

Supplement 1. A Brief Discussion of the Founding Missions of the Nine Journals in the Paper

Although these journals do not represent a consensus on the scientific principles, they are unanimously positioned in part as a hub for knowledge flows from related fundamental disciplines (e.g., economics, political science, psychology, and sociology, etc.) and basic sciences (e.g., behavioral sciences, mathematics and statistics, etc.) into the management field. They were founded with a mission to embrace science and interdisciplinary perspectives.

Specifically, in the first issue of *ASQ*, drawing on analogues of applied sciences, the founding editor James Thompson (1956: 110) noted that “[e]ffective channels have been built for funneling new knowledge [from biology and physical sciences] into medicine and engineering. By contrast, administration is relatively isolated from the basic social sciences. [...] Available knowledge in scattered sources needs to be assembled and analyzed.”

In the first editorial published in *AMJ*, the founding editor Paul Dauten (1958: 6) positioned the journal in part “for a sound application of the scientific method to the solution of managerial problems”.

Slightly differently, *JIBS* has been positioned not only as a funnel for disciplinary knowledge, but also as a cross-disciplinary bridge to close gaps between related disciplines (Cantwell, Piepenbrink, & Shukla, 2014).

Although *JOM* did not explicitly stress the importance of sciences and disciplines in its founding editorial statement, its first issue closed with a review article of graduate business education (Wheelen & Hunger, 1975), which applauded Taylor (1911)’s *The Principles of Scientific Management* as a core mission of management academicians.

In *AMR*’s first Editorial Comment, Max S. Wortman Jr. (1976: 4) defined the first category of submissions welcomed as “theoretical synthesis, [...] which integrates the field of management with other non-management disciplines”.

Although positioned initially to communicate to both practitioners and academicians, *MISQ* from the beginning has included a major section focusing exclusively on theoretical and testable scientific research (Dickson, 1977). In fact, since 1999, *MISQ* has excluded the Application Section and focused primarily on publishing research articles.

JOPM was built on founding objectives that emphasize “enhancement of interdisciplinary research” (Krajewski, 1980: vi) and “capitalize on our close relations with MS/OR” (Buffa, 1980: 3). Calling for research that is “logical,” “testable,” “generalizable,” and “rooted in scientific method” was in *SMJ*’s founding editorial policies (Schendel, Ansoff, & Channon, 1980: 5).

The final journal in the list, *OS* explained in its founding editorial that the challenge for the journal “is to uphold the tradition of rigorous science, while simultaneously embracing multiple disciplinary perspectives and methods” (Daft & Lewin, 1990: 8).

Supplement 2. Method of Citation Analysis of Nine Journals

We collected the reference lists from Web of Science, and then manually corrected inconsistent journal titles or author names. We selected 1990 as the beginning point because it was the founding year for *OS* as the latest one of the nine elite journals to ensure full data for all journals in each year. As suggested by Agarwal and Hoetker (2007), management as a scientific field in 1990 was still at a relatively early stage of development. We selected 2014 as the end because it was the latest year in which citation data were available (at the time of the analyses used herein). The results based on the data from these journals' 1990 and 2014 volumes suggest that hypotheses have been a major feature of management studies.

Specifically, we broadly define hypotheses as “if...then...” predictions of relationships between two distinct constructs and the predictions are developed through deliberate arguments based in logic (often theoretical) and manifested for empirical testing. The logic can be either deductively generated from existing theories or inductively derived from observations, or both. Using this criterion, both the total number of hypotheses and the number per research article have increased from 719 (or 1.8 per research article) in 1990 to 2,001 (or 3.3 per research article) in 2014. The increase in number could be partially because later research enjoyed a larger pool of existing publications that explain theories and evidence in tests of them, on which the authors could create more new hypotheses. This may be due to the rise of business research schools globally and the ever-increasing pressure on academics to “publish or perish”. In a more meaningful way, a large proportion of these hypotheses (or propositions, which we use interchangeably throughout the paper) were empirically tested in the same papers, with the number increasing from 527 (73.3% of all hypotheses) and 1.3 in 1990 to 1,675 (83.7%) and 2.7 in 2014 respectively (see S2 Table 1).

Second, we addressed the question of whether management scholars' arguments and empirical methods are based on developed theories and methodologies of related foundational disciplines. To answer this question, we followed the prior efforts on knowledge flows (e.g., Bedeian, 2005; Lockett & McWilliams, 2005; Mudambi, Hannigan, & Kline, 2012) and conducted a citation analysis for volumes 1990 and 2014 of the nine selected journals. First, we include all the citations into source journals by articles that met the following requirements: (1) it is an academic journal; (2) peer review is explicitly in its editorial policy; (3) in a focal year (1990 or 2014), it was cited at least twice by articles in at least two of these nine journals. In other words, we have excluded non-refereed outlets, working and conference papers, books and book chapters, other media, as well as any peer-reviewed journals that were cited only once or only by one particular journal in our list. In this way, we developed a relatively conservative estimate of knowledge sources on which the selected nine journals drew.

Supplement 2 Table 1. Selected Statistics of Knowledge Structure of Top Management Scholarship, 1990 versus 2014

	1990	2014	Increase
<i>Number of Research Articles</i>	404	613	51.7%
<i>Number of Hypotheses (“If..., Then...” Statements)</i>	719	2,001	178.3%
<i>Number of Tested Hypotheses (“If..., Then...” Statements)</i>	527	1,675	217.8%
<i>Number of Hypotheses per Research Article</i>	1.8	3.3	1.5
	1990	2014	Increase
<i>Number of Empirical Studies</i>	153	404	264.05%
<i>Number of Reproducible Empirical Studies</i>	46 (or 30.07%)	172 (or 42.57%)	373.91% (or 12.50%)
	1991-2014		% as Research Articles
<i>Number of Systematic Literature Reviews</i>	154 out of 9,747		1.58%
<i>Number of Meta-Analysis</i>	77 out of 9,747		0.79%
<i>Number of Cites</i>	14,070	50,429	258.4%
<i>% of Cites in Source Journals</i>	44.2%	66.7%	22.5%
<i>Total Number of Source Journals</i>	107	321	200.0%
<i>Total Number of Discipline Groups of Source Journals</i>	18	32	14
<i>Among the Cites in Source Journals, % of Cites Made to Non-Management/Business Disciplines</i>	38.00%	39.5%	1.5%
<i>Top Five Non-Management/Business Disciplines (Ranked by Cites)</i>	PSYC ECON SOCI FINA ORMS	PSYC ECON SOCI ORMS FINA	

Notes: [1] Research articles include research articles, research notes, commentaries, and perspectives, but do not include editorials, book reviews, dissertation digests, etc. [2] PSYC is the abbreviation for Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry, ECON for Economics/Planning & Development, SOCI for Sociology/Social Issues/Cultural Studies/Family Studies, ORMS for Operations Research & Management Science, and FINA for Finance. [3] Meta-analyses have been excluded to avoid double counting.
Source: The authors’ calculation based on Web of Science.

Supplement 2 Table 2. 50 Most Cited Source Journals by Selected 9 Journals Studied in 1990, Ranked by Total Cites

Rank	Source Journal	Discipline Group	Weight	Number of Cites									Total (Weighted)	
				ASQ	AM	JIBS	JOM	AMR	MISQ	JOPM	SM	JOS		Total
1	<i>Administrative Science Quarterly</i>	Management/Business	1	158	127	14	151	41	7	6	84	96	684	684
2	<i>Academy of Management Journal</i>	Management/Business	1	49	101	11	82	124	10	2	83	34	496	496
3	<i>Academy of Management Review</i>	Management/Business	1	25	63	10	144	87	7	6	94	37	473	473
4	<i>Strategic Management Journal</i>	Management/Business	1	9	59	17	69	99	1	4	185	13	456	456
5	<i>Management Science</i>	Operations Research & Management Science	2	7.5	13.5	2.5	12.5	16.5	12	35	26	14	279	139.5
5	<i>Management Science</i>	Management/Business	2	7.5	13.5	2.5	12.5	16.5	12	35	26	14	279	139.5
6	<i>Harvard Business Review</i>	Management/Business	1	5	13	29	30	42	6	29	81	10	245	245
7	<i>Journal of Applied Psychology</i>	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	2	7	24.5	4.5	24.5	42	2.5	0	1.5	3	219	109.5
7	<i>Journal of Applied Psychology</i>	Management/Business	2	7	24.5	4.5	24.5	42	2.5	0	1.5	3	219	109.5
8	<i>Journal of International Business Studies</i>	Management/Business	1	1	2	80	1	66	0	0	11	0	161	161
9	<i>American Sociological Review</i>	Sociology/Social Issues/Cultural Studies/Family Studies	1	49	26	1	27	9	0	0	12	32	156	156
10	<i>American Journal of Sociology</i>	Sociology/Social Issues/Cultural Studies/Family Studies	1	26	19	2	30	2	1	0	12	30	122	122
11	<i>Journal of Financial Economics</i>	Finance	2	0.5	4.5	7.5	19.5	9	0	1	15.5	1.5	118	59
11	<i>Journal of Financial Economics</i>	Economics/Planning & Development	2	0.5	4.5	7.5	19.5	9	0	1	15.5	1.5	118	59
12	<i>American Economic Review</i>	Economics/Planning & Development	1	16	8	11	17	17	0	0	30	1	100	100
13	<i>Journal of Finance</i>	Finance	2	1	4.5	9.5	6	12	0	0.5	12	0	91	45.5
13	<i>Journal of Finance</i>	Economics/Planning & Development	2	1	4.5	9.5	6	12	0	0.5	12	0	91	45.5
14	<i>Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes</i>	Management/Business	1	9	21	0	29	16	4	2	3	5	89	89
15	<i>Human Relations</i>	Management/Business	1	7	19	0	26	12	0	0	4	11	79	79
16	<i>Psychological Bulletin</i>	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	1	4	19	2	10	19	4	2	8	8	76	76
17	<i>Journal of Management Studies</i>	Management/Business	1	6	9	3	19	12	0	0	14	12	75	75
18	<i>California Management Review</i>	Management/Business	1	7	2	10	9	14	2	1	25	4	74	74
19	<i>Research in Organizational Behavior</i>	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	2	6	13.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0.5	8	7.5	73	36.5
19	<i>Research in Organizational Behavior</i>	Management/Business	2	6	13.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0.5	8	7.5	73	36.5
20	<i>Journal of Management</i>	Management/Business	2	2	5.5	1	5	12.5	0.5	0	5	3.5	70	35
20	<i>Journal of Management</i>	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	2	2	5.5	1	5	12.5	0.5	0	5	3.5	70	35
21	<i>MIT Sloan Management Review</i>	Management/Business	1	3	6	11	3	9	9	4	23	2	70	70
22	<i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i>	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	1	2	19	0	21	20	3	0	0	4	69	69
23	<i>Decision Sciences</i>	Management/Business	1	0	6	0	6	6	11	32	2	0	63	63
24	<i>MIS Quarterly</i>	Management/Business	2	0	0.5	0	3	0.5	24.5	2.5	0	0	62	31
24	<i>MIS Quarterly</i>	Information/Computer Science	2	0	0.5	0	3	0.5	24.5	2.5	0	0	62	31
25	<i>RAND Journal of Economics</i>	Economics/Planning & Development	1	10	15	3	13	7	0	0	13	1	62	62
26	<i>Review of Economics and Statistics</i>	Economics/Planning & Development	2	1	4	3	2.5	5.5	0	0.5	12	0	57	28.5
26	<i>Review of Economics and Statistics</i>	Statistics & Probability/Mathematical Methods/Mathematics	2	1	4	3	2.5	5.5	0	0.5	12	0	57	28.5
27	<i>Journal of World Business</i>	Management/Business	1	0	4	27	4	16	0	0	2	1	54	54
28	<i>Journal of Political Economy</i>	Economics/Planning & Development	1	9	7	4	14	7	0	0	10	2	53	53
29	<i>Journal of Marketing</i>	Marketing	1	0	2	21	4	7	0	2	16	0	52	52
30	<i>Human Resource Management</i>	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	2	1.5	3	1	2.5	10.5	0	0	2	1.5	44	22
30	<i>Human Resource Management</i>	Management/Business	2	1.5	3	1	2.5	10.5	0	0	2	1.5	44	22
31	<i>Journal of Marketing Research</i>	Marketing	1	1	1	13	3	9	1	3	8	3	42	42
32	<i>Quarterly Journal of Economics</i>	Economics/Planning & Development	1	3	7	4	10	2	0	0	16	0	42	42
33	<i>Journal of Law and Economics</i>	Law	2	3.5	0.5	1	8	2.5	0	0	4.5	0.5	41	20.5
33	<i>Journal of Law and Economics</i>	Economics/Planning & Development	2	3.5	0.5	1	8	2.5	0	0	4.5	0.5	41	20.5
34	<i>Personnel Psychology</i>	Management/Business	2	1	2.5	1	6	8	0	1	0.5	0	40	20
34	<i>Personnel Psychology</i>	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	2	1	2.5	1	6	8	0	1	0.5	0	40	20
35	<i>Interfaces</i>	Operations Research & Management Science	2	0	1	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	7.5	1.5	1.5	38	19
35	<i>Interfaces</i>	Management/Business	2	0	1	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	7.5	1.5	1.5	38	19
36	<i>Journal of Business</i>	Management/Business	1	1	4	3	5	12	0	0	11	2	38	38
37	<i>Journal of Business Venturing</i>	Management/Business	1	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	29	0	37	37
38	<i>Management International Review</i>	Management/Business	1	0	0	9	3	22	0	0	2	1	37	37
39	<i>Business Horizons</i>	Management/Business	1	5	3	3	1	8	1	2	9	1	33	33
40	<i>Communications of the ACM</i>	Information/Computer Science	1	1	0	0	2	0	25	1	0	3	32	32

41	<i>Journal of Business Strategy</i>	Management/Business	1	0	3	2	0	9	2	0	16	0	32	32
42	<i>Journal of Industrial Economics</i>	Economics/Planning & Development	1	0	4	2	8	11	0	0	5	0	30	30
43	<i>Journal of Accounting and Economics</i>	Management/Business	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	3	2	0	0	2	0	29	14.5
43	<i>Journal of Accounting and Economics</i>	Finance	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	3	2	0	0	2	0	29	14.5
44	<i>Organizational Dynamics</i>	Management/Business	2	3.5	2.5	0.5	3.5	3	1	0	0	0.5	29	14.5
44	<i>Organizational Dynamics</i>	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	2	3.5	2.5	0.5	3.5	3	1	0	0	0.5	29	14.5
45	<i>Annual Review of Sociology</i>	Sociology/Social Issues/Cultural Studies/Family Studies	1	10	4	0	4	0	0	1	4	5	28	28
46	<i>Psychological Review</i>	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	1	4	5	0	12	1	2	0	2	2	28	28
47	<i>Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization</i>	Economics/Planning & Development	1	3	1	2	8	5	0	0	4	4	27	27
48	<i>Industrial and Labor Relations Review</i>	Industrial Relations & Labor	1	6	8	3	7	1	0	0	0	1	26	26
49	<i>Research Policy</i>	Economics/Planning & Development	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	0.5	26	13
49	<i>Research Policy</i>	Management/Business	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	0.5	26	13
50	<i>International Studies of Management and Organization</i>	Management/Business	1	2	2	1	2	12	0	0	6	0	25	25

Notes: [1] Weight is number of joint listings in multiple discipline groups. For instance, if a journal is jointly listed in two discipline groups, its weight is 2. [2] Numbers of cites under each of the selected 9 journals are weighted.

Source: The authors' calculation based on Web of Science.

Supplement 2 Table 3. 50 Most Cited Source Journals by Selected 9 Journals Studied in 2014, Ranked by Total Cites

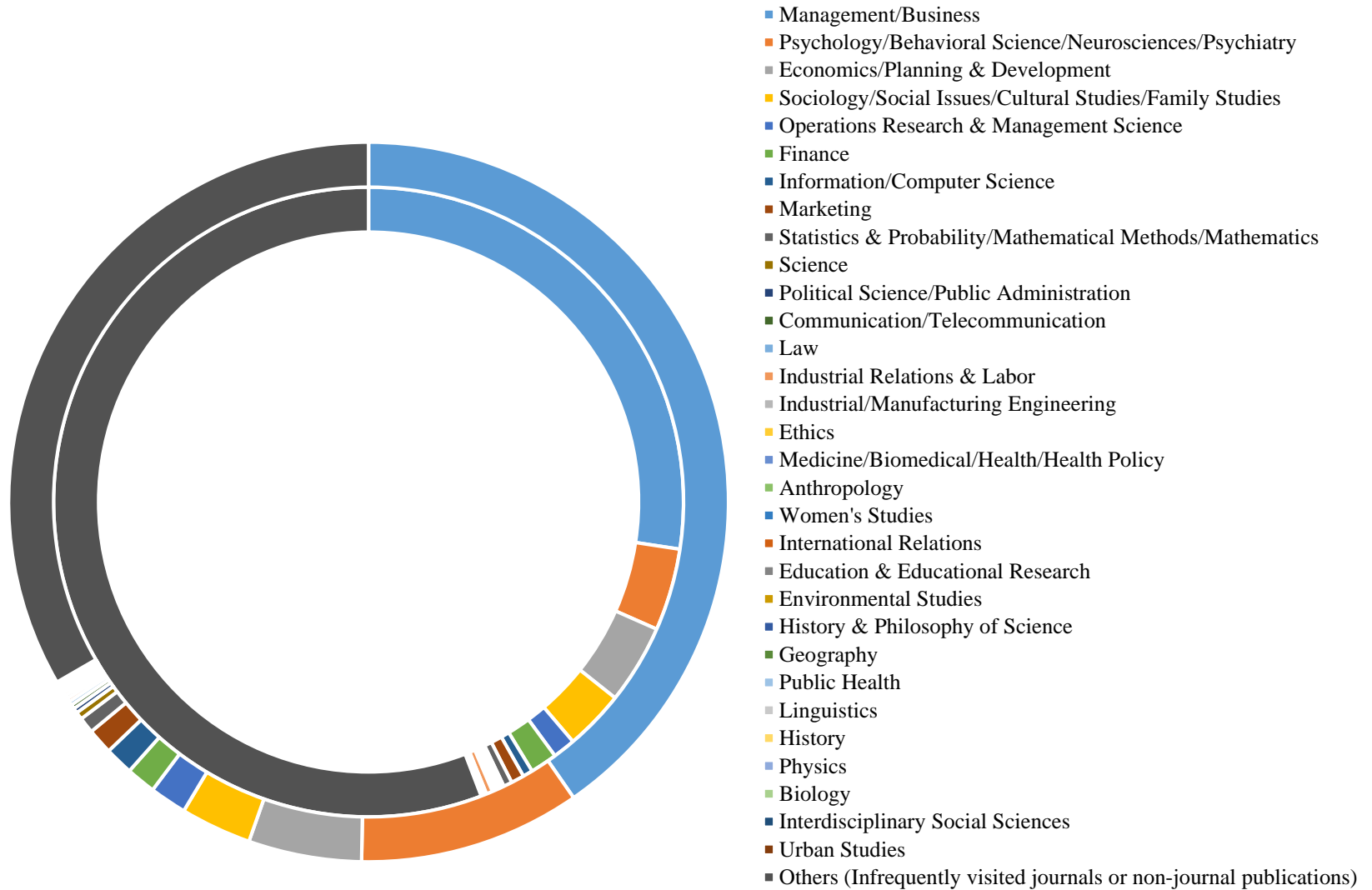
Rank	Source Journals	Discipline Group	Weight	Number of Cites									Total Total (Weighted)	
				ASQ	AMJ	MRJ	JBS	JOM	JOP	MISQ	SMJ	JOS		
1	Strategic Management Journal	Management/Business	1	56	301	70	292	347	174	19	1295	457	3011	3011
2	Academy of Management Journal	Management/Business	1	106	729	189	201	491	0	62	556	555	2889	2889
3	Administrative Science Quarterly	Management/Business	1	135	463	126	68	205	42	0	391	540	1970	1970
4	Organization Science	Management/Business	1	73	290	133	120	223	63	0	365	686	1953	1953
5	Academy of Management Review	Management/Business	1	62	341	234	201	343	91	0	286	362	1920	1920
6	Journal of Applied Psychology	Management/Business	2	13	188	32	6.5	240.5	17	25.5	28.5	60.5	1223	611.5
6	Journal of Applied Psychology	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	2	13	188	32	6.5	240.5	17	25.5	28.5	60.5	1223	611.5
7	Management Science	Management/Business	2	15.5	37	18.5	18.5	54	66.5	99	143	105.5	1115	557.5
7	Management Science	Operations Research & Management Science	2	15.5	37	18.5	18.5	54	66.5	99	143	105.5	1115	557.5
8	Journal of International Business Studies	Management/Business	1	20	23	4	691	85	8	5	132	28	996	996
9	Journal of Management	Management/Business	2	7.5	69	15.5	28.5	160	16.5	12	81.5	65	911	455.5
9	Journal of Management	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	2	7.5	69	15.5	28.5	160	16.5	12	81.5	65	911	455.5
10	Journal of Personality and Social Psychology	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	1	58	176	86	25	195	18	0	32	152	742	742
11	American Journal of Sociology	Sociology/Social Issues/Cultural Studies/Family Studies	1	62	146	34	32	47	0	30	68	206	625	625
12	MIS Quarterly	Management/Business	2	0	1.5	2.5	2.5	3.5	5.5	209.5	3	15	486	243
12	MIS Quarterly	Information/Computer Science	2	0	1.5	2.5	2.5	3.5	5.5	209.5	3	15	486	243
13	Journal of Operations Management	Management/Business	2	0	0	0	1	0	222.5	1.5	3	2	460	230
13	Journal of Operations Management	Operations Research & Management Science	2	0	0	0	1	0	222.5	1.5	3	2	460	230
14	American Sociological Review	Sociology/Social Issues/Cultural Studies/Family Studies	1	44	95	31	23	44	0	17	64	124	442	442
15	Journal of Management Studies	Management/Business	1	4	58	34	78	67	16	2	97	63	419	419
16	Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes	Management/Business	1	11	99	41	14	87	10	0	19	78	359	359
17	Research Policy	Management/Business	2	0	17.5	6	12	17	8.5	6.5	59.5	43	340	170
17	Research Policy	Economics/Planning & Development	2	0	17.5	6	12	17	8.5	6.5	59.5	43	340	170
18	American Economic Review	Economics/Planning & Development	1	19	27	5	45	39	9	0	125	68	337	337
19	Journal of Finance	Finance	2	6.5	23	0	13.5	17	2	0	69	23.5	309	154.5
19	Journal of Finance	Economics/Planning & Development	2	6.5	23	0	13.5	17	2	0	69	23.5	309	154.5
20	Journal of Financial Economics	Finance	2	8	21	0	11.5	18	0	0	59	27.5	290	145
20	Journal of Financial Economics	Economics/Planning & Development	2	8	21	0	11.5	18	0	0	59	27.5	290	145
21	Psychological Bulletin	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	1	13	59	27	7	99	18	20	14	33	290	290
22	Harvard Business Review	Management/Business	1	5	18	19	30	41	41	35	63	33	285	285
23	Journal of Organizational Behavior	Management/Business	2	4	28.5	8.5	4.5	56	1	5	5.5	24.5	275	137.5
23	Journal of Organizational Behavior	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	2	4	28.5	8.5	4.5	56	1	5	5.5	24.5	275	137.5
24	Organization Studies	Management/Business	1	7	44	43	27	32	0	0	33	60	246	246
25	Research in Organizational Behavior	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	2	8	29.5	13	2.5	21.5	2.5	1.5	11	28	235	117.5
25	Research in Organizational Behavior	Management/Business	2	8	29.5	13	2.5	21.5	2.5	1.5	11	28	235	117.5
26	Personnel Psychology	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	2	3.5	36.5	2.5	2	52	0	0	6	9	223	111.5
26	Personnel Psychology	Management/Business	2	3.5	36.5	2.5	2	52	0	0	6	9	223	111.5
27	Journal of Business Venturing	Management/Business	1	0	46	15	8	67	11	0	61	12	220	220
28	Quarterly Journal of Economics	Economics/Planning & Development	1	12	15	4	23	25	5	17	73	46	220	220
29	Information Systems Research	Information/Computer Science	2	0	0	0	0	1.5	1.5	98.5	1.5	6.5	219	109.5
29	Information Systems Research	Management/Business	2	0	0	0	0	1.5	1.5	98.5	1.5	6.5	219	109.5
30	Journal of Marketing Research	Marketing	1	3	18	2	5	14	55	47	36	12	192	192
31	Econometrica	Statistics & Probability/Mathematical Methods/Mathematics	2	4.5	12	1.5	5.5	8.5	4.5	13.5	27.5	18.5	192	96
31	Econometrica	Economics/Planning & Development	2	4.5	12	1.5	5.5	8.5	4.5	13.5	27.5	18.5	192	96
32	RAND Journal of Economics	Economics/Planning & Development	1	0	17	4	12	15	6	17	75	34	180	180
33	Annual Review of Sociology	Sociology/Social Issues/Cultural Studies/Family Studies	1	20	34	19	13	14	0	0	20	56	176	176
34	Human Relations	Management/Business	1	11	26	21	16	41	2	8	6	37	168	168
35	Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	1	8	36	15	6	48	4	11	5	32	165	165
36	Journal of Political Economy	Economics/Planning & Development	1	5	21	3	14	25	0	13	51	32	164	164
37	Organizational Research Methods	Management/Business	2	0	22.5	4.5	5.5	18	13	3.5	8	5	160	80
37	Organizational Research Methods	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	2	0	22.5	4.5	5.5	18	13	3.5	8	5	160	80
38	Academy of Management Annals	Management/Business	1	10	48	17	9	23	0	0	13	37	157	157

39	<i>Leadership Quarterly</i>	Management/Business	2	2.5	21	8	0	27.5	0	0	4.5	13.5	154	77
39	<i>Leadership Quarterly</i>	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	2	2.5	21	8	0	27.5	0	0	4.5	13.5	154	77
40	<i>Academy of Management Perspectives</i>	Management/Business	1	3	18	17	22	37	10	4	28	14	153	153
41	<i>Annual Review of Psychology</i>	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	1	4	38	13	7	42	0	5	5	29	143	143
42	<i>Industrial and Corporate Change</i>	Management/Business	2	5.5	12	1.5	7	5.5	0	2	17	21	143	71.5
42	<i>Industrial and Corporate Change</i>	Economics/Planning & Development	2	5.5	12	1.5	7	5.5	0	2	17	21	143	71.5
43	<i>Psychological Review</i>	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	1	6	31	19	6	37	3	10	9	22	143	143
44	<i>Journal of Marketing</i>	Marketing	1	4	15	6	17	15	0	30	40	15	142	142
45	<i>California Management Review</i>	Management/Business	1	0	18	12	16	11	11	8	28	28	132	132
46	<i>American Psychologist</i>	Psychology/Behavioral Science/Neurosciences/Psychiatry	1	6	26	18	7	39	3	11	6	14	130	130
47	<i>Journal of World Business</i>	Management/Business	1	0	0	2	118	0	0	0	5	2	127	127
48	<i>Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice</i>	Management/Business	1	0	20	14	4	52	3	0	22	6	121	121
49	<i>Journal of Business Ethics</i>	Ethics	2	0	8.5	8.5	9.5	13.5	2	0	9	9	120	60
49	<i>Journal of Business Ethics</i>	Management/Business	2	0	8.5	8.5	9.5	13.5	2	0	9	9	120	60
50	<i>Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization</i>	Economics/Planning & Development	1	6	10	3	11	7	0	3	51	29	120	120

Notes: [1] Weight is number of joint listings in multiple discipline groups. For instance, if a journal is jointly listed in two discipline groups, its weight is 2. [2] Numbers of cites under each of the selected 9 journals are weighted.

Source: The authors' calculation based on Web of Science.

Supplement 2 Figure 1. Knowledge Inflows in Selected 9 Journals Studied by Discipline, 1990 vol. vs. 2014 vol.



Notes: Inner circle is for year 1990; External circle is for year 2014. Source: The authors' calculation based on Web of Science.

Supplement 3 Supplementary Discussion of Knowledge Fragmentation in Scientific Publications

Knowledge Fragmentation between Management and Foundational Disciplines

We labelled the discipline areas for each publication following the classifications of Thomson Reuters' *InCites JCR*. In terms of the most cited disciplines in these source journals outside of management, the top five are Psychology and related ("PYSC" hereafter, including psychology, behavioral science, neurosciences, and psychiatry), Economics and related ("ECON" hereafter, including economics, and planning & development), Sociology and related ("SOCI" hereafter, including sociology, social issues, cultural studies, and family studies), Finance ("FINA") (including finance and accounting), and Operations Research & Management Science ("ORMS" hereafter) in 1990 and, similarly, PSYC, ECON, SOCI, ORMS, and FINA in 2014 (a more detailed citation analysis by journal and year is provided in S2 Tables 2 and 3). We include finance because it had a long history related to or as a part of economics and its distinct journals emerged much earlier (e.g., *Journal of Finance* started in 1946) than management journals (although some may consider it less foundational than the other disciplines in the list).

Knowledge Fragmentations within Management

Our calculations based on publications in 2014 suggest that *AMJ*, *AMR* and *JOM* are more focused on PSYC sources of knowledge (with 54%, 58% and 68% of citations respectively in non-management/business source journals); *JIBS* and *SMJ* on ECON (40% and 43% respectively); *JOPM* on Operations Research and Management Science (44%); *MISQ* on Information and Computer Science (42%). All the statistics are based on publications in 2014.

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