|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Academic Metrics | |
| Number of Citations | 19040 (1000+) |
| Number of Years since publication | 18 (2); |
| Perceived quality of the journal/conference | 1 (low); 2 (medium); 3 (high) Book; Not Applicable |
| External grants funding the research (NSF or NIH or DARPA or EU or other private) | Yes (1); No (0) |
| Other disciplines have adopted or are using the idea in the research | Yes (1); No (0) |
|  |  |
| Industry/Practice Metrics | |
| Patents issued or filed | Yes (1); No (0) |
| Actual intervention in field or site | Yes (1); No (0) |
| Use of Research Frameworks or Tools by policy groups, industry groups or government agencies. | Yes (1); No (0) |
| Commercialization of idea into product/service | Yes (1); No (0) |
| Startups created based on the idea | Yes (1); No (0) |
|  |  |
| Influence on Society (qualitative or subjective data) | |
| Benefit of research to scientific community | 1 (low); 2 (medium); 3 (high) |
| Benefit of research to society at large | 1 (low); 2 (medium); 3 (high) |
| Media coverage (Radio, TV, Print, Movie) | Yes (1); No (0) |
| I nominate Tom Davenport's work on Knowledge Management as having tremendous influence. He co-authored (with Larry Prusak) one of the best selling books on the topic (Working Knowledge: How Organizations Manage What They Know) and supposedly the second-most cited researcher in the field (after the Japanese scholar Ikujiro Nonaka). The book and several HBR papers that followed started the field of Knowledge Management and many company CIOs used those ideas in their organization. | |

Davenport, Thomas H., and Laurence Prusak. *Working knowledge: How organizations manage what they know*. Harvard Business Press, 1998.