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An Updated Ranking of Academic Journals in Economics*

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Abstract

We conduct an update of the ranking of economic journals by Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas and Stengos (2003). However, our present study differs methodologically from that earlier study in an important dimension. We use a rolling window of years between 2003 and 2008, for each year counting the number of citations of articles published in the previous ten years. This allows us to obtain a smoother longer view of the evolution of rankings in the period under consideration and avoid the inherent randomness that may exist at any particular year. Using this framework we proceed to examine the relative ranking of the Canadian Journal of Economics over time. We find the Canadian Journal managed not only to maintain its relative position, but to also improve it over time.

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1 Introduction

There has been an important professional tradition within economics to rank journals and the literature on the subject has grown considerably in the past twenty years. Some important papers in the literature include Liebowitz and Palmer (1984) , Laband and Piette (1994), Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas and Stengos (2003), Palacio-Huerta and Volij (2004), Liner and Amin (2006), Kodrzycki and Yu (2006), Kóczy and Strobel (2007) and Ritzberger (2008). Journal rankings have been used as tools to evaluate the research performance of economics departments. They act as important signals for attracting new faculty and retaining older ones in highly ranked institutions and also attracting the best graduate students with academic aspirations.

An important argument in favor of journal rankings is the vast proliferation of new journals which makes the need for an objective comparison of the different research outlets imperative. It is the attempt to "objectify" scientific quality that makes the rankings exercises worth while as they foster the development of scientific standards and provide an indicator of scientific quality for those not only inside but also outside the profession. The objective premise on which rankings are based is that one paper cites the results that were obtained in another as these results were presumably important in the development of the arguments advanced in the current paper. It is the understanding that papers in a given field will quote the relevant literature in that field and any omissions are going to be attributed to random errors. Also, it is the case that certain pieces of work become such classics that there is no need to refer to the original source and they are simply referred to by name, e.g. the Solow-Swan growth model or Nash equilibrium. For the rest though, the assumption is that quality of a particular piece of work is captured in general by the citations that it generates.

In this paper we develop new journal rankings that are an updated version of the earlier work of Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas and Stengos (2003). We use the same source of data from the Journal of Citation Reports (*JCR*) for the same category *economics* using the same iterative eigenfactor methodology and

corrections to arrive at the current rankings. However, the present study differs methodologically from that earlier study in an important dimension. We use a rolling window of years between 2003 and 2008 to conduct our analysis, for each year counting the number of citations of articles published in the previous ten years. For example, in 2008 we count the number of times articles published in 2008 cited articles published in the ten year period, 2008 to 1999. Similarly for 2003, we count the times articles published in 2003 cited articles published in the ten year period, 2003 to 1994 and similarly for all the in between years. This allows us to obtain a smoother longer view of the evolution of rankings in the period under consideration and avoid the inherent randomness that may exist at any particular year due to the given set of journals used in the analysis of that year. Over time, there is a proliferation of new journals and in our analysis in 2008 there are 209 journals, whereas in 2003 only 169. Overtime, the effect of such differences in size of the set of journals is smoothed out and it becomes less of an issue.

We further proceed to examine the relative performance of the Canadian Journal of Economics (*CJE*) over this period. The *CJE* is the official journal of the Canadian Economics Association and it appears in its current form since 1968. In earlier rankings, the *CJE* was ranked fairly high, see for example Liebowitz and Palmer (1984), where it was ranked just outside the top quartile group of journals (28th out of 108 journals), but it slipped to about the median in subsequent rankings, see Laband and Piette (1994), where it fell to the 62nd position out of 130 journals. However, it recovered to nearly the top quartile in Kalaitzidakis et al (2003), (42nd position out of a set of 159). In this paper, we find that the above relative improvement was not an aberration and that over the 2003 to 2008 period the *CJE* has not only maintained but also improved its relative position in the top quartile group of economic journals.

The paper is organized as follows. The next section provides the methodology that we employ to arrive at the new journal rankings. We provide details of the way that we arrive at these rankings and the data sources that are used. In the subsequent section we discuss the results. Finally we conclude.

2 Methodology

2.1 Journal Rankings

Below we outline in more detail the methodology we have employed in arriving at a more representative and accurate journal ranking.

The data source that we use to count the number of citations received by economic journals is the (*JCR*). For each year between 2003 and 2008 each article published in a given journal cites articles that have been published in the *preceding ten* years in other journals. All these citations are counted and provide the basis for the ranking analysis. In order to be consistent with Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas and Stengos (2003) we only use the category *economics* in (*JCR*). That implies that we exclude journals that are core journals in other related disciplines, such as the *Journal of Finance*. However, the *Journal of Financial Economics* is included in this category.

In order to correct for self-citations and the age of a journal we exclude self-citations and all the citations of articles published outside the ten year horizon period that is used for each year of the analysis. Self-citations are excluded, since they bias the rankings (due to the common tendency of journals to cite their own articles more often). Similarly, given the establishment of many new journals in the last twenty years by ignoring citations older than ten years, we place more or less all journals on an equal footing, since older journals tend to accumulate more citations. We also correct for size of journal, as "bigger" journals that tend to publish more articles, also attract more citations, and most importantly for "impact" as citations are adjusted for the impact that the most influential journals have on the profession. To correct for the impact of the journal we have broadly followed the eigenfactor methodology of Liebowitz and Palmer (1984), see also Laband and Piette, 1994 and Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas and Stengos (2003). This methodology is based on an iterative procedure which we briefly outline below.

Let C_{ij} be the number of citations to journal i from journal j , n the number

of journals in our list and Z_i a factor adjusting for the size of a journal . The t iteration is given by

$$I_{i,t} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n C_{ij}}{Z_i} I_{j,t-1},$$

where

$$I_{i,0} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n C_{ij}}{Z_i}$$

This process usually converges after a number of iterations, usually not more than 10 to 15 iterations The results reported in the tables have used no more than on 50 iterations in each case. Below we will discuss the results of these rankings.

3 Journal Rankings and the Relative ranking of the CJE

In Table 1, we present the impact adjusted journal rankings based on the above procedure and the corrections for self-citations and age of journal, both with and without adjustment for journal size for the final year of our analysis, 2008. In previous studies, journal size was adjusted using the total number of characters published per year, calculated as the number of characters per page times the average number of pages published. However, in this paper we correct for size by using citations per article. This is a more appropriate measure, since citations are attributed to articles irrespective of their size. The second column in Table 1 presents the impact adjusted but size unadjusted rankings, while the third column presents the impact and size adjusted rankings, using citations per article to adjust for size. *JCR* provides information for the number of articles per journal for most of the journals that make up the set of journals in the economics category of *JCR* in each of the years for the 2003 to 2008 period. We have standardized the top journal, *American Economic Review* to be equal to 100. The following observations are worth making. There are a number of new journals that have made their mark very quickly since their appearance in the profession. For example the *Journal of the European Economics Association* is

ranked 19th, the *Review of Economic Dynamics* is 24th and the *Journal of Economic Growth* is 26th. These journals are fairly new and they were not ranked in the Kalaitzidakis et al (2003) study. Other journals not ranked in that study such as *Econometric Reviews* and *Empirical Economics* are now ranked better than the median, in the 68th and 89th position respectively. The median in this case is *Energy Economics* as it ranks 105th out of 209 journals. Among the top journals it is worth noting the substantial relative improvements of the *Journal of International Economics*, the *Journal of Public Economics* and the *Economic Journal*.

Table 2 presents all the relative impact and size adjusted rankings for all the years between 2003 and 2008. Note that the total number of journals differs between the different years as there are new entrants all the time. In fact the *Journal of the European Economics Association* only entered the rankings in 2007 as it made its inaugural appearance in 2003. It is quite remarkable that it has attained just a high ranking position within such a short time. It is interesting to see that the high relative ranking of newer journals such as the *Review of Economic Dynamics* and the *Journal of Economic Growth* has been fairly stable in the top tier throughout the period. The list of top 30 to 40 journals that comprises the average list of the top twenty percent of journals over the period has remained also fairly stable with the exception of 2005 where there have been some fluctuations. The top journal over the period is the *American Economic Review* coming first in all years except in 2003, with the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* coming overall second and the *Journal of Political Economy*, *Econometrica* and the *Review of Economic Studies* taking the other three spots in the top five.

In Table 1, the *CJE* is ranked 40th out of 209 journals, whereas in the Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas and Stengos (2003) study it was ranked 42nd out of a group of 159. In Table 2, we can see that its relative position has remained relatively stable in the top quartile group, except for 2005 when its ranking fell to the top thirty percent from the top twenty percent group in the previous year, taking the 54th position out of 175. However, overall the mean geometric rank of

the *CJE* places either in or very close to the top twenty percent of journals. This overall ranking shows a marked improvement, especially when seen in a historical context. Recall, that the *CJE* was ranked in the Liebowitz and Palmer (1984) study as just outside the top quartile (28th out of 108 journals), then it slipped to about the median in the Laband and Piette (1994) ranking, where it fell to the 62nd position out of 130 journals. It did recover to nearly the top quartile in Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas and Stengos (2003), reaching the 42nd position out of a set of 159. The results for the 2003 to 2008 period suggest that the improvement found in the Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas and Stengos (2003) ranking has not just been maintained, but also improved upon. Figure 1, displays the relative quantile position of the *CJE* over the period 2003-2008 and it appears, that apart from the year 2005, the steady state position is in the top twenty percentile. The fact that we have used a rolling window of years between 2003 and 2008, for each year counting the number of citations of articles published in the previous ten years renders the present study robust to short run fluctuations that may arise. We are able to obtain a smoother longer view of the evolution of rankings in the period under consideration and avoid the inherent randomness that may exist at any particular year, even though using the rolling window methodology does not totally preclude the presence of outliers as it has been seen by the 2005 year rankings that differ from the rest. However, the methodology adopted here allows us to be more confident about the robustness of our results. This suggests that having solidified a ranking in the top twenty percent of journals, the *CJE* can now aim at emulating the strong performance of the top generalist journals that make part of the top ten percentile of journals. Perhaps, the success of the *Journal of the European Economic Association* which achieved a rapid climb in the rankings ladder, even though it only started in 2003 can act as an example to follow.

4 Conclusion

We have conducted an update of the ranking of economic journals over the period 2003 to 2008 to that obtained by Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas and Stengos (2003). Our present study differs methodologically from that earlier study in an important dimension. We use a rolling window of years between 2003 and 2008, for each year counting the number of citations of articles published in the previous ten years. This allows us to obtain a smoother longer view of the evolution of rankings in the period under consideration and avoid the inherent randomness that may exist at any particular year. Using this framework we proceed to examine the relative ranking of the Canadian Journal of Economics over time. We find the Canadian Journal not only to maintain its relative position, but to also improve it over time.

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Table 1: JOURNAL RANKINGS, 2008
Impact, Age and Self Citations Adjusted

Rank*	Journal Abbreviation	Citations Index	Citations/Article Index
1	AM ECON REV	100.0000	100.0000
2	Q J ECON	75.9197	59.6309
3	ECONOMETRICA	66.0654	44.7797
4	J POLIT ECON	53.8725	41.4496
5	REV ECON STUD	44.1817	32.6611
6	J MONETARY ECON	34.6689	27.8149
7	REV ECON STAT	28.7777	24.2411
8	J ECON THEORY	32.6343	22.5192
9	J PUBLIC ECON	22.6121	22.1975
10	ECON J	21.9844	20.8051
11	J ECON PERSPECT	20.5835	19.1574
12	J INT ECON	22.2429	19.1372
13	J ECON LIT	22.8814	18.3493
14	J ECONOMETRICS	17.4621	16.1703
15	J FINANC ECON	16.7346	15.6500
16	EUR ECON REV	17.8454	14.9099
17	RAND J ECON	15.8823	12.9813
18	INT ECON REV	16.5091	12.4167
19	J EUR ECON ASSOC	13.9716	12.1464
20	GAME ECON BEHAV	18.5236	12.0176
21	J MONEY CREDIT BANK	15.0424	11.9505
22	ECON LETT	13.4250	10.3591
23	J DEV ECON	10.3872	10.0930
24	REV ECON DYNAM	13.7037	9.0212
25	J LABOR ECON	9.5469	8.8440
26	J ECON GROWTH	8.0999	8.5603
27	J HUM RESOUR	8.1728	7.5735
28	J ECON DYN CONTROL	11.0127	7.3868
29	J ECON BEHAV ORGAN	10.3773	7.3266
30	J BUS ECON STAT	9.0874	6.9219
31	J HEALTH ECON	5.8657	6.5065
32	J APPL ECONOM	8.0757	5.8026
33	BROOKINGS PAP ECO AC	5.6726	5.0751
34	J URBAN ECON	4.7543	4.9170
35	WORLD BANK ECON REV	5.1088	4.9032
36	ECON THEOR	8.1529	4.8327
37	SCAND J ECON	4.8654	4.5411
38	J ECON HIST	3.5874	4.4874
39	OXFORD ECON PAP	3.8591	3.8461
40	CAN J ECON	4.3848	3.7659
41	ECON INQ	3.8806	3.6658
42	ECON POLICY	3.9903	3.6458

Table 1 (cont'd): JOURNAL RANKINGS, 2008

Rank*	Journal Abbreviation	Citations	Citations/Article
		Index	Index
43	ECONOMET THEOR	5.5067	3.6233
44	INT J IND ORGAN	5.0477	3.6232
45	PUBLIC CHOICE	4.1305	3.5188
46	J LAW ECON	3.1301	3.4535
47	WORLD DEV	3.4692	3.3347
48	J LAW ECON ORGAN	3.6312	3.3122
49	J IND ECON	4.2225	3.0808
50	LABOUR ECON	2.8099	3.0583
51	J RISK UNCERTAINTY	3.6232	2.7147
52	OXFORD B ECON STAT	2.8967	2.6638
53	J POPUL ECON	2.2502	2.5774
54	J ECON MANAGE STRAT	3.4349	2.5741
55	EXPLOR ECON HIST	2.2457	2.5673
56	J BANK FINANC	3.2741	2.5278
57	NATL TAX J	2.8867	2.2927
58	EXP ECON	3.7882	2.2618
59	J ENVIRON ECON MANAG	2.7899	2.2128
60	ECONOMICA	2.3883	2.1974
61	ECON EDUC REV	1.7651	2.1917
62	REG SCI URBAN ECON	2.4631	2.1822
63	J FINANC QUANT ANAL	3.5311	2.1518
64	J COMP ECON	1.5621	2.0666
65	IMF STAFF PAPERS	2.3392	2.0036
66	MACROECON DYN	2.8780	1.9598
67	OXFORD REV ECON POL	2.3646	1.9585
68	ECONOMET REV	2.8229	1.9504
69	ECON DEV CULT CHANGE	1.7388	1.9336
70	FED RESERVE BANK ST	1.9599	1.8865
71	WORLD ECON	2.4915	1.8622
72	APPL ECON	2.5705	1.8458
73	SOUTH ECON J	2.2362	1.8202
74	INT TAX PUBLIC FINAN	2.1760	1.7582
75	ECONOMET J	1.8927	1.7492
76	HEALTH ECON	2.2859	1.7352
77	J ACCOUNT ECON	2.4358	1.7242
78	AM J AGR ECON	2.2389	1.6074
79	SOC CHOICE WELFARE	2.7923	1.5782
80	J MATH ECON	3.0650	1.4907
81	REV INCOME WEALTH	1.4476	1.4723
82	J ECON SURV	1.3177	1.3606
83	INT J GAME THEORY	2.2777	1.3435
84	ECON HIST REV	0.7134	1.3281

Table 1 (cont'd): JOURNAL RANKINGS, 2008

Rank*	Journal Abbreviation	Citations	Citations/Article
		Index	Index
85	ENVIRON RESOUR ECON	1.4731	1.0720
86	ECOL ECON	0.9905	1.0327
87	ENERG J	1.2995	1.0138
88	WORLD BANK RES OBSER	0.7120	0.9904
89	EMPIR ECON	1.2779	0.9442
90	J POLICY ANAL MANAG	1.1680	0.8882
91	J MACROECON	1.2206	0.8850
92	LAND ECON	1.4541	0.8577
93	SCOT J POLIT ECON	0.9496	0.8563
94	MANCH SCH	1.4848	0.8555
95	J DEV STUD	1.0339	0.8383
96	ECON TRANSIT	0.8951	0.8179
97	J REAL ESTATE FINANC	0.9915	0.7834
98	J ECON	0.9784	0.7697
99	J JPN INT ECON	1.1596	0.7313
100	J ECON GEOGR	1.0113	0.7306
101	JCMS-J COMMON MARK S	0.3944	0.7062
102	J ECON PSYCHOL	1.1251	0.7036
103	INT J FORECASTING	0.6462	0.7026
104	REV WORLD ECON	0.6590	0.6111
105	ENERG ECON	0.4914	0.5989
106	REV IND ORGAN	0.6634	0.5790
107	APPL ECON LETT	1.1622	0.5013
108	J INST THEOR ECON	0.7989	0.4872
109	J REGUL ECON	0.7340	0.4717
110	MATH FINANC	1.0203	0.4396
111	RESOUR ENERGY ECON	0.7628	0.4388
112	ECON MODEL	0.6127	0.4330
113	AGR ECON-BLACKWELL	0.6472	0.4286
114	KYKLOS	0.6378	0.4181
115	J REGIONAL SCI	0.4334	0.3933
116	INT REV LAW ECON	0.3501	0.3802
117	J PROD ANAL	0.7376	0.3802
118	QUANT FINANC	1.0901	0.3706
119	THEOR DECIS	0.6114	0.3630
120	REV DEV ECON	0.5045	0.3563
121	CONTEMP ECON POLICY	0.3839	0.3473
122	J HOUS ECON	0.4423	0.3395
123	FISC STUD	0.2995	0.3295
124	OPEN ECON REV	0.3330	0.3190
125	ECON HUM BIOL	0.4697	0.3005
126	REAL ESTATE ECON	0.2464	0.2940

Table 1 (cont'd): JOURNAL RANKINGS, 2008

Rank*	Journal Abbreviation	Citations Index	Citations/Article Index
127	FINANZARCHIV	0.3260	0.2889
128	JPN ECON REV	0.6226	0.2861
129	ECON REC	0.3768	0.2669
130	QME-QUANT MARK ECON	0.5527	0.2645
131	J POLICY MODEL	0.3570	0.2561
132	SMALL BUS ECON	0.2934	0.2528
133	REV AGR ECON	0.3082	0.2521
134	SPAN ECON REV	0.2559	0.2495
135	IND CORP CHANGE	0.4517	0.2432
136	J ECON EDUC	0.4774	0.2382
137	CESIFO ECON STUD	0.2907	0.2374
138	CHINA ECON REV	0.2529	0.2304
139	J AFR ECON	0.2218	0.2263
140	J RISK INSUR	0.3939	0.2121
141	J TRANSP ECON POLICY	0.1964	0.2090
142	FOOD POLICY	0.2948	0.2024
143	STUD NONLINEAR DYN E	0.3073	0.1771
144	ECONOMIST-NETHERLAND	0.2598	0.1592
145	J AGR RESOUR ECON	0.2931	0.1476
146	S AFR J ECON	0.0727	0.1475
147	CAMB J ECON	0.1355	0.1361
148	EUR REV AGRIC ECON	0.2524	0.1334
149	J EVOL ECON	0.3517	0.1270
150	ECON GEOGR	0.1122	0.1203
151	ECON PHILOS	0.2342	0.1146
152	PAC ECON REV	0.2622	0.1138
153	REV INT POLIT ECON	0.1036	0.1116
154	JPN WORLD ECON	0.1696	0.1110
155	J AGR ECON	0.1973	0.1053
156	AUST J AGR RESOUR EC	0.1523	0.0945
157	PORT ECON J	0.0832	0.0904
158	INSUR MATH ECON	0.1643	0.0791
159	INF ECON POLICY	0.0997	0.0763
160	J POLICY REFORM	0.0713	0.0749
161	J REAL ESTATE RES	0.0419	0.0723
162	EMERG MARK FINANC TR	0.0747	0.0645
163	B INDONES ECON STUD	0.0761	0.0608
164	DEFENCE PEACE ECON	0.1511	0.0536
165	AM J ECON SOCIOL	0.1868	0.0528
166	CAN J AGR ECON	0.0990	0.0489
167	TRIMEST ECON	0.0854	0.0487
168	ECON SOC	0.0437	0.0430

Table 1 (cont'd): JOURNAL RANKINGS, 2008

Rank*	Journal Abbreviation	Citations Index	Citations/Article Index
169	INDEP REV	0.1014	0.0418
170	J APPL ECON	0.0368	0.0413
171	GENEVA RISK INS REV	0.0689	0.0401
172	JAHRB NATL STAT	0.0281	0.0389
173	AUST ECON HIST REV	0.0185	0.0384
174	J ECON ISSUES	0.0666	0.0360
175	FEM ECON	0.0417	0.0301
176	AUST ECON REV	0.0470	0.0300
177	J FOREST ECON	0.0260	0.0270
178	TIJDSCHR ECON SOC GE	0.0192	0.0266
179	EASTERN EUR ECON	0.0179	0.0253
180	ASTIN BULL	0.0838	0.0245
181	INVEST ECON-SPAIN	0.0683	0.0223
182	HITOTSUB J ECON	0.0312	0.0221
183	J AGRAR CHANGE	0.0398	0.0197
184	REV ECON POLIT	0.0122	0.0192
185	REV ECON APL-SPAIN	0.0144	0.0190
186	S AFR J ECON MANAG S	0.0084	0.0179
187	NEW POLIT ECON	0.0068	0.0171
188	FUTURES	0.0462	0.0126
189	POST-COMMUNIST ECON	0.0072	0.0123
190	J ECON POLICY REFORM	0.0048	0.0115
191	J POST KEYNESIAN EC	0.0220	0.0106
192	DEV ECON	0.0272	0.0090
193	HACIENDA PUBLICA ESP	0.0118	0.0086
194	INVEST ECON-MEX	0.0284	0.0081
195	INT J TRANSP ECON	0.0195	0.0075
196	WORK EMPLOY SOC	0.0152	0.0067
197	ECON DEV Q	0.0067	0.0067
198	CHINA WORLD ECON	0.0073	0.0037
199	HIST POLIT ECON	0.0042	0.0036
200	J MEDIA ECON	0.0013	0.0024
201	EUR J HIST ECON THOU	0.0008	0.0013
202	POLIT EKON	0.0011	0.0009
203	POST-SOV AFF	0.0003	0.0006
204	REV ETUD COMP EST-O	0.0001	0.0005
205	EUROPE-ASIA STUD	0.0000	0.0004
206	EKON CAS	0.0001	0.0002
207	DESARROLLO ECON	0.0001	0.0001
208	EKON SAMF TIDSKR	0.0000	0.0000
209	TRANSFORM BUS ECON	0.0000	0.0000

*Rank is based on the Citations per Article Index

Table 2: JOURNAL RANKINGS 2003-2008
Based on Impact adjusted for Age and Self Citations, Citations per Article

Journal Abbreviation	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	Mean*
ADV ECONOMETRICS				119	97	86	100
AGR ECON-BLACKWELL	113	122	124	117	89	93	109
AM ECON REV	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
AM J AGR ECON	78	62	80	63	32	67	61
AM J ECON SOCIOL	165	159	160	141	138	146	151
APPL ECON	72	70	75	72	68	63	70
APPL ECON LETT	107	101	110	123	111	118	111
ASTIN BULL	180	176					178
AUST ECON HIST REV	173						173
AUST ECON REV	176						176
AUST J AGR RESOUR EC	156	150	154	126	139	141	144
B INDONES ECON STUD	163	144	163	159	141	144	152
BROOKINGS PAP ECO AC	33	35	25	31	27	17	27
CAMB J ECON	147	135	137	135	121	116	131
CAN J AGR ECON	166						166
CAN J ECON	40	45	41	54	31	37	41
CESIFO ECON STUD	137	133					135
CHINA ECON REV	138	118	142	81	119	123	118
CHINA WORLD ECON	198						198
CONTEMP ECON POLICY	121	111	129	115	134	95	117
DEFENCE PEACE ECON	164	140	136	162	116		142
DESARROLLO ECON	207	185	172	149	146	168	170
DEV ECON	192	154	135	153	151	148	155
EASTERN EUR ECON	179	179	149	164	160	151	163
ECOL ECON	86	64	97	110	72	96	86
ECON DEV CULT CHANGE	69	66	95	62	48	94	70
ECON DEV Q	197	139	162	170	154	149	161
ECON EDUC REV	61	76	68	83	60	73	70
ECON GEOGR	150	162	133	131	149	154	146
ECON HIST REV	84	136	123	71	98	104	100
ECON HUM BIOL	125						125
ECON INQ	41	43	42	40	41	51	43
ECON J	10	7	9	10	11	14	10
ECON LETT	22	23	21	19	24	23	22
ECON MODEL	112	131	114	125	125	137	124
ECON PHILOS	151	158	130	152	110	145	140
ECON PLAN						121	121
ECON POLICY	42	51	54	67	58	52	53
ECON REC	129	138	102	136	143	113	126
ECON SOC	168	167	151	148	159	156	158
ECON THEOR	36	33	27	30	37	30	32
ECON TRANSIT	96	83	93	75	91	69	84
ECONOMET J	75	67					71
ECONOMET REV	68	80					74

Table 2 (cont'd) JOURNAL RANKINGS 2003-2008

Journal Abbreviation	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	Mean*
ECONOMET THEOR	43	38	40	35	34	26	36
ECONOMETRICA	3	4	3	4	4	4	4
ECONOMICA	60	60	53	55	54	66	58
ECONOMIST-NETHERLAND	144	157	117	137	130	140	137
EKON CAS	206	185	168	171	170	152	175
EKON SAMF TIDSKR	208	185	174	171	166	157	176
EMERG MARK FINANC TR	162	151	152	156			155
EMPIR ECON	89	91					90
ENERG ECON	105	93	122	144	129	138	120
ENERG J	87	74	91	91	112	75	87
ENVIRON RESOUR ECON	85	85	86	85	94	89	87
EUR ECON REV	16	16	12	13	8	11	12
EUR J HIST ECON THOU	201	156					177
EUR REV AGRIC ECON	148	146	148	132	76	136	128
EURASIAN GEOGR ECON			171	157	165	167	165
EUROPE-ASIA STUD	205	103	155	90	164	155	140
EXP ECON	58	48	70				58
EXPLOR ECON HIST	55	82	74	57	93	85	73
FED RESERVE BANK ST	70						70
FEM ECON	175	161	164	155	152	133	156
FINANZARCHIV	127						127
FISC STUD	123	109	105	106	135	110	114
FOOD POLICY	142	149	143	121	92	139	129
FUTURES	188	177	161	171	161	159	169
GAME ECON BEHAV	20	24	19	17	20	24	21
GENEVA PAP R I THEOR			134	167			150
GENEVA RISK INS REV	171	180	174				175
HACIENDA PUBLICA ESP	193						193
HEALTH ECON	76	90	82	76	84	100	84
HIST POLIT ECON	199					163	180
HITOTSUB J ECON	182	182	169	169	156	150	168
IMF STAFF PAPERS	65	63	64	61	50	46	58
IND CORP CHANGE	135	121	120	79	95		108
INDEP REV	169	165					167
INF ECON POLICY	159	152	99	120	133	128	130
INSUR MATH ECON	158	163	126	138	142	142	144
INT ECON REV	18	17	14	15	17	20	17
INT J FORECASTING	103	120	107	94	106	87	102
INT J GAME THEORY	83	79	55	51	65	78	67
INT J IND ORGAN	44	41	32	46	49	47	43
INT J TRANSP ECON	195	175					185
INT REV LAW ECON	116	108	98	93	117	114	107
INT TAX PUBLIC FINAN	74	77	88	74	73	64	75
INVEST ECON-MEX	194						194

Table 2 (cont'd) JOURNAL RANKINGS 2003-2008

Journal Abbreviation	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	Mean*
INVEST ECON-SPAIN	181	173					177
J ACCOUNT ECON	77	75	44	66	86	38	62
J AFR ECON	139	124	125	130	88	107	118
J AGR ECON	155	153	144	134	123	125	138
J AGR RESOUR ECON	145	143	128	128	100	132	128
J AGRAR CHANGE	183						183
J APPL ECON	170	181					175
J APPL ECONOM	32	26	38	34	36	29	32
J BANK FINANC	56	42	52	43	38	33	43
J BUS ECON STAT	30	32	26	22	25	21	26
J COMMON MARK STUD					145		145
J COMP ECON	64	65	84	49	67	57	63
J DEV ECON	23	19	23	24	15	25	21
J DEV STUD	95	87	77				86
J ECON	98	125	90	96	103	129	106
J ECON BEHAV ORGAN	29	25	33	26	33	40	31
J ECON DYN CONTROL	28	34	31	29	39	27	31
J ECON EDUC	136	132	116	124	82	120	117
J ECON GEOGR	100	137	76	100	126		106
J ECON GROWTH	26	30	34	27	29	34	30
J ECON HIST	38	46	49	42	61	41	46
J ECON ISSUES	174	164	153	151	148	143	155
J ECON LIT	13	10	11	9	14	12	11
J ECON MANAGE STRAT	54	39	35	45	47	60	46
J ECON PERSPECT	11	9	7	12	6	7	8
J ECON POLICY REFORM	190						190
J ECON PSYCHOL	102	97	100	92	114	105	101
J ECON SURV	82	78	108	109	124	126	103
J ECON THEORY	8	12	6	6	12	16	9
J ECONOMETRICS	14	11	18	18	10	6	12
J ENVIRON ECON MANAG	59	52	51	47	43	54	51
J EUR ECON ASSOC	19	22					20
J EVOL ECON	149	130	131	97	132	91	120
J FINANC ECON	15	15	15	14	19	10	14
J FINANC QUANT ANAL	63	53	59	48	56	44	53
J FOREST ECON	177	172					174
J HEALTH ECON	31	47	36	39	40	70	42
J HOUS ECON	122	148	87	86	90	112	105
J HUM RESOUR	27	27	24	32	23	31	27
J IND ECON	49	29	28	50	46	43	40
J INST THEOR ECON	108	116	71	101	107	97	99
J INT ECON	12	13	17	16	13	13	14
J JPN INT ECON	99	95	106	80	81	71	88
J LABOR ECON	25	20	20	28	22	28	24

Table 2 (cont'd) JOURNAL RANKINGS 2003-2008

Journal Abbreviation	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	Mean*
J LABOR ECON	25	20	20	28	22	28	24
J LAW ECON	46	37	43	41	44	42	42
J LAW ECON ORGAN	48	36	47	33	51	39	42
J MACROECON	91	104	111	107	108	106	104
J MATH ECON	80	73	50	58	69	77	67
J MEDIA ECON	200	185	173	147	171	162	172
J MONETARY ECON	6	8	8	7	5	5	6
J MONEY CREDIT BANK	21	28	29	21	28	15	23
J POLICY ANAL MANAG	90	129					108
J POLICY MODEL	131	119	119	140	122	131	127
J POLICY REFORM	160						160
J POLIT ECON	4	3	4	3	3	3	3
J POPUL ECON	53	69	60	69	83	88	69
J POST KEYNESIAN EC	191	170	147	158	144	119	153
J PROD ANAL	117	92	112	89	99	99	101
J PUBLIC ECON	9	14	13	11	16	18	13
J REAL ESTATE FINANC	97	106	78	68	104	74	87
J REAL ESTATE RES	161						161
J REGIONAL SCI	115	99					107
J REGUL ECON	109	105	37	98	102	61	80
J RISK INSUR	140	127	94	116	96	115	114
J RISK UNCERTAINTY	51	59	48	53	59	68	56
J TRANSP ECON POLICY	141	81	141	127	136	117	122
J URBAN ECON	34	31	30	36	42	48	36
J WORLD TRADE				129	150	161	146
JAHRB NATL STAT	172	141	156	139	137	135	146
JCMS-J COMMON MARK S	101	145	145	150			134
JPN ECON REV	128	123	115	113	127	127	122
JPN WORLD ECON	154	147	118	142	115	103	128
KYKLOS	114	96	127	95	85	102	102
LABOUR ECON	50	54	61	64	62	79	61
LAND ECON	92	89	79	82	75	83	83
MACROECON DYN	66	71	66	52	70	35	58
MANCH SCH	94	110	104	122	109	98	106
MATH FINANC	110	107	92	102	71	84	93
NATL TAX J	57	61	46	37	52	36	47
NBER MACROECON ANNA				23	21	22	22
NEW ENGL ECON REV			121	165	153	108	135
NEW POLIT ECON	187	183	159	161			172
OPEN ECON REV	124	142	109	146	147	134	133
OXFORD B ECON STAT	52	55	63	70	55	56	58
OXFORD ECON PAP	39	50	45	65	53	50	50
OXFORD REV ECON POL	67	86	73	87	78	81	78
PAC ECON REV	152	115					132
POLIT EKON	202	185	165	171	168	32	134

Table 2 (cont'd) JOURNAL RANKINGS 2003-2008

Journal Abbreviation	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	Mean*
PORT ECON J	157	128					142
POST-COMMUNIST ECON	189	166	157	166	171	160	168
POST-SOV AFF	203	174	167	145	162	165	168
POST-SOV GEOGR ECON					118	124	121
PUBLIC CHOICE	45	44	58	59	45	53	50
Q J ECON	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
QME-QUANT MARK ECON	130						130
QUANT FINANC	118	126	85	114			110
RAND J ECON	17	18	16	20	18	19	18
REAL ESTATE ECON	126	134	83	99	120	90	107
REG SCI URBAN ECON	62	57	72	60	66	65	63
RESOUR ENERGY ECON	111	112	101	103	113	109	108
REV AGR ECON	133	155	146	133			141
REV DEV ECON	120	113					116
REV ECON APL-SPAIN	185						185
REV ECON DYNAM	24	21	22	25	35	45	28
REV ECON POLIT	184	168					176
REV ECON STAT	7	6	10	8	9	9	8
REV ECON STUD	5	5	5	5	7	8	6
REV ETUD COMP EST-O	204	185	170	171	169	164	177
REV INCOME WEALTH	81	84	62	78	77	76	76
REV IND ORGAN	106	88	67	84	87	58	80
REV INT POLIT ECON	153	171	140	160	155	158	156
REV WORLD ECON	104	114	132	108	158		122
S AFR J ECON	146	160	139	154	140	147	147
S AFR J ECON MANAG S	186						186
SCAND J ECON	37	49	39	44	57	55	46
SCOT J POLIT ECON	93	100	96	105	105	92	98
SMALL BUS ECON	132	94	138	104	128	130	120
SOC CHOICE WELFARE	79	68	69	73	74	82	74
SOUTH ECON J	73	72	81	77	63	59	70
SPAN ECON REV	134						134
STUD NONLINEAR DYN E	143	117	113	112	131	101	119
THEOR DECIS	119	102	103	111	101	122	109
TIJDSCHR ECON SOC GE	178	178	150	168	163	166	167
TRANSFORM BUS ECON	208	185					196
TRIMEST ECON	167	169	166	143	157	153	159
WELTWIRTSKH ARCH					79	72	75
WORK EMPLOY SOC	196	184	158	163	167	168	172
WORLD BANK ECON REV	35	40	57	38	26	49	40
WORLD BANK RES OBSER	88	98	89	118	80	111	96
WORLD DEV	47	58	56	56	30	62	50
WORLD ECON	71	56	65	88	64	80	70
<i>Number of Journals</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>219</i>

*Geometric Mean

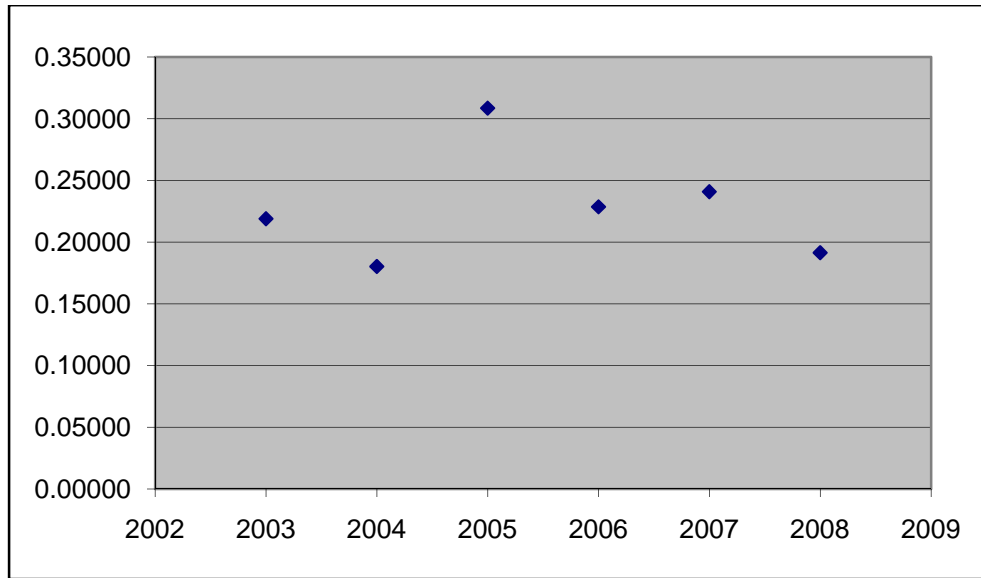


Figure1: The Canadian Journal of Economics Relative Ranking over Time