

Publication Productivity in Information Systems 2003-2007: A Focus on the 'Basket of Six' and the Pacific Asia Region

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Abstract

This study examines the publication productivity of researchers in information systems (IS), with special emphasis on the Pacific Asia region. A scientometric analysis was performed covering the years 2003 to 2007, using articles from six premier IS journals: the 'Basket of Six' journals proposed by the Association for Information Systems. The authors with highest productivity were identified. Analysis by region for authors with high productivity showed a relationship between the region in which the researcher was based and the region in which the journals were published. Interestingly, publications by leading researchers in the Pacific Asia region were split almost evenly between North American and European outlets. Comparison with prior studies reinforces the importance of including journals with a diverse geographic base in studies of international productivity. The study shows increasing support for and development of quality journals with a regional base, such as the Pacific Asia Journal of the Association for Information Systems, is indicated.

Keywords: publication productivity, information systems, information systems research, scientometrics, the Pacific Asia region.

Introduction

A number of contemporary studies have provided analyses of information systems (IS) research output and the impact of IS research. Notably, Lowry et al. (2007) provided an analysis of the leading institutions, faculty and articles, in terms of the citations that research papers received. Huang and Hsu (2005) examined the productivity of researchers and institutions from 1999 to 2003 in terms of numbers of papers published. A distinguishing feature of many of these studies is that they study publications in premier journals that are North American based. Unsurprisingly, results tend to show North American scholars and institutions as ranking highly. In the Lowry et al. (2007) study, for example, no institutions outside North America appeared in the top 25 in terms of research impact.

With the growth of Information Systems in regions outside North America, it is timely to consider alternative methods of studying productivity and, in particular, to provide comparisons within geographical regions. Each region has its own set of contextual factors that influence preferred publishing outlets and productivity. The geographic base of the basket of journals used in analyses of productivity can influence the results of the analysis, as shown by Gallivan and Benbunan-Fich (2007). The current study uses a basket of journals that is more diverse than in the case of many prior studies, in that it includes journals with a European base. In addition, it provides analysis specifically for the Pacific Asia region to mark the inaugural issue of the *Pacific Asia Journal of the Association for Information Systems* (PAJAIS).

The journal set chosen for analysis is the 'Basket of Six' journals recommended by the Association for Information Systems (AIS), namely: *European Journal of Information Systems*, *Information Systems Journal*, *Information Systems Research*, *Journal of the Association for Information Systems*, *Journal of Management Information Systems*, and

Management Information Systems Quarterly. These six IS journals were adopted in a formal statement by the 'Senior Scholars Forum' in April 2007 (AIS 2008²) as representing topical, methodological, and geographic diversity in IS research. Moreover, the journals have common characteristics: 'the review processes are stringent, editorial board members are widely-respected and recognized, and there is international readership and contribution' (AIS 2008²). To our knowledge, no study as yet has used this basket of journals in researcher productivity analysis. It has been used in this study as it provides a relatively encompassing view of patterns of publication productivity. Further, the fact that the AIS as the peak international organization for IS has given this set of journals its imprimatur means that this set of six journals is likely to gain increasing validity as the internationally recognised set of journals by which researcher productivity is assessed.

The aim of the current study was to:

- (1) investigate the publication productivity of IS researchers using the 'Basket of Six' journals; and
- (2) consider patterns of publication by region and for the Pacific Asia region in particular.

Prior Work

This section reviews prior empirical studies of IS researchers' publication productivity in IS journals. The literature concerning publication productivity in the Pacific Asia region and regions outside North America is specifically noted.

Recent studies (Gallivan and Benbunan-Fich 2007, Huang and Hsu 200, Lowry et al. 2007) provide good coverage of studies assessing IS research and we will not repeat their literature overviews here. We will, however, note the findings of these recent papers. Table 1 shows the journals used in analysis in these studies.

Huang and Hsu (2005) focussed on

publication productivity of IS researchers and institutions based on articles published in 12 journals from 1999-2003. Their results showed five non-North American universities in the top 31 institutions: City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, National University of Singapore, Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology and University of Hong Kong. A major increase in representation of Asian universities was noted, compared with prior studies (Athey and Plotnicki 2000, Im et al. 1998). More faculty from non-North American universities are also represented in the list of the top 30 most productive faculty. Four faculty in Pacific Asia were in this group: Patrick Chau, Bernard Tan, Kar Yan Tam and Kwok Kee Wei (K. K. Wei).

Lowry et al. (2007) provide an assessment of

institutions, faculty and articles from just three journals and used citation analysis of the articles appearing from 1990-2004. Their study found that institutions outside North America were under-represented in the leading institutions. No institution outside North America was listed in the top 25 institutions. Five non-North American institutions appeared in the top 50 when at least one of their several ranking methods was utilised. These five included National University Singapore and Melbourne University from Pacific Asia. The authors questioned whether, given this pattern of findings, the three journals they had chosen for their sample 'basket' were truly international and whether they 'adequately represented all major forms of research published by IS academics worldwide' (Lowry et al. 2007, p. 148).

Table 1. Journals Selected for Study

Huang and Hsu (2005)	Lowry et al (2007)	Gallivan and Benbunan-Fich (2007)	This Study (2008)
Period of study 1999-2003	Period of study 2000-2004	Period of study 1999-2003	Period of study 2003-2007
Communications of the ACM Decision Sciences Decision Support Systems Harvard Business Review IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering Information & Management Information Systems Research Journal of Management Information Systems Journal of AIS Management Science MIS Quarterly Sloan Management Review	Information Systems Research Management Science (IS articles only) MIS Quarterly	Data Base for Advances in Information Systems Decision Sciences Decision Support Systems European Journal of Information Systems IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management Information & Management Information Systems Journal Information Systems Research Information Technology & People (ITP) Journal of Management Information Systems Journal of Strategic Information Systems (JSIS) MIS Quarterly	European Journal of Information Systems (EJIS) Information Systems Journal (ISJ) Information Systems Research (ISR) Journal of the AIS (JAIS) Journal of Management Information Systems (JMIS) MIS Quarterly (MISQ)

A more inclusive approach was adopted by Gallivan and Benbunan-Fich (2007), who argued for the inclusion of journals outside North America in productivity studies and chose a more geographically balanced set of journals for their study. Four European journals were included (EJIS, ISJ, ITP and JSIS) and only research contributions were counted, with editorials, 'issues and opinions' and so forth ignored. The 240 authors who had published three or more articles in the period 1999-2003 were isolated for further analysis. Of this sample, 72.1% were based in North America, 13.3% in Europe and 14.6% in Pacific Asia. The list of the 'top 32' most productive authors included five authors from Asia (Patrick Chau, Bernard Tan, Kar Yan Tam, Thompson Teo and Robert Davison) and four women. The comparison of the results of this study with the Huang and Hsu (2003) study, which was for the same period and also covered 12 journals, but no European journals, was interesting. Huang and Hsu had no European scholars in their 'top 30' list. Gallivan and Benbunan-Fich's top 30 list included four authors from Europe and five authors from Asia. The conclusion is that choosing a sample of journals which included European journals meant that more Europeans were included in the ranking of leading researchers. Note that neither study included journals outside North America and Europe and, perhaps not surprisingly, a similar but small number of researchers from the Pacific Asia region ranked highly in both studies.

A limited number of studies have focussed on researcher productivity in the Pacific Asia region. A study by Khalifa and Ning (2008) observed the changes in IS research productivity and impact from 1995 to 2004. Khalifa and Ning found that 'Asian institutions, ..., are becoming more competitive. The number of Asian universities listed in the top 20 increased from three in the first period (1995 - 1999) to five in the second (2000 - 2004) for productivity and from one to two for impact' (Khalifa and Ning 2008, p.92). This finding indicates that academics in the Pacific Asia region are increasingly involved

in global IS research. Zuo et al. (2008) consider 'the input side' of information systems research in Chinese universities from 2001 to 2005. However, they found that 'Surprisingly, emphasis on quality of publication has not significantly influenced researchers' effort yet' (Zuo et al. 2008, p.925). What these studies suggest in total is that although research productivity in Pacific Asia appears to be increasing, it is still under-represented in lists of leading institutions and researchers compared with North America.

A similar situation has been noted when publishing by European researchers is compared with that of their U.S. counterparts. Lyytinen et al. (2007, p.317) have proposed seven reasons why researchers in the old world (the European region) faced difficulties in publishing high impact IS studies: (i) the lack of appreciation of the article genre; (ii) weak publishing cultures; (iii) inadequate Ph.D. preparation for article publishing; (iv) weak reviewing practices; (v) poorer command of research methods; (vi) poorer understanding of the reviewing protocols, and (vii) institutional shaping of research funding.

It is believed that researchers in the Pacific Asia region could be encountering similar conditions. In this study we explore productivity in Pacific Asia specifically, allowing 'like to be compared with like'. The results will be useful to faculty who wish to compare productivity with others researching in similar conditions and for institutions looking for data for benchmarking purposes.

Method

In this study we used an article count method to assess research performance, wherein a subset of journals (a 'basket') was chosen and the number of times a given author had published in each journal was counted. This method has been used in a number of other studies (e.g., Gallivan and Benbunan-Fich 2007, Huang and Hsu 2005) although it suffers from a limitation in that equal weight is given to articles regardless of their research impact. An alternative is citation analysis,

where the impact of each article is assessed in terms of how widely the paper is cited. Lowry et al. (2007) used this method, although it also has disadvantages and gives less weight to articles that have appeared recently (see Clarke 2003). All methods suffer from disadvantages and results are liable to differ widely depending on the basket of journals chosen, the methods used to analyse productivity and the time period of the study. While acknowledging these limitations, we chose the article count method, as it has been widely used elsewhere and it allowed us to study recent publishing patterns. Further, we were able to include *Journal of the Association for Information Systems* in our basket, a journal that is new and for which citation analysis would not yield representative data.

IS Journal Basket

As indicated earlier, we used the AIS 'Basket of Six' as the subset of journals chosen for the study: *European Journal of Information Systems* (EJIS), *Information Systems Journal* (ISJ), *Information Systems Research* (ISR), *Journal of the Association for Information Systems* (JAIS), *Journal of Management Information Systems* (JMIS), and *Management Information Systems Quarterly* (MISQ). These six journals have been consistently ranked as influential general IS journals in the field by IS journal ranking studies from 2003 to 2008 (Peffer and Tang

2003, Lowry et al. 2004, Rainer and Miller 2005, ACPHIS 2008, ABDC 2008) (see Table 2). Three IS journals, MISQ, ISR, and JMIS, are consistently ranked in the top three positions. JAIS and ISJ are not consistently ranked in some studies, although they are high-quality journals and are considered 'A' journals by an increasing number of institutions (ACPHIS 2008, ABDC 2008). EJIS is published by the Macmillan Group and has strong support and respect within the European IS community (Lyytinen et al. 2007).

Table 3 provides additional information for the 'Basket of Six' journals from the ISI Journal Citation Reports (Thomson 2008^{1,2,3}). Four of the journals have an 'impact factor' (cites to recent articles/number of recent published articles) greater than 1.00.

Credit for Publications

A number of methods can be used to give credit for authorship (see Im et al. 1998). In this study we employed two methods. The first method is the adjusted count, where the count for each publication is adjusted by the number of authors. For example, in the case of a paper with two authors, each author is given a count of 0.50. The second method is the normal count (or absolute count), where individual authors are given a count of 1.0 for each paper that carries their name, regardless of the number of authors. We have used the adjusted count method as our

Table 2. Rankings of the 'Basket of Six' Journals

Journal	Peffer and Tang (2003)	Lowry et al. (2004)	Rainer and Miller (2005)	ACPHIS (2008)	ABDC (2008)
MISQ	1	1	1	A ⁺	A ⁺
ISR	2	2	2	A ⁺	A ⁺
JMIS	3	3	3	A ⁺	A ⁺
JAIS	9	12	-	A ⁺	A ⁺
ISJ	-	-	-	A ⁺	A ⁺
EJIS	4	11	6	A ⁺	A ⁺
ACPHIS	Australian Council of Professors and Heads of Information Systems				
ABDC	Australian Business Deans Council				

Table 3. Impact of the 'Basket of Six' Journals

Journal	Impact Factor in 2007	Total Cites in 2007	First Publication
MISQ	5.826	4,329	1977
ISR	2.682	2,146	1990
JMIS	1.867	1,861	1984
ISJ	1.531	380	1991
EJIS	0.712	503	1992
JAIS	-	-	2000

primary means for ranking, as otherwise there is 'double counting' (that is, a paper is counted twice if it has two authors). This method is problematic when comparing institutional and regional performance. For example, if all five authors of one paper belong to the same institution, that institution will receive a count of five for just one paper.

Procedure

All articles published in the target journals during the period 2003 to 2007 were entered into a purpose built database, producing a sample of 956 articles with 1,424 authors. Items that were not 'research' articles, such as editorials and book reviews, were identified and excluded from further analysis. However, 'Research Opinions' and 'Research Notes', as in MIS Quarterly, were retained. A total of 870 articles then remained for analysis (see Table 4).

Data on authorship and institutional affiliation were obtained directly from each article. The attribution to a region was made by the researchers and entered into the database. Three regions were distinguished for a researcher's location using the AIS categorisation (AIS 2008¹): Region 1 – North and South America; Region 2 – Europe and Africa; and Region 3 – Asia and Oceania. Each researcher was given just one location. Most researchers had not moved from one region to another over the time period, but if they had, they were allocated to the region they were in as shown in their affiliation on

their most recent publication. A research assistant was employed to check the database to guard against data entry and coding errors.

Note that Gallivan and Benbunan-Fich (2007) used a bibliographic repository that was made available by a team of faculty and Ph.D. students at Georgia State University (Chua et al. 2002). Unfortunately our enquiries showed that this database was not current at the time of our study (Chua 2008, pers. comm.).

Findings and Discussions

This section discusses the major findings of this study: the leading 101¹ researchers categorised by the three regions, the leading researchers in the Pacific Asia region and cross-regional publishing patterns.

Analysis across Regions

Appendix 1 shows the leading 101 researchers in terms of number of publications using the adjusted counts metric, analysed by region. In total these 101 researchers were an author or co-author for 452 of the 870 papers in our sample (51.95%) and in adjusted count terms contributed 219.18 of the 870 papers (25.19%). Most of these 101 researchers (69 persons) are

¹ We originally intended to select the top 100 leading researchers. Due to the same ranking (1.41) for the 97th person to the 101st person, 101 persons were included.

Table 4. Selection Details for the 'Basket of Six' Journals								
Journal	From		To		Article Types			Total Articles
	Month	Year	Month	Year	Research	Editorial/Errata	Other	
MISQ	Mar	2003	Dec	2007	147	14	1	162
ISR	Mar	2003	Dec	2007	98	16	7	121
JMIS	Winter	2002-2003	Fall	2007	192	2	0	194
JAIS	May	2003	Dec	2007	112	2	3	117
ISJ	Jan	2003	Oct	2007	88	0	0	88
EJIS	Mar	2003	Dec	2007	233	20	21	274
Total Articles					870	54	32	956

Table 5. Analysis of the Leading Researchers by Region				
	North and South America	Europe and Africa	Pacific Asia	Total
Total Publication Counts (adjusted)	158.96 (72.52%)	52.41 (23.91%)	7.81 (3.56%)	219.18 (100.00%)
Total Publication Counts (normal)	349 (77.21%)	88 (19.47%)	15 (3.32%)	452 (100.00%)
Number of Leading Researchers	69 (68.32%)	27 (27.72%)	4 (3.96%)	101 (100.00%)

in Region 1 (North and South America). Twenty-eight researchers are in Region 2. Just four researchers are from the Pacific Asia region: two from Hong Kong and two from Australia.

Table 5 shows the relative proportions of research output. In terms of both normal counts and adjusted counts, Region 1 contributes more than 70%, Region 2 approximately 20% and Region 3 less than 4%. This result shows the relative proportion of research by leading researchers situated in Pacific Asia is quite low.

Analysis within Region 3 – Pacific Asia

As our focus is on productivity within the Pacific Asia region, a further selection was made to identify the leading researchers in that region. From the original list of authors of the 870 articles published in our timeframe in the basket of six, all authors who had an adjusted count of more than 0.5 publications and who are in the Asia Pacific were selected.

Table 6 shows the list of 47 leading researchers in the Asia Pacific who satisfied these criteria, with their current affiliations (as shown on the university website). Eight researchers score more than 1.00 adjusted count, 15 of them have an adjusted count of 1.00, and 24 have an adjusted count between 0.99 and 0.53. (see Table 6).

Region 3 Publishing Trends

Table 7 demonstrates the publication productivity of these 47 Pacific Asia leading researchers in the five year period. Each name represents an authored or co-authored paper in that year (that is, a normal count) and the number followed represents the adjusted count. From 2003 to 2006, the publications in the Pacific Asia area increased by the adjusted count, although there is a slight drop from 2003 to 2004. Considering the normal count, from 2004 to 2007, the publications in the Pacific Asia area seem to have increased (from 16 to 22 and

Table 6. Summary of the Leading Researchers in the Pacific Asia Region

Researcher	University	Adjusted Count	Researcher	University	Adjusted Count
Tam, Kar Yan	Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	2.16	Arnott, David	Monash University,	2.00
Gregor, Shirley	Australian National University	2.00	Wei, K. K.	City University of Hong Kong	1.65
Scheepers, Rens	University of Melbourne	1.33	Love, Peter	Edith Cowan University	1.19
Davison, Robert	City University of Hong Kong	1.16	Pan, Shan	National University of Singapore	1.08
Chang, Hsin Hsin	National Cheng Kung University Taiwan	1.00	Clarke, Roger	Australian National University	1.00
Doolin, Bill	Auckland University of Technology	1.00	Khalifa, Mohamed	City University of Hong Kong	1.00
Ho, Shuk Yin	Australian National University	1.00	Lee, Sangjae	Sejong University Korea	1.00
Lam, Wing	Universitas 21 Global Singapore	1.00	Sia, Siew Kien	Nanyang Technological University	1.00
Pauleen, David	Victoria University of Wellington	1.00	Taylor, W Andrew	University of New South Wales	1.00
Smith, Stephen	Monash University	1.00	Wang, Weiquan	University of Hong Kong	1.00
Varey, Richard	University of Waikato	1.00	Yetton, Philip	University of New South Wales	1.00
Weber, Ron	Monash University	1.00	Chau, Patrick	University of Hong Kong	0.99
Kankanhalli, Atreyi	National University of Singapore	0.99	Tan, Bernard	National University of Singapore	0.99
Thong, James	Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	0.99	Wang, Eric	National Central University Taiwan	0.99
Ang, Soon	Nanyang Technological University Singapore	0.91	Burn, Janice	Edith Cowan University Australia	0.83
Lee, Jae Nam	City University of Hong Kong	0.83	Soh, Christina	Nanyang Technological University Singapore	0.83
Lee, Matthew	City University of Hong Kong	0.75	Png, Ivan	National University of Singapore	0.75
Vessey, Iris	University of Queensland Australia	0.70	Huang, Lihua	Fudan University China	0.66
Liang, Ting Peng	National Sun Yat Sen University Taiwan	0.66	Teo, Hock Hai	National University of Singapore	0.66
Wei, Hsiao Lan	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology	0.66	Bock, Gee Woo	National University of Singapore	0.58
Hui, Kai Lung	City University of Hong Kong	0.58	Koh, Christine	Nanyang Technological University Singapore	0.58
Kwok, Chi Wai	City University of Hong Kong	0.58	Lee, Sang Yong	Hanyang University Korea	0.58
Tuunanen, Tuure	University of Auckland	0.58	Xu, Sean	Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	0.58
Rosemann, Michael	Queensland University of Technology	0.53			

23, then to 24), although from 2003 to 2004 there is a slight decrease. This converges with the study by Khalifa and Ning (2008), which indicates that the research impacts of the publications in the top journals are progressing in this region.

Cross-regional Patterns

We conducted further analysis to investigate publishing patterns by the author's regional location against the publishing home regions of each journal. The basket of six journals

were categorised into North American Journals (MISQ, ISR, JMIS and JAIS) and European Journals (ISJ and EJIS). The adjusted publication counts for each of the 101 leading authors for each journal were then analysed by region.

Tables 8 and 9 show the publishing patterns for Region 1 (Americas) and Region 2 (Europe) researchers respectively. The publishing pattern is very marked. The majority of Region 1 researchers (82.62%) on our list published in North American outlets

(Table 9). In contrast, the majority of the Region 2 researchers (74.95%) published in European-based journals.

We had to adopt a different strategy to analyse the publishing patterns of researchers in Pacific Asia. There were only four researchers from Region 3 in our list of

101 leading researchers and analysis of such a small sample would not be meaningful. Thus for Pacific Asia, we used the sub-sample of the 47 researchers in the Pacific Asia region who had an adjusted publication count of more than 0.50. Table 10 shows the publishing patterns for these Region 3 researchers.

Table 7. Leading Researchers in the Pacific Asia Region with Publication Productivity

Journal	Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
MISQ	2003	Davison, Robert (0.50) Teo, Hock Hai (0.33) Wei, K. K. (0.33) Yetton, Philip (0.50)		Bock, Gee Woo (0.25) Kankanhalli, Atreyi (0.33) Lee, Jae Nam (0.25) Tan, Bernard (0.33) Wei, K. K. (0.33)	Gregor, Shirley (1.00) Ho, Shuk Yin (0.50) Soh, Christina (0.33) Tam, Kar Yan (0.50) Vessey, Iris (0.50)	Ang, Soon (0.25) Hui, Kai Lung (0.33) Koh, Christine (0.25) Lee, Sang Yong (0.33) Teo, Hock Hai (0.33) Yetton, Philip (0.50)
	2004	Ang, Soon (0.33) Png, Ivan (0.50)	Ang, Soon (0.33) Koh, Christine (0.33) Lee, Jae Nam (0.33) Tam, Kar Yan (0.33) Thong, James (0.33)	Ho, Shuk Yin (0.50) Tam, Kar Yan (0.50)	Tam, Kar Yan (0.50) Vessey, Iris (0.20)	
JMIS	2003	Huang, Lihua (0.33) Thong, James (0.33) Tuunanan, Tuure (0.33)	Kwok, Chi Wai (0.33) Pauleen, David (1.00) Xu, Sean (0.25)	Tam, Kar Yan (0.33) Thong, James (0.33)	Lee, Matthew (0.50, Spr) Lee, Matthew (0.25, Fal) Wang, Eric (0.33, Sum) Wang, Eric (0.33, Fal) Wei, Hsiao Lan (0.33)	Davison, Robert (0.33) Kankanhalli, Atreyi (0.33) Lee, Sang Yong (0.25) Liang, Ting Peng (0.33) Hui, Kai Lung (0.25) Png, Ivan (0.25) Tan, Bernard (0.33) Wang, Weiquan (0.50) Wei, K. K. (0.33)
	2004	Khalifa, Mohamed (0.50) Tan, Bernard (0.33) Wei, K. K. (0.33)	Kwok, Chi Wai (0.25) Lee, Jae Nam (0.25)	Chau, Patrick (0.33) Wang, Weiquan (0.50)	Clarke, Roger (1.00) Sia, Siew Kien (0.50) Weber, Ron (1.00)	Gregor, Shirley (0.50) Tuunanan, Tuure (0.25)
EJIS	2003	Burn, Janice (0.50) Lee, Sangjae (1.00) Pan, Shan (0.50) Varey, Richard (1.00) Xu, Sean (0.33)	Arnott, David (1.00) Gregor, Shirley (0.50) Smith, Stephen (1.00) Taylor, W Andrew (1.00)	Chau, Patrick (0.33) Huang, Lihua (0.33) Lam, Wing (1.00) Love, Peter (0.33, Jun) Love, Peter (0.33, Sep) Pan, Shan (0.33) Rosemann, Michael (0.33) Wang, Eric (0.33) Wei, Hsiao Lan (0.33) Wei, K. K. (0.33)	Bock, Gee Woo (0.33) Kankanhalli, Atreyi (0.33) Rosemann, Michael (0.20) Scheepers, Rens (0.33, Jun) Scheepers, Rens (1.00, Dec)	Burn, Janice (0.33) Chau, Patrick (0.33) Khalifa, Mohamed (0.50) Liang, Ting Peng (0.33) Love, Peter (0.33) Sia, Siew Kien (0.50) Soh, Christina (0.5)
	2004		Davison, Robert (0.33) Doolin, Bill (1.00)	Love, Peter (0.20)	Arnott, David (1.00) Chang, Hsin Hsin (1.00) Pan, Shan (0.25)	
Total - Adjusted		7.97	7.56	8.15	12.21	8.46
Total - Normal		17	16	22	23	24

**Table 8. Publishing Patterns for Region 1 (Americas) Researchers
(69 Researchers with 349 papers)**

	North American Journals				European Journals		Total
	MISQ	ISR	JMIS	JAIS	ISJ	EJIS	
Adjusted Count	37.35 (23.50%)	25.21 (15.86%)	42.05 (26.45%)	26.73 (16.82%)	10.57 (6.65%)	17.05 (10.73%)	158.96 (100.00%)
Total Adjusted Count	82.62%				17.38%		100.00%

**Table 9. Publishing Patterns for Region 2 (Europe & Africa) Researchers
 (28 Researchers with 88 papers)**

	North American Journals				European Journals		Total
	MISQ	ISR	JMIS	JAIS	ISJ	EJIS	
Adjusted Count	5.31 (10.13%)	0 (0.00%)	1.66 (3.17%)	6.16 (11.75%)	13.89 (26.50%)	25.39 (48.44%)	52.41 (100.00%)
Total Adjusted Count	25.05%				74.95%		100.00%

**Table 10. Publishing Patterns for Region 3 (Pacific Asia) Researchers
 (47 Researchers with 102 papers)**

	North American Journals				European Journals		Total
	MISQ	ISR	JMIS	JAIS	ISJ	EJIS	
Adjusted Count	7.97 (17.57%)	4.18 (9.22%)	7.87 (17.35%)	5.74 (12.66%)	3.78 (8.34%)	15.81 (34.86%)	45.35 (100.00%)
Total Adjusted Count	56.80%				43.20%		100.00%

Conclusions

In this study we investigated the publication productivity of researchers in IS, with a focus on the Pacific Asia region. An initial sample was formed by collecting data for all the authors and articles published in the AIS 'Basket of Six' journals from 2003 to 2007. A sub-sample was then created by selecting the 101 researchers who had the highest (adjusted) publication counts. The normal count of papers for this group ranged from 2 to 17. For this group, 69 researchers were from Region 1 (Americas), 27 from Region 2 (Europe-Africa) and 4 from Region 3 (Pacific Asia). A further sub-sample was drawn of all researchers in the Pacific Asia region who had an adjusted count of more than 0.50, giving 47 researchers.

A cross-regional analysis indicated that publishing patterns vary a great deal by region. Region 1 researchers overwhelmingly publish in Region 1 journals and Region 2 researchers overwhelmingly publish in Region 2 journals. This finding is congruent with the observations of Gallivan and Benbunan-Fich (2007). The importance of comparing 'like-with-like' and assessing productivity with respect to a researcher's home region and the journals in that region is very marked.

Interestingly, the analysis of the output of the 47 researchers in Pacific Asia whose work was studied indicated that their work was more evenly distributed between Region 1 (56.80%) and Region 2 (43.20%). The Basket of Six contains no journals that are based in Pacific Asia and indeed there are few journals in this region that can aspire to a high placement in journal ranking exercises. Given the patterns we have observed of publication being related to the geographic location of both researchers and journals, we see a need for the support and promotion of more journals in the Pacific Asia region that can, with time, gain international recognition. The Pacific Asia Journal of the Association for Information Systems, with the support of the AIS and the IS community could grow into such a journal.

Our work here is subject to the usual limitations of such studies, in that we have chosen one basket of journals, an article count method rather than citation analysis, and one time period. Many top-tier IS journals (for example, Decision Support Systems and Journal of Information Technology) were not included. Thus, the samples of 'leading' researchers we have identified result from this method. Using different methods and a different set of journals would undoubtedly yield different samples. Our results should be interpreted accordingly.

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Appendix I: The Leading 101 Researchers by Region (in terms of counts)

Region 1 – North and South America							
Researcher	University	Adjusted Count	Normal Count	Researcher	University	Adjusted Count	Normal Count
Benbasat, Izak	University of British Columbia	7.74	17	Lyytinen, Kalle	Case Western Reserve University	5.41	13
Hirschheim, Rudy	Louisiana State University	4.66	9	Straub Jr, Detmar	Georgia State University	4.65	9
Kauffman, Robert	Arizona State University	4.15	11	Silva, Leiser	University of Houston,	4.08	7
Clemons, Eric	University of Pennsylvania	3.65	8	Baskerville, Richard	Georgia State University	3.61	8
Riggins, Frederick	University of Minnesota	3.16	5	Gosain, Sanjay	Capital Group Companies, Inc.	3.15	7
Pavlou, Paul	University of California at Riverside	3.08	7	Whinston, Andrew	University of Texas at Austin	3.07	9
Zmud, Robert	University of Oklahoma	3.07	7	Robey, Daniel	Georgia State University	2.99	6
Tanriverdi, Huseyin	University of Texas at Austin	2.83	4	Kraemer, Kenneth	University of California, Irvine	2.74	8
Galletta, Dennis	University of Pittsburgh	2.66	7	Gallivan, Michael	Georgia State University	2.66	6
Keil, Mark	Georgia State University	2.66	6	Grover, Varun	Clemson University	2.61	7
Zhu, Kevin	University of California	2.58	6	Light, Ben	University of Salford	2.50	4
Subramani, Mani	University Of Minnesota	2.50	4	Gefen, David	Drexel University	2.33	4
Bhattacharjee, Anol	University of South Florida	2.16	5	Oh, Wonseok	McGill University	2.16	6
Mathiassen, Lars	Georgia State University	2.08	5	Venkatesh, Viswanath	University of Arkansas	2.08	5
Dewan, Rajiv	University of Rochester	2.07	6	Burton-Jones, Andrew	University of British Columbia	2.00	4
Davidson, Elizabeth	University of Hawaii Manoa	2.00	4	Dellarocas, Chrysanthos	University of Maryland	2.00	2
Fichman, Robert	Boston College, Carroll School of Management	2.00	2	Galliers, Robert	Bentley College	2.00	3
Levina, Natalia	New York University	2.00	3	Sambamurthy, V	Michigan State University	1.99	5
Agarwal, Ritu	University of Maryland	1.91	5	Choudhary, Vidyanand	University of California	1.83	3
Kirsch, Laurie	University of Pittsburgh	1.83	3	Stewart, Katherine	University of Maryland	1.83	3
Gupta, Alok	University of Minnesota	1.74	5	Jiang, James	University of Central Florida	1.74	6

King, William	University of Pittsburgh	1.74	5	Nunamaker Jr, Jay	University of Arizona	1.69	6
Browne, Glenn	Texas Tech University	1.66	4	Sarker, Suprateek	Washington State University	1.66	4
Rai, Arun	Georgia State University	1.65	5	Mukhopadhyay, Tridas	Carnegie Mellon University	1.57	5
Bhargava, Hemant	University of California	1.50	3	Chellappa, Ramnath	Emory University, Atlanta	1.50	3
Dennis, Alan	Indiana University	1.50	4	Kettinger, William	University of Memphis	1.50	3
King, John	University of Michigan	1.50	3	Larsen, Kai	University of Colorado at Boulder	1.50	2
Lee, Yang	Northeastern University	1.50	2	Lucas Jr, Henry	University of Maryland	1.50	4
Nissen, Mark	Naval Postgraduate School	1.50	2	Orlikowski, Wanda	MIT's Sloan School of Management	1.50	2
Paul, David	University of Denver	1.50	2	Rose, Gregory	Washington State University	1.50	3
Sundararajan, Arun	New York University	1.50	2	Tiwana, Amrit	Iowa State University	1.50	3
El Sawy, Omar	University of Southern California	1.49	4	Ghose, Anindya	New York University	1.49	4
Byrd, Terry	Auburn University, Alabama	1.41	4	Davis, Fred	University of Arkansas	1.41	4
Freimer, Marshall	University of Rochester	1.41	4	Markus, M	Bentley College	1.41	4
Saunders, Carol	University of Central Florida	1.41	4				
Region 2 – Europe and Africa							
Researcher	University	Adjusted Count	Normal Count	Researcher	University	Adjusted Count	Normal Count
Mumford, Enid	University of Manchester	3.00	3	Avison, David	ESSEC Business School	2.67	4
Sahay, Sundeep	University of Oslo	2.66	5	Siponen, Mikko	University of Oulu	2.33	4
Themistocleous, Marinos	Brunel University	2.28	5	Iivari, Juhani	University of Oulu	2.16	6
Irani, Zahir	Brunel University	2.10	7	Fitzgerald, Brian	University of Limerick	2.08	4
D'Atri, Alessandro	Centro Ricerca Sistemi Informativi	2.00	2	Gao, Ping	University of Manchester	2.00	2
Stahl, Bernd	De Montfort University	2.00	2	Walsham, Geoff	University of Cambridge	2.00	2
Whitley, Edgar	London School of Economics and Political	2.00	3	Heijden, Hans van der	University of Surrey	1.83	3

	Science						
Loebbecke, Claudia	University of Cologne	1.83	3	Pries-Heje, Jan	The IT University of Copenhagen	1.53	4
Avgerou, Chrisanthi	University of London	1.50	2	Butler, Tom	University College Cork	1.50	2
Chiasson, Mike	Lancaster University Management School	1.50	3	Fitzgerald, Guy	Brunel University	1.50	2
Introna, Lucas	Lancaster University Management School	1.50	2	McGrath, Kathy	Brunel University	1.50	2
Mingers, John	University of Kent	1.50	2	Oates, Briony	University of Teesside	1.50	2
Pateli, Adamantia	University of Economics and Business, Athens	1.50	2	Soffer, Prina	University of Haifa	1.50	3
Kautz, Karlheinz	Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen	1.49	4	Hanseth, Ole	University of Oslo	1.45	3
Region 3 – Pacific Asia							
Researcher	University	Adjusted Count	Normal Count	Researcher	University	Adjusted Count	Normal Count
Tam, Kar Yan	Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	2.16	5	Arnott, David	Monash University,	2.00	2
Gregor, Shirley	Australian National University	2.00	3	Wei, K. K.	City University of Hong Kong	1.65	5

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