis to 101 articles on CSR research focused on developing countries.

Findings – The study confirms that the most prevalent CSR themes addressed in journals have been social issues, followed by environmental issues in a distant second, with ethics-related issues receiving the least attention. Also, as CSR research in developing countries constitutes an emerging stream of literature, an overwhelming dominance of empirical (qualitative) papers aimed at exploring and/or seeking interpretations to CSR motivations have been confirmed.

Research limitations/implications – An important limitation of this study is in relation to the methods applied. In the first place, this review is based on two electronic databases: ABI/INFORM Global (ProQuest) and Web of Science Core Collection: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED). This means that research published in international journals that are not included in either of these databases will be omitted.

Practical implications – This review provides useful guidance for future CSR research focused on developing countries thereby providing a foundation for future research in this stream of CSR research.

Social implications – The findings of this study suggest that much CSR knowledge in developing countries reflects the unique social issues that call for companies to adopt different CSR interventions when operating in developing countries.

Originality/value – Although this paper is not the first to systematically review CSR research, but it is one of the initial attempts, to the best of the knowledge, to systematically review the state of CSR knowledge in the context of developing countries.

Keywords Ethics, Corporate social responsibility, Environmental, Social, Developing countries

Paper type Literature review



Introduction

So far corporate social responsibility (CSR) research has focused more on advanced economies (e.g. North America and Western Europe) than developing countries[1] (e.g. Eastern and Central Europe, Latin America, Africa and Asia) (Egri and Ralston, 2008). As a result, the transferability of frameworks and conclusions drawn in the advanced world to developing countries settings has been called into question, necessitating a more nuanced analysis of the

manifestations of CSR in different institutional settings (Egri and Ralston, 2008; Kolk and Lenfant, 2010; Kolk and Van Tulder, 2010). For instance, some studies (Blowfield and Frynas, 2005; Frynas, 2005; Jamali and Neville, 2011; Visser, 2008) suggest that the CSR behaviour of companies in developing countries is different from those manifested in the context of advanced economies, with philanthropy and charity taking a central stage in the CSR orientations of companies operating in the former (Dobers and Halme, 2009; Frynas, 2005; Muthuri and Gilbert, 2011; Visser, 2008).

However, despite extensive research contributing to theoretical advances in the conceptualization of CSR in advanced economies (Gugler and Shi, 2009), relatively, few studies have investigated CSR manifestations in developing countries context. Given the accumulating evidence that the developing world presents unique social issues, it seems appropriate to expect companies to adopt different CSR orientations and interventions (Blowfield and Frynas, 2005; Kolk and Lenfant, 2010), that could potentially have qualitative differences from those faced in the context of the advanced economies (Dobers and Halme, 2009; Jamali, 2010; Visser, 2008). Hence, the need for focused CSR research in developing countries is particularly critical. This is because conventional approaches to CSR, with their origins firmly rooted in advanced economies “may not sufficiently relate or respond to the context and circumstances encountered in developing economies” (Hamann, 2006, p. 179). Altogether, in this article, we seek to analyse the CSR literature of developing countries, in light of the above observations, aiming to obtain, in general terms, an overview of the intellectual structure of this emerging field of research during the period, 2004 to 2014.

In this contribution, we present a systematic review of literature focused on developing countries CSR manifestations. Consistent with Egri and Ralston (2008); 90-year review of CSR research and Lockett *et al.* (2006); 10-year review of CSR research, we focused on 10-year review of this literature (2004-2014). The choice of this period is motivated by the following: First, initial forays into researching CSR in developing countries appear to have occurred in the early 2000s, at least, based on evidence from the electronic databases, ABI/INFORM Global (ProQuest) and Web of Science Core Collection: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) that have been used in this study. Second, the year 2004 appears to have marked the beginning of renewed interest in this stream of CSR research as our initial search for journal articles pointed to this direction (Cuervo-Cazurra, 2012).

Systematic literature reviews may serve several objectives. For instance, such a review may contribute towards assessing the influence of different journals (Egri and Ralston, 2008; Lockett *et al.*, 2006; Tahai and Meyer, 1999), to obtain an overview of the intellectual structure of a field of research (De Bakker *et al.*, 2005; Egri and Ralston, 2008; Servantie *et al.*, 2016; Lockett *et al.*, 2006), or to suggest the path to theoretical advancement in a field of research (Eisenhardt, 1989; Margolis and Walsh, 2003). In our study, we partly follow Egri and Ralston (2008) and Lockett *et al.* (2006), who described the intellectual structure of CSR knowledge from the perspective of international management research. Following Gough *et al.* (2012), the review methods we deploy to obtain the intellectual structure of the field of CSR research in developing countries are aimed at addressing the following questions over the period 2004-2014:

- RQ1. What has been the focus of CSR knowledge in developing countries?
- RQ2. What has been the nature of CSR knowledge in developing countries?
- RQ3. What have been the influences on CSR knowledge in developing countries?
- RQ4. How “international” in scope has CSR research in developing countries been?

The remainder of the article unfolds as follows: In the next section, we describe the methods used to generate our list of journal articles. We also discuss the main elements of our analysis and the methods we used. The results section contains an extensive analysis of these data, using various bibliometric procedures. Finally, the discussion section contains issues for discussion, directions for future research and concluding remarks.

Methodology

The strategy of our review

In this outline of the methodology, we first explain the planning of the review. Next, we explain how we selected the journals used to generate the sample of articles focused on CSR manifestations in developing countries. This is then followed by the analysis of the articles and reporting of the findings. As Gough *et al.* (2012) point out, in general terms, systematic literature reviews are grounded on a set of common underlying principles, which implies that such reviews may be guided by varying research questions and systematic approaches. As a result, previous systematic literature reviews in CSR research (e.g. de Bakker *et al.*, 2005; Egri and Ralston, 2008; Lockett *et al.*, 2006) guided our review. Therefore, inspired by these sources, we structured our review in four stages, as illustrated in Figure 1.

In view of suggestions (Gough *et al.*, 2012) that systematic literature review may be performed by following a defined structure, for example, as illustrated in Figure 1, we sought to take the following actions in our review. In the *planning stage*, we defined the objective of our review as well as explored options available for, and deemed appropriate, for the objective of this review, including developing coding schemes.

Selection of databases, initial searches and journal articles

In the *selection phase*, the review was organized through preliminary searches in electronic databases. Next, we narrowed the searches by resorting to the root search string “developing-countr* multinational*” AND “CSR*”. Acting upon professional database expert advice, the root search string was refined to read: “developing-countr*” AND “corporate social responsibility”. Furthermore, the review was restricted through searches in two electronic databases that covered a wide spectrum of management research: ABI/INFORM Global (ProQuest), Web of Science Core Collection: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED).

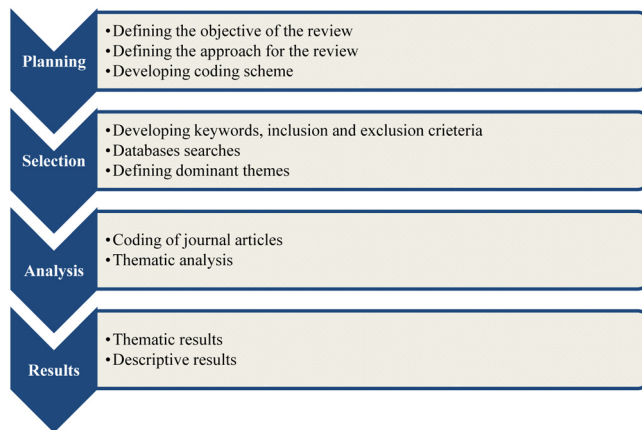


Figure 1.
Structure of
systematic literature
review

The strengths of these electronic databases are as follows: First, they provided quality, as the wider and also top ranked management journals publishing on management research and specialized journals publishing on CSR research were included. Second, they ensured quality, as these electronic databases comprise more than one million articles in the area of management and social science research. The decision to limit our searches to the two electronic databases is consistent with Lockett *et al.*'s (2006) suggestion that CSR can be regarded as an applied management topic. For both ABI/INFORM Global (ProQuest) and Web of Science Core Collection: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), and Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED), the years 2004-2014 are available to search and have accordingly been covered in the review and analyses.

Selection of articles focused on corporate social responsibility manifestations in developing countries

The initial search in the electronic databases, ABI/INFORM Global (ProQuest) and Web of Science Core Collection: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), and Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED), resulted in about 16,500 hits. Upon scrutinizing the articles, we detected that, multiple entries of journal articles, in both databases, had substantially increased the number of hits. The selection process was further refined to capture six major criteria for the purpose of determining the number of articles to be reviewed. For a published article to be selected, it had to:

- (1) be a full text;
- (2) be peer-reviewed;
- (3) be published in a scholarly journal
- (4) be in English;
- (5) be theoretical and/or empirical academic paper; and
- (6) actually discuss the topic, i.e. CSR practices in developing countries.

For the studied period, 2004-2014, we conducted keyword searches for three categories of CSR research in the context of developing countries: social responsibility, environmental responsibility and ethical responsibility. Consistent with Lockett *et al.* (2006) and Egri and Ralston (2008), we were guided by specific keywords in our selection of journal articles.

For "social responsibility", the keywords were CSR, social, (corporate) social responsibility, social performance, corporate citizenship, philanthropy/philanthropic, charity/charitable, community, volunteer/volunteerism, social compact, stakeholder/s, stakeholder relations, stakeholder theory, stakeholder management, accountability, accountable and reputation/reputational.

For "environmental responsibility", the keywords were environmental, environmental responsibility, environmental performance, sustainability, conservation, ecology/ecological, pollution, green and nature/natural.

Finally, for the "ethics theme", we were guided by the following keywords: ethics, morals, values, corruption, integrity, ethical/unethical and crime/criminal.

However, unlike Egri and Ralston (2008), we concur with Lockett *et al.*'s (2006) position, and accordingly excluded the "governance" theme, for the following reasons: Although responsible corporate governance remains an important aspect of corporate responsibility, Corporate Governance constitutes a *mature* and well-defined field of research, with its own developed streams of literature (Yar Hamidi and Gabriellsson, 2014, for a bibliometric analysis). Moreover, whereas Lockett *et al.* (2006) included "stakeholders" as a separate CSR

theme, for their analysis, we argue that, consistent with Egri and Ralston (2008), we include in the “social responsibility” theme, stakeholder/s and related keywords, for the following reasons: Stakeholder/s is closely related to the “social responsibility” of organizations, for, as Matten and Moon (2008, pp. 405-6), noted, “at the core of CSR is the idea that it reflects the social imperatives and the social consequences of business success [...] subsequently, concerns with corporate social performance, stakeholder relations, corporate citizenship [...] have extended CSR theory and practice [...]”.

To determine the articles to be selected for analysis, paper titles, keywords and abstracts were reviewed for inclusion and checked for compliance with the keyword criteria. Where an article was identified for two or more CSR themes, it was assigned to the thematic category that appears to be the dominant discussion of the paper. To arrive at this decision, the article had to be read, especially, the methodology, results and discussions sections, to guide us in taking a qualitative decision as to whether the article should be included in a particular thematic focus in the review.

Analysis of journal articles

In the *analysis phase*, we coded 101 articles in accordance with our coding scheme. We selected our sample of 101 articles from our search results based on the two databases which produced 247 articles; made up of 164 articles and 83 articles from ABI/INFORM Global (ProQuest) and Web of Science Core Collection, respectively. All 101 articles were thoroughly read to capture various aspects of the papers (e.g. contexts of study, empirical methodologies and theoretical frameworks) Each article was coded by the author on two rounds of coding, and the results were checked for consistencies during the coding report compilation stage. In this way, elements of subjective bias were minimized. From the list of articles, we coded the following: journal titles, year of publication, authors, methodological approaches, country/geographic scope of empirical articles, CSR dominant themes and theoretical frameworks adopted.

For purposes of classifying articles into their dominant CSR theme, we used the groupings (social, environmental, ethics) as described in the “*selection of articles focused on CSR manifestations in developing-countries*”. Thus, each article was included in one category, reflecting the dominant theme of the paper. On methodological approaches, we categorized articles as either empirical or theoretical/conceptual in orientation. For empirical articles, we sub-divided into quantitative and qualitative and further coded the type of methodological approach (e.g. case study, content analysis, database research and questionnaire survey). We coded for the country/geographical scope of empirical journal articles, to analyse the direction of this emerging stream of CSR research, as suggested by Egri and Ralston (2008). We further coded for theoretical frameworks adopted by the selected articles, to assess the prevalence of theories deemed appropriate for studying CSR manifestations in developing countries.

Results

In this section of the study, we present the findings of our analysis of the CSR research focused on developing countries by responding to the questions we raised at the introductory stage of this study.

What has been the focus of corporate social responsibility knowledge in developing countries?

The number (and percentage) of articles by the three themes of CSR research focused on developing countries, and published during the studied period (2004-2014), are presented in Table I. The data indicate that articles focusing on the “social” theme of CSR research in

CSR themes	Total (%)	Theoretical (%)	Empirical (%)	Case study (%)	Empirical methodologies			
					Content analysis (%)	Database research (%)	Survey (%)	
Total	101 (100)	13 (13%)	88 (87)	49 (56)	16 (18)	8 (9)	15 (17)	
Theme								
Social	65 (64)	7 (54)	58 (66)	34 (70)	14 (88)	3 (38)	7 (47)	
Environmental	24 (24)	5 (38)	19 (22)	8 (16)	2 (12)	4 (60)	5 (33)	
Ethics	12 (12)	1 (8)	11 (12)	7 (14)	0	1 (12)	3 (20)	
	(100)	(100)	(100)					
<i>Empirical data Context</i>								
Africa			22 (25)	13 (27)	3 (19)	0	6 (31)	
L/South America			8 (9)	5 (10)	0	1 (12)	2 (15)	
Asia			44 (50)	25 (51)	10 (63)	4 (61)	5 (38)	
Oceania			2 (2)	1 (2)	0	0	1 (8)	
Cross Continental			5 (6)	2 (4)	2 (12)	1 (12)	0	
Unspecified			7 (8)	3 (6)	1 (6)	2 (25)	1 (8)	

Table I.
Journal articles
focused on CSR in
developing-countries:
nature, empirical
methodologies and
extent of
internationalization
of empirical data

developing countries dominate, accounting for 65 out of 101 papers (64 per cent) of the articles. The remaining themes – “environmental” and “ethics”, account for 24 out of 101 papers (24 per cent) and 12 out of 101 papers (12 per cent) respectively. [Appendix 2](#) provides the journals (and number) of articles focused on the three CSR themes over the studied period (2004-2014). The overwhelming dominance of the “social” theme, followed by the “environmental” theme is, arguably, not surprising, given our knowledge of the characteristics of developing countries. As we know it, developing countries reflect “where the need for corporate responsibility is most pressing due to greater poverty, environmental degradation, and institutional governance issues (e.g. Africa, Central/Eastern Europe, Central/South Asia, Latin America and the Middle East)” ([Egri and Ralston, 2008](#), p. 325).

Arguably, equally contributing to the dominance of the social and environmental themes are that, in developing countries, social issues are given prominence over other issues. Also, CSR remains the preferred term in describing the role of business in society, and further, there is a strong tendency for society to emphasise on philanthropic practices of organizations geared towards community development ([Blowfield and Frynas, 2005](#), [Frynas, 2005](#); [Visser, 2008](#)). As suggested by [Egri and Ralston \(2008\)](#) and [Lockett et al. \(2006\)](#), other contributory factor for effective knowledge dissemination has been special journal issues, dedicated to specific topics. In respect to this assertion, our searches in the electronic databases used by the present study reveal that there have been two journal special issues dedicated to CSR research in developing countries.

The attractiveness of special issues, as [Egri and Ralston \(2008\)](#) noted, rests on the observation that they are published more quickly, aside of recording higher impact, as measured by citation counts per article. In this regard, the relatively low prevalence of articles focused on the environmental theme in developing countries is worrying, given that a special issue on environmental-related topics was published in our journal sample, that is, *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, in 2009. Similarly, the relatively low representation of papers focused on the environmental theme is mind-boggling, given that, earlier in 2006, a special issue, focused largely on social and environmental-related topics, but restricted to the Latin American context, was published by the *Journal of Corporate Citizenship*, which is also in our journal sample. Further, the extremely low numbers of papers that discuss ethics-related topics is, in no doubt, not surprising given that, in our journal sample, no special issues on ethics topics were published. Nonetheless, the low prevalence of ethics-related papers is particularly puzzling, given that, in developing countries, firms have to tackle issues such as rampant corruption, ethical standards and responsible sourcing ([Dobers and Halme, 2009](#); [Frynas, 2005](#); [Van Cranenburgh and Arenas, 2014](#); [Visser, 2008](#)).

What has been the nature of corporate social responsibility knowledge in developing countries?

A summary of the balance between empirical and theoretical articles is presented in [Table I](#). A large majority, 88 out of 101 papers (87 per cent) were empirical in nature, whereas only 13 out of 101 papers (13 per cent) were theoretical in orientation. With respect to the methodologies of the empirical research, case studies, 49 out of 88 papers (56 per cent) dominate, followed by relatively few papers that used content analysis, 16 out of 88 papers (18 per cent), questionnaire survey 15 out of 88 articles (17 per cent), and database research, 8 out of 88 papers (9 per cent). These results show that more than a half of all empirical studies (56 per cent) used case study methodologies. Thus, the adoption of predominantly

qualitative analysis of primary data (case study methodologies) to CSR knowledge in developing countries is arguably, not surprising.

Moreover, when it comes to the types of empirical and theoretical research undertaken, data presented in [Table II](#) indicate that altogether, confirming our expectations, there has been overwhelming emphasis on qualitative (81 per cent) than quantitative (19 per cent) empirical studies. Indeed, as [Figure 2](#) shows, the number of articles that applied empirical research methodologies increased steadily in the nine-year intervals from 2006 to 2014. This trend may suggest that, while generally “empirical methods have not yet been resolved” ([McWilliams et al., 2006](#), p. 2), CSR research focused on developing countries seems to embrace increasing and vigorous “empirical analysis” in view of its status as an emerging stream of research within the body of CSR research.

These results are consistent with the expectations of [Visser \(2008\)](#) and could generally be taken to reflect the flexible and more interpretive stance of journals in which developing-countries CSR papers are published ([Visser, 2008](#)). In contrast, the review by [Lockett et al. \(2006\)](#), indicate that, quantitative methods, rather than qualitative methods, dominate the overall CSR literature, accounting for (80 per cent) of empirical research ([Lockett et al., 2006](#)). Given that CSR research in developing countries constitutes an emerging stream of research (see [Dobers and Halme, 2009](#); [Visser, 2008](#)), within the body of CSR research, it is imperative that researchers “explore [...] interpretations in relation to CSR motivations, decision-making, as well as the nature of CSR activities undertaken” ([Jamali, 2010](#), pp. 187-188). Furthermore, given the context-specific relevance of CSR ([Matten and Moon, 2008](#)), it is

Methodologies	No. of articles	Total (%)
No. of articles	101	100
Theoretical papers	13	13
Empirical studies	88	87
Qualitative	71	81
Quantitative	17	19
Case study	49	56
Content analysis	16	18
Survey	15	17
Database research	8	9

Table II.
Methodological
orientation of the
CSR papers focused
on developing-
countries (2004-2014)

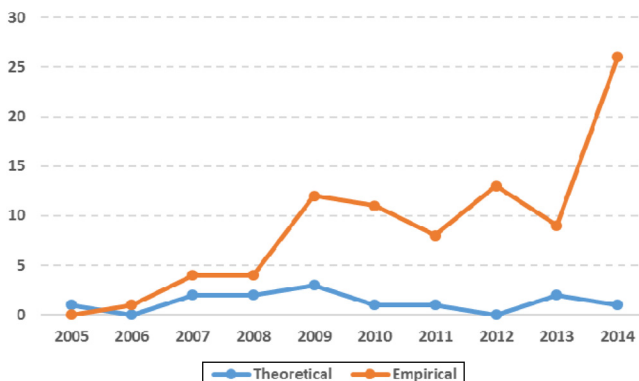


Figure 2.
Orientation of the
CSR articles focused
on developing-
countries (2004-2014)

equally crucial that CSR research does not “legitimize and reproduce values and perspectives that are not in the interests of developing economies or the poor and marginalized” (Blowfield and Frynas, 2005, p. 510). In doing so, researchers have sought to “interrogate crucially [preferably employing case studies] the role and capacity of CSR [whilst probing] how CSR is understood and implemented [in developing economies]” (Muthuri and Gilbert, 2011, p. 468).

However, this finding contrasts with the results of Egri and Ralston (2008). Of the 242 empirical papers, representing (75 per cent) of total papers reviewed, survey methodologies 124 out of 242 (51 per cent), dominate, followed by case study 73 out of 242 (30 per cent), database research 26 out of 242 (11 per cent) and content analysis, 17 out of 242 (7 per cent). These results show clearly that, from the perspective of international management CSR empirical research, emphasis has been placed on quantitative analyses of primary data, contrary to other empirical methodologies (Egri and Ralston, 2008). Overall, the fact that, in the present study, content analysis (18 per cent) comes a distant second to case study (56 per cent) as the dominant empirical methodologies, runs contrast to the results of Egri and Ralston (2008). Hence, these findings suggest that “the analysis of CSR is still embryonic, and thus, theoretical frameworks, measurement, and empirical methods have not yet been resolved” (McWilliams *et al.*, 2006, p. 2).

What have been the influences on corporate social responsibility knowledge in developing countries?

To assess the influences on CSR knowledge in developing countries, we examined the following: Theoretical frameworks, journals in which the papers have been published and authorship of the selected papers (101 articles) from our journal sample.

Theoretical frameworks

The authors’ use of theoretical frameworks in supporting their findings and conclusions constitute an important classification mechanism for our study of CSR research in the context of developing countries. Following the selected (101) articles, we grouped the papers into three categories: those that used a single theoretical perspective; those that combined two theories; and those that combined three or more theories. Tables III and IV indicate that, over the studied period (2004-2014), CSR research focused on developing countries, has drawn predominantly on either a single (47 per cent) or two (43 per cent) theoretical perspectives to support their analyses of findings and conclusions.

Table IV in particular reports data that allow us to compare the prevalence of theories that have been used to ground CSR research in developing countries contexts over the period of the study. Although the percentages of papers that draw on single theory and those that combine two theories have fluctuated over time (2004-2014), the data do indicate that, in general terms, the number of articles that adopted either of the two approaches, have increased steadily in the eight-year interval from 2007 to 2014. The data also reveal that, over the studied period, there has been a lesser emphasis on adopting three or more

Table III.
Categories of CSR
papers’ theoretical
frameworks,
(2004-2014)

Theoretical Lens	Theoretical	Empirical	Total
Single Theory	4 (31%)	44 (50%)	48 (47%)
Two theories	8 (61%)	35 (40%)	43 (43%)
Three theories	1 (8%)	9 (10%)	10 (10%)
Total	13 (100.0%)	88 (100.0%)	101 (100.0%)

theoretical perspectives to support research findings and conclusions, when it comes to CSR research in developing countries. This may not be surprising, given the context-specific relevance (Blowfield and Frynas, 2005; Dobers and Halme, 2009; Frynas, 2005; Visser, 2008) of CSR research in developing countries.

As shown in Table V, for the articles that used a single theoretical perspective (48 papers or 47 per cent), the main theories used are legitimacy theory (7 papers or 14.6 per cent), stakeholder theory (13 papers or 27.1 per cent) and institutional theory (17 papers or 35.4 per cent). Overall, the three theories above, which we refer to as “conventional group of theories of CSR research”, account for 37 of 48 papers, representing 77.1 per cent of the single theoretical perspectives that were used to support the findings and conclusions in the respective articles. Put differently, the “conventional group of theories of CSR research”, with their explanatory power, when it comes to stakeholders’ legitimate claims on firms (Campbell, 2006), have been useful theoretical lenses for understanding the impacts of the institutional environment on CSR behaviours of firms (Campbell, 2006, 2007; Matten and Moon, 2008; Muthuri and Gilbert, 2011). Other theories used in the papers to support or contrast the “conventional group of theories of CSR research” include resource curse theory, resource dependence theory, stewardship theory, general organizational theory and social agency theory.

Turning to the overall influence of the theories, as Figure 3 shows, the “conventional group of theories of CSR research”, have been the most predominantly used theories in researching CSR in developing countries. Institutional theory, on the basis of its deep-seated tradition in social sciences (Scott, 2001), has had the greatest impact (33 per cent), as it happens to be the most used theory in articles focused on CSR in developing-countries. This is followed by stakeholder theory (32 per cent) and legitimacy theory (12 per cent). Thus, the

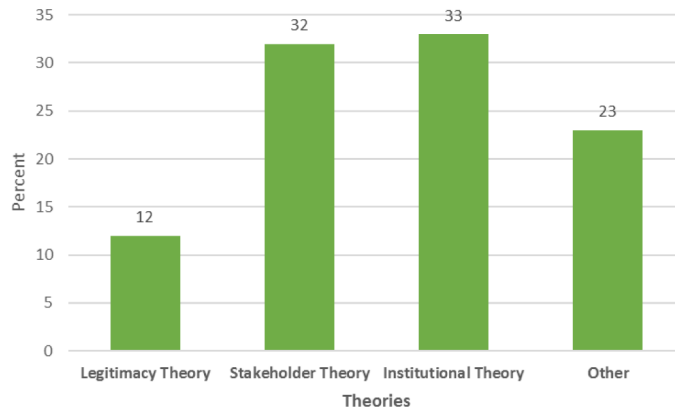
Year of publication	Theoretical frameworks applied by the articles			Total
	Single Theory	Two Theories	Three Theories	
2005	0	1 (2%)	0	1 (1%)
2006	0	1 (2%)	0	1 (1%)
2007	3 (6%)	2 (5%)	1 (10%)	6 (6%)
2008	4 (8%)	2 (5%)	0	6 (6%)
2009	4 (8%)	7 (16%)	4 (40%)	15 (15%)
2010	4 (8%)	7 (16%)	1 (10%)	12 (12%)
2011	4 (8%)	4 (9%)	1 (10%)	9 (9%)
2012	9 (19%)	3 (7%)	1 (10%)	13 (13%)
2013	5 (10%)	5 (12%)	1 (10%)	11 (11%)
2014	15 (31%)	11 (26%)	1 (10%)	27 (27%)
Total	48 (100%)	43 (100%)	10 (100%)	101 (100%)

Table IV.
Focus of CSR papers’
theoretical
frameworks
2004-2014

Single Theory based articles	<i>n</i>	(%)
Legitimacy Theory	7	14.6
Stakeholder Theory	13	27.1
Institutional Theory	17	35.4
Other	11	22.9
Total	48	100.0

Table V.
Individual theories
captured in articles
that used single
theoretical
perspective

Figure 3.
Theories used in CSR
articles over the
studied period,
2004-2014



“conventional group of theories of CSR research” account for 77 per cent of all theories used in the studied period (2004-2014), as far as CSR research in developing countries is concerned. The low level of representation from “other” theories (23 per cent), in CSR research in developing countries may not be surprising, as it mirrors the findings of Yar Hamidi and Gabrielsson (2014) for board leadership. In Hamidi and Gabrielsson’s (2014) review, it was observed that, most articles either used agency theory alone (41 per cent) or used it, in combination with other theories, which they described as the “eclectic” group (50.4 per cent) when researching board leadership in the studied period (1985-2012) (Yar Hamidi and Gabrielsson, 2014).

The increasing reliance on the “conventional group of theories of CSR research” may reflect one of two possibilities. First, it could signal that authors are reluctant to explore “other” theories, outside the “conventional group of theories” or mainstream CSR literature, which may carry with it, a high possibility of rejection by journal editors. Second, it could simply reflect the perceived need to apply “conventional wisdom”, when it comes to selecting theories to ground one’s research in CSR in developing countries to get published in journals.

Journals

We also classified the 101 articles based on the journals in which they were published. Over the period of the study (2004-2014), the CSR papers focused on developing countries have appeared in 47 journals. As [Table VI](#) shows, on one hand, researching CSR in developing countries appears to be more fragmented when it comes to the journals researchers publish their work. In another breath, there appears to be some elements of concentration, as more research output (75 per cent) was published in CSR/sustainability-related special journals, with the remaining 25 per cent appearing in other international journals. [Appendix 3](#) provides the journals (and number) of articles published over the studied period (2004-2014).

Examination of the journals in which the articles were published ([Table VI](#)) indicate that high ranking management journals have been relatively less receptive to CSR articles focused on developing countries. This finding contrasts with those of [Egri and Ralston \(2008\)](#) and [Lockett et al. \(2006\)](#). In [Egri and Ralston’s \(2008\)](#) review, the results suggest that, “across [...] international management journals, CR topics have been most prevalent” in

Journal title	Frequency	(%)
<i>Australian Accounting Review</i>	1	1.0
<i>Business and Society Review</i>	1	1.0
<i>Business and Society</i>	1	1.0
<i>Business Strategy and the Environment</i>	1	1.0
<i>Corporate Governance: An International Review</i>	1	1.0
<i>Corporate Governance: The Int'l. Journal of Business in Society</i>	4	4.0
<i>Corporate Social Responsibility & Env. Mgt.</i>	5	5.0
<i>Critical Perspectives on Accounting</i>	1	1.0
<i>Ecological Economics</i>	3	3.0
<i>Energy Policy</i>	2	2.0
<i>Geoforum</i>	2	2.0
<i>International Journal of Business and Society</i>	1	1.0
<i>International Journal of Sustainable Devt. & World Ecology</i>	1	1.0
<i>Journal of Business Ethics</i>	26	26.7
<i>Business Ethics: A European Review</i>	1	1.0
<i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i>	7	6.9
<i>Journal of Corporate Citizenship</i>	3	3.0
<i>Journal of Environmental Mgt.</i>	1	1.0
<i>Resource Policy</i>	3	3.0
<i>Social Responsibility Journal</i>	4	4.0
<i>Society and Business Review</i>	1	1.0
<i>Sustainable Development</i>	2	2.0
<i>The British Accounting Review</i>	2	2.0
<i>World Journal of Entrepreneurship Mgt. and Sustainable Development</i>	1	1.0
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>75.0</i>
<i>African Journal of Economics and Mgt. Studies</i>	1	1.0
<i>Asian Journal of Communication</i>	1	1.0
<i>Baltic Journal of Mgt.</i>	1	1.0
<i>Business and Mgt.</i>	1	1.0
<i>Canadian Journal of Development Studies</i>	2	2.0
<i>Crime Law and Social Change</i>	1	1.0
<i>Development and Change</i>	2	2.0
<i>International Entrepreneurship and Mgt. Journal</i>	1	1.0
<i>International Journal of Business and Mgt.</i>	1	1.0
<i>International Journal of Consumer Studies</i>	1	1.0
<i>International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Mgt.</i>	1	1.0
<i>International Journal of Laws and Mgt.</i>	1	1.0
<i>International Journal of Social Economics</i>	1	1.0
<i>International Journal of Tourism Research</i>	1	1.0
<i>Journal of Business</i>	2	2.0
<i>Journal of Business Economics and Mgt.</i>	1	1.0
<i>Journal of Fashion Marketing and Mgt.</i>	1	1.0
<i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i>	1	1.0
<i>Journal of International Devt.</i>	1	1.0
<i>Progress in Development Studies</i>	1	1.0
<i>Quality and Quantity</i>	1	1.0
<i>Third World Quarterly</i>	1	1.0
<i>World Development</i>	1	1.0
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>25.0</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Table VI.
Journals publishing
CSR articles focused
on developing-
countries (2004-2014)

journals such as *Journal of International Business Studies*, *International Journal of Human Resource Management* and *Journal of World Business* (Egri and Ralston, 2008, p. 322).

Similarly, the review by Lockett *et al.* (2006) indicates “varying patterns of publication” with *Academy of Management Review* profiled as the journal with the “highest propensity to publish CSR research” (Lockett *et al.*, 2006, p. 129). Other high ranking journals that publish CSR-related research, according to the review by Lockett *et al.* (2006) include *Academy of Management Journal*, *Business Ethics Quarterly*, *Journal of Business Ethics* and *Strategic Management Journal*. In terms of the relative balance of papers, in the present study, there is a noticeable concentration of papers published by *Journal of Business Ethics*. *Journal of Business Ethics* is thus the outlier journal, publishing 26 articles, representing 26.7 per cent of the articles in our sample. Overall, 47 international journals have served as outlets through which CSR research focused on developing countries have been published in the studied period (2000-2014).

Authors

The articles in our sample indicate the participation of a large number of authors (225 in total) in the production of 101 articles, representing, on average, 2.23 authors per paper. Our average number of authors per paper (2.23) reinforces the findings of Servantie *et al.* (2016) in their review of the international entrepreneurship literature, with an average of 2.3 authors per article (Servantie *et al.*, 2016). However, the average number of authors per paper in our review also differs from that of De Bakker *et al.* (2005) in their review of the CSR and corporate social performance literature, which established, on average, 1.2 authors per paper. Most of the articles (72 per cent) are as a result of collaborations between at least two authors (Table VII).

Of the 225 authors producing 101 articles, the two most productive authors have produced, that is, either single authorship and/or through collaboration, 7 articles each, representing (14 per cent) of the total papers produced. Interestingly, of the 14 papers produced by the most productive authors, 9, representing 64.3 per cent, have been published in the *Journal of Business Ethics*. This result may therefore not be surprising given that Table VI has established that *Journal of Business Ethics* has been relatively high receptive to CSR articles focused on developing countries. The two most productive authors, according to our sample of 101 articles over the studied period (2004-2014) are Dima Jamali and Peter Lund-Thomsen, respectively.

Table VII.
Format of articles’
authorship over the
studied period
(2004-2014)

Year	Single author	Two authors	Three authors	More than three authors	Total (%)
2005	0	0	1 (5%)	0	1 (1)
2006	0	1 (2%)	0	0	1 (1)
2007	3 (11%)	2 (5%)	1 (5%)	0	6 (6)
2008	2 (7%)	1 (2%)	1 (5%)	2 (17%)	6 (6)
2009	5 (18%)	6 (15%)	3 (15%)	1 (8%)	15 (15)
2010	2 (7%)	7 (17%)	3 (15%)	0	12 (12)
2011	3 (11%)	5 (12%)	0	1 (8%)	9 (9)
2012	4 (14%)	4 (10%)	3 (15%)	2 (17%)	13 (13)
2013	3 (11%)	5 (12%)	1 (5%)	2 (17%)	11 (11)
2014	6 (21%)	10 (24%)	7 (35%)	4 (33%)	27 (27)
Total	28 (100%)	41 (100%)	20 (100%)	12 (100%)	101 (100)

How “international” in scope has corporate social responsibility research in developing countries been?

Table I indicates that, of the 101 articles covered in the studied period (2004-2014), 88 papers, representing 87 per cent, were empirical in nature, whereas only 13 papers were theoretical in orientation. In terms of the relative balance of countries upon which the 88 empirical articles focused, 65 papers were one-country studies, 5 were two-country studies, 4 were between three- and five-country studies, 4 were six or more countries in perspective and the remaining 10 offered regional and/or cross-regional perspectives, as indicated in Figure 4. The increasing reliance on one-country studies (65 papers, representing 73 per cent), mirrors the findings of Egri and Ralston (2008) (137 papers, representing 56 per cent) for CSR in the context of international management research. Although seeking explanations for this pattern of CSR research is beyond our objectives, one might suggest that it reflects the observation that “CSR performance varies greatly between countries” owing to its peculiar mode of evolution (Visser, 2008, p. 478) for a detailed discussion on this topic.

Turning to the regional concentration of empirical CSR studies in developing countries, Asia 50 per cent (with 44 articles) had the greatest impact, followed by Africa 25 per cent (with 22 articles) and Latin and South America 9 per cent (with 8 articles). The rest are pockets of research dotted across the remaining continents, including those that studied CSR from a cross-continental perspective. Indeed, recognizing the relatively low prevalence of CSR articles focused on South America, it is worrying that, contrary to our expectations, the special issue by the *Journal of Corporate Citizenship* in 2006, seems not to have encouraged CSR research in that part of the developing world.

Of the 44 empirical studies from Asia, 25 used case study methodology, followed by 10 articles that adopted content analysis, with 5 articles using survey and database research methodologies, respectively. From Africa, 13 articles made use of case study methodology, followed by 6 papers and 3 studies that used survey and content analysis respectively. Of the eight articles focused on Latin and South America, five adopted case study, with two papers resorting to questionnaire survey and one paper using database research methodology. Hence, the data suggest that the low number of articles that used database research (9 per cent of empirical studies or 8 out of 88 papers) reflect the complaints about the inherently weak “CSR institutional infrastructure” of developing countries (Jamali and Neville, 2011, p. 613).

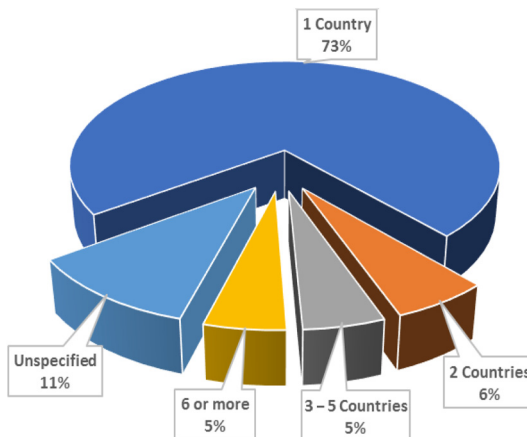


Figure 4.
Country/geographical
concentration of
empirical journal
articles (2004-2014)

Recognizing that regional concentration of empirical articles may be driven by individual researchers' interests, we also examined the two most productive authors' contribution to regional representation in studies based on primary data. As already pointed out, the two most productive authors, according to our sample of 101 articles over the period studied are Dima Jamali and Peter Lund-Thomsen, respectively. Across the 14 papers produced by the most productive authors, and included in this study, all 7 papers of Dima Jamali and 5 of Peter Lund-Thomsen's papers had specifically drawn their empirical evidence from Asia. In the specific case of Dima Jamali (see [Appendix 1](#): bibliography of review articles, No. 44-50), empirical evidence had been drawn from the Lebanese context. Similarly, Peter Lund-Thomsen's papers (see [Appendix 1](#): bibliography of review articles, No. 66-72) had drawn empirical evidence notably from Pakistan and other Asian countries including India and China.

Indeed, if our findings above represent real efforts by individual researchers to spearhead the direction of CSR research in a specific regional context, then it is noteworthy that the 2 empirical studies by Benedict Young Imbun (see [Appendix 1](#): bibliography of review articles, No. 41-42), might tentatively signal the direction of this emerging stream of CSR research in Papua New Guinea (Oceania). Extending this argument further, one might also expect the work of David Katamba (see [Appendix 1](#): bibliography of review articles, No. 53-54), Uwafiokun Idemudia (see [Appendix 1](#): bibliography of review articles, No. 39-40), to spur efforts directed at accelerating this emerging stream of CSR literature on Africa. For as [Egri and Ralston \(2008, p. 325\)](#) noted, "business research publications have traditionally been dominated by scholars at USA universities", although, in recent times, some notable inclusions have emerged from Western Europe and Asian business Schools. What this trend implies is that "clearly, there is an urgent need to widen the geographic and cultural scope of international management research on CR" on account of the peculiar context realities of developing-countries ([Egri and Ralston, 2008, p. 325](#)).

Conclusions, implications and future studies

In sum, our review, which is based on a sample of 101 articles over the studied period, 2004-2014, provides bibliometric analyses of the CSR literature on developing-countries. First, we distinguished three CSR themes: social, environmental and ethics. To explore which theme is more prevalent in the literature, during a period of 10 years (2004-2014), we applied a variety of methods.

First, we find that the most prevalent themes addressed in journals have been social issues, followed by environmental concerns in a distant second, with ethics-related concerns receiving the least attention. Second, in view of the fact that CSR research in developing-countries constitutes an emerging stream of literature ([Visser, 2008](#)), an overwhelming dominance of empirical (qualitative) papers aimed at exploring and/or seeking interpretations to CSR motivations have been confirmed. This suggests that much CSR knowledge in developing countries reflects the unique social issues that call for companies to adopt different CSR orientations and interventions ([Blowfield and Frynas, 2005](#); [Visser, 2008](#)). Third, our review reveals that researching CSR from developing countries contexts has mainly drawn on three distinct, but inter-related theories: institutional theory, stakeholder theory and legitimacy theory. This suggests that much CSR knowledge pertaining to developing countries reflects its peculiar nature as scholars continue to adopt the basic assumptions inherent in what we describe as the "conventional group of theories of CSR research". Fourth, empirical CSR research in developing countries has concentrated on two key regions; Asia and Africa, with production relating to the former spearheaded by the two most productive authors: Dima Jamali and Peter Lund-Thomsen respectively.

An important limitation of our study is in relation to the methods applied. In the first place, our review is based on two electronic databases: ABI/INFORM Global (ProQuest) and Web of Science Core Collection: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), and Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED). This means that research published in international journals that are not included in either of these databases will be omitted. In addition, we specifically limited our searches in the databases to articles written in English. This implies that the reliability of our findings may be called into question when articles written in other languages in international journals are taken into consideration. Although all articles based on the chosen databases and covering the studied period were carefully reviewed for inclusion purposes, nevertheless, we may have omitted some articles from our review, owing to the search “formalities” we used. It is therefore possible that our findings might be biased in one way or the other.

What do our results lead to? We started this article by indicating that there was not much clarity about the state of CSR knowledge in developing countries, as CSR research has focused more on the developed world than developing countries. Our review thus provides useful guidance for future CSR research focused on developing countries. This implies that if the emerging field of CSR research focused on developing-countries has to move forward, it not only has to capitalize on the existing body of knowledge (reviewed by the present study), but it also has to find new ways to further enrich and/or expand its knowledge (Egri and Ralston, 2008; Lockett *et al.*, 2006). In this respect, this article, although not the first to systematically review CSR research (see Egri and Ralston, 2008; Lockett *et al.*, 2006; De Bakker *et al.*, 2005), but it is the first, to the best of our knowledge, to systematically review the state of CSR knowledge in the context of developing countries.

A second implication of our review is borne out of the regional representation in empirical studies published in international journals, which is somewhat skewed in favour of Asia, with Africa placing a distant second. This pattern of CSR research may point to variations in cultural, economic and institutional contexts across developing countries (Jamali, 2010; Muthuri and Gilbert, 2011). What might be needed for empirical testing of the “conventional group of theories of CSR research” is “an open-minded, thoughtful, and empirically grounded search” for data or cases that will bring the diverse contexts of developing countries and their implication for CSR to the fore (Ramamurti, 2012, p. 42).

A third implication of our review is that a relatively under-represented empirical studies (8 out of 88 articles or 9 per cent) used database research methodology. As revealed by our analysis, the low representation of database research is even more worrying when one considers that in Egri and Ralston’s (2008) review of CSR research, database research appears a preferred empirical methodology compared to content analysis. We are of the view that, this trend, may, in part, be explained by obstacles such as accuracy concerns “where data are on-line or publicly available” in developing-countries (Hoskisson *et al.*, 2000, p. 257), and also reflects the complaints about the inherently weak “CSR institutional infrastructure” of developing-countries (Jamali and Neville, 2011, p. 613). We suggest that the application of database research methodology in CSR studies focused on developing countries would go a long way to counter balance the dominance of case study research. In doing so, it may be most appropriate to design studies that examine patterns of CSR manifestations using similar on-line or publicly available data across countries and regions that constitute developing countries.

Note1. *Defining developing countries*

While acknowledging the myriad of terms (Third World, developing, underdeveloped, less developed, least developed, the global South, the periphery, backward, emerging, etc.), used to refer to countries that are not advanced, in this article, developing countries are considered as those that are not advanced economies. Following this definition, developing countries include not only less developed or underdeveloped countries (i.e. countries with very poor populations and a narrow export and industrial bases) but also emerging economies (i.e. high growth developing countries) and transition countries (i.e. countries that used to follow a communist economic system). Consistent with Cuervo-Cazurra (2012), this study also follows the classification of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and considers advanced economies to be the following: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, UK and USA. Therefore, papers that study *only* companies and/or (their) CSR practices in the context of advanced economies are deemed inappropriate for the present study.

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Appendix 1. CSR research focused on developing-countries and published in international journals, 2004-2014

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Article	CSR theme			Total
	Social	Environmental	Ethics	
<i>African Journal of Economics and Management Studies</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Asian Journal of Communication</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Australian Accounting Review</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Baltic Journal of Management</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Business Ethics: A European Review</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Business Strategy and the Environment</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Business and Management</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Business and Society Review</i>	0	0	1	1
<i>Business and Society</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Canadian Journal of Development Studies</i>	2	0	0	2
<i>Corporate Governance: An International Review</i>				
<i>Corporate Governance: The Int'l Journal of Business in Society</i>	1	0	0	
	3	1	0	14
<i>Corporate Social Responsibility & Environmental Management</i>	1	4	0	5
<i>Crime Law and Social Change</i>	0	0	1	1
<i>Critical Perspectives on Accounting</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Development and Change</i>	1	0	1	2
<i>Ecological Economics</i>	1	2	0	3
<i>Energy Policy</i>	0	2	0	2
<i>Geoforum</i>	2	0	0	2
<i>International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>International Journal of Business and Management</i>	0	0	1	1
<i>International Journal of Business and Society</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>International Journal of Consumer Studies</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>International Journal of Laws and Management</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>International Journal of Social Economics</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>International Journal of Tourism Research</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>Journal of Environmental Management</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i>	0	0	1	1
<i>Journal of Business</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Journal of Business Economics and Management</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Journal of Business Ethics</i>	19	2	5	26
<i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i>	3	3	1	7
<i>Journal of Corporate Citizenship</i>	1	1	1	3
<i>Journal of Fashion Marketing and Management</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Journal of International Development</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Progress in Development Studies</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Qualitative Quantitative</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Resource Policy</i>	3	0	0	3
<i>Social Responsibility Journal</i>	4	1	0	5

(continued)

Table AI.
CSR Research and
themes focused on
developing countries
and published in
international
journals, 2004-2014

Table AI.

Article	CSR theme			Total
	Social	Environmental	Ethics	
<i>Society and Business Review</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>Sustainable Development</i>	1	1	0	2
<i>The British Accounting Review</i>	2	0	0	2
<i>Third World Quarterly</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>World Development</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>World Journal of Entrepreneurship Management and Sustainable Development</i>	1	0	0	1
Total	65	24	12	101

Journal title	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
<i>African Journal of Economics and Management Studies</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Asian Journal of Communication</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Australian Accounting Review</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Baltic Journal of Management</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Business Ethics: A European Review</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Business Strategy and the Environment</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Business and Management</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Business and Society Review</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Business and Society</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Canadian Journal of Development Studies</i>	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Corporate Governance: An International Review</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Corporate Governance: The Int'l. Journal of Business in Society</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	4
<i>Corporate Social Responsibility & Environmental Management</i>	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	5
<i>Crime Law and Social Change</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Critical Perspectives on Accounting</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Development and Change</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
<i>Ecological Economics</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
<i>Energy Policy</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
<i>Geoforum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
<i>International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>International Journal of Business and Management</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>International Journal of Business and Society</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>International Journal of Consumer Studies</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>International Journal of Laws and Management</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>International Journal of Social Economics</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>International Journal of Tourism Research</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Journal of Environmental Management</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Journal of Business</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Journal of Business Economics and Management</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Journal of Business Ethics</i>	0	0	3	2	9	5	1	2	1	3	26
<i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7
<i>Journal of Corporate Citizenship</i>	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3

(continued)

Table AII.
CSR Research
focused on
developing countries
and published in
international
journals, 2004-2014

Table AII.

Journal title	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
<i>Journal of Fashion Marketing and Management</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Journal of International Development</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Progress in Development Studies</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Quality and Quantity</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Resource Policy</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
<i>Social Responsibility Journal</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	4
<i>Society and Business Review</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Sustainable Development</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>The British Accounting Review</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
<i>Third World Quarterly</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>World Development</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>World Journal of Entrepreneurship Mgt. & Sustainable Development</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	1	2	6	6	15	12	8	14	11	26	101

About the author

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