



# College of Business Administration

## University of Puerto Rico

### Mayagüez Campus



## JOURNALS SELECTION CRITERIA<sup>1</sup>

The College of Business Administration at the University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez Campus, defines which journals are acceptable to meet the peer-reviewed journal article (PRJ), editorial publication (ERJA), and published business case studies (LIST I) requirements. These policies promote high-quality and impactful research while considering diverse interests and methods. Given the importance of applied learning to faculty and the CBA, scholarly work focusing on innovative teaching and business practices and discipline-based publications are encouraged.

### APPROVED LISTS

The College of Business Administration's journal qualification policies reflect the differences between the degrees offered (MBA and Bachelors). Due to our history and location, we perform research of relevance primarily to Latin American and Caribbean audiences, which includes articles in Spanish for submission to LATAM Journals (published in Spanish, English, or Portuguese). We automatically considered in the LIST I. peer-reviewed articles and cases published in about or highly related to your **CBA Teaching Disciplines** in journals that pass the threshold test in one of the following:

1. **ABDC Journal Quality 2023 List<sup>2</sup>**: A list of journals developed by the Australian Business Deans Council (ABDC) in 2007. The four categories of selected journals are A+, A, B, and C.
  - a. **Approved:** Categories A+, A, B, and C.
2. **ABS Academic Journal Quality Guide<sup>3</sup>**: A journal list developed by the Association of Business Schools, composed of the primary business schools in the United Kingdom. Journals are classified into grades 1 to 4 and 4\*, which indicates the top journals.
  - a. **Approved:** Categories 1 to 4\*
3. **The SCImago Journal Rank (SJCR)<sup>4</sup>**: A publicly available portal that includes the journal's scientific indicators developed from the information in the Scopus® database (Elsevier B.V.). These indicators can be used to assess and analyze scientific domains. Journals are classified by number, and categories are Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4.
  - a. **Approved:** Categories Q1, Q2, or Q3.
4. **Combined Latindex – Catalog<sup>5</sup> and H5-index<sup>6</sup>**: A journal database lists Ibero-American journals in most academic disciplines. The Catalog "set" contains those journals that fulfill a series of international quality criteria. The journal H5 index is defined as the H-index for the five years before the article is submitted for evaluation by the journal.
  - a. **Approved:** Journal in Latindex catalog and a H5-index of seven (7) or more.

<sup>1</sup>Faculty at the CBA and the UPR Río Piedras are currently working on joint research, therefore the CBA decided to follow and use UPRRP's journal selection criteria with minor changes. <https://fae.uprrp.edu/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/BBA-MBA-Journal-Qualification-Process-1.pdf> with permission of the UPRRP Dean Rafael Marrero.

<sup>2</sup> <https://abdc.edu.au/abdc-journal-quality-list/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://charteredabs.org/academic-journal-guide-2021/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.scimagojr.com/journalrank.php>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.latindex.org/latindex/>

<sup>6</sup> <https://harzing.com/resources/publish-or-perish> or <https://scholar.google.com/intl/en/scholar/metrics.html#overview> (only the top 100 publications by area and language)

## JOURNAL QUALIFICATION PROCESS

While researching and writing an article in **your teaching discipline or a highly related field**, determine the **journal qualification**. Always check the qualification **before submitting an article**. If you want your paper to count for List I, it has to pass the threshold test in one of the following:

<b>ABDC Journal Quality 2023 List<sup>7</sup></b>	Listed on their site as A+, A, B, or C.
<b>ABS Academic Journal Quality Guide<sup>8</sup>:</b>	Listed on their site as 1 to 4.
<b>The SCImago Journal Rank (SJCR)<sup>9</sup>:</b>	Listed on their site as Q1, Q2, or Q3 during the last three years.
<b>Combined Latindex – Catalog<sup>10</sup> and H5-index<sup>11</sup>:</b>	Journal in Latindex catalog and a H5-index of seven (7) or more.

The Journal H5 Index through the free Publish or Perish software is available at <https://harzing.com/resources/publish-or-perish>. In October 2016, an analysis made at the School of Business Administration at the University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras campus, of 117 unique journals from LATAM listed in the Latindex-Catalog (sub-areas of Management, Finance, Economics, and Accounting). The H-5 index (2011-2015) was obtained for each of these journals. The average H5 index was 3.35. Figure 1 provides the percentage of journals by H5 index ranges. Most journals (66%) have H5 indexes of three (3) or less (representing 77 journals), while only 8% have H5 indexes of 10 or more. An H5 index of seven is selected as the cutoff point to keep a reasonable set of options (given that 40 out of the 117 journals (34%) analyzed qualify).

## EXCEPTIONS AND FACULTY REQUESTS

Exceptions to rules are made on a per-article basis. Faculty should write to the Research Committee justifying the selected journal and its relevance to the research focus or discipline. The Committee will make the determinations on these requests. **No exceptions will be granted for journals considered predatory/ unethical.** A maximum of 10% of the five (5) year period journal publications shall fall within this category.

## WERE TO FIND RELEVANT INFORMATION ABOUT JOURNALS

- **Individual Journal Sites:** Each journal publishes indexes and metrics.
- **Cabell Journal Directory:** This directory provides information about journals, which includes the topic areas covered, the type of review process, the acceptance rate, the time required for review, the availability of reviewers' comments, and whether fees are charged to review or publish the manuscript. It also provides a journal ranking by subject area. For over ten years, the CBA can consult from the University network (library or college workstations, cable, and Wi-Fi connections): <https://www2.cabells.com/>.

## WHERE NOT TO PUBLISH

The importance of publications in the academic world has led to the growth of predatory publishers. These organizations typically offer rapid publications, have low standards/quality, and charge significant fees for publication. These publishers usually report fake impact factors and indexing. Articles that appear in journals published by the organizations will not be counted towards the Scholarly Academics (SA), Practice Academics (PA), Scholarly Practitioners (SP), nor Instructional Practitioners (IP) qualifications.

<sup>7</sup> <https://abdc.edu.au/abdc-journal-quality-list/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://charteredabs.org/academic-journal-guide-2021/>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.scimagojr.com/journalrank.php>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.latindex.org/latindex/>

<sup>11</sup> <https://harzing.com/resources/publish-or-perish> or <https://scholar.google.com/intl/en/scholar/metrics.html#overview> (only the top 100 publications by area and language)

Furthermore, the importance of citations has led to journal self-citations (journals encourage authors to cite multiple past articles from the same journal). This practice artificially inflates a journal's citation and does not represent a quality journal. Use the following resources to avoid publishing in predatory or unethical journals:

- Cabell's Predatory Reports (former Blacklist) <https://www2.cabells.com/about-predatory>.
- Cabell's list of journals under review for the blacklist: <http://www2.cabells.com/assets/docs/Journals%20Under%20Blacklist%20Review.xlsx>.
- Beall's list of predatory publishers: <https://beallslist.net/>.
- Thomson Reuters list of journals "tagged" for excessive self-citations <http://help.incites.clarivate.com/incitesLiveJCR/JCRGroup/titleSuppressions.html>.

### **REVISION TO THIS DOCUMENT**

Revisions every three years by the Research Committee.

### **LAST REVISION**

Fall 2023-2024 (August 2023)