



Georgia Southern University Digital Commons@Georgia Southern

University Honors Program Theses

2016

Publishing in the Top Journals of the ABDC Journal List: A Cross-Disciplinary Study

Austin D. Glover
Georgia Southern University

Lowell Mooney Dr.
Georgia Southern University

Axel Grossmann Dr.
Georgia Southern University

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.georgiasouthern.edu/honors-theses>

 Part of the [Accounting Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Glover, Austin D.; Mooney, Lowell Dr.; and Grossmann, Axel Dr., "Publishing in the Top Journals of the ABDC Journal List: A Cross-Disciplinary Study" (2016). *University Honors Program Theses*. 163.
<https://digitalcommons.georgiasouthern.edu/honors-theses/163>

This thesis (open access) is brought to you for free and open access by Digital Commons@Georgia Southern. It has been accepted for inclusion in University Honors Program Theses by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons@Georgia Southern. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@georgiasouthern.edu.

Publishing in the Top Journals of the ABDC Journal List: A Cross-Disciplinary Study

An Honors Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Honor's college of business and administration.

By:
Austin Glover

Under the mentorship of Professor Dr. Lowell Mooney and Dr. Axel Grossmann

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to determine the probability that faculty will publish in the top journals in their respective fields, and if the probability of publishing in those top journals is equally likely across accounting, finance, and management disciplines. To address these questions we collected data from the top journals on the ABDC Journal list for the years 2013-2014. Specifically, we wanted to know how many publication opportunities in the top journals were available during the those two years, how many schools were able to publish in the top journals, and which schools had the most success in publishing in the top journals. For example, a total of 788 papers were published in accounting, compared to about 7,000 papers in the top A* management journals. Our findings prove that the probability of a faculty member to publish in a top A* journal is higher for a management faculty member than it is for accounting or finance faculty. This paper focuses on the statistics and analysis of the data collected.

Thesis Mentor: _____

Dr. Lowell Mooney

Thesis Mentor: _____

Dr. Axel Grossmann

Honors Director: _____

Dr. Steven Engel

April 2016
College of Business and Administration
University Honors Program
Georgia Southern University

Acknowledgements

I want to sincerely thank Dr. Mooney and Dr. Grossmann. This project would not have been possible without their unwavering support, mentorship and academic expertise. They taught me that data collecting and writing are beyond a product, but rather a process. This knowledge will enable me to begin my career with a deeper understanding of the importance in following a process to get any large project complete.

I would like to thank my friends and family for supporting me throughout the data collection and writing process. They all realized the countless number of hours that I spent while gathering the data. Thank you for showing me love and support in numerous ways.

Finally I would like to thank my girlfriend, Lindsay, for helping take care of my dog, Beau. It wasn't uncommon to find me in the library or Dr. Mooney's office well into the night. I always knew Beau was in the best hands. Thanks for your steadfast support and encouraging words.

1. Introduction

Laia and Albert have been close friends for twenty years, having first met as students in State University's PhD program. Laia earned her doctorate in finance while Albert's degree was in management. Their academic careers followed similar paths. After many years of success as full-time faculty members each found themselves in administrative roles. It was not surprising that both were recently appointed dean of a business school. Albert was named dean at Master University (MU). In the Carnegie system, MU is classified as an M2 - Medium institution. Last year, MU awarded 175 master's degrees but does not have a doctoral program. Laia was named dean at Research University (RU) where both master degrees and doctoral degrees are offered. In Carnegie, RU is classified as an R3 - Moderate Research Activity institution. Last year, RU awarded around 400 master's degrees and 30 Ph.D. degrees.

Shortly after their appointments, Laia and Albert ran into each other at an AACSB new dean orientation program. That evening, over drinks, they each expressed their desire to enhance the research profile of their respective schools. Both administrators had varying degrees of experience using journal ranking lists, whether it was having their own research evaluated or using the lists as department chairs to evaluate the research of others. At one school, Eigenfactors were used, another school used the International Guide to Academic Journal Quality (formerly the Association of Business Schools (ABS) Academic Journal Quality Guide), and both had experience using the Harzing Journal Quality List. Currently, Laia's school, RU, uses the ABS list but Albert's does not use a journal list to evaluate its creative scholarly output. Instead, MU focuses on journal acceptance rates to assess quality.

During the orientation program, one of the presenters cited anecdotal evidence from graduating business Ph.D. students that the topic of using the Australian Business Deans Council (ABDC) Journal Quality List as a tool for assessing research quality comes up during their interviews for academic positions. The ABDC Journal Quality List comprises almost 3,000 different journal titles divided into four quality categories. The presenter made a strong case for the ABDC list and Laia is very enthusiastic telling Albert that she intends to discuss this with her administrative group and college governance committee upon her return to campus.

Albert, however is hesitant. Resources for research (research databases and other technology-related costs, research assistants, course releases, etc.) are fairly tight at MU. Student credit hours is still a major driver in the school's fortunes and so most of the faculty still have 3-2 teaching loads. While Albert hopes to use summer research grants and non-tenure track faculty to increase the amount of time available to the research faculty, he is not sure where he will find the money to provide the other needed resources.

Laia countered that MU could still use the ABDC list but it might want to temper the school's publication expectations given the research constraints it faces. In fact, she points out that while her school's resources are more plentiful, she too has doubts whether she can reasonably expect her faculty to publish in the top journals.

The purpose of this research is to determine whether faculty in different disciplines are equally as likely to publish in the top journals in their fields. To address this question we collected data from the top journals on the ABDC Journal list for the years 2013-2014. Specifically, we wanted to know how many publication opportunities in the top journals were available during those two

years, how many schools were able to publish in the top journals, and which schools had the most success in publishing in the top journals.

2. The Australian Business Deans Council (ABDC) Journal Quality List¹

Anecdotal evidence suggests that the ABDC Journal Quality List is becoming a popular tool among business colleges with at least some research focus. The comprehensive nature of the ABDC Journal Quality List lends itself to business colleges around the world as an assessment tool to judge research productivity and quality across programs, while overcoming regional and discipline specific biases.

The list was constructed by the ABDC in 2007 for its members and reviewed by independent chair and discipline-specific panels in 2009 and 2013. Currently, the list contains 2,766 different journal titles, divided into four quality categories: A*(6.9%), A (20.8%), B (28.4%), and C (43.9%) in eight main disciplines: statistics, information systems, economics, accounting, finance, management, marketing/ tourism/logistics, and business taxation and law.

In our study, we focus on three disciplines, accounting/taxation, finance, and management.

Table 1 presents the number of journals in each category for each of the three disciplines. As shown, the ABDC List includes 214 accounting journals, 179 finance journals, and 822 management journals.

¹ More information about the Australian Business Deans Council (ABDC) Journal Quality List can be found under <http://www.abdc.edu.au/pages/abdc-journal-quality-list-2013.html>

Journal Ranking	Accounting & Taxation	Finance	Management	Other	Total
A*	11	11	56	114	192
A	30	31	193	323	577
B	44	52	203	485	784
C	129	85	370	629	1213
Total Number of Journals	214	179	822	1,551	2,766

ABDC discipline codes: Accounting/Taxation 1501 and 1801025; Finance 1502; Management 1503

Hence, the list of top journals from the ABDC Journal Quality List is rather inclusive. This fits our research objectives well since our focus is on the publication opportunities of AACSB schools with at least some degree of research focus and not just those schools that are considered highly research intensive.² With respect to the inclusiveness of the ABDC Journal Quality List, the Australian Business Deans and Council makes the following statement on their website:

“In the ABDC Journal Quality List 2013 there is considerable variability in the average quality between marginal journals at either end of each rating category. Many journals legitimately crossover discipline areas but for pragmatic reasons are allocated to one FoR only. Journal lists should be a starting point only for assessing publication quality and should not constrain researchers to a particular domain. There is no substitute for assessing individual articles on a case-by-case basis.”

For the purposes of our study, we define top journals as the journals included in the A* category of the ABDC list. As shown in Table 1, for the three disciplines examined in our study, the ABDC List includes 78 A* journals, 11 in accounting/taxation, 11 in finance, and 56 in management. Table 2 identifies the top journals in the three disciplines.

² A list that considers a more exclusive journal list for just the top schools is the UTD Top Business School Research Ranking list: <http://jindal.utdallas.edu/the-utd-top-100-business-school-research-rankings/index.php>. This list considers only the top 3 Finance and Accounting journals, as well as the top 10 Management journals.

Table 2: List of A* Journals from ABDC Journal Quality List							
Accounting and Taxation			Finance		Management		
1	Accounting, Organizations and Society	1	Journal of Banking and Finance	1	Academy of Management Annals	29	European Journal of Operational Research
2	Auditing: A Journal of Practice and Theory	2	Journal of Corporate Finance	2	Academy of Management Journal	30	Gender and Society
3	Canadian Tax Journal	3	Journal of Finance	3	Academy of Management Learning and Education	31	Human Relations
4	Contemporary Accounting Research	4	Journal of Financial & Quantitative Analysis	4	Academy of Management Review	32	Human Resource Management (US)
5	European Accounting Review	5	Journal of Financial Economics	5	Administrative Science Quarterly	33	Industrial and Labor Relations Review
6	Journal of Accounting and Economics	6	Journal of Financial Intermediation	6	American Journal of Sociology	34	Industrial Relations: A Journal of Economy and Society
7	Journal of Accounting Research	7	Journal of Financial Markets	7	American Sociological Review	35	International Journal of Production Economics
8	Management Accounting Research	8	Review of Asset Pricing Studies	8	Annual Review of Psychology	36	Journal of Applied Psychology
9	Review of Accounting Studies	9	Review of Corporate Finance	9	Journal of Management	37	Journal of Business Venturing
10	The Accounting Review	10	Review of Finance	10	Journal of Management Studies	38	Journal of Conflict Resolution: Research on War and Peace Between and Within Nations
11	British Tax Review	11	The Review of Financial Studies	11	Journal of Operations Management	39	Journal of Experimental Psychology: General
				12	Journal of Organizational Behavior	40	Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance
				13	Journal of Personality and Social Psychology	41	Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition
				14	Journal of Product Innovation Management	42	Journal of International Business Studies
				15	Management Science	43	Journal of Vocational Behavior
				16	Personality and Social Psychology Review	44	Omega
				17	Personnel Psychology: A Journal of Applied Research	45	Operations Research
				18	Sociology	46	Organization Science
				19	Strategic Management Journal	47	Organization Studies
				20	The Leadership Quarterly	48	Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes
				21	Urban Studies: An International Journal for Research in Urban Studies	49	Organizational Research Methods
				22	Advances in Experimental Social Psychology	50	Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin
				23	American Journal of Public Health	51	Psychological Bulletin
				24	American Psychologist	52	Psychological Review
				25	Annual Review of Sociology	53	Psychological Science
				26	British Journal of Industrial Relations: An International Journal of Employment Relations	54	Regional Studies
				27	Decision Sciences	55	Research Policy
				28	Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice	56	The Journal of Business (Chicago)

3. Data collection

As stated earlier, we wanted to know how many publication opportunities in the top journals were available to the faculty in each of the three disciplines, how many schools published in the top journals, and which schools had the most success.

Therefore, we accessed the website for each A* journal and counted the number of issues published per year, the number of articles published per issue, and the number of authors per published article along with their affiliations. Additionally, we segregated the affiliations between schools and non-schools (corporations, research institutes, banks, law firms, consulting firms, etc.). The data collection was conducted for 2013 and 2014. We used two years to account for possible publication outliers that may have occurred such as special issues that contained more papers than would normally be published. Finally, we also counted the number of times each academic institution was listed as an affiliation in the papers published during the two year period.

Note that while the Accounting A* list contains 11 journals, we only analyze 10 as we were not able to access the *British Tax Review*. Additionally, due to time constraints, we collected data for a random sample of 21 of the 56 management A* journals. In table 2, we list those 21 journals first in the list of 56 A* journals. Thus, in the case of management journals, we present in this study the actual collected data as well as the extrapolated numbers assuming the average number of publications and authors in the journals not included is similar to those for which data has been collected.

Several issues had to be addressed during the data collection process. For example, the number of authors does not always match the number of affiliations because, of course, some authors have appointments at multiple institutions. In addition, it was difficult to determine for some of the international institutions whether or not the affiliations were unique or simply represented a unit or division of another institution. Finally, it was challenging in some cases to determine whether or not an international affiliation represented a school instead of a research institute, for example.

4. Number of Faculty Members per Discipline and Rank

Because the number of top journals differs by discipline, it is necessary to standardize our results by considering the number of faculty in each discipline. Following Brown (2011), we used data from the 2011 AACSB salary survey. In this survey, approximately 546 member schools reported data on 31,367 full-time faculty members. Using AACSB data is appropriate since faculty at those schools are required to conduct research at some level and the anecdotal evidence suggests the ABDC journal quality list is especially popular among AACSB schools as an assessment tool to assess the quality of journal publications.

Table 3 presents the number of faculty by discipline and rank for accounting, finance, and management. As shown in Panel A, each discipline had approximately the same percentage of faculty holding the assistant professor rank, ranging from 31.3% to 31.9%. The faculty at this rank are subject to the most intense pressure to publish. Panel A shows that, according to the AACSB Salary survey, there are 4353 faculty in accounting, 3961

in finance, and 6,163 in management. Thus, it reveals that there are approximately 42% more management faculty than accounting faculty and approximately 56% more management faculty than finance faculty. This is most likely due to the fact that management faculty teach a significant portion of the total business curriculum. Furthermore, Panel B reveals that the relationship between the number of management faculty relative to the other disciplines roughly holds for each level of faculty rank.

Table 3: Number of Faculty by Discipline and Rank

Panel A: By Discipline								
	Accounting		Finance		Management		Totals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Assistant Professor	1,364	31.3%	1,263	31.9%	1,934	31.4%	4,561	
Associate Professor	1,577	36.2%	1,153	29.1%	1,961	31.8%	4,691	
Full Professor	1,412	32.4%	1,545	39.0%	2,268	36.8%	5,225	
Totals by Discipline	<u>4,353</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>3,961</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>6,163</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>14,477</u>	
Panel B: By Rank								
	Accounting		Finance		Management		Totals by Rank	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Assistant Professor	1,364	29.9%	1,263	27.7%	1,934	42.4%	4,561	100.0%
Associate Professor	1,577	33.6%	1,153	24.6%	1,961	41.8%	4,691	100.0%
Full Professor	1,412	27.0%	1,545	29.6%	2,268	43.4%	5,225	100.0%

Note: The accounting numbers include accounting and taxation; the finance numbers include real estate, insurance, and banking; the management numbers include management, strategic management, production/operations management, HR management (including labor relations), hospitality management, and behavioral science/organizational behavior.

Source: This data comes from the AACSB's Annual Salary Survey in 2011 (Number of participating Schools 546) See also the article "Faculty Focus: Exploring the Number of Faculty Members by Field/Discipline" by Jessica Brown (2011) <http://aacsbblogs.typepad.com/dataandresearch/2011/05/2010-11-salary-survey-new-hire-status.html#sthash.894I9FeV.dpuf>

5. Descriptive statistics

Table 4 reports the number of publishing opportunities that were available in the top journals during the research period. As noted earlier, we collected data for only 10 of the 11 accounting journals and 21 of the 56 management journals so we extrapolated by

multiplying our recorded accounting numbers by a factor of 1.1 (11/10) and the management numbers by a factor of 2.67 (56/21).

As shown in Table 4, Panel A, 788 (extrapolated) papers were published in accounting compared to almost 7,000 (6,992 extrapolated) in management. Finance compared slightly more favorably to management with 1,565 papers published. Panel A also reveals that management journals average more issues per journal than the other disciplines, specifically 26% more than finance and 36% more than accounting. Yet, management's 9.2 average number of papers published per issue falls between the other two disciplines.

Panel B provides information on the affiliations of the authors who published during the research period. Of particular interest, is the number of papers written by non-school affiliated authors. For example, 5.8% (46/788) of the total number of publishing opportunities in accounting were claimed by non-school authors while the percentage in finance was slightly better at 4.3%. In management, on the other hand, only 0.9% of the total publishing opportunities were claimed by non-school affiliated authors.

Table 4: Publishing Opportunities in the Top Journals by Discipline					
Review Period: 2013-2014					
	Accounting		Finance	Management	
<u>Panel A: Total Number of Papers Published</u>	Recorded	Extrapolated	Recorded	Recorded	Extrapolated
Total number of papers published	716	788	1,565	2,622	6,992
Number of Journals	10	11	11	21	56
Average number of papers per journal	71.6	71.6	142.3	124.9	124.9
Total issues published	100	110	119	286	763
Average number of Issues per journal	10.0	10.0	10.8	13.6	13.6
Average number of papers per issue	7.2	7.2	13.2	9.2	9.2
<u>Panel B: Papers Published by Affiliation Type</u>					
Total number of papers published	716	788	1,565	2,622	6,992
Papers published with only school affiliated authors	644	708	1,103	2,390	6,373
Papers published with only non-school affiliated authors	42	46	67	24	64
Papers published with both school and non-school affiliated authors	30	33	395	208	555
<u>Panel C: Total Number of Affiliations Cited</u>					
Total number of school affiliations	1,693	1,862	3,485	6,977	18,605
Total number of non-school affiliations	142	156	667	318	848
Total number of affiliations	1,835	2,019	4,152	7,295	19,453
Number of unique schools	422	464	761	1,032	2,752
Average number publications per school	4.0	4.0	4.6	6.8	6.8

In Panel C, we distinguish between the number of school vs. non-school affiliations.

Considerably more non-school affiliated authors published in finance than the other disciplines. Over 16% (667/4,152) of the finance affiliations were non-school authors compared to only 7.74% in accounting and 4.36% in management. This may be related to the fact that research in accounting and finance is mainly based on secondary data, which sometimes are only available from non-school affiliations.

6. Our Research Findings

In this section we address our research questions which were:

1. How many publication opportunities were available to faculty in accounting, finance, and management during the review period?
2. What is the likelihood that a faculty member in each discipline will publish in a top journal?
3. Which schools were able to publish in the top journals?

Table 5 presents our research results.

Table 5: Standardized Results					
	Accounting		Finance	Management	
Number of Faculty per Discipline (Table 3)	4,353		3,961	6,163	
Number of A* Journals (Table 1)	11		11	56	
<u>Panel A: Faculty Members per Journal</u>					
A* Journal	395.7		360.1	110.1	
A Journals	145.1		127.8	31.9	
B Journals	98.9		76.2	30.4	
C Journals	33.7		46.6	16.7	
All ABDC Journals	20.3		22.1	7.5	
<u>Panel B: Papers per faculty member</u>					
	Accounting		Finance	Management	
	Number	Extrapolated	Recorded	Recorded	Extrapolated
Number of Papers (Table 4)	716	788	1,565	2,622	6,992
Number of Schools (Table 4)	422	464	761	1,032	2,752
Number of Authors	1,814	1,995	3,804	6,959	18,557
A* Papers per Faculty Member	0.16	0.18	0.40	0.43	1.13
Average Number of Authors per Paper	2.53	2.53	2.43	2.65	2.65

To compare publishing success across the three disciplines, it is necessary to standardize by the number of faculty in each discipline. As shown in Panel A, there were 395.7 accounting faculty for each A* accounting journal, 360.1 finance faculty per A* finance journal, and 110.1 management faculty per A* management journal.³ These results suggest that there are significantly more accounting and finance faculty competing to publish in each top journal than is the case in management. Specifically, during the years included in our study, 396 accounting faculty competed for each accounting A* journal, 360 finance faculty competed for each finance A* journal, but only 110 management faculty competed for each top management journal.

Hence, management faculty have a greater opportunity to publish in a top journal.

³ Table 5 shows similar patterns for the journals ranked as A, B, or C journals, which, however, are not discussed in the text.

Panel B of Table 5 presents similar information but this time we focus on the number of papers published rather than the number of journals. As you can see, during the two years studied, the top journals published .18 papers (extrapolated) per accounting faculty member, .40 papers per finance faculty member, but 1.13 papers per management faculty member. Panel B reports one additional interesting discovery related to the number authors per paper. Note the similarities in the average number of authors per paper: 2.53 in accounting, 2.43 in finance, and 2.65 in management.

Our final research question related to the number of schools whose faculty were successful in publishing in the top journals. Tables 6 and 7 present our findings.

Table 6: Number of Schools and Citations by Discipline								
	Accounting			Finance		Management		
	Recorded	Extrapolated	Percent	Recorded	Percent	Recorded	Extrapolated	Percent
Total number of school affiliations	1,693	1,862		3,485		6,977	18,605	
Total number of schools	422	464		761		1,032	2,752	
<u>Panel A: Counts by School</u>								
Schools with 20 or more citations	9	10	2.1%	27	3.5%	97	259	9.4%
10 to 19	36	40	8.5%	64	8.4%	96	256	9.3%
5 to 9	63	69	14.9%	134	17.6%	138	368	13.4%
4	22	24	5.2%	56	7.4%	50	133	4.8%
3	48	53	11.4%	75	9.9%	80	213	7.8%
2	66	73	15.6%	119	15.6%	142	379	13.8%
1	178	196	42.2%	286	37.6%	429	1,144	41.6%
	422	464	100.0%	761	100.0%	1,032	2,752	100.0%
<u>Panel B: Counts by Various Subsets</u>								
Number of appearances by the top 10 schools	238	262	14.1%	397	11.4%	748	1,995	10.7%
by the top 25	483	531	28.5%	744	21.3%	1,547	4,125	22.2%
by the top 50	765	842	45.2%	1,156	33.2%	2,480	6,613	35.5%
by the top 100	1,111	1,222	65.6%	1,715	49.2%	3,673	9,795	52.6%
by all schools	1,693	1,862	100.0%	3,485	100.0%	6,977	18,605	100.0%
Number of foreign schools in the top 100	35			52		46		

Table 6 reports the number of schools whose faculty published in the top journals during

the two-year review period. For example, in finance, 27 schools appeared 20 or more times during the two year period. Table 7 reports that these 27 schools appeared a total of 784 times. Given the total number of finance affiliations was 3,485, less than 4% ($27/761$ schools = 3.5%) of the schools whose faculty published in the top finance journals accounted for over 20% ($784/3,485 = 22.5\%$) of the total number of school affiliations in finance. In contrast, 9.4% of the schools whose faculty published in the top management journals accounted for roughly ($1,577/6,977 = 22\%$ (non-extrapolated)) the same percentage of the total affiliations in management. There were some similarities as well. For example, over 50% of the schools in each disciplines appeared only 1 or 2 times in the top journals over the two-year period: 57.8% in accounting, 53.2% in finance, and 55.3% in management.

Table 6, Panel B reports the number of times different subsets of schools appeared in the top journals over the research period. For example, the ten schools that appeared most often in the top accounting journals account for 14.1% of the total. In comparison, the top ten schools in finance account for 11.4% of the finance total while the top ten management schools account for 10.7% of the management total. Panel B also reports the number of times the top 100 schools in each discipline appeared in the top journals during the review period. Notice the contrast between accounting and the other two disciplines. The top 100 accounting schools account for 65.6% of the total while the top 100 finance schools account for only 49.2% of the finance total and the top 100 management schools account for just 52.6% of the management total. Thus, our findings

suggest that the top 100 accounting schools were the most productive during the two years included in our study.

Panel B also reports that 42.2% of the accounting schools appeared only one time during the two year period. This statistic is similar for finance at 37.6% and management at 41.6%. One way to capture the significance of the Table 6 results is to consider these findings in light of the thousands of business schools that are in operation around the globe. For example: only 464 (extrapolated) accounting schools out of thousands of schools worldwide appeared in the top 10 accounting journals. Furthermore, Table 6 reveals that approaching one half (42.2%) of those schools appeared only one time. Thus, the overall likelihood of most schools publishing in the top journals is considerably low.

Finally, the last row of Table 6 shows that a significant number of schools publishing in the top journals are foreign affiliations: 35% in accounting, 52% in finance, and 46% in management.

Table 7 reinforces this conclusion. The table identifies the top 100 schools in each discipline and presents the total number of times each school appeared during the two-year period. For the data that was collected, the 100th ranked school for accounting appeared 5 times during the period, the 100th finance school appeared 9 times, but the 100th management school appeared 18 times. Although not reported in our paper, the

complete table (listing all schools) shows that the 194th ranked management school appeared 9 times and the 297th ranked management school appeared 5 times.

Table 7: Citations by School (Part 1 of 2)						
No.	Accounting		Finance		Management	
1	University of Toronto	35	New York University	56	University of Michigan	90
2	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	29	Harvard University	46	Harvard University	82
3	University of Texas at Austin	25	London Business School	46	University of Pennsylvania	82
4	University of Chicago	24	Tilburg University	42	Erasmus University	80
5	Duke University	23	University of Chicago	42	New York University	76
6	Stanford University	21	National Taiwan University	36	University of Toronto	72
7	The Ohio State University	21	Erasmus University	35	Michigan State University	69
8	University of Texas at Dallas	21	University of Pennsylvania	34	Stanford University	67
9	Singapore Management University	20	Fordham University	31	Arizona State University	66
10	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	19	University of Texas at Austin	29	University of Minnesota	64
11	Nanyang Technological University	18	University of Toronto	28	University of Southern California	63
12	University of Arizona	18	Columbia University	27	Pennsylvania State University	62
13	University of Michigan	18	University of California, Los Angeles	27	Duke University	57
14	University of New South Wales	18	University of New South Wales	27	University of California, Berkeley	57
15	Harvard University	17	University of California, Berkeley	26	University of Maryland	57
16	Indiana University	17	University of North Carolina	23	Indiana University	56
17	London Business School	17	University of Washington	22	Columbia University	55
18	University of Florida	17	Washington University in St. Louis	22	University of Queensland	55
19	University of Southern California	16	City University London	21	Florida State University	51
20	Emory University	15	Cornell University	21	INSEAD	50
21	Texas A&M University	15	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	21	University of Washington	49
22	University of Houston	15	Stockholm University	21	National University of Singapore	47
23	WHU	15	University of Southern California	21	Rutgers University	47
24	York University	15	Chinese University of Hong Kong	20	University of California, Los Angeles	47
25	New York University	14	Northwestern University	20	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	46
26	Temple University	14	Oxford University	20	Utrecht University	45
27	University of California, Berkeley	14	York University	20	University of British Columbia	44
28	Bentley University	13	The Ohio State University	19	University of Texas at Austin	44
29	Erasmus University	13	University of Houston	19	Cornell University	43
30	University of Georgia	13	University of Maryland	19	Texas A&M University	43
31	University of Melbourne	13	Bocconi University	18	The Ohio State University	43
32	University of Washington	13	University of Hong Kong	18	University of Groningen	42
33	Pennsylvania State University	12	University of Leicester	18	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	42
34	Tilburg University	12	Florida State University	17	Bocconi University	41
35	University of Missouri	12	Copenhagen Business School	16	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	40
36	University of Pennsylvania	12	Fudan University	16	University of Amsterdam	40
37	University of Pittsburgh	12	Goethe University	16	VU University Amsterdam	40
38	Boston College	11	HEC Paris	16	Northwestern University	37
39	City University of Hong Kong	11	Indiana University	16	Tilburg University	36
40	Northwestern University	11	Stanford University	16	University of Texas at Dallas	36
41	University of Colorado at Boulder	11	University of Vienna	16	University of Warwick	36
42	Arizona State University	10	Yale University	16	University of New South Wales	34
43	Northeastern University	10	EDHEC Business School	15	Cardiff University	32
44	University of Wisconsin	10	National Central University	15	George Mason University	32
45	VU University	10	Peking University	15	University of South Carolina	32
46	Brigham Young University	9	Rutgers University	15	London School of Economics	31
47	HEC Paris	9	Australian National University	14	University of Cambridge	31
48	Maastricht University	9	Bangor University	14	Purdue University	30
49	Queen's University	9	Duke University	14	University of California, Irvine	30
50	Southern Methodist University	9	Imperial College London	14	Carnegie Mellon University	29

Table 7: Citations by School (Part 2 of 2)						
51	Tel Aviv University	9	Maastricht University	14	Hong Kong Polytechnic University	29
52	University of Alberta	9	Monash University	14	Singapore Management University	29
53	University of Arkansas	9	University of Melbourne	14	University of Melbourne	29
54	University of California, Irvine	9	University of Michigan	14	BI Norwegian Business School	28
55	University of North Carolina	9	University of Minnesota	14	Georgia Institute of Technology	28
56	University of Notre Dame	9	University of Rochester	14	University of Chicago	28
57	University of South Carolina	9	Arizona State University	13	University of Iowa	28
58	Washington University in St. Louis	9	Lancaster University	13	University of Manchester	28
59	Boston University	8	Universidad Carlos III de Madrid	13	University of Oklahoma	28
60	Columbia University	8	University of Georgia	13	University of Wisconsin	28
61	Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	8	University of Miami	13	Washington University in St. Louis	28
62	Lancaster University	8	University of Utah	13	Yale University	28
63	Michigan State University	8	Auburn University	12	Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	27
64	Monash University	8	Concordia University	12	London Business School	27
65	Santa Clara University	8	HEC Montreal	12	University of Massachusetts Amherst	27
66	Universite Laval	8	Renmin University of China	12	University of Virginia	27
67	University of Amsterdam	8	Tsinghua University	12	Temple University	26
68	University of Minnesota	8	University of Colorado at Boulder	12	University of Houston	26
69	Baruch College	7	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	12	City University London	25
70	BI Norwegian Business School	7	University of Notre Dame	12	University of Western Ontario	25
71	Florida State University	7	Aarhus University	11	Aston University	24
72	Hong Kong Polytechnic University	7	Boston College	11	Eindhoven University of Technology	24
73	Kennesaw State University	7	City University of Hong Kong	11	Ghent University	24
74	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	7	Hong Kong University	11	University of California, Santa Barbara	24
75	University of British Columbia	7	McGill University	11	University of Notre Dame	24
76	University of Iowa	7	Pennsylvania State University	11	Oxford University	24
77	University of Kentucky	7	University of Cologne	11	University College London	23
78	University of Miami	7	University of Essex	11	University of Georgia	23
79	University of Tennessee	7	University of Glasgow	11	University of Utah	23
80	University of Waterloo	7	University of Manchester	11	Peking University	22
81	Cornell University	6	Carnegie Mellon University	10	Texas Christian University	22
82	National Taiwan University	6	Georgia State University	10	University of Alberta	22
83	National University of Singapore	6	INSEAD	10	University of Connecticut	22
84	University of Calgary	6	National University of Singapore	10	University of Waterloo	22
85	University of Connecticut	6	University of British Columbia	10	York University	22
86	University of London	6	University of Florida	10	HEC Paris	21
87	University of Massachusetts	6	University of Mannheim	10	University of Lausanne	21
88	University of Sydney	6	University of South Florida	10	University of Sheffield	21
89	University of Utah	6	University of Warwick	10	Griffith University	20
90	Yale University	6	University of Zurich	10	McGill University	20
91	Aarhus University	5	Vanderbilt University	10	North Carolina State University	20
92	Bocconi University	5	Emory University	9	Rice University	20
93	Carnegie Mellon University	5	Frankfurt School of Finance and Management	9	State University of New York at Buffalo	20
94	George Mason University	5	Georgetown University	9	University of California, Davis	20
95	Georgia State University	5	Hanken School of Economics	9	University of Illinois at Chicago	20
96	IESEG School of Management	5	Hebrew University	9	University of London	20
97	Purdue University	5	Hong Kong Polytechnic University	9	University of Southampton	20
98	Sungkyunkwan University	5	Princeton University	9	Imperial College London	19
99	Texas Christian University	5	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	9	University of Kent	19
100	University of California, Davis	5	Singapore Management University	9	City University of Hong Kong	18

7. Summary, Conclusions, and Future Research

The purpose of this research was to determine whether faculty in different disciplines have the same likelihood of publishing in their discipline's top journals. Top journals were defined as the A* journals included on the Australian Business Deans Council (ABDC) Journal Quality List. For a two-year period, we counted the number of papers that were published in the A* accounting/tax, finance, and management journals and we collected information on the authors of those papers including their school affiliations.

Here is a summary of our findings:

- Management faculty have a greater opportunity to publish in a top journal. We found that there are significantly more accounting and finance faculty relative to management faculty competing to publish in each top journal. Specifically, during the research period, 396 accounting faculty competed for each accounting A* journal, 360 finance faculty competed for each finance A* journal, but only 110 management faculty competed for each top management journal.
- The increasing number of schools expecting their faculty to publish in the top journals is creating a shortage of publication opportunities. During the research period, the top accounting journals published .18 papers (extrapolated) per accounting faculty member, the top finance journals published .40 papers per finance faculty member, but the top management journals published 1.13 (extrapolated) papers per management faculty member.

- The use of co-authors was fairly consistent across disciplines. The average number of authors per paper was 2.53 in accounting, 2.43 in finance, and 2.65 in management.
- A relatively small number of schools account for a significant number of publications. For example, in finance, 3.5% of the schools publishing in the top journals accounted for over 20% of the total number of school affiliations.
- Most schools got no more than one or two hits. During the research period, the percentages of schools publishing in a top journal only one or two times were 57.8% in accounting, 53.2% in finance, and 55.3% in management.
- The top 100 accounting schools were the most successful in publishing in the top journals. The top 100 accounting schools accounted for 65.6% of the total affiliations while the top 100 finance schools accounted for only 49.2% of the finance total and the top 100 management schools accounted for just 52.6% of the management total.
- The top hundred schools include a significant amount of foreign affiliations.
- It is extremely difficult to consistently hit the top journals. For example, in accounting we found that 42.2% of the schools whose faculty published in a top journal, did so only once during the review period.

In conclusion, we would recommend to the two deans, Laia and Albert, to recognize that the likelihood of publishing in the top journals varies by discipline. Specifically, a faculty member in management has a greater chance of publishing in a top journal than does a finance or accounting faculty member. However, the ABDC list can be a useful

tool for both deans at their respected institutions. Before setting their research expectations, each school should identify the ABDC quality level that its peers and aspirants are consistently hitting. This information will be invaluable. Unfortunately, our study only examined three disciplines and one ABDC quality level.

In future studies, we plan to collect data on the remaining A* management journals during the 2013-2014 period. This will increase the accuracy of this study's findings. Furthermore, if we expect deans and faculty governance decision makers to use our study's results then we must collect data on the other disciplines. Finally, recognizing the differences in the research profiles of different schools (e.g., RU vs. MU in our case study), we need to collect data on the journals included in the ABDC's A,B, and C quality levels.

Works Cited

ABDC Journal Quality List 2013 · Australian Business Deans Council. (n.d.). Retrieved March 21, 2016, from <http://www.abdc.edu.au/pages/abdc-journal-quality-list-2013.html>

Brown, J. (2011). Faculty Focus: Exploring the Number of Faculty Members by Field/Discipline. Retrieved March 20, 2016, from <http://aacsbblogs.typepad.com/dataandresearch/2011/05/2010-11-salary-survey-new-hire-status.html#sthash.89419FeV.dpuf>

Research Ranking Overview. (n.d.). Retrieved March 28, 2016, from <http://jindal.utdallas.edu/the-utd-top-100-business-school-research-rankings/index.php>