

# **Management trust, organizational trust, and organizational performance: Empirical validation of an instrument**

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## **Abstract**

*The purpose of this study was to empirically validate an instrument with three parts: management trust (MT), organizational trust (OT), and organizational performance (OP). The findings of this study revealed three components that were empirically validated to be reliable and interpretable among their associated factors. Findings and recommendations for further research are discussed.*

**Keywords:** Management trust, organizational trust, organizational performance, instrument validation, factor analysis

## **Introduction**

There are many definitions of trust. Mayer et al. (1995, p. 712) defined trust as “the willingness of a party to be vulnerable to the actions of another party based on the expectation that the other will perform a particular action important to the trustor, irrespective of the ability to monitor or control that other party”. Rousseau (1998, p. 395) referred to trust as “a psychological state comprising the intention to accept vulnerability based upon positive expectations of the intentions or behavior of another”. Das and Tang (1998, p. 494) stated that trust is “the degree to which the trustor holds a positive attitude toward the trustee’s goodwill and reliability in a risky exchange situation”. Another definition explains trust as “one’s expectations, assumptions, or beliefs about the likelihood that another’s future actions will be beneficial, favourable, or at least not detrimental to one’s interests” (Robinson, 1996, p. 576).

Most define trust as a state, belief or positive expectation. According to Dyer and Chu (2000) “trust is one party’s confidence that the other party in the exchange relationship will not exploit its vulnerabilities. A similar definition presented by Six (Six 2007) noted interpersonal trust as a psychological state comprising the intention to accept vulnerability to the actions of another party, based upon the expectation that the other will perform a particular action that is important to you. Cook and Wall (1980) recognize trust as “faith in the trustworthy intentions of others” and “confidence in the ability of others”. Lewicki (1998) also underline that trust is usually connected with positive expectations of the other side. Paliszkievicz (2010) see trust as the belief that another party: a) will not act in a way that is harmful to the trusting firm; b) will act in such a way that it is beneficial to the trusting firm; c) will act reliably; and d) will behave or

respond in a predictable and mutually acceptable manner. Trust can be viewed as a bridge between past experiences and anticipated future.

Organizational trust has been the center of research for many scholars. Long (2002) examined the building of organizational trust. Wech (2002) and Steward (2004) investigated the relationship between leader/worker interactions in relation to organizational performance. The authors concluded that trust is enhanced when quality relationships are present among leaders and workers.

Lester and Brower (2003) and Joseph and Winston (2005) concluded that organizational trust is very important for effective leadership. Conn (2004) studied the relationship between trust and organizational justice, which resulted in high correlation between these two elements. Perry, Mankin (2007) proved that organizational trust is a very important factor in shaping employees engagement. Ferres, Connel, Travaglione (2005) and Chenhall and Smith (2003) described the connection between organizational trust and knowledge sharing.

According to Cook and Wall (1980) organizational trust is a faith in the positive intentions of others. Glibert and Tang (1998) described organizational trust as a belief that employers will follow the rules. Ellonen, Blomqvist and Puumalainen (2008) underline the role of positive expectation connected with competences, reliability, and honesty of the members of the organization. Trust in organizations involves employees' willingness to be vulnerable to their organization's actions. This willingness can be rendered only when an organization clearly communicates its actions to its employees through informal and formal networks. An important source of information is the employee's immediate social environment, which largely comprises coworkers (Tan & Lim 2009). Research conducted by Song (2009) and Glaeser, Libson, Scheinkman, and Soutter (2000) proved that people can trust only others who also are willing to trust them.

Bromiley and Cummings (1996) pointed out that, when there is not enough trust in an organization, an individual will have to spend more time and energy to supervise others' behaviors so as to protect his own interests. When there is a high level of trust among organizational members, an individual can put more of his resources into jobs that will bring forth profits for both himself and his organization. Thus, a lack of interpersonal trust in an organization will give rise to higher supervision cost.

Paliszkievicz and Koohang (2013) sought to investigate whether there was a positive correlation of organizational trust (OT) on organizational performance (OP). The authors used a two-part instrument that measured the constructs of OT and OP. The present study uses this instrument to modify and/or expand upon the factors of OT and OP constructs adding an additional construct - Measures of Management Trust (MT) - Managers to Subordinates.

Research indicates that trust is related to quality relationships, clear communication, knowledge sharing, and a clear understanding of expectations. Managerial trust and organizational trust

play a significant role in organizational performance (Paliszkievicz, 2010). Due to the significant role managers play within an organization that relates directly to the trust factor, the authors recognized the importance of expanding upon the previous studies to empirically validate measurements of management trust (MT), organizational trust, and organizational performance (OP).

### **Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this study was to empirically validate an instrument with three parts: 1) Management Trust (MT), 2) Organizational Trust (OT), and 3) Organizational Performance (OP). Based on the purpose of the study, three questions were constructed:

RQ1: Is the *management trust* component in the model empirically validated to be reliable and interpretable among its nine (9) factors?

RQ2: Is the *organizational trust* component in the model empirically validated to be reliable and interpretable among its nineteen (19) factors?

RQ3: Is the *organizational performance* component in the model empirically validated to be reliable and interpretable among its six (6) factors?

### **Methodology**

#### **Instrument**

The instrument consisted of three parts: 1) Management Trust (MT), 2) Organizational Trust (OT), and 3) Organizational Performance (OP).

#### ***Part 1: Measures of Management Trust (MT) - Managers to Subordinates***

Management trust included nine items. These items were determined by a panel of experts to be adequate as a component that measures management trust among subordinates in organizations. The items chosen were as follows:

1. MT1. In dealing with people, one must always be careful.
2. MT2. You should not trust other people until you get to know them well.
3. MT3. Most people will lie to get what they want.
4. MT4. People that wait for the opportunity to gain something for themselves are dishonest.
5. MT5. You can only trust yourself.
6. MT6. Contacts between the employees are mainly based on struggle and rivalry.
7. MT7. Most people in your company keep promises.
8. MT8. I have confidence in my subordinates.
9. MT9. Subordinates should be allowed to make decisions within defined limits.

The measures of MT included a Likert-type scale. For positively worded statements, the scale denoted strongly agree = 5, agree = 4, neither agree nor disagree = 3, disagree = 2, and strongly disagree = 1. The opposite was used for negatively worded statements.

***Part 2: Measures of Organizational Trust (OT)***

The original items were proposed by Paliszkiwicz (2010) based on an extensive review of literature. In a further study, Paliszkiwicz and Koochang (2013) used 15 items that were to measure organizational trust among all levels of management. The results of the study yielded 13 valid items (See Paliszkiwicz & Koochang, 2013) that were validated as a component to measure organizational trust among all levels of management. The present study used all the original 15 items and included an additional four items that were determined by a panel of experts to be adequate as a component to measure OT among all levels of management. These items are as follows:

1. OT1. There is atmosphere for honest cooperation among employees.
2. OT2. Clear expectations connected with results and aims from all employees.
3. OT3. Employees are willing to share knowledge.
4. OT4. Employees openly admit and take responsibility for their mistakes.
5. OT5. Employees avoid participating in gossip and unfair criticism of others.
6. OT6. Employees are willing to take part in trainings.
7. OT7. Periodic meetings take place between employees and the management.
8. OT8. In general the work responsibilities are established and clear.
9. OT9. The criteria of promotion are clear in every position.
10. OT10. Evaluation of employees is fair.
11. OT11. The relationship between employees is good.
12. OT12. All employees are treated fairly.
13. OT13. The interests of workers are taken care of.
14. OT14. Team work is encouraged and preferred.
15. OT15. Employees are encouraged to take part in decision-making.
16. OT 16 Companies communicate decisions that are made to the employees.
17. OT 17. Companies are concerned about improving work conditions for employees.
18. OT 18. Development of human resources is considered a measure of success.
19. OT19. Operational efficiency, i.e., low cost production, keeping the schedule, etc. is considered a measure of success.

The measures of OT included a Likert-type scale representing strongly agree = 5, agree = 4, neither agree nor disagree = 3, disagree = 2, and strongly disagree = 1.

***Part 3: Measures of Organizational Performance (OP)***

The original instrument was based on the studies by Deshpande, Jarley, and Webster (1993) and Drew (1997). Paliszkiwicz (2007) modified this measure to include the dimension of innovation. In a further study Paliszkiwicz and Koochang (2013) used this instrument to measure OP among all levels of management. The results of the study yielded five valid items

(See Paliszkievicz & Koohang, 2013) that were validated as a component to measure OP among all levels of management. The present study used all of the original six items that were determined by a panel of experts to be adequate as a component to measure OP among all levels of management. These items are as follows:

1. OP1. In comparison with the competitors this company is more profitable.
2. OP2. In comparison with the competitors this company has a larger market share.
3. OP3. In comparison with the competitors this company is growing faster.
4. OP4. In comparison with the competitors this company is more innovative.
5. OP5. In comparison with the competitors this company is more successful.
6. OP6. In comparison with the competitors this company has lower costs.

The measures of OP included a Likert-type scale indicating strongly agree = 5, agree = 4, neither agree nor disagree = 3, disagree = 2, and strongly disagree = 1.

### **Participants and Procedure**

The sample population was selected from 286 managers (142– upper management, 112 middle management, and 32 – lower management) working in companies that were designated by *Forbes Journal in Mazovia Province, Poland* in 2009 as “best enterprises”.

### **Data Analyses**

To answer the research questions, factor analyses were conducted using IBM SPSS Statistics 21 software. Kaiser criterion was conducted to determine the number of factors that can be retained with eigenvalues greater than 1 as common factors. Next, the scree test, a graphical representation of the eigenvalues was achieved to identify the break point where the curve flattens. Typically, the data points above the break identify the number of factors that are retained. This followed by Principal Component Analysis with Varimax rotation. This analysis forced three components, with their associated factors, to be retained. Finally, a reliability test (Cronbach alpha) was performed to determine the internal consistency among the factors for each component (Mertler & Vannatta, 2010).

### **Results**

Outlier analysis was conducted to pinpoint and eliminate extreme multivariate cases. Three cases were identified as outliers and were removed before conducting further analyses. This yielded a final sample population of 283 subjects for analysis.

Three separate Cronbach Alpha were conducted for MT, OT, and OP. The overall results were .754, .899, and .843 for MT, OT, and OP respectively. To find out whether the overall Cronbach Alpha of the whole construct can increase, further analysis was conducted for each construct to reveal and remove problematic items. No items were found to be problematic for MT, OT, and OP. Therefore, all items for each construct were accepted and remained in their constructs. This means that the items for each construct were bonded as a measure of the

construct. Kaiser criterion analyses revealed three factors with eigenvalues greater than 1. These factors were retained and included in the factor analysis (Cumulative %: Factor 1 = 26.016, Factor 2 = 34.864, Factor 3 = 42.664). The scree test denoted three factors to be retained.

The Principal Component Analysis with Varimax Rotation forced three components, with their associated factors, to be retained (See Table 1).

**Table 1: Rotated Component Matrix - Varimax Rotation**

	Component		
	1	2	3
<b><i>Management Trust Factors</i></b>			
OT1	<b>.651</b>	.043	.376
OT2	<b>.575</b>	.169	.109
OT3	<b>.566</b>	-.009	.314
OT4	<b>.479</b>	.014	.255
OT5	<b>.443</b>	.197	.337
OT6	<b>.465</b>	.205	.072
OT7	<b>.605</b>	.178	-.061
OT8	<b>.651</b>	.157	.148
OT9	<b>.693</b>	.175	.272
OT10	<b>.607</b>	.089	.424
OT11	<b>.584</b>	.083	.032
OT12	<b>.707</b>	.132	.131
OT13	<b>.628</b>	.147	.028
OT14	<b>.535</b>	-.039	-.005
OT15	<b>.458</b>	-.037	-.112
OT16	<b>.505</b>	.068	.036
OT17	<b>.603</b>	.276	-.020
OT18	<b>.494</b>	.274	-.019
OT19	<b>.428</b>	.160	-.085
OT20 ( <i>originally OM item loaded on OT</i> )	<b>.521</b>	.052	.487
<b><i>Organizational Performance Factors</i></b>			
OP1	.027	<b>.797</b>	.145
OP2	.116	<b>.756</b>	.005
OP3	.214	<b>.800</b>	-.008
OP4	.203	<b>.735</b>	.041
OP5	.159	<b>.860</b>	.107
OP6	.112	<b>.410</b>	.071
<b><i>Organizational Trust Factors</i></b>			
MT1	-.159	-.052	<b>.543</b>
MT2	-.151	.044	<b>.635</b>
MT3	-.193	.101	<b>.609</b>
MT4	.279	.054	<b>.697</b>
MT5	.221	.093	<b>.624</b>
MT6	.247	-.074	<b>.527</b>
MT7	.368	.146	<b>.401</b>
MT8	.147	.136	<b>.559</b>

*RQ1: Is the management trust component empirically validated to be reliable and interpretable among its nine (9) factors?* Results for RQ1 indicated that the Items 1 – 8 of MT component were empirically validated to be reliable and interpretable among all the eight factors. Item 9 of MT construct loaded on the OT component. Therefore, it was included in the OT construct. As a result, the MT construct includes eight items deemed to measure the management trust among subordinates. Below is the list of final items that were validated for the OM construct.

1. MT1. In dealing with people, one must always be careful.
2. MT2. You should not trust other people until you get to know them well.
3. MT3. Most people will lie to get what they want.
4. MT4. People that wait for the opportunity to gain something for themselves are dishonest.
5. MT5. You can only trust yourself.
6. MT6. Contacts between the employees are mainly based on struggle and rivalry.
7. MT7. Most people in your company keeps promises.
8. MT8. I have confidence in my subordinates.

*RQ2: Is the organizational trust component in the model empirically validated to be reliable and interpretable among its nineteen (19) factors?* Results for RQ2 showed that all 19 items of OT component strongly loaded on the OT construct. In addition item 9 of OM construct loaded on the OT component. This yielded a 20-item OT construct that empirically validated to be reliable and interpretable among all the 20 factors. The 20-item OT construct deemed to measure the organizational trust (OT) among all levels of management. The items of the final validated construct for OT are as follows:

1. OT1. There is atmosphere for honest cooperation among employees.
2. OT2. Clear expectations connected with results and aims from all employees.
3. OT3. Employees are willing to share knowledge.
4. OT4. Employees openly admit and take responsibility for their mistakes.
5. OT5. Employees avoid participating in gossip and unfair criticism of others.
6. OT6. Employees are willing to take part in trainings.
7. OT7. Periodic meetings take place between employees and the management.
8. OT8. In general the work responsibilities are established and clear.
9. OT9. The criteria of promotion are clear in every position.
10. OT10. Evaluation of employees is fair.
11. OT11. The relationship between employees is good.
12. OT12. All employees are treated fairly.
13. OT13. The interests of workers are taken care of.
14. OT14. Team work is encouraged and preferred.
15. OT15. Employees are encouraged to take part in decision-making.
16. OT 16. Companies communicate decisions that are made to the employees.
17. OT 17. Companies are concerned with improving work conditions for employees.
18. OT 18. Development of human resources is considered a measure of success.



19. OT19. Operational efficiency, i.e., low cost production, keeping the schedule, etc., is considered a measure of success.
20. OT20. Subordinates should be allowed to make decisions within defined limits.

*RQ3: Is the organizational performance component in the model empirically validated to be reliable and interpretable among its six (6) factors?* Results for RQ3 showed that all 6 items of OP component strongly loaded on the OP construct. The OP construct was empirically validated to be reliable and interpretable among all the 6 factors. The items of the validated construct for OT are listed below.

1. OP1. In comparison with the competitors this company is more profitable.
2. OP2. In comparison with the competitors this company has a larger market share.
3. OP3. In comparison with the competitors this company is growing faster.
4. OP4. In comparison with the competitors this company is more innovative.
5. OP5. In comparison with the competitors this company is more successful.
6. OP6. In comparison with the competitors this company has lower costs.

## **Conclusions and Discussion**

This study was undertaken to empirically validate an instrument with three parts - management trust (MT), organizational trust (OT), and organizational performance (OP). Three factors were retained with % of variance 26.016, 8.848, and 7.800. Three separate Cronbach Alpha were conducted for MT, OT, and OP. The overall were .754, .899, and .843 for MT, OT, and OP respectively indicating reasonable reliability results for all three components.

Of the original nine MT items, eight were loaded on the MT construct indicating that the MT component was empirically validated to be reliable and interpretable among all its eight factors. These factors are implied to be strongly bonded and can be used as a measure of MT in organizations.

All 19 items of OT construct strongly loaded on the OT component. In addition item 9 of MT construct loaded on the OT component. This yielded a 20-item OT construct that empirically validated to be reliable and interpretable among all the 20 factors. This result includes all the original 15 items advanced in the Paliszkiwicz and Koohang (2013) study. The 20-item OT construct resulted from the present study are implied to be strongly bonded and can be used as measure of OT in organizations.

The six items of OP construct loaded on the OP component indicating that OP construct was empirically validated to be reliable and interpretable among all the six factors. This result includes all the original six items advanced in the Paliszkiwicz and Koohang (2013) study. The six-item OP construct resulted in the present study are implied to be strongly bonded and can be used to measure the OP in organizations.



Trust, both managerial and organizational, plays a significant role in organizational performance. Reliable data and extensive statistical analyses from this study have resulted in evidence which executives within organizations must use strategically to gain competitive advantage. To enhance the generalizability of the results, it is recommended that future studies include a random sampling of diverse groups of managers from various regions of the country and/or world.

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## **Biographies**

**Joanna Paliszkiewicz** is a specialist in management issues connected with knowledge management, intellectual capital and trust management. She holds the rank of University Professor of Warsaw University of Life Sciences and Polish-Japanese Institute of Computer Technologies. Prof. J. Paliszkiewicz is well recognized in Poland and abroad with her expertise in management issues. She has published over 122 original papers and 3 books. She serves on the editorial board for several international journals. She is the deputy editor-in-chief of Management and Production Engineering Review Journal. Prof. J. Paliszkiewicz has been awarded a number of grants sponsored by Polish Ministry of Sciences. In recognition in her outstanding teaching and research, Professor J. Paliszkiewicz has been the recipient of the two awards of excellence from the Rector of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences. Dr. Paliszkiewicz was named the 2013 Computer Educator of the Year by IACIS.

**Alex Koohang** has spent more than twenty five years in the academic community. Dr. Koohang has served as Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, Full Professor, Program Coordinator, Program Director, Division Head, and Dean. He has published and presented numerous papers. His scholarly activities also include serving as the editor-in-chief of JCIS and serving on the editorial review board of several IS publications. Dr. Koohang is active in IS/IT curriculum design and has recently helped design a world-class IT program for Middle Georgia State College's School of IT leading it to ABET accreditation. He is the Peyton Anderson Eminent Scholar and Endowed Chair in Information Technology. He was named the 2009 Computer Educator of the Year by IACIS.

**Jeretta Horn Nord** is Professor of Management Information Systems at Oklahoma State University. She has recently served as Visiting Scholar at the University of California at Los Angeles and as a Visiting Professor at the University of Southern Queensland in Australia; she has also been named Computer Educator of the Year by IACIS. Dr. Nord has authored numerous articles, proceedings, conference papers, and books in the areas of e-business, corporate knowledge requirements and entrepreneurship. Jeretta has presented papers in over 20 countries and serves as Director of Publications to the IACIS Executive Board and Executive Editor of The Journal of Computer Information Systems. She holds the Jeanine Rhea/Oklahoma International Women's Forum Professorship and was recently named among the top 20 women professors in Oklahoma.