Thirty Years of Published Research in the *Australian Journal of Management*

by

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**Abstract:**

This study reviews 30 years of scholarly research published in the *Australian Journal of Management* (*AJM*) over the period 1976-2005. The study examines the productivity, influence, and contribution of management research in Australia. In the past three decades, *AJM* has published 406 research articles from 458 different authors and co-authors. Over the past 30 years, the four most prolific publishers were Philip Brown (11 papers), Philip Yetton (9), Ray Ball (8) and Terry Walter (8). In the last decade alone, Robert Faff and Raymond da Silva Rosa have published the greatest number of *AJM* articles (6). The journal has been most supported over the past three decades by authors from AGSM, UNSW, UWA, UQ, Monash, Melbourne, ANU and Sydney. The top six institutions contributed more than half of all *AJM* publications. The *AJM* has also experienced increasing contributions from finance articles in recent years, accounting for 51 percent of total published articles in *AJM*. Opportunities and challenges remain ahead for the *AJM*, particularly when one considers the decision by The University of Chicago’s *Journal of Business* to cease future publications beyond 2006, citing the establishment of specialist journals.

**Keywords:** Research productivity; Management research; Rankings;

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1. Introduction

This article provides a review of three decades of published research in the Australian Journal of Management (AJM) for the period 1976-2005. The 30-year anniversary represents an important milestone in the AJM’s evolution as a leading refereed journal which contributes to academia, government and industry, and as a conduit for advancing knowledge in areas including accounting, corporate strategy, economics, finance, government regulation and policy, information technology management, marketing, and organizational behaviour. Accordingly, this study draws attention to the AJM’s historical development across a number of dimensions, including types of articles published, contributing authors and institutions, and the impact of the AJM as a leading Australian research journal.

The AJM was first published in April 1976 by the Australian Graduate School of Management as a means of developing and enhancing management research. Over the AJM’s history there have been seven editors; Ray Ball, Chris Adam, John Conybeare, Vic Taylor, Phillip Yetton, John Roberts, and Robert Marks. The first issue was published with five individual studies, authored by A. Andersen, Ray Ball, M. Bhattacharyya, Philip Brown, Bob Officer, Douglas Purvis, and Ian Sharpe, who, with one exception, were all faculty members at Australian universities. Today, the AJM continues to be well supported by a variety of contributing authors from mainly Australian-based institutions, editors, and readers, and represents an important outlet for academic researchers in business management disciplines.

Providing a retrospective view is important, enabling consideration of how the AJM has evolved and contributed to the needs and interests of readers. Other journals across various disciplines have also published similar articles to determine research impact and trends in published work (e.g. Williams, 1985; Schwert, 1993; Laband and Piette, 1994; Johnson and Podsakoff, 1994; Colquitt, 1997; Chan, Karolyi and Rhee, 2002; Podsakoff, MacKenzie, Bachrach and Podsakoff, 2005; Kirkman and Law, 2005). In addition, three recent Australian studies examined both qualitative and influence attributes of research in business and finance by Australian researchers. These studies provide further
motivation for understanding the role and impact that an important academic journal has on Australian management research. Harzing (2005) examines the publishing attributes of Australian academics since the mid 1990’s and finds that over time there has been an increase in the volume of research output, coupled with a decline in impact (or quality). Relative to other disciplines, Harzing (2005) also shows a widening gap between the quantity and quality of economic and business research. Jarnecic, Segara and Westerholm (2005) studied the productivity of researchers in the finance discipline at Australian and New Zealand universities. Not surprisingly, these authors conclude that history, tradition, and resourcing explain productivity. In particular, older and more established (i.e. “sandstone”) universities are found to publish a significantly greater research volume. Swan (2005) provides analysis of eminent researchers affiliated with Australian universities as a means of quantifying research impact arising from publications in the six best finance and economics journals in the world.¹ His research reveals that the ten most heavily cited Australian-affiliated academics (from the Web of Science) in the six best economics and finance journals account for 3.6 percent of total citations in the period from January 1965 to July 2005. Given Australia’s size, this result is above the per-capita average.

In this study we report that the AJM has published 406 research articles, written by 458 different authors and co-authors, who are affiliated with 93 different universities and other institutions. The top four contributing authors across the AJM’s thirty volumes are Philip Brown, Philip Yetton, Ray Ball, and Terry Walter. In the Journal’s last ten volumes, the top two contributing authors were Robert Faff and Raymond da Silva Rosa. Probably of little surprise is that the AGSM is the highest contributing institution throughout the Journal’s thirty-year history. Half of the Journal’s pages are contributed by six institutions; the AGSM, The University of New South Wales, The University of Western Australia, The University of Queensland, Monash University, and The University of Melbourne, for both the last thirty years and last ten years. Finally, this study shows that finance is the

most highly represented research area in the Journal, and has experienced an increase in representation in recent years.

The remainder of the study proceeds as follows. The next section presents a summary of AJM publications over the last three decades to provide some background data with respect to the Journal. Section three analyses and ranks the contribution of authors to the Journal, and Section four provides similar analysis of institutional contribution. The top citations are presented and ranked in Section five, and Section six discusses the publication trends over the last three decades by management research area, and provides evidence of how the Journal has evolved and specialized through time. The final section concludes the paper.

2. Publications in the AJM Over 30 Years

This study compiled a comprehensive database from EBSCO of all papers published in the AJM since the first volume of 1976, to December 2005 (Volume 30 Issue 2). Generally speaking, the AJM publishes two issues per calendar year; but in some years special supplementary issues were also published. Over the past three decades, 406 research articles (excluding book reviews, editorial and commentary items) were published (or on average, 13.5 contributions per year). Table 1 presents descriptive statistics with respect to all AJM research publications on a yearly basis.

<Insert Table 1>

3. Individuals Publishing the Most Articles in the AJM

Over the three decades of AJM research publications (1976 to 2005), 458 authors have contributed 406 research articles. Table 2 presents rankings of authors who published the largest number of research articles to the AJM. The rankings are performed in a number of ways. First, authors are ranked on the total number of research articles published, where each co-author receives full recognition for each paper. Table 2 is limited to authors who have three or more publications in
the *AJM*. Second, the ranking criterion also considers the weighted number of papers published by each author, where each co-author receives $1/n$ recognition for each research paper. The rankings are also performed with respect to (1) the total number of pages of these articles, and (2) the weighted number of pages. This latter measure is calculated by the number of pages of the research articles contributed, weighted by the number of co-authors, $1/n$. Finally, the institution the author is affiliated with at the time of the last *AJM* publication, the university from which each author was awarded their PhD (by *AJM* publication category) is shown.

Philip Brown, currently a joint professorial appointment between UWA and UNSW, and formerly the founding Director of the Australian Graduate School of Management (AGSM), has been the most prolific individual to have published in the *AJM*, with a total of 11 papers. The second-ranked author, Philip Yetton (who joined the AGSM on its foundation) has published nine articles in the *Journal*. The remaining top published authors (with at least seven *AJM* papers) are Ray Ball, Terry Walter, Stephen Easton, Ian Sharpe, Robert Faff, and Frank Finn. The author with the most weighted articles is Stephen Easton from The University of Newcastle with 5 (weighted) published articles. Of the 46 authors with three or more *AJM* publications, 10 are from the AGSM. Additionally, eight of the authors listed in Table 2 completed their PhD at this institution. This result is not surprising given that the *AJM* is a journal published by the AGSM and which enjoys the support of their faculty. 59 percent of the authors with three or more published articles in the *AJM* specialize in finance.

<Insert Table 2>

Table 3 presents similar information provided in Table 2, although for only the last decade of *AJM* publications. This is performed as a means of better understanding active contributors in more recent years, and the likely contributions which may arise in future years. Also presented is each author’s rate of *AJM* publication activity from their first *AJM* publication in the period, calculated as the quotient of the number of *AJM* papers published over the 10-year period to December 2005.
Robert Faff from Monash University and Raymond da Silva Rosa from the University of Western Australia have the largest number of published research articles in the *AJM*'s (six papers) most recent ten volumes. In the last ten years, only one of these top-ten authors who had three or more *AJM* publications is also a Faculty member at the AGSM (Garry Twite). The University of New South Wales and The University of Western Australia both have two authors in the top ten over the last decade. All of the ten authors with three or more published articles in the last ten volumes of the *Journal* specialize in finance.

<Insert Table 3>

4. Institutional Contribution to the *AJM*

From 1976 to 2005, the 458 *AJM* authors were affiliated with 93 different institutions. The data also reveal that 89 percent of published research articles were affiliated with a university, while the remaining articles were often associated with government and investment organizations. The AGSM is considered a separate institution from The University of New South Wales, and Melbourne Business School is also separate from the University of Melbourne. Table 4 presents a ranking of institutional contribution to the *AJM* from 1976 to 2005. Institutional contribution is measured and ranked by the total number of *AJM* publications. This table also shows the weighted number of articles, where each contributing institution, \( n \), receives \( 1/n \) recognition for the research paper, and the weighted number of pages each institution has contributed. The AGSM is ranked first, with 89 *AJM* publications over the *Journal*'s history. The AGSM also has the largest weighted number of articles and weighted number of published pages. This represents a substantial lead over the second and third ranked institutions, the University of New South Wales and the University of Western Australia, with 60 and 51 *AJM* papers published, respectively.

<Insert Table 4>
Table 5 presents the ranking of the 53 institutions that have contributed to the *AJM* in the past ten years. The highest-ranking institutions are the AGSM and the University of Western Australia, both of which contributed 22 research articles to the *AJM*, closely followed by the University of Melbourne, ranked third, which contributed 20 articles to the publication. The AGSM, however, is ranked first with a clear lead, when institutional contribution is measured in terms of both the weighted number of articles and weighted number of pages contributed.

<Insert Table 5>

We also examine the concentration of articles published by the *AJM* (with respect to pages) by contributing institutions to the *Journal* for the periods 1976 to 2005 and 1996 to 2005, respectively. The concentration of articles, from a relatively small group of institutions, is high. Examining metrics such as the Gini coefficient, Normalized Herfindahl and Concentration Coefficient, in the thirty year period the statistics are calculated as 0.72, 0.05, and 0.73, respectively. In the most recent 10 years, these metrics are 0.62, 0.04, and 0.63. These statistics suggest that over time, the *AJM* has become slightly less reliant on the contributions of a smaller group of supporters. Fifty percent of *AJM* pages for both time periods are contributed by the six top contributing institutions: the AGSM, The University of New South Wales, The University of Western Australia, The University of Queensland, Monash University, and The University of Melbourne. The top 16 of 93 institutions contributing to the *Journal* over its thirty-year history comprise 75 percent of *AJM* pages. But when analyzing the past ten years of the publication, the top 13 of 53 contributing institutions comprise up to three quarters of the *Journal*’s pages.

5. Citations of the Most Prolific *AJM* Publications
The influence of a journal can be assessed along a number of dimensions. Apart from the use of standard citation tools such as Thomson’s *Web of Science*, previous research has suggested that journal influence might be measured by collecting data on the number of libraries subscribing to a journal, the circulation rates, or the use of textbooks which cite individual journals. Given that Australia is a small and concentrated market, which also relies heavily on overseas textbooks for courses, the potential of this latter method to provide accurate assessments of influence is limited. An alternative approach might be to rely on the counts from Google Scholar, but analysis of this web tool revealed that counts are expansive beyond just published papers, and also include non-refereed sources such as working papers, theses, MS-PowerPoint® presentations and newspaper hits.

In this analysis we use *Web of Science* on citations of the *AJM* papers in world-wide refereed journals at 14 January 2006. It should also be noted that citations will be dependent on the time since the paper was first published. Recently published papers take time to be ‘discovered’ and it may therefore take a number of years post publication for a paper to become recognized as being influential. Notwithstanding these issues, all *AJM* articles published over the last 30 years generated a total of 673 citations.

Table 6 lists the seven most heavily cited *AJM* publications (i.e. with 10 or more citations) during the *AJM*’s 30-year history. The table also presents the number of citations, both including and excluding citations in other *AJM* articles, the authors, and year the paper was published. Finally, the table shows the topic or area of the paper. The research paper titled ‘Corporate Financial Statements, a Product of the Market and Political Process’ by Watts (1977) has the highest number of citations, with 84. This is followed by Smith and Watts (1982) with 72 citations, and third is Donaldson and Davis’ 1991 paper, with 45.

<Insert Table 6>

6. Publications by Research Area Over 30 Years
Throughout the past 30 years, the *Journal* has expanded and changed focus on particular research areas. Research articles published in the *AJM* cover a wide range of subject areas, including accounting, economics, finance, government policy and regulation, marketing, organizational behaviour, corporate strategy and information technology management. To provide information on the *Journal*’s historical development, Figure 1 shows the percentage of *AJM* articles published by research area, each year for the thirty years of the journal. Figure 2 also shows this breakdown, for the last ten years. Research papers in these tables are classified across only seven major categories (accounting, economics, finance, government policy and regulation, marketing, organizational behaviour and management, and other). Classification into these research categories is based on four criteria; the article’s title and general content, the school or department the author is affiliated with, the area editor of the article (in more recent volumes), and the journals and articles referenced within the paper. The *Journal* has published in its 30-year history two special issues focusing on specific research areas. The first special issue in 2002 focused on research in organizational behaviour, while in 2004 the *AJM* published an issue on corporate finance. Therefore, in these years there is a greater representation of published papers in these research areas, and thus a corresponding reduced representation in the other research areas.

Over the course of the 30 years of the *AJM*, the results indicate that on average the research area with the largest representation (number of published articles) is finance. Finance contributed 40 percent of research articles over the 30 volumes, and over 50 percent in the last ten volumes, indicating a significant increase in the representation of this research area in later volumes. Organizational behaviour and management is also a highly represented research area in the *AJM*, and is consistently represented, on average, at 20 percent throughout the volumes. Although the representation of the research area of economics has decreased in recent years, it still has the third largest number of published research articles.

<Insert Figure 1>
7. Business Management Research in the Future

Research pushes the frontiers of knowledge as a means of solving problems, improving decision making ability, and advancing human endeavours. Theories are devised, hypotheses are empirically tested, and researchers critically evaluate the implications of their findings within their specialist environments. Throughout history, humanity has benefited from research and knowledge that has been disseminated and passed down over centuries, such that opportunities to build on current knowledge extend beyond the natural lifespan of researchers.

Indeed, research is also an evolving process through time, including the means by which research is disseminated. In recent decades, new and specialized journals have been founded, and the Internet has further provided timely and convenient access to new research findings available through the World Wide Web (e.g. forthcoming journal content, advanced information search queries and working paper websites such as the Social Science Research Network (SSRN)).

In 2005, the publisher of the *Journal of Business*, The University of Chicago Press (UCP), announced that their highly prestigious business journal would cease to publish future research beyond Volume 79 in 2006. This decision appears to have been made by UCP in response to the way in which specialist research journals have spawned and developed over recent times, and the expected demand from subscribers and readers to publish journals within narrower research domains.

“The University of Chicago established the *Journal of Business* in 1928 as the first academic journal to focus on business-related research. In the ensuing 77 years, and especially in the last two decades, scores of specialized business journals have been established. The faculty of the GSB is proud of the special role the *Journal of Business* has played in fostering serious academic research about business and the contributions its authors, referees, and editors have made to knowledge about business. However, we are also aware that these other specialized journals will continue to play an even more significant role in the future.”

The University of Chicago Press, Journals Division, 2005.
[http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/JB/instruct.html](http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/JB/instruct.html)
While the *AJM* has been a significant leader in management research over its 30-year history, the significant decision of UCP to cease future publishing, might prompt consideration as to whether the *AJM* might one day follow in the footsteps of the *Journal of Business*, or perhaps re-model its publishing structure, or ask to what extent the existing structure for the *AJM* is adequate and meets the needs of its readers, contributors and subscribers. Consideration might be given to whether the *AJM* can further enhance its reputation and international visibility by partnering with one of the major international publishers (e.g. Blackwell Publishing, Elsevier etc.). Such an arrangement might therefore enable the *Journal* to further increase the quality of submissions, improve serviceability of authors and reviewers with internet-based journal management, and ultimately enhance the *AJM*’s impact (through future citations). Of further significance is in editorial management, where increased competition from specialist journals will require the *AJM* to be timely in the turnaround times it offers authors for quality reviews. However, the purpose of this section of the article is not designed to cast judgment on the *AJM*, but merely to highlight a range of challenges ahead, and to ponder what implications these might have for the future development of Australia’s premier business management journal.

The *AJM* is also well positioned to ensure increasing dissemination of research electronically to industry participants, whether in its current form, or with, say, the introduction of an abridged version of the *Journal* (running in parallel with the academic version) and specifically targeted at senior executives. Future opportunities suggest that the *AJM* can increase both its accessibility and influence amongst a wider range of management executives, public policy participants, and academics.

8. Conclusion

This article provided a review of three decades of published research in the *Australian Journal of Management (AJM)* in the period 1976-2005. The *AJM* is Australia’s premier business management journal, publishing articles that advance knowledge in areas including accounting, corporate strategy,
In this study we have reported that the AJM has published 406 research articles, sourced from 458 different authors and co-authors, across 93 different universities and other institutions. The top four contributing authors across the AJM’s thirty volumes were Philip Brown, Philip Yetton, Ray Ball and Terry Walter. Of the Journal’s last ten volumes, the top two contributing authors were Robert Faff and Raymond da Silva Rosa. Not surprisingly, the AGSM as publisher of the Journal was the highest contributing institution throughout the Journal’s thirty-year history. Half of the Journal’s pages were contributed by six institutions: the AGSM, The University of New South Wales, The University of Western Australia, The University of Queensland, Monash University and The University of Melbourne, for both the last thirty years and last ten years. Finally, this study showed that finance has been the most highly represented research area in the Journal, and has experienced increasing representation over recent years. Given the increasing specialized nature of business research, the attractive features of web-based publication, and the decision of University of Chicago Press to cease future publication of the Journal of Business beyond 2006, the AJM is well positioned to consider opportunities for its growth and future as Australia’s premier business management journal.

References


Swan, P. 2005, ‘Top-ten Australian researchers based on today’s top-six most highly ranked journals in economics and financial economics’, working paper, The University of New South Wales


Table 1

Summary of *AJM* articles published and citations by year (1976-2005)

This table presents a summary of the number of research articles, issues and supplements published by the *AJM* and sourced from EBSCO. In addition, the number of citations for *AJM* research articles is also presented (collected from *Web of Science* at 14 January 2006). Average citations per year are calculated as the mean citations of *AJM* publications in each respective year through to December 2005. Years correspond to volumes: 1976 = Volume 1 and 2005 = Volume 30. The average citations per year are calculated as the number of citations per annum divided by the number of years elapsed since publication date.

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<th>Year</th>
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<th>No. of Citations</th>
<th>Avg Citations per year</th>
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<th>No. of Supplements and Special Issues</th>
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Table 2
Ranking of authors with the largest number of AJM publications from 1976-2005

This table presents a ranking of authors which contributed the largest number of published research articles in the AJM from 1976 to 2005. The rankings are based on the total number of articles published and are limited to authors which have three or more publications in the AJM over the past thirty years. The weighted number of articles is calculated as the sum of research publications weighted by the number of authors. Similarly, the weighted number of pages is calculated as the sum of all published pages weighted by the number of authors.

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<th>University Awarding PhD</th>
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<th>Weighted no. of articles</th>
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*Universities and institutions are represented as follows: AGSM = Australian Graduate School of Management; ANU = Australian National University; KCAE = Kur-ring-gai College of Advanced Education; NSWIT = New South Wales Institute of Technology; QUT = Queensland University of Technology; UNSW =University of New South Wales; UQ = University of Queensland; UWA = University of Western Australia; and n/a = Not Applicable.*
Table 3
Ranking of authors with the largest number of AJM publications from 1996-2005

This table presents a ranking of authors which contributed the largest number of published research articles in the AJM from 1996 to 2005. The rankings are based on the total number of articles published and are limited to authors which have three or more publications in the AJM over the past ten years. The weighted number of articles is calculated as the sum of research publications weighted by the number of authors. Similarly, the weighted number of pages is calculated as the sum of all published pages weighted by the number of authors.

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\textsuperscript{a} Universities and institutions are represented as follows: AGSM = Australian Graduate School of Management; ANU = Australian National University; UNSW = University of New South Wales; UQ = University of Queensland; and UWA = University of Western Australia.

\textsuperscript{b} Authors’ specialist areas are represented as follows: A = Accounting; and F = Finance.
Table 4
Ranking of institutional contribution to the AJM from 1976-2005

This table presents a ranking of institutional contribution to the AJM from 1976 to 2005 (with two or more publications in the AJM). The rankings are based on the total number of AJM publications by authors affiliated with various institutions over the past thirty years. The weighted number of articles is calculated as the sum of research publications weighted by the number of contributing institutions. Similarly, the weighted number of pages is calculated as the sum of all published pages weighted by the number of contributing institutions.

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This table presents a ranking of institutional contribution to the *AJM* from 1996 to 2005 (with two or more publications in the *AJM*). The rankings are based on the total number of *AJM* publications by authors affiliated with various institutions over the past ten years. The weighted number of articles is calculated as the sum of research publications weighted by the number of contributing institutions. Similarly, the weighted number of pages is calculated as the sum of all published pages weighted by the number of contributing institutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Institution</th>
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<th>Weighted no. of Articles</th>
<th>Weighted no. of pages</th>
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<td>0.67</td>
<td>14.67</td>
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Table 6
Top AJM publications with 10 or more citations in Thomson’s *Web of Science* at 14 January 2006
This table presents a ranking of the top ten AJM publications from 1976 to 2005, for authors with ten or more citations per article. Citations are presented both including and excluding citations in other AJM articles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Article Title</th>
<th>Citations: All</th>
<th>Citations: Ex-AJM</th>
<th>Ex-Self Citations</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Issue</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Corporate Financial Statements, a Product of the Market and Political Process</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Watts, Ross L.</td>
<td>1977</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Incentive and Tax Effects of Executive Compensation Plans</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Smith, Clifford W. Jr; Watts Ross L.</td>
<td>1982</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Stewardship Theory or Agency Theory: CEO Governance and Shareholder Returns.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Donaldson, Lex; Davis, James H.</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Some Unanswered Questions About Goal Effects: A Recommended Change in Research Methods</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Wood, Robert E., Bailey, Trevor C.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>A Concept of Organisational Ecology</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Trist, Eric</td>
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<td>Organisational Applications of Social Cognitive Theory</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Some Elements of Organisational Control in Australian Divisionalised Firms</td>
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<td>Chenhall, Robert H.</td>
<td>1979</td>
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</table>
This figure presents the percentage of papers published in the *AJM* for the past thirty years, divided into seven research areas; research; accounting, economics, finance, government policy and regulation, marketing, organisational behaviour and management and other. This categorization was based on four criteria; the title and general content of the article, the school of department the author is affiliated with, the area editor of the article and the journals and articles referenced within the paper.
This figure presents the percentage of papers published in the *AJM* for the past ten years, divided into seven research areas; research; accounting, economics, finance, government policy and regulation, marketing, organisational behaviour and management and other. This categorization was based on four criteria; the title and general content of the article, the school or department the author is affiliated with, the area editor of the article and the journals and articles referenced within the paper.
Appendix

*AJM* Review Process and Rejection Rates

The review procedure for any journal relies on quality feedback of reviewers, editors, as well as minimal turnaround times. Using a sub sample of data provided by the current editor of the *AJM*, Bob Marks, in the period 1992-2005 the average turnaround time on submitted *AJM* papers in the first round was 90 days (standard deviation was 81.3).

Figure A1 presents a distributional analysis of the turnaround time of first-round submissions from 1992 to 2005 on a weekly basis. Over 60% of submissions received feedback within 12 weeks following a paper’s initial submission. However, 10% of all papers submitted received feedback from the reviewer six months or longer after their submission. Additionally, the length of time it took for the *Journal* to decide on and disseminate the submitted paper to an appropriate reviewer, is found, on average to be 24 days. Once again this period ranged significantly from zero days (the paper was sent to the reviewer on the same day it was submitted to the *Journal*) to 282 days (standard deviation was 32.9). The process usually includes the General Editor deciding which Area Editor to send the paper, who in turn decides whom to invite as reviewers.

<Insert Figures A1 and A2>

The *AJM* receives numerous submissions each year. Table A1 presents the number of papers accepted as submissions by the *AJM* each year for the period, 2003 to 2004, as a means of quantifying rejection rates of the *AJM*.² The outcome of these submissions is divided across three categories; (1) those subsequently accepted for publication, (2) rejected by the *AJM* or withdrawn by the authors and (3) those for which a publication decision is still pending. Rejection rates are

² A further uncounted number of papers were rejected out of hand by the General Editor as deserving no further consideration, on their receipt. Marks (2004) reports that the additional number of papers received (but not accepted for submission) was just over 10% of those accepted for submission.
also calculated and presented on a yearly basis as well as an overall basis for the two years examined. Two methods are used for the calculation of the Journal’s rejection rates. First, rejection rates are calculated as the total number of rejected submissions divided by the sum of the rejected and accepted submissions (within the same calendar year of submissions received). Second, they are calculated as the total number of rejected submissions divided by the total submissions (again within the same calendar year).

The former measure may prove a more useful gauge of the Journals rejection rate, especially for more recent years. The overall rejection rate for the AJM over the two-year period based on the first measure is 62%, and 50% for the second calculation method.

<Insert Table A1>

Figure A1
Turnaround time for first review

This figure presents the turnaround time for the first review of papers submitted to the AJM on a weekly basis for a sample of submissions from 1992 to 2005 provided by the current editor of the Journal, Bob Marks. Turnaround time is calculated as the number of weeks from when the paper was first submitted to the AJM, to when the comments and recommendations are received by the AJM from the first reviewer.
Figure A2
Cumulative percentages of turnaround time for first review

This figure plots the cumulative percentage of papers submitted to the *AJM* against the turnaround time for the first review on a weekly basis for a sample of submissions from 1992 to 2005 provided by the current editor of the *Journal*, Bob Marks. Turnaround time is calculated as the number of weeks from when the paper was first submitted to the *AJM*, to when the comments and recommendations are received by the *AJM* from the first reviewer.

![Cumulative percentages of turnaround time for first review](image)

Table A1
Summary of the outcome of papers submitted to the *AJM*, 2003-2004

This table presents the number of papers submitted to the *AJM* in 2003 and 2004. The outcome of these submissions is divided across three categories; those subsequently accepted for publication, those rejected by the *AJM* or withdrawn by the authors and finally those for which a publication decision is still pending (this is usually because the authors have delayed resubmission of a second or third draft). Rejection rates are calculated using two different methods and are presented on a yearly basis as well as an overall basis for the two years examined.

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Accepted</th>
<th>Rejected/Withdrawn</th>
<th>Pending</th>
<th>Rejection Rate(^a)</th>
<th>Rejection Rate(^b)</th>
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<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>61%</td>
<td>52%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) Rejection rates are calculated as the total number of rejected submissions divided by the sum of the rejected and accepted submissions.

\(^b\) Rejection rates are calculated as the total number of rejected submissions divided by the total submissions.