



Management Department

CBA Research Award

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The Value of Research

Objective

The objective of this report is to present a proposal to value and eventually boost research in the College of Business Administration. The idea is to recognize excellent researchers that work in the college and to award them with a one-year 2+2 teaching load. Criteria for research excellence must be very strict and tied to the highest levels.

This report details why we believe that research is so important to us and to the future of the CBA, how criteria for research evaluation are set, and presents a classification of scientific business journals.

The Future is Research

We know that the CBA (and UW-L) is not a research institution therefore our proposal does not pretend that we work in that kind of university. However, the spectrum of organizations that range between a research institution and a teaching-only institution is particularly large. A good idea of what we mean could be reached looking at the ARWU ranking of the top 500 world universities (<http://www.arwu.org/rank2008/EN2008.htm>). This ranking is focused on research so that virtually any institution that produces a decent level of research is included in the list. There we have a huge variety of institutions. We can divide them into three categories: (1) research-oriented institutions, (2) traditional universities with a research emphasis, and (3) traditional universities (teaching and research institutions). UW-L (and the CBA) has never made it to the first 500. We believe that, in the long run, a more serious attempt to step into the world of research can give our institution better chances to improve the quality of services and to build a more challenging environment for students and for professors.

Another point of interest is related to the fact that there are potentials, for the CBA in particular, to gain momentum. La Crosse is a small city with three higher education institutions and with a significant health-related business. What does this mean? This means that there are programs that can be considered direct competitors to our programs, e.g. the human resource management program at WWTC or the Viterbo MBA. It also means that there are areas of potential growth since we offer no health related program nor we do anything to bring Viterbo or WWTC students to our programs. If we want to grow and contribute significantly to the improvement of our role in the La Crosse area, we should differentiate. One immediate area of differentiation is research.

Of course, a slight orientation toward research can bring national and international recognition to a college and a university that has all the qualities to become attractive to those who take their education seriously. Hence, the question is: what can we do now? This proposal presents no dramatic change nor it introduces any modification of existing practices. It suggests an easy way through which we can let scholars think that the CBA cares about what they do. And



this should encourage them to do more.

Key assumptions

In summary, research constitutes a key activity for any university and it is also central to many academicians. Research makes the difference between a teaching school—namely university colleges—and universities. This idea of having institutions for higher education without research is not new and probably comes from the excessive emphasis on the diploma as a certificate instead of the contents of education.

Teaching without research is reading without understanding, it is a violin in the hands of a person that does not know how to play it. What is teaching in higher education? This is a very tough question but we should convene that it can be defined as a process through which students learn how to develop and exercise their cognitive abilities. In business schools, these abilities can be summarized as critical thinking capabilities. How can you teach how to be critical? The answer is simple: you can teach students to ask the right questions. Teaching is not about answers, truths, memory, and the like. It is about questions: what questions are worth asking? To do this, universities need people that are familiar with methodology, approach, models, and not with problem specific, cases- and tool-oriented education only. Researchers are usually familiar with both methodology and tools since only an academician that is involved in research exercises every day their critical thinking abilities and knows what the process that brings to ask appropriate questions is. This leads to the first assumption:

Assumption 1. *Research benefits our students.*

The second reason that suggests that research is something interesting for any institution, and especially for the CBA and UW-L, deals with a clear self-interest motive. Scholars that publish constantly and that don't find appropriate recognition for their work end to lose interest in their position at an institution and tend to look elsewhere. The CBA needs to retain these people that, in absence of appropriate structures to support their work, will end up in another institution. We know that this had happened in the past and that it is a process that becomes more and more problematic as we approach new searches that will finish with the hire of PhD graduates that expect to find an environment that will feed their research potentials. Therefore:

Assumption 2. *Recognizing the value of research helps in retaining valuable scholars.*

It is not our role that of discussing how research will affect AACSB accreditation and how this process could give our institution more prestige if it is based on a more solid research outcome. This may well be a third assumption. A fourth assumption may be related to the environment and resources that an orientation toward research could bring to the college in terms of national, State funding, and of private funding (research oriented to the business community, e.g. the hospital district, Trane, etc.). These are objectives that could affect our university in the long run. Our proposal is not that far reaching, it is more contingent; it is like a stimulus package that could eventually lead to sound outcomes in the foreseeable future.

With the limited resources now available, research recognition cannot be linked to salary, i.e. it cannot be related to money. However, it can be related to *time* (maybe under the assumption that "time is money!"). For example, free time to



conduct more research for those individuals in the College of Business that meet certain research standards. Here comes the second boundary problem. This award cannot affect many people in the college but it must be limited to 1 to 3 scholars that conducted a top level research in the year preceding the evaluation of research outcomes. How can we have this? This is simple: we set very high and strict standards. Only top researchers can meet these standards and hence be awarded with a lighter teaching load. Consistently with what many university are doing (although at departmental level and not at college level), the teaching load for the person awarded will be 2 + 2 instead of 3 + 3 for the year to come. This will free more time for research and probably help this person to stay at the level where he or she is, benefiting the college and the university as a whole.

The standards that we define below are probably met by one individual (or maybe two) in the whole college. There are two warnings: (a) standards are so high that it is likely that nobody can meet them for many years in a row, and (b) when, in the next few years, standards will be met by too many individuals, this means that the college is moving forward and that we have started to change our teaching-research weighting; therefore, that is the time when standards need to change.

Goals

The present proposal defines an award for top researchers of the College of Business Administration, University of Wisconsin La Crosse. We outline criteria to evaluate what constitutes top level research.

Evaluation Criteria

The award, substantiated in release time from teaching will be granted to those researchers that have reached a top performance in the year preceding the evaluation. The award considers solar years (not academic years) and needs to be communicated to the scholar and the department chair early in the spring semester (February-March) so that both individuals can plan the following academic year accordingly. The evaluation is based on what is in digital measures; an email should invite everybody to update their information by the end of January (we already do that, don't we?).

Excellent research outcomes

We have thought of a multiple set of criteria to evaluate top researchers. There are three possibilities to get the CBA top researcher award (see Table 1). One is a top scholar if, in the year preceding the evaluation, he/she has conducted research so to fulfill all three criteria as they are described in Table 1.

We have thought of three criteria that represent all significant areas where research falls into. The first criterion is the most obvious: publications. The outcome must be tangible so that a publication becomes eligible only when published; in press or forthcoming works are not considered.

The second criterion is conference participation. If the research stream is sound and consistent then it is likely that its outcomes are presented to major national and/or international conferences (note that regional or local conferences are not included). Major conferences are those related to professional associations worldwide. Needless to say, one must present different papers at different conferences. Participation only is not considered.



The third criterion is the research agenda. A top scholar always has a pipeline of papers, chapters, or any other outcome related to his/her research projects. The candidate must upload working papers, research projects, or else on digital measures to prove that the release time will be employed in pursuing excellence in research. It is a sort of assurance for future performance.

The three criteria must hold together and refer to one year only. While criteria (columns) need to be considered together the three options (rows) are alternatives. A top researcher is one that has accomplished the following results in one year:

1. one publication (“A” journal); three conferences; two working papers;
2. three publications (“B” journal); three conferences, three working papers;
3. five publications (journals, books, chapters, conference proceedings); four conferences; three working papers.

Table 1. Who is a top scholar: criteria

	Criterion 1: Publications	Criterion 2: Conferences	Criterion 3: Research Agenda
First	One publication in a top tier “A” journal in the field*	Present papers to three (or more) major national or international conferences	Have at least two working papers (not yet submitted) or a research project that will occupy the recipient’s release time
Second	Three publications in peer reviewed journals that can be classified as “B” journals*	Present papers to three (or more) major national or international conferences	Have at least three working papers (not yet submitted) or a research project that will occupy the recipient’s release time
Third	Five publications in peer reviewed journals or book chapters. If you publish a book, that counts as three publications within this category (third possibility)	Present papers to four (or more) major national or international conferences	Have at least three working papers (not yet submitted) or a research project that will occupy the recipient’s release time

* See below for a classification of journals.

A fourth criteria is teaching. A good scholar must also be a good teacher therefore, and consistently with the CBA objectives, a scholar needs to have a good teaching standing (SEIs or department evaluations can be used for this purpose). Low performance on teaching will automatically exclude scholars from eligibility of the award.



The following pages are dedicated to the definition of “A,” “B,” and “other” peer reviewed journals.

Journal Quality Ranking

Research oriented universities have their way to classify journals. Rankings are organized on the basis of citations, ISI impact factor, journal diffusion, reputation, discipline relative or absolute impact, etc. Since there is no perfect way to rank journals, we propose a mix of several factors, taking the best from three different classifications. The problem with the too many quality lists is that what is considered a top journal for one ranking can be something else according to a second ranking. In our proposal, we merge criteria from the following rankings so to define a top journal:

- (a) Top forty list used by The Financial Times to rank MBA programs in business schools worldwide (FT40);
- (b) “A” journals from the 2009 ranking provided by the Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien (WIE09);
- (c) 2007 Eigenfactor.org mapping and ranking of scientific journals (EF07 and AI07).

We consider the FT40 list as a starting point because it is one of the few classifications that is not tied to research universities but that it has been developed on the basis of MBA programs. Since the CBA offers an MBA we thought that this could be a good starting point. The rationale is simple: we don’t want to set criteria that are tied to top research universities where “A” journals shape their PhD programs. We need to benchmark our institutions to others that offer similar graduate programs. We are not saying that the CBA must have this worldwide FT recognition as a goal but we think that trying to push research in a direction that has potentials to have significant recognitions at national and international level could bring nothing but good. With a few exceptions the FT list of forty collects the top journals in many disciplines that are usually addressed in higher education programs. FT40 is used to evaluate research that can be linked to MBA programs at an institution. It is not only a list to which we must confront with but provides guidance in terms of where we should publish.

Therefore, we start from the FT40 list and add other journals on the basis of WIE2009 and eigenfactor scores. We cannot to use the standard ISI Impact Factor because UW-L has not subscribed to Thomson Scientific (shame on us!). In the following pages, we provide details on the three rankings that we used in our classification. This list does not include many journals considered “top” in the different fields of studies that are represented in the CBA. The two other rankings are particularly useful to extend the list of forty.

WIE2009 is a ranking run by the School of Business (Faculty of Economics, we should translate it) at the University of Vienna. They have recently updated their 2001 classification, publishing a list of journals that scored “A” or “A+.” Top journals, i.e. those considered “A+,” are 32 (less than those listed in the FT ranking). “A” journals are not considered top in the WIE2009 list; this is when the eigenfactor scores comes into play. Eigenfactor has two scores: “*Eigenfactor*™ Score (EF): A measure of the overall value provided by all of the articles published in a given journal in a year. *Article Influence*™ Score (AI): A measure of a journal’s prestige based on per article citations and comparable to Impact Factor” (<http://www.eigenfactor.org/whyefactor.htm>). A combination of these two help understand what journals can be added to the FT list.

The list of the top journals is extended to 60. The following tables, from 2 to 8, include top journals divided per discipline/



area. For the WIE 09, titles that present the number “1” in our tables are top journals (“A+” in their system). They define these 32 as “top journals with world-wide distribution and readership; covering the entire scope of a discipline; contributions are scientifically and methodologically most fastidious and innovative; very frequently pioneer work and milestones of the respective discipline; incomprehensible for non-scientists or readers without in-depth method knowledge; toughest competition of authors from all over the world (very high refusal rate of manuscripts); refereed in a double blind procedure (at least two referees)” (Anne-Wil Harzing, 2009. *Journal Quality List*. Thirty-third edition. Available online at: <http://www.harzing.com>).

Those that appear with the number “2” in the WIE09 column are “World-wide distributed journals; emphasis in just one linguistic area as the exception; covering an entire discipline or an established subdiscipline; contributions are scientifically and methodologically most fastidious and innovative; frequently pioneer work and milestones of the respective discipline; understandable for graduates of relevant studies; strong competition of authors from an international realm; refereed in a double blind procedure (at least two referees)” (Anne-Wil Harzing, 2009).

The complete list of journals from WIE09 includes 334 “A” and “A+” journals of which only 32 are top journals (or “A+”). We have tried to include more titles in our (UWL-CBA) list of top journals because we found that a few titles ranked as relevant by the FT were classified with only “A” in the WIE09 list; vice-versa, there were other journals relevant for the latter that were not included in the FT40. For example, the *Journal of Economic Literature* (JEL) is not included in the FT40 but it is a top “A+” journal according to WIE09. Now, how can we be sure that these journals really are top? We include titles such as the JEL only if their value in terms of Eigenfactor (EF) and Article Impact (AI) are satisfactory, i.e. sufficiently high to prove that no doubt this is a world class journal. In the case of JEL, we found that the overall quality of the journal (EF07) is 0.0189 and the impact of its articles (AI07) is 8.69. In a ranking of economics journals, JEL is only the 16th when we consider EF07 but it ranks #3 when AI07 is considered. Due to its outstanding performance in terms of AI07 and to the WIE09 ranking, we think that this journal must be considered as a top journal in our UWL-CBA list (Table 4). We did the same with the other journals that you see included in the tables below.

At this point, we believe that a few notes are necessary to explain how we used the eigenfactor.org analysis. The process is very simple. We run an advanced search on the basis of a single category (e.g. Economics or Business, or else) of ISI-journals and rank them on the basis of their AI07. We then collected data (when available) for the FT40 list. When we found titles ranked high in our list but that were not included in the FT40, we checked if there were trace of these journals in the WIE09 list. When a journal is ranked among the first in the AI07 and falls into the WIE09 list then it could be considered as a potential enter in our UWL-CBA journal quality list. The journal enters in our list (in addition to the original FT40) when it is listed in the WIE09 and shows outstanding AI07 scores. If AI07 scores are outstanding but EF07 is too low (i.e. score is below a certain percentile, that varies depending on the discipline), the journal is rejected. If EF07 is acceptable, then the journal is included in our UWL-CBA list. Why start from the AI07 instead of the EF07? We believe that the methodology and the idea of EF07 is better and it is more up to date. However, many universities use the ISI Impact Factor in their analysis of what constitutes a top journal. We believe that, for the moment, it could be beneficial not to move so far from the mainstream.



UWL-CBA “A” journals

The following tables show our results. These are top journals divided by area/discipline. Every CBA department is represented independently or together with other departments depending on the associations that both FT and eigenfactor.org use. The number of top journals per area/discipline depends on the number of top journals that were already inserted in the three rankings. Titles in bold are included in the FT list. As we mentioned above this is our starting point, meaning that we didn't exclude any of those journals even when their EF07 and AI07 scores are low or non-existent and when they are not included in the WIE09 list. Every classification is arbitrary, including that of the Financial Times. Hence we share with the FT40 the burden of including these journals in our top list, knowing that publications in any of these could benefit our institution.

Table 2. Top General Management Journals.

	Journal	Area	WIE09	EF07	AI07
1	Academy of Management Journal	MGT	1	0.0266	3.85
2	Strategic Management Journal	STR	1	0.0208	2.59
3	Academy of Management Review	MGT	1	0.0154	3.77
4	Journal of Management	MGT	2	0.0099	2.07
5	Journal of Management Studies	MGT	2	0.0082	1.1
6	Management International Review	MGT	2	n.a.	n.a.

Table 3. Top Finance & Accounting Journals.

	Journal	Area	WIE09	EF07	AI07
1	Journal of Accounting Research	ACC	1	0.0099	8.14
2	Journal of Finance	FIN	1	0.0589	5.69
3	Journal of Financial Economics	FIN	1	0.0423	5.04
4	Review of Financial Studies	FIN	1	0.0196	4.14
5	Review of Accounting Studies	ACC	2	0.0036	3.09
6	Journal of Monetary Economics	FIN	2	0.0229	2.79
7	Journal of Accounting and Economics	ACC	1	0.0089	2.75
8	Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis	FIN	2	0.0082	2.01
9	Accounting Review	ACC	1	0.0084	1.62
10	Journal of Banking and Finance	FIN	2	0.0109	0.75
11	Accounting, Organizations and Society	ACC	1	0.0017	0.47

**Table 4. Top Economics Journals.**

	Journal	Area	WIE09	EF07	AI07
1	Quarterly Journal of Economics	ECO	1	0.0581	12.42
2	Journal of Political Economy	ECO	1	0.0543	10.32
3	Journal of Economic Literature	ECO	1	0.0189	8.69
4	Econometrica	ECO	1	0.0617	8.17
5	Review of Economic Studies	ECO	1	0.0377	7.57
6	American Economic Review	ECO	1	0.1098	5.34
7	Review of Economics and Statistics	ECO	2	0.0314	3.86
8	Journal of Econometrics	ECO	1	0.0336	3.13
9	The Rand Journal of Economics	ECO	1	0.0146	2.84

Too many economics top journals are not included in the FT40 list. We have tried to do our best to include the top journals here. We have included the *Review of Economics and Statistics* (2 in the WIE09 classification) because both EF07 and AI07 values reveal that this is a highly regarded journal. WIE09 considers the *Economic Journal* among its top “A+” journals and records show a decent 3.10 points for AI07. However, EF07 is only 0.0275, i.e. below the threshold of 0.03 set up for economics journals. Any other threshold would put as many as 15 or more journals in this area only; all other top journals are included in our list.

Table 5. Top Marketing Journals.

	Journal	Area	WIE09	EF07	AI07
1	Journal of Marketing	MKT	1	0.0124	2.88
2	Journal of Marketing Research	MKT	1	0.0109	2.12
3	Marketing Science	MKT	1	0.0077	1.92
4	Journal of Consumer Research	MKT	1	0.0118	1.82
5	Journal of Consumer Psychology	MKT	2	0.0053	1.19
6	Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science	MKT	2	0.0051	1.16
7	International Journal of Research in Marketing	MKT	1	0.0022	0.78

The job for marketing journals has been particularly easy; all conditions that apply to the other categories apply here too. Below, table 6 shows the IS/POM journals. This merge has been dictated by the usual classification for journals in this area. As you can see, every discipline is characterized by its own values in terms of average EF and AI. This makes impossible any inter-disciplinary listings.



Table 6. Top Information Systems & Production Management Journals.

	Journal	Area	WIE09	EF07	AI07
1	MIS Quarterly	POM/IS	1	0.0125	3.96
2	Information Systems Research	POM/IS	1	0.0085	3.39
3	Management Science	POM/IS	1	0.0374	2.59
4	Operations Research	POM/IS	1	0.0161	1.74
5	Journal of Management Information Systems	POM/IS	2	0.0061	1.4
6	Journal of Operations Management	POM/IS	2	0.0048	1.1
7	Information and Management	POM/IS	2	0.0068	0.88

Table 7. Top Human Resource Management & Organizational Behavior Journals.

	Journal	Area	WIE09	EF07	AI07
1	Organization Science	OB	1	0.0178	3.34
2	Journal of Applied Psychology	OB	2	0.0285	2.44
3	Journal of Human Resources	HRM	2	0.0092	1.99
4	Journal of Organizational Behavior	OB	2	0.0099	1.67
5	Organiz. Behavior and Human Decision Processes	OB	2	0.0089	1.64
6	Organization Studies	OB	2	0.0073	1.05
7	Human Resource Management	HRM	2	0.0015	0.96
8	International Journal of Human Resource Management	HRM	2	0.002	0.19

The FT40 ‘others’ category (table 8) includes journals for practitioners (exec) that host contributions from a wide variety of business disciplines and that have a capillary worldwide diffusion. In this category, there are also journals with a wide scope and capable of hosting scientific contributions that could come from a huge array of areas (bus). Entrepreneurship journals are also listed here (ent). There are big absentees though. We thought that *Science* must be included and that also the *Journal of Business* needs to be in the list. The latter is journal #8 in the eigenfactor.org business category and it is the only one left out of the top ten. The former is not a typical business journal but it welcomes contributions from several fields that are close to our areas such as economics, decision making, organizational behavior, economic rationality, consumer research, etc.

Table 8. Other Top Business Journals.

	Journal	Area	WIE09	EF07	AI07
1	Science	MDS	0	1.7872	17.35
2	Administrative Science Quarterly	BUS	1	0.0106	5.24



	Journal	Area	WIE09	EF07	AI07
3	Journal of the American Statistical Association	BUS	2	0.0401	3.26
4	Journal of Law and Economics	BUS	2	0.0071	2.52
5	Journal of Business	BUS	2	0.0127	1.92
6	Journal of Business Venturing	ENT	2	0.0055	1.33
7	California Management Review	EXEC	0	0.0042	1.31
8	Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice	ENT	0	0.0036	1.27
9	Harvard Business Review	EXEC	2	0.0155	1.19
10	Journal of International Business Studies	BUS	2	0.0056	1.16
11	Academy of Management Perspectives	EXEC	0	0.0034	0.98
12	Sloan Management Review	EXEC	2	0.0024	0.5
13	Journal of Business Ethics	BUS	2	0.004	0.17

There are several advantages to have an “others” list. For some of the journals listed in table 8 publishing may be easier than for the ones listed in tables from 2 to 7. This is an opportunity for our college. If we think that these journals are accessible and everyone starts publishing there, as long as they are part of the FT40 list, we will be soon close to the top 100 business schools. Although, this may reveal to be a prejudice or a bias on the journals listed in table 8. Just try!

UWL-CBA “B” journals

How to define “B” journals appears to be easier. A journal that is not top but that has a good reputation among scholars, a worldwide distribution, publishes original and significant contributions in the field, is a “B” journal. This is basically the same description that Vienna University uses to define “A” journals in its ranking system (see above). We continue to use the WIE09 and eigenfactor.org to indicate “B” journals. The criteria here is one and one only: residual. Titles that are present in the WIE09 list **or** in eigenfactor.org (that uses the same list of Thomson’s ISI) are considered “B” journals and used to evaluate research under the second possibility (see table 1). Top “A” and “A+” journals in the WIE09 list are 334 of which 302 are “A” journals. Our classification of top journals includes 57 titles from that list, which renders available 277 journals that count as “B” journals. If a journal is not listed in the WIE09 list (reported below) but it is part of eigenfactor.org, that makes the journal a “B” journal according to the standards here discussed.

This is the partial list of “B” journals, that coming from WIE09. The letter “A” indicates that the journal is part of our top list (tables 2-8); all other journals fall into the “B” category. Once again, the list is incomplete and needs to be updated through the eigenfactor.org list. A quick check can be done online, we haven’t printed the list for this reason although the majority of titles are already in this list.

You will read many German language journals. Of course, these are not “B” journals for us because of the limit set up by the language and because, in that case, we need to include many other journals (mainly Europeans). The only suggestion we have here is to exclude German journals but to include Spanish journals. We believe that Central and South America could benefit from us writing in scientific journals that are closer to them. Implications of this policy are far reaching and we fall beyond the purpose of this proposal. We haven’t cleaned the list. We will do that if the proposal receives a positive



feedback from you. Sorry.

Table 9. List of “B” Business Journals.

Journal Title	Ranking
Abacus	B
Academy of Management Journal	A
Academy of Management Review	A
Academy of Marketing Science Review	B
Accounting and Business Research	B
Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal	B
Accounting Horizons	B
Accounting, Organizations and Society	A
Accounting Review	A
ACM Computing Surveys	B
ACM Transactions on Database Systems	B
ACM Transactions on Information Systems	B
Administrative Science Quarterly	A
Advances in Applied Probability	B
Advances in Consumer Research	B
American Economic Review	A
American Journal of Political Science	B
American Journal of Sociology	B
American Political Science Review	B
American Psychologist	B
American Sociological Review	B
American Sociologist	B
Annals of Operations Research	B
Annals of Probability	B
Annals of Regional Science	B
Annals of Statistics	B
Annals of the Association of American Geographers	B
Annual Review of Psychology	B
Annual Review of Sociology	B
Applied Economics	B
Applied Economics Letters	B
Applied Mathematical Finance	B
Applied Mathematics and Optimization	B
Applied Psychology. An International Review	B
Artificial Intelligence	B
Atlantic Economic Journal	B
Australian Economic Papers	B
Behavioral Research in Accounting	B
Biometrika	B
British Journal of Industrial Relations	B



Journal Title	Ranking
British Journal of Management	B
Brookings Papers on Economic Activity	B
Business History Review	B
Business Strategy and the Environment	B
Cambridge Journal of Economics	B
Canadian Journal of Economics	B
Cognitive Psychology	B
Communications of the ACM (CACM)	B
Computer Journal	B
Computers and Operations Research	B
Contemporary Accounting Research	B
Data and Knowledge Engineering	B
Decision Sciences. Journal of Innovative Education	B
Decision Support Systems	B
Die Betriebswirtschaft (DBW)	B
Ecological Economics	B
Econometric Reviews	B
Econometric Theory	B
Econometrica	A
Economic Development and Cultural Change	B
Economic Geography	B
Economic History Review	B
Economic Inquiry	B
Economic Journal	B
Economic Modelling	B
Economic Policy	B
Economic Theory	B
Economica	B
Economics Letters	B
Economy and Society	B
Empirica	B
Empirical Economics	B
Energy Economics	B
Environment and Planning / A	B
Environment and Planning / B, Planning and Design	B
Environment and Planning / C, Government and Policy	B
Environment and Planning / D, Society and Space	B
European Accounting Review (EAR)	B
European Financial Management	B
European Journal of Finance	B
European Journal of Industrial Relations	B
European Journal of Information Systems	B
European Journal of Operational Research (EJOR)	B
European Journal of Political Economy	B



Journal Title	Ranking
Finance and Stochastics	B
Financial Management	B
Finanz-Archiv	B
Fuzzy Sets and Systems	B
Games and Economic Behavior	B
Geographical Analysis. An International Journal of Theoretical Geography	B
German Economic Review	B
Harvard Business Review	A
History of Political Economy	B
Human Relations	B
Human Resource Management	A
Human Resource Management Journal	B
Human Resource Management Review	B
IEEE Computer	B
IEEE Computing in Science and Engineering	B
IEEE Internet Computing	B
IEEE Software	B
IIE Transactions	B
Information and Management	A
Information Processing and Management	B
Information Systems	B
Information Systems Journal	B
Information Systems Management	B
Information Systems Research	A
Insurance Mathematics and Economics	B
Interfaces	B
International Economic Review	B
International Journal of Accounting	B
International Journal of Electronic Commerce	B
International Journal of Finance	B
International Journal of Game Theory	B
International Journal of Human Resource Management	A
International Journal of Industrial Organization	B
International Journal of Logistics Management	B
International Journal of Physical Distribution and Logistics Management (formerly: ...and Materials Management)	B
International Journal of Production Economics	B
International Journal of Production Research	B
International Journal of Research in Marketing	A
International Journal of Retailing	B
International Journal of Service Industry Management	B
International Journal of the Economics of Business	B
International Labour Review	B
International Review of Retail, Distribution and Consumer Research (IRRDCR)	B
International Studies of Management and Organization	B



Journal Title	Ranking
International Tax and Public Finance	B
International Transactions in Operational Research	B
Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik (Journal of Economics and Statistics)	B
Journal of Accounting and Economics	A
Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Finance	B
Journal of Accounting Research	A
Journal of Advertising Research (JAR)	B
Journal of Applied Behavioral Science	B
Journal of Applied Corporate Finance	B
Journal of Applied Econometrics	B
Journal of Applied Economics	B
Journal of Applied Psychology	A
Journal of Banking and Finance	A
Journal of Business	A
Journal of Business and Economic Statistics	B
Journal of Business Ethics	A
Journal of Business, Finance and Accounting	B
Journal of Business Research	B
Journal of Business Venturing	A
Journal of Comparative Economics	B
Journal of Consumer Behaviour	B
Journal of Consumer Psychology	A
Journal of Consumer Research	A
Journal of Corporate Finance	B
Journal of Derivatives	B
Journal of Development Economics	B
Journal of Econometrics	A
Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization	B
Journal of Economic Development	B
Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control	B
Journal of Economic Education	B
Journal of Economic History	B
Journal of Economic Issues (JEI)	B
Journal of Economic Literature	A
Journal of Economic Perspectives	B
Journal of Economic Psychology	B
Journal of Economic Surveys	B
Journal of Economic Theory	B
Journal of Economics and Business	B
Journal of Economics and Management Strategy	B
Journal of Economics. Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie	B
Journal of Empirical Finance	B
Journal of Environmental Economics and Management	B
Journal of Evolutionary Economics	B



Journal Title	Ranking
Journal of Finance	A
Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis	A
Journal of Financial Economics	A
Journal of Financial Intermediation	B
Journal of Financial Research	B
Journal of Forecasting	B
Journal of Futures Markets	B
Journal of Health Economics	B
Journal of Human Resources	A
Journal of Industrial Economics	B
Journal of Information Technology	B
Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics (Zeitschrift für die gesamte Staatswissenschaft)	B
Journal of Interactive Marketing	B
Journal of International Business Studies	A
Journal of International Economics	B
Journal of International Management	B
Journal of International Marketing	B
Journal of International Money and Finance	B
Journal of Labor Economics	B
Journal of Law and Economics	A
Journal of Law, Economics and Organization	B
Journal of Macroeconomics	B
Journal of Management	A
Journal of Management Accounting Research	B
Journal of Management Information Systems	A
Journal of Management Inquiry	B
Journal of Management Studies	A
Journal of Managerial Psychology	B
Journal of Marketing	A
Journal of Marketing Research	A
Journal of Mathematical Economics	B
Journal of Monetary Economics	A
Journal of Money, Credit and Banking	B
Journal of Multivariate Analysis	B
Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology	B
Journal of Operations Management	A
Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications	B
Journal of Organizational Behavior	A
Journal of Policy Modeling	B
Journal of Political Economy	A
Journal of Post Keynesian Economics	B
Journal of Product Innovation Management	B
Journal of Public Economics	B
Journal of Regional Science	B



Journal Title	Ranking
Journal of Retailing	B
Journal of Risk	B
Journal of Risk and Insurance	B
Journal of Risk and Uncertainty	B
Journal of Service Research	B
Journal of Small Business Management (JSBM)	B
Journal of Strategic Marketing	B
Journal of Systems and Software	B
Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science	A
Journal of the ACM (JACM)	B
Journal of the American Statistical Association	A
Journal of the Association for Information Systems (JAIS)	B
Journal of the Operational Research Society	B
Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. Series A: Statistics in Society	B
Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. Series C: Applied Statistics	B
Journal of Transport Economics and Policy	B
Journal of Urban Economics	B
Journal of World Business (formerly: Columbia Journal of World Business)	B
Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie	B
Kredit und Kapital	B
Kyklos	B
Labour. Review of Labour Economics and Industrial Relations	B
Leadership Quarterly	B
Lecture Notes in Computer Science	B
Linear Algebra and its Applications	B
Long Range Planning	B
Management Accounting Research	B
Management International Review	A
Management Science	A
Managementforschung (Jahrbuch)	B
Marketing Letters	B
Marketing Science	A
Marketing. Zeitschrift für Forschung und Praxis (ZFP)	B
Mathematical Finance	B
Mathematical Methods of Operations Reserarch (formerly: Zeitschrift für Operations Research (ZOR))	B
Mathematical Programming	B
Mathematics of Operations Research	B
MIS Quarterly	A
National Tax Journal	B
Naval Research Logistics	B
Omega	B
Operations Research	A
Operations Research Letters	B
Operations Research Quarterly	B



Journal Title	Ranking
OR Spectrum	B
Organization	B
Organization and Administrative Science	B
Organization Science	A
Organization Studies	A
Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes	A
Organizational Dynamics	B
Organizational Psychology	B
Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics	B
Oxford Economic Papers, New Series	B
Oxford Review of Economic Policy	B
Personnel Psychology	B
Perspektiven der Wirtschaftspolitik	B
Production and Operations Management	B
Progress in Human Geography	B
Psychological Bulletin	B
Psychology and Marketing	B
Psychometrika	B
Public Administration	B
Public Administration Review	B
Public Choice	B
Public Finance / Finances Publiques. Foundation Journal Public Finance	B
Quarterly Journal of Economics	A
The Rand Journal of Economics	A
R&D Management	B
Regional Science and Urban Economics	B
Regional Studies	B
Research in Organizational Behavior	B
Research in Sociology of Organizations	B
Research Policy. A Journal Devoted to Research Policy, Research Management and Planning	B
Review of Accounting Studies	A
Review of Economic Studies	A
Review of Economics and Statistics	A
Review of Finance	B
Review of Financial Studies	A
Review of Income and Wealth	B
Review of Industrial Organization	B
Review of International Economics	B
Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting	B
Scandinavian Journal of Economics	B
Scandinavian Journal of Management	B
Schmalenbach Business Review	B
Scottish Journal of Political Economy	B
SIAM Journal on Applied Mathematics (Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics)	B



Journal Title	Ranking	
SIAM Journal on Computing (Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics)	B	
SIAM Journal on Control and Optimization (Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics)	B	
SIAM Journal on Mathematical Analysis (Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics)	B	
SIAM Journal on Matrix Analysis and Applications (Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics)	B	
SIAM Review (Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics)	B	
Sloan Management Review	A	
Small Business Economics	B	
Social Choice and Welfare	B	
Sociology	B	
Southern Economic Journal	B	
Soziale Systeme. Zeitschrift für soziologische Theorie	B	
Soziale Welt. Zeitschrift für sozialwissenschaftliche Forschung und Praxis	B	
Steuer und Wirtschaft	B	
Strategic Management Journal	A	
Technometrics	B	
Transportation Research. Part B: Methodological	B	
Transportation Science	B	
Urban Studies	B	
Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv (Review of World Economics)	B	
Wirtschaftsinformatik (formerly: Angewandte Informatik)	B	
Work, Employment and Society	B	
World Bank Economic Review	B	
World Development	B	
Zeitschrift für angewandte Umweltforschung	B	
Zeitschrift für Arbeits- und Organisationspsychologie (A&O)	B	
Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft (ZfB)	B	
Zeitschrift für Personalforschung (ZfP)	B	
Zeitschrift für Soziologie (ZfS)	B	
Zeitschrift für Umweltpolitik und Umweltrecht	B	
ZfbF Schmalenbachs Zeitschrift für betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung (formerly: Zeitschrift für handelswissenschaftliche Forschung)	B	
	TOTAL A JOURNALS	57
	TOTAL B JOURNALS	277
	GRAND TOTAL	334

Other publications

Any other publication that is not included in one of the journals listed above is considered a publication of lower quality that falls into the “other” (“C” or lower quality) category. A list is almost impossible to make and, luckily enough, not necessary here.

In this category, we have also book chapters, conference proceedings, and books. Books that fall into this category are monographs or research-oriented. No textbook can fall into this category. Writing a book takes time and many efforts. We suggest it is weighted as equivalent to three research outcomes.