

For Online Publication

Online Appendix

Documenting and Explaining the Dramatic Rise of the New Society Journals in Economics

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In this online appendix, we provide further details on our data collection, journal ranking methodologies, additional tables and figures, and the full narrative evidence referred to in the main paper.

A Data Collection

In this section we provide more details regarding our data collection.

A.1 Two-stage mechanism to define set of economics journals

Here we describe the full details of our two-stage mechanism for defining a set of economics journals. In the first stage, for each journal we collect affiliation information of the first ten eligible editors from the editorial boards that were present at the time we collected the data and compute the proportion of these editors who have an economics affiliation. We consider editors, co-editors, associate editors, advisory editors and managing editors, but exclude book review editors, administrative editors and assistant managing editors, as the latter group are usually staff who manage the inquiries and submissions.¹ If the journal has less than ten people on its editorial board, we include all the eligible board members.

We define a “pure” economics affiliation to mean that one’s Department, Division, School, Faculty, Centre or Institute is of Economics only. We allow that this might be in terms of a specific branch or field of economics, like econometrics, international economics, or a study

¹In a few cases, the managing editors are also staff. In such cases we excluded the managing editors from the calculations.

of some aspect of the economy, but it must be directly related to the word “economics”. What we specifically rule out with a pure economics affiliation is affiliations which do not include economics or economy like Finance, Marketing, Statistics etc, and affiliations that involve combinations of multiple disciplines linked together by the word “and”. For example, the *Department of Business Economics* is considered to be a pure economics affiliation, whereas the *Department of Economics and Business* is not. For those under business schools, we check whether the schools unambiguously group their faculty members by academic areas/research units and if so, whether the academic areas/research units to which these editors belong are pure economics ones by our definition above. The editors who are from pure economics academic areas/research units under business schools will therefore also be classified as economics editors using this approach. We apply the same approach to editors in Colleges or Faculties of Liberal Arts, Social Sciences, Public Policy or Political Economy. As long as an editor holds at least one such pure economics affiliation irrespective of whether it is a courtesy or emeritus appointment, he/she is classified as an editor from the economics discipline in our study. We compute the proportion of economics editors for each journal. Here we do not count as economics those editors who work in banks or government bodies unless they jointly hold academic positions with pure economics affiliations. We initially assign journals as economics if their proportion of economics editors is greater than or equal to one half; otherwise they are assigned as non-economics journals. Using this methodology, every *JCR* journal is assigned an initial categorization.

In the second stage, we take the journals from stage one and update the set of economics journals through two parallel iterative updating processes which we refer to as stage 2(a) and stage 2(b), respectively. In the first updating process, within each updating iteration, we use the previous categorization to compute the fraction of its citations that a journal receives from the group of economics journals, and then reassign journals into one of the two categories, economics vs. non-economics, according to whether the fraction of citations they receive from economics journals is greater than or equal to 0.5. In parallel, in the second updating process, we compute the fraction of citations that a journal makes which are to the group of economics journals, and then reassign journals into one of the two categories, economics vs. non-economics, according to whether the fraction of citations they make to

economics journals compared to all citations is greater than or equal to 0.5.

For each of these iterative procedures we include self-citations as including them helps preserve the stability and consistency of our definition of economics journals. In each of the two parallel processes, we continue the iterations until the categorization of journals become stable within this process (i.e., there are no changes in categorization with a further iteration). Finally, we take the intersection of the two sets produced by these two processes as our final set of economics journals. Journals outside our set of final economics journals are classified as non-economics journals.

We can formalize the stage 2(a) of our mechanism. In step 0, for each journal j in year t , suppose we have a dummy variable ($D_{j,0,t}$) which is one if the journal is initially classified as economics (at least half of the eligible editors have a pure economics classification), and otherwise is zero. In subsequent steps, we use another notation (L) to separate the intermediate values for updating. For the i^{th} iteration of the updating process based on citations from economics journals,

$$L_{j,i,t} = \frac{\sum_{1 \leq k \leq N_t} C_{j,k,t} D_{k,i-1,t}}{\sum_{1 \leq k \leq N_t} C_{j,k,t}}$$

and

$$D_{j,i,t} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } L_{j,i,t} \geq 0.5, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases},$$

where $C_{j,k,t}$ denotes the total number of citations to articles published in journal j over the 5-year window (from year $t - 4$ to year t) from articles published in journal k in year t , and N_t equals the total number of journals in year t . Note that in this updating process, each iteration relies on citations from journals with an economics classification. For the parallel updating process (stage 2(b)), we apply the above scheme but use citations to journals with an economics classification. In this parallel process, the formula for $L_{j,i,t}$ is replaced by

$$L_{j,i,t} = \frac{\sum_{1 \leq k \leq N_t} C_{k,j,t} D_{k,i-1,t}}{\sum_{1 \leq k \leq N_t} C_{k,j,t}}.$$

For each yearly database t , we define our final set of economics journals to be those that are defined as economics journals under both of these two processes — i.e., based on citations from economics journals (from stage 2(a)) and based on citations to economics journals (from

stage 2(b)).

There are quite a lot of journals that failed stage 1 but passed stage 2a or 2b in our procedure above. The list of journals varies with each year. Across the period 2015-2022, the average number that failed stage 1 but passed stage 2a per year is 26, while the average number that failed stage 1 but passed stage 2b per year is 112.25. The average number that failed stage 1 but passed both stage 2a and stage 2b per year is 25.75. This compares to the average number of journals considered in the *JCR*-Economics database per year of 437.125, and so is a bit over 5% of all the *JCR* journals.

A.2 Compiling data for dependent variables

We collected the annual number of citations from each of the top-5 journals to the articles published in each year during 2003-2022 for the *JEEA*, 1997-2022 for the *JEEA* comparisons, 2006-2022 for the *TE*, 2000-2022 for the *TE* comparisons, 2009-2022 for the *AEJs*, 2003-2022 for the *AEJ* comparisons, 2010-2022 for the *QE*, and 2004-2022 for the *QE* comparisons.

In brief, for computing 3-year forward impact factors, we need yearly citation counts, that is, how many times publications in one journal in a given year y are cited by the top-5 journals in each of the following $(y + 2)$ years including the given year. We do this for each of the new society journals and their comparison journals. For each of the journals under consideration, we use the *JCR* database to collect how many times articles in the journal published in year y are cited by each of the top-5 journals in each year during y to $(y + 2)$. Specifically, we go to the *JCR* database and type one of the top-5 journals and download the Citing Journal Data for a given year. This summarizes how journals are cited by the given top-5 journal in that particular year. We do this for each top-5 journal in each year from 1997-2022. Since the *JCR* does not separate out *AEA Papers and Proceedings* from *AER* before 2018, we need to rely on the *Web of Science (WoS)* to identify the citation counts from *AEA Papers and Proceedings*. To do this, we go to the main page of the *WoS* and click the section “Basic Search”. We type the title of the cited journal under Publication Name and the cited year under Year Published. Then we can view all the items published in the cited journal. We click Create Citation Report at the upper right corner and then we can view all the citing journals. We can easily identify *American Economic Review* by sorting

with Source Titles. Focusing on *American Economic Review*, we can count those articles published in May in each year.

Some problems came up when we used this approach. First, if a journal has a cumulative number of citations over the previous ten years of zero or one, this journal will not be captured as being cited in the *JCR* database. This introduces ambiguity about whether this journal attracts exactly one citation or attracts no citations at all. In principle, this could lead to a downwards bias in the impact factor of our new society journals as new society journals are more likely to accumulate a lower number of citations due to their shorter age as opposed to those being active throughout our sample period. To handle this, we obtain data using the *WoS*. Second, although *TE* was started in 2006, it entered *JCR* and *WoS* in 2007, which means that the citations to publications in *TE* in 2006 are not captured in these databases. To address this issue pertaining to the *TE* 2006 volume, we downloaded all articles published in top-5 journals during 2006-2008 (more than 1,100 articles). By going through the references of these articles, we manually counted how many times articles in top-5 journals (excluding *AEA Papers and Proceedings*) cited *TE* articles published in 2006. Third, we identified that *WoS* missed out the entire December issue of *TE* 2007 volume, which results in collecting citations to *TE* 2007 from *JCR* or *WoS* incomplete. Following the same steps we took to correct the issue related to *TE* 2006 volume above, we rectified this omission.

To summarize, the combination of data from *JCR*, *WoS* and that manually collected allowed us to complete the data collection for the 3-year forward (and backward) impact factors.

A.3 Additional data collected by RAs

A.3.1 Collecting data for editors

We hired and supervised two research assistants (RAs) to independently gather the data on the average editors' characteristics. The RAs traced the names and the main academic affiliations of these editors by browsing the journal front material in the *JSTOR* and *Sci-*

enceDirect databases.² The RAs independently cross-checked this information with that on the editors' websites and online CVs. They also collected these editors' publication records, history of editing experience, the years when they obtained Ph.D. degrees and their affiliations. When collecting the data for the editors' editing experience from their CVs, the RAs cross-checked the information on the journal website or journal front matters obtained from other third-party portals (e.g., *ScienceDirect* and *JSTOR*). Moreover, if an editor performed as an editor/co-editor at two journals in the same class, we added the service at both journals even if the time-period overlapped. The same applies to the cases when an editor performed as an associate editor/editorial board member. Once the RAs completed this work, we compared the data collected by each, and if any discrepancies were found, we investigated and corrected the discrepancies ourselves. Hence, we believe that our data on the editors' characteristics is measured with very little, if any, error.

A.3.2 Collecting data for authors and contacts

We manually collected data on the more than 2,800 authors who published in the initial volumes of the new journals and the comparison journals in the years when their respective new journals were launched. We hired a team of RAs to collect and cross-check the relevant data from the *WoS*, *Google Scholar* and authors' websites: the authors' affiliation information and the number of publications they had in the top-5 journals in the previous ten years. The specific steps involved are detailed below.

We first identified all articles in the initial volume of the new journals and the comparison journals in the years when their respective new journals were launched from *WoS*, and extracted all authors' names and affiliations from these articles.

In cleaning up data for authors' affiliations, we standardized the varying formats of affiliations across different journals. We used the highest-ranked affiliation (according to the Tilburg University Economics Rankings compiled in the starting years of the new journals) for authors with multiple affiliations.

For collecting authors' publications in the top-5 journals, we used *Google Scholar* and

²Note that for the *JOLE*, we approached their editorial office for the relevant information due to the absence of such information online.

identified *Google Scholar* profile URLs for each author, if available. These author-specific URL identifiers were later used to correctly match authors of interest with those returned by direct searches from *Google Scholar Advanced Search*. For an author with a *Google Scholar* profile URL, we searched the database with the author's name, the year range of our interest, and one top-5 journal title in the respective sections. We directly used the author's name from our extracted list if the name did not involve a middle name but used the author's name without the middle name if the name involved a middle name, which helped broaden the initial publication list returned by the *Google Scholar* searches (note that searching for an author with a middle name may exclude some of the author's publications if the author's name appeared without a middle name on some publications). We further used an author's *Google Scholar* profile URL to exclude publication items from the returned list if these items are associated with a different URL (i.e., published by some other author who shared common names with the author of interest). Furthermore, the *Google Scholar* database does not differentiate a publication from its previous working paper version (e.g., a previous working paper of an *AER* publication may be counted as a separate *AER* publication). We removed such duplicative cases by excluding the publication items without formal URL links to the top-5 journal. Additionally, the *Google Scholar* interface does not provide a simple search filter such that we could separate *AEA Papers and Proceedings* from the other issues in *AER*. We identified and excluded *AEA Papers and Proceedings* based on the information from authors' CVs and institutional websites, as well as using *WoS*. We have conducted test searches and cross-checked the *Google Scholar* results with those manually collected from authors' CVs and institutional websites to ensure data accuracy.

Note that for authors without any *Google Scholar* profile URLs, two RAs worked in parallel to gather data from these authors' CVs and institutional websites. We conducted between-RA cross-checks to minimize any errors.

We also collected data on whether authors and editors shared common affiliations (were colleagues) at the time the new journals were launched.

B Journal Rankings

B.1 Ranking methodologies

B.1.1 Invariant ranking methodology

Consistent with the existing literature, we first remove self-citations (defined as citations from the same journal to itself) and adjust for journal size. We then adjust for reference intensity, i.e., a measure of the degree to which a given journal cites other articles on average, following Palacios-Huerta and Volij (2004), by normalizing the citation counts from a given journal by the average number of references in that journal.

Formally, for each year t , we denote the impact factor for journal j obtained in the i^{th} iteration from this methodology by a superscript *Inv* (for invariance). Before the first iteration starts, i.e., $i = 0$, we have

$$I_{j,0,t}^{Inv} = \frac{1}{W_{j,t}} \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^{N_t} \left(\frac{C_{j,k,t}}{\frac{1}{w_{k,t}} \sum_{r=1}^{N_t} C_{r,k,t}} \right) \quad (\text{B.1})$$

and from the first iteration onward, i.e., $i \geq 1$, we have

$$I_{j,i,t}^{Inv} = \frac{1}{W_{j,t}} \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^{N_t} \left(\frac{C_{j,k,t} I_{k,i-1,t}^{Inv}}{\frac{1}{w_{k,t}} \sum_{r=1}^{N_t} C_{r,k,t}} \right), \quad (\text{B.2})$$

where $C_{j,k,t}$ represents the total number of citations of articles published in journal j over the 5-year window, i.e., year $t - 4$ to year t , by articles published in journal k in year t ; N_t denotes the total number of journals in year t ; $w_{k,t}$ denotes the number of articles published in journal k in year t ; and $W_{j,t}$ denotes the total number of articles published in journal j from year $t - 4$ to year t .

As is clear from (B.1), citations are simply added up rather than being adjusted by the impact factor of the respective journals they come from in the first step of the procedure (i.e. there is no quality adjustment in the first step). However, for subsequent steps, the updated impact factors from the previous step are used to adjust the citations received by each journal in the updating process, as can be seen in (B.2). The summation expression

over r in the denominator of (B.1) and (B.2) captures the adjustment for reference intensity of the citing journal. With this normalization, the resulting impact factors are invariant to the reference intensity in an average article in any citing journal. This iterative updating process continues until convergence is reached for a particular year in the sense that there are no further changes in the relative rankings of journals in that year based on their impact factors. The result will be a unique set of impact factors.

B.1.2 Rankings based on the Top-5

We propose the top-5 impact factor as

$$I_{j,t}^{\text{Top-5}} = \frac{1}{W_{j,t}} \sum_{k \in J, k \neq j} C_{j,k,t}, \quad (\text{B.3})$$

where $C_{j,k,t}$ and $W_{j,t}$ are defined as above, and moreover, J is a set comprising the top-5 journals, namely, *AER*, *ECMA*, *JPE*, *QJE*, and *RES*. Similar to the practice for our invariant rankings, we remove self-citations (which applies when the journal in question is itself a top-5 journal). We also remove the *AEA Papers and Proceedings* from the articles and citations from the *AER*. We then rank journals according to the resulting impact factor for a particular year.

B.1.3 Robustness of the rankings

We also examined the robustness of our rankings based on the iterative method to two variations in our methodology:

1. Removal of reference intensity adjustment

Most of the earlier ranking studies followed the standard iterative eigenfactor approach, but did not control for the reference intensity in the citing journals. Without adjusting for reference intensity, the formula for the impact factor of journal j in the i^{th} iteration for year t simplifies to

$$I_{j,0,t}^{\text{NoRI}} = \frac{1}{W_{j,t}} \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^{N_t} C_{j,k,t} \quad \text{and} \quad I_{j,i,t}^{\text{NoRI}} = \frac{1}{W_{j,t}} \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^{N_t} C_{j,k,t} I_{k,i-1,t}^{\text{NoRI}}$$

where $C_{j,k,t}$, N_t and $W_{j,t}$ follow the earlier definitions.

2. Invariant top-5 method

In our top-5 method we used the unweighted sum of citations from top-5 journals, thus treating each of the top-5 journals as equal. Column (4) of Table 1 adjusts for differences in impact factors and reference intensities of the top-5 journals. We repeat this in column (4) of Table B.2 for all economics journals. Specifically, we first apply our invariant method to the top-5 journals. This involves using the same method as detailed in (1) and (2) to the top-5 journals alone to get the invariant top-5 impact factors. We then rank all journals outside the top-5 by adjusting citations from articles published in top-5 journals by their respective invariant top-5 impact factors. We generate one such invariant top-5 ranking for each year over 2015-2022, and then produce its geometric-mean ranking. There is very little difference between columns (3) and (4) of Tables 1 and B.2, which is why we stick to the simple top-5 ranking in the main paper.

B.1.4 Construction of the dependent variable

We define the general y -year forward impact factor for journal j in year t as

$$F_{j,t}(y) = \frac{1}{w_{j,t}} \sum_{k \in J} \sum_{m=t}^{t+y-1} c_{j,k,t,m}, \quad (\text{B.4})$$

where $c_{j,k,t,m}$ is the number of citations of articles published in journal j in year t by articles published in journal k in year m , while $w_{j,t}$ is the number of articles published in journal j in year t . In our application, the set J consists of the top-5 journals.³ For example, if we want to construct the forward impact factor for the 2009 volume of *AEJ-Macro* over the period 2009–2011 (i.e. $y = 3$), we count the number of citations of articles in the 2009 volume of *AEJ-Macro* by the top-5 journals published in 2009–2011. We then divide this number by the number of articles that were published in the 2009 volume of *AEJ-Macro*.

We similarly define an equivalent y -year backward impact factor for journal j in year t

³Again, we do not include citations from *AEA Papers and Proceedings* in this impact factor.

with a y -year window as

$$B_{j,t}(y) = \left[\sum_{m=t-y+1}^t w_{j,m} \right]^{-1} \sum_{k \in J} \sum_{m=t-y+1}^t c_{j,k,m,t}, \quad (\text{B.5})$$

where $c_{j,k,m,t}$ is the number of citations of articles published in journal j in year m by articles published in journal k in year t , $w_{j,x}$ and J are defined as above. Based on this definition, our top-5 rankings in column (3) of Table 1 are the same as those obtained from this 5-year backward impact factor measure (the current year plus the previous four years), where note the previously defined $C_{j,k,t}$ satisfies $C_{j,k,t} = \sum_{m=t-4}^t c_{j,k,m,t}$. Note, following our approach to constructing forward impact factors, and in contrast to our invariant method used in columns (1) and (2) in Table 1, this measure is non-iterative.

B.2 Additional ranking results

Table B.1: Comparing Invariant Rankings with Other Online Rankings

| Journal | Invariant Method | SJR 2022 | AJG 2021 | RePEc Aggregate |
|--|------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| ECONOMETRICA | 4 | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC STUDIES | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| NBER MACROECONOMICS ANNUAL | 6 | 494 | N.R. | 204 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC LITERATURE | 7 | 7 | 10 | 13 |
| JOURNAL OF FINANCE | 8 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL-APPLIED ECONOMICS | 9 | 8 | 10 | 11 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL-MACROECONOMICS | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 |
| BROOKINGS PAPERS ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY | 11 | 26 | 36 | 10 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW-INSIGHTS | 12 | N.R. | 36 | 27 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL-ECONOMIC POLICY | 13 | 15 | 36 | 19 |
| ANNUAL REVIEW OF ECONOMICS | 14 | 12 | 36 | 15 |
| JOURNAL OF LABOR ECONOMICS | 15 | 24 | 10 | 24 |
| JOURNAL OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION | 16 | 18 | 10 | 20 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS | 17 | 14 | 10 | 14 |
| REVIEW OF FINANCIAL STUDIES | 18 | 9 | 1 | 12 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES | 19 | 13 | 10 | 9 |
| JOURNAL OF MONETARY ECONOMICS | 20 | 19 | 10 | 16 |
| JOURNAL OF HUMAN RESOURCES | 21 | 30 | 36 | 21 |
| JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL ECONOMICS | 22 | 11 | 1 | 6 |
| THEORETICAL ECONOMICS | 23 | 54 | 10 | 67 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL-MICROECONOMICS | 24 | 22 | 36 | 60 |
| QUANTITATIVE ECONOMICS | 25 | 31 | 10 | 45 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC GROWTH | 26 | 32 | 36 | 17 |
| ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 27 | 25 | 10 | 18 |
| RAND JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 28 | 34 | 10 | 48 |
| JOURNAL OF BUSINESS & ECONOMIC STATISTICS | 29 | 16 | 10 | 37 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC DYNAMICS | 30 | 47 | 36 | 32 |
| JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS | 31 | 29 | 10 | 22 |
| JOURNAL OF PUBLIC ECONOMICS | 32 | 23 | 36 | 25 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC THEORY | 33 | 43 | 10 | 68 |
| INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC REVIEW | 34 | 62 | 10 | 64 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMETRICS | 35 | 20 | 10 | 29 |
| ECONOMIC POLICY | 36 | 77 | 36 | 23 |
| ANNUAL REVIEW OF FINANCIAL ECONOMICS | 37 | 67 | 36 | 50 |

Table B.1: Comparing Invariant Rankings with Other Online Rankings

| Journal | Invariant Method | SJR 2022 | AJG 2021 | RePEc Aggregate |
|---|------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS | 38 | 35 | 36 | 30 |
| IMF ECONOMIC REVIEW | 39 | 27 | 36 | 28 |
| JOURNAL OF APPLIED ECONOMETRICS | 40 | 52 | 36 | 42 |
| AEA PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS | 41 | N.R. | N.R. | 81 |
| REVIEW OF FINANCE | 42 | 21 | 10 | 47 |
| EXPERIMENTAL ECONOMICS | 43 | 58 | 36 | 59 |
| JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMISTS | 44 | 37 | 36 | 53 |
| ECONOMETRIC THEORY | 45 | 90 | 10 | 110 |
| JOURNAL OF URBAN ECONOMICS | 46 | 38 | 36 | 44 |
| ECONOMETRICS JOURNAL | 47 | 102 | 36 | 38 |
| EUROPEAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 48 | 73 | 36 | 36 |
| GAMES AND ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR | 49 | 99 | 36 | 118 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC HISTORY | 50 | 56 | 36 | 134 |
| JOURNAL OF LAW & ECONOMICS | 51 | 94 | 36 | 105 |
| JOURNAL OF MONEY CREDIT AND BANKING | 52 | 103 | 10 | 35 |
| JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS | 53 | 28 | 10 | 52 |
| WORLD BANK RESEARCH OBSERVER | 54 | 48 | 131 | 39 |
| JOURNAL OF POLICY ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT | 55 | 63 | 36 | 124 |
| JOURNAL OF HEALTH ECONOMICS | 56 | 65 | 36 | 56 |
| REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS AND POLICY | 57 | 36 | 131 | 41 |
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL CHANGE | 58 | 140 | 36 | N.R. |
| ECONOMIC THEORY | 59 | 82 | 36 | 157 |
| ECONOMICA | 60 | 131 | 36 | 54 |
| JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS | 61 | 127 | 36 | 137 |
| EXPLORATIONS IN ECONOMIC HISTORY | 62 | 40 | 36 | 121 |
| JOURNAL OF RISK AND UNCERTAINTY | 63 | 49 | 36 | 96 |
| JOURNAL OF LAW ECONOMICS & ORGANIZATION | 64 | 117 | 36 | 150 |
| WORLD BANK ECONOMIC REVIEW | 65 | 110 | 36 | 70 |
| JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL ECONOMETRICS | 66 | 88 | 36 | 100 |
| JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT | 67 | 50 | 36 | 49 |
| SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 68 | 238 | 36 | 77 |
| LABOUR ECONOMICS | 69 | 105 | 36 | 66 |
| EDUCATION FINANCE AND POLICY | 70 | 132 | N.R. | 186 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION | 71 | 113 | 36 | 128 |
| JOURNAL OF POPULATION ECONOMICS | 72 | 42 | 36 | 75 |
| ECONOMETRIC REVIEWS | 73 | 157 | 36 | 113 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC DYNAMICS & CONTROL | 74 | 143 | 36 | 57 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR & ORGANIZATION | 75 | 138 | 36 | 72 |
| JOURNAL OF THE ECONOMIC SCIENCE ASSOCIATION-JESA | 76 | N.R. | 266 | 34 |
| ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION REVIEW | 77 | 126 | 131 | 102 |
| ECONOMIC INQUIRY | 78 | 208 | 36 | 86 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC SURVEYS | 79 | 61 | 131 | 43 |
| JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING & ECONOMICS | 80 | 17 | 1 | 51 |
| OXFORD BULLETIN OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS | 81 | 85 | 36 | 78 |
| CANADIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS-REVUE CANADIENNE D ECONOMIQUE | 82 | 197 | 36 | 89 |
| NATIONAL TAX JOURNAL | 83 | 149 | 131 | 133 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT STRATEGY | 84 | 111 | 131 | 101 |
| ANNUAL REVIEW OF RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 85 | 46 | 131 | 58 |
| AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HEALTH ECONOMICS | 86 | 100 | N.R. | 119 |
| JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS | 87 | 227 | 36 | 213 |
| REAL ESTATE ECONOMICS | 88 | 92 | 36 | 174 |

Table B.1: Comparing Invariant Rankings with Other Online Rankings

| Journal | Invariant Method | SJR 2022 | AJG 2021 | RePEc Aggregate |
|--|------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| JOURNAL OF HUMAN CAPITAL | 89 | 195 | 36 | 90 |
| REGIONAL SCIENCE AND URBAN ECONOMICS | 90 | 128 | 36 | 107 |
| AMERICAN LAW AND ECONOMICS REVIEW | 91 | 329 | 131 | 228 |
| QME-QUANTITATIVE MARKETING AND ECONOMICS | 92 | 107 | 36 | 165 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY | 93 | 74 | 10 | 65 |
| ECONOMIC HISTORY REVIEW | 94 | 104 | 10 | 249 |
| OXFORD ECONOMIC PAPERS-NEW SERIES | 95 | 258 | 36 | 109 |
| EUROPEAN REVIEW OF ECONOMIC HISTORY | 96 | 120 | 36 | 210 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF GAME THEORY | 97 | 393 | 131 | 274 |
| MACROECONOMIC DYNAMICS | 98 | 236 | 131 | 131 |
| REVIEW OF INCOME AND WEALTH | 99 | 171 | 36 | 87 |
| SOCIAL CHOICE AND WELFARE | 100 | 263 | 36 | 207 |
| INTERNATIONAL TAX AND PUBLIC FINANCE | 101 | 229 | 131 | 139 |
| AMERICAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS | 102 | 66 | 36 | 61 |
| JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE ECONOMICS | 103 | 134 | 36 | 79 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC INEQUALITY | 104 | 146 | 131 | 82 |
| JOURNAL OF BANKING & FINANCE | 105 | 86 | 36 | 40 |
| THEORY AND DECISION | 106 | 345 | 131 | 199 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF FORECASTING | 107 | 72 | 36 | 76 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC PSYCHOLOGY | 108 | 96 | 131 | 122 |
| SOUTHERN ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 109 | 211 | 131 | 203 |
| HEALTH ECONOMICS | 110 | 160 | 36 | 130 |
| JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL STABILITY | 111 | 93 | 36 | 46 |
| OXFORD REVIEW OF ECONOMIC POLICY | 112 | 60 | 131 | 85 |
| ECONOMICS LETTERS | 113 | 233 | 36 | 63 |
| FISCAL STUDIES | 114 | 64 | 131 | 103 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC DESIGN | 115 | 336 | 131 | 349 |
| JOURNAL OF REGIONAL SCIENCE | 116 | 134 | 36 | 123 |
| JOURNAL OF PUBLIC ECONOMIC THEORY | 117 | 288 | 131 | 194 |
| JOURNAL OF RISK AND INSURANCE | 118 | 197 | 36 | 176 |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 119 | 163 | 131 | 92 |
| JOURNAL OF EMPIRICAL FINANCE | 120 | 125 | 36 | 106 |
| WORLD DEVELOPMENT | 121 | 51 | 36 | 55 |
| RESOURCE AND ENERGY ECONOMICS | 122 | 148 | 131 | 129 |
| MATHEMATICAL SOCIAL SCIENCES | 123 | 375 | 131 | 262 |
| PUBLIC CHOICE | 124 | 269 | 36 | 178 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL & RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 125 | 98 | 36 | 120 |
| LAND ECONOMICS | 126 | 228 | 36 | 173 |
| CLIOMETRICA | 127 | 115 | 131 | 193 |
| ENERGY JOURNAL | 128 | 123 | 36 | 95 |
| ECONOMICS & POLITICS | 129 | 262 | 131 | 192 |
| JOURNAL OF HOUSING ECONOMICS | 130 | 195 | 131 | 153 |
| REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION | 131 | 167 | 131 | 225 |
| RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS | 132 | 409 | 266 | 108 |
| FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST LOUIS REVIEW | 133 | 217 | N.R. | 201 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD | 134 | 83 | 131 | 159 |
| B E JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS & POLICY | 135 | 329 | 131 | 248 |
| REVIEW OF WORLD ECONOMICS | 136 | 279 | 131 | 135 |
| ECONOMETRICS AND STATISTICS | 137 | 166 | N.R. | 285 |
| JOURNAL OF MACROECONOMICS | 138 | 232 | 131 | 97 |
| JOURNAL OF PENSION ECONOMICS & FINANCE | 139 | 377 | 131 | 136 |
| ECONOMETRICS | 140 | 319 | 266 | 196 |
| REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS | 141 | 274 | 131 | 69 |

Table B.1: Comparing Invariant Rankings with Other Online Rankings

| Journal | Invariant Method | SJR 2022 | AJG 2021 | RePEc Aggregate |
|---|------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS | 142 | 70 | N.R. | 209 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 143 | 251 | 131 | 267 |
| KYKLOS | 144 | 197 | 36 | 180 |
| JOURNAL OF AFRICAN ECONOMIES | 145 | 186 | 131 | 190 |
| CESIFO ECONOMIC STUDIES | 146 | 376 | 131 | 152 |
| INFORMATION ECONOMICS AND POLICY | 147 | 91 | 131 | 155 |
| JOURNAL OF PRODUCTIVITY ANALYSIS | 148 | 202 | 131 | 183 |
| JOURNAL OF REAL ESTATE FINANCE AND ECONOMICS | 149 | 217 | 36 | 240 |
| JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES | 150 | 139 | 36 | 138 |
| INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 151 | 191 | 131 | 156 |
| CLIMATE CHANGE ECONOMICS | 152 | 224 | N.R. | 251 |
| JOURNAL OF BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS | 153 | 155 | N.R. | 229 |
| AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS | 154 | 116 | 131 | 112 |
| ECONOMIC THEORY BULLETIN | 155 | N.R. | 131 | 323 |
| B E JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL ECONOMICS | 156 | 381 | 131 | 345 |
| ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY | 157 | 81 | 10 | 127 |
| B E JOURNAL OF MACROECONOMICS | 158 | 451 | 131 | 211 |
| GERMAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 159 | 175 | 131 | 161 |
| CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC POLICY | 160 | 213 | 131 | 189 |
| EUROPEAN REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS | 161 | 88 | 36 | 147 |
| FOOD POLICY | 162 | 76 | 36 | 91 |
| MATHEMATICAL FINANCE | 163 | 80 | 36 | 132 |
| ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORTATION | 164 | 141 | 266 | 170 |
| ECONOMICS & HUMAN BIOLOGY | 165 | 159 | 131 | 200 |
| ENERGY ECONOMICS | 166 | 39 | 36 | 26 |
| JOURNAL OF DEMOGRAPHIC ECONOMICS | 167 | 243 | N.R. | 145 |
| JOURNAL OF BEHAVIORAL AND EXPERIMENTAL ECONOMICS | 168 | 219 | 131 | 179 |
| APPLIED ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES AND POLICY | 169 | 68 | 131 | 184 |
| ECONOMICS AND PHILOSOPHY | 170 | 312 | 131 | 362 |
| WORLD ECONOMY | 171 | 201 | 131 | 111 |
| ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS | 172 | 247 | 131 | 181 |
| EMPIRICAL ECONOMICS | 173 | 240 | 131 | 31 |
| INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF LAW AND ECONOMICS | 174 | 245 | 131 | 298 |
| JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS | 175 | 106 | 36 | 146 |
| JOURNAL OF FORECASTING | 176 | 206 | 131 | 198 |
| JOURNAL OF THE ECONOMICS OF AGEING | 177 | 202 | 131 | 182 |
| JOURNAL OF BEHAVIORAL AND EXPERIMENTAL FINANCE | 178 | 129 | 266 | 93 |
| ECONOMICS OF ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY | 179 | 212 | 266 | 187 |
| GENEVA RISK AND INSURANCE REVIEW | 180 | 295 | 131 | 287 |
| JOURNAL OF COMPETITION LAW & ECONOMICS | 181 | 393 | N.R. | 299 |
| CHINA ECONOMIC REVIEW | 182 | 95 | 131 | 84 |
| REVIEW OF NETWORK ECONOMICS | 183 | 468 | 131 | 340 |
| STUDIES IN NONLINEAR DYNAMICS AND ECONOMETRICS | 184 | 317 | 131 | 237 |
| JOURNAL OF CHOICE MODELLING | 185 | 137 | 266 | 215 |
| JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MARKETS INSTITUTIONS & MONEY | 186 | 161 | 36 | 83 |
| JOURNAL OF REAL ESTATE RESEARCH | 187 | 346 | N.R. | 309 |
| JOURNAL OF REGULATORY ECONOMICS | 188 | 277 | 131 | 214 |
| JOURNAL OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS | 189 | 45 | N.R. | 62 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC METHODOLOGY | 190 | 281 | 131 | 331 |
| REGIONAL STUDIES | 191 | 84 | 10 | 94 |
| INTERNATIONAL FINANCE | 192 | 393 | N.R. | 126 |
| MANCHESTER SCHOOL | 193 | 353 | 131 | 188 |

Table B.1: Comparing Invariant Rankings with Other Online Rankings

| Journal | Invariant Method | SJR 2022 | AJG 2021 | RePEc Aggregate |
|---|------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| PAPERS IN REGIONAL SCIENCE | 194 | 184 | 36 | 171 |
| JOURNAL OF SPORTS ECONOMICS | 195 | 222 | 131 | 264 |
| SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMICS | 196 | 44 | 36 | 80 |
| SPATIAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS | 197 | 251 | 131 | 280 |
| OPEN ECONOMIES REVIEW | 198 | 344 | 131 | 148 |
| CANADIAN PUBLIC POLICY-ANALYSE DE POLITIQUES | 199 | 156 | N.R. | 252 |
| QUANTITATIVE FINANCE | 200 | 221 | 36 | 114 |
| MARINE RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 201 | 241 | 266 | 341 |
| ECONOMIC MODELLING | 202 | 124 | 131 | 71 |
| PUBLIC FINANCE REVIEW | 203 | 429 | N.R. | 227 |
| ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS | 204 | 75 | 36 | 73 |
| HISTORY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 205 | 365 | 131 | N.R. |
| JOURNAL OF COMMODITY MARKETS | 206 | 213 | 36 | 175 |
| EMERGING MARKETS REVIEW | 207 | 147 | 131 | 99 |
| REVISTA DE HISTORIA ECONOMICA | 208 | 259 | 266 | 374 |
| JOURNAL OF THE JAPANESE AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIES | 209 | 169 | 131 | 166 |
| CAMBRIDGE JOURNAL OF REGIONS ECONOMY AND SOCIETY | 210 | 133 | 36 | 149 |
| JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 211 | 266 | 131 | 296 |
| CAMBRIDGE JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 212 | 142 | 36 | 140 |
| MATHEMATICS AND FINANCIAL ECONOMICS | 213 | 303 | N.R. | N.R. |
| SERIES-JOURNAL OF THE SPANISH ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION | 214 | 328 | 266 | 191 |
| JOURNAL OF EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS | 215 | 215 | 131 | 185 |
| ECONOMICS OF INNOVATION AND NEW TECHNOLOGY | 216 | 200 | 131 | 168 |
| FEMINIST ECONOMICS | 217 | 101 | 131 | 208 |
| FRONTIERS OF ECONOMICS IN CHINA | 218 | 412 | N.R. | 365 |
| SCOTTISH JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 219 | 368 | 131 | 243 |
| INDUSTRIAL AND CORPORATE CHANGE | 220 | 108 | 36 | 115 |
| ECONOMIC RECORD | 221 | 368 | 131 | 260 |
| ECONOMICS OF TRANSITION | 222 | N.R. | 131 | 197 |
| JAHRBUCHER FUR NATIONALOKONOMIE UND STATISTIK | 223 | 53 | 266 | N.R. |
| ECONOMIST-NETHERLANDS | 224 | 257 | 266 | 212 |
| ECONOMIC SYSTEMS RESEARCH | 225 | 173 | 131 | 218 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC THEORY | 226 | 467 | 131 | 332 |
| JAPANESE ECONOMIC REVIEW | 227 | 273 | 266 | 297 |
| JOURNAL OF CULTURAL ECONOMICS | 228 | 183 | 131 | 288 |
| JOURNAL OF INSTITUTIONAL AND THEORETICAL ECONOMICS-ZEITSCHRIFT FUR DIE GESAMTE STAATSWISSENSCHAFT | 229 | 462 | 131 | 339 |
| FINANZARCHIV | 230 | 453 | 266 | 205 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC INTERACTION AND COORDINATION | 231 | 340 | 266 | 233 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC EDUCATION | 232 | 334 | 266 | 343 |
| JOURNAL OF INSTITUTIONAL ECONOMICS | 233 | 188 | 36 | 230 |
| STRUCTURAL CHANGE AND ECONOMIC DYNAMICS | 234 | 122 | 131 | 158 |
| GAMES | 235 | 405 | 266 | 326 |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF HEALTH ECONOMICS | 236 | 158 | 131 | 255 |
| REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY | 237 | 56 | 36 | 231 |
| INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF ECONOMICS & FINANCE | 238 | 174 | 131 | 117 |
| APPLIED ECONOMICS | 239 | 270 | 131 | 116 |
| CANADIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-REVUE CANADIENNE D AGROECONOMIE | 240 | 119 | 131 | 238 |
| EASTERN ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 241 | 320 | 266 | 300 |
| AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 242 | 188 | 131 | 221 |

Table B.1: Comparing Invariant Rankings with Other Online Rankings

| Journal | Invariant Method | SJR 2022 | AJG 2021 | RePEc Aggregate |
|--|------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| JOURNAL OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS | 243 | 245 | 131 | 253 |
| PACIFIC ECONOMIC REVIEW | 244 | 333 | 131 | 275 |
| ASIAN DEVELOPMENT REVIEW | 245 | 327 | N.R. | 244 |
| QUARTERLY REVIEW OF ECONOMICS AND FINANCE | 246 | 231 | 131 | 163 |
| AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC HISTORY REVIEW | 247 | 428 | 131 | 384 |
| SCANDINAVIAN ECONOMIC HISTORY REVIEW | 248 | 225 | 266 | 415 |
| REVUE ECONOMIQUE | 249 | 468 | N.R. | 375 |
| METROECONOMICA | 250 | 216 | 266 | 236 |
| EURASIAN BUSINESS REVIEW | 251 | 180 | 131 | 169 |
| ECONOMICS OF GOVERNANCE | 252 | 388 | 266 | 312 |
| NORTH AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND FINANCE | 253 | 192 | 131 | 144 |
| PHARMACOECONOMICS | 254 | 112 | 131 | 342 |
| REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS | 255 | 307 | 131 | 220 |
| JOURNAL OF POLICY MODELING | 256 | 168 | 131 | 172 |
| COMPUTATIONAL ECONOMICS | 257 | 316 | 266 | 278 |
| ENERGY POLICY | 258 | 59 | 131 | 33 |
| JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT ECONOMICS AND POLICY | 259 | 424 | 131 | 321 |
| JOURNAL OF BEHAVIORAL FINANCE | 260 | 272 | 131 | 245 |
| VALUE IN HEALTH | 261 | 323 | N.R. | N.R. |
| ECON JOURNAL WATCH | 262 | 435 | 131 | 416 |
| SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW | 263 | 55 | 36 | N.R. |
| ECONOMIC SYSTEMS | 264 | 225 | 131 | 167 |
| NEW POLITICAL ECONOMY | 265 | 97 | 36 | 241 |
| JOURNAL OF ASIAN ECONOMICS | 266 | 250 | 266 | 217 |
| TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PART A-POLICY AND PRACTICE | 267 | 69 | 36 | 88 |
| ANNALS OF REGIONAL SCIENCE | 268 | 293 | 131 | 224 |
| COMPETITION & CHANGE | 269 | 118 | 131 | N.R. |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF LAW AND ECONOMICS | 270 | 363 | 266 | 295 |
| JAPAN AND THE WORLD ECONOMY | 271 | 287 | 266 | 222 |
| JOURNAL OF NEUROSCIENCE PSYCHOLOGY AND ECONOMICS | 272 | 429 | N.R. | N.R. |
| INSURANCE MATHEMATICS & ECONOMICS | 273 | 176 | 36 | 239 |
| APPLIED ECONOMICS LETTERS | 274 | 326 | 266 | 216 |
| DEFENCE AND PEACE ECONOMICS | 275 | 275 | 131 | 247 |
| JOURNAL OF MEDIA ECONOMICS | 276 | 518 | 266 | 350 |
| ASTIN BULLETIN | 277 | 130 | 131 | 250 |
| AGRIBUSINESS | 278 | 208 | N.R. | 302 |
| NATIONAL INSTITUTE ECONOMIC REVIEW | 279 | 181 | 266 | 246 |
| JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING | 280 | 114 | N.R. | N.R. |
| INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY MONITOR | 281 | N.R. | N.R. | 202 |
| INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW | 282 | 266 | 131 | 283 |
| SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 283 | 321 | 266 | 162 |
| INDUSTRY AND INNOVATION | 284 | 121 | 36 | 177 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HEALTH ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT | 285 | 296 | 131 | 334 |
| JAHRBUCH FUR WIRTSCHAFTSGESCHICHTE | 286 | 512 | N.R. | 477 |
| TRANSPORT POLICY | 287 | 78 | 131 | 143 |
| JOURNAL OF POST KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS | 288 | 308 | 131 | 293 |
| ECONOMICS-THE OPEN ACCESS OPEN-ASSESSMENT E-JOURNAL | 289 | N.R. | N.R. | 235 |
| ANNALS OF ECONOMICS AND FINANCE | 290 | 500 | 131 | 98 |

Table B.1: Comparing Invariant Rankings with Other Online Rankings

| Journal | Invariant Method | SJR 2022 | AJG 2021 | RePEc Aggregate |
|---|------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| JOURNAL OF WINE ECONOMICS | 291 | 282 | N.R. | 348 |
| TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PART B-METHODOLOGICAL | 292 | 33 | N.R. | 125 |
| REVIEW OF KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS | 293 | 251 | N.R. | 258 |
| LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 294 | 205 | N.R. | 164 |
| APPLIED HEALTH ECONOMICS AND HEALTH POLICY | 295 | 165 | N.R. | 371 |
| EMPIRICA | 296 | 356 | 266 | 242 |
| BULLETIN OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH | 297 | 386 | 131 | 333 |
| JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | 298 | 235 | 266 | 223 |
| RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSURANCE REVIEW | 299 | 356 | N.R. | 372 |
| JOURNAL OF AGRARIAN CHANGE | 300 | 154 | 131 | N.R. |
| REVIEW OF BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS | 301 | 518 | 131 | 290 |
| HISTORY OF ECONOMIC IDEAS | 302 | 515 | N.R. | 454 |
| WATER RESOURCES AND ECONOMICS | 303 | 237 | N.R. | N.R. |
| EMERGING MARKETS FINANCE AND TRADE | 304 | 186 | 131 | 154 |
| MANAGERIAL AND DECISION ECONOMICS | 305 | 341 | 131 | 364 |
| AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC PAPERS | 306 | 311 | 266 | 314 |
| ASIAN ECONOMIC POLICY REVIEW | 307 | 223 | N.R. | 367 |
| DEVELOPING ECONOMIES | 308 | 264 | N.R. | 390 |
| JOURNAL OF APPLIED ECONOMICS | 309 | 359 | 266 | 271 |
| WORLD TRADE REVIEW | 310 | 285 | N.R. | 361 |
| ECONOMIA-JOURNAL OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION | 311 | 244 | N.R. | 160 |
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT QUARTERLY | 312 | 315 | N.R. | 411 |
| JOURNAL OF FOREST ECONOMICS | 313 | 314 | 131 | 261 |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT | 314 | 304 | 131 | 398 |
| ECONOMY AND SOCIETY | 315 | 87 | 36 | N.R. |
| AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 316 | 373 | 266 | 328 |
| REVIEW OF DERIVATIVES RESEARCH | 317 | 431 | 131 | 392 |
| RESEARCH IN TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS | 318 | 162 | 266 | 234 |
| ASIAN ECONOMIC PAPERS | 319 | 176 | 266 | 195 |
| ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND POLICY | 320 | 150 | 266 | 142 |
| JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT GEOGRAPHY | 321 | 78 | 131 | 151 |
| CHINA & WORLD ECONOMY | 322 | 193 | 266 | 259 |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC POLICIES-INTERVENTION | 323 | 438 | 266 | 310 |
| CHINA AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC REVIEW | 324 | 172 | 266 | 294 |
| BULLETIN OF INDONESIAN ECONOMIC STUDIES | 325 | 178 | 266 | 381 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS AND POLICY STUDIES | 326 | 305 | 266 | 272 |
| ZEITSCHRIFT FUR WIRTSCHAFTSGEOGRAPHIE | 327 | 286 | N.R. | N.R. |
| ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REVIEW | 328 | 371 | 266 | 282 |
| COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC STUDIES | 329 | 396 | 266 | 256 |
| AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD ECONOMICS | 330 | 202 | N.R. | 254 |
| REVIEW OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 331 | 254 | 131 | 292 |
| JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNTING & ECONOMICS | 332 | 241 | 131 | 219 |
| SOCIO-ECONOMIC PLANNING SCIENCES | 333 | 144 | 131 | 304 |
| ECONOMIC NOTES | 334 | 350 | 266 | 273 |
| TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PART E-LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORTATION REVIEW | 335 | 41 | 36 | 141 |

Table B.1: Comparing Invariant Rankings with Other Online Rankings

| Journal | Invariant Method | SJR 2022 | AJG 2021 | RePEc Aggregate |
|---|------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| JCMS-JOURNAL OF COMMON MARKET STUDIES | 336 | 151 | 36 | 301 |
| ECONOMIA POLITICA | 337 | 338 | N.R. | 257 |
| INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS-POLITICS LAW AND ECONOMICS | 338 | 109 | N.R. | 358 |
| JOURNAL OF FAMILY AND ECONOMIC ISSUES | 339 | 302 | 131 | 276 |
| ACCESS-ACCESS TO SCIENCE BUSINESS INNOVATION IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY | 340 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| HEALTH ECONOMICS REVIEW | 341 | 185 | N.R. | 366 |
| ECONOMICS ECOLOGY SOCIUM | 342 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM | 343 | 210 | 266 | 263 |
| REVIEW OF RADICAL POLITICAL ECONOMICS | 344 | 234 | 266 | 449 |
| FOREST POLICY AND ECONOMICS | 345 | 145 | N.R. | 308 |
| ITALIAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 346 | 413 | N.R. | 266 |
| BORSA ISTANBUL REVIEW | 347 | 190 | N.R. | 104 |
| POST-SOVIET AFFAIRS | 348 | 229 | N.R. | 401 |
| ANNALS OF PUBLIC AND COOPERATIVE ECONOMICS | 349 | 291 | 131 | 291 |
| INDEPENDENT REVIEW | 350 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF APPLIED ECONOMICS | 351 | 301 | 266 | 232 |
| ASIAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 352 | 352 | 266 | 325 |
| EASTERN EUROPEAN ECONOMICS | 353 | 415 | 266 | 330 |
| HOMO OECONOMICUS-JOURNAL OF BEHAVIORAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ECONOMICS | 354 | N.R. | N.R. | 425 |
| WORK EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIETY | 355 | 71 | 10 | 405 |
| JOURNAL OF THE ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMY | 356 | 407 | 266 | 317 |
| POST-COMMUNIST ECONOMIES | 357 | 264 | 266 | 324 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC ISSUES | 358 | 347 | 131 | 356 |
| AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY | 359 | 433 | 131 | 457 |
| REVISTA DE HISTORIA INDUSTRIAL | 360 | 509 | N.R. | N.R. |
| WORLD DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES | 361 | 284 | N.R. | 387 |
| REVISTA DE ECONOMIA APLICADA | 362 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| REVIEW OF REGIONAL STUDIES | 363 | 410 | N.R. | 393 |
| WATER ECONOMICS AND POLICY | 364 | 378 | N.R. | 418 |
| SINGAPORE ECONOMIC REVIEW | 365 | 379 | N.R. | 320 |
| REVUE D ECONOMIE POLITIQUE | 366 | 483 | N.R. | 379 |
| PORTUGUESE ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 367 | 397 | 266 | 286 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC STUDIES | 368 | 299 | 131 | 226 |
| BASIC INCOME STUDIES | 369 | 336 | N.R. | 458 |
| ANNALS OF ACTUARIAL SCIENCE | 370 | 170 | 266 | 394 |
| TIJDSCHRIFT VOOR ECONOMISCHE EN SOCIALE GEOGRAFIE | 371 | 136 | 266 | 376 |
| ECONOMICS BULLETIN | 372 | 456 | N.R. | 281 |
| JOURNAL OF WORLD TRADE | 373 | 385 | 131 | N.R. |
| TOURISM ECONOMICS | 374 | 153 | 131 | 336 |
| REVIEW OF SOCIAL ECONOMY | 375 | 397 | 131 | 382 |
| EURASIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 376 | 279 | 266 | 305 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 377 | 351 | 266 | 351 |
| HACIENDA PUBLICA ESPANOLA-REVIEW OF PUBLIC ECONOMICS | 378 | 453 | N.R. | 344 |
| ECONOMIC CHANGE AND RESTRUCTURING | 379 | 276 | 266 | 303 |
| JOURNAL OF CULTURAL ECONOMY | 380 | 220 | 131 | 455 |

Table B.1: Comparing Invariant Rankings with Other Online Rankings

| Journal | Invariant Method | SJR 2022 | AJG 2021 | RePEc Aggregate |
|--|------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| ASIA-PACIFIC JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING & ECONOMICS | 381 | 413 | 131 | 360 |
| HITOTSUBASHI JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 382 | 507 | N.R. | 346 |
| PANOECONOMICUS | 383 | 402 | N.R. | 452 |
| FUTURES | 384 | 179 | 131 | N.R. |
| PHARMACOECONOMICS-OPEN | 385 | 247 | N.R. | 465 |
| EUROPE-ASIA STUDIES | 386 | 290 | 131 | 459 |
| CEPAL REVIEW | 387 | 444 | N.R. | N.R. |
| ECONOMIC AND LABOUR RELATIONS REVIEW | 388 | 268 | 266 | 388 |
| INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF ECONOMICS EDUCATION | 389 | 339 | N.R. | 419 |
| ECONOMIC RESEARCH-EKONOMSKA ISTRAZIVANJA | 390 | 260 | N.R. | 400 |
| ASIAN-PACIFIC ECONOMIC LITERATURE | 391 | 433 | N.R. | 424 |
| JOURNAL OF ASIAN BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC STUDIES | 392 | 261 | N.R. | N.R. |
| JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY | 393 | 447 | N.R. | N.R. |
| PSL QUARTERLY REVIEW | 394 | 488 | N.R. | 353 |
| JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL COUNSELING AND PLANNING | 395 | 324 | N.R. | N.R. |
| ACTA OECONOMICA | 396 | 444 | N.R. | 417 |
| JOURNAL OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PUBLIC POLICY | 397 | 289 | 266 | 377 |
| BALTIC JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 398 | 420 | 266 | 322 |
| JOURNAL OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT | 399 | 306 | 131 | 277 |
| GLOBAL ECONOMIC REVIEW | 400 | 408 | 266 | 327 |
| JOURNAL OF CHINESE ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS STUDIES | 401 | 341 | 266 | 347 |
| KOREAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 402 | 404 | N.R. | 406 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT ECONOMICS | 403 | 503 | N.R. | N.R. |
| TECHNOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY | 404 | 206 | N.R. | N.R. |
| INVESTIGACION ECONOMICA | 405 | 455 | N.R. | N.R. |
| AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-ZEMEDELSKA EKONOMIKA | 406 | 309 | N.R. | 467 |
| PRAGUE ECONOMIC PAPERS | 407 | 463 | N.R. | 420 |
| INVESTIGACIONES DE HISTORIA ECONOMICA | 408 | 379 | N.R. | 435 |
| JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS ECONOMICS | 409 | 163 | 266 | 268 |
| JOURNAL OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE | 410 | 457 | N.R. | 428 |
| JOURNAL OF AGRIBUSINESS IN DEVELOPING AND EMERGING ECONOMIES | 411 | 294 | N.R. | 479 |
| BIO-BASED AND APPLIED ECONOMICS | 412 | 390 | N.R. | 335 |
| AFRICAN REVIEW OF ECONOMICS AND FINANCE-AREF | 413 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| JOURNAL OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND PUBLIC CHOICE | 414 | 505 | N.R. | N.R. |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION | 415 | 372 | 266 | 313 |
| CENTRAL BANK REVIEW | 416 | 334 | N.R. | 279 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS | 417 | 347 | 266 | 284 |
| ROMANIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC FORECASTING | 418 | 440 | N.R. | N.R. |
| E & M EKONOMIE A MANAGEMENT | 419 | 390 | N.R. | N.R. |
| ECONOMICS OF PEACE AND SECURITY JOURNAL | 420 | 506 | N.R. | 408 |
| TRANSFORMATIONS IN BUSINESS & ECONOMICS | 421 | 390 | N.R. | N.R. |
| REVISTA DE ECONOMIA MUNDIAL | 422 | 425 | N.R. | N.R. |
| TRIMESTRE ECONOMICO | 423 | 479 | N.R. | N.R. |
| OPEC ENERGY REVIEW | 424 | 367 | N.R. | 306 |
| ASIAN JOURNAL OF TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION | 425 | 322 | 266 | N.R. |

Table B.1: Comparing Invariant Rankings with Other Online Rankings

| Journal | Invariant Method | SJR 2022 | AJG 2021 | RePEc Aggregate |
|---|------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| CHINA ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 426 | 256 | 266 | 427 |
| ESTUDIOS DE ECONOMIA | 427 | 460 | N.R. | 426 |
| LOCAL ECONOMY | 428 | 341 | 131 | 441 |
| SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES | 429 | 411 | N.R. | N.R. |
| ECONOMIC AFFAIRS | 430 | 518 | N.R. | 396 |
| INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC POLICY | 431 | 366 | N.R. | 265 |
| JOURNAL OF THE KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY | 432 | 278 | 266 | 206 |
| INZINERINE EKONOMIKA-ENGINEERING ECONOMICS | 433 | 355 | N.R. | N.R. |
| EKONOMICKY CASOPIS | 434 | 499 | N.R. | N.R. |
| INDIAN JOURNAL OF LABOUR ECONOMICS | 435 | 249 | 266 | 414 |
| POLITICKA EKONOMIE | 436 | 480 | N.R. | 489 |
| AMFITEATRU ECONOMIC | 437 | 349 | N.R. | 378 |
| INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 438 | 364 | 266 | 318 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EMERGING MARKETS | 439 | 298 | 266 | 439 |
| OECONOMIA-HISTORY METHODOLOGY PHILOSOPHY | 440 | 490 | N.R. | N.R. |
| JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL ECONOMIC POLICY | 441 | 389 | 266 | 352 |
| JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE ECONOMICS AND POLICY | 442 | 449 | N.R. | 270 |
| REVIEW OF REGIONAL RESEARCH-JAHRBUCH FUR REGIONALWISSENSCHAFT | 443 | 354 | N.R. | 316 |
| ECONOMIC COMPUTATION AND ECONOMIC CYBERNETICS STUDIES AND RESEARCH | 444 | 443 | N.R. | 440 |
| ECONOMIC PAPERS | 445 | 436 | N.R. | 389 |
| JOURNAL OF KOREA TRADE | 446 | 501 | N.R. | N.R. |
| ATLANTIC ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 447 | 496 | 266 | 363 |
| JOURNAL OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN ECONOMIES | 448 | 437 | N.R. | N.R. |
| COGENT ECONOMICS & FINANCE | 449 | 361 | 266 | 269 |
| ZBORNIK RADOVA EKONOMSKOG FAKULTETA U RIJECI-PROCEEDINGS OF RIJEKA FACULTY OF ECONOMICS | 450 | 451 | N.R. | 436 |
| CUSTOS E AGRONEGOCIO ON LINE | 451 | 449 | N.R. | N.R. |
| JOURNAL OF COMPETITIVENESS | 452 | 194 | N.R. | N.R. |
| ECONOMIC ISSUES | 453 | N.R. | 266 | 409 |
| FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW | 454 | 325 | 266 | 422 |
| ECONOMIES | 455 | 300 | 266 | 311 |
| INVESTIGACIONES REGIONALES-JOURNAL OF REGIONAL RESEARCH | 456 | 416 | N.R. | 397 |
| INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE REVIEW | 457 | 465 | N.R. | 423 |
| REVUE D ETUDES COMPARATIVES EST-OUEST | 458 | 517 | N.R. | 496 |
| CHINESE ECONOMY | 459 | 255 | N.R. | 412 |
| OECONOMIA COPERNICANA | 460 | 181 | N.R. | 319 |
| JOURNAL OF ENERGY MARKETS | 461 | 475 | 266 | N.R. |
| ARGUMENTA OECONOMICA | 462 | 502 | N.R. | N.R. |
| ANNALS OF FINANCIAL ECONOMICS | 463 | 402 | N.R. | 289 |
| INTERNATIONAL ADVANCES IN ECONOMIC RESEARCH | 464 | 458 | 266 | 413 |
| ASIA-PACIFIC FINANCIAL MARKETS | 465 | 442 | 131 | 383 |
| REVISTA ECONOMIA | 466 | N.R. | N.R. | 448 |
| MARGIN-JOURNAL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH | 467 | 401 | N.R. | 386 |
| MACROECONOMICS AND FINANCE IN EMERGING MARKET ECONOMIES | 468 | 448 | N.R. | 357 |
| AFRICAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES | 469 | 384 | N.R. | 462 |
| GLOBAL ECONOMY JOURNAL | 470 | 475 | 266 | 391 |

Table B.1: Comparing Invariant Rankings with Other Online Rankings

| Journal | Invariant Method | SJR 2022 | AJG 2021 | RePEc Aggregate |
|---|------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| EVOLUTIONARY AND INSTITUTIONAL ECONOMICS REVIEW | 471 | N.R. | N.R. | 432 |
| LEDGER | 472 | 497 | N.R. | N.R. |
| INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT | 473 | 400 | N.R. | 403 |
| JOURNAL OF QUANTITATIVE ECONOMICS | 474 | 425 | N.R. | 399 |
| EUROPEAN RESEARCH ON MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS ECONOMICS | 475 | 151 | N.R. | 338 |
| MINERAL ECONOMICS | 476 | 310 | 266 | 355 |
| FORUM FOR SOCIAL ECONOMICS | 477 | 405 | 266 | 402 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTATIONAL ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS | 478 | 492 | 266 | 407 |
| JOURNAL OF CHINESE ECONOMIC AND FOREIGN TRADE STUDIES | 479 | 373 | N.R. | 470 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE | 480 | 239 | N.R. | 329 |
| EQUILIBRIUM-QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC POLICY | 481 | 283 | N.R. | 315 |
| CENTRAL EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC MODELLING AND ECONOMETRICS | 482 | 513 | N.R. | 404 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS | 483 | 508 | 266 | 369 |
| NETNOMICS | 484 | 331 | 266 | 337 |
| JOURNAL OF INTERDISCIPLINARY ECONOMICS | 485 | 470 | 266 | 434 |
| ENTREPRENEURIAL BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS REVIEW | 486 | 291 | N.R. | 380 |
| APPLIED ECONOMIC ANALYSIS | 487 | 296 | N.R. | 370 |
| WORLD REVIEW OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 488 | 480 | N.R. | N.R. |
| CUADERNOS DE ECONOMIA | 489 | 497 | N.R. | N.R. |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES | 490 | N.R. | N.R. | 446 |
| ECONOMIA AGRARIA Y RECURSOS NATURALES | 491 | 419 | N.R. | 444 |
| ECONOMICS & SOCIOLOGY | 492 | 332 | 266 | N.R. |
| ECONOMICS OF TRANSITION AND INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE | 493 | 361 | N.R. | 410 |
| FORESIGHT AND STI GOVERNANCE | 494 | 317 | N.R. | 385 |
| POLITICA ECONOMICA | 495 | 494 | N.R. | 359 |
| CONTEMPORARY ECONOMICS | 496 | 381 | N.R. | 373 |
| MONTENEGRIN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 497 | 387 | N.R. | 433 |
| SOUTH EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS | 498 | 417 | N.R. | 431 |
| REVUE D ECONOMIE REGIONALE ET URBAINE | 499 | N.R. | N.R. | 460 |
| ASIA-PACIFIC JOURNAL OF REGIONAL SCIENCE | 500 | 356 | N.R. | 445 |
| NATIONAL ACCOUNTING REVIEW | 501 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS LETTERS | 502 | 417 | 266 | 354 |
| CIRIEC-ESPANA REVISTA DE ECONOMIA PUBLICA SOCIAL Y COOPERATIVA | 503 | 313 | N.R. | N.R. |
| COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC RESEARCH-CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE | 504 | 441 | N.R. | 464 |
| HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT AND POLICY | 505 | 516 | N.R. | 487 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES | 506 | 487 | N.R. | 429 |
| REVESCO-REVISTA DE ESTUDIOS COOPERATIVOS | 507 | 370 | N.R. | 491 |
| MANCHESTER JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW | 508 | 510 | N.R. | N.R. |
| CUADERNOS DE ECONOMIA-SPAIN | 509 | 438 | N.R. | N.R. |
| VOPROSY EKONOMIKI | 510 | 383 | N.R. | 307 |
| MALAYSIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC STUDIES | 511 | 470 | N.R. | 472 |
| ZAGREB INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF ECONOMICS & BUSINESS | 512 | N.R. | N.R. | 437 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE | 513 | 518 | N.R. | 474 |
| ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS REVIEW | 514 | 491 | N.R. | 469 |
| CROATIAN ECONOMIC SURVEY | 515 | 460 | N.R. | 442 |

Table B.1: Comparing Invariant Rankings with Other Online Rankings

| Journal | Invariant Method | SJR 2022 | AJG 2021 | RePEc Aggregate |
|---|------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS | 516 | N.R. | N.R. | 478 |
| EAST ASIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 517 | N.R. | N.R. | 395 |
| EKONOMIA I PRAWO-ECONOMICS AND LAW | 518 | N.R. | N.R. | 483 |
| JOURNAL OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | 519 | 518 | N.R. | 430 |
| ORGANIZATIONS AND MARKETS IN EMERGING ECONOMIES | 520 | 473 | 266 | 456 |
| INDIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT | 521 | 510 | N.R. | N.R. |
| SEOUL JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 522 | 486 | N.R. | N.R. |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS AND SYSTEMS | 523 | 360 | N.R. | 450 |
| JOURNAL OF INSTITUTIONAL STUDIES | 524 | N.R. | N.R. | 495 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF APPLIED BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS | 525 | N.R. | N.R. | 480 |
| ECONOMIC ANNALS-XXI | 526 | 475 | N.R. | N.R. |
| EKONOMSKI PREGLED | 527 | 493 | N.R. | 490 |
| BALTIC JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC STUDIES | 528 | N.R. | N.R. | 481 |
| SCIENTIFIC ANNALS OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS | 529 | 480 | N.R. | 443 |
| JOURNAL OF APPLIED ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS RESEARCH | 530 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| TERRA ECONOMICUS | 531 | 421 | N.R. | 493 |
| ECONOMIC JOURNAL OF EMERGING MARKETS | 532 | N.R. | N.R. | 451 |
| ESTUDIOS DE ECONOMIA APLICADA | 533 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| EKONOMISTA | 534 | N.R. | N.R. | 494 |
| ECONOMISTS VOICE | 535 | 470 | 266 | 438 |
| STATISTIKA-STATISTICS AND ECONOMY JOURNAL | 536 | 485 | N.R. | N.R. |
| ESTUDIOS GERENCIALES | 537 | 478 | N.R. | 471 |
| ETIKONOMI | 538 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| STUDIES IN BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS | 539 | 483 | N.R. | 463 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTING | 540 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| CROATIAN OPERATIONAL RESEARCH REVIEW | 541 | 427 | N.R. | N.R. |
| ESKISEHIR OSMANGAZI UNIVERSITESI IIBF DERGISI-ESKISEHIR OSMANGAZI UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES | 542 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| INTERNATIONAL REVIEW | 543 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| JOURNAL OF PHILOSOPHICAL ECONOMICS | 544 | 503 | N.R. | 461 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC SCIENCES | 545 | N.R. | N.R. | 368 |
| GOSPODARKA NARODOWA-THE POLISH JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 546 | N.R. | N.R. | 484 |
| EKONOMICHSKAYA POLITIKA | 547 | 463 | N.R. | 453 |
| EKONOMIKA I MATEMATICESKIE METODY-ECONOMICS AND MATHEMATICAL METHODS | 548 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| EKONOMSKI VJESNIK | 549 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| FINANCIAL INTERNET QUARTERLY | 550 | N.R. | N.R. | 486 |
| ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHANGES-FACTS TRENDS FORECAST | 551 | N.R. | N.R. | 497 |
| EGE ACADEMIC REVIEW | 552 | N.R. | N.R. | 475 |
| TURKISH JOURNAL OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS-TUJISE | 553 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| EKONOMSKA MISAO I PRAKSA-ECONOMIC THOUGHT AND PRACTICE | 554 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| VESTNIK SANKT-PETERBURGSKOGO UNIVERSITETA-EKONOMIKA-ST PETERSBURG UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC STUDIES | 555 | 422 | N.R. | 488 |
| STUDIA UNIVERSITATIS VASILE GOLDIS ARAD SERIA STIINTE ECONOMICE | 556 | 446 | N.R. | 476 |
| AGRICULTURAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS-INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC E-JOURNAL | 557 | 465 | N.R. | 74 |
| SOSYOEKONOMI | 558 | N.R. | N.R. | 468 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES | 559 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| REGION ET DEVELOPPEMENT | 560 | N.R. | N.R. | 447 |

Table B.1: Comparing Invariant Rankings with Other Online Rankings

| Journal | Invariant Method | SJR 2022 | AJG 2021 | RePEc Aggregate |
|---|------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| SOUTH ASIAN JOURNAL OF MACROECONOMICS AND PUBLIC FINANCE | 561 | 339 | N.R. | 421 |
| INDONESIAN CAPITAL MARKET REVIEW | 562 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| REGIONOLOGIYA-REGIONOLOGY RUSSIAN JOURNAL OF REGIONAL STUDIES | 563 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| EPTIC | 564 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| REVISTA FINANZAS Y POLITICA ECONOMICA | 565 | 474 | N.R. | 482 |
| AESTIMUM | 566 | 458 | N.R. | N.R. |
| APPLIED ECONOMICS JOURNAL | 566 | 270 | N.R. | N.R. |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS & STATISTICS | 566 | N.R. | 266 | N.R. |
| JOURNAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN TAX TEACHERS ASSOCIATION | 566 | 514 | N.R. | N.R. |
| RETOS-REVISTA DE CIENCIAS DE LA ADMINISTRACION Y ECONOMIA | 566 | 422 | N.R. | N.R. |
| JOURNAL OF EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CENTRAL ASIAN RESEARCH | 571 | 431 | N.R. | N.R. |
| DIMENSION EMPRESARIAL | 572 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| PORTES-REVISTA MEXICANA DE ESTUDIOS SOBRE LA CUENCA DEL PACIFICO | 572 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| ECONOMICS AND FINANCE LETTERS | 574 | N.R. | N.R. | 473 |
| APUNTES DEL CENES | 575 | 518 | N.R. | 485 |
| JOURNAL OF MEHMET AKIF ERSOY UNIVERSITY ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES FACULTY | 576 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| REVUE INTERVENTIONS ECONOMIQUES-PAPERS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY | 576 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| SABERES | 576 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| ISTANBUL IKTISAT DERGISI-ISTANBUL JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 579 | N.R. | N.R. | 492 |
| SCIENTIFIC PAPERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PARDUBICE-SERIES D-FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATION | 580 | 488 | N.R. | N.R. |
| GLOBAL & LOCAL ECONOMIC REVIEW | 581 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BLOCKCHAIN ASSOCIATION | 581 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| ZFW-ADVANCES IN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY | 581 | N.R. | N.R. | 466 |

Notes: This table is based on the geometric-mean rankings of the full set of *JCR* journals. Data used for constructing the online rankings were extracted on September 9, 2024. The *AJG* ranking divides journals into distinct groups: 1-9 (labeled 4* in original *AJG* ranking; coded 1 here); 10-35 (labeled 4 in original *AJG* ranking; coded 10 here); 36-130 (labeled 3 in original *AJG* ranking; coded 36 here); 131-265 (labeled 2 in original *AJG* ranking; coded 131 here); and 266 and below (labeled 1 in original *AJG* ranking; coded 266 here). If a journal is not ranked in a given online ranking, this is denoted by N.R. Journals that are in dark shading are *JCR* journals that we classify as non-economics and journals in light shading are journals we classify as economics but that are not included in our set of baseline journals because we classify them as non-standard.

Table B.2: Rankings of All Economics Journals across Alternative Methods

| Journal | Invariant Method | Removal of Reference Intensity | Top-5 Method | Invariant Top-5 Method |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| ECONOMETRICA | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC STUDIES | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| NBER MACROECONOMICS ANNUAL | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC LITERATURE | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL-APPLIED ECONOMICS | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL-MACROECONOMICS | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| BROOKINGS PAPERS ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY | 10 | 10 | 12 | 11 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL-ECONOMIC POLICY | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| ANNUAL REVIEW OF ECONOMICS | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW-INSIGHTS | 13 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| JOURNAL OF LABOR ECONOMICS | 14 | 14 | 16 | 16 |
| JOURNAL OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS | 16 | 17 | 19 | 19 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES | 17 | 15 | 17 | 17 |
| JOURNAL OF HUMAN RESOURCES | 18 | 19 | 23 | 23 |
| THEORETICAL ECONOMICS | 19 | 20 | 14 | 14 |
| JOURNAL OF MONETARY ECONOMICS | 20 | 18 | 21 | 21 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL-MICROECONOMICS | 21 | 21 | 18 | 18 |
| QUANTITATIVE ECONOMICS | 22 | 23 | 20 | 20 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC GROWTH | 23 | 22 | 26 | 27 |
| ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 24 | 24 | 27 | 26 |
| RAND JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 25 | 25 | 22 | 22 |
| JOURNAL OF BUSINESS & ECONOMIC STATISTICS | 26 | 29 | 34 | 34 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC DYNAMICS | 27 | 26 | 24 | 25 |
| JOURNAL OF PUBLIC ECONOMICS | 28 | 27 | 31 | 31 |
| JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS | 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC THEORY | 30 | 30 | 25 | 24 |
| INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC REVIEW | 31 | 33 | 30 | 29 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMETRICS | 32 | 36 | 36 | 33 |
| ECONOMIC POLICY | 33 | 31 | 38 | 39 |
| JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS | 34 | 34 | 32 | 32 |
| AEA PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS | 35 | 32 | 29 | 30 |
| JOURNAL OF APPLIED ECONOMETRICS | 36 | 42 | 54 | 53 |
| IMF ECONOMIC REVIEW | 37 | 35 | 35 | 36 |
| EXPERIMENTAL ECONOMICS | 38 | 39 | 44 | 43 |
| ECONOMETRIC THEORY | 39 | 53 | 50 | 49 |
| JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMISTS | 40 | 38 | 46 | 55 |
| ECONOMETRICS JOURNAL | 41 | 54 | 47 | 51 |
| GAMES AND ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR | 42 | 46 | 37 | 37 |
| WORLD BANK RESEARCH OBSERVER | 43 | 37 | 33 | 35 |
| JOURNAL OF URBAN ECONOMICS | 44 | 40 | 49 | 48 |
| EUROPEAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 45 | 43 | 51 | 45 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC HISTORY | 46 | 41 | 40 | 38 |

Table B.2: Rankings of All Economics Journals across Alternative Methods

| Journal | Invariant Method | Removal of Reference Intensity | Top-5 Method | Invariant Top-5 Method |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| JOURNAL OF HEALTH ECONOMICS | 47 | 48 | 61 | 54 |
| JOURNAL OF MONEY CREDIT AND BANKING | 48 | 52 | 60 | 60 |
| JOURNAL OF LAW & ECONOMICS | 49 | 44 | 41 | 40 |
| JOURNAL OF POLICY ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT | 50 | 45 | 59 | 64 |
| ECONOMIC THEORY | 51 | 59 | 57 | 57 |
| REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS AND POLICY | 52 | 47 | 63 | 59 |
| JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS | 53 | 56 | 43 | 42 |
| ECONOMICA | 54 | 49 | 53 | 47 |
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL CHANGE | 55 | 50 | 52 | 50 |
| EXPLORATIONS IN ECONOMIC HISTORY | 56 | 51 | 42 | 41 |
| JOURNAL OF RISK AND UNCERTAINTY | 57 | 61 | 56 | 61 |
| JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT | 58 | 58 | 75 | 73 |
| WORLD BANK ECONOMIC REVIEW | 59 | 55 | 65 | 62 |
| SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 60 | 60 | 80 | 77 |
| JOURNAL OF LAW ECONOMICS & ORGANIZATION | 61 | 57 | 48 | 44 |
| JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL ECONOMETRICS | 62 | 78 | 84 | 75 |
| LABOUR ECONOMICS | 63 | 62 | 66 | 66 |
| EDUCATION FINANCE AND POLICY | 64 | 63 | 74 | 76 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION | 65 | 69 | 62 | 63 |
| ECONOMETRIC REVIEWS | 66 | 82 | 102 | 91 |
| JOURNAL OF POPULATION ECONOMICS | 67 | 65 | 118 | 116 |
| ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION REVIEW | 68 | 67 | 109 | 109 |
| JOURNAL OF THE ECONOMIC SCIENCE ASSOCIATION-JESA | 69 | 64 | 55 | 58 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR & ORGANIZATION | 70 | 70 | 79 | 78 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC DYNAMICS & CONTROL | 71 | 68 | 82 | 79 |
| ECONOMIC INQUIRY | 72 | 71 | 92 | 92 |
| OXFORD BULLETIN OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS | 73 | 75 | 98 | 94 |
| CANADIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS-REVUE CANADIENNE D ECONOMIQUE | 74 | 73 | 86 | 81 |
| NATIONAL TAX JOURNAL | 75 | 66 | 68 | 69 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC SURVEYS | 76 | 76 | 138 | 138 |
| AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HEALTH ECONOMICS | 77 | 72 | 58 | 56 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT STRATEGY | 78 | 79 | 94 | 93 |
| ANNUAL REVIEW OF RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 79 | 74 | 67 | 65 |
| JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS | 80 | 84 | 95 | 99 |
| JOURNAL OF HUMAN CAPITAL | 81 | 77 | 78 | 74 |
| QME-QUANTITATIVE MARKETING AND ECONOMICS | 82 | 83 | 45 | 46 |
| EUROPEAN REVIEW OF ECONOMIC HISTORY | 83 | 91 | 83 | 89 |
| AMERICAN LAW AND ECONOMICS REVIEW | 84 | 80 | 39 | 52 |
| ECONOMIC HISTORY REVIEW | 85 | 81 | 105 | 100 |
| REGIONAL SCIENCE AND URBAN ECONOMICS | 86 | 86 | 121 | 121 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF GAME THEORY | 87 | 98 | 106 | 108 |
| MACROECONOMIC DYNAMICS | 88 | 89 | 119 | 120 |
| SOCIAL CHOICE AND WELFARE | 89 | 100 | 127 | 124 |
| OXFORD ECONOMIC PAPERS-NEW SERIES | 90 | 90 | 133 | 130 |
| REVIEW OF INCOME AND WEALTH | 91 | 85 | 113 | 115 |
| INTERNATIONAL TAX AND PUBLIC FINANCE | 92 | 92 | 122 | 128 |

Table B.2: Rankings of All Economics Journals across Alternative Methods

| Journal | Invariant Method | Removal of Reference Intensity | Top-5 Method | Invariant Top-5 Method |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| THEORY AND DECISION | 93 | 101 | 107 | 98 |
| JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE ECONOMICS | 94 | 88 | 104 | 96 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC INEQUALITY | 95 | 87 | 73 | 80 |
| SOUTHERN ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 96 | 94 | 116 | 111 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC PSYCHOLOGY | 97 | 97 | 123 | 123 |
| FISCAL STUDIES | 98 | 95 | 91 | 97 |
| HEALTH ECONOMICS | 99 | 96 | 134 | 133 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC DESIGN | 100 | 121 | 69 | 67 |
| AMERICAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS | 101 | 99 | 126 | 125 |
| ECONOMICS LETTERS | 102 | 106 | 135 | 131 |
| JOURNAL OF PRODUCTIVITY ANALYSIS | 103 | 124 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF PUBLIC ECONOMIC THEORY | 104 | 107 | 115 | 118 |
| MATHEMATICAL SOCIAL SCIENCES | 105 | 134 | 124 | 122 |
| OXFORD REVIEW OF ECONOMIC POLICY | 106 | 93 | 77 | 84 |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 107 | 108 | 111 | 112 |
| CLIOMETRICA | 108 | 105 | 93 | 86 |
| WORLD DEVELOPMENT | 109 | 102 | 143 | 143 |
| PUBLIC CHOICE | 110 | 115 | 132 | 129 |
| JOURNAL OF REGIONAL SCIENCE | 111 | 111 | 89 | 95 |
| ECONOMICS & POLITICS | 112 | 110 | 88 | 90 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL & RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 113 | 114 | 142 | 140 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD | 114 | 116 | 110 | 104 |
| LAND ECONOMICS | 115 | 112 | 117 | 117 |
| B E JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS & POLICY | 116 | 113 | 120 | 119 |
| REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION | 117 | 122 | 108 | 110 |
| JOURNAL OF MACROECONOMICS | 118 | 127 | 137 | 134 |
| FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST LOUIS REVIEW | 119 | 109 | 85 | 85 |
| GENEVA RISK AND INSURANCE REVIEW | 120 | 132 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMETRICS AND STATISTICS | 121 | 156 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF WORLD ECONOMICS | 122 | 120 | 97 | 88 |
| AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS | 123 | 104 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMICS AND PHILOSOPHY | 124 | 119 | 71 | 82 |
| RESOURCE AND ENERGY ECONOMICS | 125 | 123 | 136 | 135 |
| REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS | 126 | 118 | 130 | 132 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 127 | 128 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INFORMATION ECONOMICS AND POLICY | 128 | 146 | 76 | 72 |
| CESIFO ECONOMIC STUDIES | 129 | 126 | 81 | 70 |
| JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES | 130 | 124 | 144 | 144 |
| ECONOMETRICS | 131 | 154 | N.C. | N.C. |
| B E JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL ECONOMICS | 132 | 142 | 90 | 103 |
| RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS | 133 | 139 | 96 | 107 |
| REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS | 134 | 131 | N.C. | N.C. |
| FOOD POLICY | 135 | 117 | N.C. | N.C. |
| KYKLOS | 136 | 138 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF AFRICAN ECONOMIES | 137 | 129 | 112 | 113 |
| GERMAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 138 | 136 | 99 | 105 |
| CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC POLICY | 139 | 140 | N.C. | N.C. |

Table B.2: Rankings of All Economics Journals across Alternative Methods

| Journal | Invariant Method | Removal of Reference Intensity | Top-5 Method | Invariant Top-5 Method |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| JOURNAL OF HOUSING ECONOMICS | 140 | 137 | N.C. | N.C. |
| B E JOURNAL OF MACROECONOMICS | 141 | 130 | 114 | 114 |
| CLIMATE CHANGE ECONOMICS | 142 | 103 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIC THEORY BULLETIN | 143 | 162 | 99 | 105 |
| JOURNAL OF COMPETITION LAW & ECONOMICS | 144 | 135 | 64 | 68 |
| JOURNAL OF DEMOGRAPHIC ECONOMICS | 145 | 149 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS | 146 | 133 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF BEHAVIORAL AND EXPERIMENTAL ECONOMICS | 147 | 150 | 144 | 144 |
| INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 148 | 141 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMICS OF TRANSITION | 149 | 147 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMICS & HUMAN BIOLOGY | 150 | 151 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF LAW AND ECONOMICS | 151 | 160 | 139 | 135 |
| WORLD ECONOMY | 152 | 144 | 129 | 127 |
| ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS | 153 | 145 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EMPIRICAL ECONOMICS | 154 | 158 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF NEUROSCIENCE PSYCHOLOGY AND ECONOMICS | 155 | 157 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REVIEW | 156 | 143 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF THE ECONOMICS OF AGEING | 157 | 153 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF SPORTS ECONOMICS | 158 | 163 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EUROPEAN REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS | 159 | 161 | N.C. | N.C. |
| STUDIES IN NONLINEAR DYNAMICS AND ECONOMETRICS | 160 | 179 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS | 161 | 148 | N.C. | N.C. |
| APPLIED ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES AND POLICY | 162 | 159 | N.C. | N.C. |
| CAMBRIDGE JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 163 | 191 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVISTA DE HISTORIA ECONOMICA | 164 | 181 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF REGULATORY ECONOMICS | 165 | 174 | N.C. | N.C. |
| MANCHESTER SCHOOL | 166 | 170 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL FINANCE | 167 | 166 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF PENSION ECONOMICS & FINANCE | 168 | 175 | N.C. | N.C. |
| OPEN ECONOMIES REVIEW | 169 | 172 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JAHRBUCHER FUR NATIONALOKONOMIE UND STATISTIK | 170 | 165 | 128 | 141 |
| CHINA ECONOMIC REVIEW | 171 | 169 | N.C. | N.C. |
| SERIES-JOURNAL OF THE SPANISH ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION | 172 | 168 | 72 | 71 |
| JOURNAL OF EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS | 173 | 178 | N.C. | N.C. |
| MARINE RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 174 | 173 | N.C. | N.C. |
| SCOTTISH JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 175 | 176 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC THEORY | 176 | 186 | N.C. | N.C. |
| FRONTIERS OF ECONOMICS IN CHINA | 177 | 171 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC EDUCATION | 178 | 152 | 70 | 86 |
| SPATIAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS | 179 | 187 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC INTERACTION AND COORDINATION | 180 | 177 | N.C. | N.C. |
| PUBLIC FINANCE REVIEW | 181 | 167 | N.C. | N.C. |
| HISTORY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 182 | 155 | 99 | 102 |
| ECONOMIC MODELLING | 183 | 190 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF THE JAPANESE AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIES | 184 | 184 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIC RECORD | 185 | 185 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JAPANESE ECONOMIC REVIEW | 186 | 182 | 103 | 101 |

Table B.2: Rankings of All Economics Journals across Alternative Methods

| Journal | Invariant Method | Removal of Reference Intensity | Top-5 Method | Invariant Top-5 Method |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| FINANZARCHIV | 187 | 183 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF INSTITUTIONAL AND THEORETICAL ECONOMICS-ZEITSCHRIFT FUR DIE GESAMTE STAATSWISSENSCHAFT | 188 | 192 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF CULTURAL ECONOMICS | 189 | 194 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIST-NETHERLANDS | 190 | 164 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF MEDIA ECONOMICS | 191 | 200 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF ECONOMICS & FINANCE | 192 | 198 | N.C. | N.C. |
| AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC HISTORY REVIEW | 193 | 193 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF NETWORK ECONOMICS | 194 | 180 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECON JOURNAL WATCH | 195 | 195 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 196 | 203 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMICS OF GOVERNANCE | 197 | 201 | N.C. | N.C. |
| APPLIED ECONOMICS | 198 | 197 | 140 | 139 |
| JOURNAL OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS | 199 | 225 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS | 200 | 253 | N.C. | N.C. |
| GAMES | 201 | 211 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ANNALS OF REGIONAL SCIENCE | 202 | 204 | N.C. | N.C. |
| PACIFIC ECONOMIC REVIEW | 203 | 188 | 125 | 126 |
| CANADIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-REVUE CANADIENNE D AGROECONOMIE | 204 | 206 | N.C. | N.C. |
| LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 205 | 213 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIC SYSTEMS | 206 | 223 | N.C. | N.C. |
| COMPUTATIONAL ECONOMICS | 207 | 199 | 87 | 82 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HEALTH ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT | 208 | 212 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIC SYSTEMS RESEARCH | 209 | 205 | N.C. | N.C. |
| METROECONOMICA | 210 | 217 | N.C. | N.C. |
| AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 211 | 215 | N.C. | N.C. |
| SCANDINAVIAN ECONOMIC HISTORY REVIEW | 212 | 202 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EASTERN ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 213 | 189 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS | 214 | 209 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF FOREST ECONOMICS | 215 | 210 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF ASIAN ECONOMICS | 216 | 220 | N.C. | N.C. |
| DEFENCE AND PEACE ECONOMICS | 217 | 208 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JAPAN AND THE WORLD ECONOMY | 218 | 224 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ANNALS OF ECONOMICS AND FINANCE | 219 | 216 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVUE ECONOMIQUE | 220 | 207 | 141 | 142 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC METHODOLOGY | 221 | 246 | N.C. | N.C. |
| APPLIED ECONOMICS LETTERS | 222 | 219 | N.C. | N.C. |
| SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 223 | 221 | 131 | 135 |
| ASIAN DEVELOPMENT REVIEW | 224 | 214 | N.C. | N.C. |
| BULLETIN OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH | 225 | 230 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS | 226 | 196 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EMPIRICA | 227 | 227 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | 228 | 218 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF WINE ECONOMICS | 229 | 232 | N.C. | N.C. |

Table B.2: Rankings of All Economics Journals across Alternative Methods

| Journal | Invariant Method | Removal of Reference Intensity | Top-5 Method | Invariant Top-5 Method |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC PAPERS | 230 | 234 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMICS-THE OPEN ACCESS OPEN-ASSESSMENT E-JOURNAL | 231 | 226 | N.C. | N.C. |
| AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 232 | 228 | N.C. | N.C. |
| AGRIBUSINESS | 233 | 233 | N.C. | N.C. |
| QUARTERLY REVIEW OF ECONOMICS AND FINANCE | 234 | 235 | N.C. | N.C. |
| DEVELOPING ECONOMIES | 235 | 239 | N.C. | N.C. |
| NATIONAL INSTITUTE ECONOMIC REVIEW | 236 | 229 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ASIA-PACIFIC JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING & ECONOMICS | 237 | 231 | N.C. | N.C. |
| HITOTSUBASHI JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 238 | 240 | N.C. | N.C. |
| WATER ECONOMICS AND POLICY | 239 | 222 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF APPLIED ECONOMICS | 240 | 236 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ASIAN ECONOMIC PAPERS | 241 | 237 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVISTA DE ECONOMIA APLICADA | 242 | 238 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF LAW AND ECONOMICS | 243 | 253 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT | 244 | 247 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF POST KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS | 245 | 267 | N.C. | N.C. |
| PORTUGUESE ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 246 | 245 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INDEPENDENT REVIEW | 247 | 242 | N.C. | N.C. |
| GLOBAL ECONOMIC REVIEW | 248 | 243 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JAHRBUCH FUR WIRTSCHAFTSGESCHICHTE | 249 | 243 | N.C. | N.C. |
| SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES | 250 | 249 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ASIAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 251 | 252 | N.C. | N.C. |
| HACIENDA PUBLICA ESPANOLA-REVIEW OF PUBLIC ECONOMICS | 252 | 248 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVISTA DE HISTORIA INDUSTRIAL | 253 | 255 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF RADICAL POLITICAL ECONOMICS | 254 | 256 | N.C. | N.C. |
| WATER RESOURCES AND ECONOMICS | 255 | 259 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIC NOTES | 256 | 258 | N.C. | N.C. |
| COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC STUDIES | 257 | 257 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC ISSUES | 258 | 250 | N.C. | N.C. |
| SINGAPORE ECONOMIC REVIEW | 259 | 260 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ANNALS OF PUBLIC AND COOPERATIVE ECONOMICS | 260 | 251 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND POLICY | 261 | 262 | N.C. | N.C. |
| HOMO OECONOMICUS-JOURNAL OF BEHAVIORAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ECONOMICS | 262 | 269 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS AND POLICY STUDIES | 263 | 241 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC POLICIES-INTERVENTION | 264 | 264 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ITALIAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 265 | 261 | N.C. | N.C. |
| KOREAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 266 | 263 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ASIAN-PACIFIC ECONOMIC LITERATURE | 267 | 266 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMICS BULLETIN | 268 | 265 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC STUDIES | 269 | 272 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 270 | 271 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF APPLIED ECONOMICS | 271 | 274 | N.C. | N.C. |
| AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD ECONOMICS | 272 | 268 | N.C. | N.C. |
| WORLD DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES | 273 | 273 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF SOCIAL ECONOMY | 274 | 270 | N.C. | N.C. |

Table B.2: Rankings of All Economics Journals across Alternative Methods

| Journal | Invariant Method | Removal of Reference Intensity | Top-5 Method | Invariant Top-5 Method |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 275 | 281 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ESTUDIOS DE ECONOMIA | 276 | 275 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INVESTIGACIONES DE HISTORIA ECONOMICA | 277 | 278 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVUE D ECONOMIE POLITIQUE | 278 | 288 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EURASIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 279 | 276 | N.C. | N.C. |
| PSL QUARTERLY REVIEW | 280 | 279 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVISTA ECONOMIA | 281 | 280 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION | 282 | 282 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE | 283 | 277 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND PUBLIC CHOICE | 284 | 292 | N.C. | N.C. |
| OECONOMIA-HISTORY METHODOLOGY PHILOSOPHY | 285 | 296 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC POLICY | 286 | 283 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ANNALS OF FINANCIAL ECONOMICS | 287 | 290 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE ECONOMICS AND POLICY | 288 | 291 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIC ISSUES | 289 | 297 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL ECONOMIC POLICY | 290 | 298 | N.C. | N.C. |
| AFRICAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES | 291 | 301 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ATLANTIC ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 292 | 286 | N.C. | N.C. |
| CHINA ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 293 | 293 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF APPLIED BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS | 294 | 302 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF THE ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMY | 295 | 295 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL ADVANCES IN ECONOMIC RESEARCH | 295 | 284 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIC PAPERS | 297 | 289 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF AGRIBUSINESS IN DEVELOPING AND EMERGING ECONOMIES | 298 | 287 | N.C. | N.C. |
| FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW | 299 | 300 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 300 | 305 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ARGUMENTA OECONOMICA | 300 | 285 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF INTERDISCIPLINARY ECONOMICS | 302 | 306 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF CHINESE ECONOMIC AND FOREIGN TRADE STUDIES | 303 | 309 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS | 304 | 304 | N.C. | N.C. |
| MACROECONOMICS AND FINANCE IN EMERGING MARKET ECONOMIES | 305 | 308 | N.C. | N.C. |
| GLOBAL ECONOMY JOURNAL | 306 | 299 | N.C. | N.C. |
| WORLD REVIEW OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 307 | 307 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMICS OF PEACE AND SECURITY JOURNAL | 308 | 294 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INVESTIGACIONES REGIONALES-JOURNAL OF REGIONAL RESEARCH | 309 | 302 | N.C. | N.C. |
| CENTRAL EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC MODELLING AND ECONOMETRICS | 310 | 312 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN ECONOMIES | 311 | 314 | N.C. | N.C. |
| FORUM FOR SOCIAL ECONOMICS | 312 | 310 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIES | 313 | 311 | N.C. | N.C. |
| COGENT ECONOMICS & FINANCE | 314 | 313 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EAST ASIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 315 | 316 | N.C. | N.C. |

Table B.2: Rankings of All Economics Journals across Alternative Methods

| Journal | Invariant Method | Removal of Reference Intensity | Top-5 Method | Invariant Top-5 Method |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| ECONOMICS OF TRANSITION AND INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE | 316 | 315 | N.C. | N.C. |
| BALTIC JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 317 | 318 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF QUANTITATIVE ECONOMICS | 318 | 319 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF REGIONAL RESEARCH-JAHRBUCH FUR REGIONALWISSENSCHAFT | 319 | 317 | N.C. | N.C. |
| APPLIED ECONOMIC ANALYSIS | 320 | 327 | N.C. | N.C. |
| MARGIN-JOURNAL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH | 321 | 321 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EKONOMSKI VJESNIK | 321 | 322 | N.C. | N.C. |
| NETNOMICS | 323 | 323 | N.C. | N.C. |
| POLITICA ECONOMICA | 324 | 324 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTATIONAL ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS | 325 | 320 | N.C. | N.C. |
| SEOUL JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 326 | 325 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ASIA-PACIFIC FINANCIAL MARKETS | 327 | 326 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EKONOMICHESKAYA POLITIKA | 328 | 328 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ZAGREB INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF ECONOMICS & BUSINESS | 329 | 329 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIC JOURNAL OF EMERGING MARKETS | 330 | 331 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF INSTITUTIONAL STUDIES | 331 | 334 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF PHILOSOPHICAL ECONOMICS | 332 | 336 | N.C. | N.C. |
| TERRA ECONOMICUS | 333 | 335 | N.C. | N.C. |
| CUADERNOS DE ECONOMIA-SPAIN | 334 | 342 | N.C. | N.C. |
| STUDIES IN BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS | 335 | 330 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS LETTERS | 336 | 333 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMISTS VOICE | 337 | 337 | N.C. | N.C. |
| VOPROSY EKONOMIKI | 338 | 332 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS | 339 | 339 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIA AGRARIA Y RECURSOS NATURALES | 340 | 338 | N.C. | N.C. |
| VESTNIK SANKT-PETERBURGSKOGO UNIVERSITETA-EKONOMIKA-ST PETERSBURG UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC STUDIES | 341 | 340 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EKONOMSKA MISAO I PRAKSA-ECONOMIC THOUGHT AND PRACTICE | 342 | 341 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES | 343 | 346 | N.C. | N.C. |
| GOSPODARKA NARODOWA-THE POLISH JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 344 | 344 | N.C. | N.C. |
| SOUTH ASIAN JOURNAL OF MACROECONOMICS AND PUBLIC FINANCE | 345 | 345 | N.C. | N.C. |
| AFRICAN REVIEW OF ECONOMICS AND FINANCE-AREF | 346 | 343 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EKONOMISTA | 347 | 348 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC SCIENCES | 348 | 347 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REGION ET DEVELOPPEMENT | 349 | 349 | N.C. | N.C. |
| APPLIED ECONOMICS JOURNAL | 350 | 350 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMICS AND FINANCE LETTERS | 351 | 351 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EKONOMSKI PREGLED | 351 | 351 | N.C. | N.C. |
| GLOBAL & LOCAL ECONOMIC REVIEW | 351 | 351 | N.C. | N.C. |

Notes: This table is based on the geometric-mean rankings of all economics journals classified by us (including non-standard economics journals). Journals are ranked based on the geometric means of their annual rankings from 2015–2022. The order of the journals is based on the invariant method (the first column). Here, N.C. means that the journal was not cited by any top-5 journal in any year of 2015–2022.

Table B.3: Yearly Rankings of Baseline Journals Based on the Invariant Method

| Journal | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Geometric Means |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| ECONOMETRICA | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC STUDIES | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL-APPLIED ECONOMICS | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL-MACROECONOMICS | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL-ECONOMIC POLICY | 11 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 8 |
| JOURNAL OF LABOR ECONOMICS | 12 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW-INSIGHTS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 15 | 7 | 10 |
| JOURNAL OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 11 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| THEORETICAL ECONOMICS | 9 | 11 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 19 | 16 | 13 |
| JOURNAL OF HUMAN RESOURCES | 28 | 21 | 16 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 14 |
| JOURNAL OF MONETARY ECONOMICS | 16 | 10 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 15 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL-MICROECONOMICS | 15 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 17 | 16 |
| QUANTITATIVE ECONOMICS | 10 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 21 | 16 | 14 | 20 | 17 |
| ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 23 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 18 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC GROWTH | 17 | 17 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 24 | 26 | 19 |
| RAND JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 20 | 16 | 17 | 21 | 24 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 20 |
| JOURNAL OF BUSINESS & ECONOMIC STATISTICS | 13 | 25 | 19 | 26 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 21 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC DYNAMICS | 18 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 27 | 27 | 22 |
| JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS | 19 | 19 | 27 | 25 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 28 | 23 |
| JOURNAL OF PUBLIC ECONOMICS | 35 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 18 | 18 | 24 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC THEORY | 22 | 24 | 21 | 22 | 25 | 24 | 26 | 22 | 25 |
| INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC REVIEW | 27 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 30 | 30 | 24 | 26 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMETRICS | 25 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 30 | 28 | 22 | 19 | 27 |
| JOURNAL OF APPLIED ECONOMETRICS | 33 | 30 | 24 | 29 | 34 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 28 |
| JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS | 34 | 23 | 30 | 31 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 29 |
| ECONOMETRIC THEORY | 21 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 41 | 26 | 35 | 45 | 30 |
| EXPERIMENTAL ECONOMICS | 29 | 32 | 32 | 24 | 26 | 49 | 36 | 25 | 31 |
| ECONOMETRICS JOURNAL | 24 | 50 | 29 | 44 | 38 | 25 | 25 | 36 | 32 |
| IMF ECONOMIC REVIEW | 26 | 33 | 31 | 47 | 28 | 32 | 38 | 31 | 33 |
| JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMISTS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 33 | 34 | 33 | 35 | 34 |
| GAMES AND ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR | 32 | 28 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 35 |
| EUROPEAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 37 | 36 | 38 | 33 | 32 | 42 | 43 | 40 | 36 |
| JOURNAL OF URBAN ECONOMICS | 44 | 41 | 40 | 32 | 45 | 38 | 37 | 33 | 37 |
| JOURNAL OF MONEY CREDIT AND BANKING | 40 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 40 | 35 | 46 | 48 | 38 |
| JOURNAL OF HEALTH ECONOMICS | 50 | 35 | 43 | 42 | 36 | 39 | 39 | 41 | 39 |
| ECONOMIC THEORY | 30 | 34 | 34 | 40 | 44 | 53 | 48 | 47 | 40 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC HISTORY | 46 | 57 | 64 | 39 | 37 | 37 | 28 | 30 | 41 |
| JOURNAL OF LAW & ECONOMICS | 39 | 37 | 35 | 35 | 63 | 52 | 44 | 37 | 42 |
| JOURNAL OF POLICY ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT | 52 | 54 | 46 | 55 | 31 | 43 | 32 | 38 | 43 |
| JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS | 38 | 31 | 48 | 41 | 42 | 54 | 51 | 44 | 44 |

Table B.3: Yearly Rankings of Baseline Journals Based on the Invariant Method

| Journal | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Geometric Means |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| JOURNAL OF RISK AND UNCERTAINTY | 36 | 39 | 50 | 30 | 53 | 62 | 53 | 43 | 45 |
| ECONOMICA | 67 | 49 | 37 | 37 | 35 | 33 | 56 | 61 | 46 |
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL CHANGE | 41 | 53 | 44 | 43 | 29 | 45 | 67 | 54 | 47 |
| JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL ECONOMETRICS | 42 | 46 | 42 | 56 | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 48 |
| SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 45 | 45 | 36 | 34 | 54 | 48 | 62 | 75 | 49 |
| JOURNAL OF LAW ECONOMICS & ORGANIZATION | 69 | 55 | 41 | 49 | 61 | 31 | 47 | 50 | 50 |
| JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT | 49 | 40 | 47 | N.B. | 56 | 51 | 41 | 67 | 51 |
| EXPLORATIONS IN ECONOMIC HISTORY | 60 | 64 | 71 | 61 | 49 | 41 | 34 | 34 | 52 |
| EDUCATION FINANCE AND POLICY | N.A. | N.A. | 73 | 57 | 46 | 36 | 42 | 59 | 53 |
| WORLD BANK ECONOMIC REVIEW | 58 | 43 | 61 | 48 | 48 | 57 | 45 | 49 | 54 |
| LABOUR ECONOMICS | 66 | 61 | 52 | 46 | 50 | 44 | 49 | 51 | 55 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION | 43 | 42 | 56 | 58 | 64 | 65 | 52 | 52 | 56 |
| ECONOMETRIC REVIEWS | 31 | 44 | 45 | 65 | 70 | 60 | 64 | 64 | 57 |
| JOURNAL OF THE ECONOMIC SCIENCE ASSOCIATION-JESA | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 56 | 55 | 55 | 58 |
| JOURNAL OF POPULATION ECONOMICS | 68 | 48 | 60 | 53 | 52 | 55 | 59 | 56 | 59 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC DYNAMICS & CONTROL | 65 | 60 | 49 | 52 | 59 | 58 | 50 | 65 | 60 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR & ORGANIZATION | 53 | 51 | 57 | 50 | 51 | 64 | 68 | 70 | 61 |
| ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION REVIEW | 82 | 69 | 69 | 67 | 47 | 47 | 57 | 46 | 62 |
| ECONOMIC INQUIRY | 51 | 52 | 59 | 63 | 58 | 68 | 65 | 66 | 63 |
| OXFORD BULLETIN OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS | 63 | 63 | 53 | 64 | 68 | 59 | 60 | 53 | 64 |
| CANADIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS-REVUE CANADIENNE D ECONOMIQUE | 72 | 56 | 68 | 54 | 43 | 70 | 61 | 74 | 65 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT STRATEGY | 59 | 58 | 58 | 70 | 67 | 66 | 69 | 63 | 66 |
| AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HEALTH ECONOMICS | N.A. | 156 | 72 | 68 | 57 | 46 | 54 | 42 | 67 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC SURVEYS | 70 | 62 | 51 | 71 | 62 | 63 | 70 | 71 | 68 |
| NATIONAL TAX JOURNAL | N.A. | 47 | 86 | 78 | N.A. | 67 | 58 | 62 | 69 |
| JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS | 57 | 66 | 65 | 59 | 69 | 69 | 81 | 72 | 70 |
| QME-QUANTITATIVE MARKETING AND ECONOMICS | N.B. | 59 | 54 | 51 | 60 | 71 | 75 | 134 | 71 |
| JOURNAL OF HUMAN CAPITAL | 94 | 84 | 95 | 45 | 55 | 50 | 98 | 60 | 72 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF GAME THEORY | 48 | 70 | 66 | 62 | 82 | 82 | 95 | 100 | 73 |
| SOCIAL CHOICE AND WELFARE | 62 | 74 | 63 | 76 | 72 | 79 | 84 | 87 | 74 |
| AMERICAN LAW AND ECONOMICS REVIEW | 55 | 68 | 55 | 73 | 73 | 88 | 92 | 110 | 75 |
| MACROECONOMIC DYNAMICS | 61 | 72 | 70 | 81 | 79 | 72 | 80 | 88 | 76 |
| EUROPEAN REVIEW OF ECONOMIC HISTORY | 93 | 82 | 89 | 103 | 66 | 78 | 63 | 57 | 77 |
| REGIONAL SCIENCE AND URBAN ECONOMICS | 64 | 73 | 67 | 69 | 77 | 91 | 89 | 98 | 78 |
| THEORY AND DECISION | 56 | 86 | 78 | 66 | 71 | 84 | 111 | 82 | 79 |
| OXFORD ECONOMIC PAPERS-NEW SERIES | 76 | 80 | 77 | 72 | 90 | 74 | 83 | 79 | 80 |
| INTERNATIONAL TAX AND PUBLIC FINANCE | 71 | 65 | 83 | 94 | 76 | 77 | 87 | 86 | 81 |
| ECONOMIC HISTORY REVIEW | 89 | 77 | 87 | 77 | 85 | 86 | 66 | 78 | 82 |
| REVIEW OF INCOME AND WEALTH | 85 | 75 | 75 | 82 | 88 | 85 | 72 | 84 | 83 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC PSYCHOLOGY | 84 | 89 | 79 | 79 | 81 | 81 | 71 | 85 | 84 |
| JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE ECONOMICS | 87 | 105 | 85 | 93 | 83 | 61 | 73 | 83 | 85 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC INEQUALITY | 88 | 85 | 62 | 90 | 75 | 99 | 76 | 97 | 86 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC DESIGN | 54 | 71 | 102 | 85 | 65 | 108 | 110 | 99 | 87 |
| SOUTHERN ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 90 | 100 | 104 | 83 | 80 | 80 | 78 | 68 | 88 |

Table B.3: Yearly Rankings of Baseline Journals Based on the Invariant Method

| Journal | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Geometric Means |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| HEALTH ECONOMICS | 91 | 83 | 88 | 84 | 78 | 75 | 100 | 95 | 89 |
| ECONOMICS LETTERS | 81 | 87 | 76 | 87 | 92 | 90 | 96 | 90 | 90 |
| JOURNAL OF PUBLIC ECONOMIC THEORY | 74 | 96 | 81 | 86 | 91 | 89 | 99 | 96 | 91 |
| MATHEMATICAL SOCIAL SCIENCES | 78 | 112 | 74 | 91 | 89 | 76 | 106 | 91 | 92 |
| FISCAL STUDIES | 95 | 93 | 106 | 109 | 74 | 103 | 105 | 58 | 93 |
| AMERICAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS | 115 | 109 | 91 | N.B. | 87 | 83 | 91 | 80 | 94 |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 107 | 101 | 92 | 89 | 96 | 73 | 88 | 104 | 95 |
| PUBLIC CHOICE | 77 | 88 | 93 | 98 | N.B. | N.B. | 97 | 111 | 96 |
| JOURNAL OF PRODUCTIVITY ANALYSIS | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 94 | N.B. | N.B. | 97 |
| GENEVA RISK AND INSURANCE REVIEW | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 74 | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 120 | 98 |
| CLIOMETRICA | 92 | 102 | 137 | 104 | 93 | 93 | 74 | 76 | 99 |
| JOURNAL OF REGIONAL SCIENCE | 80 | 67 | 94 | 96 | N.B. | N.B. | 133 | 116 | 100 |
| ECONOMICS & POLITICS | 86 | 98 | 107 | 95 | 86 | 144 | 82 | 92 | 101 |
| ECONOMETRICS AND STATISTICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 87 | 103 | 107 | 102 |
| OXFORD REVIEW OF ECONOMIC POLICY | 98 | 119 | 133 | 92 | 101 | 110 | 85 | 69 | 103 |
| ECONOMETRICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 105 | 90 | 108 | 104 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL & RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 99 | 110 | 82 | N.B. | 100 | 104 | 93 | 123 | 105 |
| B E JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS & POLICY | 83 | 76 | 105 | 97 | 102 | 98 | 135 | 125 | 106 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD | 120 | 144 | 113 | 75 | 84 | 116 | 94 | 81 | 107 |
| JOURNAL OF MACROECONOMICS | 109 | 107 | 103 | 99 | 114 | 100 | 86 | 101 | 108 |
| REVIEW OF WORLD ECONOMICS | 79 | 78 | 90 | 108 | 109 | 129 | 112 | 140 | 109 |
| REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION | 75 | 94 | 99 | 122 | 123 | 113 | 121 | 94 | 110 |
| LAND ECONOMICS | 108 | 95 | 97 | N.B. | 105 | 92 | 101 | 138 | 111 |
| WORLD DEVELOPMENT | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 105 | 112 |
| B E JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL ECONOMICS | 47 | 91 | 130 | 126 | 135 | 107 | 122 | 121 | 113 |
| ECONOMIC THEORY BULLETIN | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 131 | 79 | 113 | 114 |
| RESOURCE AND ENERGY ECONOMICS | 105 | 113 | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 96 | 102 | 115 | 115 |
| REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS | 101 | 99 | 98 | 107 | 97 | 118 | 109 | 130 | 116 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 96 | 81 | 124 | 110 | 126 | 106 | 113 | 118 | 117 |
| ECONOMICS AND PHILOSOPHY | 73 | 108 | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 163 | 118 |
| INFORMATION ECONOMICS AND POLICY | 97 | 92 | 84 | 88 | 131 | 200 | 127 | 93 | 119 |
| KYKLOS | 102 | 114 | 129 | 105 | 95 | 95 | 125 | 117 | 120 |
| CESIFO ECONOMIC STUDIES | 114 | 128 | 139 | 100 | 106 | 125 | 107 | 73 | 121 |
| B E JOURNAL OF MACROECONOMICS | 103 | 97 | 96 | 101 | 98 | 160 | 145 | 103 | 122 |
| GERMAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 119 | 103 | 114 | 114 | 118 | 133 | 108 | 102 | 123 |
| JOURNAL OF COMPETITION LAW & ECONOMICS | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 127 | 102 | N.B. | N.B. | 124 |
| JOURNAL OF BEHAVIORAL AND EXPERIMENTAL ECONOMICS | 137 | 135 | 111 | 102 | 108 | 97 | 117 | 114 | 125 |
| JOURNAL OF AFRICAN ECONOMIES | 118 | 104 | N.B. | 118 | 103 | 114 | 123 | 124 | 126 |
| INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF LAW AND ECONOMICS | N.B. | N.B. | 122 | 113 | N.B. | 117 | N.B. | 109 | 127 |
| JOURNAL OF DEMOGRAPHIC ECONOMICS | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 60 | 99 | 155 | 157 | 141 | 128 |
| REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS | N.B. | 150 | 131 | 125 | 94 | 130 | 77 | 119 | 129 |
| CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC POLICY | 127 | 131 | 146 | 119 | 104 | 111 | 114 | 89 | 130 |
| ECONOMICS OF TRANSITION | N.B. | 117 | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.A. | 131 |
| ECONOMICS & HUMAN BIOLOGY | 129 | 121 | 100 | 121 | 107 | 115 | 124 | 139 | 132 |
| EMPIRICAL ECONOMICS | 111 | 111 | 121 | 111 | 124 | 119 | 137 | 126 | 133 |

Table B.3: Yearly Rankings of Baseline Journals Based on the Invariant Method

| Journal | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Geometric Means |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| JOURNAL OF HOUSING ECONOMICS | N.B. | 106 | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 120 | 136 | 134 |
| JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 122 | 135 |
| INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 124 | 104 | 143 | 136 |
| WORLD ECONOMY | 110 | 115 | 123 | 115 | 110 | 126 | 136 | 152 | 137 |
| JOURNAL OF NEUROSCIENCE PSYCHOLOGY AND ECONOMICS | N.B. | 125 | 134 | 120 | 113 | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 138 |
| STUDIES IN NONLINEAR DYNAMICS AND ECONOMETRICS | 112 | 126 | 101 | 116 | 133 | 112 | 132 | 196 | 139 |
| JOURNAL OF SPORTS ECONOMICS | N.B. | 123 | N.B. | 106 | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 154 | 140 |
| JOURNAL OF BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 109 | 116 | 160 | 141 |
| JOURNAL OF THE ECONOMICS OF AGEING | N.A. | N.A. | 120 | 80 | 145 | 148 | 142 | 142 | 142 |
| FOOD POLICY | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 128 | 143 |
| ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | 116 | N.B. | 121 | 127 | 134 | 146 | 144 |
| JOURNAL OF REGULATORY ECONOMICS | 130 | 129 | 127 | N.B. | N.B. | 138 | N.B. | N.B. | 145 |
| MANCHESTER SCHOOL | 134 | 132 | 112 | 112 | 128 | 145 | 160 | 133 | 146 |
| APPLIED ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES AND POLICY | 123 | 124 | 148 | 150 | 122 | 120 | 141 | 129 | 147 |
| JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 132 | 148 |
| JOURNAL OF PENSION ECONOMICS & FINANCE | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 132 | N.B. | N.B. | 148 |
| EUROPEAN REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS | 116 | 136 | 147 | N.B. | 137 | 142 | 126 | 127 | 150 |
| OPEN ECONOMIES REVIEW | 124 | 118 | 125 | 133 | 120 | 140 | 144 | 164 | 151 |
| SERIES-JOURNAL OF THE SPANISH ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION | 117 | 164 | 136 | 124 | 112 | 141 | 146 | 135 | 152 |
| REVISTA DE HISTORIA ECONOMICA | 146 | 146 | 155 | 134 | 115 | 135 | 131 | 112 | 153 |
| INTERNATIONAL FINANCE | 113 | N.B. | 109 | 139 | 116 | 158 | 130 | 199 | 154 |
| JAHRBUCHER FUR NATIONALOKONOMIE UND STATISTIK | 167 | 170 | N.B. | 158 | 144 | 143 | 118 | 77 | 155 |
| CAMBRIDGE JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 136 | N.B. | N.B. | 156 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC THEORY | 104 | 166 | 110 | 141 | 125 | 156 | 128 | 176 | 157 |
| CHINA ECONOMIC REVIEW | 143 | 143 | 143 | 123 | N.B. | 121 | N.B. | 147 | 158 |
| JOURNAL OF EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS | 155 | 139 | 132 | 130 | 119 | 134 | N.B. | 153 | 159 |
| SPATIAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS | 106 | 90 | 118 | 131 | 151 | 168 | 203 | 183 | 160 |
| JOURNAL OF THE JAPANESE AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIES | 131 | 130 | 150 | N.B. | 138 | 161 | 139 | 131 | 161 |
| JAPANESE ECONOMIC REVIEW | 142 | 137 | 170 | 143 | 129 | 101 | 168 | 145 | 162 |
| ECONOMIC MODELLING | 139 | 148 | 138 | 136 | 130 | 128 | 149 | 165 | 163 |
| FINANZARCHIV | 122 | 120 | 126 | 142 | 142 | 147 | 173 | 170 | 164 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC INTERACTION AND COORDINATION | 141 | 140 | 117 | 128 | 111 | 173 | 175 | 162 | 165 |
| SCOTTISH JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 128 | 138 | 144 | 132 | 140 | 151 | 138 | 169 | 166 |
| FRONTIERS OF ECONOMICS IN CHINA | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 137 | 148 | N.B. | 167 |
| ECONOMIC RECORD | 140 | 122 | 135 | 127 | 143 | 139 | 177 | 171 | 168 |
| JOURNAL OF INSTITUTIONAL AND THEORETICAL ECONOMICS-ZEITSCHRIFT FUR DIE GESAMTE STAATSWISSENSCHAFT | 121 | 116 | 149 | 117 | 141 | 146 | 188 | 187 | 169 |
| JOURNAL OF CULTURAL ECONOMICS | 145 | 142 | 80 | 140 | 146 | 211 | 159 | 157 | 170 |
| AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 144 | 171 |
| PUBLIC FINANCE REVIEW | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 123 | 140 | 178 | 172 |
| JOURNAL OF MEDIA ECONOMICS | 168 | N.B. | N.B. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 115 | 166 | 173 |
| GAMES | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 150 | 148 | 174 |

Table B.3: Yearly Rankings of Baseline Journals Based on the Invariant Method

| Journal | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Geometric Means |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF ECONOMICS & FINANCE | 132 | 154 | 156 | 144 | 139 | 174 | N.B. | N.B. | 175 |
| REVIEW OF NETWORK ECONOMICS | N.B. | 79 | 108 | N.B. | N.B. | 224 | 217 | 184 | 176 |
| MARINE RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 153 | 141 | 141 | 156 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 159 | 177 |
| ECONOMICS OF GOVERNANCE | 100 | 133 | 163 | 149 | 134 | 193 | 162 | 201 | 178 |
| AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC HISTORY REVIEW | 163 | 155 | 169 | 137 | 152 | 176 | 119 | 149 | 179 |
| JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 158 | 147 | 142 | N.B. | 165 | 157 | 152 | 158 | 180 |
| APPLIED ECONOMICS | 135 | 145 | 153 | 135 | 148 | 165 | 171 | 188 | 181 |
| ECONOMIC SYSTEMS | 147 | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 163 | N.B. | N.B. | 182 |
| ANNALS OF REGIONAL SCIENCE | N.B. | 153 | 158 | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 183 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC METHODOLOGY | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 156 | 184 |
| LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 172 | 177 | 162 | 179 | 106 | 185 |
| COMPUTATIONAL ECONOMICS | 125 | 157 | 119 | 138 | 147 | 197 | 186 | 208 | 186 |
| REVUE ECONOMIQUE | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 183 | 155 | 137 | 187 |
| SCANDINAVIAN ECONOMIC HISTORY REVIEW | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 166 | 158 | 151 | 188 |
| PACIFIC ECONOMIC REVIEW | 160 | N.B. | N.B. | 151 | 156 | 152 | N.B. | 175 | 189 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HEALTH ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 152 | N.B. | 150 | 129 | 215 | 190 |
| REVIEW OF KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 159 | N.B. | N.B. | 191 |
| ECONOMIST-NETHERLANDS | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 161 | 167 | 154 | 155 | 192 |
| ECONOMIC SYSTEMS RESEARCH | 148 | 134 | 140 | N.B. | 158 | 199 | 189 | N.B. | 193 |
| REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS | 144 | 158 | 160 | 146 | 149 | 178 | 174 | 173 | 194 |
| CANADIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-REVUE CANADIENNE D AGROECONOMIE | 138 | 151 | 161 | N.B. | 160 | 172 | 163 | 179 | 195 |
| METROECONOMICA | 159 | 172 | 115 | 145 | 171 | 149 | 184 | 210 | 196 |
| JOURNAL OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 154 | 164 | 167 | 197 |
| JAPAN AND THE WORLD ECONOMY | 156 | 149 | 159 | N.B. | 159 | 175 | 161 | 177 | 198 |
| EASTERN ECONOMIC JOURNAL | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 196 | 147 | 150 | 199 |
| AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 150 | 161 | 145 | N.B. | 163 | 179 | 156 | 192 | 200 |
| JOURNAL OF ASIAN ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | 151 | N.B. | N.B. | 177 | N.B. | N.B. | 201 |
| DEFENCE AND PEACE ECONOMICS | 149 | 163 | 167 | 157 | 132 | 169 | 185 | 211 | 202 |
| JOURNAL OF FOREST ECONOMICS | 161 | 168 | 168 | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 203 |
| APPLIED ECONOMICS LETTERS | 154 | 159 | 154 | 148 | 155 | 188 | 181 | 193 | 204 |
| ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REVIEW | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 166 | N.B. | 205 |
| SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 172 | 169 | 162 | 170 | 154 | 195 | 151 | 168 | 206 |
| BULLETIN OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH | 136 | 152 | 157 | 162 | 166 | 191 | 195 | 189 | 207 |
| HISTORY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 126 | N.B. | 165 | N.B. | 174 | 122 | 218 | 233 | 208 |
| EMPIRICA | 166 | 162 | 164 | 147 | 162 | 171 | 191 | 185 | 209 |
| CLIMATE CHANGE ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 176 | 117 | 216 | N.B. | 180 | 210 |
| AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC PAPERS | 151 | 160 | 178 | 167 | N.B. | 186 | 143 | 219 | 211 |
| JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | 133 | 171 | 173 | 155 | 150 | 198 | 194 | 206 | 212 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC EDUCATION | 164 | 176 | 128 | 154 | 167 | 207 | 172 | 214 | 213 |
| JOURNAL OF WINE ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 129 | 169 | 189 | 167 | 212 | 214 |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF LAW AND ECONOMICS | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 172 | 215 |
| AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 170 | 127 | 172 | 159 | 170 | 203 | 196 | 194 | 216 |
| ASIAN DEVELOPMENT REVIEW | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 174 | 217 |

Table B.3: Yearly Rankings of Baseline Journals Based on the Invariant Method

| Journal | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Geometric Means |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| DEVELOPING ECONOMIES | N.B. | N.B. | 179 | 164 | 136 | 187 | 192 | 207 | 218 |
| QUARTERLY REVIEW OF ECONOMICS AND FINANCE | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 170 | 183 | N.B. | 219 |
| ASIA-PACIFIC JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING & ECONOMICS | N.B. | 177 | 176 | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 220 |
| JOURNAL OF APPLIED ECONOMICS | 157 | 165 | 175 | N.B. | 157 | 190 | N.B. | 224 | 221 |
| AGRIBUSINESS | 165 | 174 | N.B. | 166 | 173 | 185 | 187 | 190 | 222 |
| HITOTSUBASHI JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 179 | 167 | N.B. | 163 | 175 | N.B. | 204 | N.B. | 223 |
| REVISTA DE ECONOMIA APLICADA | N.B. | N.B. | 180 | 176 | N.B. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 224 |
| JOURNAL OF POST KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 180 | N.B. | N.B. | 225 |
| PORTUGUESE ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 152 | 184 | 166 | 153 | 172 | N.B. | 208 | 256 | 226 |
| JAHRBUCH FUR WIRTSCHAFTSGESCHICHTE | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 182 | 227 |
| REVIEW OF BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 180 | 186 | 228 |
| SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES | N.B. | N.B. | 183 | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 229 |
| GLOBAL ECONOMIC REVIEW | N.B. | 183 | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 229 |
| INDEPENDENT REVIEW | 169 | 175 | 184 | 161 | 183 | N.B. | 216 | 202 | 231 |
| NATIONAL INSTITUTE ECONOMIC REVIEW | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 223 | 176 | 161 | 232 |
| HACIENDA PUBLICA ESPANOLA-REVIEW OF PUBLIC ECONOMICS | 179 | 180 | 174 | 171 | 178 | N.B. | 225 | 203 | 233 |
| REVISTA DE HISTORIA INDUSTRIAL | 177 | 184 | 181 | 168 | 164 | 236 | 210 | 191 | 234 |
| COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC STUDIES | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 184 | 178 | 204 | 235 |
| ASIAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 175 | 173 | 177 | 160 | N.B. | 241 | 224 | N.B. | 236 |
| ECONOMIC NOTES | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 164 | N.B. | 221 | 237 |
| REVIEW OF RADICAL POLITICAL ECONOMICS | 178 | 178 | 152 | 174 | 179 | 228 | 214 | 237 | 238 |
| WATER ECONOMICS AND POLICY | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 215 | 169 | N.B. | 239 |
| HOMO OECONOMICUS-JOURNAL OF BEHAVIORAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 202 | 181 | 240 |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT | 162 | N.B. | N.A. | N.B. | 181 | 192 | 207 | 220 | 241 |
| SINGAPORE ECONOMIC REVIEW | 173 | 182 | 182 | 173 | N.B. | 222 | 228 | N.B. | 242 |
| ANNALS OF PUBLIC AND COOPERATIVE ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 183 | 181 | 182 | 227 | 243 |
| WATER RESOURCES AND ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 180 | N.B. | 170 | 234 | 244 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC ISSUES | 174 | 181 | 171 | 169 | 176 | 225 | 222 | 252 | 245 |
| ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND POLICY | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 168 | 213 | 205 | 198 | 246 |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC POLICIES-INTERVENTION | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 194 | 199 | N.B. | 247 |
| ITALIAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 240 | 165 | 197 | 248 |
| KOREAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 171 | 179 | 186 | 175 | 183 | 250 | 231 | 231 | 249 |
| ASIAN-PACIFIC ECONOMIC LITERATURE | 176 | N.B. | 185 | 165 | N.B. | 244 | 241 | N.B. | 250 |
| ECONOMICS BULLETIN | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 212 | 190 | N.B. | 251 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC STUDIES | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 206 | 201 | 209 | 252 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS AND POLICY STUDIES | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 205 | 206 | 205 | 253 |
| REVIEW OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 201 | 197 | 222 | 254 |
| INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF APPLIED ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 182 | 211 | 230 | 255 |
| AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 223 | 200 | 256 |
| REVIEW OF SOCIAL ECONOMY | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 219 | 200 | 217 | 257 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 210 | 215 | N.B. | 258 |
| WORLD DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 213 | 259 |
| REVUE D ECONOMIE POLITIQUE | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.A. | N.A. | 202 | N.B. | 225 | 260 |

Table B.3: Yearly Rankings of Baseline Journals Based on the Invariant Method

| Journal | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Geometric Means |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| INVESTIGACIONES DE HISTORIA ECONOMICA | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 214 | 238 | 195 | 261 |
| EURASIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 221 | 212 | 216 | 262 |
| PSL QUARTERLY REVIEW | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 204 | 193 | 263 | 263 |
| JOURNAL OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND PUBLIC CHOICE | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 218 | 264 |
| ESTUDIOS DE ECONOMIA | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 182 | 246 | 233 | N.B. | 265 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 218 | 219 | 226 | 266 |
| REVISTA ECONOMIA | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 221 | N.B. | 267 |
| JOURNAL OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 233 | 209 | 228 | 268 |
| JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE ECONOMICS AND POLICY | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 226 | 198 | 261 | 269 |
| ANNALS OF FINANCIAL ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 227 | N.B. | N.B. | 270 |
| INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC POLICY | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 230 | 229 | 223 | 271 |
| ECONOMIC ISSUES | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 220 | 220 | 247 | 272 |
| ATLANTIC ECONOMIC JOURNAL | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 217 | 230 | 244 | 273 |
| JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL ECONOMIC POLICY | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 231 | N.B. | N.B. | 274 |
| AFRICAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 232 | N.B. | N.B. | 275 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF APPLIED BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 232 | N.B. | 275 |
| CHINA ECONOMIC JOURNAL | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 226 | 239 | 277 |
| ECONOMIC PAPERS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 227 | 238 | 278 |
| INTERNATIONAL ADVANCES IN ECONOMIC RESEARCH | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 234 | N.B. | N.B. | 279 |
| OECONOMIA-HISTORY METHODOLOGY PHILOSOPHY | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 208 | 243 | 255 | 280 |
| INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC JOURNAL | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 235 | 281 |
| ARGUMENTA OECONOMICA | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 235 | N.B. | N.B. | 281 |
| JOURNAL OF THE ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMY | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 236 | 283 |
| JOURNAL OF AGRIBUSINESS IN DEVELOPING AND EMERGING ECONOMIES | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 248 | 229 | 284 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 238 | 213 | 269 | 285 |
| MACROECONOMICS AND FINANCE IN EMERGING MARKET ECONOMIES | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 239 | N.B. | 240 | 286 |
| JOURNAL OF CHINESE ECONOMIC AND FOREIGN TRADE STUDIES | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 237 | 237 | 245 | 287 |
| GLOBAL ECONOMY JOURNAL | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 229 | N.B. | 251 | 288 |
| CENTRAL EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC MODELLING AND ECONOMETRICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 209 | 250 | 266 | 289 |
| INVESTIGACIONES REGIONALES-JOURNAL OF REGIONAL RESEARCH | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | N.B. | 242 | 290 |
| WORLD REVIEW OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 242 | N.B. | 290 |
| ECONOMICS OF PEACE AND SECURITY JOURNAL | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 236 | 249 | 292 |
| JOURNAL OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN ECONOMIES | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 240 | 246 | 293 |
| ECONOMIES | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 242 | 235 | 260 | 294 |
| FORUM FOR SOCIAL ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 254 | 244 | 243 | 295 |
| JOURNAL OF INTERDISCIPLINARY ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 247 | N.B. | N.B. | 296 |
| EAST ASIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 247 | N.B. | 296 |
| ECONOMICS OF TRANSITION AND INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 263 | 232 | 298 |
| FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 234 | 262 | 299 |
| COGENT ECONOMICS & FINANCE | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 243 | N.B. | 253 | 300 |
| BALTIC JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 248 | 301 |

Table B.3: Yearly Rankings of Baseline Journals Based on the Invariant Method

| Journal | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Geometric Means |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| JOURNAL OF QUANTITATIVE ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | N.B. | 250 | 302 |
| REVIEW OF REGIONAL RESEARCH-JAHRBUCH FUR REGIONALWISSENSCHAFT | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 263 | 241 | 303 |
| MARGIN-JOURNAL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | N.B. | 254 | 304 |
| APPLIED ECONOMIC ANALYSIS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 245 | 267 | 305 |
| NETNOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 248 | 263 | 257 | 306 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTATIONAL ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 253 | N.B. | 259 | 307 |
| EKONOMSKI VJESNIK | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 256 | N.B. | 308 |
| POLITICA ECONOMICA | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 252 | 263 | N.B. | 309 |
| ASIA-PACIFIC FINANCIAL MARKETS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | N.B. | 258 | 310 |
| SEOUL JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 260 | 239 | 278 | 311 |
| EKONOMICHESKAYA POLITIKA | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 259 | 260 | N.B. | 312 |
| ZAGREB INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF ECONOMICS & BUSINESS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 260 | N.B. | N.B. | 313 |
| ECONOMIC JOURNAL OF EMERGING MARKETS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 260 | 249 | 272 | 314 |
| JOURNAL OF INSTITUTIONAL STUDIES | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 251 | 257 | 275 | 315 |
| CUADERNOS DE ECONOMIA-SPAIN | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 245 | N.B. | 278 | 316 |
| JOURNAL OF PHILOSOPHICAL ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 260 | 246 | 278 | 317 |
| TERRA ECONOMICUS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 256 | 255 | 274 | 318 |
| ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS LETTERS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 255 | 263 | 268 | 319 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 262 | N.B. | 320 |
| STUDIES IN BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 260 | 251 | 276 | 321 |
| VOPROSY EKONOMIKI | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 258 | 258 | 271 | 322 |
| ECONOMISTS VOICE | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 260 | 263 | 265 | 323 |
| EKONOMSKA MISAO I PRAKSA-ECONOMIC THOUGHT AND PRACTICE | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 263 | N.B. | 324 |
| ECONOMIA AGRARIA Y RECURSOS NATURALES | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 249 | 263 | 278 | 325 |
| VESTNIK SANKT-PETERBURGSKOGO UNIVERSITETA-EKONOMIKA-ST PETERSBURG UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC STUDIES | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 260 | 253 | 277 | 326 |
| AFRICAN REVIEW OF ECONOMICS AND FINANCE-AREF | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 264 | 327 |
| GOSPODARKA NARODOWA-THE POLISH JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 260 | 261 | 273 | 328 |
| SOUTH ASIAN JOURNAL OF MACROECONOMICS AND PUBLIC FINANCE | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 252 | 278 | 329 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 260 | N.B. | 270 | 330 |
| EKONOMISTA | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 260 | 259 | 278 | 331 |
| REGION ET DEVELOPPEMENT | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | 254 | 278 | 332 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC SCIENCES | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 257 | 263 | 278 | 333 |
| APPLIED ECONOMICS JOURNAL | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 260 | 263 | 278 | 334 |
| ECONOMICS AND FINANCE LETTERS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 278 | 335 |
| EKONOMSKI PREGLED | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | N.B. | 278 | 335 |
| GLOBAL & LOCAL ECONOMIC REVIEW | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.B. | N.B. | 278 | 335 |

Notes: To construct the last column, we compute the geometric mean of the ranks using all available years 2015–2022 for each journal. The order of the journals is based on the geometric means in the last column. If a journal is not captured in the *JCR* data or not selected into the set of baseline journals for a given year, this is denoted by N.A. and N.B., respectively.

Table B.4: Spearman’s Rank Correlation Coefficients

(a) Correlations between the yearly rankings within ranking methods

| Baseline Journals | Invariant Method | | | | | | | | | Top-5 Method | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Geometric Mean | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Geometric Mean |
| 2015 | 1.000 (180) | | | | | | | | | 1.000 (81) | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 0.968 (173) | 1.000 (185) | | | | | | | | 0.903 (68) | 1.000 (82) | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 0.946 (170) | 0.946 (175) | 1.000 (186) | | | | | | | 0.863 (62) | 0.887 (66) | 1.000 (78) | | | | | | |
| 2018 | 0.955 (160) | 0.956 (163) | 0.961 (165) | 1.000 (177) | | | | | | 0.870 (68) | 0.879 (70) | 0.890 (64) | 1.000 (86) | | | | | |
| 2019 | 0.945 (166) | 0.940 (166) | 0.941 (168) | 0.961 (163) | 1.000 (185) | | | | | 0.873 (68) | 0.899 (71) | 0.892 (66) | 0.889 (75) | 1.000 (89) | | | | |
| 2020 | 0.930 (170) | 0.920 (169) | 0.925 (174) | 0.949 (166) | 0.955 (179) | 1.000 (270) | | | | 0.836 (72) | 0.911 (70) | 0.931 (64) | 0.871 (74) | 0.885 (74) | 1.000 (91) | | | |
| 2021 | 0.928 (170) | 0.913 (171) | 0.932 (172) | 0.944 (166) | 0.964 (178) | 0.967 (239) | 1.000 (272) | | | 0.867 (72) | 0.887 (72) | 0.911 (66) | 0.876 (79) | 0.870 (79) | 0.870 (79) | 1.000 (97) | | |
| 2022 | 0.903 (170) | 0.900 (172) | 0.907 (172) | 0.929 (169) | 0.950 (179) | 0.955 (240) | 0.968 (250) | 1.000 (289) | | 0.871 (69) | 0.833 (73) | 0.874 (66) | 0.847 (74) | 0.849 (75) | 0.836 (75) | 0.901 (84) | 1.000 (97) | |
| Geometric Mean | 0.968 (180) | 0.962 (185) | 0.968 (186) | 0.979 (177) | 0.981 (185) | 0.979 (270) | 0.980 (272) | 0.978 (289) | 1.000 (337) | 0.923 (81) | 0.941 (82) | 0.940 (78) | 0.932 (86) | 0.946 (89) | 0.920 (91) | 0.950 (97) | 0.918 (97) | 1.000 (133) |

Notes: The number of observations used for each estimated correlation is in parentheses.

(b) Correlations between the different rankings and the invariant method rankings

| | Removal of Reference Intensity | Top-5 Method |
|---------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Top 100 | 0.988 | 0.910 |
| Top 75 | 0.983 | 0.900 |
| Top 50 | 0.975 | 0.936 |
| Top 40 | 0.979 | 0.965 |
| Top 30 | 0.992 | 0.955 |
| Top 20 | 0.985 | 0.928 |

Notes: The groupings are based on the invariant method rankings in column (1) of Table 1. Given a group, each row presents the correlation coefficients between the ranking based on the invariant method and the ranking of each of the two alternative ranking methods.

Table B.5: Rankings for Journals Ranked 101+ (Omitted from Table 1)

| Journal | Invariant Method | Removal of Reference Intensity | Top-5 Method | Invariant Top-5 Method |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| ECONOMICS & POLITICS | 101 | 97 | 77 | 79 |
| ECONOMETRICS AND STATISTICS | 102 | 122 | N.C. | N.C. |
| OXFORD REVIEW OF ECONOMIC POLICY | 103 | 93 | 67 | 73 |
| ECONOMETRICS | 104 | 121 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ENVIRONMENTAL & RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 105 | 105 | 130 | 129 |
| B E JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS & POLICY | 106 | 102 | 108 | 107 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD | 107 | 103 | 98 | 97 |
| JOURNAL OF MACROECONOMICS | 108 | 111 | 125 | 121 |
| REVIEW OF WORLD ECONOMICS | 109 | 106 | 78 | 76 |
| REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION | 110 | 113 | 95 | 98 |
| LAND ECONOMICS | 111 | 109 | 106 | 104 |
| WORLD DEVELOPMENT | 112 | 101 | 131 | 131 |
| B E JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL ECONOMICS | 113 | 118 | 81 | 93 |
| ECONOMIC THEORY BULLETIN | 114 | 134 | 85 | 90 |
| RESOURCE AND ENERGY ECONOMICS | 115 | 108 | 122 | 122 |
| REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS | 116 | 110 | 119 | 120 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 117 | 129 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMICS AND PHILOSOPHY | 118 | 127 | 63 | 76 |
| INFORMATION ECONOMICS AND POLICY | 119 | 126 | 65 | 61 |
| KYKLOS | 120 | 116 | N.C. | N.C. |
| CESIFO ECONOMIC STUDIES | 121 | 112 | 72 | 60 |
| B E JOURNAL OF MACROECONOMICS | 122 | 107 | 102 | 100 |
| GERMAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 123 | 119 | 88 | 92 |
| JOURNAL OF COMPETITION LAW & ECONOMICS | 124 | 115 | 56 | 57 |
| JOURNAL OF BEHAVIORAL AND EXPERIMENTAL ECONOMICS | 125 | 123 | 131 | 132 |
| JOURNAL OF AFRICAN ECONOMIES | 126 | 117 | 99 | 102 |
| INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF LAW AND ECONOMICS | 127 | 135 | 127 | 125 |
| JOURNAL OF DEMOGRAPHIC ECONOMICS | 128 | 133 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS | 129 | 125 | N.C. | N.C. |
| CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC POLICY | 130 | 128 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMICS OF TRANSITION | 131 | 120 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMICS & HUMAN BIOLOGY | 132 | 132 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EMPIRICAL ECONOMICS | 133 | 141 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF HOUSING ECONOMICS | 134 | 130 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES | 135 | 124 | 133 | 133 |
| INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 136 | 140 | N.C. | N.C. |
| WORLD ECONOMY | 137 | 131 | 118 | 115 |
| JOURNAL OF NEUROSCIENCE PSYCHOLOGY AND ECONOMICS | 138 | 136 | N.C. | N.C. |
| STUDIES IN NONLINEAR DYNAMICS AND ECONOMETRICS | 139 | 158 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF SPORTS ECONOMICS | 140 | 149 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS | 141 | 139 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF THE ECONOMICS OF AGEING | 142 | 138 | N.C. | N.C. |
| FOOD POLICY | 143 | 137 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS | 144 | 142 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF REGULATORY ECONOMICS | 145 | 154 | N.C. | N.C. |

Table B.5: Rankings for Journals Ranked 101+ (Omitted from Table 1)

| Journal | Invariant Method | Removal of Reference Intensity | Top-5 Method | Invariant Top-5 Method |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| MANCHESTER SCHOOL | 146 | 148 | N.C. | N.C. |
| APPLIED ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES AND POLICY | 147 | 145 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS | 148 | 143 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF PENSION ECONOMICS & FINANCE | 148 | 146 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EUROPEAN REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS | 150 | 161 | N.C. | N.C. |
| OPEN ECONOMIES REVIEW | 151 | 147 | N.C. | N.C. |
| SERIES-JOURNAL OF THE SPANISH ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION | 152 | 144 | 64 | 63 |
| REVISTA DE HISTORIA ECONOMICA | 153 | 159 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL FINANCE | 154 | 150 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JAHRBUCHER FUR NATIONALOKONOMIE UND STATISTIK | 155 | 151 | 115 | 128 |
| CAMBRIDGE JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 156 | 210 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC THEORY | 157 | 163 | N.C. | N.C. |
| CHINA ECONOMIC REVIEW | 158 | 152 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS | 159 | 153 | N.C. | N.C. |
| SPATIAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS | 160 | 166 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF THE JAPANESE AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIES | 161 | 160 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JAPANESE ECONOMIC REVIEW | 162 | 155 | 93 | 94 |
| ECONOMIC MODELLING | 163 | 172 | N.C. | N.C. |
| FINANZARCHIV | 164 | 164 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC INTERACTION AND COORDINATION | 165 | 162 | N.C. | N.C. |
| SCOTTISH JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 166 | 165 | N.C. | N.C. |
| FRONTIERS OF ECONOMICS IN CHINA | 167 | 181 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIC RECORD | 168 | 167 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF INSTITUTIONAL AND THEORETICAL ECONOMICS-ZEITSCHRIFT FUR DIE GESAMTE STAATSWISSENSCHAFT | 169 | 169 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF CULTURAL ECONOMICS | 170 | 171 | N.C. | N.C. |
| AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS | 171 | 168 | N.C. | N.C. |
| PUBLIC FINANCE REVIEW | 172 | 156 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF MEDIA ECONOMICS | 173 | 173 | N.C. | N.C. |
| GAMES | 174 | 179 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF ECONOMICS & FINANCE | 175 | 174 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF NETWORK ECONOMICS | 176 | 157 | N.C. | N.C. |
| MARINE RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 177 | 182 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMICS OF GOVERNANCE | 178 | 177 | N.C. | N.C. |
| AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC HISTORY REVIEW | 179 | 176 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 180 | 189 | N.C. | N.C. |
| APPLIED ECONOMICS | 181 | 184 | 129 | 127 |
| ECONOMIC SYSTEMS | 182 | 196 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ANNALS OF REGIONAL SCIENCE | 183 | 178 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC METHODOLOGY | 184 | 214 | N.C. | N.C. |
| LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 185 | 190 | N.C. | N.C. |
| COMPUTATIONAL ECONOMICS | 186 | 183 | 76 | 74 |
| REVUE ECONOMIQUE | 187 | 170 | 128 | 130 |
| SCANDINAVIAN ECONOMIC HISTORY REVIEW | 188 | 175 | N.C. | N.C. |
| PACIFIC ECONOMIC REVIEW | 189 | 185 | 112 | 114 |

Table B.5: Rankings for Journals Ranked 101+ (Omitted from Table 1)

| Journal | Invariant Method | Removal of Reference Intensity | Top-5 Method | Invariant Top-5 Method |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HEALTH ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT | 190 | 191 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS | 191 | 237 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIST-NETHERLANDS | 192 | 180 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIC SYSTEMS RESEARCH | 193 | 187 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS | 194 | 188 | N.C. | N.C. |
| CANADIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-REVUE CANADIENNE D AGROECONOMIE | 195 | 192 | N.C. | N.C. |
| METROECONOMICA | 196 | 202 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS | 197 | 216 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JAPAN AND THE WORLD ECONOMY | 198 | 200 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EASTERN ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 199 | 186 | N.C. | N.C. |
| AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 200 | 201 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF ASIAN ECONOMICS | 201 | 203 | N.C. | N.C. |
| DEFENCE AND PEACE ECONOMICS | 202 | 194 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF FOREST ECONOMICS | 203 | 206 | N.C. | N.C. |
| APPLIED ECONOMICS LETTERS | 204 | 199 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REVIEW | 205 | 205 | N.C. | N.C. |
| SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 206 | 197 | 115 | 122 |
| BULLETIN OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH | 207 | 209 | N.C. | N.C. |
| HISTORY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 208 | 211 | 88 | 90 |
| EMPIRICA | 209 | 204 | N.C. | N.C. |
| CLIMATE CHANGE ECONOMICS | 210 | 193 | N.C. | N.C. |
| AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC PAPERS | 211 | 212 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | 212 | 207 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC EDUCATION | 213 | 195 | 58 | 68 |
| JOURNAL OF WINE ECONOMICS | 214 | 218 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF LAW AND ECONOMICS | 215 | 231 | N.C. | N.C. |
| AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 216 | 208 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ASIAN DEVELOPMENT REVIEW | 217 | 198 | N.C. | N.C. |
| DEVELOPING ECONOMIES | 218 | 222 | N.C. | N.C. |
| QUARTERLY REVIEW OF ECONOMICS AND FINANCE | 219 | 223 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ASIA-PACIFIC JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING & ECONOMICS | 220 | 215 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF APPLIED ECONOMICS | 221 | 217 | N.C. | N.C. |
| AGRIBUSINESS | 222 | 219 | N.C. | N.C. |
| HITOTSUBASHI JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 223 | 224 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVISTA DE ECONOMIA APLICADA | 224 | 221 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF POST KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS | 225 | 248 | N.C. | N.C. |
| PORTUGUESE ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 226 | 227 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JAHRBUCH FUR WIRTSCHAFTSGESCHICHTE | 227 | 220 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS | 228 | 213 | N.C. | N.C. |
| SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES | 229 | 231 | N.C. | N.C. |
| GLOBAL ECONOMIC REVIEW | 229 | 229 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INDEPENDENT REVIEW | 231 | 226 | N.C. | N.C. |
| NATIONAL INSTITUTE ECONOMIC REVIEW | 232 | 228 | N.C. | N.C. |
| HACIENDA PUBLICA ESPANOLA-REVIEW OF PUBLIC ECONOMICS | 233 | 230 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVISTA DE HISTORIA INDUSTRIAL | 234 | 236 | N.C. | N.C. |

Table B.5: Rankings for Journals Ranked 101+ (Omitted from Table 1)

| Journal | Invariant Method | Removal of Reference Intensity | Top-5 Method | Invariant Top-5 Method |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC STUDIES | 235 | 233 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ASIAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 236 | 238 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIC NOTES | 237 | 234 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF RADICAL POLITICAL ECONOMICS | 238 | 240 | N.C. | N.C. |
| WATER ECONOMICS AND POLICY | 239 | 225 | N.C. | N.C. |
| HOMO OECONOMICUS-JOURNAL OF BEHAVIORAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ECONOMICS | 240 | 250 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT | 241 | 252 | N.C. | N.C. |
| SINGAPORE ECONOMIC REVIEW | 242 | 241 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ANNALS OF PUBLIC AND COOPERATIVE ECONOMICS | 243 | 235 | N.C. | N.C. |
| WATER RESOURCES AND ECONOMICS | 244 | 243 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC ISSUES | 245 | 242 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND POLICY | 246 | 246 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC POLICIES-INTERVENTION | 247 | 247 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ITALIAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 248 | 239 | N.C. | N.C. |
| KOREAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 249 | 245 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ASIAN-PACIFIC ECONOMIC LITERATURE | 250 | 249 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMICS BULLETIN | 251 | 251 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC STUDIES | 252 | 255 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS AND POLICY STUDIES | 253 | 244 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 254 | 254 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF APPLIED ECONOMICS | 255 | 258 | N.C. | N.C. |
| AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD ECONOMICS | 256 | 256 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF SOCIAL ECONOMY | 257 | 253 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 258 | 267 | N.C. | N.C. |
| WORLD DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES | 259 | 257 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVUE D ECONOMIE POLITIQUE | 260 | 270 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INVESTIGACIONES DE HISTORIA ECONOMICA | 261 | 261 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EURASIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 262 | 259 | N.C. | N.C. |
| PSL QUARTERLY REVIEW | 263 | 262 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND PUBLIC CHOICE | 264 | 269 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ESTUDIOS DE ECONOMIA | 265 | 263 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION | 266 | 266 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVISTA ECONOMIA | 267 | 265 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE | 268 | 260 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE ECONOMICS AND POLICY | 269 | 274 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ANNALS OF FINANCIAL ECONOMICS | 270 | 275 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC POLICY | 271 | 272 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIC ISSUES | 272 | 277 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ATLANTIC ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 273 | 271 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL ECONOMIC POLICY | 274 | 278 | N.C. | N.C. |
| AFRICAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES | 275 | 282 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF APPLIED BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS | 275 | 283 | N.C. | N.C. |
| CHINA ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 277 | 276 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIC PAPERS | 278 | 273 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL ADVANCES IN ECONOMIC RESEARCH | 279 | 268 | N.C. | N.C. |

Table B.5: Rankings for Journals Ranked 101+ (Omitted from Table 1)

| Journal | Invariant Method | Removal of Reference Intensity | Top-5 Method | Invariant Top-5 Method |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| OECONOMIA-HISTORY METHODOLOGY PHILOSOPHY | 280 | 294 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 281 | 283 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ARGUMENTA OECONOMICA | 281 | 264 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF THE ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMY | 283 | 280 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF AGRIBUSINESS IN DEVELOPING AND EMERGING ECONOMIES | 284 | 281 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS | 285 | 285 | N.C. | N.C. |
| MACROECONOMICS AND FINANCE IN EMERGING MARKET ECONOMIES | 286 | 290 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF CHINESE ECONOMIC AND FOREIGN TRADE STUDIES | 287 | 288 | N.C. | N.C. |
| GLOBAL ECONOMY JOURNAL | 288 | 279 | N.C. | N.C. |
| CENTRAL EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC MODELLING AND ECONOMETRICS | 289 | 291 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INVESTIGACIONES REGIONALES-JOURNAL OF REGIONAL RESEARCH | 290 | 286 | N.C. | N.C. |
| WORLD REVIEW OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 290 | 289 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMICS OF PEACE AND SECURITY JOURNAL | 292 | 287 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN ECONOMIES | 293 | 292 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIES | 294 | 293 | N.C. | N.C. |
| FORUM FOR SOCIAL ECONOMICS | 295 | 296 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF INTERDISCIPLINARY ECONOMICS | 296 | 304 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EAST ASIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 296 | 301 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMICS OF TRANSITION AND INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE | 298 | 297 | N.C. | N.C. |
| FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW | 299 | 295 | N.C. | N.C. |
| COGENT ECONOMICS & FINANCE | 300 | 300 | N.C. | N.C. |
| BALTIC JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 301 | 298 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF QUANTITATIVE ECONOMICS | 302 | 302 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF REGIONAL RESEARCH-JAHRBUCH FUR REGIONALWISSENSCHAFT | 303 | 299 | N.C. | N.C. |
| MARGIN-JOURNAL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH | 304 | 303 | N.C. | N.C. |
| APPLIED ECONOMIC ANALYSIS | 305 | 308 | N.C. | N.C. |
| NETNOMICS | 306 | 307 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTATIONAL ECONOMICS AND ECONOMETRICS | 307 | 305 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EKONOMSKI VJESNIK | 308 | 306 | N.C. | N.C. |
| POLITICA ECONOMICA | 309 | 309 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ASIA-PACIFIC FINANCIAL MARKETS | 310 | 311 | N.C. | N.C. |
| SEOUL JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 311 | 310 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EKONOMICHESKAYA POLITIKA | 312 | 312 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ZAGREB INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF ECONOMICS & BUSINESS | 313 | 313 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIC JOURNAL OF EMERGING MARKETS | 314 | 314 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF INSTITUTIONAL STUDIES | 315 | 315 | N.C. | N.C. |
| CUADERNOS DE ECONOMIA-SPAIN | 316 | 324 | N.C. | N.C. |
| JOURNAL OF PHILOSOPHICAL ECONOMICS | 317 | 319 | N.C. | N.C. |
| TERRA ECONOMICUS | 318 | 318 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS LETTERS | 319 | 320 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS | 320 | 321 | N.C. | N.C. |

Table B.5: Rankings for Journals Ranked 101+ (Omitted from Table 1)

| Journal | Invariant Method | Removal of Reference Intensity | Top-5 Method | Invariant Top-5 Method |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| STUDIES IN BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS | 321 | 317 | N.C. | N.C. |
| VOPROSY EKONOMIKI | 322 | 316 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMISTS VOICE | 323 | 325 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EKONOMSKA MISAO I PRAKSA-ECONOMIC THOUGHT AND PRACTICE | 324 | 326 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMIA AGRARIA Y RECURSOS NATURALES | 325 | 323 | N.C. | N.C. |
| VESTNIK SANKT-PETERBURGSKOGO UNIVERSITETA-EKONOMIKA-ST PETERSBURG UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC STUDIES | 326 | 327 | N.C. | N.C. |
| AFRICAN REVIEW OF ECONOMICS AND FINANCE-AREF | 327 | 321 | N.C. | N.C. |
| GOSPODARKA NARODOWA-THE POLISH JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 328 | 329 | N.C. | N.C. |
| SOUTH ASIAN JOURNAL OF MACROECONOMICS AND PUBLIC FINANCE | 329 | 328 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES | 330 | 330 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EKONOMISTA | 331 | 333 | N.C. | N.C. |
| REGION ET DEVELOPPEMENT | 332 | 331 | N.C. | N.C. |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC SCIENCES | 333 | 332 | N.C. | N.C. |
| APPLIED ECONOMICS JOURNAL | 334 | 334 | N.C. | N.C. |
| ECONOMICS AND FINANCE LETTERS | 335 | 335 | N.C. | N.C. |
| EKONOMSKI PREGLED | 335 | 335 | N.C. | N.C. |
| GLOBAL & LOCAL ECONOMIC REVIEW | 335 | 335 | N.C. | N.C. |

Notes: Journals are ranked based on the geometric means of their annual rankings from 2015–2022. The rankings are based on our baseline journals. The order of the journals is based on the invariant method (the first column). Here, N.C. means that the journal was not cited by any top-5 journal in any year of 2015–2022.

Table B.6: Yearly Rankings of Baseline Journals Based on the Top-5 Method

| Journal | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Geometric Means |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| ECONOMETRICA | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC STUDIES | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL-MACROECONOMICS | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL-APPLIED ECONOMICS | 3 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW-INSIGHTS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 11 | 5 | 8 |
| THEORETICAL ECONOMICS | 8 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 14 | 13 | 9 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL-ECONOMIC POLICY | 9 | 8 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 10 |
| JOURNAL OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION | 7 | 11 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 11 |
| JOURNAL OF LABOR ECONOMICS | 17 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 12 |
| AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL-MICROECONOMICS | 13 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 9 | 17 | 13 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS | 16 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 14 |
| QUANTITATIVE ECONOMICS | 11 | 13 | 15 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 18 | 15 |
| JOURNAL OF MONETARY ECONOMICS | 19 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 18 | 15 | 16 |
| RAND JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 12 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 25 | 22 | 16 | 20 | 17 |
| JOURNAL OF HUMAN RESOURCES | 36 | 21 | 26 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 19 | 14 | 18 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC DYNAMICS | 18 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 23 | 26 | 19 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC THEORY | 21 | 23 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 21 | 16 | 20 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC GROWTH | 15 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 27 | 37 | 21 |
| ECONOMIC JOURNAL | 26 | 25 | 18 | 22 | 18 | 23 | 17 | 19 | 22 |
| JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS | 20 | 16 | 20 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 25 | 35 | 23 |
| INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC REVIEW | 23 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 28 | 32 | 25 | 24 |
| JOURNAL OF PUBLIC ECONOMICS | 32 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 20 | 21 | 25 |
| JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS | 31 | 18 | 28 | 34 | 28 | 25 | 30 | 29 | 26 |
| JOURNAL OF BUSINESS & ECONOMIC STATISTICS | 22 | 40 | 30 | 56 | 23 | 20 | 26 | 24 | 27 |
| IMF ECONOMIC REVIEW | 14 | 45 | 23 | 37 | 43 | 27 | 37 | 22 | 28 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMETRICS | 35 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 32 | 37 | 24 | 27 | 29 |
| GAMES AND ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR | 34 | 27 | 31 | 36 | 31 | 32 | 29 | 31 | 30 |
| AMERICAN LAW AND ECONOMICS REVIEW | 28 | 33 | 36 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 31 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC HISTORY | 30 | 42 | N.D. | 30 | 29 | 57 | 22 | 39 | 32 |
| JOURNAL OF LAW & ECONOMICS | 28 | 31 | 25 | 31 | 50 | 49 | 34 | 33 | 33 |
| QME-QUANTITATIVE MARKETING AND ECONOMICS | N.B. | N.D. | 32 | 47 | 27 | N.D. | 53 | N.D. | 34 |
| JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS | 37 | 28 | 40 | 38 | 35 | 33 | 47 | 55 | 35 |
| EXPERIMENTAL ECONOMICS | 27 | 48 | 66 | 28 | 42 | 67 | 31 | 23 | 36 |
| EXPLORATIONS IN ECONOMIC HISTORY | 39 | 52 | N.D. | 52 | 37 | 38 | 27 | 32 | 37 |
| ECONOMETRICS JOURNAL | 60 | N.D. | 41 | 41 | 33 | 30 | 46 | 30 | 38 |
| JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMISTS | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 52 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 39 |
| JOURNAL OF LAW ECONOMICS & ORGANIZATION | 43 | 32 | 45 | 50 | 66 | 24 | 41 | 28 | 40 |
| JOURNAL OF URBAN ECONOMICS | 61 | 45 | 42 | 29 | 44 | 31 | 33 | 42 | 41 |
| ECONOMETRIC THEORY | 40 | 41 | 39 | 32 | 38 | 35 | 60 | 40 | 42 |
| EUROPEAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | 38 | 39 | 44 | 43 | 34 | 44 | 50 | 34 | 43 |
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL CHANGE | 33 | 34 | 47 | 49 | 24 | 40 | 66 | 47 | 44 |
| ECONOMICA | 69 | 50 | 33 | 26 | 30 | 29 | 58 | 58 | 45 |

Table B.6: Yearly Rankings of Baseline Journals Based on the Top-5 Method

| Journal | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Geometric Means |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| JOURNAL OF APPLIED ECONOMETRICS | 41 | 54 | 29 | 46 | 59 | 39 | 43 | 41 | 46 |
| JOURNAL OF THE ECONOMIC SCIENCE ASSOCIATION-JESA | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 58 | 38 | 37 | 47 |
| JOURNAL OF RISK AND UNCERTAINTY | 24 | 43 | N.D. | 25 | 63 | 47 | 72 | 56 | 48 |
| ECONOMIC THEORY | 25 | 36 | 59 | 53 | 40 | 55 | 56 | 44 | 49 |
| AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HEALTH ECONOMICS | N.A. | N.D. | N.D. | 39 | N.D. | 46 | 49 | N.D. | 50 |
| JOURNAL OF POLICY ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT | 44 | 37 | 37 | N.D. | 41 | 76 | 40 | 48 | 51 |
| JOURNAL OF MONEY CREDIT AND BANKING | 51 | 44 | 35 | 55 | 39 | 43 | 44 | 61 | 52 |
| JOURNAL OF HEALTH ECONOMICS | 62 | 38 | 43 | 44 | 51 | 34 | 36 | 78 | 53 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION | 44 | 49 | 49 | 42 | 54 | 53 | 39 | 46 | 54 |
| WORLD BANK ECONOMIC REVIEW | N.D. | 30 | 65 | 35 | 44 | 52 | 62 | 52 | 55 |
| JOURNAL OF COMPETITION LAW & ECONOMICS | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.D. | 48 | N.B. | N.B. | 56 |
| LABOUR ECONOMICS | N.D. | 55 | 48 | 40 | 55 | 45 | 51 | 51 | 57 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC EDUCATION | N.D. | N.D. | 50 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 58 |
| NATIONAL TAX JOURNAL | N.A. | 26 | N.D. | 70 | N.A. | 42 | 52 | 79 | 59 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMIC DESIGN | N.D. | 56 | N.D. | N.D. | 49 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 60 |
| EDUCATION FINANCE AND POLICY | N.A. | N.A. | 53 | N.D. | 47 | N.D. | 48 | 70 | 61 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC INEQUALITY | N.D. | 51 | 38 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 81 | 62 |
| ECONOMICS AND PHILOSOPHY | 54 | N.D. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.D. | 63 |
| SERIES-JOURNAL OF THE SPANISH ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 55 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 64 |
| INFORMATION ECONOMICS AND POLICY | N.D. | N.D. | 60 | 51 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 65 |
| JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT | 50 | 35 | 72 | N.B. | 60 | 54 | 45 | 87 | 66 |
| OXFORD REVIEW OF ECONOMIC POLICY | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 45 | 58 | N.D. | 71 | 53 | 67 |
| JOURNAL OF HUMAN CAPITAL | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 59 | N.D. | 60 | 66 | 45 | 68 |
| JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL ECONOMETRICS | N.D. | N.D. | 57 | N.D. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 69 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR & ORGANIZATION | 46 | 57 | 64 | 61 | 48 | 62 | 57 | 67 | 70 |
| EUROPEAN REVIEW OF ECONOMIC HISTORY | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 55 | 60 | 71 |
| CESIFO ECONOMIC STUDIES | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 68 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 49 | 72 |
| SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | 63 | 62 | 34 | 54 | 64 | 50 | 63 | 86 | 73 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC DYNAMICS & CONTROL | 73 | 70 | 46 | 48 | 71 | 63 | 42 | 59 | 74 |
| CANADIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS-REVUE CANADIENNE D ECONOMIQUE | N.D. | 77 | 62 | 33 | 36 | 82 | 74 | 91 | 75 |
| COMPUTATIONAL ECONOMICS | N.D. | N.D. | 61 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 76 |
| ECONOMICS & POLITICS | 57 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 57 | N.D. | 70 | 69 | 77 |
| CLIOMETRICA | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 63 | 78 |
| REVIEW OF WORLD ECONOMICS | N.D. | N.D. | 63 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 78 |
| ECONOMIC INQUIRY | 48 | 58 | 56 | 81 | 53 | 86 | 68 | 64 | 80 |
| B E JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL ECONOMICS | 42 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 74 | 81 | N.D. | 81 |
| JOURNAL OF REGIONAL SCIENCE | N.D. | 47 | N.D. | N.D. | N.B. | N.B. | N.D. | 85 | 82 |
| FISCAL STUDIES | 64 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 70 | N.D. | N.D. | 57 | 83 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT STRATEGY | 70 | 72 | 51 | 63 | 77 | 66 | 61 | 54 | 84 |
| ECONOMIC THEORY BULLETIN | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.D. | 64 | N.D. | 85 |
| JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS | 49 | 67 | 55 | 58 | 62 | 78 | 85 | 66 | 86 |
| OXFORD BULLETIN OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS | N.D. | 73 | N.D. | 75 | 68 | 84 | 54 | 43 | 87 |
| GERMAN ECONOMIC REVIEW | N.D. | 65 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 88 |
| HISTORY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | N.D. | N.B. | N.D. | N.B. | N.D. | 65 | N.D. | N.D. | 88 |
| ECONOMIC HISTORY REVIEW | N.D. | 63 | 54 | 57 | 78 | 68 | 59 | 89 | 90 |

Table B.6: Yearly Rankings of Baseline Journals Based on the Top-5 Method

| Journal | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Geometric Means |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| ECONOMETRIC REVIEWS | 65 | N.D. | 58 | 76 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 91 |
| JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE ECONOMICS | 55 | N.D. | N.D. | 82 | N.D. | 41 | 77 | 90 | 92 |
| JAPANESE ECONOMIC REVIEW | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 59 | N.D. | 75 | 93 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF GAME THEORY | 53 | 64 | 70 | 66 | 72 | 70 | 75 | N.D. | 94 |
| REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION | 56 | 60 | 67 | N.D. | N.D. | 85 | N.D. | 72 | 95 |
| THEORY AND DECISION | 52 | 80 | N.D. | 69 | 46 | N.D. | 79 | 92 | 96 |
| ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION REVIEW | 80 | 53 | 52 | 84 | 61 | 72 | 84 | 65 | 97 |
| REVIEW OF ECONOMICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 72 | 65 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 98 |
| JOURNAL OF AFRICAN ECONOMIES | 66 | 69 | N.B. | N.D. | N.D. | 73 | N.D. | N.D. | 99 |
| REVIEW OF INCOME AND WEALTH | N.D. | 61 | N.D. | 78 | 69 | N.D. | 69 | 71 | 100 |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 86 | 56 | N.D. | N.D. | 101 |
| B E JOURNAL OF MACROECONOMICS | 67 | 68 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 76 | 102 |
| JOURNAL OF POPULATION ECONOMICS | 74 | 76 | 68 | 64 | N.D. | 80 | 89 | 50 | 103 |
| JOURNAL OF PUBLIC ECONOMIC THEORY | 58 | N.D. | N.D. | 65 | 79 | 64 | 92 | N.D. | 104 |
| SOUTHERN ECONOMIC JOURNAL | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 60 | 73 | N.D. | 78 | 73 | 105 |
| LAND ECONOMICS | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.B. | N.D. | 61 | 83 | N.D. | 106 |
| MACROECONOMIC DYNAMICS | 47 | 59 | 75 | 67 | 89 | 88 | 87 | 88 | 107 |
| B E JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS & POLICY | N.D. | 66 | N.D. | 80 | 83 | 69 | N.D. | N.D. | 108 |
| REGIONAL SCIENCE AND URBAN ECONOMICS | 78 | N.D. | N.D. | 61 | 75 | 87 | N.D. | N.D. | 109 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC PSYCHOLOGY | N.D. | 81 | N.D. | 83 | 87 | N.D. | 65 | 62 | 110 |
| INTERNATIONAL TAX AND PUBLIC FINANCE | 58 | N.D. | N.D. | 74 | N.D. | 83 | 90 | 74 | 111 |
| PACIFIC ECONOMIC REVIEW | N.D. | N.B. | N.B. | N.D. | N.D. | 75 | N.B. | N.D. | 112 |
| AMERICAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS | N.D. | N.D. | 77 | N.B. | 88 | 71 | N.D. | 68 | 113 |
| MATHEMATICAL SOCIAL SCIENCES | 76 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 74 | 51 | 93 | 93 | 114 |
| JAHRBUCHER FUR NATIONALOKONOMIE UND STATISTIK | N.D. | N.D. | N.B. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 76 | 115 |
| SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 76 | N.D. | 115 |
| SOCIAL CHOICE AND WELFARE | 71 | 74 | 78 | 85 | 67 | 77 | 82 | N.D. | 117 |
| WORLD ECONOMY | N.D. | N.D. | 69 | N.D. | 85 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 118 |
| REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS | N.D. | 78 | 71 | N.D. | 82 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 119 |
| OXFORD ECONOMIC PAPERS-NEW SERIES | 72 | 75 | N.D. | 79 | 81 | 81 | 80 | 80 | 120 |
| PUBLIC CHOICE | 68 | 82 | N.D. | N.D. | N.B. | N.B. | 86 | N.D. | 121 |
| RESOURCE AND ENERGY ECONOMICS | N.D. | N.D. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 79 | N.D. | N.D. | 122 |
| HEALTH ECONOMICS | 75 | 71 | 73 | 73 | N.D. | N.D. | 95 | 95 | 123 |
| ECONOMICS LETTERS | 77 | 79 | 74 | 71 | 76 | 89 | 94 | 83 | 124 |
| JOURNAL OF MACROECONOMICS | N.D. | N.D. | 76 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 73 | 94 | 125 |
| JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC SURVEYS | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 76 | 80 | N.D. | 91 | N.D. | 126 |
| INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF LAW AND ECONOMICS | N.B. | N.B. | N.D. | N.D. | N.B. | N.D. | N.B. | 84 | 127 |
| REVUE ECONOMIQUE | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.D. | 88 | 82 | 128 |
| APPLIED ECONOMICS | 81 | N.D. | N.D. | 86 | N.D. | 91 | N.D. | N.D. | 129 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL & RESOURCE ECONOMICS | 79 | N.D. | N.D. | N.B. | 84 | 90 | 97 | N.D. | 130 |
| WORLD DEVELOPMENT | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 96 | 131 |
| JOURNAL OF BEHAVIORAL AND EXPERIMENTAL ECONOMICS | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | 96 | N.D. | 131 |
| JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | N.B. | 97 | 133 |

Notes: To construct the last column, we compute the geometric mean of the ranks using all available years 2015–2022 for each journal. The order of the journals is based on the geometric means in the last column. If a journal is not captured in the *JCR* data or not selected into the set of baseline journals for a given year, this is denoted by N.A. and N.B., respectively. If a journal was not cited by any top-5 journal in a given year, this is denoted by N.D. The table includes all journals that had at least one top-5 citation over the years 2015–2022.

Table B.7: Spearman’s Rank Correlation Coefficients for the Rankings in Table 2

| | 3-Year Forward Impact Factors | 3-Year Backward Impact Factors | Invariant Method | Top-5 Method |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 3-Year Forward Impact Factors | 1.000 | | | |
| 3-Year Backward Impact Factors | 0.988 | 1.000 | | |
| Invariant Method | 0.912 | 0.938 | 1.000 | |
| Top-5 Method | 0.978 | 0.987 | 0.923 | 1.000 |

C Narrative Evidence

In this appendix, we provide narrative evidence on the formation, strategies, and performance of the new association journals. Below, we first consider the process of forming the new *AEA*, *ES*, and *EEA* journals (Section C.1). We do this by excerpting the relevant passages from the associations' executive minutes and reports. Section C.1.1 does so for the *AEA* journals, Section C.1.2 does so for the *ES* journals, and Section C.1.3 does so for the *JEEA*. In explaining the formation process, we also note relevant evidence concerning the associations leveraging their reputation. In Section C.2, we provide narrative evidence relevant to the various policies of the new journals, such as transfer of reports, turnaround time, and soliciting from top authors. The evidence provided in this appendix is reinforced by the correspondence we have had with several founding editors (for *AEJ-Micro*, *AEJ-Policy* and *TE*).

C.1 Reasons for new journal formation

The motivations for the *AEA*, *ES*, and *EEA* to form these new journals were quite similar. First, they both wanted to prevent commercial publishers like *Elsevier* from continuing to monopolize most of the top field journals. Also, the associations felt they were the only ones with the resources to take on this role given that publishing the new journals could be financially risky in that they would have to pay to publish hard copies of the journals and pay their editors and editorial staff. All three associations emphasized the need for the new journals to be of the highest quality. Each association used a considerable amount of their best talent's time to set up the new journals.

In this section, we have extracted the parts of the associations' meetings that are particularly relevant to the formation of the new journals. All of the minutes discussed in Section C.1.1-Section C.1.3 are direct quotes extracted from relevant documents. We use [...] to indicate where we have left out material between our quotes. We have underlined those parts of the quotes that directly speak to one of the mechanisms we consider (note, there was no underlining in the original passages we extracted).

C.1.1 Evidence from AEA Minutes

Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Committee in Philadelphia, PA, January 6, 2005.⁴

The Association's Journal Portfolio (Deaton). Deaton reviewed the issue as it was framed during the Executive Session at two prior meetings of the Executive Committee. The fundamental problem under consideration is how to improve access to economic research in certain specialized fields that are dominated by journals that are so expensive as to limit access, and where the copyright is not under the control of the profession.

[...]

Deaton also reported that past discussion about whether the Association should commence publishing field journals did not lead to a consensus. The financial risk of additional journals published directly by the Association could be considerable. However, the Association may be the only organization with the interest and capability to solve the problem by starting new field journals, guaranteeing their viability, and attracting high caliber editors. Therefore, discussion had focused on possibly publishing specialized field journals in cooperation with not-for-profit university presses. The possibility of publishing such journals electronically rather than in print or on CD was mentioned. It was agreed that were the Association to initiate field journals, it would wish to do so at the highest level of quality. The possibility of starting field journals also raised questions about appropriate criteria to decide what fields to enter, whether the administrative and governance structure of the Association is adequate to an expansion of its publishing responsibilities, and whether the transition would dilute editorial and referee talent so much as to do a disservice to scholarship in newly entered fields. It was also suggested that annual rotating field-specific special issues could be

⁴In the case of these and all other *AEA* minutes in this section, the relevant documents are available at <https://www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/leadership/officers/meeting-minutes>.

introduced.

It was decided to appoint an Ad Hoc Committee on Journals to consider further the Association's appropriate journal portfolio. The Committee's charge would include an examination of joint publishing arrangements with university presses that specialize in electronic journal publishing, consideration of a mechanism to enable Association members to express preferences about which fields to enter, and assessment of alternative governance structures for controlling editorial appointments to a series of field journals were the Association to initiate them. President McFadden asked Executive Committee members Judith Chevalier, Peter Diamond, Robert Hall and Alan Krueger to serve on the committee, with Hall as chair. He reported that he planned to ask David Colander and Daniel Rubinfeld to also join the committee.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Committee in Chicago, IL, April 22, 2005.

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Journals (Hall). Hall reported that [...] the Committee on Journals investigated the wisdom of continuing to expand the AER and also the possibility of the Association starting new field journals.

[...]

There followed a lengthy discussion of the purpose, advantages, and disadvantages of the Association expanding its portfolio of journals to include field journals, and whether individuals in a specific field would be better off or worse off if the Association published a field journal in their area of specialization. There was agreement that if the Association did initiate new field journals, they would cover traditional broad fields rather than attempting to identify underserved parts of applied fields. The Association would attempt to nurture the journals sufficiently so they would quickly develop reputations as the leading journal in

their respective areas.

It was agreed that the fundamental question is whether the Association should continue to be a general purpose organization, or, instead, should follow the direction of the discipline by recognizing increased specialization. It was VOTED to ask the Committee on Journals to develop a more detailed plan for instigating field journals that considers the number and breadth of fields that might be covered. Hall indicated that his Committee may conduct a survey of the membership regarding satisfaction with existing journals and the need for adding field journals.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Committee in Boston, MA, January 5, 2006.

The Association's Journal Portfolio (Hall). Hall explained that his Committee was charged with developing a detailed plan for launching AEA-sponsored field journals in economics so as to improve access to economic research. To address this question, the Committee conducted a survey of Association membership. A total of 1626 useable responses were received.

Forty-eight percent of members said they would subscribe to and regularly read an aggregate field journal if the AEA were to publish one in their broader field of interest; another 23 percent said they would read it if their institution subscribed. Only five percent of respondents said they would not read it. When asked if they preferred an aggregation of fields into four or five journals, a large number of separate field journals, or no new journals, 49 percent favored aggregate journals, 21 percent separate field journals, and 22 percent no new journals. Within each of 19 separate fields of interest, members favored aggregate journals over separate field journals or no new journals.

Following a recommendation from the Committee, it was VOTED to initiate four

or five new high quality aggregate field journals, operated similarly to the *American Economic Review*. The names of the journals should indicate an affiliation with the AEA and AER. The committee was asked to further explore details of the venture, including preferable aggregations, possible titles, the governance structure, editorial procedures, and an initial business plan for the journals, and to report progress to the Executive Committee in April.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Committee in Chicago, IL, April 28, 2006.

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Journals (Hall). Hall reported that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Journals (Robert Hall [chair], Judith Chevalier, David Colander, Peter Diamond, Alan Krueger, and Daniel Rubinfeld) had several recommendations for the Executive Committee. He reminded the Executive Committee that survey results showed that Association members were dissatisfied with existing field journals and favored the Association initiating new journals. He noted that almost all other academic societies publish more than three journals. Moreover, adding more journals would increase the diversity of editors affiliated with Association journals.

The *Ad Hoc* Committee recommended that the Association start four aggregated field journals, each published in four issues per year, organized roughly like the *American Economic Review*. The new journals would each publish articles in a collected group of subfields, with loose boundaries. The new journals are not to be subsidiary journals to the *AER*, but rather collected field journals. Each is of equal status, and all four will begin publishing at the same time. The *Ad Hoc* Committee recommended that the four journals be named: *American Journal of Aggregate Economics*, *American Journal of Microeconomics*, *American Journal of Economic Policy*, and *American Journal of Applied Economics*.

Acting on the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, the Executive Com-

mittee VOTED to initiate four new field journals. Following a lengthy discussion during which various alternatives were considered, it was VOTED to name the four journals: (1) *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*; (2) *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*; (3) *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*; and (4) *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*.

It was agreed that each of the four new journals would accept articles in theory, empirical economics, and policy. *AEJ: Macroeconomics* primarily would include: macroeconomics; monetary economics; international finance; aggregate aspects of development; economic growth; finance; and comparative economic systems. *AEJ: Microeconomics* primarily would include: microeconomic theory; corporate finance; industrial organization; and micro theory aspects of international economics and economic development. *AEJ: Economic Policy* primarily would include: public economics; urban and regional economics; public policy aspects of health, education, and welfare; law and economics; economic regulation; and environmental and natural resource economics. *AEJ: Applied Economics* primarily would include: labor; demography; empirical micro development; and health, education, and welfare economics.

It was agreed that certain subjects are suitable for each of the four journals, depending on the specific application, including but not limited to: history of economic thought, economic history, behavioral economics, experimental economics, and the teaching of economics.

The president was asked to appoint a search committee for the general editor of each new journal. Each search committee is expected to write a mission statement for its journal, and to coordinate its statement with those of the other three new journals. The search committees should ask for recommendations for the general editor positions by early September. Each committee should recommend a general editor to the Executive Committee at the January 2007 meeting.

Per the Association's Bylaws, the general editors of the new journals will be non-voting members of the Executive Committee. The new editors and co-editors will be compensated on parity with editors and co-editors of the Association's existing journals, taking into account workload.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Committee in Chicago, IL, January 4, 2007.

Appointment of Editors for American Economic Journals. Blank, Hall, Maskin, and Quigley reported the procedures and criteria their search committees used to identify candidates for the editorship of each of the new *American Economic Journals*. It was VOTED to appoint Esther Duflo as founding editor of the *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*. It was VOTED to appoint Olivier Blanchard as founding editor of the *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*. It was VOTED to appoint Andrew Postlewaite as founding editor of the *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*. It was VOTED to appoint Alan Auerbach as founding editor of the *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*. . . . Each was appointed to a term ending December 2010.

A lengthy discussion of editorial issues then ensued. It was VOTED to ask the four *AEJ* founding editors, the editors of the *AER*, *JEL*, and *JEP*, and the Secretary-Treasurer to establish a set of guidelines for the new journals that are consistent across the Association's journals. It was suggested that the editors consider ways to share submissions and referee reports that include the voluntary participation of editors, authors and referees, in order to reduce burdens on referees and editors, and to speed the process of moving high-quality manuscripts to publication. It was also suggested that the editors develop general policies toward data depository requirements, the solicitation of manuscripts, submission fees, and refereeing practices.

**Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Committee in Chicago, IL,
April 20, 2007**

Report of Meeting of Editors of the AER and AEJs in Pittsburgh, April 6-7, 2007. The newly appointed editors of the four *American Economic Journals* met with the Editor of the *AER* and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association in Pittsburgh on April 5 and 6, 2007.

It was agreed that the editors would assess the field content of the journals as they write Calls for Papers. Some content may be redistributed upon negotiation among editors. It was decided that there may be a different number of Editorial Board members on each journal, that Editorial Board members are not restricted to being in the U.S., and that the use of Editorial Board members is at the discretion of each editor.

It was decided that each *AER* or *AEJ* editor may summarily reject a paper because content is inappropriate for his or her journal, and suggest that the author(s) submit it to another of the Association's journals without consulting the other editors.

[...]

It was agreed that short turnaround time is an important goal, and the journals may request reports from referees in six to eight weeks. The risk of asking for reports too quickly is that referees decline to serve. Each editor and/or co-editor will set his or her own policy.

[...]

It was decided that there would be only one section (type) of papers in the AEJs.

[...]

Finally, the size, style and cover for the new AEJs was discussed. It was decided to retain a professional designer to produce sample covers that both link to the AER and also distinguish the new journals from each other, and from the AER, and to print articles in a single column format (as it is difficult for a reader's eye to follow a lengthy line), thus probably reducing the width of the journal. Decisions will be made when the designer produces options. The table of contents of each of the AEJs will appear in the AER and in each of the other AEJs.

C.1.2 Evidence from Econometric Society Reports

The *ES*'s position was different from that of the *AEA* in that there was the potential to adopt *TE*, which started publication in 2006; see Osborne's editor's report (Osborne, 2013) for a fascinating history of *TE* which prior to the takeover from *ES* relied very much on a network of top theorists who worked together to form the journal. Thus, the *ES*'s main concern was producing *QE*, the empirical and econometric complement to *TE*.⁵

2006 Annual President's Report⁶

NEW JOURNALS. At the August 2005 meeting of the Executive Council, a committee chaired by David Levine recommended that we initiate a discussion about whether the Society should publish additional journals and, if so, how to define those new journals. The Executive Council looked upon the recommendation favorably and voted to initiate an online discussion among Fellows and members that began in early 2006. A discussion forum was set up and many members contributed to a lively debate. A subcommittee comprising myself, Torsten Persson, and Lars Hansen was asked to prepare a recommendation. This recommendation will be taken to the Executive Committee meeting in Budapest this August.

⁵All reports referred to in this section, including the Presidents' reports, are freely available at <https://www.econometricsociety.org/society/organization-and-governance/reports>.

⁶See *Econometrica*, Vol. 75, No. 4 (July, 2007), 1237–1239

2006 Proposed Plan for Additional Society Journals⁷

Summary. We propose that the Econometric Society create two new specialty journals. One would be focused on economic theory, both pure and applied. The other would focus on methods and applications, including theoretical econometrics, applied econometrics, computational economics and experimental economics. It is the committee's view that at least two specialty journals need to be created simultaneously; to create only one would effectively make it "Econometrica B", not a plan we favor. Our expectation is that the number of submissions will quickly grow to the level of *JET* and the *Journal of Econometrics*. The editorial boards should be sized accordingly, but the details of how big and who should be on the boards should be resolved by the Executive Committee. These editorial boards should be independent of each other and of *Econometrica*. "Trickle down" submissions to *Econometrica* should not be encouraged, but if authors choose to resubmit papers rejected from *Econometrica* to the specialty journals, the editors of those journals should have access to the *Econometrica* referee reports.

[...]

One journal would be called *Econometrica: Theory*, the other would be called *Econometrica: Methods and Applications*.⁸

[...]

Other Efforts. It should be mentioned that there is currently an effort to found a new open access theory journal - *Theoretical Economics* - involving a number of people from the Society, including one committee member, and several officers.

⁷See <https://www.econometricsociety.org/society/organization-and-governance/reports/Proposed-Plan-for-Additional-Society-Journals-2006-01-01.html>

⁸We have underlined this point since it shows their original intent was to brand the journals to be closely tied to *Econometrica*, indicating a possible preference to leverage the *Econometrica* journal name. Their original intention to leverage the *Econometrica* journal name was presumably affected by their ultimate decision to take over *Theoretical Economics*.

Competition may weaken the rationale for entry by the Society - but competition is also good for quality and success of both enterprises. There are temporizing possibilities - absorbing *Theoretical Economics* – as the new society journal, or waiting to see what happens. However, it needs to be recognized that the prestige of the Society gives it an advantage in this market over any other new entrant.

2007 Annual President’s Report⁹

NEW JOURNALS. There has been a continuing discussion within the Executive Committee and throughout the Society about the possible creation of new journals. At the Executive Committee meeting in August 2007, Richard Blundell, Torsten Persson, and I suggested that the Econometric Society consider creating two journals: one with a focus on economic theory and applications, and another with a focus on quantitative methods and applications broadly defined. The Executive Vice-President, Rafael Repullo, described how the Society could fund such journals. The Executive Committee agreed to initiate the creation process. A lingering concern has been what the quantitative journal might look like, how it might support Frisch’s vision of the role of the Econometric Society, and if there is sufficient interest in this journal to recruit the talent needed to make it a successful venture. As a result of these concerns, I appointed a committee chaired by Jean-Marc Robin that included Manuel Arellano, Orazio Attanasio, Stephen Durlauf, Robert Porter, and Thomas Sargent to propose what a successful new quantitative journal would look like and whether its creation is warranted. They prepared a report at the end of the year and it is posted on the Econometric Society web page. The Executive Committee will discuss the next steps to be taken at their August, 2008 meeting.

2008 Report on a New Journal on Quantitative/Empirical Economics¹⁰

On October 20, 2007, a committee was appointed by L. P. Hansen, president of

⁹See *Econometrica*, Vol. 76, No. 5 (September, 2008), 1225–1226.

¹⁰See <https://www.econometricsociety.org/society/organization-and-governance/reports/Report-on-a-New-Journal-on-QuantitativeEmpirical-Economics-January-2008-2008-01-01.html>

the Econometric Society, to draft a short statement recommending the scope and purpose of a new journal in quantitative/empirical economics. The committee comprises J.-M. Robin (chair), O. Attanasio, M. Arellano, S. Durlauf, R. Porter and T. Sargent. The following consensual recommendations emerged from the discussion.

There is a general agreement that a new journal focussing on 1) empirical research that is rigorously informed by econometrics and/or economic theory and 2) econometric and theory work that is empirically directed, would be of value. The committee supports the idea that the journal could reinvigorate Frisch's original vision for *Econometrica* of promoting "studies that aim at the unification of the theoretical-quantitative and the empirical-quantitative approach to economic problems and that are penetrated by constructive and rigorous thinking."

[...]

No field journal is sufficiently generalist to include econometric theory, empirical and computational work. The Econometric Society, due to its reputation and governance, can be more successful in doing this operation than other societies or commercial publishers.

No doubt that existing journals will suffer the extra competition. The Journal of Applied Econometrics, the *Econometrics Journal*, may find it harder to attract good papers. The question about a possible merger was raised but eventually found unrealistic.

Very few empirical papers are published by *Econometrica*, especially in macroeconomics (only 4 out of the 15 Frisch Medal awards were in macro and finance). In return, applied researchers are reluctant to submit papers. A risk is thus perceived to exist that the existence of a new ES "empirical" journal will make it

even more difficult for empirical papers to be accepted in *Econometrica*.

Lastly, the committee members share the view that the publication delays, the multiple rounds, and the reluctance of co-editors to “conditionally accept” papers should be reduced.

2008 Annual President’s Report¹¹

NEW SOCIETY JOURNALS. In 2007, the Blundell-Hansen-Persson committee proposed to create two new Society journals: one with a focus on economic theory and its applications, another with a focus on quantitative methods and applications, both broadly defined. Following a go-ahead decision by the Executive Committee, my work during the year was directed towards working out a concrete proposal that could be posed to the Council and the Fellowship.

As for the theory journal, the working hypothesis was that we might be able to reach an agreement with the Society for Economic Theory to arrange an adoption by the Econometric Society of the existing journal *Theoretical Economics* (*TE*). In the fall of 2008, Roger Myerson and I were indeed able to come to a conditional agreement with that society about the conditional terms of such an adoption including governance, editorial board, time plan, etc. According to this agreement, Martin Osborne would continue as the Editor of *TE*, with partial extensions and replacements of the editorial board to help publish a larger number applied theory papers, and the first issues under the Society’s ownership would appear in 2010.

As for the quantitative journal, named *Quantitative Economics* (*QE*), no similar adoption agreement was foreseen. Lars Hansen and I were therefore conducting a search for an editorial board that would be prepared to start up the new journal, also to appear in 2010. Eventually, we came to an agreement with Orazio Attanasio to serve as Editor of *QE*, and with Steven Durlauf, Victor Rios-Rull,

¹¹See *Econometrica*, Vol. 77, No. 6 (November, 2009), 2025–2027.

and Elie Tamer to serve as Co-editors, conditional on a positive decision.

In parallel with these discussions, Rafael Repullo and I were working on a business plan for the new journals. By the end of the year, a concrete proposal was ready to take to the Council and the Fellows for a vote. In early 2009, a large majority of Council members and Fellows supported the proposal to create two new open-access Society journals, *TE* and *QE*, with the first issues to appear in 2010.

2009 Annual President's Report¹²

THE SOCIETY AND ITS PUBLICATIONS: SINCE 1933, *ECONOMETRICA* HAS BEEN THE FLAGSHIP JOURNAL of the Econometric Society. In 2009, the Council and Fellows of the Econometric Society voted to add two new open-access journals, *Theoretical Economics* and *Quantitative Economics*, to complement *Econometrica* in the Society's mission of promoting rigorous theoretical and empirical analysis of economic problems. *Theoretical Economics* will publish both pure and applied theoretical research in all fields of economics. *Quantitative Economics* will cover quantitative economics in a broad sense, including econometric theory, computational methods, and empirical applications.

The decision to add these two new Econometric Society journals was the culmination of a long process that started several years ago and involved input from many members of this Society. Now the work of establishing the vital place of these journals in the literature has begun, and success will depend on the members of the Econometric Society who contribute their papers and on the editors and reviewers who work to maintain the high editorial standards of this Society. The work of introducing these two new Econometric Society journals has been led by Martin Osborne as founding Editor of *Theoretical Economics* and by Orazio Attanasio as founding Editor of *Quantitative Economics*, along with their teams

¹²See *Econometrica*, Vol. 78, No. 5 (September, 2010), 1779–1781

of Co-editors. The important position of *Econometrica* has been maintained this year by the devoted work of Editor Stephen Morris, the six Co-editors, and many Associate editors. Thanks to the work of all these editors and co-editors, in 2010 we will see the publication of outstanding papers in three Econometric Society journals.

C.1.3 Evidence from EEA Minutes

Report of the President 2002¹³

A New EEA Journal The European Economic Review was set up in 1969 by Elsevier Science, who continued to own and publish it. When in 1985 the first Council of the European Economic Association addressed the issue of how to set up an Association journal, it was feared that a new journal would not be viable, and the advantages of linking with an existing journal seemed obvious. Hence the EEA Council decided to enter into an agreement with Elsevier and designate the *EER* as its official journal, with effect from Volume 30, 1986. This agreement was subsequently renewed at intervals of five years or so. The most recent agreement between the EEA and Elsevier remained in effect until 31 December 2002, but had to be either renewed or terminated before 31 December 2001. The Lausanne Council Meeting of 29 August 2001 voted unanimously to set up a committee to review the agreement; and it gave the President authority to send a letter of termination to Elsevier if satisfactory terms could not be obtained. The committee consisted of Richard Baldwin, Peter Neary (Chair), Torsten Persson, Jean Tirole, and Henry Tulkens. (Richard Blundell was coopted to the committee soon after his election as Vice-President for 2002).

Following extensive consultation and negotiations with Elsevier, the committee recommended that the agreement with Elsevier be terminated and that a new journal to be owned by the EEA be set up. This was accepted unanimously by

¹³See Peter Neary, *Journal of the European Economic Association*, Vol. 1, No. 2/3, (Apr. - May, 2003), 743–750.

the Council. It was recognized that the arrangement with Elsevier had worked well since 1986, that setting up a new journal carries financial risks, and that the change will cause problems for some groups (especially authors with papers accepted but not yet published in the *EER*). However, it was felt that these problems were more than offset by the arguments in favor of the change among which were the following:

1. It is anomalous for a successful professional association not to own its own journal. Academics want research to be disseminated as widely and cheaply as possible, whereas commercial publishers seek to maximize profits rather than sales.
2. The benefits of the EEA's owning its own journal are obvious, especially in the long term. They include the freedom to set prices to institutions and to appoint editors. The circulation of the *EER* to institutions has not increased at all since 1986, and its penetration in the United States remains very low. Most of the rewards to the huge amount of work put in by editors since then (reflected in steady increases in the *EER*'s standing) have accrued to Elsevier in the form of much higher prices to institutions.
3. The link with Elsevier has undoubtedly led to a loss of goodwill in the profession, exemplified by the *EER*'s inclusion in Ted Bergstrom's "Rogues' Gallery" of the fifteen most expensive journals. (See his article in the *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 2001.) Only a journal owned by the EEA and competitively priced to institutions has any hope of becoming one of the leading economics journals worldwide.

Following discussions with a number of publishers, a contract was signed with MIT Press to launch a new journal, to be called the *Journal of the European Economic Association*, in 2003. Because the current agreement with Elsevier stipulated that, until 31 December 2002, the EEA could not be involved in any publishing activities which compete with the *EER*, it was not possible to publicize

the new journal until 2003.¹⁴

Report of the President 2003¹⁵

JEEA Naturally, a very important event during the past year was the start-up of the Association's new journal. The goal is to make *JEEA* a top general-interest journal, competing globally with the current five top journals for the best new manuscripts in all areas of economics. The first volume published in 2003 goes a long way towards the ambitious goal of becoming a "top-six journal," publishing a number of exciting papers by a number of leaders in the profession. In the following, I report on some *JEEA* matters, going beyond the editorial activities discussed in the Report of the Editor.

a. Inaugural Issues

A guest editorial committee for the two inaugural issues of *JEEA*, Volume 1, Issues 1 and 4, included the four presidents Jean Tirole (chair), Peter Neary, Richard Blundell, and myself, plus Elhanan Helpman, Harvard and Tel-Aviv University, and Pierre-André Chaïppori, University of Chicago. About 25 of the 40 or so top economists invited to submit a paper for possible publication in these issues did in fact do so. Each guest editor had responsibility for a share of these papers, which were reviewed (in two rounds) in a very rapid editorial process. Eventually, 15 papers were accepted for publication, 8 for Issue 1, and 7 for Issue 4. [...]

b. Launches and Marketing

Due to the restrictive contract with Elsevier, no public marketing of *JEEA* was possible before January 1, 2003. Since then, a number of initiatives have been taken.

1. The Secretariat created a web site for the new Journal [...] which was up and running on Jan 1, with links for submission, subscription, and background information.

¹⁴While this implies the journal could not officially publicize its plans, editors did spread the word unofficially, in addition to soliciting papers from top authors prior to 2003, which is documented below.

¹⁵See Torsten Persson, *Journal of the European Economic Association*, Vol. 2, No. 2/3, (Apr. - May, 2004), 548-554.

2. Together with Peter Neary, I wrote a mission statement and a brief history of the EEA journals, which was added to the EEA web site.
3. Together with MIT Press, I organized an unofficial launch at the ASSA meetings in Washington. On the evening of Jan 3, a special *JEEA* reception cocktail party took place, to which key members of the profession were especially invited by e-mail. In this reception, I spoke about the history and the mission of the journal, as did two of the editors: Alan Krueger and Patrick Bolton. The MIT Press booth in the book exhibition had a special poster and distributed leaflets about *JEEA* and the EEA.
4. I collaborated with the MIT Press marketing manager about the text of printed leaflets for marketing *JEEA* among individuals and libraries. Mass mailings of these were made during the spring.
5. On April 15, I sent an e-mail message to all EEA members, asking them to support our initiative by submitting their best work, by renewing their membership, preferably for three years, and by encouraging their libraries to subscribe.
6. Another e-mail message, signed by five presidents and four editors, was sent in the first week of July, immediately after the publication of Issue 1. The recipients were all CEPR and NBER researchers, as well as all Fellows of the Econometric Society. The message gave some background on *JEEA* and invited submissions of top-quality papers.
7. An official *JEEA* launch took place in the Stockholm Congress, immediately following the Presidential Address in the late afternoon of Wednesday, August 20. Members of the Executive Committee and the Editorial Board made brief statements, as did Ted Bergstrom. MIT Press distributed promotional material.

Report of the President 2004¹⁶

¹⁶See Richard Blundell, *Journal of the European Economic Association*, Vol. 3, No. 2/3, (Apr. - May, 2005), 776-779.

JEEA Our journal, the *JEEA*, has gone from strength to strength with the publication of an incredible stream of high-quality papers, with many more I know of in the pipeline. The choice of the 2004 Hicks–Tinbergen Prize is a good example (see Section 2). I would like to take this opportunity to thank Xavier Vives, Patrick Bolton, Jordi Galí, Alan Krueger, and Roberto Perotti for all their careful editorial work; thanks also to Tim Van Zandt for the production editing. Our commitment to making JEEA a top-six journal now looks not only achievable but achievable in a shorter space of time than we had originally envisaged.

C.2 Evaluation of the new journals' procedures

In this section, we focus on the policies of the new journals that aided their immediate rise among journals in general. We used the respective reports of the *AEJ*, *TE* and *JEEA* editors to investigate each journal's procedures to gauge how much emphasis the editors placed on certain aspects of their editorial procedures at the *AEJ* journals¹⁷, *TE*¹⁸ and *JEEA*¹⁹. We could not find any reports for *QE* before Taber (2019) and hence cannot include it in this discussion. We contacted the editors from that period and used the replies from founding editors of *AEJ-Micro*, *AEJ-Policy* and *TE* to augment the information from the editor's reports.

The growth of the new journals

Among the *AEJ* journals, they advertised their first 2009 issue in their Call for Papers in July 2007, allowing them to build up a stock of papers for their first issues in 2009. *TE* was already a going concern so it also had a stock of papers when it started publishing as an *ES* journal in January 2010. In contrast, due to *EEA*'s existing contract with *Elsevier*, *JEEA* was not able to start officially promoting itself until the start of 2003.

¹⁷We focused on the *AEJ* editors' reports in 2008-2012 printed in the respective *AER* May issues.

¹⁸For *TE*, we used Osborne's 2012-2013 report and Mailath's 2013-2014 report; both are available at <https://econtheory.org/ojs/index.php/te/index/reports>.

¹⁹We used the reports of *JEEA* editors' reports published in 2005 and 2006, as well as a special editorial in the inaugural issue of *JEEA*.

To get an overview of the *AEJs* and *TE* early experience, consider first Tables C.1-C.4 and C.5 below on the numbers of submissions and acceptances.

Table C.1: Manuscripts Submitted and Published, 2007-2012 *AEJ-Applied*

| Year | Submitted | Published | Previously submitted to the <i>AER</i> |
|------|-----------|-----------|--|
| 2007 | 69 | 0 | 5 |
| 2008 | 223 | 0 | 36 |
| 2009 | 345 | 34 | 36 |
| 2010 | 344 | 40 | 40 |
| 2011 | 384 | 36 | 33 |
| 2012 | 471 | 40 | 53 |

Source: Duflo (2013).

Table C.2: Manuscripts Submitted and Published, 2007-2012 *AEJ-Policy*

| Year | Submitted | Published | Previously submitted to the <i>AER</i> |
|------|-----------|-----------|--|
| 2007 | 57 | 0 | 6 |
| 2008 | 171 | 0 | 23 |
| 2009 | 215 | 18 | 23 |
| 2010 | 248 | 31 | 20 |
| 2011 | 295 | 30 | 31 |
| 2012 | 375 | 36 | 32 |

Source: Auerbach (2013).

Table C.3: Manuscripts Submitted and Published, 2007-2012 *AEJ-Macro*

| Year | Submitted | Published | Previously submitted to the <i>AER</i> |
|------|-----------|-----------|--|
| 2007 | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | 172 | 0 | 31 |
| 2009 | 204 | 19 | 23 |
| 2010 | 220 | 38 | 30 |
| 2011 | 219 | 32 | 28 |
| 2012 | 283 | 30 | 37 |

Source: Leahy (2013).

Table C.4: Manuscripts Submitted and Published, 2007-2012 *AEJ-Micro*

| Year | Submitted | Published | Previously submitted to the <i>AER</i> |
|------|-----------|-----------|--|
| 2007 | 33 | 0 | 7 |
| 2008 | 114 | 0 | 33 |
| 2009 | 139 | 22 | 27 |
| 2010 | 167 | 33 | 35 |
| 2011 | 202 | 36 | 41 |
| 2012 | 243 | 31 | 58 |

Source: Postlewaite (2013).

Table C.5: Submissions and Acceptances for *TE*

| Year ending | Submitted | Total Accepted | Rejected | Other |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-------|
| 2009-6-30 | 110 | 15 | 90 | 5 |
| 2010-6-30 | 206 | 32 | 164 | 10 |
| 2011-6-30 | 183 | 25 | 152 | 6 |
| 2012-6-30 | 232 | 25 | 198 | 8 |
| 2013-6-30 | 264 | 35 | 220 | 9 |

Source: Osborne (2013).

From these tables, we can see that all of the *AEJ* journals experienced considerable growth from 2007 to 2012. *AEJ-Applied* received the largest number of submissions and accepted the largest number of papers in a given year. In terms of size, it was followed by *AEJ-Policy*, *AEJ-Macro*, and *AEJ-Micro* (in that order). The acceptance rate was highest in the 2008 submission year (it ranged from 14% for *AEJ-Applied* to 24% for *AEJ-Macro*) and it declined to around 15% on average in the 2009 and 2010 submission years (in 2010 it was 10% for *AEJ-Applied*, 15% for *AEJ-Macro*, 16% for *AEJ-Policy*, and 18% for *AEJ-Micro*).²⁰ From Table C.5, we see that *TE* also experienced substantial growth over time, with the largest increase coming from the year ending June 30, 2009, before the journal was taken over by the *ES*, and the period the year ending June 30, 2010, during which the *ES* took over *TE*. Further, both Osborne (2013) and Mailath (2014) note that *TE* accepted about 15% of its submissions.

²⁰For acceptance rates by submission year, see column 2 of Table 2 in each of Auerbach (2013), Duflo (2013), Leahy (2013), and Postlewaite (2013).

We do not have comparable tables for *JEEA* since only two Reports of Editors were published that relate to the period after its launch. Moreover, *JEEA* publications in 2003 were not based on open submissions given it could not publicize itself prior to January 2003 due to contract restrictions. What we do know from Vives (2005, 2006) is that *JEEA* had 399 submissions in 2003 with 228 decisions made and an acceptance rate of 6.58%, while it had 320 submissions in 2004 with 388 decisions made and an acceptance rate of 7%.

Transfer of Referee Reports from the *AER*

The *AEA* directed that papers rejected by the *AER* could be submitted to an *AEJ* journal. Furthermore, the author could request that all the documentation associated with the *AER* article could be transferred to the relevant *AEJ* journal. Here, we consider how such a policy could help the *AEJs* gain such prominence. At first glance, it is unclear how such a policy would benefit the *AEJs* since any journal could implement a policy that allows authors to submit their *AER* referee reports. However, the *AEJs* could obtain the identity of the *AER* referees and their letters to the *AER* editor, but both of these were unavailable to the editors of non-*AEJ* journals. Also, the *AEJs* had a deal with the *AER* editors that for papers that were close to getting accepted in the *AER*, the *AER* editors would suggest the authors send it to the relevant *AEJ*, and let the *AEJ* editor know they had done this. Transferred papers had a greater probability of acceptance than non-transferred papers.

The *AEJ* editors argued that this transfer process could reduce the time needed to handle a paper since an *AEJ* editor could evaluate the paper in a few weeks by using the previous referee reports or just one additional referee.²¹ We view the possibility of a very fast turnaround on a previously rejected (by *AER*) paper as a significant inducement to submit to an *AEJ* journal. It is interesting to note that the *AEJs* differed in how strongly they advertised this procedure. For example, *AEJ-Applied* discussed this approach and its likely impact on turnaround time in all of its Annual Reports for 2008-2013. *AEJ-Macro* first mentioned this policy in the 2010 annual report (for 2009) but then discussed it in every subsequent report. *AEJ-Micro* discussed this policy in its 2008 annual report but did not mention it in its 2009 and 2010 reports. It then mentioned this procedure in its 2011-2013

²¹See Duffo (2009).

reports. Finally, *AEJ-policy* mentioned the policy on papers previously rejected by *AER* in each of its reports. Tables C.1-C.4 and C.6 show the number of transferred papers at the four *AEJ* journals and *TE*.

From Tables C.1-C.4, using submissions from 2007-2012, transferred papers made up 11.1% of all submissions at *AEJ-Applied*, 9.9% at *AEJ-Policy*, 13.1% at *AEJ-Macro*, and 22.4% at *AEJ-Micro*.

Transfer of Referee Reports from *ECMA*

At *TE*, the expected duration of time until a first decision was slightly higher for a transferred paper previously rejected at *ECMA* than for a new paper. The *TE* editor attributed this difference to the fact that the transferred papers were rarely desk-rejected. The acceptance rate on the transferred papers varied year by year but averaged 24.5% across 2009-2012 (see Table C.6 below); this was considerably higher than the overall acceptance rate of 15% for papers at *TE*. Comparing Table C.6 with Table C.5, transferred papers made up 12.3% of *TE* submissions over the period of year ending June 2010 to year ending June 2013. Moreover, from Table 10 in Osborne (2013), over the period year-ending June 2010 to year-ending June 2013, there were 27 accepted papers and 65 rejected papers that were transfers. If we ignore the 17 other papers that were still under review or revision at the end of this period, this implies a 29.3% acceptance rate, which is almost double the overall 15% acceptance rate for *TE* noted above.

Table C.6: *TE* Papers Previously Rejected By *ECMA*

| Year ending | Total | Accepted | Rejected | Other |
|-------------|-------|----------|----------|-------|
| 2010-6-30 | 30 | 10 | 19 | 1 |
| 2011-6-30 | 29 | 11 | 17 | 1 |
| 2012-6-30 | 17 | 3 | 11 | 3 |
| 2013-6-30 | 33 | 3 | 18 | 3 |

Source: Osborne (2013).

Turnaround Times for a First Decision on a Paper

As noted above, only about 10-20% of the submissions to the *AEJ* journals (*TE*) were papers previously rejected by the *AER* (*ECMA*), so it is important to consider the turnaround

time on all submitted papers. The *AEJ* journals all gave the distribution function for the time taken to make the first decision at each journal in each year, and we have put this information for 2009-2012 in Table C.7. The first panel of the Table shows the fraction of papers that had a decision by 3 months, while the second and third panels show the fraction of papers that had, decisions by four and six months, respectively. In general, *AEJ-Applied* performed the best in these years; on average 99.4% of the papers having a first decision in 3 months. At *AEJ-Policy*, on average, 73.8% of papers had a first decision after 3 months, but on average 88.5% and 98.5% of its papers had a first decision by four and six months, respectively. At *AEJ-Macro*, on average 67.3% of papers had a first decision after 3 months, with the corresponding figures of 84.5% and 97.8% after four and six months, respectively. Finally, on average 62.5% of the papers submitted to *AEJ-Micro* had a first decision after 3 months, and 78.8% and 91.5% of its papers had a first decision by four and six months, respectively.

Table C.7: Percentage of Papers with A First Decision After

| 3 Months | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|
| Applied | 100 | 98.5 | 100 | 99 |
| Policy | 83 | 74 | 67 | 71 |
| Macro | 74 | 79 | 59 | 57 |
| Micro | 69 | 57 | 61 | 63 |
| TE | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 84 |
| 4 Months | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| Applied | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Policy | 92 | 86 | 86 | 90 |
| Macro | 89 | 90 | 78 | 81 |
| Micro | 86 | 74 | 80 | 75 |
| TE | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 97 |
| 6 Months | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| Applied | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Policy | 99 | 97 | 99 | 99 |
| Macro | 100 | 100 | 95 | 96 |
| Micro | 97 | 87 | 96 | 86 |
| TE | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 100 |

Notes: N.A. denotes that the number is not available.

Unfortunately, the distribution of paper waiting times in the first round for *TE* is available only for 2012, and we have added their 2012 numbers to Table C.7. For 2012, *TE*'s

performance was better than that of the *AEJ* journals except for *AEJ-Applied*. One advantage of Table C.7 is that it shows the probability of a paper having quite a long duration in the first round; it was an explicit goal at *AEJ-Applied* to bring down this probability.

For *JEEA* we do not have comparable numbers. From Vives (2005, 2006), the mean decision time for submissions corresponding to papers accepted in 2003 was 204 days and was 335 days for acceptances in 2004. The mean decision time for submissions corresponding to papers rejected in 2003 was 90 days and was 120 days for rejections in 2004. Using the number of each type of outcome (and ignoring papers that remained under review in these years), the weighted average time for decisions in 2003 was 97.5 days and was 138.5 days for decisions in 2004. The papers published in the first issues of 2003 which would have been accepted before 2003 may have been considerably faster (but we do not have data on these). As noted above, in the EEA Report of the President for 2003 it is stated that (in reference to the invited submissions) “Each guest editor had responsibility for a share of these papers, which were reviewed (in two rounds) in a very rapid editorial process.”

An alternative turnaround measure is the average duration until a first decision is made. This measure is available in each year for only *TE* and *AEJ-Applied*. The average duration for *TE* is impressive at 66.75 days while it is even lower for *AEJ-Applied*.

Table C.8: Average Duration Until A First Decision Is Made

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|---------|------|------|------|------|
| Applied | 36 | 37.9 | 41 | 39 |
| Policy | 58 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Macro | 59.3 | 46.1 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Micro | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| TE | 65 | 77 | 66 | 59 |

Notes: N.A. denotes that the number is not available.

The only document we have seen to shed some light on turnaround times across non-Association journals around the time of the launch of the new journals is a blog by McKenzie in 2012²², who looks at the time that different journals give referees to return a paper. Presumably this is correlated with the time until a first decision. He provides this information for four of our comparison journals (which are positioned in the middle between *AEJ-Applied*

²²<https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/impac evaluations/towards-transparency-in-journal-turnaround-times>

at only four weeks and *QE* at 12 weeks). These were, in order of the amount of time given (from less time to more), *JDE*, *REStat*, *JHR*, and *JAE*.

Solicitation of Good Papers from Top Authors

Another procedure some of the founding editors of the new journals adopted was to solicit good papers from top authors. By soliciting authors, we mean they invited the author individually to submit a paper (or, in some cases, a particular paper) to the new journal. Such invitations don't imply that the editor guaranteed the author's work would be published; our understanding, consistent with the documents we reviewed, is that these papers still went through a standard refereeing process.

For *AEJ-Macro*, the report by founding editor Blanchard in May 2008 is interesting and speaks to their strategy. The strategy was about soliciting top authors and offering them advantages, like faster turnaround for instance. Referring to his co-editor Steve Davis, Blanchard (2008) writes "Steve and I have adopted the following strategy:

- An aggressive strategy of inviting authors of papers we find interesting to submit to the journal, promising fast treatment and decision, and high visibility as the first issue will be distributed free of charge to all members of the American Economic Association. We believe it sends the right signals about the existence of the journal, as well as about the preferences of the Editors, and that it will pay off over time.
- Invitations to specific researchers to write an article that would not necessarily fit at other journals, perhaps because it is more synthetic or, instead, more explicitly tentative than typical articles. We believe that there is an important niche there, and that publishing such articles is useful in itself, and sends signals as to what type of research we hope to see in the journal in the future. Among the articles we have already commissioned, or are in the process of commissioning, are articles on the challenges faced by DSGE models, on the reliability and use of PPP measures, on the implications of theory for the design of monetary policy, and on the macro implications of behavioral economics. All articles will be processed through the normal refereeing procedure.

The first issue of the journal is scheduled for early 2009. Our goal is to establish, from the

outset, *AEJ: Macro* as the best journal in the field, and to compete with the top general purpose journals for the best papers in macroeconomics. We are confident that we can achieve this goal.”

In the same editor report, Blanchard also writes “Many of those on the Board have already proven extremely helpful, giving us suggestions about papers to invite, papers to commission, and so on.” In his 2009 report, Blanchard (2009) further writes “The members of the Board of Editors have helped not only in refereeing, but also in identifying and inviting authors of good papers.”

Postlewaite (2009) also discussed soliciting papers “The quality of the papers that have been submitted to *AEJ Micro* varies tremendously. Nearly one-third of the submissions we received by the end of the third quarter 2008 were summarily rejected. However, we have been aggressive about encouraging the submission of high-quality papers that we have seen presented at conferences, and the quality at the high end is very good. I expect that the publication of the first issue or two will signal to potential submitters the type and quality of paper that is appropriate for the journal, and that there will be an increase in the number of high quality submissions. We will, nevertheless, be aggressive about seeking papers that we want submitted to the journal.”

At *AEJ-Applied*, Duflo (2008) notes their relative success in attracting authors from top economics departments, part of which comes from aggressively pursuing certain authors to submit their papers, writing “Glenn Ellison (2007) documents the decline over time in the fraction of papers in field journals published by faculty in the top economics departments. In the 13 top field journals, the share of papers written in top field journals by authors in the top 10 departments declined from 4.1 percent between 1990 and 1993 to 3.2 percent between 2000 and 2003. So far, *AEJ: Applied* seems to be reversing this trend, at least in terms of submissions. Out of the 68 papers submitted as of October 31, the corresponding author was from a top 10 university in 13 cases.

These submission numbers reflect a combination of aggressively pursuing some authors and papers to establish the journal’s reputation, and the commitment of the Board of Editors and other senior members of the profession, several of whom have submitted excellent papers. At the same time, as the journal’s reputation gets established, we expect to get more and

more papers from a broad cross section of the economics profession, and have started seeing this happen already. For instance, the journal has received a number of good submissions from junior faculty: the corresponding author is a junior faculty member in seven out of the ten revise and resubmit papers.”

Osborne (2013) notes the considerable effort *TE* put into soliciting good papers. He writes “Another major task was soliciting papers. That involved finding papers, reading them, discussing them, and selecting the ones that were potentially publishable. And then, usually, finding out that the authors had submitted them to *Econometrica*. Bart, Jeff, and Drew were particularly active in evaluating papers. Collectively, we read over 250 papers; Bart alone posted comments on more than 200 of them.”

The final evidence we have on soliciting good papers from top authors comes from *JEEA*. In the editors’ note at the start of Volume 1 Issue 1, Tirole et. al. (2003) they write “Our firm intention is to make the *JEEA* one of the leading journals in economics. The catchphrase for our high ambitions is a ‘top-six journal’, competing with the five leading journals for submissions of the very best general-interest manuscripts. Already the two special inaugural issues [...] bear witness to these ambitions, with a number of exciting papers by leading members of the profession.” They also go on to state “The *JEEA* begins its publication with two inaugural issues containing commissioned papers. [...] These two issues serve the dual role of signaling the high standards to which the Journal aspires and providing time for new submissions to the Journal. They were edited by an ad hoc guest editorial committee set up by the Council of the Association and comprised four EEA presidents (Richard Blundell, Peter Neary, Torsten Persson, and Jean Tirole), Pierre-Andre Chiappori and Elhanan Helpman. Invitations to submit a paper were sent out to about forty top economists worldwide and about twenty-five papers came in. In the end, following a careful, single-blind refereeing process, many fine papers could not be included. The editors are grateful to the guest editors for their efforts in putting together the first two issues of *JEEA*.”

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D Econometric Analysis

This section contains some additional empirical analysis that is referenced in the main paper. In an earlier working paper version (see IZA DP No. 16337 July 2023), we replicated our main regression analysis with various robustness exercises including using 5-year measures as the explanatory variables instead of 10-year measures, or replacing the dependent variable with backward impact factors, and showed that there were little changes in the results.

D.1 Investigating “extra citations” from the parent journals

We next consider the possibility that the new *AEA* journals received favorable treatment in terms of citations from the *AER*, and that the new *ES* journals received favorable treatment in terms of citations from the *ECMA*. One way that this could occur is if authors believe that the respective associations want their new journals to succeed, and may consciously or subconsciously include extra citations of articles from the new *AEA* or *ES* journals because they believe that these citations will appeal to the respective *AER* or *ECMA* editors. We first investigate whether we can ascertain any evidence of this phenomenon in the data. If we find evidence of preferential treatment, we will correct for it in our impact factor regressions.

Define the forward impact factor of journal j in year t as measured by citations from a particular journal k as

$$F_{j,t}^k = \frac{1}{w_{j,t}} \sum_{m=t}^{t+2} c_{j,k,t,m}.$$

For the new journals and their respective comparison journals, define

$$\hat{F}_{j,t} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k \in J} F_{j,t}^k,$$

where the set $J = \{ECMA, JPE, QJE, RES\}$ if j corresponds to an *AEA* or comparison journal and $J = \{AER, JPE, QJE, RES\}$ if j corresponds to an *ES* or comparison journal. In other words, we redefine the impact factors for the *AEA* journals and their comparison journals as coming only from citations from *ECMA*, *JPE*, *QJE* and *RES*, and redefine

our impact factors for the *ES* journals and their comparison journals as coming only from citations from *AER*, *JPE*, *QJE* and *RES*, since these measures will be unaffected by citations from *AER* for an *AEA* and its comparison journals and by citations from *ECMA* for an *ES* and its comparison journals.

Then we define

$$\Delta(F_{j,t}) = F_{j,t}^{AER} - \hat{F}_{j,t} \quad (\text{D.1})$$

if j corresponds to an *AEA* journal and

$$\Delta(F_{j,t}) = F_{j,t}^{ECMA} - \hat{F}_{j,t} \quad (\text{D.2})$$

if j corresponds to an *ES* journal.²³ Note that these measures look at the difference in (i) the average citations of the new journals and their comparison journals by the parent journals and (ii) the average citations of the *AEA* (*ES*) new journals and their comparison journals by *ECMA* (*AER*), *JPE*, *QJE*, and *RES*. One might argue that we would expect $\Delta(F_{j,t})$ to be positive for both the new society journals and their comparison journals, if the subject matter of *AER* (*ECMA*) is somewhat closer to the new *AEA* (*ES*) journals and their comparison journals compared to the other top-5 journals; this is why we will compare $\Delta(F_{j,t})$ for the new journals with $\Delta(F_{j,t})$ for their comparison journals. Since *JEEA* does not have a parent journal, we cannot include it here.

We then run regressions of the form

$$\Delta(F_{j,t}) = \delta_0 + \delta_1 d_j^{New} + \delta_2 d^{Year} + \mu_{j,t}, \quad (\text{D.3})$$

$$\Delta(F_{j,t}) = \pi_0 + \pi_{11} d_j^{AEA} + \pi_{12} d_j^{ES} + \pi_2 d^{Year} + u_{j,t}, \quad (\text{D.4})$$

where $d_j^{New} = 1$ for the *AEA* and *ES* journals and zero otherwise. Note that we have assumed that the vector x_j differences out of (D.3) and (D.4). Significantly positive estimates of δ_1 , and of π_{11} and π_{12} , would suggest that the *AEA* and *ES* journals are receiving “extra”

²³One complication with this approach arises from the fact that the *JET* is a comparison journal for both an *AEA* journal and an *ES* journal. To deal with this, we take the average of $\Delta(F_{j,t})$ for *JET* from (D.1) and (D.2) as the value of $\Delta(F_{j,t})$ for *JET* used in all subsequent regressions. We do the same thing for *GEB*, which is the only other journal that is a comparison journal for both an *AEA* journal and an *ES* journal.

citations from their respective parent journals. We present the mean comparisons in Table D.1 and the regression results in Table D.2 below.

If there is evidence of preferential treatment by the parent journals, we can investigate how this preferential treatment affects our new journal, and association coefficients by defining an adjusted forward impact factor for journal j in year t as follows:

$$\check{F}_{j,t} = \frac{1}{w_{j,t}} \sum_{k \in J} \sum_{m=t}^{t+2} c_{j,k,t,m}, \quad (\text{D.5})$$

where $c_{j,k,t,m}$ and $w_{j,t}$ are defined earlier but now we use $J = \{ECMA, JPE, QJE, RES\}$ if j corresponds to an *AEA* or comparison journal and $J = \{AER, JPE, QJE, RES\}$ if j corresponds to an *ES* or comparison journal.

Since by construction, the $\check{F}_{j,t}$ variables will be smaller than the $F_{j,t}$ variables,²⁴ we create a normalizing factor τ to multiply the $\check{F}_{j,t}$ variables by to obtain dependent variables whose regression coefficients will have the same interpretation as in our standard case. The corresponding normalizing factor is

$$\tau = \left[\sum_{l \in L} \sum_t \check{F}_{l,t} \right]^{-1} \left[\sum_{l \in L} \sum_t F_{l,t} \right],$$

where L denotes the set of new and comparison journals. We then construct our adjusted forward impact factors as $\tilde{F}_{j,t} = \tau \check{F}_{j,t}$.

With these adjusted impact factors, we estimate the following regressions

$$\tilde{F}_{j,t} = \phi_0 + \phi_1 d_j^{New} + \phi_2 d^{Year} + \phi_3 x_j + \mu_{j,t}, \quad (\text{D.6})$$

$$\tilde{F}_{j,t} = \lambda_0 + \lambda_{11} d_j^{AEA} + \lambda_{12} d_j^{ES} + \lambda_{13} d_j^{EEA} + \lambda_2 d^{Year} + \lambda_3 x_j + u_{j,t}. \quad (\text{D.7})$$

We then compare the percentage changes implied by the estimated coefficients on the new journals dummy and the *AEA*, *ES* and *EEA* dummies, $\hat{\phi}_1$, $\hat{\lambda}_{11}$, $\hat{\lambda}_{12}$ and $\hat{\lambda}_{13}$, to those implied by the estimates we obtain when we do not adjust for possible preferential treatment by the parent journals, \hat{a}_1 , \hat{b}_{11} , \hat{b}_{12} , and \hat{b}_{13} (from the regression specifications (1) and (2) in

²⁴The $\check{F}_{j,t}$ variables are based on total citations from four journals while the $F_{j,t}$ variables are based on total citations from five journals.

the main paper).

Table D.1: Mean Values for the Differences in the Adjusted Forward Impact Factors

| | Mean (1) | New (2) | Comparison (3) | Difference (4) |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Differences based on citations from the parent journal minus average citations from other four top-5 journals | 6.210*** (0.974) | 13.668*** (1.611) | 4.083*** (0.496) | 9.585*** (1.590) |

Notes: Observations are clustered at the journal level. There is no parent journal for *JEEA*, and hence we cannot use it or its comparison journals here. We have 20 journals and 320 observations here. Specifically, means are based on observations for: 2009-2020 for *TE*; 2003-2020 for *TE* comparisons, 2009-2020 for *AEJs*; 2003-2020 for *AEJ* comparisons; 2010-2020 for *QE*; and 2004-2020 for *QE* comparisons. The differences in the adjusted forward impact factors are multiplied by 100 for ease of exposition. Here, and in what follows, () denotes a standard error. Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.5$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table D.2: Results for the Differences in the Adjusted Forward Impact Factors

| | Differences based on citations from the parent journal minus average citations from the other four top-5 journals | |
|--|---|----------------------|
| | (1) | (2) |
| New | 9.739*** (1.668) | |
| <u>Association Effects</u> | | |
| AEA | | 10.666*** (2.172) |
| ES | | 7.801*** (1.320) |
| <i>P</i> -value for the null hypothesis that AEA=ES: | | [0.249] |

Notes: See the notes to Table D.1 above. In Equations (D.3) and (D.4), the x variables are assumed to difference out.

D.2 Further regression results

Table D.3: Further Regression Results

| | (1) | (2) | Adjusted forward impact factors based on citations from non-parent top-5 journals | | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| New | 23.109*** (4.707) | | 18.758*** (4.740) | | 18.204*** (5.720) | | 18.934*** (6.572) | |
| <u>Association Effects</u> | | | | | | | | |
| AEA | | 28.227*** (5.906) | | 18.118* (10.149) | | 22.140* (10.740) | | 22.866** (10.797) |
| EEA | | 15.426*** (1.856) | | 21.235*** (3.772) | | 14.067*** (3.621) | | 14.504*** (4.398) |
| ES | | 19.758*** (6.641) | | 17.224** (7.251) | | 21.077*** (6.889) | | 21.655*** (7.636) |
| <i>P</i> -value for the null hypothesis that AEA=EEA=ES | | 0.075 | | 0.683 | | 0.216 | | 0.190 |
| Articles published per year | -0.066** (0.030) | -0.061** (0.029) | -0.103** (0.038) | -0.106** (0.038) | -0.094** (0.041) | -0.090** (0.039) | -0.100*** (0.033) | -0.092*** (0.032) |
| Editor affiliation rank | | | | | -0.034 (0.103) | -0.016 (0.104) | | |
| Conference Dummy | | | | | | | -0.633 (3.683) | -0.620 (3.652) |
| <u>Average Contact's Characteristics</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Relative number of contact papers | | | -132.316 (129.912) | -129.050 (197.173) | -31.884 (155.431) | -88.794 (197.399) | -55.009 (128.153) | -99.353 (174.136) |
| Relative quality of contacts | | | -6.207* (3.021) | -6.149* (3.317) | -4.373 (3.884) | -5.282 (3.940) | -5.153* (2.555) | -5.577** (2.668) |

Notes: See the notes to Table D.1. There are 386 observations. In columns (1)–(2) above, we replicate columns (1)–(2) in Table 5 from the main paper by adding the number of articles published per year. We further reproduce columns (9)–(10) in Table 5 from the main paper by using the adjusted forward impact factors based on citations from non-parent top-5 journals as the dependent variables (in columns (3)–(4) here), by further adding the only individually significant editor characteristics, that is, editor affiliation rank (in columns (5)–(6) here) and by including a dummy variable equaling one if a journal is part of a society/association that puts on a major conference and zero otherwise (in columns (7)–(8) here).