

Topics

Papers may address but are not restricted to the main theme or any of the following sub-themes. Unlisted but related sub-topics are also acceptable.

Accounting	Regulatory Economics
Advertising Management	Resource Management
Business & Economics	Strategic Management
Business Ethics	Strategic Management Policy
Business Intelligence	Stress Management
Business Information Systems	Supply Change Management
Business Law	Systems Management
Business Performance Management	Systems Thinking
Business Statistics	Taxes (related areas of taxes)
Change Management	Technological Change; Research and
Communications Management	Development
Comparative Economic Systems	Technology & Innovation
Consumer Behavior	Time Management
Corporate Finance and Governance	Total Quality Management
Corporate Governance	Travel/Transportation/Tourism
Cost Management	Welfare Economics
Decision Sciences	Business Analytics
Development Planning and Policy	ARIMA Models
Economic Development	ARIMAX
Economic Methodology	Artificial Neural Networks
Economic Policy	Bayesian Regression
Economic Systems	Big Data Technologies
Entrepreneurship	Bootstrap Aggregating/Boosting
Finance & Investment	Chi-Squared Automatic Interaction Detector
Financial Economics	Classification And Regression Trees (CART)
Global Business	Convolutional Neural Network
Growth; Aggregate Productivity	Data Visualization
Household Behavior and Family	Decision Trees

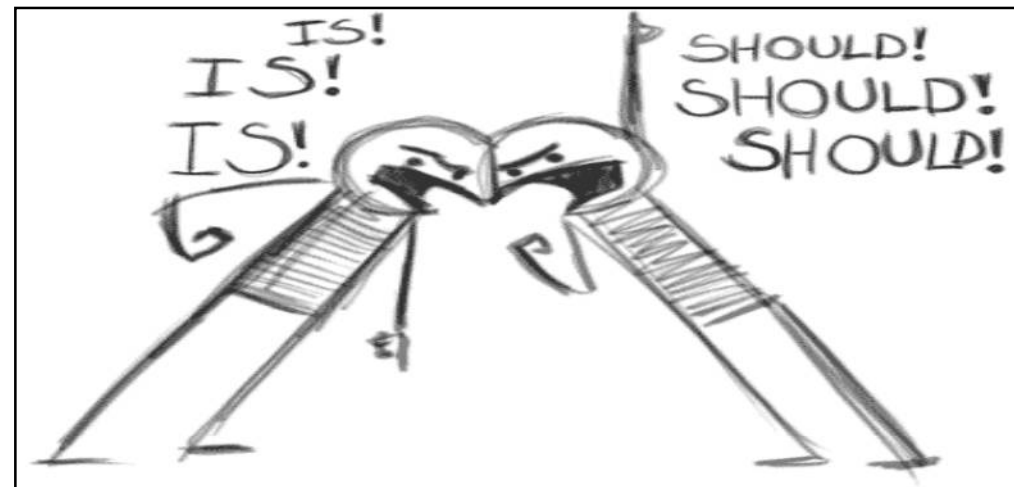
Economics	Deep Learning
Human Resource	Dynamic Pricing & Revenue Management
Industrial and Manufacturing	Factor Analysis/Principal Component Analysis
Engineering	Fraud Analytics
Information Systems	Gradient Descent Technique
Information Technology Management	Healthcare Analytics
International Business	K-Nearest Neighbour (KNN)
International Economics	Logistic and Multinomial Regression
International Finance	Machine Learning Algorithm
Labor Economics	Markov Models
Labor Relations & Human Resource	Market Basket Analytics
Management	Markov Models
Law and Economics	Meta Data
Management Information Systems	Multi-criteria Decision Making
Management Science	Panel Data
Market Structure and Pricing	Principal Component Analysis
Marketing Research and Strategy	Recommender Systems
Marketing Theory and Applications	Reinforcement Learning Algorithms
Operations Research	Retail Analytics
Organizational Behavior& Theory	Sentiment Analysis
Organizational Communication	Sports Analytics
Prices, Business Fluctuations, and	Supervised Learning Algorithms
Cycles	Supply Chain Analytics
Product Management	Support Vector Machine
Production and Organizations	Telecom Analytics
Production/Operations Management	Text Analytics
Public Administration and Small	Text Mining
Business Entrepreneurship	Web Analytics
Public Choice	
Public Economics and Finance	
Public Relations	
Public Responsibility and Ethics	

Paper structure



Research you can use

- Title
- Abstract
- Introduction
- Literature review
- Methodology
- Discussion
- Conclusion
- References



- The main emphasis in the title is the use of a widely used method. This is not very exciting news. The authors are not to be blamed here. Based on titles seen in journals, many authors seem to be more fascinated these days by their methods than by their science. **The authors should be encouraged to abstract the main scientific (i.e., novel) finding into the title** (EB, 2010) Short **title** containing main keyword – no general words: Study on, Action of...
- Short (up to 8 “main” words) and informative.
- Do not forget:
- most people search for title, abstract, keywords
- and then decide to download or not
-
- The Human Factors that Help Predicting the IT Acceptance Decision by Healthcare Professionals: The Case of Public Healthcare Hospitals in

- Clear and descriptive **abstract**
- Use relevant and known **keywords** – not obscure new jargon

Structured Abstract - in 250 words

- Purpose – Reasons for research, aims of paper
- Design – Methodology, scope of study
- Findings – Discussion, results
- Research limitations/implications – Exclusions, next steps
- Practical implications – The ‘so what?’ factor
- Social implications – Wider benefits to society
- Originality/value – Who benefits, what’s new?

References



Research you can use

- Make references **complete and correct** – vital for reference linking and citation indices
- Emerald uses **Harvard Reference System**
- <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/write/harvard.htm>

- **Introduce readers to the solved problem** to understand what has been observed in the research and what results were achieved.
- If you have previously published abstract or preliminary report on the results of research, mention about it in the introduction with the bibliographic reference.
- Explain the **meanings of specific terms and abbreviations**.
- Should be written in a **present tense**, as it is describing the current situation of the solved research.
- **Rules:**
 1. Comprehensibly define the problem
 2. Put the problem into context
 3. Explain the choice of research methods
 4. Summarize the results of research
 5. Present research findings

Materials and Methods



Research you can use

- Crucial part in In all fields (especially medical and natural).
- Authors **demonstrate the research process**, but also offers readers guidance on how proceed to solve their similar problem.
- **Rules:**
 1. Read the **journal requirements** (some journals would have detailed guidelines on this section e.g. to prevent any damages or harm on people which could happen due to inadequate research method repetition).
 2. **Describe used method and justify its choice** (the description of the method informs the readers of the usefulness of the method and so the quality of the results. By this you also justify the relevance of the used method)
 3. **Use examples** (details are important for repetition & possibility to verify the correctness of the process)
 4. Explain **in details any new methods** used
 5. Get **authors' approval** of the publication

- Results should contain two basic components:
- 1st - A description summary of the basic findings - include smaller number of numerical data used in text
- 2nd - Concrete results in the forms of tables, graphs – for a larger number of data. When referring to a table or chart, don't use phrases such as "how it can be shown in the table...but tell exactly, where in the table 1.2.
- Pay attention to clarity and understandability of the results, as a vague example of working with data a story of editor Erwin Neter.

"33 1/3% of the mice used in this experiment were cured by the test drug; 33 1/3% of the test population were unaffected by the drug and remained in a moribund condition; the third mouse got away."(Day 2006:67)

Discussion and Conclusion



Research you can use

- Accounted as the most complex part of the article, the quality most often decides on the acceptance or rejection of the article. Since both of the intertwined, often consists of one common part of the article.
- Rules:
 1. Summarize the basic knowledge of the results
 2. If the results contain some extreme differences, do not mystify, twist them but explain properly
 3. Interpret the results in the context of previous publications on the same topic
 4. Explain the theoretical and practical benefits of research
 5. Describe the research findings clearly and understandably
 6. Give to all conclusions concrete evidence