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Table I Individual productivity ranking (equal credit method)

Rank	Author	Score
1	Patricia Ordonez de Pablos	14.00
2	Heiner Müller-Merbach	12.00
3	Peter A.C. Smith	10.00
4	Nick Bontis	9.64
5	Anthony Wensley	8.00
6	Jay Liebowitz	6.81
7	Daniel Andriessen	6.50
8	Ganesh Bhatt	6.33
9	Jay Chatzkel	6.00
9	Jose Maria Viedma Marti	6.00
11	Alexander Styhre	5.28
12	Luiz Antonio Joia	5.25
13	Andrew Goh	5.00
13	Rodney McAdam	5.00
13	Walter Skok	5.00
13	Karl M. Wiig	5.00
17	Ortrun Zuber-Skerritt	4.75
18	Miltiadis D. Lytras	4.67
19	Kaj U.Koskinen	4.50
20	Jan Mouritsen	4.28
21	Goran Roos	4.20
22	Ashley Braganza	4.14
23	Petter Gottschalk	4.08
24	Deborah Blackman	4.00
24	Clyde W. Holsapple	4.00
24	William R. King	4.00
24	Anders Örtenblad	4.00
28	Elayne Coakes	3.83
29	James Guthrie	3.78
30	Leif Edvinsson	3.58
30	Syed Z. Shariq	3.58

Table II List of KM/IC peer-reviewed journals

Journal Title	Analyzed Issues	# of articles
Electronic Journal of Knowledge Management	2003, 1(1) – 2008, 6(1)	135
International Journal of Knowledge and Learning	2005, 1(1/2) – 2008, 4(5)	109
International Journal of Knowledge Management	2005, 1(1) – 2008, 4(2)	73
International Journal of Knowledge Management Studies	2006, 1(1/2) – 2008, 2(3)	52
International Journal of Learning and Intellectual Capital	2004, 1(1) – 2008, 5(2)	121
Journal of Intellectual Capital	2000, 1(1) – 2008, 9(2)	270
Journal of Knowledge Management	1997, 1(1) – 2008, 12(3)	482
Journal of Knowledge Management Practice	1998, 1(1) – 2008, 9(2)	151
Knowledge and Process Management	1997, 4(1) – 2008, 15(2)	293
Knowledge Management Research and Practice	2003, 1(1) – 2008, 6(2)	127
The Learning Organization	1994, 1(1) – 2008, 15(3)	362
Total	1994 – 2008	2,175

Table III Country productivity ranking (equal credit method)

Rank	Country	Score
1	USA	465.66
2	UK	390.44
3	Australia	178.60
4	Spain	106.72
5	Canada	94.25
6	Germany	74.88
7	Finland	63.42
8	Sweden	63.00
9	The Netherlands	60.17
10	Italy	46.50
11	Greece	46.33
12	Denmark	40.25
13	Taiwan	33.10
14	India	32.58
15	France	30.07
16	New Zealand	28.75
17	Malaysia	26.58
17	Singapore	26.58
19	Norway	24.58
20	Japan	23.42
21	Ireland	22.33
22	Austria	20.33
23	Hong Kong	19.47
24	Switzerland	18.92
25	Israel	17.60
26	Brazil	14.17
27	South Korea	13.75
28	Belgium	12.02
29	Portugal	10.42
30	South Africa	10.33

Table IV Institutional productivity ranking (equal credit method)

Rank	Institution	Score
1	Cranfield University, UK	32.84
2	Copenhagen Business School, Denmark	21.07
3	Macquarie University, Australia	17.68
4	University of Oviedo, Spain	17.50
5	McMaster University, Canada	16.23
6	Open University, UK	13.58
7	Tampere University of Technology, Finland	13.17
8	Loughborough University, UK	12.92
9	Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden	12.85
10	George Washington University, USA	12.83
11	Griffith University, Australia	12.42
12	Technische Universität Kaiserslautern, Germany	12.00
13	University of Sheffield, UK	11.35
14	Monash University, Australia	11.33
15	Helsinki University of Technology, Finland	11.00
16	University of Warwick, UK	10.58
17	Kingston University, UK	10.25
18	National Technical University of Athens, Greece	9.75
19	University of Limerick, Ireland	9.60
20	The Leadership Alliance Inc., Canada (non-academic)	9.50
20	University of Technology, Australia	9.50
22	University of Westminster, UK	9.33
23	Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain	9.25
24	Brunel University, UK	9.08
25	INHOLLAND University, The Netherlands	9.00
25	University of New South Wales, Australia	9.00
27	Athens University of Economics and Business, Greece	8.92
27	University of Southampton, UK	8.92
29	Multimedia University, Malaysia	8.83
30	University of Western Sydney, Australia	8.50

Table V Spearman's correlations for different productivity calculation methods

	Direct count-equal credit	Direct count-author position	Equal credit-author position
Countries	0.985 (p < 0.000)	0.988 (p < 0.000)	0.999 (p < 0.000)
Institutions	0.673 (p < 0.000)	0.656 (p < 0.000)	0.989 (p < 0.000)
Individuals	0.442 (p < 0.05)	0.379 (p < 0.05)	0.968 (p < 0.000)

Table VI The usage of research methods by percentage

Rank	Method	1994-2008	1994-2004	2005-2008
1	Framework, model, approach, principle, index, metrics, or tool development	32.14%	34.29%	30.28%
2	Case study	23.83%	25.83%	22.11%
3	Literature review (work is based on existing literature)	10.76%	12.16%	9.55%
4	Survey (administration of a questionnaire with open and/or close-ended questions)	9.88%	8.23%	11.31%
5	Secondary data (use of existing organizational or business data, e.g., reports, statistics, etc.)	8.34%	7.70%	8.89%
6	Interviews (asking respondents directly)	6.83%	4.68%	8.70%
7	Other qualitative research such as ethnography, action research, focus groups, interpretive study, examination of texts, or documents	5.36%	4.00%	6.54%
8	Speculation/commentary (based on personal opinions without empirical or literature support)	0.98%	1.74%	0.33%
9	Mathematical model (an analytical or descriptive model for the phenomena under investigation)	0.70%	0.30%	1.05%
10	Laboratory experiment (research in simulated laboratory environments by manipulating/controlling variables)	0.63%	0.53%	0.72%
11	Meta-analysis of literature (e.g., the usage of techniques to summarize relationships, establish causal links, compare and combine previous findings, etc.)	0.21%	0.23%	0.20%
12	Field experiment (research in organizational settings by manipulating/controlling variables)	0.18%	0.08%	0.26%
13	Field study	0.14%	0.23%	0.07%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Table VII Lotka's law – Author count distribution frequencies

# of papers	Observed # of authors	Predicted # of authors ($\alpha=2$)	Squared difference observed - predicted ($n=2$)	Predicted # of authors ($n=2.82$)	Squared difference observed - predicted ($n=2.82$)
1	2491	2002.99	118.897	2513.71	0.205
2	403	500.75	19.081	355.97	6.214
3	110	222.55	56.923	113.46	0.105
4	50	125.19	45.157	50.41	0.003
5	18	80.12	48.164	26.87	2.926
6	7	55.64	42.519	16.07	5.117
7	13	40.88	19.012	10.40	0.649
8	5	31.30	22.096	7.14	0.641
9	3	24.73	19.092	5.12	0.878
10	3	20.03	14.479	3.80	0.170
Over 10	6	4.82	0.286	6.05	0.000
Total	3109	3109	405.707	3109	16.909

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Figure 1 Authorship distribution (1994 – 2008)

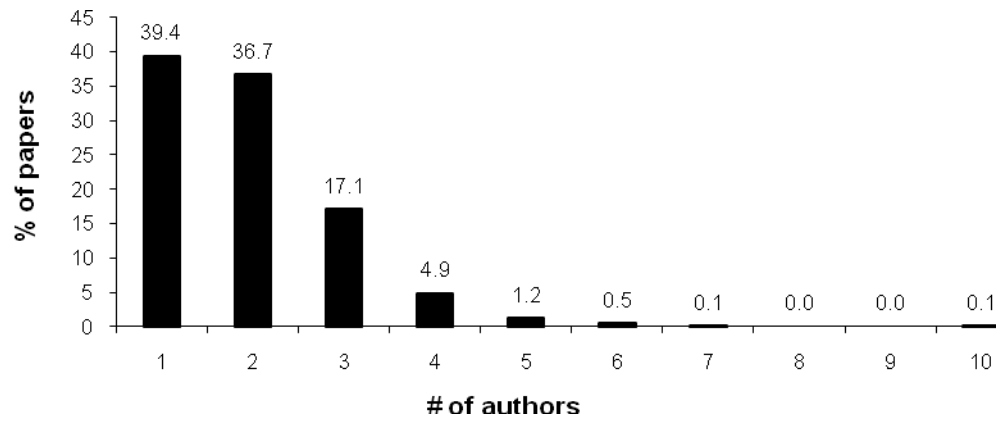


Figure 2 Authorship distribution (1994 – 2004)

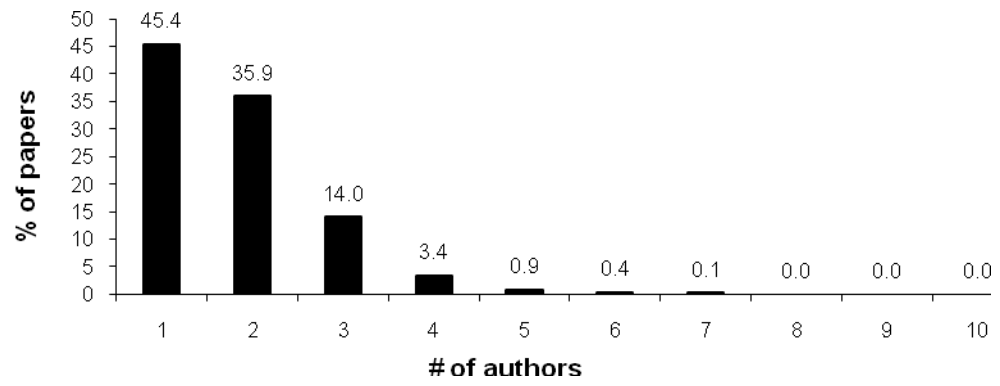


Figure 3 Authorship distribution (2005 – 2008)

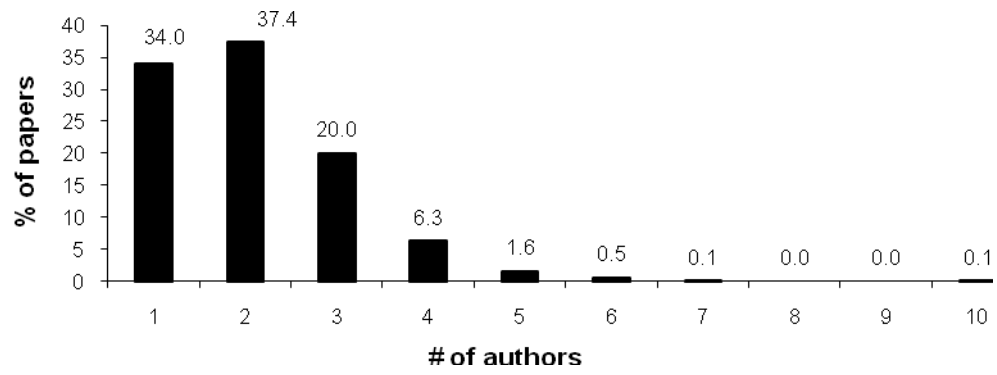


Figure 4 Percentage of practitioners

