



Rankings of academic journals in accounting, finance, and information system

Perception from the college chairpersons

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Abstract

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is report the importance of research publications for the tenure promotion and for faculty in accounting, finance, and information system (IS) areas, developing valid criteria for the assessment of quality in related journals is necessary.

Design/methodology/approach – Existing rankings are usually based on a survey among faculty members, while ignoring the chairs' critical role in tenure evaluation. This paper uses department chairs' responses to a survey asking to assess relative journal quality, and hence provides quantitative standards to measure research productivity. The rankings are primarily obtained by the familiarity-rank position index method. Different sets of rankings for the decision-makers in universities, with various requirements for research are provide.

Findings – It is found that the rankings in accounting and finance areas are consistent with the prior research, but the rankings in the IS have changed significantly. This difference to the rapid growth in the field of IS is attributed. The robustness check also corroborates the ranking lists.

Originality/value – In addition, this paper reports not only a comprehensive ranking list including most journals in accounting, finance, and IS areas, but also separate rankings in each field.

Keywords Publications, Research, Accounting, Finance, Information systems

Paper type Research paper

1. Introduction

The system of tenure has long been a defining feature of employment in the higher education sector of the USA and some other countries. It is recognized that there is no single model that can prescribe competence and excellence, but research and publication are some of the most important criteria in tenure awards evaluation across all disciplines and all universities. A natural question is how to evaluate the contribution of a research paper? Papers in various journals are assigned different weights in tenure evaluation based on the quality of the journals (Reinstein and Calderon, 2006). The common practice is to give more points for the research published in leading journals, and fewer points for the papers accepted by the lower tier journals. Therefore, assessing the quality of academic journals is very important to both universities and individual faculty.



The objective of this paper is to use the academic chairs responses to a survey about accounting, finance, and information system (IS) journals in order to assess the relative journal quality, and provide a quantitative standard to caliber faculty research. Our survey was conducted among department chairs in business fields, including accounting, finance, and IS areas. Although promotion and tenure decisions involve faculty peers as well as administrators, academic administration plays a more significant role in this process than the faculty peers (Fairweather and Rhoads, 1995). Realizing the importance of the chairs' role in tenure promotion, we focused on their opinions in this study.

This study obtains 460 responses from college deans and chairs of universities from all over the world. We find that the *Journal of Accounting Research (JAR)* (Table I), *The Accounting Review (TAR)*, *Journal of Finance (JF)*, *Journal of Accounting and Economics (JAE)*, *Journal of Financial Economics (JFE)*, *MIS Quarterly (MISQ)*, *Management Science (MS)*, *Academy of Management Journal (AMJ)*, *Academy of Management Review (AMR)*, and *Decision Sciences (DS)* are the top ten journals among 195 journals included in the survey. Besides, the above comprehensive ranking, we also provide the assessment of journal quality in each individual area. To corroborate our ranking list, we present a positive relationship between our rankings and the response rate, and a positive relation between the rankings and the tenure promotion rate. Finally, we found that journals that have a higher response rate are ranked on a higher position than journals that have a low response rate if we use geometric mean method to rank them.

This paper contributes to the extant research in the following aspects. First, the ranking is based on the perceptions of the academic chairs in the business fields. As the primary judges in the tenure promotion decision-making process, their opinions are more influential. Thus, the ranking based on their opinions can provide more useful guidance to the faculty – the party who is evaluated – about where to submit their papers.

Second, this study provides journal rankings in multiple fields, including accounting, finance and IS. Prior studies investigate the quality of either accounting journals or finance journals. However, modern research is becoming more related with each other, and interdisciplinary research is more prosperous than ever before. Taking this trend into consideration, besides assessing journals in accounting, finance, and IS field, respectively, we also mix journals and rank them together. In fact, many business schools combine these three areas into one department, thus a comprehensive ranking based on the same criteria can promote fairness and objectivity, thus facilitating the tenure promotion evaluation.

Third, comparing our rankings with the prior rankings in the extant literature, we find that our journal rankings in accounting and finance fields are consistent with previous research. However, the rankings of IS journals are significantly different. We attribute this fact to the rapid development in the IS area, and suggest that the chairs be more cautious in judging the IS publications.

Fourth, the survey respondents are not constrained to the USA and UK academic chairs, but include the administrators in universities world-wide that implement the tenure system, including universities in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and Singapore, etc. Our “global ranking” of business journals can thus be a good guide not only to business schools located in the USA, but also those outside the USA.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows. Section 2 briefly reviews prior literature on the rankings of accounting, finance, and IS journals. Section 3 describes

Names of journal	Acronyms
<i>Abacus</i>	<i>AB</i>
<i>Academy of Management Journal</i>	<i>AMJ</i>
<i>Academy of Management Review</i>	<i>AMR</i>
<i>Accounting and Finance</i>	<i>A&F</i>
<i>Accounting and Business Research</i>	<i>ABR</i>
<i>Accounting and the Public Interest</i>	<i>API</i>
<i>Accounting Education: An International Journal</i>	<i>AEAIJ</i>
<i>Accounting Educator's Journal</i>	<i>AEJ</i>
<i>Accounting Forum</i>	<i>AF</i>
<i>Accounting Historians Journal</i>	<i>AHJ</i>
<i>Accounting Horizons</i>	<i>AH</i>
<i>Accounting Research Journal</i>	<i>ARJ</i>
<i>Accounting Review (The)</i>	<i>TAR</i>
<i>Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal</i>	<i>AAAJ</i>
<i>Accounting, Organizations and Society</i>	<i>AOS</i>
<i>Advances in Accounting</i>	<i>AA</i>
<i>Advances in Accounting Behavioral Research</i>	<i>AABR</i>
<i>Advances in Accounting Education</i>	<i>AAE</i>
<i>Advances in Financial Economics</i>	<i>AIFE</i>
<i>Advances in Financial Education</i>	<i>AFED</i>
<i>Advances in Financial Planning and Forecasting</i>	<i>AFPF</i>
<i>Advances in Futures and Options Research</i>	<i>AFOR</i>
<i>Advances in International Accounting</i>	<i>AIA</i>
<i>Advances in International Business and Finance</i>	<i>AIBF</i>
<i>Advances in Investment Analysis and Portfolio Management</i>	<i>AIAPM</i>
<i>Advances in Management Accounting</i>	<i>AMA</i>
<i>Advances in Mathematical Program and Financial Planning</i>	<i>AMPFP</i>
<i>Advances in Pacific Basin Business, Economics and Finance</i>	<i>APBBEF</i>
<i>Advances in Pacific Basin Financial Markets</i>	<i>APBFM</i>
<i>Advances in Public Interest Accounting</i>	<i>APIA</i>
<i>Advances in Quantitative Analysis of Accounting and Finance</i>	<i>AQAFA</i>
<i>Advances in Taxation</i>	<i>AT</i>
<i>Advances in Working Capital Management</i>	<i>AWCM</i>
<i>American Economic Review</i>	<i>AER</i>
<i>American Journal of Business and Economics</i>	<i>AJBE</i>
<i>Applied Financial Economics</i>	<i>AFE</i>
<i>Applied Financial Economics Letters</i>	<i>AFEL</i>
<i>Applied Mathematical Finance</i>	<i>AMF</i>
<i>Asian Pacific Financial Markets</i>	<i>APFM</i>
<i>ATA Journal of Legal Tax Research (The)</i>	<i>ATAJLTR</i>
<i>Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory</i>	<i>AUD</i>
<i>Behavioral Research in Accounting</i>	<i>BRA</i>
<i>British Accounting Review (The)</i>	<i>BAR</i>
<i>CA Magazine</i>	<i>CA</i>
<i>Canadian Tax Journal</i>	<i>CTJ</i>
<i>CMA Management Magazine</i>	<i>CMA</i>
<i>Communications of the ACM</i>	<i>CACM</i>
<i>Contemporary Accounting Research</i>	<i>CAR</i>
<i>Corporate Taxation</i>	<i>CT</i>
<i>CPA Journal</i>	<i>CPAJ</i>
<i>Critical Perspectives on Accounting</i>	<i>CPA</i>

(continued)

Table I.
Names and acronyms

Names of journal	Acronyms
<i>Data Base</i>	DB
<i>Decision Sciences</i>	DS
<i>Decision Support Systems</i>	DSS
<i>Derivatives Quarterly</i>	DQ
<i>Econometrica</i>	ECON
<i>European Accounting Review</i>	EAR
<i>European Financial Management</i>	EFM
<i>European Financial Review</i>	EFR
<i>European Journal of Finance</i>	EJF
<i>European Journal of Information Systems</i>	EJIS
<i>Finance and Stochastics</i>	FS
<i>Finance Research Letters</i>	FRL
<i>Financial Analysts Journal</i>	FAJ
<i>Financial Management</i>	FM
<i>Financial Markets, Institutions and Instruments</i>	FMII
<i>Financial Practice and Education</i>	FPE
<i>Financial Review</i>	FR
<i>Financial Services Review</i>	FSR
<i>Global Finance Journal</i>	GFJ
<i>Harvard Business Review</i>	HBR
<i>IEEE Transactions</i>	IEEE
<i>Information and Organization</i>	IO
<i>Information & Management</i>	IM
<i>Information Systems Control Journal</i>	ISCJ
<i>Information Systems Journal</i>	ISJ
<i>Information Systems Research</i>	ISR
<i>Internal Auditing</i>	IA
<i>Internal Auditor</i>	IAuditor
<i>International Finance</i>	INTFIN
<i>International Finance Review</i>	IFR
<i>International Journal of Accounting</i>	IJA
<i>International Journal of Accounting and Information Management</i>	IJAIM
<i>International Journal of Accounting Information Systems</i>	IJAIS
<i>International Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Performance Evaluation</i>	IJAAPE
<i>International Journal of Auditing</i>	IJAud
<i>International Journal of Business Research</i>	IJBR
<i>International Journal of Finance</i>	IJF
<i>International Journal of Finance & Economics</i>	IJFE
<i>International Journal of Government Auditing</i>	IJGA
<i>International Journal of Intelligent Systems in Accounting, Finance and Management</i>	IJISAFM
<i>International Journal of Strategic Cost Management</i>	IJSCM
<i>International Journal of Theoretical and Applied Finance</i>	IJTAF
<i>International Review of Economics and Finance</i>	IREF
<i>International Review of Finance</i>	IRF
<i>International Review of Financial Analysis</i>	IRFA
<i>International Tax and Public Finance</i>	ITPF
<i>International Tax Journal</i>	ITJ
<i>Issues in Accounting Education</i>	IAE
<i>Journal of Academy of Business and Economics</i>	JABE
<i>Journal of Accountancy</i>	JA
	(continued)

Table I.

Names of journal	Acronyms
<i>Journal of Accounting and Economics</i>	JAЕ
<i>Journal of Accounting and Finance Research</i>	JAFR
<i>Journal of Accounting & Public Policy</i>	JAPP
<i>Journal of Accounting Case Research</i>	JACR
<i>Journal of Accounting Education</i>	JAED
<i>Journal of Accounting Literature</i>	JAL
<i>Journal of Accounting Research</i>	JAR
<i>Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Finance</i>	JAАF
<i>Journal of Accounting, Ethics and Public Policy</i>	JAЕPP
<i>Journal of Alternative Investments</i>	JAІ
<i>Journal of American Academy of Business, Cambridge (The)</i>	JAABC
<i>Journal of Applied Corporate Finance</i>	JACF
<i>Journal of Applied Finance</i>	JAF
<i>Journal of Applied Management Accounting Research</i>	JAMAR
<i>Journal of Banking & Finance</i>	JBF
<i>Journal of Banking Research</i>	JBR
<i>Journal of Business</i>	JB
<i>Journal of Business and Economic Studies</i>	JBES
<i>Journal of Business and Economics</i>	JBE
<i>Journal of Business Finance & Accounting</i>	JBFA
<i>Journal of Computer Information Systems</i>	JCIS
<i>Journal of Contemporary Accounting and Economics</i>	AE
<i>Journal of Corporate Accounting and Finance</i>	JCAF
<i>Journal of Corporate Finance</i>	JCF
<i>Journal of Cost Analysis and Management</i>	JCAM
<i>Journal of Derivatives</i>	JD
<i>Journal of Derivatives Accounting</i>	JDA
<i>Journal of E-Business</i>	JE-B
<i>Journal of Economics and Finance</i>	JEF
<i>Journal of Emerging Technologies in Accounting</i>	JETA
<i>Journal of Empirical Finance</i>	JEMPF
<i>Journal of Enterprise Information Management</i>	JEIM
<i>Journal of Finance</i>	JF
<i>Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis</i>	JFQA
<i>Journal of Financial Econometrics</i>	JFECON
<i>Journal of Financial Economics</i>	JFE
<i>Journal of Financial Education</i>	JFED
<i>Journal of Financial Engineering</i>	JFENG
<i>Journal of Financial Intermediation</i>	JFI
<i>Journal of Financial Markets</i>	JFMKT
<i>Journal of Financial Research</i>	JFR
<i>Journal of Financial Services Research</i>	JFSR
<i>Journal of Financial Statement Analysis</i>	JFSA
<i>Journal of Fixed Income</i>	JFINC
<i>Journal of Forensic Accounting</i>	JFA
<i>Journal of Futures Markets</i>	JFM
<i>Journal of Information Systems</i>	JIS
<i>Journal of International Accounting Research</i>	JІAR
<i>Journal of International Accounting, Auditing and Taxation</i>	JIAAT
<i>Journal of International Financial Management and Accounting</i>	JIFMA

(continued)

Table I.

Names of journal	Acronyms
<i>Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money</i>	JIFMIN
<i>Journal of International Money and Finance</i>	JIMF
<i>Journal of Investments</i>	JINV
<i>Journal of Law and Economics</i>	JLE
<i>Journal of Management Accounting Research</i>	JMAR
<i>Journal of Management Information Systems</i>	JMIS
<i>Journal of Money, Credit and Banking</i>	JMCB
<i>Journal of Multinational Financial Management</i>	JMFM
<i>Journal of Portfolio Management</i>	JPM
<i>Journal of Risk Finance</i>	JRF
<i>Journal of Small Business Finance</i>	JSBF
<i>Journal of Strategic Information Systems</i>	JSIS
<i>Journal of Taxation</i>	JT
<i>Journal of the American Taxation Association</i>	JATA
<i>Management Accounting Quarterly</i>	MAQ
<i>Management Accounting Research</i>	MAR
<i>Management Science</i>	MS
<i>Managerial Auditing Journal</i>	MAJ
<i>Managerial Finance</i>	MF
<i>Mathematical Finance</i>	MATHF
<i>MIS Quarterly</i>	MISQ
<i>Multinational Finance Journal</i>	MFJ
<i>National Accounting Journal (The)</i>	NAJ
<i>National Tax Journal</i>	NTJ
<i>Oil, Gas and Energy Quarterly</i>	OGEQ
<i>Organization Science</i>	OS
<i>Pacific Accounting Review</i>	PAR
<i>Pacific Basin Finance Journal</i>	PBFJ
<i>Quarterly Journal of Economics</i>	QJE
<i>Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance</i>	QJBE
<i>Rand (Bell) Journal of Economics</i>	RJE
<i>Recent Developments and International Banking and Finance</i>	RDIBF
<i>Research in Accounting Regulation</i>	RAR
<i>Research in Finance</i>	RIF
<i>Research in Financial Services</i>	RFSER
<i>Research in Governmental and Nonprofit Accounting</i>	RGNA
<i>Research in International Business Finance</i>	RIBF
<i>Research on Professional Responsibility and Ethics in Accounting</i>	RPREA
<i>Review of Accounting and Finance</i>	RAF
<i>Review of Accounting Studies</i>	RAS
<i>Review of Business Information Systems</i>	RBIS
<i>Review of Derivative Research</i>	RDR
<i>Review of Finance</i>	ROF
<i>Review of Financial Economics</i>	RFE
<i>Review of Financial Studies</i>	RFS
<i>Review of Futures Markets</i>	RFM
<i>Review of Pacific Basin Financial Markets and Policies</i>	RPBFMP
<i>Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting</i>	RQFA
<i>Sloan Management Review</i>	SMR
<i>Strategic Finance Magazine</i>	SFM
<i>Tax Adviser</i>	TA

the methodology applied in the paper, focusing particularly on the approaches to rank journals. Reports and analyses of the results are provided in Section 4, followed by a concluding section discussing the relevance and limitations of the results.

2. Literature review

The importance of academic journal articles in tenure promotion has resulted in academics devoting a great deal of effort towards the creation of journal rankings.

2.1 *The research criteria in tenure promotion*

The American Association of University Professors and the Association of American Colleges *Statement of Principles on Academic Freedom and Tenure* introduced the tenure system in 1940 (McPherson and Schapiro, 1999). The tenure award is a lifetime contract to the faculty where one aims to protect academic freedom, promote research, attract smart people to pursue academic life, etc. (Brewster, 1972; Brown and Kurland, 1990; Carroll, 2000). Research achievement is of fundamental importance in the tenure evaluation of the performance of a faculty member. Consideration is usually given through evidence of scholarship reflected by the ability of the faculty member to have her research published after the appropriate peer evaluation. In judging research, emphasis is placed on both quality and quantity (Reinstein and Calderon, 2006). Thus, it is indispensable to have a list of journal rankings as the benchmark for assessing research quality.

2.2 *Rankings of accounting journals*

Howard and Nikolai (1983) conduct a survey among the accounting faculty who earned doctoral degrees from the US universities and teach in the USA. The survey result indicates that *JAR*, *TAR*, *Journal of Business (JB)*, *Accounting, Organization, and Society (AOS)*, *Journal of Business Finance & Accounting (JBFA)*, are the top five accounting journals. Nobes (1985) extends Howard and Nikolai's (1983) research by including samples from the UK, Australia, and New Zealand, and finds that *JAR*, *TAR*, *JAE*, *JB*, and *AOS*, are the top five journals. Employing the citation method, Beattie and Ryan (1989) examine the performance of Nobes's top seven journals in 1987, and find that the accounting journal ranking order for 1987 is *JAR*, *TAR*, *JAE*, *AOS*, *ABR*, *AB*, and *JBFA*.

Hull and Wright (1990) examine the accounting faculty's perception of the quality of 79 accounting and business journals. They argue that among accounting journals, *JAR*, *TAR*, *JAE*, *AOS*, and *Journal of American Taxation Association (JATA)* are of the highest quality. Brown and Huefner (1994) investigate the quality perception of accounting journals among 367 senior accounting faculty members from Business Week's Best 40 MBA program schools. With 44 accounting journals included in the survey, Brown and Huefner (1994) report *TAR*, *JAR*, *JAE*, *CAR*, and *AOS*, as the top five accounting journals. Both Smith (1994) and Jolly *et al.* (1995) conduct a survey among the accounting faculty members. The top five journals on Smith (1994)'s list are *Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory (AUD)*, *TAR*, *JAR*, *AOS*, and *JAE*; and on Jolly *et al.* (1995)'s list are *JAR*, *JAE*, *TAR*, *AOS*, and *Management Science (MS)*. Johnson *et al.* (2002) survey all the administrators of accounting programs about publication quality for promotion decisions, and find that *TAR*, *JAR*, *JAE*, *AOS*, and *AUD* are perceived as elite journals.

Recent research adopts a more global perspective. Using responses from 260 active researchers at the British and Irish institutions, Brinn *et al.* (1996) conclude that *JAE*, *TAR*, *JAR*, *AOS*, and *CAR* are the top five accounting and finance journals. Ballas and Theoharakis (2003) survey 6,994 accounting faculty members worldwide, and identify *TAR*, *JAR*, *JAE*, *AOS*, and *CAR* as the top five accounting journals.

Besides, the survey method, citation analysis is also widely used in ranking academic journals, since the number of citations reflects the influence and contribution of the research. Brown (1996) documents that during the past 30 years, publications by *JAR* have been cited most frequently, followed by *JAE*, *AOS*, and *TAR*. Tahai and Rigsby (1998) examine the influence of eight accounting journals from 1992 to 1994, and note that papers in *JAR*, *TAR*, *JAE*, and *AOS*, are cited more often than those published on other journals.

The advent of electronic versions of papers available for downloading from the internet provides another avenue for assessing journal quality, as the download frequency provides a measure of the impact of the paper (Beattie and Goodacre, 2006). Brown (2003) counts the number of downloads for an article from the social science research networks and reports that the 427 most frequently downloaded articles in accounting and finance areas appear in 18 journals, including five finance journals and 13 accounting journals. Accounting papers in *JAE*, *JAR*, *TAR*, *Review of Accounting Studies* (*RAS*), and *Accounting Horizon* (*AH*) are most likely to be downloaded.

With the aid of computers, Lowe and Locke (2004) use a web-based survey of 1,314 accounting and finance faculty from the US universities concerning the quality of 32 journals, and conclude that the top five accounting journals are *AOS*, *TAR*, *JAR*, *JAE*, and *CAR*. Chan *et al.* (2008) use citations from accounting dissertations completed during the period from 1999 to 2003 to measure the quality of accounting journals. They find that the top journals include *TAR*, *JAR*, *AOS*, and *JAE*, though the rankings do vary by specialty areas as well as research methods.

Table II summarizes the accounting journal rankings obtained in the prior literature. The table indicates that *JAR*, *TAR*, *JAE*, *AOS*, and *CAR* are the five journals that are most consistently ranked as the top five. An interesting thing to mention is that, the ranking methodology in the 1980s and the early 1990s is dominated by the survey approach, while more recent research uses the citation approach and relies heavily on the internet to collect ranking data. This change can be attributed to the boom of the internet services. Table III reports the frequency that accounting journals are ranked as the top 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 journals, respectively, by the prior research listed in Table II.

2.3 Rankings of finance journals

Alexander and Mabry (1994) rank finance journals based on the number of citations found in articles published in four leading finance journals, i.e. *JF*, *JFE*, *Journal of Financial Qualitative Analysis* (*JFQA*) and *Review of Financial Studies* (*RFS*), during the period from January 1987 to March 1991. They find that *JFE*, *JF*, *JFQA*, *Financial Analysts Journal* (*FAJ*), and *Financial Management* (*FM*) are the most frequently cited journals during this period.

Corrado and Ferris (1997) survey the influence of research journals on finance doctoral education. Influence is measured by citations from syllabi of finance seminars. They find that five finance journals account for 82.1 percent of the total citations, and

Table II.
Summary of accounting
journal rankings with
prior research

Authors	Ranking methods	Response rate (%)	JAR	TAR	JB	AOS	JBFA	JAE	ABR	JATA	CAR	AUD	MS	RAS	AH
Howard and Nikolai (1983)	Survey	59	1	2	3	4	5								
Nobes (1985)	Survey	41	1	2	4	5		3							
Beatties and Ryan (1989)	Citation	NA	1	2		4		3	5						
Hull and Wright (1990)	Survey	36	1	2		4		3		5					
Brown and Huefner (1994)	Survey	49	2	1		5		3			4				
Smith (1994)	Survey	31	3	2		4		5				1			
Jolly <i>et al.</i> (1995)	Survey	41	1	3		4		2					5		
Brinn <i>et al.</i> (1996)	Survey	34	3	2		4		1							
Brown (1996)	Citation	NA	1	4		3		2			5				
Tahai and Rigsby (1998)	Citation	NA	1	2		4		3							
Johnson <i>et al.</i> (2002)	Survey	25	2	1		4		3				5			
Ballas and Theoharakis (2003)	Survey														
Brown (2003)	Number of downloads	18	2	1		4		3			5				
Lowe and Locke (2004)	Web-based survey	NA	2	3				1					4	5	
Chan <i>et al.</i> (2008)	Citation_research method	16	3	2		1		4			5				
	Citation_specialty area	NA	2	1		3		4			7	8		9	
		NA	2	1		3		4		10	8	5		6	

Journals	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Rankings of academic journals 75
<i>ABR</i>					1	
<i>AH</i>					1	
<i>AOS</i>	1		3	9	2	
<i>AUD</i>	1				2	
<i>CAR</i>				1	3	
<i>JAЕ</i>	2	2	7	3	1	
<i>JAR</i>	7	6	3			
<i>JATA</i>					1	
<i>JBFA</i>					1	
<i>JB</i>			1	1		Table III. Summary of accounting journal rankings with prior research
<i>MS</i>					1	
<i>RAS</i>				1		
<i>TAR</i>	5	8	2	1		

they are *JF*, *JFE*, *JFQA*, the *RFS* and *JB*. Borokhovich *et al.* (1999 and 2000) rank journals by their impact factors, and *JFE*, *JF*, *JB*, *RFS*, and *FM* are the leading five journals on their list. This result is consistent with Zivney and Reichenstein's (1994).

Chung *et al.* (2001) rank the finance journals by counting the number of citations found in the papers published in the preeminent finance journals between 1974 and 1998. They find that more than half of the 100 most cited articles were published in *JF* and *JFE*. Oltheten *et al.* (2005) survey 862 finance faculty members and conclude that *JF*, *JFE*, *RFS*, *JFQA*, and *JB* were the leading journals. In a more recent study, Maberly and Pierce (2006) rank *JF*, *JFE*, *RFS*, *JB*, and *JFQA* as the top five finance journals based on the citation counts found in papers published in *JF*, *JFE*, and *RFS* during the period from 1995 to 2005. Moreover, they develop different rankings for various geographic regions. For example, in the Asia-Pacific region, the top five finance journals were *Pacific Basin Finance Journal* (*PBFJ*), *Accounting and Finance* (*AF*), *International Financial Review* (*IFR*), *Asia Pacific Financial Management* (*APFM*), and *International Review of Finance* (*IRF*); but in Europe, *JBFA*, *Review of Finance* (*ROF*), *European Financial Management* (*EFM*), and *European Journal of Finance* (*EJF*) are the top four journals (Tables IV and V).

2.4 Rankings of information system journals

IS combines the study and practice of accounting and finance with the design, implementation, and monitoring of ISs. While the types of computer technologies develops and potential areas of their application increase, so too has the role of an IS

Authors	Ranking methods	<i>JF</i>	<i>JFE</i>	<i>JFQA</i>	<i>RFS</i>	<i>FAJ</i>	<i>FM</i>	<i>JB</i>	Table IV. Summary of finance journal rankings with prior research
Alexander <i>et al.</i> (1994)	Citation	2	1	3		4	5		
Zivney and Reichenstein (1994)	Citation	2	1		4		5	3	
Corrado and Ferris (1997)	Citation	1	2	3	4			5	
Borokhovich <i>et al.</i> (1999, 2000)	Impact factor	2	1		4		5	3	
Chung <i>et al.</i> (2001)	Citation	1	2						
Oltheten <i>et al.</i> (2005)	Survey	1	2	4	3		5		
Maberly and Pierce (2006)	Citation	1	2	5	3			4	

and the scope of the discipline (Avison and Elliot, 2005). As a response to the practice in the real business world, the academia has started to show great interests in this area with new journals and publications.

The earliest rankings of IS journals were reported by Hamilton and Ives (1983), with only ten journals on their list. Vogel and Wetherbe (1984) extend the sample from ten to 15 journals, and find that the faculty of the top five IS programs at the US universities publishes most of their research in the *Communications of the ACM* (CACM), *Harvard Business Review* (HBR), *MIS Quarterly* (MISQ), and *Sloan Management Review* (SMR). *The Journal of Data Education* (JDE) and *Data Base* (DB) are the other two journals that the IS faculty are most likely to publish. However, they do not provide a ranking list due to the very limited number of IS journals in the 1980s’.

Gillenson and Stutz (1991) survey among 269 AACSB accredited business schools to investigate their opinions on 38 IS or MIS related journals. They conclude that CACM and MISQ are highly evaluated, consistent with the findings by Culnan (1987), Luke and Doke (1987), Jackson and Nath (1989), and Koong and Weistroffer (1989). MS has also been consistently ranked in the top position (Gillenson and Stutz, 1991; Patten, 1982). Hardgrave and Walstrom (1997) find that MISQ, *Information Systems Research* (ISR), MS, and CACM are the leadings journals based on the opinions from 370 faculty members at the USA and Canada institutions.

Recently, more research ranks IS journals with the aid of online questionnaires. Mylonopoulos and Theoharakis (2001) conduct an online survey to investigate faculty’s opinions about IS journals. Their survey includes 87 journals, which are selected from prior studies (Gillenson and Stutz, 1991; Walstrom and Hardgraveave, 1995; Holsapple *et al.*, 1994). The targeted respondents are asked to rank the top ten journals and the next ten journals. MISQ, CACM, and ISR turn out to be the leading journals; Schwartz and Russo (2004) and Bharati and Tarasewich (2002) corroborated this result.

With the fast development of internet services in the early 20-first century, the number of publications in the area of IS has increased tremendously. Thus, it is possible to use the citation method to rank IS journals. By this approach, Katerattanakul *et al.* (2003) also conclude that MISQ, ISR, and CACM are the top three IS journals. In addition, researchers start to include more IS journals, even those published outside the USA and the UK, into their survey lists. The results suggest that there are some consistencies in several highly rated journals, i.e. MISQ, CACM, and ISR (Peffers and Ya, 2003; Barnes, 2005). In contrast, by log-multiplicative modeling, Nerur *et al.* (2005) find that CACM and IEEE are the top journals, while MISQ and ISR are ranked fourth and sixth, respectively.

Journals	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
JF	4	3			
JFE	3	4			
JFQA			2	1	1
RFS			2	3	
FAJ				1	
FM					3
JB			2	1	2

Table V.
Summary of finance
journal rankings with
prior research

2.5 Summary of rankings by prior research

In summary, *JAR*, *TAR*, *JAE*, *AOS*, and *CAR* are the top five journals in accounting area (Brown and Huefner, 1994; Brinn *et al.*, 1996; Ballas and Theoharakis, 2003; Lowe and Locke, 2004). In the finance area, *JF*, *JFE*, and *JFQA* are the three most influential journals (Alexander and Mabry, 1994; Corrado and Ferris, 1997; Oltheten *et al.*, 2005; Maberly and Pierce, 2006). *CACM*, *MISQ*, and *ISR* are almost consistently ranked as the leading three journals in IS area (Hardgrave and Walstrom, 1997; Mylonopoulos and Theoharakis, 2001; Schwartz and Russo, 2004; Bharati and Tarasewich, 2002).

Extant research attempts to capture the quality of a journal based on either the perception from the faculty or the influence the journal has in the field. To our knowledge, this paper is the first to rank journal quality as perceived by the academic chairs, who are the primary decision makers in tenure, promotion and merit processes. By linking the scholarship criterion in tenure promotion evaluation with the quality of journals, we provide ranking lists that can inform the faculty members the opinions of their judges – their chairs. Moreover, existing research ranks journals in each area separately. To accommodate the growth in multi-disciplinary research, we mix journals in accounting, finance, and IS areas together, and report a comprehensive ranking list.

3. Research methodology

3.1 Web-based survey

This study employs a web-based survey method to rank journals in accounting, finance, and IS areas. We chose the survey approach mainly because it can help us reach our target population, i.e. academic chairs, directly (Weber and Stevenson, 1981; Hawkins *et al.*, 1984; Howard and Nikolai, 1983; Nobes, 1985; Schroeder *et al.*, 1988; Hull and Wright, 1990; Alexander and Mabry, 1994). Other benefits related to the web-based survey method include low cost, fast response, easy access to the internet by academic chairs, etc. Before we started opening the web site, we also did a pre-test on the site from February 11, 2008 to March 2, 2008 by sending the link of the web site to four chairs in accounting, finance, and IS fields in US universities. From business schools that have all accounting, finance, and ISs departments, we randomly chose 1,553 college chairs in accounting, finance, and IS areas from universities and colleges over the world and sent them an email with a direct web site link to the survey on March 3, 2008. By the end of April 26, 2008, we received 460 effective responses; and the response rate is 29.62 percent.

In our sample, we first include the most common journals in the areas of accounting, finance, and IS, and add some journals listed on Cabell's Directories in Accounting, Finance and Management if the acceptance rate is below 20 percent. Finally, there are 196 journals in areas of accounting, finance, and IS on our list, with 96 journals in accounting (49 percent of 196 journals), 108 journals in finance (55 percent of 196 journals), and 35 journals in IS area (18 percent of 196 journals). There are journals in multidisciplinary areas so total is not equal to 100 percent. The differences in the number of journals in each area reflect the variation in the development of each field.

In the survey, we ask the chairs whether they know the journal. If they know the journal, which tier they would like to rate it, based on a four-tier scale (tier 1 means the best quality, and tier 4 represents the lowest quality). We also ask the chairs to indicate

whether or not a publication on a specific journal is recognized in tenure and promotion. The survey is anonymous to encourage academic honesty and freedom.

3.2 Ranking methods

We use two methods, the familiarity-rank position index (FARPI) and the geometric mean, to rank the sample journals based on the responses from academic chairs in areas of accounting, finance, IS.

3.2.1 Familiarity-rank position index (FARPI) method. This method has been widely used to rank journals (Oltheten *et al.*, 2005; Theoharakis and Hirst, 2002; Chan *et al.*, 2007). FARPI is computed according to the following:

$$\text{FARPI}_i = 100 \frac{\sum_{j=1}^4 R_{ij}(5-j)}{4n} (0 \leq \text{FARPI}_i \leq 100), \quad i \in (1, 2, \dots, 185),$$

$$j \in (1, 2, 3, 4), \quad n = 460,$$

where i denotes the individual journal; R_{ij} is the number of times that journal i is ranked as the j th tier journal, and n is the number of respondents in the sample. The method considers the popularity of a journal. A journal will receive a higher FARPI if more chairs know it, *ceteris paribus*. Oltheten *et al.* (2005) argue that a journal with a high FARPI is more influential than a journal with a low FARPI.

Based on FARPI, journals are grouped into four tiers by two statistical methods, the extreme mean method and the quartile method. The former places journals with highest level and lowest level FARPI into each part and calculates the break points. However, by this method, there are only a limited number of journals in tiers 1 and 2, and most journals are classified as tier 3 or 4 journals. Alternatively, we can use the quartile method to spread an equal number of journals into each tier (quartile), according to their FARPI. In particular, journals in the top 26.02 percent of the FARPI are ranked as tier 1 journals, the next 23.98 percent belong to tier 2 journals, 24.49 percent belong to tier 3 journals and the bottom 25.51 percent journals are in tier 4. The slightly uneven distribution is necessary due to natural breaks between quartiles. The purpose of this method is to allow the chairs to motivate faculty to upgrade their research quality by providing an attainable-tiered journal list. With this purpose in mind, except A + list that requires the highest standard, other tiers (B-D) are split into the approximate mid points by looking for natural breaks, i.e. the biggest differences between each FARPI.

3.2.2 Geometric mean method. We assign points to journals ranked into different tiers by the chairs, with four points to a tier 1 journal, three points to a tier 2 journal, two points to a tier 3 journal, and one point to a tier 4 journal. For each journal, we compute the geometric mean. First, we multiply the number of times that a journal is rated as a tier j journal and take the points for that tier, add up the points at each tier, and then take the n th root, where n equals the number of respondents for that journal. Under this method, a journal that is recognized and rated by more chairs will receive a lower geometric mean, and thus be placed at higher level, *ceteris paribus*. Similar to the FARPI method, this method also reflects the popularity of the journals.

3.3 *Validity of our ranking methods*

To check the validity of our rankings, we examine the relationship between our rankings and the dummy variable, which is equal to one if publications in the journal are recognized in the tenure promotion, and zero otherwise. In addition, we regress a journal ranking on the number of responses to that particular journal. The reason behind our tests is that a paper in a high-impact journal is considered more consequential than even several papers in lower-impact journals. Moreover, high readership and circulation could be markers of a journal's quality too (Law and van der Veen, 2008).

4. Results and discussion

4.1 *Sample demographic data*

Among 460 respondents, 80 percent are male, indicating that males dominate the college chairs in accounting, finance, and IS areas. Almost all the respondents are over 30, and nearly one third are over 60, demonstrating that the professional life for academic chairs is longer than for people in other sectors. A few chairs in our sample are under 30, which is a good sign of the fresh blood in this profession. There are 180 responses from outside the USA, counting almost 40 percent of the sample size. We note that almost all the respondents are from English-speaking countries and over 70 percent of the respondents are from either the USA or UK. However, the response concentration in the USA and UK universities would not bias our rankings, as both countries are in the leading positions in accounting, finance, and IS areas in the world. In fact, the high quality of research in the USA and UK may contribute to the high response rate to this survey.

Nearly, 90 percent of the respondents have PhD degrees, and the rest have at least master degrees. Among ther 460 chairs, 300 are from research universities while 180 are from top research schools. Two hundred and seventy-eight respondents had publications in the past five years, while most of them had less than 6 publications in the past three years. Nearly, all of these respondents expressed their plans to publish in the tier 1 journals in the next five years. More than 80 percent of the respondents have full or associate professor titles. Finally, more than half of respondents asked for a copy of the result of this survey, indicating the importance of the research.

4.2 *Comprehensive rankings*

4.2.1 FARPI approach. Table VI reports a comprehensive ranking list, including all sample journals in areas of accounting, finance, and IS. We divide 196 journals into four tiers based on their FARPI. Using the extreme mean method, we group 11 journals into the tier-1 level, 33 journals into the tier-2 level, 78 journals into the tier-3 level, and 74 journals into the tier-4 level. Most journals are grouped into tier-3 and -4 levels, and the top two tier journals count as only 22.45 percent of the whole sample, indicating the limited number of prestigious journals identified by academic chairs. The 11 journals in the tier-1 level include *JAR*, *TAR*, *JF*, *JAЕ*, *JFE*, *MISQ*, *MS*, *AMJ*, *AMR*, *DS*, and *CAR*. Among them, five are accounting journals, three are finance journals, and five are IS journals. It is interesting that five IS journals are listed among the top 11 journals, but the total number of journals in IS field is less than that in either accounting or finance field. This can be attributed to the rapid growth of the application of computers in business management and the tremendous academic interests in the IS. This also

Name of journals	Acronyms	FARPI ranking	Tier (extreme)
1 <i>Journal of Accounting Research</i>	JAR	98.78	Tier 1
2 <i>Accounting Review (The)</i>	TAR	97.28	
3 <i>Journal of Finance</i>	JF	97.12	
4 <i>Journal of Accounting and Economics</i>	JAЕ	94.60	
5 <i>Journal of Financial Economics</i>	JFE	93.22	
6 <i>MIS Quarterly</i>	MISQ	92.02	
7 <i>Management Science</i>	MS	90.22	
8 <i>Academy of Management Journal</i>	AMJ	89.46	
9 <i>Academy of Management Review</i>	AMR	89.11	
10 <i>Decision Sciences</i>	DS	87.31	Tier 2
11 <i>Contemporary Accounting Research</i>	CAR	86.07	
12 <i>Journal of Business</i>	JB	82.69	
13 <i>Accounting, Organizations and Society</i>	AOS	81.98	
14 <i>Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis</i>	JFQA	81.69	
15 <i>IEEE Transactions</i>	IEEE	79.67	
16 <i>Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory</i>	AUD	79.01	
17 <i>Journal of the American Taxation Association</i>	JATA	78.64	
18 <i>Journal of Accounting & Public Policy</i>	JAPP	78.58	
19 <i>Review of Financial Studies</i>	RFS	78.19	
20 <i>Journal of Money, Credit and Banking</i>	JMCB	77.81	
21 <i>Information Systems Research</i>	ISR	76.71	
22 <i>Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Finance</i>	JAAF	76.41	
23 <i>Journal of Management Information Systems</i>	JMIS	75.64	
24 <i>Journal of Management Accounting Research</i>	JMAR	75.29	
25 <i>Journal of Banking & Finance</i>	JBFA	75.26	Tier 3
26 <i>Review of Accounting Studies</i>	RAS	74.44	
27 <i>Information Systems Journal</i>	ISJ	73.86	
28 <i>Accounting Horizons</i>	AH	73.20	
29 <i>Harvard Business Review</i>	HBR	72.74	
30 <i>Financial Management</i>	FM	72.07	
31 <i>Journal of Corporate Finance</i>	JCF	71.85	
32 <i>Financial Analysts Journal</i>	FAJ	71.25	
33 <i>Behavioral Research in Accounting</i>	BRA	70.60	
34 <i>Organization Science</i>	OS	69.96	
35 <i>Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting</i>	AB	69.83	
36 <i>Journal of Accounting Literature</i>	JAL	69.62	
37 <i>Journal of Information Systems</i>	JIS	69.43	
38 <i>International Review of Economics and Finance</i>	IREF	69.05	
39 <i>Journal of Financial Intermediation</i>	JFI	69.04	
40 <i>Management Accounting Research</i>	MAR	68.90	
41 <i>Decision Support Systems</i>	DSS	68.84	
42 <i>Journal of Business Finance & Accounting</i>	JBFA	68.19	
43 <i>Information & Management</i>	IM	67.65	
44 <i>Issues in Accounting Education</i>	IAE	67.14	
45 <i>Journal of Financial Research</i>	JFR	66.01	
46 <i>Sloan Management Review</i>	SMR	65.86	
47 <i>Journal of Financial Markets</i>	JFMKT	65.73	
48 <i>Mathematical Finance</i>	MATHF	65.59	
49 <i>Journal of Computer Information Systems</i>	JCIS	65.58	
50 <i>Abacus</i>	RQFA	65.57	

Table VI.
Journal rankings
by FARPI
(mean extreme methods)

(continued)

	Name of journals	Acronyms	FARPI ranking	Tier (extreme)
51	<i>Journal of Empirical Finance</i>	<i>JEMPF</i>	65.56	
52	<i>Communications of the ACM</i>	<i>CACM</i>	65.48	
53	<i>Journal of Forensic Accounting</i>	<i>JFA</i>	65.48	
54	<i>National Tax Journal</i>	<i>NTJ</i>	65.29	
55	<i>Journal of International Accounting Research</i>	<i>JJAR</i>	64.27	
56	<i>Information Systems Control Journal</i>	<i>ISCJ</i>	64.11	
57	<i>Journal of Portfolio Management</i>	<i>JPM</i>	63.86	
58	<i>British Accounting Review (The)</i>	<i>BAR</i>	63.50	
59	<i>Journal of International Financial Management and Accounting</i>	<i>JIFMA</i>	63.36	
60	<i>Journal of Applied Corporate Finance</i>	<i>JACF</i>	62.42	
61	<i>Journal of Financial Econometrics</i>	<i>JFECON</i>	62.15	
62	<i>Review of Financial Economics</i>	<i>RFE</i>	62.05	
63	<i>International Journal of Accounting and Information Management</i>	<i>IJAIM</i>	61.66	
64	<i>Journal of Applied Management Accounting Research</i>	<i>JAMAR</i>	61.26	
65	<i>Journal of Derivatives</i>	<i>JD</i>	60.93	
66	<i>Journal of Financial Services Research</i>	<i>JFSR</i>	60.80	
67	<i>European Journal of Information Systems</i>	<i>EJIS</i>	60.76	
68	<i>Advances in Accounting Behavioral Research</i>	<i>AABR</i>	60.59	
69	<i>Accounting and Business Research</i>	<i>ABR</i>	60.44	
70	<i>Information and Organization</i>	<i>IO</i>	60.23	
71	<i>Journal of Contemporary Accounting and Economics</i>	<i>AE</i>	60.00	
72	<i>Pacific Basin Finance Journal</i>	<i>PBFJ</i>	59.94	
73	<i>ATA Journal of Legal Tax Research (The)</i>	<i>ATAJLTR</i>	59.92	
74	<i>International Journal of Accounting Information Systems</i>	<i>IJAIS</i>	59.76	
75	<i>Review of Business Information Systems</i>	<i>RBIS</i>	59.57	
76	<i>Journal of Business and Economics</i>	<i>JBE</i>	59.00	
77	<i>European Journal of Finance</i>	<i>EJF</i>	58.92	
78	<i>Journal of International Money and Finance</i>	<i>JIMF</i>	58.84	
79	<i>Journal of Strategic Information Systems</i>	<i>JSIS</i>	58.72	
80	<i>Applied Mathematical Finance</i>	<i>AMF</i>	58.72	
81	<i>Advances in Accounting</i>	<i>AA</i>	58.61	
82	<i>Journal of Accounting Education</i>	<i>JAED</i>	58.55	
83	<i>Journal of Futures Markets</i>	<i>JFM</i>	58.44	
84	<i>Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal</i>	<i>AAAJ</i>	58.29	
85	<i>International Journal of Intelligent Systems in Accounting, Finance and Management</i>	<i>IJISAFM</i>	57.72	
86	<i>European Accounting Review</i>	<i>EAR</i>	57.52	
87	<i>Journal of Economics and Finance</i>	<i>JEF</i>	57.51	
88	<i>Journal of Corporate Accounting and Finance</i>	<i>JCAF</i>	57.39	
89	<i>Advances in Taxation</i>	<i>AT</i>	57.05	
90	<i>Journal of Banking Research</i>	<i>JBR</i>	57.04	

(continued)

Table VI.

	Name of journals	Acronyms	FARPI ranking	Tier (extreme)
91	<i>Journal of International Accounting, Auditing and Taxation</i>	<i>JIAAT</i>	56.95	
92	<i>Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance</i>	<i>QJBE</i>	56.87	
93	<i>Journal of Multinational Financial Management</i>	<i>JMFM</i>	56.57	
94	<i>European Financial Management</i>	<i>EFM</i>	56.42	
95	<i>Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money</i>	<i>JIFMIN</i>	56.18	
96	<i>Journal of Accounting and Finance Research</i>	<i>JAFR</i>	56.14	
97	<i>Accounting and the Public Interest</i>	<i>API</i>	56.09	
98	<i>Managerial Finance</i>	<i>MF</i>	55.52	
99	<i>Journal of Applied Finance</i>	<i>JAF</i>	55.33	
100	<i>Accounting Education: An International Journal</i>	<i>AEAIJ</i>	55.26	
101	<i>Financial Review</i>	<i>FR</i>	55.16	
102	<i>Journal of Investments</i>	<i>JINV</i>	54.76	
103	<i>Management Accounting Quarterly</i>	<i>MAQ</i>	54.61	
104	<i>Research in Accounting Regulation</i>	<i>RAR</i>	54.61	
105	<i>International Journal of Accounting</i>	<i>IJA</i>	54.43	
106	<i>Journal of Accounting, Ethics and Public Policy</i>	<i>JAEP</i>	54.39	
107	<i>International Tax Journal</i>	<i>ITJ</i>	54.35	
108	<i>Advances in Accounting Education</i>	<i>AAE</i>	54.13	
109	<i>European Financial Review</i>	<i>EFR</i>	53.87	
110	<i>Advances in Quantitative Analysis of Accounting and Finance</i>	<i>AQAF</i>	53.34	
111	<i>Review of Finance</i>	<i>ROF</i>	53.29	
112	<i>Journal of Financial Engineering</i>	<i>JFENG</i>	53.26	
113	<i>Advances in Management Accounting</i>	<i>AMA</i>	53.19	
114	<i>Review of Futures Markets</i>	<i>RFM</i>	53.17	
115	<i>International Journal of Strategic Cost Management</i>	<i>IJSCM</i>	52.99	
116	<i>Journal of Risk Finance</i>	<i>JRF</i>	52.81	
117	<i>International Journal of Theoretical and Applied Finance</i>	<i>IJTAF</i>	52.75	
118	<i>Advances in Financial Economics</i>	<i>AIFE</i>	52.58	
119	<i>Journal of Small Business Finance</i>	<i>JSBF</i>	52.57	
120	<i>Accounting and Finance</i>	<i>A&F</i>	52.57	
121	<i>Critical Perspectives on Accounting</i>	<i>CPA</i>	52.18	
122	<i>Journal of Emerging Technologies in Accounting</i>	<i>JETA</i>	52.11	
123	<i>Research in Finance</i>	<i>RIF</i>	51.70	Tier 4
124	<i>International Tax and Public Finance</i>	<i>ITPF</i>	51.32	
125	<i>Advances in Public Interest Accounting</i>	<i>APIA</i>	51.11	
126	<i>Research in Governmental and Nonprofit Accounting</i>	<i>RGNA</i>	51.10	
127	<i>Advances in International Accounting</i>	<i>AIA</i>	50.74	
128	<i>Journal of Fixed Income</i>	<i>JFINC</i>	50.72	
129	<i>Review of Pacific Basin Financial Markets and Policies</i>	<i>RPBFMP</i>	50.71	
130	<i>Accounting Historians Journal</i>	<i>AHJ</i>	50.46	
131	<i>Journal of Accounting Case Research</i>	<i>JACR</i>	50.34	
132	<i>Journal of Accountancy</i>	<i>JA</i>	50.25	
133	<i>Journal of Cost Analysis and Management</i>	<i>JCAM</i>	50.16	
134	<i>Review of Accounting and Finance</i>	<i>RAF</i>	50.10	

Table VI.

(continued)

	Name of journals	Acronyms	FARPI ranking	Tier (extreme)
135	<i>Data Base</i>	<i>DB</i>	50.00	
136	<i>Journal of Enterprise Information Management</i>	<i>JEIM</i>	50.00	
137	<i>Multinational Finance Journal</i>	<i>MFJ</i>	49.89	
138	<i>Corporate Taxation</i>	<i>CT</i>	49.84	
139	<i>Review of Derivative Research</i>	<i>RDR</i>	49.49	
140	<i>Research in International Business Finance</i>	<i>RIBF</i>	49.46	
141	<i>Advances in Pacific Basin Financial Markets</i>	<i>APBFM</i>	49.36	
142	<i>Advances in Financial Education</i>	<i>AFED</i>	49.31	
143	<i>Research on Professional Responsibility and Ethics in Accounting</i>	<i>RPREA</i>	49.29	
144	<i>Internal Auditing</i>	<i>IA</i>	49.08	
145	<i>International Journal of Finance</i>	<i>IJF</i>	48.80	
146	<i>Pacific Accounting Review</i>	<i>PAR</i>	48.80	
147	<i>Tax Adviser</i>	<i>TA</i>	48.51	
148	<i>Applied Financial Economics</i>	<i>AFE</i>	48.50	
149	<i>Journal of Business and Economic Studies</i>	<i>JBES</i>	48.46	
150	<i>Financial Markets, Institutions and Instruments</i>	<i>FMII</i>	48.32	
151	<i>International Review of Financial Analysis</i>	<i>IRFA</i>	48.14	
152	<i>Advances in Mathematical Program and Financial Planning</i>	<i>AMPFP</i>	48.01	
153	<i>International Journal of Auditing</i>	<i>IJAud</i>	47.73	
154	<i>Advances in Futures and Options Research</i>	<i>AFOR</i>	47.45	
155	<i>Derivatives Quarterly</i>	<i>DQ</i>	47.38	
156	<i>International Journal of Finance & Economics</i>	<i>IJFE</i>	47.20	
157	<i>Journal of Alternative Investments</i>	<i>JAI</i>	46.88	
158	<i>International Journal of Business Research</i>	<i>IJBR</i>	46.55	
159	<i>Advances in Investment Analysis and Portfolio Management</i>	<i>AIAPM</i>	46.51	
160	<i>Canadian Tax Journal</i>	<i>CTJ</i>	46.37	
161	<i>International Review of Finance</i>	<i>IRF</i>	46.34	
162	<i>Asian Pacific Financial Markets</i>	<i>APFM</i>	46.32	
163	<i>CPA Journal</i>	<i>CPAJ</i>	45.73	
164	<i>Finance Research Letters</i>	<i>FRL</i>	45.67	
165	<i>Oil, Gas and Energy Quarterly</i>	<i>OGEQ</i>	45.62	
166	<i>Accounting Educator's Journal</i>	<i>AEJ</i>	45.61	
167	<i>International Journal of Government Auditing</i>	<i>IJGA</i>	45.58	
168	<i>Strategic Finance Magazine</i>	<i>SFM</i>	45.28	
169	<i>Global Finance Journal</i>	<i>GFJ</i>	45.18	
170	<i>Managerial Auditing Journal</i>	<i>MAJ</i>	44.85	
171	<i>Advances in Financial Planning and Forecasting</i>	<i>AFPF</i>	44.82	
172	<i>Recent Developments and International Banking and Finance</i>	<i>RDIBF</i>	44.59	
173	<i>Research in Financial Services</i>	<i>RFSER</i>	44.30	
174	<i>International Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Performance Evaluation</i>	<i>IJAAPE</i>	44.09	
175	<i>Advances in International Business and Finance</i>	<i>AIBF</i>	43.95	
176	<i>Internal Auditor</i>	<i>IAuditor</i>	43.91	
177	<i>Journal of Financial Education</i>	<i>JFED</i>	43.80	
178	<i>Journal of Derivatives Accounting</i>	<i>JDA</i>	43.61	

(continued)

Table VI.

Table VI.

	Name of journals	Acronyms	FARPI ranking	Tier (extreme)
179	<i>Financial Services Review</i>	<i>FSR</i>	43.54	
180	<i>CA Magazine</i>	<i>CA</i>	43.43	
181	<i>National Accounting Journal (The)</i>	<i>NAJ</i>	42.61	
182	<i>Journal of Financial Statement Analysis</i>	<i>JFSA</i>	42.53	
183	<i>Finance and Stochastics</i>	<i>FS</i>	42.15	
184	<i>Advances in Working Capital Management</i>	<i>AWCM</i>	42.14	
185	<i>Journal of Academy of Business and Economics</i>	<i>JABE</i>	42.12	
186	<i>Applied Financial Economics Letters</i>	<i>AFEL</i>	41.92	
187	<i>Journal of E-Business</i>	<i>JE-B</i>	41.57	
188	<i>Advances in Pacific Basin Business, Economics and Finance</i>	<i>APBBEF</i>	40.96	
189	<i>International Finance Review</i>	<i>IFR</i>	40.42	
190	<i>Journal of American Academy of Business, Cambridge (The)</i>	<i>JAABC</i>	40.04	
191	<i>CMA Management Magazine</i>	<i>CMA</i>	39.74	
192	<i>Financial Practice and Education</i>	<i>FPPE</i>	39.35	
193	<i>Accounting Forum</i>	<i>AF</i>	39.12	
194	<i>American Journal of Business and Economics</i>	<i>AJBE</i>	38.03	
195	<i>International Finance</i>	<i>INTFIN</i>	36.86	
196	<i>Accounting Research Journal</i>	<i>ARJ</i>	36.72	

indicates that current accounting and finance research is depending on the development of science and technology of the IS area.

However, among the top five journals, there are three accounting journals, two finance journals, but no IS journals. IS journals are all listed between the sixth to the tenth. Compared with accounting and finance fields, IS is much less developed because of a shorter history. Therefore, the leading journals in the former two have been perceived as the top journals for all three areas. In tier-2 level, there are 33 journals. The ranking list presented in Table VI is very challenging to the faculty, because only 44 journals are rated as tier-1 and -2 journals. With such a small number of journals recognized as high quality, most faculty members would be discouraged to upgrade their research quality, as they do not expect to be competitive enough to publish there. Therefore, we suggest that only those most research active business programs adopt this standard, but not those regular programs.

To encourage academic research by all faculty members, including those in teaching and research schools, we use the quartile method, and allocate an roughly equal number of journals into each tier, according to their FARPI, using natural breaks between quartiles. Thus, the numbers of journals in tier 1, 2, 3, and 4 are 51, 47, 48, and 50, respectively. The purpose of this list is to allow the chairs to motivate faculty members to upgrade their research quality by providing an attainable-tiered journal list. Among 51 journals in tier 1, the first 14 journals are classified as the tier A + level, with seven journals in accounting area, five in finance area, and six in IS area. By this approach, the number (14) of tier A + journals is bigger than the number (11) of tier 1 journals reported in Table VI, and the newly added three journals are *JB*, *AOS*, and *JFQA*. Besides, those 14 tier A + journals, which represent the highest standard in each area, 37 more journals are listed as tier 1 level. Using this list, schools can promote

research as the faculty members may have more confidence in publishing their work in the journals that are recognized highly by their chairs.

4.3 Rankings in accounting area

Besides, the comprehensive rankings provided in Tables VI and VII, we present journal rankings in each area. Moreover, we compare our ranking results with prior rankings to examine whether there are changes on the perception of the quality of journals during the past 20 years. The following rankings are all obtained by the FARPI approach.

Table VIII presents the ranking result of accounting journals on the basis of their FARPI. Among 96 accounting journals, six have FARPIs higher than 80, and the order is listed as the following: *JAR*, *TAR*, *JAE*, *CAR*, *JB*, and *AOS*. In fact, *JAR*, *TAR*, *JAE*, *CAR*, and *AOS* have been constantly rated as top five accounting journals in the literature. Our result corroborates the prior rankings, by adding evidence that the top journals in the minds of academic chairs are similar to those perceived as elite journals by the faculty members. The difference between our accounting list and the traditional list is *JB*. *JB* is a multi-disciplinary journal, and has been consistently rated as a leading journal in finance. Since *JB* publishes accounting papers, we also include it in the sample of accounting journals. It is straightforward to see that academic chairs, no matter their fields, rate *JB* highly.

In Table IX, we compare our ranking results with two other rankings, obtained by Jolly *et al.* (1995) and Chan *et al.* (2008). The latter two rate the quality of accounting journals, according to the perception of academic faculty members. In contrast, our rankings are based on the opinions of the academic chairs. The results achieved from different approaches are similar. *JAR*, *JAE*, *AOS*, *TAR*, *CAR*, *AH*, and *JMAR* are rated as top 15 by all three studies, indicating that the high quality journals perceived by faculty members are also recognized as elite journals by academic chairs. In addition, our survey was conducted in 2008, and Jolly *et al.* (1995) was in 1995, implying that those top journals have maintained their high standards and leading positions for over a decade. The same trend is also found in finance area, but not in the IS area. One suggestion from this finding is that it is difficult for new journals to compete with those existing journals in accounting and finance areas, and hence college chairs may need to pay a little more attention on those new journals to help new faculty members survive and flourish.

4.4 Rankings in finance area

Table X provides the ranking result of finance journals. We find that *JF*, *JAE*, *JFE*, *JB*, and *JFQA* are the top five journals among 108 finance journals, and they are also highly ranked when all accounting and IS journals are added to the list, as shown in Table VI. Interestingly, *HBR*, a multi-discipline journal, is rated the 14th among 96 accounting journals, the 10th among 108 finance journals, and the 11th among 35 IS journals, demonstrating that top multi-disciplinary journals are evaluated highly by the chairs in each area. The increased interests in research across various fields may also contribute to the prosperity and popularity of multi-disciplinary journals.

Table XI compares our ranking result with that obtained by Alexander and Mabry (1994) and Oltheten *et al.* (2005). *JF*, *JFE*, *JB*, *JFQA*, and *FM* are consistently ranked as leading journals in finance area, indicating that these journals have kept their leading

Rank	Names of journals	FARPI ranking	Tier (quartile)
1	<i>Journal of Accounting Research</i>	98.78	A + journals
2	<i>Accounting Review (The)</i>	97.28	
3	<i>Journal of Finance</i>	97.12	
4	<i>Journal of Accounting and Economics</i>	94.60	
5	<i>Journal of Financial Economics</i>	93.22	
6	<i>MIS Quarterly</i>	92.02	
7	<i>Management Science</i>	90.22	
8	<i>Academy of Management Journal</i>	89.46	
9	<i>Academy of Management Review</i>	89.11	
10	<i>Decision Sciences</i>	87.31	
11	<i>Contemporary Accounting Research</i>	86.07	
12	<i>Journal of Business</i>	82.69	
13	<i>Accounting, Organizations and Society</i>	81.98	A journals
14	<i>Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis</i>	81.69	
15	<i>IEEE Transactions</i>	79.67	
16	<i>Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory</i>	79.01	
17	<i>Journal of the American Taxation Association</i>	78.64	
18	<i>Journal of Accounting & Public Policy</i>	78.58	
19	<i>Review of Financial Studies</i>	78.19	
20	<i>Journal of Money, Credit and Banking</i>	77.81	
21	<i>Information Systems Research</i>	76.71	
22	<i>Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Finance</i>	76.41	
23	<i>Journal of Management Information Systems</i>	75.64	
24	<i>Journal of Management Accounting Research</i>	75.29	
25	<i>Journal of Banking & Finance</i>	75.26	
26	<i>Review of Accounting Studies</i>	74.44	
27	<i>Information Systems Journal</i>	73.86	
28	<i>Accounting Horizons</i>	73.20	
29	<i>Harvard Business Review</i>	72.74	
30	<i>Financial Management</i>	72.07	
31	<i>Journal of Corporate Finance</i>	71.85	
32	<i>Financial Analysts Journal</i>	71.25	
33	<i>Behavioral Research in Accounting</i>	70.60	
34	<i>Organization Science</i>	69.96	
35	<i>Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting</i>	69.83	
36	<i>Journal of Accounting Literature</i>	69.62	
37	<i>Journal of Information Systems</i>	69.43	
38	<i>International Review of Economics and Finance</i>	69.05	
39	<i>Journal of Financial Intermediation</i>	69.04	
40	<i>Management Accounting Research</i>	68.90	
41	<i>Decision Support Systems</i>	68.84	
42	<i>Journal of Business Finance & Accounting</i>	68.19	
43	<i>Information & Management</i>	67.65	
44	<i>Issues in Accounting Education</i>	67.14	
45	<i>Journal of Financial Research</i>	66.01	
46	<i>Sloan Management Review</i>	65.86	
47	<i>Journal of Financial Markets</i>	65.73	
48	<i>Mathematical Finance</i>	65.59	
49	<i>Journal of Computer Information Systems</i>	65.58	

Table VII.
Journal rankings by
FARPI (quartile methods)

(continued)

Rank	Names of journals	FARPI ranking	Tier (quartile)
50	<i>Abacus</i>	65.57	B + journals
51	<i>Journal of Empirical Finance</i>	65.56	
52	<i>Communications of the ACM</i>	65.48	
53	<i>Journal of Forensic Accounting</i>	65.48	
54	<i>National Tax Journal</i>	65.29	
55	<i>Journal of International Accounting Research</i>	64.27	
56	<i>Information Systems Control Journal</i>	64.11	
57	<i>Journal of Portfolio Management</i>	63.86	
58	<i>British Accounting Review (The)</i>	63.50	
59	<i>Journal of International Financial Management and Accounting</i>	63.36	
60	<i>Journal of Applied Corporate Finance</i>	62.42	B journals
61	<i>Journal of Financial Econometrics</i>	62.15	
62	<i>Review of Financial Economics</i>	62.05	
63	<i>International Journal of Accounting and Information Management</i>	61.66	
64	<i>Journal of Applied Management Accounting Research</i>	61.26	
65	<i>Journal of Derivatives</i>	60.93	
66	<i>Journal of Financial Services Research</i>	60.80	
67	<i>European Journal of Information Systems</i>	60.76	
68	<i>Advances in Accounting Behavioral Research</i>	60.59	
69	<i>Accounting and Business Research</i>	60.44	
70	<i>Information and Organization</i>	60.23	
71	<i>Journal of Contemporary Accounting and Economics</i>	60.00	
72	<i>Pacific Basin Finance Journal</i>	59.94	
73	<i>ATA Journal of Legal Tax Research (The)</i>	59.92	
74	<i>International Journal of Accounting Information Systems</i>	59.76	
75	<i>Review of Business Information Systems</i>	59.57	
76	<i>Journal of Business and Economics</i>	59.00	
77	<i>European Journal of Finance</i>	58.92	
78	<i>Journal of International Money and Finance</i>	58.84	
79	<i>Journal of Strategic Information Systems</i>	58.72	
80	<i>Applied Mathematical Finance</i>	58.72	
81	<i>Advances in Accounting</i>	58.61	
82	<i>Journal of Accounting Education</i>	58.55	
83	<i>Journal of Futures Markets</i>	58.44	
84	<i>Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal</i>	58.29	
85	<i>International Journal of Intelligent Systems in Accounting, Finance and Management</i>	57.72	
86	<i>European Accounting Review</i>	57.52	
87	<i>Journal of Economics and Finance</i>	57.51	
88	<i>Journal of Corporate Accounting and Finance</i>	57.39	
89	<i>Advances in Taxation</i>	57.05	
90	<i>Journal of Banking Research</i>	57.04	
91	<i>Journal of International Accounting, Auditing and Taxation</i>	56.95	
92	<i>Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance</i>	56.87	
93	<i>Journal of Multinational Financial Management</i>	56.57	
94	<i>European Financial Management</i>	56.42	

(continued)

Table VII.

Rank	Names of journals	FARPI ranking	Tier (quartile)
95	<i>Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money</i>	56.18	C + journals
96	<i>Journal of Accounting and Finance Research</i>	56.14	
97	<i>Accounting and the Public Interest</i>	56.09	
98	<i>Managerial Finance</i>	55.52	
99	<i>Journal of Applied Finance</i>	55.33	
100	<i>Accounting Education: An International Journal</i>	55.26	
101	<i>Financial Review</i>	55.16	
102	<i>Journal of Investments</i>	54.76	
103	<i>Management Accounting Quarterly</i>	54.61	
104	<i>Research in Accounting Regulation</i>	54.61	
105	<i>International Journal of Accounting</i>	54.43	
106	<i>Journal of Accounting, Ethics and Public Policy</i>	54.39	
107	<i>International Tax Journal</i>	54.35	
108	<i>Advances in Accounting Education</i>	54.13	
109	<i>European Financial Review</i>	53.87	
110	<i>Advances in Quantitative Analysis of Accounting and Finance</i>	53.34	C journals
111	<i>Review of Finance</i>	53.29	
112	<i>Journal of Financial Engineering</i>	53.26	
113	<i>Advances in Management Accounting</i>	53.19	
114	<i>Review of Futures Markets</i>	53.17	
115	<i>International Journal of Strategic Cost Management</i>	52.99	
116	<i>Journal of Risk Finance</i>	52.81	
117	<i>International Journal of Theoretical and Applied Finance</i>	52.75	
118	<i>Advances in Financial Economics</i>	52.58	
119	<i>Journal of Small Business Finance</i>	52.57	
120	<i>Accounting and Finance</i>	52.57	
121	<i>Critical Perspectives on Accounting</i>	52.18	
122	<i>Journal of Emerging Technologies in Accounting</i>	52.11	
123	<i>Research in Finance</i>	51.70	
124	<i>International Tax and Public Finance</i>	51.32	(continued)
125	<i>Advances in Public Interest Accounting</i>	51.11	
126	<i>Research in Governmental and Nonprofit Accounting</i>	51.10	
127	<i>Advances in International Accounting</i>	50.74	
128	<i>Journal of Fixed Income</i>	50.72	
129	<i>Review of Pacific Basin Financial Markets and Policies</i>	50.71	
130	<i>Accounting Historians Journal</i>	50.46	
131	<i>Journal of Accounting Case Research</i>	50.34	
132	<i>Journal of Accountancy</i>	50.25	
133	<i>Journal of Cost Analysis and Management</i>	50.16	
134	<i>Review of Accounting and Finance</i>	50.10	
135	<i>Data Base</i>	50.00	
136	<i>Journal of Enterprise Information Management</i>	50.00	
137	<i>Multinational Finance Journal</i>	49.89	
138	<i>Corporate Taxation</i>	49.84	
139	<i>Review of Derivative Research</i>	49.49	
140	<i>Research in International Business Finance</i>	49.46	

Table VII.

(continued)

Rank	Names of journals	FARPI ranking	Tier (quartile)
141	<i>Advances in Pacific Basin Financial Markets</i>	49.36	
142	<i>Advances in Financial Education</i>	49.31	
143	<i>Research on Professional Responsibility and Ethics in Accounting</i>	49.29	
144	<i>Internal Auditing</i>	49.08	
145	<i>International Journal of Finance</i>	48.80	
146	<i>Pacific Accounting Review</i>	48.80	
147	<i>Tax Adviser</i>	48.51	D + journals
148	<i>Applied Financial Economics</i>	48.50	
149	<i>Journal of Business and Economic Studies</i>	48.46	
150	<i>Financial Markets, Institutions and Instruments</i>	48.32	
151	<i>International Review of Financial Analysis</i>	48.14	
152	<i>Advances in Mathematical Program and Financial Planning</i>	48.01	
153	<i>International Journal of Auditing</i>	47.73	
154	<i>Advances in Futures and Options Research</i>	47.45	
155	<i>Derivatives Quarterly</i>	47.38	
156	<i>International Journal of Finance & Economics</i>	47.20	
157	<i>Journal of Alternative Investments</i>	46.88	
158	<i>International Journal of Business Research</i>	46.55	
159	<i>Advances in Investment Analysis and Portfolio Management</i>	46.51	
160	<i>Canadian Tax Journal</i>	46.37	
161	<i>International Review of Finance</i>	46.34	
162	<i>Asian Pacific Financial Markets</i>	46.32	
163	<i>CPA Journal</i>	45.73	
164	<i>Finance Research Letters</i>	45.67	
165	<i>Oil, Gas and Energy Quarterly</i>	45.62	
166	<i>Accounting Educator's Journal</i>	45.61	
167	<i>International Journal of Government Auditing</i>	45.58	
168	<i>Strategic Finance Magazine</i>	45.28	
169	<i>Global Finance Journal</i>	45.18	
170	<i>Managerial Auditing Journal</i>	44.85	
171	<i>Advances in Financial Planning and Forecasting</i>	44.82	
172	<i>Recent Developments and International Banking and Finance</i>	44.59	
173	<i>Research in Financial Services</i>	44.30	
174	<i>International Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Performance Evaluation</i>	44.09	
175	<i>Advances in International Business and Finance</i>	43.95	
176	<i>Internal Auditor</i>	43.91	
177	<i>Journal of Financial Education</i>	43.80	
178	<i>Journal of Derivatives Accounting</i>	43.61	
179	<i>Financial Services Review</i>	43.54	
180	<i>CA Magazine</i>	43.43	
181	<i>National Accounting Journal (The)</i>	42.61	D journals
182	<i>Journal of Financial Statement Analysis</i>	42.53	
183	<i>Finance and Stochastics</i>	42.15	
184	<i>Advances in Working Capital Management</i>	42.14	
185	<i>Journal of Academy of Business and Economics</i>	42.12	

(continued)

Rankings
of academic
journals

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Table VII.

Table VII.

Rank	Names of journals	FARPI ranking	Tier (quartile)
186	<i>Applied Financial Economics Letters</i>	41.92	
187	<i>Journal of E-Business</i>	41.57	
188	<i>Advances in Pacific Basin Business, Economics and Finance</i>	40.96	
189	<i>International Finance Review</i>	40.42	
190	<i>Journal of American Academy of Business, Cambridge (The)</i>	40.04	
191	<i>CMA Management Magazine</i>	39.74	
192	<i>Financial Practice and Education</i>	39.35	
193	<i>Accounting Forum</i>	39.12	
194	<i>American Journal of Business and Economics</i>	38.03	
195	<i>International Finance</i>	36.86	
196	<i>Accounting Research Journal</i>	36.72	

positions for almost 15 years, and that both the faculty members and academic chairs have similar perceptions. Table XI also confirms our finding that the leading multi-disciplinary journals are also evaluated highly in the finance area. For example, on the finance journal-ranking list provided by Alexander and Mabry (1994), the top 12 journals include *Econometrica*, *Rand (Bell) Journal of Economics*, *American Economic Review*, *Journal of Law and Economics*, and *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, all of which are periodicals on finance and economics.

4.5 Rankings in the IS area

Table XII presents our rankings of IS journals, and Table XIII compares this result with previous rankings provided by Hardgrave and Walstrom (1997) and Barnes (2005). On our list, *MISQ*, *MS*, *AMJ*, *AMR*, and *DS* are the top five out of 35 IS journals. Surprisingly, *CACM*, which is rated as number two by Barnes (2005), and number four by Hardgrave and Walstrom (1997), is placed at the 18th on our list. Another journal, *ISR*, used to belong to the top five journals by Hardgrave and Walstrom (1997) and Barnes (2005), is rated the eighth in our study. In contrast, *JB*, rated the sixth on our list, is not even included among the top ten by prior studies. One explanation could be that prior IS journal rankings exclude multi-disciplinary journals, e.g. *MS*.

Different from finance and accounting journal rankings, IS journal rankings have changed significantly during the past decade. This change is attributable to the rapid growth in this area. Moreover, in an emerging field like IS, people are more likely to accept new journals and evaluate them more favorably. With the boom of new journals and the tremendous development in IS area, it is also difficult for these traditional journals to maintain their leading positions.

4.6 Robustness check for the validity of our rankings

Table XIV tests the relationship between the ranking and the dummy variable, which is equal to 1 if the journal is recognized for tenure promotion. The coefficient of the dummy variable is 0.1211, and significant at 1 percent level ($t = 25.0852$), demonstrating the positive association between our journal rankings and the journal publication recognition by the departments for tenure promotion. The adjusted R^2 is 76.41 percent, indicating that highly rated journals tend to be accepted by the departments for tenure award evaluation.

Rank	Names of journal	FARPI ranking
1	<i>Journal of Accounting Research</i>	98.78
2	<i>Accounting Review (The)</i>	97.28
3	<i>Journal of Accounting and Economics</i>	94.60
4	<i>Contemporary Accounting Research</i>	86.07
5	<i>Journal of Business</i>	82.69
6	<i>Accounting, Organizations and Society</i>	81.98
7	<i>Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory</i>	79.01
8	<i>Journal of the American Taxation Association</i>	78.64
9	<i>Journal of Accounting & Public Policy</i>	78.58
10	<i>Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Finance</i>	76.41
11	<i>Journal of Management Accounting Research</i>	75.29
12	<i>Review of Accounting Studies</i>	74.44
13	<i>Accounting Horizons</i>	73.20
14	<i>Harvard Business Review</i>	72.74
15	<i>Behavioral Research in Accounting</i>	70.60
16	<i>Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting</i>	69.83
17	<i>Journal of Accounting Literature</i>	69.62
18	<i>Journal of Information Systems</i>	69.43
19	<i>International Review of Economics and Finance</i>	69.05
20	<i>Management Accounting Research</i>	68.90
21	<i>Journal of Business Finance & Accounting</i>	68.19
22	<i>Issues in Accounting Education</i>	67.14
23	<i>Sloan Management Review</i>	65.86
24	<i>Abacus</i>	65.57
25	<i>Journal of Forensic Accounting</i>	65.48
26	<i>National Tax Journal</i>	65.29
27	<i>Journal of International Accounting Research</i>	64.27
28	<i>British Accounting Review (The)</i>	63.50
29	<i>Journal of International Financial Management and Accounting</i>	63.36
30	<i>International Journal of Accounting and Information Management</i>	61.66
31	<i>Journal of Applied Management Accounting Research</i>	61.26
32	<i>Advances in Accounting Behavioral Research</i>	60.59
33	<i>Accounting and Business Research</i>	60.44
34	<i>Information and Organization</i>	60.23
35	<i>Journal of Contemporary Accounting and Economics</i>	60.00
36	<i>ATA Journal of Legal Tax Research (The)</i>	59.92
37	<i>International Journal of Accounting Information Systems</i>	59.76
38	<i>Review of Business Information Systems</i>	59.57
39	<i>Journal of Business and Economics</i>	59.00
40	<i>Advances in Accounting</i>	58.61
41	<i>Journal of Accounting Education</i>	58.55
42	<i>Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal</i>	58.29
43	<i>International Journal of Intelligent Systems in Accounting, Finance and Management</i>	57.72
44	<i>European Accounting Review</i>	57.52
45	<i>Journal of Corporate Accounting and Finance</i>	57.39
46	<i>Advances in Taxation</i>	57.05
47	<i>Journal of International Accounting, Auditing and Taxation</i>	56.95
48	<i>Journal of Accounting and Finance Research</i>	56.14
49	<i>Accounting and the Public Interest</i>	56.09
50	<i>Accounting Education: An International Journal</i>	55.26
51	<i>Management Accounting Quarterly</i>	54.61

(continued)

Table VIII.
Accounting journal
rankings by FARPI

Rank	Names of journal	FARPI ranking
52	<i>Research in Accounting Regulation</i>	54.61
53	<i>International Journal of Accounting</i>	54.43
54	<i>Journal of Accounting, Ethics and Public Policy</i>	54.39
55	<i>International Tax Journal</i>	54.35
56	<i>Advances in Accounting Education</i>	54.13
57	<i>Advances in Quantitative Analysis of Accounting and Finance</i>	53.34
58	<i>Advances in Management Accounting</i>	53.19
59	<i>International Journal of Strategic Cost Management</i>	52.99
60	<i>Accounting and Finance</i>	52.57
61	<i>Critical Perspectives on Accounting</i>	52.18
62	<i>Journal of Emerging Technologies in Accounting</i>	52.11
63	<i>International Tax and Public Finance</i>	51.32
64	<i>Advances in Public Interest Accounting</i>	51.11
65	<i>Research in Governmental and Nonprofit Accounting</i>	51.10
66	<i>Advances in International Accounting</i>	50.74
67	<i>Accounting Historians Journal</i>	50.46
68	<i>Journal of Accounting Case Research</i>	50.34
69	<i>Journal of Accountancy</i>	50.25
70	<i>Journal of Cost Analysis and Management</i>	50.16
71	<i>Review of Accounting and Finance</i>	50.10
72	<i>Corporate Taxation</i>	49.84
73	<i>Research on Professional Responsibility and Ethics in Accounting</i>	49.29
74	<i>Internal Auditing</i>	49.08
75	<i>Pacific Accounting Review</i>	48.80
76	<i>Tax Adviser</i>	48.51
77	<i>Journal of Business and Economic Studies</i>	48.46
78	<i>International Journal of Auditing</i>	47.73
79	<i>International Journal of Business Research</i>	46.55
80	<i>Canadian Tax Journal</i>	46.37
81	<i>CPA Journal</i>	45.73
82	<i>Oil, Gas and Energy Quarterly</i>	45.62
83	<i>Accounting Educator's Journal</i>	45.61
84	<i>International Journal of Government Auditing</i>	45.58
85	<i>Managerial Auditing Journal</i>	44.85
86	<i>International Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Performance Evaluation</i>	44.09
87	<i>Advances in International Business and Finance</i>	43.95
88	<i>Internal Auditor</i>	43.91
89	<i>Journal of Derivatives Accounting</i>	43.61
90	<i>CA Magazine</i>	43.43
91	<i>National Accounting Journal (The)</i>	42.61
92	<i>Advances in Pacific Basin Business, Economics and Finance</i>	40.96
93	<i>Journal of American Academy of Business, Cambridge (The)</i>	40.04
94	<i>CMA Management Magazine</i>	39.74
95	<i>Accounting Forum</i>	39.12
96	<i>Accounting Research Journal</i>	36.72

Table VIII.

Table XV explores the association between our rankings and the response rate for each journal. Intuitively, the higher quality the journal has, the more readers it will have, *ceteris paribus*. Consistent with our expectation, we find a positive relationship between our rankings and the response rates. The coefficient is 0.1148, and is statistically significant at 1 percent level ($t = 14.70$). The adjusted R^2 of the model is

	Wu <i>et al.</i> (2009)	Chan <i>et al.</i> (2008)	Jolly <i>et al.</i> (1995)
1	JAR	TAR	JAR
2	TAR	JAR	JAE
3	JAE	AOS	AOS
4	CAR	JAE	CAR
5	JB	BRA	JATA
6	AOS	JMAR	JAAF
7	AUD	CAR	AJPT
8	JATA	AUD	HBR
9	JAPP	AH	JAPP
10	JAAF	MA	DS
11	JMAR	JAL	JMAR
12	RAS	MAR	JBFA
13	AH	ABR	JT
14	HBR	IAE	BRA
15	BRA	JBFA	AH

Table IX.
Comparison between
Wu *et al.* accounting
journal rankings with
previous rankings

52 percent, indicating that the response rate itself can explain over half of the variation in the ranking order.

4.7 Comprehensive ranking by the geometric mean approach

Table XVI presents a different ranking list based on the geometric mean method, which emphasizes on the popularity of a journal. A journal, which receives more responses from the chairs due to popularity, will have a lower geometric mean than the one with fewer responses, and hence be placed at a higher position. Therefore, journals that may not be regarded as the leading ones in the academic field, could be ranked at a high level by the geometric mean approach. For example, the *Harvard Business Review* is ranked the 12th out of 195 journals, because almost all the respondents rated it. In fact, *Harvard Business Review* is a business magazine featuring current business articles, business case studies, etc. but not an academic journal. As shown in Table XVI, *JF*, *TAR*, *JMAR*, *MISQ*, and *JB* are the top five journals. The purpose of Table XVI is to provide editors and publishers with the information about the popularity of their journals, because not only the quality, but also the popularity is critical to the competitiveness of the journal.

5. Conclusion

Based on the opinions of college chairs, we find that *JAR*, *TAR*, *JF*, *JAE*, *JFE*, *MISQ*, *MS*, *AMJ*, *AMR*, *DS*, and *CAR* are tier 1 journals out of 196 sample journals in accounting, finance, and IS fields. Those traditionally regarded as high quality are also evaluated as top journals by our respondents. Among the leading 11 journals, five are in IS area, indicating the fast growth and wide recognition of journals in this area by academic chairs. From the rankings in each academic area, we find that multi-disciplinary journals are ranked at high level. In addition, we find that our rankings in accounting and finance are consistent with prior research conducted even a decade ago. However, the rankings in IS have changed dramatically during the past 15 years. We attribute this difference to the stability in accounting and finance research, and the rapid change in IS research. The robustness check confirms the

Rank	Names of journal	FARPI ranking
1	<i>Journal of Finance</i>	97.12
2	<i>Journal of Accounting and Economics</i>	94.60
3	<i>Journal of Financial Economics</i>	93.22
4	<i>Journal of Business</i>	82.69
5	<i>Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis</i>	81.69
6	<i>Review of Financial Studies</i>	78.19
7	<i>Journal of Money, Credit and Banking</i>	77.81
8	<i>Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Finance</i>	76.41
9	<i>Journal of Banking & Finance</i>	75.26
10	<i>Harvard Business Review</i>	72.74
11	<i>Financial Management</i>	72.07
12	<i>Journal of Corporate Finance</i>	71.85
13	<i>Financial Analysts Journal</i>	71.25
14	<i>Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting</i>	69.83
15	<i>International Review of Economics and Finance</i>	69.05
16	<i>Journal of Financial Intermediation</i>	69.04
17	<i>Journal of Business Finance & Accounting</i>	68.19
18	<i>Journal of Financial Research</i>	66.01
19	<i>Sloan Management Review</i>	65.86
20	<i>Journal of Financial Markets</i>	65.73
21	<i>Mathematical Finance</i>	65.59
22	<i>Abacus</i>	65.57
23	<i>Journal of Empirical Finance</i>	65.56
24	<i>Journal of Portfolio Management</i>	63.86
25	<i>Journal of International Financial Management and Accounting</i>	63.36
26	<i>Journal of Applied Corporate Finance</i>	62.42
27	<i>Journal of Financial Econometrics</i>	62.15
28	<i>Review of Financial Economics</i>	62.05
29	<i>International Journal of Accounting and Information Management</i>	61.66
30	<i>Journal of Derivatives</i>	60.93
31	<i>Journal of Financial Services Research</i>	60.80
32	<i>Accounting and Business Research</i>	60.44
33	<i>Journal of Contemporary Accounting and Economics</i>	60.00
34	<i>Pacific Basin Finance Journal</i>	59.94
35	<i>Journal of Business and Economics</i>	59.00
36	<i>European Journal of Finance</i>	58.92
37	<i>Journal of International Money and Finance</i>	58.84
38	<i>Applied Mathematical Finance</i>	58.72
39	<i>Journal of Futures Markets</i>	58.44
40	<i>International Journal of Intelligent Systems in Accounting, Finance and Management</i>	57.72
41	<i>Journal of Economics and Finance</i>	57.51
42	<i>Journal of Corporate Accounting and Finance</i>	57.39
43	<i>Journal of Banking Research</i>	57.04
44	<i>Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance</i>	56.87
45	<i>Journal of Multinational Financial Management</i>	56.57
46	<i>European Financial Management</i>	56.42
47	<i>Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money</i>	56.18

Table X.
Finance journal rankings
by FARPI

(continued)

Rank	Names of journal	FARPI ranking
48	<i>Journal of Accounting and Finance Research</i>	56.14
49	<i>Managerial Finance</i>	55.52
50	<i>Journal of Applied Finance</i>	55.33
51	<i>Financial Review</i>	55.16
52	<i>Journal of Investments</i>	54.76
53	<i>European Financial Review</i>	53.87
54	<i>Advances in Quantitative Analysis of Accounting and Finance</i>	53.34
55	<i>Review of Finance</i>	53.29
56	<i>Journal of Financial Engineering</i>	53.26
57	<i>Review of Futures Markets</i>	53.17
58	<i>Journal of Risk Finance</i>	52.81
59	<i>International Journal of Theoretical and Applied Finance</i>	52.75
60	<i>Advances in Financial Economics</i>	52.58
61	<i>Journal of Small Business Finance</i>	52.57
62	<i>Accounting and Finance</i>	52.57
63	<i>Research in Finance</i>	51.70
64	<i>International Tax and Public Finance</i>	51.32
65	<i>Journal of Fixed Income</i>	50.72
66	<i>Review of Pacific Basin Financial Markets and Policies</i>	50.71
67	<i>Review of Accounting and Finance</i>	50.10
68	<i>Multinational Finance Journal</i>	49.89
69	<i>Review of Derivative Research</i>	49.49
70	<i>Research in International Business Finance</i>	49.46
71	<i>Advances in Pacific Basin Financial Markets</i>	49.36
72	<i>Advances in Financial Education</i>	49.31
73	<i>International Journal of Finance</i>	48.80
74	<i>Applied Financial Economics</i>	48.50
75	<i>Journal of Business and Economic Studies</i>	48.46
76	<i>Financial Markets, Institutions and Instruments</i>	48.32
77	<i>International Review of Financial Analysis</i>	48.14
78	<i>Advances in Mathematical Program and Financial Planning</i>	48.01
79	<i>Advances in Futures and Options Research</i>	47.45
80	<i>Derivatives Quarterly</i>	47.38
81	<i>International Journal of Finance & Economics</i>	47.20
82	<i>Journal of Alternative Investments</i>	46.88
83	<i>International Journal of Business Research</i>	46.55
84	<i>Advances in Investment Analysis and Portfolio Management</i>	46.51
85	<i>International Review of Finance</i>	46.34
86	<i>Asian Pacific Financial Markets</i>	46.32
87	<i>Finance Research Letters</i>	45.67
88	<i>Oil, Gas and Energy Quarterly</i>	45.62
89	<i>Strategic Finance Magazine</i>	45.28
90	<i>Global Finance Journal</i>	45.18
91	<i>Advances in Financial Planning and Forecasting</i>	44.82

(continued)

Rankings
of academic
journals

95

Table X.

Table X.

Rank	Names of journal	FARPI ranking
92	<i>Recent Developments and International Banking and Finance</i>	44.59
93	<i>Research in Financial Services</i>	44.30
94	<i>Advances in International Business and Finance</i>	43.95
95	<i>Journal of Financial Education</i>	43.80
96	<i>Journal of Derivatives Accounting</i>	43.61
97	<i>Financial Services Review</i>	43.54
98	<i>Journal of Financial Statement Analysis</i>	42.53
99	<i>Finance and Stochastics</i>	42.15
100	<i>Advances in Working Capital Management</i>	42.14
101	<i>Journal of Academy of Business and Economics</i>	42.12
102	<i>Applied Financial Economics Letters</i>	41.92
103	<i>Advances in Pacific Basin Business, Economics and Finance</i>	40.96
104	<i>International Finance Review</i>	40.42
105	<i>Journal of American Academy of Business, Cambridge (The)</i>	40.04
106	<i>Financial Practice and Education</i>	39.35
107	<i>American Journal of Business and Economics</i>	38.03
108	<i>International Finance</i>	36.86

Table XI.

Comparison between
Wu *et al.* finance journal
rankings with previous
rankings

	Wu <i>et al.</i> (2009)	Oltheten <i>et al.</i> (2005)	Alexander and Mabry (1994)
1	<i>JF</i>	<i>JF</i>	<i>JFE</i>
2	<i>JAЕ</i>	<i>JFE</i>	<i>JF</i>
3	<i>JFE</i>	<i>RFS</i>	<i>JB</i>
4	<i>JB</i>	<i>JFQA</i>	<i>JFQA</i>
5	<i>JFQA</i>	<i>JB</i>	<i>ECON</i>
6	<i>RFS</i>	<i>AER</i>	<i>JPE</i>
7	<i>JMCB</i>	<i>JPE</i>	<i>RJE</i>
8	<i>JAAF</i>	<i>ECO</i>	<i>AER</i>
9	<i>JBf</i>	<i>JBf</i>	<i>JLE</i>
10	<i>HBR</i>	<i>FM</i>	<i>FAJ</i>
11	<i>FM</i>	<i>FAJ</i>	<i>JAЕ</i>
12	<i>JCF</i>	<i>JMCB</i>	<i>QJE</i>
13	<i>FAJ</i>	<i>QJE</i>	<i>JAR</i>
14	<i>RQFA</i>	<i>JCF</i>	<i>FM</i>
15	<i>IREF</i>	<i>JFI</i>	<i>RFS</i>

validity of our rankings, as highly ranked journals are more likely to be recognized in tenure promotion, and be known by academic chairs.

Different decision-makers can use the rankings provided by this study for different purposes. For example, very high research activities universities may adopt the rankings listed in Table VI to award tenure or scholarship, as it represents very high academic standards. However, for most schools, particularly teaching and

			Rankings of academic journals
Rank	Names of journal	FARPI ranking	
1	<i>MIS Quarterly</i>	92.02	97
2	<i>Management Science</i>	90.22	
3	<i>Academy of Management Journal</i>	89.46	
4	<i>Academy of Management Review</i>	89.11	
5	<i>Decision Sciences</i>	87.31	
6	<i>Journal of Business</i>	82.69	
7	<i>IEEE Transactions</i>	79.67	
8	<i>Information Systems Research</i>	76.71	
9	<i>Journal of Management Information Systems</i>	75.64	
10	<i>Information Systems Journal</i>	73.86	
11	<i>Harvard Business Review</i>	72.74	
12	<i>Organization Science</i>	69.96	
13	<i>Journal of Information Systems</i>	69.43	
14	<i>Decision Support Systems</i>	68.84	
15	<i>Information & Management</i>	67.65	
16	<i>Sloan Management Review</i>	65.86	
17	<i>Journal of Computer Information Systems</i>	65.58	
18	<i>Communications of the ACM</i>	65.48	
19	<i>Information Systems Control Journal</i>	64.11	
20	<i>International Journal of Accounting and Information Management</i>	61.66	
21	<i>European Journal of Information Systems</i>	60.76	
22	<i>Information and Organization</i>	60.23	
23	<i>International Journal of Accounting Information Systems</i>	59.76	
24	<i>Review of Business Information Systems</i>	59.57	
25	<i>Journal of Strategic Information Systems</i>	58.72	
26	<i>International Journal of Intelligent Systems in Accounting, Finance and Management</i>	57.72	
27	<i>Advances in Management Accounting</i>	53.19	
28	<i>Journal of Emerging Technologies in Accounting</i>	52.11	
29	<i>Data Base</i>	50.00	
30	<i>Journal of Enterprise Information Management</i>	50.00	
31	<i>International Journal of Business Research</i>	46.55	
32	<i>Journal of Academy of Business and Economics</i>	42.12	
33	<i>Journal of E-Business</i>	41.57	
34	<i>Journal of American Academy of Business, Cambridge (The)</i>	40.04	
35	<i>American Journal of Business and Economics</i>	38.03	

Table XII.
IS journal rankings
by FARPI

research schools, such high standards are unrealistic and may eliminate the passion for research. Therefore, we provide a different ranking list in Table VII, where more journals are counted as tiers 1 and 2 journals. Different departments can evaluate research performance by using the rankings in the individual area. In addition, editors and publishers may show interests in the ranking list obtained by the geometric mean method (Table XVI), as this approach focuses on the popularity of the journal. More importantly, this study informs the faculty members what journals are evaluated highly by their chairs, and hence helps them to set up the proper research agenda to meet the tenure and promotion expectations. Last but not least, both the chairs and the faculty members can benefit from this research by understanding the trend of current

business-related research, including the growth in multi-disciplinary research, and the rapid development in the IS area.

There are some research limitations in this study. First, this study only includes 196 journals in the survey, but the number of journals in accounting, finance, and IS areas far exceeds 196. Second, some journals, which are related to accounting, finance, or IS, are not included in the survey, because they focus on other academic fields, i.e. the *American Economic Review*. Finally, survey research has its own limitations, including the sample bias, subjectivity, etc. In spite of the above concerns, we believe in the validity of our rankings, especially after the comparison between our results and the prior rankings, and the robustness checks.

Table XIII.
Comparison between
Wu *et al.* IS journal
rankings with previous
rankings

	Wu <i>et al.</i> (2009)	Barnes (2005)	Hardgrave and Walstrom (1997)
1	MISQ	MISQ	MISQ
2	MS	CACM	ISR
3	AMJ	ISR	MS
4	AMR	JMIS	CACM
5	DS	MS	JMIS
6	JB	IEEE	DS
7	IEEE	HBR	IEEE
8	ISR	DS	OS
9	JMIS	DSS	HBR
10	ISJ	IM	DSS

Table XIV.
Regression of journal
ranking on the dummy
variable of journal
recognition in tenure
promotion

	Intercept	Tenure recognized
Coefficient	41.3593	0.1211
<i>t</i> -statistic	50.7568	25.0852
<i>R</i> ²	76.53%	
Adjusted- <i>R</i> ²	76.41%	
<i>F</i> -statistic	629.2669	

Table XV.
Regression of journal
ranking on response rate

	Intercept	Response
Coefficient	31.5646	0.1148
<i>t</i> -statistic	16.4027	14.6994
<i>R</i> ²	52.82%	
Adjusted- <i>R</i> ²	52.57%	
<i>F</i> -statistic	216.0726	

Rank	Name of journal	Geometric mean
1	<i>Journal of Finance</i>	1.0164
2	<i>Accounting Review (The)</i>	1.0164
3	<i>Journal of Management Accounting Research</i>	1.0165
4	<i>MIS Quarterly</i>	1.0166
5	<i>Journal of Business</i>	1.0166
6	<i>Journal of Accounting and Economics</i>	1.0167
7	<i>Accounting Horizons</i>	1.0167
8	<i>Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal</i>	1.0170
9	<i>Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Finance</i>	1.0170
10	<i>Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis</i>	1.0171
11	<i>Journal of Financial Economics</i>	1.0179
12	<i>Harvard Business Review</i>	1.0183
13	<i>Journal of Business Finance & Accounting</i>	1.0185
14	<i>Issues in Accounting Education</i>	1.0190
15	<i>Journal of Accounting Research</i>	1.0191
16	<i>Journal of Money, Credit and Banking</i>	1.0195
17	<i>Journal of Accounting Literature</i>	1.0195
18	<i>Accounting, Organizations and Society</i>	1.0197
19	<i>Review of Accounting Studies</i>	1.0199
20	<i>Accounting and Finance</i>	1.0200
21	<i>National Tax Journal</i>	1.0202
22	<i>CPA Journal</i>	1.0203
23	<i>Management Accounting Research</i>	1.0208
24	<i>Journal of Portfolio Management</i>	1.0211
25	<i>Journal of Information Systems</i>	1.0213
26	<i>Journal of Futures Markets</i>	1.0214
27	<i>Management Science</i>	1.0214
28	<i>Abacus</i>	1.0215
29	<i>Journal of Accountancy</i>	1.0216
30	<i>Accounting Education: An International Journal</i>	1.0216
31	<i>Journal of the American Taxation Association</i>	1.0217
32	<i>Journal of Applied Corporate Finance</i>	1.0219
33	<i>Accounting Forum</i>	1.0221
34	<i>Journal of Derivatives</i>	1.0221
35	<i>Journal of Corporate Finance</i>	1.0222
36	<i>Journal of Financial Services Research</i>	1.0222
37	<i>Accounting Research Journal</i>	1.0222
38	<i>Review of Financial Studies</i>	1.0222
39	<i>Financial Analysts Journal</i>	1.0223
40	<i>Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory</i>	1.0223
41	<i>Advances in Accounting</i>	1.0223
42	<i>Financial Review</i>	1.0228
43	<i>Contemporary Accounting Research</i>	1.0231
44	<i>Journal of Fixed Income</i>	1.0231
45	<i>Accounting and Business Research</i>	1.0232
46	<i>Behavioral Research in Accounting</i>	1.0234
47	<i>Journal of Contemporary Accounting and Economics</i>	1.0235
48	<i>Advances in Accounting Behavioral Research</i>	1.0235
49	<i>Accounting Historians Journal</i>	1.0236
50	<i>International Review of Economics and Finance</i>	1.0236
		(continued)

Rankings
of academic
journals

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Table XVI.
Journal rankings by the
geometric mean method

Rank	Name of journal	Geometric mean
51	<i>Accounting and the Public Interest</i>	1.0236
52	<i>Journal of Forensic Accounting</i>	1.0237
53	<i>Journal of Enterprise Information Management</i>	1.0237
54	<i>Journal of Financial Research</i>	1.0238
55	<i>Management Accounting Quarterly</i>	1.0238
56	<i>Journal of Banking & Finance</i>	1.0238
57	<i>Sloan Management Review</i>	1.0239
58	<i>Academy of Management Journal</i>	1.0240
59	<i>Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting</i>	1.0241
60	<i>Oil, Gas and Energy Quarterly</i>	1.0242
61	<i>Journal of Accounting Education</i>	1.0243
62	<i>Accounting Educator's Journal</i>	1.0243
63	<i>Academy of Management Review</i>	1.0244
64	<i>International Journal of Accounting and Information Management</i>	1.0245
65	<i>Journal of International Accounting Research</i>	1.0247
66	<i>Review of Accounting and Finance</i>	1.0248
67	<i>Journal of International Accounting, Auditing and Taxation</i>	1.0249
68	<i>Journal of Management Information Systems</i>	1.0250
69	<i>Pacific Accounting Review</i>	1.0251
70	<i>Journal of Accounting & Public Policy</i>	1.0251
71	<i>Journal of Strategic Information Systems</i>	1.0251
72	<i>International Journal of Accounting Information Systems</i>	1.0251
73	<i>Journal of Computer Information Systems</i>	1.0256
74	<i>Journal of Empirical Finance</i>	1.0257
75	<i>Journal of Financial Education</i>	1.0257
76	<i>Journal of Financial Econometrics</i>	1.0258
77	<i>Journal of Financial Intermediation</i>	1.0260
78	<i>Review of Business Information Systems</i>	1.0261
79	<i>Review of Finance</i>	1.0261
80	<i>Internal Auditor</i>	1.0261
81	<i>Research in Accounting Regulation</i>	1.0261
82	<i>Financial Management</i>	1.0261
83	<i>Critical Perspectives on Accounting</i>	1.0261
84	<i>Decision Sciences</i>	1.0262
85	<i>Managerial Finance</i>	1.0265
86	<i>Pacific Basin Finance Journal</i>	1.0269
87	<i>Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance</i>	1.0273
88	<i>Mathematical Finance</i>	1.0273
89	<i>Journal of Accounting and Finance Research</i>	1.0273
90	<i>Advances in Accounting Education</i>	1.0274
91	<i>British Accounting Review (The)</i>	1.0274
92	<i>Information Systems Journal</i>	1.0275
93	<i>Advances in Management Accounting</i>	1.0276
94	<i>Journal of Applied Finance</i>	1.0280
95	<i>Journal of Financial Markets</i>	1.0280
96	<i>Multinational Finance Journal</i>	1.0282
97	<i>Organization Science</i>	1.0282
98	<i>Internal Auditing</i>	1.0283
99	<i>Journal of Accounting Case Research</i>	1.0283
100	<i>Strategic Finance Magazine</i>	1.0285

Table XVI.

(continued)

			Rankings of academic journals
Rank	Name of journal	Geometric mean	
101	<i>Review of Financial Economics</i>	1.0288	101
102	<i>Journal of Small Business Finance</i>	1.0290	
103	<i>IEEE Transactions</i>	1.0291	
104	<i>Review of Futures Markets</i>	1.0291	
105	<i>Managerial Auditing Journal</i>	1.0294	
106	<i>Journal of International Money and Finance</i>	1.0294	
107	<i>Journal of Economics and Finance</i>	1.0295	
108	<i>Journal of Business and Economics</i>	1.0299	
109	<i>Advances in International Accounting</i>	1.0300	
110	<i>Tax Adviser</i>	1.0300	
111	<i>International Journal of Auditing</i>	1.0304	
112	<i>Review of Derivative Research</i>	1.0309	
113	<i>Journal of International Financial Management and Accounting</i>	1.0311	
114	<i>National Accounting Journal (The)</i>	1.0314	
115	<i>Journal of Financial Statement Analysis</i>	1.0317	
116	<i>Research in Finance</i>	1.0318	
117	<i>Journal of Financial Engineering</i>	1.0318	
118	<i>Information Systems Research</i>	1.0319	
119	<i>ATA Journal of Legal Tax Research (The)</i>	1.0322	
120	<i>International Journal of Intelligent Systems in Accounting, Finance and Management</i>	1.0324	
121	<i>International Journal of Accounting</i>	1.0325	
122	<i>Applied Financial Economics</i>	1.0326	
123	<i>Journal of Applied Management Accounting Research</i>	1.0327	
124	<i>Advances in Taxation</i>	1.0328	
125	<i>Advances in Financial Education</i>	1.0330	
126	<i>Research in Governmental and Nonprofit Accounting</i>	1.0331	
127	<i>Journal of Investments</i>	1.0331	
128	<i>Journal of Business and Economic Studies</i>	1.0332	
129	<i>European Journal of Finance</i>	1.0334	
130	<i>Journal of E-Business</i>	1.0334	
131	<i>European Financial Review</i>	1.0335	
132	<i>Journal of Emerging Technologies in Accounting</i>	1.0338	
133	<i>Information & Management</i>	1.0339	
134	<i>Research on Professional Responsibility and Ethics in Accounting</i>	1.0340	
135	<i>Research in Financial Services</i>	1.0340	
136	<i>European Financial Management</i>	1.0341	
137	<i>Review of Pacific Basin Financial Markets and Policies</i>	1.0341	
138	<i>Journal of Corporate Accounting and Finance</i>	1.0347	
139	<i>Journal of Multinational Financial Management</i>	1.0348	
140	<i>Information Systems Control Journal</i>	1.0348	
141	<i>Applied Financial Economics Letters</i>	1.0348	
142	<i>Advances in Quantitative Analysis of Accounting and Finance</i>	1.0349	
143	<i>Global Finance Journal</i>	1.0350	
144	<i>Information and Organization</i>	1.0350	
145	<i>International Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Performance Evaluation</i>	1.0350	
146	<i>Journal of Accounting, Ethics and Public Policy</i>	1.0352	
147	<i>International Finance</i>	1.0355	
148	<i>Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money</i>	1.0356	
		(continued)	Table XVI.

Rank	Name of journal	Geometric mean
149	<i>European Journal of Information Systems</i>	1.0357
150	<i>Financial Practice and Education</i>	1.0361
151	<i>Journal of Banking Research</i>	1.0362
152	<i>International Finance Review</i>	1.0365
153	<i>Recent Developments and International Banking and Finance</i>	1.0365
154	<i>CA Magazine</i>	1.0366
155	<i>Finance Research Letters</i>	1.0369
156	<i>Journal of Cost Analysis and Management</i>	1.0369
157	<i>Advances in Futures and Options Research</i>	1.0370
158	<i>CMA Management Magazine</i>	1.0370
159	<i>Journal of Risk Finance</i>	1.0371
160	<i>Advances in Public Interest Accounting</i>	1.0372
161	<i>Journal of Alternative Investments</i>	1.0379
162	<i>International Journal of Finance & Economics</i>	1.0379
163	<i>Advances in Financial Economics</i>	1.0380
164	<i>Corporate Taxation</i>	1.0381
165	<i>Financial Services Review</i>	1.0384
166	<i>Financial Markets, Institutions and Instruments</i>	1.0387
167	<i>Applied Mathematical Finance</i>	1.0394
168	<i>International Journal of Finance</i>	1.0395
169	<i>Communications of the ACM</i>	1.0395
170	<i>Advances in Financial Planning and Forecasting</i>	1.0403
171	<i>Finance and Stochastics</i>	1.0405
172	<i>International Journal of Strategic Cost Management</i>	1.0410
173	<i>European Accounting Review</i>	1.0414
174	<i>Research in International Business Finance</i>	1.0415
175	<i>Asian Pacific Financial Markets</i>	1.0415
176	<i>Journal of Derivatives Accounting</i>	1.0418
177	<i>Decision Support Systems</i>	1.0419
178	<i>Advances in Pacific Basin Business, Economics and Finance</i>	1.0421
179	<i>Journal of Academy of Business and Economics</i>	1.0423
180	<i>Data Base</i>	1.0423
181	<i>Advances in Investment Analysis and Portfolio Management</i>	1.0434
182	<i>Journal of American Academy of Business, Cambridge (The)</i>	1.0439
183	<i>Advances in International Business and Finance</i>	1.0444
184	<i>Canadian Tax Journal</i>	1.0448
185	<i>American Journal of Business and Economics</i>	1.0453
186	<i>International Review of Financial Analysis</i>	1.0461
187	<i>Advances in Pacific Basin Financial Markets</i>	1.0473
188	<i>International Review of Finance</i>	1.0474
189	<i>International Journal of Business Research</i>	1.0474
190	<i>International Journal of Theoretical and Applied Finance</i>	1.0479
191	<i>International Journal of Government Auditing</i>	1.0483
192	<i>Advances in Mathematical Program and Financial Planning</i>	1.0488
193	<i>International Tax Journal</i>	1.0492
194	<i>Advances in Working Capital Management</i>	1.0505
195	<i>Derivatives Quarterly</i>	1.0517
196	<i>International Tax and Public Finance</i>	1.0571

Table XVI.

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