

A Generative Artificial Intelligence (Generative AI) Bibliometric Review of Journal of Management History (JMH) from 2006 to 2022

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Study presented in this paper represents the first Artificial Intelligence (AI) driven bibliometric study in management and organizational history. It reviews literature published in the Journal of Management History from 2006 to 2022 and identifies patterns in authorship, productivity, geographic influence, and collaboration. Articles were gathered through Harzing's Publish or Perish, Google Scholar, and Scopus, and analyzed with ChatGPT 4o, following guidance from leading journals. Authors validated the results via manual sampling and team reviews. As the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in (management) research is emerging, we offer a transparent, ethical, replicable, AI-driven bibliometric method enhancing analytical rigor. Findings show that North American scholars dominate collaborations, with Milorad Novičević, John Humphreys, and Albert Mills leading total output. Based on adjusted publications metrics, Jeffrey Muldoon, Novičević and Mills are the journal's top contributors.

Keywords: bibliometric analysis, ChatGPT, Generative Artificial Intelligence (Generative AI | AI), Journal of Management History (JMH), Large Language Models (LLMs)

INTRODUCTION

The Journal of Management History (JMH) is a global peer-reviewed journal that publishes high-quality, rigorous research focused on the knowledge and historical dimensions of business, management, and organizations (JMH, 2025). Its scope cuts across entrepreneurship, organizational behavior, managerial organization, labor relations topics, as well as the impact of demographic and economic changes on management. Our literature review indicates that most of the journal's key authors resided within the Anglosphere. Globally, JMH remains a leader in publishing business and management research with a historical focus and it is abstracted and indexed in reputable databases such as ABI/INFORM, EBSCO, Cabell's, ProQuest, and Emerging Sources Citations Index. Lastly, JMH is classified in the *Business, Management and Accounting* subject area, *Scimago's "History" and "Management of the Technology and Innovation"* categories, and maintains a significant readership reflected in over 9,000 article downloads as of July 2024 (JMH, 2025).

From our extensive research, we conclude that longitudinal reviews of JMH (e.g., Thompson-Heames and Breland, 2010; Hardy *et al.*, 2015; Muldoon *et al.*, 2025) historically were conducted through a thematic lens (see also Jain & Sullivan, 2015; Schwarz, 2015). For instance, Jain and Sullivan (2015) conducted a thematic review "using the categories of person, topic or event to classify articles as well as a citation analysis using Google Scholar" (p. 421) whereas Schwarz (2015) adopted a thematic approach to analyze JMH publications from 2010 to 2014 and found seven themes and four sub-themes within the literature. Identified (sub) themes include: "management pioneers, crisis management, the dark side of management (including the subthemes of slavery, child labor, monetary factors and gender issues), ancient texts, regional differences, religion and historical impacts of key management concepts" (p. 494). Unlike Jain and Sullivan, that relied only on the Google Scholar (Scholar) database for their data, we complement our dataset with data from Scholar, Harzing's *Publish or Perish*, and Scopus. Effectively building on prior source selection choice to provide a robust bibliometric review of JMH publications from 2006 to 2022 - a period during which JMH transitioned to Emerald Group Publishing after separating from Management Decision.

In recent times, JMH published bibliometric-based research (e.g., Renz & Posthuma, 2023; Camilli *et al.*, 2024; Fezzey & Swab, 2024; Muldoon *et al.*, 2025;). However, this is the first paper using generative artificial intelligence bibliometric to assess knowledge and impact of contributors to JMH. Bibliometrics, quantitative study of bibliographic materials (Broadus, 1987), involves systematic exploration and evaluation of large datasets to identify patterns and trends in scholarly output (Donthu *et al.*, 2021). By adopting bibliometric methods, researchers analyze extensive publication datasets using specialized software tools (Jain *et al.*, 2022). This study aims to assess 8 research questions shaping JMH over time by considering influential articles, authors, institutions, and countries. To achieve this goal, we employed a bibliometric approach integrating data from Harzing's *Publish or Perish*, Google Scholar, and SCOPUS.

Following best-practice recommendations for bibliometric review (see Camilli *et al.*, 2024; Merigó *et al.*, 2015; Podsakoff *et al.*, 2008; Renz & Posthuma, 2023) and methodologies adopted by JMH (e.g., Mukherjee *et al.*, 2022 and Renz & Posthuma, 2023), the study adheres to rigorous bibliometric analysis standards. The authors believe that this study contributes significantly to management history by enhancing our knowledge of the dynamics of research output in the field, as we illustrated the existence of diverse collaboration patterns and a strong concentration of scholarly publication culture from North America. Suggesting a management and organizational history field that balances established institutional strengths with varied research approaches/strategies. Findings from our analysis reveal that successful scholars can pursue different collaborative research strategies and independence and maintain critical contributions to the field. Conversely, a large concentration of research activity in North America provides a critical avenue for the editorial team to explore broader, global contributions to the field.

COMPARING STUDY CONTRIBUTIONS TO MULDOON ET AL. (2025)

A thorough review of Muldoon *et al.* (2025) shows that they provide a scientometric analysis of JMH, leading to a production of a “big tenet” accounting of schools of thoughts (i.e., Traditional, Critical, and Postmodern Schools) and illustration of invisible colleges comprising notable scholars that contributed significantly to the management history community. In particular, they categorize intellectual roots to seven (7) clusters or schools of thought. Cluster 1 includes classic contributors by management pioneers (e.g., Frederick Taylor, Frank George Woollard, and Henry S. Dennison). Cluster 2 encompasses management historians (e.g., Daniel Wren, Arthur Bedeian, and Regina Greenwood), scholars (e.g., Lauer Schachter, Charles Wrege, Milorad Novičević, Jeffery Muldoon), and new trend of contributions to the management history school of thought.

Cluster 3 comprises scholars interested in philosophy and methodology and in the critical management school of thought (e.g., Anthony Giddens, Michel Foucault, Gibson Burrell). The decision-making school of thought [e.g., Herbert Simon, Daniel Kahneman, Richard Cyert, James March, Karl Weick] and strategy thinkers [e.g., Ansoff, Child, Henry Mintzberg, Michael Porter, David Teece] make up Cluster 5. On the other hand, Cluster 6, referred to as the “managers and management practice” cluster, captures contributors by practitioners (e.g., Chester Barnard), consultants (e.g., Peter Drucker), and academic consultants (e.g., Mary Parker Follett). The last cluster - Cluster 7 or “Leadership Cluster” - captures scholars with significant contributions to the leadership field such as Fred Luthans, Albert Bandura and William Foote Whyte.

Considering overlaps between our study and theirs, we find that both studies assess citation metrics of contributing authors. For instance, while Muldoon and colleagues provide raw citation counts, we introduce adjusted citation counts that yield meaningful variations in rankings. Next, both consider co-authorship patterns, whereas our paper distinguishes and ranks authors with solo-authored publications. Providing a more nuanced view of scholarly impact of individual contributors. Notwithstanding these two similarities, we offer distinct, substantive contributions. Importantly, we use a differentiated and methodologically robust framework incorporating a temporal lens to examine shifting trends in scholarly approaches and geographic representation over distinct periods (e.g., 2006-2009). Such approach ensures identification of paradigm shifts in publication focus and scholarly orientation to provide a practical framework that guides their future strategic decisions and policy directions.

A main limitation of Muldoon *et al.*'s analysis lies in inclusion of all publications regardless of peer-review status. Such methodological choice potentially distorts assessments of academic rigor, as not all publications included go through double-blind peer review. Our study adheres to established best practices in bibliometric research (e.g., Mas-Tur *et al.*, 2020; Kraus *et al.*, 2022) as it excludes non-peer-reviewed works -editorials, books, and commentaries - to ensure the reliability and validity of scholarly contribution assessments. By focusing on peer-reviewed publications exclusively we enable a deep trend analysis of methodological trends (e.g., empirical, conceptual, theory-building) and analytical approaches (e.g., quantitative, qualitative). Further, we extend Muldoon and colleague's findings by offering an analysis of geographic concentration and institutional dominance. Mapping how patterns evolved temporally within JMH's publication landscape. Due to important contributions this paper makes, complementarity between papers, empirical independence [i.e., using broader dataset triangulated via multiple tools incorporating different coding and analytical protocol (including exclusion criteria, inter-rater reliability, and AI prompt scripts)], we argue that the publication timing and manuscript relevance suggest intellectual convergence.

In summary, despite overlaps between our study and Muldoon *et al.* (2025), this paper offers theoretical, analytical, and scholarly contributions in four areas. First, from a methodological perspective, we provide a methodological innovation as the first paper to pioneer AI-enhanced bibliometric research with a rigorous, manual validation method used in traditional bibliometric research. Second, from a theoretical viewpoint, findings assist in pointing editorial attention towards editorial decision-support and the empirical traits of manuscripts. Third, we provide originality through the presentation of co-citation networks. Lastly, we provide editorial relevance as we offer grounded and structured data that can enhance publication policies and future actionable practices. Lastly, to enhance publication clarity and support transparency in scholarly contribution, we carefully summarized in Table I and Table II significant key similarities and differences

between this study and Muldoon *et al.* (2025). This comparative analysis allows readers, reviewers, and editorial teams to appreciate points of convergence and unique contributions. Next, we present five broad research questions addressed through this current study.

TABLE 1
SIMILARITIES BETWEEN CURRENT STUDY AND MULDOON ET AL. (2025)

Dimension	Shared Element	Comments
Bibliometric Tools	Use of bibliometric method by CS* vs. Scientometric analysis by Muldoon et al. (2025)	CS* adopts recommended steps by Donthu et al. (2021) vs. VOSviewer and Scopus approach Muldoon et al. (2025) used.
Geographical Trends	North American dominance in authorship and citations.	Both manuscripts highlight US-based scholars and institutions as central actors.
Cited Authors (Top Contributors to JMH)	Identification of prolific authors like Milorad Novičević, Albert Mills, John Humphreys	Both manuscripts highlight influence of top contributors to JMH (e.g., AP score or co-citation centrality).
Collaboration Networks	Mapping of co-authorship patterns	CS* uses Collaboration Index (CI) metrics vs. Muldoon et al.'s (2025) visual mapping of co-authorship clusters.
Historic Anchoring	References to past JMH reviews and JMH's founding history	Citation of Schwarz (2015) and Jain & Sullivan (2022) in both papers.
Anglosphere Centrality	Strong concentration in North America	Both position JMH as central to management history's development.

Source: Authors' own work

* CS = Current Study

TABLE 2
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CURRENT STUDY AND MULDOON ET AL. (2025)

S/N	Dimension	Muldoon et al. (2025)	Current Manuscript (CM)
1	Main Contribution	Mapping of intellectual roots and co-authorship networks shaping JMH's field identity.	Introduction of Generative AI assisted bibliometric into management history research.
2	Theoretical Focus	"Invisible college", socio-cognitive structures, polycentric oligarchies.	Research rigor, artificial intelligence in research, scholarly patterns.
3	Historical Scope	30 Years: JMH Inception to 2022.	JMH Move to Emerald Group to 2022.
4	Primary Methodology	Scientometric/bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer.	Generative AI bibliometric analysis and manual validation.
5	Data Sources	Primarily Scopus - interpreted through scientometric lens.	Harzing's <i>Publish or Perish</i> , Google Scholar, Scopus with triangulated verification.
6	Authorial Lens	Evaluates historical schools of thought, editorial lineage, co-citation influence.	Evaluates top contributors (e.g., AP metric), manuscript characteristics, national trends.

7	Research Questions (RQs)	1 central question: How has JMH evolved an invisible college in MOS?	8 RQs covering, for example, citation metrics, authorship, country trends, and collaboration.
8	Visual Outputs	Network maps, co-citation graphs.	Tables, figures, temporal breakdowns.
9	Epistemological Lens	Sociology of science, knowledge networks.	Editorial analytics & productivity measures.
10	Use of AI	None used.	Central to methodology.
11	Design	Maps reveal intellectual structure over a period.	Accounts for scholars' productivity, publication patterns, research method.
12	Editorial Influence	Analyzes JMH's role developing history-based research.	Practical road map for clear decision making.

Source: Authors' own work

STUDY RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Presented below are the research questions (RQ) addressed in this study:

1. RQ 1: What are JMH's manuscript characteristics from 2006 to 2022 based on:
 - a. RQ 1A: Average visual elements (i.e., tables and figures) in publications?
 - b. RQ 1B: Visual elements of publication broken into time periods?
 - c. RQ 1C: Adjusted Publications (AP) impact and contribution index?
 - d. RQ 1D: Solo Authorship and Research Independence?
 - e. RQ 1E: Collaboration Index and Research Strategies?
 - f. RQ 1F: Adopted authorship study method?
 - g. RQ 1G: Research approach authors adopted?
 - h. RQ 1H: Nature of Publication Study Types?
 - i. RQ 1I: Average publication page count?
2. RQ 2: Which countries lead publication contributions to JMH from 2006 to 2022?
3. RQ 3: What is the country research publication trends by time periods?
4. RQ 4: What are the top 50 most cited articles in JMH and their overall impact?
5. RQ 5: Who are the most prolific authors in Journal of Management (JMH) based on:
 - a. RQ 5A: Authorship patterns and publication productivity?
 - b. RQ 5B: Geographical distribution and institutional centers of contributors?
 - c. RQ 5C: Co-authorship collaboration patterns and research networks?

Overall, we structured our study analysis into four areas. First, we examine the top 10 countries that contribute the most significantly to JMH publications to assess national historical research. Second, we identify and analyzed the 50 most influential JMH articles published between 2006 and 2022 for academic impact and patterns. Third, we analyze the top 20 prolific JMH authors to understand their contributions and influence on the journal's trajectory. Lastly, we investigate characteristics of published manuscripts, including trends in research topics and collaboration patterns. Beyond these analyses and since our recommendations remain relevant to a progressive research agenda that promotes contributions to management history, we provide insights relevant to the broader academic and business communities.

The following sections of the paper are structured as follows. In the next section, we present the research method - detailing data collection procedure, bibliometric analytic approach, and the data analysis using generative artificial intelligence (ChatGPT 4o). Subsequently, in the Results section we discuss findings addressing five (5) broad study research questions. Lastly, we discuss study limitations, future research directions, and conclude.

METHODOLOGY

Our contribution enhances bibliometric research methodology by reinforcing scientific rigor through systematic data collection and in-depth manual validation and inter-rater reliability. The research design aligns with established bibliometric protocols while extending them through multi-source data triangulation. By integrating data from various sources, we adopt bibliometrics while offering a robust framework for assessing scholarly contributions, especially those in JMH. Our approach advances understanding of methodological rigor in bibliometric research and also demonstrates the application of triangulation principles to strengthen publication analysis. From a practical perspective, our methodological enhancement aims to ensure a more comprehensive and accurate dataset for evaluating contributions to JMH while reinforcing scientific rigor via systematic data collection and validation. This study provides a replicable approach for future bibliometric research, and therefore improving reliability of replication studies. Researchers and practitioners can leverage our approach to conduct more thorough bibliometric reviews and analysis of publication trends within different fields using ChatGPT.

Overview of ChatGPT

ChatGPT is a Large pre-trained generative Language Model (LLM; Zuccon & Koopman, 2023; White *et al.*, 2024; Huang & Li, 2024) that relies on Prompt Engineering - a form of programming, coding pattern, and AI literacy skill that entails developing and improving inputs that assists with interacting more effectively and achieving the end goals of writing scenarios, generating codes, and collecting comprehensive feedback (Sawalha *et al.*, 2024). Like any other generative artificial intelligence (i.e. generative AI) [including Google's Bard, Grammarly GO, OpenAI's DALL-E, Stability AI's Stable Diffusion, Soundful's AI Music Generator, and Twee (English language and literature lesson planning; Paiz & Kostka, 2023)], it enables simple typing or prompt of messages as natural language instructions to access and utilize its computing capabilities. Prompt patterns ChatGPT uses are recyclable prompt designs that solve problems in LLM interactions and provide reusable solutions (White *et al.*, 2024). Moreover, ChatGPT is not only used in cybersecurity to automate threat intelligence and facilitate incident response but also is capable of improving efficiency and effectiveness of business operations (Yu & Fortino, 2025)

OpenAI, a major technology company at the cutting edge of AI development (Kiu & Yang, 2025) and the creator of ChatGPT, tells its users that ChatGPT is a trained model "which interacts in a conversational way. The dialogue format makes it possible for ChatGPT to answer follow-up questions, admit its mistakes, challenge incorrect premises, and reject inappropriate requests" (OpenAI, 2023a). Our resolve to use ChatGPT is strengthened by the fact that it is a "language model has the power to create writing that is similar to what a person would write. It can perform various natural language processing tasks, including language translation, text summarization, text creation" (Javaid *et al.*, 2023, p. 2). The ChatGPT model was particularly useful for our data analysis, creation of figures and tables because of its inherent ability to handle large data facts (including combined datasets like ours), support prediction, task remembering capabilities, and backup data capacity for future reference (Javaid *et al.*, 2023)

Data Collection Procedure

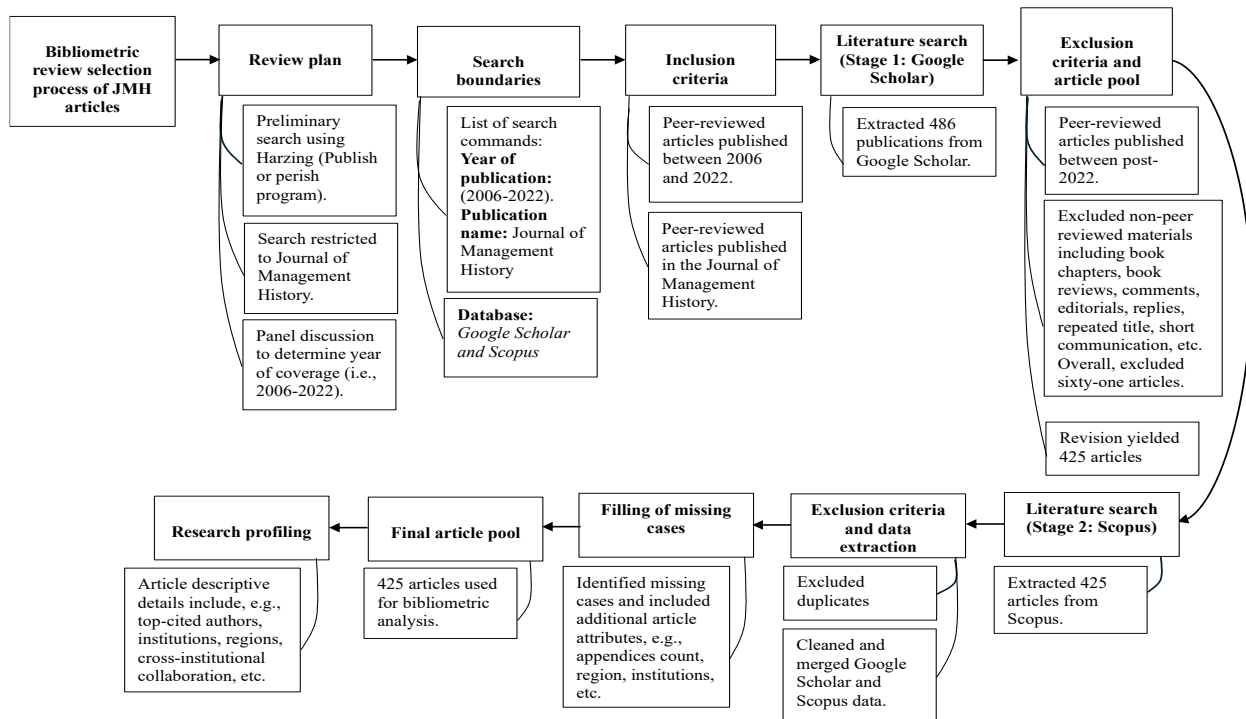
To ensure a comprehensive and accurate dataset of JMH publications from 2006 to 2022, we followed a rigorous multi-step process for data collection and cleaning outlined by Donthu *et al.* (2021), Linnenluecke *et al.* (2020), and Zupic and Cater (2015). Donthu and colleagues, for instance, recommend a structured bibliometric study process comprising four key steps: Defining the study aim, Selecting appropriate analytical techniques, Collecting and refining data through systematic search procedures, and Conducting analysis and reporting findings. Step 1 required defining our study's aim and scope. To do this, we tracked scholarly contributions and analyzed JMH publications from 2006 to 2022. We selected this timeframe because prior reviews already covered other, or shorter periods. For instance, Hardy *et al.* (2015) covered JMH publications from 1995 to 1999, Jain and Sullivan (2015) covered issues from 2000 to 2004, and Schwarz (2015) covered manuscripts from 2010 to 2014. Since the last review of JMH that we uncovered, the journal has issued over 250 articles. Underscoring a need for an updated, recent review.

Step 2 covers data collection and data accuracy. The lead author initially used Harzing's *Publish or Perish* software to collect all JMH publications from 2006 to 2022. Upon collection, the dataset was independently reviewed by three members for accuracy. In step 3, we refined our dataset through multi-source validation as our study was not limited to a specific theme or topic. To enhance data accuracy and address Harzing's *Publish or Perish* limitation of its inability to distinguish publication types (e.g., research articles vs. book reviews), we cross-validated the data from Google Scholar (Scholar) and SCOPUS. For instance, we used the exhaustive search option in Scholar focusing on Journal of Management (JMH) articles with these search queries: "Journal of Management History", "JMH", and the *Return articles dated between* option: "2006 - 2022." Thus, generating a streamlined data record of 521 articles. Lastly, we implemented an exclusion criterion - eliminating book chapters, book reviews, commentaries, and editorials. Further narrowing the final result to 425 articles or 81.57% of the initially collected dataset.

As part of our coding process, two authors independently coded the dataset using Belur and colleagues' (2021) coding checklist. And measured inter-rater reliability based on Gisev *et al.*'s (2013, p.331) percent agreement method (Equation 2). Percent agreement method [computed as: (Number of Agreements / Total number of observations) x 100%] is a percentage measurement index that capture the number of agreements between the raters compared with the total number of observations (i.e., agreements + disagreements). Overall, the two coders agreed on average about 9 out of 10 times when they met to compare data entry-amounting to 90% response rate. For disagreements, the coders first verified the accuracy of their individual data point and met again to discuss any differences. And for any outstanding area, the two coders met with a senior member of the co-authors who recommended solutions that they adopted.

Step 4 focused on conducting bibliometric analysis on the curated dataset to identify publication trends, including key contributors and collaboration patterns. Findings are discussed in the following sections. By implementing a rigorous multi-source bibliometric methodology, we aim to contribute to the theoretical advancement of publication assessment in management history while strengthening practical bibliometric steps. Further, by complementing our use of generative artificial intelligence (AI or GenAI), i.e., ChatGPT 4o, with an in-depth manual cross-check process of multiple authors, we present a novel approach to bibliometrics in management and organizational history studies. We trust that our refined methodology serves as a model for future researchers to improve the accuracy and comprehensiveness of their bibliometric analyses. See Figure 1 for bibliometric steps. *A full list of articles used in this study is available on request.*

FIGURE 1
OVERVIEW OF BIBLIOMETRIC REVIEW SELECTION PROCESS



Source: Authors' own work

Analytical Procedure

Following established bibliometric research (e.g., Donthu *et al.*, 2021; Zupic & Cater, 2015), we attempted to advance the field by integrating Artificial Intelligence (Chat GPT) with traditional scholarly rigor and validation as AI is already changing “traditional research practices in many areas” (Wagner *et al.*, 2022, p. 209). Combining AI computational analysis and human oversight enhances the quality, accuracy, and depth of bibliometric assessment and offers a rigorous framework for evaluating scholarly contributions to the JMH from 2006 to 2022, and beyond. By adopting the computational benefits of AI-driven methodologies, we aimed through our study to refine data accuracy, improve interpretability, expand analytical scope, and provide a comprehensive understanding of the management history contributors and contributions in JMH.

Artificial Intelligence Enhanced Analytical Framework

There is currently inherent skepticism surrounding the validity and reliability of AI use in management and organizational history research. Consequently, we took three steps to address likely misgivings. First, we adhered to ethical prescriptions by Geraldi *et al.* (2024). Next, we manually computed and reviewed results and a third, senior author resolved discrepancies. Third, our ethical and methodological approach was guided by extant research practices in the Project Management Journal (Geraldi *et al.*, 2024), Journal of Business Ethics (Islam & Greenwood, 2024), and the Journal of International Business Studies (Delios *et al.*, 2024). For instance, Geraldi *et al.* (2024) say that AI is a “*tool to conduct scholarly work. AI, as a research tool, joins a heritage built on technical tools, such as SPSS, NVivo, and other*”. Likewise, Islam and Greenwood (Journal of Business Ethics, 2025, p. 660-661) recommend that:

“...GenAI facilitates the automatization of ...sophisticated editing and text production tasks. While the quality and accuracy of GenAI texts may be questionable when compared

with expert-produced content, texts may be plausible enough to pass for academic production with slight editing or adjustment... using its enormous existing collective trove of information to iteratively predict and mimic expected responses”

As part of the analytical rigor, the authors used AI-enhanced bibliometric methodology that empirically integrated generative AI (Chat GPT) into our analysis of JMH publications. In particular, we used ChatGPT as an analytical instrument with programmed, tailored command scripts to process data and uncover underlying patterns. This structured AI integration enabled a multi-dimensional assessment, capturing key research indicators such as co-authorship patterns, institutional partnerships, and geographical distributions. Through AI-assisted analysis, citation trends were examined to detect the most influential articles over time, while network analysis mapped co-authorship connections-revealing patterns of academic collaboration. Institutional affiliations and international partnerships were analyzed to assess the extent of cross-border scholarly collaboration. Additionally, AI-driven text analysis traced thematic changes within *JMH*, identifying emerging trends and evolving areas of scholarly research interest. To enhance interpretability of the complex dataset, we used Chat GPT to generate visualizations that translated raw bibliometric data into accessible graphical formats. Allowing for more nuanced exploration of research contributions within the field of management history. Invaluably, by incorporating AI into bibliometric methodology, we not only optimized data processing efficiency but also enhanced the interpretative depth of bibliometric research and provided insights extending beyond traditional analytical approaches.

ChatGPT Creation of Bibliometric Output: Illustrating with Table III

We had a large combined dataset (in a Microsoft Excel Worksheet) previously retrieved through Harzing’s *Publish or Perish* and complemented with data in Google Scholar and Scopus that we uploaded into ChatGPT to create all tables (i.e., Table III, IV, V, VI, and VII) and figures (i.e., Fig. 2a, 2b, and 3), except for Figure 1. It was an iterative process writing prompts and revising them until the ChatGPT output was accurate and reliable. As an example, after uploading the dataset in ChatGPT to create Table III, we fed it the following prompt:

“Create a table with 6 columns. Label column 1 ‘Manuscript Characteristics’. Label column 2 ‘Total’. Label column 3 ‘2006 - 2009’. Label column 4 ‘2010 - 2013’. Label column 5 ‘2014 - 2017’. Label column 6 ‘2018 - 2022’. In the ‘Manuscript Characteristics’ column, list the following characteristics, ‘Tables’, ‘Figures’, ‘Both’, and ‘Nil’.

From the ‘Appendices (Total Tables and Figures)’ column in the attachment, update the ‘Total’ column with information relevant to the ‘Tables’, ‘Figures’, ‘Both’, and ‘Nil’ characteristics in the ‘Manuscript Characteristics’ column by summarizing and listing the total occurrences of the following: ‘Includes Tables Only’, ‘Includes Figures Only’, ‘Includes Both Tables and Figures’, and ‘Nil’. List results from aggregating the total number of occurrence of the ‘Includes Tables Only’, ‘Includes Figures Only’, ‘Includes Both Tables and Figures’, and ‘Nil’ items in front of the ‘Tables’, ‘Figures’, ‘Both’, and ‘Nil’ characteristics respectively.

The ‘Year’ column in the attached document indicates the years when respective articles were published. Pair this information to breakdown the results of the ‘Tables’, ‘Figures’, ‘Both’, and ‘Nil’ (as disclosed in the ‘Total’ column) into the following time periods: ‘2006 - 2009’, ‘2010 - 2013’, ‘2014 - 2017’, ‘2018 - 2022’. Update the. First leave two entire rows blank. After these two rows, starting from the third row, under the ‘Manuscript Characteristics’ column, list the following Number of characteristics respectively: ‘Nil’, ‘1 - 2’, ‘3 - 4’, ‘5 - 6’, and ‘7 or more’.

From the ‘Adj. Num. of Tables’ column in the attached document, update the ‘Total’ column with information relevant to the ‘Nil’, ‘1 - 2’, ‘3 - 4’, ‘5 - 6’, and ‘7 or more’ characteristics in the ‘Manuscript Characteristics’ column by summarizing and listing the total occurrences of the following: ‘0’, ‘1 and 2’, ‘3 and 4’, ‘5 and 6’, and ‘7, 8, and 9’. List results from aggregating the total number of occurrence of the

'0', '1 and 2', '3 and 4', '5 and 6', and '7, 8, and 9' items in front of the 'Nil', '1 - 2', '3 - 4', '5 - 6', and '7 or more' characteristics respectively.

The 'Year' column in the attached document indicates the years when respective articles were published. Pair this information to breakdown the results of the 'Nil', '1 - 2', '3 - 4', '5 - 6', and '7 or more' (as disclosed in the 'Total' column) into the following time periods: '2006 - 2009', '2010 - 2013', '2014 - 2017', '2018 - 2022'.

ChatGPT responded as follows (* not included in original ChatGPT output):

The relevant columns for this task seem to be*:

1. **Appendices (Total Tables and Figures):** Contains data about "Tables," "Figures," "Both," and "Nil."
2. **Adj. Num. of Tables:** Adjusted number of tables for the second breakdown (likely corresponds to one of the columns starting with "Adj. Num. of").
3. **Year:** Contains the years for categorizing data into the specified time periods.

Let me extract and process this information to create the required table.

AND

The summaries for both the "Appendices" (Tables, Figures, Both, Nil) and the adjusted number of tables (Nil, 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7 or more) across the specified time periods have been created. Let me know if further refinements or combinations are needed.**

* See Appendix 1a for ChatGPT Python script output used to create Table III

** See Appendix 1b for the relevant ChatGPT Python script used to create Table III

To conclude, ChatGPT computation is based on Python programming language, and users need to create an OpenAI/ChatGPT account to use either its 'Free' or 'Plus' version. The authors used the 'Plus' version due to its faster response time (OpenAI, 2023b). All ChatGPT prompts and output relevant to creating Table III is available here: <https://chatgpt.com/c/6797dfb2-cbdc-8013-a13c-f11c48ea67dd>. Furthermore, using the 'Plus' version of ChatGPT might provide access to the table (results) in this link once logged into a ChatGPT account.

Methodology Validation Protocol

To ensure the reliability and validity of ChatGPT bibliometric outputs, we followed a rigorous three-tier validation process. First, we executed algorithmic verification, where AI-generated outputs were systematically assessed for computational accuracy and cross-checked AI-driven output with a traditional bibliometric tool (i.e., Harzing's *Publish or Perish*). Second, to ensure validity we performed independent reviews as ChatGPT's performance can be sensitive to design prompts (Liu *et al.*, 2023a) and it is common for it to generate "responses with slight differences to balance the accuracy and creativity" (Liu *et al.*, 2023b, p. 7). Three authors were involved in the selective review of Chat GPT generated results by verifying multiple sample outputs. It involved cross-referencing AI outputs with our manually computed numbers and promptly resolving discrepancies via consensus-based validation. Specifically, two authors initially calculated results in the columns manually and independently compared theirs with those by ChatGPT. Agreeing on 95% of cases. Both authors resolved 98% of the discrepancies. And met with a third co-author to resolve the outstanding differences (Jakobsson *et al.*, 2019). Concluding with a 100% agreement and computationally sound and methodologically reliable insights reinforcing the credibility of our research findings. Last, we focused on extant empirical benchmarks by examining ChatGPT-generated bibliometric trends (and patterns) and comparing them to established bibliometric practices in empirical studies. Particularly, we compared results to prior bibliometric analyses (e.g., Merigo *et al.*, 2014) to ascertain that our proposed insights are comparable to extant literature.

RESULTS

RQ 1: JMH Publication Characteristics from 2006 to 2022

RQ 1A: Average Visual Elements (i.e., Tables and Figures) Included in Publications

The analysis of the 425 JMH publications illustrates multifaceted patterns in the use of graphical elements (i.e., pictures/graphs, figures, and tables) across research articles. A large number of articles, (180, 42.4%) present no figures or tables. Suggesting strong preference for pure textual presentation of research findings. Conversely, among articles with graphical illustrations, table-only articles dominated with 95 (22.4%) articles had only tables, 89 articles (20.9%) had tables and figures, and 61 articles (14.4%) presented only figures. Overall, we see a clear preference for visual elements (i.e., graphs/figures and tables)-with high preference for manuscript submissions with tables, followed by those that combine both.

RQ 1B: Visual Elements of Publications Broken into Time Periods

We further considered a shift in use of visual elements (i.e., graphs/figures, and tables) in article publications across different arrays of periods. There was a steady increase in the use of visuals or graphics in article publications, evident in the output represented in 2006-2009 with 37 (38.9%) articles, to 64 articles (46.7%) in 2018-2022. Representing a 7.8% increase. Articles with only tables declined from 28 (29.5%) in 2006-2009 to 22 articles (16.1%) in 2018-2022. However, articles containing both figures and tables garnered slight growth, from 16 (16.8%) in 2006-2009 to 30 (21.9%) in 2018-2022. It is noteworthy to highlight that the 2018-2022 period demonstrated distinct characteristics in the use of visuals (i.e., graphs/figures and tables) to represent results and findings. For instance, from 137 articles published in this period, almost one-half, 64 (46.7%) held no visual element. This array of period also held the highest number of articles with tables and figures, at 30 (21.9%) counts, suggesting a potential polarization in presentation styles - either comprehensive visual representation or purely textual presentation.

In summary, the shifts in use of visual elements between the 2014 -2017 and 2018-2022 transitioning periods see percentage of publications without visuals grow by 4.7%, while those depicting both tables and figures declined by 1.9%. Demonstrating a recent paradigm shift towards articles that present text-only results and discussions. And the proportion of articles adopting tables and figures steadily increased from 16.8% in the earliest period to 21.9% in the most recent period. Reflecting an application of high-quality research presentation and analytical techniques.

RQ 1C: Adjusted Publications (AP) Impact and Contribution

The Adjusted Publications (AP) impact and contribution metric (Table VII) provides a critical insight into individual scholarly impact beyond their actual total number of publication count. The AP metric reveals a surprising departure from simple publication numbers, especially exemplified by Jeffery Muldoon (Emporia State University). His adjusted publication impact score of 7.92 is nearly similar to Milorad Novičević's (University of Mississippi) score of 7.73 despite having about half of his total publications (15 versus 28). Notably suggesting the ability of some authors to independently maintain high individual research output within collaborative works. It also highlights the critical importance of assessing in depth both the quantity and the nature of contributions used to assess scholarly impact.

RQ 1D: Solo Authorship and Research Independence

The solo authorship metric (Table VII) shows the levels of independent research among prominent JMH scholars. Noteworthy are scholars with a 100% solo-authorship such as Armen Petrosyan, whose solo work of four research publications in JMH have demonstrates absolute research autonomy and independence. Closely following this trend is Bradley Bowden, whose 75% solo authorship rate indicates a strong trend towards independent scholarship while simultaneously partnering with peers to publish high-quality research. Overall, the majority of scholars maintain a balanced research approach to solo authorship (i.e., those indicating a preference for publishing independently versus publishing collaborative work with colleagues) between 25% and 50%. This distribution points to the fact that successful scholars within the field of management history can thrive using different approaches to research collaboration.

RQ 1E: Collaboration Index and Research Strategies

Also depicted in Table VII for the top 20 scholars is their collaboration index (CI), which measures and provides insights into the author's adopted research partnership strategies. The CI values range from a low of 2.44 to a high of 10.00. Higher CIs, exemplified by Petrosyan (10.00) and Bowden (7.50), correlate with more independent work, while lower CIs, such as Gibson (2.47) and Hayek (2.44), indicate stronger integration into collaborative networks.

RQ 1F: Adopted Authorship Study Method

We present in Table III analytical results of the 425 articles selected. Findings illustrate different research methods used by scholars. Empirical research heavily dominated the landscape with 368 (86.6%) articles while theory development papers represented 57 articles (13.4%). Suggesting scholarly interest in empirical research towards evidence-based investigations and data-driven analyses. Reflecting the field's commitment to observable, measurable phenomena. We assessed the temporal influence in this distribution and found consistent increase (variations) in empirical articles with 82 articles (i.e., 86.3%) in 2006-2009, growing to 93 articles (88.6%) in 2010-2013, maintaining this level at 78 (88.6%) in 2014-2017, before showing a slight decline to 115 (83.9%) in 2018-2022. Despite the upsurge in research output during the 2018-2022 period, empirical articles saw a slight decline in the proportion of publications. On the contrary, theory development articles show a pattern of growth. For instance, 2006 to 2009 had 13 (13.7%) articles followed by a decline to 12 articles (11.4%) within 2010-2013. A further decline (i.e., to 10 articles) happened in 2014-2017, before a notable increase to 22 articles (16.1%) from 2018 to 2022. Suggesting growing interest in theory development and theoretical contributions.

The distribution pattern within each array of periods illustrates valuable insights into the research method interests and priorities, with considerable attention paid to empirical articles in the 2010-2013 and 2014-2017 periods. Conversely, the recent period (i.e., 2018-2022) shows the most balanced distribution between empirical and theoretical approaches, albeit still heavily skewed toward empirical work. Lastly, empirical studies grew 40% from 82 articles (2006-2009) to 115 articles (2018-2022) and theory development papers grew by 69.2% over similar periods from 13 to 22 articles. Differential growth rate suggests a shift toward a more balanced methodological representation, even though empirical studies continue to dominate substantially.

RQ 1G: Research Approach Adopted by Authors

Our analysis in Table III captures research approaches employed across 425 articles, with literature review pieces showing a strong dominance (i.e., 323 articles or 76.0%). Qualitative studies however, occupy the second largest category at 72 articles (16.9%), followed by mixed methods articles (i.e., articles combining quantitative and qualitative methods) account for 3.3% of publications (i.e., 14 articles). Quantitative based articles account for 2.8% (i.e., 12 articles), while formal theory development articles from 2006 to 2022 account for 0.9% of publications. Overall, this distribution might reflect Editorial shift towards literature-based research.

Further, from a temporal perspective, as a percentage of annual publications, there was a decline in literature review focused articles in the later years (i.e., 2018 to 2022 with 68.6%) compared to the earliest periods (i.e., from 2006 to 2009 with 80%). We opine that this trend indicates a diversification of research approaches in the most recent period. An assessment of the journal's publication of qualitative-based articles shows a growth, and more than doubling pattern, from a representation of 13 articles (13.7%) in 2006-2009 to 33 articles (24.1%) in 2018-2022. On the other hand, adoption of quantitative research approach has varied across periods. Starting at 2 articles (2.1%) in 2006-2009, dropping to 1 article (1.0%) in 2010-2013, peaking at 5 articles (5.7%) in 2014-2017, and settling at 4 articles (2.9%) in 2018-2022.

Similarly, publication of studies using mixed methods research techniques shows an upward trend, increasing from 3 publications (3.2%) in 2006-2009 to 5 articles (3.6%) in 2018-2022. Stressing a gradual growth and adoption of methodological triangulation. The period between 2018-2022 demonstrated the most diverse distribution of research approaches, with literature reviews at the lowest proportional representation (68.6%) and qualitative studies at their peak (24.1%). This variation suggests an evolving

research landscape that increasingly values diverse methodological approaches. Finally, the relative stability of formal theory development papers (consistently around 1% of all publications across all periods) suggests a consistent, specialized niche for theoretical work. This pattern indicates that while the journal is diversifying in terms of accepting papers that use empirical methods, pure theoretical development research remains a specialized area undertaken by a very small number of authors.

RQ 1H: Nature of Publication Study Types

Study types capture articles that use archival/secondary data sources, case study, content analysis, meta-analysis, focus group, observation, interview, or survey. Use of archival/secondary data analysis is the predominant methodology, accounting for 210 articles (49.4%); followed by content analysis (153 articles; 36.0%). Other methodologies show small representations. For instance, meta-analysis at 16 articles (3.8%), surveys at 9 articles (2.1%), and interviews at 7 articles (1.6%). Temporal results show shifts in methodological preferences. Archival/secondary data shows a significant increase in adoption rising from 34 articles (35.8%) in 2006-2009, to 77 articles (56.2%) in 2018-2022. Further, as a percentage of overall publication, content analysis represented 45.3% of publication in 2006-2009 and dropped to 32.1% in 2018-2022.

Case study articles demonstrated interesting temporal patterns, maintaining relatively stable representation from 5 articles (5.3%) in 2006-2009 to 6 articles (4.4%) in 2018 to 2022. It peaked at 7 articles (6.7%) during 2010-2013. Meta-analyses experience a declining trend from 7 articles (7.4%) in 2006-2009 to 4 articles (2.9%) in 2018-2022. Showing changing preferences in synthetic approaches.

Primary data collection methods (i.e., surveys, interviews, focus groups, and observations) show fluctuating patterns. For instance, survey-based articles varied from 2 articles (2.1%) in 2006-2009 to a peak of 4 articles (4.5%) in 2014 - 2017 and declining to 1 article (0.7%) in 2018-2022. Also, interview-based articles maintained relatively stable representation, averaging around 1.6% across periods. Focus groups and observational-based articles remained consistently rare, never exceeding 2% in any period. Finally, the 2018-2022 period showed distinctive characteristics, with the highest proportion of archival/secondary data studies (56.2%) and maintained a strong presence of content analysis (32.1%).

TABLE 3
MANUSCRIPT PUBLICATION CHARACTERISTICS (2006 - 2022)

Manuscript Characteristics	Total		2006-2009		2010-2013		2014-2017		2018-2022	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	425		95		105		88		137	
Tables and Figures										
Tables	95	22%	28	29.5%	29	27.6%	16	18.2%	22	16.1%
Figures	61	14%	14	14.7%	12	11.4%	14	15.9%	21	15.3%
Both	89	21%	16	16.8%	22	21.0%	21	23.9%	30	21.9%
Nil	180	42%	37	38.9%	42	40.0%	37	42.0%	64	46.7%
Tables Only										
Nil	243	57%	53	55.8%	54	51.4%	51	58.0%	85	62.0%
1-2 Tables	130	31%	32	33.7%	38	36.2%	22	25.0%	38	27.7%
3-4 Tables	30	7%	3	3.2%	11	10.5%	9	10.2%	7	5.1%
5-6 Tables	12	3%	5	5.3%	1	1.0%	3	3.4%	3	2.2%
7 or more Tables	10	2%	2	2.1%	1	1.0%	3	3.4%	4	2.9%
Figures Only										
Nil	275	65%	63	66.3%	71	67.6%	53	60.2%	88	64.2%
1-2 Figures	100	24%	24	25.3%	22	21.0%	25	28.4%	29	21.2%
3-4 Figures	34	8%	5	5.3%	6	5.7%	8	9.1%	15	10.9%
5-6 Figures	10	2%	1	1.1%	4	3.8%	1	1.1%	4	2.9%
7 or more Figures	6	1%	2	2.1%	2	1.9%	1	1.1%	1	0.7%
Study Method										
Empirical	368	87%	82	86.3%	93	88.6%	78	88.6%	115	83.9%
Theory Development	57	13%	13	13.7%	12	11.4%	10	11.4%	22	16.1%
Research Approach										
Qualitative	72	17%	13	13.7%	17	16.2%	9	10.2%	33	24.1%
Quantitative	12	3%	2	2.1%	1	1.0%	5	5.7%	4	2.9%
Formal Theory	4	1%	1	1.1%	1	1.0%	1	1.1%	1	0.7%
Literature Review	323	76%	76	80.0%	84	80.0%	69	78.4%	94	68.6%
Mixed (Q&Q)	14	3%	3	3.2%	2	1.9%	4	4.5%	5	3.6%

<i>Study Type</i>	210	49%	34	35.8%	54	51.4%	45	51.1%	77	56.2%
Archival/Secondary Data	24	6%	5	1.2%	7	6.7%	6	6.8%	6	4.4%
Case Study	153	36%	43	10.1%	37	35.2%	29	33.0%	44	32.1%
Content Analysis	16	4%	7	1.6%	3	2.9%	2	2.3%	4	2.9%
Meta Analysis	4	1%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.5%
(Focus) Group	2	0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%
Observation	7	2%	2	0.5%	1	1.0%	2	2.3%	2	1.5%
Interview	9	2%	2	0.5%	2	1.9%	4	4.5%	1	0.7%
Survey										
<i>Page Count</i>										
1-6 Pages	8	2%	3	3.2%	4	3.8%	1	1.1%	0	0.0%
7-12 Pages	50	12%	28	29.5%	13	12.4%	5	5.7%	4	0.9%
13-18 Pages	188	44%	46	48.4%	56	53.3%	36	40.9%	50	11.8%
19-24 Pages	136	32%	16	16.8%	24	22.9%	33	37.5%	63	14.8%
25-30 Pages	36	8%	1	1.1%	6	5.7%	11	12.5%	18	4.2%
31 or more Pages	7	2%	1	1.1%	2	1.9%	2	2.3%	2	0.5%

Source: Authors' own work

RQ II: Average Number of Publication Page Count

From 2006 to 2022 a significant number of articles, 188 (44.2%), fell into the 13-18-page range, while 136 publications (32%) averaged 19-24 pages. Illustrating alignment with medium-length publications. However, shorter articles of 7-12 pages represent 11.8% and very short papers (1-6 pages) were rare at 1.9%. The least of the category are longer articles with 25-30 pages (accounting for 8.5%) and those exceeding 30 pages (or 1.6% of total output). Papers in 13-18-page range, while consistently dominant, demonstrate variations. For instance, 2006-2009, articles in the 13–18-page range were 46 (48.4%), peaking at 56 (53.3%) in 2010-2013, and dropping to 50 (36.5%) in 2018-2022. Equally, 19-24-page range articles showed significant growth from 16 articles (16.8%; 2006-2009) to 63 articles (46.0%; 2018-2022). Likely indicating an editorial shift in article length preferences. Conversely, short papers (i.e., 7-12 pages) show a noticeable decline across periods. Declining from 28 articles (29.5%) in 2006-2009 to 4 (2.9%) in 2018-2022. The trend is more pronounced for very short papers (i.e., 1-6 pages) as it changed from a peak of 3 (3.2%, 2006-2009) to a complete absence in 2018-2022. Suggesting a shift from short page articles to those with robust page lengths that demonstrate high-level academic rigor.

Papers in the 25-30-page range saw an increase in representation from 1 (1.1%) in 2006-2009 to 18 (13.1%) in 2018 - 2022. A 12-fold increase. Conversely, very long papers (31 pages and over) show a relatively low, stable presence. Changing between 1.0% and 2.3% across all periods and representing a consistent, absolute number of papers per period (i.e., 1 to 2 papers/period). Most recent period reveals a different distribution pattern-preference for longer articles. This period shows the highest combined proportion of articles having 19 or more pages (83 articles, 60.6%). Shorter articles (12 pages or less) represent 2.9% of publications. Indicating evolving editorial expectations towards depth and comprehensiveness of study presentations, growing complexity in research approaches, and need for more detailed reporting.

RQ 2: Countries Leading Publication Contributions

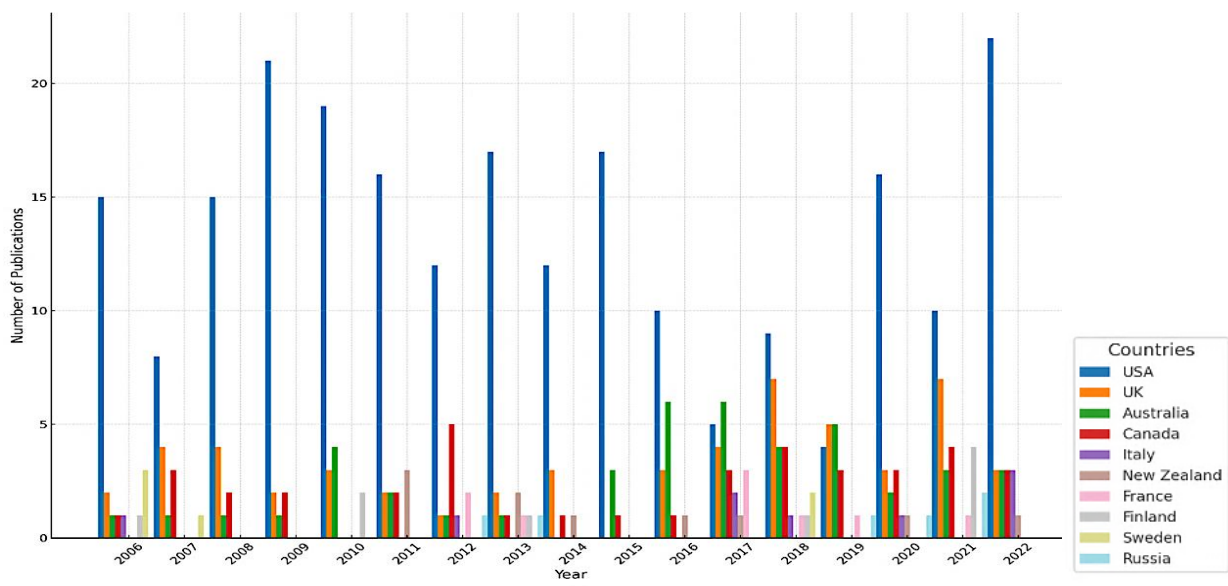
Table IV, Figure 2a and Figure 2b illustrate details of the top 10 leading countries with the most publications. The US leads and dominated throughout our reviewed period with 228 publications (52.9%), except for 2017 and 2019 when Australia and United Kingdom had more research output, respectively. Suggesting a recurring intensity in research activities in this region and the key role of universities providing institutional support, granting technological access to conduct high-quality research, and prioritizing funding for management history research. Table IV also shows Anglo-American countries (US, UK, Australia, and Canada) dominating with 86.3% of publications, followed by European countries (France, Italy, Sweden, Russia, and UK) with 100 publications (23.5%). Of the top 10 leading countries, only the US maintained steady output. In contrast, other countries experienced at least one year with no publication attributable to them. In summary, based on the regional categorization, North America's dominance is significant, with the United States and Canada jointly contributing 273 publications (64.2%).

TABLE 4
EVOLUTION OF TOP 10 COUNTRIES LEADING PUBLICATION CONTRIBUTIONS

Year	USA	UK	Australia	Canada	Italy	New Zealand	France	Finland	Sweden	Russia
2006	15	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	0
2007	8	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
2008	15	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	21	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	19	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
2011	16	2	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
2012	12	1	1	5	1	0	2	0	0	1
2013	17	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	1
2014	12	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
2015	17	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	10	3	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
2017	5	4	6	3	2	1	3	0	0	0
2018	9	7	4	4	1	0	1	1	2	0
2019	4	5	5	3	0	0	1	0	0	1
2020	16	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
2021	10	7	3	4	0	0	1	4	0	2
2022	22	3	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	0
Total	228	54	46	45	12	11	11	9	7	6

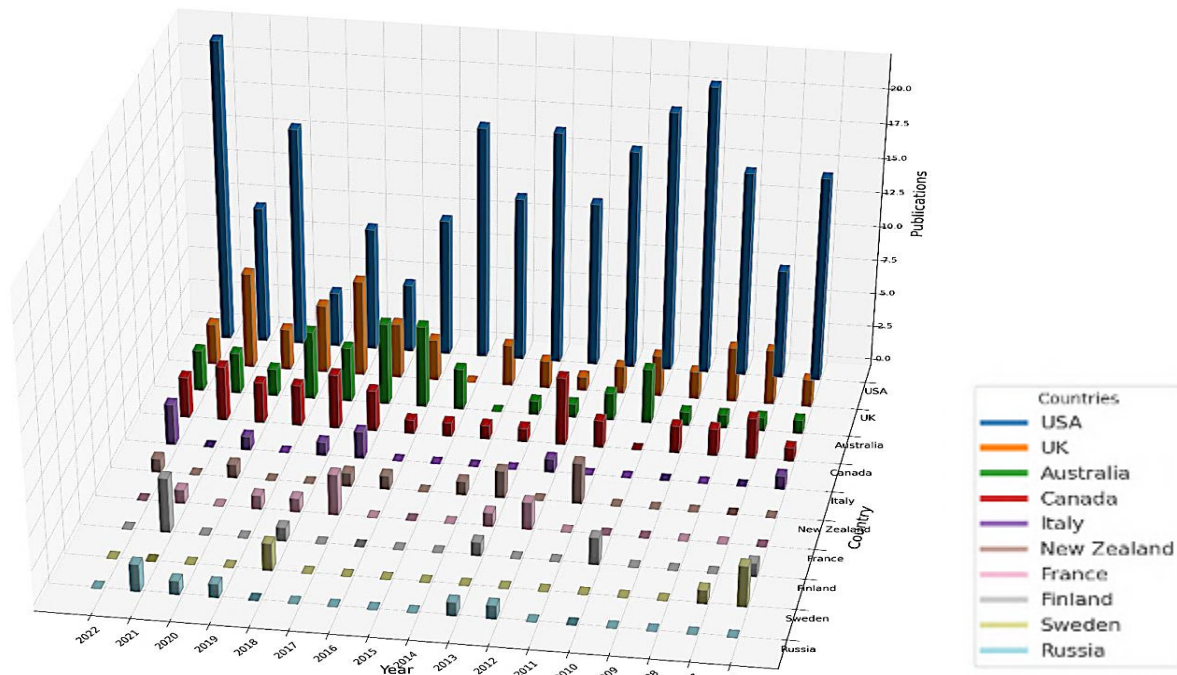
Source: Authors' own work

FIGURE 2A
GRAPH OF TOP 10 COUNTRIES LEADING PUBLICATION CONTRIBUTIONS



Source: Authors' own work

FIGURE 2B
3D VIEW OF TOP 10 COUNTRIES LEADING PUBLICATION CONTRIBUTIONS



Source: Authors' own work

RQ 3: Country Research Publication Trends by Time Periods

Table V illustrates research activities by a time range (i.e., 2006-2009, 2010-2013, 2014-2017, and 2018-2022) and shows specific publications of the top 10 countries. Table V depicts some interesting evolutions from major contributors and the dominance of a single country, the US. In this pack, Russia had the lowest contribution (6 articles). The first array of years (i.e., 2000-2009) recorded 89 total article outputs. Again, the United States dominated with 59 publications (66.2%). Indicating a high level of dominance attributable to the available funding resources for high-quality research and technology development. Countries like New Zealand, France, and Russia failed to contribute during this period. Further, as represented in the 2010-2013 time periods, our analysis shows that the United States maintained the dominance by increasing its publication to 64, amounting to 61% of the entire research outputs in the JM. Countries like Australia, United Kingdom, and Canada were tied at eight (8) contributions each.

The 2014-2017 period saw a significant drop for the U.S., which only contributed 44 publications (53%) out of 83 total research outputs in JM. This period saw countries like the United Kingdom (10 articles) and Australia (15 articles) record an increase in contribution from the last period. Moreover, Finland, Sweden, and Russia did not record any contribution during this period. Lastly, the 2018-2022 array period turned was the most productive period given that all top ten countries contributed at least three article publications to JM. During this period, the United States maintained its dominance with 61 (39%) article publications, and the UK followed with 24 articles. Canada showed a significant periodic upsurge with 23 articles (300% increase).

TABLE 5
COUNTRY RESEARCH PUBLICATION TRENDS BY TIME PERIODS

Time Period	USA	UK	Australia	Canada	Italy	New Zealand	France	Finland	Sweden	Russia
2006-2009	59	12	4	8	1	0	0	1	4	0
2010-2013	64	8	8	8	1	5	3	3	0	2
2014-2017	44	10	15	6	2	3	3	0	0	0
2018-2022	61	24	19	23	8	3	5	5	3	4
Total	228	54	46	45	12	11	11	9	7	6

Source: Authors' own work

RQ 4: Top 50 Most Cited Articles and Overall Impact

We examined the top 50 most cited JHM articles as illustrated in Table VI (See Appendix 2 for additional details). Findings indicate that Murphy *et al.*'s 2006 paper, "A conceptual history of entrepreneurial thought" had the most cites (479 | 28.18/year). In their paper, Murphy *et al.* interpreted and explained the "evolution in entrepreneurial thought, using the application of history to unify the extant and wide-ranging concepts underlying the field to detect a conceptual foundation" (p.12). The authorship from two reputable universities (DePaul University; Northern Illinois University), depicts cross-institutional collaboration in the field and key journal impact. While collaborative research efforts (e.g., Murphy *et al.*, 2006) show great study impact, single-authored articles (e.g., Emiliani's 2006 "Origins of lean management in America: The role of Connecticut businesses"; Wright's 2006 "The emergence of job satisfaction in organizational behavior: A historical overview of the dawn of job attitude research", and Elias' 2008 "Fifty years of influence in the workplace: The evolution of the French and Raven power taxonomy") prove influential in their own right. These solo authored articles rank second, third, and fourth most cited, respectively. Moreover, articles by Emiliani (affiliated with the Central Connecticut State University), Wright (affiliated with the University of Nevada) and Elias (Auburn University Montgomery) had 320 citations, 278 citations, and 190 citations respectively as of 2002. The top three highest cited papers date back to over 17 years, with more recent article publications have gained clout. For instance, Bendickson *et al.*'s (2016) "Agency theory: background and epistemology" paper had 177 (25.29/year) citates. Placing it in second position of adjusted rank, behind Murphy *et al.*'s paper. Without adjusting for the article's age, however, it ranks as the fifth most cited article. Highlighting a cross-institutional collaborative culture in the US. The paper was authored by scholars in four institutions: Texas State University San Marcos Emporia State University, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, and University of Tampa.

RQ 5: Most Prolific Authors in Journal of Management (JM)

RQ 5A: Authorship Patterns and Publication Productivity

Result illustrates intellectual contributions and patterns in scholarly research outputs across a range of cross-institutional research, global networks, and geographical distribution. This comprehensive examination of the top 20 authors examining management history provides important insights into the field's research dynamics and intellectual contributions. See Figure 3. Equally, the study highlights the dominance of notable authors with significant publications. Top three are Milorad Novičević (University of Mississippi, 28 articles), John Humphreys (Texas A&M University, Commerce, 17 articles), and Albert Mills (Saint Mary's University, 16 articles). Next three are Jeffrey Muldoon (Emporia State University, 15 articles), Ronald Buckley (University of Oklahoma, 12 articles), and Mario Hayek (Texas A&M University Commerce, 12 articles). Revealing a classic pattern of dominant research productivity prowess by a small group.

TABLE 6
TOP 50 MOST CITED ARTICLES AND OVERALL IMPACT

S/N	Title	Author(s)	Institution/ University	Vol.	Issue	Page Count	Cites	Rank	Cites/ Year	Adj. Rank	# Authors	Age
1	A conceptual history of entrepreneurial thought	Murphy, P. J.; Liao, J.; Welsh, H. P. (2006)	DePaul University Northeastern Illinois University DePaul University	12	1	23	479	1	28.18	1	3	17
2	Origins of lean management in America: The role of Connecticut businesses	Emiliani, M. L. (2006)	Central Connecticut State University	12	2	17	320	2	18.82	3	1	17
3	The emergence of job satisfaction in organizational behavior: A historical overview of the dawn of job attitude research	Wright, T. A. (2006)	University of Nevada	12	3	15	278	3	16.35	5	1	17
4	Fifty years of influence in the workplace: The evolution of the French and Raven power taxonomy	Elias, S. (2008)	Auburn University Montgomery	14	3	16	190	4	12.67	7	1	15
5	Agency theory: background and epistemology	Bendickson, J; Muldoon, J.; Liguori, E. W.; Davis, P. E. (2016)	University of Louisiana at Lafayette Emporia State University University of Tampa Texas State University San Marcos	22	4	12	177	5	25.29	2	4	7

6	Henri Fayol, practitioner and theoretician revered and reviled	Pryor, M. G.; Taneja, S. (2010)	Texas A&M University	16	4	15	164	6	12.62	8	2	13
7	Excellence-25 years evolution	Mi Dahlgaard Park, S.; Dahlgaard, J. J. (2007)	Lund University Linköping University	13	4	23	164	6	10.25	11	2	16
8	Corporate social responsibility in the 1920s: An institutional perspective	Hoffman, R. C. (2007)	Salisbury University	13	1	18	151	8	9.44	13	1	16
9	From total quality management to corporate sustainability based on a stakeholder management	Zink, K. J. (2007)	University of Kaiserslautern	13	4	7	145	9	9.06	14	1	16
10	A historical perspective of counterproductive work behavior targeting the organization	Klotz, A. C.; Buckley, M. R. (2013)	University of Oklahoma	19	1	18	140	10	14	6	2	10
11	Alfred D. Chandler, Jr: historical impact and historical scope of his works	Smothers, J.; Hayek, M.; Bynum, L. A.; Novičević, M. M.; Buckley, M. R.; Carraher, S. (2010)	University of Mississippi University of Oklahoma Cameron University	16	4	5	115	11	8.85	16	4	13
12	The corporate governance of Benedictine abbays: What can stock corporations learn from monasteries?	Rost, K.; Inauen, E.; Osterloh, M.; Frey, B. S. (2010)	University of Zurich	16	1	25	106	12	8.15	18	4	13

13	Herbert Simon's bounded rationality: Its historical evolution in management and cross-fertilizing contribution	Cristofaro, M. (2017)	University of Rome 'Tor Vergata	23	2	21	100	13	16.67	4	1	6
14	The Hawthorne legacy: A reassessment of the impact of the Hawthorne studies on management scholarship, 1930-1958	Muldoon, J. (2012)	Louisiana State University	18	1	14	99	14	9	15	1	11
15	Recovering the past: reviving the legacy of the early scholars of corporate social responsibility	Marens, R. (2008)	California State University	14	1	17	96	15	6.4	21	1	15
16	Herbert A. Simon on making decisions: enduring insights and bounded rationality	Kalantari, B. (2010)	Savannah State University	16	4	11	94	16	7.23	19	1	13
17	The historical evolution of employee engagement and self-efficacy constructs: An empirical examination in a non-western country	Dagher, G. K.; Chapa, O.; Junaid, N. (2015)	Lebanese American University University of Houston Victoria Bentley University	21	2	24	93	17	11.63	9	3	8
18	Responsibility versus accountability in the Friedrich-finer debate	Jackson, M. (2009)	University of Sydney	15	1	12	89	18	6.36	22	1	14
19	Principles of management and competitive strategies: using Fayol to implement Porter	Yoo, J. W.; Lemak, D. J.; Choi, Y. (2006)	Konkuk University Washington State University Seoul National University	12	4	16	85	19	5	32	3	17

20	Historic horizons of Frederick Taylor's scientific management	Grachev, M.; Rakitsky, B. (2013)	Western Illinois University University of Iowa Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Policy, Moscow	19	4	15	82	20	8.2	17	2	10
21	Ibn Khaldun of North Africa: an AD 1377 theory of leadership	Sidani, W. M. (2008)	American University of Beirut	14	1	13	80	21	5.33	28	1	15
22	Scientific management revisited: did Taylorism fail because of a too positive image of human nature?	Wagnerâ Tsukamoto, S. (2008)	University of Leicester	14	4	24	78	22	5.2	29	1	15
23	Levels of existence and motivation in Islam	Ali, A. J. (2009)	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	15	1	15	77	23	5.5	26	1	14
24	Ending the denial of slavery in management history: Paternalistic leadership of Joseph Emory Davis	Hayek, M.; Novičević, M. M.; Humphreys, J. H.; Jones, N. (2010)	University of Mississippi Texas & M University Alcorn State University	16	3	12	76	24	5.85	25	4	13
25	The business ethics of management theory	Schwartz, M. (2007)	York University	13	1	11	70	24	4.38	34	1	16
26	Historical lessons in purchasing and supplier relationship management	Emiliani, M. L. (2010)	Central Connecticut State University	16	1	20	70	24	5.38	27	1	13
27	Integrity: a systems theory classification	RN Trevinyo-Rodriguez, R. N. (2007)	IESE, University of Navarra	13	1	19	70	24	4.38	34	1	16

28	Erotic retailing in the UK (1963-2003) The view from the marketing mix	Kent, J.; Berman Brown, r. (2006)	Oxford Brookes University	12	2	13	69	28	4.06	38	2	17
29	Quality management in healthcare and industry: A comparative review and emerging themes	Komashie, A.; Mousavi, A.; Gore, J. (2007)	Brunel University North West London Hospitals NHS Trust	13	4	11	64	29	4	39	3	16
30	Management history: an umbrella model	Tabor-Hartley, N. T. (2006)	Robert Morris University	12	3	14	63	30	3.71	42	1	17
31	History, ownership forms and corporate governance in India	Gollakota, K.; Gupta, V. (2006)	University of Redlands Simmons College	12	2	13	62	31	3.65	43	2	17
32	McGregor's legacy: the evolution and current application of Theory Y management	Sorensen, P. F.; Minahan, M. (2011)	Benedictine University The Minahan Group	17	2	14	61	32	5.08	31	2	12
33	Does Max Weber's notion of authority still hold in the twenty-first century?	Houghton, J. D. (2010)	West Virginia University	16	4	5	59	33	4.54	33	1	13
34	Portrayals of FW Taylor across textbooks	Payne, S. C.; Youngcourt, S. S.; Watrous, K. M. (2006)	Texas A&M University, UWRP, River Falls Texas AandM University	12	4	23	58	34	3.41	47	3	17
35	A historical approach to realistic job previews: An exploration into their origins, evolution, and recommendations for the future	Baur, J. E.; Buckley, M. R.; Bagdasarov, Z.; and S. Dharmasiri, A. (2014)	University of Oklahoma University of Sri Jayewardenepura	20	2	23	58	34	6.44	20	4	9

36	The role played by Frederick Taylor in the rise of the academic management fields	Lauer-Schachter, H. (2010)	New Jersey Institute of Technology	16	4	11	57	36	4.38	34	1	13
37	The Hawthorne studies: An analysis of critical perspectives, 1936-1958	Muldoon, J. (2017)	Emporia State University	23	1	20	57	36	9.5	12	1	6
38	Illuminating the principles of social exchange theory with Hawthorne studies	Zoller, Y. J.; Muldoon, J. (2018)	Lakeland University Emporia State University	25	1	19	57	36	11.4	10	2	5
39	The archetype of excellence in universities and TQM	Aninos, L. N. (2007)	University of Piraeus	13	4	14	56	39	3.5	45	1	16
40	Discovering the foundational philosophies, practices, and influences of modern management theory	Dent, E. B.; Bozeman, P. (2014)	Fayetteville State University Northern Arizona University	20	2	18	56	39	6.22	23	2	9
41	Transfer of Taylorist ideas to China, 1910-1930s	Morgan, S. L. (2006)	The University of Melbourne	12	4	17	54	41	3.18	49	1	17
42	Groupthink and France's defeat in the 1940 campaign	Ahlstrom, D.; LC Wang (2009)	The Chinese University of Hong Kong Michigan State University	15	2	18	51	42	3.64	44	2	14
43	History-of-management-thought about social responsibility	Randy-Evans., W.; Pane-Haden, S. S.; Clayton, R. W.; Novičević, M. (2013)	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Texas A&M University Commerce University of North Carolina at Asheville	19	1	25	51	42	5.1	30	3	10

44	Industrial engineering the Toyota production system	Towill, D. R. (2010)	University of Mississippi	16	3	18	49	44	3.77	40	1	13
45	A seminal framework of marketing schools: revisited and updated	Lagrosen, S.; Svensson, G. (2006)	University West, Trollhattan Oslo School of Management	12	4	15	49	44	2.88	50	2	17
46	Workplace diversity in the United States: the perspective of Peter Drucker	Oyler, J. D.; Golden, M. P. (2009)	Texas A&M University	15	4	31	49	44	3.5	45	2	14
47	A product of "his" time? Exploring the construct of the ideal manager in the Cold War era	Genoe McLaren, P.; Mills, A. J. (2008)	Saint Mary's University	14	4	18	48	47	3.2	48	2	15
48	An intellectual journey into the historical evolution of marketing research in brand switching behavior—past, present and future	Al-Kwafi, O. S.; Ahmed, Z. U. (2015)	Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University Qatar University Lebanese American University	21	2	22	48	47	6	24	2	8
49	The evolution of management as an interdisciplinary field	van Baalen, P.; Karsten, L. (2012)	Erasmus University Rotterdam University of Groningen	18	2	18	47	49	4.27	37	2	11
50	Douglas McGregor's legacy: lessons learned, lessons lost	Head, T. C. (2011)	Roosevelt University	17	2	14	45	50	3.75	41	1	12

Source: Authors' own work

RQ 5B: Geographical Distribution and Institutional Centers of Contributors

Geographical distribution of contributions shows North American authors are dominant (Table VII and Appendix 3). US and Canadian scholars produce 90% of all JMH publications. Specifically, 18 of the top 20 top scholars are from this region. Further, there were single author contributors from Oceania (Bowden; Griffith University) and Russia (Petrosyan; Institute for Business Consulting Russia). In all, there is consistent authorship from a handful of institutions, for instance, University of Mississippi, Texas A&M University Commerce, and Saint Mary University. Demonstrating consistent dominance in North America and concentrated research output. Raising a need to encourage submissions outside North America and these universities.

RQ 5C: Co-authorship Collaboration Patterns and Research Networks

The co-authorship analysis provides prospective authors with key information to show trending patterns in collaboration culture (Tahamatan *et al.*, 2016). Pattern and research networks in JMH show a diverse approach to article contributions while the average number of authorship metrics illustrate that most researchers engage in collaborative efforts - between 2.5 and 4.2 collaborations per article. Showing a strong collaborative culture. Petrosyan showed consistent effort producing solo authored articles (4) with an average of 1.0 while Hayek showed a high level of collaborative culture (12) with an average of 4.17 coauthors. Both patterns illustrate a diverse and persistent approach to research publications. Represented in the high Collaboration Index include Bowden (7.50; three-quarter independence research output metric) and Petrosyan (10.00; complete self-dependence) while the low-end index includes Gibson (2.47) and Hayek (2.44). Thus, findings emphasize multiple pathways for authors to achieve scholarly success.

STUDY LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

According to Ni (2025), a limitation of conducting a review is the reliance on one's knowledge or experience to evaluate data. Combining this limitation with the reality that integrating artificial intelligence (i.e., ChatGPT) into management (history) scholarship is relatively nascent, raises empirical and ethical reservations among scholars despite numerous benefits offered (e.g., enhanced empirical validity and analytical rigor) by implementing AI-enhanced bibliometric technique. Second, our search is limited to publications from 2006 (i.e., the beginning of JMH publications) until 2022. By examining this timeline, we recognize that figures and percentages presented might have erroneously excluded or omitted valuable manuscripts published outside our selected cut-off timeline. Hence, to address this issue, we recommend that future researcher incorporate more recent publications in the Journal of Management History (JMH). Third, we used Harzing's *Publish or Perish* software to collect our initial data before complementing it with data from Google Scholar and SCOPUS to not only enhance the robustness of the data collected but also results and findings presented. By omitting other relevant databases (e.g., Web of Science) the question arises whether we omitted any important peer-reviewed article, even if the affected number of articles might not significantly change our study findings. Lastly, despite following recommendations detailed in extant bibliometric research (e.g., Donthu *et al.*, 2021), we acknowledge that our analysis is limited to the specific ChatGPT version used. This is an important factor considering the rapid growth in the technology (Sawalha *et al.*, 2024). Consequently, we urge caution in generalizing our findings and encourage future researchers to conduct an inclusive review of all JMH publications with an up-to-date and reliable AI program or ChatGPT version.

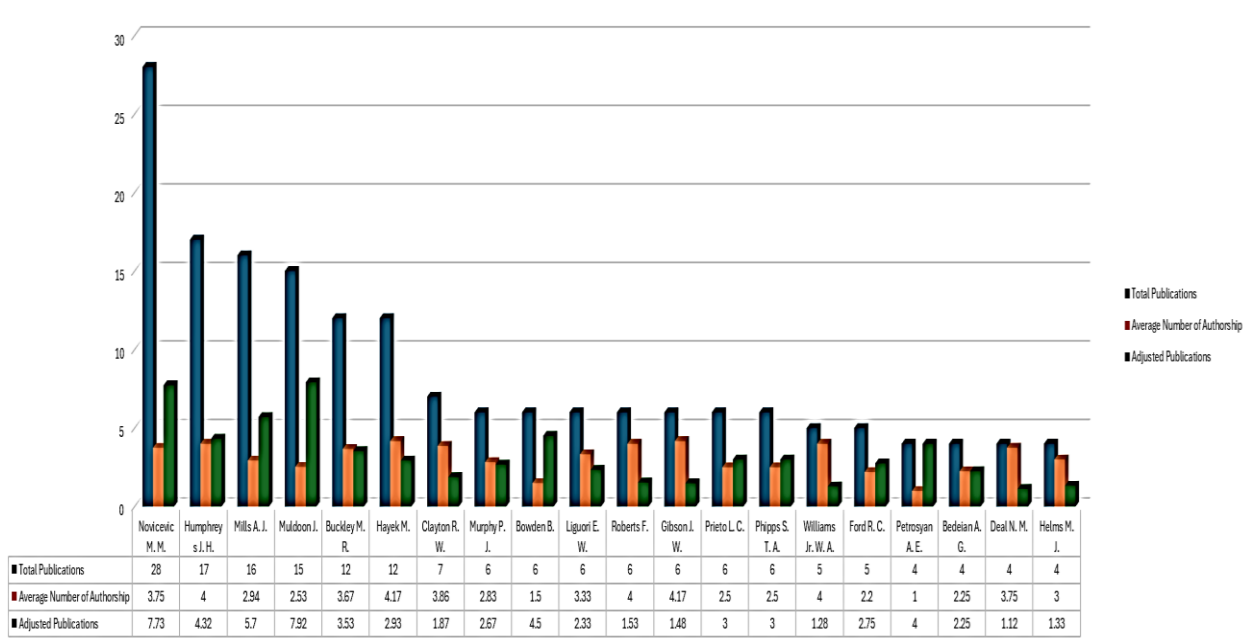
TABLE 7
TOP 20 MOST PROLIFIC AUTHORS

S/N	Authors	Total Publications	University	Country	Continent	Average Number of Authorship	Adjusted Publications	Solo Author Percentage (%)	Collaboration Index (CI)
1	Novićević M. M.	28	University of Mississippi	United States	North America	3.75	7.73	27.62	2.76
2	Humphreys J. H.	17	Texas A&M University, Commerce	United States	North America	4.00	4.32	25.39	2.54
3	Mills A. J.	16	Saint Mary's University	Canada	North America	2.94	5.70	35.62	3.56
4	Muldoon J.	15	Emporia State University	United States	North America	2.53	7.92	52.78	5.28
5	Buckley M. R.	12	University of Oklahoma	United States	North America	3.67	3.53	29.44	2.94
6	Hayek M.	12	Texas A&M University, Commerce	United States	North America	4.17	2.93	24.44	2.44
7	Clayton R. W.	7	University of Mississippi	United States	North America	3.86	1.87	26.67	2.67
8	Murphy P. J.	6	DePaul University	United States	North America	2.83	2.67	44.44	4.44
9	Bowden B.	6	Griffith University	Australia	Oceania	1.50	4.50	75	7.5
10	Liguori E. W.	6	Louisiana State University	United States	North America	3.33	2.33	38.89	3.89
11	Roberts F.	6	Saint Mary's University	Canada	North America	4.00	1.53	25.56	2.56
12	Gibson J. W.	6	Nova Southeastern University	United States	North America	4.17	1.48	24.72	2.47
13	Prieto L. C.	6	Clayton State University	United States	North America	2.50	3.00	50.00	5

14	Phipps S. T. A.	6	Clayton State University	United States	North America	2.50	3.00	50.00	5
15	Williams Jr. W. A.	5	Texas A&M University, Commerce	United States	North America	4.00	1.28	25.67	2.57
16	Ford R. C.	5	University of Central Florida	United States	North America	2.20	2.75	55	5.5
17	Petrosyan A. E.	4	Institute for Business Consulting Louisiana	Russia	Europe	1.00	4.00	100	10
18	Bedeian A. G.	4	State University	United States	North America	2.25	2.25	56.25	5.63
19	Deal N. M. Helms M. J.	4	Saint Mary's University	Canada	North America	3.75	1.12	27.92	2.79
20		4	Saint Mary's University	Canada	North America	3.00	1.33	33.33	3.33

Source: Authors' own work

FIGURE 3
ILLUSTRATION OF PUBLICATIONS OF TOP 20 AUTHORS



Source: Authors' own work

CONCLUSION

Integrating AI with traditional bibliometric methodologies represents an advancement in publication analysis in management and organizational history. The study shows that AI-driven computational analysis complements expert human judgment. We offer a scalable, efficient way to uncover intellectual trends while simultaneously maintaining scientific rigor. Our successful implementation of AI-enhanced bibliometric research provides a foundation to apply AI in management history research, particularly in exploring historical shifts in managerial thought, mapping author influence, and forecasting thematic trends. Thus, offering a comprehensive view on intellectual structure, collaboration networks, and research trends in JMH from 2006 to 2022.

Our bibliometric study analyzed 425 articles published in JMH from 2006 to 2022, and integrated AI-enhanced methodologies (Chat GPT) to identify patterns in management history scholarship. We presented key findings indicating geographic dominance of North American and its contributors (particularly the US), identified most cited JMH articles, displayed collaboration metrics and tracked contributions of prolific scholars over time. We used visual representations to illustrate the existence of cross-institutional and international collaborations and several article characteristics across different periods. By comprehensively documenting these trends, this study establishes a new avenue for future researchers to investigate how article characteristics can potentially influence citation performance and scholarly impact in management history.

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APPENDIX 1A

CHATGPT PYTHON SCRIPT OUTPUT USED TO CREATE TABLE III

```
# Identify relevant columns for "Appendices (Total Tables and Figures)" and "Adj. Num. of Tables"
df_new.columns
Result
Index(['S/N', 'Title', 'Theory Adopted', 'Contribution', 'Authors',
      'Complete Authors Name', 'First Author Name', 'Year',
      'Merged Author and Year', 'Complete Authors Name (Corrected)',
      'Merged Author and Year (Corrected)', 'Source', 'Abstract', 'Excluded',
      'Complete Abstract', 'Design/methodology/approach', 'Findings',
      'Research limitations/implications', 'Practical Implications',
      'Social Implications', 'Originality/Value', 'Keywords',
      'Type of Authors', 'Institution/University', 'Country',
      'Funding Source', 'Appendices (Total Tables and Figures)',
      'Number of Appendices', 'Number of Tables', 'Number of Figures',
      'Adj. Num. of', 'Adj. Num. of .1', 'Method', 'Approach', 'Study Type',
      'Types of Issue', 'Publisher', 'Volume', 'Issue', 'StartPage',
      'EndPage', 'PageCount', 'ArticleURL', 'CitesURL', 'GSRank', 'Cites',
      'QueryDate', 'Type', 'DOI', 'ISSN', 'CitationURL', 'ECC',
      'CitesPerYear', 'CitesPerAuthor', 'AuthorCount', 'Age', 'FullTextURL',
      'RelatedURL'],
      dtype='object')
```

APPENDIX 1B

ADDITIONAL CHATGPT PYTHON SCRIPT OUTPUT USED TO CREATE TABLE III

```
# Define the time periods for grouping
time_periods = {
    '2006 – 2009': (2006, 2009),
    '2010 – 2013': (2010, 2013),
    '2014 – 2017': (2014, 2017),
    '2018 – 2022': (2018, 2022)
}

# Summarize data for 'Appendices' into categories for 'Tables', 'Figures', 'Both', and 'Nil'
```

```

appendices_categories = ['Includes Tables Only', 'Includes Figures Only', 'Includes Both Tables and
Figures', 'Nil']
appendices_summary = {category: {period: 0 for period in time_periods} for category in
appendices_categories}
appendices_summary['Total'] = {period: 0 for period in time_periods}

# Summarize data for 'Adj_Num_of_Tables' into 'Nil', '1-2', '3-4', '5-6', '7 or more'
table_ranges = {'Nil': (0, 0), '1 - 2': (1, 2), '3 - 4': (3, 4), '5 - 6': (5, 6), '7 or more': (7, float('inf'))}
tables_summary = {key: {period: 0 for period in time_periods} for key in table_ranges}
tables_summary['Total'] = {period: 0 for period in time_periods}

# Fill the summaries by filtering data by time period and categories
for period, (start, end) in time_periods.items():
    # Filter data by time period
    subset = df_filtered[(df_filtered['Year'] >= start) & (df_filtered['Year'] <= end)]

    # Update 'Appendices' summary
    for category in appendices_categories:
        appendices_summary[category][period] = subset['Appendices'].str.contains(category).sum()
    appendices_summary['Total'][period] = subset['Appendices'].count()

    # Update 'Adj_Num_of_Tables' summary
    for range_name, (low, high) in table_ranges.items():
        tables_summary[range_name][period] =
subset['Adj_Num_of_Tables'][(subset['Adj_Num_of_Tables'] >= low) &
(subset['Adj_Num_of_Tables'] <= high)].count()
        tables_summary['Total'][period] = subset['Adj_Num_of_Tables'].count()

# Combine the results into a single DataFrame
appendices_table = pd.DataFrame(appendices_summary).transpose()
tables_table = pd.DataFrame(tables_summary).transpose()

tools.display_dataframe_to_user(name="Appendices Summary by Time Period",
dataframe=appendices_table)
tools.display_dataframe_to_user(name="Adj. Number of Tables Summary by Time Period",
dataframe=tables_table)

```

APPENDIX 2

OVERVIEW OF TABLE VI COLUMN LABELS:

Analysis of the Most Cited Articles in Journal History

Data shows an analysis of 50 most cited Journal of Management articles. Integrating data across 12 key columns provides insights into nature of influential works and their academic impact.

Volume and Issue: **Volume** and **Issue** columns give a chronological placement of each article. The **Issue** numbers (i.e., from 1 to 4) suggest a balanced distribution of impactful articles across different periods of the year, though the dataset slightly favors publications in Issues 2 and 4. This spread signifies consistent editorial standards as its influence is not seasonally confined.

Page Count: **Page Count** demonstrates each article's length and potential depth. With a mean page count of 16.64 and a maximum of 31 pages, longer articles tend to achieve significant citation impact. Notably, top ranked or highly cited articles are contributions with extensive research analysis. Suggesting that the academic community strongly recognizes thorough explored topics.

Citations and Rank: **Cites** column shows the number of citations each article has received-ranging from 45 to an extraordinary 479. The citation of the top-ranking article is nearly five times the citations of the median article, underscoring its exceptional influence over time. The mean citation counts of 99.12 shows an impact threshold for inclusion in this elite dataset. The **Rank** column on the other hand mirrors the raw citation count. Emphasizing the competitive nature of scholarly recognition within the journal.

Cites Per Year: **Cites Per Year** metric adjusts our understanding of each article's influence by normalizing citation counts to account for an article's age. Those with high citation density (e.g., 25 citations/ year and above) are typically younger. Demonstrating a rapid uptake in academic discourse and dynamic nature of scholarship-where newer, impactful works can quickly shape fields of study.

Adjusted Rank: The **Adj. Rank** column reorders the articles selected using a normalized metrics (e.g., citations per year) to mitigate bias favoring older articles. Revealing that some mid-ranked articles in raw citations achieve higher recognition when normalized for age or length of time since publication. Such insight is very crucial to identifying current scholarship trends.

Number of Authors: **Number of Authors** column reveals the number of authors per article. Interestingly, on average, most JMH articles are authored by 1 or 2 individuals (mean: 1.84), with a maximum of 4 authors. A trend that might be reflective of the journal's focus on specialized research-often carried out by small teams or solo authors. Nevertheless, multi-author studies resonate more frequently in the top citation ranks, suggesting that collaboration enhances the depth, scope, and ranking of studies.

Age: **Age** column calculates years since an article's publication up to the cut-off year of 2022. The age ranges from 5 to 17 years. Older articles in general have higher raw citation counts due to longer exposure while many younger articles demonstrate significant annual citation rates. A dichotomy highlighting the balance between rapid rise of contemporary research and the article's enduring influence.

Title: **Title** column presents a glimpse into the thematic focus of highly cited works. Reviewed titles often include keywords related to theory, innovation, methodology, and frameworks. Indicating a preference for articles offering foundational insights or novel perspectives. The thematic richness of titles further reflects the JMH's role in advancing theoretical and applied knowledge.

Merged Author and Year (Corrected): **Merged Author and Year (Corrected)** column combines authorship and publication year to give a snapshot of an article's contributions over time. Notably, pattern shows a clustering of impactful articles from the period 2006 to 2008 and the multiple appearance of prominent authors (e.g., Milorad Novičević), underscores their legacy in the academic community.

Institution/University: **Institution/University** column highlights academic affiliations of contributors. Institutions with high academic reputations (e.g., University of Mississippi, Central Connecticut State University and DePaul University) dominate the list. Showing a relationship between research impact and institutional support. Diversity of institutions further indicates a broad geographic and intellectual base for high quality and impactful academic research.

APPENDIX 3

DESCRIPTION OF TABLE VII COLUMN TITLES:

S/N: Serial number. Indicates ranking.

Authors: Name of the top authors with publications in JMH.

University: Author's affiliated institution(s) or university(ies).

Country: Country where institution or university is physically located.

Continent: Continent where institution or university is physically located.

Total Publications: Total publications for the author.

Average Number of Authorship: Average number of authors collaborating on the article.

Adjusted Publications: Total publications of author adjusted for the number of collaborators.

Solo Author Percentage: Percentage impact of solo authorship in the author's total works.

Collaboration Index (CI): Metric indicating degree of an author's collaboration with others.