
Business ethics research in the hospitality industry: topics, methods and trends

Yasin Sehitoglu

Department of Business Administration,
Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences,
Yıldız Technical University,
Istanbul, 34220, Turkey
Email: ysehit@yildiz.edu.tr

Gary Ross

College of Business,
Minot State University,
Minot, ND 58707, USA
Email: gary.ross@minotstateu.edu

Mehmet Ali Köseoglu*

College of Business Administration,
American University of the Middle East,
Egalia, Kuwait
and
Business School
Yıldırım Beyazıt University,
Ankara, Turkey
Email: trmaliktr@yahoo.com
*Corresponding author

Abstract: This study investigates how business ethics research has evolved in hospitality management (HM). This evolution is explored using bibliometrics from articles related to ethics published in HM journals indexed in SSCI. This study provides a broad view on ethics research in HM related to topics discussed, methods employed, and trends. As a first study of HM with a business ethics focus, the findings show several things. First, there has been a significant increase in the number of such articles. Second, the most popular topics are corporate social responsibility and natural environmental issues. Third, quantitative methods and primary data provided by hotels are dominant in many studies; qualitative, hybrid research approaches, and advanced statistical methods have become more common in recent years. Accordingly, referring to the findings related to this study, this article presents limitations of the study and future steps.

Keywords: business ethics; codes; hospitality; journals; bibliometric analysis; topics; methods; trends.

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Biographical notes: Yasin Sehitoglu is an Assistant Professor at the Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey. He earned his PhD in Management and Organisation at Gebze Technical University, Turkey, in 2010. His current research focuses on organisational behaviour and entrepreneurship.

Gary Ross is a Professor of Management at Minot State University. He received his Doctorate in Educational Administration and his Master of Business Administration from the University of North Dakota, and his Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration from Minot State University. He teaches Management and Human Resource Management courses at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. He has completed several consulting projects and also served as a Faculty Development Evaluation Consultant with the Collaboration for the Advancement of College Teaching and Learning in St. Paul, Minnesota. He has presented in several places in the USA, Europe and China.

Mehmet Ali Köseoglu works at the American University of the Middle East, Kuwait. He earned his PhD in Business Administration at Afyon Kocatepe University, Afyonkarahisar, Turkey, in 2007. He is the author of over 90 basic and applied research articles and published presentations in strategic management, bibliometric analysis, and related areas. His current research focuses on business strategy, strategic management, bibliometric analysis, and related topics.

1 Introduction

This study aims to explore the evolution of business ethics research by assessing topics, methods, and trends from articles published in leading hospitality oriented journals, including the *Cornell Hospitality Quarterly (CHQ)*, the *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management (IJCHM)*, the *International Journal of Hospitality Management (IJHM)*, and the *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Research (JHTR)*.

Research on the hospitality industry – an industry in which there is a fiercely competitive environment, sophisticated stakeholders, and much interaction with the economy – has been growing considerably. This growth has been evaluated by researchers to illustrate what we have already investigated and what we should investigate in the future. There are several reviews or bibliometric analysis studies that have assessed the knowledge domain of hospitality research. Reviews or bibliometric analysis studies in the tourism and hospitality industry were classified by Köseoglu et al. (2015) into six categories: *Journals Assessment and Ranking Studies* (e.g., Cheng et al., 2011; Ryan, 2005; Svensson et al., 2009a, 2009b; McKercher, 2005), *Article Identification Studies* (e.g., Park et al., 2011; Zhao and Ritchie, 2007), *Content Analysis Studies* (e.g. Ballantyne et al., 2009; Rivera and Upchurch, 2008), *Citation Analysis*

Studies (e.g., Wardle and Buckley, 2014; Ye et al., 2012), *Disciplinary Relationship Analysis Studies* (e.g., Harrington et al., 2014; Harrington and Ottenbacher, 2011; Barrios et al., 2008), and *Country Research Analysis Studies* (e.g., Benckendorff, 2009; Tsang and Hsu, 2011; Xie, 2003). Even with this increasing abundance, there is no study in the hospitality management or business ethics literature evaluating the progress or level of business ethics in the hospitality industry based on topics, methods, trends, and journals.

Business ethics is a sensitive topic since it involves decisions about whether business actions are ‘good or bad’ or ‘right or wrong’ based on morals or codes. These decisions either directly or indirectly influence performance (Elms et al., 2010; Foss, 1997; Gilbert, 1986; Hosmer, 1994; Vogel, 1991; Miles, 1993; Husted and Allen, 2000). Hence, whether businesses are successful or not, ethical questions arise. As previously mentioned, the hospitality industry has fierce competitive environments; knowledgeable customers, employees, and organisations; and interacts continuously with the economy. As a result, the hospitality industry frequently encounters ethical issues. This inspires more research questions in the area of business ethics. Hence, business ethics research in the hospitality industry has been predictably growing. To identify the current state and to generate new directions for researchers, academicians, professionals, and editors, the growth of business ethics research in the hospitality industry should be investigated. Therefore, this study addresses how business ethics research in the hospitality literature has progressed and it also generates new research agendas for the future. This study analyses topics and research methods employed by examining trends based in selected journal between two periods (2001–2007 and 2008–2014). With this mind, the main purposes of this study are to:

- identify the frequency of articles related to business ethics in hospitality journals, delineate how the frequencies changed in recent years, and determine the percentages of articles published in the journals
- identify the most popular topics in the articles by journal and how this has changed across time
- define what kind (e.g., empirical or conceptual, qualitative, quantitative, or hybrid) of articles were published most frequently, what methodical procedures (e.g., primary data or secondary data,) were used in empirical articles, and whether there were any changes in usages of methods during between the two time periods by journal
- identify what research samples (hotels, restaurants, shopping malls, etc.) were the most common and what countries were selected for these studies
- present the statistical techniques that were used in the articles and how the usage of these techniques changed by journal and year.

The identification of the frequency of articles related to business ethics in hospitality journals can be a measure of how focused the industry is on ethical issues and whether the industry is taking ethical challenges seriously. In addition, the identification of the most popular topics can highlight where the research priorities are in the industry. This can, also, help identify ethics topics that should be researched more thoroughly. The sophistication of the research and statistical methods employed can help researchers

identify areas for further development which can result in a greater maturity of research and analysis. The identification of most commonly selected research samples and countries can help researchers assess the representativeness and generalisability of various research findings. In addition, this information can help researchers expand the scope of the body of knowledge in the literature.

This paper is organised as follows: first, the methodology section of this paper explains how the journals were selected, how the data were collected, and how these data were analysed. Second, the findings are presented based on frequency and content of articles by journal and by period. Finally, this paper offers an inclusive evaluation of the results and limitations of this analysis and suggestions for future research.

2 Methodology

2.1 A database and journals selection

Articles from peer-reviewed journals were selected because they had been accepted as possessing ‘certified knowledge’ (Ramos-Rodriguez and Ruis-Navarro, 2004). This approach enhances the reliability of results that were generated by using bibliometric analysis. Therefore, the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) database – which consists exclusively of peer-reviewed articles – was selected due to its reputation and importance in the academic world.

These researchers selected four leading hospitality oriented journals from the SSCI database. These journals were selected because they have been identified as leading journals in the hospitality industry (Harrington and Ottenbacher, 2011; Yoo, Lee, and Bai, 2011; Law and Van der Veen, 2009; McKercher et al., 2006) based on their impact factors (Journal of Citation Reports, 2015). These journals are listed below:

- *Cornell Hospitality Quarterly (CHQ)*
- *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management (IJCHM)*
- *International Journal of Hospitality Management (IJHM)*
- *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Research (JHTR).*

2.2 Data collection

The articles related to business ethics in the leading hospitality journals were accessed by searching keywords, including corruption, morality, reputation management, corporate social responsibility, glass ceiling/gender equality, ethical decision-making, white-collar crime, insider trading, environmental issues (natural environment), codes of ethics (Robertson, 2008), business ethics, corporate ethics, social responsibility, social performance, corporate citizenship, and social responsiveness (Ma, 2009) without a time limit.

Two authors individually assessed the articles to determine whether they focused on business ethics in the hospitality industry by asking, “Does the article directly or

indirectly relate to business ethics in hospitality activities”? If the authors responded in the affirmative, the article was accepted for the subsequent steps of the study. The authors ensured data validity and reliability (inter-rater) by reaching consensus on the articles selected.

2.3 Analysis

The analysis presented the distribution of articles by journal and year and the content of each article, including its research theme, article type, research methods (primary or secondary data), statistical techniques, and populations sampled. Based on articles deemed descriptive of business ethics in the hospitality industry, the sample included articles published between 1996 and 2014. Five articles were published between 1996 and 1999; due to this small number, these five articles were added to the group of articles published in 2001 and, throughout this paper, we refer to this as the 2001–2007 period. Thus, the articles were divided into two equal and consecutive seven-year sub-periods (2001–2007 and 2008–2014) to illustrate the evolution of the field in hospitality.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Frequency of business ethics research in leading hospitality journals by year

As seen in Table 1, business ethics articles published in leading hospitality journals by year, a total of 94 business ethics articles were published in the four leading hospitality journals between 1996 and 2014. The *IJHM* published the most articles (63.83%), followed by the *IJCHM* (17.02%), and then the *JHTR* (10.64%). The *CHQ* published the fewest (8.51%).

Table 1 Business ethics articles published in leading hospitality journals by year

| Years | Journals | | | | | | | | Total | |
|-------|------------|------|--------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|------|----------|-----|
| | <i>CHQ</i> | | <i>IJCHM</i> | | <i>IJHM</i> | | <i>JHTR</i> | | | |
| | <i>n</i> | % | <i>n</i> | % | <i>n</i> | % | <i>n</i> | % | <i>n</i> | % |
| 1996 | - | - | 1 | 6.3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1.1 |
| 1998 | - | - | 1 | 6.3 | 1 | 1.7 | - | - | 2 | 2.1 |
| 1999 | 1 | 12.5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 10.0 | 2 | 2.1 |
| 2001 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1.7 | 1 | 10.0 | 2 | 2.1 |
| 2002 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1.7 | - | - | 1 | 1.1 |
| 2003 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1.7 | - | - | 1 | 1.1 |

Table 1 Business ethics articles published in leading hospitality journals by year (continued)

| Years | Journals | | | | | | | | Total | |
|-------|----------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| | CHQ | | IJCHM | | IJHM | | JHTR | | n | % |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | | |
| 2004 | - | - | 2 | 12.5 | 1 | 1.7 | - | - | 3 | 3.2 |
| 2005 | 1 | 12.5 | 1 | 6.3 | 1 | 1.7 | - | - | 3 | 3.2 |
| 2006 | - | - | 3 | 18.8 | 1 | 1.7 | - | - | 4 | 4.3 |
| 2007 | - | - | 1 | 6.3 | 3 | 5.0 | - | - | 4 | 4.3 |
| 2008 | - | - | 1 | 6.3 | 3 | 5.0 | 1 | 10.0 | 5 | 5.3 |
| 2009 | 1 | 12.5 | 1 | 6.3 | 3 | 5.0 | 1 | 10.0 | 6 | 6.4 |
| 2010 | - | - | 1 | 6.3 | 3 | 5.0 | 1 | 10.0 | 5 | 5.3 |
| 2011 | - | - | 1 | 6.3 | 3 | 5.0 | - | - | 4 | 4.3 |
| 2012 | 1 | 12.5 | 1 | 6.3 | 10 | 16.7 | 1 | 10.0 | 13 | 13.8 |
| 2013 | 3 | 37.5 | 1 | 6.3 | 12 | 20.0 | 1 | 10.0 | 17 | 18.1 |
| 2014 | 1 | 12.5 | 1 | 6.3 | 16 | 26.7 | 3 | 30.0 | 21 | 22.3 |
| Total | 8 | 100 | 16 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 10 | 100 | 94 | 100.0 |
| % | 8.51 | | 17.02 | | 63.83 | | 10.64 | | 100.0 | |

Table 2 Themes of articles by journal

| Themes | Journals | | | | | | | | Total | |
|--|----------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| | CHQ | | IJCHM | | IJHM | | JHTR | | n | % |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | | |
| Corruption | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 10.0 | 1 | 1.1 |
| Morality | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Reputation management | 1 | 12.50 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 10.0 | 2 | 2.1 |
| Corporate social responsibility | 3 | 37.5 | 7 | 43.8 | 27 | 45.0 | 3 | 30.0 | 40 | 42.6 |
| Glass ceiling/gender equality | 2 | 25.0 | 1 | 6.3 | 3 | 5.0 | 1 | 10.0 | 7 | 7.4 |
| Ethical decision-making | - | - | 1 | 6.3 | 2 | 3.3 | - | - | 3 | 3.2 |
| White-collar crime | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Insider trading | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Environmental issues (natural environment) | 2 | 25.0 | 6 | 37.5 | 23 | 38.3 | 2 | 20.0 | 33 | 35.1 |
| Codes of ethics | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3.3 | - | - | 2 | 2.1 |
| Business ethics | - | - | 1 | 6.3 | 2 | 3.3 | - | - | 3 | 3.2 |
| Corporate ethics | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Social performance | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Corporate citizenship | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Social responsiveness | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1.7 | 2 | 20.0 | 3 | 3.2 |
| Total | 8 | 100 | 16 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 10 | 100 | 94 | 100 |

3.2 Content of reviewed articles

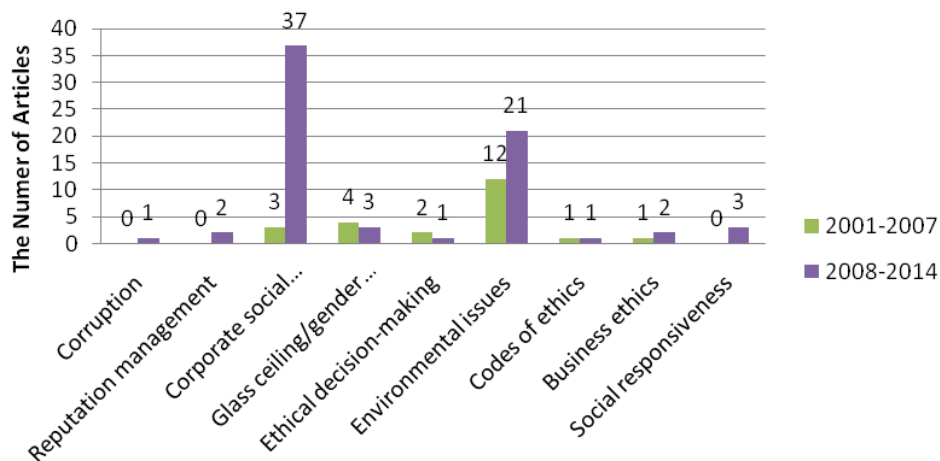
3.2.1 Research themes

Table 2, themes of articles by journal, presents the themes of the 94 articles examined in this study. The three most popular themes, in descending order of popularity, were corporate social responsibility, environmental issues (natural environment), and glass ceiling/gender equality. Approximately 42.6% of articles reflected a corporate social responsibility theme, 35.1% reflected an environmental issues (natural environment) theme, and 7.4% a glass ceiling/gender equality theme.

These same top three themes were identified by Köseoglu et al. (2015) in their study of a broader selection of journals in the tourism and hospitality industry, although in a different order. In that study, environmental issues (natural environment) was the most popular theme followed closely by corporate social responsibility, then, at some distance, glass ceiling/gender equality issues. Köseoglu et al. (2015) compared the findings of that study to those of Robertson (2008) who indicated that environmental issues, ethical policies and planning, and reputation management were the top three ethical themes. In addition, Köseoglu et al. (2015) contrasted their findings with those of Enver and Kozak (2014) who identified environmental management as a lower priority.

Figure 1, business ethics research themes in all journals by sub-period, presents the popularity of themes in articles published in the journals during the 2001–2007 and 2008–2014 time periods. It appears that there was a substantial increase with two themes. During the first time period, only three articles reflected the social responsibility theme. However, during the second time period, there were 37 such articles. The environmental issues (natural environment) theme increased from 12 during the first time period to 21 during the second. A somewhat similar pattern was identified by Köseoglu et al. (2015) in that the corporate social responsibility and the environmental issues displayed growth patterns over time.

Figure 1 Business ethics research themes in all journals by sub-period (see online version for colours)



When each journal was examined, significant points emerged. For instance, the trend of the three most popular themes previously identified for all journals basically held true for articles published in the *CHQ*, *IJCHM*, and *IJHM* over this entire time period. The most popular theme is corporate social responsibility (37.5% of articles in the *CHQ*). However, environmental issues (natural environment) and glass ceiling/gender equality are tied for the second most popular theme at 25.0% each. When comparing the themes between the two time periods, however, there are two differences. There were no corporate social responsibility articles published in this journal during the first time period; all three such articles were published during the second time period. Likewise, there were no reputation articles published in this journal during the first time period; the only such article was published during the second time period. For the glass ceiling/gender equality and environmental issues (natural environment) themes, the number of articles published in both time periods was the same.

The most popular theme is corporate social responsibility (43.8% of articles in the *IJCHM*) and the second most popular theme is environmental issues (natural environment) (37.5%). However, glass ceiling/gender equality, ethical decision-making, and business ethics themes are tied for the third most popular theme at 6.3% each. When comparing the themes between the two time periods, some differences exist. The corporate social responsibility theme increased from two articles during the first time period to five during the second. The environmental issues (natural environment) theme decreased from four during the first time period to two during the second. In addition, during the first time period, there was one article published for the glass ceiling/gender equality, ethical decision-making, and business ethics themes during the first time period but none during the second.

When comparing the themes published in *IJHM* between the two time periods, there are two striking differences. The corporate social responsibility theme increased from one during the 2001–2007 period to 26 during the 2008–2014 period. Likewise, the environmental issues (natural environment) theme increased from six during the first time period to 17 during the second.

Overall, as with the popularity of themes published in *JHTR*, the corporate social responsibility theme was the most popular theme. The environmental issues (natural environment) and social responsiveness issues were tied for the second most popular themes. When comparing the themes between the two time periods, the corporate social responsibility theme, once again, reflected an increase. During the first time period, there were no articles published in the *JHTR* during the first time period reflecting the corporate social responsibility theme but three during the second time period. The social responsibility theme increased from zero in the first time period to two in the second.

Nature of business ethics articles related to T/H

Table 3, nature of articles by journal, presents the nature of the business ethics articles by journal. The first section of Table 3 presents the article types. Approximately 96.8% of business ethics articles examined were original articles; only 3.2% were research notes. All of the articles in three of the journals (*CHQ*, *IJCHM*, and *JHTR*) were original; 95.0% in the *IJHM* were original. It appears that there is a strong preference for original articles. This is consistent with the findings of the Köseoglu et al. (2015) study of a broader selection of journals (97.8% were original articles) and the study Köseoglu et al. (2015) in Turkey (88.9% were original articles).

Next, Table 3 displays the methods employed. The vast majority (85.1%) were empirical articles with 13.8% begin conceptual and 1.1% review articles. All of the articles in the *JHTR* were empirical. The *IJCHM* had the lowest percentage (62.5) of empirical articles. This is fairly consistent with the findings of several other studies. The Köseoglu et al. (2015) study, 73.2% were empirical, 25.1% conceptual, and 1.7% reviews. Several other studies (Mehmetoglu, 2004; Mohammed et al., 2015; Köseoglu et al., 2015; Enver and Kozak, 2014; Tsang and Hsu, 2011; Baloglu and Assante, 1999) all reported a dominance of empirical articles, ranging from a low of 58.0% to a high of 96.3%.

Table 3 also presents the percent of articles that were of a quantitative, qualitative, or hybrid nature. Approximately 69.1% of all articles were quantitative, ranging from a high of 90.0 in the *JHTR* to a low of 37.5% in the *IJCHM*. Three of the four journals appear to publish more quantitative articles. There appears to be a similar dominance of quantitative studies reported by several other studies, including Köseoglu et al. (2015), Mehmetoglu (2004), Mohammed et al. (2015), Myung et al. (2012) and Tsang and Hsu (2011). The percent quantitative in these studies ranges from a high of 93.2% to a low of 54%.

Table 3 Nature of articles by journal

| Category | Journals | | | | | | | | Total | |
|--|----------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| | CHQ | | IJCHM | | IJHM | | JHTR | | n | % |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | | |
| <i>Article type</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original article | 8 | 100 | 16 | 100 | 57 | 95.0 | 10 | 100 | 91 | 96.8 |
| Research note | - | - | - | - | 3 | 5.0 | - | - | 3 | 3.2 |
| <i>Methods of the article</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Empirical | 7 | 87.5 | 10 | 62.5 | 53 | 88.3 | 10 | 100 | 80 | 85.1 |
| Conceptual | 1 | 12.5 | 6 | 37.5 | 6 | 10.0 | - | - | 13 | 13.8 |
| Review | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1.7 | - | - | 1 | 1.1 |
| <i>Research methods</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantitative | 6 | 75.0 | 6 | 37.5 | 44 | 73.3 | 9 | 90.0 | 65 | 69.1 |
| Qualitative | 1 | 12.5 | 10 | 62.5 | 9 | 15.0 | - | - | 20 | 21.3 |
| Hybrid | 1 | 12.5 | - | - | 7 | 11.7 | 1 | 10.0 | 9 | 9.6 |
| <i>Primary or secondary data</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary-questionnaire | 6 | 75.0 | 3 | 18.8 | 31 | 51.7 | 8 | 80.0 | 48 | 51.0 |
| Primary-interview | - | - | 4 | 25.0 | 2 | 3.3 | - | - | 6 | 6.4 |
| Primary-case study | - | - | 2 | 12.5 | 2 | 3.3 | - | - | 4 | 4.3 |
| Primary-observation | - | - | 1 | 6.2 | 3 | 5.0 | - | - | 4 | 4.3 |
| Primary-hybrid (2 or more primary sources) | 1 | 12.5 | - | - | 3 | 5.0 | 1 | 10.0 | 5 | 5.3 |
| Secondary | - | - | 6 | 37.5 | 14 | 23.3 | 1 | 10.0 | 21 | 22.3 |
| Secondary-primary (at least one each) | 1 | 12.5 | - | - | 5 | 8.3 | - | - | 6 | 6.4 |

Table 3 Nature of articles by journal (continued)

| Category | Journals | | | | | | | | Total | |
|--|----------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| | CHQ | | IJCHM | | IJHM | | JHTR | | | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| <i>Statistical techniques</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Variance analysis (An(c)ova, Manova) | - | - | 1 | 7.7 | 15 | 13.6 | 1 | 3.6 | 17 | 10.4 |
| Descriptive/content | 2 | 16.7 | 7 | 53.8 | 21 | 19.1 | 2 | 7.1 | 32 | 19.6 |
| t-test, χ^2 , correlation, Man U | 4 | 33.3 | 1 | 7.7 | 32 | 29.1 | 15 | 53.6 | 52 | 31.9 |
| Regression | 1 | 8.3 | 3 | 23.1 | 14 | 12.7 | 3 | 10.7 | 21 | 12.9 |
| Factor, cluster, discriminant | 3 | 25.0 | 1 | 7.7 | 16 | 14.5 | 5 | 17.9 | 25 | 15.3 |
| Structural equation model | - | - | - | - | 5 | 4.5 | - | - | 5 | 3.1 |
| Others | 2 | 16.7 | - | - | 7 | 6.4 | 2 | 7.1 | 11 | 6.7 |
| <i>Samples as industries</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Airlines | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 10.0 | 1 | 1.1 |
| Casino | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3.3 | - | - | 2 | 2.1 |
| General hospitality industry | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1.7 | - | - | 1 | 1.1 |
| General tourism destinations/org. | - | - | 1 | 6.3 | 4 | 6.7 | 2 | 20.0 | 7 | 7.4 |
| Hotels | 5 | 62.5 | 12 | 75.0 | 40 | 68.7 | 5 | 50.0 | 62 | 66.0 |
| Restaurants/food services | 2 | 25.0 | - | - | 7 | 11.7 | - | - | 9 | 9.6 |
| Travellers, visitors | 1 | 12.5 | 2 | 12.5 | 6 | 10.0 | 2 | 20.0 | 11 | 11.7 |
| No sample | - | - | 1 | 6.3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1.1 |
| <i>Samples as a country</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Developed countries | 7 | 100 | 9 | 56.3 | 35 | 59.3 | 8 | 88.9 | 59 | 64.8 |
| Developing countries | - | - | 6 | 37.5 | 23 | 39.0 | 1 | 11.1 | 30 | 33.0 |
| Mixed sample | - | - | 1 | 6.3 | 1 | 1.7 | - | - | 2 | 2.2 |

The data-gathering approaches (primary, secondary, or a combination) are also presented in Table 3. Approximately 71.3% of all articles utilised primary data-gathering techniques, 22.3% secondary techniques, and 6.4% a combination. The *CHQ* had the highest percentage (87.5%) of articles representing primary data with the *IJCHM* the lowest (62.5%). Even with this range, all four journals appear to prefer the use of primary data.

A review of data-gathering approaches in the relevant literature (Köseoglu et al., 2015; Mehmetoglu, 2004; Myung et al., 2012; Law et al., 2014; Baloglu and Assante, 1999; Tsang and Hsu, 2011) reveals some variance, ranging from a high of 87.9% to a low of 23.2% employing primary approaches.

The statistical techniques employed are also presented in Table 3. The most commonly used techniques consisted of t-tests, chi-square, correlation, and Mann-Whitney U test (Man U) (31.9%). Descriptive statistics were the second most commonly used techniques (19.6%) followed by factor, cluster, and discriminant analyses (15.3%). T-tests, chi-square, correlation, and Mann-Whitney U test were the most commonly used statistical technique in all but one journal, the *IJCHM*. In that journal, descriptive statistics were the most commonly used technique. Factor, cluster, and discriminant analysis were the second most commonly used technique in the *CHQ* and the *JHTR*.

Köseoglu et al. (2015) identified the same top three statistical techniques but in a different order of popularity. Most popular were t-tests, Chi Square, correlation, and Mann-Whitney U test; second, factor, cluster, and discriminant analysis; and then, descriptive and content statistics. Descriptive statistics were the most popular statistical techniques, followed by factor and cluster analysis in several other studies (Mohammed et al., 2015; Myung et al., 2012; Köseoglu et al., 2015; Baloglu and Assante, 1999; Tsang and Hsu, 2011).

Table 3 also presents the industries sampled in the articles examined. Overall, the hotels were the most popular industry sampled (66.0%) followed by travellers and visitors (11.7%) and restaurants/food services (9.6%). In all four journals separately, hotels were the most popular industry sampled. Restaurants and food services were the second choice in two of the journals (*CHQ* and *IJHM*). These findings are similar, with some variation to those of other findings (Köseoglu et al., 2015; Mohammed et al., 2015; Law et al., 2014; Baloglu and Assante, 1999), the range being from a high of 66.3 to a low of 31.8%.

Finally, Table 3 also presents the countries sampled. The majority (64.8%) of articles focused on developed countries. This holds true for each of the individual journals with a range of 100.0% in the *CHQ* to 56.3% in the *IJCHM*. Although there appears to be a fairly strong preference for business ethics research in developed countries, at least two journals publish a significant percentage of articles that focus on developing countries. A similar preference for sampling developed countries was found by Köseoglu et al. (2015), Mohammed et al. (2015) and Myung et al. (2012), ranging from 53.5 to 63.2%.

During the entire period from 2001 to 2014, there were 94 business articles published in the four journals selected for this study. Twenty-three (24.5%) of these articles were published during the first sub-period (2001–2007) and 71 (75.5%) during the second sub-period (2008–2014). During the entire period, there were only three research notes published and 91 original articles. All of the articles published during the first sub-period were original. Approximately 95.8% of the articles published during the second sub-period were original with 4.2% being research notes. It does not appear, however, that there is a significant trend from the first to the second sub-period in the direction of more research notes.

During the entire period (2001–2014), 80 (85.1%) of all business ethics articles in this study were empirical, 13 (13.8%) conceptual, and 1 (1.1%) review. During the first sub-period, approximately 69.6% of all articles were empirical; however, during the second sub-period, approximately 90.1% were empirical. It appears that there was some movement in the direction of more empirical articles from the first to the second sub-period. However, this is likely due to the relatively stable and small number of conceptual and review articles in both sub-periods. Quantitative articles represented approximately 52.5% of all articles examined from the first sub-period; they represented

approximately 74.6% of all articles during the second sub-period. Qualitative articles, on the other hand, seemed to decline from the first (39.1%) to the second (15.5%) sub-period. Hybrid articles displayed a slight increase from 8.7% to 9.9%. It appears that there was a greater emphasis on quantitative studies during the second sub-period, realised at the expense of qualitative studies.

Figure 2, data-gathering techniques by sub-period, presents the data-gathering techniques employed in the articles examined by sub-period. During the entire period (2001 to 2014), approximately 71.3% of all articles studied employed the use of primary data, approximately 22.3% used secondary data, and 6.4% data from utilising both data-gathering techniques. These percentages did not seem to change significantly between the two sub-periods. Primary data were represented in approximately 73.9% of articles during the first sub-period and 70.4% during the second. Likewise, secondary data were represented in 21.7% during the first and 22.5% during the second sub-period. Data from both techniques were used in 4.3% during the first and 7.0% during the second sub-period.

During the first sub-period, questionnaires (69.2%) were the most commonly used primary data-gathering technique, followed by interviews (23.1%), and then primary-hybrid (multiple primary methods, 7.7%). During the second sub-period, questionnaires (84.8%) were still the most commonly used primary data-gathering technique but primary-hybrid (8.7%) was second, followed by interviews (6.5%). The questionnaire method of gathering primary data appears to have gained in popularity with interviews becoming less popular.

Figure 2 Data-gathering techniques by sub-period (see online version for colours)

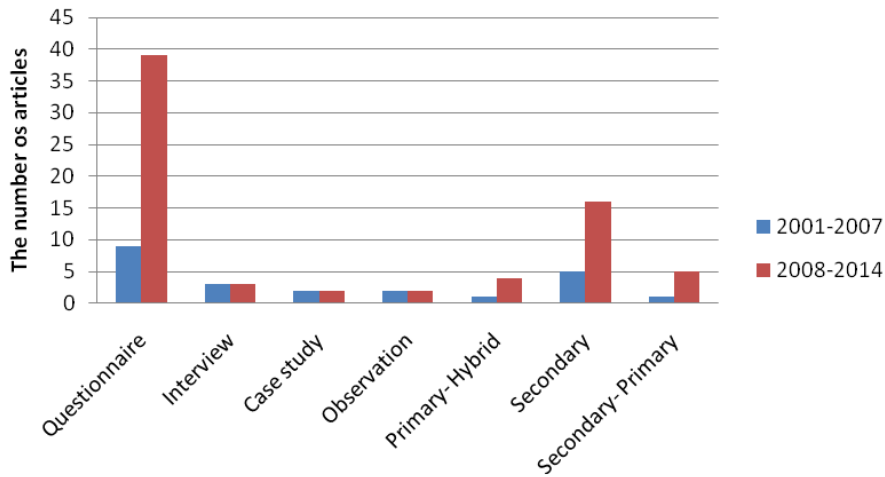


Figure 3, statistical techniques by sub-period, displays the statistical techniques used in business ethics articles by sub-period. During the entire period (2001–2014), the most commonly used statistical technique consisted of t-tests, chi-square, correlation, and Man U; the second consisted of descriptive/content statistics; the third, factor, cluster, and discriminant analysis. During the first sub-period, descriptive/content statistics were the most popular, followed by t-tests, chi-square, correlation, and Man U in second place with regression in third place. During the second sub-period, t-tests, chi-square,

correlation, and Man U were in first place; followed by descriptive/content statistics in second place; and factor, cluster, and discriminant analysis in third place. It appears that there is a somewhat consistent preference for descriptive/content statistics and the more basic t-tests, chi-square, correlation, and Man U techniques.

Figure 3 Statistical techniques by sub-period (see online version for colours)

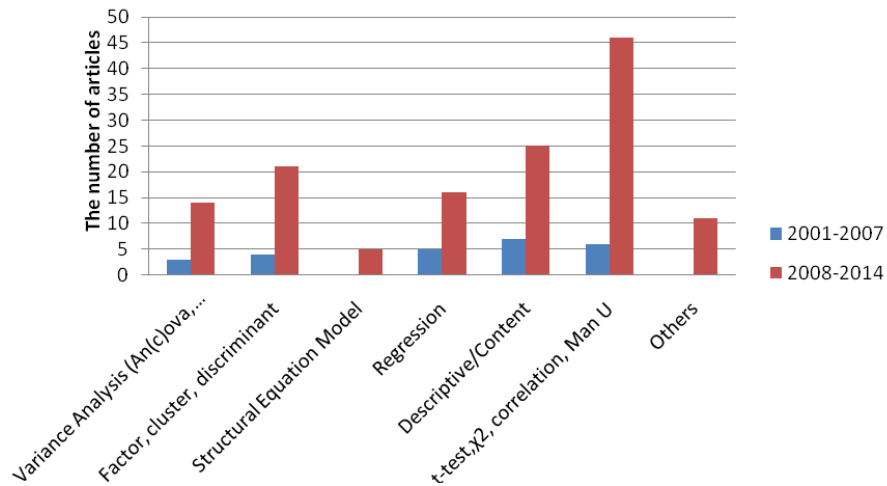
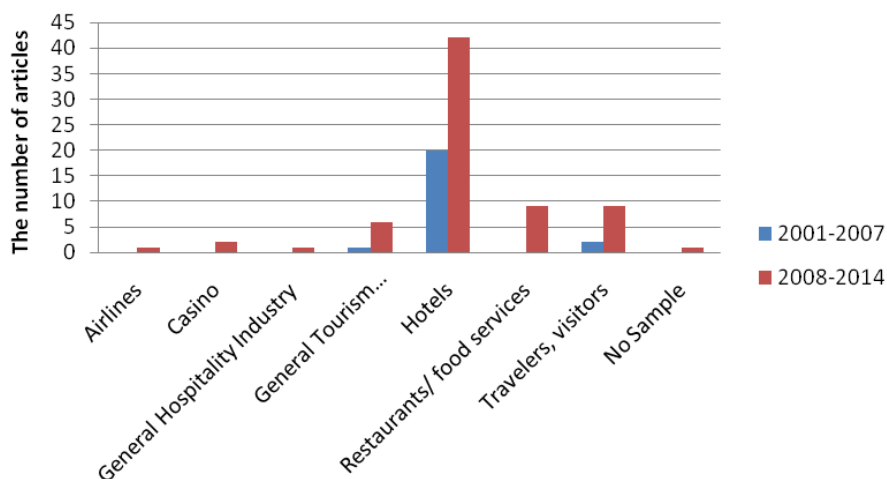


Figure 4, industries sampled by sub-period, presents the industries sampled in the business ethics articles examined. During the entire period (2001–2014), in the vast majority of studies, hotels were the most commonly sampled industry, followed by travelers/visitors, and then by general tourism destinations/organisations. For the most part, this preference for hotels and travelers/visitors is reflected in both sub-periods. The only difference is that, during the second sub-period, restaurants and food services tie for second place with travelers/visitors.

Figure 4 Industries sampled by sub-period (see online version for colours)



During the entire period (2001–2014), approximately 64.8% of articles focused on developed countries with 33.0% on developing countries, and 2.2% on both. This basic breakdown held fairly steady from the first to the second sub-period. During the first sub-period, approximately 65.2% of articles focused on developed countries with 34.8% on developing countries. During the second sub-period, the percentages were 64.7 and 32.4, respectively, with 2.9% including both. It appears, therefore, that there is a consistent preference for sampling in developed countries.

4 Conclusions and implications

The main purpose of this study was to investigate what business ethics topics in the hospitality industry have been studied in the hospitality literature, what methods have been employed in these studies, and trends in these studies. These issues were explored using bibliometric analysis from articles related to business ethics published in leading hospitality management journals, including the *Cornell Hospitality Quarterly*, the *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, the *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, and the *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Research* indexed by the Social Sciences Citations Index (SSCI) between 1996 and 2014.

As a first study in the hospitality industry with a business ethics focus, several conclusions have emerged from this analysis. First, the results show that there has been a significant increase in the number of business ethics articles in leading hospitality management journals, particularly in the *IJHM* in recent years (between 2012 and 2014).

Second, although this significant increase has occurred, a few important business ethics topics, such as morality, white-collar crime, insider trading, corporate ethics, social performance, and corporate citizenship, have not been studied in these journals. On the other hand, the most popular topics were corporate social responsibility and natural environmental issues. When one compares hospitality journals with the general business ethics literature, there has been a recent paradigm shift in the direction of corporate social responsibility (Stevens, 1997; Ma, 2009; Tseng et al., 2010). There are a number of studies that thoroughly discuss social responsibility topics although the discussions of the fundamental topics of business ethics topics, including ethics, ethic codes, ethical decision making, and ethics and performance relationship, are rare. This is an opportunity for researchers to bridge the gap.

Third, quantitative methods and primary data provided by hotels were dominant in many studies, and qualitative, hybrid-research approaches and advanced statistical methods have become more common in recent years. However, these methods did not follow experimental approaches used in general mainstream business ethics research. Researchers should consider employing mixed methods as used in business ethics research published in the *Journal of Business Ethics*. In addition, the use of less common qualitative research methods to conduct business ethics research in the hospitality industry is a significant opportunity for scholars. Also, scholars should utilise new techniques, including scenarios that are more appropriate for ethics studies (Stevens, 2001) and the ethnographic research use of scenarios (Jack et al., 2012) that can be employed to develop conceptual frameworks.

Finally, as seen in the other studies examined (Huang and Hsu, 2008; Baloglu and Assante, 1999; Crawford-Welch and McCleary, 1992), many articles employed quantitative methods and primary data provided by hotels from developed countries. In

addition, the research has used qualitative, hybrid research approaches and advanced statistical methods in recent years. This progress is important in order to increase the quality of articles and the credibility of the business ethics research pertaining to hospitality practices.

As a result, this paper has a few contributions. The first contribution of this study is that it identifies trends of business ethics research in the hospitality industry from articles published in leading hospitality journals. Second, the findings of the study point out the gap in the literature pertaining to business ethics topics and methods employed. In this respect, it helps both researchers and professionals to identify new research agendas.

There are several limitations of this study. First, as noted by Yoo et al. (2011, pp.529–530), “the process of identifying topic and method categories may be inherently biased”. Since it is the first study to review business ethics research with a hospitality focus, its contribution can be limited but still provide insights and directions for future research. Second, this study obtained articles on business ethics from four leading hospitality management journals indexed by SSCI between 1996 and 2014. However, a number of other leading journals oriented toward business ethics, tourism, and general business and management indexed by other databases also publish articles focused on the hospitality industry. These articles should be reviewed to ensure a broad and deep understanding in the field. Third, this study focused only on articles; future studies should include books, theses/dissertations, and conference proceedings (Coughlan, 2001). Finally, basic bibliometric analysis was employed in this study; however, to gain additional insights into the development of business ethics research in the hospitality field, future studies should be conducted via co-occurrences analysis (e.g., co-word, co-authorship, co-citations, etc.; Hirsch, 2005; Leydesdorff, 2001; Vinkler, 2010).

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