Classification of Journals in the Scimago Database Related to Subfields of Public Administration Science

Péter, Sasvári
Ludovika University of Public Service, University of Miskolc
sasvari.peter@uni-nke.hu

Emese, Belényesi
Ludovika University of Public Service
belenyesi.emese@uni-nke.hu

ABSTRACT

In terms of academic advancement, a crucial factor is "scientific visibility," the publication of research results in internationally recognized journals related to the specific subject area. However, delineating the subject area of public administration science is not straightforward. On the one hand, it encompasses various disciplines related to public administration or applicable knowledge, while on the other hand, its interdisciplinary nature is also reflected in the research. Nevertheless, it is worthwhile to select from available options and strategically publish in journals that best represent the research subfield and are most adequate in terms of international visibility. The aim of this study is twofold: on the one hand to examine the subdivisions of public administration science and on the other hand to classify journals related to its subfields into quartiles (Q1-Q4) in the Scimago database, thereby formulating suggestions for the placement of publications. The subdivision of public administration science was conducted using the Webster-Watson analysis method, and articles published in public administration journals were processed using a data analytics approach by the authors. Based on the research findings, public administration science was divided into 5+1 subfields, and then the 63,144 articles published in 197 journals listed in the Scimago database were classified into quartiles according to these subfields, thus supporting the decision-making of the authors on the placement of publication.

CCS CONCEPTS

• **Data analytics**; • **Database views**; • **Sociology**;

KEYWORDS

public administration science, publication, classification, Scimagojr

1 INTRODUCTION

Where should I publish? – This question may arise for many researchers and academics when deciding where to submit their research results for publication Of course, there are many aspects to consider, such as which discipline the research belongs to, what is the relevance of the study (domestic or international), what data are used, what methodology was used to collect and process them, what language is used, what is the quality of the study, etc. In addition, in the case of public administration science, the complexity of the research and its subfields further shade off the picture, as here, we can find mostly interdisciplinary research. The purpose of this study is twofold: on the one hand to explore the subdivisions of public administration science and classify journals related to the subject area into quartiles (Q1-Q4) in the Scimago database, and on the other hand to support the publication decisions of the authors by making recommendations for the placement of their publication.

2 METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

In the first phase of the study, the authors broke down public administration science into subfields by analysing the relevant international literature. For the 5+1 subfields selected on this basis, the study then applies a quantitative statistical methodology: a total of 197 journals on public administration science are classified based on these subfields using the database analysis method. The results are summarised in tables broken down by subfields of public administration science, where the most relevant journals are classified by quartiles.

The systematic literature analysis based on Webster and Watson consists of five steps, which were adapted for the research as follows [1]:

- Defining focus: In this case, the focus was on defining the subfields of public administration science to categorise the journals. The aim was not to research and discuss the theory of public administration theory.
- Conceptual overview of the topic: The most important aspect of the study was to explore the possibilities of public administration science and to identify its subfield affiliation. To this end, several perspectives were examined.
- Literature review: The sources, which discuss perspectives and analysis approaches to public administration science were identified and analysed.
- Literature analysis and synthesis: The results of the literature analysis were evaluated and used as a basis for identifying the various divisions and classifications that group the public administration discipline according to different criteria.
- Finalization: After summarising the results of the literature analysis, finally the division that is most relevant for the

subfield classification of public administration science in terms of journals was chosen.

In the second phase of the study, the authors used the data analytics methodology. Today, data analysis types can be grouped around the terms "big data" and "data analytics". According to Gartner (the world's leading information technology research and advisory company; gartner.com), data analytics consists of four hierarchically built stages [2]:

1. Descriptive analysis based on the question "What happened?"
2. Diagnostics analysis based on the question "Why did it happen?"
3. Predictive analysis based on the question "What will happen?"
4. Prescriptive analysis based on the question "What should we do to make it happen this way?"

In this case, research based on the "data analytics" approach processes publications in public administration science journals in the following steps: (1) collecting articles, (2) grouping them by topics, (3) assigning topics to subfields, (4) finally classifying journals based on topics and making recommendations for publication according to subfields. Without a detailed description of the phenomenon and understanding its reasons (descriptive and diagnostic analysis), predictions cannot be made, nor can desirable states be prescribed (predictive and prescriptive analysis). The study focuses primarily on the final result of the analysis: the formulation of decision-supporting recommendations for the publication of scientific articles.

3 SUBFIELD CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SCIENCE STUDIES

Thus, the study of public administration science has not developed into a discipline that is specific and distinct from other disciplines in terms of its subject matter and methods, such as economics in the case of the economy, or political science in the case of the political sphere. When we think of public administration science, it is a specific combination of the knowledge of the various disciplines of public administration or its relevance to public administration [3]. In particular, the knowledge accumulated in the fields of sociology, political science, organisation and management, economics and law can effectively contribute to describing public administration [4]. As public administration is involved in a wide variety of fields, the role of applied sciences is also important. For instance, in healthcare administration, medical science plays a role, while in educational administration, pedagogy is relevant, and in transportation, road and construction administration, engineering sciences are involved [5].

The division of public administration science into subfields has been influenced over time by different authors and their studies. There is no single study or author that is the only determinant in this division; typically, several scholars have contributed to the delimitation of subfields within public administration. The key authors and their contributions that have underpinned this division are listed below:

- Woodrow Wilson's essay titled "The Study of Administration" is often considered a foundational text in public administration. Although he does not explicitly divide the field into subfields, his call for a scientific approach to the study of administration and the need for specialised training in administration set the stage for later developments in the field [6].
- Herbert A. Simon was a leading figure in the field of public administration science and played an important role in the division of the field into subfields. Among others, he mentions public law, public economics, and public sociology as subfields [7].
- Dwight Waldo, a well-known figure in American public administration science, was also concerned with the subdivision of public administration. He also mentions public law, public economics, and public sociology, as well as public policy, as basic subfields of public administration [8].
- Paul H. Appleby was a prominent figure in American public administration science. He introduced the subdivision of public administration in his article published in the journal "Administrative Science Quarterly". According to him, public administration can be divided into three subfields: public law, public economics, and public policy [9].
- Fred W. Riggs is known for his work on comparative public administration, where he explored the differences in administrative structures between countries. Although his work did not explicitly break it down into subfields, it did influence the development of comparative public administration as a distinct subfield [10].

The division of public administration science into subfields is a dynamic process that has evolved over time, with the contribution of many scholars. The field encompasses many fields of study, including organisational theory, public policy analysis, public administration, and comparative public administration. Various authors and studies have played a role in shaping these subdisciplines and expanding our understanding of public administration as a multidimensional field [11].

However, this division is often a collective and evolving process, and subsequent authors have contributed to this development through their research and writings. Although individual studies do not explicitly subdivide the field into subdisciplines, contemporary scholars have explored different aspects of public administration that are consistent with different areas of research. There are some contemporary authors who have made significant contributions to the field:

- Christopher Hood contributed to the understanding of public administration and governance. While his work does not explicitly break the field into subdisciplines, it does address issues related to public sector management, performance, and the use of the instruments of governance [12].
- Richard J. Stillman II's work covers a wide range of topics in public administration, offering conceptual frameworks and case studies that affect different subfields of the field [13].
- James L. Perry provides a comprehensive overview of the field of public administration. He covers a variety of topics, including theories, methods, and practices [14].

- B. Guy Peters examined different models of governance and public administration. His work does not explicitly subdivide it into subfields but discusses emerging trends and models that relate to different aspects of public administration [15].
- Donald F. Kettl's work addresses the transformation of governance in the 21st century, discussing changes in public administration and the challenges facing it [16].

The authors above have often contributed to the definition of the subfields of public administration in such a way that the delimitation of subfields is rather implicit in their work. The field is still evolving, and contemporary scholars are addressing emerging issues such as digital governance, collaborative governance, and public policy analysis that further nuance the diversity of subfields within public administration.

Thus, in the field of public administration, various classifications and categorizations have emerged based on different criteria, some examples of which include:

1. Based on subfields: This classification treats individual areas of public administration science as separate subfields. Examples might include public law, public economics, public sociology, public policy, public ethics, etc.
2. Based on theoretical approaches: In this classification, public administration is divided according to different theoretical approaches. For example, the theory of rationality, the theory of organisational behaviour, the theory of public administration management, etc.
3. Based on functional approaches: In this classification, public administration is divided based on the functions performed. For example, planning, organisation, staffing, management, controlling, coordination, budgeting, etc.
4. Based on organizational levels: In this classification, public administration is divided into different organizational levels. For example, central public administration, regional public administration, local public administration, etc.
5. Sectoral classification: This classification refers to the grouping of public activity by sector, e.g., health administration, education administration, financial administration, environmental administration, etc. [17]

Of the above-mentioned divisions, we use the most common, first classification, i.e. based on subfields, which is also internationally prevalent in public administration:

1. Public Law: It deals with the legal framework and functioning of government and administrative bodies. Public law is written by, among others, jurists and administrative specialists in the academic world.
2. Public Economics: It deals with economic phenomena in the public sector and public finance. This field is mainly studied by economists and scholars of economic science.
3. Public Sociology: It deals with the social dimensions of public institutions and public administration, including the role, impact, and social interactions of public administration. Public sociology is written by sociologists and social scientists.
4. Public Policy: It examines the relationship between public administration and policy, the functioning of public administration in a political context and policy making. Public policy

is researched by political scientists and public administration specialists.
5. Public Ethics: It deals with ethical issues of public institutions and public administration. This field is intertwined with research in philosophy and ethics and is written by philosophers, ethicists, and public administration experts.

In conclusion public administration is a complex and multidisciplinary science, and the above subfields are not mutually exclusive and often overlap. Additionally, there are also articles on public administration science that cannot or can only with difficulty be classified in one or another subfield (e.g., they may be cross-cutting), so we introduce a sixth "other" category in our analysis for such cases.

4 SUBFIELD CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLICATIONS IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SCIENCE

According to the Scimagojr's 2022 list, there are 197 journals assigned to the field of Public Administration. Publications included in the Scopus database were classified into 96,000 research topics by expert evaluation based on keywords, title and abstract. Each subject area is defined by three keywords, and then a unique identifier is assigned to it by the system [18]. A topic represents a collection of publications of common intellectual interest and can be large (consisting of many publications) or small, new or old, growing in cardinality or declining. Over time, new topics will emerge and, as topics are dynamic, they will evolve [19].

It can be stated that each article is assigned to only one specific topic. As for journals, they are published with varying frequency, and they publish a different number of articles. Different topics appear with varying frequencies in the articles of a given journal (Step I.) (Figure 1.).

Utilizing the Scival program based on Scopus data, it is possible to query which topics and how many articles are covered by the articles published in journals (Step II). Topics can be categorized into previously defined scientific categories with expert assistance. Each topic must be assigned to at least one category, but multiple categories may be involved simultaneously (Step III). Subsequently, the involvement of topics and the occurrence of articles in journals can be classified into scientific categories based on the topics' involvement and the number of articles (Step IV). If the number of articles published in a journal in a particular scientific category exceeds 25%, it can be considered to be involved in that science category for that journal.

5 RESULTS

The Scimagojr 2022 list contains 197 journals. Of the 197 journals,

- 38% (75) have English,
- 23% (46) have American,
- 3% (6) have Brazilian, and
- 3% (6) have German affiliation.

Most journals are published by

- Wiley-Blackwell, an international scientific, technical, medical, and academic publisher (22, 11% of the total),

I. Articles published in journals

II. Articles grouped by topic

III. Topics assigned to science categories
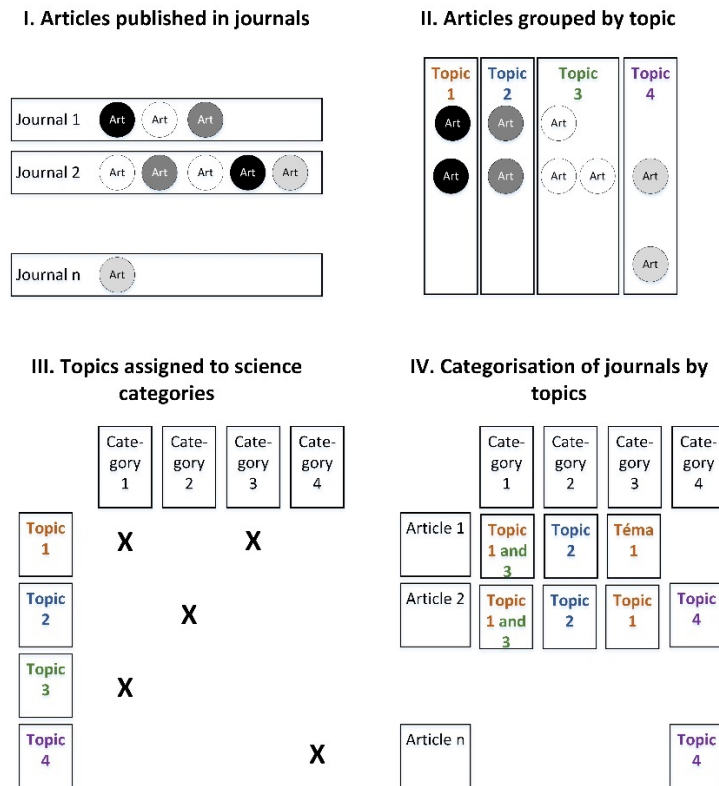
IV. Categorisation of journals by topics

Figure 1: Process for categorising journals into topic categories. Source: own editing

- Emerald Group Publishing, a publisher of scientific journals and books, originally focused on social sciences and management (16, 8%),
- SAGE, an independent American scientific publisher (16, 8%),
- Taylor and Francis, an international company based in the UK that publishes books and scientific journals (14, 7%), and
- Routledge, which is part of Taylor & Francis Group (12 items, 6%). (Figure 2.)

The number of articles published in all journals in the summer of 2023 was 63,144. In 2023, 10,000 publications were published in these 197 journals. Most of the authors were American (21%), English (8%), and Chinese (6%). 91% of the articles were in English, 5% in Spanish, and 2% in Chinese.

The journals cover 9,010 topics (out of a total of 95,000 topics) and 772 topic clusters (out of 1,500 topic clusters). Some topics and topic clusters can be described with 3-3 words.

The most common topics are:

- Public Service Motivation; Red Tape; Public Administration,
- Network Governance; Sector; Disaster Response,
- Open Government; Transparency; E-Governance,
- Implementation Plan; Disapproval; Ozone,
- Welfare State; Social Investment; Labour Market.

The most common topic clusters are:

- Open Government; Transparency; E-Governance,
- Public Service Motivation; Red Tape; Public Administration,

- Network Governance; Sector; Disaster Response,
- Welfare State; Social Investment; Labour Market,
- Firm; Bribes; Anti-corruption Measures.

80% of the articles fall into 1,751 topics. These were categorised into six scientific categories based on an itemised analysis and peer review. Science categories by name:

1. Public Law,
2. Public Economics,
3. Public Sociology,
4. Public Policy,
5. Public Ethics,
6. Other.

Among the topics,

- there were 990 in 1 category,
- 753 in 2 categories, and
- 8 in 3 categories.

Different numbers of articles were published in various journals until 2023. The Federal Register journal has the most articles (5,969), while the International Journal of Public Policy and Administration Research has the fewest (10). For a journal to be classified in a scientific category, 25% of its total articles must pertain to that category.

After these, 48% of journals are linked to category 1, 49% to category 2 and 3% of journals are linked to category 3. The highest number of journals is related to Public Policy (190), the lowest to
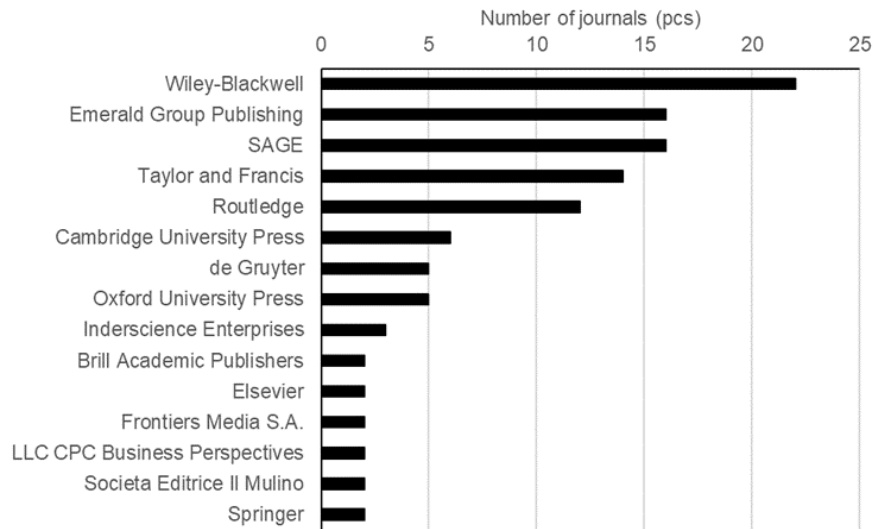
Figure 2: Top publishers in public administration in 2022 (Source: based on Scimagojr data [20])

Table 1: Summary table of public administration science articles by subfield (Source: own editing)

Quartile	1. Public Law	2. Public Economics	3. Public Sociology	4. Public Policy	5. Public Ethics	6. Other
Q1	1	7	3	46	0	8
Q2	2	10	1	47	1	11
Q3	5	17	3	48	0	10
Q4	8	14	3	46	1	6
-	1	0	0	3	0	2
Total	17	48	10	190	2	37

Public Ethics (2) (Table 1). Appendices show the lists for Public Law (Table 2), Public Economics (Table 3), Public Sociology (Table 4), Public Policy (Table 5), Public Ethics (Table 6), and others (Table 7). Based on the Q-classification of the journals, there are no Q1 articles in the field of Public Ethics.

On the Scimagojr 2022 list, 96% of the 197 journals fall under the category of Public Administration Policy, 24% under Public Administration Economics, 19% under Other, 9% under Public Administration Law, 5% under Public Administration Sociology, and 1% under Public Administration Ethics.

The SJR (SCImago Journal Rank) is a metric used to rank academic journals. The SJR takes into account the number and quality of citations received by a journal's articles, indicating how frequently the journal's articles are cited in other high-ranking journals. There is a direct relationship between the SJR value and the Q quartile ranking, as the Q ranking is determined based on the SJR value. Journals within a specific academic field are ranked according to their SJR values, and this ranking is then divided into four equal parts to determine the quartiles. For example, Q1 journals in a given field are in the top 25% based on SJR values, Q2 journals are in the 25-50% range, Q3 journals are in the 50-75% range, and Q4 journals are in the bottom 25%.

In the field of Public Administration, the average SJR value was 0.68 in 2022. Higher average values were measured in the Public Administration Policy and Other categories. This indicates that a higher number of citations is required to achieve a higher Q (e.g., Q1) ranking in these categories.

6 SUMMARY

Authors can choose from a wide range of journals, but the "visibility" and "impact" of their articles are important. This is important not only for them, but also for the institutions they represent. A measure of international visibility is the ranking of the journals in which the publications of their lecturers and researchers are published (impact factor) as well as the number of their citations (citation index). It is therefore important to select from the available options, i.e., to publish in the journals that best represent the research area and are the most relevant in terms of international visibility. The authors of this article seek to provide guidance by classifying the journals categorised into quartiles (Q1–Q4) related to the subfields of public administration science in the Scimago database, thus supporting the decision-making of the authors on the placement of publication. For this purpose, the lists of journals

used in the public administration science subfields in the Annex can serve as a basis for information.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

REFERENCES

[1] Jane Webster, and Richard T. Watson. 2002. Analyzing the Past to Prepare for the Future: Writing a Literature Review. MIS Quarterly, 26(2), 13-23. http://www.jstor.org/stable/4132319. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1.1.104.6570

[2] Gartner, Inc. (NYSE: IT). 2018. 3 Steps to Turn Legal Data into Insights. https://www.gartner.com/smarterwithgartner/3-steps-to-turn-legal-data-into-insights

[3] James L. Perry, and Robert K. Christensen. 2015. Handbook of Public Administration, 3rd Edition. John Wiley & Sons. New York, NY.

[4] Zhiya Zuo, Haifeng, Qian, and Kang Zhao. 2019. Understanding the Field of Public Affairs through the Lens of Ranked Ph.D. Programs in the United States. Policy Studies Journal May 2019. 47(S1): S159-S180. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1111/psj.12322

[5] Tamás András. 2013. A közigazgatás-tudomány helye és szerepe a tudományokon belül. Pro Publico Bono – Public Administration 1, 2, 28–34. https://folyoirat.ludovika.hu/index.php/ppbmk/article/download/3158/2407/8955

[6] Woodrow Wilson. 1887. The Study of Administration. Political Science Quarterly 2, 2, 197-222. http://www.jstor.org/stable/2139277. DOI: https://doi.org/10.2307/2139277

[7] Herbert A. Simon, 1947. Administrative Behavior: A Study of Decision-Making Processes in Administrative Organization. Macmillan. London, UK.

[8] Dwight Waldo. 1948. The Administrative State: A Study of the Political Theory of American Public Administration. Ronald Press Company. NMew York, NY.

[9] Paul H. Appleby. 1949. Public Administration in Action. University of Alabama Press. Alabama, AL.

[10] Fred W. Riggs. 1964. Administration in Developing Countries: The Theory of Prismatic Society. Houghton Mifflin. Boston, MA. DOI: https://search.worldcat.org/title/181163

[11] Gyula Koi. 2022. Közigazgatás-tudomány. In András Jakab, Miklós Könczöl, Attila Menyhárd, and Gábor Sulyok. (eds). Internetes Jogtudományi Enciklopédia. http://ijoten.hu/szocikk/kozigazgatas-tudomany

[12] Christopher Hood. 1991. Public Management for All Seasons?. Public Administration 69, 1, 3–19. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9299.1991.tb00779.x

[13] Richard J. Stillman. 2005. Public Administration: Concepts and Cases. Houghton Mifflin. Boston, MA.

[14] James L. Perry, and Robert K. Christensen. 2006. Handbook of Public Administration. Wiley. New York, NY.

[15] Guy B. Peters. 1996. The Future of Governing: Four Emerging Models. University Press of Kansas. Lawrence, KS.

[16] Donald F. Kettl. 2002. The Transformation of Governance: Public Administration for the Twenty-First Century. Johns Hopkins University Press. Baltimore, MD.

[17] Zoltán Hegyesi, Dániel Iván, Viktória Linder, Kitti Pollák, András Szalai, István Temesi, and László Vértesy. 2020. A közigazgatás tudománya és gyakorlata. HVG Orac, Budapest.

[18] Anna Urbanovics, and Péter Sasvári, P. 2020. Sikeres egyetemek, népszerű kutatási témák? A SciVal tématerületi besorolásának jelentősége a nemzetközi tudományos publikálásban. Tudományos és Műszaki Tájékoztatás 67, 2, 78–92. https://real.mtak.hu/106540/1/12507-39817-1-PB.pdf

[19] SciVal Topic Prominence. 2023. https://beta.elsevier.com/products/scival/overview/topic-prominence?trial$=$truehttps://beta.elsevier.com/products/scival/overview/topic-prominence?trial$=$true

[20] Public Administration. 2022. https://www.scimagojr.com/journalrank.php?category$=$3321&type$=$j

A APPENDICES

A.1 Journals used in the subfield of Public Law

Table 2: List of journals used in the subfield of Public Law (Source: own editing)

Journal name, quartile	ISSN	ISSN2	SJR 2022
Q1			
Review of Public Personnel Administration	0734-371X		2.30
Q2			
Administrative Law Review	0001-8368		0.41
Yale journal on regulation	0741-9457		0.75
Q3			
Journal of Money Laundering Control	1758-7808	1368-5201	0.33
Juridical Tribune	2247-7195	2248-0382	0.28
Revista Brasileira de Politicas Publicas	2236-1677	2179-8338	0.26
Revista Catalana de Dret Public	1885-8252		0.33
Studia Iuridica Lublinensia	1731-6375	2449-8289	0.23
Q4			
European Journal of Comparative Law and Governance	2213-4506	2213-4514	0.15
European State Aid Law Quarterly	1619-5272	2190-8184	0.11
Federal Register	0097-6326		0.10
Krakowskie Studia z Historii Panstwa i Prawa	2084-4131	2084-4115	0.12
P.A. Persona e Amministrazione	2610-9050		0.10
Revista de Derecho Administrativo Economico	0717-4888	0719-5591	0.14
Revista Espanola de la Transparencia	2444-2607		0.18
Administration	1865-5211	0042-4498	0.13
-			
Lex Scientia Law Review	2598-9685	2598-9677	0.00

A.2   Journals used in the subfield of Public Economics

Table 3: List of journals used in the subfield of Public Economics (Source: own editing)

Journal name, quartile	ISSN	ISSN2	SJR 2022
Q1			
Area Development and Policy	2379-2957		0.92
Canadian Public Policy/ Analyse de Politiques	0317-0861		1.05
Information Technology for Development	1554-0170	0268-1102	1.20
Journal of Benefit-Cost Analysis	2152-2812	2194-5888	1.07
Journal of Public Budgeting, Accounting and Financial Management	1096-3367	1945-1814	0.84
Journal of Social Policy	1469-7823	0047-2794	0.89
Social Policy and Administration	0144-5596	1467-9515	0.94
Q2			
Administratie si Management Public	1583-9583	2559-6489	0.48
Asia and the Pacific Policy Studies	2050-2680		0.58
Contemporary economic policy	1465-7287	1074-3529	0.74
Frontiers of Business Research in China	1673-7326	1673-7431	0.66
Information polity	1875-8754	1570-1255	0.50
Journal of Public Affairs	1479-1854	1472-3891	0.56
Public Budgeting and Finance	0275-1100		0.54
Public Money and Management	1467-9302	0954-0962	0.67
Transforming Government: People, Process and Policy	1750-6166		0.59
Yale journal on regulation	0741-9457		0.75
Q3			
Academia Revista Latinoamericana de Administracion	1012-8255	2056-5127	0.35
Administration	0001-8325	2449-9471	0.27
Electronic Government	1740-7494	1740-7508	0.35
Environmental Economics	1998-6041	1998-605X	0.29
European Journal of Government and Economics	2254-7088		0.21
International Journal of Electronic Governance	1742-7517	1742-7509	0.32
International Social Security Review	0020-871X	1468-246X	0.37
Journal of Infrastructure, Policy and Development	2572-7931	2572-7923	0.30
Journal of Poverty and Social Justice	1759-8273	1759-8281	0.30
Problems and Perspectives in Management	1727-7051	1810-5467	0.27
Public Finance Review	1091-1421		0.25
RAE Revista de Administracao de Empresas	2178-938X	0034-7590	0.24
Retos(Ecuador)	1390-6291	1390-8618	0.26
Scienze Regionali	1720-3929	2035-603X	0.28
Social Security Bulletin	0037-7910		0.27
Society and Economy	1588-970X	1588-9726	0.22
Transylvanian Review of Administrative Sciences	1842-2845		0.28
Q4			
Cato Journal	0273-3072		0.21
Estonian Discussions on Economic Policy	2228-1878	1736-5597	0.12
European Journal of Social Security	2399-2948	1388-2627	0.17
Administrative culture	1736-6089	1736-6070	0.15
History of Economic Thought and Policy	2240-9971	2280-188X	0.11
Innovar	0121-5051		0.17
International Journal of Public Administration in the Digital Age	2334-4539	2334-4520	0.18
International Journal of Public Policy	1740-0600	1740-0619	0.13
Journal of Governance and Regulation	2306-6784	2220-9352	0.16
Journal of Public Finance and Public Choice	2515-6918	2515-6926	0.15
Public and Municipal Finance	2222-1867	2222-1875	0.20
Public Finance Quarterly	2064-8278	0031-496X	0.17
R-Economy	2412-0731		0.17
Revista de Administracao Contemporanea	1982-7849	1415-6555	0.11

A.3   Journals used in the subfield of Public Sociology

Table 4: List of journals used in the subfield of Public Economics (Source: own editing)

Journal name, quartile	ISSN	ISSN2	SJR 2022
Q1			
Journal of Information Technology and Politics	1933-1681	1933-169X	0.99
Journal of Public Relations Research	1062-726X	1532-754X	0.86
Policy Insights from the Behavioral and Brain Sciences	2372-7330	2372-7322	1.26
Q2			
Human Service Organizations Management, Leadership and Governance	2330-314X	2330-3131	0.48
Q3			
AHURI Final Report	1834-7223		0.33
Journal of Special Education Leadership	1525-1810		0.23
Regional Research of Russia	2079-9713	2079-9705	0.34
Q4			
Geneses	1155-3219		0.12
Journal of Higher Education Policy and Leadership Studies	2717-1426		0.16
Contact	1804-7122	1212-4117	0.16

A.4   Journals used in the subfield of Public Policy

Table 5: List of journals used in the subfield of Public Policy (Source: own editing)

Journal name, quartile	ISSN	ISSN2	SJR 2022
Q1			
Administration and Society	0095-3997	1552-3039	1.24
Administrative Science Quarterly	0001-8392	1930-3815	16.56
Administrative Theory and Practice	1949-0461	1084-1806	1.11
American Review of Public Administration	1552-3357	0275-0740	1.75
Area Development and Policy	2379-2957		0.92
Canadian Public Policy/ Analyse de Politiques	0317-0861		1.05
Criminology and Public Policy	1745-9133	1538-6473	1.74
Educational Administration Quarterly	0013-161X	1552-3519	1.89
Environment and Planning C: Politics and Space	2399-6552	2399-6544	1.25
European Policy Analysis	2380-6567		0.99
Globalizations	1474-774X	1474-7731	1.00
Governance	0952-1895	1468-0491	1.31
Government and Opposition	0017-257X	1477-7053	1.41
Human Resources for Health	1478-4491		1.20
Information Technology for Development	1554-0170	0268-1102	1.20
International Public Management Journal	1559-3169	1096-7494	1.20
International Review of Administrative Sciences	0020-8523	1461-7226	0.99
Journal of Benefit-Cost Analysis	2152-2812	2194-5888	1.07
Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice	1387-6988	1572-5448	0.90
Journal of European Public Policy	1466-4429	1350-1763	1.92
Journal of Higher Education Policy and Management	1469-9508	1360-080X	1.07
Journal of Information Technology and Politics	1933-1681	1933-169X	0.99
Journal of Policy Analysis and Management	0276-8739	1520-6688	2.11
Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory	1477-9803	1053-1858	3.34
Journal of Public Budgeting, Accounting and Financial Management	1096-3367	1945-1814	0.84
Journal of Social Policy	1469-7823	0047-2794	0.89
Journal of Urban Management	2589-0360	2226-5856	1.03

Perspectives on Public Management and Governance	2398-4910	2398-4929	2.22
Policy and Internet	1944-2866		1.24
Policy and Politics	0305-5736	1470-8442	1.30
Policy and Society	1449-4035		2.37
Policy Design and Practice	2574-1292		1.68
Policy Insights from the Behavioral and Brain Sciences	2372-7330	2372-7322	1.26
Policy sciences	0032-2687	1573-0891	1.26
Policy Studies Journal	0190-292X	1541-0072	1.97
Public administration	1467-9299	0033-3298	1.56
Public Administration Review	0033-3352	1540-6210	3.31
Public Management Review	1471-9037		2.16
Public Performance & Management Review	1530-9576		1.11
Public Personnel Management	0091-0260		1.05
Public Policy and Administration	0952-0767	1749-4192	0.92
Regulation and governance	1748-5983	1748-5991	1.45
Research and Politics	2053-1680		2.70
Review of Public Personnel Administration	0734-371X		2.30
Risk, Hazards and Crisis in Public Policy	1944-4079		0.84
Social Policy and Administration	0144-5596	1467-9515	0.94
Q2			
Administratie si Management Public	1583-9583	2559-6489	0.48
Asia and the Pacific Policy Studies	2050-2680		0.58
Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration	2327-6665	2327-6673	0.55
Asia-Pacific Journal of Business Administration	1757-4331	1757-4323	0.69
Australian Journal of Public Administration	1467-8500	0313-6647	0.64
Canadian Journal of Administrative Sciences	1936-4490	0825-0383	0.60
Contemporary economic policy	1465-7287	1074-3529	0.74
Critical Policy Studies	1946-0171	1946-018X	0.42
Digital Government: research and practice	2639-0175		0.55
Education Inquiry	2000-4508		0.66
Education Sciences	2227-7102		0.61
Frontiers in Political Science	2673-3145		0.58
Frontiers in Sustainable Cities	2624-9634		0.53
Frontiers of Business Research in China	1673-7326	1673-7431	0.66
Human Service Organizations Management, Leadership and Governance	2330-314X	2330-3131	0.48
Information polity	1875-8754	1570-1255	0.50
International Journal of Organization Theory and Behavior	1093-4537		0.41
International Journal of Public Administration	1532-4265	0190-0692	0.69
International Journal of Public Sector Management	0951-3558		0.65
Journal of Chinese Governance	2381-2354	2381-2346	0.82
Journal of Data and Information Science	2096-157X		0.43
Journal of Education and Work	1363-9080	1469-9435	0.56
Journal of Library Administration	0193-0826		0.65
Journal of Public Affairs	1479-1854	1472-3891	0.56
Journal of Public Affairs Education	2328-9643	1523-6803	0.58
Journal of Public Policy	1469-7815	0143-814X	0.75
Journal of Public Procurement	1535-0118	2150-6930	0.59
Nonprofit Policy Forum	2154-3348		0.59
Policing	1363-951X		0.63
Politics and governance	2183-2463		0.60
Politics and the Life Sciences	1471-5457	0730-9384	0.37
Presidential Studies Quarterly	0360-4918		0.59
Public Administration and Development	0271-2075	1099-162X	0.54
Public Budgeting and Finance	0275-1100		0.54
Public Integrity	1558-0989	1099-9922	0.50
Public Money and Management	1467-9302	0954-0962	0.67
Public Works Management and Policy	1087-724X		0.42
Publius	1747-7107	0048-5950	0.50

Review of Policy Research	1541-132X	1541-1338	0.68
Revista de Administracao Publica	1982-3134	0034-7612	0.39
Revista de Ciencias Sociales	1315-9518		0.38
Rivista Italiana di Politiche Pubbliche	1722-1137		0.39
Science and Public Policy	0302-3427	1471-5430	0.57
Statistics and Public Policy	2330-443X		0.39
Teaching Public Administration	0144-7394	2047-8720	0.41
Transforming Government: People, Process and Policy	1750-6166		0.59
Yale journal on regulation	0741-9457		0.75

Q3

Academia Revista Latinoamericana de Administracion	1012-8255	2056-5127	0.35
Administration	0001-8325	2449-9471	0.27
AHURI Final Report	1834-7223		0.33
Canadian Public Administration	0008-4840	1754-7121	0.25
Central European Journal of Public Policy	1802-4866		0.27
Electronic Government	1740-7494	1740-7508	0.35
Environmental Economics	1998-6041	1998-605X	0.29
European Journal of Government and Economics	2254-7088		0.21
Gestion y Politica Publica	1405-1079		0.29
IAFOR Journal of Education	2187-0594		0.27
Infrastructure Asset Management	2053-0250	2053-0242	0.22
Innovation Journal	1715-3816		0.28
International Journal of Electronic Governance	1742-7517	1742-7509	0.32
International Journal of Human Rights in Healthcare	2056-4902	2056-4910	0.31
International Journal of Public Leadership	2056-4937	2056-4929	0.22
International Review of Public Administration	2331-7795	1229-4659	0.34
International Social Security Review	0020-871X	1468-246X	0.37
Journal of Asian Public Policy	1751-6242	1751-6234	0.37
Journal of Community Practice	1543-3706	1070-5422	0.32
Journal of Drug Policy Analysis	1941-2851		0.25
Journal of Education Finance	0098-9495		0.28
Journal of Information Policy	2381-5892	2158-3897	0.29
Journal of Infrastructure, Policy and Development	2572-7931	2572-7923	0.30
Journal of Integrated Care	1476-9018	2042-8685	0.30
Journal of Money Laundering Control	1758-7808	1368-5201	0.33
Journal of Poverty and Social Justice	1759-8273	1759-8281	0.30
Journal of Public and Nonprofit Affairs	2381-3717		0.30
Journal of Special Education Leadership	1525-1810		0.23
Juridical Tribune	2247-7195	2248-0382	0.28
Lex Localis	1855-363X	1581-5374	0.23
New England Journal of Entrepreneurship	2574-8904		0.36
NISPAcee Journal of Public Administration and Policy	1337-9038	1338-4309	0.34
Problems and Perspectives in Management	1727-7051	1810-5467	0.27
Public Administration and Policy	2517-679X	1727-2645	0.36
Public Finance Review	1091-1421		0.25
Public Services Quarterly	1522-9114	1522-8959	0.28
RAE Revista de Administracao de Empresas	2178-938X	0034-7590	0.24
Regional Research of Russia	2079-9713	2079-9705	0.34
Retos(Ecuador)	1390-6291	1390-8618	0.26
Revista Brasileira de Politicas Publicas	2236-1677	2179-8338	0.26
Revista Catalana de Dret Public	1885-8252		0.33
Scienze Regionali	1720-3929	2035-603X	0.28
Social Security Bulletin	0037-7910		0.27
Society and Economy	1588-970X	1588-9726	0.22
State and Local Government Review	1943-3409	0160-323X	0.32
Studia Iuridica Lublinensia	1731-6375	2449-8289	0.23
Transylvanian Review of Administrative Sciences	1842-2845		0.28
World Water Policy	2639-541X		0.34

Q4

African Renaissance	2516-5305	1744-2532	0.16
Amme Idaresi Dergisi	1300-1795		0.11
Balkan Social Science Review	1857-8772	1857-8799	0.16
Bestuur	2722-4708	2302-3783	0.13
Cato Journal	0273-3072		0.21
Croatian and Comparative Public Administration	1848-0357	1849-2150	0.16
Decyzje	2391-761X	1733-0092	0.10
Estonian Discussions on Economic Policy	2228-1878	1736-5597	0.12
European Journal of Comparative Law and Governance	2213-4506	2213-4514	0.15
European Journal of Social Security	2399-2948	1388-2627	0.17
European State Aid Law Quarterly	1619-5272	2190-8184	0.11
Federal Register	0097-6326		0.10
Geneses	1155-3219		0.12
Government and Public Action	2262-340X	2260-0965	0.17
Administrative culture	1736-6089	1736-6070	0.15
History of Economic Thought and Policy	2240-9971	2280-188X	0.11
Homeland Security Affairs	1558-643X		0.14
Innovar	0121-5051		0.17
International Journal of Public Administration in the Digital Age	2334-4539	2334-4520	0.18
International Journal of Public Policy	1740-0600	1740-0619	0.13
International Journal of Public Sector Performance Management	1741-1041	1741-105X	0.19
Journal of Criminological Research, Policy and Practice	2056-385X	2056-3841	0.17
Journal of Governance and Regulation	2306-6784	2220-9352	0.16
Journal of Higher Education Policy and Leadership Studies	2717-1426		0.16
Journal of Liberty and International Affairs	1857-9760		0.14
Journal of Policy History	0898-0306	1528-4190	0.15
Journal of Policy Studies	2799-9130	2800-0714	0.12
Journal of Public Finance and Public Choice	2515-6918	2515-6926	0.15
Contact	1804-7122	1212-4117	0.16
Korean Journal of Policy Studies	1225-5017	2765-2807	0.12
Krakowskie Studia z Historii Panstwa i Prawa	2084-4131	2084-4115	0.12
P.A. Persona e Amministrazione	2610-9050		0.10
Public Administration Issues	1999-5431	2409-5095	0.19
Public and Municipal Finance	2222-1867	2222-1875	0.20
Public Finance Quarterly	2064-8278	0031-496X	0.17
R-Economy	2412-0731		0.17
Relacoes Internacionais no Mundo Atual	2316-2880		0.10
Revista Aequitas	2174-9493		0.10
Revista Cientifica General Jose Maria Cordova	1900-6586	2500-7645	0.21
Revista de Administracao Contemporanea	1982-7849	1415-6555	0.11
Revista de Derecho Administrativo Economico	0717-4888	0719-5591	0.14
Revista Digital de Biblioteconomia e Ciencia da Informacao	1678-765X		0.13
Revista Espanola de la Transparencia	2444-2607		0.18
Revue Francaise d'Administration Publique	0152-7401		0.15
Administration	1865-5211	0042-4498	0.13
Zhurnal Issledovanii Sotsial'noi Politiki	1727-0634		0.18
-			
Bulletin of Chinese Academy of Sciences	1000-3045		0.00
International Journal of Public Policy and Administration Research	2312-6515	2313-0423	0.00
Lex Scientia Law Review	2598-9685	2598-9677	0.00

A.5   Journals used in the subfield of Public Ethics

Table 6: List of journals used in the subfield of Public Ethics (Source: own editing)

Journal name, quartile	ISSN	ISSN2	SJR 2022
Q2			
Nonprofit Policy Forum	2154-3348		0.59
Q4			
Moderna Arhivistika	2591-0884		0.12

A.6   Journals used in other subfields

Table 7: List of journals used in other subfields (Source: own editing)

Journal name, quartile	ISSN	ISSN2	SJR 2022
Q1			
Administrative Science Quarterly	0001-8392	1930-3815	16.56
Administrative Theory and Practice	1949-0461	1084-1806	1.11
Educational Administration Quarterly	0013-161X	1552-3519	1.89
Human Resources for Health	1478-4491		1.20
Journal of Educational Administration	0957-8234		0.98
Journal of Urban Management	2589-0360	2226-5856	1.03
Policy Studies Journal	0190-292X	1541-0072	1.97
Voluntas	0957-8765	1573-7888	0.90
Q2			
Asia-Pacific Journal of Business Administration	1757-4331	1757-4323	0.69
Canadian Journal of Administrative Sciences	1936-4490	0825-0383	0.60
Education Sciences	2227-7102		0.61
Frontiers in Sustainable Cities	2624-9634		0.53
Journal of Chinese Governance	2381-2354	2381-2346	0.82
Journal of Data and Information Science	2096-157X		0.43
Journal of Library Administration	0193-0826		0.65
Journal of Public Procurement	1535-0118	2150-6930	0.59
Project Leadership and Society	2666-7215		0.75
Review of Policy Research	1541-132X	1541-1338	0.68
Science and Public Policy	0302-3427	1471-5430	0.57
Q3			
IAFOR Journal of Education	2187-0594		0.27
Infrastructure Asset Management	2053-0250	2053-0242	0.22
International Journal of Human Rights in Healthcare	2056-4902	2056-4910	0.31
Journal of Drug Policy Analysis	1941-2851		0.25
Journal of Integrated Care	1476-9018	2042-8685	0.30
Journal of Special Education Leadership	1525-1810		0.23
New England Journal of Entrepreneurship	2574-8904		0.36
Public Services Quarterly	1522-9114	1522-8959	0.28
Retos(Ecuador)	1390-6291	1390-8618	0.26
World Water Policy	2639-541X		0.34
Q4			
Bestuur	2722-4708	2302-3783	0.13
Journal of Governance and Regulation	2306-6784	2220-9352	0.16
Journal of Higher Education Policy and Leadership Studies	2717-1426		0.16
Moderna Arhivistika	2591-0884		0.12
Revista de Administracao Contemporanea	1982-7849	1415-6555	0.11
Revista Digital de Biblioteconomia e Ciencia da Informacao	1678-765X		0.13
-			
Bulletin of Chinese Academy of Sciences	1000-3045		0.00
International Journal of Public Policy and Administration Research	2312-6515	2313-0423	0.00