2-2009

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Abstract:

This study examines the leading IS researchers and the universities that supply them. We reviewed publications from nine leading IS journals during calendar years 2003 to 2007. During that time, 3,404 researchers contributed toward 2,155 published articles. Our analysis shows that most of the leading researchers were affiliated with institutions in North America. Our study also includes an analysis of the publication productivity of both IS faculty and doctoral students. This research contributes to the scientometric literature by providing a means for assessing IS publication productivity.

Keywords: information systems; information systems research; publication productivity; research productivity; academic research; tenure; promotion; scientometric research

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I. INTRODUCTION

Universities can attain visibility, prestige, and credibility in the broader academic community by producing high-quality research. This enhances the reputation of the universities which, in turn, provides a greater opportunity for attracting better students and faculty.   One of the ways in which academic institutions determine the research productivity of faculty is by looking at the quality of journals in which they publish.

Since the time when Culnan and Swanson [1986] first declared MIS as a distinct research field, IS research publication outlets have grown from *MIS Quarterly* and ICIS proceedings to a much wider variety of journals and conference proceedings;   however, although the journal list has grown significantly, many universities and researchers recognize a very restrictive list of IS journals in the "A" category. For example, Treischmann et al. [2000] only included *MIS Quarterly* and *ISR* when studying the relationship between research performance and MBA program performance of business schools. However, Kozar et al. [2006] criticized the position, positing that this puts IS faculty at a disadvantage in regard to tenure, promotion, and salary increases. Dennis et al. [2006] compared tenure and promotion requirements for IS faculty with those of other faculty within colleges of business and suggested that the number of articles published by *MIS Quarterly* and *ISR* should be doubled, and/or that other journals, such as *JMIS* or *JAIS*, be added to the "A" list.

In response to the limited number of IS journals included on university lists, the Senior Scholar Forum of the Association for Information Systems (AIS) recently announced a list of six journals it considered top journals in the Information Systems (IS) field.[1]   Their list includes *MIS Quarterly* (*MISQ*), *Information Systems Research* (*ISR*), *Journal of the Association for Information Systems* (*JAIS*), *Journal of Management Information Systems* (*JMIS*), *European Journal of Information Systems* (*EJIS*), and *Information Systems Journal* (*ISJ*). For the remainder of this paper, we will refer to these journals collectively as the "AIS Six."

According to the AIS, the "AIS Six" takes into account the diversities in topics, methodologies, and geography of IS research.   Furthermore, each of the journals has a stringent review process, international readership and contribution, and well-respected editorial board members. AIS emphasizes, however, that their list should not be considered a replacement for other rankings based on objective measures such as citation or author affiliation indices, or on large-sample opinion surveys such as the ones summarized on AISWorld. This is important to note because different rankings employ different sets of criteria, and perceptions on the quality of a journal may vary broadly.

In an effort to help determine a more comprehensive list of leading IS journals, other researchers have come up with various rankings using different methodologies. In a previous study [Clark and Warren 2006], we reported on seven leading "pure IS journals" (*CAIS, DSS, I&M, ISR, JAIS, JMIS,* and *MIS Quarterly*), selected based on a combination of various journal rankings. We conducted a scientometric study to analyze the list and identify the leading researchers who published in the journals during the years 2001-2005 as well as the universities that supplied the researchers (both as students and faculty). In this paper, we update the results by considering the years 2003-2007. In addition, based on responses from leading IS researchers to our previous work as well as the "AIS Six" list recommended by the AIS Senior Scholars Forum, we have added to our basket of journals the two highly regarded European journals, *EJIS* and *ISJ*.

II. SCIENTOMETRIC RESEARCH AND JOURNAL RANKINGS

Scientometric research involves a quantitative investigation of the scientific process as it pertains to researchers. It includes, but is not limited to, methods of evaluating journals and measuring the scientific impact of research and researchers [Davis 2001]. Scientometrics is also referred to as "research-on-research" [Straub 2006, p. 241]. In information systems, this research stream focuses primarily on assessing the prestige or impacts of specific journals, as well as research productivity of individuals [Chua et al. 2002; Karuga et al. 2006; Clark et al. 2007; Lowry et al. 2007].

Previous scientometric research resulted in several studies that discuss various ways to access journal quality. Peffers and Tang [2003] surveyed 1,129 IS professionals and asked them to classify a list of journals as "pure IS,"

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[1] See http://home.aisnet.org/displaycommon.cfm?an=1&subarticlenbr=346.

allied discipline journals that publish IS research, or professional/managerial publications that publish IS research. The survey respondents were invited to also add to the list of journals. From the final list of 336 journals, the survey respondents identified 114 "pure IS" journals. Rainer and Miller [2005] derived a composite ranking of the top 50 publication outlets for IS researchers, based on nine previous journal-ranking studies. They then classified the top 50 journals as either "pure IS," computer science, management, or operations research. Of the journals that they reviewed, 29 were considered to be "pure IS" journals. Table 1 shows the journals that made the top 10 in these lists of "pure IS" journals.

Other studies ranked journals according to citation indexes (e.g., Karuga et al. [2006]; Katerattanakul et al. [2003]; Neufeld et al. [2006]; Lowry et al. [2007]). However, we chose not to include the results from these studies primarily because when attempting to assess newer journals, there simply is not enough citation data available to provide an adequate evaluation because of the two-year time lag between the citation and the date of publication [Barnes 2005]. Also, citation analyses are biased toward established researchers due to the long lead times involved [Clarke 2008]. In addition, there is usually delay before a journal participates in citation indexing. The *Journal of Management Information Systems (JMIS)*, for example, has only been in the citation index since 1999, 15 years after its first issue was published. Despite the fact that *JMIS, JAIS,* and *CAIS* are highly respected, they were not included in the Katerattanakul et al. [2003] journal ranking. We therefore reviewed the more recent journal rankings that classified journals by discipline(s) of focus and/or rank according to popularity.

The remaining MIS journal rankings focused on respondents' assessment of the quality of journals, which cater to a variety of disciplines. We reviewed them and ranked the top 10 "pure IS journals" in each of their studies, using the lists from Rainer and Miller [2005] and Peffers and Tang [2003] (Table 1).

Table 1. Top "Pure IS" Journal Rankings		R&M 2005 Rank	P&T 2003 Rank
Abbrev.	**Journal**		
DB	DataBase	-	8
CAIS	Communications of the Association for Information Systems	8	6
DSS	Decision Support Systems	4	7
EJIS	European Journal of Information Systems	6	4
I&M	Information & Management	5	5
ISJ	Information Systems Journal	-	10
ISR	Information Systems Research	2	2
JAIS	Journal of the Association for Information Systems	-	9
JDBA	Journal of Database Administration	7	-
JIM	Journal of Information Management	9	-
JMIS	Journal of Management Information Systems	3	3
JSIS	Journal of Strategic Information Systems	10	-
MISQ	MIS Quarterly	1	1

Lowry, Romans, and Curtis [2004] surveyed 414 IS departments to determine the respondents' assessment of the top research journals. Mylonopoulos and Theoharakis [2001] surveyed members of the ISWorld mailing list to determine the respondents' assessment of the top ten research journals. Table 2 adds the North American top 10 "pure IS" journals from both of these surveys.

Table 2. Rank Order of "Pure IS" Journals			
R&M 2005	P&T 2003	LR&C 2004	M &T 2001
MISQ	**MISQ**	**MISQ**	**MISQ**
ISR	**ISR**	**ISR**	**ISR**
JMIS	**JMIS**	**JMIS**	**JMIS**
DSS	EJIS	**DSS**	**DSS**
I&M	**I&M**	***JAIS***	**I&M**
EJIS	***CAIS***	**I&M**	DB
JDBA	**DSS**	JCIS	EJIS
CAIS	DB	JIS	***CAIS***
JIM	***JAIS***	DB	ISJ
JSIS	ISJ	ISJ	JSIS

Five journals (*MISQ, ISR, JMIS, DSS*, and *I&M*) consistently ranked among the top 10 "pure IS" journals in each of the studies (Table 2); furthermore, each of the studies ranked *MIS Quarterly, ISR, and JMIS* as the top three IS journals (we will subsequently label these three journals the "Core Three"). And although relatively new,[2] *CAIS* and *JAIS* ranked in the top 10 at least 50 percent of the time. Additionally, *CAIS* and *JAIS* are both published by AIS, and anecdotal evidence shows their strong support and respect within the IS community. We therefore included them in our study. As a result, the initial basket in our previous study [Clark and Warren 2006] included a total of seven journals.

In this paper, we updated our basket to include *EJIS* and *ISJ* to account for the fact that these two journals are among the "AIS Six" journal basket recommended by the AIS Senior Scholars Forum.[3] Also note that EJIS and ISJ are both listed in the top 10 in three out of four of the rankings in Table 2. For the remainder of this paper, we will refer to the complete basket of nine journals as the "Select Nine."

III. DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

We previously reviewed the publications in our original basket of seven journals for calendar years 2001 to 2005 [Clark and Warren 2006]. Our scientometric study analyzed the leading IS researchers and their university affiliation (where they graduated and where they were working at the time of publication). For this study, we collected data on the "Select Nine" for calendar years 2003 thru 2007. We further broke down the basket of journals into "AIS Six" (*EJIS, ISJ, ISR, JAIS, JMIS,* and *MISQ*) and "Core Three" (*ISR, JMIS, and MISQ*).

Chua et al. [2002] compared researcher productivity to a Poisson distribution. A researcher may publish several articles one year, and nothing the next. This may be attributed to a variety of causes, such as impending tenure, extended review or revision periods, publication queues, etc. We believe that a five-year period is sufficient for accounting for this variability in publication rates.

For each article published, we collected the following: journal name, issue, and year; name and number of authors per article; author affiliation, rank, and degree-granting institution (if Ph.D.). As in our previous study, we did not include letters to the editor or editorial notes. If available, we retrieved author information from the journal. If the information was not provided in the author biography, we searched other areas (university Web sites, ISWorld, dissertation abstracts, publication databases, etc.). Using this method, we were able to obtain complete data on over 99 percent of the authors. Obtaining confirmation of whether and where an author obtained a doctorate degree was the most difficult.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

During the calendar years 2003-2007, the journals in the "Select Nine" published 2,155 articles (Table 3). Three-thousand-four-hundred-and-four (3,404) authors contributed to these articles. Many authors published more than one article, resulting in 5,515 appearances of authors during those same years. On the average, there were 2.56 authors per article (5,515/2,155). As shown, there is wide variance among the number of articles published per journal. Also note that the number of publications per journal per year has either remained stable or increased, except for *Information & Management.* Table 4 lists the yearly percentage of publications per journal. Overall, DSS, CAIS, and I&M have the highest publication averages.

Table 3. Articles and Authors Published Each Calendar Year							
Journal	2003 art/auth	2004 art/auth	2005 art/auth	2006 art/auth	2007 art/auth	Total art/auth	Author Ratio
CAIS	91/196	71/179	93/241	78/229	104/301	437/1146	2.62
DSS	66/170	83/210	105/285	155/420	158/442	567/1527	2.69
EJIS	22/47	22/40	30/73	49/124	55/136	176/420	2.37
I&M	73/157	72/161	61/157	78/185	55/149	339/809	2.39
ISJ	17/34	17/36	18/39	15/48	19/44	86/201	2.34
ISR	16/39	20/52	21/56	23/59	24/60	104/266	2.56
JAIS	16/34	18/41	14/36	30/80	32/77	110/268	2.44
JMIS	34/85	35/102	42/113	41/116	40/108	192/524	2.73
MISQ	22/53	24/57	26/62	42/105	30/77	144/354	2.46
Total	355/815	362/878	410/1062	511/1366	517/1394	2155/5515	2.56

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[2] *CAIS* was first published in 1999; *JAIS* was first published in 2000.

[3] The senior scholars determined that JIT and JSIS had a similar quality as the "AIS Six" journals and that some schools should consider adding them as elite journals as well. However, we did not collect data on these two journals, primarily because of time constraints.

Table 4. Yearly Percentage of Publications per Journal 2003-2007						
Journal	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	5 Yr Ave
CAIS	26%	20%	23%	15%	20%	**20%**
DSS	19%	23%	26%	30%	31%	**26%**
EJIS	6%	6%	7%	10%	11%	8%
I&M	21%	20%	15%	15%	11%	**16%**
ISJ	5%	5%	4%	3%	4%	4%
ISR	5%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%
JAIS	5%	5%	3%	6%	6%	5%
JMIS	10%	10%	10%	8%	8%	9%
MISQ	6%	7%	6%	8%	6%	7%

Top IS Researchers

We calculated the number of full and partial (e.g., more than one author) articles associated with each of the authors in the data set. Multiple authors received credit, based on the number of authors for a given article. If two authors wrote the article, each author received .50 credits. If three authors, each author received .33 credits, and so on. Other researchers [e.g. Lindsey 1980; Eom 1994; Im et al. 1998; Athey and Plotnickey 2002; Huang and Hsu 2005] have used this method of partial credit when investigating research productivity.

We also analyzed the data and presented the results according to the grouping shown in Figure 1. The large circle includes all nine journals in the "Select Nine"; the medium circle includes the six journals in the AIS Scholar Forum's List (the "AIS Six"); and the small circle includes the three journals in the "Core Three."
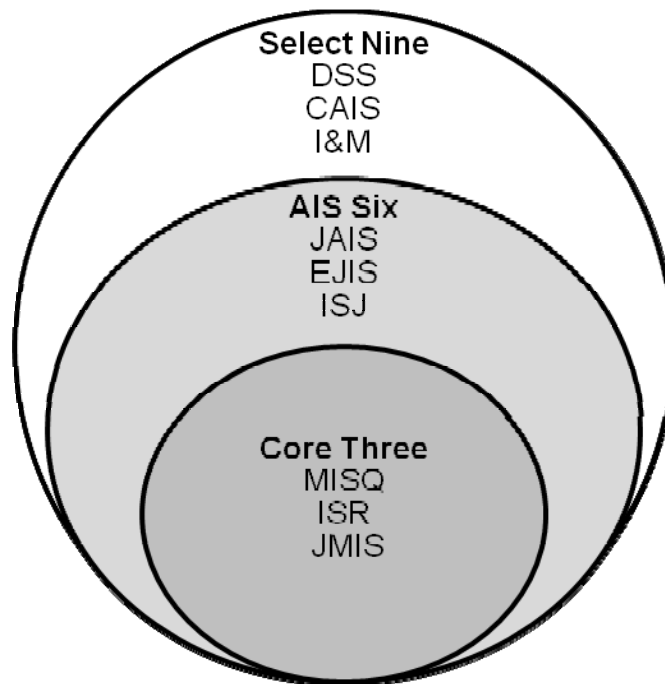

Figure 1. Diagram Depicting the AIS Six and the Core Three as Subsets of the Select Nine Journals

The top 30 IS researchers publishing the most articles in the "Select Nine" during calendar years 2003-2007 are listed in Table 5A. Also included are their current affiliation (as of spring 2008) and the university from which they obtained their Ph.D. The top-ranked researchers based on the number of articles are Heather Smith, James McKeen and Hsinchun Chen (tie for second place), and Izak Benbasat and Kalle Lyytinen (tie for third place).

When ranking the leading authors based on the partial count of articles (i.e. partial credit when multiple authors), the top three in the list are Heather Smith, Steve Alter, and James McKeen. It is worth noting that only five of these top 30 (i.e., 17 percent) researchers are affiliated with universities outside North America, indicating the dominance of researchers at universities in the United States and Canada in publishing in our leading IS journals. However, although currently (as of spring 2008) affiliated with North American universities, Kalle Lyytinen and Rudy Hirschheim received their doctorate degrees from European universities.

Table 5A. Top 30 IS Researchers Publishing in the "Select Nine" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007				
IS Researcher	**Affiliation**	**Ph.D. Program Affiliation**	**Total # of Articles**	**Partial Count of Articles**
Heather Smith	Queen's U	NO PHD	**24**	**11.32**
James McKeen	Queen's U	U of Minnesota	**22**	**10.49**
Hsinchun Chen	U of Arizona	New York U	**22**	6.17
Izak Benbasat	U of British Columbia	U of Minnesota	**21**	9.24
Kalle Lyytinen	Case Western Res U	U of Jyvaskyla	**21**	6.88
Detmar Straub	Georgia State U	Indiana U	16	6.14
Varun Grover	Clemson U	U of Pittsburgh	15	5.51
Andrew Whinston	U of Texas at Austin	Carnegie Mellon U	15	5.09
Richard Watson	U of Georgia	U of Minnesota	14	4.09
James Jiang	U of Central Florida	U of Cincinnati	14	3.93
H. R. Rao	SUNY at Buffalo	Purdue U	13	3.77
Steven Alter	U of San Francisco	MIT	12	**10.5**
Robert Kauffman	Arizona State U	Carnegie Mellon U	12	5.66
Kenneth Kraemer	U of California-Irvine	U of Southern Cal	12	4.57
William King	U of Pittsburgh	Case Western Res U	11	4.32
Robert Davison	City U of Hong Kong	City U of Hong Kong	11	4.22
Gary Klein	U of Colorado at Colorado Springs	Purdue U	11	3.18
Jay Nunamaker	U of Arizona	Case Western Res U	11	2.83
David Gefen	Drexel U	Georgia State U	10	4.99
Rudy Hirschheim	Louisiana State U	U of London	10	3.79
Mark Keil	Georgia State U	Harvard U	10	3.77
Dennis Galletta	U of Pittsburgh	U of Minnesota	10	3.36
Zahir Irani	Brunel U	Brunel U	10	3.30
Joseph Valacich	Washington State U	U of Arizona	10	2.53
Juhani Iivari	U of Oulu	U of Oulu	9	3.71
Shan Pan	Nat'l U of Singapore	U of Warwick	9	3.57
Paul Pavlou	U of Cal-Riverside	U of Southern Cal	9	3.41
Kar Yan Tam	HKUST	Purdue U	9	3.24
Arun Rai	Georgia State U	Kent State U	9	3.06
Carol Saunders	U of Central Florida	U of Houston	9	2.91

Note: Names in bold type do not appear in Table 5B or 5C.

We refined our search to include only those IS researchers who published in the "AIS Six"—*MIS Quarterly*, *ISR*, *JMIS*, *JAIS, EJIS*, and *ISJ*—during calendar years 2003-2007. Table 5B lists the IS researchers with five or more publications in these journals during 2003-2007. The top three researchers based on the number of articles are Izak Benbasat, Kalle Lyytinen, and Robert Kauffman. Based on the partial count of articles, however, the top three in the list are Izak Benbasat, Rudy Hirschheim, and Robert Kauffman; furthermore, only four out of 33 (i.e., 12 percent) researchers in the list are affiliated with universities outside North America. However, Kalle Lyytinen, Rudy Hirschheim, Leiser Silva, and Richard Baskerville received their doctorate degrees from European universities.

Table 5C lists the IS researchers with four or more publications in the "Core Three"—*MIS Quarterly*, *ISR*, and *JMIS*—during calendar years 2003-2007. The top-ranked researchers based on number of articles are Izak Benbasat, Andrew Whinston, Robert Kauffman, and Jay Nunamaker (tied for third place). Based on partial count of articles, however, the top three in the list are Izak Benbasat, Natalia Levina, and Andrew Whinston; furthermore, only one out of 33 (i.e., 3 percent) researchers in the list is affiliated with a university outside North America. Also, with the exception of Gert-Jan De Vreede, all researchers publishing four or more articles in the "Core Three" during calendar years 2003-2007 received their doctorate degrees from North American universities. Of the 775 researchers who published in at least one of the "Core Three" journals from 2003-2007, only 146 (19 percent) were affiliated with a school or business outside of North America. However, of the 3,404 total researchers that published in at least one of the "Select Nine" journals 1,522 (45 percent) were located outside of North America. Of the 3,404 researchers in our sample, 33 percent in North America, compared to 10 percent of researchers in the rest of the world, published at least one article in the "Core Three" journals.

As reported by Willcocks et al. [2008], some universities outside North America place less emphasis on publishing in the top-tier journals. Instead, they tend to adopt a more diverse journal list based on their underlying academic research approach and goals. This could be based, in part, on the differences in the tenure and promotion process in North American universities versus those outside of North America. Generally, Asian and North American universities tend to have more stringent tenure and promotion policies.

IS Researcher	Affiliation	Ph.D. Program Affiliation	Total # of Articles	Partial Count of Articles
Izak Benbasat	U of British Columbia	U of Minnesota	**19**	**8.74**
Kalle Lyytinen	Case Western Res U	U of Jyvaskyla	**12**	4.91
Robert Kauffman	Arizona State U	Carnegie Mellon U	**11**	**5.49**
Varun Grover	Clemson U	U of Pittsburgh	10	3.77
Andrew Whinston	U of Texas at Austin	Carnegie Mellon U	10	3.40
Detmar Straub	Georgia State U	Indiana U	9	3.90
Rudy Hirschheim	Louisiana State U	U of London	9	**8.04**
Kenneth Kraemer	U of Cal-Irvine	U of Southern Cal	8	2.74
Leiser Silva	U of Houston	London School of Econ	7	4.08
Sanjay Gosain	U of Cal-Irvine	U of Southern Cal	7	3.15
Paul Pavlou	U of Cal-Riverside	U of Southern Cal	7	3.08
Dennis Galletta	U of Pittsburgh	U of Minnesota	7	2.66
Robert Zmud	U of Oklahoma	U of Arizona	7	2.40
Jay Nunamaker	U of Arizona	Case Western Res U	7	1.85
Mark Keil	Georgia State U	Harvard U	6	2.66
Michael Gallivan	Georgia State U	MIT	6	2.66
Kevin Zhu	U of Cal-San Diego	Stanford U	6	2.58
Kar Yan Tam	HKUST	Purdue U	6	2.49
Wonseok Oh	McGill U	New York U	6	2.16
Richard Baskerville	Georgia State U	London School of Econ	6	2.11
Arun Rai	Georgia State U	Kent State U	6	1.98
Juhani Iivari	University of Oulu	U of Oulu	6	1.88
Zahir Irani	Brunel U	Brunel U	6	1.77
James Jiang	U of Central Florida	U of Cincinnati	6	1.74
Natalia Levina	New York U	MIT	5	3.00
Eric Clemons	U of Pennsylvania	Cornell U	5	2.66
Daniel Robey	Georgia State U	Kent State U	5	2.66
Anol Bhattacherjee	U of South Florida	U of Houston	5	2.16
Viswanath Venkatesh	U of Arkansas	U of Minnesota	5	2.08
Alan Dennis	Indiana U	U of Arizona	5	1.83
Alok Gupta	U of Minnesota	U of Texas at Austin	5	1.74
William King	U of Pittsburgh	Case Western Res U	5	1.74
Kwok-Kee Wei	City U of Hong Kong	York U	5	1.65

Table 5B. Top IS Researchers Publishing in the "AIS Six" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007

Note: Names in bold type do not appear in Table 5C.

Tables 6A ("Select Nine"), 6B ("AIS Six"), and 6C ("Core Three") provide a further breakdown regarding the number of publications per journal associated with the IS researchers. Of those authors publishing at least nine articles in the "Select Nine" basket, Varun Grover and Kenneth Kraemer exhibit the greatest diversity, in that each published in seven of the nine journals during calendar years 2003-2007. Of the leading authors of the AIS Six publications, Varun Grover, Kenneth Kraemer, Sanjay Gosain, and Richard Baskerville published in five of the six publications during calendar years 2003-2007. Of the 33 researchers publishing at least four articles in the Core Three during calendar years 2003-2007, 16 published in all three journals during that time period. A more extensive list of authors, publications, and publication rankings is available at the following Web site: http://faculty.business.utsa.edu/yau/cais/extended_tables.htm.

Communications of the Association for Information Systems

Table 5C. Top IS Researchers Publishing in the "Core Three" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007				
IS Researcher	**Affiliation**	**Ph.D. Program Affiliation**	**Total # of Articles**	**Partial Count of Articles**
Izak Benbasat	U of British Columbia	U of Minnesota	15	**6.91**
Andrew Whinston	U of Texas at Austin	Carnegie Mellon U	9	**2.90**
Robert Kauffman	Arizona State U	Carnegie Mellon U	7	2.66
Jay Nunamaker	U of Arizona	Case Western Res U	7	1.86
Paul Pavlou	U of Cal-Riverside	U of Southern Cal	6	2.83
Kar Yan Tam	HKUST	Purdue U	6	2.49
Wonseok Oh	McGill U	New York U	6	2.16
Detmar Straub	Georgia State U	Indiana U	6	2.15
Robert Zmud	U of Oklahoma	U of Arizona	6	2.07
Natalia Levina	New York U	MIT	5	**3.00**
Eric Clemons	U of Pennsylvania	Cornell U	5	2.66
Dennis Galletta	U of Pittsburgh	U of Minnesota	5	2.08
Varun Grover	Clemson U	U of Pittsburgh	5	1.99
Kenneth Kraemer	U of Cal-Irvine	U of Southern Cal	5	1.83
Alan Dennis	Indiana U	U of Arizona	5	1.83
Sanjay Gosain	U of California-Irvine	U of Southern Cal	5	1.82
Arun Rai	Georgia State U	Kent State U	5	1.65
David Gefen	Drexel U	Georgia State U	4	2.33
Ramnath Chellappa	Emory U	U of Texas at Austin	4	2.00
Kevin Zhu	U of Cal-San Diego	Stanford U	4	2.00
Viswanath Venkatesh	U of Arkansas	U of Minnesota	4	1.75
Anol Bhattacherjee	U of South Florida	U of Houston	4	1.66
Gert-Jan De Vreede	U of Nebraska at Omaha	Delft U of Tech	4	1.66
Omar El Sawy	U of Southern California	Stanford U	4	1.49
Anindya Ghose	New York U	Carnegie Mellon U	4	1.49
M. S. Krishnan	U of Michigan	Carnegie Mellon U	4	1.41
Ritu Agarwal	U of Maryland	Syracuse U	4	1.41
Alok Gupta	U of Minnesota	U of Texas at Austin	4	1.41
Arvind Malhotra	U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	U of Southern California	4	1.32
Indranil Bardhan	U of Texas at Dallas	U of Texas at Austin	4	1.24
Tridas Mukhopadhyay	Carnegie Mellon U	U of Michigan	4	1.24
Mark Fuller	Washington State U	U of Arizona	4	1.16
Prabhudev Konana	U of Texas at Austin	U of Arizona	4	1.16

Note: Names in bold type do not appear in Table 5B.

A comparison of the tables shows that 18 of the top 30 researchers listed in Table 5A published at least five articles in the "AIS Six" journals (see Table 5B); furthermore, 11 of these researchers published at least four articles in the "Core Three" journals. Some researchers published mainly in a select subset of journals. For example, Heather Smith, James McKeen, and Hsinchun Chen are three of the top IS researchers in Table 5A but not listed in Table 5B or 5C because they published mainly in CAIS and/or DSS, both of which are outside the "AIS Six" basket. Similarly, researchers such as Kalle Lyytinen, Rudy Hirschheim, and Leiser Silva appear in Table 5B but not in Table 5C because they published mainly in EJIS, ISJ, and/or JAIS. On the other hand, several researchers (highlighted in bold type in Table 5C) published primarily in the "Core Three" journals.

Table 6A. Breakdown of Top IS Researchers publishing in the "Select Nine" basket of IS Journals 2003-2007[4]									
IS Researcher	**CAIS**	**DSS**	**EJIS**	**I&M**	**ISJ**	**ISR**	**JAIS**	**JMIS**	**MISQ**
Heather Smith	24								
James McKeen	22								
Hsinchun Chen		20						2	
Izak Benbasat	2					4	4	4	7
Kalle Lyytinen	8		4	1	3		3		2
Detmar Straub	7					3	3	1	2
Varun Grover	**2**		**1**	**3**	**1**		**3**	**4**	**1**
Andrew Whinston	1	4				2	1	3	4
Richard Watson	13	1							
James Jiang	1	1		6	1		4	1	
H. R. Rao	8			1		1	1	1	1
Steven Alter	10	1	1						
Robert Kauffman	1						4	7	
Kenneth Kraemer	**3**	**1**	**2**			**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**
William King	4		1	2			1	2	1
Robert Davison	7	1			1			1	1
Gary Klein	1	1		5	1		2	1	
Jay Nunamaker	1	2		1		1		6	
David Gefen	6					2		1	1
Rudy Hirschheim	1		1		3		3		2
Mark Keil		1		3	5		1		
Dennis Galletta	3		1			1	1	4	
Zahir Irani			4	4	1			1	
Joseph Valacich	6				1	1	1		1
Juhani Iivari	2		2	1	2		1		1
Shan Pan	2	4	2		1				
Paul Pavlou	2					4	1		2
Kar Yan Tam		3				3		2	1
Arun Rai				3		1	1	2	2
Carol Saunders	5		1			1	1	1	

Note: Names in bold type do not appear in Table 6B or 6C.

A further look at the tables shows that 12 (out of 33) of the top IS researchers in Table 5B are not also listed in Table 5C. On the other hand, 12 (out of 33) of the top IS researchers in Table 5C are not listed in Table 5B; furthermore, 50 percent of the researchers who published more frequently in the "AIS Six" but non-"Core Three" three journals (two of these journals are EJIS and ISJ, which are European journals) obtained their doctorate degree from a European university. The "AIS Six" basket definitely shows the diversity in publication outlets. However, part of this diversity appears based on which country the researcher received his or her degree.

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[4] A more extensive list of the leading IS researchers is available at http://faculty.business.utsa.edu/yau/cais/extended_tables.htm. Alternatively, please contact one of the authors.

Table 6B. Breakdown of Top IS Researchers publishing in the "AIS Six" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007[5]						
IS Researcher	**EJIS**	**ISJ**	**ISR**	**JAIS**	**JMIS**	**MISQ**
Izak Benbasat			4	4	4	7
Kalle Lyytinen	4	3		3		2
Robert Kauffman				4	7	
Varun Grover	1	1		3	4	1
Andrew Whinston			2	1	3	4
Detmar Straub			3	3	1	2
Rudy Hirschheim	1	3		3		2
Kenneth Kraemer	2		1	1	2	2
Leiser Silva	1	1		3		2
Sanjay Gosain	1		2	1	1	2
Paul Pavlou			4	1		2
Dennis Galletta	1		1	1	4	
Robert Zmud			1	1		5
Jay Nunamaker					6	
Mark Keil		5		1		
Michael Gallivan	1	1			2	1
Kevin Zhu	2		1		2	1
Kar Yan Tam			3		2	1
Wonseok Oh			1		3	2
Richard Baskerville	1	2	1	1		1
Arun Rai			1	1	2	2
Juhani Iivari	2	2		1		1
Zahir Irani	4	1			1	
James Jiang		1		4	1	
Natalia Levina			2		1	2
Eric Clemons					5	
Daniel Robey	2			1		2
Anol Bhattacherjee	1				2	2
Viswanath Venkatesh			1	1		3
Alan Dennis			2			3
Alok Gupta			2	1		2
William King	1			1	2	1
Kwok-Kee Wei	1			1	1	2

Note: Names in bold type do not appear in Table 6C.

Universities That Supply the Leading IS Researchers

Approximately 90 percent of the IS researchers in this study either have or are seeking doctoral degrees. Because universities are the greatest suppliers of researchers, we analyzed the data to determine the doctoral programs that produced the greatest number of graduates that publish in leading IS journals. Table 7A lists the doctoral programs that supplied 20 or more graduates who published in the "Select Nine" journals during calendar years 2003-2007. The top three universities in the list based on number of graduates who published in those journals are University of Arizona, University of Minnesota, and University of Texas at Austin. Based on number of articles published, the top three are University of Minnesota, University of Arizona, and Purdue University. Based on partial credit of the articles published, the top three are University of Minnesota, University of Arizona, and MIT. However, when comparing the average number of articles published per graduate, the top ranked universities are Purdue University, University of Minnesota, and New York University. Note that only four of the 35 (i.e., 11 percent) universities in the list are outside of North America. Although approximately 70 percent of the Ph.D. programs in the study are actually located outside North America, the number of graduates from North American universities is greater.

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[5] A more extensive list of the leading IS researchers is available at http://faculty.business.utsa.edu/yau/cais/extended_tables.htm. Alternatively, please contact one of the authors.

Table 6C. Breakdown of Top IS Researchers Publishing in the "Core Three" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007[6]			
IS Researcher	**MIS Quarterly**	**ISR**	**JMIS**
Izak Benbasat	7	4	4
Andrew Whinston	4	2	3
Robert Kauffman			7
Jay Nunamaker		1	6
Robert Zmud	5	1	
Wonseok Oh	2	1	3
Kar Yan Tam	1	3	2
Detmar Straub	2	3	1
Paul Pavlou	2	4	
Alan Dennis	3	2	
Sanjay Gosain	2	2	1
Varun Grover	1		4
Natalia Levina	2	2	1
Arun Rai	2	1	2
Dennis Galletta		1	4
Eric Clemons			5
Kenneth Kraemer	2	1	2
David Gefen	1	2	1
Alok Gupta	2	2	
Ramnath Chellappa		1	3
Tridas Mukhopadhyay		2	2
Gert-Jan de Vreede			4
Anol Bhattacherjee	2		2
Viswanath Venkatesh	3	1	
Omar El Sawy	1	2	1
Anindya Ghose		3	1
Arvind Malhotra	1	2	1
Indranil Bardhan	1	1	2
Prabhudev Konana	1	3	
M. S. Krishnan	1	2	1
Mark Fuller	1	1	2
Kevin Zhu	1	1	2
Ritu Agarwal	2	2	

Note: Names in bold type do not appear in Table 6B.

Table 7B lists the doctoral programs that supplied 10 or more graduates who published in the "AIS Six" journals during calendar years 2003-2007. The top three universities in the list based on number of graduates who published in those journals are University of Arizona, University of Minnesota, and University of Texas at Austin. Based on number of articles published, the top three are University of Minnesota, Carnegie Mellon University, and University of Arizona. Based on partial credit of the articles published, the top three are University of Minnesota, Carnegie Mellon University, and MIT. Based on the average number of graduate publications, University of Minnesota tops the list, followed by University of Southern California and Carnegie Mellon. Again, a limited number, two of the 27 (i.e., 7 percent) universities in the list, are outside of North America.

Table 7C lists the doctoral programs that supplied eight graduates or more who published in the "Core Three" journals during calendar years 2003-2007. The top-ranked universities in the list based on number of graduates who published in those journals are University of Arizona, University of Texas at Austin, University of Minnesota, and University of Pittsburgh (tie for third place). Based on number of articles published, the top ranked are University of Minnesota, Carnegie Mellon University, and University of Arizona; however, based on partial credit of the articles published, the top three are University of Minnesota, Carnegie Mellon University, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In regard to average number of graduate publications in the "Core Three", the leading universities are

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University of Minnesota, University of Southern California, and Carnegie Mellon. Note that none of the 27 (i.e., 0 percent) universities in the list are from outside North America.

Table 7A. Universities that Supplied the Most Graduates Who Published in the "Select Nine" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007				
University	**Number of Graduates Who Published* 2003-2007**	**Total Number of Article Publications 2003-2007* ****	**Graduate Publication Averages 2003-2007**	**Partial Credit of Articles Published 2003-2007**
U of Arizona	**99**	**160**	1.62	**69.82**
U of Minnesota	**69**	**187**	**2.71**	**75.58**
U of Texas at Austin	**61**	96	1.57	41.46
Carnegie Mellon U	50	96	1.92	39.40
U of Pittsburgh	46	91	1.98	39.60
Georgia State U	45	82	1.82	37.63
SUNY at Buffalo	42	65	1.55	26.36
MIT	41	88	2.15	**45.39**
Indiana U	40	76	1.90	31.50
Purdue U	40	**112**	**2.80**	43.01
U of Michigan	40	50	1.25	26.77
U of British Columbia	38	67	1.76	31.29
KAIST	37	43	1.16	24.68
Stanford U	33	57	1.73	22.23
U of Georgia	33	45	1.36	21.06
U of California-Los Angeles	30	40	1.33	18.66
Texas Tech U	29	36	1.24	15.85
U of Ill at Urbana-Champaign	29	40	1.38	19.64
New York U	28	73	**2.61**	26.97
Pennsylvania State U	27	29	1.07	11.62
U of Pennsylvania	27	50	1.85	21.59
London School of Economics	26	39	1.50	21.93
Texas A&M U	26	39	1.50	15.00
U of South Carolina – Columbia	26	39	1.50	19.98
U of Nebraska – Lincoln	25	37	1.48	16.82
U of Manchester	24	32	1.33	14.44
U of Southern California	24	52	2.17	23.61
U of Wisconsin-Madison	24	36	1.50	17.67
U of Rochester	23	57	2.48	24.74
U of California-Berkeley	22	35	1.59	14.19
U of Florida	22	29	1.32	11.39
Brunel U	20	26	1.30	13.46
Florida State U	20	24	1.20	11.96
U of Houston	20	36	1.80	15.68
U of Maryland	20	31	1.55	21.58

*Includes PHD students who published an article after graduation
**An article is counted more than once if co-authored by a researcher who graduated from a different university
Universities in bold type do not appear in Table 7B.

A further look into the three tables reveals some interesting observations. The top 12 universities in Table 7A whose graduates published in one or more of the "Select Nine" journals also met the criteria for Tables 7B and 7C. This shows that IS researchers from the most productive doctoral programs (in terms of graduates who publish) published across the journals in the "Select Nine" basket. A closer look at the numbers for the top three schools shows that more than 55 percent (54 of 99) of the graduates from the University of Arizona, 45 percent (31 of 69) of those from the University of Minnesota, and 44 percent (27 of 61) of those from the University of Texas at Austin only published in the three journals outside the "AIS Six." These three journals are *CAIS, DSS,* and/or *I&M*.

Table 7B. Universities that Supplied the Most Graduates who Published in the "AIS Six" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007				
University	Number of Graduates Who Published 2003-2007*	Total Number of Article Publications 2003-2007* **	Graduate Publication Averages 2003-2007	Partial Credit of Articles Published 2003-2007*
U of Arizona	**40**	**57**	1.43	24.63
U of Minnesota	**34**	**80**	**2.35**	**34.78**
U of Texas at Austin	**32**	49	1.53	21.91
Carnegie Mellon U	29	**61**	**2.10**	**26.35**
U of Pittsburgh	30	45	1.50	19.66
Indiana U	21	33	1.57	14.78
U of British Columbia	22	32	1.45	15.46
Georgia State U	22	33	1.50	16.05
MIT	23	48	2.09	**25.37**
London School of Economics	22	30	1.36	17.65
New York U	17	27	1.59	11.24
Purdue U	18	34	1.89	13.36
U of Southern California	17	36	**2.12**	17.34
Stanford U	17	32	1.88	11.37
U of Rochester	17	28	1.65	12.70
U of Pennsylvania	17	23	1.35	9.97
U of Michigan	17	20	1.18	9.13
U of California-Los Angeles	16	21	1.31	8.93
U of South Carolina - Columbia	13	19	1.46	9.56
Brunel U	14	14	1.00	7.36
U of Western Ontario	14	18	1.29	6.95
SUNY at Buffalo	11	13	1.18	5.31
U of California-Irvine	11	15	1.36	6.44
Texas Tech U	11	12	1.09	4.55
Florida State U	10	11	1.10	5.47
Texas A&M U	10	15	1.50	5.29
U of Wisconsin-Madison	10	11	1.10	4.20

*Includes PHD students who graduated after publishing an article
**An article is counted more than once if coauthored by a researcher who graduated from a different university
Note: Universities in bold do not appear in Table 7C

Another observation is that 18 percent (8 of 45) of the graduates from the University of Arizona, 24 percent (9 of 38) of those from the University of Minnesota, and 15 percent (5 of 34) of those from the University of Texas at Austin only published in the non-"Core Three" journals of the "AIS Six" list. These journals are *EJIS, ISJ*, and *JAIS.* Similar trends can be observed on the other top 10 universities, which are all U.S. universities; however, since AIS has endorsed the "AIS Six" basket, we expect to see a greater focus on these journals in the near future.

Doctoral Students Who Publish in the Leading IS Journals

Four-hundred-fifty-two (452) doctoral students from 197 universities published articles in one or more of the "Select Nine" journals during calendar years 2003-2007. The total number of doctoral student appearances was 494. We classified researchers as doctoral students if that was their rank at, or near, the time of publication. Some researcher classifications changed with subsequent publications. For example, they may be a doctoral student in one publication and an assistant professor for subsequent publications.

Table 8A lists the universities from which three or more articles in the "Select Nine" journals were authored or co-authored by doctoral students during calendar years 2003-2007. Column 2 shows the total number of publications which were authored or coauthored by doctoral students at a given university. Column 3 shows the number of doctoral students who contributed toward those publications and Column 4 shows the average number of publications per doctoral student. Note that some of the publications were co-authored by at least two doctoral students from the same university. If a paper was co-authored by students at two or more different universities, each affiliated university was credited. The top three universities with the greatest number of doctoral students publishing are University of Arizona, National University of Singapore, and National Central University. The universities with the greatest number of doctoral student publications are University of Arizona, National University of

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Singapore, and Clemson University. However, the universities with the greatest student publication averages are Queen's University, Washington State University, Syracuse University, and University of Southern California (tie for third place). Note that two of the highest ranked universities are from Asian countries. Also, eight (25 percent) of the universities on this list are from outside of North America.

Table 8B lists the universities from which two or more doctoral student publications appeared in the "AIS Six" journals during calendar years 2003-2007. Note that Clemson University, University of British Columbia, and University of Minnesota are tied for the greatest number of student publications in the "AIS Six" basket. However, Clemson has more students contributing to the papers. University of California-Irvine, University of Southern California, and Washington State University have the largest doctoral student publication average (1.50). Also note that six (22 percent) of the universities on the list are from outside of North America.

Table 8C lists the universities from which two or more doctoral student publications appeared in the "Core Three" journals during the same period. As shown, the number of students publishing in the "Core Three" is significantly smaller. Note that the students from the Universities in bold published only in the "Core Three" of the "AIS Six." Of the 12 universities on this list, only one (University of Oslo) is located outside of North America

Table 7C. Universities that Supplied the Most Graduates who Published in the "Core Three" Basket of Journals 2003-2007				
University	Number of Graduates Who Published 2003-2007*	Total Number of Article Publications 2003-2007* **	Graduate Publication Averages 2003-2007	Partial Credit of Articles Published 2003-2007*
U of Arizona	**32**	**46**	1.44	19.23
U of Texas at Austin	**29**	43	1.48	19.42
U of Pittsburgh	**27**	34	1.26	14.81
U of Minnesota	**27**	**61**	**2.26**	**26.31**
Carnegie Mellon U	25	**48**	**1.92**	**20.03**
MIT	21	38	1.81	**19.71**
Purdue U	17	29	1.71	11.62
Stanford U	16	25	1.56	9.166
U of Rochester	16	25	1.56	11.54
New York U	16	23	1.44	9.332
Indiana U	16	23	1.44	10.38
U of British Columbia	15	20	1.33	9.39
U of Michigan	15	17	1.13	7.63
U of Southern California	14	28	**2.00**	**13.53**
U of Pennsylvania	14	18	1.29	7.976
Georgia State U	14	19	1.36	9.23
U of California-Los Angeles	12	15	1.25	6.27
U of South Carolina -	10	11	1.10	5.48
U of Georgia	9	10	1.11	4.98
U of California-Irvine	9	11	1.22	5.03
SUNY at Buffalo	9	10	1.11	4.23
Florida State U	9	10	1.11	5.14
U of Western Ontario	8	9	1.13	3.31

*Includes PHD students who publishing an article after graduating
**An article is counted more than once if coauthored
Note: Universities in bold do not appear in Table 7B

Table 8A. Universities that Supply the Most Doctoral Students Who Publish in the "Select Nine" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007			
University	Number of Doctoral Students Who Published 2003-2007	Doctoral Student Publications 2003-2007	Doctoral Student Publication Averages 2003-2007
U of Arizona	**19**	**15**	0.79
National U of Singapore	**11**	**11**	1.00
National Central U	7	**9**	1.29
Clemson U	**10**	7	0.70
Georgia State U	9	7	0.78
City U of Hong Kong	7	7	1.00
U of Houston	7	6	0.86
U of British Columbia	6	6	1.00
U of Central Florida	9	5	0.56
U of Michigan	8	5	0.63
Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology	6	5	0.83
U of South Carolina – Columbia	5	5	1.00
Carnegie Mellon U	5	5	1.00
Chinese U of Hong Kong	5	5	1.00
Texas Tech U	5	5	1.00
Washington State U	3	5	**1.67**
National Chiao Tung University	6	4	0.67
U of Oslo	4	4	1.00
Erasmus U Rotterdam	4	4	1.00
SUNY at Buffalo	4	4	1.00
U of Maryland	4	4	1.00
U of Minnesota	4	4	1.00
U of Texas at Austin	4	4	1.00
Syracuse U	3	4	**1.33**
U of Southern California	3	4	**1.33**
Queen's U	2	4	**2.00**
U of Georgia	6	3	0.50
Auburn U	4	3	0.75
Georgia Inst of Tech	4	3	0.75
Indiana U	4	3	0.75
New Jersey Inst of Tech	4	3	0.75
U of Pittsburgh	3	3	1.00
Boston U	3	3	1.00

We also were interested in the journals in which doctoral students published. During calendar years 2003-2007, 405 of the 2,155 articles published in the Select Nine IS journals were by one or more doctoral student authors. Table 9[7] shows the number of students that contributed toward these publications. Note that the yearly number of doctoral student author contributions more than doubled (55 versus 118) over the five-year period.

Table 10 lists the percentage of publications in these journals that had one or more student authors. We were surprised that the percentage of doctoral student publications was that high. In many cases, not only is the number of publications each year increasing, but the percentage is also increasing. Although the percentages are uneven between years for the same journals, and also between journals, MISQ consistently shows a low percentage over the years. In addition, the percentages for ISJ, JAIS, and JMIS have gone down in recent years.

Table 11 lists the doctoral student publications in the Select Nine journals during calendar years 2003-2007. We did not attempt to determine lead author of these publications. Author names may appear in alphabetical order; senior professors may appear first, regardless of their contribution; and some senior professors may appear last, regardless of their contribution. Instead, we focused on the number of students and student appearances in the journals in the "Select Nine" basket

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[7] We did not track publications by undergraduate or Masters level students. They were less likely to become leading IS researchers.

Table 8B. Universities that Supply the Most Doctoral Students Who Publish in the "AIS Six" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007			
University	Number of Doctoral Students who Published 2003-2007	Doctoral Student Publications 2003-2007	Doctoral Student Publication Averages 2003-2007
Clemson University	6	**4**	0.67
U of British Columbia	4	**4**	1.00
U of Minnesota	4	**4**	1.00
University of Arizona	5	3	0.60
Indiana University	4	3	0.75
U of Oslo	4	3	0.75
U of South Carolina - Columbia	3	3	1.00
U of California-Irvine	2	3	**1.50**
U of Southern California	2	3	**1.50**
Washington State U	2	3	**1.50**
Georgia State University	4	2	0.50
Athens U of Economics and Business	3	2	0.67
Carnegie Mellon U	2	2	1.00
National Central U	2	2	1.00
National U of Singapore	2	2	1.00
New York U	2	2	1.00
SUNY at Buffalo	2	2	1.00
Syracuse U	2	2	1.00
U of Central Florida	2	2	1.00
U of Haifa	2	2	1.00
U of Maryland	2	2	1.00
U of Maryland Baltimore County	2	2	1.00
U of Michigan	2	2	1.00
U of Salford	2	2	1.00
U of Texas at Austin	2	2	1.00
U of Texas at Dallas	2	2	1.00

Table 8C. Universities that Supply the Most Doctoral Students Who Publish in the "Core Three" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007			
University	Number of Doctoral Students who Published 2003-2007	Doctoral Student Publications 2003-2007	Doctoral Student Publication Averages 2003-2007
U of Arizona	5	4	0.80
Indiana U	3	3	1.00
U of Minnesota	3	3	1.00
U of Southern California	2	3	1.50
Washington State U	2	3	1.50
U of Oslo	3	2	0.67
New York U	2	2	1.00
U of British Columbia	2	2	1.00
U of Maryland	2	2	1.00
U of Maryland Baltimore County	2	2	1.00
U of Texas at Austin	2	2	1.00
U of Texas at Dallas	2	2	1.00

Table 9. Doctoral Students Publishing in the "Select Nine" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007										
Year	**CAIS**	**DSS**	**EJIS**	**I&M**	**ISJ**	**ISR**	**JAIS**	**JMIS**	**MISQ**	**Total**
2003	*8*	*11*	*3*	*15*	*4*	*0*	*6*	*6*	*2*	*55*
2004	*15*	*16*	*1*	*8*	*3*	*4*	*1*	*10*	*3*	*61*
2005	*27*	*34*	*8*	*16*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*8*	*3*	*103*
2006	*18*	*42*	*14*	*9*	*0*	*4*	*17*	*5*	*6*	*115*
2007	*28*	*54*	*6*	*17*	*1*	*6*	*1*	*3*	*2*	*118*
Total	*96*	*157*	*32*	*65*	*10*	*17*	*27*	*32*	*16*	*452*

Table 10. Percentage of Articles Authored or Co-Authored by Ph.D. Students in the "Select Nine" Basket IS Journals 2003-2007									
Year	**CAIS**	**DSS**	**EJIS**	**I&M**	**ISJ**	**ISR**	**JAIS**	**JMIS**	**MISQ**
2003	9%	17%	14%	21%	24%	0%	38%	18%	9%
2004	21%	19%	5%	11%	18%	20%	6%	29%	13%
2005	29%	32%	27%	26%	11%	14%	14%	19%	12%
2006	23%	27%	29%	12%	0%	17%	57%	12%	14%
2007	27%	34%	11%	31%	5%	25%	3%	8%	7%

Table 11. Doctoral Student Publications in the "Select Nine" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007									
Journal	**CAIS**	**DSS**	**EJIS**	**I&M**	**ISJ**	**ISR**	**JAIS**	**JMIS**	**MISQ**
Publications	75	130	31	55	9	16	20	29	15
PHD Student Appearances	96	157	32	65	10	17	27	32	16
Total # of PHD Students	92	145	32	62	10	17	24	32	16

Universities That Produce the Most IS Research

The last question to answer was "Which universities produce the most IS research?" In other words, at which universities do the faculty and staff (not students) publish the most in the leading IS journals?" The dataset contained publication data on faculty and staff from 610 universities in 48 different countries. As previously stated, the sample consisted of 3,404 IS researchers and 5,515 appearances of these authors.   The vast majority of the author appearances (58%) were from the United States. The countries with 12 or more IS researcher appearances are listed in Table 12.

Table 13A lists the top universities whose faculty/staff produced the most IS research in the "Select Nine" journals. The third column in the table shows the number of times any IS researcher (excluding doctoral students) from a given university published in the leading IS journals during calendar years 2003-2007. Unequal values in columns two and three indicate that two or more authors from the same university collaborated on one or more publications. The last column shows the total number of authors that contributed toward these articles.[8] Most (77 percent) of the universities represented in Table 13A were from North America, 8 percent were from Asia, and 15 percent were European universities.   The top universities in this list based on total number of publications are Georgia State University, University of Arizona, City University of Hong Kong, National University of Singapore, and University of Maryland (ties for second and third place).   The top three universities based on total author appearances are Georgia State University, University of Arizona, and City University of Hong Kong. Based on partial author credit, the top three universities are Georgia State University, Queen's University, and City University of Hong Kong. Based on total authors, the top three universities are City University of Hong Kong, University of Maryland, and Brunel University; however, in regard to the average number of faculty/staff publications, the top-ranked universities are Clemson

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[8] If a researcher changed university affiliations, only future publications were credited to the new university.

Table 12. Countries That Represented 12 or More IS Researchers in the "Select Nine" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007	
Country	**IS Researcher Appearances**
USA	3201
China (includes Taiwan)	547
England	293
Canada	288
South Korea	142
Australia	134
Singapore	114
Netherlands	95
Spain	90
France	59
Finland	47
Germany	45
Israel	41
Norway	38
Denmark	35
Sweden	33
Italy	28
New Zealand	26
Greece	25
Belgium	24
Ireland	22
Turkey	19
India	18
Portugal	15
Japan	15
Brazil	14
Austria	13
South Africa	12
Switzerland	12

University, Georgia State University, and Case Western Reserve.   More extensive information related to Tables 13 A, B, and C is available at the following Web site: http://faculty.business.utsa.edu/yau/cais/extended_tables.htm.

At that Web site, we provide longer tables and show rankings for both faculty/staff publications per university as well as the faculty/staff publication averages of those faculty who published in one or more of our selected baskets. The differences in the universities are more apparent when viewing longer tables. However, looking at the leading research universities in Table 13A, note that universities may be credited for a large number of publications because they have many faculty (e.g., City University of Hong Kong), faculty who publish frequently (e.g. Clemson University), or a combination of both criteria (e.g. Georgia State University).

Table 13B lists the universities with 11 or more faculty/staff publications in the "AIS Six" journals. The top-ranked universities in this list based on total number of publications are Georgia State University, University of Minnesota, University of British Columbia (tie for second place), and University of Maryland. Based on total author appearances and partial author credit, the top ranked are Georgia State University, University of Minnesota, and University of British Columbia. However, the universities with the greatest faculty/staff publication averages are Case Western Reserve University, University of British Columbia, and Clemson University. Brunel University and University of Southern California tied for the greatest number of authors (15). Note the increase in the number of European and Asian countries represented.

University	Faculty/Staff Publications 2003-2007	Faculty/Staff Author Appearances 2003-2007	Partial Author Credit 2003-2007	Faculty/Staff Authors 2003-2007	Faculty/Staff Publication Averages 2003-2007
Georgia State U	**81**	**91**	**36.84**	18	**4.50**
U of Arizona	**49**	**70**	20.84	25	1.96
City U of Hong Kong	**49**	**65**	**23.36**	35	1.40
National U of Singapore	**40**	55	21.08	20	2.00
U of Maryland	**40**	51	20.22	28	1.43
U of British Columbia	38	41	18.55	11	3.45
U of Minnesota	36	40	17.32	12	3.00
U of Texas at Austin	36	44	17.24	17	2.12
Queen's U	34	59	**26.96**	10	3.40
U of Central Florida	34	44	12.27	15	2.27
Bentley College	33	39	15.09	15	2.20
U of Pittsburgh	31	35	13.72	9	3.44
U of South Florida	31	43	16.17	18	1.72
Washington State U	29	40	13.64	14	2.07
U of Georgia	28	31	10.14	11	2.55
U of Michigan	28	33	11.31	16	1.75
U of Manchester	28	38	19.15	25	1.12
Brunel U	28	46	16.87	27	1.04
Indiana U	26	29	10.47	16	1.63
U of Southern California	26	28	12.03	17	1.53
Case Western Reserve U	25	31	9.72	6	**4.17**
U of Houston	25	31	13.20	12	2.08
KAIST	24	26	11.60	16	1.50
Pennsylvania State	24	29	9.79	21	1.14
Clemson U	23	24	8.92	5	**4.60**
U of Connecticut	23	38	12.36	16	1.44
SUNY at Buffalo	22	43	12.79	10	2.20
Texas Tech U	22	25	9.88	11	2.00
U of Hong Kong	22	23	11.51	12	1.83
Chinese U of Hong Kong	22	30	11.90	15	1.47
London School of Economics	22	26	10.74	15	1.47
U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	22	28	12.63	16	1.38

Table 13A. Universities that Supply the Most Faculty/Staff Who Publish in the "Select Nine" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007[9]

Note: Universities in bold type are not listed in Table 13B.

Table 13C lists the universities with eight or more Faculty/Staff Publications in the "Core Three" journals. The top-ranked universities in this list based on total number of publications include Georgia State University, University of Maryland, University of British Columbia, University of Texas at Austin, University of Minnesota, and University of Southern California (4-way tie for third place). Based on total author appearances, the top ranked are University of Texas at Austin, Georgia State University (tie for first place), Carnegie Mellon University and University of Maryland (tie for second place), and University of Minnesota. Based on partial author credit, the top ranked are University of Minnesota, University of Maryland, and University of Texas at Austin.. Based on total authors, the top ranked universities are University of Southern California, University of Maryland, Carnegie Mellon (2-way tie for second); Georgia State University, University of Minnesota, and University of Texas at Dallas (3-way tie for third); however,

[9] A more extensive list of top IS research universities is available at http://faculty.business.utsa.edu/yau/cais/extended_tables.htm. Alternatively, please contact one of the authors.

Case Western Reserve, University of British Columbia, and Georgia State University have the highest faculty/staff publication averages. Again, North American universities dominate.

Table 13B. Universities That Supply the Most Faculty/Staff Who Publish in the "AIS Six" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007[10]					
University	Faculty/Staff Publications 2003-2007	Faculty/Staff Author Appearances 2003-2007	Partial Author Credit 2003-2007	Faculty/Staff Authors 2003-2007	Faculty/Staff Publication Averages 2003-2007
Georgia State U	**47**	**53**	**21.82**	**13**	3.62
U of British Columbia	**29**	**31**	**14.56**	7	**4.14**
U of Minnesota	**29**	**33**	**15.38**	11	2.64
U of Maryland	**27**	29	12.96	**14**	1.93
U of Texas at Austin	22	29	11.46	11	2.00
U of Southern California	20	22	8.50	**15**	1.33
U of Pittsburgh	19	23	9.72	8	2.38
National U of Singapore	19	27	10.03	**14**	1.36
Washington State	18	26	9.54	11	1.64
Indiana U	18	21	7.49	12	1.50
City U of Hong	17	22	8.14	**14**	1.21
U of Manchester	17	22	10.75	**14**	1.21
Clemson U	16	16	6.43	4	**4.00**
U of Houston	16	20	8.62	8	2.00
U of Oklahoma	16	19	8.23	8	2.00
London School of Economics	16	20	9.31	**14**	1.14
New York U	15	17	8.32	9	1.67
Carnegie Mellon U	15	26	8.50	**14**	1.07
Brunel U	15	26	8.86	**15**	1.00
Louisiana State U	14	15	5.86	6	2.33
U of California-Irvine	14	23	9.31	9	1.56
U of Texas at Dallas	14	20	7.54	12	1.17
Case Western Reserve U	13	13	5.24	2	**6.50**
U of Central	13	17	4.85	8	1.63
U of South Florida	13	15	6.15	11	1.18
U of Arizona	12	19	6.30	9	1.33
U of Arkansas	11	15	5.72	7	1.57
Bentley College	11	13	5.20	8	1.38
U of Nevada-Las Vegas	11	13	4.60	8	1.38

Note: Universities in bold type are not listed in Table 13C.

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[10] A more extensive list of top IS research universities is available at http://faculty.business.utsa.edu/yau/cais/extended_tables.htm. Alternatively, please contact one of the authors.

Table 13C. Universities That Supply the Most Faculty/Staff Who Publish in the "Core Three" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007[11]					
University	Faculty/Staff Publications 2003-2007	Faculty/Staff Author Appearances 2003-2007	Partial Author Credit 2003-2007	Faculty/Staff Authors 2003-2007	Faculty/Staff Publication Averages 2003-2007
Georgia State U	**23**	**26**	9.85	**11**	**2.09**
U of Maryland	**22**	**24**	**10.48**	**13**	1.69
U of British Columbia	**20**	21	9.74	4	**5.00**
U of Texas at Austin	**20**	**26**	**9.96**	10	2.00
U of Minnesota	**20**	**23**	**10.59**	**11**	1.82
U of Southern California	**20**	22	8.50	**15**	1.33
U of Pittsburgh	16	19	8.56	8	2.00
Indiana U	16	19	7.03	10	1.60
New York U	15	17	8.33	9	1.67
U of Oklahoma	14	16	6.90	8	1.75
U of Texas at	13	19	7.04	**11**	1.18
Carnegie Mellon U	13	**24**	7.92	**13**	1.00
U of Arizona	12	19	6.29	9	1.33
National U of Singapore	11	14	5.31	8	1.38
City U of Hong Kong	11	13	4.65	9	1.22
McGill U	10	13	5.15	6	1.67
U of Arkansas	10	13	5.06	7	1.43
Georgia Institute of Technology	10	13	4.97	7	1.43
U of South Florida	10	11	4.57	8	1.25
Clemson U	9	9	3.40	4	**2.25**
U of California-Irvine	9	16	6.91	7	1.29
U of Nevada-Las Vegas	9	11	3.85	8	1.13
U of California-Riverside	8	9	3.91	4	2.00
U of Michigan	8	9	3.15	5	1.60
U of Houston	8	9	3.57	7	1.14
Michigan State U	8	10	3.19	7	1.14
U of Connecticut	8	14	4.15	10	0.80

Universities That Supply the Most Graduates, Students, and Faculty Who Publish in the Leading IS Journals

We reviewed the data to determine if any universities met the criteria combined in Tables 7, 8, and 13: universities that supply the most graduates who publish; universities that supply the most published doctoral students; and universities whose faculty/staff produce the most research in the leading IS journals. As previously, results are presented for the "Select Nine," "AIS Six", and "Core Three" journals. We do not have enough data to support our claim statistically, but it seems logical that those universities that encourage their doctoral students to research and

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[11] A more extensive list of top IS research universities is available at http://faculty.business.utsa.edu/yau/cais/extended_tables.htm. Alternatively, please contact one of the authors.

publish in leading journals while they are still students are providing the greatest long-term supply of IS researchers; however, we also need to consider the university with which the graduate is affiliated. Some universities place greater emphasis on publishing than do others. We should also add that top universities generally have a greater number of productive faculty members who publish in the leading IS journals. These faculty members tend to have better funding and resources and have higher expectations for their doctoral students to publish in the better journals. Consequently, students from top universities tend to publish in leading journals earlier and more often.

Tables 14A, 14B, and 14C show the universities that are the best contributors to IS research, based on the categories of doctoral students, graduates, and faculty/staff who published in the "Select Nine," "AIS Six," and "Core Three" journals, respectively. However, these are not necessarily the best overall contributors. Although some universities may have few, if any, doctoral students who publish in the leading IS journals, they may have a significant number of faculty/staff and/or graduates who contribute.

Table 14A. Universities That Supply the Most Graduates, Students, and Faculty Who Publish in the "Select Nine" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007			
University	Graduates Who Published 2003-2007	Doctoral Students Who Published 2003-2007	Faculty Who Published 2003-2007
U of Arizona	99	19	24
U of Minnesota	69	4	12
U of Texas at Austin	61	4	17
Carnegie Mellon U	50	5	23
U of Pittsburgh	46	3	9
SUNY at Buffalo	42	4	10
U of Michigan	40	8	16
U of British Columbia	38	6	11
U of Georgia	33	6	11
U of Maryland	20	4	28
U of Houston	20	7	12

*Universities appearing in Tables 7A, 8A, and 13A

Table 14B. Universities That Supply the Most Graduates, Students, and Faculty who Publish in the "AIS Six" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007			
University	Graduates Who Published 2003-2007	Doctoral Students Who Published 2003-2007	Faculty Who Published 2003-2007
U of Arizona	40	5	9
U of Minnesota	34	4	11
U Texas at Austin	32	2	11
Carnegie Mellon U	29	2	14
Indiana U	21	4	12
U of British Columbia	22	4	7
Georgia State	22	4	12
New York U	17	2	9
U of Southern California	17	2	15
U California-Irvine	11	2	9

*Universities appearing in 7B, 8B, and 13B

Universities Whose Graduates, Students, and Faculty are the Top Publishers in the Leading IS Journals

One would assume that the universities with the largest number of research contributors would also produce the most publications. Tables 15 A, B, and C show the universities whose graduates, doctoral students, and faculty/staff have the largest total number of publications. If two or more authors from the same university and classification (e.g., graduates) co-authored a paper, the university received one credit for the paper. If two or more authors from multiple universities co-authored a paper, each university affiliate received one credit.

Table 14C. Universities that Supply the Most Graduates, Students, and Faculty who Publish in the "Core Three" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007			
University	Graduates Who Published 2003-2007	Doctoral Students Who Published 2003-2007	Faculty Who Published 2003-2007
U of Arizona	32	5	9
U of Minnesota	27	3	11
U of Texas at Austin	29	2	10
Indiana U	16	3	10
U of British Columbia	15	2	4
New York U	16	2	9
U of Southern California	14	3	15

*Universities appearing in 7C, 8C, and 13C

Universities with a total of 65 or more publications in the "Select Nine" basket by graduates, doctoral students, or faculty/staff are shown in Table 15A. The top-ranked universities based on overall total number of publications are University of Minnesota, University of Arizona, and Georgia State University. Based on total number of publications by graduates only, the top ranked are University of Minnesota, University of Arizona, and Purdue University. The top-ranked universities based on doctoral student publications are University of Arizona, National University of Singapore, University of Texas at Austin and City University of Hong Kong (tie for third place). The top-ranked universities based on faculty/staff publications are Georgia State University, University of Arizona and City University of Hong Kong (tie for second place), and National University of Singapore and University of Maryland (tie for third place). Note that National University of Singapore and City University of Hong Kong are two of the top ranked universities in regard to both doctoral student publications and number of faculty/staff publications.

Table 15A. Universities Whose Graduates, Doctoral Students, and Faculty/Staff Produced 65 or More Publications in "Select Nine" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007			
University	Publications by Graduates* 2003-2007	Publications By Doctoral Students* 2003-2007	Publications by Faculty/Staff* 2003-2007	Total Number of Publications 2003-2007[12]
U of Minnesota	**187**	4	36	**227**
U of Arizona	**160**	**15**	**49**	**224**
Georgia State U	82	**7**	**81**	**170**
U of Texas at Austin	96	4	36	136
Purdue	**112**	3	12	127
U of Pittsburgh	91	3	31	125
Carnegie Mellon U	96	5	20	121
U of British Columbia	67	6	38	111
Indiana U	76	3	26	105
MIT	88	1	9	98
New York U	73	2	17	92
SUNY at Buffalo	65	4	22	91
City U of Hong Kong	30	**7**	**49**	86
U of Michigan	50	5	28	83
U of Southern Cal	52	4	26	82
National U of Singapore	27	**11**	**40**	78
U of Maryland	31	4	**40**	75
U of Georgia	45	3	26	74
Case Western Reserve	48	0	25	73
KAIST	43	5	24	72
U of Houston	36	6	25	67
Stanford U	57	2	6	65

* An article is counted more than once if co-authored

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[12] This value may be larger than the total number of individual articles. For example, if one or more students coauthored a paper with one or more faculty/staff, the article was credited to both column 3 and column 4.

Publication rankings for universities whose graduates, doctoral students, and faculty/staff published 30 or more articles in the "AIS Six" basket are shown in Table 15B. The highest-ranked universities based on overall total number of publications are University of Minnesota, Georgia State University, and Carnegie Mellon University. Based on total number of publications by graduates only, the top three are University of Minnesota, Carnegie Mellon, and University of Arizona. The University of Arizona has the highest number of doctoral student publications (4). Based on total number of publications by faculty/staff only, the top three are Georgia State University, University of British Columbia, and University of Minnesota.

Table 15B. Top Universities Whose Graduates, Doctoral Students, and Faculty/Staff Produced 30 or more Publications in the "AIS Six" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007				
University	Publications by Graduates 2003-2007	Publications By Doctoral Students 2003-2007	Publications by Faculty/Staff 2003-2007	TOTAL NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS 2003-2007[13]
U of Minnesota	**80**	**4**	**29**	**113**
Georgia State U	33	2	**47**	**82**
Carnegie Mellon U	**61**	2	15	**78**
U of Texas at Austin	49	2	22	73
U of Arizona	**57**	3	12	72
U of Pittsburgh	45	0	19	64
U of British Columbia	32	3	**29**	64
U of Southern California	36	3	20	59
Indiana U	33	3	18	54
MIT	48	0	0	48
London School of Economics	30	0	16	46
New York U	27	2	15	44
U of Maryland	12	2	27	41
Stanford U	32	1	4	37
Purdue U	34	0	2	36
Case Western Reserve	22	0	13	35
U of Rochester	28	0	4	32
U of Michigan	20	2	10	32
U of Houston	15	1	16	32
U of California-Irvine	15	3	14	32
U of Pennsylvania	23	0	7	30
Brunel U	14	1	15	30
National U of Singapore	10	2	18	30

Table 15C shows the top universities in terms of number of publications in the "Core Three" journals. Universities with 20 or more graduate, doctoral student, or faculty/staff publications are listed. University of Minnesota, University of Texas at Austin, and Carnegie Mellon University were highest ranked in overall publications. University of Minnesota, Carnegie Mellon University, and University of Arizona have the greatest number of publications by graduates. University of Arizona has the greatest number of doctoral student publications (94), and University of Maryland had the greatest number of faculty publications (22).

As shown in Tables 15 A, B, and C North American Universities have the greatest representation. It is interesting to note that London School of Economics is listed in Table 15B but not in Table 15A or 15C. Researchers from LSE tend to publish more in the European journals, inside the "AIS Six" basket, but outside the "Core Three" baskets. As previously noted, two of these journals (i.e., EJIS and ISJ) are European journals.

Tables 16A, 16B, and 16C show the publication averages of graduates, doctoral students, and faculty/staff for universities with the most publications in the "Select Nine," "AIS Six," and "Core Three" journals, respectively. Case Western Reserve, Purdue University, and University of Minnesota have the highest graduate publication averages in the "Select Nine" Basket. Most doctoral student publication averages remained around 1.000, except for Stanford

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[13] This value may be larger than the total number of individual articles. For example, if one or more students coauthored a paper with one or more faculty/staff, the article was credited to both column 3 and column 4.

University (2.000). Georgia State, Case Western Reserve, and University of British Columbia had the highest faculty/staff publications.

Table 15C. Top Universities Whose Graduates, Doctoral Students, and Faculty/Staff Produced 20 or more Publications in "Core Three" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007				
University	Publications by Graduates 2003-2007	Publications By Doctoral Students 2003-2007	Publications by Faculty/Staff 2003-2007	Total Number of Publications 2003-2007[14]
U of Minnesota	**61**	3	20	**84**
U of Texas at Austin	43	2	20	**65**
Carnegie Mellon U	**48**	2	13	**63**
U of Arizona	**46**	**4**	12	62
U of Southern Cal	28	3	20	51
U of Pittsburgh	34	0	16	50
Georgia State U	19	0	23	42
MIT	38	0	4	42
U of British Columbia	20	2	20	42
Indiana U	23	3	16	42
New York U	23	2	15	40
Purdue U	29	0	2	31
U of Maryland	6	2	**22**	30
Stanford U	25	0	4	29
U of Rochester	25	0	4	29
U of Michigan	17	1	8	26
U of Pennsylvania	18	0	7	25
U of California-Irvine	11	1	9	21
U of Texas at Dallas	6	2	13	21
Case Western Reserve	18	0	2	20

University of Minnesota, University of Southern California, and Carnegie Mellon University have the highest graduate publication averages in the "AIS Six" basket. University of Southern California and University of California-Irvine tie for the highest student publication average (1.500).   In terms of faculty/staff publication averages, the top three are Case Western Reserve, University of British Columbia, and Georgia State University.

Table 16A. Publication Averages for Universities that Publish the Most in the "Select Nine" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007				
University	Total Number of Publications	Graduate Publication Averages	Student Publication Averages	Faculty/Staff Publication Averages
U of Minnesota	**227**	**2.71**	1.00	3.00
U of Arizona	**224**	1.62	0.79	2.04
Georgia State U	**170**	1.82	0.78	**4.50**
U of Texas at Austin	136	1.57	1.00	2.12
Purdue	127	**2.80**	1.00	1.00
U of Pittsburgh	125	1.98	1.00	3.44
Carnegie Mellon U	121	1.92	1.00	0.87
U of British Columbia	111	1.76	1.00	**3.46**
Indiana U	105	1.90	0.75	1.18

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[14] This value may be larger than the total number of individual articles. For example, if one or more students coauthored a paper with one or more faculty/staff, the article was credited to both column 3 and column 4.

Table 16A. Publication Averages for Universities that Publish the Most in the "Select Nine" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007				
University	**Total Number of Publications**	**Graduate Publication Averages**	**Student Publication Averages**	**Faculty/Staff Publication Averages**
MIT	98	2.15	0.50	1.00
New York U	92	2.61	1.00	1.21
SUNY at Buffalo	91	1.55	1.00	2.20
City U of Hong Kong	86	1.58	1.00	1.40
U of Michigan	83	1.25	0.63	1.75
U of Southern Cal	82	2.17	1.33	1.08
National U of Singapore	78	1.50	1.00	2.00
U of Maryland	75	1.55	1.00	1.43
U of Georgia	74	1.36	0.50	2.36
Case Western Reserve	73	**3.20**	0	**4.17**
KAIST	72	1.16	0.83	1.20
U of Houston	67	1.80	0.86	2.08
Stanford U	65	1.73	**2.00**	1.20

Table 16B. Publication Averages for Universities with the Most Publications in the "AIS Six" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007				
University	**Total Number of Publications**	**Graduate Publication Averages**	**Student Publication Averages**	**Faculty/Staff Publication Averages**
U of Minnesota	113	**2.35**	1.00	2.64
Georgia State U	82	1.50	0.50	**3.92**
Carnegie Mellon U	78	**2.10**	1.00	1.07
U of Texas at Austin	73	1.53	1.00	2.00
U of Arizona	72	1.43	0.60	1.33
U of Pittsburgh	64	1.50	0	2.38
U of British Columbia	64	1.46	1.00	**4.14**
U of Southern California	59	**2.12**	**1.50**	1.33
Indiana U	54	1.57	0.60	1.50
MIT	48	2.09	0	0.00
London School of Economics	46	1.36	0	1.14
New York U	44	1.59	1.00	1.67
U of Maryland	41	0.35	1.00	1.93
Stanford U	37	1.88	1.00	1.00
Purdue U	36	1.89	0	0.67
Case Western Reserve	35	0.88	0	**6.50**
U of Rochester	32	1.65	0	3.33
U of Michigan	32	1.18	1.00	1.67
U of Houston	32	0.71	1.00	2.29
U of California-Irvine	32	1.36	**1.50**	1.56
U of Pennsylvania	30	1.35	0	1.17
Brunel U	30	1.00	1.00	1.00
National U of Singapore	30	0.27	1.00	1.29

Communications of the Association for Information Systems

As expected, the publication averages fell when comparing publication rates in the "Core Three" basket. However, although the averages changed, there was little change in the university players. Case Western Reserve, University of Minnesota, and University of Southern California have the highest graduate publication ratios; University of Southern California has the only doctoral student publication average above 1.000; and University of British Columbia far exceeds the faculty/staff publication average.

University	Total Number of Publications	Graduate Publication Averages	Student Publication Averages	Faculty/Staff Publication Averages
Table 16C. Publication Averages for Universities That Publish the Most in the "Core Three" Basket of IS Journals 2003-2007				
U of Minnesota	84	**2.26**	1.00	1.82
U of Texas at Austin	65	1.48	1.00	2.00
Carnegie Mellon U	63	1.92	1.00	1.00
U of Arizona	62	1.44	0.80	1.33
U of Southern Cal	51	**2.00**	**1.50**	1.33
U of Pittsburgh	50	1.26	0	2.00
Georgia State U	42	1.36	0	**2.09**
MIT	42	1.81	0	0.80
U of British Columbia	42	1.33	1.00	**5.00**
Indiana U	42	1.44	1.00	1.60
New York U	40	1.44	1.00	1.67
Purdue U	31	1.71	0	0.67
U of Maryland	30	1.00	1.00	1.69
Stanford U	29	1.56	0	1.00
U of Rochester	29	1.56	0	1.33
U of Michigan	26	1.13	1.00	1.14
U of Pennsylvania	25	1.29	0	1.17
U of California-Irvine	21	1.22	1.00	1.29
U of Texas at Dallas	21	1.00	1.00	1.18
Case Western Reserve	20	**2.57**	0	1.00

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The goal of this research was to investigate the leading IS researchers and their affiliated universities within the academic "market." Our research contributes to scientometric research not only by our focus on faculty researchers, but by our analysis of doctoral student researchers and the universities that produced these students. We believe that the inclusion of doctoral students is important because it provides information about the types of universities that are producing successful researchers. This is not to imply that research schools should only hire students from these universities. However, other universities can look at those in this study as possible models that can be used to help improve their doctoral research programs.

In this study we looked at author contributions, and the percent contributed to an article by assessing partial author credit. Many universities encourage co-authorship, but may not consider papers with several authors for tenure and promotion. Some universities require single-author publications. We believe that our research provides a representation of the author contributions for the leading researchers and universities. This can be beneficial to universities when considering tenure and promotion cases and trying to decide what constitutes an acceptable percentage of author contribution.

We reviewed journals within the past five calendar years, between 2003-2007, for actual publications by university faculty members, doctoral students, and graduates of the universities. Data was collected on the publications in the "Select Nine" journals, which are nine of the leading IS journals. We found that most of the leading researchers were affiliated with institutions in North America. However, the majority of researchers publishing in EJIS and *ISJ* are affiliated with European universities, either as students or faculty.

In our analysis of doctoral students, we found that *CAIS, DSS* and *I & M* were journals in which doctoral students had the most publications. The number and percentage of doctoral student publications in the top journals increased overall during the five-year period of our study.

Universities employ various means to assess the research publication productivity of its faculty. Some universities have clearly defined journal lists where the journals are ranked, and they only consider publications from these lists. Other universities consider all peer-reviewed publications equally, regardless of prestige.

What is the best way to measure research productivity? This is a challenging question that continues to drive scientometric research. Several efforts toward measuring research and journal quality have been explored including surveys of IS departments, reviews of university journal lists, analyses of journal ranking studies, citation counts, investigations of diversity of topics and methodologies, and the creation of quantitative formulas to evaluate journal quality [Athey and Plotnicki 2005; Ayanso et al. 2007; Barnes 2005; Chua et al. 2002; Clarke 2008; Dennis et al. 2006; Ferratt et al. 2007; Huang and Hsu 2005; Neufeld et al. 2006; Peffers and Tang 2003; Rainer and Miller 2005; Templeton et al. 2007].   Our method for journal selection was based on the rankings of IS journals in previous studies along with the Association for Information Systems Senior Scholars' journal ranking. We acknowledge that there are various methods to assess and rank journals and we do not purport that our method is the only or best method of assessing research productivity of IS researchers. Institutions should make decisions regarding research productivity based on the goals, strengths, and objectives of their own universities, and use studies such as ours to provide information that can provide insight when making decisions that may affect the future of their faculty members.

Our findings can be valuable to the field of IS research in that it provides a means for assessing research productivity specifically within the IS field. Our results offer IS researchers suitable publication outlets and provides greater insight into the publication outlet focus of institutions. As a result, research institutions can compare their students, faculty, and graduates with others to aid in determining if they are producing high quality IS research.

We suggest including *JIT* and *JSIS* when conducting a scientometric study of the leading IS researchers and journals. Furthermore, we believe that the journal rankings themselves should be updated to reflect the current perceptions of the academic community. This can best be done by surveying IS researchers from all regions of the world, and not just North America. We also recommend a more refined journal ranking list that takes into account the various disciplines with the IS field.

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Editor's Note: The following reference list contains hyperlinks to World Wide Web pages. Readers who have the ability to access the Web directly from their word processor or are reading the paper on the Web, can gain direct access to these linked references. Readers are warned, however, that:

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