Research Seminar
with Travis Basso
Did you know?

How big is “Big”?

The evolution...

Kilobyte (KB) → Megabyte (MB) → Gigabyte (GB) → Terabyte (TB) → Petabyte (PB) → Exabyte (EB)

2 Kilobytes: A Typewritten page.
100 Kilobytes: A low-resolution photograph.

1 Terabyte: 50000 trees made into paper and printed.

10 Terabytes: The print collections of the U.S. Library of Congress.

2 Exabytes: Total volume of information generated in 1999

5 Exabytes: All words ever spoken by human beings.

#Bigdata
#Opendata

Source: UC Berkeley’s School of Information Management and Systems
DATA VOLUMES ARE EXPLODING

5 EXABYTES → 2 DAYS

“There were 5 exabytes of information created between the dawn of civilization through 2003, but that much information is now created every 2 days.”

— Eric Schmidt, Google CEO
It’s not information overload. It’s filter failure.

CLAY SHIRKEY
Visible Web

*Quality of Info varied
*Little Bibliographic Control
*Anyone can Post Info

Invisible Web

*High Quality
*Reliable Information Providers
*Not Visible to General-Purpose Search Engines

Created by William Perrenod
Gatekeeping
Provides Checks and Balances

Publishers, editors, librarians, peer review process

Without gatekeepers the concept of authority disappears and you become the Gatekeeper

Google algorithm decides for you
Formulating a Research Question

What is a Research Question?
A research question is an analytical question that you work to answer in your paper. Your paper will analyze and explore possible answers to your research question.

How is a Research Question Different from a Thesis Statement?
A thesis statement is an argumentative statement that you work to prove in your paper. Unlike the research question, you must take a side and declare an argument with a thesis statement.

Steps to Formulating a Research Question
1. Start with a topic.
2. Narrow and focus your topic.
3. Formulate a question you want to ask about the topic.
4. Narrow the question, if possible.
2.3 The key to great research

What’s the point of doing research, then? A flip response might be that a professor or employer told you to do a research project, and you’re just following orders. But that’s not the answer I’m looking for. You should recognize first that there is a big difference between seeing data as a goal and data as a tool. What do I mean? Consider these two models:

**Data as goal:** Find out everything you can about a topic \( \rightarrow \) Explain what you’ve learned.

**Data as tool:** Gather basic information about your topic \( \rightarrow \) Identify a problem or issue related to that topic \( \rightarrow \) Use the data you collect as a tool (a means) to try to solve that problem or issue.

Let’s consider the Climate Change (CC) as an example:

**Data as goal:** Find out what you can about CC and its causes \( \rightarrow \) Explain all this in a paper.

**Data as tool:** Read some basic data on the CC \( \rightarrow \) Discover an issue (e.g. the persistent counter-argument that current climate change is a natural phenomenon rather than something caused by greedy human beings) \( \rightarrow \) Ask a question like this one, “How convincing is the scientific support for climate change as a natural phenomenon as opposed to being primarily the result of human activity?”
**Narrowing the Topic**

- In order to have a clear thesis to your project, it is important to narrow your topic. You can start with the broadest of areas involving revolution, reaction, and reforms and narrow until you have a clear thesis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BROAD TOPIC</th>
<th>Pollution</th>
<th>Commercial fishing</th>
<th>Marketing</th>
<th>Nutrition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RESTRICTED TOPIC</td>
<td>Acid rain</td>
<td>Fishing and</td>
<td>Nike and marketing</td>
<td>Diets and nutritional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>regulations</td>
<td></td>
<td>benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARROWED TOPIC</td>
<td>Acid rain in the</td>
<td>Fishing regulations</td>
<td>Nike and international</td>
<td>Vegetarianism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>and New England</td>
<td>marketing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESEARCH QUESTION</td>
<td>What can the United States do to prevent acid rain?</td>
<td>What impact do fishing regulations have on commercial fishing in New England?</td>
<td>What are Nike’s business practices in international sales?</td>
<td>What nutritional benefits are there to vegetarianism?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here we began with the broad topic: Crisis Management.

Consider all of the aspects that could be discussed.

How should management allocate resources that enable a crisis response team to leverage social media effectively?
Preliminary Research

• Class Notes
• Textbooks
• Encyclopedia
• Reference Books
• Newspaper Articles
• Britannica Online
• (Wikipedia)

“Wikipedia is not considered a credible source”
Failure of leadership appears to have become contagious on a global scale.

In just recent memory we’ve witnessed a financial meltdown, likely the worst oil spill in history endangering the planet’s ecosystems, and a nagging case study on Toyota, a company that appears to have sacrificed customer safety in its quest to be the No. 1 automaker.

The public is begging to know who is in charge and how they could let these perils reach epic proportions. With outrage so palpable, it’s almost easy to see how leaders would cower and point the finger at anyone or anything to deflect blame.

Those of us in business are aware the top brass of many companies is being inundated with information. So many factors affect the bottom line, corporate lawyers are whispering in leadership’s ear warning about liability, crisis management experts are urging CEOs to “get out in front of the problem,” and the media are lying in wait. We cannot help but ask ourselves what we would do in these situations.

“In Toyota’s case, it is the classic question: What did they know and when did they know it? Here the public is asking Toyota what they knew, when they knew it and why it took so long for them to act.” Gioia said. “As soon as an automaker decides to initiate a recall, it is always open to accusation that it could have acted sooner. It’s a no-win situation. However, in this case we have smoking-gun memos that show Toyota was engaged in a deliberate corporate policy of trying to resist the U.S. government forcing a recall.”

The larger consequence, according to Gioia, is that people lose faith in both government and large companies. The public perception is that there are too many so-called “cozy relationships,” a perception only magnified by the apparent sweetheart arrangement between BP and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

“It appears that we are becoming jaded and resigned to accepting collusion between government and corporations that have become too big to fail,”” Gioia said.

So what is the answer to this conundrum? Effective business leadership means leading at all times, with both the bottom line and societal good in mind.
Failure of leadership accept responsibility
oil spill taking responsibility
ecosystems corporate policy
Toyota recall
customer safety lose faith in both government and large companies
companies public perception
crisis management too big to fail
media Effective business leadership

leadership and "crisis management" and "oil spills"

leadership and “public perception” and (corporate or organization)

corporations and “common good” and (recall or crisis)
Social media usage limits workplace productivity and contributes to lost earnings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Media</th>
<th>Workplace</th>
<th>Productivity</th>
<th>Earnings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Network</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>Profit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>Job</td>
<td>Production</td>
<td>Losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twitter</td>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Evaluating Resources

• Books & eBooks (Library Catalog)
• Journals: Popular, Scholarly, Trade (Databases)
• Web Resources (Online)
Primary, Secondary, & Tertiary Sources

**What Is a Primary Source?**

- Original documents created or experienced concurrently with the event being researched
- First-hand observations, contemporary accounts of the event. Viewpoint of the time
- Interviews, news footage, data sets, original research, speeches, diaries, letters, creative works, photographs

**Primary Sources**

**Definition**

Works that analyze, assess, or interpret a historical event, an era, or a phenomenon. Generally uses primary sources.

**Characteristics**

Interpretation of information, usually written well after an event. Offers reviews or critiques

**Examples**

Research studies, literary criticism, book reviews, biographies, textbooks
Scheele Memorial Library

Fall Hours *Exceptions*

- **MONDAY - THURSDAY:** 8.00 am - 12.00 am
- **FRIDAY:** 8.00 am - 10.00 pm
- **SATURDAY:** 10.00 am - 12.00 am
- **SUNDAY:** 10.00 am - 12.00 am

Locate Books and Audio/Video

Keyword Search [Search]

Locate Journals, Magazines, and Newspapers

Title, publisher, subject or ISSN/ISBN [Search]

Reference Desk - x2202

Find a Quick Article
If you cannot find the book you are looking for click here and process an InterLibrary Loan request.

How long can library materials be checked out?

Generally, library materials may be borrowed for three weeks with the option to renew once if no one else has requested the materials. Renewals may be made online in the ‘My Account’ module of the online catalog, in person at the library, or by phone to the library. Although there are some exceptions, the loan period for each type of material is as follows:

**Three Weeks:**
- Library of Congress Collection (general circulating book collection)
- Curriculum Materials Center (CMC) books, tests, kits, and A/V

**One Week:**
- All audio-visual materials (videos, kits, DVDs, CDs, CD-ROMS, computer disks, records, films, transparencies, cassettes, slides, laser disks, etc.)
Here we used a Subject Search for Management and limited by ebook.
Innovation Management: Strategies, Concepts and Tools for Growth and Profit

Authors: Mattai, Shlomo
Seshadri, D. V. R.

Publication Information:
New Delhi: SAGE Publications India Pvt., Ltd. 2007

Resource Type: eBook

Subjects:
- Technological innovations—Management—Case studies
- Organizational change—Case studies
- Strategic planning—Case studies

Categories:
- BUSINESS & ECONOMICS / Structural Adjustment

Related ISNPs: 9780761935278, 9780170299570

OCLC: 40192963

Accession Number: 278180

Publisher: Print/E-mail/Save 100 Pages
Permissions: Unlimited Copy/Paste
Concurrent User Level: Limited User Access (4 Copies Available)
### Popular & Trade Magazines vs. Scholarly Journals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Popular Magazines</th>
<th>Trade Publications</th>
<th>Scholarly Journals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Audience</strong></td>
<td>General Public</td>
<td>Professionals in a particular industry/profession</td>
<td>Scholars and students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authors</strong></td>
<td>Reporters</td>
<td>Professionals in the field</td>
<td>Scholars in the field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Documentation</strong></td>
<td>Sources sometimes cited for news articles, but rarely</td>
<td>Sources rarely cited</td>
<td>Cite sources in footnotes or bibliography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose</strong></td>
<td>Provide general information and geared to sell advertising space</td>
<td>Report on concerns of a particular industry/profession</td>
<td>Report on original research or experimentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Articles</strong></td>
<td>Usually short articles with catchy or popular titles, no abstracts</td>
<td>Usually short articles sometimes with catchy titles, usually no abstracts</td>
<td>Usually longer articles (3+ pages) with scholarly titles, usually have abstracts at beginning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Article Acceptance Procedure</strong></td>
<td>Articles written by hired reporters, edited by magazine editors, and published</td>
<td>Articles written by freelance reporters, guest contributors, or professionals in a particular industry/profession</td>
<td>Often undergo a &quot;peer-reviewed&quot; process -- reviewed by other scholars in the field before being published. Sometimes these journals are called &quot;refereed journals&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Peer Review Process

- Gatekeeping
- Vetting
- Accuracy
- Critical

When an article is peer-reviewed, the author of a paper sends it to the editor of a journal. That editor sends it out to other experts who are qualified to read, evaluate, and offer suggested changes in the article.

Editors seek other viewpoints so that they can determine whether there is a consensus of opinions on the paper. Often, the names of the author(s) and/or of the reviewers (and other identifying attributes, such as university affiliation) are kept secret in order to prevent personal bias from affecting the reviewers’ work.

This is called a blind review. The process can take many months, and authors will likely be asked to submit multiple revisions that take into account the suggestions of the reviewers.
The Impact of Marital Conflict and Disruption on Children’s Health

Sharon K. Houseknecht
Ohio State University
Darcy W. Bango
McGill University

This article investigates the effect of inconsistency between parental marital conflict and disruption on children’s health. Inconsistency situations arise when maximal marital conflict precedes disruption or when marital conflict is high but there is no disruption. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, two alternative hypotheses, the stress reaction hypothesis and the

Abstract: Brief, comprehensive summary of the article. Use to determine if article is relevant to your topic.

Introduction & Background: States the reason for the research, background about the issue being studied and reviews the literature on the topic.

Past Studies

Most of the studies reviewed in our review of the literature that examined the effect of parental marital conflict or divorce or separation on children’s health focused on mental health rather than overall health. Astin (1996) found that adolescents whose biological parents had separated or divorced were slightly more depressed than were those with stable

Conceptual Framework

There are a number of theories to explain the impact of marital conflict and disruption on child well-being. One that is the most general and relevant is the transactional model of stress, which suggests that stressful events are stressful to the extent that they represent a threat to the individual's self-esteem, autonomy, and relatedness.
Methodology:
- Describes the population being studied
- Methods used to gather the data
- Methods used to analyze the data

Data and Methods

Data
This research uses data from the NLSY, a longitudinal study of a national sample of American men and women who were 14 to 21 in 1979. Our data set covers the period 1979-1995. Following "follow-up" interviews, the sample size is 9,944 children.

Measurement

Dependent Variables
Childhood Experiences Requiring Medical Attention in 1995

The main dependent variable in this study is whether the child had a physical or mental illness that required medical attention in the past year as reported in 1995. Medically attended illnesses at the child’s own age.

Results: Summarizes the results and findings using text, tables, charts and graphs

Results

Table 1 shows the means, standard deviations, and variable definitions. We see that the majority of boys and girls were relatively healthy, with only about

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of children</td>
<td>Continuous measure of the number of children (0-5) in the household of the mother, 1995</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child covered by health insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child covered by private health insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.04</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child covered by public health insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
References


among men and women in managerial, professional, and technical positions. J. Appl. Psych. 75(5) 539–546.


Template for Analyzing the Logic of an Article

Take an article that you have been assigned to read for class, completing the "logic" of it using the template below. This template can be modified for analyzing the logic of a chapter in a textbook.

The Logic of "(name of the article)"

1) The main **purpose** of this article is ____________________________________________
   (State as accurately as possible the author’s purpose for writing the article.)

2) The key **question** that the author is addressing is ______________________________________
   (Figure out the key question in the mind of the author when s/he wrote the article.)

3) The most important **information** in this article is ______________________________________
   (Figure out the facts, experiences, data the author is using to support her/his conclusions.)

4) The main **inferences/conclusions** in this article are ______________________________________
   (Identify the key conclusions the author comes to and presents in the article.)

5) The key **concept(s)** we need to understand in this article is (are) ______________________
   By these concepts the author means ____________________________________________
   (Figure out the most important ideas you would have to understand in order to understand the author’s line of reasoning.)

6) The main **assumption(s)** underlying the author’s thinking is (are) ______________________
   (Figure out what the author is taking for granted [that might be questioned].)

7) a) If we take this line of reasoning seriously, the **implications** are ______________________
   (What consequences are likely to follow if people take the author’s line of reasoning seriously?)

   b) If we fail to take this line of reasoning seriously, the **implications** are ______________________
   (What consequences are likely to follow if people ignore the author’s reasoning?)

8) The main **point(s) of view** presented in this article is (are) ______________________
   (What is the author looking at, and how is s/he seeing it?)
Library Resources

Resources

Library Research Advisor

- Make an appointment with a librarian Monday-Friday 10AM - 3PM. Click on the form to schedule a meeting.

Reserve Items

Course Reserves are located at the circulation desk.

eResources

- Multi-disciplinary
- Sciences
- Business
- Nursing/Medical
- Religion
- Newspapers
- Literature
- Psychology
- Education
- Environment
- Encyclopedia
- Government
Business

- **ABI/INFORM Dateline** - Search a unique resource focusing on hard-to-find local and regional business news coverage of large corporations, privately held companies, local start-ups, executive profiles, marketing, finance, and industry news. Provides access to business information not typically found in national news sources. Contains news and analysis, information on local markets, and more gathered from major business tabloids, magazines, daily newspapers, wire services, and city, state, and regional business publications.

- **ABI/INFORM Global** - Most scholarly and comprehensive way to explore and understand business research topics. Search nearly 3,000 worldwide business periodicals for in-depth coverage of business and economic conditions, management techniques, theory and practice of business, advertising, marketing, economics, human resources, finance, taxation, computers, and more. Expanded international coverage. Fast access to information on 60,000+ companies with business and executive profiles. Now includes The Wall Street Journal.

- **ABI/INFORM Trade & Industry** - Search more than 1,200 business periodicals and newsletters with a trade or industry focus. Provides users with the latest industry news, product and competitive information, marketing trends, and a wide variety of other topics. Contains publications on every major industry, including finance, insurance, transportation, construction, and many more.

- **Barron's** - A weekly publication for investors. Provides in-depth articles examining companies and industries to spotlight possible investment opportunities.

- **Business Source Premier** - Provides full text for more than 2,300 journals, including full text for more than 1,100 peer-reviewed titles. Business Source Premier is superior to the competition in full text coverage in all disciplines of business, including marketing, management, MIS, POM, accounting, finance, and economics.

- **Wall Street Journal** - The financial newspaper of record offering in-depth coverage of national and international finance as well as first-rate coverage of hard news.

- **Regional Business News** - This database provides comprehensive full text coverage for regional business publications. Regional Business News incorporates coverage of 75 business journals, newspapers and newswires from all metropolitan and rural areas within the United States. This database is updated on a daily basis.

- **Business Insights: Essentials** - Includes company profiles, brand information, company histories, SEC reports, periodical articles, and links to relevant Web sites.

- **Morningstar Investment Research Center** - An online investment database with information on more than 30,000 stocks, mutual funds, and exchange-traded funds. Designed specifically for libraries and other academic research institutions, it provides independent analysis, industry information, stock charts, portfolio and building tools.

- **Business Economics and Theory** - Provides access to academic journals and magazines focusing on topics in economics and related fields. The database has an emphasis on titles indexed in the American Economic Association's EconLit bibliography.
1. Cultivating a longitudinal learning process through recurring crisis management training exercises in twelve Swedish municipalities.


   Subjects: CRISIS management; INFORMATION resources management; Other Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities; All Other Information Services; ACTION research; CITIES & towns; LEARNING

   Cited References: (40)

   Request this item through interlibrary loan


   Subjects: AUTOMOBILE recall; CRISIS management; BRAND name products; PRODUCT advertising; MANAGEMENT; Other Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities; ENTERPRISE value; AUTOMOBILE advertising

   Cited References: (97) Times Cited in this Database: (3)

   HTML Full Text  PDF Full Text (75KB)


Subjects: AUTOMOBILE recall; CRISIS management; BRAND name products; PRODUCT advertising; MANAGEMENT; Other Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities; ENTERPRISE value; AUTOMOBILE advertising

2. Bringing Privacy into the Fold: Considerations for the Use of Social Media in Crisis Management.


Subjects: CRISIS management; INTERNET privacy; DATA protection laws; Other Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities; CRISIS communication; SOCIAL media
Searching: Business Source Premier | Choose Databases

"crisis management"

AND

AND

OR

NOT

Select a Field (optional)

Select a Field (optional)

Select a Field (optional)

Search

Create Alert

Clear

Basic Search  Advanced Search  Search History
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AND</strong></td>
<td>narrows your search, both terms must be present, fewer results, retrieves information which contains both the words</td>
<td>advertising AND teenagers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OR</strong></td>
<td>broadens your search, only one of the terms must be present, often used with synonyms as search terms, retrieves information which contains either of the words</td>
<td>advertising OR marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOT</strong></td>
<td>narrows your search by excluding terms, retrieves information in which at least one term is excluded, for example, results will contain information about</td>
<td>advertising but NOT television advertising</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Crisis response strategies in Finland and Spain.


Subjects: Crisis management, Public relations, Stakeholders, Other Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities, Public Relations Agencies, Crisis communication, Emotions (Psychology)

2. The Effects of Crisis Response Strategies on Relationship Quality Outcomes.


Subjects: Crisis communication, Organizational response, Public Relations Agencies, Other Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities, Crisis management research, Crisis communication, Public relations research, Organizational behavior, Social psychology

Cited References (41) Times Cited in this Database: (2)
1. Is there Still a PR Problem Online? Exploring the Effects of Different Sources and Crisis Response Strategies in Online Crisis Communication Via Social Media.

   By: Kim, Young; Park, Hyojung. Corporate Reputation Review. Feb 2017, Vol. 20 Issue 1, p75-104. 29p. DOI: 10.1057/s41259-017-0016-5.

   Subjects: CRISIS management; PUBLIC relations; INFORMATION resources management; Other Justice; Public Order, and Safety Activities; All Other Information Services; Public Relations Agencies; CRISIS communication; SOCIAL media

   Times Cited in this Database: (1)

   Full Text Finder


   Subjects: NATURAL disasters; INFORMATION & communication technologies; CRISIS management; THAILAND; Other Justice; Public Order, and Safety Activities; SOCIAL media

   Show all 14 images

   PDF Full Text (1MB)
1. Organisations' conversations in social media: applying dialogue strategies in times of crises.
   Subjects: CRISIS management; DECISION making; Other Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities; SOCIAL media research; DIALOGUE analysis; CRISIS communication
   Full Text Finder

2. Disaster response aided by tweet classification with a domain adaptation approach.
   Subjects: EMERGENCY management; Emergency and Other Relief Services; Other Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities; Other provincial protective services; Other federal protective services; Other municipal protective services; SOCIAL media; DISASTER relief; CRISIS communication; TWITTER (Web resource)
   HTML Full Text  PDF Full Text (223KB)

3. Organizational crisis communication on Facebook.
   Subjects: CRISIS management; STAKEHOLDERS; STRATEGIC planning; OIL spills; Other Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities; COMMUNICATION models; FACEBOOK (Web resource)
Citations

• Navigation
• Attribution
• Plagiarism
WHEN IN ROME DO AS THE ROMANS!

• Be taught the culture
• Adopt the culture
• Practice the culture

Why Use Citations?

To give credit to the sources you’ve used
To enable others to find the same sources you've used
To be part of the "scholarly conversation"
The Scholarly Conversation

Kenneth Burke, in The Philosophy of Literary Form (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1941), provides the analogy of academic scholarship as an infinite, ongoing conversation, which you join, contribute to, and take from, and to which others, likewise, do the same. By joining the academic world, engaging in research, using the research of others who have gone before you, and writing your own papers, you are participating in the scholarly conversation.

Scheele Memorial Library

SPRING Hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONDAY - THURSDAY:</th>
<th>8.00 am - 12.00 am</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FRIDAY:</td>
<td>8.00 am - 10.00 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>SATURDAY:</td>
<td>10.00 am - 12.00 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNDAY:</td>
<td>10.00 am - 12.00 am</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reference Desk (914) 337-9300

Locate Books and Audio/Video

Keyword Search

Locate Journals, Magazines, and Newspapers

organization science

Use this Guide before beginning your research
Search Results: 1 - 20 of 61

1. Organization Science
   Full Text Access
   - ABI/INFORM Global 01/01/1999 - 11/01/2009
   - Academic OneFile 01/01/1999 - present (Full Text Delay: 1026 days)
   - Business Source Premier Q2/1999 - present (Full Text Delay: 5 years)
   - Education Research Complete 02/01/1990 - present (Full Text Delay: 5 years)
   - Health Management Database 01/01/1990 - 11/01/2009
   - ProQuest Central Essentials 01/01/1999 - 11/01/2009

2. Tamara Journal
   Full Text Access

3. Culture and Organization
   Full Text Access

4. Organization & Environment
   Full Text Access
Title: Organization Science
ISSN: 1047-7029

Publisher Information:
INFORMS: Institute for Operations Research
7240 Parkway Drive
Suite 300
Hanover MD 21076
United States of America

Bibliographic Records: 02/01/1950 to present

Full Text: 02/01/1990 to present (with a 60 Month delay)
"Full text delay due to publisher restrictions ("embargo")"

Publication Type: Academic Journal
Subjects: Organizational Studies

Description: A multidisciplinary journal dedicated to the advancement of knowledge about organizations.

Publisher URL: https://pubsonline.informs.org/journal/orc

Frequency: 6
Peer Reviewed: Yes

All Issues:
- 2019
- 2018
- 2017
- 2016
- 2015
- 2014
- 2013
- 2012
- 2011
- 2010
- 2009
- 2008
- 2007
- 2006
- 2005
- 2004
- 2003
- 2002
- 2001
- 2000
- 1999

By: James, Erika Hayes. Organization Science. Sep/Oct 2000, Vol. 11 Issue 5, p593-598. 16p, 1 Diagram, 3 Charts, 1 Graph. DOI: 10.1257/003.11.5.493-5202.

Subjects: PROMOTIONS, DISCRIMINATION in employment, TRAINING of executives, OCCUPATIONAL segregation, RACE discrimination, EQUALITY in the workplace, Professional and Management Development Training; BLACK white differences, PSYCHOSOCIAL factors, SOCIAL capital, UPWARD mobility (Social sciences)

Cited References: (84) Times Cited in this Database: (37)

PDF Full Text (20.4KB)
# Evaluating a Web Site for Research Rubric

**Directions:** Use this rubric to determine if an Internet site is suitable for research. You do not need to use this rubric for sources that are provided through our subscription databases.

<table>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Check the author’s credentials and affiliation. Is the author an expert in the field?</strong></td>
<td>The author is probably a student. Spelling and other errors indicate that the author is not an expert.</td>
<td>The author is named and credentials and contact information are given.</td>
<td>The author’s credentials are given and indicate that he/she is an expert in the field. The author provides an email address and/or contact information.</td>
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<td>Score: ___</td>
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<td><strong>Does the resource have a reputable organization behind it?</strong> (If you can't tell right away, type the URL from the right side until you get to a home page.)</td>
<td>The page is formed by an individual. (The home page is a personal page hosted by an Internet service provider such as AOL, Yahoo, or None.)</td>
<td>Any of these: • The home page is a K-12 site. • The home page is a student's folder or a class site. • The home page is an unknown .com or .org.</td>
<td>A United States government department or agency is the home page.</td>
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<td><strong>Are the site’s sources of information cited? Are photos clearly labeled and sources cited?</strong></td>
<td>No sources or works cited is given.</td>
<td>There is a general statement about the source of information, no specific works cited list.</td>
<td>There is a works cited list and/or a bibliography for further information.</td>
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<td><strong>How current is the site?</strong></td>
<td>There is no indication of when the site was created or revised.</td>
<td>The date given for the site’s creation is over 3 years old and there is no date of revision or update.</td>
<td>The site has been created or updated within the last 3 years.</td>
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<td><strong>What is the domain in the URL?</strong></td>
<td>The domain is .com, .edu, or .org but it is clearly the work of students or individuals without authority.</td>
<td>The domain is .com and there are a lot of pop up menus and items for sale or the domain is .org and the organization behind the site is unrecognized.</td>
<td>The domain is .edu, .com, .info, .net, or .org and has been reviewed by a reputable subject directory such as The Internet Public Library, Directory Browser, Yahoo, .com subject directory, etc.</td>
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<td><strong>What is the purpose of the site? Is the information mostly fact or opinion?</strong></td>
<td>The purpose is personal.</td>
<td>The purpose is to sell something, promote, offer assistance, or give a point of view. There may be some factual information or useful pictures but the focus of the site is to promote something.</td>
<td>The purpose is to offer factual information. Some opinion may be included.</td>
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<td><strong>Total Score: ___</strong></td>
<td><strong>What does this score mean?</strong></td>
<td><strong>Check: About &amp; Dates</strong></td>
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<td>0 to 6 pts</td>
<td>Highly questionable source.</td>
<td>7 to 10 pts</td>
<td>Site is useful for ideas or casual projects. Do not cite as a reference for a research paper or academic project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 14 pts</td>
<td>Good source for a research paper or academic project. Confirms with other sources.</td>
<td>15 to 18 pts</td>
<td>Excellent source for research.</td>
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**Domains:**
- .com
- .org
- .edu
- .gov
Rereframing crisis management
CM Pearson, JA Clair - Academy of Management Review, 1996 - journals.aom.org
The impact of organizational crises has never been stronger. Yet previous research on crisis management lacks adequate integration. In this article we attempt to integrate and build upon current knowledge to create a multidisciplinary approach to crisis management ...

From crisis prone to crisis prepared: A framework for crisis management
CM Pearson, II Mitroff - Academy of Management Perspectives, 1993 - journals.acm.org
Executive Overview For the first time in history, human-induced crises have the potential to rival natural disasters in both scope and magnitude. The financial costs of some crises have exceeded one billion dollars; the devastation wrought by these crises has included loss of...

Anesthesia crisis resource management training: teaching anesthesiologists to handle critical incidents.
SK Howard, DM Gaba, KJ Fish, G Yang... - Aviation, space, and..., 1992 - eurpubmed.org
The authors have developed a course in Anesthesia Crisis Resource Management (ACRM) analogous to courses in Crew (Cock-pit) Resource Management (CRM) conducted in commercial and military aviation. Anesthesiologists do not typically receive formal training in ...

Crucial decisions: Leadership in policymaking and crisis management
IL Janis - 1969 - books.google.com
It was poor policymaking by corporate heads that brought Lockheed and Chrysler to the brink of bankruptcy; it was the failure of top managers to respond to new market conditions in the early 1980s that led to the demise of hundreds of corporations, both large and small, and ...
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<td>286</td>
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<td>236</td>
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Research is a process of investigation. An examination of a subject from different points of view. It's not just a trip to the library to pick up a stack of materials, or choosing the first five hits from a Google search. Research is a hunt for quality information. It is getting to know a subject by reading up on it, reflecting, and playing with ideas.

The key to genuine research is a good research question that addresses a problem calling for analysis. Answering a research question requires that you use information, that is, data as a tool and not as a goal.

Data as a Goal is simply finding everything you can about a topic and explaining what you read.

Data as a tool is finding out the basics about a topic.