

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <http://www.researchgate.net/publication/268296705>

Business Schools' Rankings and Faculty Research Productivity: An Examination of Recent Research

ARTICLE

DOWNLOADS

3

VIEWS

10

2 AUTHORS:



[Dave Jackson](#)

University of Texas - Pan American

23 PUBLICATIONS 44 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)



[Cynthia J Brown](#)

University of Texas - Pan American

28 PUBLICATIONS 112 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)

**Business Schools' Rankings and Faculty Research Productivity:
An Examination of Recent Research**

Dave O. Jackson
Department of Economics and Finance
The University of Texas-Pan American
1201 W. University Ave.
Edinburg, TX 78539
956-292-7317

Cynthia J. Brown
Department of Economics and Finance
The University of Texas-Pan American
1201 W. University Ave.
Edinburg, TX 78539
956-381-2825

January 2007
(Preliminary, Please do not quote without permission.)

Business Schools' Rankings and Faculty Research Productivity: An Examination of Recent Research

Abstract

From the earliest beginnings, higher education has been based on the premise of teaching through faculty research with new knowledge transferring to students both in the classroom and through faculty-student collaborations. Smeby (1998) describes this relationship as stronger at the graduate level than the undergraduate level except for humanities and social sciences. This study explores the relationship between research and teaching by linking business faculty research productivity and the rankings of business schools in the United States published by *U.S. News and World Report (USNWR)*. These rankings presumably reflect the quality of education. The hypothesis is that faculty more actively engaged in research published in the leading journals will be teaching at higher-ranked universities. We analyze a database of the 13,173 articles published in 55 journals in 2001 through 2005. Contrary to expectations, there appears to be little evidence of a relationship between business faculty research productivity and their primary university affiliation's ranking. Furthermore, one-half of the universities with the highest research productivity in our list of elite business journals are not ranked among the top 20 business schools. Additional analysis also indicates the relative importance of foreign schools and non-school contributors to these journals as well as the contributions of individual prolific authors.

From the earliest beginnings, higher education has been based on the premise of teaching through faculty research new knowledge transferring to students both in the classroom and through faculty-student collaborations. Smeby (1998) describes this relationship as stronger at the graduate level than the undergraduate level except for humanities and social sciences. This study explores the relationship between research and teaching by linking research productivity of faculty in business disciplines with the rankings of business schools in the United States published by *U.S. News and World Report (USNWR)*. These rankings presumably reflect the quality of education. The hypothesis is that faculty more actively engaged in research published in the leading business journals will be teaching at higher ranked universities.

We add to the growing body of faculty productivity literature by examining the empirical evidence relating to journal productivity in 55 top-rated business journals. By linking the best business schools with research published in the top business journals we attempt to show the similarities, or lack thereof, between college rankings and intellectual leadership in six business disciplines. If Smeby (1998) is correct, then we should see substantial overlap in the two lists. On the other hand, significant variations may indicate that the current intellectual leaders are not associated with the traditionally elite schools and are overlooked because of historical biases in favor of those schools.

Interestingly, three of our top-performing schools, (New York University, Northwestern University, and University of Texas, Austin), in terms of numbers of authors produced, total, and average number of articles and pages written per author, are not in the *USNWR* list of top ten business schools. Further, the most prolific authors in Accounting, Marketing, Management, Finance, and Management Information Systems do

not teach at one of the top ten *USNWR* schools. We also provide information relating to the contribution of top-quality research by non-school institutions, foreign schools, and the relative share of international and U.S.-educated authors in various business disciplines.

2. Literature Review

Our literature review examines previous work related to measures of research productivity with particular emphasis on its relation to perceptions of school and journal quality, faculty productivity, and a discussion of research productivity measures.

2.1. Perceptions of Journal Quality

For many years, academics and administrators have attempted to rank journals based on some hierarchy of “quality”. Despite several years of debates, there is still no universally accepted journal rank, but several journals have earned the distinction of consistently making the list of high-quality journals compiled by various authors. For example, both Borde et al., (1999) and Chung et al., (2001) identify the *Journal of Finance* as the leading finance journal. Several other studies such as those by Heck and Cooley (2001 & 2005), also include the *Journal of Finance* among their list of top five finance journals in addition to demonstrating substantial consistency for other top journals.

Given the generally universal acceptance of the *Journal of Finance* as the top finance journal, many academics endeavor to get a hit to enhance their reputation as “quality” researchers. Against this background, Heck et al., (1986), examine articles published in the journal’s first 40 years of existence to identify the common characteristics of contributing authors and finds that only a small proportion of authors

manage to have repeat appearances, and after adjusting for co-authorship, the number of articles per author declines over time. Given that during the two decades since Heck et al.,'s (1986) study, the number of doctoral graduates has increased exponentially hence we anticipate that the ratio of repeating authors is now substantially lower.

In two separate studies, Chan et al., (2001 and 2004) find that international finance researchers consider U.S.-based journals to be appropriate outlets for their studies. We therefore expect to find significant contributions from foreign authors, which further increases competition for article inclusion and enhance the journals' international appeal.

Journal quality perceptions go well beyond emotional appeal. Swidler and Goldreyer (1998) provide evidence that the present value of the first top finance journal article is estimated to be between \$19,493 and \$33,754 depending on rank. This premium appears to be justifiable against the background that Zivney and Bertin (1992) find that "publishing one article per year in *any finance journal* over any prolonged period of time is truly a remarkable feat, met by only 5% of graduates." Hence, faculties who demonstrate significant productivity in elite journals are exceptional.

2.2 School Quality

There is much anecdotal evidence that in order to be a successful researcher, one needs to be instructed at an elite school. Empirical data also indicate that graduates of top schools command higher salaries. However, Long et al., (1998) finds that the status of a graduate's academic origin is less important than one's academic affiliation as a predictor of research productivity. Our findings provide additional evidence as to the relative importance of school of Ph.D. in determining future research productivity in high-quality

journals.

Chan et al., (2005) find that U.S. colleges dominate scholarly output followed by the United Kingdom (U.K.), Canada, Hong Kong, and Australia or France (depending on productivity measure used), and that U.S.-related scholarly works account for more than 75% of the articles in a list of 20 finance journals. Kalaitzidakis et al., (2004) examines the research output of 63 European economics departments and find that those with North-American links have higher research output. We add to these findings by showing that U.S. scholars also dominate in top finance journals over the period 2001-2005.

Chan et al., (2001) investigate school productivity in the Asia-Pacific region and find evidence that research productivity at the top 20 Asia-Pacific finance programs is comparable to leading universities in North America. In another study, Chan et al., (2004) examine finance research productivity in Europe and conclude that the majority of the top 20 European universities have made significant progress in research productivity, moving up several places in ranking when compared to North American universities.

Several organizations and news sources provide annual business school rankings that are used as valuable references for prospective college students. Many schools also refer to the rankings in their marketing¹ campaigns.

2.3 Faculty Productivity

Research productivity continues to garner increased attention, with teaching appearing to play a secondary role in many U.S. universities. Faculty recruitment and evaluation standards in even traditionally ‘teaching’ schools have swung decidedly in

¹ For example, Texas A&M May’s School of Business’ website proudly boasts that their college of business is the top-ranked university in the Southwest based on Kiplinger’s 2006 rankings, and among the top 20 public schools based on USNWR rankings. They also provide several other results from specialized rankings by Forbes, the Annual Professor’s Survey (2005), and the Wall Street Journal among others.. (<http://mays.tamu.edu/aboutus/whymays/> Accessed January 15, 2007).

favor of research-oriented professors. This trend has led several researchers to investigate the connection between teaching and research. Bates and Frolich (2000) investigate the relationship between research productivity and teaching effectiveness and find no significant difference in the publication records of undergraduate finance faculty identified as outstanding teachers² and faculty not identified as outstanding teachers. Mitchell and Rebne (1995) provide evidence that consulting and teaching are *facilitative* of research productivity, rather than negatively impacting research output. These findings seem to belittle the claim by advocates of reduced faculty teaching load that outstanding research and teaching are mutually exclusive.

In a study using 1988 and 1990 data, Hickman and Shrader (2000) investigate the factors that might predict the productivity of new professors using nine different variables³ but find only that the higher the ranking of the school: i) the more productive its doctoral graduates, and ii) the more productive its faculty members. In this study, we try to determine if Hickman and Shrader's (2000) results still hold true almost two decades later.

2.4 Faculty productivity Measures

In measuring the productivity of a researcher, quality is an essential factor, simply because the productivity of two researchers, one of whom publishes a seminal article in a top-tier journal, while the other publishes in a lower-tier journal with very little impact, is arguably different. Despite the consensus to assess faculty and degree programs

² Outstanding teacher awards based on recipients of the Teaching Incentive Program Award given to Florida undergraduate professors during the academic years 1990-91 to 1992-93,

³ Productivity was the dependent variable; with independent variables for rank of doctorate granting school, number of publications listed on the resume, number of presentations made at scholarly meetings, ranking of the school of hire, and dummy variables (with values of 0 or 1) to represent presence of a BA in a technical course like (science, math, etc.), an undergraduate degree in business or economics, a US degree, gender, and if the individual had a Ph.D. when the resume was listed in the resume book.

regularly, there is little agreement on the method of assessment. Administrators and researchers usually choose one or a combination of i) journal-quality surveys to evaluate faculty perceptions, ii) counting the number of citations in subsequent articles, or iii) counting the number and/or pages of published articles.

Although survey techniques vary, they all involve some element of either asking respondents to rank journals according to some base measure, or to group journals in 'quality' tiers or classes. Although survey results provide broad estimates of 'quality', Alexander and Mabry (1994) point out that a survey may be biased. For example, possible bias can be introduced through poor respondent selection such as by concentrating on faculty from "top-tier" schools (since they should be experts of journal quality), or by canvassing faculty associated with particular journals.

Oltheten et al., (2005) provides possible evidence of ranking bias as their examination of faculty perceptions indicate consistency in ranking top-tier journals, but also find significant variation in journal quality perceptions for lesser-ranked journals. Oltheten et al., attribute differences in researchers' geographic origin, research interests, seniority, and journal affiliation, as predictors of journal-quality perceptions. Perhaps in an effort to make respondents more homogenous, Borde et al., (1999) survey only finance department chairpersons and still find similar results to Oltheten et al., (2005), i.e., consistency in ranking the top journals and substantial variations among lesser-ranked journals. These findings are not unique to the finance discipline. For example, Howard and Nikolai (1983) find that *The Journal of Accounting Research* and *The Accounting Review* consistently rank as the top two accounting journals, but they also find little agreement in quality perceptions for journals across specialty areas within accounting.

They conclude that perception variances are determined by differences among faculty at doctoral- and non-doctoral granting institutions, and faculty of different rank.

A significant contributory factor in determining journal “quality” is the ‘acceptance rate’, i.e., the percentage of submitted articles published in the journal. The simple argument here is that low acceptance rates indicate higher screening standards, implying that the published articles are of a higher quality. On the surface, this is a convincing argument, but other factors also artificially inflate journal submission rates. For example, as administrators increase pressure on faculty to improve research quality, journals with traditionally low acceptance rates will have the number of submitted articles artificially inflated as poorly written articles will be submitted by authors trying to get a high-quality “hit”. Also, differences in submission costs may influence submission decisions especially if an author’s submission costs are not underwritten by his/her employer.

Given the limitations of surveys, Kacmar and Whitfield (2000) recommend the citation method as being more objective (the paper is either cited or not cited), while still pointing to impact (i.e., quality) but point out that a major limitation is that each citation is awarded equal weight. Alexander and Mabry (1994) show that counting the citations for articles may not be appropriate as some articles suffer from self-citation bias. Further, Chung et al., (2001) show that a few prominent researchers, and two top journals, *The Journal of Finance* and *Journal of Financial Economics*, dominate citations. In addition, citation volume may be driven by article exposure (e.g., larger circulation would imply greater visibility and hence a greater likelihood of citation).

The counting method as used by researchers such as Heck and Cooley (2005) and

Hasselback et al., (2000) enumerate the number of articles published by authors or their affiliated institutions. Research such as those by Heck et al., (1986) have been limited by the inclusion of only a few journals, effectively excluding authors not publishing in the select group of journals, irrespective of the authors' sometimes prolific publications elsewhere. Heck and Cooley's (2005) study in which they list the most prolific authors in the finance literature demonstrates how journal selection determines the results. For example, Jeff Madura is listed as the second most prolific author using a list of 72 journals, but falls to number 26 on the list of 16 core journals, and disappears from the rankings based on a much narrower list of 7 top journals.

Another potential problem with the counting technique is the issue of whether to give full or partial credit when articles have two or more co-authors. Simply counting all appearances results in "double counting" in cases of multiple authorships and therefore inflates author productivity. Hence, recent work using the counting technique adjusts credits for multiple authors (Hasselback et al., 2000, and Heck and Cooley 2005). A third potential drawback of the counting method in cases of multiple authors is determining the true contribution of each author. Short of having the authors provide information in regards to individual contribution, it is impossible to ascertain the precise contribution of each author.

Quality is central to this study since we are attempting to provide empirical evidence of the research productivity of the top business schools. We draw our inferences by combining the lists compiled by previous researchers. Our use of ten journals each for Accounting, Finance, Economics, Management, and Marketing as well as a five-journal list for Management Information Systems allows us to focus on the top journals in each

discipline, while still allowing sufficient breadth to cover the major categories in each discipline. Further, our comprehensive journal list means that authors have more publishing outlets than those afforded in the narrower studies reviewed earlier. Our list of 55 journals on average have low acceptance rates so the quality of each journal is not only more convenient to establish, but is generally widely accepted. We acknowledge that our quality proxy may be imperfect because an article published in a top journal may not necessarily be a top article as Smith (2004) and Schwert (1993) show. However, most articles in a top journal are of reasonably good quality as evidenced by the fact that the group of top journals is consistent with very little difference in journal rankings in various studies over time (Alexander and Mabry 1994, Borde et al., 1999, and Heck and Cooley 2005).

3. Data

Currently there are several hundred journals providing publishing outlets for business-related manuscripts. However, since we want to focus on only high-quality research, we limit our focus to ten journals each from Accounting, Finance, Economics, Management, and Marketing as well as five journals from Management Information Systems.⁴ (Please see Appendix for a list of journals used in the study.)

Following Borokovich et al., (1995), only articles and notes are included (editorials, comments, and replies are omitted). We use an adjusted counting technique to develop a list of all authors that publish at least one article in any of the seven journals between 2001 and 2005. We compile our data from the table of contents for each issue of the journals. We examine the contents of each journal to identify the authors and their

⁴ We restrict our sample of Management Information System journals to five because of the relatively smaller number of journals in this discipline that meet our high-quality criteria.

affiliated institutions⁵. Table 1 indicates that a total of 13,173 articles written by 17,331 authors from 4,419 institutions were published during the five-year period. US schools account for the majority of articles, but foreign schools and non-school institutions also make significant contributions, especially in economics and management information systems (Table 1, Panel B). We use the Internet to obtain data relating to each author's school of Ph.D., year Ph.D. completed, and gender.

4. Methodology

We use the counting technique to evaluate research productivity because it is an objective and cost-effective method (Hasselback et al., 2003). We also focus on high-quality articles since we only use the top journals in each discipline. The number of articles that an author publishes in the five-year period is the *total number of appearances* the author has to his/her credit. Following Heck and Cooley (2005), we also calculate an *adjusted number of articles* per author by using weights of 0.5 for two authors, 0.333 for three, 0.25 for four and so on. The number of total and adjusted articles per institution is the based on the author's affiliation at the time of writing. We also sort the data using each author's affiliation to calculate the total and adjusted number of articles per institution.

Kalaitzidakis et al., (2004) examine the research output of 63 European economics departments by counting the number of pages in 10 core journals. We also use a similar methodology to evaluate output. As in our counting method above, we also tabulate an adjusted number of pages by adjusting our page count for multiple

⁵ Some authors are associated with multiple institutions during the review period. In such cases, we ascribe credit to the author's institution as listed in the respective journal entry.

authorships. We compare both our article count and our page count to determine if the results are significantly different.

Part three of our evaluation involves using a cross-sectional regression model to evaluate several potential explanatory variables of faculty productivity. We estimate the following equation:

$$PRODUCTIVITY_j = \beta_0 + \beta_1 USPhD_j + \beta_2 YEARS_j + \beta_3 GRADSCH_j + \beta_4 EMPSCH_j + \beta_5 GENDER_j + \beta_6 PhDSCH + \beta_7 GRADSCH * EMPSCH + \epsilon \quad (1)$$

Where;

PRODUCTIVITY_j is a continuous variable of the adjusted number of articles in our journal list for each author.

USPhD_j is a dummy variable for country of Ph.D. with a value of 1 if the author earned his/her Ph.D. in the United States and 0 otherwise.

YEARS_j is a continuous variable that indicates the number of years (as of December 2005) since the author earned his/her Ph.D.

GRADSCH is a dummy variable for school type with a value of 1 if the author graduated from a top-ten business school and 0 otherwise.

EMPSCH_j is a dummy variable for school type with a value of 1 if the author is associated with a school from the top-10 list of schools in the 2007 *US News and World Report* ranking of business schools and 0 otherwise.

GENDER_j is a dummy variable for author sex with a value of 1 if the author is male and 0 otherwise.

PhDSCH_j is a dummy variable for school type with a value of 1 if the author is associated with a school that is a PhD-granting institution and 0 otherwise.

GRADSCH EMPSCH_j* is a dummy interaction term that has a value of 1 if the author graduated from, and is employed by a top-ten school based on the *US News and World Report 2007* ranking of business schools, and 0 otherwise.

We include the variable *USPhD_j* to investigate whether obtaining one's Ph.D. in the United States significantly determines the likelihood of publishing in the top business journals. U.S. graduates should have more exposure to our list of journals since most are published in the U.S. while foreign graduates may focus on *their* domestic journals. Given that our sample is highly skewed towards U.S. graduates, we expect the *USPhD_j* coefficient to be positive and significant.

The coefficient for *YEAR* could be positive and significant, since the longer the author has had his/her Ph.D. qualification, the more research experience one would have and hence the higher the possibility that he/she would publish in elite journals. In addition, authors who obtained their Ph.D. prior to 2001 would have an opportunity to publish in all five years, whereas recent graduates may have attempted to publish for less than five years. Alternatively, a negative *YEAR* coefficient would indicate that research productivity declines over time and would provide ammunition for administrators who argue that the present faculty tenure system promotes research mediocrity, especially among senior, tenured faculty.

If graduates of highly-ranked schools have significantly better research skill sets, then the *GRADSCH* coefficient should be positive and significant. The likelihood of having the opportunity to work at the best schools is generally restricted to the most academically qualified candidates. Further, since these schools, on average, provide substantially greater support (in terms of access to datasets, reduced teaching load etc), and have higher research expectations, we expect that the *EMPSCH* coefficient will be positive and significant.

Our *GENDER_j* dummy variable is not expected to be statistically significant, because we do not believe there is any inherent difference in research *ability* between male and female authors. Although the overwhelming majority of authors may be men, we believe this is more a function of career choice conditioned by social factors, rather than research success likelihood.

We include the variable *PhDSCH* to investigate whether the presence of a Ph.D. program significantly influences research productivity. We anticipate that the coefficient

will be positive and significant since the presence of a Ph.D. program affords faculty greater publishing opportunities through student collaboration as well as higher research expectations for graduate faculty.

The *GRADSCH* EMPSCH* is an interaction term that tests the idea of success being a product of being born with the proverbial “golden spoon.” If an individual has had the good fortune of having obtained his/her Ph.D. from, and also employed by a top school, then one would have high expectations of that individual’s scholarly output. Hence, we expect the coefficient for *GRADSCH* EMPSCH* to be positive and significant.

5. Results

We first present the results from our counting analysis then follow with a discussion of the findings from estimating our cross-sectional regression.

5.1 Counting

Our examination of articles published in a list of 55 elite business journals produces results that are significantly different from the *USNWR* 2007 ranking of the best business schools in the US. The most productive school (based on total adjusted articles) is Harvard University which ranks second in the *USNWR* list of best business schools. Further, of the list of 20 most productive schools, only nine are on *USNWR*’s list of top-twenty business schools, with our number three school, New York University, placing a lowly 34th on the *USNWR* list, and our number thirteen, University of Minnesota, placing the lowest at 67th. It is apparent therefore that research productivity plays a relatively small part in determining college rankings and the relatively recent emphasis by

traditionally “teaching” schools to attract highly-productive research faculty may not pay off in increased recognition.

Further, if Smeby (1998) is correct in linking research activity to superior knowledge transfer, then the top-performing research schools may be suffering from historical bias in that the top-ten best business school list contains all 8 Ivy-league schools. Of note is the fact that many schools demonstrate significant areas of research weakness in one or more business disciplines. Even among the overall top schools, several have no articles in some subjects, or have very low rank in others.

5.2 Prolific Authors

The most prolific authors in each discipline substantially out-perform their peers whether we use number of appearances or adjusted articles to measure productivity. Following recent research by Heck and Cooley (2005) and others, we focus on the adjusted contribution of each author. Interestingly, the top authors in finance, accounting, management, marketing, and management information systems are not from either the top overall school or from one of the top ten ranked *USNWR* schools.

Further analysis of the data also indicates that many of the top ten most prolific authors are associated with foreign universities (#s 4, 6, 9 for marketing, # 10 for management, # 1 for MIS, # 3 for accounting, #s 4, 6 for finance, and #5 for economics). Considered against the background that many of these authors’ primary language is not English, and the additional time and expense of dealing with foreign journals, the accomplishment of these authors is remarkable. Our findings clearly indicate that the most prolific authors are truly exceptional and are driven by factors other than being associated with the best U.S. schools.

5.3 Cross-sectional Regression [Note to Reviewer: This section is preliminary. At the time of writing, we were able to complete the data for finance authors only. If accepted, we plan to present data for all 6 disciplines at the conference.]

The results of our cross-sectional regression are reported in Table 16. The coefficient for the *YEARS* variable is negative and significant (t -value -1.92, significant at 10%) indicating that there is an inverse relationship between author productivity and length of time after graduating with a PhD degree. On the surface, this may appear to provide evidence that faculty tenure may discourage rather than stimulate top-quality research. However, care must be taken in interpreting our finding because the data is skewed by PhD candidates and recent graduates eager to make a strong impression on potential employers.

We find evidence that graduating from a top business school influences ones' potential authorship productivity as the *GRADSCH* coefficient is statistically significant (t -value 2.74, significant at 1%). This result is expected, as these schools traditionally attract the best-qualified students (measured by standardized test scores), and they have rigorous academic programs.

Surprising is our finding of statistical significance for the *GENDER* coefficient (t -value 2.482, significant at 5%). There is no creditable research that points to differences in gender intellectual capacity. Hence we think the difference is simply a result of social factors or may be specific to our dataset. Further analysis with the completed dataset will perhaps shed more light on this issue.

As expected, the *PhDSCH* coefficient is positive and statistically significant (t -value 4.773, significant at 0.1%), indicating that authors associated with PhD-granting

institutions are more productive. We attribute this to a combination of the generally more conducive research environment in these schools as well as the higher research requirements for qualifying faculty.

The coefficient for the *USPhD*, *EMPSCH*, and *GRADSCH*EMPSCH* variables are statistically insignificant. Our results indicate that i) a US-educated author does not have an advantage over a foreign-educated author, ii) simply being employed at a top business school does not ensure higher productivity, and iii) that an author that is educated at, and employed by a top business school will not necessarily be a top producer.

6. Conclusion

We analyze articles published in 55 elite business journals between 2001 and 2005 to investigate the linkage between business research productivity and the 2007 *U.S. News and World Report* business school rankings. Our dataset includes 13,173 articles written by 17,331 authors that are affiliated with 4,419 institutions. Harvard University had the most (adjusted) articles at 304, and nine of our top-twenty schools are also listed among the top-twenty schools in the *USNWR* rankings. Although we find instances of cross-discipline authorship, no single author made any significant impact in more than one discipline.

We estimated a cross-sectional equation to identify the possible factors that influence author productivity and find that the length of time an author holds a PhD negatively affects his or her productivity. We also find that if an author graduates from a top business school (based on *USNWR* top-ten ranking), gender (male), and if the author is associated with a PhD granting institution, all positively impacts productivity.

Our findings provide additional insights that could be useful in determining faculty research targets, as well as contribute empirical evidence in the on-going debate regarding the relative productivity across business disciplines. Notwithstanding the potential benefits, our results must be interpreted cautiously as productivity may follow a non-linear path over an author's career.

References

- Alexander, John C. and Rodney H. Mabry. "Relative Significance of Journals, Authors, and Articles cited in financial research," *The Journal of Finance*, 49 (2) (1994); 697-712.
- Bates, Homer and Cheryl Frohlich. "The Relationship Between Research Productivity and Teaching Effectiveness of Finance Faculty," *Journal of Business Education*, (2000)
- Borde, Stephen F., John M. Cheney, and Jeff Madura. "A Note on Perceptions of Finance Journal Quality." *Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting*, 12 (1999); 89-96.
- Borokhovich, Kenneth A., Robert J. Bricker, Kelly R. Brunarski, and Betty J. Simkins. "Finance Research Productivity and Influence," *The Journal of Finance*, 50 (5) (1995); 1691-1717.
- Chan, Kam C., Carl R. Chen, and Thomas L. Steiner. "Research Productivity of the Finance Profession in the Asia-Pacific Region." *Pacific-Basin Finance Journal*, 9 (2001); 265-280.
- Chan, K.C., C.R. Chen and T.L. Steiner. "Who Is Publishing? An Analysis Of Finance Research Productivity In The European Region," *Journal of Business Finance and Accounting*, 31 (3/4, Apr/May) (2004); 401-437.
- Chan, Kam C., Carl R. Chen, and Thomas L. Steiner. "Research Productivity of the Finance Profession in the Asia-Pacific Region." *Pacific-Basin Finance Journal*, 9 (2001); 265-280.
- Chan, K.C., C.R. Chen and T.L. Steiner. "Who Is Publishing? An Analysis Of Finance Research Productivity In The European Region," *Journal of Business Finance and Accounting*, 31 (3/4, Apr/May) (2004); 401-437.
- Chung, Kee H., Raymond A.K. Cox, and John B. Mitchell. "Citation Patterns in the Finance Literature," *Financial Management*, 30 (2001); 99-118.
- Hasselback, James R., Alan Reinstein, and Edward S. Schwan. "Benchmarks for Evaluating the Research Productivity of Accounting Faculty," *Journal of Accounting Education*, 18 (2000); 79-97.
- Hasselback, James R., Alan Reinstein, and Edward S. Schwan. "Prolific Authors of Accounting Literature," *Advances in Accounting*, 20 (2003); 95-125
- Heck, Jean L. and Philip L. Cooley. "Prolific Authors in the Finance Literature: A Half Century of Contributions." *Journal of Finance Literature*, (2005); 40-62.
- Heck, J. Louis, Philip L. Cooley and Carl M. Hubbard. "Contributing Authors and Institutions to the Journal of Finance: 1946-1985." *The Journal of Finance*, 41 (5) (1986); 1129-1140.
- Hickman, Kent A. and Mark J. Shrader. "Predicting the Research Productivity of New Finance Professors." *Financial Practice and Education*, 10 (2000); 93-98.
- Kalaitzidakis, Pantelis, Theofanis P. Mamuneas, Andreas Savvides, and Thanasis Stengos. "Research Spillovers among European and North-American Economics Departments," *Economics of Education Review*, 23 (2004); 191-202.
- Mitchell, John E. and Douglas S. Rebne. "Nonlinear Effects of Teaching and Consulting

on Academic Research Productivity," *Socio-Economics Planning Sciences*, 29 (1995); 47-57.

Oltheten, Elisabeth, Vasilis Theoharakis, and Nickolaos G. Travlos. "Faculty Perceptions And Readership Patterns Of Finance Journals: A Global View," *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis*, 40 (1) (2005); 223-239.

Schwert, G. William. "The Journal of Financial Economics: A Retrospective Evaluation (1974-91)," *Journal of Financial Economics*, 33 (1993); 369-424.

Smeby, Jens-Christian. 1998. "Knowledge Production and Knowledge Transmission: The Interaction between Research and Teaching at Universities," *Teaching in Higher Education*, 3(1): 5-20.

Smith, Stanley D. "Is An Article In A Top Journal A Top Article?" *Financial Management*, 33 (4) (2004); 133-149.

Swidler, Steve and Elizabeth Goldreyer. "The Value of a Finance Journal Publication." *The Journal of Finance*, 53 (1) (1998); 351-363.

Zivney, Terry L. and William J. Bertin. "Publish or Perish: What the Competition is Really Doing," *The Journal of Finance*, 67 (1) (1992); 295-329.

Appendix A.

55 Business Journals in Dataset

Journals	Inauguration Year
Finance Journals	
Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking	1969
Review of Financial Studies	1988
Journal of Business	1928
Journal of Finance	1946
Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis	1966
Journal of Financial Economics	1974
Financial Analysts Journal	1945
Financial Management	
Financial Review	1965
Journal of Banking and Finance	1997
Economics Journals	
American Economic Review	1911
Journal of Economic Theory	1969
Journal of Financial Economics	1974
Econometrica	1933
Journal of Monetary Economics	1975
International Economic Review	1960
Journal of Political Economy	1892
Quarterly Journal of Economics	1886
Review of Economic Studies	1933
Review of Economics and Statistics	1917
Management Journals	
Administrative Sciences Quarterly	
Academy of Management Journal	
Strategic Management Journal	1980
Academy of Management Review	1976
Management Science	1954
Journal of Applied Psychology	
American Sociological Review	1936
Organizational Behavior & Human Decision Processes	
Psychological Bulletin	
Journal of Management	

Journals	Inauguration Year
Marketing Journals	
Journal of Marketing Research	1964
Journal of Consumer Research	1974
Journal of Marketing	
Journal of Retailing	
Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science	
Journal of Advertising	
Marketing Science	
Journal of Business Research	
Journal of Advertising Research	1960
Management Science	1954
Accounting Journals	
Accounting Review	1926
Journal of Accounting and Economics	
Journal of Accounting Research	1963
Accounting, Organizations and Society	1976
Contemporary Accounting Research	1984
Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Finance	
Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory	
Behavioral Research in Accounting	1989
Accounting Horizons	
Journal of the American Taxation Association	1982
Management Information Systems	
Information Systems Research	
MIS Quarterly	1977
Journal of Management Information Systems	1984
Decision Sciences	1974
Artificial Intelligence	

Table 1

Articles Published in 55 Elite Business Journals
January 2001 – December 2005

(Panel A)

Business Discipline	Total Articles	Total Authors	Total Institutions	Average Article per Author	Average Article per Institution
Accounting	1,146	1,398	414	0.82	2.77
Finance	2,464	3,053	836	0.81	2.95
Economics	3,359	3,862	791	0.87	4.25
Marketing	2,562	3,734	953	0.69	2.69
Management Inf. Systems	856	809	552	1.06	1.55
Management	2,786	4,475	873	0.62	3.19
Total	13,173	17,331	4,419		

(Panel B)

Business Discipline	US Institutions	% of Contributors	Foreign Institutions	% of Contributors	Total
Accounting	253	61.11%	161	38.89%	414
Finance	428	51.20%	408	48.80%	836
Economics	345	43.62%	446	56.38%	791
Marketing	498	52.26%	455	47.74%	953
Management Inf. Systems	264	47.83%	288	52.17%	552
Management	493	56.47%	380	43.53%	873
Total	2,281	51.62%	2,138	48.38%	4,419

Productivity in Business Journals By Institutions

Author Affiliation	USNWR	OVERALL		ACCOUNTING		FINANCE		ECONOMICS		MARKETING		MIS		MANAGEMENT	
	Rank	Rank	Articles	Rank	Articles	Rank	Articles	Rank	Articles	Rank	Articles	Rank	Articles	Rank	Articles
Harvard University	2	1	304.18	11	15.42	2	49.87	1	155.38	12	29.17	47	4.5	4	49.8
University of Pennsylvania	7	2	297.92	1	25.83	3	42.78	4	96.82	1	61.70	30	5.7	1	65.1
New York University	34	3	240.47	7	16.53	1	68.20	6	79.67	5	33.03	17	6.7	14	36.4
University of Chicago	9	4	211.32	3	20.42	5	33.87	2	117.70	19	23.92	---	---	44	15.4
Stanford University	4	5	208.44	8	16.50	14	22.67	5	88.02	8	30.79	---	---	3	50.5
MIT	4	6	197.35	23	11.50	11	24.83	3	101.78	15	25.85	18	6.5	23	26.9
Northwestern University	14	7	192.18	15	14.67	22	18.37	7	78.78	3	43.55	---	---	13	36.8
Columbia University	9	8	188.33	20	13.17	9	26.42	12	45.42	2	48.13	---	---	2	55.2
UCLA	26	9	178.79	58	6.08	4	40.75	10	69.12	10	29.92	25	6.0	22	26.9
University of Texas, Austin	47	10	154.62	2	21.20	13	24.08	24	26.70	7	32.78	4	11.1	12	38.7
University of Michigan	24	11	153.71	4	18.25	12	24.83	16	39.09	16	25.83	41	4.8	8	40.9
University of Maryland	54	12	145.77	---	---	15	21.17	19	33.87	9	30.65	5	10.6	5	49.5
University of Minnesota	67	13	132.88	65	5.17	51	12.00	17	37.87	26	18.08	1	16.8	7	43.0
Univ. of California, Berkeley	21	14	132.52	---	---	36	14.62	9	69.98	17	25.33	---	---	31	22.6
Duke University	8	15	131.07	64	5.17	10	26.42	22	28.07	22	28.07	---	---	25	26.7
Pennsylvania State Univ	47	16	127.19	10	15.67	19	20.00	27	26.08	14	28.33	38	5.0	15	32.1
Carnegie Mellon University	21	17	122.65	38	8.67	61	10.50	20	28.75	13	28.40	2	14.8	17	31.6
U of Illinois, Urbana-Champ.	41	18	121.17	28	10.92	17	20.50	30	25.03	20	21.92	73	3.1	10	39.7
U of Wisconsin, Madison	34	19	116.27	19	13.17	38	14.08	13	43.20	23	19.65	---	---	27	26.2
Cornell University	12	20	112.96	25	11.33	16	20.75	18	35.42	82	7.75	22	6.3	18	31.5
Univ. of Southern California	27	21	112.27	14	14.83	50	12.17	39	19.78	6	33.03	6	10.4	34	22.0
Michigan State University	70	22	109.20	21	12.92	57	11.08	58	11.50	27	17.15	9	10.1	6	46.5
Princeton University	1	23	105.57	---	---	25	17.33	8	78.73	---	---	---	---	65	9.5
Ohio State University	57	24	104.79	34	9.58	29	15.58	21	28.58	56	11.62	---	---	11	39.4
U of N. Carolina Chap Hill	27	25	100.10	17	14.33	17	14.33	41	18.37	21	21.17	55	4.0	33	22.2
Indiana University	70	26	99.65	18	13.95	24	17.87	63	10.83	25	19.33	66	3.5	21	27.3
Yale University	3	27	95.10	---	---	41	13.78	11	53.90	32	15.83	---	---	55	11.6
University of Florida	47	28	94.76	63	5.25	49	12.25	95	7.17	11	29.59	---	---	9	40.5
Arizona State University	98	29	91.86	16	14.50	45	12.58	45	17.17	33	15.75	8	10.2	35	21.7
University of Washington	42	30	86.42	5	17.67	48	12.50	62	10.83	41	14.03	37	5.1	26	26.3
Emory University	18	31	86.01	6	17.50	23	18.08	64	10.75	49	12.70	75	3.0	30	24.0
Purdue University	64	32	83.35	55	6.33	32	15.25	49	16.45	36	14.62	---	---	19	30.7
University of Toronto	N/A	33	81.17	39	8.67	31	15.33	23	27.33	50	12.28	---	---	39	17.6
INSEAD	N/A	34	80.12	---	---	21	18.50	81	8.25	18	24.12	---	---	20	29.3
Hong Kong U of S & Tech	N/A	35	79.78	12	15.33	33	15.17	65	10.50	22	20.25	20	6.4	53	12.1
Washington University	12	36	77.40	45	7.67	34	15.17	52	13.42	31	16.20	39	5.0	37	20.4

Productivity in Business Journals By Institutions (con'd)

Author Affiliation	USNWR	OVERALL		ACCOUNTING		FINANCE		ECONOMICS		MARKETING		MIS		MANAGEMENT	
	Rank	Rank	Articles	Rank	Articles	Rank	Articles	Rank	Articles	Rank	Articles	Rank	Articles	Rank	Articles
Rutgers University	60	37	76.34	51	6.42	27	16.53	55	12.50	55	11.67	40	4.8	29	24.4
Bd of Gov. of Fed Res Sys	N/A	38	73.52	---	---	6	31.73	14	41.78	---	---	---	---	---	---
University of Arizona	98	39	72.18	13	15.28	76	8.50	77	8.75	60	10.50	12	8.6	36	20.5
Texas A&M U, Coll. St.	60	40	68.42	37	9.33	---	---	79	8.50	51	12.25	21	6.4	16	32.0
Boston College	34	41	65.70	---	---	47	12.58	31	23.50	29	17.08	69	3.3	68	9.2
University of Iowa	64	42	65.18	29	10.75	77	8.33	61	11.00	62	10.17	---	---	28	24.9
Univ. of British Columbia	N/A	43	63.48	43	8.00	87	7.42	32	23.25	---	---	19	6.5	64	9.8
University of Notre Dame	20	44	59.08	26	11.17	20	18.75	73	9.50	---	---	26	6.0	50	13.7
University of Rochester	34	45	59.08	57	6.17	40	13.83	26	26.42	77	8.42	51	4.3	---	---
University of Virginia	24	46	58.89	---	---	44	12.75	44	17.17	40	14.12	48	4.4	61	10.4
Dartmouth College	9	47	58.57	64	5.17	70	9.00	38	20.53	34	15.37	---	---	77	8.5
Boston University	57	48	56.64	---	---	---	---	28	25.95	52	12.17	70	3.3	46	14.5
University of Connecticut	67	49	55.48	31	10.25	93	7.08	---	---	35	15.28	28	5.8	40	17.1
University of Pittsburgh	57	50	53.17	---	---	78	8.33	53	13.17	45	13.58	13	8.6	66	9.5

Table 3: Productivity in Accounting Journals by Institutions

Author Affiliation	Rank	Total Author Articles	% Author Articles	Total Author Pages	% Author Pages	Country
University of Pennsylvania	1	25.83	2.26%	867	3.06%	US
University of Texas, Austin	2	21.20	1.85%	511	1.81%	US
University of Chicago	3	20.42	1.78%	696	2.46%	US
University of Michigan	4	18.25	1.59%	469	1.66%	US
University of Washington	5	17.67	1.54%	492	1.74%	US
Emory University	6	17.50	1.53%	484	1.71%	US
New York University	7	16.53	1.44%	421	1.49%	US
Stanford University	8	16.50	1.44%	481	1.70%	US
Duke University	9	15.92	1.39%	435	1.54%	US
Pennsylvania State University	10	15.67	1.37%	387	1.37%	US
Harvard University	11	15.42	1.35%	456	1.61%	US
Hong Kong University of Sc & Tech	12	15.33	1.34%	391	1.38%	Hong Kong
University of Arizona	13	15.28	1.33%	402	1.42%	US
University of Southern California	14	14.83	1.29%	472	1.67%	US
Northwestern University	15	14.67	1.28%	484	1.71%	US
Arizona State University	16	14.50	1.27%	269	0.95%	US
Univ.of North Carolina, Chape Hill	17	14.33	1.25%	435	1.54%	US
Indiana University	18	13.95	1.22%	365	1.29%	US
University of Wisconsin, Madison	19	13.17	1.15%	350	1.24%	US
Columbia University	20	13.17	1.15%	368	1.30%	US
Michigan State University	21	12.92	1.13%	422	1.49%	US
University of Alberta	22	12.42	1.08%	343	1.21%	Canada
MIT	23	11.50	1.00%	341	1.21%	US
Georgia State University	24	11.45	1.00%	270	0.95%	US
Cornell University	25	11.33	0.99%	336	1.19%	US
University of Notre Dame	26	11.17	0.97%	290	1.03%	US
Brigham Young University	27	11.00	0.96%	227	0.80%	US
University of Illinois, Urbana-Cham.	28	10.92	0.95%	259	0.92%	US
University of Iowa	29	10.75	0.94%	269	0.95%	US
University of Missouri, Columbia	30	10.50	0.92%	255	0.90%	US
University of Connecticut	31	10.25	0.89%	218	0.77%	US
University of Oklahoma	32	10.17	0.89%	192	0.68%	US
University of New South Wales	33	9.83	0.86%	243	0.86%	Australia
Ohio State University	34	9.58	0.84%	258	0.91%	US
Temple University	35	9.50	0.83%	229	0.81%	US
University of Utah	36	9.37	0.82%	217	0.77%	US
Texas A&M University, College St.	37	9.33	0.81%	232	0.82%	US
Carnegie Mellon University	38	8.67	0.76%	223	0.79%	US
University of Toronto	39	8.67	0.76%	246	0.87%	Canada
City University of Hong Kong	40	8.50	0.74%	171	0.60%	Hong Kong
University of Waterloo	41	8.33	0.73%	247	0.87%	Canada
University of Kentucky	42	8.08	0.71%	161	0.57%	US
University of British Columbia	43	8.00	0.70%	235	0.83%	Canada
Northeastern University	44	7.92	0.69%	172	0.61%	US

Table 3: Productivity in Accounting Journals by Institutions (con'd)

Author Affiliation	Rank	Total Author Articles	% Author Articles	Total Author Pages	% Author Pages	Country
Washington University	45	7.67	0.67%	229	0.81%	US
University of Melbourne	46	6.92	0.60%	166	0.59%	Australia
University of Oxford	47	6.75	0.59%	199	0.70%	UK
Texas Tech University	48	6.58	0.57%	125	0.44%	US
University of Illinois	49	6.58	0.57%	153	0.54%	US
Florida International University	50	6.50	0.57%	104	0.37%	US
Rutgers University	51	6.42	0.56%	155	0.55%	US
University of South Carolina	52	6.42	0.56%	127	0.45%	US
Hong Kong Polytechnic University	53	6.33	0.55%	170	0.60%	Hong Kong
Nanyang Technological University	54	6.33	0.55%	118	0.42%	Singapore
Purdue University	55	6.33	0.55%	156	0.55%	US
SUNY, Buffalo	56	6.17	0.54%	151	0.53%	US
University of Rochester	57	6.17	0.54%	162	0.57%	US
UCLA	58	6.08	0.53%	149	0.53%	US
University of Massachusetts	59	6.00	0.52%	100	0.35%	US
University of Texas, Dallas	60	6.00	0.52%	146	0.52%	US
Queen's University	61	5.50	0.48%	153	0.54%	Canada
Monash University	62	5.33	0.47%	162	0.57%	Australia
University of Florida	63	5.25	0.46%	111	0.39%	US
Dartmouth College	64	5.17	0.45%	136	0.48%	US
University of Minnesota	65	5.17	0.45%	143	0.50%	US
University of Alabama	66	5.03	0.44%	96	0.34%	US
London School of Economics	67	5.00	0.44%	118	0.42%	UK
University of New Mexico	68	5.00	0.44%	105	0.37%	US
15 with 4.00 - 4.99 Adj. Articles		67.08	5.86%	1,431	5.06%	
21 with 3.00 - 3.99 Adj. Articles		71.53	6.24%	1,604	5.67%	
41 with 2.00 - 2.99 Adj. Articles		97.25	8.49%	2,168	7.66%	
91 with 1.00 - 1.99 Adj. Articles		113.17	9.88%	2,578	9.11%	
178 with < 1 Adj. Articles		81.48	7.11%	1,797	6.35%	
Total		1,146	100%	28,302	100%	

Table 4: Productivity in Finance Journals by Institutions

Author Affiliation	Rank	Total Author Articles	% Author Articles	Total Author Pages	% Author Pages	Country
New York University	1	68.20	2.77%	1,934	2.92%	US
Harvard University	2	49.87	2.02%	1,614	2.44%	US
University of Pennsylvania	3	42.78	1.74%	1,344	2.03%	US
UCLA	4	40.75	1.65%	1,226	1.85%	US
University of Chicago	5	33.87	1.37%	1,199	1.81%	US
Board of Governors of the Fed Res Sys	6	31.73	1.29%	840	1.27%	US
London Business School	7	28.50	1.16%	920	1.39%	UK
World Bank	8	26.85	1.09%	771	1.16%	US
Columbia University	9	26.42	1.07%	835	1.26%	US
Duke University	10	26.42	1.07%	956	1.44%	US
MIT	11	24.83	1.01%	818	1.24%	US
University of Michigan	12	24.83	1.01%	759	1.14%	US
University of Texas, Austin	13	24.08	0.98%	687	1.04%	US
Stanford University	14	22.67	0.92%	784	1.18%	US
University of Maryland	15	21.17	0.86%	669	1.01%	US
Cornell University	16	20.75	0.84%	623	0.94%	US
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	17	20.50	0.83%	642	0.97%	US
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	18	20.08	0.81%	661	1.00%	US
Pennsylvania State University	19	20.00	0.81%	517	0.78%	US
University of Notre Dame	20	18.75	0.76%	570	0.86%	US
INSEAD	21	18.50	0.75%	585	0.88%	France
Northwestern University	22	18.37	0.75%	616	0.93%	US
Emory University	23	18.08	0.73%	529	0.80%	US
Indiana University	24	17.87	0.72%	520	0.78%	US
Princeton University	25	17.33	0.70%	597	0.90%	US
IMF	26	17.25	0.70%	456	0.69%	US
Rutgers University	27	16.53	0.67%	435	0.66%	US
University of Richmond	28	16.25	0.66%	433	0.65%	US
Ohio State University	29	15.58	0.63%	520	0.78%	US
Federal Reserve Bank of New York	30	15.53	0.63%	436	0.66%	US
University of Toronto	31	15.33	0.62%	454	0.68%	Canada
Purdue University	32	15.25	0.62%	413	0.62%	US
Hong Kong University of Science & Tech.	33	15.17	0.62%	438	0.66%	Hong Kong
Washington University	34	15.17	0.62%	448	0.68%	US
Baruch College (CUNY)	35	15.08	0.61%	424	0.64%	US
University of California, Berkeley	36	14.62	0.59%	448	0.68%	US
Southern Methodist University	37	14.08	0.57%	374	0.56%	US
University of Wisconsin-Madison	38	14.08	0.57%	355	0.54%	US
Georgetown University	39	13.83	0.56%	382	0.58%	US
University of Rochester	40	13.83	0.56%	383	0.58%	US
Yale University	41	13.78	0.56%	407	0.61%	US
University of Utah	42	13.00	0.53%	384	0.58%	US

Table 5: Productivity in Finance Journals by Institutions (con'd)

Author Affiliation	Rank	Total Author Articles	% Author Articles	Total Author Pages	% Author Pages	Country
Hong Kong Polytechnic University	43	12.83	0.52%	325	0.49%	Hong Kong
University of Virginia	44	12.75	0.52%	322	0.49%	US
Arizona State University	45	12.58	0.51%	326	0.49%	US
University of Georgia	46	12.58	0.51%	326	0.49%	US
Boston College	47	12.58	0.51%	343	0.52%	US
University of Washington	48	12.50	0.51%	326	0.49%	US
University of Florida	49	12.25	0.50%	407	0.61%	US
University of Southern California	50	12.17	0.49%	383	0.58%	US
University of Minnesota	51	12.00	0.49%	387	0.58%	US
Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago	52	11.83	0.48%	315	0.48%	US
University of Miami	53	11.58	0.47%	261	0.39%	US
University of Houston	54	11.58	0.47%	270	0.41%	US
Florida Atlantic University	55	11.42	0.46%	251	0.38%	US
Tilberg University	56	11.42	0.46%	302	0.46%	Netherlands
Michigan State University	57	11.08	0.45%	356	0.54%	US
Bank of England	58	10.83	0.44%	267	0.40%	UK
Tulane University	59	10.67	0.43%	341	0.51%	US
Vanderbilt University	60	10.50	0.43%	329	0.50%	US
Carnegie Mellon University	61	10.50	0.43%	379	0.57%	US
University of New South Wales	62	10.42	0.42%	244	0.37%	Australia
Rice University	63	9.83	0.40%	262	0.40%	US
University of Delaware	64	9.83	0.40%	259	0.39%	US
Erasmus University	65	9.75	0.40%	240	0.36%	Netherlands
SUNY, Buffalo	66	9.25	0.38%	222	0.34%	US
National University of Singapore	67	9.17	0.37%	195	0.29%	Singapore
City University	68	9.17	0.37%	219	0.33%	UK
London School of Economics	69	9.00	0.37%	224	0.34%	UK
Dartmouth College	70	9.00	0.37%	296	0.45%	US
11 with 8.00 - 8.99 Adj. Articles		92.92	3.77%	2,380	3.59%	
13 with 7.00 - 7.99 Adj. Articles		96.00	3.90%	2,462	3.72%	
19 with 6.00 - 6.99 Adj. Articles		122.08	4.95%	2,968	4.48%	
18 with 5.00 - 5.99 Adj. Publications		96.75	3.93%	2,419	3.65%	
20 with 4.00 - 4.99 Adj. Publications		88.08	3.57%	2,179	3.29%	
42 with 3.00 - 3.99 Adj. Publications		140.78	5.71%	3,397	5.13%	
64 with 2.00 - 2.99 Adj. Publications		154.03	6.25%	3,694	5.57%	
208 with 1.00 - 1.99 Adj. Publications		254.15	10.31%	5,852	8.83%	
371 with < 1 Adj. Publication		172.95	7.02%	4,131	6.23%	
Total		2,464	100%	66,261	100%	

Table 6: Productivity in Economics Journals by Institutions

Author Affiliation	Rank	Total Author Articles	% Author Articles	Total Author Pages	% Author Page	Country
Harvard University	1	155.38	4.63%	3,651	4.67%	US
University of Chicago	2	117.70	3.50%	3,154	4.04%	US
MIT	3	101.78	3.03%	2,626	3.36%	US
University of Pennsylvania	4	96.82	2.88%	2,391	3.06%	US
Stanford University	5	88.02	2.62%	1,961	2.51%	US
New York University	6	79.67	2.37%	2,337	2.99%	US
Northwestern University	7	78.78	2.35%	1,956	2.50%	US
Princeton University	8	78.73	2.34%	2,033	2.60%	US
University of California, Berkeley	9	69.98	2.08%	1,539	1.97%	US
UCLA	10	69.12	2.06%	1,616	2.07%	US
Yale University	11	53.90	1.60%	1,439	1.84%	US
Columbia University	12	45.42	1.35%	1,156	1.48%	US
University of Wisconsin, Madison	13	43.20	1.29%	1,033	1.32%	US
Board of Gov. of the Fed Res Sys	14	41.78	1.24%	1,040	1.33%	US
London School of Economics	15	39.17	1.17%	1,027	1.31%	UK
University of Michigan	16	39.09	1.16%	827	1.06%	US
University of Minnesota	17	37.87	1.13%	796	1.02%	US
Cornell University	18	35.42	1.05%	784	1.00%	US
University of Maryland	19	33.87	1.01%	770	0.99%	US
Carnegie Mellon University	20	28.75	0.86%	593	0.76%	US
Ohio State University	21	28.58	0.85%	645	0.82%	US
Duke University	22	28.07	0.84%	758	0.97%	US
University of Toronto	23	27.33	0.81%	647	0.83%	Canada
University of Texas, Austin	24	26.70	0.79%	559	0.72%	US
Boston University	25	26.62	0.79%	579	0.74%	US
University of Rochester	26	26.42	0.79%	681	0.87%	US
Pennsylvania State University	27	26.08	0.78%	587	0.75%	US
Brown University	28	25.95	0.77%	565	0.72%	US
IMF	29	25.70	0.77%	502	0.64%	US
Univ of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	30	25.03	0.75%	631	0.81%	US
Boston College	31	23.50	0.70%	559	0.72%	US
University of British Columbia	32	23.25	0.69%	583	0.75%	Canada
University College, London	33	23.05	0.69%	563	0.72%	UK
Hebrew University of Jerusalem	34	22.92	0.68%	528	0.68%	Israel
Federal Res. Bank of New York	35	22.83	0.68%	450	0.58%	US
University of California, San Diego	36	22.08	0.66%	503	0.64%	US
Tel Aviv University	37	21.58	0.64%	443	0.57%	Israel
Dartmouth College	38	20.53	0.61%	432	0.55%	US
University of Southern California	39	19.78	0.59%	553	0.71%	US
Georgetown University	40	19.75	0.59%	424	0.54%	US
Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	41	18.37	0.55%	494	0.63%	US
University of California, Davis	42	18.00	0.54%	358	0.46%	US
California Institute of Technology	43	17.48	0.52%	458	0.59%	US
University of Virginia	44	17.17	0.51%	380	0.49%	US

Table 6: Productivity in Economics Journals by Institutions (con'd)

Author Affiliation	Rank	Total Author Articles	% Author Articles	Total Author Pages	% Author Page	Country
Arizona State University	45	17.17	0.51%	419	0.54%	US
Universitat Pompeu	46	17.08	0.51%	409	0.52%	Spain
Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago	47	17.00	0.51%	342	0.44%	US
Federal Res. Bk of Minneapolis	48	16.58	0.49%	413	0.53%	US
Purdue University	49	16.45	0.49%	387	0.50%	US
World Bank	50	14.53	0.43%	369	0.47%	US
Johns Hopkins University	51	14.17	0.42%	331	0.42%	US
Washington University	52	13.42	0.40%	374	0.48%	US
University of Pittsburgh	53	13.17	0.39%	367	0.47%	US
Stockholm University (IES)	54	12.58	0.37%	297	0.38%	Sweden
Rutgers University	55	12.50	0.37%	283	0.36%	US
Universite de Montreal	56	12.17	0.36%	231	0.30%	Canada
Vanderbilt University	57	11.87	0.35%	263	0.34%	US
Michigan State University	58	11.50	0.34%	219	0.28%	US
University of Western Ontario	59	11.50	0.34%	237	0.30%	Canada
Federal Res. Bank of Richmond	60	11.33	0.34%	279	0.36%	US
University of Iowa	61	11.00	0.33%	271	0.35%	US
University of Washington	62	10.83	0.32%	239	0.31%	US
Indiana University	63	10.83	0.32%	249	0.32%	US
Emory University	64	10.75	0.32%	276	0.35%	US
Hong Kong Univ. of Sc & Tech.	65	10.50	0.31%	253	0.32%	Hong Kong
London Business School	66	10.48	0.31%	339	0.43%	UK
Federal Res. Bk of Philadelphia	67	10.42	0.31%	230	0.29%	US
University of Oxford	68	10.42	0.31%	233	0.30%	UK
CERAS	69	10.00	0.30%	279	0.36%	France
University of Tokyo	70	9.83	0.29%	212	0.27%	Japan
University of Toulouse	71	9.67	0.29%	194	0.25%	France
University of Miami	72	9.50	0.28%	234	0.30%	US
University of Notre Dame	73	9.50	0.28%	237	0.30%	US
University of Amsterdam	74	9.17	0.27%	198	0.25%	Netherlands
Universidad Carlos III	75	9.00	0.27%	282	0.36%	Spain
8 with 8.00 - 8.99 Adj. Articles		67.45	2.01%	1,468	1.88%	
12 with 7.00 - 7.99 Adj. Articles		89.07	2.65%	2,145	2.75%	
12 with 6.00 - 6.99 Adj. Articles		75.52	2.25%	1,670	2.14%	
21 with 5.00 - 5.99 Adj. Articles		112.06	3.34%	2,432	3.11%	
26 with 4.00 - 4.99 Adj. Articles		114.33	3.40%	2,586	3.31%	
29 with 3.00 - 3.99 Adj. Articles		98.02	2.92%	1,987	2.54%	
66 with 2.00 - 2.99 Adj. Articles		155.87	4.64%	3,235	4.14%	
173 with 1.00 - 1.99 Adj. Articles		214.95	6.40%	4,478	5.73%	
369 with < 1 Adj. Articles		165.60	4.93%	3,571	4.57%	
Total		3,359	100.0%	78,125	100.0%	

Table 7: Productivity in Marketing Journals By Institutions

Author Affiliation	Rank	Total Author Articles	% Author Articles	Total Author Pages	% Author Pages	Country
University of Pennsylvania	1	61.70	2.41%	894	2.70%	US
Columbia University	2	48.13	1.88%	752	2.28%	US
Northwestern University	3	43.55	1.70%	620	1.87%	US
Duke University	4	34.00	1.33%	489	1.48%	US
New York University	5	33.03	1.29%	459	1.39%	US
University of Southern California	6	33.03	1.29%	445	1.35%	US
University of Texas, Austin	7	32.78	1.28%	435	1.32%	US
Stanford University	8	30.79	1.20%	430	1.30%	US
University of Maryland	9	30.65	1.20%	455	1.38%	US
UCLA	10	29.92	1.17%	426	1.29%	US
University of Florida	11	29.59	1.15%	395	1.19%	US
Harvard University	12	29.17	1.14%	429	1.30%	US
Carnegie Mellon University	13	28.40	1.11%	408	1.23%	US
Pennsylvania State University	14	28.33	1.11%	355	1.07%	US
MIT	15	25.85	1.01%	396	1.20%	US
University of Michigan	16	25.83	1.01%	353	1.07%	US
University of California, Berkeley	17	25.33	0.99%	368	1.11%	US
INSEAD	18	24.12	0.94%	330	1.00%	France
University of Chicago	19	23.92	0.93%	370	1.12%	US
U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	20	21.92	0.86%	284	0.86%	US
U of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	21	21.17	0.83%	301	0.91%	US
Hong Kong U of Science & Tec.	22	20.25	0.79%	300	0.91%	Hong Kong
University of Wisconsin, Madison	23	19.65	0.77%	279	0.84%	US
University of South Carolina	24	19.62	0.77%	241	0.73%	US
Indiana University	25	19.33	0.75%	261	0.79%	US
University of Minnesota	26	18.08	0.71%	259	0.78%	US
Michigan State University	27	17.15	0.67%	228	0.69%	US
Erasmus University	28	17.08	0.67%	224	0.68%	Netherlands
Boston College	29	17.08	0.67%	178	0.54%	US
Tilburg University	30	17.00	0.66%	227	0.69%	Netherlands
Washington University	31	16.20	0.63%	229	0.69%	US
Yale University	32	15.83	0.62%	205	0.62%	US
Arizona State University	33	15.75	0.61%	208	0.63%	US
Dartmouth College	34	15.37	0.60%	223	0.67%	US
University of Connecticut	35	15.28	0.60%	226	0.68%	US
Purdue University	36	14.62	0.57%	197	0.59%	US
Case Western Reserve University	37	14.33	0.56%	221	0.67%	US
Louisiana State University	38	14.25	0.56%	165	0.50%	US
University of California, Irvine	39	14.17	0.55%	182	0.55%	US
University of Virginia	40	14.12	0.55%	198	0.60%	US
University of Washington	41	14.03	0.55%	172	0.52%	US
National University of Singapore	42	13.87	0.54%	187	0.57%	Singapore
University of Miami	43	13.83	0.54%	148	0.45%	US
Washington State University	44	13.58	0.53%	170	0.51%	US

Table 7: Productivity in Marketing Journals By Institutions (con'd)

Author Affiliation	Rank	Total Author Articles	% Author Articles	Total Author Pages	% Author Pages	Country
University of Pittsburgh	45	13.58	0.53%	185	0.56%	US
University of Texas, Dallas	46	13.50	0.53%	181	0.55%	US
Georgia State University	47	13.33	0.52%	154	0.47%	US
Georgia Institute of Technology	48	13.06	0.51%	185	0.56%	US
Emory University	49	12.70	0.50%	161	0.49%	US
University of Toronto	50	12.28	0.48%	164	0.50%	Canada
Texas A&M University, College St.	51	12.25	0.48%	182	0.55%	US
Boston University	52	12.17	0.47%	184	0.56%	US
Monash University	53	12.00	0.47%	148	0.45%	Australia
University of Auckland	54	11.83	0.46%	147	0.45%	N. Zealand
Rutgers University	55	11.67	0.46%	150	0.45%	US
Ohio State University	56	11.62	0.45%	174	0.53%	US
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	57	11.03	0.43%	140	0.42%	US
Concordia University	58	10.85	0.42%	142	0.43%	Canada
University of Missouri, Columbia	59	10.83	0.42%	125	0.38%	US
University of Arizona	60	10.50	0.41%	153	0.46%	US
University of New South Wales	61	10.20	0.40%	102	0.31%	Australia
University of Iowa	62	10.17	0.40%	118	0.36%	US
Hebrew University of Jerusalem	63	9.83	0.38%	136	0.41%	Israel
University of Alabama	64	9.82	0.38%	110	0.33%	US
University of Houston	65	9.67	0.38%	97	0.29%	US
University of Cincinnati	66	9.50	0.37%	117	0.36%	US
Oklahoma State University	67	9.37	0.37%	117	0.35%	US
Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	68	9.33	0.36%	108	0.33%	US
McGill University	69	9.28	0.36%	125	0.38%	Canada
University of Georgia	70	9.08	0.35%	116	0.35%	US
Baruch College, CUNY	71	9.00	0.35%	103	0.31%	US
Hong Kong Polytechnic University	72	9.00	0.35%	137	0.41%	Hong Kong
7 with 8.00 - 8.99 Adj. Articles		59.47	2.32%	760	2.30%	
10 with 7.00 - 7.99 Adj. Articles		74.62	2.91%	929	2.81%	
15 with 6.00 - 6.99 Adj. Articles		98.67	3.85%	1,246	3.77%	
26 with 5.00 - 5.99 Adj. Articles		141.20	5.51%	1,707	5.16%	
22 with 4.00 - 4.99 Adj. Articles		96.43	3.76%	1,211	3.66%	
33 with 3.00 - 3.99 Adj. Articles		119.58	4.67%	1,403	4.24%	
73 with 2.00 - 2.99 Adj. Articles		169.02	6.60%	2,012	6.08%	
201 with 1.00 - 1.99 Adj. Articles		245.63	9.59%	2,789	8.43%	
494 with < 1 Adj. Articles		218.50	8.53%	2,725	8.24%	
Total		2,562	100%	33,068	100%	

Table 8: Productivity in Management Information System Journals By Institutions

Author Affiliation	Rank	Total Author Articles	% Author Articles	Total Author Pages	% Author Pages	Country
University of Minnesota	1	16.8	1.96%	455	1.85%	US
Carnegie Mellon University	2	14.8	1.72%	446	1.82%	US
Georgia State University	3	11.9	1.39%	300	1.22%	US
University of Texas, Austin	4	11.1	1.30%	331	1.35%	US
University of Maryland	5	10.6	1.23%	269	1.10%	US
University of Southern California	6	10.4	1.22%	267	1.09%	US
Indiana University	7	10.4	1.22%	264	1.08%	US
Arizona State University	8	10.2	1.19%	353	1.44%	US
Michigan State University	9	10.1	1.18%	266	1.09%	US
University of California, Irvine	10	10.0	1.17%	313	1.28%	US
Georgia Institute of Technology	11	8.8	1.03%	232	0.95%	US
University of Arizona	12	8.6	1.01%	251	1.02%	US
University of Pittsburgh	13	8.6	1.00%	225	0.92%	US
University of Liverpool	14	7.8	0.92%	295	1.20%	UK
University of Alberta	15	7.7	0.90%	252	1.03%	Canada
University of Oklahoma	16	7.3	0.85%	195	0.80%	US
New York University	17	6.7	0.78%	235	0.96%	US
MIT	18	6.5	0.76%	168	0.68%	US
University of British Columbia	19	6.5	0.76%	154	0.63%	Canada
Hong Kong U of Science & Tech.	20	6.4	0.75%	168	0.69%	H Kong
Texas A&M Univ., College Station	21	6.4	0.74%	201	0.82%	US
Cornell University	22	6.3	0.73%	153	0.63%	US
University of Kentucky	23	6.3	0.73%	171	0.70%	US
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	24	6.1	0.72%	185	0.76%	US
UCLA	25	6.0	0.70%	156	0.64%	US
University of Notre Dame	26	6.0	0.70%	146	0.59%	US
Università di Roma "La Sapienza"	27	6.0	0.70%	252	1.03%	Italy
University of Connecticut	28	5.8	0.67%	156	0.64%	US
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & State U	29	5.7	0.66%	99	0.40%	US
University of Pennsylvania	30	5.7	0.66%	132	0.54%	US
University of South Florida	31	5.7	0.66%	145	0.59%	US
University of Texas, Dallas	32	5.7	0.66%	109	0.44%	US
Clemson University	33	5.6	0.65%	162	0.66%	US
National University of Singapore	34	5.3	0.62%	154	0.63%	Singapore
Università di Brescia	35	5.2	0.61%	261	1.07%	Italy
University of Georgia	36	5.1	0.59%	122	0.50%	US
University of Washington	37	5.1	0.59%	148	0.60%	US
Pennsylvania State University	38	5.0	0.58%	154	0.63%	US
Washington University	39	5.0	0.58%	147	0.60%	US
Rutgers University	40	4.8	0.56%	133	0.54%	US
University of Michigan	41	4.8	0.56%	125	0.51%	US
City University of Hong Kong	42	4.7	0.55%	147	0.60%	H Kong
Florida State University	43	4.7	0.55%	121	0.49%	US
Technische Universität Wien	44	4.6	0.54%	181	0.74%	Austria

Table 8: Productivity in Management Information System Journals By Institutions (con'd)

Author Affiliation	Rank	Total Author Articles	% Author Articles	Total Author Pages	% Author Pages	Country
Washington State University	45	4.6	0.54%	143	0.58%	US
Drexel University	46	4.5	0.53%	115	0.47%	US
Harvard University	47	4.5	0.53%	95	0.39%	US
University of Virginia	48	4.4	0.52%	122	0.50%	US
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	49	4.4	0.51%	123	0.50%	US
University of Houston	50	4.3	0.51%	117	0.48%	US
University of Rochester	51	4.3	0.50%	76	0.31%	US
Nanyang Technological University	52	4.2	0.49%	92	0.37%	Singapore
University of Arkansas	53	4.1	0.48%	119	0.48%	US
Baruch College, CUNY	54	4.0	0.47%	90	0.37%	US
Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	55	4.0	0.47%	116	0.47%	US
University of South Carolina	56	3.9	0.46%	104	0.42%	US
Syracuse University	57	3.8	0.45%	117	0.48%	US
Tsinghau University	58	3.8	0.45%	123	0.50%	China
George Mason University	59	3.7	0.43%	108	0.44%	US
University of Central Florida	60	3.7	0.43%	90	0.37%	US
Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst	61	3.7	0.43%	87	0.36%	US
Université Paul Sabatier	62	3.7	0.43%	135	0.55%	France
North Carolina State University	63	3.5	0.41%	103	0.42%	US
University of Missouri, St. Louis.	64	3.5	0.41%	94	0.38%	US
ITC – IRST	65	3.5	0.41%	183	0.75%	Italy
Israel Institute of Technology	66	3.5	0.41%	85	0.34%	Israel
McGill University	67	3.5	0.41%	98	0.40%	Canada
Bar-Ilan University	68	3.4	0.40%	157	0.64%	Israel
Boston College	69	3.3	0.39%	92	0.37%	US
Boston University	70	3.3	0.39%	65	0.27%	US
University of Toledo	71	3.2	0.38%	75	0.31%	US
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	72	3.2	0.37%	72	0.29%	Israel
Univ of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	73	3.1	0.36%	92	0.38%	US
Université d'Artois	74	3.1	0.36%	111	0.45%	France
Emory University	75	3.0	0.35%	63	0.26%	US
Texas Tech University	76	3.0	0.35%	90	0.37%	US
University of Memphis	77	3.0	0.35%	86	0.35%	US
University of Edinburgh	78	3.0	0.35%	132	0.54%	UK
41 with 2.00 - 2.99 Adj. Articles		99	11.59%	2,732	11.15%	
153 with 1.00 - 1.99 Adj. Articles		186	21.71%	5,265	21.49%	
280 with < 1 Adj. Article		123	14.34%	3,741	15.27%	
Total		856	100%	24,504	100%	

Table 9: Productivity in Management Journals by Institutions

Author Affiliation	Rank	Total Author Articles	% Author Articles	Total Author Pages	% Author Pages	Country
University of Pennsylvania	1	65.1	2.34%	1,180	2.45%	US
Columbia University	2	55.2	1.98%	1,010	2.09%	US
Stanford University	3	50.5	1.81%	966	2.00%	US
Harvard University	4	49.8	1.79%	1,076	2.23%	US
University of Maryland	5	49.5	1.78%	776	1.61%	US
Michigan State University	6	46.5	1.67%	743	1.54%	US
University of Minnesota	7	43.0	1.54%	722	1.50%	US
Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor	8	40.9	1.47%	849	1.76%	US
University of Florida	9	40.5	1.45%	637	1.32%	US
U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	10	39.7	1.43%	711	1.47%	US
Ohio State University	11	39.4	1.42%	780	1.62%	US
University of Texas, Austin	12	38.7	1.39%	831	1.72%	US
Northwestern University	13	36.8	1.32%	674	1.40%	US
New York University	14	36.4	1.31%	634	1.31%	US
Pennsylvania State University	15	32.1	1.15%	543	1.13%	US
Texas A&M U, College Station	16	32.0	1.15%	484	1.00%	US
Carnegie Mellon University	17	31.6	1.13%	534	1.11%	US
Cornell University	18	31.5	1.13%	585	1.21%	US
Purdue University	19	30.7	1.10%	461	0.96%	US
INSEAD	20	29.3	1.05%	530	1.10%	France
Indiana University, Bloomington	21	27.3	0.98%	512	1.06%	US
UCLA	22	26.9	0.97%	470	0.97%	US
MIT	23	26.9	0.96%	478	0.99%	US
Georgia Institute of Technology	24	26.7	0.96%	479	0.99%	US
Duke University	25	26.7	0.96%	477	0.99%	US
University of Washington	26	26.3	0.94%	459	0.95%	US
Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison	27	26.2	0.94%	540	1.12%	US
University of Iowa	28	24.9	0.89%	424	0.88%	US
Rutgers University	29	24.4	0.88%	398	0.82%	US
Emory University	30	24.0	0.86%	411	0.85%	US
Univ. of California, Berkeley	31	22.6	0.81%	488	1.01%	US
University of Western Ontario	32	22.5	0.81%	374	0.78%	Canada
U of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	33	22.2	0.79%	394	0.82%	US
University of Southern California	34	22.0	0.79%	371	0.77%	US
Arizona State University	35	21.7	0.78%	380	0.79%	US
University of Arizona	36	20.5	0.74%	437	0.91%	US
Washington University	37	20.4	0.73%	374	0.78%	US
University of California, Irvine	38	17.7	0.64%	354	0.73%	US
University of Toronto	39	17.6	0.63%	320	0.66%	Canada
University of Connecticut	40	17.1	0.61%	281	0.58%	US
Tulane University	41	16.0	0.58%	244	0.51%	US
National University of Singapore	42	16.0	0.57%	247	0.51%	Singapore
University of Miami	43	15.8	0.57%	275	0.57%	US
University of Chicago	44	15.4	0.55%	297	0.62%	US

Table 9: Productivity in Management Journals by Institutions (con'd)

Author Affiliation	Rank	Total Author Articles	% Author Articles	Total Author Pages	% Author Pages	Country
Hebrew University of Jerusalem	45	15.3	0.55%	234	0.48%	Israel
Boston University	46	14.5	0.52%	282	0.58%	US
Florida State University	47	14.4	0.52%	230	0.48%	US
Brigham Young University	48	14.3	0.51%	241	0.50%	US
Rice University	49	14.3	0.51%	185	0.38%	US
University of Notre Dame	50	13.7	0.49%	201	0.42%	US
University of Utah	51	12.9	0.46%	225	0.47%	US
University of Central Florida	52	12.5	0.45%	210	0.43%	US
Hong Kong U of Sc & Tech.	53	12.1	0.43%	199	0.41%	Hong Kong
London Business School	54	12.1	0.43%	269	0.56%	UK
Yale University	55	11.6	0.42%	226	0.47%	US
University of Kentucky	56	11.3	0.40%	190	0.39%	US
Case Western Reserve Univ.	57	10.9	0.39%	188	0.39%	US
University of California, Davis	58	10.9	0.39%	265	0.55%	US
University of Groningen	59	10.8	0.39%	159	0.33%	Netherlands
University of Houston	60	10.6	0.38%	151	0.31%	US
University of Virginia	61	10.4	0.37%	208	0.43%	US
University of Texas, Dallas	62	10.4	0.37%	140	0.29%	US
University of Delaware	63	9.9	0.35%	155	0.32%	US
University of British Columbia	64	9.8	0.35%	183	0.38%	Canada
Princeton University	65	9.5	0.34%	190	0.39%	US
University of Pittsburgh	66	9.5	0.34%	161	0.33%	US
Israel Institute of Technology	67	9.3	0.33%	131	0.27%	Israel
Boston College	68	9.2	0.33%	156	0.32%	US
Georgetown University	69	9.1	0.33%	150	0.31%	US
University of Illinois, Chicago	70	9.1	0.33%	171	0.35%	US
12 with 8.00 - 8.99 Adj. Articles		103.0	3.70%	1,668	3.46%	
12 with 7.00 - 7.99 Adj. Articles		89.1	3.20%	1,499	3.11%	
13 with 6.00 - 6.99 Adj. Articles		84.44	3.03%	1,438	2.98%	
18 with 5.00 - 5.99 Adj. Articles		95.87	3.44%	1,590	3.30%	
24 with 4.00 - 4.99 Adj. Articles		107.40	3.85%	1,700	3.52%	
33 with 3.00 - 3.99 Adj. Articles		114.41	4.11%	1,887	3.91%	
67 with 2.00 - 2.99 Adj. Articles		154.10	5.53%	2,695	5.59%	
163 with 1.00 - 1.99 Adj. Articles		200.15	7.18%	3,438	7.12%	
461 with < 1 Adj. Article		192.87	6.92%	3,025	6.27%	
Total		2,786	100%	48,248	100%	

Table 10: Accounting Most Prolific Authors (Ranked by Adjusted Articles)

Author Name	Rank	Total Author Articles	Total Author Pages	Total Appearances	Author Affiliation
Raghunandan, K.	1	6.5	90	16	Texas A&M International U.
Krishnan, Gopal V.	2	4.0	83	4	George Mason University
Pae, Suil	3	4.0	119	5	Hong Kong U of Sc & Tech.
Mayhew, Brian W.	4	3.9	90	9	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Johnstone, Karla M.	5	3.5	83	9	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Smith, Michael	6	3.5	96	5	Boston University
Barton, Jan	7	3.5	116	5	Emory University
Dye, Ronald A.	8	3.5	133	5	Northwestern University
Bedard, Jean C.	9	3.4	82	8	Northeastern University
Earley, Christine E.	10	3.3	57	4	University of Connecticut
Hunton, James E.	11	3.3	63	7	University of South Florida
Rajgopal, S.	12	3.3	115	9	Duke University
Verrecchia, Robert E.	13	3.3	138	6	University of Pennsylvania
Geiger, Marshall A.	14	3.2	47	7	University of Richmond
Tan, Hun-Tong	15	3.2	65	7	Nanyang Technological Univ.
Kaplan, Steven E.	16	3.2	73	7	Arizona State University
Bradshaw, Mark T.	17	3.2	80	5	Harvard University
Ke, Bin	18	3.2	82	6	Pennsylvania State Univ.
Klein, April	19	3.0	57	3	New York University
Buchheit, Steve	20	3.0	60	5	Texas Tech University
Kinney Jr., William R.	21	3.0	60	5	University of Texas, Austin
Brown, Lawrence D.	22	3.0	71	4	Georgia State University
Lennox, Clive	23	3.0	73	4	Hong Kong U of Sc & Tech.
Mills, Lillian F.	24	3.0	73	7	University of Arizona
Kadous, Kathryn	25	3.0	74	6	University of Washington
Dutta, Sunil	26	3.0	75	5	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Weber, Joseph	27	3.0	78	6	MIT
Roulstone, Darren T.	28	3.0	85	4	University of Chicago
DeFond, Mark L.	29	3.0	95	7	Univ. of Southern California
Chenhall, Robert H.	30	3.0	96	3	Monash University
338 with 2.0 - 2.99 Adj Arts		200	5,027	398	
339 with 1.0 - 1.99 Adj Arts		411	10,373	793	
943 with < 1.0 Adj. Article		433	10,390	1,147	
Total		1,145	28,294	2,521	

Table 11: Finance Most Prolific Authors (Ranked by Adjusted Articles)

Author Name	Rank	Total Author Articles	Total Author Pages	Total Appearances	Author Affiliation
Subrahmanyam, A.	1	6.25	182	13	UCLA
Longstaff, Francis A.	2	5.67	152	11	UCLA
Thornton, Daniel L.	3	4.33	94	6	CEPR
Massa, Massimo	4	4.33	150	7	INSEAD
Titman, Sheridan	5	4.33	97	9	University of Texas, Austin
Faff, Robert W.	6	4.25	81	7	Monash University
Stulz, René M.	7	4.25	148	10	Ohio State University
Chung, Kee H.	8	4.17	89	11	SUNY, Buffalo
Michaely, Roni	9	4.08	133	11	Cornell University
Finnerty, John D.	10	4.00	70	5	Analysis Group
Lie, Erik	11	4.00	93	5	College of William and Mary
Schultz, Paul	12	4.00	126	6	University of Notre Dame
Wang, Changyun	13	3.50	76	4	National Univ of Singapore
Lauterbach, Beni	14	3.50	58	7	Bar-Ilan University
Lemmon, Michael L.	15	3.50	97	9	University of Utah
Musto, David K.	16	3.42	91	8	University of Pennsylvania
Stein, Jeremy	17	3.37	109	8	Harvard University
Thakor, Anjan V.	18	3.33	116	6	University of Michigan
Burch, Timothy R.	19	3.33	95	7	University of Miami
Noe, Thomas H.	20	3.33	104	7	Tulane University
Liu, Jun	21	3.33	112	8	UCLA
Moskowitz, Tobias J.	22	3.33	126	6	University of Chicago
Akhigbe, Aigbe	23	3.33	69	7	Florida Atlantic University
Graham, John R.	24	3.25	136	7	Duke University
Madan, Dilip B.	25	3.25	103	7	University of Maryland
Santa-Clara, Pedro	26	3.25	124	8	UCLA
Laeven, Luc	27	3.17	86	6	World Bank
Chordia, Tarun	28	3.17	101	8	Emory University
Van Ness, Bonnie F.	29	3.17	61	9	Kansas State University
Ait-Sahalia, Yacine	30	3.17	145	5	Princeton University
Denis, David J.	31	3.17	72	7	Purdue University
Madura, Jeff	32	3.17	65	7	Florida Atlantic University
DeYoung, Robert	33	3.08	105	5	Fed Reserve Bk of Chicago
Ljungqvist, Alexander P.	34	3.08	102	7	New York University
Altman, Edward I.	35	3.08	58	6	New York University
Berger, Allen N.	36	3.07	105	9	Bd of Gov. of Fed Res Sys
Löffler, Gunter	37	3.00	85	3	Goethe-Universität
Bessembinder, Hendrik	38	3.00	104	4	University of Utah
Engel, Charles	39	3.00	49	4	Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison
Goldman, Eitan	40	3.00	76	4	U of N Carolina, Chapel Hill
Morellec, Erwan	41	3.00	97	4	University of Lausanne
Sapp, Stephen Graham	42	3.00	78	4	Univ of Western Ontario
Sarkar, Sudipto	43	3.00	79	4	McMaster University
Torstila, Sami	44	3.00	59	4	Helsinki School of Econ

Table 11: Finance Most Prolific Authors (Ranked by Adjusted Articles) con'd

Author Name	Rank	Total Author Articles	Total Author Pages	Total Appearances	Author Affiliation
Shumway, Tyler	45	3.00	79	5	University of Michigan
Griffin, John M.	46	3.00	80	6	Arizona State University
Coval, Joshua D.	47	3.00	98	7	Harvard University
160 with 2.0 -2.99 Adj. Arts		367	10,766	673	
793 with 1.0 -1.99 Adj. Arts		959	25,726	1,656	
2,053 with < 1.0 Adj. Art		972	25,162	2,399	
Total		2,464	66,260	5,046	

Table 12: Economics Most Prolific Authors (Ranked by Adjusted Articles)

Author Name	Rank	Total Author Articles	Total Author Pages	Total Appear- ances	Author Affiliation
Shleifer, Andrei	1	7.95	177	17	Harvard University
Kocherlakota, Narayana	2	7.83	114	10	Stanford University
Acemoglu, Daron	3	7.83	291	15	MIT
List, John	4	7.33	145	10	University of Maryland
Tirole, Jean	5	7.08	196	13	Institut d' Economie Industrielle
Manski, Charles F.	6	7.00	96	9	Northwestern University
Wright, Randall	7	6.50	133	15	University of Pennsylvania
Orphanides, Athanasios	8	6.33	351	8	Bd of Gov of Fed Res Sys
Hall, Robert E.	9	6.00	91	6	Stanford University
Andrews, Donald W. K.	10	6.00	235	7	Yale University
Glaeser, Edward	11	5.83	138	11	Harvard University
Dupor, Bill	12	5.50	96	7	Ohio State University
Jehiel, Philippe	13	5.50	140	9	CERAS
Mullainathan, Sendhil	14	5.33	123	11	Harvard University
Jackson, Matthew O.	15	5.25	169	12	California Inst. of Technology
Kehoe, Patrick J.	16	5.25	120	13	Fed Res Bk of Minneapolis
Newey, Whitney	17	5.17	139	9	MIT
Ireland, Peter N.	18	5.00	96	5	Boston College
Ray, Debraj	19	4.92	150	10	New York University
Shi, Shouyong	20	4.83	149	6	Indiana University
Heckman, James	21	4.83	190	10	University of Chicago
Levitt, Steven D.	22	4.83	110	10	University of Chicago
Samuelson, Larry	23	4.70	122	8	U of Wisconsin, Madison
Sandholm, William H.	24	4.50	119	5	U of Wisconsin, Madison
Segal, Ilya	25	4.50	128	6	Stanford University
Roth, Alvin E.	26	4.42	82	10	Harvard University
Poterba, James M.	27	4.33	47	6	MIT
Smith, Bruce D.	28	4.33	99	8	University of Texas, Austin
Bertrand, Marianne	29	4.33	111	10	Princeton University
Imbens, Guido W.	30	4.25	72	8	UCLA
Auerbach, Alan J.	31	4.20	40	7	U of California, Berkeley
Athey, Susan	32	4.17	134	7	MIT
Persico, Nicola	33	4.17	113	7	University of Pennsylvania
Levine, David K.	34	4.17	101	9	UCLA
Morris, Stephen	35	4.08	131	8	Princeton University
Abel, Andrew	36	4.00	78	4	University of Pennsylvania
Matsuyama, Kiminori	37	4.00	89	4	Northwestern University
Cochrane, John H.	38	4.00	141	5	University of Chicago
Gollier, Christian	39	4.00	85	5	Université de Toulouse
Prat, Andrea	40	4.00	88	5	London School of Economics
Compte, Olivier	41	4.00	134	6	CERAS
Greenstone, Michael	42	4.00	125	6	MIT
Mitra, Tapan	43	4.00	89	6	Cornell University
Moscarini, Giuseppe	44	4.00	105	6	Yale University

Table 12: Economics Most Prolific Authors (Ranked by Adjusted Articles) con'd

Author Name	Rank	Total Author Articles	Total Author Pages	Total Appearances	Author Affiliation
Saez, Emmanuel	45	4.00	125	6	Harvard University
68 with 3.0 - 3.99 Adj. Arts		222	5,373	356	
234 with 2.0 - 2.99 Adj. Arts		525	12,357	894	
1,101 with 1.0 - 1.99 Adj. Arts		1,303	29,990	2,152	
2,414 with < 1.0 Adj. Articles		1,081	24,600	2,710	
Total		3,359	78,122	6,487	

Table 13: Marketing Most Prolific Authors (Ranked by Adjusted Articles)

Author Name	Rank	Total Author Articles	Total Author Pages	Total Appearances	Author Affiliation
Chernev, Alexander	1	6.50	82	7	Northwestern University
Tellis, Gerard	2	5.50	76	12	U of Southern California
Thompson, Craig J.	3	5.00	70	7	U of Wisconsin, Madison
Soman, Dilip	4	5.00	75	9	Hong Kong U of Sc & Tech.
Shane, Scott	5	4.83	85	7	University of Maryland
Homburg, Christian	6	4.83	81	12	Universität Mannheim
Lehmann, Donald R.	7	4.58	65	12	Columbia University
Simonson, Itamar	8	4.50	64	8	Stanford University
Wedel, Michel	9	4.42	64	11	University of Groningen
Janiszewski, Chris	10	4.37	67	10	University of Florida
Cowley, Elizabeth	11	4.33	39	6	U of New South Wales
Kivetz, Ran	12	4.17	72	7	Columbia University
Kozinets, Robert V.	13	4.17	70	7	Northwestern University
Kumar, V.	14	3.87	61	9	University of Connecticut
Villas-Boas, J. Miguel	15	3.83	55	6	Univ of California, Berkeley
Inman, J. Jeffrey	16	3.75	52	8	University of Pittsburgh
Moorman, Christine	17	3.75	45	8	Duke University
Zinkhan, George M.	18	3.75	36	9	Cleveland State University
Verhoef, Peter C.	19	3.67	55	8	Erasmus University
Pieters, Rik	20	3.67	52	9	Tilburg University
Sivakumar, K.	21	3.67	48	6	Lehigh University
Franses, Philip Hans	22	3.58	37	7	Erasmus University
Jap, Sandy D.	23	3.50	55	4	Emory University
Wood, Stacy L.	24	3.50	37	5	University of South Carolina
Netemeyer, Richard G.	25	3.49	46	9	University of Virginia
Grewal, Rajdeep	26	3.42	52	9	Pennsylvania State Univ.
Baumgartner, Hans	27	3.33	35	6	Pennsylvania State Univ.
Ailawadi, Kusum L.	28	3.33	58	7	Dartmouth College
Dube, Jean-Pierre	29	3.33	52	7	University of Chicago
Desiraju, Ramarao	30	3.33	69	5	University of Central Florida
Soberman, David	31	3.33	44	5	INSEAD
Woodside, Arch	32	3.33	42	7	Tulane University
Srinivasan, Kannan	33	3.25	51	10	Carnegie Mellon University
Fader, Peter S.	34	3.20	47	8	University of Pennsylvania
Bearden, William O.	35	3.17	43	8	University of South Carolina
Maxham III, James G.	36	3.17	47	6	University of Virginia
Dhar, Ravi	37	3.17	35	7	Yale University
Donthu, Naveen	38	3.17	33	7	Georgia State University
Balasubramanian, Siva K.	39	3.17	45	8	S Illinois Univ., Carbondale
Stremersch, Stefan	40	3.17	44	8	Erasmus University
Zhang, Z. John	41	3.17	50	8	Columbia University
Mittal, Vikas	42	3.17	40	9	University of Pittsburgh
Grewal, Dhruv	43	3.08	37	10	Babson College
Kahn, Barbara	44	3.08	39	7	University of Pennsylvania

Table 13: Marketing Most Prolific Authors (Ranked by Adjusted Articles) con'd

Author Name	Rank	Total Author Articles	Total Author Pages	Total Appearances	Author Affiliation
Axsater, Sven	45	3.00	24	3	Lund University
Kumar, Piyush	46	3.00	40	3	University of Georgia
Lewis, Michael	47	3.00	30	3	University of Florida
Drolet, Aimee	48	3.00	37	5	UCLA
Sudhir, K.	49	3.00	55	5	New York University
Arnould, Eric J.	50	3.00	39	6	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln
Luo, Xueming	51	3.00	31	6	SUNY, Fredonia
Loch, Christoph H.	52	3.00	47	7	INSEAD
Peracchio, Laura A.	53	3.00	33	7	U of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
124 with 2.0 - 2.99 Adj. Arts		288	3690	574	
696 with 1.0 - 1.99 Adj. Arts		846	10,638	1,614	
2,861with < 1.0 Adj Article		1,232	15,998	3,299	
Total		2,560	33,009	5,877	

Table 14: Management Information System Most Prolific Authors (Ranked by Adj. Articles)

Author Name	Rank	Total Author Articles	Total Author Pages	Total Appear- ances	Author Affiliation
Benbasat, Izak	1	3.8	94.5	9	National Univ of Singapore
Whinston, Andrew B.	2	3.4	77.1	11	University of Texas, Austin
Kauffman, Robert J.	3	3.2	91.5	7	University of Minnesota
Gefen, David	4	3.2	81.7	6	Drexel University
Zhang, Weixiong	5	3.1	89.3	5	Washington University
Zhu, Kevin	6	2.8	84.5	5	Univ of California, Irvine
Grover, Varun	7	2.8	76.0	8	Clemson University
Zmud, Robert W.	8	2.6	62.9	7	University of Oklahoma
Bhattacharjee, Anol	9	2.5	64.0	3	University of South Florida
Dutta, Amitava	10	2.5	61.5	3	George Mason University
Darwiche, Adnan	11	2.5	75.5	4	UCLA
Lukasiewicz, Thomas	12	2.5	120.5	4	U. di Roma "La Sapienza"
Sandholm, Tuomas	13	2.5	97.5	4	Carnegie Mellon University
Ying, Mingsheng	14	2.5	82.5	4	Tsinghua University
Sabberwal, Rajiv	15	2.5	76.5	5	Univ of Missouri, St. Louis.
Tam, Kar Yan	16	2.4	69.5	6	Hong Kong U of Sc & Tech.
Riggins, Frederick J.	17	2.3	48.0	3	University of Minnesota
Ben-Elياهو-Zohary, R.	18	2.3	40.0	3	Ben-Gurion University
Subramani, Mani	19	2.3	70.0	4	University of Minnesota
Leidner, Dorothy E.	20	2.3	63.3	5	Baylor University
Alavi, Maryam	21	2.2	45.3	5	Emory University
Clemons, Eric K.	22	2.2	56.2	5	University of Pennsylvania
Wixom, Barbara H.	23	2.2	54.8	5	University of Virginia
Yokoo, Makoto	24	2.2	51.2	6	Kyushu University
Venkatesh, Viswanath	25	2.1	59.7	5	University of Arkansas
Dennis, Alan R.	26	2.1	51.5	5	Indiana University
Fichman, Robert G.	27	2.0	52.0	2	Boston College
Müller, Martin	28	2.0	68.0	2	University of Alberta
Levina, Natalia	29	2.0	53.5	3	New York University
Lin, Fangzhen	30	2.0	44.0	3	Hong Kong U of Sc & Tech.
Bhargava, Hemant K.	31	2.0	42.0	4	Pennsylvania State Univ.
Straub, Detmar W.	32	2.0	34.7	6	Georgia State University
234 with 1.0 to 1.99 Adj. Arts		268	7,376	488	
1,288 with < 1.0 Adj. Art		509	15,035	1,437	
Total		856	24,550	2,082	

Table 15: Management Most Prolific Authors (Ranked by Adjusted Articles)

Author Name	Rank	Total Author Articles	Total Author Pages	Total Appearances	Author Affiliation
Judge, Timothy A.	1	10.08	159	22	University of Florida
Luo, Yadong	2	8.33	165	10	University of Miami
Shane, Scott	3	6.83	118	11	Case Western Reserve Univ
Carpenter, Mason A.	4	5.25	87	11	U of Wisconsin, Madison
Moon, Henry	5	5.02	56	13	Emory University
LePine, Jeffery A.	6	4.95	72	10	University of Florida
Flynn, Francis J.	7	4.83	78	7	Columbia University
Westphal, James D.	8	4.83	127	10	University of Texas, Austin
Colquitt, Jason A.	9	4.82	69	10	University of Florida
Powell, Thomas C.	10	4.50	60	5	Australian Grad Sch of Man.
Miller, Kent D.	11	4.50	71	7	Purdue University
Peng, Mike W.	12	4.17	85	6	Ohio State University
Cannella Jr., Albert A.	13	4.17	61	10	Arizona State University
Sanders, Gerard	14	4.17	75	8	Brigham Young University
Bunderson, J. Stuart	15	4.00	82	6	Washington Univ, St Louis
Zajac, Edward J.	16	4.00	85	8	Northwestern University
Ilies, Remus	17	3.75	57	9	Michigan State University
Barney, Jay	18	3.67	53	6	Ohio State University
Levinthal, Daniel	19	3.67	60	8	University of Pennsylvania
Brockner, Joel	20	3.56	73	9	Columbia University
Hitt, Michael A.	21	3.53	67	12	Arizona State University
Knott, Anne Marie	22	3.50	66	4	University of Maryland
Makadok, Richard	23	3.50	44	4	Emory University
Siggelkow, Nicolaj	24	3.50	83	4	University of Pennsylvania
Shen, Wai	25	3.50	45	6	Rutgers University
Ketchen Jr., David J.	26	3.50	52	10	Florida State University
Coff, Russell	27	3.33	49	5	Emory University
Priem, Richard L.	28	3.33	62	9	University of Texas, Arlington
Zhou, Jing	29	3.33	44	6	Rice University
Hillman, Amy J.	30	3.33	56	7	Arizona State University
Lievens, Filip	31	3.28	41	6	Ghent University
Witt, L. A.	32	3.20	39	8	University of New Orleans
Axsater, Sven	33	3.00	24	3	Lund University
Jawahar, I. M.	34	3.00	48	4	Illinois State University
Adner, Ron	35	3.00	48	5	INSEAD
Katila, Riitta	36	3.00	52	5	Stanford University
Nerkar, Atul	37	3.00	58	5	Columbia University
Rothaermel, Frank T.	38	3.00	48	5	Georgia Inst. of Technology
Beamish, Paul W.	39	3.00	48	6	University of Western Ontario
Loch, Christoph H.	40	3.00	47	7	INSEAD
107 with 2.0 - 2.99 Adj. Arts		247	4117	484	
763 with 1.0 - 1.99 Adj. Arts		919	16,216	1,721	
3,565 with < 1.0 Adj. Art		1,456	25,179	4,105	
Total		2,787	48,221	6,617	

Table 16

Results of the estimation of equation (1):

$$PRODUCTIVITY_j = \beta_0 + \beta_1 USPhD_j + \beta_2 YEARS_j + \beta_3 GRADSCH_j + \beta_4 EMPSCH_j + \beta_5 GENDER_j + \beta_6 PhDSCH + \beta_7 GRADSCH * EMPSCH + \epsilon$$

Variables	Coefficient	t-value
Constant	0.644	
<i>USPhD</i>	0.031	1.381
<i>YEARS</i>	-0.043	-1.920*
<i>GRADSCH</i>	0.070	2.735***
<i>EMPSCH</i>	0.053	1.487
<i>GENDER</i>	0.055	2.482**
<i>PhDSCH</i>	0.108	4.773***
<i>GRADSCH*EMPSCH</i>	-0.039	-1.026
F-Value: 7.828***		

Notes: *PRODUCTIVITY_j* is a continuous variable of the adjusted number of articles in our journal list for each author. *USPhD_j* is a dummy variable for country of Ph.D. with a value of 1 if the author earned his/her Ph.D. in the United States and 0 otherwise. *YEARS_j* is a continuous variable that indicates the number of years (as of December 2005) since the author earned his/her Ph.D. *GRADSCH* is a dummy variable for school type with a value of 1 if the author graduated from a top-ten business school and 0 otherwise. *EMPSCH_j* is a dummy variable for school type with a value of 1 if the author is associated with a school from the top-10 list of schools in the 2007 *US News and World Report* ranking of business schools and 0 otherwise. *GENDER_j* is a dummy variable for author sex with a value of 1 if the author is male and 0 otherwise. *PhDSCH_j* is a dummy variable for school type with a value of 1 if the author is associated with a school that is a PhD-granting institution and 0 otherwise. *GRADSCH*EMPSCH_j* is a dummy interaction term that has a value of 1 if the author graduated from, and is employed by a top-ten school based on the *US News and World Report* 2007 ranking of business schools, and 0 otherwise.

The symbols *, **, and *** indicates statistical significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels respectively.