

# Ranking Journals in Business and Management: A Statistical Analysis of the Harzing Dataset

**John Mingers**  
**Anne-Wil Harzing**

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Prof. Anne-Wil Harzing  
University of Melbourne  
Department of Management  
Faculty of Economics & Commerce  
Parkville Campus  
Melbourne, VIC 3010  
Australia

Email: [anne-wil@harzing.com](mailto:anne-wil@harzing.com)  
Web: [www.harzing.com](http://www.harzing.com)

# Ranking Journals in Business and Management: A Statistical Analysis of the Harzing Dataset

JOHN MINGERS<sup>1</sup> and ANNE-WIL HARZING<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Kent Business School, University of Kent  
Canterbury, Kent CT9 7PE, UK  
p: +1227 824008; f: +1227 761187  
j.mingers@kent.ac.uk

<sup>2</sup>Department of Management and Marketing, University of Melbourne  
Parkville, VIC 3010  
p: +61 3 8344 3724; f: +61 3 9349 4293  
harzing@unimelb.edu.au

## Abstract

Creating rankings of academic journals is an important but contentious issue. It is of especial interest in the UK at this time (late 2005) as we are only two years away from the submission date for the next Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) the importance of which, for UK universities, can hardly be overstated. The purpose of this paper is to present a journal ranking for business and management based on a statistical analysis of the Harzing dataset (Harzing, 2005). The primary aim of the analysis is two-fold – to investigate relationships between the different rankings, including that between peer rankings and citation behaviour; and to develop a ranking based on four groups that could be useful for the RAE. Looking at the different rankings, the main conclusions are that there is in general a high degree of conformity between them as shown by a principal components analysis. Cluster analysis is used to create four groups of journals relevant to the RAE. The higher groups are found to correspond well with previous studies of top management journals and also gave, unlike them, equal coverage to all the management disciplines. The RAE Business and Management panel have a huge and unenviable task in trying to judge the quality of over 10,000 publications and they will inevitably have to resort to some standard mechanistic procedures to do so. This work will hopefully contribute by producing a ranking based on a statistical analysis of a variety of measures.

**Key Words:** Citation Indices, Cluster Analysis, Journal Rankings, Research Assessment Exercise (RAE)

# Ranking Journals in Business and Management: A Statistical Analysis of the Harzing Dataset

## Introduction

Creating rankings of academic journals is an important but contentious issue. It is of especial interest in the UK at this time (2005) as we are only two years away from the submission date for the next Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) the importance of which, for UK universities, can hardly be overstated. Results in the RAE determine the allocation of government funding and also generate league tables of research reputation.

At the time of writing not all the regulations for RAE 2008 have been set but the outlines are clear. All academics submitted by a department as research active may enter up to four publications for review. It is then the task of the RAE panel to grade each output (not person) on a scale of 0, 1\* to 4\*. The formal descriptions are in Appendix A but the top three are all levels of *international* excellence. These descriptions, however, are very general and it is not yet clear how the panels will operationalise these. This is especially true of the 4\*/3\* boundary: will 4\* be defined as so outstanding that little work will actually qualify or will it be set so that a certain proportion of UK research is judged to be of world quality?

Whatever the specifics, the RAE Business and Management panel has a formidable task: in the 2001 RAE nearly 10,000 publications were submitted by 3000 academics (Geary et al., 2004). The total could be higher this time. The panel recognises that it can only read a small proportion of this output (perhaps 15%) and so relatively mechanistic procedures will have to be adopted. These must inevitably revolve around quality rankings of journals and hence the great interest in this topic.

In general there are two approaches to ranking journals: stated preference and revealed preference. The former, also known as peer review, allows the members of some academic community to rank journals on the basis of their own judgements. These are often undertaken by particular universities or departments in order to help make decisions about, for example, library budgets, promotion or tenure, and of course RAE submission. The latter are based on actual publication behaviour and typically measure the citation rates of journals from the ISI Citation Index. An example is Tahai and Meyers's (1999) analysis of 65 top journals based on citations in 17 key management journals. There are studies that combine both approaches such as Baden-Fuller et al's (2000) which identified 32 top journals as part of an evaluation of business school rankings, and DuBois (2000) who used citations and a survey to rank international business journals. The method of combination tends to be ad hoc – judgement in Baden-Fuller's case and simple averages for DuBois.

There have been other forms of quantitative analysis. Forgionne and Kohli (2001) used the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) to combine citation data together with information about the journal's practices solicited from journal editors. Tse (2001) and Horowitz (2003) have developed mathematical programming approaches to determining the weights that can then be used in a multi-criteria ranking of journals.

But perhaps most relevant to this study are analyses of the results of previous UK RAE's. A debate was initiated by Doyle and Arthurs (1995) who argued for the importance of citation

impact measures which was opposed by Jones et al (1996) who favoured peer review. A flow of papers followed (Jones et al., 1996; Doyle et al., 1996; Doyle et al., 1996). After the 2001 RAE, data on all the submitted publications was available and this allowed analyses to be undertaken which compared journal submissions to the eventual ranking of the submitting institutions. From this journal rankings could be imputed on the basis of the distribution of the journal's articles among the institutions. Easton and Easton (2003) analysed journals submitted by Marketing academics and Geary et al (2004) covered all subjects. These studies will be discussed below.

Many Business and Management journal rankings have been collected together on the Harzing database (Harzing, 2005). The latest version (v. 17, December 2005) contains in total thirteen rankings ranging from 1994 to 2005; as well as Tahai and Meyer's (Tahai and Meyer, 1999) *Strategic Management Journal* list and the FT list of the top 40. It covers over 800 journals. The database was supplemented with four years of (S)SCI citation indices (2001-2004). This is a very valuable source of data but the problem with using it to evaluate the quality of particular journals is which ranking(s) to use. Whilst there is general agreement on the top journals there is considerable disagreement lower down, and each ranking reflects the views of a particular group of academics and is biased towards particular subject areas.

The primary aim of this analysis is therefore two-fold – to investigate relationships between the different rankings, and especially between peer rankings and citation behaviour; and to develop a combined ranking, based on four groups, which could be useful for the RAE. The latter objective is purely pragmatic – we do not presume that the journals split into four “natural” groups but since the RAE specifies four categories this is the most useful categorisation.

The first section of the paper describes initial preparation of the dataset, especially to deal with the very high proportion of missing data. The next section describes the specific statistical analyses then carried out, mainly principal components analysis and cluster analysis. The final section discusses the results of the analysis.

## Preparing the Dataset

The Harzing dataset is extensive, containing data (as at December 2005) on 859 journals. The various rankings are described in Appendix A. The first stage of the analysis was to convert all the variables into numeric ones based on the number of categories in each ranking excepting those such as the citation indices which were already numeric. They were coded in such a way that “1” always represented the lowest quality level. The majority of the variables were thus ordinal with between 4 and 7 categories, although Not95, VCU98, SMJ99, BJM04 and the CIs were interval.

There are two major problems in analysing this dataset: most variables being only ranks and the great amount of missing data. The fact that several variables were ordinal does cause a problem since most multivariate statistical techniques assume interval data. This is even more of a problem because of the missing data, to be dealt with next, which precluded the use of some techniques designed to help with non-interval data. For example, optimal scaling is a heuristic way of generating principal components for ordinal or categorical data but within SPSS the only way it can deal with missing data is either to ignore it, thus dramatically reducing the dataset, or by imputing missing values with the mode for the variable thus severely biasing the data. The strategy adopted here is to use ordinal methods where possible, e.g., Spearman's rank correlation but otherwise to use standard methods. The justification for this is considerable. Within social science Likert scales are routinely analysed as interval data even though they are in fact ordinal. There is considerable evidence that correlational and

other parametric measures are robust to ordinal data (Zumbo and Zimmerman, 1993; Labovitz, 1970; Labovitz, 1967) and Kim (1975, p. 294), whilst recognising limitations in this approach, concludes with “Adoption of the parametric strategy is advocated ... from a belief that parametric strategy is more compatible with the successive refinement of our measurement and theories”. In terms of cluster analysis specifically, many authors (Everitt, 1980; Aldenderfer and Blashfield, 1984; Anderberg, 1973; Gordon, 1981) recommend the treatment of ordinal data as interval especially where the data contains both types.

On inspection it is apparent that there is a major problem with extreme sparseness of actual data. All of the rankings, including the citations, cover only subsets of the journals, and these subsets do not generally coincide. The largest rankings, Ast03 and Wie01, only cover 62% and 55% of the journals respectively. Some of the subjects, e.g., tourism and communications, only appear in one or two of the ranking lists. In fact, there are only 34 journals that have complete data and in total over 50% of the data is missing. This clearly poses a major problem for multivariate analysis as many techniques, for instance regression, will discard any cases with missing data. Generally there are two ways to deal with missing data – removing cases or variables with high proportions missing; and/or imputing values for the missing items although there are several variants of the latter approach (Hair et al., 1998). Both of these methods were employed with this dataset and the details, particularly of the bootstrapping imputation procedure, are presented in Appendix B. The end result of the approach was the complete set of variables shown in Table 1.

**Table 1 Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Ast03	533	1	5	3.80	1.016
BJM04	395	3	7	5.26	.961
CI04	480	.04	12.80	1.0759	1.15431
CI040	834	.00	12.80	.6192	1.02436
Cra05	349	1	4	2.61	.981
Cra05Imp	461	1	4	2.56	1.031
Ess05	246	1	5	3.92	.671
EssecImp	372	1	5	3.92	.606
Hkb00	251	1	4	2.45	.972
Hkb00Imp	368	1	4	2.34	.914
NL94	347	1	5	3.49	.942
NL94Imp	503	1	5	3.50	.856
Not95	208	1.1	4.9	3.342	.7425
Not95Imp	365	1.1	4.9	3.463	.6250
UQ03	383	1	5	2.82	1.167
UQ03Imp	540	1	5	2.97	1.122
VHB03	388	1	6	4.13	1.094
VHB03Imp	472	1	6	4.17	1.052
Wie01	474	1	5	3.70	.675
Valid N (listwise)	34				

It can be seen that the imputed variables have very similar summary statistics to their original variables but the imputation procedure has raised the number of complete cases up to 250 from 34 – a very significant improvement. The imputed variables will be used for the rest of the analysis.

## Analysis of the dataset

### Concordance between the Rankings

The first stage of the analysis was to compare the different rankings to see what patterns emerged. This includes a principal components analysis to see if there are dimensions underlying the variables and in order to be able to display the clusters produced later on.

In general terms this is an example of a common type of analysis known as “rater agreement”, i.e., the extent to which different raters agree over their rating of particular subjects. Very often such ratings are based in ordinal scales as is the case here and sophisticated models have been developed (Schuster and von Eye, 2001; Agresti, 1988) although they are not available in general software such as SPSS. A range of measures are available for different situations (Gibbons, 1993; Liebertrau, 1983) including: measures of association for ordinal contingency tables such as Kendall  $\tau_b$ , Goodman-Kruskal  $\gamma$  and Somers  $d$ ; nonparametric correlation such as Spearman’s  $\rho$ , and measures of agreement<sup>i</sup> such as weighted kappa. These only deal with pairs of variables but there is an overall measure for groups of variables – Kendall’s coefficient of concordance (W). This was performed and the result ( $W = 0.721$ ) was highly significant as would be expected (Chi-Square = 1313 with 10 df).

Whilst this tells us there is a high degree of general concordance we need also to look at specific correlations. Table 2 shows the Spearman’s rank correlations for the data.

-----  
Table 2 correlation coefficients here  
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In general terms we can spot several interesting patterns. These will be analysed in detail with principal components. All the bivariate correlations are highly significant given the large numbers of cases, but looking at those with the largest values (over 0.6) we see:

- Not95 has the greatest number of high correlations (6) showing that it is most concordant with the others.
- Wie01 and BJM04 have no high correlations with other rankings so they are the most discordant. They do not have a high correlation between themselves so they are not discordant in the same way. BJM04 has the lowest correlations with other rankings (none above 0.5) and so is most different. This is not unexpected because of the different basis for its construction (see discussion in Appendix B).
- The citation index (CI040) has the highest correlation with UQ03 and the lowest with NL94 and BJM04. Again the BJM04 difference is explainable given the relatively low proportion of top world journals, with high citation rates, submitted to the RAE.
- The rankings with the highest correlations are Cra05 and Ast03 (0.783), which are both UK rankings aimed for the RAE. Also high is Hkb00 and Not95 (0.786) but there is probably no specific reason for this.

Table 3 shows the principal component extraction and the component loadings for six components<sup>ii</sup>.

**Table 3 Principal Components Analysis**

**Total Variance Explained**

Component	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	6.070	55.182	55.182
2	.961	8.740	63.922
3	.729	6.623	70.545
4	.645	5.861	76.406
5	.612	5.567	81.973
6	.558	5.074	87.048

**Component Matrix<sup>a</sup>**

	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Wie01	.670	.323	.244	-.425	.344	.017
Ast03	.741	-.315	.161	-.172	-.434	.200
BJM04	.609	-.112	.584	.486	.019	-.150
Cra05Imp	.841	-.183	.100	-.242	-.174	.182
NL94Imp	.617	.603	.104	.151	.000	.297
Esseclmp	.703	.274	-.387	.267	-.208	.173
VHB03Imp	.776	.200	-.017	-.080	-.047	-.302
Hkb00Imp	.810	-.086	-.295	.074	.017	-.296
Not95Imp	.879	.048	-.114	.002	.034	-.185
UQ03Imp	.825	-.235	-.074	-.079	.081	-.128
CI040	.638	-.409	-.158	.164	.471	.339

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

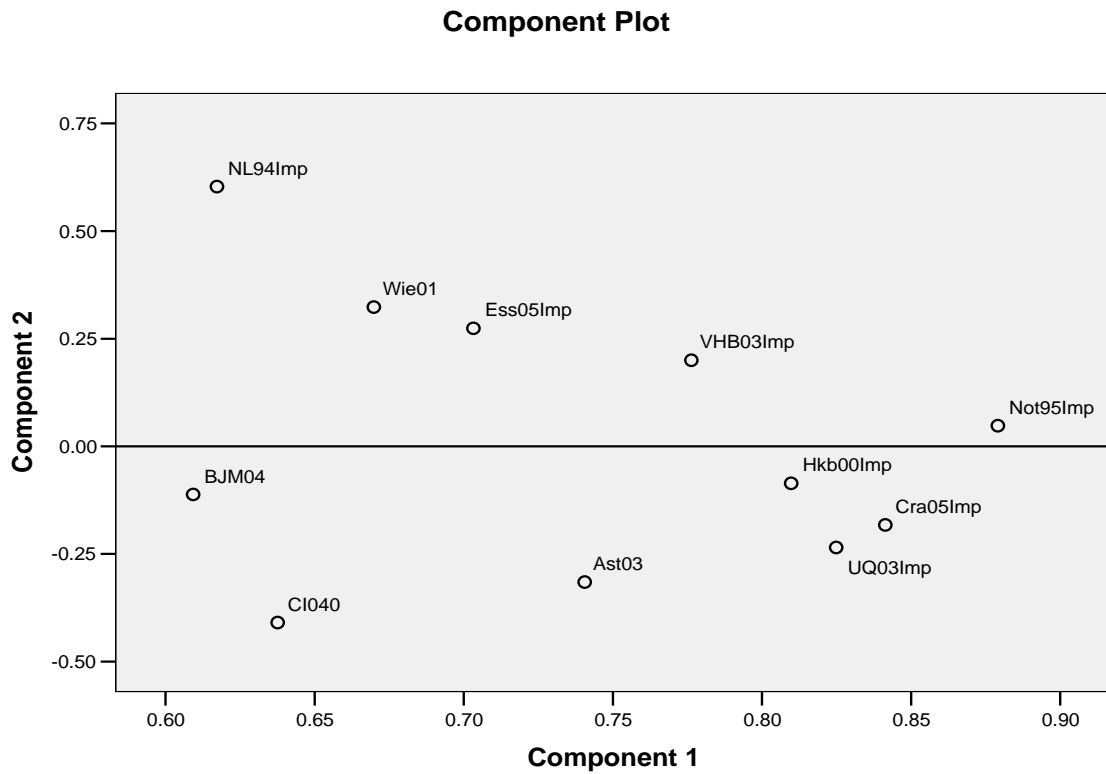
a. 6 components extracted.

The first component with an eigenvalue of 6.07 accounts for 55% of the variance and is the only one with an eigenvalue above one. The next accounts for a further 9% of the variance. A plot of the first two components with their loadings is shown in Figure 1. For component 1 the loading of all variables are similar and quite high. This component is therefore measuring the overall quality of a journal and reflects the relatively high degree of correlation between all the variables. A high score on this component indicates high quality and vice versa. Not95 has the highest loading, reflecting its general concordance, while BJM04 and NL94 are the lowest suggesting that they do not reflect high quality so well.

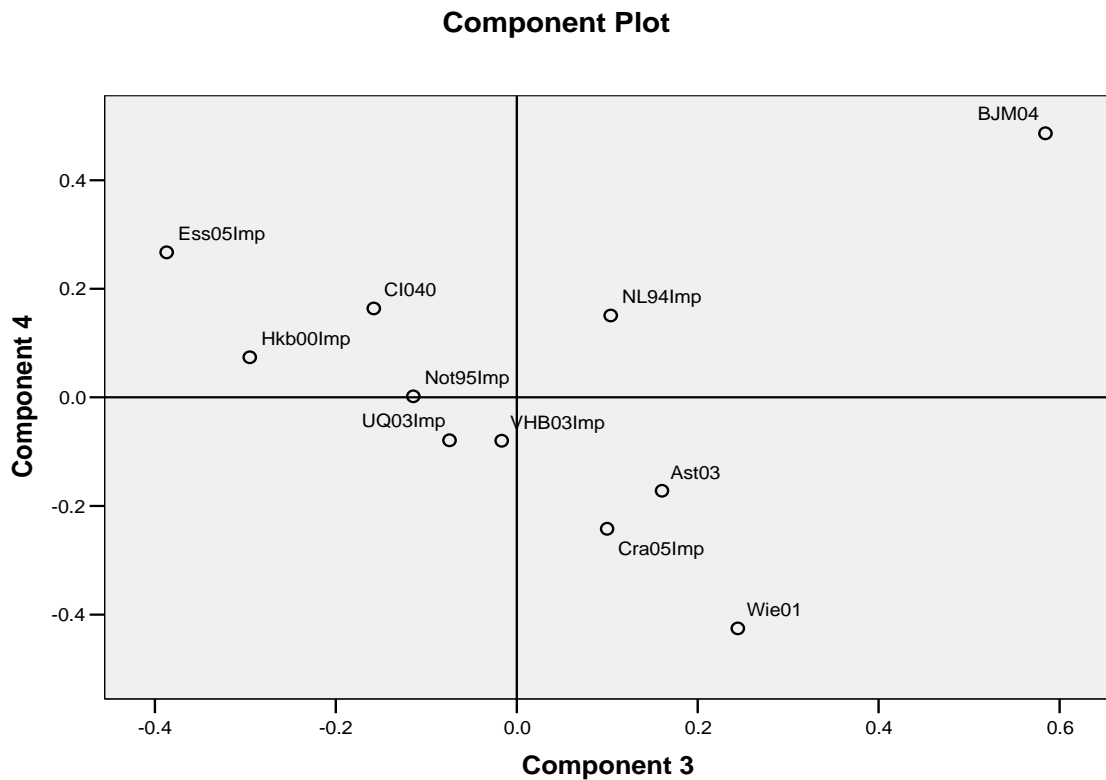
Component 1 can be used to evaluate the highest quality journals by calculating the factor scores as shown in Table 4. As can be seen, the majority of these are in the FT top 40 and we believe there would be general agreement that these are indeed some of the top international journals. Note that scores can only be calculated for journals with complete information so some top journals are not included in this Table. We have examined those with missing data – *MIS Quarterly* has only one missing figure (for Wie01) and a top score on all the other rankings. Giving it a top score in Wie01 generates a factor score of 2.02 which would put it in 17<sup>th</sup> place. The next nearest are *Organizational Behaviour and Human Decision Processes* which is missing on two rankings and *Mathematical Programming* which is missing on three.

Note that these scores have been generated without using BJM04 as this RAE based ranking excludes many top journals – see discussion later in the paper.

**Figure 1 Plot of the loadings of Components 1 and 2**



**Figure 2 Plot of loadings of Components 3 and 4.**





**Table 4 Top 30 Journals on Quality Factor**

Rank	Title	Factor Score
1	Psychological Bulletin	2.43
2	Quarterly Jnl of Economics	2.39
3	Jnl of Finance*	2.37
4	Administrative Science Quarterly*	2.34
5	Marketing Science	2.31
6	Jnl of Financial Economics*	2.26
7	Jnl of Political Economy*	2.25
8	Information Systems Research*	2.19
9	Econometrica*	2.18
10	Jnl of Marketing Research*	2.18
11	American Economic Review (The)*	2.17
12	Jnl of Marketing*	2.11
13	Academy of Mgmt Jnl*	2.09
14	Jnl of Economic Literature	2.07
15	American Jnl of Sociology	2.04
16	Mgmt Science*	2.03
17	Academy of Mgmt Review*	1.97
18	Jnl of the American Statistical Association*	1.94
19	Jnl of Accounting Research*	1.93
20	Jnl of Monetary Economics	1.89
21	Jnl of Consumer Research*	1.88
22	Psychological Review	1.86
23	RAND Jnl of Economics*	1.82
24	Accounting Review (The)*	1.82
25	Jnl of Economic Theory	1.80
26	American Sociological Review	1.78
27	Accounting, Organisations and Society*	1.71
28	Jnl of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A	1.68
29	Strategic Mgmt Jnl*	1.68
30	Operations Research*	1.67

Component 2 is interesting: negatively loaded are the citation index (CI04), Ast03, UQ03 and Cra05, while positively loaded are NL94, Wie01, Ess05 and VHB. This seems to suggest a UK versus European orientation with citations being more aligned with the UK rankings. Thus a journal scoring negatively on this factor (such as the *J. Economic Perspectives*) would be highly cited and highly ranked in the UK rankings. One scoring positively would have a low citation score and high ranking in European lists. This may well reflect the preoccupations of the RAE in the UK. An alternative interpretation, given that NL94 and CI04 have the largest and opposite loadings, is that it picks up journals that have changed significantly.

Components 3 and 4 seem related in that BJM04 is highly loaded in both. In 3 it is contrasted with Ess05 and Hkb00 while in 4 it is contrasted with Wie01 and Cra05. The result can be seen clearly in Figure 2 which is a plot of components 3 and 4. These analyses justify the comments made in Appendix B that the Geary et al data based on the UK RAE was distinctly different from more general world-oriented rankings.

Factors 5 and 6 pick out the citation index again in contrast with Ast03 and VHB03, Hkb00 respectively. Summarising the PC analysis, the main factors underlying the rankings are: the

general level of quality; a difference between European and UK rankings; and the UK RAE ranking and the citation index being different.

The next analysis was to look at differences in mean ranking across the different lists and the different subject areas, and to see if there is any interaction between the two. This was done using ANOVA. Because the rankings employed different number of levels they were all standardised to be in the range 0-1. The basic GLM results are shown in Table 5a.

**Table 5a ANOVA for Subject vs. Ranking List**

**General Linear Model: Score versus Subject, Ranking List**

Factor	Type	Levels	Values
Subject	fixed	13	Economics, Entrep, F&A, Gen&Strat, Innovation, MIS, KM, Marketing, OR/MS/POM, OS/OB, HRM/IR, PSM, Psychology, Sociology, Tourism
Ranking List	fixed	10	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Analysis of Variance for Score, using Adjusted SS for Tests

Source	DF	Seq SS	Adj SS	Adj MS	F	P
Subject	12	17.71323	12.97526	1.08127	20.38	0.000
Ranking List	9	30.15314	10.99702	1.22189	23.03	0.000
Subject*Ranking List	108	12.69647	12.69647	0.11756	2.22	0.000
Error	4353	230.97403	230.97403	0.05306		
Total	4482	291.53687				

S = 0.230349    R-Sq = 20.77%    R-Sq(adj) = 18.43%

We can see from this that both ranking list and subjects had an effect with very significant F-values and that there was a small interactional effect. The results have been summarised in Table 5b. The “+” and “-“ show where there are significant effects for rankings (columns), subjects (rows) and interactions. For the rankings, Ess05 and Hkb00 were the most and least generous respectively. For the disciplines, the traditional ones such as Economics, Psychology, Sociology and Finance & Accounting were seen as having the strongest quality journals whilst OB/OS, HRM/IR, Marketing, Innovation and Entrepreneurship had the weakest. Information Systems/Knowledge Management and OR/MS/POM were also seen to have better than average journals. None of the interactions were especially strong – the main ones are highlighted in grey. We cannot see any particular reasons underlying these results.

**Clustering the journals**

Clearly with the UK RAE coming up a main intent of this paper is to see to what extent the journals can be clustered into four quality groups based on the different rankings available. We do not believe that the journals will naturally form four clusters, indeed any underlying quality dimension(s) is likely to be continuous, but the data we are working with has already been categorised into four or five groups and we just wish to produce one four-group categorisation as a synthesis of the others. Cluster analysis is an effective heuristic method for doing this.

**Table 5b Significant ANOVA Effects**

		Wie01	Ast03	BJM04	Cra05	NL94	Ess05	VHB03	Hkb00	Not95	UQ03
		+	+		-		+		-		
<b>Econ</b>	+					+		+	-		
<b>Entrep</b>	-				-						
<b>F&amp;A</b>	+		+	+							
<b>Gen/Strat</b>									+		
<b>Innov</b>	-										
<b>MIS</b>	+										
<b>Market</b>	-		-						+		
<b>OR/MS/POM</b>	+										
<b>OB/OS/HRM/IR</b>	-										
<b>PSM</b>				-							
<b>Psych</b>	+				+		-				
<b>Sociol</b>	+				+	-					
<b>Tourism</b>											

**+ - indicate effects significant at least at the 5% level.**

To perform the analysis two main decisions need to be made: which measure(s) of similarity<sup>iii</sup> between cases to use, and which cluster method(s) to use. Similarity measures can be split into four main types (Sneath and Sokal, 1973): distance measures such as Euclidian or city blocks which are most suitable for interval data; association coefficients, of which there are many, such as the simple matching coefficient, Jaccards' coefficient or Yule's coefficient which are for binary or nominal data; correlation coefficients applied to cases; and probabilistic coefficients which are not commonly used. There are almost no measures specifically for ordinal data, the only one being Gower's coefficient (Gower, 1971) which is applicable to all types of data but which is not included in either SPSS or Minitab. Using the association coefficients would lose the information contained in the ordinality of the categories, and so the general recommendation (Aldenderfer and Blashfield, 1984; Anderberg, 1973; Everitt, 1980; Gordon, 1981), especially in the case of data with mixed variables, is to treat ordinal data as though it were interval.

There are many methods of doing cluster analysis (Hair et al., 1998) depending both on the way that the proximity of cases is measured and the methods for forming cases into groups. There are two general approaches – hierarchical where points are linked together successively forming larger and larger clusters, and non-hierarchical (often called k-means) where only a specified number of clusters are created. We chose the latter for two reasons – we knew that we wanted to form four clusters, and the SPSS procedure allows missing values to be treated pairwise rather than listwise which the hierarchical ones do not. With k-means the recommended distance measure is squared Euclidian.

One of the main problems with the k-means approach is how to determine the initial cluster centres which in turn can have a significant effect on the clusters formed. These can be estimated automatically by SPSS or they can be supplied by the user. Initial analyses allowed centres to be generated automatically but did not produce good clusters. They tended to produce some very small clusters based on very high values of the citation index or values out of order with the nature of the groups. Thereafter the initial cluster centres were set manually

to reflect what might be compatible with the RAE classification. The initials and the finals for one of the analyses are shown in Table 6a. As can be seen the main change in the cluster centres is that the scores needed to be achieved to be in groups 1 or 2 increase. The initial centres were perturbed but the results were generally quite robust.

**Table 6a Cluster Details (Including Citation Index CI04)**

**Initial Cluster Centers**

	Cluster			
	1	2	3	4
Wie01	2	3	4	5
Ast03	2	3	4	5
Cra05Imp	1	2	3	4
NL94Imp	2	3	4	5
VHB03Imp	2	3	4	5
Hkb00Imp	1	2	3	4
Not95Imp	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0
UQ03Imp	2	3	4	5
Ess05Imp	2	3	4	5
CI040	.13	.47	1.00	2.00

**Final Cluster Centers**

	Cluster			
	1	2	3	4
Wie01	3	4	4	4
Ast03	2	4	4	5
Cra05Imp	1	2	3	4
NL94Imp	3	3	4	4
VHB03Imp	3	4	5	5
Hkb00Imp	1	2	2	4
Not95Imp	2.7	3.3	3.7	4.3
UQ03Imp	2	3	4	5
Ess05Imp	3	4	4	5
CI040	.11	.31	.81	2.76

**Number of Cases in each Cluster**

Cluster	1	235.000
	2	281.000
	3	242.000
	4	76.000
Valid		834.000
Missing		.000

Table 6a also shows the results for the first clustering, which included the citation index (CI040). There are only 76 in cluster 4, the highest quality one, which represents 9% of the journals classified. These are all journals that are both highly ranked and have good citation scores. The centre for CI040 is 2.76 which is very high for management journals. The other three clusters split the remaining journals fairly equally. Table 6b is a cross-tab showing how the clusters are split in each subject. Those with high numbers of 4\* journals are Economics, Psychology and Sociology, while Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Tourism have none. This corresponds with the results of the ANOVA above.

**Table 6b Cross-Tab of Subject Area against Cluster (Including CI04)**

**Subject area \* Cluster Number of Case Crosstabulation**

% within Subject area

		Cluster Number of Case				Total
		1	2	3	4	
Subject area	Economics	11.7%	38.3%	38.3%	11.7%	100.0%
	Entrep	73.9%	17.4%	8.7%		100.0%
	F&A	32.6%	27.9%	30.2%	9.3%	100.0%
	Gen & Strat	38.6%	38.6%	15.7%	7.2%	100.0%
	Innovation	31.3%	50.0%	18.8%		100.0%
	Marketing	55.4%	28.4%	10.8%	5.4%	100.0%
	MIS, KM	23.6%	31.9%	31.9%	12.5%	100.0%
	OR, MS & POM	17.8%	37.8%	34.4%	10.0%	100.0%
	OS/OB, HRM, IR	46.3%	22.0%	29.3%	2.4%	100.0%
	PSM	9.1%	47.0%	40.9%	3.0%	100.0%
	Psychology	8.8%	17.6%	38.2%	35.3%	100.0%
	Sociology	22.7%	38.6%	25.0%	13.6%	100.0%
Tourism	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%		100.0%	
Total		28.2%	33.7%	29.0%	9.1%	100.0%

It was felt that this top cluster was rather small and also overly dominated by the impact factors and so we re-did the clustering without CI040 (using the same initials). The results are shown in Table 7a.

**Table 7a Cluster Details (Excluding Citation Index CI04)**

**Final Cluster Centers**

	Cluster			
	1	2	3	4
Wie01	3	4	4	4
Ast03	2	3	4	5
Cra05Imp	1	2	3	4
NL94Imp	3	3	4	5
Ess05Imp	3	4	4	5
VHB03Imp	3	4	5	5
Hkb00Imp	1	2	2	4
Not95Imp	2.7	3.3	3.6	4.2
UQ03Imp	2	3	3	5

**Number of Cases in each Cluster**

Cluster	1	222.000
	2	263.000
	3	226.000
	4	104.000
Valid		815.000
Missing		19.000

This led to a general movement of journals up the groups with 104 (13%) now in group 4. A smaller total number are classified because, with the loss of CI040, some cases have insufficient data. The cross-tab (Table 7b) shows a general increase in 4\* but especially in MIS, OR/MS/POM and Tourism. Those journals that have moved up will generally be those with lower scores on the citation index as that is not now included in the clustering.

**Table 7b Cross-Tab of Subject Area against Cluster (Excluding CI04)**

**Subject area \* Cluster Number of Case Crosstabulation**

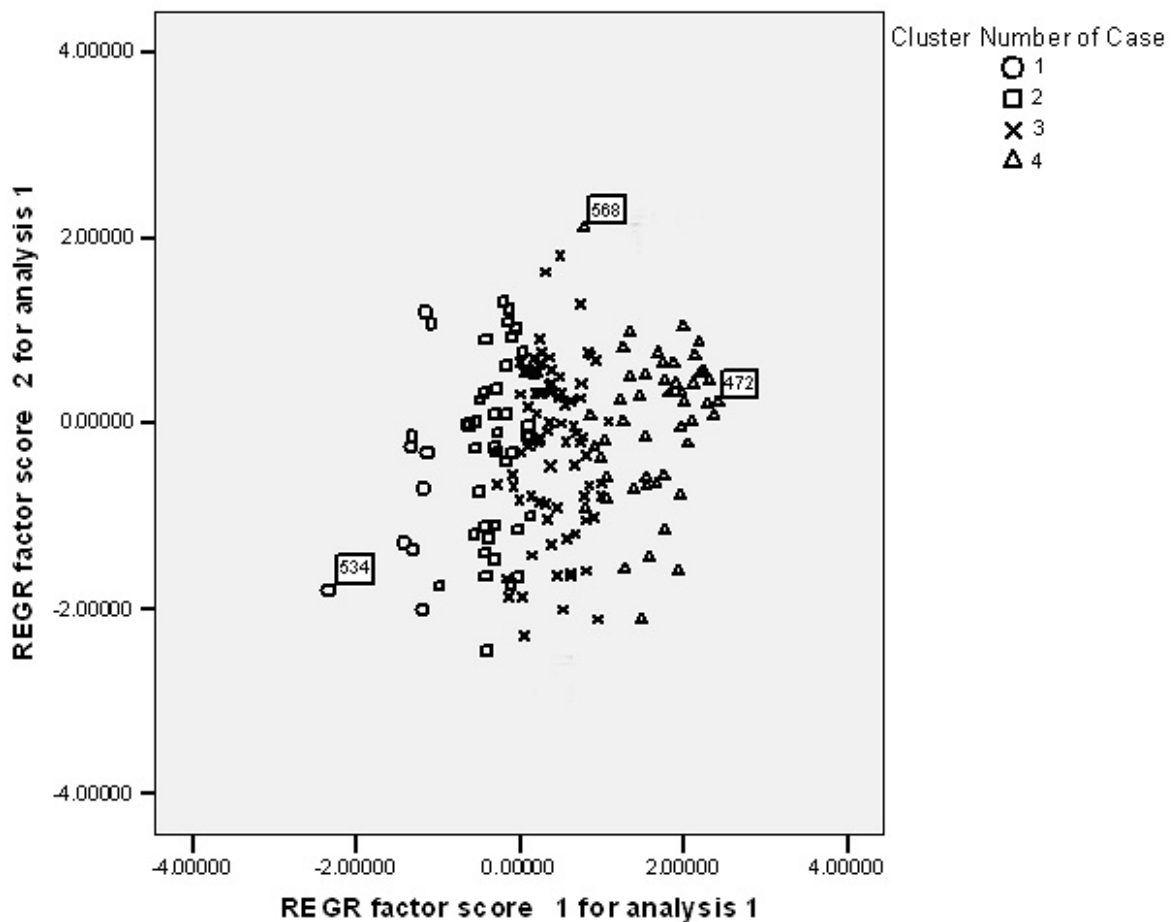
% within Subject area		Cluster Number of Case				Total
		1	2	3	4	
Subject area	Economics	10.6%	35.1%	37.1%	17.2%	100.0%
	Entrep	73.9%	17.4%	8.7%		100.0%
	F&A	32.6%	23.3%	32.6%	11.6%	100.0%
	Gen & Strat	38.6%	37.3%	16.9%	7.2%	100.0%
	Innovation	31.3%	43.8%	25.0%		100.0%
	Marketing	52.7%	29.7%	9.5%	8.1%	100.0%
	MIS, KM	24.2%	28.8%	27.3%	19.7%	100.0%
	OR, MS & POM	17.4%	34.9%	25.6%	22.1%	100.0%
	OS/OB, HRM, IR	45.7%	22.2%	28.4%	3.7%	100.0%
	PSM	9.4%	46.9%	34.4%	9.4%	100.0%
	Psychology	6.3%	15.6%	46.9%	31.3%	100.0%
	Sociology	14.0%	48.8%	30.2%	7.0%	100.0%
	Tourism	30.0%	30.0%	20.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Total		27.2%	32.3%	27.7%	12.8%	100.0%

This clustering is portrayed on the two principal components in Figure 3. This shows clearly how the four groups are quite distinct without much overlap. They also clearly move from West to East reflecting the increase in quality along component 1 with the best group being furthest East.

It is interesting to look at some of the extreme points. At the top is 568, *J. Regional Science* which scores highly on the European rankings but has a relatively low CI (0.63). Moving to the East, the high quality end, 472 is the *J. of Finance* which is highly rated on all rankings and has a high CI score (3.1) which makes it one the highest quality journal overall. At the other end of this dimension is 534 is the *J. of Management Development* with low rankings and no CI score<sup>iv</sup>.

Table 9 at the end of this article contains a full list of the journals that have been ranked in alphabetical order with their ranking with and without CI04 together with the Geary RAE ratings, the SMJ and FT40 Lists.

**Figure 3 Plot of the Four Clusters on the 1<sup>st</sup> Two Principal Components**



Note: This only shows the cases that have no missing data as regression is used to calculate the factor scores. This especially affects the lower quality journals in groups 1 and 2 as they tend not to be ranked.

## Review of the Results

Before reviewing the results it is necessary to issue a word of caution. The analysis carried out has been purely statistical, based on the various rankings and the citation index. It has not involved any direct appraisal of individual journals. The results of such an analysis obviously depend crucially on the data that is analysed. In this case we are happy with the accuracy of the data but there is a problem in that a significant number of the journals have only received rankings in one or two lists. These are generally the lower quality journals as good quality journals tend to be included in most of the rankings. This can lead to some anomalies in grouping which may disadvantage some journals, especially perhaps newer ones that are trying to establish themselves.

We will illustrate this with one example. There are two journals in a similar sub-area of management. One was ranked as 3/6 on VHB03 and 4/5 on Ast03. The other had only one ranking, 3/5 on UQ03. The one ranking of the latter appears better than the two of the former and it was allocated to a higher group – 2 rather than 1. However, the first one, a new journal published by Sage, has a high quality editorial board, a strong refereeing procedure and will be registered with ISI soon. The second, an MCB journal, has a largely unknown editorial board and a very weak refereeing policy and would be seen as much poorer than the first by specialists in the area

In order to raise awareness of this, in Table 9 journals that have less than 3 rankings are marked with an \*\*. Clearly, for such journals the statistically-based results must be handled with caution and augmented by specialist knowledge of the area. This is especially so for new journals which may take some years to establish a proper place in the rankings.

Moving to the results, *prima facie* the clustering seems quite sensible in terms of the proportions in each group and the actual members. Certainly in subjects with which the authors are familiar the groupings are quite sound. As stated above it is probably less reliable for the lower quality journals, groups 1 and 2, than for groups 3 and 4. In the following we will generally refer to the clustering including the citation index unless otherwise stated.

It is interesting to compare them with other categorisations. First we compared them with the RAE-based rankings produced by Geary et al (Geary et al., 2004) which are also shown in Table 9 (BJM04 – median score imputed from RAE gradings). Note that the Harzing database does not contain all the Geary journals. Those with low rankings were only included if the journal was already in the Harzing list giving a total of 395. Table 8 shows a cross-tab of the groups against BJM04.

**Table 8 Cross-tab of BJM04 and Cluster Groups (Without CI04)**

		Cluster Number of Case				Total
		1	2	3	4	
BJM04	2.5	0	1	0	0	1
	3.0	1	5	0	1	7
	3.5	1	0	1	0	2
	4.0	40	15	13	4	72
	4.5	4	3	4	0	11
	5.0	40	59	33	1	133
	5.5	0	6	12	2	20
	6.0	3	34	43	20	100
	6.5	1	3	5	4	13
7.0	0	7	14	15	36	
Total		90	133	125	47	395

Significance: Somers' d: 0.430, p<0.000

Gamma: 0.559, p<0.000

Looking first at the degree of association both Somer's d and Gamma (for ordinal contingency tables) are significant at less than the 1% level so there is clearly a high level of positive agreement. However, there are also some interesting anomalies. In the top right-hand corner we find 4\* journals that receive low rankings from the RAE analysis. Examples are (numbers of submissions in brackets): *J. Cross-Cultural Psychology* (1), *J. Royal Statistical Society A* (10), *J. American Statistical Association* (1), and the *J. of Marketing* (9). These are clearly good journals that had few submissions in the RAE where the submissions came from low rated departments. In the opposite corner we find 1\* and 2\* journals that were highly rated in the RAE. Examples include: *Business Strategy Review* (10), *Industry and Innovation* (5), *J. Financial Services Research* (3), *Int. Transactions in OR* (5), *Interfaces* (9).

Taking BJM04 as representative of the 2001 RAE submission as a whole rather than as a ranking *per se*, we analysed the proportions of Geary journals in each of the groups as follows: group 4, 12%; group 3, 32%; group 2, 34% and group 1, 22%. If the less exclusive grouping excluding the citation index is used the proportion of journals in the top group rises to 16%. By comparison, if we were to take a median of 6 or above in Geary's data as top



quality, then this would constitute 38% of the sample. In other words, a much larger proportion of journals are ranked highly based on the RAE than in more general rankings. Taking this a stage further, given the above percentages, the mean classification of the journals included in the RAE was 2.33. This is therefore an estimate of the mean score for 2007 assuming that the same submission were made, and that each output received the score of the journal it was published in.

We can also observe that the 47 journals in group 4 represent only 62% of all the group 4 journals in the dataset. In other words, 38% of the top journals had no submissions at all in the last RAE. Similarly 48% of the group 3 journals were not in the RAE. If we count the number of individual submissions (from Geary) that are in group 4 journals we find that it is only 5.5% of the total submissions. This is a clear reflection of the relative paucity of UK research published in top world journals. This is a matter of concern for UK research as it could represent the proportion of 4\* work at the next RAE if it were judged purely on international journal quality. However, we should be aware, as noted above, that for a variety of reasons British academics tend to publish less in the most highly ranked international, especially US, journals than might be expected but this does not necessarily mean that the quality of the work is lower. Reasons for this are discussed extensively in Easton and Easton (2003).

We can also compare these figures with a recent ranking compiled by Harvey and Morris for Bristol Business School (Harvey and Morris, 2005) with the RAE in mind. This has been created by making judgements about journals based on other rankings and a round of feedback from UK academics. Their sample of 672 journals has much in common with ours. They classified 141 journals as 4\* which represented 21% of their sample - a much higher proportion than our study and certainly at variance with most of the other rankings. They classified a further 223 (33%) as 3\* making a total of 54% in the top two categories. In comparison, our more lenient clustering without CI04 only classified 13% as 4\* and 40% as 3\* or 4\*. It seems unlikely that the RAE will come out with such a high proportion of top level international work.

The next comparison is with previous categorisations of top journals within the management field. Three have been used: a revealed preference study (based on citations) of management journals that was published in *Strategic Management Journal* in 1999 (Tahai and Meyer, 1999); a list based on both peer review and revealed preference published in *Long Range Planning* in 2000 (Baden-Fuller et al., 2000); and the *Financial Times* top 40 journals which is very influential in ranking MBA programmes<sup>v</sup>. These lists are also shown in Table 9.

Looking first at the SMJ list<sup>vi</sup>, 43% fall in group 4, and 83% in groups 4 and 3, thus the vast majority are covered in the top two groups. Two are actually in group 1, the lowest: *Human Resource Planning* and *Psychological Reports*. The latter is in fact the lowest in the SMJ ranking, and the former was not submitted in the last RAE at all (Geary et al., 2004). *Psychological Reports* also had only one rating in the Harzing database (Wie01) and hence its low classification might be idiosyncratic. We should also note that the SMJ list does not cover the whole of business and management – it is heavily skewed towards strategic management and OB/HRM with virtually no journals in the harder areas of OR/management science, information systems, economics, or operations management. This partly explains the journals that are not in our top group – our rankings go across all the subjects and so have less top ones in any one particular discipline.

The LRP list is also not wholly representative with a preponderance of finance and OB/strategy journals with few from the more technical subjects. 50% of its journals are in group 4 and 94% in the top two groups. Two are only in group 2: *Long Range Planning* itself and *J. Portfolio Management* which is obviously a niche journal. LRP is an interesting case of

a journal that was not considered high quality but which has improved significantly, not least since being included in the FT top 40.

Finally, of the FT top 40 68% are in group 4 and 86% are in the top two groups. The others, which were all in group 2, were an eclectic mixture with little in common: *Long Range Planning*, *J. Small Business Management*, *Management International Review*, *J. Business Ethics*, *Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice*, and *Academy of Management Executive*.

## Conclusions

Previous journal ranking studies have either been revealed preference based solely on citations, or stated preference based on subjective judgements, or they have combined the two in a relatively unsophisticated way. This paper has reported on a detailed statistical analysis of the Harzing database of journal rankings and citation indices that has not been carried out before.

Looking at the different rankings, the main conclusions are that there is in general a high degree of conformity between them as shown by a principal components analysis. There is, however, a difference between the citation index and the other rankings. Some highly ranked journals do poorly in citations, often because they are not included in the ISI database, and conversely some high impact journals have relatively low peer rankings. The only other effect to be noticeable is a difference between UK rankings and those from the rest of Europe. This perhaps reflects the UK's concern with the RAE, and recognised difficulties in publishing in top international, especially US, journals.

Cluster analysis was then used to create four groups of journals relevant to the RAE. When the citation index was included a small group of top journals (76) emerged that were strong on both ranking and impact. This was felt to be somewhat exclusive and so the citation index was excluded generating a wider group of 104. The smaller groups were found to correspond well with previous studies of top management journals and also gave, unlike them, equal coverage to all the management disciplines. There are some concerns at the lower end about the effects of journals that do not appear in many rankings.

The RAE Business and Management panel have a huge and unenviable task in trying to judge the quality of over 10,000 publications and they will inevitably have to resort to some standard mechanistic procedures to do so. Given that they are not supposed to evaluate people, and that citations analyses have many limitations, it seems inevitable that journal rankings will be used. This work will hopefully contribute by producing a grouping based on a statistical analysis of a variety of other rankings. It does highlight, however, the crucial importance of where to draw the top boundary between 4\* and 3\* work. Of the 76 4\* journals highlighted in this paper, only 47 were represented in the last RAE, and they contained only a small percentage of the submitted work (5.5%). Whilst the RAE Business and Management panel have made it clear that a paper can be judged as 4\* even if it is not published in a top journal how far they will go in this direction is unclear – perhaps even to them until they actually do it. It seems unlikely however that they will go as far as the Harvey and Morris ranking which has 21% of its journals in the top category.

We should point out the limitations of this study. First, there are significant problems with the extent and nature of the data. The large amount of missing data meant that we had to impute a considerable amount. Even then it limited the techniques that we could use and still left many journals, especially those that are new, with very few rankings to be judged on. Moreover, although the data was generally only ordinal in nature we often treated it as though it were interval. Having seen the results, however, we do not feel that this introduced a significant

bias and whilst the results for individual journals with few rankings should be treated with caution we feel that the analyses are robust and informative.

Second, we must be clear that we do not claim that these results speak definitively about the quality of the journals. They are based only on a specific collection of rankings and citations and so can only be relative to those. We have made no attempt to collect other data that may be relevant to judging journal quality such as circulation, acceptance rates, journal editorship, availability in libraries, extent and quality of reviewing processes, originality and significance of the contribution and so on. Peer review, upon which the analysis is largely based, has its own advantages and limitations. Such rankings are selective, biased, and often unresponsive to recent trends; and yet, being based on the collected judgements of experts can reflect a rich multi-dimensional view of overall journal quality.

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Table 9 at end of paper  
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## Appendix A: Variables in the Harzing Dataset and RAE Quality Levels

This is a brief list of the rankings available in the Harzing dataset. For more details see the Harzing website (Harzing, 2005)

<b>Variable name (nn is the year)</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Scale</b>
<b>NL94</b>	Association of Dutch Universities	A - E
<b>NL99</b>	Business Administration academics in the Netherlands	A - C
<b>Not95</b>	UK academics	5.0 – 1.0
<b>Bfd97</b>	Modified version of NL94	A – E, Q for new journals
<b>US98</b>	Virginia Commonwealth University	1.00 – 0.00
<b>SMJ99</b>	Tahai and Meyer list of top 65 journals (Tahai and Meyer, 1999)	1 - 65
<b>HKB00*</b>	Hong Kong Baptist University	A, B+, B, B-
<b>Wie01*</b>	Vienna University	A+, A, B, C, D
<b>Ast03*</b>	Aston University survey	5 - 1
<b>UQ03*</b>	University of Queensland	1 - 5
<b>VHB03*</b>	German Professors of Management	A+, A, B, C, D, E
<b>BJM04*</b>	Geary et al RAE2001 journals (Geary et al., 2004)	7.0 – 1.0
<b>Cra04*</b>	Cranfield University	4 - 1
<b>Ess05*</b>	Committee of ESSEC Professors	0 - 4
<b>CIinn*</b>	Citation Impact Factor for year nn	Numeric score from 0. Above 2.0 is very high impact
<b>FT40</b>	Journals used by the Financial Times to compile their lists of top Business Schools	Yes/No

Definitions of quality levels for RAE 2008 (source “RAE2008, Guidance to panels”, Feb 2005, HEFCE)

<b>RAE Level</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
4*	Quality that is world leading in terms of originality, significance, and rigour.
3*	Quality that is internationally excellent in terms of originality, significance, and rigour but which nonetheless falls short of the highest standards of excellence.
2*	Quality that is recognised internationally in terms of originality, significance, and rigour.
1*	Quality that is recognised nationally in terms of originality, significance, and rigour.
Unclassified	Quality that falls below the standard of nationally recognised work. Or work which does not meet the published definition of research for the purposes of the assessment.

## Appendix B: Dealing with the Missing Data

First, all the communications journals were removed as these generally only occurred in one ranking (UQ03) list. Then some of the rankings were removed on the grounds of their small size and selective coverage (NL99, Bfd97, US98, SMJ99 and FT40). Also most of the citation indices were removed as they showed a high degree of commonality with each other (correlation coefficients of around 0.9 with 300-500 cases) leaving only the latest – CI04. This left 11 variables and 834 journals.

The missing data was then examined for patterns using separate variance t-tests, dichotomized correlation and Little's MCAR test (which tests whether the data is missing completely at random). They all showed that the missing data was not random. In particular, it was clear that for all variables there were significant differences between cases with and without missing data on the mean values of the other variables. These differences were always in the same direction with the cases with missing data having a lower mean, and therefore lower quality, than the cases without missing values. This is quite understandable as we would expect that any particular ranking would tend to include the higher quality journals and so those that are missing would tend to be the lower quality ones which would thus score less well in other rankings.

### **Imputation of missing values**

It was decided to take the step of imputing data for two reasons: the bias in the missing data, and the various statistical routines, e.g., estimating principal component scores, that will only work on complete data – in this case 34 cases. Possible methods are: substituting another case from outside the sample, using the mean value, using an external value, or using regression to predict the missing values on the basis of relationships between the variables. Of these, the first is not possible, and the second and third are likely to introduce significant bias, especially for high or low quality journals. The regression method was therefore chosen on the reasonable assumption that there would be suitable relationships between rankings.

However, there is still a significant problem in getting this process started since a regression equation can only be estimated for cases which are complete in all included variables and as we have seen, there are few of these. To overcome this problem a bootstrapping procedure was devised gradually bringing in more variables. This is summarized in Table B1. The first step was to select the two variables with the least proportion of missing values – Ast04 and Wie01. These were used as independent variables to predict the third largest variable – Cra05 and impute its missing values for all cases where both Ast04 and Wie01 were present. The enhanced Cra05Imp was then added to the list of independents and was available to predict another variable in turn. This procedure was continued until no more variables could be accurately predicted.

In each case (apart from Not95) the dependent variable was essentially ordinal as discussed above, and so rather than use standard regression ordinal logistic regression was employed. Measures of goodness of fit of the models shown in Table B1 are -2LL (log likelihood) and Nagelkerke's  $R^2$ . -2LL shows the improvement in fit (roughly like sums of squares) of the model with variables against the intercept only, and its significance can be evaluated with chi-square, and Nagelkerke is an approximation to an  $R^2$ . Independent variables were included provided that they were significant at least at the 1% level. As part of this phase various options were tested but found not to be beneficial. For instance, non-logistic functions, such

as probit, were tried; and the journal subject (e.g., Economics) were modelled using dummy variables but were not significant.

**Table B1 Steps in Data Imputation**

<b>Stage</b>	<b>Dependent variable, n</b>	<b>Independent variables, n</b>	<b>Coefficients</b>	<b>2LL; X<sup>2</sup> R<sup>2</sup>(Nagelkerke)</b>
1	<b>Cra05</b>	Wie01, 474	1.501, z=5.4	253.9-67.1;
	nbefore 349	Ast04, 533	2.433, z=9.8	X <sup>2</sup> = 186.8
	nafter 461			R <sup>2</sup> = 0.604
2	<b>NL94</b>	Wie01	1.111, z=4.2	151.0-107.5;
	nbefore 347	Cra04Imp	0.468, z=2.9	X <sup>2</sup> = 43.5
	nafter 503			R <sup>2</sup> = 0.197
3	<b>Ess05</b>	Ast03	0.744, z=3.6	152.2-89.2;
	nbefore 246	NL94Imp	1.144, z=5.6	X <sup>2</sup> = 63.1
	nafter 372			R <sup>2</sup> = 0.373
4	<b>VHB03</b>	NL94Imp	0.432, z=2.5	282.8-95.5;
	nbefore 388	Cra05Imp	0.677, z=3.7	X <sup>2</sup> = 105.9
	nafter 472	Ess05Imp	1.568, z=5.4	R <sup>2</sup> = 0.444
5	<b>Hkb00</b>	Cra05Imp	0.930, z=4.2	242.1-147.5
	nbefore 251	Ess05Imp	1.123, z=3.6	X <sup>2</sup> = 94.7
	nafter 368	VHB03Imp	0.535, z=2.4	R <sup>2</sup> = 0.459
5	<b>UQ03</b>	Cra05Imp	1.11, z=5.1	252.2-129.9
	nbefore 383	Hkb00Imp	1.229, z=5.2	X <sup>2</sup> = 122.2
	nafter 540			R <sup>2</sup> = 0.538
6	<b>Not95 (interval)</b>	Hkb00Imp	0.299, z=4.6	F = 42.9
	nbefore 208	Wie01	0.200, z=2.7	R <sup>2</sup> = 0.558
	nafter 365	Ess05Imp	0.196, z=2.2	

The end result of the data development stage was a set of variables to be further analysed. This consisted of Ast04 and Wie04 in their original form, together with Cra05Imp, VHB03Imp, Hkb00Imp, UQ03Imp, NL94Imp, Ess05Imp and Not95Imp with their imputed values.

Various ways of using the impact factor were tried. As it stands it has much missing data but it could be said that not having an impact factor, and thus not being recorded by the ISI database, was itself something of a measure of quality. The vast majority of reputable journals are included. This was tested in two ways. First, by using a dummy variable which was '1' for each non-inclusion together with the CI03 variable. The dummy did not prove to be significant. The second way was to replace each missing value with zero. This would both represent a degree of lack of quality and avoid the missing values problem. This variable (CI040) was found in regressions to be more significant than the original and so was included in the final dataset.

We should note that BJM04 was not part of the imputation process. This is the data derived from the 2001 UK RAE by Geary et al (Geary et al., 2004) and as such is significantly

different from the other rankings. While all rankings have their particular orientations and biases, all of the others do aim to be general evaluations of a journal's quality. BJM04 was imputed from the actual submissions to the RAE ranked in terms of the departmental outcomes. As such it really reflects the particular publishing habits of UK academics rather than global notions of journal quality. It was therefore decided not to try to predict it from the other rankings. It is not used in the generation of groups although it is part of the comparison of rankings and the evaluation of groups at the end of the paper.

**Correlations**

		Wie01	Ast03	BJM04	Cra05Imp	NL94Imp	Ess05Imp	VHB03Imp	Hkb00Imp	Not95Imp	UQ03Imp	CI040
Wie01	Coeff	1.000	.395	.375	.550	.522	.373	.488	.419	.575	.478	.440
	N	474	343	284	372	425	284	371	319	315	358	474
Ast03	Coeff	.395	1.000	.472	.783	.322	.462	.499	.536	.578	.666	.604
	N	343	533	318	410	383	316	370	318	301	397	533
BJM04	Coeff	.375	.472	1.000	.459	.352	.329	.421	.427	.486	.480	.408
	N	284	318	395	322	288	238	295	259	247	318	395
Cra05Imp	Coeff	.550	.783	.459	1.000	.470	.487	.595	.636	.650	.718	.657
	N	372	410	322	461	391	294	372	330	312	395	461
NL94Imp	Coeff	.522	.322	.352	.470	1.000	.522	.494	.390	.492	.400	.340
	N	425	383	288	391	503	322	375	337	318	372	503
Ess05Imp	Coeff	.373	.462	.329	.487	.522	1.000	.546	.550	.602	.488	.403
	N	284	316	238	294	322	372	317	301	287	312	372
VHB03Imp	Coeff	.488	.499	.421	.595	.494	.546	1.000	.572	.636	.595	.516
	N	371	370	295	372	375	317	472	331	313	396	472
Hkb00Imp	Coeff	.419	.536	.427	.636	.390	.550	.572	1.000	.786	.720	.556
	N	319	318	259	330	337	301	331	368	302	345	368
Not95Imp	Coeff	.575	.578	.486	.650	.492	.602	.636	.786	1.000	.717	.644
	N	315	301	247	312	318	287	313	302	365	334	365
UQ03Imp	Coeff	.478	.666	.480	.718	.400	.488	.595	.720	.717	1.000	.684
	N	358	397	318	395	372	312	396	345	334	540	540
CI040	Coeff	.440	.604	.408	.657	.340	.403	.516	.556	.644	.684	1.000
	N	474	533	395	461	503	372	472	368	365	540	834

**Table 2 Spearman Correlation Coefficients between the Main Variables**



**Table 9 Classification of Journals with and without the Citation Index**

Journal	ISSN	Subject_area	BJM04	Cluster without CI	Cluster with CI	SMJ Top 65	LRP Top 32	FT Top 40
Abacus	0001-3072	F&A	5	3	2			
** Academy of Marketing Science Review	1526-1794	Marketing		2	2			
** Academy of Marketing Studies Jnl	1528-2678	Marketing		1	1			
Academy of Mgmt Executive	0896-3789	Gen & Strat	6	2	2	y		y
Academy of Mgmt Jnl	0001-4273	Gen & Strat	6	4	4	y	y	y
** Academy of Mgmt Learning & Education	1537-260X	Gen & Strat		2	2			
Academy of Mgmt Review	0363-7425	Gen & Strat	6	4	4	y	y	y
Accounting and Business Research	0001-4788	F&A	6	2	2			
Accounting and Finance	0810-5391	F&A		2	2			
** Accounting Historians Jnl	0148-4184	F&A		1	1			
Accounting Horizons	0888-7993	F&A	5.5	3	3			
Accounting Review (The)	0001-4826	F&A		4	4			y
Accounting, Auditing and Accountability Jnl	0951-3574	F&A	5	2	2			
Accounting, Organisations and Society	0361-3682	F&A	6	4	4			y
ACM Computing Surveys	0360-0300	MIS, KM		3	4			
ACM Trans. on Computer Human Interaction	1073-0516	MIS, KM		4	3			
ACM Trans. on Database Systems	0362-5915	MIS, KM		4	3			
ACM Trans. on Information Systems	1046-8188	MIS, KM		3	4			
ACM Trans. on Mathematical Software	0098-3500	MIS, KM		4	4			
ACM Trans. on Software Eng (&) Methodology	1049-331X	MIS, KM		3	3			
Administration and Society	0095-3997	PSM	5	2	2			
Administrative Science Quarterly	0001-8392	Gen & Strat	6	4	4	y	y	y
** Advances in Accounting	0882-6110	F&A		3	2			
Advances in Applied Probability	0001-8678	OR, MS & POM		3	3			
Advances in Consumer Research	0098-9258	Marketing	7	2	2			
Advances in Intl Marketing	1474-7979	Marketing		2	2			
** Advances in Intl Mgmt	0747-7929	Gen & Strat		1	1			
** Advances in Strategic Mgmt	0742-3322	Gen & Strat		2	2			
** Advancing Women in Leadership	1093-7099	OS/OB, HRM, IR		2	2			
American Behavioural Scientist	0002-7642	OS/OB, HRM, IR		2	2			
** American Business Law Jnl	0002-7766	Economics		4	3			
** American Business Review	0743-2348	Gen & Strat		1	1			
American Economic Review (The)	0002-8282	Economics	6.5	4	4	y		y
American Education Research Jnl	0002-8312	PSM		3	3			
American Jnl of Agricultural Economics	0002-9092	Economics		3	3			
** American Jnl of Economics and Sociology	0002-9246	Economics	6	4	3			
** American Jnl of Evaluation	1098-2140	PSM		2	2			
** American Jnl of Political Science(s)	0092-5853	Sociology		3	4			
American Jnl of Psychology	0002-9556	Psychology		3	3			
** American Jnl of Public Health	0090-0036	Economics			4			
American Jnl of Sociology	0002-9602	Sociology	7	4	4	y		
American Political Science Review	0003-0554	PSM		4	4			
American Psychologist	0003-066X	Psychology		3	4	y		

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** American Review of Public Administration	0275-0740	PSM		2	2			
American Sociological Review	0003-1224	Sociology	6	4	4	y		
** American Sociologist	0003-1232	Sociology		3	3			
American Statistician	0003-1305	OR, MS & POM		1	2			
Annals of Operations Research	0254-5330	OR, MS & POM	5	3	3			
Annals of Probability	0091-1798	OR, MS & POM		4	4			
** Annals of Public & Cooperative Economics	1467-8292	Economics	4.5	3	3			
Annals of Regional Science	0570-1864	Economics	7	2	2			
Annals of Statistics	0090-5364	OR, MS & POM	6	4	4			
Annals of the Assoc. of American Geographers	0004-5608	Sociology		3	4			
Annals of Tourism Research	0160-7383	Tourism	5	4	3			
Annual Review of Psychology	0066-4308	Psychology		4	4	y		
Annual Review of Sociology	0360-0572	Sociology		2	4	y		
** Applied Artificial Intelligence	0883-9514	MIS, KM			2			
Applied Economics	0003-6846	Economics	4	2	2			
Applied Economics Letters	1350-4851	Economics	4.5	1	1			
** Applied Ergonomics	0003-6870	OS/OB, HRM, IR		3	3			
Applied Financial Economics	0960-3107	Economics	5	2	2			
** Applied Geography	0143-6228	Sociology		2	2			
** Applied Intelligence	0924-669X	MIS, KM			2			
Applied Mathematical Finance	1350-486X	F&A	6.5	3	3			
Applied Mathematics and Optimization	0095-4616	OR, MS & POM		3	3			
** Applied Psychological Measurement	0146-6216	Psychology		3	3			
Applied Psychology: an Intl Review	0269-994X	Psychology		3	3			
Applied Statistics: Jnl of the Royal Statistical Society Series C	0035-9254	OR, MS & POM		2	2			
Artificial Intelligence Jnl: an Intl Jnl	0004-3702	MIS, KM		3	4			
** Artificial Intelligence Magazine	0738-4602	MIS, KM			3			
** Artificial Intelligence Review	0269-2821	MIS, KM			3			
** Asian Development Review	1360-2381	Economics		1	1			
** Asian Jnl of Political Science	1608-1625	PSM		2	2			
Asia-Pacific Business Review	1038-4111	Economics	5	1	1			
** Asia-Pacific Jnl of Accounting & Economics	1355-5855	F&A		2	2			
** Asia-Pacific Jnl of Human Resources	0217-4561	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	2	2			
** Asia-Pacific Jnl of Marketing and Logistics	0116-1105	Marketing		2	2			
Asia-Pacific Jnl of Mgmt	0218-5377	Gen & Strat		2	2			
Atlantic Economic Jnl	0197-4254	Economics		1	1			
Auditing: a Jnl of Practice and Theory	0278-0380	F&A	7	3	3			
** Australasian Jnl of Market Research	1325-4634	Marketing		1	1			
** Australasian Marketing Jnl	1320-1646	Marketing		1	1			
** Australian Accounting Review	1035-6908	F&A		1	1			
** Australian Bulletin of Labour	0311-6336	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
Australian Economic Papers	0004-8917	Economics		1	1			
** Australian Economic Review	0004-9018	Economics		2	2			
** Australian Jnl of Information Systems	1039-7841	MIS, KM		1	1			

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** Australian Jnl of Labour Law	1030-7222	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
** Australian Jnl of Marketing Research	0004-9476	Marketing		1	1			
** Australian Jnl of Mgmt	0312-8962	Gen & Strat		1	1			
** Australian Jnl of Public Administration	1467-8500	PSM		2	2			
Bank of America Jnl of Applied Corp. Finance	1078-1196	F&A		1	1			
Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin	0005-5166	F&A		1	1			
Banker	0005-5395	F&A		1	1			
** Basic & Applied Social Psychology	1532-4834	Psychology		3	2			
Behaviour and Information Technology	0144-929X	MIS, KM	5	1	1			
Behavioural Research in Accounting	1050-4753	F&A		3	3			
** Benchmarking	1463-5771	OR, MS & POM	5	1	1			
** Betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung und Praxis	0340-5370	Gen & Strat		1	1			
Biometrics	0006-341X	OR, MS & POM		3	3			
Biometrika	0006-3444	OR, MS & POM		4	3			
British Accounting Review	0890-8389	F&A	5	1	1			
** British Jnl of Educational Psychology	0007-0998	Psychology		3	3			
** British Jnl of Educational Technology	0007-1013	MIS, KM		2	2			
** British Jnl of Health Psychology	1359-107X	PSM			3			
British Jnl of Industrial Relations	0007-1080	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	3	3	y		
British Jnl of Mgmt	1045-3172	Gen & Strat	5	2	2			
** British Jnl of Political Science	0007-1234	PSM		4	3			
British Jnl of Psychology	0007-1269	Psychology		2	2			
British Jnl of Social Psychology	0144-6665	Psychology		1	1			
** British Jnl of Social Work	0045-3102	PSM		2	2			
British Jnl of Sociology	0007-1315	Sociology	5.5	3	3			
Brookings Papers on Economic Activity	0007-2303	Economics		4	4			
Bulletin of Economic Research	0307-3378	Economics	6	2	2			
** Business & Economic Review	0007-6465	Gen & Strat		2	2			
Business & Society	0007-6503	Gen & Strat		1	1			
Business Ethics Quarterly	1052-150X	OS/OB, HRM, IR	6.5	1	2			
Business Ethics: A European Review	0962-8770	OS/OB, HRM, IR	4	1	1			
Business History	0007-6791	Sociology	6	2	2			
Business History Review	0007-6805	Sociology	6	2	2			
Business Horizons	0007-6813	Gen & Strat	5.5	2	2	y		
Business Process Mgmt Jnl	1460-9665	OR, MS & POM	4	1	1			
** Business Quarterly	0007-6996	Gen & Strat		1	1			
Business Strategy & the Environment	0964-4733	Gen & Strat	4.5	2	2			
Business Strategy Review	0955-6419	Gen & Strat	6.5	1	1			
California Mgmt Review	0008-1256	Gen & Strat	6	3	3	y	y	y
Cambridge Jnl of Economics	0309-166X	Economics	6	3	3			
Canadian Jnl of Administrative Sciences	0825-0383	PSM		1	1			
Canadian Jnl of Economics	0008-4085	Economics	6	3	3			
Career Development Intl	1362-0436	OS/OB, HRM, IR	4	1	1			
Central European Jnl of Operations Research	1435-246X	OR, MS & POM		1	1			

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** China Quarterly	0305-7410	Economics		2	2			
Cognitive Psychology	0010-0285	Psychology		3	4			
Communications of the ACM	0001-0782	MIS, KM	6	4	4			
** Comparative Politics	0010-4159	Sociology		2	2			
Comparative Studies in Society & History	0010-4175	Sociology		2	2			
** Competition and Change	1024-5294	Sociology		3	2			
Computer Jnl	0010-4620	MIS, KM		2	2			
Computers & Industrial Engineering	0360-8352	OR, MS & POM		1	1			
Computers & Operations Research	0305-0548	OR, MS & POM	5.5	2	2			
Computing	0010-485X	MIS, KM		1	1			
Contemporary Accounting Research	0823-9150	F&A	6	4	3			
Contemporary Sociology	0094-3061	Sociology		3	2			
** Contributions to Political Economy	1464-3588	Economics		3	2			
Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly	0010-8804	Tourism	3.5	1	1			
Corporate Governance	0964-8410	OS/OB, HRM, IR	4	1	1			
** Corporate Reputation Review	1363-3589	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	1	1			
Creativity and Innovation Mgmt	0963-1690	Innovation	5	1	1			
Critical Perspectives in Accounting	1045-2354	F&A	5	2	2			
** Cross-Cultural Mgmt: an Intl Jnl	1352-7606	OS/OB, HRM, IR	3	2	2			
** Cross-Cultural Research	1069-3971	Gen & Strat		1	1			
** Culture and Organization (formerly Studies in Cultures, Organizations, and Societies)	1475-9551	Sociology	5		1			
Data & Knowledge Engineering	0169-023X	MIS, KM		4	3			
Data Base	0095-0033	MIS, KM		3	2			
Decision Sciences	0011-7315	OR, MS & POM	7	3	3			
Decision Support Systems	0167-9236	MIS, KM	5	3	3			
** Demography	0070-3370	Economics			4			
Developing Economies	0012-1533	Economics		1	1			
Development and Change	0012-155X	Sociology		1	1			
Ecological Economics	0921-8009	Economics	5	3	3			
** Econometric Reviews	0747-4938	Economics		3	3			
Econometric Theory	0266-4666	Economics	6	3	3			
Econometrica	0012-9682	Economics	6	4	4			y
Economic and Industrial Democracy	0143-831X	Economics	4.5	3	2			
Economic Development & Cultural Change	0013-0079	Sociology	5	3	3			
Economic Development Quarterly	0891-2424	PSM		3	3			
Economic Geography	0013-0095	Economics		3	4			
Economic History Review	0013-0117	Economics	5.5	4	3			
Economic Inquiry	0095-2583	Economics	6	3	3			
** Economic Issues	1363-7029	Economics	4.5	2	1			
Economic Jnl	0013-0133	Economics	6	4	4			
Economic Letters	0165-1765	Economics	5.5	3	3			
Economic Modelling	0264-9993	Economics	5	1	1			
** Economic Policy	0266-4658	Economics	7	3	3			
Economic Record	0013-0249	Economics		2	2			

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Economic Theory	0938-2259	Economics	7	3	3			
Economica	0013-0427	Economics	6	3	3			
** Economics and Philosophy	0266-2671	Economics		1	1			
** Economics of Innovation and New Technology	1043-8599	Entrep		2	2			
Economics of Planning	0013-0451	Economics		2	2			
Economics of Transition	0967-0750	Economics		2	2			
Economy & Society	0308-5147	Economics	5	3	3			
** Educational Mgmt & Administration	0263-211X	PSM	3	2	2			
** Educational Research	0013-1881	PSM		3	2			
** Electronic Commerce Research	1389-5753	MIS, KM		1	1			
Electronic Markets	1019-6781	MIS, KM		1	1			
** Empirica	0340-8744	Economics		2	2			
Empirical Economics	0377-7332	Economics		2	2			
Employee Relations	0142-5455	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	1	1			
** Employee Relations Law Jnl	0098-8898	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
Energy Economics	0140-9883	Economics		2	2			
** Enterprise and Innovation Mgmt Studies	1463-2446	Entrep	5	1	1			
Entrepreneurship and Regional Development	0898-5626	Entrep	5	1	1			
** Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Change	1059-0137	Entrep		1	1			
Entrepreneurship: Theory & Practice	1042-2587	Entrep	5	2	2			y
Environment & Planning A	0308-518X	PSM		3	3			
Environment & Planning B	0308-2164	PSM		3	3			
Environment & Planning C	0263-774X	PSM		3	3			
Environment & Planning D	0263-7758	PSM		3	3			
European Accounting Review	0963-8180	F&A	5	2	2			
European Business Jnl	0955-808X	Gen & Strat	5	1	1			
European Business Review	0955-534X	Gen & Strat	3	2	2			
European Economic Review	0014-2921	Economics	6.5	3	3			
European Finance Review	1382-6662	F&A	7	2	2			
European Financial Mgmt	1354-7798	F&A	6	2	2			
European Jnl of Finance	1351-847X	F&A	5	2	2			
European Jnl of Industrial Relations	0959-6801	OS/OB, HRM, IR	4	3	2			
European Jnl of Information Systems	0960-085X	MIS, KM	5	3	2			
European Jnl of Innovation Mgmt	1460-1060	Innovation	5	1	1			
European Jnl of Marketing	0309-0566	Marketing	5	2	2			
European Jnl of Operational Research	0377-2217	OR, MS & POM	6	3	3			
European Jnl of Political Economy	0176-2680	Sociology		3	3			
** European Jnl of Political Research	0304-4130	Sociology		2	2			
European Jnl of Social Psychology	0046-2772	Psychology		3	3			
** European Jnl of Sociology	0003-9756	Sociology		2	2			
** European Jnl of the History of Economic Thought	0967-2567	Economics		3	2			
European Jnl of Work and Organizational Psychology	1359-432X	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	1	1			
European Mgmt Jnl	0263-2373	Gen & Strat	5	1	1			
** European Planning Studies	0965-4313	PSM		3	3			

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European Review of Agricultural Economics	0165-1587	Economics	3	2	2			
** Evaluation	1356-3890	PSM		1	1			
Evaluation and Programme Planning	0149-7189	PSM		3	3			
Evaluation Review	0193-841X	PSM		2	2			
Expert Systems	0266-4720	MIS, KM	6	2	2			
Expert Systems with Applications	0957-4174	MIS, KM		3	3			
Explorations in Economic History	0014-4983	Economics		3	3			
Finance & Development	0015-1947	F&A		1	1			
Finance & Stochastics	0949-2984	F&A		3	2			
Financial Accountability and Mgmt	0267-4424	F&A	5	1	1			
Financial Analysts Jnl	0015-198X	F&A	6	3	3			
** Financial Markets, Institutions & Instruments	0963-8008	F&A		3	3			
Financial Mgmt	1471-9185	F&A	6	3	3		y	
Financial Review	0732-8516	F&A		1	1			
FinanzArchiv	0015-2218	Economics		2	2			
Fiscal Studies	0143-5671	F&A	5	1	1			
Futures	0016-3287	Innovation	4	3	2			
Games & Economic Behavior	0899-8256	Economics	6	2	2			
Gender, Work and Organisation	0968-6673	OS/OB, HRM, IR	4	1	1			
Geneva Papers on Risk & Insurance Issues & Practice	1018-5895	Economics	4	1	1			
Geneva Papers on Risk & Insurance Theory	0926-4957	F&A		2	2			
Geographical Analysis	0016-7363	Sociology		3	3			
** German Economic Review	1465-6485	Economics		2	2			
Group and Organization Mgmt	1059-6011	OS/OB, HRM, IR		3	3	y		
** Group and Organization Studies	0364-1082	PSM		1	1			
Group Decision and Negotiation	0926-2644	Gen & Strat	5	2	2			
Growth & Change	0017-4815	Sociology		2	2			
Harvard Business Review	0017-8012	Gen & Strat	7	3	3	y	y	y
Health and Social Care in the Community	0966-0410	PSM		3	3			
** Health Economics	1057-9230	Economics		2	2			
** Health Psychology	0278-6133	PSM			4			
** Health Services Mgmt Research	0951-4848	PSM	5	1	1			
History of Political Economy	0018-2702	Economics	5	3	3			
** HR Focus	1059-6038	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
** HR Magazine	1047-3149	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
** Human Computer Interaction	1532-7051	MIS, KM		2	2			
Human Organization	0018-7259	OS/OB, HRM, IR		2	2			
Human Performance	0895-9285	OS/OB, HRM, IR		4	3			
Human Relations	0018-7267	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	3	3	y	y	
** Human Resource Development Quarterly	1044-8004	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
Human Resource Mgmt (US)	0090-4848	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	3	3	y	y	y
Human Resource Mgmt Jnl (UK)	0954-5395	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	2	2			
Human Resource Mgmt Review	1053-4822	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
Human Resource Planning	0199-8986	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1	y		

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IEEE Intelligent System (& their Applications), formerly IEEE Expert	1094-7167	MIS, KM		2	4			
IEEE Trans. on Automatic Control	0018-9286	MIS, KM		3	3			
IEEE Trans. on Computers	0018-9340	MIS, KM		4	4			
IEEE Trans. on Engineering Mgmt	0018-9391	OR, MS & POM		2	2			
IEEE Trans. on Knowledge & Data Mgmt	1041-4347	MIS, KM		3	3			
IEEE Trans. on Software Engineering	0098-5589	OR, MS & POM		4	4			
IIE Trans.	0740-817X	MIS, KM		4	3			
IMF Staff Papers	1020-7635	Economics		2	2			
Industrial and Corporate Change	0960-6491	Economics	6	2	2			
Industrial and Labour Relations Review	0019-7939	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	3	3	y		
Industrial Marketing Mgmt	0019-8501	Marketing	5	2	2			
**Industrial Mgmt	0019-8471	OR, MS & POM		1	1			
**Industrial Mgmt and Data Systems	0263-5577	OR, MS & POM		1	1			
Industrial Relations	0019-8676	OS/OB, HRM, IR	6	3	3	y		
Industrial Relations Jnl	0019-8692	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	1	1			
**Industry and Innovation	1366-2716	Entrep	6	1	1			
Information and Mgmt	0378-7206	MIS, KM	6	2	2			
Information and Organization	1471-7727	F&A		1	1			
Information Economics & Policy	0167-6245	Economics		2	2			
Information Processing & Mgmt	0306-4573	OR, MS & POM		4	3			
Information Processing Letters	0020-0190	MIS, KM		1	1			
Information Society (The)	0197-2243	MIS, KM		2	2			
Information Systems	0306-4379	MIS, KM		3	3			
Information Systems Jnl	1365-2575	MIS, KM	6	3	3			
Information Systems Mgmt	1058-0530	MIS, KM		2	2			
Information Systems Research	1047-7047	MIS, KM	5.5	4	4			y
Information Technology and People	0959-3845	MIS, KM	6	2	2			
Insurance, Mathematics & Economics	0167-6687	MIS, KM		4	3			
Integrated Manufacturing Systems	0957-6061	OR, MS & POM	6	2	2			
Interfaces	0092-2102	OR, MS & POM	7	2	2			
Intl Business Review	0969-5931	Gen & Strat	5	2	2			
Intl Economic Review	0020-6598	Economics	7	3	3			
Intl Jnl of Accounting	0020-7063	F&A	5	1	1			
Intl Jnl of Advertising	0265-0487	Marketing	5	1	1			
Intl Jnl of Bank Marketing	0265-2323	Marketing	4	1	1			
**Intl Jnl of Business and Economics	1607-0704	Gen & Strat		2	2			
Intl Jnl of Business Performance Management	1368-4892	Gen & Strat		1	1			
**Intl Jnl of Computer Integrated Manufacturing	0951-192X	MIS, KM	6	2	2			
Intl Jnl of Conflict Mgmt	1044-4068	Gen & Strat		2	2			
**Intl Jnl of Contemporary Hospitality Mgmt	0959-6119	Tourism	4	1	1			
**Intl Jnl of Crosscultural Mgmt	1470-5958	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
**Intl Jnl of Electronic Business	1470-6067	MIS, KM		1	1			
Intl Jnl of Electronic Commerce	1086-4415	MIS, KM		3	3			
**Intl Jnl of Entrepreneurial Behavior and Research	1355-2554	Entrep	4	1	1			

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Intl Jnl of Entrepreneurship and Innovation	1465-7503	Entrep		1	1			
** Intl Jnl of Finance and Economics	1076-9307	F&A	6	3	3			
Intl Jnl of Flexible Manufacturing	0920-6299	OR, MS & POM		2	2			
Intl Jnl of Forecasting	0169-2070	Economics	5	3	3			
Intl Jnl of Game Theory	0020-7276	Economics		3	3			
** Intl Jnl of Hospitality Mgmt	0278-4319	Tourism	2.5	4	2			
Intl Jnl of Human Resource Mgmt	0958-5192	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	3	3			y
Intl Jnl of Human-Computer Studies	1071-5819	OR, MS & POM	5	2	2			
Intl Jnl of Industrial Organization	0167-7187	OS/OB, HRM, IR	6	3	3			
Intl Jnl of Information Mgmt	0268-4012	MIS, KM	4	2	2			
Intl Jnl of Innovation Mgmt	1363-9196	Innovation	5	2	2			
** Intl Jnl of Intelligent Systems in Acc., Fin. & Mngt	1055-615X	MIS, KM		2	2			
** Intl Jnl of Intercultural Relations	0147-1767	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
Intl Jnl of Logistics Mgmt	0957-4903	OR, MS & POM	5	2	2			
Intl Jnl of Manpower	0143-7720	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
Intl Jnl of Market Research (formerly Jnl of the Market Research Society)	0025-3618	Marketing	4	2	2			
Intl Jnl of Mgmt Reviews	1460-8545	Gen & Strat	6	2	2			
Intl Jnl of Operations and Production Mgmt	0144-3577	OR, MS & POM	5	3	2			
** Intl Jnl of Organisational Behaviour	1440-5377	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
Intl Jnl of Physical Distribution & Logistics Mgmt	0960-0035	OR, MS & POM	5	2	2			
Intl Jnl of Production Economics	0925-5273	OR, MS & POM	5.5	2	2			
Intl Jnl of Production Research	0020-7543	OR, MS & POM	5.5	3	3			
Intl Jnl of Project Mgmt	0263-7863	OR, MS & POM	5	1	1			
Intl Jnl of Public Administration	0190-0692	PSM		2	2			
Intl Jnl of Public Sector Mgmt	0951-3558	PSM	4	2	2			
Intl Jnl of Quality and Reliability Mgmt	0265-671X	OR, MS & POM	5	2	2			
Intl Jnl of Research in Marketing	0167-8116	Marketing	5	4	3			
Intl Jnl of Retail & Distribution Mgmt	0959-0552	Marketing	4	1	1			
** Intl Jnl of Selection and Assessment	0965-075X	OS/OB, HRM, IR	3.5	3	3			
Intl Jnl of Service Industries Mgmt	0956-4233	OR, MS & POM	5	2	2			
Intl Jnl of Social Economics	0306-8293	Economics		1	1			
** Intl Jnl of Techn. Innovation & Entrepreneurship	0166-4972	Entrep		1	1			
Intl Jnl of Technology Mgmt	0267-5730	Innovation	5	2	2			
Intl Jnl of the Economics of Business	1357-1516	Economics	6	2	2			
** Intl Jnl of Training and Development	1360-3736	OS/OB, HRM, IR	4	1	1			
Intl Jnl of Urban and Regional Research	0309-1317	Sociology		2	2			
Intl Labour Review	0020-7780	OS/OB, HRM, IR		2	2			
Intl Marketing Review	0265-1335	Marketing	4.5	2	1			
Intl Mgmt	0020-7888	Gen & Strat		1	1			
Intl Regional Science Review	0160-0176	Economics		2	3			
Intl Review of Administrative Sciences	0020-8523	PSM	4	2	2			
Intl Review of Applied Economics	0269-2171	Economics	4	3	3			
** Intl Review of Finance	1369-412X	F&A		2	2			
Intl Review of Financial Analysis	1057-5219	F&A		1	1			



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Intl Review of Law and Economics	0144-8188	Economics		2	2			
** Intl Review of Retail Distribution & Cons. Research	0959-3969	Marketing	5	1	1			
Intl Review of Strategic Mgmt	1047-7918	Gen & Strat		1	1			
Intl Small Business Jnl	0266-2426	Entrep	4	1	1			
Intl Social Science Jnl	0020-8701	Sociology		1	1			
Intl Studies of Mgmt & Organization	0020-8825	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	2	2			
** Intl Studies Quarterly	0020-8833	Economics		2	2			
Intl Transactions in Operational Research	0969-6016	OR, MS & POM	7	2	2			
Issues in Accounting Education	0739-3172	F&A	5	2	2			
** Japan and the World Economy	0922-1425	Economics		2	2			
** Jnl for Quality & Participation	1040-9602	OR, MS & POM			1			
Jnl of Accountancy	0021-8448	F&A		1	1			
Jnl of Accounting & Economics	0165-4101	F&A	7	4	4			y
Jnl of Accounting and Public Policy	0278-4254	F&A	5	3	3			
Jnl of Accounting Education	0748-5751	F&A		1	1			
Jnl of Accounting Literature	0737-4607	F&A		3	3			
Jnl of Accounting Research	0021-8456	F&A	7	4	4			y
Jnl of Accounting, Auditing and Finance	0148-558X	F&A	6.5	3	3			
Jnl of Advertising	0091-3367	Marketing	5	2	2			
Jnl of Advertising Research	0021-8499	Marketing	4	2	2			
** Jnl of Applied Accounting Research	0967-5426	F&A	4.5	1	1			
Jnl of Applied Behavioural Sciences	0021-8863	Psychology	5	2	2			
Jnl of Applied Business Research	0892-7626	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
Jnl of Applied Corporate Finance	1078-1196	F&A	6.5	2	2			
Jnl of Applied Econometrics	0883-7252	Economics	6	4	3			
** Jnl of Applied Economics	1514-0326	Economics		3	3			
** Jnl of Applied Mgmt and Entrepreneurship	1077-1158	Entrep		1	1			
** Jnl of Applied Mgmt Studies	1360-0796	Gen & Strat	4	2	2			
Jnl of Applied Psychology	0021-9010	Psychology	6.5	4	4	y		y
Jnl of Applied Social Psychology	0021-9029	Psychology		2	2			
** Jnl of Asian Economics	1049-0078	Economics		1	1			
** Jnl of Asia-Pacific Business	1059-9231	Gen & Strat		1	1			
Jnl of Banking & Finance	0378-4266	F&A	6	3	3		y	
Jnl of Behavioral Decision Making	0894-3257	Psychology	6	2	2	y		
Jnl of Brand Mgmt (The)	1350-231X	Marketing	4	1	1			
Jnl of Business	0021-9398	Gen & Strat	6.5	4	4		y	
Jnl of Business & Industrial Marketing (The)	0885-8624	Marketing	5	1	1			
Jnl of Business and Economic Statistics	0735-0015	Economics		3	3			
Jnl of Business and Psychology	0889-3268	Psychology		2	2			
Jnl of Business Communication	0021-9436	Marketing		1	1			
Jnl of Business Ethics	0167-4544	OS/OB, HRM, IR	3	2	2	y		y
Jnl of Business Finance and Accounting	0306-686X	F&A	6	3	3			
** Jnl of Business Forecasting Methods and Systems	0278-6087	Gen & Strat		1	1			
Jnl of Business Logistics	0735-3766	OR, MS & POM		3	2			

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Jnl of Business Research	0148-2963	Marketing	6	3	3	y		
Jnl of Business Strategy	0275-6668	Gen & Strat		1	1			
Jnl of Business to Business Marketing	1051-712X	Marketing	4	1	1			
Jnl of Business Venturing	0883-9026	Entrep	6	3	3	y		y
** Jnl of Combinatorial Optimization	1382-6905	OR, MS & POM			3			
Jnl of Common Market Studies	0021-9886	Economics	6	2	2			
Jnl of Comparative Economics	0147-5967	Economics	5	3	2			
** Jnl of Compensation & Benefits	0893-780X	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
** Jnl of Computational Finance	1460-1559	F&A	6	4	3			
** Jnl of Conflict Resolution	0022-0027	OS/OB, HRM, IR	4	3	3			
Jnl of Consumer Affairs	0022-0078	Marketing		2	2			
Jnl of Consumer Behaviour	1472-0817	Marketing		2	2			
Jnl of Consumer Marketing	0736-3761	Marketing	4	1	1			
Jnl of Consumer Psychology	1057-7408	Marketing		3	3			
Jnl of Consumer Research	0093-5301	Marketing	7	4	4	y	y	y
** Jnl of Consumer Satisfaction, Dissatisfaction and Complaining Behavior	0899-8620	Marketing		1	1			
Jnl of Corporate Finance	0929-1199	F&A	6	3	3			
Jnl of Cross Cultural Psychology	0022-0221	Psychology	3	4	4			
** Jnl of Current Issues in Advertising	1064-1734	Marketing		1	1			
Jnl of Derivatives	1074-1240	F&A	6	2	2			
Jnl of Developing Areas	0022-037X	Economics		2	2			
Jnl of Development Economics	0304-3878	Economics	6.5	3	3			
Jnl of Development Studies	0022-0388	Economics	5.5	3	3			
** Jnl of Developmental Entrepreneurship	1084-9467	Entrep		1	1			
** Jnl of East-West Business	1066-9868	Gen & Strat	4	1	1			
Jnl of Econometrics	0304-4076	Economics	6	4	3			
Jnl of Economic Behaviour & Organization	0167-2681	Economics	6	3	3			
Jnl of Economic Dynamics & Control	0165-1889	Economics	6	2	2			
Jnl of Economic Education	0022-0485	Economics		3	2			
Jnl of Economic History	0022-0507	Economics		4	3			
Jnl of Economic Issues	0021-3624	Economics	4	2	2			
Jnl of Economic Literature	0022-0515	Economics	4	4	4	y		
Jnl of Economic Perspectives	0895-3309	Economics	6.5	3	4	y		
Jnl of Economic Psychology	0167-4870	Economics	5	2	2			
Jnl of Economic Studies	0144-3585	Economics	4	2	2			
Jnl of Economic Theory	0022-0531	Economics	7	4	4			
Jnl of Economics	0931-8658	Economics		3	3			
Jnl of Economics & Business	0148-6195	Economics		2	2			
Jnl of Economics & Mgmt Strategy	1058-6407	Economics	5	2	1			
** Jnl of Education Policy	1464-5106	PSM	7	2	2			
Jnl of Educational Research	0022-0671	PSM		2	2			
Jnl of Empirical Finance	0927-5398	F&A	6.5	3	3			
Jnl of End-User Computing	1063-2239	MIS, KM	4	2	2			
Jnl of Engineering and Technology Mgmt	0923-4748	Innovation		2	2			

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** Jnl of Enterprise Information Mgmt	0957-6053	MIS, KM		1	1			
** Jnl of Entrepreneurial and Small Firm Finance	1057-2287	Entrep		1	1			
** Jnl of Entrepreneurship	0971-3557	Entrep		1	1			
** Jnl of Entrepreneurship Education	1649-2269	Entrep		1	1			
Jnl of Environmental Economics & Mgmt	0095-0696	Economics		3	3			
Jnl of Environmental Management	0301-4797	Economics		1	1			
Jnl of Euromarketing	1049-6483	Marketing	4	1	1			
** Jnl of European Economic History	0391-5115	Economics		2	2			
** Jnl of European Industrial Training	0309-0590	OS/OB, HRM, IR	4	1	1			
Jnl of European Public Policy	1350-1763	PSM	5	4	3			
** Jnl of European Social Policy	0958-9287	PSM	4	3	3			
Jnl of Evolutionary Economics	0936-9937	Economics	6	3	3			
** Jnl of Experimental Psychology Applied	1076-898X	Psychology	6	4	4			
Jnl of Experimental Psychology General	0096-3445	Psychology		3	4			
Jnl of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition	0278-7393	Psychology		3	3			
Jnl of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance	0096-1523	Psychology		3	3			
Jnl of Experimental Social Psychology	0022-1031	Psychology		3	3	y		
Jnl of Finance	0022-2082	F&A	7	4	4	y	y	y
Jnl of Financial & Quantitative Analysis	0022-1090	F&A	5.5	4	4		y	
Jnl of Financial Economics	0304-405X	F&A	7	4	4	y	y	y
Jnl of Financial Intermediation	1042-9573	F&A	7	3	3			
Jnl of Financial Markets	1386-4181	Economics		2	2			
Jnl of Financial Research	0270-2592	F&A		2	2			
Jnl of Financial Services Research	0920-8550	F&A	6	1	1			
Jnl of Forecasting	0277-6693	Gen & Strat	6	3	3			
Jnl of Futures Markets	0270-7314	F&A	5.5	3	3		y	
Jnl of General Mgmt	0306-3070	Gen & Strat	4	1	1			
** Jnl of Global Business	1053-7287	Gen & Strat		1	1			
Jnl of Global Marketing	0891-1762	Marketing		1	1			
Jnl of Health Economics	0167-6296	Economics	4	3	4			
** Jnl of High Tech Mgmt Research	1047-8310	Innovation		2	2			
Jnl of Higher Education	0022-1546	PSM		2	2			
Jnl of Hospitality and Leisure Marketing	1050-7051	Tourism		2	2			
Jnl of Human Resources	0022-166X	OS/OB, HRM, IR	6	3	3	y		
** Jnl of Industrial Ecology	1088-1980	Economics		4	3			
Jnl of Industrial Economics	0022-1821	Economics	5.5	3	3	y		
** Jnl of Industrial Relations	0022-1856	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
** Jnl of Information Mgmt	0198-9839	MIS, KM			1			
Jnl of Information Science	0165-5515	MIS, KM		1	1			
Jnl of Information Systems	0888-7985	MIS, KM		3	2			
Jnl of Information Systems Mgmt	0739-9014	MIS, KM		1	1			
Jnl of Information Technology	0268-3962	MIS, KM	5	3	2			
Jnl of Institutional & Theoretical Economics	0932-4569	Economics	6	2	2			
Jnl of Interactive Marketing	1094-9968	Marketing	7	2	2			

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** Jnl of Intl Accounting Research	1542-6297	F&A		2	2			
Jnl of Intl Business Studies	0047-2506	Gen & Strat	6	4	4	y	y	y
** Jnl of Intl Consumer Marketing	0896-1530	Marketing		1	1			
** Jnl of Intl Development	0954-1748	Economics	5	1	1			
Jnl of Intl Economics	0022-1996	Economics	7	4	3			
Jnl of Intl Financial Markets, Institutions & Money	1042-4431	F&A		1	1			
Jnl of Intl Financial Mgmt & Accounting	0954-1314	F&A	6	1	1			
Jnl of Intl Marketing	1069-031X	Marketing	6	3	3			
Jnl of Intl Marketing and Marketing Research	1010-7347	Marketing		1	1			
Jnl of Intl Mgmt	1075-4253	Gen & Strat		2	2			
Jnl of Intl Money and Finance	0261-5606	F&A	6	3	3		y	
** Jnl of Knowledge Mgmt	1367-3270	MIS, KM		1	1			
Jnl of Labor Economics	0734-306X	Economics	5	4	3	y		
Jnl of Labor Research	0195-3613	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	2	2	y		
Jnl of Law and Economics	0022-2186	Economics	6	4	4			
Jnl of Law, Economics & Organization	8756-6222	Economics	4	4	3	y		
Jnl of Macroeconomics	0164-0704	Economics	5	3	3			
Jnl of Macromarketing	0276-1467	Marketing	5	1	1			
** Jnl of Managerial Issues	1045-3695	Gen & Strat		1	1			
Jnl of Managerial Psychology	0268-3946	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	1	1			
Jnl of Manufacturing & Operations Mgmt	0890-2577	OR, MS & POM		1	1			
Jnl of Manufacturing Systems	0278-6125	OR, MS & POM		2	2			
Jnl of Market-Focused Mgmt	1382-3019	Marketing		1	1			
Jnl of Marketing	0022-2429	Marketing	5	4	4	y	y	y
Jnl of Marketing Channels	1046-669X	Marketing		1	1			
** Jnl of Marketing Communications	1352-7266	Marketing	4	1	1			
Jnl of Marketing Education	0273-4753	Marketing		2	2			
Jnl of Marketing Mgmt	0267-257X	Marketing	5	2	2			
Jnl of Marketing Practice	1355-2538	Marketing	4	1	1			
Jnl of Marketing Research	0022-2437	Marketing	7	4	4	y	y	y
Jnl of Marketing Theory and Practice	1069-6679	Marketing		1	1			
Jnl of Mathematical Economics	0304-4068	Economics		4	3			
** Jnl of Mathematical Psychology	0022-2496	MIS, KM		2	2			
Jnl of Mgmt	0149-2063	Gen & Strat	6	3	3	y	y	
Jnl of Mgmt Accounting Research	1049-2127	F&A		2	2			
Jnl of Mgmt Development	0262-1711	OS/OB, HRM, IR	4	1	1			
** Jnl of Mgmt in Medicine	0268-9235	PSM	5	1	1			
Jnl of Mgmt Information Systems	0742-1222	MIS, KM		4	3			
Jnl of Mgmt Inquiry	1056-4926	Gen & Strat	5	3	3			
Jnl of Mgmt Studies	0022-2380	Gen & Strat	5	3	3	y	y	
Jnl of Monetary Economics	0304-3932	Economics	7	4	4			
Jnl of Money, Credit & Banking	0022-2879	F&A	5.5	3	3		y	
Jnl of Multinational Financial Mgmt	1042-444X	F&A		1	1			
Jnl of Multivariate Analysis	0047-259X	MIS, KM		2	1			

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Jnl of Non Profit & Public Sector Marketing	1049-5142	Marketing	4	1	1			
Jnl of Occupational & Organizational Psychology	0963-1798	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	3	3	y		
Jnl of Operations Mgmt	0272-6963	OR, MS & POM	7	3	3			y
Jnl of Optimization Theory & Applications	0022-3239	OR, MS & POM		3	3			
Jnl of Organisational Behaviour Mgmt	0160-8061	Gen & Strat		2	2			
Jnl of Organisational Change Mgmt	0953-4814	Gen & Strat	5	2	2			
Jnl of Organizational Behavior	0894-3796	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5.5	3	3	y		
Jnl of Personal Selling and Sales Mgmt	0885-3134	Marketing	5	2	2			
Jnl of Personality & Social Psychology	0022-3514	Psychology	6	4	4	y		
Jnl of Policy Analysis & Mgmt	0276-8739	PSM		3	3			
Jnl of Policy Modelling	0161-8938	PSM		2	2			
Jnl of Political Economy	0022-3808	Economics	6	4	4			y
Jnl of Portfolio Mgmt	0095-4918	F&A	6.5	3	2		y	
Jnl of Post Keynesian Economics	0160-3477	Economics	5.5	3	3			
Jnl of Product and Brand Mgmt	1061-0421	Marketing	4	1	1			
Jnl of Product Innovation Mgmt	0737-6782	Innovation	6	3	3		y	
Jnl of Productivity Analysis	0895-562X	OR, MS & POM	4	3	3			
** Jnl of Professional Services Marketing	0748-4623	Marketing	4	1	1			
Jnl of Public Administration Research and Theory	1053-1858	PSM		2	2			
Jnl of Public Economics	0047-2727	Economics	5	3	3			
Jnl of Public Policy	0143-814X	PSM	5	1	1			
Jnl of Public Policy & Marketing	0748-6766	Marketing		2	2			
** Jnl of Quality Mgmt	1084-8568	OR, MS & POM		1	1			
** Jnl of Quality Technology	0022-4065	MIS, KM		1	3			
Jnl of Real Estate Finance and Economics	0895-5638	F&A		2	2			
Jnl of Regional Science	0022-4146	OR, MS & POM	4	4	3			
Jnl of Regulatory Economics	0922-680X	Economics	5.5	2	2			
Jnl of Relationship Marketing	1533-2667	Marketing		1	1			
** Jnl of Research and Practice in Inf. Technology	1443-458X	MIS, KM		2	2			
** Jnl of Retail Banking	0195-2064	F&A		1	1			
Jnl of Retailing	0022-4359	Marketing	5	3	3			
Jnl of Retailing and Consumer Services	0969-6989	Marketing	5	1	1			
Jnl of Risk & Insurance	0022-4367	F&A	5	2	2			
Jnl of Risk & Uncertainty	0895-5646	Economics	4.5	3	3			
** Jnl of Rural Studies	0743-0167	PSM	4	3	3			
** Jnl of Scheduling	1094-6136	OR, MS & POM		4	3			
Jnl of Service Research	1094-6705	Marketing		3	2			
Jnl of Services Marketing	0887-6045	Marketing	4	2	1			
** Jnl of Small Business and Enterprise Development	1462-6004	Entrep	4	1	1			
Jnl of Small Business and Entrepreneurship	0827-6331	Entrep		1	1			
Jnl of Small Business Mgmt	0047-2778	Entrep	5	2	2			y
** Jnl of Small Business Strategy	1081-8510	Entrep		1	1			
Jnl of Social History	0022-4529	Sociology		1	1			
Jnl of Social Issues	0022-4537	Sociology		2	2			

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Jnl of Social Policy	0047-2794	PSM		4	3			
Jnl of Social Psychology	0022-4545	Psychology	6	3	3			
** Jnl of Socio-Economics	1053-5357	Economics		1	1			
Jnl of Strategic Information Systems	0963-8687	MIS, KM	6	2	2			
Jnl of Strategic Marketing	0965-254X	Marketing	5	2	2			
Jnl of Supply Chain Mgmt	1523-2409	OR, MS & POM		2	2			
** Jnl of Sustainable Tourism	0966-9582	Tourism	5	1	1			
Jnl of Systems and Software	0164-1212	MIS, KM		1	1			
Jnl of Systems Mgmt	0022-4839	MIS, KM		1	1			
Jnl of the Academy of Marketing Science	0092-0703	Marketing	6	4	3			
Jnl of the ACM	0004-5411	MIS, KM		3	3			
Jnl of the AIS	1536-9323	MIS, KM		3	3			
** Jnl of the Am. Soc. for Inf. Science and Technology	1532-2882	MIS, KM	5	1	1			
** Jnl of the American Planning Association	0194-4363	PSM		2	2			
Jnl of the American Statistical Association	0162-1459	Economics	4	4	4	y		y
** Jnl of the Asia-Pacific Economy	1354-7860	Economics		2	2			
Jnl of the Operational Research Society	0160-5682	OR, MS & POM	6	2	2			
Jnl of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A	0964-1998	OR, MS & POM	4	4	4			
Jnl of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B	1369-7412	OR, MS & POM		4	4			
Jnl of Transport Economics and Policy	0022-5258	Economics	5	2	2			
Jnl of Travel Research	0047-2875	Tourism	4	3	3			
Jnl of Urban Economics	0094-1190	Economics		3	3			
Jnl of Vocational Behaviour	0001-8791	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	3	3	y		
Jnl of World Business (Columbia)	1090-9516	Gen & Strat	6	3	3			
Jnl of World Trade	1011-6702	Economics		1	1			
Knowledge and Process Mgmt	1092-4604	OR, MS & POM	5	1	1			
** Knowledge Engineering Review	0269-8889	MIS, KM		4	3			
** Knowledge Mgmt	1369-7633	MIS, KM		2	2			
Kyklos	0023-5962	Economics	5	3	3			
** Labor History	0023-656X	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
** Labor Studies Jnl	0160-449X	OS/OB, HRM, IR		2	2			
** Labour & Industry	1030-1763	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
** Labour & Society	0378-5408	OS/OB, HRM, IR		2	1			
Labour Economics	0927-5371	Economics		3	3			
Labour. Review of Labour Economics and Industrial Relations	1121-7081	Economics	6	2	2			
Land Economics	0023-7639	Economics	5	2	2			
Leadership and Organization Development Jnl	0143-7739	Gen & Strat	4	1	1			
Leadership Quarterly	1048-9843	OS/OB, HRM, IR	7	3	3			
** Linear & Multilinear Algebra	0308-1087	OR, MS & POM		4	3			
Linear Algebra and its Applications	0024-3795	OR, MS & POM		4	3			
** Local Economy	0269-0942	PSM	4	2	2			
** Local Governance	1464-0899	PSM	5	2	2			
Local Government Studies	0300-3930	PSM	4.5	3	3			
Long Range Planning	0024-6301	Gen & Strat	5	2	2	y	y	y

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Managerial and Decision Economics	0143-6570	Economics	6	2	2			
Managerial Auditing Jnl	0268-6902	F&A	4	1	1			
Managerial Finance	0307-4358	F&A	3	1	1			
** Managing Service Quality	0960-4529	Marketing	4	1	1			
Manchester School	1463-6786	Economics	6	2	2			
Manufacturing and Service Operations Mgmt	1523-4614	OR, MS & POM		1	1			
** Marine Policy	0308-597X	Economics	5		3			
** Marketing Health Services	1094-1304	Marketing		1	1			
Marketing Intelligence and Planning	0263-4503	Marketing	4	1	1			
Marketing Letters	0923-0645	Marketing	7	3	3			
** Marketing Mgmt	1061-3846	Marketing		1	1			
Marketing News	0025-3790	Marketing		1	1			
Marketing Science	0732-2399	Marketing	7	4	4		y	
Marketing Theory	1470-5931	Marketing		2	2			
** Mathematical & Computer Modelling	0895-7177	OR, MS & POM		2	2			
Mathematical Finance	0960-1627	F&A	7	3	3			
Mathematical Methods of Operational Research	1432-2994	OR, MS & POM		2	2			
Mathematical Programming	0025-5610	OR, MS & POM	6	4	4			
** Mathematical Social Sciences	0165-4896	Economics		3	2			
** Mathematics of Control, Signals & systems	0932-4194	OR, MS & POM		3	3			
Mathematics of Operations Research	0364-765X	OR, MS & POM	6	4	3			
McKinsey Quarterly	0047-5394	Gen & Strat		1	1			
Mgmt Accounting Research	1044-5005	F&A	6	3	3			
** Mgmt Communication Quarterly	0893-3189	Gen & Strat		2	2			
Mgmt Decision	0025-1747	Gen & Strat	4	1	1			
** Mgmt Development Review	0962-2519	OS/OB, HRM, IR		2	1			
Mgmt Intl Review	0025-181X	Gen & Strat	6	2	2	y		y
Mgmt Learning	1350-5076	Gen & Strat	5	2	2			
** Mgmt Quarterly	0025-1860	Gen & Strat		1	1			
Mgmt Review	0025-1895	Gen & Strat		1	1			
Mgmt Science	0025-1909	OR, MS & POM	6	4	4	y	y	y
** Mgmt Services	0307-6768	Gen & Strat		1	1			
MIS Quarterly	0276-7783	MIS, KM	6	4	4	y		y
** Modern Asian Studies	0026-749X	Sociology		2	1			
Monthly Labor Review	0098-1818	OS/OB, HRM, IR		2	2			
** Multinational Business Review	1525-383X	Gen & Strat		1	1			
Multivariate Behavioral Research	0027-3171	Psychology		3	3			
National Tax Jnl	0028-0283	Economics	4	3	3			
Naval Research Logistics: an Intl Jnl	0894-069X	OR, MS & POM		2	2			
** Networks	0028-3045	MIS, KM			3			
** New Review of Applied Expert Systems	1361-0244	MIS, KM		2	2			
New Technology, Work and Employment	0268-1072	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	2	2			
** New Zealand Jnl of Business	0110-9596	Gen & Strat		1	1			
** New Zealand Jnl of Industrial Relations	0110-0637	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			

Journal	ISSN	Subject_area	BJM04	Cluster without CI	Cluster with CI	SMJ Top 65	LRP Top 32	FT Top 40
Non-Profit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly	0899-7640	PSM		3	3			
Non-Profit Mgmt and Leadership	1048-6682	PSM	4	2	2			
OMEGA - Intl Jnl of Mgmt Science	0305-0483	OR, MS & POM	5	2	2			
Operations Research	0030-364X	OR, MS & POM	7	4	4			y
Operations Research Letters	0167-6377	OR, MS & POM		3	3			
OR Spectrum	0171-6468	OR, MS & POM		3	3			
Org. Behavior and Human Decision Processes	0749-5978	OS/OB, HRM, IR	6	4	4	y		y
Organization	1350-5084	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	3	3			
** Organization and Administrative Science	0146-1400	Gen & Strat		3	3			
** Organization Development Jnl	0889-6402	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
Organization Science	1047-7039	OS/OB, HRM, IR	6	4	4	y	y	y
Organization Studies	0170-8406	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	3	3	y	y	
Organizational Dynamics	0090-2616	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5.5	2	2	y		
Organizational Research Methods	1094-4281	Gen & Strat		3	3			
Oxford Bulletin of Economics & Statistics	0305-9049	Economics	6	3	2			
Oxford Economic Papers	0030-7653	Economics	6	3	3			
Oxford Review of Economic Policy	0266-903X	Economics	6	2	2			
** Pacific Accounting Review	0114-0582	F&A		1	1			
** Pacific Basin Finance Jnl	0927-538X	F&A	5	1	1			
Papers in Regional Science	1056-8190	Economics		2	2			
People Mgmt	1358-6297	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	1	1			
Performance Evaluation	0166-5316	MIS, KM		1	1			
** Personality & Individual Differences	0191-8869	Psychology			3			
Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin	0146-1672	Psychology	7	4	4			
Personnel Psychology	0031-5826	OS/OB, HRM, IR		3	3	y		
Personnel Review	0048-3486	OS/OB, HRM, IR	4	1	1			
Philosophy of Science	0031-8248	Sociology		1	1			
Policy and Politics	0305-5736	PSM	6	2	2			
Policy Sciences	0032-2687	PSM		2	2			
** Policy Studies	0144-2872	Gen & Strat	5	2	2			
Policy Studies Jnl	0190-292X	PSM		2	2			
** Political Science Quarterly	0032-3195	PSM		3	3			
Political Studies	0032-3217	Sociology		2	2			
Production and Inventory Mgmt Jnl	0897-8336	OR, MS & POM		2	2			
Production and Operations Mgmt	1059-1478	OR, MS & POM		2	2			
Production Planning & Control	0953-7287	OR, MS & POM	5	2	2			
Progress in Human Geography	0309-1325	Sociology		3	4			
** Project Mgmt Jnl	8756-9728	Gen & Strat		2	2			
Psychological Bulletin	0033-2909	Psychology		4	4	y		
** Psychological Methods	1082-989X	Psychology		4	4			
Psychological Reports	0033-2941	Psychology	5	1	1	y		
** Psychological Research	0340-0727	Psychology		3	3			
Psychological Review	0033-295X	Psychology		4	4	y		
** Psychology and Education	0033-3077	Psychology			1			



Journal	ISSN	Subject_area	BJM04	Cluster without CI	Cluster with CI	SMJ Top 65	LRP Top 32	FT Top 40
Psychology and Marketing	0742-6046	Marketing	6	2	2			
Psychometrika	0033-3123	Psychology		4	3			
Public Administration	0033-3298	PSM	6	4	3			
Public Administration & Development	0271-2075	PSM	5	2	2			
Public Administration Quarterly	0734-9149	PSM		2	2			
Public Administration Review	0033-3352	PSM	6	4	3			
Public Choice	0048-5829	PSM	4	3	3			
Public Finance Review	1091-1421	Economics	5	2	2			
** Public Manager (The)	1061-7639	Gen & Strat		2	2			
** Public Mgmt	1461-667X	PSM	5	2	2			
Public Money and Mgmt	0954-0962	PSM	5	2	2			
Public Opinion Quarterly	0033-362X	Marketing		3	3			
Public Productivity and Mgmt Review	1044-8039	PSM		2	2			
** Public Relations Review	0363-8111	Marketing		1	1			
Public Understanding of Science	0963-6625	Innovation		2	2			
Qualitative Market Research	1352-2752	Marketing	4	1	1			
Quality and Quantity	0033-5177	OR, MS & POM		2	2			
** Quality Mgmt Jnl	1068-6967	OR, MS & POM	6	2	2			
Quarterly Jnl of Business & Economics	0747-5535	Economics		2	2			
Quarterly Jnl of Economics	0033-5533	Economics		4	4	y		
Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance	1062-9769	Economics		2	2			
Queueing Systems	0257-0130	OR, MS & POM		2	2			
R&D Mgmt	0033-6807	Innovation	4.5	2	2			
RAND Jnl of Economics	0741-6261	Economics	7	4	4			y
Regional Science & Urban Economics	0166-0462	Economics	6	3	3			
Regional Studies	0034-3404	PSM	4	3	3			
** Reliability Engineering and Systems Safety	0951-8320	OR, MS & POM	5		2			
** Research in Consumer Behavior	0885-2111	Marketing		1	1			
** Research in Government & Non-Profit Accounting	0884-0741	F&A		1	1			
Research in Organizational Behavior	0191-3085	OS/OB, HRM, IR		3	3	y		
** Research in Personnel & Human Resource Mngt	0742-7301	OS/OB, HRM, IR		2	2	y		
** Research in the Sociology of Organizations	0733-558X	Sociology		4	3			
Research Policy	0048-7333	Economics	6	3	3	y		
Research Technology Mgmt	0895-6308	OR, MS & POM		2	2			
Review of Accounting Studies	1380-6653	F&A		3	3			
Review of Derivatives Research	1380-6645	F&A		3	3			
Review of Economic Studies	0034-6527	Economics	7	4	4			
Review of Economics & Statistics	0034-6535	Economics	6	4	3	y		
Review of Financial Economics	1058-3300	F&A		2	2			
Review of Financial Studies	0893-9454	F&A	7	4	4		y	y
Review of Income & Wealth	0034-6586	Economics		2	2			
Review of Industrial Organization	0889-938X	Economics	5.5	2	2			
Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting	0924-865X	F&A	5	3	3			
** Review of Social Economy	0034-6764	Economics	5	3	2			

Journal	ISSN	Subject_area	BJM04	Cluster without CI	Cluster with CI	SMJ Top 65	LRP Top 32	FT Top 40
Review of World Economics (prev. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv)	0043-2636	Economics	5	2	2			
SAM Advanced Mgmt Jnl	0036-0805	Gen & Strat		2	2			
Scandinavian Jnl of Economics	0347-0520	Economics		3	3			
Scandinavian Jnl of Mgmt	0956-5221	Gen & Strat	6	2	2			
** Schmalenbach Business Review	0341-2687	Gen & Strat		2	2			
** Science and Public Policy	0302-3427	Innovation	5	2	2			
** Science, Technology and Human Values	0162-2439	Innovation		3	3			
Scottish Jnl of Political Economy	0036-9292	Economics	5	3	3			
Service Industries Jnl	0264-2069	OR, MS & POM	5	2	2			
** Services Marketing Quarterly	1533-2969	Marketing		1	1			
SIAM Jnl of Computing	0097-5397	MIS, KM		4	3			
SIAM Jnl of Control & Optimization	0363-0129	OR, MS & POM		4	3			
SIAM Jnl on Applied Mathematics	0036-1399	F&A		1	1			
SIAM Jnl on Mathematical Analysis	0036-1410	F&A		1	1			
SIAM Jnl on Matrix Analysis & Applications	0895-4798	MIS, KM		3	3			
SIAM Jnl on Optimization	1052-6234	OR, MS & POM		3	3			
SIAM review	0036-1445	OR, MS & POM		3	4			
Sloan Mgmt Review	1532-9194	Gen & Strat	7	3	3	y	y	y
Small Business Economics	0921-898X	Entrep	6	2	2			
** Small Enterprise Research: The Jnl of SEAANZ	1321-5906	Entrep		1	1			
Social Choice & Welfare	0176-1714	Sociology		3	3			
Social Policy and Administration	0144-5596	PSM	4.5	3	3			
** Social Problems	0037-7791	Sociology		2	3			
** Social Research	0037-783X	Sociology		2	1			
Social Science & Medicine	0277-9536	Sociology		2	3			
** Social Science Jnl	0362-3319	Sociology		2	1			
Social Science Quarterly	0038-4941	Sociology		1	1			
** Social Services Review	0037-7961	PSM		3	3			
** Social Studies of Science	0306-3127	Innovation		3	3			
** Socio-Economic Planning Sciences	0038-0121	OR, MS & POM		1	1			
** Sociological Inquiry	0038-0245	Sociology		2	2			
Sociological Review	0038-0261	Sociology	5	3	3			
Sociologie du Travail	0038-0296	Sociology		1	1			
Sociology	0038-0385	Sociology	5	3	3			
** Southern Business Review	0884-1373	Gen & Strat		2	2			
Southern Economic Jnl	0038-4038	Economics	5.5	3	3			
** Stanford Social Innovation Review	1542-7099	Entrep		3	3			
** Strategic Change	1057-9265	Gen & Strat	4	1	1			
Strategic Mgmt Jnl	0143-2095	Gen & Strat	6	4	4	y	y	y
** Strategic Organization	1476-1270	Gen & Strat		1	1			
** Stress and Health	1532-3005	OS/OB, HRM, IR			3			
Structural Equation Modeling	1070-5511	Marketing		2	2			
** Studies in Comparative Intl Development	0039-3606	Sociology		2	2			
** Systems & Control Letters	0167-6911	OR, MS & POM		3	3			

Journal	ISSN	Subject_area	BJM04	Cluster without CI	Cluster with CI	SMJ Top 65	LRP Top 32	FT Top 40
Technological Analysis & Strategic Mgmt	0953-7325	Gen & Strat	5	2	2			
Technological Forecasting and Social Change	0040-1625	Innovation	4	1	1			
** Technology Mgmt	1073-4457	Innovation		1	1			
Technometrics	0040-1706	OR, MS & POM		3	3			
Technovation	0166-4972	Innovation	5	1	1			
Theory, Culture and Society	0263-2764	Gen & Strat		3	3			
Thunderbird Intl Business Review	1096-4762	Gen & Strat	5	1	1			
** Total Quality Environmental Mgmt	1055-7571	OR, MS & POM			1			
Total Quality Mgmt	0954-4127	OR, MS & POM	4	1	1			
** Tourism and Hospitality Planning & Development	1479-053X	Tourism		3	2			
** Tourism Economics	1354-8166	Tourism	4	2	1			
Tourism Mgmt	0261-5177	Tourism	5	2	2			
** Town Planning Review	0041-0020	PSM		2	2			
** TOM Magazine	0954-478X	OR, MS & POM	4	1	1			
** Training	0095-5892	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
Training & Development	1055-9760	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
Transnational Corporations	1014-9562	Economics	5	1	1			
** Transport Reviews	0144-1647	OR, MS & POM		2	2			
Transportation	0049-4488	OR, MS & POM		2	2			
Transportation Research Part A: Policy & Practice	0965-8564	OR, MS & POM	4	3	3			
Transportation Research Part B: Methodological	0191-2615	OR, MS & POM		4	3			
** Transportation Research Part C: Emerging Technologies	0968-090X	OR, MS & POM		4	3			
Transportation Research Part D: Transport & Environment	1361-9209	OR, MS & POM		4	3			
** Transportation Research Part E: Logistics	1366-5545	OR, MS & POM		3	3			
Transportation Science	0041-1655	OR, MS & POM		3	3			
** Urban Affairs Quarterly	0042-0816	PSM		2	2			
Urban Studies	0042-0980	PSM	4	3	3			
VOLUNTAS	0957-8765	PSM		2	2			
** West European Politics	0140-2382	Sociology		2	2			
** Women in Business	0043-7441	Gen & Strat		3	3			
Women in Mgmt Review	0964-9425	Gen & Strat	4	1	1			
Work & Occupations	0730-8884	OS/OB, HRM, IR	7	3	3			
Work & Stress	0267-8373	OS/OB, HRM, IR	6	2	2			
Work Employment & Society	0950-0170	OS/OB, HRM, IR	5	3	3			
** Workforce	1092-8332	OS/OB, HRM, IR		1	1			
World Bank Economic Review	0258-6770	Economics		4	3			
World Bank Research Observer	0257-3032	Economics		2	2			
World Development	0305-750X	Economics	6	3	3			
World Economy	0378-5920	Economics	5	3	2			
Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft	0044-2372	Gen & Strat		3	2			
** Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung	0341-2687	Gen & Strat		3	3			
Zeitschrift für Soziologie	0340-1804	Sociology		2	2			

\*\* indicates less than 3 rankings in the Harzing database

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<sup>i</sup> Agreement is not the same as association as it implies a positive association.

<sup>ii</sup> As was mentioned above, the data is essentially ordinal rather than interval and this does cause some concern in using principal components analysis. There is, in fact, a technique for categorical PCA called CATPCA in SPSS developed by Leiden University. This analysis was undertaken and the results (which are available from the author) were very similar with the same two dimensions picked out. The weakness is that it deals with missing data automatically by simply imputing the modal value of a variable which is not sensible for this data.

<sup>iii</sup> Equivalently measures of distance or dissimilarity.

<sup>iv</sup> This is by no means the lowest quality journal as only the 250 with no missing data are shown on the plot.

<sup>v</sup> The SMJ ranking and the FT list are both included in the Harzing database. Since they were both excluded from the analysis on the grounds of restricted coverage it is useful to use them for comparison purposes.

<sup>vi</sup> Note that the journal titles *Journal of Occupational Psychology* and *Group and Organization Studies* in the SMJ ranking refer to *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology* and *Group and Organization Management* respectively. The journals changed their names in 1992 and 1982 respectively.