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A RE-EVALUATION OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS PUBLICATION FORUMS

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Abstract

The value or quality of journals for dissemination of new research results by academic researchers is a source of on-going discussion in the academic community. The information systems field is experiencing a tremendous rate of growth and divergence simultaneously. With the ever increasing plethora of journals available to academic researchers and the recent emphasis on more technical disciplines within information systems, there exists a need within the information systems community to evaluate journal publication outlets with regard to sepcific research disciplines. A survey is conducted to determine the current range of information systems research disciplines and to garner the perception of faculty within each research discipline as to the ideal publication forums for the specific research discipline. Results indicate that differences exist between the different information system research disciplines with regard to suitable dissemination outlets.

INTRODUCTION

Academicians are faced with an ever changing landscape of publication outlets for their research. Over the past several years, the dramatic increase of student enrollment in Information Systems programs throughout academia has led to a demand for new faculty members that exceeds the current supply[1]. New and existing tenure-track faculty realize that tenure and promotion decisions are based partially, if not wholly, on the publication record of the faculty member (6,7). In addition to job security and longevity, new faculty desire to know which publication outlets will best serve their needs by disseminating new research ideas to the widest and most receptive constituency of their peers, which in turn could produce new research opportunities.

Recently, the *Communications of the ACM* (*CACM*) has published articles that use a traditional survey method to analyze the problem of evaluating the quality of journal publication outlets for the information systems field as a whole (6,12). These two *CACM* articles, which use nearly identical survey instruments, show that the four journals: *MIS Quarterly* (*MISQ*), *Information Systems Research* (*ISR*), *Management Science* (*MS*), and *CACM*, were consistently rated as the top four journals across the period between the two survey mailings. In the most recent article, Hardgrave and Walstrom (6) note that although the top four rated journals have remained the same, there has been a shift in the perceived importance between these journals and volatility in general with regard to perceptions of the importance for all of the 53 journals included in the survey.

Other research surveys have also examined the question of evaluating the importance of various journals for the field of information systems (3, 4, 5, 7). Although these survey approaches differ with

[1] Based on the 1997 and 1998 faculty position listings and faculty applicant listings at the Americas Conference on Information Systems (AIS), the International Conference on Information Systems (ICIS), and the national Decision Sciences Institute (DSI) conference.

regard to respondents (deans and faculty (3), department chairs (4), or IS faculty in general) and rating methods, they are similar in that they all focus on journal ratings for the field of information systems as a single unit. Treating the entire information systems field as a single unit ignores the interdisciplinary foundations of Information Systems.

Several researchers have noted that the information systems field has foundations in computer science, management, management science, human and organizational behavior (1, 9, 11). The interdisciplinary nature of the information systems field is highlighted by the plethora of journals available for publication of information systems research. Requiring academic information systems researchers to publish in specific journals that target the management (*MISQ*) or management science foundations of information systems (*MS* and *ISR*) for tenure and promotion is analogous to requiring all medical doctors to perform open-heart surgery in order to maintain their certification.

The research presented in this article uses a survey approach to rate journals with regard to specific underlying research disciplines. In addition to achieving a research discipline specific rating for journals, the survey enables an analysis of the current research trends within the information systems field. An aggregation of the individual discipline ratings is used to construct a generalized rating system across the entire information systems field.

BACKGROUND

Survey research to evaluate the quality of publication outlets for information system researchers has been performed by various researchers over the past sixteen years, 1983 (5) to the present. The survey respondents varied from department chairs (4), to deans and faculty (3), to information systems faculty regardless of position or rank (5, 6, 7, 12). Both electronic mail (email) (12) and standard mail have been used as means to distribute the surveys.

A common technique for selecting the population for survey instruments is to use the MISRC directory of information systems faculty (2). Subsets of the MISRC may be used (7, 12) or the mailing may go to all information systems faculty listed in the directory (6, 10). The quantity of responses received in previous research studies has ranged from 54 (12) to the low 100's (5, 7), up to the mid 300's (6). Statistical analysis performed on these various research surveys indicates that email provides as accurate an assessment tool of the entire population as traditional mailing techniques and that a 20 percent response rate is typical for this type of research survey.

All prior research surveys that evaluate the perceived quality or utility (quantity of respondents who would choose to publish in the journal) consistently rate the journals: *MS*, *MISQ*, *CACM*, *Journal of MIS* (*JMIS*), and *Decision Sciences* (*DS*) in the top six journals and for those surveys completed after the inception of *ISR*, it too is typically rated in the top six journals (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12). However the relative rating of these journals with respect to each other varies from survey to survey. These journal ratings are with respect to the entire information systems field (treated as a single domain for research) and do not address the underlying needs of specific research areas within information systems. Although in 1981, research by McCullough and Wooten (8) indicated that only 11.5 percent of the business college deans surveyed required faculty to publish in specific journals recognized for their field (the "A-list" journals) to achieve tenure or promotion, there is ever increasing pressure for faculty to publish in "quality" journals, which typically corresponds to the top three or four rated journals from one of the surveys mentioned above. Journals from other research disciplines provide high quality outlets for dissemination as well as acquisition of information systems knowledge (7).

Teng and Galletta (10) conducted research to identify the current research disciplines within the information systems field. They found that just prior to 1991 the three top rated research areas within

information systems were the technical areas of decision support systems (32%), artificial intelligence (22%), and database management systems (21%). These results support the claim that information systems programs at universities are becoming more technical in nature. Management of information systems was tied for eighth place with four other research disciplines, following telecommunications which is another technical research discipline.

Additional support for the interdisciplinary nature of information systems and subsequently the need to evaluate journals with respect to specific research disciplines is provided by a citation analysis (1), which shows that two top rated information systems publication outlets only reference information systems journals 31.4 percent of the time. Other references were made to management science, organization science, and computer science publications in descending order of quantity. It is interesting to note that computer science publications referenced information systems publications 23.0 percent of the time.

METHOD

The research hypothesis to be tested is: Journal ratings with regard to specific research disciplines, especially the more technical (less management oriented) disciplines, will differ significantly from prior journal ratings that evaluate journals with respect to the information systems field as a single unit. Similar to most previous research efforts in this area a survey is constructed to assess the current research discipline of respondents and their publication outlet preferences. The survey, as shown in Appendix A, requests information system researchers to rank the top six journals with respect to their specific research discipline.

The survey form along with a cover letter was emailed to all information systems faculty currently listed with the MISRC. The updated MISRC faculty directory list was obtained electronically from the MISRC during the summer of 1997 to include faculty members that had joined academia since the 1995 printing of the directory. Additional faculty members identified through visits to universities who had advertised positions at the 1997 AIS, ICIS, and DSI conferences were added to the email list of recipients. In all, 2074 email addresses were identified as current faculty members. Due to errors in the listing of several email addresses or internet/email server name changes 366 of the email messages were returned as undeliverable, resulting in an overall population for the email survey of 1708 information systems faculty.

Three hundred and one (311) responses were received from the survey, with 306 of the responses being usable (the 5 unusable responses either contained viruses in the response file and had to be deleted prior to analysis, or listed more than six journals). The 298 responses yield an 18 percent usable response rate, which is statistically similar to other recent survey polls conducted on the topic of establishing journal ratings. The use of email as the survey delivery mechanism did not appear to bias the population of respondents towards those inclined to conduct more technical-oriented research. A demographic analysis of the respondents is shown in Table 1 and Figure 1. Table 1 reports the distribution of faculty with regard to rank and Figure 1 displays the distribution of research discipline emphasis.

Table 1 exhibits a nearly even distribution of faculty rank, which corresponds to the population at large for information systems faculty as reported by Walstrom et al. [12]. The slightly higher concentration of Assistant Professor rank faculty is indicative of the recent demand for new information systems faculty to meet rising enrollments.

The research disciplines displayed in Figure 1 are the average of all respondents self-reported primary or secondary research interests. The categories displayed in the legend may be read starting at the 12 o'clock position and progressing around the pie chart in a clock-wise direction. As displayed in Figure 1, management information systems with 18% of the survey respondents selecting this discipline as either

TABLE 1

Distribution of Respondents with Regard to Rank

Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Visiting/Instructor
96 (31.4%)	93 (30.4%)	107 (35.0%)	10 (3.2%)

their primary or secondary research discipline. The remainder of the disciplines in decreasing order of size (number of responses) are: information technology and electronic commerce (16%), decision support systems (14%), information systems education (10%), systems analysis and design (9%), artificial intelligence (8%), with the remaining eleven disciplines (six of which are grouped as other) all registering four percent or less of the faculty respondent population.

The results of this article's survey show a gain in the emphasis of management of information systems as a research discipline, over Teng and Galletta's (10) research. However, four of the top six disciplines are technology based research disciplines and one of the two non-technology based research disciplines is information systems pedagogy. The fact that eighteen percent of the respondents selected information systems management as their primary or secondary research discipline provides evidence that the use of an electronic forum for distributing and collecting surveys did not produce an untoward bias for technology oriented research disciplines. The ten percent increase, since 1991, in research emphasis for the management of information systems discipline may also be interpreted as a sign of the continuing maturation of the management aspect within the information systems field.

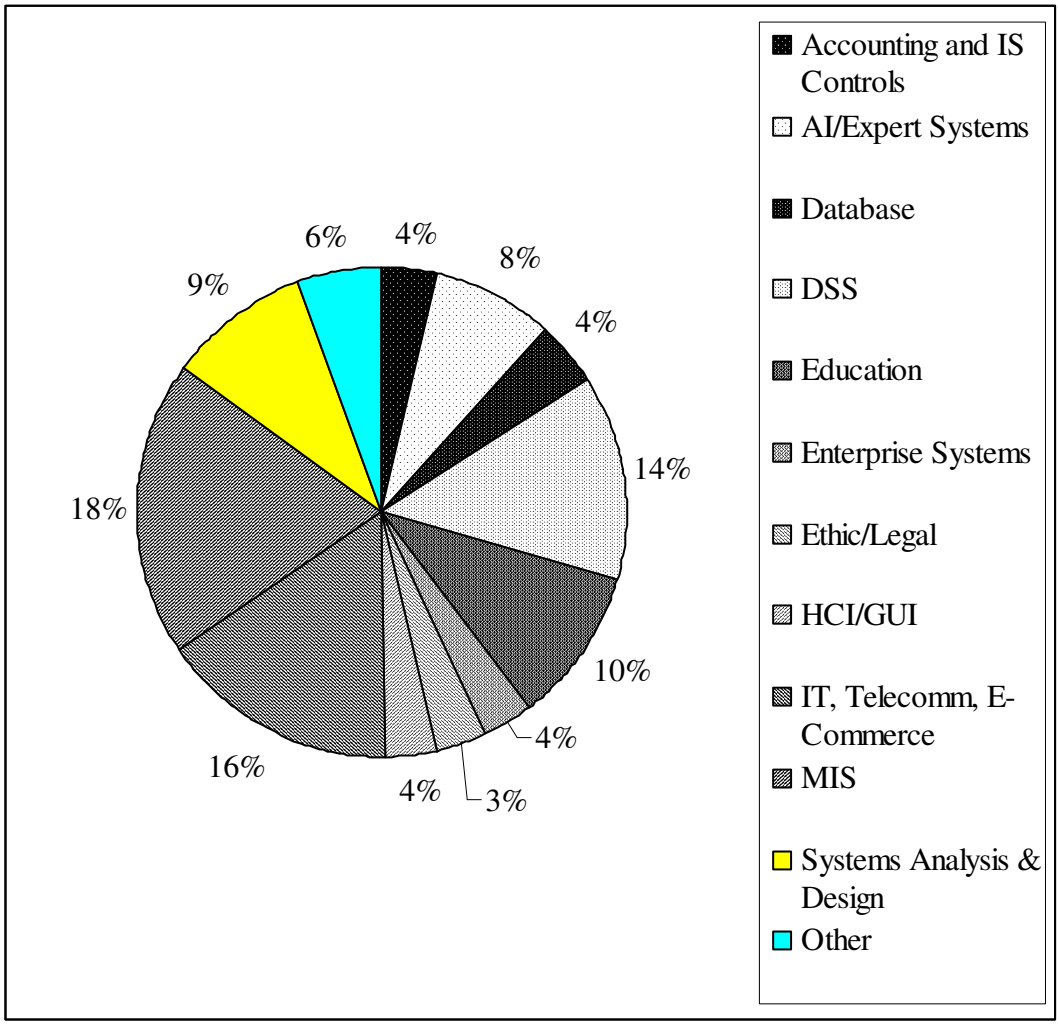
Survey respondents were asked to list in rank order (from 1 to 6, with 1 being the highest) the journals that they would use to publish research in their research discipline. The survey allowed respondents to co-rank more than one journal, with the proviso that the next highest rank journal was pushed down to allow sufficient space for all currently ranked journals, similar to how the Olympics distributes competition medals (e.g., if there are two gold medal winners, then the next medal awarded is the bronze). A few faculty responded with all six of their journal choices indicated as a rank 1 journal, thus providing more number 1 votes than the number of faculty respondents.

JOURNAL RATING ANALYSIS

In addition to the sixteen research disciplines provided on the survey form (Appendix A), respondents also indicated eight additional research disciplines: group decision support systems, electronic commerce, software engineering, global/international information systems (later combined with electronic commerce due to the similarity of the domains and a very high correlation statistic), end-user computing, geographic information systems, economics, and knowledge management. The last two were only suggested as secondary research areas, while the other 22 research disciplines had respondents indicate that area as primary or secondary research emphasis areas. The concentrations of all areas are displayed in Figure 1.

Twenty-three different journals were presented on the survey to stimulate accurate (research discipline specific) responses. Although most of the top ranked journals from previous survey research were included in the original 23 journals, a few were left out and replaced with newer, discipline specific journals, such as the *Accounting, Management, and Information Technologies*. Survey recipients were encouraged to write in new journal names and responded by suggesting 81 additional journal titles (see Appendix B for a complete list of all journals). Unlike previous

Figure 1
Distribution of self-reported research discipline.



research, in which write-in journals typically only receive single votes, twelve different write-in journals received rankings from at least two percent (7 votes) of the faculty respondents. *CACM*, the highest write-in journal, received 62 votes (20 percent of the faculty).

Information Systems Aggregate View of Journals

An aggregation of all responses is presented first to enable a more direct comparison with previous research. Table 2 displays journal rankings for all journals that received a minimum of two percent of the faculty selecting that journal as a publication source for their research discipline. The values of Table 2 are displayed in descending order of the quantity of votes each received. Additionally, Table 2 presents the quantity of 1 (highest publication priority) rankings received by each journal, the aggregated mean of all rankings, and if a specific research discipline could be identified, the mean ranking within that discipline for the journal. An N/A value in the discipline specific mean rank column indicates that the journal addressed many disparate research disciplines and so could not be calculated as a single discipline or alternately that the research discipline targeted by the journal was not listed

TABLE 2

Aggregation of Journal Rankings across All Research Disciplines

Journal Name	Total Votes	Quantity of 1 Votes	Aggregate Mean	Discipline Specific Mean
MIS Quarterly (*MISQ*)	198	81	2.30	2.17
Journal of MIS (*JMIS*)	189	18	3.84	3.59
IS Research (*ISR*)	170	63	2.33	2.08
Management Science (*MS*)	107	29	2.96	1.00
Decision Support Systems (*DSS*)	97	18	3.43	2.64
Decision Sciences (*DS*)	87	16	3.70	3.10
Information and Management	82	4	4.20	4.20
Journal of Computer IS (JCIS)	68	24	2.71	1.94
Communication ACM (*CACM*)	62	8	3.55	N/A
Trans. on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics	47	7	3.54	N/A
Trans. on Software Engineering	44	12	3.36	3.67
IS Education (JISE)	40	14	2.90	3.18
Information Technology & Management	40	2	4.25	4.14
Expert Systems with Applications	37	4	3.74	3.87
ACM Computing Surveys	34	8	3.47	N/A
Interfaces	32	2	4.31	1.00
Accounting, Management and Information Technologies	28	4	3.29	4.00
Organization Science	24	0	3.33	N/A
Info. Processing and Management	18	2	3.78	N/A
ACM Trans. on Database Systems	16	6	2.75	2.33
Operations Research (*OR*)	14	8	1.57	N/A
Software Eng. And Knowledge Eng.	12	2	4.33	5.00
IEEE Software	12	0	3.00	3.00
Database	12	0	3.33	--
Organizational Computing and Electronic Commerce	12	0	3.50	2.00
Journal of Information Systems (AAA)	10	6	2.60	2.50
IEEE Expert (Intelligent Systems)	10	4	2.20	2.20
Database Management	10	4	2.80	1.00
ACM Trans. on Information Systems	10	4	2.80	3.00
Information Sciences	10	1	3.20	N/A
IEEE Computer	10	0	3.80	N/A
Harvard Business Review	8	2	2.25	N/A
Computer Personnel	8	0	2.25	2.50
Academy of Management Journal	8	0	4.75	N/A
Informatica	7	3	3.00	N/A

by the faculty respondents as a primary research discipline. The dash value for the *Database* journal indicates that while the journal received enough votes to appear in the table, it did not receive any votes in its discipline. The discipline used for calculating *JCIS*'s discipline specific mean is the combination of IS curriculum/pedagogy and IT (Information Technology). If only IS education is used for *JCIS*, then the discipline specific mean jumps to 1.67.

As displayed in Table 2, the results of the current survey research are consistent with Hardgrave and Walstrom's (6) most recent survey results, but again with a slight shift in the perceived importance of the journals with respect to each other. Recall, that receiving a vote in this survey indicates that the referenced journal was one of the top six publishing outlets for a specific faculty member. It should be noted that even the top scoring journal, *MISQ*, is selected as a quality publishing outlet by less than 65% of the faculty respondents. Three journals are selected by over half of the faculty respondents: *MISQ*, *JMIS*, *ISR*. Four other journals are viewed as quality publication outlets by 25% or greater of the faculty. Furthermore, of the top eight journals (by the quantity of votes received), only one, *MS*, is not considered to be primarily an "information systems" journal, thus continuing the trend of upward movement by information system specific journals noted by Hardgrave and Walstrom (6) and Walstrom, Hardgrave, and Wilson (12)..

The mean rating of journals, both aggregated and within discipline, is not as significant as previous ranking survey methods, since if a journal is even ranked by a faculty respondent, it is seen as a quality publication outlet for the faculty's specific research discipline. However, the comparison of aggregate versus in-group ratings reveals that for the top eight most recognized publication outlets, the in-group rating is higher than the aggregate rating (except for *Information & Management*, which is identical) indicating that the journal is perceived as a better choice for research dissemination within the specific research discipline than it is by the whole of information systems. While the top three most frequently selected journals have an in-group mean rating that is up to 0.25 points better than the aggregated rating, other information systems specific journals have much higher discrepancies between the aggregated mean and the in-group mean, with *DSS* and *JCIS* each having a mean difference of greater than 0.75 points. The higher in-group ratings for most of the listed journals in Table 2, indicates that information systems faculty should not be treated as a single body with respect to desirable publication outlets, but instead should be viewed uniquely by separate research discipline(s).

Journal rankings are classified into research specific disciplines by the primary research discipline self-reported by the responding faculty. Since information systems has been classified as a field with interdisciplinary foundations, another gauge of the contribution of a journal to the information system field as a whole is the number of independent research disciplines that reported a ranking for that journal. Table 3 displays the number of research disciplines, out of the original 16 and 6 additional or 22 overall disciplines, that identified each listed journal as an appropriate publication outlet. Only journals that are recognized by approximately one third of the disciplines are displayed.

Table 3 supports the view of the information systems field as an interdisciplinary array of research and teaching interests, by showing that most of the top ranked journals (again by quantity of votes) from Table 2 are recognized by external (out-of-primary-group) research disciplines as valuable research dissemination outlets. Certain journals are more tightly focused, such as *ACM Transactions on Database Systems* and *Database Management*, which recognized as a valuable outlet for publication within the database management research area, but are not used as publication outlets for other research disciplines. The implication of the Table 3 results is that new information systems journals must target a specific domain with a large existing consumer

base or alternately publish articles of interest to multiple research disciplines.

TABLE 3

Quantity of Disciplines that Recognize Each Journal

Journal	Disciplines
JMIS	17
ISR	16
MISQ	15
Decision Sciences	14
Management Science	13
Decision Support Systems	13
CACM	12
JCIS	11
Transactions on Software Engineering	11
ACM Computing Surveys	11
Interfaces	11
Information and Management	10
JISE	9
Expert Systems with Applications	8
Accounting, Management and Information Technologies	8
Trans. on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics	7
Organization Science	7
Information Processing and Management	7
Operations Research	7

Domain Specific View of Journals

As mentioned earlier, all journal votes/rankings are grouped by the primary research discipline of the respondent. The previous section indicated how information systems faculty as a whole perceive journals, when the faculty are focused on their specific research discipline. Table 4 displays the most selected journal and the journal that has the highest selection ranking for the eight research disciplines that had the greatest quantity of faculty representatives in the survey (some of the remaining disciplines are coalesced into the larger groups based on similarity of discipline and correlation of journal selections such as group decision support systems and decision support systems, while the remaining disciplines had a very small response rate). Additionally, each journal shows its within discipline rating. Table 4 also displays the percentage of faculty within the discipline that selected each of the displayed journals. Disciplines are listed in descending order of the quantity of faculty responses (from Figure 1) indicating the discipline as either a primary or secondary research focus.

MISQ and *ISR* appear as the most selected journal in four of the eight disciplines listed in Table 4, but this means that half of the displayed research disciplines selected other journals as their favorite or best choice for dissemination of research results. All of the research disciplines have a most frequently selected journal that receives over 70 percent of the faculty votes within that discipline. The highest rated journals for each discipline vary from receiving 38.5 to 100 percent of the faculty votes and most have preference ratings close to 2, indicating that no journal captured all of the number 1 publication choices for its discipline.

The research results, that one-half of the largest research disciplines within information systems prefer to publish in journals that are not in the top three journals listed from Table 2 and also not in the normal "top" journals from other current research [4,5,12], supports the earlier claim that information systems faculty should be evaluated with regard to specific research discipline instead of the traditional single information systems field model. With the ever increasing quantity of "information systems" and related discipline journals available as dissemination outlets, it is natural that different journals will become the publication preference for the different research disciplines within the information systems field.

TABLE 4

Journal Ratings within Specific Research Disciplines

Discipline	Most Selected Journal (MS)	Selection % In-Group (MS)	Highest Rated Journal	Selection % (HR)
Management of IS	*MISQ* (2.17)	87.5 %	*ISR* (2.08)	78.1 %
IT & Telecommunications	*ISR* (2.22)	81.2 %	*MISQ* (2.00)	65.5 %
Decision Support Systems	*DSS* (2.64)	72.7 %	*MS* (2.11)	47.7 %
IS Education/Pedagogy	*JISE* (3.18)	73.3 %	*JCIS* (1.67)	60.0 %
Systems Analysis & Design	*MISQ* (2.60)	76.9 %	*CACM* (1.4)	38.5 %
Artificial Intelligence	*DSS* (3.00)	85.0 %	*MS* (2.16)	60.0 %
Database Management	*MISQ* (3.40)	100.0 %	*Trans. on DB Systems* (2.33)	60.0 %
Software Engineering & Programming	*Trans. on SE* (1.75)	100.0 %	SAME	SAME

SUMMARY

Koong and Weistroffer (7) state that journals in other technical fields are important sources for the dissemination and acquisition of information systems knowledge. With the continuing growth of the information systems field and its current trend toward more technical teaching and research areas, journal evaluation mechanisms must e developed that qualify and quantify journal publishing behaviors for specific research disciplines. Doke and Luke [3] have claimed that it may be better to publish in a more widely recognized journal than one that is simply viewed as being of "high quality". Furthermore, business deans recognize that a wide range of "quality" journals exist (3). With increasing faculty sizes and the ever increasing need to publish, it is beneficial to academicians to use the full range of quality outlets available.

The research presented in this article demonstrates two important principles. First, that "pure" information systems journals are continuing to improve in overall quality and most are viewed as satisfying publishing needs within multiple research disciplines. Next, that distinct research disciplines have differing publication objectives and consequently differing preferable publication outlets. Thus, information systems faculty should not be evaluated for tenure and promotion under a single publication hierarchy umbrella. Continuing research is needed to develop on-going journal measurement systems that cover all of the current and yet to come information systems research disciplines, evaluating journals with respect to the specific disciplines.

The research hypothesis that discipline specific journal evaluations will differ from information systems field-wide journal rankings is confirmed. Four major research disciplines, representing approximately 33 percent of current research, selected journals that have not traditionally been ranked in the "top five" as primary research dissemination mechanisms. The large number of journals that received first place rankings as publication outlets for specific research disciplines (Table 2) confirms the need for research discipline specific rankings of journals.

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APPENDIX A

The following pages contain the survey form including demographic profiling questions that was electronically mailed (e-mail) to 1708 current information systems faculty. Most respondents, 99 percent, used email to return the survey form, with the remainder either faxing or mailing the survey back to the author.

SURVEY of IS Publication Outlets by Research Discipline

Your assistance in filling out the following survey concerning publication outlets for specific IS research disciplines is greatly appreciated. After completing the survey (estimated time 12 minutes), please return as an attachment via email to _____. When a value must be specified, please type in the value directly on the form. When asked to select from a multiple of choices you may either bold or underline (or for Unix style editors place an X in front of) your selection.

1. Current Rank: Instructor Visiting Assistant Associate Professor

2. Number of credit hours that you personally teach per semester/quarter:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12+

3. Percentage of annual evaluation rated on research: _____ (0 to 100%).

4. Highest degree offered by your department (circle):

B.A./B.S. M.B.A. M.A./M.S. Ph.D. (or other doctorate)

5. Your **primary** research discipline:

- Accounting Information Systems or Auditing
- AI/Expert Systems
- IS Education or Curriculum
- Enterprise Information Systems
- IS Controls
- Databases and/or Database Management
- Decision Support Systems
- Human-Computer Interfaces
- EDP
- Information Systems Management
- Information Technology (including the WWW and Internet)
- Legal and/or Ethical issues in IS
- Management Science
- Object-orientation
- Programming Languages
- Systems Analysis and/or Design
- Telecommunications
- Other (please specify) _____

6. Your secondary research area (if you have one):

- Accounting Information Systems
- AI/Expert Systems
- IS Education or Curriculum
- Enterprise Information Systems
- IS Controls
- Databases and/or Database Management
- Decision Support Systems
- Human-Computer Interfaces
- Information Systems Management
- Information Technology
- Legal and/or Ethical issues in IS
- Management Science
- Object-orientation
- Programming Languages
- Systems Analysis and/or Design
- Telecommunications
- Other (please specify) _____

Please indicate which journals you perceive as being the best outlets for publishing in and performing literature reviews for your specific research discipline (as listed in question 5 above). Indicate the top six journals by **rank ordering them from 1 to 6**. If a journal that you believe is critical for your specific research discipline is missing, then please add the journal name in the spaces provided (the journal list is not meant to be comprehensive, but merely to indicate some of the breadth of journals available to IS researchers). You may rate multiple journals as being equivalent by using the same rank number.

Rank (1-6)	Journal
	Accounting, Management and Information Technologies
	Journal of Computer Information Systems (JCIS)
	ACM Computing Surveys
	Journal of Database Management
	ACM Transactions on Database Systems
	Decision Sciences
	Decision Support Systems (DSS)
	Expert Systems with Applications
	Informatica
	Information and Management
	Information Processing and Management
	Information Sciences
	Journal of Information Systems Education (JISE)
	Information Systems Research (ISR)
	Information Technology and Management
	Interfaces
	Journal of Management Information Systems (JMIS)
	Management Information Systems Quarterly (MISQ)
	Management Science
	Operations Research
	IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering
	International Journal of Software Engineering & Knowledge Engineering
	IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics
	Other (please specify)_____
	Other (please specify)_____
	Other (please specify)_____
	Other (please specify)_____
	Other (please specify)_____
	Other (please specify)_____

APPENDIX B

Academy of Management Executive
Academy of Management Journal
Academy of Management Review
Accounting, Management and Information Technologies
Accounting, Organizations, and Society
Administrative Science Quarterly
Advances in Accounting Information Systems
AI Magazine
American Medical Informatics Association (JAMIA)
Artificial Intelligence
Business and Economics
Communications of the ACM (CACM)
Computer Communications Review
Computer Information Systems (JCIS)
Computer Personnel (Computer Personnel Research)
Computing Surveys (ACM)
Computer Supported Cooperative Work (JCSCW)
Computers and Biomedical Research
Computing in Small Colleges
Cooperative Information Systems
DATA BASE of Advances in Information Systems
Data Warehousing
Database
Database Management
Database Programming & Design
Decision Sciences
Decision Support Systems
Decision Systems
Education for Business
Education for MIS
Educational Multimedia and Hypermedia
Educational Technology Research and Development
Educational Technology Systems
Electronic Commerce
End User Computing
European Journal of Information Systems

European Journal of Operational Research
Expert Systems with Applications
Expert Systems: International Journal of Knowledge Engineering and Neural Networks
Geographical Information Sciences
Global Information Technology Management
Group Decision & Negotiation
Harvard Business Review
Human Computer Interaction
Human Computer Studies
IBM Systems Journal
IEEE Computer
IEEE Expert (Intelligent Systems)
IEEE Software
Informatica
Information and Management
Information Processing and Management
Information Sciences
Information Society
Information and Software Technology
Journal of Information Systems (AAA)
Information Systems Education (JISE)
Information Systems Management
Information Systems Research (ISR)
Information Technology & Management
Information Technology and People
Informing Sciences
INFORMS Journal on Computing
Intelligent Systems (IJIS)
Intelligent Systems in Accounting, Finance, & International Journal of Management
Interfaces
Issues in Accounting Education
Journal of Systems and Software
Knowledge and Policy
Machine Learning
Management Information Systems (JMIS)
Management Information Systems Quarterly (MISQ)
Management Science

Journal of Marketing

Journal of Marketing Research

Mid-West Journal of Business

New Review of Applied Expert Systems

Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes

Object-Oriented Programming

Omega: International Journal of Management Science

Operations Research

Organization Science

Organizational Computing

Organizational Computing and Electronic Commerce

Journal of Resource Management (IRMA)

Review of Accounting Information Systems

Pattern Recognition and Artificial Intelligence

SIGCSE Proceedings

Sloan Management Review

Software Engineering and Knowledge Engineering

Structural Equation Modeling

Systems and Software

Technology in Higher Education (T.H.E.)

Telecommunications Systems

Transactions on Database Systems

Transactions on Human Computer Interfaces

Transactions on Information Systems

Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering

Transactions on Networking

Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems

Transactions on Programming Languages (TOPLAS)

Transactions on Software Engineering (ACM)

Transactions on Software Engineering (IEEE)

Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics (TSMC)