Research report 2013-2014
Amsterdam Business School Research Institute

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report contains the main scientific output of the Amsterdam Business School (ABS) over the years 2013 and 2014, as well as forthcoming refereed articles by July 2015. This information, included in part B, is preceded by key tables on input and output in these same years, in comparison to 2012, as well as a short summary of the research institute’s history and strategy, and assessment. The period has seen a further extension of the quality of our scientific output on societally-relevant research themes, and a widening of our subdisciplinary coverage in the broad field of business, with specific areas of excellence. We have also been successful in recruiting high-quality researchers and attracting external funding. This document focuses on the scientific part of our research; more information on the societal impact and relevance can be found in a separate report. Further details about the institute, our researchers and activities is available on our website (see http://abs.uva.nl/research; http://abs.uva.nl/sections-faculty).

PART A. BACKGROUND AND KEY FIGURES

1.1 Background, strategy and research management

Our strategy is to conduct and publish internationally recognised research across a broad range of business disciplines. Research is vital to the school and the university and an integral part of the ABS mission to offer an inspiring international learning community to study business and management, where both staff and students can develop their capacities to optimum effect. ABS aims to foster ‘independent minds’ with an impact on international business and society at large by conducting high-quality academic research on innovative and socially relevant themes, and by offering research-based teaching that meets the highest international standards. We are committed to advancing the understanding of business and its role in society and seek to make research results available to and inform practitioners and wider audiences. The aim to provide research-based teaching does not require that all staff are renowned researchers or that all teaching modules are based on research. It does, however, require that students are exposed to relevant academic research in their programmes, and that there are areas of excellence receiving specific attention. For example, ABS has traditionally paid specific attention to corporate governance, broadly defined, from an interdisciplinary business perspective. This embraces examinations and theorisations of the processes of governance at all organisational levels, addresses management practices and leadership roles, highlights their impact on corporate financial and non-financial performance, and examines institutional and behavioural drivers. More recent interdisciplinary foci that we are developing within the school is entrepreneurship and ‘big data for business, science and society’.

The Amsterdam Business School Research Institute (ABS-RI) was created in 2002 to further academic research (i.e. aimed at output in internationally respected journals), as this was then lacking; targeted attention based on specific knowledge of the business field was seen as essential for this purpose. Whilst the finance group and a few individuals outside it already had an international research and publication record at the time, significant steps had been taken in other areas. The main component of our strategy to improve research quality and output in international refereed journals was straightforward: the recruitment (and retention) of high-quality, full-time academics with developed research capacities, also, specifically, in areas of research other than finance. This was coupled with a more consistent policy with respect to part-timers’ research contribution, the reclassification of non-researchers as teachers and the development of the research capability of existing staff. Our faculty is key for realising our strategy, and we seek to attract and retain high-quality scholars by providing an attractive working environment for ambitious research-oriented faculty. ABS seeks to offer good employment conditions (salary, expenses, leave, computers, office space, secretariat, good management) and an excellent academic working environment (regular seminars, good colleagues, an inspiring and supportive climate, tenure and promotion opportunities).

The ambition to develop high-quality and relevant academic research has been central to ABS from the beginning and is widely shared across the school. It is supported by a system which allocates research time on the basis of past publication success in high-quality international journals, with those meeting the ABS-RI criteria (for details, see http://abs.uva.nl/research/research-policy/research-
policy.html) earning 50% research time (the other half is dedicated to teaching, including thesis supervision and coordination activities). Management duties, if substantial, are deducted from staff members’ teaching time. We encourage faculty to attend and present papers at international conferences and participate in our internal seminar series. We provide individual research accounts to enable faculty members to attend international conferences and/or to purchase specialised literature, small datasets, software and/or hardware or hire a research assistant or pay subjects (and lab costs) in experimental studies. Additional funding is available for specific cases via the budgets of the academic sections and/or ABS-RI, which also pay for subscriptions for the large databases.

1.2 Input, output and assessment

Table 1 gives an overview of the research time within ABS-RI in full-time equivalent (fte). It is categorised per year – i.e. 2012, 2013, 2014 and as envisaged for September 2015 – and per academic section, and within that, per staff category. Since 2014, ABS has six academic sections (in preceding years, there were four). Sections are capacity units responsible for subspecialised teaching and for all personnel matters of the concomitant faculty and PhD students (salaried junior employees in the Dutch system).

### Table 1. Research fte 2012-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Staff category</th>
<th>ACC</th>
<th>FIN</th>
<th>HRM/OB</th>
<th>ISM</th>
<th>E&amp;I**</th>
<th>OM**</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Full professor</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>4.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Associate professor</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>3.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assistant professor</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>2.84</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>9.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postdoc</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD student</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>5.55</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>9.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6.42</td>
<td>5.88</td>
<td>4.27</td>
<td>12.81</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>29.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Full professor</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>4.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Associate professor</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assistant professor</td>
<td>3.34</td>
<td>3.85</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>4.69</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>12.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postdoc</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD student</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>9.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7.13</td>
<td>8.55</td>
<td>4.82</td>
<td>11.29</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>31.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Full professor</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>5.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Associate professor</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>4.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assistant professor</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>4.59</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>7.05</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>18.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postdoc</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD student</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>11.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7.19</td>
<td>8.84</td>
<td>8.24</td>
<td>12.48</td>
<td>4.36</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>41.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 2015***</td>
<td>Full professor</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>6.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Associate professor</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>6.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assistant professor</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>4.01</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>7.05</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>17.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postdoc</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD student</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>15.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7.64</td>
<td>11.57</td>
<td>8.57</td>
<td>12.05</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>5.20</td>
<td>48.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ACC=Accounting; FIN=Finance; HRM/OB=Human Resource Management/Organisational Behaviour; ISM=International Strategy & Marketing; E&I=Entrepreneurship & Innovation; OM=Operations Management

**The E&I and OM sections were only formally created in 2014; E&I was part of ISM before.

***Forecast

Table 2 shows the sources of funding of the ABS research fte, divided in the so-called 1st, 2nd and 3rd streams. The 1st stream entails direct government financing for teaching and research, the 2nd consists of research grants at the national level (e.g. the Dutch Science Foundation, NWO) and at the European level (e.g. FP7, Horizon 2020) obtained in open competition, and the 3rd stream additional income from privately-funded research, education, sponsorship or business services.
Table 2. Sources of research funding 2012-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flows of funding (% of research fte)</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Sept 2015*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First stream (government, via university)</td>
<td>88.5%</td>
<td>90.1%</td>
<td>84.2%</td>
<td>78.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second stream (NWO, EU)</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third stream (other parties)</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Forecast

It should be noted that there are some additional ABS researchers not included in the Tables as they do not have a formal appointment at our university (or only a 0.0 fte arrangement, and thus not visible in the Tables). They include so-called external PhD students, usually practitioners with several years of experience who pursue their research alongside jobs in business, governmental or non-governmental organisations, or (applied) research or teaching institutions. Until recently, we had only a small number of successful external PhD students, but the past few years have seen an increased interest in starting such trajectories, partly as a result of intensified efforts for external grant income, which led to various forms of co-funding. Of the more than 50 PhD projects currently on the books, almost half does not entail funding that goes through our university accounts. Of these, 10 full-time or part-time projects are funded from a research grant (foreign scholarship councils, NWO) or, less often, by the employer; the rest entails partial or no funding. Furthermore, there are also seven professors affiliated to us but at no cost as they are on the payroll of firms, international organisations or research institutions other than ABS.

The Tables show that research fte has increased considerably in the past few years, accompanied by growing success in obtaining external funding, with growing shares in both 2nd and 3rd streams (see Table 2). Especially in 2013 and 2014, most of the fte growth took place at the junior level (see Table 1), leading to a relative decline in the junior-senior faculty ratio. Most recently, we have been able to redress this trend, with a current senior share of almost 30%, much higher than in the preceding years. We have also been able to attract quite some non-Dutch researchers from a variety of countries. By the end of 2014, 59% of our research staff was non-Dutch, representing 26 foreign nationalities, of which 12 from outside the EU. All researchers, including the Dutch, have an international orientation, as they engage in international conversations, collaborate with international colleagues and co-authors, and obviously publish in international journals (see below). While recruiting high-quality faculty within the limits set by the Dutch salary system is not easy, continuous attention, patience and concerted efforts over a longer period of time do pay off. Locational advantages certainly play a role, but this is reinforced by the ambition and atmosphere within a relatively young business school, and the support that we seek to offer. Although it is inevitable that some researchers leave ABS for a variety of reasons (personal, professional, financial), we hope they will continue to be ‘ambassadors’ in the sense of appreciating their time at the school.

Table 3, on the next page, gives an overview of the output in 2012-2014, focused on refereed journal articles and dissertations. It shows a stable output in terms of refereed journal articles in total, but within this category, a clear growth in the number of quality publications, as exemplified by A and B journals. Similar to the overall development in research fte over the years, where we see that large steps have been taken to develop non-finance areas, the key output underlines the same broadening, with a large share of the A and B articles in management and, to a lesser extent, marketing outlets. The broadening of our research over the years is becoming visible in subdisciplinary assessments. A bibliometric exploration of our university’s research output registration, commissioned to the Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CWTS), which became available in June 2015, considered performance in Web of Science subject categories. It measured a Pptop10 indicator of 27% for management, 26% for business and 12% for business-finance, meaning that the actual number of top 10% publications is

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1 We changed the ABS journal list in 2014, as part of a shared ambition to introduce more differentiation (from just an A/B distinction to A*/A/B) and move towards a five-year instead of a three-year period for counting faculty’s publication points. As is commonly the case with such system changes (the journal list was revised earlier, in 2007), there is a transition period to enable faculty to adapt to the new approach (during which the outcome of both is calculated, and the one that is most favourable for a researcher counts). The effects of the new journal list differentiation, in terms of more publications in A* (and A) journals will become visible only in the coming years, as researchers not only need time to reorient their data/focus/submission strategies, but also go through often prolonged review and revise & submit processes. We therefore report here according to the ‘old’ A/B system, although trends would have been comparable for the new journal list.
respectively 2.7, 2.6 and 1.2 times higher than could be expected based on the field and publication year. For our corporate governance focal research area, Pptop10 was also 27%.

Table 3. Selected output 2012-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Type of output</th>
<th>ACC</th>
<th>FIN</th>
<th>HRM/OB</th>
<th>ISM</th>
<th>E&amp;I</th>
<th>OM</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Articles in A journals</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Articles in B journals</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD theses**</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refereed articles</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Articles in A journals</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Articles in B journals</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD theses**</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refereed articles</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Articles in A journals</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Articles in B journals</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>PhD theses**</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refereed articles</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ACC=Accounting; FIN=Finance; HRM/OB=Human Resource Management/Organisational Behaviour; ISM=International Strategy & Marketing; E&I=Entrepreneurship & Innovation; OM=Operations Management
**Total number is slightly larger than individual entries in the same row as a few theses were finished by ABS researchers not part of one of the sections at the time.

Part B give a detailed listing of all journal publications, and allows for a more in-depth insight of specific topics, authors and main ABS researchers involved, as well as grant applications, honours and awards. This is just part of the many activities undertaken by our faculty, of which some are less visible in direct output. A clear example is editorial activity of journals, i.e. associate/senior editorships and board memberships, which is taking place across a range of subdisciplines, representing not only signs of recognition by peers and of academic reputation, but also contributions to the ‘common good’ (see Table 4). This also applies to ad-hoc reviewing for conferences and journals in which our researchers are commonly involved.

Table 4. International journal editorial activities in recent years

**Associate Editor / Senior Editor positions**
- Accounting, Auditing, and Accountability Journal (O’Dwyer); Applied Psychology: An International Review (Den Hartog); Cambridge Journal of Economics (Elman); European Accounting Review (Maas); European Financial Management (Boot); International Review of Finance (Perotti); Journal of Corporate Finance (Boot, Perotti); Journal of Financial Econometrics (De Jong); Journal of Financial Intermediation (Boot, Gambiona); Journal of Financial Markets (De Jong); Journal of Financial Stability (Boot); Journal of Money, Credit and Banking (Yorulmazer); Journal of World Business (Kolk); Review of Finance (Boot, Perotti).

**Editorial Board memberships**
- Accounting, Organizations & Society (O’Dwyer, Wouters); Advances in Management Accounting (Wouters); Annals in Social Responsibility (Kolk); Auditing: A Journal of Theory and Practice (O’Dwyer); Behavioral Research in Accounting (O’Dwyer); British Accounting Review (O’Dwyer); British Journal of Management (Wouters); Business, Peace and Sustainable Development Journal (Westermann-Behaylo); Business & Society (Kolk); Business Strategy and the Environment (Kolk); Contemporary Accounting Research (O’Dwyer, Wouters); Corporate Governance: An International Review (Hasih); European Accounting Review (Wouters); European Management Journal (Kolk); Group and Organization Management (Keegan); Human Resource Management Journal (Boon); Industrial Marketing Management (Van Triest); International Journal of Human Resource Management (Boon); International Journal of Project Management (Keegan); International Review of Law and Economics (Almeida da Matta; Gambiona); Journal of Business Ethics (Kolk); Journal of Business and Psychology (Den Hartog); Journal of Financial Regulation and Compliance (Boot); Journal of International Business Studies (Kolk); Journal of Lean Six Sigma (Does); Journal of Management (Den Hartog); Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology (Den Hartog); Journal of Organizational Behavior (Den Hartog); Journal of World Business (Kourula); Multinational Business Review (Kolk); Quality Engineering (De Mast, Does); Quality Technology and Quantitative Management (Does); The Leadership Quarterly (Den Hartog, De Hoogh).
In addition to output and activities as indicated above, there have been external assessments of research impact and performance, like the recent one carried out by CWTS, already mentioned. In addition to the Ptop10 indicator, it also measured a citation score, MNCS. For the management Web of Science subcategory this was 2.00, for business 1.59, for business-finance 1.27, and for the ABS corporate governance focal research area 2.17. This means that on average our publications in corporate governance had been cited 2.17 times as would be expected based on the field, publication year and document type (and respectively 2, 1.59 and 1.27 times for the three subdisciplines). Furthermore, ABS has participated in external periodic reviews of the QANU, with an external committee of international experts from relevant fields assessing the quality of research programmes in the Netherlands. The results, summarised in Table 5, show high scores in the most recent assessment for all four key programmes, most notably 4, 4.5 and 5 for research quality and societal relevance.

**Table 5. Results of external (QANU) research assessments for key programmes over the years**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section/research programme</th>
<th>Year of report (period covered)</th>
<th>Scores on the various aspects*</th>
<th>Viability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounting</td>
<td>2002 (1996-2000)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009 (2001-2007)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014 (2008-2012)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance**</td>
<td>2002 (1996-2000)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009 (2001-2007)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014 (2008-2012)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRM / Organisational Behaviour</td>
<td>2014 (2008-2012)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Most recent results are printed in **bold**.

* Meaning of scores: 5 = excellent; 4 = very good; 3 = good; 2 = satisfactory; 1 = unsatisfactory

** The Finance programme was not part of the 2013 interim-assessment as this was tied to a business research master programme application for the non-finance subdisciplines.

For the forthcoming QANU review, a new evaluation protocol applies, which has been developed in recent years. It will have a different scoring system on partly different (and less) criteria, and with an assessment taking place for the research institute as a whole, not separate programmes anymore. This means that we have also stopped reporting on individual programmes that used to mirror academic sections. The move towards an institute-level approach makes sense; we have always seen research programmes as a primarily pragmatic tool to collect, evaluate and present research. Links between researchers from different programmes/sections on specific interdisciplinary themes have existed within ABS, blurring the boundaries between ‘subdisciplinary’ programmes; this also applied, e.g., to our corporate governance research priority area. Moreover, the ongoing growth of ABS necessitated splitting up growing sections (see Table 1), but not necessarily starting new full research programmes for each new section. An institute-level approach also supersedes concerns raised about viability in relation to the exploration of a potential split as happened in the case of ISM and E&I, and negatively affected the ISM score on this criterion in the 2014 assessment (see Table 5).

An institute-level assessment was given by the EFMD European Quality Improvement System (EQUIS). We quote from its 2014 peer review report, which noted as some of the areas of excellence: “The School’s total commitment to research and development and the research culture as well as the quality and quantity of research output of faculty are truly excellent and the School needs to be congratulated on these”; “The related faculty management and work allocation systems that reinforce not only the research oriented culture but a culture of research-led learning for the students”; and “The School has done an excellent job of incorporating ethics, social responsibility and sustainability into many of its features and its cultural dimensions. These are highly noticeable in faculty research, in programmes, in students’ experiences and interests, and are embedded in the School’s mission, vision and strategy”. It also expressed its view that “the research quality is strong and will continue to remain so given the faculty, the systems and ABS’s emphasis on this area. It is also noted that research in governance and sustainability (a priority area for the School) is very well developed across all disciplines”.


PART B. KEY RESEARCH OUTPUT

REFEREED JOURNAL PUBLICATIONS, 2013-2014 AND FORTHCOMING
(most recent years first, preceded by forthcoming as known by July 2015)

Forthcoming


Kolk, A., Van Dolen, W.M. & Ma, L. (2015). Consumer perceptions of CSR: (how) is China different?


**2014**


Boon, C., Belschak, F.D., Hartog, D.N. den & Pijnenburg, M. (2014). Perceived HRM practices and


2013


Organizational Psychology, 22, (1), 107-122.


NON-REFEREED ARTICLES

2014


BOOKS

2014


2013


BOOK CHAPTERS

2014


2013


Human Resources. Oxford University Press.
Hartog, D.N. den (2013). The skills of sharing leadership: The firemen versus the bus drivers in the Netherlands. In Pearce, C.L., Manz, C.C. & Sims, H.P. (eds), Share, Don’t Take The Lead (pp. 75-76). Information age publishing.

PHD THESSES

2014
Fleischer, L.R. (2014, October 23). The creation, market deployment and performance relevance of
market-focused flexibility. University of Amsterdam. [promotor: J.I. Johnson]

2013
PROFESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS

2014


Buitelaar, W.L. 'Wetenschap en samenleving', Conferentie t.g.v. 400 jaar Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, www.groningenperspectief.nl

Dolen, W.M. van (2014). Marketeer moet data leren filteren MarketingTribune 17, 7 oktober.


2013


GRANT (APPLICATIONS)

2014

Analytics.
Koellinger, P. (2014). NWO-VIDI proposal submitted 2013, final round interview 31. Mar 2014. € 800.000 subsidy for five years. Title of research: Applying insights from the genetics of educational attainment to epidemiology and the social sciences. [not granted].
Lebreton, M. (2014). NWO-VENI - € 250.000 subsidy for three years. Title of research: Understanding preference instability, from noise to task-model inference: insights from cognitive psychology, computational modelling and brain imaging. [Not granted].
Lebreton, M. (2014). AXA Research Fund: Junior Research Fellowship. € 120.000 subsidy for two years. Title of research: Learning heuristics in preference elicitation tasks: insights from behavioral, computational and neurobiological investigations. [Awaiting decision].
Lebreton, M. (2014). EU - Marie Skłodowska-Curie Individual Fellowship. € 130.000 subsidy for two years. Title of research: Learning heuristics in preference elicitation tasks: insights from behavioral, computational and neurobiological investigations. [granted].
Vining G.T. SpeedUp Europe (FP7-2013-ICT-Fi 7th framework programme grant No 632858). € 60,000.
Wijnberg, N.M. Application (of € 600,000), together with the Sky Radio Group, for a NWO Strategic
Research Grant titled: Predicting consumer behaviour towards other products by analyzing patterns of music consumption: the role of category spanning [Not granted].

Wijnberg, N.M. NWO Strategic Research Grant (Creative Industries Programme) of €400.000 for one Ph.D and one Postdoc awarded to the project (joint application with Arno Witte) Corporate collections as emerging heritage: Art market dynamics, corporate strategies, and public support for the arts. This same project is financed with an additional €50.000 from the VCBN (Dutch Association of Corporate Art Collections).


2013


Boot, A.W.A. (2013). In the last five years approximately 2,0 mln from industry for asset pricing chair and various Aios/postdocs. And various contributions to ACCF foundation.

Groen, B.A.C. (2013). EIASM scholarship for participation in the EDEN doctoral seminar on meta-analysis for management and economics research. €600. [granted]


Simuteang, F.B. (2013). Application topsubsidie NWO-MagW “ Mixing it up: careers between art and commerce” [not granted]


acronym: SpeedUp_Europe, Draft proposal ID: SEP-210129012, Call: FP7-2013-ICT-FI, Funding scheme: CP-CSA, Coordinating organisation: glocal consult e.K. (PIC: 949678986, located in Lübeck, DE), Coordinating contact: Olaf-Gerd Gemein (oggemein@gmail.com)).

HONOURS AND AWARDS

2014
Boot, A.W.A. (2014). Member of The Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts Sciences (KNAW).
Bridoux, F. (2014). Rising Talent award, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Amsterdam.

2013
Boomsma, R. (2013). The construction and operationalisation of NGO accountability: Directing Dutch governmentally funded NGOS towards quality improvement was chosen, by the editorial team of Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal, as the winner of the 2013 Emerald/EFMD Outstanding Doctoral Research Award in the Interdisciplinary Accounting Research category. The prize includes €1500.
Boot, A.W.A. (2013). Member of The Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts Sciences (KNAW).
Situmeang F.B. (2013). PREBEM Best Paper Award in Marketing Track, PREBEM, Amsterdam.