Association for Information Systems
AIS Electronic Library (AISeL)

AMCIS 2008 Proceedings

Americas Conference on Information Systems
(AMCIS)

2008

Journal Rakings 2008: A Synthesis of Studies

Mark Gillenson
University of Memphis, mgillnsn@memphis.edu

Tom Stafford
University of Memphis, tstaffor@memphis.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://aisel.aisnet.org/amcis2008

JOURNAL RANKINGS 2008: A SYNTHESIS OF STUDIES

Mark Gillenson

University of Memphis

mgillnsn@memphis.edu

Tom Stafford

University of Memphis

tstaffor@memphis.edu

ABSTRACT

New journal rankings studies seem to be almost as prevalent as new MIS journals, recently. As doctoral students in our field become new colleagues and approach the publication process for tenure and promotion, they are in need of guidance in the selection of publication outlets at which to target their work as emerging scholars. Moreover, our colleagues in IS frequently publish in allied disciplines, and can benefit from guidance on the relative rankings of non-IS journals for use in their evaluation and promotions processes. In the past 5 years, numerous articles presenting alternative journal ranking schemes have been published, yet there are often contradictions and oversights between individual studies, with little attempt to synthesize between various ranking schemes, and across related disciplines of research. With the burgeoning number of IS-related and IS-friendly research journals, a clear need exists for a synthesis across ranking studies in order to provide a broadly consistent and converged listing of journals suitable for the interdisciplinary IS researcher's publication requirements. This study provides this synthesis, combining in an informal meta-analysis the results of the leading journal rankings in recent years, using the degree of agreement and consistency between ranking studies for determining relative rankings of journals across a variety of fields.

Keywords (Required)

Journal Rankings, Tenure and Promotion, Cross Disciplinary Research, Educational Research

INTRODUCTION

The education of bachelors and of masters degree students have more in common than the education of doctoral students. For the most part, bachelors and masters students head for industry after graduation and are not involved in original research. Typically, doctoral students aim for academic careers and, of course, are focused on research. It therefore behooves doctoral faculty to include a discussion of academic journals in the preparation of their doctoral students. This discussion should be multifaceted.

Doctoral students should be taught how to construct journal articles, how to respond to reviewers' and editors' questions, and how to use constructive comments, even if they accompany rejections, to their advantage. As a practical matter, they should also be instructed about journal orientation – theoretical vs. applied, quantitative vs. qualitative – and about relative journal rankings. While concern about journal rankings may seem to be counter to the pure spirit of academia, they are a fact-of-life in hiring decisions, tenure and promotion decisions, and annual evaluation processes. We have developed a journal ranking list, based on several relatively recent surveys, that we believe will be a helpful guide in this aspect of doctoral student education.

Establishing a ranking of MIS journals continues to be a necessary component of the MIS academic world, since these ranking lists are used in hiring, tenure and promotion decisions, annual reviews, compensation decisions, and accreditation decisions (Saunders, 2005). Such rankings have been attempted on an increasingly frequent basis for at least the last twenty years (Vogel and Wetherbe, 1984), including an early survey that we conducted (Gillenson and Stutz, 1991).

The diverse number of journal surveys conducted to date reinforces three important points: first, that there is growing inconsistency between perceived premium journal rankings and the number of MIS publication outlets, owing to the dramatically increasing diversity of IS journals and research topic areas available to rank (Valacich et al., 2005). Secondly, that recent journal rankings studies have not effectively identified emerging quality publication venues for MIS scholars (Dennis et al., 2006). Lastly, that the capability now exists to begin synthesizing between recent leading studies in order to develop a more consistent and objective assessment of publication outlets for MIS scholars.

There have been attempts in the direction of synthesis and expansion. A recently published study (Rainer and Miller, 2005) ranked fifty journals based on an average score derived from nine studies published between 1991 and 2003. While we believe this was a fine piece of work, we also feel that it is of limited practical value for several reasons. This study arbitrarily limited its coverage to a total of fifty journals, and also included journals that were not primarily MIS journals. This further limited the number of MIS journals on the list. Also, the study did not classify the journals into ranking

categories that closely correspond to academic (e.g., tenure and promotion) categorizations (A, B, C, etc.). These shortcomings result in limited practical value for the traditional types of decision making needs associated with journal ranking lists related to hiring and advancement in academic circles.

There are other recent examples of journal listings and rankings that are instructive (e.g. Lamp, 2006; Saunders, 2005), but these also do not extend the analysis to the traditional A,B,C, ranking scheme that has become so pragmatically useful to MIS scholars for tenure and publication purposes, nor do they achieve the important goal of identifying emerging premium outlets (cf., Dennis et al, 2006; Valacich et al., 2005).

We propose to remedy this situation by providing a broad synthesis of MIS publication outlets and their rankings, utilizing information gained from the past decade of journal rankings research. The article proceeds as follows: first, we describe the method by which we merge the results of recent journal rankings studies. Secondly, we describe the range of studies we consider in our analysis. Lastly, we describe the results of an integrative analysis, including a new proposed ranking scheme for premium publication outlets based on our analysis.

CONTRIBUTION

Our study makes an important contribution to the emerging nature of journal rankings in the field of Information Systems. In the five years since the innovative Peffers and Ya (2003) study was published, there have been no additional innovations to the journal ranking format. Peffers and Ya (2003) pioneered a new approach to journal ranking which provided far richer and more useful information about journal quality than the traditional formats, which are often more similar to popularity contests than empirical approaches to deriving indicators of quality. We extend journal rankings in the scope established by Peffers and Ya to provide a broader, more comprehensive and more flexible modality of rankings. This will ultimately provide value to the scholarly community, as it has become increasingly difficult to discern differential levels of quality between a rapidly increasing field of emerging IT journals.

Prominent ranking studies of the past have often limited themselves in their coverage of specific journals, and such limitations are increasingly problematic to scholars seeking to identify important new publication venues for their research journal rankings studies have not effectively identified emerging quality publication venues for MIS scholars (cf., Dennis et al., 2006). This problem is exacerbated by the dramatically increasing number of journals and topic areas available to rate (Valacich et al., 2005). Hence, a major contribution to the scholarly practice is achieved by ranking studies that utilize new and broader methods in order to account for the increasing diversity in publication outlets. By taking a "survey of surveys," we contribute to the evolving understanding of the goodness of publication outlets in our scholarly field through innovative inclusion and ranking methods that diverge from the traditional standards. These traditional standards no longer seem sufficient, in view of the growing numbers of new journals and the increasing need to identify new premium publication venues, hence, our primary contribution lies in providing a broader, more inclusive journal ranking approach in the service of identifying new and important publication outlets for our colleagues.

RANKING METHODOLOGY

Our objective is to produce a synthesized MIS journal ranking list that would give MIS researchers as broad an array of legitimate publication outlets as possible, as established by a comparison of recent leading surveys. We believe that classifying the journals into categories is an important service for the practicalities of usage in the field, but we have also been concerned that some recent ranking studies have not sufficiently spanned the range of potential publications that have lately emerged, nor have many sought to integrate between recent major surveys.

We established several basic guidelines for our MIS journal ranking list.

1. A comparison across recent major journal surveys would be made.

2. The ranking categories to be used would match academic norms: A+, A, B, and C.

3. All listed journals had to appear in at least one underlined relatively recent journal ranking survey that we used in the analytical synthesis.

4. The number of A+ journals was kept conservatively small. The very top rankings evolve historically, and should not be unduly influenced by recent arrivals.

5. The proportion of A+ and A journals combined was set at 25% of the total list. Thus, the dividing point between A+ and A journals and between B and C journals was subjective while the dividing point between A and B journals corresponded to the 25% rule. (Since Figure 1 is an ordered list, it would be a simple exercise to re-set the boundary between any two categories.)

6. Multidisciplinary journals that have MIS sections and/or traditionally appear on MIS journal ranking lists (e.g. *Management Science*) are included while journals that occasionally publish MIS-oriented papers but are clearly, normally associated with another discipline (e.g. *Academy of Management Journal*) are not. We believe that for the latter class of journals, MIS Departments should respect the ranking the journal enjoys in its own reference discipline. As AACSB requires such rankings of all disciplines, these should be readily available in each business school.

We will further explain these guidelines and describe a variety of other decisions that we made in establishing our list as we describe our ranking synthesis process.

Included ranking studies

Our starting point for analysis is the group of eight journal ranking studies shown in Table 1. We began with four relatively recent published studies; there is an article outlining journal rankings from within the past decade in *Information Systems Research* (Whitman, Hendrickson and Townsend, 1999), *Information & Management* also has a recent journal rankings study (Walstrom and Hardgrave, 2001), plus *Communications of the ACM* has a journal rankings study that provides a global scope of coverage {Mylonopoulos and Theoharakis, 2001), and *Journal of Information Technology and Applications* has recently published an exhaustive catalogue and classification of available journals for IT research (Peffers and Ya, 2003). For completeness' sake, we subsequently considered an additional journal rankings study with an exclusive focus on e-commerce research (Bharati and Tarasewich, 2002). Each of these studies, with one exception (e.g., Whitman, Hendrickson and Townsend, 1999), was conducted as a broad survey of the academic practice using sample frames and recruitment methods based on the available ISWorld discussion list and faculty directory. In the case of the one exception, a printed faculty guide was used, owing to the early date of the study in relation to the ISworld resrouce.

The Peffers and Ya study (2003) actually divided journals into several different tables. There was an overall ranking table (which was the one most closely comparable to the other studies), there was a table of "IS research journals," a table of "allied discipline research journals," and a table of "professional/managerial journals or magazines." For convenience in the discussion, we will refer to each of Peffers and Ya's tables as a different "survey."

Survey Number	Survey
1	Whitman, Hendrickson, and Townsend, 1999
2	Walstrom and Hardgrave, 2001
3	Mylonopoulos and Theoharakis, 2001
4	Peffers and Ya, 2003 – overall table
5	Peffers and Ya, 2003 – IS research journals
6	Peffers and Ya, 2003 – allied discipline research journals
7	Peffers and Ya, 2003 – professional/managerial journals or magazines
8	Bharati and Tarasewich, 2002

Table 1. The Surveys

Figure 1 is a composite of the results of the eight surveys. Surveys 1-3 are shown as columns #1, #2, and #3, respectively. Survey 4, the comparable Peffers and Ya table, is shown as column #4. The "Basis" column to the right indicates the ranks of various journals in surveys 5-8 *that did not appear in any of surveys 1-4*, and their ranks in those surveys. Our philosophy in synthesizing between these studies was to take an apples-to-apples objective average of the comparable results of columns 1-4 (the general MIS rankings) while folding in the journals of columns 5-8 (the specialty rankings) in a reasonable but necessarily subjective manner. We took the following actions:

1. We averaged the rankings of columns 1-4 and sorted the journals by the resulting "Avg" column of Figure 1. In this analysis we deliberately were not concerned with how many rankings we were averaging for a particular journal. The most commonly known journals that have been in print for a long time generally appeared across three or four of the examined ranking studies. Some of the newer journals appeared in fewer columns because they simply were too new to be listed in some of the studies in our fast-changing field, even though all of the studies are relatively recent. Some of the older journals that either ceased publication or for other reasons dropped off people's radar screens also appeared in fewer columns and tended to be relatively low-ranked, anyway.

2. We deleted the journals that are normally associated with other reference disciplines even though they do publish some MIS papers, in recognition that rankings from other business disciplines can be respected across departmental lines.

3. We began what became an ongoing "data cleansing" exercise in which we looked for journals that appeared in more than one row of the spreadsheet because they were listed differently, generally because different title abbreviations were used in the various different studies.

4. We deleted some journals that have ceased publication and/or were never major factors as academic journals in the field (i.e., trade press or popular press publications). We retained some of the academic journals that are no longer in publication, both because they were legitimate journals in their day, and because articles that appeared in them will continue to be evaluated for promotion, tenure, and other purposes when they appear on professors' historical curriculum vitae.

	#1	#2	#3	#4	Avg	Basis
A+						
MIS Quarterly	1	1	1	2	1.3	
Communications of the ACM	3	3	3	1	2.5	
Information Systems Research	4	2	2	3	2.8	
Management Science	2	5	5	7	4.8	
Journal of MIS	7	4	4	6	5.3	
Decision Sciences	5	6	6	5	5.5	
Harvard Business Review	6	12	9	4	7.8	
A						
IEEE Transactions (various)	9	8	7		8.0	
Decision Support Systems	13	10	8	11	10.5	
ACM Transactions (various)	12	7	14		11.0	
Sloan Management Review	8	14	11	17	12.5	
Information and Management	15	17	10	9	12.8	
Communications of the AIS			17	10	13.5	
European Journal of IS		20	13	8	13.7	
Computer (IEEE)	11		20	19	16.7	
ACM Computing Surveys	14	15	22	16	16.8	
Data Base	17	31	12	14	18.5	
Information Systems Journal	16		21	23	20.0	
Int'l Journal of E-Commerce						#8 Rank 1

Journal					Avg	Rank
Electronic Commerce Research						#8 Rank 2
IEEE Software						#6 Rank 13
California Management Review				21	21.0	
Journal of the AIS			25	20	22.5	
Journal of Information Science	23				23.0	
Computers and Operations Research	24				24.0	
Accounting, Mgt., & IT			24		24.0	
Journal of Database Management	19	30			24.5	
Information Systems		26			26.0	
Int'l Journal of Man-Machine Studies	25	22	32		26.3	
Journal of Strategic Info Systems	30	23	26		26.3	

B

Journal					Avg	Rank
Journal of CIS	22	29	30		27.0	
Journal of Management Systems	27				27.0	
Journal of the ACM	10		45		27.5	
Human-Computer Interaction		21	35		28.0	
IBM Systems Journal			28		28.0	
ACM Special Interest Group Pubs	33		27		30.0	
Information Systems Management	26	28	37		30.3	
Interfaces	20	37	36		31.0	
Journal of Org Comp & EC			31		31.0	
INFORMS Journal on Computing		32			32.0	
Information Resources Mgmt Jour	31	33	33		32.3	
Org Behavior & Human Dec Proc		24	41		32.5	
Operations Research		27	38		32.5	
Omega	32	38	29		33.0	
Journal of Information Systems	18	42	42		34.0	
Journal American Soc Info Sci	34				34.0	
Information Processing & Mgt	35				35.0	
Expert Systems with Applications		35			35.0	
Journal of End User Computing	40	34	34		36.0	
Journal of Global Info Mgt		36			36.0	
Journal Info Technology Mgt	38	39			38.5	
Journal Education for MIS	39				39.0	
IT & People			39		39.0	
Journal of Systems and Software		40			40.0	

Journal			Average	
The Information Society		40	40.0	
Journal Info Systems Education	36	46	41.0	
Int'l Journal of Technology Mgt	41		41.0	
Knowledge-Based Systems		41	41.0	
Journal of Int'l Info Mgt	42		42.0	
Interface: The Computer Ed Qrtly	48	37	42.5	
INFOR		43	43.0	
European Journal of OR		43	43.0	
Database Programming & Design	44		44.0	
Int'l Journal of Human-Comp Studies		44	44.0	
Information & Software Tech	45		45.0	
Computers in Human Behavior		45	45.0	
Journal of Eng & Tech Mgt	47		47.0	
Behaviour & IT		44	50	47.0	
Journal of Software Maintenance		47	47.0	
Communication Research		48	48.0	
EM - Electronic Markets		48	48.0	#8 Rank 3
International Jrnl Info Tech Mgt Sys	49		49.0	
Simulation		49	49.0	
e-Service Journal				#5 Rank 14
Information Systems Frontiers				#5 Rank 18
MISQ Discovery				#5 Rank 20
Journal of Global IT Management				#5 Rank 23
Informing Science				#5 Rank 24
Journal of IT Theory and Application				#5 Rank 26
Information Technology and Management				#5 Rank 27
Information and Organization				#5 Rank 28
Behavior and Information Technology				#5 Rank 30
Wirtschaftsinformatik				#5 Rank 32
Journal of IT Cases & Applications				#5 Rank 33
Journal of Information Systems Mgmnt				#5 Rank 35
Intl Journal of Human-Computer Interaction				#6 Rank 21
Artificial Intelligence				#6 Rank 23
AI Expert				#6 Rank 24
Journal of Knowledge Management				#6 Rank 30
IEEE Intelligent Systems				#6 Rank 32
Industrial Management and Data Systems				#6 Rank 36

Management Learning			#6 Rank 37
IEEE Multimedia			#6 Rank 38
Expert Systems			#6 Rank 39
MISQ Executive			#7 Rank 5
CIO Magazine			#7 Rank 7
AI Magazine			#7 Rank 9
Journal of Electronic Commerce Research			#8 Rank 4
Jrnl of Organizational Computing and EC			#8 Rank 7
International Journal of Electronic Business			#8 Rank 8
eCommerce Research Forum			#8 Rank 11
Journal of Internet Research			#8 Rank 17

C

IBSCUG Quarterly		50	50.0	
Computer Journal	43	60	51.5	
Australian Journal of IS		52	52.0	
Scandinavian Journal of IS		63	63.0	
Computer Supported Cooperative Work				#5 Rank 36
International Journal of Information Management				#5 Rank 37
Journal of Information Technology				#5 Rank 40
Electronic Commerce Research and Application				#5 Rank 41
International Journal of Human Computer Study				#5 Rank 42
Information Research				#5 Rank 43
ACM SIGecom Exchanges				#5 Rank 47
Journal of IT Education				#5 Rank 48
J. of the Am. Society for Info. Science & Technology				#6 Rank 42
Computers & Security				#6 Rank 44
Business Process Re-engineering & Management J.				#6 Rank 45
Journal of Information Systems (Acct.)				#6 Rank 47
International Journal of Accounting Information Systems				#6 Rank 50

Figure 1. Ordered journal rankings.

RESULTS OF JOURNAL RANKING SYNTHESIS

At this point, two tasks remained in the synthesis. One was to find ways to integrate the journals that did not appear in any of columns 1-4 (the general MIS rankings) into the ranked list in as objective a way as possible. The other was to divide the ordered list into the familiar A+, A, B, and C categories.

As stated, the boundaries between the A+ and A categories and between the B and C categories are subjective but easily adjusted as needed. For the current discussion, we provide a general starting point which represents our view of a reasonable

break point between the categories, though the reader may certainly revise the beginning divisions as desired to fit specific circumstances and contexts. The boundary between the A+ and A categories is based on the observance of a significant number of surveys over a twenty-year period, and we feel this is a legitimate boundary as a result. The boundary between the A and B categories is based on the rule-of-thumb that the number of journals in the A+ and A categories combined will be 25% of the total number of journals, which, in like manner, serves to determine roughly the number of B and C versus A+ and A journals.

Again, the last column in Figure 1, labeled "Basis," is there to address the issue of the journals that appeared in surveys 5, 6, 7, or 8, but not in surveys 1, 2, 3, or 4. This column indicates the survey in which the journal originally appeared and its rank in that survey. Notice that based on those rankings we placed three of the journals in the A category and split the rest between the B and C categories. While obviously a judgment call, we based these decisions on the scope of those surveys and the ranks within them. Figure 2 shows the final ranking list with the journals in each category sorted into alphabetic order.

A+

Communications of the ACM

Decision Sciences

Harvard Business Review

Information Systems Research

Journal of MIS

Management Science

MIS Quarterly

A

Accounting, Management., & IT

ACM Computing Surveys

ACM Transactions (various)

Communications of the AIS

Computer (IEEE)

Computers and Operations Research

Data Base - For Advances in IS

Decision Support Systems

Electronic Commerce Research

European Journal of IS

IEEE Software

IEEE Transactions (various)

Information and Management

Information Systems

Information Systems Journal

International Journal of E-Commerce

International Journal of Man-Machine Studies

Journal of Database Management

Journal of Information Science

Journal of Strategic Information Systems

Journal of the AIS

Sloan Management Review

B

ACM Special Interest Group Pubs

AI Expert (Newsletter)

AI Magazine

Artificial Intelligence

Behavior and Information Technology

Behaviour & IT

CIO Magazine

Communication Research

Computers in Human Behavior

eCommerce Research Forum

EM - Electronic Markets

e-Service Journal

European Journal of OR

Expert Systems

Expert Systems with Applications

Human-Computer Interaction

IBM Systems Journal

IEEE Intelligent Systems

IEEE Multimedia

Industrial Management and Data Systems

INFOR

Information & Software Tech

Information and Organization

Information Processing & Management

Information Resources Mgmt Jour

Information Systems Frontiers

Information Systems Management

Information Technology and Management

Informing Science

INFORMS Journal on Computing

Intelligent Enterprise (formerly Database Programming and Design)

Interface: The Computer Ed Qrtly

Interfaces

International Journal of Electronic Business

International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction

International Journal Information Tech Management Sys

International Journal of Human-Comp Studies

International Journal of Technology Management

Internet Research (Journal of)

IT & People

Journal American Soc Information Sci

Journal Information Systems Education

Journal Information Technology Management

Journal of CIS

Journal of Electronic Commerce Research

Journal of (Organizational and) End User Computing

Journal of Eng & Tech Management

Journal of Global Information Management

Journal of Global IT Management

Journal of Informatics Education Research (formerly Jrnl of Education for MIS)

Journal of Information Systems

Journal of Information Systems Management

Journal of International (Technology and) Information Management

Journal of IT Cases & Applications

Journal of IT Theory and Application

Journal of Knowledge Management

Journal of Management Systems

Journal of Organizational Computing and EC

Journal of Software Maintenance (and Evolution: Research and Practice)

Journal of Systems and Software

Journal of the ACM

Knowledge-Based Systems

Management Learning

MISQ Discovery

MISQ Executive

Omega

Operations Research

Simulation

The Information Society

Wirtschaftsinformatik

C

ACM SIGecom Exchanges

Australian Journal of IS

Business Process (Re-engineering &) Management Journal

Computer Journal

Computer Supported Cooperative Work

Computers & Security

Electronic Commerce Research and Application

IBSCUG Quarterly

Information Research

International Journal of Accounting Information Systems

International Journal of Human Computer Study

International Journal of Information Management

Journal of the Am. Society for Info. Science & Technology

Journal of Information Systems (Acct.)

Journal of Information Technology

Journal of IT Education

Scandinavian Journal of IS

Figure 2. Final Journal Rankings Alphabetized Within Each Category

DISCUSSION

We wish to emphasize that developing a comprehensive journal ranking list using the kind of cross-survey synthesis that we employed required a certain degree of judgment.   While making all efforts to maintain a scientific degree of objectivity, it is impossible to be totally objective if one wishes to develop a wide-ranging journal ranking list that integrates findings from several diverse and not necessarily directly comparable sources. We believe that the broad nature of our result is so important to the field that those who are interested in using it will accept the subjective judgments that we had to make in order to complement the objective ordering we began with.

It is important to note that it would be a simple exercise to take our results, particularly the ranking list in Figure 1, and modify it to suit any particular educational institution's needs in two basic ways. One way would be to modify the break points between the categories, including changing or even discarding the 25% rule (remember, only 25% of the journals were placed into the A+/A categories in our synthesis).   The other possible modification would be to change the category placement of the journals that did not have entries in any of columns 1-4 in Figure 1 (the general MIS rankings, as opposed to the specialty rankings), since this group of journals was impossible to include in the objective rank averaging – having not been represented in any of the columns used for averaging.

Colleagues in the discipline learn through experience which journals have the best prospects of advancing tenure and promotion cases, but this process only comes though experience. Moreover, when we increasingly submit our research to the journals of allied disciplines, it becomes difficult for our academic units to properly evaluate our accomplishments, in the

absence of broad and discipline-spanning rankings studies. Our junior colleagues, as we graduate them from our graduate programs can benefit from objective guidance about publication outlets, in view of the rapidly expanding numbers of journals welcoming IS research in a variety of allied disciplines. This journal ranking synthesis seeks to provide IS colleagues with a comprehensive and objective benchmark, spanning several related disciplines, against which to judge publication qualities as they begin to target their research to journal submission.

REFERENCES

1. Bharati, P. and Tarasewich, P. (2002) Global perceptions of journals publishing e-commerce research, *Communications of the ACM*, 45, 5, 21-26.

2. Dennis**,** A.R., Valacich, J.S., Fuller, M.A. and Schneider, C. (2006) Research standards for promotion and tenure in information systems, *MIS Quarterly*, 30, 1, 1-12.

3. Gillenson, M.L. and Stutz, J. (1991) Academic issues in MIS: Journals and books, *MIS Quarterly*, 15, 4, 147-452.

4. Huang, H. and Hsu, J. S. (2005) An evaluation of publication productivity in information systems: 1999 to 2003, *Communications of the Association for Information Systems,*15, 555-564.

5. Lamp,   J.   (2006),   IS   journal   ranking   and   analysis, http://lamp.infosys.deakin.edu.au/journals/index.php?page=rankanalysis, current May, 2006.

6. Mylonopoulos, N. and Theoharakis, V. (2002) On-site: Global perceptions of IS journals, *Communications of the ACM,* 44, 9, 29-33.

7. Peffers, K. and Ya, T. (2003) Identifying and evaluating the universe of outlets for information systems research: Ranking the journals, *The Journal of Information Technology Theory and Application,* 5, 1, 63-84.

8. Rainer, K and Miller, M. (2005) Examining differences across journal rankings, *Communications of the ACM,* 48,2, 91-94.

9. Saunders, C. (2006) IS World net journal rankings, www.isworld.org/csaunders/rankings.htm, current September, 2006.

10. Valacich, J.S., Fuller, M.A., Schneider, C.and Dennis, A.R. (2005) Publication opportunities in premier business outlets: How level is the playing field? *Information Systems Research,*17, 2, 107–125.

11. Vogel, D. R. and Wetherbe, J.C. (1984) MIS research: A profile of leading journals and universities, *Data Base*, 16, 1, 3-14.

12. Walstrom, K. and Hardgrave, B. (2001) Forums for information systems scholars: III," *Information & Management,* 39, 117-124.

13. Whitman, M.E., Hendrickson, A.R. and Townsend, A.M. (1999) Academic Rewards for Teaching, Research and Service: Data and Discourse, *Information Systems Research,* 10,2, 99-109.