

Comparing Management & Marketing Journal Quality Metrics

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Abstract

This paper compares four journal ranking metrics, namely the Australian Business Deans Council (ABDC) journal quality list, Cabells' Classification Index, Journal Impact Factor, and CiteScore, commonly used by the business school community. Using multiple statistical analyses, such as distribution box plots, correlation analysis, and mean-comparison t-tests, among others, of a sample of 437 ABDC journals in the field of management and marketing. Our results show that there is a significant correlation between Cabell Classification Index, the Journal Impact Factor or CiteScore and the benchmark ranking, the ABDC rating for both management and marketing journals. For management journals there are differences between the benchmark journal ranking and the other journal rankings. However, for marketing journals there is a significant difference between the benchmark ranking and the Cabells' Classification Index while Journal Impact Factor and CiteScore, are more similar to the benchmark ranking. Given the inconsistency in journal ranking metrics, business schools and departments are recommended not to rely on a single ranking measure for assessing faculty publication quality.

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1. Introduction

This paper provides empirical evidence of commonly used journal ranking metrics for management and marketing journals. The quality of a scholarly article is strongly indicated by the quality of the academic journal in which it appears (Azar and Brock 2008). This study attempts to offer insights for tenure-track faculty to assess the quality of academic journal publications which is vital in making tenure and promotion decisions, evaluating the quality of intellectual contributions, and submitting research for publication (Gursoy and Sandstrom 2014; Azar and Brook 2008; Peterson, Aare and Heira 2010; Zainuba and Rahal 2015; Mingers and Yang 2016). It is common practice to assign more points for research published in higher-ranked journals relative to lower-ranked journals. Therefore, assessing the quality of academic journals is very important to both university administration and individual faculty. Colleges use different classification schemes to rank and indicate journal quality. For example, one metric uses expert rating to indicate journal quality, while another scheme uses a metric to represent the number of citations (usually from 0 to 12), and yet another uses a percentile ranking with a complex index. A natural question is whether we consistently evaluate the intellectual contribution of research papers using these different classification metrics.

We use the 2019 Australian Business Deans Council (ABDC) Journal Quality List as the benchmark to provide empirical evidence of equivalent ranges of marketing and management journal quality metrics. Many educational institutions around the globe use the List as their standard for assessing journal quality as it has the most comprehensive expert ratings. For example, in a recent evaluation conducted in 2019, an internal panel of subject experts rated nearly 2700 journals in 16 subfields of business journals (Walters 2022). Since its inception in 2008 the ABDC has undergone three comprehensive reviews of its journal rankings plus two interim reviews. These five reviews focused on (1) the inclusion of new business-relevant journals, (2) the removal of very low-quality and predatory journals, (3) field of research changes, (4) correction of factual errors, and (5) process, procedural and methodological reviews (ABDC, 2021). We compare ABDC to Cabells' Classification Index, Clarivate Analytics' (formerly Thomson Reuters) Journal Impact Factor, and Elsevier's CiteScore to assess the different classification schemes to rank various management and marketing journals. ABDC ranks journals based upon an A*, A, B, and C classification scheme; A* being the best. Cabells' Classification Index (CCI) uses a percentile to determine the influence of a journal; the higher the CCI, the higher the quality of the journal. The Journal Impact factor (JIF) measures the importance of a journal by calculating the times its articles are cited; that is, the higher the impact factor, the more highly ranked the journal. Elsevier's CiteScore metric reflects the yearly average number of citations to recent articles published in quality.

Bradshaw and Brook (2016) state that different metrics can deliver vastly different academic journal rankings. For example, Alexander, Scherer & Lecoutre (2010) find a low degree of agreement across business journal ranking systems from six countries. Additionally, papers in various journals are assigned different weights in tenure evaluation based on the quality of the journals (Reinstein and Calderon, 2006). Our results may make it easier for administration and faculty to evaluate those other management and marketing (M&M) journals listed in Cabells, but which do not appear in ABDC journal quality ratings. We attempt to reach consensus across multiple M&M journal ranking systems.

We present the literature review and hypotheses development in the next section. This is followed by the methodology and data analysis, discussion of results, and the conclusion, respectively.

2. Literature Review of Journal Ranking Metrics

Ranking of peer-reviewed journals has been widely used as a proxy for judging the impact and quality of faculty research, which is a critical indicator of faculty performance that is at high stake with recruitment, promotion, and tenure decisions as well as allocation of teaching loads and research funding (Beattie and Goodacre 2006). There are several approaches to academic journal ranking: 1) the stated preference rankings approach (also termed survey-based, perception, peer-reviewed, expert, or opinion-based studies), for example, the Australian Business Dean Council (ABDC) journal ranking; 2) the revealed preference rankings approach (or citation-based), for example, the Cabells' Altmetric Journal list; 3) the market-based ranking approach; and 4) the download frequency-based ranking approach (Moosa 2011). In this research, we will focus on the first two approaches, using Management and Marketing journals as an example.

2.1 Journal Impact factor

The citation-based approach, often using the impact factor (IF), was long the most widely applied measure of journal quality. The IF, published annually in the Journal Citation Report (JCR) of Thomson Reuters, was developed in the 1960s by Eugene Garfield and Irving Sher (Garfield, 2006). It is a measure of the frequency with which the journal article is cited in a particular year. The implication is that the more frequent a journal citation appears in other articles, the more likely it will have an impact in the particular discipline, and thus the assumption of high quality (Cherkowski, Currie and Hilton 2011). Different disciplines have very varied scales for journal impact factor analysis. Journals must apply for inclusion in the JCR database; there are some, but not a lot of good journals that have not done so. Therefore, the JCR database is the most selective, but also the narrowest. A commonly cited critique of rating systems relying solely on citations is that they discriminate against academic niches, and generalists over specialists. It is not common for top journals in very small niches to be excluded from the JCR listing. The calculation is based on a two-year period and involves dividing the number of times articles were cited by the number of articles that are citable. For example, $\text{Impact Factor in 2020} = A/B$ (A = the number of times articles published in 2018 and 2019 were cited by indexed journals during 2020; B = the total number of "citable items" published in 2018 and 2019.)

2.2 CiteScore

Similarly, CiteScore is an average of the sum of citations received in a given year to publications published in the previous three years divided by the sum of publications in the same previous three years. CiteScores are also provided by a rolling average of citations but over four years. However, CiteScores use a larger but less selective data base than Journal Citation Reports (and the accompanying impact factors). CiteScores are generally similar or somewhat higher than impact factors. While CiteScores are not as prominently used as impact factors as a designation of journal quality, Scopus generates a four-quadrant list of journals that is frequently used as a quick way to categorize journals.

2.3 Cabell's Altmetric Journal

The Cabells' list has over 11,000 journals. Cabells' Scholarly Analytics includes the impact factor from Journal Citation Reports, the Altmetric score, and its own (Cabells') classification index (CCI). The CCI is citation-based, using Scopus as its data source where available to measure influence and quality in a subject area. A journal can have multiple CCIs if it encompasses multiple disciplines or multiple topics in the disciplines. The CCI is calculated using the average citation rate across three years and standardized in a discipline or topic. Because journals must achieve a certain threshold for citation activity to be included in the underlying citation database, any journal ranked by the CCI is considered to exhibit a relatively high level of influence, such as high (1-80%), significant (81-90%), and premier 91-100%. Journals with insufficient citation activity to be included in the citation database are marked as either "Qualified" or "Novice," depending on how long they have been publishing (see <https://www2.cabells.com/metrics>).

2.4 Australian Business Dean Council (ABDC) journal ranking

The ABDC, with a journal list of less than 3000, is constantly changing its review methodology. Every time they create a new list, they modify and use feedback from their last compiled list. Australian and international experts are appointed to review the methodology for the ABDC Journal Quality List. Their Journal quality ratings are validated by expert panels, informed by globally recognized and externally validated journal ranking lists, appropriate and select citation metrics (e.g., SCImago), and, if required, expert peer review. Because of its use of expertise, ABDC is able to address a criticism discussed above regarding academic niches. While relying on citation information for their general basis of decision, experts sometimes make adjustments to accommodate specialist journals and other exceptional factors. To be included in ABDC Journal Quality List, a journal must 1) Have reached the necessary quality threshold level as above; 2) Adhere to general scholarly principles, including scholarly peer review; 3) Be relevant to the discipline areas of the ABDC, which include management, accounting, economics, information systems, business and taxation law and other agreed Fields of Research (FoRs); and 4) Not be a predatory journal (see <https://abdc.edu.au/research/abdc-journal-list/2019-review/>).

2.5 Prior Studies

Prior studies mainly used citation-based methods to assess journal rankings for judging the impact and quality of faculty research. For example, Azar and Brock (2008) assessed the quality of 15 strategic management journals based on the number of citations the journal received during a four-year period and ten-year period between 1991 and 2006. Although the Strategic Management Journal was the leading journal in both periods, Azar and Brock find that journal ranking may differ.

Zainuba and Rahal (2015) compared seven journal metrics to 2013 ABDC rankings, including SCImago impact factor, across 181 business and management journals. However, metrics for Cabell's CCI and CiteScore were not included in their study. Unfortunately, Zainuba and Rahal did not disaggregate the various business journals by discipline in their assessment of journal quality. They identified 29 A* journals, 81 A journals, 43 B journals, and 28 C journals. The impact factor metric appeared to rank journals lower for each ABDC journal A*, A, and B classifications by 73% or more per category. The impact factor metric had a 79% match with the ABDC journal C classification.

Mingers & Yang (2017) compared several journal indicators to the UK's Association Business Schools (ABS) peer review list rather than the ABDC list. Metrics for Cabell's CCI and CiteScore were not included in their study. Although the correlations of coefficients between the various indicators were statistically significant, they found that the databases do not cover the same set of journals and, therefore, have differences in the number of citations. Mingers & Yang concluded that the journal impact factor was the predominant journal metric used, however, no metric was superior to the other in journal rankings.

Survey-based methods to assess journal ranking were also used to assess journal quality. For example, a study by Petersen, Aase, and Heiser (2010) used a meta-analysis approach of five survey-based studies to examine the ranking of 32 operations management journals. They found agreement among six of the top ten ranked journals. They also conducted a citation analysis using operations management articles published in three major journals between 1999 and 2005. While analyses of their results show some similarities with many of the same journals, they also found some marked differences. Currie & Pandher (2013) employed respondent data from a web-based survey of active management scholars (35% response rate from 38 countries) to endogenously rank 84 management learning and education journals by quality and importance.

We were unable to locate M&M prior literature that compared Cabells' CCI metrics to survey-based or citation-based journal rankings. This study fills that gap by exploring the differences and similarities between ABDC journal ranking and other journal rankings such as Cabell's Altmetric index, Journal Impact Factor, and CiteScore. We expect consistent ranking among management and marketing journals. We investigate whether high and low ratings within each journal ranking system are comparable. We followed the example of one Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB) accredited business school that specifies a high rating as an A*, A, or B under the ABDC rating, a Cabell's Classification Index value of 50% and above, a Journal Impact Factor of one and above or a CiteScore of one and above. A low rating is defined as a C under the ABDC rating, a Cabells' Classification Index value below 50%, a Journal Impact Factor less than one, or a CiteScore less than one. Such commonly used classifications, as an example, can help us examine the consistency and variations among different ranking metrics.

Specifically, we anticipate:

H1: Cabells' Altmetric index is correlated to ABDC journal ranking in regard to management and marketing journals.

H2: Impact Factor is correlated to ABDC journal ranking in regard to management and marketing journals.

H3: CiteScore is correlated to ABDC journal ranking in regard to management and marketing journals.

3. Data

3.1 Journal Selection and Data Collection

We used the ABDC journal list as our benchmark, then identified Management and Marketing (M&M) journals from the list by searching for the words "manage" or "market" in the

journal titles. This search resulted in 437 journals where 325 (74%) were classified as management journals and 112 (26%) were classified as marketing journals. Next, we manually collected the Cabells' Classification Index (CCI) scores for each journal in our ABDC List. We obtained the CCI scores for 305 journals and among these 305 journals, 228 have a CCI score for Management, and 77 have a CCI score for Marketing. These journals are listed in Appendix I. Finally, we manually collected the Journal Impact Factor or CiteScore. We found the Journal Impact Factor for 186 (146 management and 40 marketing) journals and the CiteScore for 314 (230 management and 84 marketing) journals. For consistency, we use the 2019 values for the four journal ranking systems. Table 1, Panel A summarizes our selection process and the distribution of journals by the ABDC journal ranking for the full sample. Also, we summarize management and marketing journals separately in Panels B and C since the sample size in each discipline differs.

Table 1
Summary of Journal Selection

Panel A: ABDC Distribution for the Full Sample of Management and Marketing Journals						
Selection Criteria for the Full Sample of Management and Marketing Journals	Number left after selection	Percentage of ABDC List	ABDC Rating			
			A*	A	B	C
Journals on ABDC List	437	100%	30	96	136	175
Journals on ABDC List and not found in Cabells	132	30%	0	7	33	92
Cabells found	305	70%	30	89	103	83
Journal Impact Factor found	186	43%	29	82	50	25
CiteScore found	314	72%	27	90	108	89
Cabell or Journal Impact Factor or CiteScore found	345	79%	30	93	117	105
Cabells & ABDC & Journal Impact Factor & CiteScore found	167	38%	26	79	42	20
Panel B: ABDC Distribution for Management Journals only						
Selection Criteria for Management only Journals	Number left after selection	Percentage of ABDC List	ABDC Rating			
			A*	A	B	C
Management Journals on the ABDC List	325	100%	23	69	94	139
Journals on ABDC List and not found in Cabells	97	30%	0	6	23	68

Cabells found	228	70%	23	63	71	71
Journal Impact Factor found	146	45%	22	59	41	24
CiteScore found	230	71%	20	63	73	74
ABDC Rating & (Cabell or Journal Impact Factor or CiteScore) found	257	79%	23	66	81	87
Cabells & ABDC & Journal Impact Factor & CiteScore found	128	39%	19	56	34	19

Panel C: ABDC Distribution for Marketing Journals only

Selection Criteria for Marketing only Journals	Number left after selection	Percentage of ABDC List	ABDC Rating			
			A*	A	B	C
Marketing Journals on the ABDC List	112	100%	7	27	42	36
Journals on ABDC List and not found in Cabells	35	31%	0	1	10	24
Cabells only found	77	69%	7	26	32	12
Journal Impact Factor found	40	36%	7	23	9	1
CiteScore found	84	75%	7	27	35	15
ABDC Rating & (Cabell or Journal Impact Factor or CiteScore) found	88	79%	7	27	36	18
Cabells & ABDC & Journal Impact Factor For example, empirical evidence shows that the accounting discipline has very low citation patterns relative to other disciplines (Wood, 2016), thus using citation-based metrics alone for journal quality will not be fair to accounting faculty when their performance is compared with those from other disciplines. & CiteScore found	39	35%	7	12	8	1

3.2 Sample Characteristics

Table 2 reports the summary statistics for each journal ranking type. For our analysis, we convert the ABDC journal ranking of alphabetical ratings to numeric values, where A*, A, B, and C are equal to 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively. First, we report the summary statistics for the full sample. The mean ABDC ranking is 3.043, and the standard deviation is 0.946. The CCI ranges from 0.15% to 100% and the mean CCI score is 53.5%, with a standard deviation of 0.247. The Journal

Impact Factor ranking in our sample ranges from 0 to 11.865, with a mean and standard deviation of 2.931 and 1.896, respectively. Lastly, the CiteScore ranges from 0.10 to 22.100 in our sample. The mean CiteScore is 3.681, with a standard deviation of 3.172.

Next, we divide our sample into management and marketing journals and report the summary statistics for each in Panels B and C, respectively. The mean ABDC ranking for management journals is 3.074 while marketing journals have a slightly lower mean of 2.955. For our sample of journals, the CCI ranges from 0.19% to 100% for management journals and 0.15 to 99% for marketing journals. On average, management journals have a higher mean CCI score than marketing journals (55% vs. 49%). The variation in the Journal Impact Factor ranking is greater for management journals (0 to 11.87) compared to marketing journals (0.543 to 7.959). The mean Journal Impact Factor is 2.985 for management journals and 2.735 for marketing journals. Likewise, CiteScore also varies more for management journals (0.100 to 22.100) compared to marketing journals (0.100 to 16.800). The mean CiteScore is 3.860 for management journals and 3.192 for marketing journals.

Table 2
Summary Statistics

Panel A: Management and Marketing Journals					
Variable	Observations	Mean	SD	Min	Max
ABDCRating*	437	3.043	0.946	1.000	4.000
Cabells	305	0.535	0.247	0.150	1.000
Journal Impact Factor	186	2.931	1.896	0.000	11.865
CiteScore	314	3.681	3.172	0.100	22.100

Panel B: Management Journals Only					
Variable	Observations	Mean	SD	Min	Max
ABDCRating*	325	3.074	0.959	1.000	4.000
Cabells	228	0.550	0.247	0.190	1.000
Journal Impact Factor	146	2.985	1.979	0.000	11.865
CiteScore	230	3.860	3.252	0.100	22.100

Panel C: Marketing Journals Only					
Variable	Observations	Mean	SD	Min	Max
ABDCRating*	112	2.955	0.904	1.000	4.000
Cabells	77	0.490	0.244	0.150	0.990
Journal Impact Factor	40	2.735	1.562	0.543	7.959
CiteScore	84	3.192	2.904	0.100	16.800

* ABDCRating (A*= 1, A =2, B=3, C=4)

Overall, these summary statistics indicate that management journals tend to have higher mean values and greater dispersion in ratings compared to marketing journals. In Table 3, we compare the means and medians of management and marketing journals for each journal ranking system. The results indicate that there is no significant difference between the management and marketing journals for the ABDC, CiteScore or Journal Impact Factor journal ranking systems. However,

there is a statistically significant difference in the median CCI scores for the two disciplines under the Cabell journal ranking system.

Table 3
Comparison of Management and Marketing Journals

Variable	T-Test (p-value)	Mann-Whitney test (p-value)
ABDCRating*	1.144 (0.253)	1.404 (0.160)
Cabells	1.847 (0.066)	2.112 (0.035)
Journal Impact Factor	0.738 (0.462)	0.207 (0.836)
CiteScore	1.657 (0.099)	1.822 (0.069)

* *ABDCRating* (A* = 1, A = 2, B = 3, C = 4)

4. Results

4.1 Data Analysis

This study compares the ABDC ranking to the other three journal ranking systems, namely, Cabells’ Classification Index, Journal Impact Factor, and CiteScore. Table 4 reports the distribution of each journal ranking by the ABDC ratings for the full sample of management and marketing journals. This table indicates that Cabells’ Classification Index, Journal Impact Factor, and CiteScore varied with the ABDC ratings. However, there is some overlap between the high and low categories of these journal ranking systems with the ABDC ranking. On average, journals with an A* or A ranking have a CCI greater than 50% in support of H1, while B journals have an average CCI score of 0.435. These results indicate the CCI cutoff of 50% might not classify some B journals as high ranking. In addition, journals with an A*, A, or B ranking have a Journal Impact Factor or CiteScore greater than one, on average and are consistent with H2 and H3. However, C journals also have an average Journal Impact Factor and CiteScore greater than one, indicating that some C management and marketing journals could be misclassified as high ranking.

Table 4
Distribution of Cabells’ Classification Index, Journal Impact Factor, and CiteScore by ABDC Ratings

ABDC	Cabells’ Classification Index – Management and Marketing							
	Observations	Standard	25 th	50 th	75 th	Min	Max	
	Mean	Deviation	Percentile	Percentile	Percentile			
A* = 1	30	0.910	0.129	0.860	0.970	0.990	0.380	1.000
A = 2	89	0.681	0.209	0.510	0.680	0.870	0.280	0.990
B = 3	103	0.435	0.157	0.310	0.410	0.530	0.220	0.990
C = 4	83	0.367	0.164	0.260	0.330	0.410	0.150	1.000

ABDC	Journal Impact Factor – Management and Marketing							
	Observations	Standard	25 th	50 th	75 th	Min	Max	
	Mean	Deviation	Percentile	Percentile	Percentile			
A* = 1	29	5.073	2.418	3.352	4.673	6.701	1.677	11.865
A = 2	82	3.206	1.581	2.015	2.908	4.279	0.583	8.631
B = 3	50	1.828	0.848	1.222	1.689	2.150	0.543	4.787

C = 4	25	1.752	1.092	1.027	1.719	2.354	0.000	4.542
ABDC	CiteScore – Management and Marketing							
	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	25 th Percentile	50 th Percentile	75 th Percentile	Min	Max
A* = 1	27	9.400	4.579	5.800	8.900	12.800	2.700	22.100
A = 2	90	5.157	2.684	3.400	4.700	6.400	1.100	15.400
B = 3	108	2.508	1.527	1.400	2.200	3.300	0.300	8.600
C = 4	89	1.878	1.494	0.900	1.500	2.600	0.100	8.400

In the previous section, we find that there are differences in sample size and journal rankings for the two disciplines. Thus, we compare the distribution of management and marketing journals separately in Tables 5 and 6. These results are consistent with the previous results. The high and low categories of the Cabell classification are the least similar to the ABDC ranking and B journals are likely to be misclassified. The B journals have an average CCI score of 0.455 for the management discipline and an average CCI score of 0.390 for the marketing discipline.

Classifying journals with a Journal Impact Factor or CiteScore greater than one as high ranking seems to be more consistent with the ABDC ratings for marketing journals compared to management journals. Although, on average, management journals with a Journal Impact Factor and CiteScore greater than one has an A*, A, or B ranking, the C management journals also have an average Journal Impact Factor (1.731) and average CiteScore (2.066) greater than one. Marketing journals with a Journal Impact Factor and CiteScore greater than one has an A*, A, or B ranking while the C journals have a CiteScore less than one, on average. Thus, C management journals are more likely to be misclassified as high ranking using the high and low categories for the Journal Impact Factor or CiteScore. These high and low categories seem to work better for the marketing journals but the sample of marketing journals with a Journal Impact Factor is small so this can bias our results for the Journal Impact Factor comparisons.

Table 5
Distribution of Cabells’ Classification Index, Journal Impact Factor, and CiteScore by ABDC Ratings for Management Journals Only

ABDC	Cabells’ Classification Index – Management							
	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	25 th Percentile	50 th Percentile	75 th Percentile	Min	Max
A* = 1	23	0.914	0.141	0.860	0.970	0.990	0.380	1.000
A = 2	63	0.708	0.211	0.540	0.720	0.910	0.340	0.990
B = 3	71	0.455	0.149	0.330	0.440	0.560	0.220	0.850
C = 4	71	0.387	0.167	0.280	0.330	0.420	0.190	1.000

ABDC	Journal Impact Factor for Management							
	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	25 th Percentile	50 th Percentile	75 th Percentile	Min	Max
A* = 1	22	5.413	2.443	3.935	4.792	7.432	2.347	11.865
A = 2	59	3.368	1.659	2.015	3.064	4.640	0.690	8.631
B = 3	41	1.865	0.822	1.366	1.706	2.121	0.621	4.787

C = 4	24	1.731	1.110	0.853	1.696	2.458	0.000	4.542
ABDC		CiteScore for Management						
	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	25 th Percentile	50 th Percentile	75 th Percentile	Min	Max
A* = 1	20	9.650	4.373	6.050	9.250	12.15	2.700	22.100
A = 2	63	5.444	2.892	3.300	4.900	7.200	1.300	15.400
B = 3	73	2.725	1.682	1.400	2.400	3.400	0.300	8.600
C = 4	74	2.066	1.550	1.100	1.650	2.700	0.100	8.400

Table 6
Distribution of Cabells’ Classification Index, Journal Impact Factor, and CiteScore by ABDC Ratings for Marketing Journals Only

ABDC		Cabells’ Classification Index – Marketing						
	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	25 th Percentile	50 th Percentile	75 th Percentile	Min	Max
A* = 1	7	0.897	0.0869	0.830	0.870	0.990	0.790	0.990
A = 2	26	0.615	0.195	0.460	0.590	0.740	0.280	0.990
B = 3	32	0.390	0.170	0.280	0.330	0.445	0.250	0.990
C = 4	12	0.248	0.0635	0.195	0.245	0.285	0.150	0.370

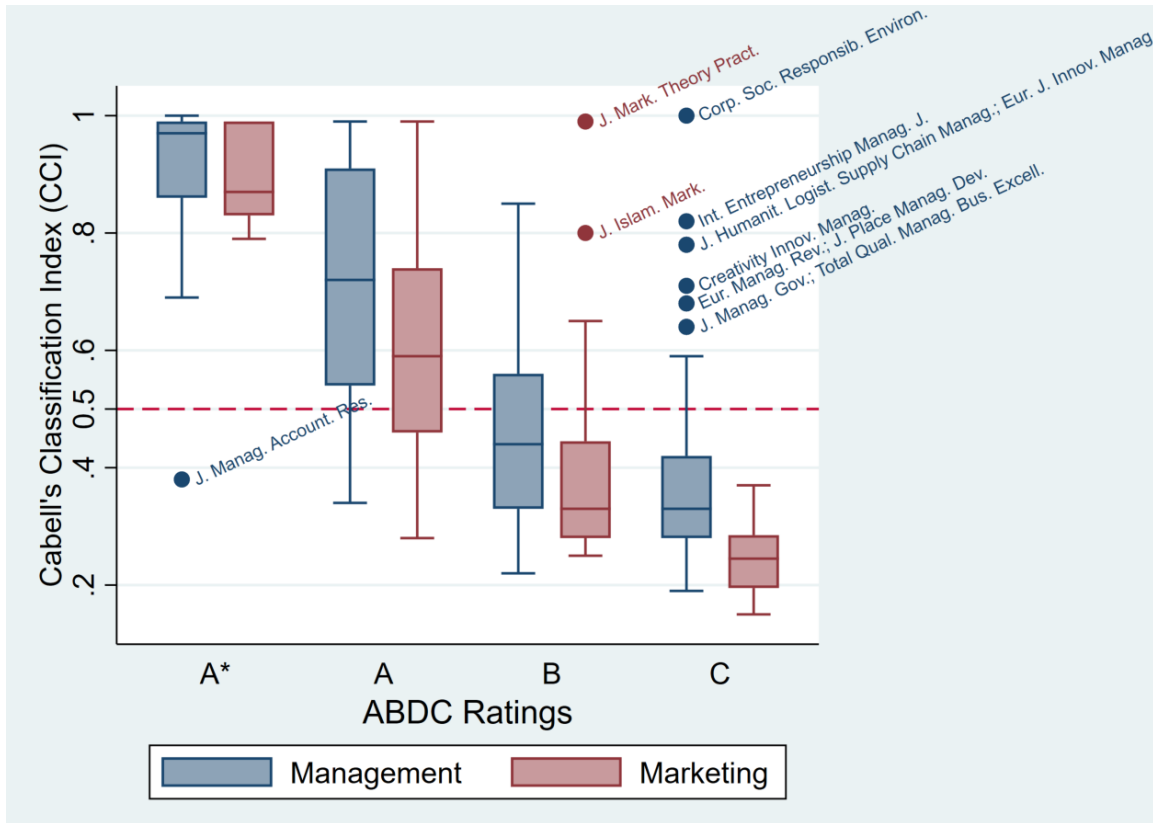
ABDC		Journal Impact Factor for Marketing						
	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	25 th Percentile	50 th Percentile	75 th Percentile	Min	Max
A* = 1	7	4.005	2.157	2.135	3.352	5.266	1.677	7.959
A = 2	23	2.791	1.304	1.940	2.511	3.195	.0583	6.302
B = 3	9	1.658	0.990	1.022	1.214	2.375	0.543	3.522
C = 4	1	2.259	-	2.259	2.259	2.259	2.259	2.259

ABDC		CiteScore for Marketing						
	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	25 th Percentile	50 th Percentile	75 th Percentile	Min	Max
A* = 1	7	8.686	5.430	3.600	7.700	15.100	2.700	16.800
A = 2	27	4.485	2.010	3.400	4.000	5.500	1.100	9.500
B = 3	35	2.057	1.018	1.300	1.900	2.700	0.500	4.400
C = 4	15	0.947	0.624	0.400	0.800	1.400	0.100	2.500

Additionally, we graphically report the distribution of each journal ranking for each discipline using box plots. First, we plot the CCI score by ABDC Ranking in Figure 1. The dashed line indicates a CCI score of 50%. Management and marketing journals above this score have an ABDC ranking of either A*, A, or B. However, there is significant overlap between the A*, A, B, and C ratings for both the management and marketing journals and there are a few management journals with a C rating that have a CCI score above 50%. Also, most of the B journals have a Management or Marketing CCI score below 50% consistent Tables 5 and 6. Importantly, the interquartile ranges

are more distinct for marketing journals while the ranking for journals outside the interquartile range is more subjective.

Figure 1
Cabell's Classification Index by ABDC Rating



Journal Name	Abbreviation
Journal of Marketing Theory and Practice	J. Mark. Theory Pract.
Journal of Islamic Marketing	J. Islam. Mark.
Journal of Management Accounting Research	J. Manag. Account. Res.
Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management	Corp. Soc. Responsib. Environ.
International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal	Int. Entrepreneurship Manag. J.
Journal of Humanitarian Logistics and Supply Chain Management	J. Humanit. Logist. Supply Chain Manag.
Creativity and Innovation Management	Creativity Innov. Manag.
European Journal of Innovation Management	Eur. J. Innov. Manag.
Journal of Place Management and Development	J. Place Manag. Dev.
European Management Review	Eur. Manag. Rev.
Total Quality Management and Business Excellence	Total Qual. Manag. Bus. Excell.
Journal of Management and Governance	J, Manag. Gov.

Next, we plot the distribution of Journal Impact Factor by ABDC rating for management and marketing journals in Figure 2. The dashed line distinguishes between journals with a Journal Impact Factor greater

than one. Most journals with a Journal Impact Factor greater than one had an A*, A, or B rating for both disciplines. However, there is a significant overlap between the A*, A, B, and C ratings. Figure 2 also shows that some management journals with a C rating also have a Journal Impact Factor greater than one.

Figure 2
Journal Impact Factor by ABDC Rating

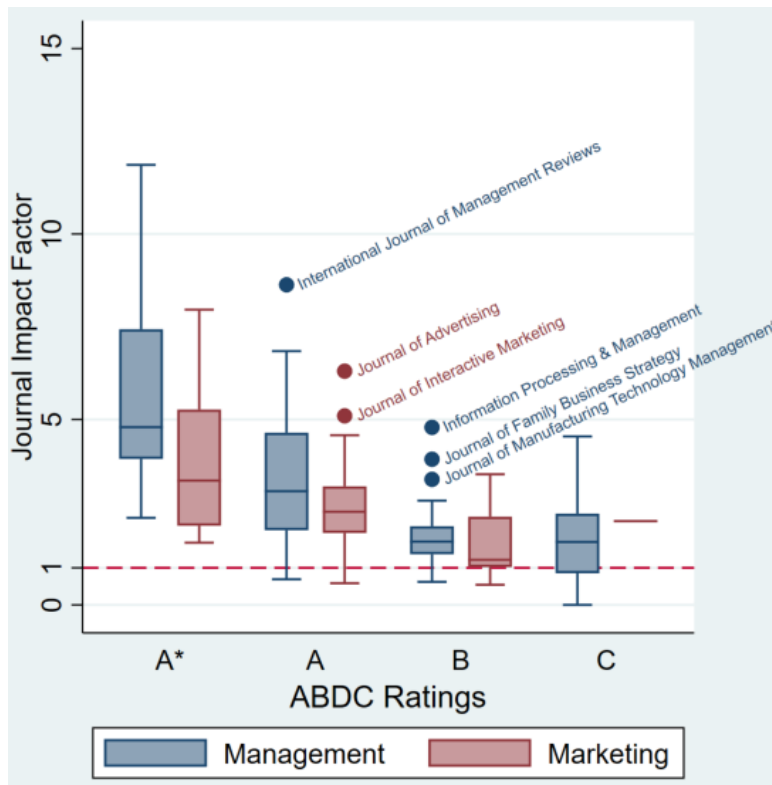
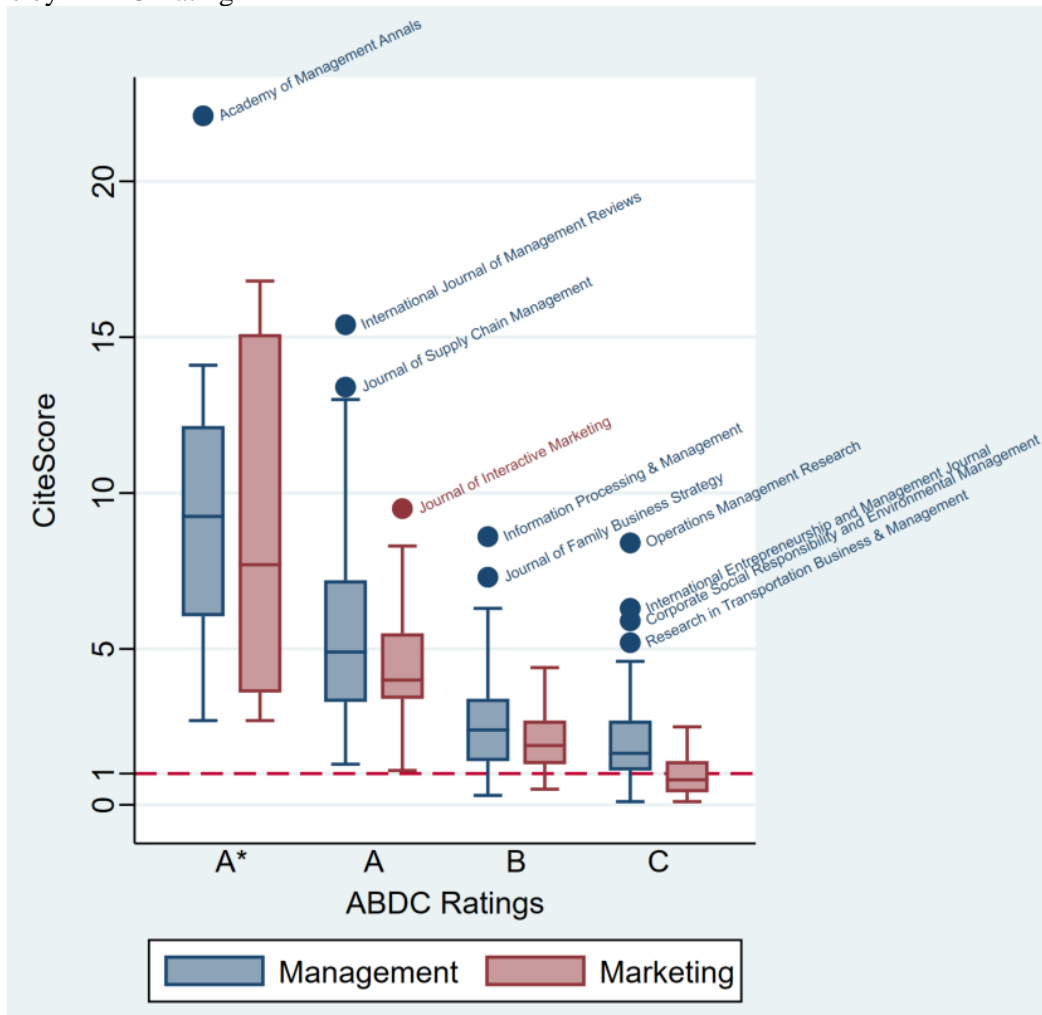


Figure 3 plots the distribution of CiteScore by ABDC rating for management and marketing journals. The dashed line distinguishes between journals with a CiteScore greater than one. This plot shows that journals with a CiteScore greater than one had either an A*, A, or B rating. Moreover, Figure 3 shows that management journals with a C rating also had a CiteScore greater than one and there is significant overlap between the A*, A, B, and C ratings. For marketing journals, the interquartile ranges are more distinct and the overlap between journal rankings occurs mostly for the top and bottom quartiles.

Figure 3
CiteScore by ABDC Rating



Overall, these findings indicate that the current cutoffs Journal Impact Factor and CiteScore provide a more consistent matching to the ABDC ratings compared to Cabell for marketing journals. However, the current cutoffs for the different journal ranking systems are not as consistent for management journals. Finally, as indicated in the Figures above, there are a few outliers. We conducted sensitivity analysis by removing the outliers from our sample and reperforming our analysis. The deletion of outliers from the sample did not change the results. To conduct further analysis, we use indicator variables to identify the high and low rankings within each journal ranking system where high rankings are equal to one, and low rankings are equal to zero. Using these recoded variables, we conduct several tests to compare the similarities between journal rankings.

The results using the full sample of journals are reported in Panel A of Table 7. First, we test the correlation between the ABDC rating and the other three journal ranking systems. We find that the Cabells' Classification Index, the Journal Impact Factor, and the CiteScore positively correlate with the ABDC rating, and these correlations are statistically significant and support our

hypotheses. Particularly, the Cabell has the highest correlation value of 0.3601, while the Journal Impact Factor has the lowest correlation value of 0.231 with the ABDC ratings. Next, we use the T-test to compare the mean difference between the journal rankings. These results indicate statistically significant differences between the CCI scores, Journal Impact Factor and CiteScore and the ABDC rating. We find that journals are ranked higher using ABDC rankings relative to the Cabell ranking system while journals are ranked lower using the ABDC relative to the Journal Impact Factor and CiteScore. To account for possible non-normality, we also report the results of the Wilcoxon signed rank sum test and find consistent results with the t-tests.

Table 7
Comparison of Journal Ranking Systems

Panel A: Management and Marketing Journals					
		N	Correlation (p-value)	T- test (p-value)	Wilcoxon (p-value)
Journal Ranking Systems					
ABDC	Cabells	228	0.3601 (0.0000)	8.6456 (0.0000)	7.758 (0.0000)
ABDC	Journal Impact Factor	146	0.231 (0.0015)	-1.9031 (0.0586)	-1.890 (0.0588)
ABDC	CiteScore	230	0.311 (0.0000)	-5.8745 (0.0000)	-5.584 (0.0000)
Panel B: Management Journals					
		N	Correlation (p-value)	T- test (p-value)	Wilcoxon (p-value)
Journal Ranking Systems					
ABDC	Cabells	228	0.3839 (0.0000)	5.8030 (0.0000)	5.427 (0.0000)
ABDC	Journal Impact Factor	146	0.2710 (0.0009)	-2.4928 (0.0138)	-2.449 (0.0143)
ABDC	CiteScore	230	0.2404 (0.0002)	-6.1903 (0.0000)	-5.742 (0.0000)
Panel C: Marketing Journals					
		N	Correlation (p-value)	T- test (p-value)	Wilcoxon (p-value)
Journal Ranking Systems					
ABDC	Cabells	77	0.3754 (0.0000)	7.7520 (0.0000)	5.831 (0.0000)
ABDC	Journal Impact Factor	40	-0.0456 (0.7800)	1.0000 (0.3235)	1.0000 (0.3173)
ABDC	CiteScore	84	0.5740 (0.0000)	-0.6302 (0.5303)	-0.632 (0.5271)

Next, the results for management journals are reported in Panel B of Table 7. We find that the Cabells' Classification Index, the Journal Impact Factor, and the CiteScore positively correlate with the ABDC rating, and these correlations are statistically significant and support our hypotheses. Particularly, the Cabell has the highest correlation value of 0.3839, while the CiteScore has the lowest correlation value of 0.2404 with the ABDC ratings. The T-tests results indicate that the means between the journal rankings are statistically significant differences between the CCI scores, Journal Impact Factor and CiteScore and the ABDC rating. Similar to the full sample, journals are ranked higher using ABDC rankings relative to the Cabell ranking system while journals are ranked lower using the ABDC relative to the Journal Impact Factor and CiteScore. Also, the Wilcoxon signed rank sum tests are consistent with the t-test findings.

Finally, we examine the marketing journals in Panel C. We find that Cabells' Classification Index and the CiteScore positively correlate with the ABDC rating, and these correlations are statistically significant and also support H1 and H3. Particularly, the CiteScore has the highest correlation value of 0.5740. However, the correlation between the Journal Impact Factor and ABDC Rating is not statistically significant. Next the mean difference between the journal rankings indicates a statistically significant difference between the CCI scores and the ABDC rating. Journals are ranked higher using the ABDC ranking relative to Cabell. However, the difference between the ABDC Rating and the Journal Impact Factor or CiteScore journal rankings are not significantly different from zero. We find consistent results using the Wilcoxon signed rank sum tests.

4.2 Alternative High and Low Classification for Cabell and ABDC

Our findings so far suggest that the current CCI score cutoff of 50% fails to correctly identify a significant number of journals that are classified as high ranking based on the ABDC ratings. To develop a more consistent classification, we examine various cutoffs and find that a CCI cutoff of 36% works better for the full sample of journals. We recode the classification of high and low rankings and report the correlation and comparison test for this new cutoff in Table 8. The results suggest that the correlation between the ABDC and Cabell journal ranking systems increases and there is no significant difference between these two journal rankings systems.

Although management and marketing journals are similar, there are significantly more management journals in our sample which could bias the results. To create more precise cutoffs, we examine each discipline separately. We find that a CCI cutoff of 40% works best for management journals and a CCI of 28% (the 25th percentile) works best for marketing journals. We repeat the tests above using the new classification and report the results in Table 8, Panel B. The correlations between the Cabell and ABDC rankings increase. Also, the t-tests and Wilcoxon tests show that there is no significant difference between the Cabell and the ABDC journal ranking systems. Thus, these results support our claim that a CCI score of 40% for management and 28% for marketing journals are more accurate cutoffs. For robustness we report 1% above each cutoff and find that the journal rankings systems start to differ.

Figure 8
Comparison using various high and low classifications for the CCI

Panel A: Full Sample						
Cutoff	Journal Ranking Systems		N	Correlation (p-value)	T- test (p-value)	Wilcoxon (p-value)
36%	ABDC	Cabells	305	0.400 (0.000)	1.379 (0.169)	1.376 (0.169)
Panel B: Subsamples of Management and Marketing journals						
40%	ABDC	Cabells Management	228	0.438 (0.000)	1.193 (0.243)	1.192 (0.233)
41%	ABDC	Cabells Management	228	0.452 (0.0000)	2.388 (0.018)	2.364 (0.018)
28%	ABDC	Cabells Marketing	77	0.602 (0.000)	0.000 (1.000)	0.000 (1.000)
29%	ABDC	Cabells Marketing	77	0.480 (0.000)	2.190 (0.032)	2.138 (0.033)

Finally, in Table 9 we report the cross tabulation between the Cabell and ABDC journal ranking system to compare the 50% with our new cutoffs. Using the 50% cutoff, 61 management journals and 34 marketing journals were identified as low under Cabells and high under the ABDC. The number of misidentified journals is reduced to 23 and 21 for the management and marketing, respectively, using the 36% CCI joint cutoff. However, the number of journals identified as low under ABDC and high under Cabell increases from 14 to 31 for the management and from 0 to 1 for the marketing journals.

Next, we examine the cross tabulation for using separate cutoffs for each discipline in Table 9. The number of misidentified journals is reduced to 33 and 6 while the number of journals identified as low under ABDC and high under Cabell increases to 24 for the management journals. For marketing journals, the number of misidentified journals is reduced 6 while the number of journals identified as low under ABDC and high under Cabell increases to 3. Generally, the new cutoffs have a more consistent classification of high rankings journals. In developing this new benchmark, we chose to focus on correctly identifying the high-ranking journals.

Table 9
Comparison of Cabell and ABDC journal ranking systems

Panel A: Cross tabulation using a CCI score of 0.50 as a cutoff				
ABDC	Cabells Management		Cabells Marketing	
	Low CCI <0.50	High CCI >=0.50	Low CCI <0.50	High CCI >=0.50
Low	57	14	12	0
High	61	96	34	31
Panel B: Cross tabulation using new joint cutoff of 0.36				
ABDC	Cabells Management		Cabells Marketing	
	Low CCI <0.36	High CCI >=0.36	Low CCI <0.36	High CCI >=0.36

Low	40	31	11	1
High	23	134	21	44

Panel C: Cross tabulation using new cutoffs for each discipline

ABDC	Cabells Management		Cabells Marketing	
	Low CCI <0.40	High CCI ≥0.40	Low CCI <0.28	High CCI ≥0.28
Low	47	24	9	3
High	33	124	6	59

The objective of this study is to determine whether there are differences between journal rankings. We use the ABDC rating as our benchmark ranking and compared this journal ranking to the Cabells' Classification Index, the Journal Impact Factor, and CiteScore. Using a pooled sample of journals, we find that the benchmark journal ranking significantly correlates with the Cabells' Classification, the Journal Impact Factor, and CiteScore. Comparison tests indicate that there is a significant difference between Cabells and CiteScore rankings.

When examining each discipline separately, we find that there is a significant correlation between journal rankings systems for both management and marketing journals. However, there is a difference between the ABDC rating and the Cabells' Classification Index, Journal Impact Factor and CiteScore for management journals. For marketing journals there is a significant difference between ABDC and CCI scores whereas the ABDC ranking system was more similar to the Journal Impact Factor and CiteScore journal ranking systems. Thus, there are less differences in journal ranking systems for marketing journals. Also, these results show that although there are similarities between the two disciplines, it may be unfair to use the same cutoff for different disciplines. Given the subjective nature of journal ranking systems, these findings are not surprising. We also found that 36% CCI is roughly in alignment with the B journal ranking of the ABDC List.

4.3 Implications

Business education institutions around the globe, especially those accredited by AACSB or similar accreditation systems, are increasingly in need of evaluating faculty performance in terms of research accomplishment. The existence of an extensive array of journal quality ranking metrics, though sometimes helpful, may lead to controversy and bias in such evaluations. This study establishes a strong base for colleges of business, management departments, and marketing departments to properly compare journals and rank their faculty's research productivity in terms of quantity and quality. The study also provides a guide to management and marketing faculty in the search and choice of journals in which they may want to publish their work. Moreover, the inconsistency of different journal ranking metrics points to a very important lesson: in the lack of a unified ranking of journals, it is critical that business schools and departments consider developing various ranking approaches that reflect the institutional mission and strategic directions, the researchers' intended contributions and impact, and the commitment to advance the field, rather than using a single ranking measure. While most researchers are familiar with the top five or eight journals in their field, many may not be familiar with the remaining 100+ journals. The results of this study provide some comparative guidance.

4.4 Limitations

We note that the sample size of our data limits our study. Our analyses show that about 70% of ABDC journals are Cabells listed. More data on the ABDC listing and Cabells may provide a clearer picture of the relationship between the journal ranking types. We concede that findings on the Impact Factor may be biased because those variables in our data represent fewer observations. Another limitation of our study is that we examine only four journal ranking systems for management and marketing journals. It is conceivable that other journal ranking types exist that may provide a plausible relationship between those journal ranking types and the ABDC listing.

5. Conclusion

We compare four commonly used metrics for assessing journal quality using management and marketing journals as an example. Journal quality will always be an important component of faculty performance assessment. Our analysis of comparable journal quality ranking metrics can help faculty, promotion and tenure committees, and university administrators evaluate the quality of journals where management and marketing faculty publish. The inconsistency of various journal ranking metrics warns those involved in faculty performance assessment about the risk of relying on a single measure. Our results provide insight on management and marketing journals' ranking only and may not be generalized to refereed journals in other disciplines. We selected the most widely used four metrics by business education institutions, yet other indices of journal quality point to a need to confirm our findings with other journal quality indices.

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Appendix I

List of ABDC journals that were matched to Cabell Classification Index (n=437)

Panel A: Management Journals (n=325)				
Journal Title	ABDC Rating	Cabell's Classification Index - Management	Journal Impact Factor	CiteScore
1. Academy of Management Annals	A*	1.00	11.865	22.1
2. Academy of Management Journal	A*	1.00	7.571	14
3. Academy of Management Learning and Education	A*	0.84	4.058	6.3
4. Academy of Management Review	A*	1.00	8.413	13
5. Human Resource Management (US)	A*	0.86	2.476	
6. Industrial Marketing Management	A*	0.95	4.695	9.1
7. Information & Management	A*	0.99	5.155	11
8. International Journal of Hospitality Management	A*	0.94	6.701	8
9. International Journal of Information Management	A*	0.98	8.21	14.1
10. Journal of Construction Engineering and Management	A*	0.69	2.347	5.8
11. Journal of Environmental Economics and Management	A*	0.95	3.449	5.5
12. Journal of Management	A*	1.00	8.880	
13. Journal of Management Accounting Research	A*	0.38		2.7
14. Journal of Management Information Systems	A*	0.97	3.949	7.7
15. Journal of Management Studies	A*	0.99	4.888	9.4
16. Journal of Operations Management	A*	0.99	4.673	11.4
17. Journal of Product Innovation Management	A*	0.91	5.000	9.8
18. Management Accounting Research	A*	0.97	3.054	8.4
19. Management Science	A*	0.97	3.935	
20. Manufacturing and Service Operations Management	A*	0.80	4.281	5.7
21. Production and Operations Management	A*	0.86	2.59	4.7
22. Strategic Management Journal	A*	0.99	5.463	11.5
23. Tourism Management	A*	0.99	7.432	12.8
24. Academy of Management Discoveries	A			

25. Academy of Management Perspectives	A	0.99	5.098	7.5
26. Asia Pacific Journal of Management	A	0.81	3.064	4.8
27. Australasian Journal of Environmental Management	A	0.34	1.157	2.1
28. Australian Journal of Management	A	0.46	1.065	2.2
29. British Journal of Management	A	0.91	3.023	5.6
30. Business Strategy and the Environment	A	0.99	5.483	8.4
31. California Management Review	A	0.86	3.909	10.1
32. Construction Management and Economics	A	0.55		4.4
33. Engineering, Construction and Architectural Management	A			2.5
34. European Financial Management	A	0.67	1.470	2.6
35. European Sport Management Quarterly	A	0.65	1.889	3.4
36. Event Management	A	0.35		1.3
37. Financial Accountability and Management	A			3.2
38. Financial Management	A	0.61	1.677	2.6
39. Group & Organization Management	A	0.87	2.545	4.9
40. Health Care Management Review	A	0.54	2.667	4.2
41. Human Resource Management Journal (UK)	A	0.89	3.816	6.3
42. Human Resource Management Review	A	0.94	4.922	8.5
43. IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management	A		2.784	3.9
44. Industrial Management & Data Systems	A	0.77	3.329	7.9
45. International Journal of Conflict Management	A	0.38	1.806	2.1
46. International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management	A	0.74	5.667	7.2
47. International Journal of Human Resource Management	A	0.64	3.040	5.5
48. International Journal of Management Reviews	A	0.99	8.631	15.4
49. International Journal of Operations & Production Management	A	0.95	4.619	9.1
50. International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management	A	0.91	4.744	9.8
51. International Journal of Project Management	A	0.96	6.620	13
52. International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management	A	0.52	2.321	4.5
53. International Journal of Stress Management	A	0.67	2.164	4
54. Journal of Brand Management	A	0.51	1.795	4.1
55. Journal of Database Management	A	0.37	1.138	1.7

56. Journal of Destination Marketing & Management	A	0.90	4.279	6
57. Journal of Economics & Management Strategy	A	0.56	1.432	2
58. Journal of Enterprise Information Management	A	0.54	2.659	5.8
59. Journal of Environmental Management	A	0.94	5.647	7.6
60. Journal of Global Information Management	A	0.44	1.213	2.1
61. Journal of Hospitality Marketing and Management	A	0.56	4.489	6.8
62. Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management	A	0.56	3.415	4.7
63. Journal of International Management	A	0.83	3.821	5.8
64. Journal of Knowledge Management	A	0.96	4.805	8.5
65. Journal of Management Control	A	0.39		3.6
66. Journal of Management Inquiry	A	0.41	1.778	3.7
67. Journal of Management in Engineering	A	0.70	2.867	6.7
68. Journal of Personal Selling & Sales Management	A	0.69		3.2
69. Journal of Policy Analysis and Management	A	0.68	5.018	4.9
70. Journal of Product & Brand Management	A	0.44	1.832	4.1
71. Journal of Purchasing and Supply Management	A	0.97	4.64	6.4
72. Journal of Service Management	A	0.99	4.662	7.7
73. Journal of Small Business Management	A	0.98	3.461	5.9
74. Journal of Sport Management	A	0.69	2.359	4.4
75. Journal of Supply Chain Management	A	0.99	6.842	13.4
76. Knowledge Management Research and Practice	A	0.47	1.583	3.6
77. MIT Sloan Management Review: MIT's journal of management research and ideas	A			
78. Management International Review	A	0.76	2.015	4.1
79. Management Learning	A	0.74	2.180	3.3
80. Management and Organization Review	A	0.91	2.339	3.3
81. Public Management Review	A	0.64	4.221	6.3
82. Qualitative Research in Accounting and Management	A	0.48	0.69	2.4
83. R&D Management	A	0.81	2.908	6
84. Research Technology Management: international journal of research management	A	0.34	2.449	2.4
85. Sport Management Review	A	0.75	3.337	5.2
86. Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal	A	0.94	6.200	7.6

87. Strategic Organization	A	0.84	3.413	7.2
88. Strategy Science	A			
89. Supply Chain Management: an international journal	A	0.99	4.725	
90. The International Journal of Logistics Management	A	0.72	3.325	
91. The Journal of Portfolio Management	A	0.39		
92. Tourism Management Perspectives	A	0.75	3.648	5.5
93. Advances in Environmental Accounting and Management	B			0.5
94. Built Environment Project and Asset Management	B	0.40		
95. Business Process Management Journal	B	0.73	2.121	4.2
96. Business Strategy Review	B			
97. Computational Management Science	B	0.47		2.5
98. Conflict Management and Peace Science	B	0.63	2.092	3.3
99. Cross Cultural & Strategic Management	B	0.53	1.838	4.8
1. Educational Management Administration & Leadership	B	0.53	2.448	4.1
2. European Journal of Comparative Economics	B			0.3
3. European Management Journal	B	0.77	2.369	6.3
4. Financial Markets and Portfolio Management	B			0.5
5. German Journal of Human Resource Management	B		0.621	1.3
6. Health Care Management Science	B	0.60	2.150	3.8
7. IIMB Management Review	B	0.37		2.1
8. Information Processing & Management	B	0.84	4.787	8.6
9. Information Systems Management	B	0.57	1.556	4.3
10. Information Systems and e-Business Management	B	0.45	1.968	5.4
11. Information Technology Management	B			
12. Information Technology and Management	B	0.63	1.222	0.6
13. Intelligent Systems in Accounting, Finance and Management: An International Journal	B			
14. International Journal of Accounting and Information Management	B	0.31		2.7
15. International Journal of Arts Management	B		0.784	1.3
16. International Journal of Cross-Cultural Management	B	0.49		2.1
17. International Journal of Educational Management	B	0.43		2.1

18. International Journal of Enterprise Network Management	B	0.22		0.3
19. International Journal of Event Management Research	B			
20. International Journal of Event and Festival Management	B	0.45		2.2
21. International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	B	0.42	1.206	
22. International Journal of Knowledge Management	B	0.38		1.3
23. International Journal of Portfolio Analysis and Management	B			
24. International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management	B	0.47		3.3
25. International Journal of Public Sector Management	B	0.44		2.9
26. International Journal of Quality & Reliability Management	B	0.56		3.4
27. International Journal of Sport Management	B			
28. International Journal of Sports Management and Marketing	B	0.28		0.7
29. International Journal of Strategic Communication	B	0.50		3.3
30. International Journal of Strategic Property Management	B	0.48	1.639	2.8
31. International Journal of Technology Management	B	0.41	1.348	1.9
32. International Studies of Management & Organization	B	0.35		2.1
33. Investment Management and Financial Innovations	B			0.9
34. Journal of Air Transport Management	B	0.52	2.811	5.6
35. Journal of Business Economics and Management	B	0.41	1.640	3.5
36. Journal of Business Market Management	B			
37. Journal of Business Strategy	B	0.34		1.4
38. Journal of Communication Management	B	0.41		2.3
39. Journal of Engineering and Technology Management	B		1.957	4.9
40. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management	B	0.56	2.093	3.7
41. Journal of Family Business Strategy	B	0.73	3.927	7.3
42. Journal of Fashion Marketing and Management	B	0.65	1.706	3.3
43. Journal of General Management	B	0.26		1.3

44. Journal of Global Information Technology Management	B	0.28	1.571	1.9
45. Journal of Global Mobility: The Home of Expatriate Management Research	B	0.62		
46. Journal of Health, Organization and Management	B	0.49	1.054	
47. Journal of Higher Education Policy and Management	B	0.43	0.939	2.5
48. Journal of Industrial and Management Optimization	B	0.33	1.366	1.8
49. Journal of International Financial Management and Accounting	B	0.61	2.280	2.8
50. Journal of Knowledge Management Practice	B			
51. Journal of Management & Organization	B	0.39	1.935	2.3
52. Journal of Management Education	B	0.43		2.2
53. Journal of Management History	B			1.4
54. Journal of Managerial Psychology	B	0.62	1.380	3.9
55. Journal of Manufacturing Technology Management	B	0.57	3.385	6.1
56. Journal of Multinational Financial Management	B	0.43	1.965	2.9
57. Journal of Organizational Behavior Management	B	0.28	1.265	1.8
58. Journal of Organizational Change Management	B	0.47	0.967	2.3
59. Journal of Promotion Management	B	0.32		2
60. Journal of Public Budgeting, Accounting and Financial Management	B	0.25		0.5
61. Journal of Real Estate Portfolio Management	B	0.26		0.8
62. Journal of Revenue & Pricing Management	B	0.28		1.4
63. Journal of Risk and Financial Management	B			
64. Knowledge and Process Management	B	0.47		2.2
65. Management	B	0.36		
66. Management Communication Quarterly	B	0.57	1.453	2.5
67. Management Decision	B	0.85	2.723	3.9
68. Managing Sport and Leisure	B	0.27		0.8
69. Maritime Policy and Management	B			5.8
70. Nonprofit Management and Leadership	B	0.47	1.672	2.9
71. Production and Inventory Management Journal	B			
72. Project Management Journal	B	0.59	2.506	4.6
73. Property Management	B	0.30		1.3
74. Public Finance and Management	B			

75. Public Money & Management	B	0.39	1.377	2.4
76. Public Performance & Management Review	B	0.44	1.510	3.1
77. Public Personnel Management	B		0.897	1.7
78. Qualitative Research in Organizations and Management	B	0.33		1.2
79. Quality Management Journal	B	0.28		2
80. Scandinavian Journal of Management	B	0.65	1.891	2.7
81. Supply Chain Management Review	B			
82. Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal	B	0.42	2.056	
83. Technology Analysis and Strategic Management	B	0.51		3.4
84. The Information Management Journal	B			
85. The Journal of Asset Management	B	0.25		
86. The Journal of Wealth Management	B	0.23		
87. VINE Journal of Information and Knowledge Management Systems	B	0.28		2.6
88. Advances in International Management	C	0.30		
89. Advances in Strategic Management	C	0.42	0.528	1.5
90. African Journal of Economic and Management Studies	C	0.31		2
91. Aquaculture Economics and Management	C			
92. Asia Pacific Journal of Arts and Cultural Management	C			
93. Asia Pacific Journal of Health Management	C			
94. Asia-Pacific Management Accounting Journal	C			
95. Asia-Pacific Management Review	C			
96. Asian Academy of Management Journal	C	0.33		0.7
97. Asian Business and Management	C	0.34	2.192	2.7
98. Asian Journal of Management Cases	C	0.20		0.1
99. Australian Journal of Business and Management Research	C			
100. Baltic Journal of Management	C	0.42	1.719	2.7
101. British Journal of Health Care Management	C	0.19		0.4
102. Chinese Management Studies	C	0.33	1.036	1.8
103. Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management	C	1.00	4.542	5.9
104. Cost Management	C			
105. Creativity and Innovation Management	C	0.71	2.113	4.2
106. Economics, Management, and Financial Markets	C			2.8

107.	Electronic Journal of Knowledge Management	C			1.2
108.	Environmental Management	C	0.50	2.561	1.6
109.	European Journal of Innovation Management	C	0.78	2.613	3.7
110.	European Management Review	C	0.68	1.533	2.2
111.	Gender in Management: an international journal	C		1.056	
112.	Health Services Management Research	C	0.39		1.8
113.	Human Resource Management International Digest	C	0.20		0.3
114.	Human Systems Management	C	0.28		1.1
115.	IIM Kozhikode Society and Management Review	C			
116.	Indonesian Journal of Sustainability Accounting and Management	C			
117.	Indonesian Management and Accounting Research	C			
118.	Information - Knowledge - Systems Management	C			
119.	Information Resources Management Journal	C	0.31		1.2
120.	Innovation: Organization & Management	C	0.39	2.962	3.8
121.	International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal	C	0.82	3.472	6.3
122.	International Journal of Applied Management and Technology	C			
123.	International Journal of Electronic Customer Relationship Management	C	0.27		1.7
124.	International Journal of Energy Sector Management	C	0.30		1.5
125.	International Journal of Financial Services Management	C			
126.	International Journal of Healthcare Management	C	0.30		1.5
127.	International Journal of Information Systems and Change Management	C	0.23		0.6
128.	International Journal of Information Systems and Supply Chain Management	C	0.28		1.7
129.	International Journal of Intellectual Property Management	C	0.22		0.1
130.	International Journal of Internet and Enterprise Management	C			
131.	International Journal of Knowledge Management Studies	C	0.30		1.2

132.	International Journal of Knowledge, Culture and Change Management	C	0.20		
133.	International Journal of Law and Management	C	0.23		1.1
134.	International Journal of Management	C			0.1
135.	International Journal of Management Perspectives	C			
136.	International Journal of Management and Network Economics	C			
137.	International Journal of Management and Systems	C			
138.	International Journal of Managing Projects in Business	C	0.36	1.989	3.2
139.	International Journal of Operations and Quantitative Management	C	0.23		0.6
140.	International Journal of Revenue Management	C	0.25		0.8
141.	International Journal of Risk Assessment and Management	C	0.30		1.2
142.	International Journal of Technology Management and Sustainable Development	C			0.8
143.	International Public Management Journal	C	0.59	1.672	3.4
144.	Irish Journal of Management	C			
145.	JISTEM Journal of Information Systems and Technology Management	C			
146.	Journal of Accounting and Management Information Systems (JAMIS)	C			
147.	Journal of Accounting, Business and Management	C			
148.	Journal of Applied Management and Entrepreneurship	C			
149.	Journal of Applied Sport Management	C			
150.	Journal of Arts Management Law and Society	C	0.24		0.9
151.	Journal of Business and Management	C			
152.	Journal of Change Management	C	0.51		2.6
153.	Journal of Comparative International Management	C			
154.	Journal of Cost & Management	C			
155.	Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development	C	0.42		

156.	Journal of Database Marketing & Customer Strategy Management	C			
157.	Journal of East European Management Studies	C	0.30	0.679	0.9
158.	Journal of Facilities Management	C	0.46		2.1
159.	Journal of Financial Management and Analysis	C			
160.	Journal of Financial Management of Property and Construction	C	0.34		1.3
161.	Journal of Financial Management, Markets and Institutions	C			
162.	Journal of Global Sport Management	C			1.7
163.	Journal of Humanitarian Logistics and Supply Chain Management	C	0.78		4.1
164.	Journal of Information and Knowledge Management	C	0.26		1.3
165.	Journal of Innovation Management	C			
166.	Journal of International Technology and Information Management	C			
167.	Journal of Investment Management	C			
168.	Journal of Law and Financial Management	C			
169.	Journal of Legal Technology Risk Management	C			
170.	Journal of Management Analytics	C			4.6
171.	Journal of Management Development	C	0.41		3.2
172.	Journal of Management Spirituality and Religion	C	0.39		
173.	Journal of Management Systems	C			
174.	Journal of Management and Governance	C	0.64		2.6
175.	Journal of Managerial Issues	C	0.33		
176.	Journal of Modelling in Management	C	0.36		3
177.	Journal of Performance Management	C			
178.	Journal of Place Management and Development	C	0.68		2.6
179.	Journal of Property Management	C			
180.	Journal of Risk Management in Financial Institutions	C			0.2
181.	Journal of Science and Technology Policy Management	C	0.28		3.3
182.	Journal of Small Business Strategy	C	0.22		
183.	Journal of Statistics and Management Systems	C	0.50		
184.	Journal of Strategy and Management	C	0.33		2.1

185.	Journal of Technology Management & Innovation	C	0.32		1.1
186.	Journal of Technology Management in China	C			
187.	Journal of Transnational Management	C	0.27		1.1
188.	Library Management	C	0.46		1.3
189.	Management & Organizational History	C	0.38	0.371	1.7
190.	Management Accounting Quarterly	C			
191.	Management Control	C			
192.	Management Perspectives: The Journal of the Iberoamerican Academy of Management	C			
193.	Management Research Review	C	0.55		2.8
194.	Management and Accounting Review	C			
195.	Management and Labour Studies	C			
196.	Management of Environmental Quality	C	0.27		2.4
197.	Management: Journal of Contemporary Management Issues	C			
198.	Manager	C			
199.	Negotiation and Conflict Management Research	C	0.35	1.027	2.5
200.	New Zealand Journal of Human Resources Management	C			
201.	Operations Management Research	C	0.44	2.000	8.4
202.	Operations and Supply Chain Management	C			0.8
203.	Organization Management Journal	C	0.22		0.9
204.	Petroleum Accounting and Financial Management Journal	C			
205.	Philosophy of Management	C			1.6
206.	Records Management Journal	C	0.35		2.6
207.	Research in Transportation Business & Management	C			5.2
208.	Review of International Business and Strategy	C			3.7
209.	Risk Management	C	0.33	1.172	
210.	Risk Management and Insurance Review	C	0.28		1
211.	South African Journal of Business Management	C		0.439	0.9
212.	South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences	C	0.27	0.597	1.2

213.	South Asian Journal of Human Resources Management	C			0.9
214.	South Asian Journal of Management	C			
215.	Sport Management Education Journal	C			1.2
216.	Sport, Business and Management	C	0.37		
217.	Strategy & Leadership	C	0.32		1.1
218.	Team Performance Management	C	0.41		1.9
219.	Technology Innovation Management Review	C			
220.	The International Journal of Management Education	C	0.41	2.354	
221.	The Journal of High Technology Management Research	C	0.41		
222.	The Journal of Hospitality Financial Management	C			
223.	Total Quality Management and Business Excellence	C	0.64	2.922	4.6
224.	Training and Management Development Methods	C			
225.	Villanova Journal of Law and Investment Management	C			
226.	World Journal of Management and Economics	C			

Panel B: Marketing Journals (n =112)

Journal Title	ABDC Rating	Cabell's Classification Index - Marketing	Journal Impact Factor	CiteScore
1. European Journal of Marketing	A*	0.79	2.135	3.6
2. International Journal of Research in Marketing	A*	0.83	3.352	7.7
3. Journal of Financial Markets	A*	0.87	1.677	2.7
4. Journal of Marketing	A*	0.99	5.266	15.1
5. Journal of Marketing Research	A*	0.98	4.626	8.9
6. Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science	A*	0.99	7.959	16.8
7. Marketing Science	A*	0.83	3.019	6
8. Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics	A	0.43	2.511	3.5
9. Australasian Marketing Journal	A	0.44		2.7
10. Capital Markets Law Journal	A			1.1
11. Electronic Markets	A	0.46	2.981	6.7
12. Emerging Markets Review	A	0.85	3.092	4.7
13. International Journal of Advertising	A	0.61	3.606	5.4
14. International Journal of Bank Marketing	A	0.56	2.800	4.7

15. International Journal of Market Research	A	0.28	1.093	1.2
16. International Marketing Review	A	0.80	2.907	6
17. Journal of Advertising	A	0.84	6.302	8.3
18. Journal of Advertising Research	A	0.48	2.169	3.9
19. Journal of Business & Industrial Marketing	A	0.51	2.497	3.5
20. Journal of Consumer Marketing	A	0.59		2.6
21. Journal of Interactive Marketing	A	0.99	5.097	9.5
22. Journal of International Marketing	A	0.96	4.575	7.1
23. Journal of Macromarketing	A	0.37	1.925	3.4
24. Journal of Marketing Management	A	0.65	1.719	5.1
25. Journal of Public Policy and Marketing	A	0.66	2.478	5.1
26. Journal of Services Marketing	A	0.74	3.195	4.8
27. Journal of Strategic Marketing	A	0.39		3.8
28. Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing	A	0.74	4.097	6.3
29. Journal of Vacation Marketing	A	0.59	1.940	3.4
30. Marketing Intelligence & Planning	A	0.50	2.164	3.5
31. Marketing Letters	A	0.54	1.277	3.9
32. Marketing Theory	A	0.93	2.815	5.5
33. Psychology & Marketing	A	0.68	2.37	4
34. Quantitative Marketing and Economics	A	0.39	0.583	1.4
35. Academy of Marketing Studies Journal	B			
36. Common Market Law Review	B	0.45	3.522	3.6
37. Consumption, Markets and Culture	B			
38. Emerging Markets Finance and Trade	B	0.35	1.214	1.9
39. Financial Markets, Institutions and Instruments	B	0.37		1.2
40. Health Marketing Quarterly	B	0.28		0.8
41. International Journal of Emerging Markets	B	0.38	1.022	2.3
42. International Journal of Housing Markets and Analysis	B	0.32		1.3
43. International Journal of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Marketing	B			1.1
44. International Journal of Sports Marketing and Sponsorship	B	0.31	1.075	1.5
45. International Review on Public and Nonprofit Marketing	B	0.28		2
46. Journal of Business-to-Business Marketing	B	0.33	0.543	1.5
47. Journal of Current Issues and Research in Advertising	B	0.25		1.8
48. Journal of Emerging Market Finance	B	0.31		0.6
49. Journal of Financial Services Marketing	B	0.26		1.3
50. Journal of Food Products Marketing	B	0.26		2.8

51. Journal of Global Fashion Marketing	B	0.33		1.9
52. Journal of Global Marketing	B	0.32		2.2
53. Journal of Global Scholars of Marketing Science	B			
54. Journal of Historical Research in Marketing	B	0.27		0.9
55. Journal of Interactive Advertising	B			1.6
56. Journal of International Consumer Marketing	B	0.44		2
57. Journal of International Food and Agribusiness Marketing	B	0.25		2.7
58. Journal of Islamic Marketing	B	0.80		2.3
59. Journal of Marketing Behaviour	B			
60. Journal of Marketing Channels	B	0.25		
61. Journal of Marketing Communications	B	0.56		4.3
62. Journal of Marketing Education	B	0.50		3.5
63. Journal of Marketing Theory and Practice	B	0.99		2.9
64. Journal of Marketing for Higher Education	B	0.47	2.375	3.5
65. Journal of Nonprofit & Public Sector Marketing	B	0.33		1.3
66. Journal of Political Marketing	B	0.34		2.7
67. Journal of Relationship Marketing	B	0.28		1.2
68. Journal of Research in Interactive Marketing	B	0.60	2.540	4.4
69. Journal of Research in Marketing and Entrepreneurship	B	0.36		1.7
70. Journal of Social Marketing	B	0.65	1.884	3.6
71. Law and Financial Markets Review	B			0.5
72. Qualitative Market Research: an international journal	B			
73. Services Marketing Quarterly	B	0.32		1.4
74. Social Marketing Quarterly	B	0.28		2.3
75. Sport Marketing Quarterly	B		0.744	1.4
76. The Journal of Prediction Markets	B			
77. Advances in International Marketing	C	0.37		
78. Advertising & Society Review	C			
79. Arts and the Market (formerly Arts Marketing)	C			
80. Asia-Pacific Financial Markets	C	0.25		0.8
81. Asian Journal of Marketing (SING)	C			
82. Canadian Journal of Marketing Research	C			
83. Capital Markets Review	C			
84. Credit and Capital Markets	C			0.4
85. Economic and Labour Market Review	C	0.33	2.259	2.5

86. Indian Journal of Marketing	C	0.19	1.5
87. International Journal of Electronic Marketing and Retailing	C	0.20	1.0
88. International Journal of Financial Markets and Derivatives	C		
89. International Journal of Internet Marketing and Advertising	C	0.26	0.8
90. International Journal of Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Marketing	C	0.24	1.5
91. International Journal of Technology Marketing	C		1.4
92. International Journal of Trade and Global Markets	C		1.3
93. Irish Marketing Review	C		
94. Journal for Advancement of Marketing Education (JAME)	C	0.25	
95. Journal of Advertising Education	C		0.2
96. Journal of Digital & Social Media Marketing	C		0.1
97. Journal of Empirical Generalisations in Marketing Science	C	0.15	
98. Journal of Euromarketing	C		
99. Journal of International Marketing and Exporting	C		
100. Journal of International Marketing and Marketing Research	C		
101. Journal of Marketing & Social Research	C		
102. Journal of Marketing Analytics	C	0.31	0.8
103. Journal of Medical Marketing	C		
104. Journal of Targeting, Measurement and Analysis for Marketing	C		
105. Macroeconomics and Finance in Emerging Market Economies	C	0.24	0.8
106. Marketing Bulletin	C		
107. Marketing Education Review	C		0.8
108. Marketing Health Services	C		
109. Review of Marketing Science	C	0.19	0.3
110. Review of Marketing and Agricultural Economics	C		
111. Revista Portuguesa de Marketing	C		
112. The Marketing Review	C		