A systematic literature review of Human Resource Information System (HRIS) usage in the health system of South Africa

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ABSTRACT

This systematic literature review is aimed at determining the predominance of existing studies conducted in HRIS as it relates to HRM, HRH, workforce management and the use of Information Systems (IS) and technology within the health sector. Main findings of the study demonstrate that HRIS benefits are the most researched at 11.8% with a) impact: implementation and IS in healthcare: 10.5%; b) effectiveness: motivation, competence, workforce IS and adoption: 9.2%; c) workforce retention and migration: 7.9% d) HRIS and EHRM for decisions 5.3%, e) HRIS in HRM and digital records 2.6%; f) IT in the healthcare setting standing at 1.3%.

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Introduction

Technologies are prevalent in all professional spheres, including the field of Human Resource Management (HRM). These technologies, despite their various identities, have been the subject of several studies in the fields of social sciences, information technology and psychology (Al-Dmour, Obeidat, Masa’deh, & Almajali, 2015; Ruël & Bondarouk, 2018).

E-HRM and or HRIS permit a paperless functionality of the Human Resource Department (HRD). Within the health sector, the HRM processes such as workforce records management, payroll, and other related activities, can support an efficient healthcare delivery system. Notwithstanding the role of HRIS as enablers of the efficient and effective health sector, the system has been overlooked as a topic of research in the healthcare system of South Africa.

Since systems drive a successful organization, the one that characterizes an efficient Human Resources Department would be based on a Human Resource Information System (HRIS). This systematic literature review is aimed at determining the predominance of existing studies conducted in HRIS as it relates to HRM, HRH, workforce management and the use of Information Systems (IS) and technology within the health sector.

This paper also focuses on the impact, adoption, effectiveness, motivation and benefits of HRIS within the health sector of South Africa. A comprehensive strategy was used in the search and testing of the literature publications in various databases such as Medical/Health, Social Sciences, multidisciplinary research, ICT, Gray literature sources, WHO, AU, relevant professional bodies, and Google Scholar.

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The selected publications were within the period 2009 – 2021. A critical appraisal programme was adopted to ensure a high level of quality for the study. The authors had to participate in each of the various stages of the selection process to choose the appropriate publications for review. Out of 504 publications that were generated, 76 were selected for this review.

Numerous studies of HRIS in health exist but not much in the South African context. This review, therefore, will seek findings on how the utility of HRIS in South Africa is assessed for the health workforce motivation and retention. This study offers a systematic analysis that will assist the healthcare authorities to consider the implementation of effective HRIS for decisions and future research studies.

**Theoretical and Conceptual Review**

**Human Resource Information Systems (HRIS)**

HRIS has been defined by several authors in various ways: Kavanagh, Gueutal and Tannenbaum (1990:13) define HRIS as a 'system used to acquire, store, manipulate, analyse, retrieve and distribute pertinent information about an organisation’s human resources'; Menant, Gilibert and Sauzezon (2021) describe HRIS as a system consisting of processes, procedures, humans and functions acquiring, conserving, recovering, analysing, handling and distributing information that relates to the human resources of organisations. Conversely, the definitions of Karpagambigai and Poornimaranri (2020), as well as Priota (2020), propose the introduction of concepts in acquiring the hardware and software applications to play a facilitating role in the practice, policies and strategies of HRM. HRIS supports a large number of applications such as recruitment management, induction, payroll, incentives, employee appraisals, training and career management, skills and talent management, and succession planning (Geuse, 2007; Menant et al., 2021). Essentially, HRIS is also described as an enabling computerised system that supports workforce information management through both the administrative and strategic decision making of an organisation. HRIS is a sophisticated system that strongly relies on workforce acceptance in dealing with complex issues within the organisation. In fact, according to Barishić, Poór and Bach (2019:586), ‘the strongest impact on organisational performance is attained through the intensity of HRIS usage, measured by the number of different functionalities available in the software systems.’

**Importance of HRIS**

The cost attached to health workforce sustainability accounts for 65-80% of the entire budget and suggests that the management of the human resources within the health system is important to both its clinical and financial perspectives (Tursunbayeva, Bunduchi, Franco, & Pagliari, 2017). HRIS supports a variety of HR practices including recruitment and selection, training and development, performance management, and vital workforce information for effective resource planning and sustainability (Suryanarayana & Bhusal, 2019). The acquisition of any HRIS is dependent on the needs of an organisation. Researchers such as Chakraborty (2015); Matimbwa and Masue (2019); Matsiko (2019); Mohammed (2021) continue to research the effective use of HRIS in the health system within developed economies whereas in emerging economies, the systems have received little to no attention in terms of the implementation, development, adoption, impact, and benefits in research. In fact, HRIS receives less attention when compared to clinical systems such as Health Information System (HIS) and eHealth records (Udekwe, Iwu, de la Harpe, & Daramola, 2021) prompting reviews and further studies to identify ways that can be used to elevate the standing of HRIS to benefit the business, education, health and other sectors.

**Reasons for systematic literature review of HRIS in the health system**

HRIS has been in use for over 50 years yet studies of the system are still in a developmental stage (Tursunbayeva et al., 2017). There is a marked increase in the demand for sophisticated and ungraded HRIS; however, the functionality within the health system of developed countries and the business sectors, management support for technological advances remains deficient. Some organisations spend huge sums of money to acquire HRIS yet are unable to measure the benefits of the system. A systematic literature review, therefore, seems relevant and timely.

**New idea about this literature review**

The scope of the study ranges from 2009 to 2021. Previous research specifically on HRIS in the health sector of South Africa was focused on an interdisciplinary systematic literature review that was conducted on extracts from sources such as: Information Communication and Technology (ICT), Information System (IS) and Information Technology (IT) for HRM, social science, health-related studies in IS. The objective of this study was to identify the scope of existing studies pertaining to HRIS in the health system and analyse, classify and synthesise the evidence on the implementation and use, impact, adoption and benefits. Finally, the authors conclude and recommend HRIS research regarding the identified research goals and outcomes of the literature studies as guidelines for the health sector in South Africa.
Research and Methodology

Review Method and A Comprehensive Strategy

A comprehensive strategy was developed to search and test the literature publications at the initial stage. The search was limited to the year 2009 to 2021 as previously mentioned in all the categories; however, there was no restriction on the language used in various literatures.

Publication screening and selection

The outputs were stored in a spreadsheet. The initial screening of titles and abstracts was followed by the manual examination of the full text of the selected publications by the researchers to assess their fit with the inclusion criteria. The researchers took time to ensure that topics that aligned with the focus of the study were accurately selected.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

The following conditions enabled the selection of documents for this study: (1) if they involve a formal investigation into HRIS either conducted in the academic environment or consulting environment (HR specialist, IT specialist, business consultants); (2) studies in a wider perspective such as business/organisational (Health Department); (3) studies in the range of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)/ Health Information System (HIS)/ Human Resource for Health (HRH) systems that specifically examine applications for HR practices; (4) it includes a descriptive literature study. Details of the inclusive publications are mentioned in Appendix below.

Data extract and assessment

The researchers extracted information from all the eligible studies through a structured process which included the year of publication, topic, goal and focus of study, and keywords such as HRM, E-HRM strategies/decision making, implementation and use, health workforce IS, eHealth strategy (digital health, IT in healthcare, IS in healthcare), effectiveness (innovation diffusion), adoption, employee motivation and competence (staff retention), impact (security/privacy, investment), benefits (functionalities, organisational excellence, strategic plans, governance capacity policies/plans, centralisation) (see Appendix). Differentiating among HRIS studies, the researchers had to review each topic and research goals and then code the results in keywords and research outputs. Overall, the researchers appraised the literature selected to ensure consistency throughout the process.

Results

In all, 504 results were generated by the search and 402 titles and abstracts remained after eliminating 102 duplicates of which: 76 were qualified for full-text review and potentially eligible for the study; 327 did not have sufficient information in the title and abstract to make decisions on the subject. The stages of selection were themed for discussion as indicated in Table 1 below. The publication characteristics include articles and other publications between the years 2009 and 2021. More than half of the literatures used were between the years 2010 and 2020. Of the 76 publications, the majority (41 or 53.3%) were journal articles, (20 or 26.7%) thesis/dissertations, conference papers (6 or 8%), reports (5 or 6.7%), working papers (3 or 4%) and books (1 or 1.3%). Based on the observation that HRIS is a multidisciplinary study; 60 or 80% of the literature are HRIS related out of which 95% are HRIS health-related, 9 or 12% covered social sciences in IT and IS in healthcare while 7 or 9.3% covered HRM and E-HRM related studies. Due to the limited studies on HRIS in the health sector of South Africa, the researchers had to focus on the combination of all the literature by narrowing them down to South Africa at (60% of the 76) studies. Furthermore, 1 (1.3%) of the selected publications discussed IT structures in healthcare, 2 (2.6%) discussed HRIS in HRM and digital eHealth records respectively, 5 (5.3%) highlighted HRIS and E-HRM usage in decision making. 6 (7.9%) were used to discuss HRIS in relation to workforce retention and migration. 7 (9.2%) discussed HRIS effectiveness and efficiency, HRIS usage for motivation and competency, HRIS and workforce IS and HRIS adoption respectively. 8 (10.5%) elaborated on HRIS implementation and usage, the impact of HRIS and IS in healthcare respectively. Finally, HRIS benefits were discussed using 9 (11.8%) of the total publications selected for the review.

Research design and study eminence

Most of the reviewed studies (19 or 25.3%) used quantitative methods followed by (17 or 22.7%) literature and systematic review. 13 (17.3%) was for qualitative and mixed-method respectively, 5 (6.7%) for reports such as those from the WHO. 2 (2.7%) were case study reviews, 1 (1.3%) was for statistical review, job satisfaction scale usage, scorecard approach, book chapter, conceptual study and experimental design respectively. Descriptive studies were also included at the full-text review stage. Most of the vital information relating to HRIS in the health sector was extracted from various thesis/dissertations to support journals and other publications that were used to conduct the review.

Table 1 below shows the arrangement of the themes from Appendix as the researchers arranged the flow of the systematic discussions.
### Table 1: Summary of themes

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Note: “H” is used as a serial number to identify each of the selected publications used in the review

### Basic concepts

#### HRIS usage for HRM in the health system

Human resource management (HRM) is a fundamental element in the success of any organisation. The functions of HRM are informally implemented and incongruous with the HRIS of the South African health system (Potgieter & Mokomane, 2020). Several factors that affect a destabilised HRM structure in the South African health system include a need for coordination within HR components, role clarifications, capacity building and improvement in HRIS for proper workforce accountability (Mathews, 2017). In our view, in terms of the administrative and strategic perspectives, recommendations for addressing the effective utilisation of HRIS in the health system are yet to be accomplished.

#### HRIS and E-HRM for decision making in the health system

Global strides in technology have increased the use of E-HRM in organisations around the world. Ukandu (2015) assessed and compared the use of E-HRM for decision-making in parastatals of South Africa and Nigeria, and realised that a lack of full implementation, limited internet access, poor supply of electricity and lack of sophisticated software such as HRIS hindered effective E-HRM for decision making. Intensified investment in HRIS would facilitate decision-making in South African parastatals (Ukandu, Iwu & Allen-Ile, 2014). The fact that E-HRM has the capacity to improve organisational efficiency and the role of HR as a strategic partner (Poisat & Mey, 2017), supports the argument that E-HRM reduces cost and increases efficiency (Ruël & Bondarouk, 2018).

#### Discussions

#### Implementation and use of HRIS in the health system

The implementation and use of HRIS in the health systems are hampered by various factors. Udekwe and de la Harpe (2017) conducted a study on the reasons for the deficiency of HRIS in the Western Cape of South Africa and found that these stemmed from factors such as lack of knowledge and education. Notably, the continued preference for manual systems, dilapidated/outdated infrastructures leads to a severe lack of access and information of all skilled workforce details in the system. Essentially, HRIS is under-utilised due to poor training and the high cost of implementation and maintenance. Butt’s (2020) study on the implementation of HRIS found that the lack of IT proficiency, IT structure, financial unwillingness and top management support have negatively affected the use of HRIS for competitive advantage. For competitive advantage to be achieved, Davarpanah and Mohamed (2020) are of the view that health workforce satisfaction brings about the optimised efficiency of the system (i.e. HRIS).

Esanga, Viadro, McManus, Wesson, Matoko, Ngumbu, Gilroy and Trudeau (2017) highlight the high levels of administrative challenges. Chakraborty (2015) and Settle, Lwetabe, Puckett and Leitner (2014) highlights the need for an effective policy for HRIS...
implementation. Following the policy argument is the need for the government to increase the budget allocation to strengthen and coordinate the implementation of HRIS in the health system (Matsiko, 2019).

**Effectiveness of HRIS in the health system**

Even where HRIS has been implemented, its effectiveness is marred by the continued preference for manual systems. A successful implementation of HRIS in the health sector of South Africa necessitates addressing the challenges faced by the use of manual systems in handling employees personal details such as inaccuracy, incomplete and not updated workers information (Matimbwa, Shillingi, & Masue, 2021). Doing this will likely eliminate challenges such as lack of IT equipment and skilled personnel to support HRIS, increase in system usage and workforce leading to commitment and experience in HRIS, completeness, accuracy and the timeliness of information captured and frequent training on IT skills offered to employees (Maruru, 2014). Perhaps the under-utilisation of HRIS needs more research explanation given that the various studies point to the lack of sufficient funding by stakeholders such as the government.

In South Africa, despite the investments in HRIS by the government and organisations, the system is still not fully utilised (Iwu & Benedict, 2013).

The effectiveness of HRIS is also affected by unsecured behaviours that result in the non-malevolent security interruptions in the health system which, according to Zafar, Randolph and Martin (2017) suggest the need to introduce effective security, education, training, awareness programme and a framework for future investigation to identify unconscious habits in the security of HRIS. Mabaso (2020) argues in favour of proper automation of processes for security purposes. Could this be why Randle, Coleman and Kekwaletswwe (2017b) suggest the need for a model that can assist in a better understanding of ways to fully implement HRIS? In short, the need to conduct studies to address the impact of innovation diffusion as it relates to HRIS functionalities for an effective and fully operational health system is evident (Obeidat, 2012).

**HRIS on employee motivation and competence in the health system**

HRIS underutilisation does have an effect on employees motivation in South Africa (Randle, Coleman, & Kekwaletswwe, 2017a). Optimising the usage of human capital through HRIS extends its benefits as well as a reduction in workforce dissatisfaction (Chakraborty & Khan, 2019). In this regard, leveraging the optimised functionality of technology can enable the aspects of recruitment, selection, training and development on boarding practices within the health sector (Chukwu, 2017). Essentially, mainstream HRIS deployment strengthens the productivity and competence levels of the workforce (Maduagwu & Ugwu, 2018).

A study conducted in Africa indicates the need to improve efficiency, promote HR functions and development for effective employee performance, commitment and competence using HRIS in health (Juma, 2018). Further, an enhanced competence of HRD through automation, objectivity, reliability, accuracy and responsiveness of organisations through an effective HRIS improves HR practices (Singh & Tagiya, 2017).

There are limited studies on the application of HRIS to staff motivation and retention management. In resolving this, Pouransari, Al-Karagholi and Dey (2016) advise the need to adopt the Institutional Theory and Job Characteristics Theory, to provide a perspective to both internal and external staff motivation, turnover, remuneration, training and other growth opportunities through the use of HRIS for the effective health system.

**HRIS in workforce retention and migration in the health system**

There is a lack of information regarding the status of HRH in South Africa where there is high demand for the health workforce. The study conducted by Nyoni and Gedik (2012) on the health workforce governance in South Africa - by assessing the steps to follow in the governance of HRH - realised that the South African health system operates in a decentralised HR system which makes it difficult to monitor and manage the retention of skilled health workers, especially in remote areas. According to Dambisya, Malema, Dulo, Matinhure and Kadama (2013), South Africa appears to have reasonable success in addressing health workforce migration as compared to other African countries with the introduction of the Occupational Specific Dispensation (OSD) programme. Nwaduko, Switzer, Stern, Day and Paina (2021) describe OSD as revised salary structures that are unique to specially identified skilled workers in the public service.

Retention of the health workforce is crucial to service delivery in South Africa. The preponderance of the health workforce to greener pastures has the potential of rendering the sector ineffective. Factors such as job insecurity, high level of absenteeism and the high turnover rate can be determined through an effective HRIS. These factors are still a major challenge in the South African health system which is why there is a high rate of staff turnover in the health workforce in the country. There is a need to readdress the above-mentioned factors for effective retention of skilled health care professionals in South Africa and to design strategies on the use of HRIS to assist in the enhancement of sustainable community health worker performance towards workforce retention (Naimoli, Perry, Townsend, Frymus, & McCaffery, 2015). Continued emigration of health workforce – paramedics, and several other professionals – has been decried by researchers such as (Iwu, (2013), Iwu, Allen-Ile and Ukpere (2012), and Iwu (2014).

**HRIS and HRH workforce information system**
The Human Resource for Health (HRH) crisis is attributable to global health workforce shortages, skills imbalance, maldistribution, migration, poor performance and low motivation (Ditlopo, Blaauw, & Lagarde, 2017). Culprits such as the lack of adequate HRIS for workforce management, planning, comprehensive database and tracking system of available health personnel in South Africa are contributing factors. WHO (2015) report mentions that most countries in Africa make use of a standard HRIS, but the systems are not modified to the latest technology, lack a comprehensive health workers registry and are not able to assist in exchanging health workforce data between the different HRIS applications systems.

The increase in the number of maternal newborn and child deaths according to Pozo-Martín, Nove, Lopes, Campbell, Buchan, Dussault, Kunjumen, Cometto and Siyam (2017) is caused by poor IS and practices in the development of the health workforce metrics. Sophisticated workforce planning methods to align with Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and the National Health Workforce (NHW) have limited the HRH effectiveness. There are few documented studies in the use of HRIS and HRH planning but Riley et al. (2012), specifies that most countries experience a crisis in HRH shortages and are unable to provide an accurate report on data of health workers qualifications and credentials due to an unsophisticated HRIS system.

The WHO (2010) report aims to initiate a discussion on how to promote a coordinated and standardised approach to strengthening workforce information, a monitoring system as well as the need for an action plan to assist in providing adequate and equitable healthcare services in Africa. A further report by WHO (2013), specifies that Africa’s efforts to ensure adequate HRH are subject to various challenges such as; inadequate capacity of HRM, low HRH delivery, low level of skills improvement, slow pace of education reform, poor incentives, poor retention strategies and a lack of an effective information system such as HRIS in health.

HRH restrictions are major barriers to the sustainability of upscaling programmes in sub-Saharan Africa. Zakumumpa, Taiwo, Muganzi and Sengooba (2016) state that more approaches to HRH restrictions through the use of HRIS have been taken as global policy on strategic guidelines to; provide financial and non-financial incentives to health workers, workload reduction through spaced clinic appointments, training workshops, management support, adoption of non-physicians staffing models, and devising enhanced program leadership styles. Such guidelines challenge the achievement of an effective workforce IS using HRIS.

HRIS for electronic health (eHealth) records

A study on the development of HRIS in eHealth strategy, standards and guidelines for health and workforce records adoption in the public hospitals was conducted by Muinga, Magare, Monda, Kamau, Houston, Fraser, Powell, English and Paton (2018), introduced health and workforce IT projects such as District Health Information Software (DHIS) and International Quality Health Workforce Management Information System (IQHW-MIS) to manage the health and workforce system were introduced yet there has been no identified or achievable objectives as a result. However, Muinga, Magare, Monda, English, Fraser, Powell, Paton and Paton (2020) produced a study on the provision of a Digital Health System (DHS) to assist in the strategic decision in health - it reveals the need for significant work required to ensure synergy between HRIS and other IS within other health services in South Africa for effective digitisation.

As IS in the HR of the health system relates to service delivery, the current HRIS cannot produce reports to track workers in health and no interrelation between the systems exists (Mavuso, 2016). However, the high waiting periods at hospitals in South Africa points to the lack of HRIS for proper health workforce records, tracking systems to monitor the sizeable workforce in the hospitals, a backlog in service delivery due to shortage of health workers and workload, poor work ethics, lack of seriousness in the use of HRIS by the government (Piquer, 2017).

The skilled health workforce tracking system is considered critical for planning and achieving quality healthcare. Chen et al. (2014) mention the existence of such an information system to track and monitor the health workforce in sub-Saharan African countries is still limited and the need to increase the demand and supply for a developed system is important. There is an increasing number of decentralised HRIS processes in the devolution of HR and management information in the South African health system (Scott, Dinginto & Xapile, 2015).

Eboereime, Abimbola, Obi, Ebirim, Olubajo, Eyles, Nxumalo and Mambulu (2017) concluded a study on the implementation of an integrated primary eHealth policy on decentralised governance in the health system and realise the lack of HRIS functionalities to support eHealth policy and governance affected its outcomes. Ilorah, Ditsa and Mokwena (2017) are of the view that eHealth does not solve most of the problems affecting the rural healthcare of South Africa due to a lack of electricity/load shedding and other amenities including a lack of sophisticated infrastructures to support the eHealth system.

Afrizal, Handayani, Hidayanto, Eryando, Budharsana and Martha (2019), identified four (4) themes as barriers in the implementation of Primary Healthcare Information System (PHCIS) such as; insufficient human resources, poor infrastructure, lack of organisational support and processing factors, and the lack of effective HRIS as the identified implementation barriers. HRIS usage can assist to; strengthen staff competency, improve technology infrastructure, increase organisational support with more investment in PHCIS, and redesign the PHCIS to accommodate the basic process of health and HR systems. Tetteh (2014) introduced the state of the art framework on IS implementation in the health system of sub-Saharan Africa and came up with suggestions to use a theoretical framework that will assist to enhance the successful HRIS implementation in the PHCIS. Interestingly, Martul and Winter (2014) presented an HRIS analysis of literature studies selected according to their potential contribution to the implementation of HRH in Africa and concluded that HRIS has a bright future in healthcare management but obstacles such as political instability, social and economic insecurity have a negative impact on its implementation in the eHealth records system.
Impact of HRIS in the health system

The impact of HRIS in the health system of South Africa is still not realised. A study conducted by Udekwe (2016) focused on the impact of HRIS in the South African sector and revealed that the sector was yet to optimally use HRIS. He further noted that the sector relied more on archaic, manual systems. This is not peculiar to South Africa. de Vries, Settle and McQuide (2009) noted that most Low and Medium Income Countries (LMIC) depend on a paper-based and simple electronic spreadsheet that is not linked or connected to HRIS, which does create unreliable system.

A factor that begs attention regarding the impact of HRIS is the perception of workers to its privacy orientation. Lukaszewski, Stone and Johnson (2016) also emphasise that workers perceive that access to HRIS could be ‘more of an invasion of privacy’. This view seems consistent with Iwu and Benedict (2013) who highlight the level of trust and confidence in HRIS to focus on what it should. HRIS is commonly used for administrative purposes and the need for concentrated investment in HRIS to gain competitive advantage is important. Therefore, increased use of HRIS is paramount to sustain organisational performance (Barišić, Poór & Bach, 2019). Whatever the case, the effectiveness of HRIS relies on strong managerial support (Okwang, 2020). Alterall, HRIS’ usefulness in ensuring organisational benefits deserves various support mechanisms (Dlamini, 2012). Kumar and Parmasar (2013) further this view by emphasising that effective management decisions and HR strategies are realisable through a well-implemented and managed HRIS.

HRIS adoption in the health system

A successful healthcare vision and objectives are based on the adoption and use of HRIS in the South African health system. Mazabelena (2015) produced a study on the adoption failures of numerous HRIS projects in a municipality within South Africa that shows how technology was not prioritised and instead acceded to pressure from the workers in trying to use the system without following the proper procedures. Furthermore, the mindset and resistance to include the entire workforce by the management in the adoption process was a challenge and the need to have an HRIS that integrates all the HR functions is required. Also, Phahlane (2017) suggests the use of a multidimensional framework such as Upper Echelon Theory (UET), Social Cognitive Theory (SOT), TOE Framework and Task-Technology Fit (TT-fit) to run an effective HRIS system.

An abundance of health workers in Africa is pivotal to achieving organisational objectives. Were et al. (2019) study on the need for an evidence-based strategy to scale up the health workforce suggests the need to adopt an HRIS for effective communication strategy, collaborative planning, teamwork and the required skills for effective adoption of HRIS in place. However, Alam, Masum, Beh and Hong (2016) combines two HRIS adoption theories - Human Organisational Technology Fit (HOT-fit) Model and TOE Framework - and suggests the need for significant technological components to be implemented in organisational, human and environmental perspectives to better assist in an adoption process of HRIS in Africa.

A systematic review on HRIS in healthcare by Tursunbayeva et al. (2017), addresses the capacity to improve quality and efficiency in the health system and offer decisions to consider the current implementation and adoption of HRIS in health. Aletaibi (2016) purports that the use of the DeLone and McLean HRIS could be utilised to develop a new model that provides a comprehensive perception of important factors that influence the adoption of HRIS such as usefulness, faster decision-making process, system quality, ease of use, social and peer pressures, and the unification of systems. A descriptive study on the adoption of HRIS in the South African health sector was conducted by Udekwe et al., (2021), that reveal research in HRIS usage as low and in need of a support structure that will assist to increase research in the healthcare category for regular upgrade and technology improvement for service delivery and sustainability.

Benefits of HRIS in the health system

The benefits of HRIS in health are still immeasurable. Ngwenya, Aigbavboa and Thwala (2019) conducted a study on the benefits of HRIS in South African organisations and found wasteful government expenditure in funding developed information systems that are not fully functional, outdated and not aligned to the latest technology. Chumo (2014) identifies the relationship between HRIS and staff development and opines that the benefits of HRIS cannot be measured due to a lack of effective staff development and workers not having access to HRIS.

Mohammed (2021) points to the need for increased participation in the process of change and organisational excellence by recommending effective management that assists in adapting to changes in relation to the identified benefits of HRIS in healthcare facilities. Barlić, Pejić Bach and Miloloža (2018) believe that the benefit of HRIS is an unpredictable component of modern organisational systems and the current HRIS provides only the administrative settings. The need to produce quality strategic decisions in HR with benefits is yet to be achieved. Consequently, Afriyie, Nyoni and Ahmat (2019) highlight the notion that sub-Saharan African countries are not meeting the National Health Strategic Plans (NHSP) for HRIS effectiveness to monitor the health workforce in the region.

The influence of HRIS on organisational performance and benefits are still a great challenge. Oiteno (2016) raises the lack of access to HRIS by the entire workforce can have a negative effect; by not making use of self-service systems coupled with the lack of skilled employees on HRIS is necessary to fully realise the benefits of the system. Moreover, Kemei (2016) study on the influence of HRIS
utilisation shows that information generated from self-service systems assist to increase flexibility and performance, but the optimal usage in terms of investments to upgrade the functionalities is still a challenge that needs to be addressed.

Nyoni and Gedik (2012) also elaborate on the benefits of HRIS in health workforce governance and leadership capacity in Africa. This leads to a lack of sufficient funds and government capacity to ensure an effective and sustainable health workforce that provides effective services. Alhazemi (2017) highlights the lack of awareness among organisations in developing countries and the lack of a centralised system to standardise HR practices affect its potential benefits.

Key messages

HRIS’s are under-researched in the healthcare literature setting and the potential to contribute enormously to an information/technology-driven health system is overlooked.

Most research conducted in HRIS is based on simplified evidence which creates gaps in terms of existing knowledge on the effective use, adoption, impact and benefits of HRIS – a clear call for further study on HRIS specifically in the health system.

This study adopted an interdisciplinary characteristic of systematic literature to capture the social and technical factors of an effective HRIS. In the study, the researchers reviewed literature in different aspects of the sector and different countries but mostly Africa because of the few studies conducted in the health system of South Africa. Due to the high rate of demand in health services and its lack of adequately skilled personnel, there is a need to influence the health authorities to encourage intensified usage of information systems such as HRIS to support, motivate and retain the skilled health workforce is important.

Conclusion

HRIS usage in the health system of South Africa faces great challenges in terms of its efficiency and effectiveness towards the sustainability of the sector. The current HRIS in the South African health system is outdated and underutilised which undermines the effectiveness of the health system. Also noted in the study is the issue of the HRIS used for administration in that not all workers have access and therefore do not make adequate use of HRIS. Lack of government support of the health system importance within the economy and the use of current HRIS has a negative impact on employee motivation and competence. There is a need to have an effective HRIS platform for workforce integration and a formulated strategy to assist in the health system productivity. The introduction of the Occupational Specific Dispensation (OSD) programme by the Department of Health, South Africa (DOH, SA) was a great move to assist in sustaining the sector while the need to interrelate the programme in the HRIS is required for the programme to be effective. The lack of sufficient support and investment to improve and advance HRIS in the development and sustainability of the health system is a challenge that must be further investigated. This will assist the government in providing solutions on how to support HRIS through building and developing a flexible workforce environment by upgrading HRIS for: ICT proficiency and structures, e-recruitment, e-learning, e-application, and e-self-service. The health system requires an action plan for workforce IS, a motivation strategy for workers and a non-physician staffing model in the HRIS for strategic decisions and workforce sustainability. This review serves as criteria to fill important gaps in the health informatics literature which can be a useful reference point for government and healthcare authorities in the effective use of IS’s such as HRIS. This could also be used for academic studies, IS in health, policy and legislation relating to workforce management and research sponsors investing in health informatics.

This study includes descriptive literature reviews that were mostly conducted by researchers in various disciplines of case studies reviewed in HRIS. The timeline of this review identifies recent studies between the years 2009 - 2021; multiple publications that emerged were eliminated. The works of literature were mostly on HRIS, IS’s in the health sector and South Africa. These were done to represent the overall findings of the study and the related activities. This review was able to identify the positive and negative results of most of the published studies to give a clear understanding of HRIS and its impact on the health system of South Africa

References


Udekwe, Emmanuel. (2016). *The Impact of Human Resources Information Systems in Selected Retail Outlets in Western Cape*. The Cape Peninsula University of Technology, Cape Town, South Africa.


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# Appendix

## Appendix 1: Characteristics of the included publications examined in the review within the years (2009-2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Authors, Year</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Research goals</th>
<th>Study design</th>
<th>Keyword(s)</th>
<th>Reported outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H1</td>
<td>Udekwe and de la Harpe (2017)</td>
<td>Use of HRIS in organisation s of WC, SA</td>
<td>SA Journal of HRM/ South Africa</td>
<td>Explore the reasons for poor implementation, maintenance and use of HRISs within organisations in the Western Cape</td>
<td>Qualitativ e, method</td>
<td>Use of HRIS</td>
<td>This research shows an under-utilisation of the HRIS in an organisation due to poor data quality, poor training, and high cost of implementation and maintenance of HRIS. Further identification is a gap in the use of HRIS for data analytics and report generation; this prevents the organisations from benefiting from the use of HRIS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2</td>
<td>Ngwenya, Aigbavboa and Thwala (2019)</td>
<td>Benefits of HRIS in SA Organisation</td>
<td>Conferenc e on Sustainable Infrastructure Development</td>
<td>The identified problem is the issue of the government wasting expenditure in funding a developed information system that is not fully functional, primitive, and not technologically updated.</td>
<td>Quantitati ve research approach</td>
<td>Benefits of HRIS</td>
<td>There is the notion that HRIS is known as a management system that is in accordance with the legislation that governs labour relations in the country. This provides a clear vision to businesses and increases efficiency to the organisation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>H3</td>
<td>Udekwe (2016)</td>
<td>Impact of HRIS in organisation s, WC, SA</td>
<td>Thesis of Cape Peninsula University of Technology</td>
<td>The impact HRISs have by reassessing its functions, problems, prospects, and benefits in organisations. It further focuses on the use of HRISs to explore the implementation and benefits that the system can offer in terms of the contribution to organisations.</td>
<td>Qualitativ e</td>
<td>Impact of HRIS</td>
<td>The outcome shows that organisations involved do not make good use of HRIS to its full potential; they make use of other information systems and manual systems to support HRIS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>H4</td>
<td>Iwu and Benedict (2013)</td>
<td>Economic Recession and HRIS in SA sector</td>
<td>Journal of Management Development</td>
<td>The level of trust and confidence in HRIS during the recession was low and shows an absence of commitment in supporting technology during a recession.</td>
<td>Quantitativ e</td>
<td>Investmen t in HRIS</td>
<td>It was realised that even in the time of economic recession, the sustainable use of HRIS does not pose a risk factor to warrant cost-cutting measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5</td>
<td>Randle, Coleman and Kekwaletsw e (2017b)</td>
<td>Motivational Based Model for Effective HRIS in SA parastatals</td>
<td>Conferenc e on Informati on Society</td>
<td>The major problem is that South African parastatals are not utilising HRIS in the South African parastatals</td>
<td>Qualitativ e method</td>
<td>Model of effective HRIS</td>
<td>The outcome of the study was a provision of a theoretical model that will assist in the promotion of effective utilisation of HRIS within the South African tertiary context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H6</td>
<td>Randle, Coleman and Kekwaletsw e (2017a)</td>
<td>Systems Mechanisms on Employees Motivation to Effective Use HRIS in SA</td>
<td>Conferenc e on Advances in Computin g Communications and Informatic s,</td>
<td>HRIS is highly underutilised in South African parastatals and the need to understand the ways to identify the impact of employee motivation have on the poor utilisation of HRIS in the South African parastatal sector.</td>
<td>quantitativ e approach</td>
<td>Employee motivatio n and HRIS</td>
<td>The study adopted a Self-Deterministic Theory (SDT) of workforce motivation due to the unique emphasis on both intrinsic and extrinsic motivation in this study. Further inclusion of Organisational System Mechanisms (OSM) serves as the external factors that can positively or negatively influence the usage of HRIS to support employee motivation in the South African tertiary context. A further discovery is that organisational culture and politics have a strong influence on workers willingness to effectively utilise HRIS in the South African tertiary sector.</td>
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<tr>
<td>H7</td>
<td>Ditlopo, Blaauw and Lagarde (2017)</td>
<td>Job Choices of Cohort of SA Nurses to Inform HR Policy Intervention</td>
<td>Working paper by University of the Witwatersrand and London School of Hygiene &amp; Tropical Medicine</td>
<td>The HRH crisis is not only attributable to global health workforce shortages, but also the skills imbalance, mal-distribution, migration, poor performance and low motivation in the health sector. Furthermore, there is a lack of adequate information systems for HR planning and management in health. The availability of a detailed database of health personnel available in (HIC). Such database with such information is still not available in Low and Medium Income Countries (LMIC) such as South Africa</td>
<td>Qualitative and quantitative methods</td>
<td>HR policy intervention in SA health sector</td>
<td>The introduction of longitudinal HR data tracking system of the health workforce could be useful if incorporated into national HRIS. Longitudinal HR data tracking over six years has been tried in two provinces in South Africa and has proven successful, but the lack of policy intervention to attract workers in rural areas and the support of the database exists in South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H8</td>
<td>Nyoni and Gedik (2012)</td>
<td>Health Workforce Governance and Leadership Capacity in the Ministries of Health, SA</td>
<td>HRH Observer and WHO</td>
<td>There is a lack of information regarding the overall status of HRH in countries such as South Africa where there is a high demand for a healthy workforce. The study further looked at the capacity of the ministry of health governance of the HRH with more emphasis on the national, provincial, and local government section and assessing the steps to follow in the governance of the HRH capabilities.</td>
<td>Mixed method approach</td>
<td>Health workforce governance</td>
<td>The lack of adequate HR planning and management capacity at the national level of the government in the form of decentralised HR system that is implemented in South Africa, of which most of such systems is still being guided by the national resource process and procedures but is not limited to the health ministry. The aspect of increasing the capacity of the national level of government will have to include the retention of health workers, especially in the remote areas and have a system to coordinate the information of the health workers in South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>H9</td>
<td>Potgieter and Mokomane (2020)</td>
<td>Implementat ion of HRM functions in organisation s in Gauteng, SA</td>
<td>SA Journal of HRM</td>
<td>This study was initiated because the functions of HRM in terms of the selection, recruitment, orientation, training and development, remuneration and benefits, performance management, labour relations and HRIS usage, were informally implemented and at the same time acknowledged to be effective which is crucial and unaccepted by the study.</td>
<td>Qualitative research design</td>
<td>HRM implementation</td>
<td>It was found that lack of sufficient budget, lack of resources and capacity, insufficient systems, unfavourable employment relationships, lack of knowledge and understanding of HRM functions and economic instability have negatively affected the implementation of HRM functions within the organisations and therefore negatively impacted the performance of the sectors in general.</td>
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<tr>
<td>H10</td>
<td>Mathews (2017)</td>
<td>Decentralise d HRM in a District Health System of WC, SA</td>
<td>Thesis of University of the Western Cape</td>
<td>The study identifies the problems of HRM in the public health sector of South Africa, focusing on the factors that influence HRM both on the internal perspective of the administrative functions and the external perspective of the strategic decisions in the health sector</td>
<td>Mixed method</td>
<td>Decentralised HRM in health</td>
<td>It was found that there was an absence of clear roles and responsibilities in performing HRM in terms of the difference in orientations, backgrounds, and priorities of different managers. Also found is that the shared role of HRM was undermined by the absence of reliable information between the managers causing duplication in the information system. To strengthen the HRM system in the national and district health department, there is a need for a cordial relationship between the managers with a sharing vision and objectives for HRM, improving an alignment through coordination within HR components, role clarification, capacity building,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study ID</td>
<td>Authors</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>HRIS Focus</td>
<td>Health Sector Focus</td>
<td>Study Type</td>
<td>Key Findings</td>
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<tr>
<td>H11</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>HRIS as a tool to mobilise domestic resources for health workforce registry</td>
<td>Improving HRIS and position accountability framework</td>
<td>This study provides a standardised HR system for health workforce planners and decision making through the development of an electronic system or the modification of the existing system to document the health workers within the national and provincial contexts. The finding of the study shows that the minimum data set for the health workforce registry that was provided in this document can be used by the ministries of health in various countries as a standardised health workforce information system. It allows standard data values within existing electronic HRH. It can also be appropriately utilised in the health sectors as a functional electronic health workforce registry that can be designed to enable health workforce data interoperability. It will have the ability to exchange health workforce data between software applications and computers within a wide national health information system.</td>
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<td>H12</td>
<td>Mazabelena</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Employees' perceptions on adoption of HRIS in District municipality, SA</td>
<td>Adoption of HRIS</td>
<td>Qualitative explorative study</td>
<td>The outcome of the study shows that technology in HRIS is underutilised. This is an indication that the municipality must deal with resistance and carry everyone along including the top management support in the adoption of HRIS. They need to make sure that there is HRIS that integrates all the HR functions of the organisation.</td>
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<td>H13</td>
<td>Piquer</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>HRIS used to elucidate waiting times at Community Health Centre in CT, SA</td>
<td>Waiting time of patients in CHC</td>
<td>Qualitative design</td>
<td>The main reasons given by the patients and workers on why such problems still exist in the health sector of South Africa: lack of proper work ethics, the power differential between workers and the idea that the sector has authority issues and no proper system in place to monitor and control what goes on in the health centres.</td>
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<tr>
<td>H14</td>
<td>Esanga et al.</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>HRIS used to mobilise domestic resources for an improved health workforce in Africa</td>
<td>Improve health workforce using HRIS</td>
<td>Qualitative design</td>
<td>The outcome indicates that a reasonable number of health workers are ghost workers in their payroll system and indicates some workers are risk allowance recipients. The need for an accurate and audited health workforce record system is implemented to assist the government to understand the health workforce characteristics and direct and control the workforce in the country.</td>
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<tr>
<td>H15</td>
<td>Chakraborty</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Determinants of HRIS Actual Usage in the private health sector</td>
<td>HRIS usage in the health sector</td>
<td>Observational research</td>
<td>The outcome of the study from the analysis point of view shows that only organisational support has a significant degree of influence on the use of HRIS. The findings indicate that the use of HRIS can be ensured if organisational support is continuous in the entire post-adoption phase in the sector.</td>
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<tr>
<td>H16</td>
<td>Mavuso</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Impact of IS on Healthcare</td>
<td>IS on healthcare services</td>
<td>Observational research</td>
<td>The outcome shows that the IS used by the Ministry of Health in Swaziland can improve the public health workforce planning and decision making through the development of an electronic system or the modification of the existing system to document the health workers within the national and provincial contexts.</td>
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</table>
indicates that the high cost of implementation of HRIS in the SOE, there are continuous challenges and issues affecting HR operations and administration. Although, with the HRIS automation in the sector, job application and recruitment are still manually processed which is an indication that the high cost of implementation of HRIS in the SOE, still possess an ineffective and underutilisation of the HRIS in the SOE.

**H18 Phahlane (2017)**: Framework for HRIS Adoption and Use in SA parastatals

This study indicates that the adoption and use of HRIS are critical to the achievement of organisational visions and objectives, furthermore, literature studies are still in the infancy level with no identified study conducted in the South African university context.

**H19 Mabaso (2020)**: Model for Effective Use of HRIS in SA State Owned organisation s

There is inadequate literature on the use of HRIS in State-owned Enterprises in the South Africa context; there is an indication that even with the huge investment in the procurement of HRIS in SOE, there are continuous challenges and issues affecting HR operations and administration. Although, with the HRIS automation in the sector, job application and recruitment are still manually processed which is an indication that the high cost of implementation of HRIS in the sector, still possess an ineffective and underutilisation of the HRIS in the SOE.

**H20 Chen et al. (2014)**: Physician Tracking system in sub-Saharan Africa

A skilled health workforce tracking system is a critical information system for the health sector in planning as also for activating the advancement of the sector for quality healthcare and having a regulated workforce system, education and emergency system. Such an effective use of HRIS can produce reports on the health workforce in facilities and assist to track patients adherence to treatment. The use of Client Management Information System (CMIS) to capture information of patients medical history need to be interrelated with HRIS, for a single platform of IS in the health sector.
information system for tracking and monitor of the health workforce in the sub-Saharan African countries is still limited.

| H21 | Kumar and Paramasur (2015) | Managerial Perceptions on impact of HRIS on Organizational Efficiency | Economic and Behavioural Studies | This study assesses the impact of HRIS on HR functions, time management, cost management, managerial satisfaction, and organisational efficiency. A further indication that managers have an impartial view of HRIS impact on the effectiveness of organisations, with a great degree of confidence being placed on time management and HR functionalities in HRIS | Quantitative method | Impact of HRIS | The study reveals that a well-implemented and managed HRIS enables ready and available information to be translated into an efficient sharing system with great knowledge transfer and management. Also, on the fact that HRIS has the potential to augment the quality and speed of the process of decisions, the efficacy of HR strategy and thereby enhanced Organisational effectiveness. |

| H22 | Were et al. (2019) | South-South Collaboration on HRIS in Health of Africa | Human Resources for Health | The shortage of health workforce in most African countries is defective in achieving healthcare development goals. The need is to encourage the development of an evidence-based strategy to scale up the health workforce and bridge the gap in the health sector. The South-South collaboration has tried to gain popularity due to similarities in the challenges faced among the countries involved. The strategy has been implemented in trade, education and other sectors including the health sector. This study is a road map to using a South-South collaboration to develop HRIS to upscale the health workforce. | Report analysis of HRIS collaborat ion | The outcome highlights the need to adopt an HRIS for effective communication strategies, collaborative planning, teamwork, eagerness to learn and having the minimum technical skills from the recipient countries as learning lessons from the collaboration. The result of the collaboration shows that the countries involved were not successful in proving their performance of the implementation. This study provides a unique experience in the use of HRIS and illustrates the steps and resources needed to identify the successes and challenges in undertaking such collaboration. |

| H23 | Pozo-Martin et al. (2017) | Health Workforce Metrics Pre- and Post- 2015: A Stimulus to Public Policy and Planning | Human Resources for Health | The study describes the major characteristics of available health workforce data where several countries identified the countdown of 95% of the world maternal new-born and child deaths due to poor information systems in place for an effective health workforce. It calls for further discussion of best practices in the development of health workforce metrics. | Global Health Workforce Statistics database | Health workforce metrics | The outcome is the availability, quality and comparability of global health workforce metrics remain limited, most published workforce studies are descriptive but more sophisticated workforce planning methods are required. The need for high quality comprehensive, interoperable source of HRH information to support the policies towards the UHC and National Health Workforce is a very promising move towards purposive health workforce metrics. Such information will allow more countries to apply the latest methods for health workforce planning. |

| H24 | Ukandu (2015) | Utilisation of E-HRMS as a Decision-Making Tool by Selected SA and Nigerian Universities | Thesis of Cape Peninsula University of Technology | The study aims to assess and compare the use of E-HRM as a decision-making mechanism in selected universities to determine the extent of using E-HRM in those selected tertiaries. The study aims to assess the effectiveness and efficiency | Mixed method | Compare and assess of E-HRM | The outcome was a statistical difference that exists in the use of E-HRM in the areas of recruitment and selection, performance management and training. The study further confirms a lack of full implementation and use in those selected organisations which are caused by lack of internet. |
| H25 | Influence of E-HRM in Decision Making in SA parastatals | Problems and Perspectives in Management | The study aims to explore the influence of E-HRM in decision making, specifically to uncover the challenges and benefits of using E-HRM in the HRM functions in South African universities. | Mixed method | E-HRM for decision making | The outcome was a need for management support to the use of E-HRM as a decision-making tool in South African universities. A further outcome is a need for universities to invest in a modernised HRIS to improve in the institutions to assist the HR management and quick service delivery process. |
| H26 | IS on HRH: A Global Review, Human resources for health | HRIS is recognised as an integrated health system performance assessment; the baseline information regarding global options and abilities are limited. There are also few documented systems in the use of HRH planning for decision making in some countries that reported the capacity to generate workforce supply and deployment data. Most of those countries experience a crisis in HRH shortages and did not report the data on health worker qualifications and credentials to be captured in HRIS. | Literature review | IS on HRH | In the outcome, it shows that HRIS is critical evidence-based HR policy and practices and there is a dearth of information about the effectiveness and current capabilities of the system. A further found that the absence of standardised HRIS profiles limits the understanding and availability of quality information that can be used to support effective HRH strategies and investments at a national, provincial, local, and global level. |
| H27 | HRIS and Staff Development Among International NGO’s | Thesis of University of Nairobi, Kenya | The objective of this study was to institute a relationship between HRIS and staff development among the international NGO’s. The majority of NGO’s implemented HRIS in the HRM functions with a special focus on staff development and the move to prioritise staff development provides a competitive advantage. | Quantitative method | Staff development and HRIS | Recommended outcome: the INGO’s should enhance the use of HRIS for staff development, the limitations of the study was reliant on one person in the HRD to respond to HR quarries in an NGO, which was a problem that suggests the need to implement an HRIS to allow workers access to do view the report on one their HR requests for effective INGO, such advances will require effective staff development / training. |
| H28 | Establishing and Using Data Standards in Health Workforce IS | Capacity Plus Intra-Health internatio nal, Inc. | Capacity plus is a US AID funded project to assist countries to adapt and implement HRIS to better track and support their health workforce. However, HRIS can only be used for policy and management decisions and is only deemed successful if it can assist to make decisions that will improve healthcare through quality data availability. | Reports analysis | Health workforce IS | The number of health worker records captured in HRIS increased substantially, but the quality checks reveal that many records are duplicated that results in poor data quality and preference of the paper-based records than the system-based records. Cohesive implementation and maintenance of HRIS can reveal various problems through automated reports that identify, compare, and analyse common errors in the data capturing process. |
| H29 | HRIS and Decision Making in the Ministry of Health | Thesis of University of Nairobi, Kenya. | The study was to establish the extent of HRIS usage in the Ministry of Health and identify challenges faced in using HRIS, the study further aims to evaluate the quality of access, poor supply of electricity, lack of software’s to name a few. Providing the facilities and software to the universities will assist to improve the effective use of E-HRM. | Quantitative method | HRIS in decision making | It was revealed that most of the workers in the Ministry of health believe that HRIS is used for the recruitment process its data quality while others lack confidence that it is a complete system. There is also a
data that is used in the HRIS and establish the influence of the system in making decisions with regards to policy and planning in the health sector.

**H30** Iwu (2013) Analysis of the Reasons for Staff Turnover amongst Paramedics in South Africa

The reason for this study is to identify the factors that affect retention amongst paramedics, as well as verify the influence of demographic properties on retention potential among the paramedics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>Research Question</th>
<th>Findings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iwu (2013)</td>
<td>Analysis of the Reasons for Staff Turnover amongst Paramedics in South Africa</td>
<td>The reason for this study is to identify the factors that affect retention amongst paramedics, as well as verify the influence of demographic properties on retention potential among the paramedics.</td>
<td>The study suggests that the management of paramedics can retain and maintain good relations with their workers by providing a satisfying working environment where these paramedics can perform well and continue being productive. A further study can be conducted to examine the degree of relatedness of paramedics in different South African Provinces within private and public health systems, the proportion of resignations between males and females and the impact of technology utilisation in the sector.</td>
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**H31** Dlamini (2012) Impact of Data Quality on Utilisation of Integrated HRIS

The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of HRIS usefulness with the aim of ensuring that organisations involved would realise the benefits of their investments in HRIS as well as the need to achieve improved qualities in data to ensure effective use of HRIS.

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<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Sample</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dlamini (2012)</td>
<td>Impact of Data Quality on Utilisation of Integrated HRIS</td>
<td>The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of HRIS usefulness with the aim of ensuring that organisations involved would realise the benefits of their investments in HRIS as well as the need to achieve improved qualities in data to ensure effective use of HRIS.</td>
<td>The outcome of the study is that data quality has a positive impact on the use of HRIS and the findings revealed that HRIS was predominantly used for operational/administrative rather than strategic purposes. There is also the impression that the HRIS data is generally perceived to be of poor quality: HR workers prefer to produce accurate data over the quality of the data. An organisation that wants to produce quality data must invest a tremendous amount to have an effective system in place for competitive advantage.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**H32** Iwu, Allen-Ile and Ukpere (2012) Factors of Employee Satisfaction for Retention of Health Professionals in SA

This study focused on health-related professionals in South Africa, it attempts to understand the factors that affect retention in health as; job insecurity, high levels of health worker absenteeism, and high turnover rates amongst health-related professionals.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>Research Question</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iwu, Allen-Ile and Ukpere (2012)</td>
<td>Factors of Employee Satisfaction for Retention of Health Professionals in SA</td>
<td>This study focused on health-related professionals in South Africa, it attempts to understand the factors that affect retention in health as; job insecurity, high levels of health worker absenteeism, and high turnover rates amongst health-related professionals.</td>
<td>Several studies have been conducted concerning employee dissatisfaction within the health care profession. Unfortunately, much of this research focused on doctors and nurses without commensurate attention to other health professionals. The findings reveal the possibility of helping to address the difficulty in retaining skilled health-related professionals.</td>
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</table>

**H33** Matimbwa and Masue (2019) Usage and Challenges of HRIS in the Tanzanian Public Organisations

It was revealed that HRIS has been useful in HRM in Tanzania in recruitment and selection, updating and maintenance of employees’ data, generation of HR reports, deductions, direct deposit distributions, career planning, training, and development. The study further identified five challenges that associate with Systematic literature analysis of HRIS

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<tr>
<td>Matimbwa and Masue (2019)</td>
<td>Usage and Challenges of HRIS in the Tanzanian Public Organisations</td>
<td>It was revealed that HRIS has been useful in HRM in Tanzania in recruitment and selection, updating and maintenance of employees’ data, generation of HR reports, deductions, direct deposit distributions, career planning, training, and development. The study further identified five challenges that associate with Systematic literature analysis of HRIS</td>
<td>Based on the challenges identified, they came up with recommendations to assist in the effective use of HRIS such as government to increase in their budget allocation on IS usage in the public sector for adequate development of skilled health workforce using HRIS. Also, they recommend strengthening and coordination between various departments responsible for HRIS management for speedy information.</td>
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</table>
HRIS usage are (i) fluctuating financial capability to acquire, update and maintain HRIS, (ii) scarce ICT and HRIS professionals, (iii) scarce coordination of government machinery to perform responsibilities, (iv) unstable internet connectivity and (v) lack of management support. flow for complete and accurate output and timely update of employees’ data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Results</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H34</td>
<td>Matimbwa, Shillingi and Masue (2021)</td>
<td>The purpose of the study is to investigate the introduction of HRIS in the LGA to address the challenges faced using manual systems in dealing with employee details and information. Such challenges relate to inaccuracy, incomplete and not updated information. It further examines the influence of users’ perspectives on HRIS efficiency in the LGA in terms of information timelines, accuracy, and completeness.</td>
<td>Mixed method</td>
<td>The outcome of this study shows that user characteristics such as IT skills of HRIS users, commitment, and experience in the use of HRIS, completeness and accuracy of the information, and the timeliness of information captured, also imply the need for frequent training of employees on relevant IT skills, nurturing of HRIS staff and encouragement of sharing experience among the users to be adequately and sustainably considered for effective HRIS in LGAs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H35</td>
<td>Poisat and Mey (2017)</td>
<td>The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of E-HRM and examine the studies that report the relationship between E-HRM and organisational objectives. The fact that E-HRM has the capacity to improve organisational efficiency and influence the role of HR as a strategic partner, the idea of E-HRM leading to improved organisational objective, but the evidence of such achievement is still limited.</td>
<td>Qualitative</td>
<td>The idea that HRIS goes through the E-HRM platform, assist the HR and management in decision making that links with the achievement of strategic objectives through the production of accurate, on-time and reliable information from the study shows that E-HRM is mostly concerned with costs reduction and efficiency increases in the provision of HR services, rather than improving the strategic objective of HRM.</td>
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<tr>
<td>H36</td>
<td>Scott, Dinginto and Xapile (2015)</td>
<td>In the operational level of health systems, the managers play a vital role in strengthening the health systems at the level of implementation, particularly in the time of an increasing number of decentralised processes in the devolution of HR and quality management at the facility level. There is a limited understanding of the nature of the operations by management using HRIS.</td>
<td>In-depth multi-case study</td>
<td>To generate quality information in the health sector of South Africa will require a quality assurance process and national standards of HRIS to capture quality information that will be in line with national core standards for health establishments in South Africa. It was revealed that the data on leave allowance is supposed to manage absenteeism. However, the information remains unreliable which undermines the ability of facility managers to manage absenteeism in their facilities. With an advanced HRIS, it could assist to align with the current needs of healthcare sectors to strengthen the HR management for service delivery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H37</td>
<td>de Vries, Settle and McQuide (2009)</td>
<td>This study shows that most LMIC relies on a paper-based or simple electronic spreadsheet that is not linked qualitative Impact of HRIS</td>
<td>Impact of HRIS</td>
<td>The most efficient and reliable way to track changes in the health workforce is to implement an HRIS routine, computerised HIS that</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
to any departments and creates an incomplete file and tracking system; this becomes a barrier rather than a contributor to better health outcomes. The problems with data quality include duplication and inconsistencies, hard to identify and correct data for meaningful analysis and time-consuming process of capturing and retrieval of data.

The outcome of the study was significant to the technological element that is followed by organisational, human, and environmental elements. The study also highlights constructive proposals to researchers in hospitals and other government sectors to augment the likelihood of HRIS adoption. Currently, the study has implications in understanding HRIS adoption in the developing countries health system.

### H38

| Alam et al. (2016) | Critical Factors Influencing Decision to Adopt HRIS in Hospitals | This study combines two adoption theories such as HOT-fit model and TOE framework, and came up with 5 factors that are critical to HRIS adoption such as IT infrastructure, top management support, IT capabilities of staff, perceived cost, and competitive pressure. | Quantitative methods to adopt HRIS | The study focuses on the need for increased participation in the process of change and on the issue of intensive discussion which might be more productive. Holistic concepts are needed in terms of the relationship between HRM and organisational excellence among staff members in the private hospitals |

### H39

| Mohammed (2021) | Role of HRIS in Achieving Organisational Excellence: A Study in a Private Hospital | The study focuses on the need for increased participation in the process of change and on the issue of intensive discussion which might be more productive. Holistic concepts are needed in terms of the relationship between HRM and organisational excellence among staff members in the private hospitals | Quantitative method | The study focuses on the need for increased participation in the process of change and on the issue of intensive discussion which might be more productive. Holistic concepts are needed in terms of the relationship between HRM and organisational excellence among staff members in the private hospitals |

### H40

| Tursunbayeva et al. (2017) | HRIS in healthcare: systematic evidence review | The research goals are (i) determine the dominance and scope of existing research on HRIS in healthcare, (ii) Analyse, classify, and synthesise evidence on the impacts and processes of HRIS development, implementation, and adoption; and (iii) generate recommendations for HRIS research, policies, and practices in healthcare. | Systematic Literature Review | Studies in HRIS in healthcare do exist in the research world, but there is a lack of unanswered questions about the capacity to improve quality and efficiency in the health system. There is also the issue of socioeconomic and technical complexity that influence the implementation and effectiveness of HRIS. The study offers an analysis of decisions and managers to consider the current implementation of HRIS and make a recommendation for future research. |

### H41

| Matsiko (2019) | HRIS and Recruitment Process in Ministry of Health, Uganda | This study reveals that in the use of HRIS, e-advertising has a negative relationship with the recruitment process in the Ministry of health; e-application and e-interview have a significant relationship with the recruitment process. The study also concluded that strategies for e-advertising could have a negative impact on the recruitment process in | Mixed method | It was revealed that the management of the Ministry of health need to revise their policies on HRM in the use of HRIS to incorporate the new trends (e-application and e-interview) that is brought with the technological advancement |
such a way that suitable applicant can miss out. Also, the fact that the Ministry of Health have committed less investment which has a negative impact on the e-application system

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>HRIS</th>
<th>Dataset</th>
<th>Findings</th>
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<tr>
<td>H42</td>
<td>Butt (2020)</td>
<td>Developmen t and validation of HRIS Implementat ion Scale</td>
<td>Thesis of University of Malaysia</td>
<td>In this study, it was found that IT proficiency, IT structure, financial willingness and top management support have a positive effect on the adoption of HRIS, also HR practices and competitive advantage does not influence HRIS implementation</td>
<td>Mixed method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H43</td>
<td>Maduagwu and Ugwu (2018)</td>
<td>HRIS and Organisation al Effectiveness</td>
<td>Asia Pacific Journal of Research in Business Management</td>
<td>This study shows that organisations that want to be effective must have a platform for proper integration of HRIS into the mainstream of their formulated strategy. HRD deals with the strategy that concerns the workforce and the programme implementation which adds to the effectiveness of organisations.</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H44</td>
<td>Chukwu (2017)</td>
<td>Current Situation of Children's Nursing Training in South Africa</td>
<td>Thesis of University of cape Town</td>
<td>This study shows that there are literatures studies that indicate that the high rate of mortality in the South African health sector can be prevented by strengthening the use of HRIS to identify and improve the training of young nurses to ensure their competencies are adequately aligned with the health needs of the young and upcoming nurses in the sector.</td>
<td>Mixed methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H45</td>
<td>Eboreime et al. (2017)</td>
<td>Evaluating the Sub-National Fidelity of National Initiatives in Decentralize d Health Systems</td>
<td>BMC Health Services Research</td>
<td>This study explores the implementation of integrated primary healthcare policy in a decentralised governance system and the implication of closing the implementation gap concerning other forms of health policy initiatives. It was also realised that no state in the country of the study was compliant with HRM and funding requirements to improve in their HRIS functionalities</td>
<td>Mixed methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H46</td>
<td>Chakraborty and Khan (2019)</td>
<td>Case Study on the Importance of HRIS in the Healthcare Sector</td>
<td>American Journal of Public Health</td>
<td>This study shows that the case of an emerging economy where the need to reach out to the health sector is a great challenge; the health sector ought to leverage technology to the fullest to optimise the Case study review</td>
<td>Importance of HRIS</td>
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<td>Reference</td>
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<td>Year</td>
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<td>H47</td>
<td>Afriyie, Nyoni and Ahmat</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Strategic Plans for the Health Workforce in Africa</td>
<td>BMJ Global Health</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>H48</td>
<td>Nyoni and Gedik</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Workforce Governance and Leadership in the African Region: Review of HRH Units in the Ministries of Health</td>
<td>BMJ Global Health</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>H49</td>
<td>Ilorah, Ditsa and Mokwena</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Readiness Assessment Framework for Implementation of Mobile e-Healthcare in Rural South Africa</td>
<td>Intermunicipal Journal of Health and Economic Development</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>H50</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Road Map for Scaling Up the HRH</td>
<td>BMJ Global Health Organizati on</td>
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The study realised that most countries in the sub-Saharan African countries did not meet the national health strategic action plans for the HRH, also did not utilise the set-out plans to address the selected areas of the roadmap in the health sector. Despite the efforts, countries need further support to comprehensively implement the selected strategic areas to maintain the required health workforce to achieve universal health coverage.

It was realised that many of these countries do not have sufficient capacity to ensure the availability and management of an effective and sustainable health workforce that can provide the expected health services to the Ministry of health for the strategic and operational level of the services.

The study revealed that healthcare is the biggest service sector in South Africa, yet the full potential of the e-services revolution in the form of e-health are still limited and face several challenges. There is a notion that mobile e-health removes the restrictions imposed by infrastructural challenges, such as under services population, rural geographic locations, wireless connections and enabling patients and workers to benefit from increased mobility provided by the e-healthcare.

It was revealed that the road map was endorsed by the Regional Committee for Africa on the collective effort of the WHO and member states, to strengthen the capacity of the health workforce for improved health service delivery in the African region. The primary target audiences are government leaders and the national level of decision-makers in the health service in Africa.
<p>| HS1 | Kemei (2016) | Influence of HRIS Utilization on Employee Performance in Private Parastatals | Thesis of United States Internatinoal University | The study realised that the information generated from the self-service system of HRIS has increased the flexibility and improve their performance. The information generated has assisted in strategic decisions which in turn improved employees’ performance. It also increases their ability to disseminate information. | Quantitative | HRIS utilisation | The study revealed that HRIS should be optimised to improve employee performance; they should also invest more in record-keeping to manage the data of employees and equip managers to make a strategic decision. More time should be invested in the adoption of a system that translates to fulfill the organisational requirement that will lead to the commitment of employees towards organisational goals. |
| HS2 | Okwang (2020) | HRIS Technology Effects on a State parastatals Human Resources Leadership | Thesis of St. Thomas University | The purpose of the current study, therefore, is to research and explore the impact of HRIS on managerial personnel in a public state university setting through the utilization of a case study research model. | Qualitative | Technolo gy effects of HRIS | The research investigation produced five wide-ranging themes, detailed as follows: (1) reliable HRIS data driven organizational communication and development, (2) paper-based and other traditional data tracking methods back HRIS, (3) ongoing HRIS technology training is essential to HR leader development, (4) public state university recruitment is challenging, but it is enhanced by HRIS technology, and (5) Suggestions on the way forward for public state university HRIS advancement. |
| HS3 | Zafar, Randolph and Martin (2017) | Toward a More Secure HRIS Transaction Human Computer Interaction | Literature study Secure HRIS | The need to ensure the security of HRIS from unintentional mistakes that may compromise information’s, the current design, and procedures of HRIS is unintentionally assisted to reinforce insecure behaviours that result in the non-malicious, security interruptions. The need to improve the security of information through design and training can occur by breaking the cycle that employees have formulated. | Literature study | Secure HRIS | The study revealed that security, education, training, and awareness programme that were implemented by the organisation, contend that most unintentional mistakes result from habitual behaviour that promotes frequent response and previous research agrees that frequent behaviour does result in the force of habit that can create an outcome of unsecured information. The study provides a framework that can be used in future to investigate the role of unconscious habits that may occur in the security of HRIS. |
| HS4 | Tetteh (2014) | Framework of IS Implementation in the Health Sector in Sub-Saharan Africa | Journal of Health Information Systems in Developing Countries | This study is about the reference and theoretical framework of information systems implementation in the health sector in sub-Saharan African countries. Variance framework is employed to scrutinise theories of reference that are employed to conduct an information system implementation in the health sector of the region. | Literature study | IS implementation in health | The articles were mapped out in process variance framework, which the findings signify a critical review of large portions of the study were supported by variance/factor of theories that are useful and appropriate for investigation of the static phenomenon. There is also a need to increase the research that employs the process of a theoretical framework to enhance our insight into successful information systems implementation in the region. |
| HS5 | WHO (2010) | Report of the First Meeting on Health World health Organisati on | Report Health workforce informatio n | The study aimed to initiate a discussion on how to promote a coordinated and standardised approach to strengthen African countries | Report | Health workforce information | The results emanated from discussions and presentations that were used to reach an agreement on the terms of reference of the health sector of the African countries and |</p>
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<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H56</td>
<td>When IT Meets Healthcare in West Africa: A Literature Review</td>
<td>Marful and Winter (2014)</td>
<td>This study presents an analysis of some research articles that were selected according to their potential contribution to the implementation of information technology (IT) in the health sector of West Africa. The study revealed that (IT) has a brighter future for the healthcare management, practitioners and the entire health sector of West Africa if all the identified challenges such as politically, socially or economically are eliminated in the sector.</td>
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<tr>
<td>H57</td>
<td>Intersection Between IT and HRM from a Cross-national Perspective</td>
<td>Raul and Bondarouk (2018)</td>
<td>This study highlights that investment has been made in e-HRM by various organisations, but the use of online recruitment practices such as e-recruitment, the automation of HRM administrative complete processes and the implementation of competence HR management-based packages to link with HRM policies and practices for strategic goals are still limited. This study is relatively new, innovative, substantial development in HRM phenomenon, and a major change in the research environment, although researchers have worked so hard to understand the phenomenon of e-HRM and its level of implication to e-recruitment and automation of systems within and across organisations.</td>
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<td>H58</td>
<td>HRH strategies adopted by providers in resource-limited settings to sustain long-term delivery</td>
<td>Zakumumpa et al. (2016)</td>
<td>HRH restrictions are major barriers to sustainability to scale-up programmes in sub-Saharan African countries, more prior approaches to HRH restrictions have taken a generalised global policy and strategic guidelines approach. The objective of the study was to scrutinise the HRH strategies adopted by the health sector for sustainable goals. In the result, they identified several strategies to be accomplished in the adoption of efficient resources for HRH are (i) provides financial and non-financial incentives to health workers, (ii) workload reduction through spacing clinic appointments, (iii) adoption of training workshops, (iv) management support as motivation strategy to workers, (v) adoption of non-physicians staffing models, (vi) devising program leadership styles that enhance health worker commitment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H59</td>
<td>Influence of HRIS on Employee Commitment in Nairobi</td>
<td>Juma (2018)</td>
<td>The study realised that there was no significant influence of HRIS on employees’ commitment in a manufacturing organisation; also, they have not incorporated the use of HRIS to the extent of making it easy to analyse and influence the system for employee commitment purposes. The study revealed the use of HRIS assist organisations to improve in efficiency, promote HRP and development and improve in performance commitment if effectively utilised.</td>
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| H60 | HRIS: Transactional and Strategic Paradigm | Barišić, Pejić Bach and Miloloža (2018) | HRIS is an unpredictable component of modern organisations setup, the system provides multiple HRM services from an administrative setting of HRIS with the main goal of better utilization of HRIS usage in organisations and analysing various approaches in terms of purpose and validity of implementation of HRIS.
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<th>ID</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H61</td>
<td>Barišić, Poór and Bach</td>
<td>(2019) Intensity of HRIS Usage and Organisational Performance</td>
<td>HRIS is widely used in various organisations; previous studies investigated the impact of HRIS on organisational performance but on the level of adoption perspective, this study focuses on the intensity of HRIS usage in organisations and their impact on performance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>H62</td>
<td>Naimoli et al.</td>
<td>(2015) Strategic Partnering to Improve Community Health Worker Programming and Performance</td>
<td>The study came up with a proven strategy to enhance and sustain CHW performance, however, the stakeholders need guidance and new idea which will emerge from the recognition and functions at the intersection of the system's dynamics. The formal health systems and y typically supports CHW and their support is not necessarily strategic, collaborative or coordinated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H63</td>
<td>Otieno</td>
<td>(2016) Influence of HRIS on Organisational Performance</td>
<td>The study determines the extent to which ESS influence organisational performance, investigate how access to HRIS influence organisational performance and determine how MSS influence organisational performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H64</td>
<td>Alhazemi</td>
<td>(2017) Critical Analysis and Current Challenges Facing HRIS Adoption</td>
<td>The centralised HRD attempt to monitor the performance of employees across geographical borders that attempt to provide services to employees using a centralised system, it helps to standardise the HR practices and to reduce the costs associated with maintaining multiple HR departments. HRIS help to accomplish these difficult tasks of centralised HRD more efficiently.</td>
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<tr>
<td>H65</td>
<td>Obeidat</td>
<td>(2012) Relationship Between Innovation Diffusion and HRIS</td>
<td>The reason for this study is to investigate the relationship between innovation diffusion and HRIS, the theoretical framework of the study was... It was realised that there is a positive relationship between innovation diffusion and HRIS, especially where it was found that a relationship exists between...</td>
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<td>研究背景</td>
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<td>H66</td>
<td>Pouransari, Al-Karaghouli and Dey (2016)</td>
<td>HRIS on Staff Retention</td>
<td>AMCIS 2016: Surfing the IT Innovatio N Wave</td>
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<tr>
<td>H67</td>
<td>Davarpanah and Mohamed (2020)</td>
<td>HRIS Implementat ion and Influences in Higher Education</td>
<td>Journal of Asian Business and Informati on Managem ent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H68</td>
<td>Muniga et al. (2018)</td>
<td>Implementin g an Open Source Electronic Health Record System in Kenyan Healthcare Facilities</td>
<td>JMMIR Medical Informatic s</td>
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<tr>
<td>H69</td>
<td>Muniga et al. (2020)</td>
<td>Digital Health Systems in Kenyan Public Hospitals</td>
<td>BMC Medical Informatic s and Decision Making</td>
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<tr>
<td>H70</td>
<td>Makembo and Oluoch (2018)</td>
<td>Effect of HRIS on the Quality of HR Functions</td>
<td>Internatio Journal of Social Sciences and Information Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>H71</td>
<td>Afrizal et al. (2019)</td>
<td>Barriers and Challenges to Primary Health Care Information System (PHCIS)</td>
<td>Informatics in Medicine Unlocked</td>
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<td>H72</td>
<td>Aletaibi (2016)</td>
<td>Analysis of the Adoption and Use of HRIS in the Public Universities</td>
<td>Thesis of Coventry University</td>
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<td>H73</td>
<td>Singh and Tagiya (2017)</td>
<td>Role of HRIS in Improving Tourism</td>
<td>Managem ent Insight - The Journal of Incisive Analysers</td>
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<tr>
<td>H74</td>
<td>Lukaszewski, Stone and Johnson (2016)</td>
<td>Impact of HRIS Policies on Privacy</td>
<td>Transactions on Human Computer Interaction</td>
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policies and employee’ perceptions on invasion of privacy and (ii) discuss the implications of these findings for developing fair information policies. perceived that HRIS was more invasive of privacy when the data were accessed by supervisors than when they were accessed by the HRD.

| H75 | Iwu (2014) | Rethinking Issues of Migration and Brain Drain of Health-Related Professionals | Mediterra nean Journal of Social Sciences | The intention of this study was not to particularly engage issues of health workforce, brain drain and migration, but to reveal some of the fundamentals that can motivate and retain health-related professionals in South Africa. The data was collected using the plus delta organisational climate questionnaire which fits with the study and it also contains both job satisfaction and organisational climate elements. | Quantitative | Migration and brain drain in health | The study identified several factors that influence employee satisfaction within the health-related professions of South Africa, such factors include role clarification and Job design; reasonable performance management; unified leadership and knowledge sharing; self-efficacy; friendly work environments; leadership credibility; innovation; exceptional client relations and effective technology in place. This study concludes by suggesting that these factors should be present in organisations to reduce brain drain and migration of South African health professionals. |
| H76 | Udekwe et al. (2021) | Descriptive Literature of HRIS in health sector | Research in Business & Social Science IJRBS | This study was conducted to review the adoption of HRIS in the health sector owing to the lack of effective use of the benefits of such service delivery in the sector. The fact that the adoption of HRIS is problematic because of the low level of trust in the use of technology in the health sector. | Descriptive literature | HRIS Adoption in health | This study reveals low research on HRIS adoption in the health of South Africa was conducted and the fact that the sector does not regard HRIS as a critical IS to use in managing the workforce. There is a need for more emphasis to be placed on the adoption of HRIS through investments, upgrades, and continuous research to support the system. |