

The Rating Dilemma of Academic Management Journals: Attuning the Perceptions of Peer Rating

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The adoption of journal lists as proxies to scholarship quality has sparked an ongoing debate among academics over what is meant by quality, how it is perceived by the reviewers, and the thresholds for the rating, inclusion, or exclusion of journals from these lists. Given the insufficient transparencies in the processes of journal quality evaluation when composing such lists, this research explores the use of the revealed preference approach to attune the ratings in both the Australian Business Deans Council Journal Quality List and Academic Journal Guide, and approximate the rating of management journals if they were to be considered for inclusion in either of the two aforementioned lists.

Keywords: ABS Guide, ABDC List, Journal Ratings, Journal Quality Guide, Journal Rankings List

Introduction

The worldwide emulation of the US management education system and the increased scholarship requirements by accrediting agencies has constrained the publication opportunities at top tier journals and exacerbated the proliferation of new publication outlets whose scholarship quality and credibility have not been thoroughly validated. Furthermore, the limited availability of resources, the lack of expertise, or the absence of an agreed-upon tool or mechanism to evaluate scholarship quality have prompted business schools' administrators to adopt existing journal lists as proxies to quality (Taylor, 2011; Ozbilgin, 2009), and as the tool of choice for administrative decision making "on the ground that a journal ranking list is far more objective in its construction than the opinion of a single expert" (Sangter, 2015). While such adoption has simplified the quantification of scholarship quality into a mere letter or number, and provided a convenient solution to the assessment dilemma of scholarship (Zainuba & Rahal, 2015), it has inadvertently yielded an academic culture that is overwhelmingly influenced by such rankings, and altered how scholarship quality is recognized, assessed, and rewarded (Pidd & Broadbent, 2015; Dahlstrom, Nygaard, & Crosno, 2008).

Although there is a wide consensus about the scholarship quality of the top management journals, this may not hold true for the rest of the journals. As such, many studies have been undertaken and a plethora of journal rating lists have been created to benchmark scholarship quality and productivity for hiring, tenure, or promotion purposes (Holden, Rosenberg, & Barker, 2005; Hult, Neese, & Bashaw, 1997; Rebne & Davidson, 1992). However, despite the wide acceptance of many of these journal lists as proxies to scholarship quality, their lack of transparency and rating inconsistencies have cast doubts on their suitability for scholarship assessment.

Criticisms of the composition of journal lists range from their self-serving nature (Peters, Daniels, Hodgkinson, & Haslam, 2014; Theoharakis & Hirst, 2002), biases against certain research areas (Hoepner & Unerman, 2012), and inclusion of journals based on subjective characteristics such as influence and affiliations rather than merits, value, and assurances (Brown, 2003). For example, looking at the two most widely used journal lists, except for regional biases it is unclear as to why some journals listed in the Australian Business Deans Council Journal Quality List (ABDC List) might not sometimes appear in the UK's Academic Journal Guide (AJG) or vice versa, leading to questions on the approaches to scholarship assessment, the thresholds for the rating, inclusion, or exclusion of journals from these lists, and the inconsistencies in journal ratings.

While the literature does not provide resolutions to either question which may be of interest to scholars, editors, reviewers, and administrators, and since the dilemma of classifying, rating, ranking, and assessing the quality of academic journals will continue to persist with no resolution in sight, this research will follow the work of Abramo and D'Angelo (2011), Durieux and Gevenois (2010), and Cole & Cole (1973, p. 35) who argue that "straight citation counts are highly correlated with virtually every refined measure of quality", and investigate the use of the revealed preference approach (Citation analysis) to address the quality and the rating of scholarship.

This paper will first provide an overview of the approaches to scholarship assessment, the sources of citation data, the metrics of journal quality, and an overview of both the ABDC List and the AJG. Furthermore, a rating process for management journals and the thresholds to attune existing rating inconsistencies are also included.

Assessment of Scholarship

There exist two broad approaches to the assessment of research, the stated preference and the revealed preference (Tahai & Meyer, 1999), with a high degree of correlation of journal rankings between the two approaches (Li, Sanderson, Willett, Norris, & Oppenheim, 2010; Mingers & Harzing, 2007)

The Stated Preference Approach

The stated preference approach or peer review is the process of scrutinizing research manuscripts by qualified reviewers who may be capable of reflecting on the quality and contributions to the fields, and rank journals based on their judgments of their credentials (Kelly, Sadeghieh, & Adeli, 2014). While this approach is widely used in the evaluation of scholarship, it may be susceptible to "the potential stifling of new journals and research methods, the domination of powerful cliques among editorships of well-established journals who act as gatekeepers and whose power is enhanced by rating lists" (Hussain, 2015), or it may embody the prejudices, inconsistencies, interests, and limitations of the community of scholars rating such journals (Jubb, 2016; Lee, Sugimoto, Zhang, & Cronin, 2013). Wilsdon et al. (2015) provide a summary of both strengths and weaknesses of the stated preference approach as shown in table 1.

Table 1: Strengths and Weaknesses of Peer Review

Weaknesses of Peer Review	Strengths of Peer Review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is slow, inefficient and expensive, although most costs are hidden; • Human judgment is subjective – which may however also be seen as a strength; • It is almost by definition not transparent; • It is inconsistent, sometimes characterized as a lack of inter-rater reliability; • It is a biased process (e.g. gender bias regarding career decisions, bias against negative studies in publication decisions, bias in favor of prestigious institutes, bias in favor of dominant paradigms); • Its bias is strengthened by the Matthew effect • The process can be abused (e.g. to block competitors, to plagiarize); • It is not very good at identifying errors in data or even in detecting fraudulent research; • It cannot process the complete research output of a nation and will, therefore, result in distorted rankings (since rankings are sensitive to the selection of submissions to the assessments); • It cannot provide information about the productivity and efficiency of the research system; • The selection of peer reviewers may create problems because of a variety of reasons (bias, lack of experts in emerging and interdisciplinary areas, lack of experts due to the speed of research areas, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its foundation in specialized knowledge of the subject, methodology and literature relevant for specific decisions; • Its social nature; • The subjectivity of this approach could be seen as a strength (as well as a weakness); • It can help assess elements of research which are challenging to quantify e.g. novelty; • It can deliver more nuanced and detailed understandings of research in the context of research production.

Source: Wilsdon et al. (2015).

The Revealed Preference Approach

The revealed preference approach is considered a common and objective way of measuring a journal's influence (Bauerly & Johnson, 2005). It is based on a publication's behavior, and on the idea that citation indicators are perceived measures of rigor, impact, status, and as proxies of scientific worth (Groot & Garcia-Valderrama, 2006) and quality (Baum, 2011; Kostoff, 1998). Unlike the preference stated approach where perceptions of a journal's quality change very slowly, the revealed preference approach provides an updated assessment of a journal's quality, and a more accurate picture of its impact (Tahai & Meyer, 1999). This sentiment is also echoed by Cole & Cole (1973, p. 35) who argue that "straight citation counts are highly correlated with virtually every refined measure of quality". A summary of the strength and weaknesses of the revealed preference approach is shown in table 2.

Table 2: Strengths and Weaknesses of the Revealed Preference Approach

Weaknesses of Peer Review	Strengths of Peer Review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure exerted by reviewers or editors to cite their own journal or papers may inflate citations of Self-citations to inflate the counts. • Highly impacted by the field of research referencing patterns (Books vs Journals) • Negative citations are counted • Niche and specialized journals are disadvantaged compared to their more general counterparts • Accuracy of the citation counts may be in doubt given the discrepancies between target articles and cited references (misspellings of journal or author names, errors in the reference lists, etc.), and mistakes in the indexing procedures • Coverage and adequacy of the citation database and its impact on the number of citations • Difficult to calculate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seen as objective • The procedure is transparent, and results can be reproduced using the same method • Based on a broader audience hence eliminating the impact of personal biases. • Eliminate the impact of subjective measures such as reputation, opinion, or acceptance rates. • Eliminate the long memory and perception effects, and provides an updated assessment of a journal quality • A positive relationship between the citation impact and ranking • Inexpensive and Easily produced

While the stated preference approach requires expertise with limited reliability and availability, the use of the revealed preference approach to analyze a publication’s behavior requires data sources for automated retrieval of citations, and some citation indexes to measure the impact of a journal.

Overview of Sources of Citations Data and Metrics

The technological advances over the last few decades have resulted in the development of many sources of citation databases including Clarivate’s Web of Science (WoS), a subscription-based database covering 5,200 social science publications in 55 disciplines and captures cited references from sources including journals, books, and conference proceedings since early 1900. Although the WoS is a well-regarded database (Wainer, Goldenstein, & Billa 2011), concerns about its flaws are well documented in the literature including its bias toward English language published journals (Moussa & Touzani 2010), its inconsistencies in covering of different research fields, and its underestimation of citation count and impact as it excludes the majority “of the new and niche disciplines that are under-represented in the citation analysis rankings” (Serenko & Bontis, 2009; Lowry, Humphreys, Malwitz, & Nix, 2007). The aforementioned limitations of the WoS prompted the creation of alternative data sources including Elsevier’s Scopus, an abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature indexing about 23,000 titles curated from about 5,000 publishers, and Google Scholar (GS) that includes publications and citations from journals, conference proceedings, books, theses, dissertations, preprints, abstracts, and technical reports available including those available across the web (Bauer & Bakkalbasi, 2005; Gardner & Eng, 2005). With about 87% coverage of all English-language scholarly documents (Khabsa & Giles, 2014), and about 160 million of total worldwide documents (Orduna-Malea, Ayllón, Martín-Martín, & López-Cózar 2015), GS outperforms both Scopus and WoS. However, GS suffers from miscited articles and from multiple listings with different citations (Haddad, Singh, Sciglimpaglia, & Chan, 2014) casting serious doubts about its level of accuracy. Hence, the authors will concentrate on using data from both Scopus and the WoS, while GS will not be used.

Journal Citation Metrics

Although there exists a plethora of citation indicators, this research is not intended to be exhaustive and will only refer to those citation metrics included in the AJG namely the Journal Impact factor (JIF), SCImago's Journal ranking (SJR), the Impact per Publication (IPP), and the Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP). The h-index will also be included due to its wide applicability and adoption as a research assessment tool.

The Journal Impact Factor (JIF)

Developed by Garfield and Sher (1963) as a tool to identify journals with impact and influence. It is easily understood and calculated as the ratio of citations received by a journal in a specific year over the number of citable items in the prior two years. Nowadays, the JIF is believed to be highly influential and is published for journals included in the WoS. Over the years, critics reported several of the JIF's flaws (table 3) with many calling for the use of other citation metrics.

Table 3: Flaws of the Journal Impact Factor

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extremely skewed citations where the median number of citations may be more appropriate than the average (Seglen, 1992)• Sensitivity to discipline practices and publications' expected life cycle• The 2 years window may be short and inappropriate for certain disciplines (Campanario, 2011).• The need for normalized measures to account for the differences in referencing practices among disciplines (Glänzel & Moed, 2002).• The nature and merits of the citing journals are not addressed (Tomer, 1986).• No information about individual papers in a journal (Adler & Harzing, 2009).• Does not address the problem of authors sharing the same name or misspelled name.• Allows for self and flattery citations.

The technological advancements over the past two decades have-allowed for the creation of sophisticated metrics, known as second-generation indicators addressing many of JIF's flaws such as valuing citations equally regardless of their origin, and allowed for the accounting for the nature, merits, or prestige of the citing journals. These indicators are data source-specific and include the Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) and the SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) which are available in Scopus, while Clarivate's WoS introduced their own metrics such as the Eigenfactor and its variants which will not be addressed in this research.

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)

Inspired by Google's PageRank algorithm (Page, Brin, Motwani, & Winograd, 1998), the SJR is a size-independent metric that considers citations in Scopus database within a 3-year period normalized by the total number of citations in the citing journal for the year in question. It is intended to measure the prestige of a journal, where the most prestigious journals will be the ones cited the most. It is a score where citations are weighted according to the importance of the citing journal (Hassan-Montero, Guerrero-Bote & De-Moya-Anegón, 2014). The SJR uses an iterative process where "the algorithm begins by assigning an identical amount of prestige to each journal. Next, this prestige is redistributed in an iterative process whereby journals transfer their attained prestige to each other through the citation network" (González-Pereira, Guerrero-Bote, & Moya-Anegón, 2009). The SJR indicator was modified in 2012 to account for both the impact of the citing

journal and its distance (field of research) from the cited journal within the citation network. In other words, citations count for more when the citing and cited journals are closely related (Guerrero-Bote & Moya-Anegon, 2012). The SJR index limits excessive benefits derived from self-citations once they exceed one-third of the total citations (Colledge, De Moya-Anegon, Guerrero-Bote, Lopez-Illescas, M'hamed, & Moed, 2010).

Impact per Publications (IPP)

The Impact per Publications (IPP) is calculated as the number of citations in a given year by the total number of publications over the prior three years. IPP uses a three-year window versus the JIF's two years. Like the JIF, IPP does not correct for differences in citation practices between scientific fields.

Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)

Introduced by Hank Moed (2009), the Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) corrects for differences in citation practices between scientific fields, where a citation is negatively impacted by the length of reference list of the citing publication. In other words, impact is given a higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely and vice versa i.e. Mathematics vs. Biology. The SNIP of a journal is the ratio of IPP over the journal's relative database citation potential (RDCP) (Waltman, van Eckvan Leeuwen, and Visser, 2013).

The h-index (h)

Proposed in 2005 by Jorge E. Hirsch as an indicator for lifetime achievement, the h-index has been widely embraced and accepted by the research community as a tool for measuring scientific performance (Radicchi, Fortunato & Castellano, 2008). It can be calculated for any time window, uses different data sources, and addresses several of the shortcomings of the JIF and its 2-year time window. Its ease of use and the ability to provide quantity and quality measures (papers and citations count), has made the h-Index a robust tool to evaluate the performance of journals rather than articles (Harzing & van der Wal, 2009). A journal's h-index represents the number of articles that have received at least h citations over the whole period. Compared to other metrics, the h-index is highly correlated to productivity bibliometric indicators rather than the measures of pure impact (Mingers & Yang, 2016; Bornmann & Daniel, 2007; Lehmann, Jackson, & Lautrup, 2006). Upon its introduction, critiques pointed to several of the h-index flaws (see table 4) which were addressed by the introduction of many of its variants (Egghe & Rousseau, 2008; Anderson, Hankin, & Killworth, 2008; Schreiber, 2008; Schreiber, 2007; Batista, Campiteli, & Kinouchi, 2006; Kosmulski, 2006).

Table 4: Flaws of the h-Index

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unfairness to young researchers due to the newness of their publication record.• Failure to address variations across disciplines, research fields, quality of citing journals, and subject areas.• The h-index does not diminish with time and therefore cannot detect the declining research output |
|---|

The Journal Quality Lists

While there exists a plethora of journal quality lists (Harzing, 2017), this research will concentrate on the two most widely used, highly influential, and freely available journal quality lists namely the ABDC List and the AJG.

The ABDC Journal Quality List

The ABDC list was created to provide, for the Australian business schools, an influential and collective tool to support and promote the importance of quality in business education and research, and to overcome the regional and discipline biases commonly found in international journal quality lists (McGuigan, 2015), which mainly favor British and American journals. As one of the most popular and freely available lists, the ABDC List classifies journals in one of four categories shown in table 5, and with different classifications of subject fields and journal ratings for its 2776 journals shown in table 6.

Table 5: ABDC List- Definitions of the Journal Ratings

Rating	Definitions of Quality Rating
A*	The highest quality category, and indicatively represents approximately the top 5-7% of the journals assigned to the given primary field of research panel.
A	The second highest quality category, and indicatively represents approximately the next 15-25% of the journals assigned to the given primary field of research panel.
B	This is the third highest quality category, and indicatively represents approximately the next 35-40% of the journals assigned to the given primary field of research panel.
C	This is the fourth highest quality category and represents the remaining recognized quality journals assigned to the given primary field of research panel.

Table 6: ABDC Journal List (2016 Interim update) With Quality Rating across Different Field of Research

Field of Research (FoR codes) ¹	A*	A	B	C	Total
Accounting/Tax (1501 & 180125)	11 (5%)	30 (14%)	44 (21%)	127 (60%)	212
Economics (1401,1402,1403, & 1499)	46 (7%)	104 (15%)	208 (31%)	317 (46%)	675
Finance (1502)	11 (6%)	31 (17%)	55 (30%)	86 (47%)	183
Information Systems (806)	13 (7%)	39 (22%)	50 (28%)	75 (42%)	177
Law (180105)	15 (7%)	76 (37%)	67 (32%)	49 (24%)	207
Management (1503, 1504, 1506, 1507,1599)	76 (7%)	255 (23%)	312 (28%)	452 (41%)	1095
Marketing (1505)	10 (7%)	29 (20%)	44 (31%)	60 (42%)	143
Statistics (104)	11 (13%)	23 (27%)	26 (31%)	24 (29%)	84
Total Number of Journal	193 (7%)	587 (21%)	806 (29%)	1190 (43%)	2776

Table 6 shows the ABDC management journals are categorized as A* (7%), A (23%), B (28%) and C (41%).

The Academic Journal Guide

¹ Fields of research were aggregated as follow: **Accounting/Tax** (Accounting, auditing, & Accountability 1501, Taxation Law 180125), **Economics** (Economic theory 1401, Applied Economics 1402, Econometrics 1403, other Econ.1499), **Management** (Business & Management 1503, Commercial Services 1504, Tourism 1506, other Management 1599, and transportation & Freight Services 1507).

Since its introduction in 2007, the Academic Journal Guide (AJG) has had a huge effect on research behavior (Mingers & Willmott, 2013), and in shaping academic research and publication activities (Tourish & Willmott, 2015). It is viewed by many institutions as a worthy and reliable proxy to the relative quality of the different journals within the management field. This notion of trustworthiness and reliability is clearly echoed by the editors in their introduction to the AJG (2018)

Our motivation is to provide guidance to scholars working across the diverse fields that constitute Business and Management. The AJG is intended to give both emerging and established scholars greater clarity as to which journals to aim for, and where the best work in their field tends to be clustered²² (p. 4). Moreover, Rowlinson, Harvey, Kelly & Morris (2011) argue that the main purpose of the AJG is to validate the relative quality of different journals to determine the excellence of business research and scholarship; and by extension, the relative status of different business fields and specialization. The AJG of 2018 classifies journals in one of five categories (see table 7) disaggregated into twenty-two different subject areas.

Table 7: AJG Guide- Definitions of the Journal Ratings

Rating	
4*	Journals of Distinction. Within the business and management field, including economics, there are a small number of grade 4 journals that are recognized worldwide as exemplars of excellence. As the world-leading journals in the field, they would be ranked among the highest in terms of impact factor. The initial paper selection and review process would be rigorous and demanding. Accepted papers would typically not only bring to bear large scale data and/or rigor in theory, but also be extremely finely crafted and provide major advances to their field.
4	All journals rated 4, whether included in the Journal of Distinction category or not publish the most original and best-executed research. As top journals in their field, these journals typically have high submission and low acceptance rates. Papers are heavily refereed. These top journals generally have among the highest citation impact factors within their field.
3	3 rated journals publish original and well executed research papers and are highly regarded. These journals typically have good submission rates and are very selective in what they publish. Papers are heavily refereed. These highly regarded journals generally have good to excellent journal metrics relative to others in their field, although at present not all journals in this category carry a citation impact factor.
2	Journals in this category publish original research of an acceptable standard. For these well-regarded journals in their field, papers are fully refereed according to accepted standards and conventions. Citation impact factors are somewhat more modest in certain cases. Many excellent practitioner-oriented articles are published in 2-rated journals.
1	These journals, in general, publish research of a recognized, but more modest standard in their field. A 1 rating is a useful indicator in that it indicates the journal meets normal scholarly standards, including a general expectation of peer review. Papers are in many instances refereed relatively lightly according to accepted conventions. Few journals in this category carry a citation impact factor.

The Business and Management field of research shown in table 8 (675 journals), was aggregated from several subject areas including: Employment Studies, Entrepreneurship and Small Business, General Management and Ethics, Human Resource Management, Innovation, International Business and Area Studies, Management, Management Development and Education, Operations and Technology Management, Operations Research and Management Science, Organizational Studies, Public Sector and Health, Regional Studies, Planning and Environment, Sector Studies, Social Responsibility, Social Sciences, and Strategy. The AJG management journals are categorized as 4 (7.5%), 3 (18.5%), 2 (33.6%) and 1 (40.4%).

Table 8: The Disaggregated Summary of the 2018-update AJG across Different Field of Research

Field of Research AGJ 2018	4 and 4*		3		2		1		Grand Total	%
Accounting	6	7%	21	24%	34	39%	27	31%	88	6%
Economic	25	7%	72	20%	133	37%	130	36%	360	23%
Finance	8	7%	29	27%	38	35%	34	31%	109	7%
Information Man	6	6%	17	18%	34	36%	38	40%	95	6%
Management	51	7.5%	125	18.5%	227	33.6%	272	40.4%	675	43%
Marketing	8	11%	12	17%	21	30%	29	41%	70	4%
Psychology	19	11%	36	22%	45	27%	66	40%	166	11%
Grand Total	121	8%	312	20%	532	34%	596	38%	1561	100%

Data Validation and Methodology

Addressing the rating discrepancies of the ABDC list and the AJG require empirical analysis of citation metrics from three separate data sources which may not cover the same journals and may cause inconsistencies. As such, the data is first validated and then analyzed.

Data Validation

As previously mentioned, the data sources include the h-index and the SJR from the Scopus powered SCImago website, the SNIP and IPP from the Scopus' powered Leiden University's Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CSTS), while the JIF is from Clarivate's WoS. Using the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) that uniquely identifies each journal, both the latest ABDC List (the 2016 interim list) and the 2018 AJG were first merged and identified 675 management rated journals by the two lists. The new list was then matched with the Scopus powered SCImago Journal database comprising of about 28,000 publications to collect their corresponding h-index and SJR citation metrics. This matching process was accomplished using a fuzzy logic software that shows matching based on "degrees of truth" rather than the usual "true or false" (1 or 0) of most software.

This process was then repeated to match the newly created list with the WoS' Journal Citation report to retrieve the Journal Impact Factor (JIF). Finally, the newly created list was then paired with the 2018 Leiden University's CSTS Journal list of approximately 30,000 publications and then matched with their related SNIP and IPP indicators resulting in a final list of 625 Management journals, each with at least one citation metric. Of this final list of 625 management journals, 547 were rated by ABDC and 428 rated by the AJG, with 350 journals common to both lists, 78 journals were rated by AJG and not by ABDC, and 197 Journals were rated by ABDC and not by AJG as shown in table 9. For example, of the 55 A* rated journals in the ABDC list, two are rated as

category “2”, twelve as category “3”, and thirty-two as category “4” in the AJG, while nine journals were in fact not included at all.

Table 9: Matrix of Journal Classifications ABDC vs. AJG

Management Journals The 2018 AJG Journal Rating						
ABDC Rating	1	2	3	4	Not Rated by AJG	Total
A*	-	2	12	32	9	55
A	9	51	89	17	77	243
B	27	65	14	-	76	182
C	14	15	3	-	35	67
Not Rated by ABDC	23	33	18	4	-	78
Running Total	73	164	124	21	197	625

Due to the heavily skewed distribution where very few journals receive the majority of citations, the Spearman rho was used to analyze the bivariate correlation between the metrics of the two lists (see table 10). Results show significant correlations between the JIF and both the prestige indicator of SJR (0.843), and that of the field-effect indicator the SNIP (0.828) for the AJG. The correlations were also as strong for the ABDC list of 0.839, 0.827 respectively. The strengths of these correlations were quite remarkable given that the data sets originate from two different data sources.

Table 10: Spearman’s rho Bivariate Correlations of Journal Metrics Management Journals AJG and ABDC List

AJG	SJR	h_index	IPP	SNIP	ABDC List	SJR	h_index	IPP	SNIP
h_index	.701**				h_index	.692**			
IPP	.867**	.701**			IPP	.867**	.698**		
SNIP	.857**	.665**	.862**		SNIP	.862**	.653**	.866**	
JIF	.843**	.665**	.942**	.828**	JIF	.839**	.670**	.942**	.827**

**All correlations are significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). Correlations greater than 0.8 are gray shaded.

Furthermore, the high correlation between the JIF with IPP of 0.942 for both lists may be attributed to the fact that both metrics are based on citations per paper rather than a journal behavior. The low correlations of the h-index with JIF can be attributed to highly cited papers that can distort the JIF. Given that our analysis does not show major inconsistencies between the data sources or the citation metrics, we can fairly assume that the data is valid and reliable for further analysis.

Methodology of Ranking and Rating

Using our list of management journal, the 428 AJG and the 547 ABDC journals first were percentile ranked and graphed for each of the citation metrics, namely the SJR, h-index, IPP, SNIP, and JIF, and with the rating thresholds for each of the AJG and the ABDC journals shown in figures 1 and 2 respectively. The thresholds for the ABDC journals were adopted from our analysis in table 6 showing the bottom 41% of journals ranked as ‘C’, followed by the next 28 % (up to 69 percentile) rated as ‘B’ journals, followed by the next 24% (up to 93 percentile) rated as ‘A’, with the top 7 percentile of all ABDC listed journals as ‘A*’. As for the AJG, the thresholds were adopted from our analysis in table 8 showing the bottom 40%, 74%, and 93% for each of the 1, 2, 3, or 4 rated journals.

Figure 1: Percentile Ranking of Journal Metrics-Academic Journal Guide

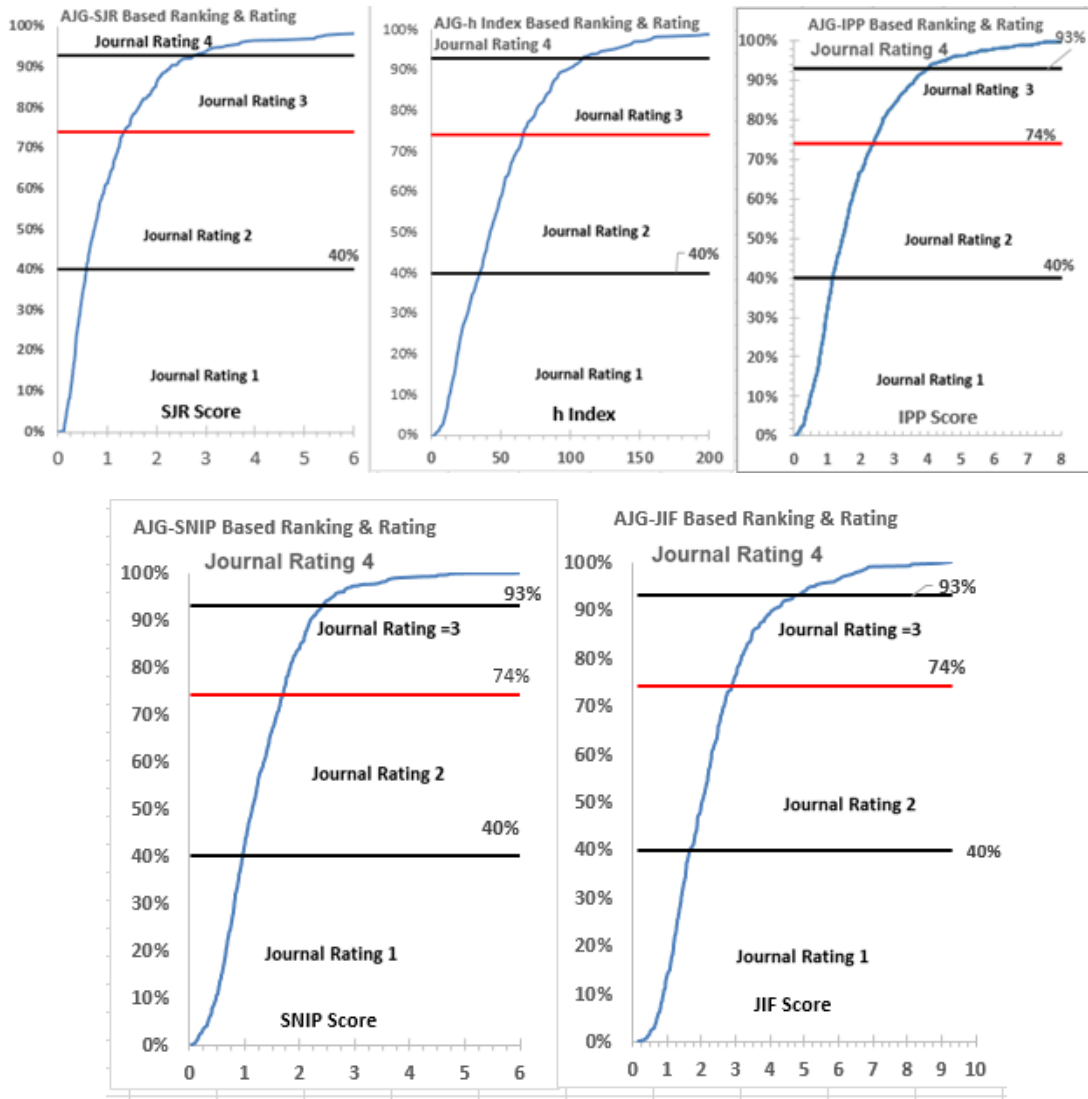
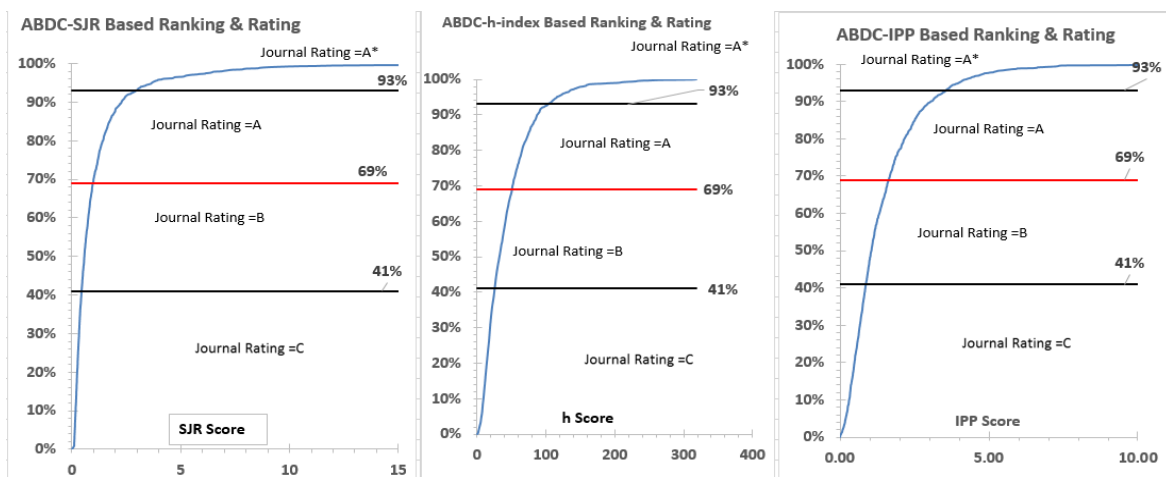


Figure 2: Percentile Ranking of Journal Metrics-The ABDC List



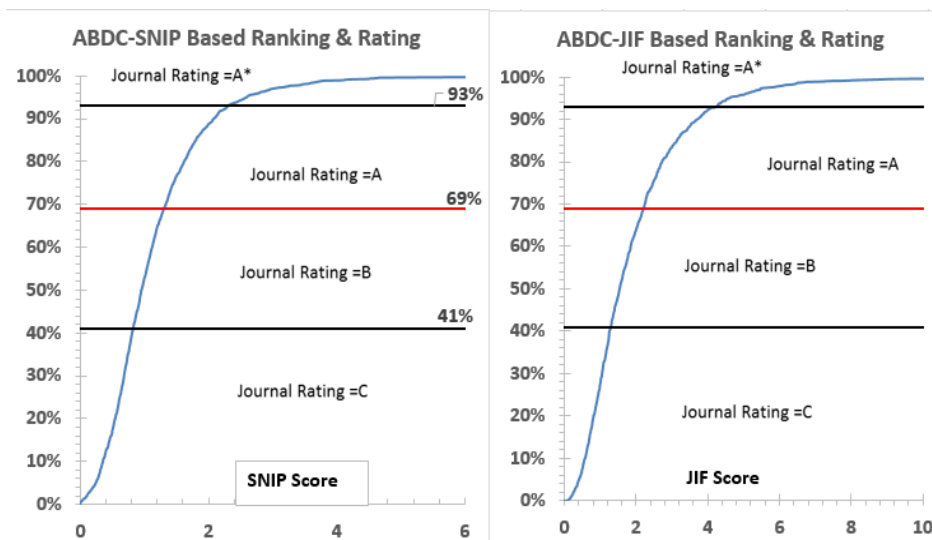


Figure 1 was then used to percentile ranked each of the 625 management journals (including the 197 non-rated journals) for each of the citation metrics in the AJG shown in tables 13a & 13b (columns C5, C8, C11, C14, and C17), and were then rated based using the previously discussed thresholds (shown in columns C6, C9, C12, C15, and C18).

Table 13a: Sample of the Academic Journal Guide of 2018-Journal Rating vs Predicted Journal Rating

Number	JournalTitle	AJG Actual Rating	Journal Metrics Average AJG Rank (C1)	Estimated AJG Rating (C2)	Action-AJG (C3)	SJR_Score (C4)	SJR Based % AJG Journal Rank (C5)	SJR Based AJG Journal_Rating (C6)	h_index (C7)	h_index Based % AJG Journal Rank (C8)	h_index Based AJG Journal_Rating (C9)
1	4OR	2	41%	2	→	0.825	56%	2	31	37%	1
2	Academia Revista Latinoamericana De Administración	1	9%	1	→	0.178	6%	1	7	3%	1
3	Academy of Management Journal	4	99%	4	→	8.548	100%	4	266	100%	4
4	Academy of Management Perspectives	3	92%	3	→	2.946	94%	4	108	93%	4
5	Academy of Management Review	4	100%	4	→	7.88	99%	4	229	100%	4
6	Academy of Management Annals	4	90%	3	↓	11.231	100%	4	41	49%	2
7	Acm Transactions On Modeling and Computer Simulation	3	36%	1	↓	0.46	32%	1	42	51%	2
8	Active Learning in Higher Education	1	65%	2	↑	1.397	75%	3	33	39%	1
9	Administration and Society	2	46%	2	→	0.675	47%	2	48	57%	2
10	Acta Psychologica	No Rating	64%	2		1.331	74%	3	84	85%	3
11	Action Research	1	14%	1	→	0.308	16%	1	18	20%	1
12	Administrative Science Quarterly	4	98%	4	→	10.187	100%	4	158	98%	4
13	American Behavioral Scientist	1	60%	2	↑	0.982	61%	2	87	87%	3
14	American Journal of Psychology	2	27%	1	↓	0.421	28%	1	38	45%	2
15	American Journal of Economics and Sociology	2	13%	1	↓	0.172	5%	1	31	37%	1
16	American Journal of Sociology	4	93%	4	→	3.685	96%	4	150	97%	4
17	African Affairs	3	73%	2	↓	1.869	84%	3	56	66%	2
18	Agribusiness (New York): an international journal	No Rating	34%	1		0.487	34%	1	36	42%	2
19	American Review of Public Administration	3	69%	2	↓	2.062	88%	3	43	51%	2
20	American Sociological Review	4	98%	4	→	6.333	99%	4	161	98%	4

Table 13b: Sample of the Academic Journal Guide of 2018-Journal Rating vs Predicted Journal Rating

Number	JournalTitle	AJG Actual Rating	IPP_Score (C10)	IPP Based % AJG Journal Rank (C11)	IPP Based AJG Journal_Rating (C12)	SNIP_index (C13)	SNIP Based % AJG Journal Rank (C14)	SNIP Based AJG Journal_Rating (C15)	JIF_Score (C16)	JIF Based % AJG Journal Rank (C17)	JIF Based AJG Journal_Rating (C18)
1	4OR	2	1.442	50%	2	0.9993	43%	2	1.206	22%	1
2	Academia Revista Latinoamericana De Administración	1	0.705	17%	1	0.6016	17%	1	0.617	3%	1
3	Academy of Management Journal	4	6.496	98%	4	3.6633	99%	4	6.700	98%	4
4	Academy of Management Perspectives	3	3.684	91%	3	2.2970	92%	3	4.686	93%	4
5	Academy of Management Review	4	7.432	100%	4	4.9784	100%	4	8.855	100%	4
6	Academy of Management Annals	4	11.091	100%	4	10.0907	100%	4	9.281	100%	4
7	Acm Transactions On Modeling and Computer Simulation	3	1.025	34%	1	1.1508	51%	2	0.931	12%	1
8	Active Learning in Higher Education	1	2.125	70%	2	2.3229	92%	3	1.969	49%	2
9	Administration and Society	2	1.101	37%	1	1.0551	47%	2	1.761	42%	2
10	Acta Psychologica	No Rating	2.009	67%	2	1.0638	47%	2	1.862	45%	2
11	Action Research	1	0.622	14%	1	0.6399	19%	1	0.646	4%	1
12	Administrative Science Quarterly	4	6.274	98%	4	3.4596	98%	4	5.878	96%	4
13	American Behavioral Scientist	1	1.675	58%	2	1.1782	52%	2	1.749	41%	2
14	American Journal of Psychology	2	0.848	24%	1	0.7142	24%	1	0.938	12%	1
15	American Journal of Economics and Sociology	2	0.329	5%	1	0.5838	16%	1	0.333	0%	1
16	American Journal of Sociology	4	3.462	89%	3	3.1073	97%	4	3.764	88%	3
17	African Affairs	3	1.766	61%	2	2.2436	91%	3	2.500	66%	2
18	Agribusiness (New York): an international journal	No Rating	1.158	40%	2	0.8975	37%	1	1.147	18%	1
19	American Review of Public Administration	3	1.926	66%	2	1.7545	78%	3	2.466	65%	2
20	American Sociological Review	4	5.563	98%	4	4.4891	99%	4	5.063	94%	4

In the same manner, figure 2 was used to percentile ranked each of the 625 management journals for each of the citation metrics (see tables 14a & 14b Column C1) and rated them according to the previously discussed thresholds.

Table 14a: Sample of the ABDC list of 2016-Journal Rating vs Predicted Journal Rating

Number	JournalTitle	ABDC Actual Rating (C19)	Journal Metrics Average ABDC % Rank (C20)	Estimated_ABDC Rating (C21)	Action- ABDC (C22)	SJR_Score (C23)	SJR Based % ABDC Journal Rank (C24)	SJR Based ABDC Journal_Rating (C25)	h_index (C26)	ABDC%h_index (C27)	h_ABDC_Rating (C28)
1	4OR	B	53%	B	→	0.825	64%	B	31	49%	B
2	Academia Revista Latinoamericana De Administración	No Rating	17%	C		0.178	11%	C	7	6%	C
3	Academy of Management Journal	1A*	99%	1A*	→	8.548	99%	1A*	266	100%	1A*
4	Academy of Management Perspectives	A	94%	1A*	↑	2.946	93%	1A*	108	94%	1A*
5	Academy of Management Review	1A*	99%	1A*	→	7.88	99%	1A*	229	99%	1A*
6	Academy of Management Annals	1A*	92%	A	↓	11.231	100%	1A*	41	60%	B
7	Acm Transactions On Modeling and Computer Simulation	B	47%	B	→	0.46	42%	B	42	61%	B
8	Active Learning in Higher Education	C	73%	A	↑	1.397	80%	A	33	51%	B
9	Administration and Society	B	58%	B	→	0.675	57%	B	48	67%	B
10	Acta Psychologica	A	72%	A	→	1.331	79%	A	84	89%	A
11	Action Research	No Rating	24%	C		0.308	28%	C	18	29%	C
12	Administrative Science Quarterly	1A*	98%	1A*	→	10.187	99%	1A*	158	98%	1A*
13	American Behavioral Scientist	B	70%	A	↑	0.982	70%	A	87	90%	A
14	American Journal of Psychology	B	38%	C	↓	0.421	39%	C	38	57%	B
15	American Journal of Economics and Sociology	B	19%	C	↓	0.172	11%	C	31	49%	B
16	American Journal of Sociology	1A*	95%	1A*	→	3.685	95%	1A*	150	98%	1A*
17	African Affairs	No Rating	80%	A		1.869	87%	A	56	74%	A
18	Agribusiness (New York): an international journal	C	46%	B	↑	0.487	45%	B	36	54%	B
19	American Review of Public Administration	B	77%	A	↑	2.062	89%	A	43	63%	B
20	American Sociological Review	1A*	98%	1A*	→	6.333	98%	1A*	161	99%	1A*

Table 14b: Sample of the ABDC list of 2016-Journal Rating vs Predicted Journal Rating

Number	JournalTitle	ABDC Actual Rating (C19)	IPP_Score (C29)	ABDC % IPP (C30)	IPP_ABDC_Rating (C31)	SNIP_index (C32)	SNIP Based % ABDC Journal Rank (C33)	SNIP Based ABDC Journal_Rating (C34)	JIF_Score (C35)	JIF Based % ABDC Journal Rank (C36)	JIF Based ABDC Journal_Rating (C37)
1	4OR	B	1.442	63%	B	0.999	52%	B	1.206	36%	C
2	Academia Revista Latinoamericana De Administración	No Rating	0.705	32%	C	0.602	23%	C	0.617	11%	C
3	Academy of Management Journal	1A*	6.496	99%	1A*	3.663	98%	1A*	6.700	99%	1A*
4	Academy of Management Perspectives	A	3.684	94%	1A*	2.297	93%	1A*	4.686	95%	1A*
5	Academy of Management Review	1A*	7.432	100%	1A*	4.978	100%	1A*	8.855	99%	1A*
6	Academy of Management Annals	1A*	11.091	100%	1A*	10.091	100%	1A*	9.281	100%	1A*
7	Acm Transactions On Modeling and Computer Simulation	B	1.025	49%	B	1.151	61%	B	0.931	24%	C
8	Active Learning in Higher Education	C	2.125	79%	A	2.323	93%	1A*	1.969	63%	B
9	Administration and Society	B	1.101	52%	B	1.055	56%	B	1.761	57%	B
10	Acta Psychologica	A	2.009	77%	A	1.064	56%	B	1.862	60%	B
11	Action Research	No Rating	0.622	27%	C	0.640	26%	C	0.646	12%	C
12	Administrative Science Quarterly	1A*	6.274	99%	1A*	3.460	98%	1A*	5.878	98%	1A*
13	American Behavioral Scientist	B	1.675	70%	A	1.178	63%	B	1.749	56%	B
14	American Journal of Psychology	B	0.848	40%	C	0.714	32%	C	0.938	24%	C
15	American Journal of Economics and Sociology	B	0.329	11%	C	0.584	22%	C	0.333	3%	C
16	American Journal of Sociology	1A*	3.462	92%	1A*	3.107	97%	1A*	3.764	90%	A
17	African Affairs	No Rating	1.766	72%	A	2.244	92%	1A*	2.500	75%	A
18	Agribusiness (New York): an international journal	C	1.158	55%	B	0.897	45%	B	1.147	33%	C
19	American Review of Public Administration	B	1.926	76%	A	1.755	84%	A	2.466	74%	A
20	American Sociological Review	1A*	5.563	98%	1A*	4.489	99%	1A*	5.063	96%	1A*

To illustrate the use of these tables, the 4OR journal (item 1 in tables 13a & 13b) with an SJR metric value of 0.825 (Column-C4), the journal ranks in the top 56% with a rating of “2” when ranked against all other management journals in the AJG (Column-C2). As for the other metrics, when and if available such as in this case, the journal ranks in the 37th with a rating of 1 (columns C8-C9), 50th with a rating of 2 (table 13b, columns C11-C12), 43rd and a rating of 2 (see table 13b, columns C14-C15), and 22nd with a rating of 1 (table 13b, columns C17-C18) for each of the h-index, IPP, SNIP, and JIF metrics respectively. Averaging the percentile ranking of all metrics for the 4OR journal yields an average percentile ranking of 41% (Column-C1), and an estimated overall rating of 2 (Column-C1) matching that of the AJG (denoted by a horizontal gold arrow in column C3).

Also, tables 14a and 14b shows 4OR journal ranks in the 64% with a rating of “B” using the SJR score (column C25), in the 49% with a rating of “B” using the h-index score, 63% with a rating of “B” using the IPP score, 52% with a rating of “B” using the SNIP score, and 36% percentile using the JIF for an overall average ranking of 53% rating the 4OR as an B journal matching the current rating (see table 15).

Table 15: Ranking and Rating of the 4OR Journal

4OR Journal	Score	AJG Ranking	AJG Rating	ABDC Ranking	ABDC Rating
SJR Score	0.825	56%	2	64%	B
h-index Score	31	37%	1	49%	B
IPP Score	1.442	50%	2	63%	B
SNIP Score	0.9993	43%	2	52%	B
JIF Score	1.206	22%	1	36%	C
Average Ranking		41%		53%	
Estimated Rating Based on Average Ranking			2		B
Current Actual Rating			2		B
Required Action			None		None

On another note, looking at the average journal percentile ranking in tables 13a & 13b (column C1), journals 8, and 13 are shown to be under-rated and deserving higher ratings (denoted by an upward green arrow), while journals 6, 7, 14, 15, 17, and 19 are estimated to be over-rated (denoted by a downward red arrow).

A comparison between the actual and the estimated rating for the 428 AJG and the 547 ABDC listed journal, shows the rating of the h index as the best predictor of a journal rating matching 54% of the actual ratings in the ABDC list, and 53% of the ratings in the AJG (see table 16).

Table 16: Efficacy of the Rating Schemes vs. Listed Journals

	Efficacy of the Rating Scheme vs. AJG List of Management Journals				Efficacy of the Rating Scheme vs. ABDC List of Management Journals		
	Average % Ranking				Average % Ranking		
AJG Rated Journals	SJR	211	49%	ABDC Rated Journals	SJR	285	52%
	h-index	228	53%		h-index	297	54%
	IPP	179	42%		IPP	269	49%
	SNIP	201	47%		SNIP	243	44%
	JIF	153	36%		JIF	250	46%
	AJG Journal	428			AJG Journal	547	

In addition to estimating the rating of the listed journals, this research provides journals editors with a valuable tool to estimate the likely rating of any journal. For example, if journal 10 “Acta Psychologica” rated as “A” in the ABDC list, is estimated to rate as “2” if it is to be considered for listing in the AJG (see tables 13 a & b).

Table 17 provides an aggregate estimate of the rating of journals that were included in one but not the other. For example looking at the average percentile rating, of the 197 journals not listed in the AJG, five (5) journals should be rated as “4”, 33 should be rated as “3”, 82 should be rated as “2”, while the other 77 journals should be rated as “1”. The same method applies for the other metrics. As for the 78 journals that were listed in the AJG but not in the ABDC list, 3 journals should be rated as A*, 29 as A, 32 as B, and 14 as C. Other metrics may have yielded close results.

Table 17: Estimated Rating for Non-Listed Journals

Estimated Rating for Journal Listed by ABDC and not AJG						
AJG Non_Rated Journals	Rating	1	2	3	4	Total
	Average % Rating	77	82	33	5	197
	SJR	57	78	48	14	197
	h-index	67	82	35	13	197
	IPP	79	73	37	8	197
	SNIP	66	88	28	15	197
	JIF	112	56	26	3	197
	Estimated Rating for Journal Listed by AJG and not ABDC					
ABDC Non_Rated Journals	Rating	C	B	A	A*	Total
	Average % Rating	10	42	24	2	78
	SJR	12	42	22	2	78
	h-index	14	32	26	6	78
	IPP	16	31	26	5	78
	SNIP	12	31	31	4	78
	JIF	30	27	17	4	78

Discussion & Conclusion

Following Cole & Cole (1973, p. 35) argument that “straight citation counts are highly correlated with virtually every refined measure of quality”, this research used the latest citations metrics for journals listed in both the AJG and the ABDC to provide scholars, editors, reviewers, and administrators with simple tools to rank, rate, and attune the rating discrepancies of any management journal using any of the citation metric discussed in this paper. When multiple metrics are available, the average ranking is used to rate a journal.

As an illustration, looking at the journal of Academy of Management Perspectives (number 4), this journal is rated as “A” in the ABDC list (table 14a column C19), our method suggests that the average percentile ranking of this journal’s citation metrics journal rank it in the top 94% of all management journals in the ABDC list (Column C20) and a rating of “A* listed as 1A*” as shown in table (14a column C21). The same can also be applied to the AJG which shows this journal is correctly rated as a (“3”) journal. Furthermore, this research provides a simple approach to estimate the rating of any management journal if it were to be rated in comparison to those journals listed in either list. For example, a journal listed or under consideration for inclusion in the AJG with SJR score of 1.0, ranks in the 61 percentile of all AJG listed management journals and a rating of “2” (using figure 1-AJG SJR). However, the same journal would rank in the 70 percentile of all management journals listed in the ABDC list and a rating of “A” (using figure 2-ABDC SJR). When multiple metrics are available, the average percentile ranking is used to rate such journals. Our methodology correctly estimated the rating of about 54% of the ABDC listed management journals and 44% of the AJG management journals.

Appendix A provides ratings for the 625 management journals included in our analysis, and allow comparison between the published and estimated ratings for both lists, including proposed actions shown as arrows where a golden horizontal arrow designates that the journal citation behavior matches the journal rating, the red downward arrow designate the rating of that journal as over-rated, while the green-upward arrow designates the rating as under-rated.

It is important to note that this research is not exhaustive, but an attempt to provide the readers with a simple tool to assess the quality of any journal, and to show and attune the rating discrepancies that currently exist. While the proposed rating methodology may not be 100%

accurate, it provides a journal quality assessment tool that does not exist in the literature and may prove valuable to those interested parties.

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Appendix A

Number	JournalTitle	AJG Actual Rating	Journal Metrics Average AJG % Rank (C1)	Estimated_ AJG Rating (C2)	Action-AJG (C3)	ABDC Actual Rating (C19)	Journal Metrics Average ABDC % Rank (C20)	Estimated_ ABDC Rating (C21)	Action-ABDC (C22)
1	4OR	2	41%	2	→	B	53%	B	→
2	Academia Revista Latinoamericana De Administración	1	9%	1	→	No Rating	17%	C	
3	Academy of Management Journal	4	99%	4	→	1A*	99%	1A*	→
4	Academy of Management Perspectives	3	92%	3	→	A	94%	1A*	↑
5	Academy of Management Review	4	100%	4	→	1A*	99%	1A*	→
6	Academy of Management Annals	4	90%	3	↓	1A*	92%	A	↓
7	Acm Transactions On Modeling and Computer Simulation	3	36%	1	↓	B	47%	B	→
8	Active Learning in Higher Education	1	65%	2	↑	C	73%	A	↑
9	Administration and Society	2	46%	2	→	B	58%	B	→
10	Acta Psychologica	No Rating	64%	2		A	72%	A	→
11	Action Research	1	14%	1	→	No Rating	24%	C	
12	Administrative Science Quarterly	4	98%	4	→	1A*	98%	1A*	→
13	American Behavioral Scientist	1	60%	2	↑	B	70%	A	↑
14	American Journal of Psychology	2	27%	1	↓	B	38%	C	↓
15	American Journalof Economics and Sociology	2	13%	1	↓	B	19%	C	↓
16	American Journalof Sociology	4	93%	4	→	1A*	95%	1A*	→
17	African Affairs	3	73%	2	↓	No Rating	80%	A	
18	Agribusiness (New York): an international journal	No Rating	34%	1		C	46%	B	↑
19	American Review of Public Administration	3	69%	2	↓	B	77%	A	↑
20	American Sociological Review	4	98%	4	→	1A*	98%	1A*	→
21	Alternatives: global, local, political	No Rating	14%	1		A	22%	C	↓
22	Annals of Operations Research	3	60%	2	↓	A	70%	A	→
23	Annalsof Regional Science	2	43%	2	→	B	54%	B	→
24	American Journal of Evaluation	No Rating	51%	2		C	62%	B	↑
25	Annalsof Tourism Research	4	91%	3	↓	1A*	93%	1A*	→
26	American Journal of Political Science	No Rating	97%	4		1A*	98%	1A*	→
27	Applied Cognitive Psychology	2	55%	2	→	B	64%	B	→
28	Applied Psychological Measurement	2	43%	2	→	B	54%	B	→
29	American Journal of Public Health	No Rating	90%	3		1A*	93%	1A*	→
30	American Political Science Review	No Rating	93%	4		1A*	95%	1A*	→
31	Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science	No Rating	70%	2		B	78%	A	↑
32	Antipode	3	87%	3	→	No Rating	90%	A	
33	Asia Europe Journal: intercultural studies in the social sciences and humanities	No Rating	20%	1		B	31%	C	↓
34	Asia Pacific Business Review	2	19%	1	↓	B	30%	C	↓
35	Asia Pacific Journal of Management	3	66%	2	↓	A	74%	A	→

Number	JournalTitle	AJG Actual Rating	Journal Metrics Average AJG % Rank (C1)	Estimated_ AJG Rating (C2)	Action-AJG (C3)	ABDC Actual Rating (C19)	Journal Metrics Average ABDC % Rank (C20)	Estimated_ ABDC Rating (C21)	Action-ABDC (C22)
36	Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research	1	35%	1	→	B	47%	B	→
37	Asia Pacific Journal of Human Resources	2	26%	1	↓	B	38%	C	↓
38	Asian and Pacific Migration Review	No Rating	14%	1		C	22%	C	→
39	Asian Business and Management	2	22%	1	↓	C	33%	C	→
40	Asian Journal of Social Science	No Rating	6%	1		C	12%	C	→
41	Asian Journal Of Technology Innovation	1	11%	1	→	No Rating	21%	C	
42	Asian Population Studies	No Rating	36%	1		B	47%	B	→
43	Asian Survey: a bi-monthly review of contemporary Asian affairs	No Rating	20%	1		C	28%	C	→
44	Asiapacific Journal of Operational Research	1	22%	1	→	C	32%	C	→
45	Australasian Journal of Environmental Management	No Rating	17%	1		A	28%	C	↓
46	Australasian Journal on Ageing	No Rating	29%	1		B	40%	C	↓
47	Australian Journal of International Affairs	No Rating	32%	1		A	44%	B	↓
48	Australian Journal of Political Science	No Rating	17%	1		A	28%	C	↓
49	Australian Journal of Psychology	1	31%	1	→	B	42%	B	→
50	Australian Journal of Public Administration	2	30%	1	↓	A	42%	B	↓
51	Australian Journal of Social Issues	No Rating	24%	1		B	35%	C	↓
52	Australian Journal of Management	2	35%	1	↓	A	47%	B	↓
53	Australian Psychologist	No Rating	35%	1		B	47%	B	→
54	Automation in Construction	No Rating	89%	3		1A*	91%	A	↓
55	Baltic Journal of Management	1	23%	1	→	C	34%	C	→
56	British Educational Research Journal	3	68%	2	↓	No Rating	76%	A	
57	British Journal Of Guidance And Counseling	2	21%	1	↓	No Rating	32%	C	
58	British Journal of Management	4	80%	3	↓	A	85%	A	→
59	British Journal of Political Science	No Rating	89%	3		A	91%	A	→
60	British Journal of Psychology	3	81%	3	→	A	86%	A	→
61	British Journal of Social Psychology	3	61%	2	↓	A	70%	A	→
62	British Journal of Sociology	3	69%	2	↓	A	76%	A	→
63	British Journal of Industrial Relations	4	62%	2	↓	1A*	72%	A	↓
64	Building Research and Information: the international journal of research, development and demonstration	2	78%	3	↑	A	83%	A	→
65	Business and Society	3	78%	3	→	A	83%	A	→
66	Business Ethics A European Review	2	61%	2	→	B	69%	B	→
67	Business History	3	29%	1	↓	A	41%	B	↓
68	Business History Review	4	23%	1	↓	A	34%	C	↓
69	Business Horizons	2	75%	3	↑	C	81%	A	↑

Number	JournalTitle	AJG Actual Rating	Journal Metrics Average AJG % Rank (C1)	Estimated_ AJG Rating (C2)	Action-AJG (C3)	ABDC Actual Rating (C19)	Journal Metrics Average ABDC % Rank (C20)	Estimated_ ABDC Rating (C21)	Action-ABDC (C22)
70	Business Process Management Journal	2	47%	2	→	B	58%	B	→
71	Business Strategy and the Environment	No Rating	89%	3		B	91%	A	↑
72	California Management Review	3	89%	3	→	A	91%	A	→
73	Cambridge Journalof Regions, Economy and Society	3	79%	3	→	B	84%	A	↑
74	Canadian Journalof Administrative Sciences	2	17%	1	↓	B	26%	C	↓
75	Canadian Public Policy	No Rating	15%	1		B	25%	C	↓
76	Career Development International	2	51%	2	→	B	62%	B	→
77	Career Development Quarterly	2	53%	2	→	No Rating	64%	B	
78	China Quarterly	2	76%	3	↑	A	82%	A	→
79	Cities	2	75%	3	↑	No Rating	82%	A	
80	Citizenship Studies	No Rating	46%	2		C	58%	B	↑
81	Climate Policy	No Rating	74%	2		C	80%	A	↑
82	Cognitive Psychology	No Rating	86%	3		A	90%	A	→
83	Communication Monographs	No Rating	66%	2		A	75%	A	→
84	Communication Research	No Rating	82%	3		A	87%	A	→
85	Communication Theory	No Rating	83%	3		A	87%	A	→
86	Community Development Journal	No Rating	18%	1		B	29%	C	↓
87	Comparative Political Studies	No Rating	87%	3		B	90%	A	↑
88	Comparative Politics	No Rating	60%	2		A	69%	A	→
89	Computational Optimization And Applications	3	56%	2	↓	No Rating	67%	B	
90	Computers And Industrial Engineering	2	83%	3	↑	No Rating	87%	A	
91	Computers and Operations Research	3	86%	3	→	A	90%	A	→
92	Computers In Industry	3	77%	3	→	No Rating	83%	A	
93	Conflict Management and Peace Science	No Rating	52%	2		B	62%	B	→
94	Contemporary Pacific	No Rating	16%	1		B	25%	C	↓
95	Contemporary Sociology	No Rating	14%	1		C	21%	C	→
96	Cornell Hospitality Quarterly	2	61%	2	→	No Rating	70%	A	
97	Cornell Hospitality Quarterly	2	61%	2	→	A	70%	A	→
98	Corporate Governance: an international review	3	68%	2	↓	A	77%	A	→
99	Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management	1	85%	3	↑	C	88%	A	↑
100	Creativity and Innovation Management	2	52%	2	→	C	63%	B	↑
101	Critical Asian Studies	No Rating	35%	1		B	47%	B	→
102	Critical Discourse Studies	No Rating	24%	1		B	35%	C	↓
103	Critical Social Policy	2	59%	2	→	No Rating	70%	A	
104	Critical Studies in Media Communication	No Rating	27%	1		C	39%	C	→
105	Cross Cultural and Strategic Management	2	41%	2	→	No Rating	53%	B	

Number	JournalTitle	AJG Actual Rating	Journal Metrics Average AJG % Rank (C1)	Estimated_ AJG Rating (C2)	Action-AJG (C3)	ABDC Actual Rating (C19)	Journal Metrics Average ABDC % Rank (C20)	Estimated_ ABDC Rating (C21)	Action-ABDC (C22)
106	Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology	No Rating	57%	2		B	67%	B	→
107	Culture and Organization	2	26%	1	↓	B	37%	C	↓
108	Current Issues in Tourism	2	75%	3	↑	A	81%	A	→
109	Current Sociology	2	31%	1	↓	No Rating	43%	B	
110	Cybernetics And Systems	1	28%	1	→	No Rating	40%	C	
111	Decision Analysis	1	26%	1	→	A	37%	C	↓
112	Decision Sciences	3	64%	2	↓	1A*	72%	A	↓
113	Demographic Research	No Rating	55%	2		A	66%	B	↓
114	Demography	No Rating	84%	3		A	88%	A	→
115	Development and Change	3	59%	2	↓	B	69%	A	↑
116	Disasters: the journal of disaster studies, policy and management	No Rating	56%	2		A	66%	B	↓
117	Discourse & Communication	No Rating	22%	1		A	33%	C	↓
118	Discourse and Society: an international journal for the study of discourse and communication in their social, political and cultural contexts	No Rating	54%	2		A	64%	B	↓
119	Discourse Studies: an interdisciplinary journal for the study of text and talk	No Rating	43%	2		A	55%	B	↓
120	Discrete Optimization	2	26%	1	↓	No Rating	36%	C	
121	Ecology	No Rating	92%	3		A	94%	1A*	↑
122	Economic Geography	4	90%	3	↓	A	92%	1A*	↑
123	Economy and Society	3	72%	2	↓	A	79%	A	→
124	Educational and Psychological Measurement	No Rating	65%	2		B	73%	A	↑
125	Educational Management Administration and Leadership	1	47%	2	↑	B	58%	B	→
126	Electoral Studies	3	49%	2	↓	No Rating	59%	B	
127	Emerging Markets Review	2	58%	2	→	A	69%	B	↓
128	Employee Relations	2	46%	2	→	B	58%	B	→
129	Energy Journal	3	64%	2	↓	A	73%	A	→
130	Energy Policy	2	91%	3	↑	A	93%	1A*	↑
131	Engineering Optimization	2	51%	2	→	No Rating	62%	B	
132	Engineering, Construction And Architectural Management	1	48%	2	↑	No Rating	59%	B	
133	Enterprise and Society: the international journal of business and history	3	17%	1	↓	A	27%	C	↓
134	Entrepreneurship and Regional Development	3	75%	3	→	A	81%	A	→
135	Entrepreneurship Research Journal	No Rating	26%	1		B	37%	C	↓
136	Entrepreneurship, Theory and Practice	4	95%	4	→	1A*	96%	1A*	→
137	Environment and Planning D: society and space	4	80%	3	↓	A	85%	A	→
138	Environmental Education Research	No Rating	61%	2		A	69%	A	→

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139	Environmental Management (New York)	2	65%	2	➡	C	74%	A	⬆
140	Environmental Science And Policy	3	84%	3	➡	No Rating	88%	A	
141	Environmental Science And Technology	3	94%	4	⬆	No Rating	95%	1A*	
142	Ethics: an international journal of social, political, and legal philosophy	No Rating	63%	2		A	71%	A	➡
143	Eurasian Geography and Economics	2	38%	1	⬇	B	50%	B	➡
144	European Journal of Communication	No Rating	58%	2		B	68%	B	➡
145	European Journal Of Industrial Engineering	2	30%	1	⬇	No Rating	41%	C	
146	European Journal of Industrial Relations	3	57%	2	⬇	A	67%	B	⬇
147	European Journal of Innovation Management	1	47%	2	⬆	C	58%	B	⬆
148	European Journal of International Relations	No Rating	82%	3		A	86%	A	➡
149	European Journal of Political Research	No Rating	85%	3		A	88%	A	➡
150	European Journal of Population	No Rating	53%	2		B	63%	B	➡
151	European Journal of Psychological Assessment	No Rating	47%	2		B	57%	B	➡
152	European Journal of Public Health	No Rating	72%	2		B	79%	A	⬆
153	European Journal of Social Psychology	3	69%	2	⬇	A	77%	A	➡
154	European Journal of Sociology	No Rating	37%	1		A	49%	B	⬇
155	European Journal of Transport and Infrastructure Research	No Rating	26%	1		B	38%	C	⬇
156	European Journal Of Women'S Studies	2	31%	1	⬇	No Rating	43%	B	
157	European Journalof International Management	1	13%	1	➡	C	23%	C	➡
158	European Journalof Operational Research	4	91%	3	⬇	1A*	93%	1A*	➡
159	European Management Journal	2	79%	3	⬆	B	84%	A	⬆
160	European Management Review	3	35%	1	⬇	C	47%	B	⬆
161	European Planning Studies	2	58%	2	➡	No Rating	68%	B	
162	European Sociological Review	3	82%	3	➡	No Rating	86%	A	
163	European Sport Management Quarterly	3	47%	2	⬇	B	58%	B	➡
164	European Urban and Regional Studies	3	61%	2	⬇	A	70%	A	➡
165	Europe-Asia Studies	2	33%	1	⬇	C	44%	B	⬆
166	Evaluation	2	55%	2	➡	B	66%	B	➡
167	Evidence And Policy	1	29%	1	➡	No Rating	41%	B	
168	Evolutionary Computation	3	67%	2	⬇	No Rating	75%	A	
169	Family Business Review	3	87%	3	➡	A	90%	A	➡
170	Feminist Economics	2	52%	2	➡	A	63%	B	⬇
171	Feminist Review	2	34%	1	⬇	No Rating	45%	B	

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172	Flexible Services And Manufacturing Journal (Formerly 09206299 "International Journal Of Flexible Manufacturing Systems")	1	68%	2	↑	No Rating	76%	A	
173	Food Policy	3	86%	3	→	B	89%	A	↑
174	Foreign Affairs	No Rating	48%	2		1A*	54%	B	↓
175	Futures	2	67%	2	→	B	76%	A	↑
176	Fuzzy Optimization And Decision Making	3	61%	2	↓	No Rating	71%	A	
177	Gender and Education	No Rating	39%	1		A	50%	B	↓
178	Gender and Society	3	84%	3	→	1A*	88%	A	↓
179	Gender, Work and Organization	3	63%	2	↓	A	72%	A	→
180	Geoforum	2	77%	3	↑	No Rating	83%	A	
181	Global Environmental Change	3	97%	4	↑	1A*	97%	1A*	→
182	Global Environmental Politics	No Rating	78%	3		C	83%	A	↑
183	Global Governance	No Rating	44%	2		B	56%	B	→
184	Global Networks	3	59%	2	↓	A	69%	B	↓
185	Global Strategy Journal	No Rating	44%	2		A	52%	B	↓
186	Governance An International Journal Of Policy, Administration And Institutions	3	87%	3	→	No Rating	90%	A	
187	Group Decision and Negotiation	2	49%	2	→	A	60%	B	↓
188	Group Dynamics: theory, research and practice	2	53%	2	→	B	63%	B	→
189	Group Organization Management: an international journal	3	72%	2	↓	A	79%	A	→
190	Group Processes and Intergroup Relations	2	59%	2	→	B	69%	A	↑
191	Habitat International	No Rating	75%	3		A	81%	A	→
192	Health And Social Care In The Community	1	56%	2	↑	No Rating	67%	B	
193	Health Care Management Review	2	67%	2	→	A	75%	A	→
194	Health Care Management Science	1	51%	2	↑	C	63%	B	↑
195	Health Communication	No Rating	52%	2		B	63%	B	→
196	Health Policy	2	69%	2	→	B	77%	A	↑
197	Health Services Research	3	79%	3	→	A	84%	A	→
198	Higher Education Policy	2	30%	1	↓	No Rating	41%	B	
199	Higher Education: the international journal of higher education research	2	72%	2	→	A	80%	A	→
200	Housing Policy Debate	No Rating	41%	2		B	53%	B	→
201	Housing Studies	No Rating	61%	2		A	70%	A	→
202	Human Communication Research	No Rating	74%	3		A	81%	A	→
203	Human Performance	3	43%	2	↓	A	54%	B	↓
204	Human Relations	4	85%	3	↓	1A*	89%	A	↓
205	Human Resource Development Quarterly	2	62%	2	→	B	71%	A	↑

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206	Human Resource Development Review	No Rating	48%	2		B	60%	B	➡
207	Human Resource Management (Usa)	4	71%	2	↓	1A*	79%	A	↓
208	Human Resource Management Journal (UK)	4	71%	2	↓	A	78%	A	➡
209	Human Resource Management Review	3	82%	3	➡	A	87%	A	➡
210	Humancomputer Interaction	1	69%	2	↑	A	76%	A	➡
211	Ieee Transactions On Engineering Management	3	53%	2	↓	No Rating	63%	B	
212	IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems	No Rating	87%	3		A	90%	A	➡
213	IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology	No Rating	83%	3		A	87%	A	➡
214	Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal	No Rating	46%	2		C	57%	B	↑
215	Indian Journal of Gender Studies	No Rating	9%	1		C	15%	C	➡
216	Industrial and Corporate Change	3	74%	2	↓	A	81%	A	➡
217	Industrial and Labor Relations Review	3	68%	2	↓	1A*	76%	A	↓
218	Industrial and Organizational Psychology: perspectives on science & practice	1	49%	2	↑	B	57%	B	➡
219	Industrial Relations A Journalof Economy and Society	4	49%	2	↓	1A*	60%	B	↓
220	Industry and Innovation	2	44%	2	➡	C	56%	B	↑
221	Infor Information Systems and Operational Research	1	13%	1	➡	B	20%	C	↓
222	Inform Journal On Computing	3	62%	2	↓	B	71%	A	↑
223	Innovation (Abingdon): the European journal of social sciences	No Rating	22%	1		B	33%	C	↓
224	Innovation Organization and Management	2	23%	1	↓	C	35%	C	➡
225	Innovations In Education And Teaching International	2	33%	1	↓	No Rating	46%	B	
226	Interfaces	2	33%	1	↓	B	44%	B	➡
227	International Affairs	No Rating	77%	3		A	83%	A	➡
228	International Business Review	3	73%	2	↓	A	80%	A	➡
229	International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal	1	59%	2	↑	C	69%	A	↑
230	International Gambling Studies	No Rating	45%	2		B	55%	B	➡
231	International Journal of Arts Management	No Rating	14%	1		B	24%	C	↓
232	International Journal of Automotive Technology	No Rating	45%	2		B	57%	B	➡
233	International Journal of Conflict Management	No Rating	35%	1		A	47%	B	↓
234	International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management	3	76%	3	➡	A	82%	A	➡
235	International Journal of Cultural Policy	No Rating	30%	1		A	42%	B	↓

Number	JournalTitle	AJG Actual Rating	Journal Metrics Average AJG % Rank (C1)	Estimated_ AJG Rating (C2)	Action-AJG (C3)	ABDC Actual Rating (C19)	Journal Metrics Average ABDC % Rank (C20)	Estimated_ ABDC Rating (C21)	Action-ABDC (C22)
236	International Journal of Environment and Pollution	No Rating	14%	1		C	22%	C	➔
237	International Journal of General Systems	1	65%	2	⬆️	A	73%	A	➔
238	International Journal Of Green Energy	2	29%	1	⬇️	No Rating	41%	C	
239	International Journal of Human Resource Management	3	67%	2	⬇️	A	76%	A	➔
240	International Journal of Intercultural Relations	1	55%	2	⬆️	A	65%	B	⬇️
241	International Journal of Management Reviews	3	94%	4	⬆️	A	95%	1A*	⬆️
242	International Journal of Managing Projects in Business	1	34%	1	➔	C	46%	B	⬆️
243	International Journal of Manpower	2	24%	1	⬇️	A	35%	C	⬇️
244	International Journal of Operations and Production Management	4	84%	3	⬇️	A	88%	A	➔
245	International Journal of Physical Distribution and Logistics Management	2	83%	3	⬆️	A	88%	A	➔
246	International Journal of Production Research	3	77%	3	➔	A	83%	A	➔
247	International Journal of Project Management	2	90%	3	⬆️	A	92%	1A*	⬆️
248	International Journal of Selection and Assessment	No Rating	40%	1		A	50%	B	⬇️
249	International Journal Of Shipping And Transport Logistics	1	19%	1	➔	No Rating	30%	C	
250	International Journal of Social Research Methodology	No Rating	59%	2		B	69%	A	⬆️
251	International Journal of Sport Psychology	No Rating	20%	1		B	30%	C	⬇️
252	International Journal of Sustainable Transportation	No Rating	51%	2		B	62%	B	➔
253	International Journal of Tourism Research	2	65%	2	➔	A	74%	A	➔
254	International Journal of Vehicle Design: journal of vehicle engineering, automotive technology and components	No Rating	23%	1		B	35%	C	⬇️
255	International Journalof Computer Integrated Manufacturing	2	52%	2	➔	B	63%	B	➔
256	International Journalof Entrepreneurial Behavior and Research	2	50%	2	➔	B	61%	B	➔
257	International Journalof Forecasting	3	74%	2	⬇️	A	81%	A	➔
258	International Journalof Heritage Studies	1	35%	1	➔	B	48%	B	➔
259	International Journalof Hospitality Management	3	87%	3	➔	1A*	90%	A	⬇️
260	International Journalof Logistics Research and Applications	1	45%	2	⬆️	B	56%	B	➔
261	International Journalof Production Economics	3	94%	4	⬆️	1A*	95%	1A*	➔
262	International Journalof Sport Finance	1	23%	1	➔	C	34%	C	➔

Number	JournalTitle	AJG Actual Rating	Journal Metrics Average AJG % Rank (C1)	Estimated_ AJG Rating (C2)	Action-AJG (C3)	ABDC Actual Rating (C19)	Journal Metrics Average ABDC % Rank (C20)	Estimated_ ABDC Rating (C21)	Action-ABDC (C22)
263	International Journalof Sports Marketing & Sponsorship	1	11%	1	➡	B	20%	C	⬇
264	International Journalof Technology Management	2	32%	1	⬇	B	42%	B	➡
265	International Journalof Urban and Regional Research	2	78%	3	⬆	B	84%	A	⬆
266	International Labour Review	2	27%	1	⬇	B	39%	C	⬇
267	International Migration	No Rating	43%	2		A	55%	B	⬇
268	International Migration Review	No Rating	75%	3		A	81%	A	➡
269	International Public Management Journal	2	65%	2	➡	C	73%	A	⬆
270	International Review for the Sociology of Sport	No Rating	43%	2		B	55%	B	➡
271	International Review of Administrative Sciences	3	53%	2	⬇	C	64%	B	⬆
272	International Sociology	2	52%	2	➡	No Rating	62%	B	
273	International Studies Quarterly	No Rating	75%	3		A	82%	A	➡
274	International Transactions in Operational Research	1	60%	2	⬆	B	70%	A	⬆
275	ITE Journal	No Rating	7%	1		C	12%	C	➡
276	Journal of Advanced Transportation	No Rating	33%	1		A	45%	B	⬇
277	Journal of Air Transport Management	1	62%	2	⬆	B	72%	A	⬆
278	Journal of Applied Communication Research	No Rating	40%	1		B	51%	B	➡
279	Journal of Applied Social Psychology	2	54%	2	➡	B	64%	B	➡
280	Journal of Applied Sport Psychology	No Rating	58%	2		A	68%	B	⬇
281	Journal of Behavioral Decision Making	3	55%	2	⬇	A	65%	B	⬇
282	Journal of Business and Psychology	2	77%	3	⬆	A	83%	A	➡
283	Journal of Business and Technical Communication	No Rating	36%	1		C	47%	B	⬆
284	Journal of Business Ethics	3	79%	3	➡	A	84%	A	➡
285	Journal of Business Logistics	2	68%	2	➡	A	74%	A	➡
286	Journal of Career Assessment	2	50%	2	➡	A	61%	B	⬇
287	Journal of Career Development	1	43%	2	⬆	B	54%	B	➡
288	Journal Of Cleaner Production	2	91%	3	⬆	No Rating	93%	1A*	
289	Journal Of Combinatorial Optimization	2	34%	1	⬇	No Rating	45%	B	
290	Journal of Communication	No Rating	93%	4		A	94%	1A*	⬆
291	Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: research and practice	No Rating	36%	1		B	47%	B	➡
292	Journal of Constructivist Psychology	1	20%	1	➡	B	32%	C	⬇
293	Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology	3	57%	2	⬇	A	66%	B	⬇
294	Journal Of Cultural Economy	2	27%	1	⬇	No Rating	38%	C	
295	Journal Of Education Policy	2	76%	3	⬆	No Rating	82%	A	
296	Journal of Educational and Behavioral Statistics	No Rating	68%	2		C	76%	A	⬆

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297	Journal of Employment Counseling	1	19%	1	→	A	31%	C	↓
298	Journal of Engineering and Technology Management	2	71%	2	→	B	78%	A	↑
299	Journal of Environmental Management	3	85%	3	→	A	88%	A	→
300	Journal of Environmental Planning and Management	No Rating	47%	2		B	58%	B	→
301	Journal of European Public Policy	3	85%	3	→	A	89%	A	→
302	Journal Of European Social Policy	3	63%	2	↓	No Rating	72%	A	
303	Journal of Experimental Psychology: general	No Rating	93%	4		1A*	94%	1A*	→
304	Journal of Experimental Psychology: human perception and performance	No Rating	71%	2		1A*	78%	A	↓
305	Journal of Experimental Psychology: learning, memory, and cognition	No Rating	76%	3		1A*	82%	A	↓
306	Journal of Experimental Social Psychology	4	82%	3	↓	A	87%	A	→
307	Journal of Family Business Strategy	2	66%	2	→	C	74%	A	↑
308	Journal of Gambling Studies	No Rating	63%	2		A	72%	A	→
309	Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law	No Rating	46%	2		A	57%	B	↓
310	Journal of Health Services Research and Policy	1	53%	2	↑	C	64%	B	↑
311	Journal Of Heuristics	3	53%	2	↓	No Rating	63%	B	
312	Journal of Higher Education	2	71%	2	→	B	78%	A	↑
313	Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Research	2	78%	3	↑	A	83%	A	→
314	Journal Of Hospitality, Leisure, Sport And Tourism Education	1	41%	2	↑	No Rating	52%	B	
315	Journal of Human Development and Capabilities	No Rating	26%	1		B	37%	C	↓
316	Journal Of Industrial Ecology	2	80%	3	↑	No Rating	85%	A	
317	Journal of Industrial Relations	2	32%	1	↓	A	44%	B	↓
318	Journal Of Informetrics	1	79%	3	↑	No Rating	84%	A	
319	Journal of Intelligent Manufacturing	1	77%	3	↑	B	83%	A	↑
320	Journal of Intelligent Transportation Systems: technology, planning, and operations	No Rating	60%	2		B	70%	A	↑
321	Journal of Interdisciplinary History	No Rating	27%	1		C	38%	C	→
322	Journal of International Management	3	70%	2	↓	A	78%	A	→
323	Journal of International Relations and Development	No Rating	36%	1		C	48%	B	↑
324	Journal Of Latin American Studies	2	29%	1	↓	No Rating	41%	C	
325	Journal of Leadership and Organizational Studies	No Rating	49%	2		C	61%	B	↑
326	Journal of Leisure Research	No Rating	45%	2		A	57%	B	↓
327	Journal of Management Inquiry	3	54%	2	↓	A	65%	B	↓
328	Journal of Managerial Psychology	3	55%	2	↓	C	64%	B	↑
329	Journal of Manufacturing Systems	1	79%	3	↑	B	84%	A	↑
330	Journal of Mathematical Psychology	2	59%	2	→	B	69%	A	↑

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331	Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology	4	85%	3	↓	A	88%	A	→
332	Journal of Occupational Health Psychology	4	91%	3	↓	A	92%	1A*	↑
333	Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications	3	50%	2	↓	A	61%	B	↓
334	Journal of Performance of Constructed Facilities	No Rating	40%	1		C	52%	B	↑
335	Journal of Personality	No Rating	81%	3		A	86%	A	→
336	Journal of Personality Assessment	No Rating	69%	2		A	77%	A	→
337	Journal of Policy Analysis and Management	3	81%	3	→	A	86%	A	→
338	Journal of Professional Issues in Engineering Education and Practice	No Rating	37%	1		B	50%	B	→
339	Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory	4	93%	4	→	A	94%	1A*	↑
340	Journal of Public Policy	No Rating	34%	1		B	46%	B	→
341	Journal of Purchasing and Supply Management	2	85%	3	↑	B	88%	A	↑
342	Journal of Quality Technology	No Rating	78%	3		A	84%	A	→
343	Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics	3	51%	2	↓	A	62%	B	↓
344	Journal of Research in Personality	No Rating	76%	3		A	82%	A	→
345	Journal Of Rural Studies	3	75%	3	→	No Rating	82%	A	
346	Journal of Safety Research	2	70%	2	→	A	78%	A	→
347	Journal of Scheduling	3	48%	2	↓	A	59%	B	↓
348	Journal of Service Management	2	74%	3	↑	A	80%	A	→
349	Journal Of Service Theory And Practice	1	56%	2	↑	No Rating	66%	B	
350	Journal Of Simulation	1	30%	1	→	No Rating	42%	B	
351	Journal of Small Business Management	3	81%	3	→	A	86%	A	→
352	Journal of Social Issues	No Rating	73%	2		A	80%	A	→
353	Journal of Social Policy	3	64%	2	↓	A	74%	A	→
354	Journal of Social Psychology	1	42%	2	↑	B	53%	B	→
355	Journal of Sociology	No Rating	40%	1		B	52%	B	→
356	Journal of Southeast Asian Studies	No Rating	12%	1		C	18%	C	→
357	Journal of Sport and Social Issues	No Rating	45%	2		B	57%	B	→
358	Journal of Supply Chain Management	3	93%	4	↑	A	95%	1A*	↑
359	Journal of Technology Transfer	2	73%	2	→	C	80%	A	↑
360	Journal Of Textile Institute	1	37%	1	→	No Rating	49%	B	
361	Journal of the Operational Research Society	3	54%	2	↓	A	64%	B	↓
362	Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change	No Rating	31%	1		C	43%	B	↑
363	Journal of Transport and Health	No Rating	54%	2		C	62%	B	↑
364	Journal of Transport and Land Use	No Rating	47%	2		B	57%	B	→

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365	Journal of Transport Economics and Policy	2	50%	2	→	A	62%	B	↓
366	Journal of Transport Geography	2	79%	3	↑	A	84%	A	→
367	Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing	2	56%	2	→	A	66%	B	↓
368	Journal of Urban Affairs	No Rating	51%	2		A	62%	B	↓
369	Journal of Urban Planning and Development	No Rating	35%	1		B	47%	B	→
370	Journal of Vacation Marketing	1	55%	2	↑	A	65%	B	↓
371	Journal of World Business	4	88%	3	↓	A	91%	A	→
372	Journalof Applied Behavioral Science	2	55%	2	→	B	65%	B	→
373	Journalof Business Economics and Management	2	33%	1	↓	B	45%	B	→
374	Journalof Business Research	3	78%	3	→	A	84%	A	→
375	Journalof Business Venturing	4	98%	4	→	1A*	98%	1A*	→
376	Journalof Common Market Studies	3	72%	2	↓	B	80%	A	↑
377	Journalof Construction Engineering and Management	2	68%	2	→	1A*	77%	A	↓
378	Journalof Development Studies	3	56%	2	↓	A	66%	B	↓
379	Journalof East European Management Studies	1	8%	1	→	C	17%	C	→
380	Journalof Economic Geography	4	89%	3	↓	A	91%	A	→
381	Journalof Economics and Management Strategy	2	51%	2	→	A	61%	B	↓
382	Journalof Forecasting	2	37%	1	↓	A	48%	B	↓
383	Journalof Health, Organisation and Management	1	26%	1	→	B	37%	C	↓
384	Journalof Hospitality Marketing and Management	1	60%	2	↑	A	69%	A	→
385	Journalof Industrial and Management Optimization	1	32%	1	→	B	43%	B	→
386	Journalof Intellectual Capital	2	78%	3	↑	B	82%	A	↑
387	Journalof International Business Studies	4	98%	4	→	1A*	98%	1A*	→
388	Journalof Knowledge Management	2	74%	3	↑	A	81%	A	→
389	Journalof Labour Research	2	13%	1	↓	B	21%	C	↓
390	Journalof Management	4	99%	4	→	1A*	99%	1A*	→
391	Journalof Management and Organization	2	28%	1	↓	B	40%	C	↓
392	Journalof Management Studies	4	96%	4	→	1A*	96%	1A*	→
393	Journalof Operations Management	4	97%	4	→	1A*	97%	1A*	→
394	Journalof Organizational Behavior Management	2	20%	1	↓	B	31%	C	↓
395	Journalof Organizational Change Management	2	40%	1	↓	B	51%	B	→
396	Journalof Product Innovation Management	4	94%	4	→	1A*	95%	1A*	→
397	Journalof Regional Science	3	67%	2	↓	A	76%	A	→

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398	Journalof Risk Research	2	34%	1	↓	C	46%	B	↑
399	Journalof Service Research	4	97%	4	→	1A*	97%	1A*	→
400	Journalof Sport Management	2	58%	2	→	1A*	68%	B	↓
401	Journalof Sports Economics	2	39%	1	↓	B	51%	B	→
402	Journalof Sustainable Tourism	3	83%	3	→	1A*	87%	A	↓
403	Journalof The Royal Statistical Society Series A	3	75%	3	→	A	82%	A	→
404	Journalof Travel Research	4	94%	4	→	1A*	95%	1A*	→
405	Journalof World Trade	2	19%	1	↓	B	28%	C	↓
406	Kyklos	3	43%	2	↓	A	55%	B	↓
407	Labor History	No Rating	19%	1		A	29%	C	↓
408	Labour History: a journal of labour and social history	No Rating	8%	1		A	13%	C	↓
409	Land Use Policy	No Rating	81%	3		A	85%	A	→
410	Language and Communication	No Rating	30%	1		B	42%	B	→
411	Leadership	2	54%	2	→	B	64%	B	→
412	Leadership and Organizational Development	1	36%	1	→	B	48%	B	→
413	Leadership Quarterly	4	92%	3	↓	1A*	93%	1A*	→
414	Leisure Sciences: an interdisciplinary journal	2	50%	2	→	A	62%	B	↓
415	Leisure Studies	2	61%	2	→	A	71%	A	→
416	Local Government Studies	2	39%	1	↓	A	51%	B	↓
417	Long Range Planning	3	84%	3	→	A	88%	A	→
418	Management and Organization Review	3	46%	2	↓	A	57%	B	↓
419	Management Communication Quarterly	2	52%	2	→	B	63%	B	→
420	Management Decision	2	50%	2	→	B	60%	B	→
421	Management International Review	3	60%	2	↓	A	70%	A	→
422	Management Learning	3	57%	2	↓	A	67%	B	↓
423	Management Science	4	94%	4	→	1A*	95%	1A*	→
424	Manufacturing and Service Operations Management	3	72%	2	↓	A	79%	A	→
425	Marine Resource Economics	1	51%	2	↑	A	63%	B	↓
426	Maritime Economics and Logistics	1	54%	2	↑	B	65%	B	→
427	Mathematical Methods Of Operations Research	1	33%	1	→	No Rating	44%	B	
428	Mathematical Programming	4	85%	3	↓	No Rating	89%	A	
429	Mathematics of Operations Research	3	53%	2	↓	A	64%	B	↓
430	Media Culture and Society	No Rating	49%	2		B	60%	B	→
431	Millenium: journal of international studies	No Rating	39%	1		B	51%	B	→
432	MIT Sloan Management Review: MIT's journal of management research and ideas	3	76%	3	→	A	82%	A	→
433	Motivation and Emotion	No Rating	62%	2		A	72%	A	→

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434	Multivariate Behavioral Research	No Rating	83%	3		A	87%	A	→
435	Narrative Inquiry	No Rating	13%	1		B	21%	C	↓
436	Negotiation and Conflict Management Research	No Rating	27%	1		C	37%	C	→
437	Negotiation Journal	2	14%	1	↓	B	22%	C	↓
438	New Political Economy	3	68%	2	↓	A	76%	A	→
439	New Technology, Work and Employment	3	51%	2	↓	A	62%	B	↓
440	Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly	3	68%	2	↓	A	77%	A	→
441	Nonprofit Management and Leadership	1	44%	2	↑	B	56%	B	→
442	Nutrition and Food Science	1	19%	1	→	No Rating	30%	C	
443	Omega The International Journalof Management Science	3	94%	4	↑	1A*	95%	1A*	→
444	Operational Research: an international journal	1	40%	2	↑	C	51%	B	↑
445	Operations Management Research	1	31%	1	→	C	42%	B	↑
446	Operations Research	4	81%	3	↓	1A*	86%	A	↓
447	Operations Research Letters	2	34%	1	↓	A	43%	B	↓
448	Optimal Control Applications and Methods	No Rating	51%	2		B	62%	B	→
449	Optimization A Journalof Mathematical Programming and Operations Research	1	37%	1	→	B	49%	B	→
450	OR Spectrum	3	65%	2	↓	B	74%	A	↑
451	Organization and Environment: international journal of ecosocial research	2	82%	3	↑	B	86%	A	↑
452	Organization Science	4	90%	3	↓	1A*	92%	1A*	→
453	Organization Studies	4	83%	3	↓	1A*	88%	A	↓
454	Organization: the critical journal of organization, theory and society	3	82%	3	→	A	86%	A	→
455	Organizational Dynamics	2	36%	1	↓	A	48%	B	↓
456	Organizational Psychology Review	2	63%	2	→	B	68%	B	→
457	Organizational Research Methods	4	94%	4	→	1A*	95%	1A*	→
458	Parliamentary Affairs	2	40%	2	→	B	52%	B	→
459	Perceptual and Motor Skills	No Rating	25%	1		C	35%	C	→
460	Personality and Individual Differences	3	66%	2	↓	A	74%	A	→
461	Personality and Social Psychology Review	No Rating	99%	4		1A*	99%	1A*	→
462	Personnel Review	2	50%	2	→	A	61%	B	↓
463	Philosophy and Public Affairs	No Rating	64%	2		A	71%	A	→
464	Philosophy of the Social Sciences	No Rating	17%	1		B	26%	C	↓
465	Policy and Politics: an international journal	3	50%	2	↓	A	62%	B	↓
466	Policy and Society	No Rating	44%	2		B	55%	B	→

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467	Policy Sciences: an international journal devoted to the improvement of policy making	1	75%	3	↑	B	81%	A	↑
468	Policy Studies	2	18%	1	↓	B	29%	C	↓
469	Policy Studies Journal	No Rating	72%	2		B	79%	A	↑
470	Political Communication: an international journal	No Rating	73%	2		A	80%	A	→
471	Political Quarterly	2	40%	2	→	B	52%	B	→
472	Political Science Quarterly	No Rating	16%	1		A	24%	C	↓
473	Political Studies	2	66%	2	→	B	74%	A	↑
474	Politics and Society	3	61%	2	↓	B	71%	A	↑
475	Population	No Rating	20%	1		B	32%	C	↓
476	Population and Development Review	No Rating	88%	3		A	91%	A	→
477	Population and Environment	No Rating	59%	2		A	69%	B	↓
478	Population Research and Policy Review	No Rating	39%	1		A	51%	B	↓
479	Population Studies: a journal of demography	No Rating	57%	2		A	67%	B	↓
480	Population, Space and Place	No Rating	69%	2		C	77%	A	↑
481	Proceedings Of Institute Of Mechanical Engineers Part B Journal Of Engineering Manufacture	1	44%	2	-1	No Rating	55%	B	
482	Production and Operations Management	4	74%	3	↓	A	81%	A	→
483	Production Planning and Control	3	68%	2	↓	B	76%	A	↑
484	Progress In Human Geography	3	97%	4	-1	No Rating	98%	1A*	
485	Project Management Journal	1	60%	2	↑	B	69%	B	→
486	Psychological Research	3	64%	2	↓	A	73%	A	→
487	Psychology of Women Quarterly	3	79%	3	→	A	84%	A	→
488	Public Administration and Development	2	35%	1	↓	A	48%	B	↓
489	Public Administration Review	4	90%	3	↓	A	92%	1A*	↑
490	Public Administration: an international quarterly	4	80%	3	↓	A	85%	A	→
491	Public Management Review	3	75%	3	→	A	81%	A	→
492	Public Money and Management	2	27%	1	↓	A	38%	C	↓
493	Public Opinion Quarterly	3	73%	2	↓	A	80%	A	→
494	Public Performance and Management Review	1	32%	1	→	B	43%	B	→
495	Public Personnel Management	No Rating	43%	2		C	54%	B	↑
496	Public Policy and Administration	No Rating	58%	2		B	68%	B	→
497	Quality and Quantity: international journal of methodology	No Rating	30%	1		B	42%	B	→
498	Quality And Reliability Engineering International	1	54%	2	-1	No Rating	64%	B	
499	Quality of Life Research	No Rating	72%	2		A	79%	A	→
500	Quarterly Journal of Political Science	3	67%	2	↓	B	75%	A	↑

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501	Quest	No Rating	40%	2		C	52%	B	↑
502	Queuing Systems	2	46%	2	0	No Rating	58%	B	
503	R & D Management	3	62%	2	↓	A	71%	A	→
504	Rairo Operations Research / Recherche Operationnelle	1	13%	1	0	No Rating	21%	C	
505	Rationality and Society	2	16%	1	↓	B	25%	C	↓
506	Regional Science and Urban Economics	3	62%	2	↓	A	71%	A	→
507	Regional Studies	3	85%	3	→	1A*	89%	A	↓
508	Regulation and Governance	3	73%	2	↓	A	79%	A	→
509	Reliability Engineering and System Safety	3	90%	3	→	A	92%	A	→
510	Research Evaluation	2	66%	2	→	C	75%	A	↑
511	Research Policy	4	97%	4	→	1A*	97%	1A*	→
512	Research Technology Management: international journal of research management	2	53%	2	→	A	64%	B	↓
513	Review of International Organizations	No Rating	76%	3		C	80%	A	↑
514	Review of International Studies	No Rating	64%	2		B	74%	A	↑
515	Review Of Managerial Science	2	34%	1	1	No Rating	45%	B	
516	Reviewof International Political Economy	3	78%	3	→	A	83%	A	→
517	Risk Analysis An International Journal	4	73%	2	↓	No Rating	80%	A	
518	Risk Management: an international journal	No Rating	8%	1		C	15%	C	→
519	Scandinavian Journalof Hospitality and Tourism	2	32%	1	↓	B	44%	B	→
520	Scandinavian Journalof Management	2	44%	2	→	B	55%	B	→
521	Science and Public Policy	2	45%	2	→	C	56%	B	↑
522	Science and Society	2	9%	1	↓	B	16%	C	↓
523	Science Communication	No Rating	52%	2		A	62%	B	↓
524	Science, Technology and Human Values	2	80%	3	↑	A	85%	A	→
525	Science, Technology and Society	2	16%	1	↓	B	26%	C	↓
526	Scientometrics	2	69%	2	→	A	77%	A	→
527	Security Dialogue	No Rating	80%	3		A	85%	A	→
528	Security Studies	No Rating	58%	2		B	69%	B	→
529	Service Industries Journal	2	41%	2	→	B	52%	B	→
530	Service Science	1	9%	1	→	No Rating	16%	C	
531	Sex Roles	2	61%	2	→	A	70%	A	→
532	Siam Journal On Optimization	3	78%	3	→	No Rating	84%	A	
533	Signs	2	39%	1	↓	No Rating	51%	B	
534	Small Business Economics: an entrepreneurship journal	3	85%	3	→	A	89%	A	→

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535	Small Group Research: an international journal of theory, investigation and application	2	46%	2	→	A	57%	B	↓
536	Social Forces	3	75%	3	→	A	81%	A	→
537	Social Indicators Research	No Rating	55%	2		A	65%	B	↓
538	Social Justice Research	1	31%	1	→	B	42%	B	→
539	Social Networks	2	79%	3	↑	No Rating	84%	A	
540	Social Policy and Administration: an international journal of policy and research	2	51%	2	→	A	62%	B	↓
541	Social Problems	No Rating	72%	2		A	80%	A	→
542	Social Psychological and Personality Science	No Rating	65%	2		B	73%	A	↑
543	Social Science And Medicine	4	84%	3	↓	No Rating	89%	A	
544	Social Science Information: information sur les sciences sociales	No Rating	12%	1		C	20%	C	→
545	Social Science Japan Journal	No Rating	14%	1		C	21%	C	→
546	Social Science Quarterly	No Rating	43%	2		B	53%	B	→
547	Social Service Review	No Rating	57%	2		B	68%	B	→
548	Social Studies Of Science	2	77%	3	↑	No Rating	83%	A	
549	SocioEconomic Planning Sciences The International Journal Of Public Sector DecisionMaking	2	51%	2	→	No Rating	62%	B	
550	Socio-Economic Review	3	77%	3	→	A	83%	A	→
551	Sociological Inquiry	No Rating	26%	1		A	38%	C	↓
552	Sociological Methodology	3	57%	2	↓	A	68%	B	↓
553	Sociological Methods and Research	No Rating	85%	3		A	88%	A	→
554	Sociologie Du Travail	2	24%	1	↓	B	32%	C	↓
555	Sociology	4	80%	3	↓	1A*	85%	A	↓
556	Sociology Of Health And Illness	4	70%	2	↓	No Rating	78%	A	
557	Sociology of Sport Journal	No Rating	40%	1		A	51%	B	↓
558	Sport in Society	No Rating	20%	1		B	31%	C	↓
559	Sport Management Review	2	70%	2	→	A	77%	A	→
560	Sport Psychologist	No Rating	47%	2		B	58%	B	→
561	Sport, Education and Society	No Rating	65%	2		B	74%	A	↑
562	Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal	4	73%	2	↓	A	78%	A	→
563	Strategic Management Journal	4	98%	4	→	1A*	98%	1A*	→
564	Strategic Organization	3	63%	2	↓	A	72%	A	→
565	Stress and Health	2	49%	2	→	A	60%	B	↓
566	Structural Equation Modelling	No Rating	89%	3		A	91%	A	→
567	Studies in Comparative International Development	No Rating	45%	2		A	56%	B	↓
568	Studies in Higher Education	3	73%	2	↓	A	80%	A	→
569	Supply Chain Management: an international journal	3	88%	3	→	A	90%	A	→
570	Survival	No Rating	37%	1		B	50%	B	→

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571	System Dynamics Review	2	42%	2	→	A	53%	B	↓
572	Systemic Practice and Action Research	No Rating	23%	1		B	35%	C	↓
573	Systems Research and Behavioral Science	No Rating	26%	1		A	38%	C	↓
574	Teaching in Higher Education	2	47%	2	→	C	59%	B	↑
575	Technological Forecasting and Social Change	3	80%	3	→	A	85%	A	→
576	Technology Analysis and Strategic Management	2	46%	2	→	B	56%	B	→
577	Technometrics	No Rating	62%	2		A	71%	A	→
578	Technovation	3	91%	3	→	A	93%	1A*	↑
579	Telecommunications Policy	1	61%	2	↑	No Rating	71%	A	
580	Test	No Rating	51%	2		B	62%	B	→
581	The Baltic Journal of Road and Bridge Engineering	No Rating	11%	1		C	19%	C	→
582	The China Review: an interdisciplinary journal on greater China	No Rating	10%	1		C	19%	C	→
583	The Economic and Labour Relations Review	1	16%	1	→	B	26%	C	↓
584	The International Journal of Logistics Management	1	55%	2	↑	A	65%	B	↓
585	The Milbank Quarterly	3	81%	3	→	B	87%	A	↑
586	The Pacific Review	No Rating	56%	2		A	67%	B	↓
587	The Social Science Journal	No Rating	22%	1		C	33%	C	→
588	The Sociological Review	3	73%	2	↓	A	80%	A	→
589	Theory and Decision	2	24%	1	↓	A	34%	C	↓
590	Theory, Culture and Society: explorations in critical social science	3	65%	2	↓	A	73%	A	→
591	Third World Quarterly	2	60%	2	→	No Rating	71%	A	
592	Top An Official Journal Of The Spanish Society Of Statistics And Operations Research	1	35%	1	→	No Rating	46%	B	
593	Total Quality Management and Business Excellence	2	51%	2	→	C	62%	B	↑
594	Tourism Economics	2	34%	1	↓	A	45%	B	↓
595	Tourism Geographies	2	61%	2	→	A	71%	A	→
596	Tourism Management	4	97%	4	→	1A*	97%	1A*	→
597	Tourism Management Perspectives	2	51%	2	→	B	62%	B	→
598	Tourist Studies	2	39%	1	↓	B	51%	B	→
599	Transport Reviews	2	85%	3	↑	A	89%	A	→
600	Transportation	2	78%	3	↑	A	84%	A	→
601	Transportation Journal	No Rating	34%	1		B	46%	B	→
602	Transportation Letters	No Rating	13%	1		B	22%	C	↓

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603	Transportation Planning and Technology	No Rating	23%	1		B	34%	C	↓
604	Transportation Research Part A Policy and Practice	3	86%	3	→	1A*	89%	A	↓
605	Transportation Research Part B Methodological	4	94%	4	→	1A*	94%	1A*	→
606	Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment	3	81%	3	→	A	86%	A	→
607	Transportation Research Part E Logistics and Transportation Review	3	85%	3	→	1A*	88%	A	↓
608	Transportation Research Part F: Traffic Psychology and Behaviour	No Rating	70%	2		A	78%	A	→
609	Transportation Science	3	91%	3	→	A	93%	1A*	↑
610	Transportmetrica A: Transport Science	No Rating	61%	2		B	70%	A	↑
611	Transportmetrica B	No Rating	61%	2		B	68%	B	→
612	Urban Affairs Review	No Rating	58%	2		B	69%	B	→
613	Urban Studies	3	80%	3	→	1A*	85%	A	↓
614	US Bureau of Labor Statistics: Monthly Labor Review	No Rating	18%	1		B	26%	C	↓
615	Utilities Policy	1	52%	2	↑	No Rating	63%	B	
616	Voluntas International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organization	2	39%	1	↓	B	51%	B	→
617	Water Resources Research	No Rating	89%	3		A	91%	A	→
618	West European Politics	3	78%	3	→	B	83%	A	↑
619	Work & Stress: An international Journal of Work, Health and Organisations	3	86%	3	→	A	89%	A	→
620	Work and Occupations: an international sociological journal	3	75%	3	→	A	81%	A	→
621	Work, Employment and Society	4	71%	2	↓	A	79%	A	→
622	World Bank Research Observer	2	76%	3	↑	B	82%	A	↑
623	World Politics	No Rating	92%	3		A	94%	1A*	↑
624	Written Communication: an international quarterly of research, theory, and application	No Rating	53%	2		B	64%	B	→
625	Zeitschrift Für Personalforschung (German Journal Of Research In Human Resource Management)	2	35%	1	↓	No Rating	44%	B	