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**KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:
MEASURING ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIP
WITH SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSES OF SCHOLARLY JOURNAL
CITATIONS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND RELATED FIELDS**

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Public Administration

by

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ABSTRACT

In this research, I investigate the intellectual environment of public administration with analyses of scholarly journal publishing citation metrics. The two purposes of this dissertation are to investigate whether public administration is an isolated and insular field, particularly in relation to political science and business management, and to elicit the citation network structure of public administration journals. To investigate whether public administration is an isolated field and to elicit the citation networks of the journals, I used social network analysis on the journal citations in the *Web of Science* in three years: 2005, 2010, and 2015.

In an earlier study on journal citations in public administration, Wright (2011) found that research in public administration is largely isolated from the three disciplines that were believed to be its foundations: law, management, and political science. In this study, I sought to verify this finding and examine the explanations for the levels of isolation and insularity of public administration. I particularly examined the categorical relations between the citations and the characteristics of the ego networks of the public administration journals. Using ego network analyses with the software UCINET, I examined the relative isolation and insularity of the top scholarly journals of public administration, in comparison to the top journals of two related fields: political science and business management. I calculated the citing and cited references based on a categorical classification of citations. I measured the changes in the ego networks of citations over time using the Index of Qualitative Variation. The results of my study

confirm Wright's finding that public administration is isolated, but my results provide more detail and nuance to this conclusion.

I also examined the network structure of public administration journals to determine the relative prestige of the journals, using whole-network analyses. In my examination I tested whether the citation networks have the characteristics of the small world model and/or a scale-free network. In my analyses, I used multiple measures for the whole networks, including degree centrality, Bonacich centrality, core periphery, clique analyses, and the Small World Index. The results of the centrality and core-periphery analyses yield a picture of a centralized network among public administration journals. The clique analyses show that there are groups among public administration journals and that these groups became more discernable over time. The results of the clustering coefficient analyses and the Small World Index analyses suggest that there is a small-world structure among the citations in public administration journals. Two journals, *Public Administration Review* and the *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, are at the core of the citation networks in public administration. Although my analyses do not directly confirm the existence of a scale-free network, or a Power Law distribution, among the citations in public administration, I speculate based on my whole network analyses that there is "preferential attachment" to the central journals of the public administration networks in the years I analyzed.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to my daughter Ella. I love you more than anything in the world.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

In this study, my goal is to investigate the intellectual structure of the field of public administration by examining academic journal citations. More specific goals are to investigate whether public administration is an isolated and insular field and to elicit the network structure of public administration journal citations. To accomplish these goals, I used various social network analysis (SNA) methods in my examination of the articles of the scholarly journals in public administration. More specifically I used two methods: ego (or personal) network analyses; and whole network analyses, which correspond to the two fundamental types of research designs in SNA (Borgatti, Everett, & Johnson, 2013, p. 28). I used ego-network analyses to answer the question of whether public administration is an isolated field. Specifically, I analyzed the citations of the articles published in public administration journals and those in two related fields. In the whole network analyses, I used various methods to investigate the intellectual structure of public administration journals. Specifically, I used measures relating to sub-group analyses and to centrality.

Statement of the Problem

Public administration is a field that emerged and matured relatively later than some other related fields of study, such as political science and business

administration/management. This late development of public administration made public administration scholars concerned about the status of their field in comparison to others fields (i.e., to what extent it has prestige in academia and to what extent it is isolated); and the internal structure of the field. These concerns are reflected in the literature on the trends in the scholarly publications in the field (Ni, Sugimoto, & Robin, 2017; Raadschelders, 2011; Raadschelders & Lee, 2011; Riccucci, 2010; Wright, 2011), which I will discuss in detail in the next chapter.

Based on the literature, I aimed to answer two questions in this dissertation. First, is public administration an isolated and insular field, particularly compared to political science and management? Second, what is the intellectual structure of the field of public administration, as represented in the citation networks of its journals?

Is public administration an isolated field? Wright (2011, p. 96) observes that while earlier scholars, such as Waldo (1984, pp. 24-48) considered the fields of law, management, and political science as the foundations of public administration, his analyses of journal citations show that the “research in public administration is largely isolated” from them. The scholars in these fields tend not to cite the works in public administration in their own studies. More specifically, he showed that during a four-year-period from 2004-2007, journal articles in public administration were cited on average once or twice for every 100 articles published in the top fifteen journals of law, management, and political science (p. 98). He notes that this isolation “detracts from the perceived importance and credibility of field” and “that if the field of public administration hopes to develop a more coherent body of public administration theory, maximize its usefulness to government practitioners and gain credibility as a field of

social science, then it must work to end its isolation from the politics, law, and management literature” (p. 100). In this dissertation, I tested Wright’s assertions with ego-network analyses.

I complement Wright’s concept of “isolation” with “insularity.” I define isolation as public administration journals not being cited by the journals of other fields, or being cited in lesser frequencies by them, compared to public administration journals citing them. I define insularity as public administration journals not citing the journals of other fields, or citing them in lesser frequencies, compared to the journals in other fields citing them. I recognize that both isolation and insularity are not categorical definitions; instead they should be defined in gradations. So, in my investigation I analyzed citations to determine the degrees of isolation and insularity of the field.

What is the intellectual structure of the field of public administration, as represented in the citation networks of its journals? Other scholars investigated the intellectual structure of public administration by reviewing the themes and topics that became prominent in different time periods in public administration (Bingham & Bowen 1994; Bowman and Hajjar 1978a, 1978b; Ni et al., 2017; Raadschelders & Lee, 2011; West, 2010). In my study, I took a different approach and investigated the flow of citations, in and out of journals in the field, with social network analyses, particularly centrality measures and subgroup analyses. I investigated these citation networks in different time periods to find out how these centralities and subgroupings changed over time. There is a need for future research to examine how different notions of prestige could be measured, such as examining the prestige of journals within a field (centralities

in the citation networks) with the prestige in the broader world of academic publications (journal impact factors).

In the whole-network analyses, I found that within the public administration journals, there are two main “stars” (central journals) who stand out from all the other journals: *Public Administration Review* and the *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*. These two journals received and sent the most numbers of citations in the field. Based on their centrality scores, these are the most prestigious journals and could be viewed as the central hubs in the social network of journal citations. Their central positions in the networks may be results of what is known as “preferential attachment,” or the “Matthew Effect”: New nodes create links to existing nodes as a proportion to the degree of the existing nodes (Borgatti, et. al, 2013, p. 260). Consequently, nodes of high degree (those that are central already) will receive more links due to their existing positions in the network.

The results of the subgroup analyses indicate that public policy journals formed their subgroups within the network of public administration journals over time. I discuss these results in Chapter 4.

Further discussion of these conceptualizations are presented in the methods, results, and conclusions sections.

Significance of the Study

Why should we examine the citation patterns of scholarly journals? I argue that examining the citations between the journals of public administration and those of others, and the citation networks within the field of public administration, will lead to a better understanding of the intellectual traditions and patterns in the field. There is some literature on these topics, but the social network analysis methods I applied to examine journal level metrics can yield a more specific understanding of the standing of the field in academia and its internal structure. To my knowledge, there has not been a study that used social network analysis to analyze journal level metrics (citations) in public administration before.

Research Questions

There are two foci of this study: examining the relationship between public administration and related fields and examining the relationship among public administration journals. Research questions are as follows.

1. Is public administration an isolated and/or insular field in terms of journal citations? More specifically:
 - a. To what extent are public administration journals isolated from other fields? To answer this question, I compare the ego-networks of the citations (in-citations) of the articles published in the top three journals of

public administration, with those of political science and management.

These calculations include heterogeneity measures and ratios.

- b. To what extent are public administration journals insular in terms of the citations by public administration journals of the journals in other fields?

To answer this question, I compare the ego-networks (out-citations) of the citations of the articles published in other academic fields to the articles published in the top three journals of public administration. These calculations include heterogeneity measures and ratios.

- c. Was there a change in the degree of isolation of public administration journals over time?

- d. Was there a change in the degree of insularity of public administration journals over time?

- 2. What is the intellectual structure of the field of public administration, as represented in the citation networks of its journals? My more specific questions are as follows.

- a. Which journals are more central and which ones are peripheral in the public administration journal citation network? How did they change over time? To answer these questions, I apply a series of centrality measures: degree centrality, including normalized degree, and Bonacich degree.

- b. How centralized is the overall structure of the citation network of public administration journals? How did it change over time? To answer these questions, I calculated measures of density, including average degree

centralization, network density, normalized average degree, and normalized density.

- c. What is the core periphery structure and how did it change over time? To answer these questions, I conducted core periphery analyses.
- d. Are there subgroups (cliques or factions) in the whole network of public administration journal citations? Did they change over time? In order to answer these questions, I conducted hierarchical clustering analyses.
- e. How do the networks fit into the small world concept? To answer this question, I apply a series of whole network analysis measures: clustering coefficient and Small World Index.
- f. How do the networks fit into the scale free network concept? To answer these questions, I discuss how the measures used in the following research questions may provide evidence of this concept.

CHAPTER 2. REVIEW TO CONSIDER EXPLANATIONS FOR THE INSULARITY AND ISOLATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE CITATION NETWORKS

Overall Rationale for the Applications of Social Network Analysis Methods

Citation networks can be seen as a flow of links between the nodes of a network. These flows can be analyzed in two ways: “out-degree” flows (the citations going out of a journal to other journals) and an “in-degree” flows (citations of a journal by other journals) (de Solla Price, 1965, p. 510). The public administration journal citation network is a relational network in which the journals are the nodes, or the actors, and the citations are the flows in and out of the journals. These citations are the “edges,” “ties,” or “links,” in the terminology of social network analysis. The public administration journals cite journals within the field itself and outside of the field. Journals from outside of the field of public administration cite journals within their own fields and outside the fields, such as public administration. The citations by the journals in other fields (particularly political science and business management) of public administration journals were of particular interest in my study.

In this chapter, I present the literature reviews for both of my research questions.

First, I address the research question (1) of “is public administration an isolated and/or insular field in terms of journal citations?” In other words, is the literature of public administration *isolated* or *insular* from those of other academic fields of study? Wright (2011) demonstrates in his research that public administration is an isolated field. He reaches this conclusion based on his analyses of the articles published in public administration journals in the period from 1977 to 2007. He found that articles published

in public administration journals are cited rarely in political science and management journals. More specifically, he found that only 0.01 percent of the citations in political science journals in this period (only 73 out of the total 2935 citations) were citations of the articles published in public administration journals. Similarly, only 0.02 percent of the citations in management journals in this period (only 55 out of the total 3,840 citations) were citations of the articles published in public administration journals.

Although Wright does not ask this question directly, it is reasonable also to ask, is public administration also an insular field: Do public administration journal articles cite primarily articles in public administration journals, but not the ones in other fields? It is logical to expect that researchers in a particular field cite sources in their field primarily, but it can also be expected that they cite sources in other fields to some degree.

It should be noted that neither isolation nor insularity can be defined in absolute terms. No academic field can be completely isolated from others; journal articles in each field cite those in other fields at varying degrees. Also, journal articles in each academic field tend to cite others in their own fields more so than the ones in other field. Therefore, the question of isolation and insularity should be defined in relative terms. To what extent is each field isolated, compared to others? To what extent is each field insular, compared to others? Isolation and insularity are inversely related in general, but different measurements can be used to assess the degrees of isolation and insularity in each field in relative terms. I discuss the specific ego-network analysis methods I used to measure insularity and isolation in the methods section.

Next, I address the second research question (2) of “what is the intellectual structure of the field of public administration, as represented in the citation networks of

its journals?” To address the second set of research questions in my dissertation, I use the concepts of social network analysis as applied to the whole networks. I seek to understand why there are high-degree nodes and clustered structures within the citations networks. I specifically investigate whether the whole networks are small world networks and/or scale-free networks. I particularly intend to investigate whether both of these structures exist simultaneously.

In both groups of analyses (ego-network analyses and whole network analyses), the common concept is “prestige.” As I discuss below, the centrality scores of the nodes are measures of prestige. The definition of prestige that I use here is “the extent to which a social actor in a network receives or serves as the object of relations sent by others in the network” (Knoke & Yang, 2008, p. 69).

Is Public Administration Isolated and/or Insular?

If public administration is an isolated and/or insular field, then why is it so? What can account for the structure of journals in the public administration network? In this section, I propose two broad explanations for possible isolation and insularity of public administration: the unique nature of the field and the intellectual/identity crisis of the field.

Unique Nature of Public Administration

The isolation and insularity of the field of public administration may arise from its unique role in society and its close alignment with public bureaucracies. Public administration as a field of study is difficult to define. There are multiple definitions or characterizations of the field, all of which emphasize the “public” nature of the academic discipline of public administration and the profession. What is “public” is quite difficult to define also. A detailed analysis of the ambiguity of the “publicness” as it is applied in the conceptual discussions and analyses in the field is explored by Pesch (2005). A comprehensive discussion of these definitions and the problems of publicness are beyond the scope of this dissertation. Instead, I accept the definition by Birkland (2011) that public administration is “the study of the management of government and nonprofit organizations, including the management of information, money, and personnel in order to achieve goals developed through the democratic process” (p. 15). Therefore, public administration is a field of study and practice that attempts to solve “public problems” and to pursue the “public interest” by governmental actions.

This definition and role of public administration creates the potential for its isolation from both the fields of business administration and political science. It creates the potential for an isolation from business administration in the sense that governmental actions are contrasted with actions to solve “private problems” and to pursue “private interests,” which are in the domain of the latter. It also creates the potential for an isolation from political science because from its beginnings as a field in the United States, at least some prominent scholars aimed to separate the activities of public administration from political activities. The differences of public administration on the

one hand and political science and business administration/management on the other are further explored in the following subsections.

Isolation from business (private) administration

Public administration is an applied field in which professionals who work for the government serve the public. There is a long history of the separation of the public from the private in human societies. A recounting or a discussion of this history is beyond the scope of this dissertation. Instead, I summarize the conceptualizations of the role of public administration in recent literature.

What distinguishes public administration from business (private) management is the former's obligation to promote the public good, and "to serve a higher purpose" (Rosenbloom & Kravchuk, 2005, p. 7) with "a high degree of accountability" (Corson, 1952, p. 125). Unlike other fields, the field of public administration is characterized by the activity of addressing, in both theory and practice, the complex problems of society from a perspective of governance within the constitutional framework of the separation of powers in the United States (Cox, Buck, & Morgan, 2011, p. 2). These complex problems that are often addressed by public administrators can be characterized as problems without definitive causes and without clear and definitive solutions (Gollagher & Hartz-Karp, 2013, p. 2344). In many cases, scholars and practitioners of the field of public administration are forced to acknowledge that they cannot truly solve these intractable problems; instead, they must make decisions that best serve the "public interest" although they may not solve the problems.

The alignment of public administration with the work of governmental entities in attempting to solve these complex problems has possibly contributed to its isolation. This association is crystallized in the association of governmental action with the term “bureaucracy” in professional and non-academic discourses.

The “public” orientation of public administration may be viewed as tacitly supporting or justifying bureaucracy or the works of practitioners, or bureaucrats. This association may have negative connotations because of the citizen disillusionment with the works of governments, at least in the United States. Researchers show that the disillusionment with traditional public administration in the U.S. has reached all-time highs (Durant & Ali, 2013, p. 278). In the U.S., public administration has faced public resentment against bureaucratic power for a long time (Blau & Meyer, 1971, p. 149). Some call it “bureaucracy loathing” (Bozeman, 2000, p. 23). The fact that the field’s major trade publication, *The Bureaucrat*, changed its name in 1992 to *The Public Manager* reflects the need and desire of public administration practitioners to disassociate themselves from the term bureaucracy.

Throughout its history in the U.S., public administration scholars looked towards scientific methods of management as sources of inspiration. However, their relations with scientific methods of management have not always been smooth or non-controversial. A review of these relations can help us understand the isolation and/or insularity of the field.

While the publication of Osborne & Gaebler’s *Reinventing Government* (1992) is often considered the work that ushered in the reinvention movement and the new public management (NPM) movement, it is only one of several attempts to reform public

administration in its history (Thompson & Riccucci, 1998, pp. 232-233). As part of the NPM approach, scholars and practitioners looked to performance measurement practices in business management, which aim to ensure accountability, efficiency, and effective performance through a decentralization of managerial control in which managers at different levels of an organization are given power and flexibility (Moynihan, 2006, p. 79). The NPM movement looks to business and performance measurement as inspiration for governance.

The performance measurement movement is a child of NPM, and as a movement in public administration, reflects the orientation towards business practices. Poister (2003) identifies performance measurement as the “process of defining, monitoring, and using objective indicators of the performance of organizations and programs on a regular basis” (p. 1). This movement impacted not only the theoretical debates in the field, but it also led to significant congressional and executive actions that took place in the last thirty years. The passage of the *Government Performance and Review Act* (GPRA) of 1993 required agencies to set goals and report performance measurements to Congress (McNab & Melese, 2003). GPRA mandated 5-year strategic planning, annual goal setting, and performance reports (Wholey, 1999, 295). Under GPRA, the Clinton administration initiated the *National Performance Review* (NPR); as a result, an interagency task force made 384 recommendations to save over \$100 billion and cut the government workforce by more than 10% (Kettl, 2000, p. 25). Over time, NPM has become institutionalized for federal agency reporting.

Many voices in public administration have objected to NPM and the imposition of business management practices on public administration (Lynch & Day, 2006; Radin,

2000; Stivers & Hummel, 2007; Wholey, 1999). (For a useful overview of these objections, see Kettl, 2000). The objections can be summarized under the following topical areas: complications of measurement, complexity of bureaucratic decision-making, and the role of civil servants in U.S. society.

The debates over these topics provide clues for understanding the isolation of public administration. They reveal that the field is searching for its core and struggling to find it. While performance measurement practices have been embraced by many in public administration, they are rejected by others. This rejection may help explain why the public administration literature is not cited by other fields, or why some in public administration refuse to acknowledge the business management literature addressing these measurement issues.

An explanation for the lack of citations by business management journals of public administration may be the failure of public administration to properly implement performance measurement. There are several reasons for the lack of implementation of performance measurement methods in public administration and/or their effectiveness. These reasons can be summarized under two categories: the problem of who should develop them and the problem of how the most objective measures can still be manipulated based upon factors of political orientation (de Lancer Julnes & Holzer, 2001, p. 694; Lynch & Day, 1996, p. 416; Wholey, 1999, p. 903). While performance measurement has been a popular activity in federal, state, and local governments, it has been shown to be less effective in implementation, as a result of the problems with the complications of measurement (de Lancer Julnes, 2015, p. 2403).

Related to the criticism of performance measurement is the criticism of The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA): that it does not fit into the functions and realities of the U.S. federal and democratic system (Radin, 2000, p. 111). For Radin, GPRA and similar reform programs attempted to create “generic activities and requirements” that were largely composed of rhetorical devices that did not really impact government decision-making processes (p. 111). Radin (1998) argues that, even in the early stages of their development, the reform programs had problems that included developing strategies, defining goals and performance measures, assigning responsibility for implementation, and others (p. 307).

Stivers and Hummel (2007) criticize how the reformist trend of applying business practice to public administration ignores the unique role of civil servants in society dedicated to “the greater good” (p. 1010). Public good and public outputs are less divisible and measurable than “widgets” (Lynch & Day, 2006, p. 416). Stivers and Hummel also argue that business practices, such as the explosion of contracting out of government services, are a direct threat to the field (p. 1015).

As discussed in this section, public administration, due to its unique role in society, stands apart from business management in various aspects. I turn to next to the isolation of the field from political science.

Isolation from political science

The isolation of public administration from political science can be explained potentially by the definition of the former by its founders in the United States, and more

specifically by the “politics - administration dichotomy” they set (Rosenbloom, 2008, pp. 57-60). The notion that there must exist a cadre of politically neutral and professional public administrators which was initiated by Wilson and articulated by Gulick, characterizes mainstream public administration thought (Lane & Wamsley, 1998, pp. 394-395).

For its practitioners to be able to manage their appropriate areas, public administration should be separated from politics. The first significant act that aimed to make this separation was the *Pendleton Act* of 1883. This act launched the federal civil service reform and established the principle of merit appointments in public bureaucracies. Since then the politics - administration dichotomy has been a cornerstone of traditional public administration theory (Ostrom, 1989, p. 23).

Woodrow Wilson’s (1887) essay “The Study of Administration” is considered by many to be the work that marked the beginning of public administration as a specific and “self-conscious” field of study in the United States (Fry & Raadschelders, 1989, p. 2; Kettl, 2000, p. 8; Ostrom, 1989, p. 20; Rosenbloom, 1998, p. 17). Wilson argues that public administration should focus on how government is administered and that practitioners should be given the proper authority to manage in their appropriate areas (pp. 197-222).

The Wilson essay was an important starting point in conceptualizing and justifying the dichotomy. Gulick (1892-1993), another early contributor to the development of public administration as a field, argued that politics and administration serve as “heterogeneous functions” and should not be combined since that would produce inefficiency (Ostrom, 1989, p. 32). As the field of public administration evolved over

time, the attention given to the politics-administration dichotomy changed and took new forms. One way to separate administration from politics was to make it more scientific, which led public administration scholars to adopt theories and practices, like “scientific management,” which originated in the field of business management (Cox, et al., 2011, p. 8). This orientation toward scientific management brought public administration closer to the field to business management and moved it away from political science, at least in its early stages of the development.

Does the development of a professionalized, educated bureaucracy contribute to the isolation of public administration, because it may fuel the popular resentment towards elites? The emergence of a group of professionals who possess specialized knowledge, and classified together as “bureaucrats” (Mosher, 1982, pp. 115-116), may have created a target for such resentments. Waldo (1984) argued that these bureaucrats had to be “wise,” “educated,” and “professional” and they had to understand the role of public service in meeting human needs (p. 97). The professionalism of public management may contribute to a perception of elitism, unintentionally. In this age of pessimism, public administrators struggle with the stigma of being labeled as elitist. This perception may lead to estrangement and a certain level of isolation of the field.

Having discussed the isolation from political science as a result of the politics – administration dichotomy, it is also important to consider the critiques by political scientists of the core of public administration as a field. One of the criticisms of public administration, particularly by political scientists, is that because its scholars tried to separate it from political science, it has become anti-democratic (Kettl, 2010, pp. 12-18). And the perception of public administration as being anti-democratic in orientation may

offer one explanation of why political science literature is not citing or acknowledging the literature of public administration.

A good example of this criticism is the controversy surrounding the *Brownlow Report*. In the development of the American administrative state, the *Brownlow Report* marks a shift to the age of “government by managers” in which the President’s “executive power was construed to include administrative power” (Mosher, 1982, p. 84). Inspired by the *Papers on the Science of Administration* (Gulick & Irwick, 1937), the *Brownlow Report* resulted in the *Reorganization Act*, passed by Congress in April, 1939. This legislation succeeded in bringing together important managerial agencies and resulted in the creation of the Executive Office of the President. A significant aspect of the *Brownlow Report* was that it joined the intellectual and academic forces of public administration with the political force of the President for the first time in history (Wamsley & Dudley, 1998, p. 325). According to Fitch (1990), the report established the foundation for the most significant changes in the shape and influence of the executive branch of the federal government since the adoption of the *U.S. Constitution* (p. 607).

An example of the estrangement between political science and public administration may be seen in the differing views on the *Brownlow Report*. Brand (2008) decries the “re-inventers” of the report for supporting a model of government that subverts the *Constitution* and goes one step further: He condemns the field of public administration as dangerous to democracy itself. He states: “The ultimate justification for the creation of a managerial presidency was found in the emerging science of public administration, and this science sought to replace the separation-of-powers framework and its associated concept of executive power with a framework based on the separation

of politics and administration” (Brand, 2008, p. 72). Brand’s argument was not the first of its kind. Political scientists like Landis (1938) questioned the very legitimacy of public administration as a field earlier. Landis argued that public administration inappropriately attempted to apply elements of organizational theory and management to government. In Posner’s view (2007), the executive-centered model of the *Brownlow Report* marginalizes Congress and violates the American separation of powers (p. 1028).

Sayre (1958), as an advocate of the political approach that questions the professional neutrality of public administrators, declared that public administration is “ultimately a problem in political theory” and that “the fundamental problem in a democracy is responsibility to popular control” (p. 105). In contrast to NPM’s focus on managerial efficiency and professional neutrality, the political approach to public administration embraces the values of political representation, political responsiveness, and the accountability of elected officials as essential elements of constitutional democracy (Rosenbloom & Kravchuk, 2005, p. 28). Rather than public managers seeking effective performance and efficiency from bureaus and agencies, in this view, elected officials share the responsibility for performance in order to check the discretion by public managers (Sayre, 1958, p. 105). Those who support the political approach argue that these values of political representation and responsiveness to the electorate have little in common with the performance measurement orientation of NPM; the former worry that the orientation of NPM may weaken commitments to democratic and constitutional values (Piotrowski & Rosenbloom, 2002, p. 643).

Institutional imbalance theorists articulate the criticism by the supporters of the political approach, beyond a mere criticism of bureaucracy and a defense of democracy

(Cox, et al., 2011, p. 280). According to this theory, an imbalance in the institutional arrangements of society can lead to enfeebled institutions, no longer able to deliver normative oversight, and thus lead to social instability brought about by the erosion of standards (Hövermann, Groß, & Messner, 2016, pp. 323-233). The bureaucratic overreach that was created by the separation of public administration and the executive presidency casts public administration as dictatorial in character and impervious to the Constitutional arrangements within U.S. democracy.

Intellectual/Identity Crisis

From time to time, scholars of public administration observed that it is in an “intellectual crisis” (Ostrom, 1974; Pesch, 2005; Waldo, 1968). This crisis may have contributed to the isolation of the field. Waldo (1984), writing in the second edition of the *Administrative State*, observed an intellectual crisis in public administration in his time during the height of the Reagan administration, by acknowledging that these are “days of crisis and confusion,” that “a disintegration of the old outlook and the synthesis of a new must be recognized” (pp. 202-203). He did not say what this “new” outlook would be, but he did propose an ambitious, and ambiguous, agenda for public administration, which may have contributed to the intellectual crisis, because it was so ambitious and unachievable. He argued: “administrative thought must establish a working relationship with every major province in the realm of human learning” (p. 203). This bold, but largely unattainable, statement of vision crystallizes the struggle of public administration in embracing an intellectual core.

I propose that the intellectual crisis of public administration has four components: lack of core theory; lack of methodological rigor; the emphasis on values, not empirical evidence in public administration research and scholarship; and a lack of a common identity. Each of these may be an explanation of the observation that the literature of public administration is not cited with great frequency by other disciplines. In addition, I address the division between public administration and the field of public policy even though they are grouped together in the *Web of Science* database.

Lack of core theory

It is generally accepted that there is no “core theory” of public administration, although it has a rich intellectual history (Ricucci, 2010, p. 6; Newland, 1994, p. xi). Public administration may lack coherence as an intellectual discipline although it contains a substantial amount of accumulated knowledge (Rosenbloom, 2005, p. 14; Kettl, 2000, p. 7; Newland, 1994, p. x). Pollitt (2010) notes that if the scholarly community of public administration were a patient undergoing a mental health assessment, the diagnosis would be that it "suffers from multiple personality disorder" (p. S292). The intellectual crisis in public administration may be a result of this lack of a theoretical core (Kettl, 2000, p. 13; Raadschelders, 2011, p. 917; Ricucci, 2010, p. 7; Rosenbloom, 1983, p. 219).

The lack of intellectual core of public administration is a possible explanation of why the field imports concepts and theories from others, but others do not reciprocate. If the field is in a state of an intellectual crisis because of the lack of a core theory or

knowledge base, it makes sense that it is open to search for knowledge from other fields. The lack of core theory and subsequent intellectual crisis can also help explain why other fields are reluctant to reach out to public administration as a source of knowledge: They may not know what specifically would be useful in the public administration knowledge for them.

Lack of methodological rigor

It is argued that the studies in public administration often lack conceptual integrity, methodological rigor, and/or empirical evidence (Fry & Raadschelders, 1989, p. 351; Newland, 1994, xiii; Ostrom, 1989, p. 29). The publications in public administration are often based on qualitative case studies and government agencies or bureaus serve as their units of analysis. These studies lack theory and empirical hypothesis testing and they are usually prescriptive (Ostrom, p. 29). This criticism—whether it is correct or a mere misperception—may contribute to the isolation of the field: Researchers in other fields may not want to cite studies in public administration because of the perception that it lacks methodological rigor.

In fact, the lack of methodical rigor was a point brought up by Simon (1946) in his criticism of Waldo's rhetoric and of that of "most other political theorists" and public administration scholars (p. 496). Simon argued that the "loose, literary, metaphorical style" of Waldo revealed a standard of "unrigor [*sic*]...[which]while tolerated in political theory, would not receive a passing grade in the elementary course on logic, Aristotelian

or symbolic” (p. 496). It is conceivable that the mainstream approaches to public administration, as represented in the language of Waldo, may be unacceptable to those who share Simon’s perception that it lacks scientific rigor.

Focus on values over empirical evidence

The mainstream public administration thinking has been normative. It has been focused on values (e.g., the values of democratic governance), rather than describing empirical evidence. The focus on values also contributes to a crisis of identity in public administration and characterizes the field (Raadschelders, 2011, p. 917; Kettl, 2000, p. 13; Riccucci, 2010, 7). This normative orientation may be one of the reasons the scholars from other fields do not view public administration as a social scientific field.

The value-orientation was articulated in Dwight Waldo’s seminal work *The Administrative State* (1984; originally published in 1948). For Waldo and his followers, values must be included in both the study and the practice of public administration (Fry & Raadschelders, 1989, p. 239; Lynn, 2001, p. 144). Waldo describes how the study of administrative processes should address the problem “of what should be done” rather than the problem of “what is the case?” (p. 171). This contrast defines the distinction between physical and social sciences in that the latter is concerned with the study of human beings. For Waldo, human beings, unlike the subjects of physical sciences, are characterized by what he identifies as “thinking” and “valuing” (p. 171). He states: “Thinking implies creativeness, free will. Valuing implies morality, conceptions of right and wrong. It is submitted that the established techniques of science are inapplicable to

thinking and valuing human beings” (p. 171). In Waldo’s view, the importance of values in public administration clashes with scientific approaches. Within the realm of public administration, he asserts, the importance of values negates a mechanistic or scientific treatment about what government should do within the realm of human affairs (pp. 171-172).

Waldo’s legacy can be best understood in his position on the facts versus values dichotomy. The famous Simon versus Waldo debate sets the stage for the conflict in public administration over this important dichotomy. The debate took place between Herbert Simon and Dwight Waldo in the *American Political Science Review* in 1952. The debate is a critical intellectual demarcation point, because it demonstrates the contrasting world views toward how research, and administrative action, should be conducted. In the debate both scholars referenced their previous works, primarily Simon’s *Administrative Behavior* (1947) and Waldo’s *The Administrative State* (1948).

The Simon - Waldo debate continues to be a central point of division among public administration scholars, particularly on the meaning, role, and limitations of science for administrative study and the practical and analytical differences between values and facts in administrative decision making (Harmon, 1989, p. 437). To Simon (1946), knowledge of administrative decision making must be based upon evidence and facts and those facts must be separated from values (p. 64). While Waldo praises Simon’s contributions to the field with the publication of his book *Administrative Behavior* (1947), he also criticizes Simon’s approach to decision making. Waldo argues that Simon was attempting to reinvent the classical politics - administration dichotomy, where “values” were to be decided by politics while “facts” belonged to administration;

administrators were supposed to carry out political goals objectively (Stillman, 2015, p. 3341). Simon opposes this characterization and states that he and Waldo are not even speaking the same language (p. 496). This differences in language may be seen in Simon's insistence on using scientific terminology, contrasted with Waldo's rhetoric using normative language of public administration terminology. Simon argues that the use of scientific language is necessary in empirical reasoning and criticizes Waldo and other political theorists for not using scientific language: "For this reason, the kind of prose I encounter in writings on political theory, decorated with assertion, invective, and metaphor, sometimes strikes me as esthetically pleasing, but seldom convincing" (p. 494). The main issue of contention between Waldo and Simon is that they cannot agree on the proper role of "science" and of "values" in public administration. Regardless of who was right or wrong in this debate, it can be argued that Waldo became the primary representative (if not the progenitor) of the mainstream normative tradition of public administration, and this tradition contributed to at least the perception that public administration is not "scientific." This image may have contributed to the field's isolation and insularity.

Lack of a common identity

What is public administration, as a field of study and practice? The difficulty in answering this question reveals the problem of the lack of a common identity among the scholars and practitioners of the field. As early as in the 1960s, Waldo (1968, pp. 3-6) identified an "identity crisis" in public administration. This crisis can be observed in

many debates that took place among the scholars of the field, particularly between those who argued that public administration should be run like a business and their critics who argued that would not be possible or desirable. I summarized the arguments on both sides in the previous section.

Public administration scholars have not been able to define a common identity, partly because of the tug of war between those who support the adoption of private business practices for the field and others who oppose that. This may explain the tendency of other fields not to cite public administration: Its intellectual core is torn.

The controversies over the NPM and performance measurement literatures illustrate the problem with lack of common identity in public administration. As I noted in the previous section, many in the field have criticized and rejected NPM on the belief that it misapplied business practices to government. Also, public administration is castigated as being anti-democratic by its critics in political science.

I argue that the lack of a common identity helps to explain the isolation of the field of public administration from business management and political science. The lack of common identity can help partially explain why public administration may cite business management, and to a lesser extent political science, but this may not be reciprocated by the publications of those fields.

The separation of public policy

In the research of the whole networks in this dissertation, it became clear that public policy journals separated themselves from the other public administration journals

over time, although they are broadly grouped together by the *Web of Science*. An in-depth discussion of the development of the policy sciences and of policy analysis is beyond the scope of this research; instead, I attempt only to provide some broad definitions to clarify why this separation happened.

In order to clarify this separation, it is necessary to define public policy. While it is impossible to find a single definition, Birkland (2011) offers a set of key attributes that can be discerned to identify the field. These attributes broadly include the concept of public policy as a response to a problem; an act that is oriented toward a goal or solution; something made on the “public’s behalf,” something that is interpreted and implemented by public or private actors, with their own motivations; and an action or inaction that is made by governments (pp. 8-9). Often the term public policy refers to various areas of study including public policy processes, comparative public policy, public policy analysis, and public policy research (p. 14).

Policy analysis, a term that is used sometimes separately from public policy studies, signifies an area of study that is not so easily defined. Weimer and Vining (2005) define policy analysis as “client-oriented advice relevant to public decisions and informed by social values” (p. 24). Morçöl (2014) offers an ideal type definition of public policy analysis as an activity in which “policy analysts, on behalf of a benevolent government, identify the problems of a society, find objective solutions to them, implement the solutions, and then verify that the policy goals have been reached” (p. 53). There are various dimensions of policy analysis, including the conflict between empirical and normative arguments (Fischer, 2007), economic efficiency in opposition to social

well-being (Mettler & Sorell, 2014, 152), and international or globalized views in contrast to a U.S. orientation (Radin, 2013, p. 55).

Policy analysis is linked to public administration but continues to delineate itself as a separate field of study. There is an overlap between policy analysis and public administration and one could argue that both are actually concerned with similar activities of a public nature. Policy analysis as a field grew out of the interdisciplinary, intellectual heritage of public administration (Radin, 2013, pp. 11-29). While both public administration and public policy deal with a notion of “public-ness,” public administration is more concerned with management of public programs and organizations, while public policy is the interdisciplinary study of processes and impacts of those processes more broadly (Weimer and Vining, 2005, p. 29).

Structure of the Whole Citation Networks: Social Network Analysis Concepts

The concepts described in the previous section apply directly to the ego-network analyses I conducted for this dissertation. In this section, I present a conceptualization of the whole network analyses I conducted to answer the second set of my research questions (What is the intellectual structure of the field of public administration, as represented in the citation networks of its journals?). This conceptualization is based on some of the concepts used by SNA researchers. These concepts can help explain the relationships between the journals, especially the prestige of the core (most central) journals of the field (JPART and PAR). Why do these journals receive such high levels of

citations from other journals? Also, these concepts can help explain the existence of clusters within the citation whole networks of public administration.

Before presenting the concepts, it is necessary to describe how this study is different from others that have been conducted to examine citation networks. As far as I know, this is the first study of its kind to use SNA to examine citation networks at the journal level. However, it is not the first one to discuss SNA and journal level metrics. In a paper about the study of information exchanges, Haythornthwaite (1996) calls for the use of SNA to study information sharing; she argues that SNA can reveal information about actors as nodes in the networks and the information that connects the nodes (p. 323). While she does not specify the unit of analysis, the discussion of the transfer of information as relevant to content, direction, and tie strength is relevant to my analyses. Her article is important because Haythornthwaite specifically addresses how the study of ego networks and whole networks could be used to identify various dimensions of the social networks of citations (pp. 328-329). She states that the techniques of SNA “can be used to indicate characteristics of positions held in a network and characteristics of the network structure” (p. 339).

Perceptions of prestige based upon surveys of journal editors have been conducted by various authors (Bernick & Krueger 2010; Forrester & Watson, 1994; Vocino & Elliott, 1982, 1984). Colson (1990) conducted a citation analysis of the journals at the time comparing impact factors to perceptions of esteem from the surveys of journal prestige. Others used SNA to study the connections between articles. For example, Lin & Liao (2008) used SNA to examine “word of mouth” research in marketing publications. In constructing a citation network of articles, the authors

presented centrality scores to show the visibility of the actors in the network, using in-degree centrality as a centrality measure and centralization scores as a whole network measure (p. 217).

In my study, the unit of analysis (i.e., the node or the actor) is the journal itself, and not the article or the author. In this approach, the journal (the unit), may be the *citing* journal or the *cited* journal. For the citing journal, measures of out-degree ties can be calculated from the ego (citing journal) to the alter (cited journal). For the cited journal, measures of in-degree ties can be calculated from the alter (cited journal) to the ego (citing journal). In this analytical approach, the transfer of in-citations and out-citations can be measured in terms of tie strengths, dispersion, centrality, cohesion, and hierarchical clustering.

As I describe in more detail in the methods section, in-citation and out-citation measures can be used as indicators of isolation and insularity. The measures of the cited references (or the incoming ties, of the “alters” citing the “egos”) would indicate levels of isolation. The measures of citing references (or the outgoing ties, of the “egos” citing the “alters”), on the other hand, would indicate levels of insularity. In-citations represent the degree of the impact of the articles journals and therefore represent the prestige of the journal. Out-citations may be interpreted as the reach of the journal.

After these clarifications of the general concepts of citation networks, I now turn to two important concepts that I adopted from the SNA literature for my analyses of these networks: small-world networks and scale-free networks. These concepts will be expanded further in the results section.

Small world networks

A small world network is defined as a network with “low density, high closure but short average geodesic lengths” (Watts & Strogatz, 1998, pp. 440-442). In other words, a small world network is one where there are cohesive groups, showing the high closure, but also high levels of connectivity in which nodes can reach across the network in an efficient manner, showing short geodesic paths (Robins, 2015, p. 31). The “small world model,” as it is referred by Watts & Strogatz, may be defined as having a low average path length and a high clustering coefficient (Borgatti, et. al., 2013, p. 260). The clustering coefficients of the public administration networks for the years examined will be presented in the results section.

The small world networks concept is often explained with the “six degrees of separation” notion. This notion suggests that there is a path between any two people of approximately six nodes. It is popularized by John Guare’s play and film, *Six Degrees of Separation*, and in science literature by Watts’s (2004) book *Six Degrees: The Science of a Connected Age*. The small world idea is based on the work of social psychologist Stanley Milgram in the 1960s. In his famous experiment, he hypothesizes that everyone on the planet is connected through only a few intermediaries. Milgram (1967) conducted a letter writing experiment in which participants were asked to forward letters to a stranger. They would send the letter to a personal friend that they knew was somehow closer to the stranger. Ultimately, he found that that the letters were passed through approximately six times to reach the target.

How does this concept apply to citation networks? Watts & Strogatz (1998) identified small world networks as neither completely regular nor completely random, in

that they identify these types of social networks as lying somewhere in between (p. 440).

The essential concept is that human social systems “are very clumpy”, as a result of various factors, including homophily, geographical concentration, and compactness (Borgatti, et. al, 2013, p. 156). In this small world network, the “regular network is rewired to introduce increasing amounts of disorder” (Watts & Strogatz, 1998, p. 440). Therefore, in thinking about the public administration journals as nodes in the network, we can see how many journals attach to the “stars” (central nodes, such as PAR and JPART) and how certain journals begin to cluster together based on affiliation.

I argue that the citation networks of public administration fit into this conceptualization. In essence, they are “clumpy” networks with short paths between the nodes. As I will present in the results section, based on the clustering coefficients and Small World Indexes of the networks, there is a high level of transitivity among the journals. In the case of social ties, the implication is that two people would be much more likely to be connected to each other if they have another connection in common (Newman, Barabási, & Watts, 2006, p. 286). As applied to a citation network, two journals are more likely to be connected to each other if they have a common journal that they are also connected to.

Different measures may be used to demonstrate the existence of small world networks, including the clustering coefficient and the Small World Index. One may think of the clustering coefficient as a measure of local density of the extent to which the nearest neighbors in a network are connected with one another. The Small World Index is a measure that provides a score showing if a certain network is more clustered than a random network. The definitions and interpretations of the three types of clustering

coefficients and the Small World Index are presented in the methods and the results sections.

Scale-free networks

The core concept of the scale-free network conceptualization is that success breeds success, or as it is commonly stated, that “the rich get richer.” Barabási & Albert (1999) proposed a distribution, or Power Law Distribution, in social networks to describe scale-free networks. These networks are considered scale free in that they did not follow a normal, or random, distribution; instead they are highly skewed, with few high-degree nodes, i.e. nodes that attract disproportionately high numbers of connections (such as citations) (pp. 509-512).

Even earlier than Barabási & Albert’s conceptualization, de Solla Price (1976) argued that there exists a “cumulative advantage distribution” that provides a statistical model of why highly cited papers will continue to be cited with great frequency, while a paper with few citations is unlikely to be cited (p. 292). He concluded that this skewed or hyperbolic distribution is a condition that reveals how citations may be generated based on the relationship of the success of already established literature (pp. 304-305). This distribution follows a Power Law; it reveals a skew in the distribution towards higher degree nodes. Essentially, as noted by Robins (2015), a new actor in a network is much more likely to connect to more well-established actors, depending on that actors’ popularity (p. 30). This observation supports the established idea that “the rich get

richer” or that the most popular nodes are more likely to attract new followers or fans.

Just as in human interactions, this may take place in citation networks as well.

Another way to think about the scale-free conceptualization, as it relates to journal citations, is that most of the journals will not be well connected (cited), while a few nodes in the network will be highly connected (cited) to serve as hubs. Therefore, a new journal, or a new article, is more likely to cite already established journals than other new journals or articles.

I will discuss the concept of preferential attachment, as it relates to scale free networks in more detail in the methods section. Recent studies questioned whether the concept of scale-free networks or the Power Law distributions can be the “universal organizing principle” of all networks (Broido & Clauset, 2018). Without mentioning the technical details of the discussions on these concepts, I cite Broido and Clauset’s work as a note of caution about the applications of the concepts to citation networks.

Summary

If the literature of public administration isolated from those of other academic fields of study, why is that so? If the literature of public administration insular, why is that so? The discussions in this section may help us answer these questions. I proposed two broad explanations for different levels of isolation and insularity: the unique nature of the field and the intellectual/identity crisis of the field of public administration. I sought to explore these explanations by reviewing the intellectual trends in public administration, particularly within the modern history of the field in the United States.

In terms of the ego network analyses, the unique nature of the field offers an explanation as to why it is not cited by other fields, and as to why it may be quite insular in terms of citing other fields. The intellectual crisis in the field is another reason as to why the field may not be cited since it may not be viewed as a “scientific” field. As part of this intellectual crisis, the lack of a common identity may also help to explain the isolation of public administration from other fields, particularly business management and political science. But because of the crisis, public administration scholars may keep reaching out to other fields, in search of answers to the questions in public administration.

CHAPTER 3

METHODS

Social Network Analyses of Scholarly Communication

In this chapter I describe my methodological approach. To answer my research questions, I used two types of social network analyses (SNA): ego network analyses and whole network analyses. In the following paragraphs, I first present a rationale for using the social network analyses. Then I discuss the details of the specific methods I used in data collection and the ego-network analyses and whole-network analyses I used to answer the research questions.

The first examples of SNA were Moreno's (1934) hand drawn "socio-grams" of the friendship networks of children in a classroom. There have been many contributions to the development of SNA since then, by scholars of various fields who were connected to associations and institutions, such as the International Network for Social Network Analysis (INSNA) (which then sponsored the journal *Social Networks* and the Sun Belt conferences), and the original School of Social Sciences at the University of California, Irvine, where UCINET, currently the most popular analytical software, was originally developed (Freeman, 2004, pp. 129-158). I used UCINET in my analyses for this dissertation.

Since in this study I am focusing specifically on journal level metrics of scholarly citations retrieved from electronic data sources, it is important to explain how SNA can be used in analyses of citations of and by journal articles. What does it mean to cite an

article? A cited reference is a relation (connection, link, or tie) between the citing and cited article. Such a connection shows that the citing work (journal article, book, etc.) acknowledges the cited work. This acknowledgment may be in the form of paying homage, giving praise, providing background, or criticizing/correcting the cited work.

Why do scholars use citations? In the first major work addressing the reasons for scholarly citations, Garfield (1965) offered fifteen explanations, based upon a normative and constructivist viewpoint, of why citations are used:

- Paying homage to pioneers,
- Giving credit for related work (homage to peers),
- Identifying methodology, equipment, etc.,
- Providing background reading,
- Correcting one's own work,
- Correcting the work of others,
- Criticizing previous work,
- Substantiating claims,
- Altering to forthcoming work,
- Providing leads to poorly disseminated, poorly indexed, or uncited work,
- Authenticating data and classes of fact (physical constants, etc.),
- Identifying original publications in which an idea or concept was discussed,
- Identifying original publication or other work describing an eponymic concept or term,
- Disclaiming work of ideas of others (negative claims),

- Disputing priority claims of others (negative homage). (p. 85)

This rationale, while ground-breaking in providing explanations for the use of scholarly citations, was not based upon empirical testing; Garfield (1965) did not include any frequencies of the occurrence of each explanation or other statistical support (Bornmann & Daniel, 2008, p. 51). Nevertheless, the listing provides explanations of the possible relational connections between articles. It shows that citing a work is an act of acknowledgement of the importance of the cited work in one form or another: paying homage, giving praise, providing background, or criticizing/correcting the source. The citation by the citing journal of the cited journal can be considered as a measure of prestige, because prestige is the extent to which an actor in a network “receives” or “serves as the object” of relations sent by others in the network (Knoke & Yang, 2008, p. 69).

There are three possible units of analyses in the analyses of citations using SNA: journal articles, journals, and authors. Journal articles may be the units, or they can be aggregated in such a way that journals are the units. In other words, a researcher may analyze the citations between specific articles or the total number of articles in a journal that cited the articles in another journal. Also, a researcher may investigate the citation networks among authors.

De Solla Price’s (1965) pioneering work on the networks of scientific publications is an example of using journal articles as units of analyses. He identified the ties between journal articles published in 1961 and then analyzed the patterns in these ties. His work established the notion that tracking and measuring citations across

journals provides a “broad picture” of the research environment and the nature of using citations as references in papers (p. 510).

The famous “Erdős number” is an illustration of how the ties between authors can be used in network analyses. This number shows the closeness of each academic writer to the Hungarian mathematician Paul Erdős in the network of academics. In its calculation, the numbers of co-authorship among researchers are combined into a network of ties. Then the paths in these ties are used to calculate the Erdős number of each author.

There is no other research that I know of that uses SNA to link scholarly citations through journal level metrics. Burgess & Shaw’s (2010) application of SNA to editorial board membership data for 36 of the high-ranking journals forming the *Financial Times* list for grading business schools is an example of using journals as the unit of analysis. In my analyses, I also used journals as my units of analysis, but somewhat differently from the way Burgess & Shaw did. I considered each journal as a “node” and the information that is communicated to/from that journal to another journal as a “tie.” The citations (ties) connect the nodes in a network of journals. There have not been any other studies that used journals as units of analyses in SNA the way I did it.

The ties may be directional or non-directional in SNA. If the tie between two individuals is measured as mutual “friendship,” for example, then it is non-directional. The ties in commercial relations are typically directional: A lender lends money to a borrower, so the relation flows in one direction. Citation ties are directional and they can be analyzed in two ways. The information flows from the “citing” journal (or the ego) to the “cited” journal (or the alter). A researcher can analyze both the incoming citations to a

journal and the outgoing citations from that journal. I conducted social network analyses with both kinds of ties.

Analytical Approaches

I conducted social network analyses of journal citations in to the *InCites Journal Citation Reports* database of the *Web of Science*. I used two different sets of social network analysis methods for the ego-network and whole-network parts of my dissertation, as I describe below.

For the ego network analyses, I conducted calculations of measures of heterogeneity and ratios of ties. These measures are based on categorical classifications of the journal sources from the *Web of Science*. For the whole network analyses of the public administration journals, I used various measures, including the clustering coefficient, the Small World Index, Bonacich (beta) power centrality, degree centrality, density, core periphery analyses, and clique/hierarchical clustering analyses. In both the ego network and the whole network approaches, I examined the in-degree and out-degree relationships of the journals for the years 2005, 2010, and 2015. The coding based upon the *Web of Science* subject taxonomy is presented in Appendix A. The taxonomy criteria that I established based upon the *Web of Science* classification system is presented in Appendix B.

Data Collection

Citation data for ego and whole network analyses

I obtained the citation data I used for the ego and whole network analyses from journal article citations in the *InCites Journal Citation Reports* software from the *Web of Science*. This software provides access to the citing (out-citation) and cited (in-citation) data from the *Web of Science Core Collection* databases. It allows users to compare citation data from journals indexed in the *Web of Science Core Collection*. The *Web of Science Core Collection* includes over 12,000 journals from 10 indexes, including the *Social Sciences Citation Index*, which includes the journal citations I used in this study (Clarivate Analytics, 2017, par. 1). The articles that are indexed in the journals are restricted to just citable items, in that they are research articles or reviews that cite over 100 other articles. Editorials, letters, news items, and meeting abstracts are not included as citations in the *Web of Science*.

Selection of journals for ego network analyses

I selected the three “top journals” in public administration, political science, and business management for comparisons between the fields. There is a broad level of classification to the journals in the *Web of Science*. In the selections of the top journals I used two criteria. In selecting the top journals, I identified first those journals in public administration or political science that had the single classification of those fields only. For example, a journal should be classified as only “public administration” or “political

science” with those single classifications. I excluded those journals that are cross-classified (e.g., classified as both public administration and political science) and placed them in a different category. In the case of business management, I selected the top journals that had the dual classification of “business” and “management” since this was necessary to obtain a list of the top management journals. Relying only on the single classification of “management” would produce a list of journals focused exclusively on supply chain and operations management.

Second, I identified the “top journals” using the journal impact factor (JIF) metric: I selected the journals that have the highest JIFs among the journals that are classified only as public administration journals in 2015. I did the same for those journals that are classified only as political science journals and business management journals. I had to exclude some of the journals from my analyses, despite the fact that they have high JIFs. A major example of the journals I excluded from the analyses was *Governance*, which was cross-classified as a public administration and political science journal. Annals, such as the *Academy of Management Annals* and the *Annals of the American Academy of Political Science*, while often frequently cited, were also excluded since they are secondary sources and not primary sources as academic journal publications.

Top journals in public administration and other top journals

Within the *Web of Science, Journal Citation Reports* lists 46 journal titles in public administration for 2015. I selected the top three journals, based on their JIF scores

in each field, for my ego analyses. The journals I selected for the three fields based on the two criteria (sole classification in one field and highest JIF) are shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 *Top Journals in Public Administration, Political Science, and Business Management by JIF in 2015**

Top Public Administration Journals	Top Political Science Journals	Top Business Management Journals
<i>JPART: Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory (3.893)</i>	<i>AJPS: American Journal of Political Science (4.515)</i>	<i>AMR: Academy of Management Review (7.288)</i>
<i>PAR: Public Administration Review (2.636)</i>	<i>PANL: Political Analysis (3.491)</i>	<i>AMJ: Academy of Management Journal (6.233)</i>
<i>ARPA: American Review of Public Administration (1.26)</i>	<i>APSR: American Political Science Review (3.444)</i>	<i>ASQ: Administrative Science Quarterly (5.316)</i>

*Listed with common abbreviations in parentheses

The most highly cited journal in the field of public administration in 2015, with the impact factor of 2.83, was the *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory* (JPART). It is the official journal of the Public Management Research Association and it has been published since 1991 (Public Management Research Association, 2017; Clarivate Analytics, 2017). JPART describes itself as a journal that “is committed to diverse and rigorous scholarship and serves as an outlet for the best conceptual and theory-based empirical work in the field” (JPART, 2016). The journal, founded by H. George Frederickson, has seen a handful of editors since its inception in 1990, with the

current editor (as of 2018) Bradley Wright from the University of Georgia, who has been serving since 2013. JPART is published quarterly.

Public Administration Review (PAR) is the oldest journal in the field of public administration and it has a 2015 impact factor of 1.973. PAR is the official journal of the American Society for Public Administration and it has been published since 1940 (Clarivate Analytics, 2016). A major objective of the journal is to cater to both practitioner and academic audiences (Stillman & Raadschelders, 2011, p. 926). Beginning in 1940, with the first editorial team of Leonard D. White as editor in chief and Don K. Price as managing editor, PAR has focused on a wide range of topics in advancing the “science, processes, and art of public administration” in order to work in “strengthening and preserving democracy at home and abroad” (Terry, 2000, p. 2). In 2011, a new editorial team took over PAR, James Perry serving as the editor-in-chief of the journal and Michael McGuire as managing editor (PA Times, 2011). Richard Feiock of Florida State University was named as the managing editor in 2015. As of 2018, the two co-editors of PAR are R. Paul Battaglio, the University of Texas at Dallas, and Jeremy L. Hall, the University of Central Florida. PAR is published bi-monthly.

The *American Review of Public Administration* (ARPA) is published in association with the Section on Public Administration Research of the American Society for Public Administration. It describes itself as “one of the elite scholarly peer-reviewed journals in public administration and public affairs” and a journal whose “identity lies at the core of the field of public administration” (ARPA, 2017). The current co-editors (as of 2018) are Stephanie Newbold and Marc Holzer of Rutgers University. Founded in

1967 as the *Midwest Review of Public Administration*, it changed its name in 1981 to the *American Review of Public Administration*. ARPA is published 8 times a year.

The three top political science journals were the *American Journal of Political Science* (AJPS), the *American Political Science Review* (APSR), and *Political Analysis* (PANL).

As the most highly cited journal in political science in 2015 with a JIF of 4.515, AJPS is published in association with the Midwest Political Science Association (Clarivate Analytics, 2017). Founded in 1950 as the *Midwest Journal of Political Science*, it changed its name in 1972 to AJPS (Serials Solutions, 2017). AJPS is published quarterly.

APSR is a quarterly publication that was established in 1906 (Serials Solutions, 2017). APSR is published in association with the American Political Science Association. It had a 2015 impact factor of 3.444 (Clarivate Analytics, 2017).

Political Analysis is published in association with the Society for Political Methodology and the American Political Science Association Methodology Section. It had a 2015 impact factor of 3.491 (Clarivate Analytics). It was founded in 1974 and briefly ceased publication between 1986 to 1988. *Political Analysis* is published quarterly (Serials Solutions, 2017).

The top business/management journals were the *Academy of Management Review* (AMR), the *Academy of Management Journal* (AMJ), and *Administrative Science Quarterly* (ASQ).

AMR, published by the Academy of Management, had a 2015 JIF of 7.288 (Clarivate Analytics, 2017). AMR is a quarterly publication that was founded in 1963 (Serials Solutions, 2017).

AMJ is also published by the Academy of Management. It had a 2015 JIF of 6.233 (Clarivate Analytics, 2017). AMJ is a bi-monthly publication that was founded in 1957 (Serials Solutions, 2017).

ASQ is published in association with the Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management at Cornell University. It was founded in 1956 (Serials Solutions, 2017). ASQ had a 2015 JIF of 5.316 (Clarivate Analytics, 2017). ASQ is published quarterly.

The impact factors of these 9 journals in 2005, 2010, and 2015 are presented in Table 3.2. This table lists the JIF scores for the three years used for the purpose of this study.

Table 3.2

*Journal Impact Factor (JIF) for Journals in Public Administration, Political Science, and Management 2005-2015, sorted by discipline**

	JIF 2005	JIF 2010	JIF 2015
ARPA	0.615	1	1.26
JPART	1.451	2.086	3.893
PAR	1.099	1.141	2.636
<i>AJPS</i>	1.845	2.588	4.515
<i>APSR</i>	3.233	3.278	3.444
<i>PANL</i>	1	1.864	3.491
AMR	4.254	6.72	7.288
AMJ	2.2	5.25	6.233
ASQ	2.719	3.684	5.316

*Listed by common abbreviations

As noted in Table 3.2, AMR has had the highest JIF scores of all the journals for all the years. With the exception of APSR in 2005, the business management journals had higher JIF scores than the other journals in all years. It is interesting to note the consistently high JIF scores of JPART among the public administration journals. It is also noteworthy that in 2015, JPART had higher JIF scores than two of the political science journals as well. In considering the overall JIF scores, it is notable that the business management journals had the highest overall JIF scores among the three groups of journals, followed by political science, and then public administration. Regarding the political science journals, I included POL ANAL because it had the third highest JIF score in political science in 2015. I did not include the highly cited *Journal of Politics*, because it had a lower JIF score in 2015 (1.840) than PANL (3.491).

Selection of journals for whole network analyses

I selected the journals for the whole network analyses based on the indexing of journals in the *Web of Science*. I selected the journals that were indexed with the subject term of “public administration” in the *Web of Science*. Because the *Web of Science* updates its journal listings in each field over time, there are different numbers of the journals included in the whole networks of public administration journals in each of the years I analyzed: 23 journals in 2005, 38 in 2010, and 46 in for 2015. The lists of the journals for each year are included in Appendix C. These different numbers created

some difficulties in the comparisons of the whole network analyses for these years, as I will discuss in the results section.

There are different methods to measure prestige for the major journals of public administration. Some researchers conducted surveys of perceptions of prestige (Bernick & Krueger 2010; Colson, 2010; Forrester & Watson, 1994; Vocino & Elliott, 1984). Bernick & Krueger (2010) used results from a survey of editors and board members about their opinions of journal prestige, in addition to using the so-called “objective” measures of journal impact factor scores. As referenced previously, Colson (1990) conducted a citation analysis and compared their impact factors to perceptions of esteem. Forrester & Watson (1994) conducted a survey of editors and board members to identify and rank the top journals based on the perceptions of quality. They found that the most highly ranked journals had broad mission statements, focused on core public administration issues, had stringent review requirements, and were published in the United States (p. 474). Vocino & Elliott (1984) used time-series data from survey of members of the American Society for Public Administration (ASPA) to measure strengths of feeling and breadth of recognition of particular journals over time. They noted a difference of perception of prestige between academics and practitioners of public administration (p. 43) My study is different from these earlier studies in that it does not rely on survey data to measure perceptions, but rather uses the journal impact factor as a criterion for selection, and then calculates various SNA measures of prestige, such as centrality and measures of dispersion.

Abbreviations of journals for calculations, tables, and figures

A challenge in dealing with the number of journals and other sources in research like this one is to address the different abbreviations that are used for them. Since it is not practical to consistently spell out the full journal name, such as the *Journal of Public Administration Research & Theory*, every time it is mentioned, abbreviations must be used. The *Web of Science* data, on which this research is based, uses specific abbreviations to reference sources. For example, the *Web of Science* abbreviation for the *Journal of Public Administration Research & Theory* is J PUBL ADM RES THEOR. However, in common usage, the journal is known as JPART. This is also the case with many other journals. Because of the large number of data sets and analyses that I needed to use in this study (over 100 data sets and a Masterfile of over 1,750 unique sources that calculate links between thousands of citing and cited references), it was necessary to have consistency in the abbreviations I used in all the calculations. I used the *Web of Science* abbreviations in all UCINET analyses.

Unfortunately, these *Web of Science* abbreviations are often long and unwieldy to display in tables and figures. Therefore, for simplicity and clarity of presentation, I used shorter abbreviations in the text and all the tables and figures where I referenced the top 3 journals of each academic field (JPART, PAR, and ARPA for public administration; AJPS, APSR, and PANL for political science; AMR, AMJ, and ASQ for business management). The only exception to this approach is the Figures 4.4 to 4.7 in which I display the Hierarchical Clustering Dendrogram of Overlap Matrixes. Due to the tight space needed to display these dendograms, I needed to use an alternative set of

abbreviations to fit all the titles into the figures. These special abbreviations are listed in the parentheses after each journal listing in Appendix C.

Ego Network Analyses

To investigate the relative degrees of isolation and insularity of the journal citations in public administration, political science, and business management, I conducted a series of ego-network analyses. I selected the top-three journals in these three fields by the journal impact factor scores of the journals in each field. Then I conducted ego-network analyses of both “the cited” (in-citation) and “citing” (out-citation) references of these top-three journals in each field for the years 2005, 2010, and 2015. I conducted the heterogeneity analyses available in the ego-network option in UCINET to investigate both the in-citations and out-citations of the journals in public administration, and political science, and business management. I also calculated ratios of the in-citation to the out-citations to show the relationships of the cited versus the citing references.

I used in-citation and out-citation metrics as measures of isolation and insularity respectively. The measures of the cited references (or the incoming ties, of the “alters” citing the “egos”) would indicate levels of isolation. The measures of citing references (or the outgoing ties, of the “egos” citing the “alters”), on the other hand, would indicate levels of insularity.

In-citation measurements represent the degree of the “impacts” of the articles published in a journal, and they are the bases of the computations of the “Journal Impact Factor.” As such, in-citations represent the degree of the “prestige” of a journal among its peers (other academic journals). My ego-network analyses of in-citations went beyond the abstract computations of JIF and yielded specific results about the degrees of prestige of the public administration, political science, and business management journals. I used measures of heterogeneity and ratios of the in-degree and out-degree measures for the journals to determine their relative impacts, as I discuss below.

Out-citations may be interpreted as the “reach” of a journal in the sense that they are indicators of to what extent the authors of the articles published in a journal “reached out” to the journal’s own field and other fields of study. I used these analyses to investigate the insularity of the journals in public administration, political science, and business/management. If the journals in a particular field cite those in other fields less, relative to the citations of the journals in their own fields, I interpreted this that this field is more insular. To the best of my knowledge, out-citations are not analyzed by Clarivate Analytics (formerly Thomson Reuters) and I am not aware of any academic studies that included analyses of out-citations.

Categorical attributes of journals

In order to categorize the journals cited by the public administration, political science, and business management journals (out-citations) and the journals that are citing

these fields (in-citations), I used specific categories. I discuss the procedures I used for these categorizations in this section.

I used the *Web of Science* subject classifications for the categories and assigned codes to them. These categories and codes are presented in Table 3.3. An important note is that there were a number of items that were not indexed by the *Web of Science*, such as those journals outside of the *Web of Science* universe and book chapters and reports (so-called gray or fugitive literature). I categorized them as “not indexed.” I categorized the journals with multiple classification headings as interdisciplinary, but made exceptions to this rule. I coded some of the interdisciplinary journals into their specific interdisciplinary categories. These are the journals that were more directly related to the fields I studied (e.g., “public administration and other,” “political science and other, and “business management”).

Table 3.3

Coding for Subject Categories

1. Public Administration
2. Public Administration and Other
3. Public Administration Not Indexed
4. Interdisciplinary Public Administration and Political Science
5. Political Science
6. Political Science and Other
7. Political Science Not Indexed
8. Business Management
9. Interdisciplinary Business
10. Business and Other
11. Business Not indexed
12. Law
13. Economics
14. Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
15. Communication
16. International Relations
17. Psychology
18. Engineering
19. Computer Science and Information Systems
20. Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical
21. Education
22. Environmental Studies
23. Mathematics and Statistics
24. Criminal Justice
25. Interdisciplinary
26. All Others
27. Not Indexed

The master listing of categorized journals is included as Appendix D (this is a large appendix with 1,755 entries).

Public administration calculations of ties: JPART, PAR, and ARPA

For JPART, I calculated the number of all citations in 2015 for citing or cited journal references and the percentages that those citations make of the ego network based upon categorical attributes as shown in Table 3.3. The data are presented in Table 4.5 and 4.6 in the next chapter. The data tables for 2005 and 2010 are included in Appendix E. In 2015, there are a total of 4242 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 204 separate journal connections listed in both citing and cited journals. There are 2054 incoming ties, and 1808 outgoing ties. 380 self-citations are not included in the incoming ties. In 2010, there are a total of 2289 citations (citing and cited) that form with the ego network, with 120 separate journal connections listed in both the citing and cited journals. There are 822 incoming ties, and 1221 outgoing ties. 246 self-citations are not included in the incoming ties. In 2005, there are a total of 819 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 54 separate sources listed in both the citing and cited journals. There are 197 incoming ties, and 500 outgoing ties. 122 self-citations are not included in the calculations in the incoming ties.

For PAR, I calculated the number of all citations in 2015 for citing or cited journal references and the percentages that those citations make of the ego network based upon categorical attributes as shown in Table 3.3. The data are presented in Table 4.5 and 4.6 in the next chapter. The data tables for 2005 and 2010 are included in Appendix E. In 2015, there are a total of 5829 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 271 separate journal connections listed in both citing and cited journals. There are 1790 outgoing ties and 3377 incoming ties. 662 self-citations of PAR are not included in the incoming ties. In 2010, there are 4227 citations (citing and cited) that

form the ego network, with 223 separate journal connections listed in both the citing and cited journals. There are 1830 outgoing ties and 1896 incoming ties. 501 self-citations of PAR are not included in the incoming ties. In 2005, there are 1468 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 86 separate source connections listed in both the citing and cited journals. There are 620 outgoing ties and 591 incoming ties. 257 self-citations of PAR are not included in the calculations.

For ARPA, I calculated the number of all citations in 2015 for citing or cited journal references and the percentages that those citations make of the ego network based upon categorical attributes as shown in Table 3.3. The data are presented in Table 4.5 and 4.6 in the next chapter. The data tables for 2005 and 2010 are included in Appendix E. For 2015, there is a total of 1472 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 79 separate journal connections listed in both citing and cited journals. There are 941 outgoing ties and 461 incoming ties. 70 self-citations of ARPA are not included in the incoming ties. For 2010, there is a total of 1003 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 72 separate journal connections listed in both citing and cited journals. There are 738 outgoing ties and 233 incoming ties. 32 self-citations of ARPA are not included in the incoming ties. For 2005, there is a total of 297 ties (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 21 separate journal connections listed in both the citing and cited journals. There are 228 outgoing ties and 46 incoming ties. 23 self-citations of ARPA are not included in the incoming ties.

Political science calculations of ties: AJPS, APSR, and PANL

For AJPS, I calculated the number of all citations in 2015 for citing or cited journal references and the percentages that those citations make of the ego network based upon categorical attributes as shown in Table 3.3. The data are presented in Table 4.7 and 4.8 in the next chapter. The data tables for 2005 and 2010 are included in Appendix E. For 2015, there are a total of 9314 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 373 separate journal connections listed in both citing and cited journals. There are 1819 outgoing ties and 7221 incoming ties. 274 self-citations of AJPS are not included in the incoming ties. For 2010, there is a total of 5811 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 255 separate journal connections listed for both citing and cited journals. There are 1168 outgoing ties and 4438 incoming ties. 205 self-citations of AJPS are not included in the incoming ties. For 2005, there is a total of 1141 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 162 separate journal connections listed for both citing and cited journals. There are 958 outgoing ties and 2497 incoming ties. 183 self-citations of AJPS are not included in the incoming ties.

For APSR, I calculated the number of all citations in 2015 for citing or cited journal references and the percentages that those citations make of the ego network based upon categorical attributes as shown in Table 3.3. The data are presented in Table 4.7 and 4.8 in the next chapter. The data tables for 2005 and 2010 are included in Appendix E. For 2015, there is a total of 9882 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 470 separate journal connections listed in both citing and cited journals. There are 1109 outgoing ties and 8596 incoming ties. 177 self-citations of APSR are not included in the incoming ties. For 2010, there are 7188 citations (citing and cited) that

form the ego network, with 347 separate journal connections listed in both the citing and cited journals. There are 932 outgoing ties and 6064 incoming ties. 192 self-citations of APSR are not included in the incoming ties. For 2005, there are 4408 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 204 separate connections listed in both the citing and cited journals. There are 492 outgoing ties and 3749 incoming ties. 167 self-citations of APSR are not included in the incoming ties.

For PANL, I calculated the number of all citations in 2015 for citing or cited journal references and the percentages that those citations make of the ego network based upon categorical attributes as shown in Table 3.3. The data are presented in Table 4.7 and 4.8 in the next chapter. The data tables for 2005 and 2010 are included in Appendix E. For 2015, there is a total of 1951 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 138 separate connections listed in both citing and cited journals. There are 634 outgoing ties and 1203 incoming ties. 114 self-citations of PANL are not included in the incoming ties. For 2010, there is a total of 1,039 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 72 separate, journal (and other source) connections listed in both citing and cited journals. There are 420 outgoing ties and 553 incoming ties. 66 self-citations of PANL are not included in the incoming ties. For 2005, there is a total of 350 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 30 separate connections listed in both the citing and cited references. There are 230 outgoing ties and 84 incoming ties. 36 self-citations of PANL are not included in the incoming ties.

Business management calculations of ties: AMJ, AMR, and ASQ

For AMJ, I calculated the number of all citations in 2015 for citing or cited journal references and the percentages that those citations make of the ego network based upon categorical attributes as shown in Table 3.3. The data are presented in Table 4.9 and 4.10 in the next chapter. The data tables for 2005 and 2010 are included in Appendix E. For 2015, there is a total of 28,229 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 728 separate connections listed in both citing and cited source titles. There are 4599 outgoing ties and 22,788 incoming ties. 857 self-citations of AMJ are not included in the incoming ties. For 2010, there is a total of 19,577 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 544 separate source connections listed in both citing and cited journals. There are 3,562 outgoing ties and 15,407 incoming ties. 608 self-citations of AMJ are not included in the incoming ties. For 2005, there is a total of 8,516 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 275 separate connections listed in both the citing and cited references. There are 2,141 outgoing ties and 5,984 incoming ties. 391 self-citations of AMJ are not included in the incoming ties.

For AMR, I calculated the number of all citations in 2015 for citing or cited journal references and the percentages that those citations make of the ego network based upon categorical attributes as shown in Table 3.3. The data are presented in Table 4.9 and 4.10 in the next chapter. The data tables for 2005 and 2010 are included in Appendix E. For 2015, there is a total of 22,297 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 683 separate connections listed in both citing and cited journals. There are 2005 outgoing ties and 19,959 incoming ties. 333 self-citations of AMR are not included in the incoming ties. For 2010, there are a total of 16,200 citations (citing and cited) that

form the ego network, with 492 separate source connections listed in both citing and cited journals. There are 1722 outgoing ties and 14,231 incoming ties. 247 self-citations of AMR are not included in the incoming ties. For 2005, there are a total of 7419 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 285 separate connections listed in both the citing and cited references. There are 1699 outgoing ties and 5496 incoming ties. 224 self-citations of AMR are not included in the incoming ties.

For ASQ, I calculated the number of all citations in 2015 for citing or cited journal references and the percentages that those citations make of the ego network based upon categorical attributes as shown in Table 3.3. The data are presented in Table 4.9 and 4.10 in the next chapter. The data tables for 2005 and 2010 are included in Appendix E. For 2015, there is a total of 12,911 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 491 separate connections listed in both citing and cited source titles. There are 1,029 outgoing ties and 11,714 incoming ties. 168 self-citations of ASQ are not included in the incoming ties. For 2010, there are a total of 10,745 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 397 separate source connections listed in both citing and cited journals. There are 548 outgoing ties and 10,075 incoming ties. 122 self-citations of ASQ are not included in the incoming ties. For 2005, there is a total of 6,065 citations (citing and cited) that form the ego network, with 241 separate connections listed in both the citing and cited references. There are 885 outgoing ties and 4969 incoming ties. 211 self-citations of ASQ are not included in the incoming ties.

Measures of heterogeneity and the prestige gap

I used the measures of heterogeneity, or tie dispersion measures, to better understand the reach of journals across fields. In UCINET, tie dispersions of valued data are measured with Blau's measure of heterogeneity (Blau's H) or Agresti's Index of Qualitative Variation (IQV) (Borgatti, et al., 2013, p. 271). Both measure show whether (and to what degree) alters are distributed evenly across different categories (p. 271). Blau's measure of heterogeneity is 1 minus the sum of the squares of the proportions of each value of the categorical variable in ego's network

$$\text{Blau's } H: 1 - ((1/2)^2 + (1/2)^2)$$

IQV serves as a normalized version of Blau's H (Crossley, et al., 2015; 79; Borgatti, et al., 2002). This index is equal to Blau index score divided by $1 - 1/n$. I prefer to present these normalized IQV scores in the results chapter, because there are discrepancies in the total numbers of citations in the three fields I studied: Political science and business management journals receive much higher numbers of citations than public administration journals. These discrepancies affect the Blau's scores and using these scores would distort the comparisons of the three fields.

Both Blau's H and IQV scores vary between 0 and 1. The score of "1" indicates maximum level of heterogeneity, while "0" indicates the lowest level of heterogeneity (i.e., total homogeneity). In general, the IQV scores indicate how diverse the "cited journals" (in-citations) and the "citing journals" (out-citations) are.

The IQV calculations include the measures for "all subjects" and "dichotomized" measures. In the case of all-subjects, I identified each individual categorical subject area

with a code so that all of the categories would be included to sum the squares of the proportions of each value of the categorical variable in ego's network. For the dichotomized approach, I classified each ego subject category with a code, such as public administration or political science, and grouped all other subject categories together as an “all other” category for the equation.

Higher IQV scores for “cited journals” indicate that the journal was cited by journals in more diverse fields of study. In other words, higher scores indicate that the journal was cited by journals in fields other its own field. This could be interpreted that the journal is more “prestigious” in fields other than its own (e.g., public administration, political science, or business/management). In other words, the journal is not isolated, or it is less isolated. The heterogeneity scores of the in-citation scores of the journals in the three fields can be compared to determine how isolated each field is.

Higher IQV scores for “citing journals” indicate that the journal cited more fields other than its own field. This could be interpreted that the journal has a wider “reach.” In other words, the journal is not insular, or it is less insular. The heterogeneity scores of the out-citation scores of the journals in the three fields can be compared to determine how insular the field is. The heterogeneity scores (measures of dispersion) for the journals in my study are presented in the results section. I present specifically the IQV scores. I calculated these scores based on the defined categories.

Finally, I calculated the sum of the differences in the IQV scores for each journal in each year. This calculation is done by subtracting the cited journal (in-citation) scores by the citing journal (out-citation) scores. The sum is the difference between the IQV scores of the in-degree from the out-degree. This difference, that I identified as the

“prestige gap” between the journals, aims to create a measure of impact based upon the interdisciplinary connections of each journal.

Categorical analyses calculations of ties for the top journals

I classified and counted all of the incoming and outgoing ties, which was necessary to do in order to generate the IQV scores. These calculations were for the incoming and outgoing ties for the 3 top journals in each field for the years 2005, 2010, and 2015. Therefore, there were calculations for 9 journals for 3 separate years, which ended up establishing 27 ego networks. In addition, each ego network requires a matching attribute file in UCINET so there were 54 data sets all connected to a Masterfile of journal titles that were classified based upon the criteria established in this study.

For the top three journals in each field of public administration, political science, and business management, I counted the number of outgoing ties and incoming ties for each journal for the years of 2005, 2010, and 2015. The incoming and outgoing ties came from “all years” of the citing and cited journals. In other words, while an ego journal for 2015 is selected, such as JPART, the alters were counted for all years, whether JPART in 2015 was citing a journal from 1999 or was being cited by a journal from 1999. I then calculated the number and the percentages of the ties for each journal according to discipline. These calculations allow one to see how many ties are flowing to or from an ego journal based upon discipline. These numbers are then broken down into percentages so that it is possible to see what percentage of sociology journals, for

example, were cited by JPART or cited JPART, in a particular year. Discussions of these ties will be presented in the results section.

Also, I calculated the ratios of ties for the in-degree and out-degree citations for “all ties” and for “other” ties. The ratio for all ties is calculated by dividing all the in-degree by all the out-degree citations for each journal. In other words, the ratio is created by dividing the measure of the alter journals citing the ego by the measure of the ego citing the alters. This provides an overall measure of how many citations are going out from a journal in relation to the number that are coming in. The ratio for “all others” is calculated by dividing the in-degree by the out-degree for all subjects outside of the ego journals discipline. This provides an overall measure of how many citations, outside of the ego journal’s discipline, are going out in relation to coming in.

The ratio of ties can show both the measure to which ties are flowing to/from a particular journal, and the degree to which journals in a field are receiving acknowledgment from other fields. These calculations also show change over time for the journals that that were examined in this study.

Whole Network Analyses

Various measures may be used to characterize whole networks, such as centralization, cohesion, reciprocity, transitivity, centralization, and core-periphery indices (Borgatti, et. al., 2013, pp. 149-162). Node centrality, and the family of centrality concepts, are the most basic concepts of measuring network structure (p. 164). I

examined directed networks in my analyses. Directed networks indicate the directional flows from a citing journal to a cited journal, and vice versa. For the whole network analyses of the public administration journals, I used the following measures: Bonacich (beta) power centrality, degree centrality, density, core periphery analyses, clique/hierarchical clustering analyses, the clustering coefficient, and the Small World Index. The rationale behind this selection is that these measures will contribute to eliciting the structure of the whole networks for the purposes of this study.

The routine for creating ego networks and whole networks using *InCites Journal Citation Reports* and UCINET is described in Appendix F and Appendix G. The routine for updating the Masterfile while creating a new network and attribute files with UCINET and Excel is described in Appendix H. The routine for running analyses in UCINET for ego network of categorical attributes is described in Appendix I. The routine for copying, pasting, and formatting from the logs in UCINET into Excel is described in Appendix J.

The methodological approach to the whole networks analyses here is to begin with the most fundamental approaches to examining the network, such as centrality, density, and core-periphery, and then complete the analyses with the measures that will move forward the theoretical conceptualization of the networks based upon the small world and scale free network concepts.

As I noted in the literature review chapter, I used the small-world and the scale-free conceptualizations in my whole network analyses. In order to do this, I first identified the most prestigious journals in the network based on their degree centrality scores. Next, I identified the density of the network and the clusters in it. I used

Freeman's degree centrality and Bonacich's power centrality as measures of centrality in my analyses of the public administration whole networks. I also conducted measures of density and core-periphery analyses to determine the structural properties of these networks. I conducted sub-group analyses to find out if there were cliques within the whole networks.

To detect small worlds in the networks, if there were any, I conducted calculations of the clustering coefficient to understand to what extent the network has low or high levels of density. I also generated calculations of the Small World Index.

To support the conceptualization of the scale-free network concept, the multiple measures used in the various analyses can provide evidence for how preferential attachment may explain the popularity of the networks' two core (central) journals, JPART and PAR. In this approach, JPART and PAR could be seen as the central hubs of the network. There are some methodological challenges in identifying scale-free networks. Nevertheless, based on the multiple network measures I conducted using UCINET, I observe that preferential attachment, or cumulative distribution advantage, exists in the whole networks of public administration journal citations and that the network has two stars (central nodes): JPART and PAR.

Calculations of degree centrality (average, normalized degree, and Bonacich centrality)

Two key concepts within SNA are the notions of centrality and centralization. Centrality relates to a node's position in a network and could be considered as "the structural importance of a node" (164). Centrality is one of the most widely used

concepts in social network analysis. A centrality measure scores each node in the network in terms of its structural importance. As mentioned, simple measures such as degree, which looks at how many connections a node has, are local, but most measures use the whole network to determine the centrality score (Borgatti, et al., 2013, 180).

Centralization, on the other hand, is the attempt to characterize a network as a whole (Borgatti, et al., 2013, 149). While centrality relates to a node's importance, "centralization is a property of a network as a whole. When measured, it is a single number that characterizes the whole network" (p. 149). The average degree centralization of a network is calculated by computing the number of ties of each node and then by averaging those degrees (p. 152).

For the purposes of the whole networks analyses, I calculated centrality measures for each journal for each year, including degree centrality, normalized degree centrality, average degree centrality, and Bonacich centrality. While Degree centrality is the number of a node's connections to other nodes, normalized degree centrality divides the nodes centrality score by the maximum number of possible connections, generating proportion measures with those nodes that have direct ties to the node actor (Knoke & Yang, 2008, p. 63). Average degree is the arithmetic average of ties each node has (Borgatti, et al., 2013, p. 152).

Borgatti, et al, (2002) describe the calculations for the centrality measures as follows:

For non-symmetric data the in-degree of a vertex u is the number of ties received by u and the out-degree is the number of ties initiated by u . In addition, if the data is valued then the degrees (in and out) will consist of the sums of the values of the ties. The

normalized degree centrality is the degree divided by the maximum possible degree expressed as a percentage. The normalized values for valued data take $(n-1) \cdot \max$ where \max is the maximum value and hence assume that larger values represent stronger ties.

For a given binary network with vertices v_1, \dots, v_n and maximum degree centrality c_{\max} , the network degree centralization measure is $\sum(c_{\max} - c(v_i))$ divided by the maximum value possible, where $c(v_i)$ is the degree centrality of vertex v_i .

For Bonacich centrality, the formula for the equation is as follows: “Given an adjacency matrix A , the centrality of vertex i (denoted c_i), is given by $c_i = \sum A_{ij}(\alpha + \beta c_j)$ where α and β are parameters. The centrality of each vertex is therefore determined by the centrality of the vertices it is connected to”

(UCINET for Windows Help Contents, 2002).

To measure centrality for directed network data, Borgatti, et al., (2013) recommend Bonacich (or Beta) centrality as the best approach (p. 177). Since the networks examined in this dissertation research are directed networks of citations with in-degree and out-degree measures, Bonacich (or Beta) centrality is used. Beta centrality can help generalize degree and eigenvector centrality scores in directed networks (Bonacich, 1987, p. 1170).

As one considers the various measures of centrality, it is useful to consider that centrality is a “family of concepts”, rather than one particular measure, that allows one to think about the position of a node in a network (Borgatti, et al., 2013, p. 164).

Calculation of density

Density is the number of ties in the network that is expressed as a proportion of the number of possible ties (Borgatti, et al., 2013, p. 150). Generally, higher density in a network would indicate that the network is a more cohesive community that effectively transmits links between the nodes (Kadushin, 2012, p. 29). Care must be taken in interpreting density measures since generally smaller networks will have higher levels of density (Borgatti, et al, 2013, p. 151). Acknowledging this point, I did calculate the densities of the networks for the three different years in order to show whether there was a dramatic change that could influence the other measures.

Core-periphery and sub-group analyses

While the measures of centrality make differentiations among nodes in degrees, core- periphery models separate central nodes from others in a network distinctly (Borgatti et al., 2013, pp. 223-230). In other words, these models partition a network into two distinct groups: the core and the periphery. In a core-periphery structure, core nodes are well connected to the other core nodes and clearly separated from the peripheral nodes.

Within UCINET, there are two different algorithms that are used to measure cores and peripheries: categorical and continuous. In the case of the categorical approach, UCINET fits a core-periphery model to the network data to identify which actors belong in the core and which actors belong in the periphery (Borgatti, et al., 2002). In the case of the continuous approach, the model fits a core-periphery model to the network to

provide an estimate of the “core-ness” or closeness of the core of each actor (Borgatti, et al., 2002). I conducted each of these operations in UCINET to generate the measures.

Clique analyses and hierarchical clustering

I analyzed cliques in the whole networks to better understand how groups of journals may have formed in within the networks I analyzed. Running the clique analysis routine in UCINET generates measures of subgroupings of actors within a network.

What is a clique in terms of academic journals? According to Borgatti, et al., (2013), a clique is a subset of actors in which every actor is adjacent to every other actor in the subset, and it is impossible to add more actors to the grouping without violating the condition (p. 183). The clique analysis routine in UCINET provides information on the number of times each pair of actors are in the same clique, as well as a hierarchical clustering routine based upon the pairings (Borgatti, et al., 2002). The matrix that is generated is the “clique co-membership matrix”, which is a proximity matrix where larger values show stronger connections, and a cluster diagram, which is generated by the hierarchical clustering procedure of the average link method (Borgatti, et. al, 2013, p. 185-186). The analyses of overlaps are based on the automatic analysis proposed by Freeman (1979). Therefore, for academic journals as a social network, a clique is a subset of publications that are grouped together, linked by citations, based upon the number of pairings between journals.

I ran these analyses in order to view the cliques that were created based on the number of times each pair of nodes (articles) were in the same grouping. The

calculations of the clique participation scores allows one to see which journals were in a certain subgroup.

Small World Index and calculations of clustering coefficient

The small world conceptualization, as described by Watts (2003), reveals a model of networks in which there is a high level of local clustering, yet any node could reach another node in only a few steps (p. 81). In a small lattice or graph, one would imagine that there would be a high level of clustering. In a large lattice or graph, however, it would be surprising to see high levels of clustering if the distribution was random or normal. The clustering coefficient then allows one to see a measure of clustering that one would expect in a small graph (or small world) rather than in a large one. As a measure of cohesion, the clustering coefficient of a node is “the density of its open neighborhood” (Borgatti, et. al, 2002). The two clustering coefficient calculations generated by UCINET include the mean and the weighted overall clustering coefficient. The former is the mean of the clustering coefficient of all the actors, while the latter is the weighted mean of the clustering coefficient of all the actors each one weighted by its degree (Borgatti, et., al, 2002). I choose to share the weighted overall clustering coefficient since it takes into account the degree of a node.

The clustering coefficient, as described by Watts and Strogatz (1998), is a calculation of the degree to which nodes cluster together (p. 441). In other words, it is a measure of local density; it shows the extent to which the nearest neighbors in a network are connected with one another. As noted by Watts (2003), a larger clustering coefficient

means that “on average a person’s friends are far more likely to know each other than two people chosen at random” (p. 77).

UCINET generates a Small World Index as a measure of the small-world network. The calculation provides a score showing if a certain network is more clustered than a random network. According to Borgatti (a personal communication in 2018), the small world index “is a ratio of x/y where x is the extent to which your network is more clustered than a random network, and y is the extent to which your network has short paths relative to random networks. If the ratio is much greater than 1, then the network is said to be a small world network.” In analyzing the small world index, I focused on to what degree the scores are greater than 1 to determine if the journal citation network could be said to be characterized as a small world network.

Scale-free network concept

The scale-free network concept has been very popular in network research, especially in the field of physics. It was popularized by Barabási and Albert (1999), with their description of the influence of the Power Law. This concept, that a few nodes in a network will have many more connections than others, has been embraced by many as a type of “universal organizing principle” in network theory (Klarreich, 2018, p. 2). While purely random networks do not obey the power law, the idea of real-world networks as being scale-free and following the Power Law is very common (Broido & Clauset, 2018).

The basic idea of the scale-free network is that success breeds success. Examples of this can be seen in the research on citation networks, the World Wide Web, and

metabolic networks (Albert, 2005; Barabási & Albert, R, 1999; de Solla Price, 1965; Faloutsos et., al., 1999). De Solla Price (1976), in examining bibliographic networks, argued that there exists a “cumulative advantage distribution” to explain why highly cited papers will continue to be cited with great frequency, based on a statistical model (p. 292). In that discussion, although he didn’t describe it as scale-free or Power Law, de Solla Price concludes that this skew or hyperbolic distribution is a condition that reveals how citations may be generated based upon the relationship of the success of already established literature (p. 304-305).

Relevant to this research is the notion that there are limited resources within journal articles: that there are only so many articles that can be cited and that it only requires the action of citing journals. More broadly, resources of all kinds are limited and are not unbounded, such as the fact that a person can only have so many friends or connections, for example. Borgatti, et al., (2013) notes that there are certain circumstances of directed networks, such as citation networks, or the “follow” relation on Twitter, where a resource expenditure is only required from one of the two actors in the dyadic relationship (p. 259). In these cases, it is the in-degree that follows the power law for a directed relation (p. 260).

It is necessary to note that recent research by Broido & Clauset (2018) has brought into question the existence of Power Laws and the scale-free concept in social networks. They analyzed 1000 network data sets and found that scale-free networks were rare in real world networks and that the Power Law cannot be shown to be a universal principle as applied to non-random networks (pp. 1-14). This finding has led to some debate among network researchers and physicists (Klarreich, 2018, p. 4). These

discussions are beyond the scope of this dissertation, but still the concepts of Power Law and preferential attachment, or what de Solla Price called “cumulative advantage processes” (1976), appear to be relevant in analyzing the networks of scholarly journals.

Assumptions and Limitations

I applied a series of assumptions in my analyses. They delimited my study and some of them may be criticized for methodological reasons. I address these assumptions and their potential criticisms in this section.

Web of Science as the study universe

I relied on the data from the *Web of Science* universe of journals, and the InCites *Journal Citation Reports* database and software that is connected to the *Web of Science*. In it, there are approximately 12,000 scholarly journals, technical journals, and conference proceedings from more than 3,300 publishers from over 60 countries (Clarivate Analytics, 2018). The sources indexed in the *Web of Science* include most of the major scholarly journals. The *Journal Citation Reports* module allows users to download data with citing and cited references to the journals indexed in *Web of Science*.

While the size of the *Web of Science* universe is large, it does not include every scholarly journal, technical report, book, or book chapter. Therefore, when I found a reference to a source that was not indexed, I classified that as a non-indexed source. If I could identify the subject area of the non-indexed source, I would place it in the category

of “business not indexed”, “public administration not indexed”, or “political science not indexed” as appropriate. For all other non-indexed sources, outside of those subject areas, I listed them as “not indexed.” While I did include the relevant non-indexed sources into subject categories, relying solely on the *Web of Science* universe is a limitation in that certain journals and other sources are indexed in that database

The limitations of the *Web of Science* include the limited indexing of conference proceedings, non-English language sources, and some problems with authors’ names, including hyphenated names and “foreign” names, especially those with Asian characters (Harzing, 2013, Section 14.2.1).

Journal Impact Factor

I used the journal impact factor (JIF) as a criterion for selection of the top journals; and as a measure of prestige to compare with centrality score. The JIF is widely criticized for a number of deficiencies. In this section, I first describe what JIF is and how it is calculated. Then I address its criticisms.

The JIF is a score that aims to provide a measure of the “impact” of a journal based upon the average number of citations of the articles published in the journal in the previous two years. The journal impact factor may be defined “as the number of citations in the current JCR year to items published in the previous two years, divided by the total number of scholarly citable items published in those same two years” (Hubbard & McVeigh, 2011, p. 134). Table 3.4 provides an example of how JIF is calculated.

Table 3.4

Calculation for journal impact factor

A= total cites in 1992
B= 1992 cites to articles published in 1990-91 (this is a subset of A)
C= number of articles published in 1990-91
D= B/C = 1992 impact factor

adapted from Clarivate Analytics, 2017, *The Thomson Reuters' Impact Factor*

Another way to display this ratio (D) is in as follows.

2009 Journal Impact Factor =
 (citations in 2009 to items in 2008 + citations in 2009 to items in 2007) / (scholarly citable items in 2008 + scholarly items in 2007)
 (Hubbard & McVeigh, 2011, p. 134)

As a ratio, the JIF includes all citable items in the numerator, such as articles, editorials, letters, and reviews. In the denominator, only “scholarly citable items” are included, such as peer-reviewed journal articles. The intention behind this calculation is to generate an average citation rate per published article (Garfield, 1972, p. 476). By creating a ratio with the number of citations of that journal in both the numerator and denominator, an attempt is made to discount the influence of size.

The journal impact factor was originally developed by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI). The ISI was created by Eugene Garfield in 1960. The company was acquired by Thomson Scientific & Healthcare in 1992, later known as Thomson ISI, and became a part of the Intellectual Property & Science business of the Thomson Reuters

company (IGI Global, 2017, p. 1). In October, 2016, the Thomson Reuters Intellectual Property and Science business was purchased by the Onex Corporation and Baring Private Equity Asia, creating a new independent company Clarivate Analytics (PR Newswire, 2016).

There are several criticisms of JIF. Even though there are criticisms, the JIF remains an important measure that is used to measure academic research across research communities (Brody, 2013; Garfield & Pudovkin, 2015; Moed, et al., 2012). Therefore, I argue that it is legitimate to use JIF a criterion for selecting journals to be included in my study.

Two major the criticisms of JIF concern the two-year citation window it uses and some statistical problems (Cameron, 2005; Harzing, 2008; Seglen, 1997). If a journal article is being analyzed for its JIF score in 2007, for example, there would only be access to literature from 2005 and 2006 to calculate it (Harzing, 2008, note 3). This approach eliminates all of the other citations from other years in the score. It therefore favors more recently cited literature as part of the measure. The JIF is further limited by the coverage of journals for each discipline; books and book chapters are excluded; and language is limited to primarily English (Cameron, 2005, p. 110).

There are several technical or statistical problems with the way the JIF is calculated (Harzing, 2008, par. 24; Seglen, 1997, p. 498). Since the JIF is a ratio, it includes in the denominator, the “number of articles published” or the so-called “source items” (primary journal articles), while the numerator, as “total number of articles” includes every single publication, including letters and book reviews, that were cited.

This calculation creates the problem that an increase in citations in the numerator are not matched by the denominator, resulting in the situation that journals with a high number of letters and reviews (such as *Nature*) will have inflated JIFs (Harzing, 2008, par. 24; Seglen, 1997, p. 500). Therefore, if an unscrupulous editor wanted to increase the JIF score for a journal, for example, publishing more editorials and replies would add to the numerator of the ratio and artificially raise the score.

While one must acknowledge the deficiencies of JIFs to establish an author's or journal's importance, it should also be noted that it is a widely used measurement of the quality of academic journals. While acknowledging these problems, in this study I used the JIF as a perceived measure of prestige.

It should be noted that there are other, and newer, indicators of journal of prestige. They include the Scimago Journal Ranking, h-index, 5 year JIF, immediacy index, eigenvector score, and article influence score (Garcia, Rodriguez-Sanchez, & Fedz-Valdivia, 2012, p. 1017). The Scimago journal ranking is derived from Scopus (Elsevier), while the other measures are based upon *Web of Science* data. Since h-index is an author-level measure, it is not addressed here. Perceptions of prestige based upon surveys of journal editors have also been conducted by various authors (Bernick & Krueger 2010; Forrester & Watson, 1994; Vocino & Elliott, 1982, 1984). Colson (1990) conducted a citation analysis of the journals at the time comparing impact factors to perceptions of esteem from the surveys of journal prestige. In future studies one or more of these newer measures may be used.

Exclusion of law journals

In his study, Wright (2011) acknowledges law, management, and political science as foundations of public administration. Also Waldo (1984) argued that administrative law comprised one of many influences upon the development of public administration (p. 25). I excluded law from my analyses, due to the lack of the citations between public administration and of law journals. The references to law journals in recent public administration literature were marginal.

Threshold of citations

A delimitation of my study is the threshold that I established in selecting citations for the analyses. I did not eliminate any journals for consideration based on the timeliness of the citing or cited references (such as limiting to the most recent two years for example). I established a threshold of less than five citations from any source, either citing or cited, so that I could focus on the most influential sources in my analyses. This process of setting limits on the number of citations establishes a measure of selection for those nodes that will be considered most prominent for the purposes of analyzing the network. The *Web of Science* itself sets a threshold by not listing a citation that isn't cited at least twice.

Self-citations

Self-citations are treated differently in the ego-network and whole-network analyses. In the ego-network analyses, self-citations are counted once as an out-degree measure. They are excluded from the calculations of in-degree measures. This ensures that the self-citations of a journal are not double-counted as both incoming and outgoing ties to itself. (It may be possible in the future to do this study by eliminating self-citations but I chose to include them since it is very common for journal articles to cite other journal articles from the same journal title).

In the case of whole networks, however, self-citations are not included in the centrality, core-periphery, or any other measurements. ““The main diagonal, or "self-tie" of an adjacency matrix is often ignored in network analysis”” (Hanneman and Riddle, 2005, chapter 5). Therefore, self-ties are excluded in my whole network analyses.

CHAPTER 4 RESULTS

The following section includes the results of my ego-net and whole-network analyses. I conducted all the analyses using UCINET. The specific routines I used are described below.

Ego Networks: IQV and Prestige Gap

Research questions for ego network analyses:

1. Is public administration an isolated and/or insular field in terms of journal citations? More specifically:
 - a. To what extent are public administration journals isolated from other fields? To answer this question, I compare the ego-networks of the citations (in-citations) of the articles published in the top three journals of public administration, with those of political science and management. These calculations include heterogeneity measures and ratios.
 - b. To what extent are public administration journals insular in terms of the citations by public administration journals of the journals in other fields (out-citations)? To answer this question, I compare the ego-networks of the citations of the articles published in other academic fields by the

articles published in the top three journals of public administration, with those of the top three journals in political science and management. These calculations include heterogeneity measures and ratios.

- c. Was there a change in the degree of isolation of public administration journals over time?
- d. Was there a change in the degree of insularity of public administration journals over time?

To what extent are public administration journals isolated from other fields? To what extent are public administration journals insular in terms of the citations by public administration journals of the journals in other fields? To answer these questions, I measure the heterogeneity of in-degree citations and out-degree citations, to assess to what extent the cited and citing references are spread across different fields by the journals. Then I calculated ratios of in-citations and out-citations for each of the top-three journals in each field (public administration, political science, and business management).

In the following sections, I present the IQV scores for in-degree and out-degree citations for public administration, political science, and business management in the years 2005, 2010, and 2015. As I noted in the methods chapter, IQV scores vary between 0 and 1. The score of “1” indicates maximum level of heterogeneity, while “0” indicates the lowest level of heterogeneity (i.e., total homogeneity). In general, the IQV scores

indicate how diverse the “cited journals” (in-degree) and the “citing journals” (out-degree) are.

Higher IQV scores for “cited journals” indicate that the journal was cited by journals in fields other its own field. This could be interpreted as that the journal is more “prestigious” in fields other than its own (e.g., public administration, or political science, or business management). In other words, the journal is not isolated, or it is less isolated.

Higher IQV scores for “citing journals” indicate that the journal cited more fields other than its own field. This could be interpreted that the journal has a wider “reach,” or that the journal is not insular (or it is less insular). The heterogeneity scores of the out-citation measures of the journals in the three fields can be compared to determine how insular the fields may be.

The IQV calculations include the measures for “all subjects” and “dichotomized” measures. The IQV scores for all subjects indicate how heterogeneous a journal’s citations are among all the fields included in the Web of Science database. The in-degree all subject scores indicate to what extent a journal is cited by other journals, including the ones in its own field. The out-degree all subject scores indicate to what extent a journal cited other journals, including the ones in its own field. These all subject scores are valuable in the sense that they provide an indication of the prestige and reach of each journal.

They do not directly answer my research questions (To what extent are public administration journals isolated and/or insular?) directly, however. To answer my questions more fully, I conducted IQV analyses with dichotomized categories. For each field I studied, I created separate dichotomized categories of journals (i.e., public

administration and others, political science and others, and business management and others). Then I ran IQV analyses for the in-degree and out-degree citations for each journal for the three years (2005, 2010, and 2015). The intention of dividing the ratios in this manner is to provide a more complete picture of the calculations for the measures of dispersion.

Change over time for in-degree measures of dispersion (IQV)

Table 4.1 shows the IQV scores for in-degree citations (cited journals) over time. The table includes scores for both the all the subjects and the dichotomized measures.

The IQV scores for all subjects of the cited journals reveals the levels of heterogeneity to which other journals, including that of the journals' own field, have cited the journals listed. Among the public administration journals, the in-degree measures for all subjects of JPART increased from .44 in 2005, to .56 in 2010, to .69 in 2015. In other words, there was a steady and strong increase of the heterogeneity of journals that were citing JPART over time. In the case of PAR, there was an increase from .72 in 2005 to .89 in 2010, but then a decline in 2015, to .79. It is important to note that the sizes of the IQV scores of PAR are larger than those of JPART. In other words, including the journals of public administration, a broader range of journals in all fields cited PAR, compared to the ones that cited JPART, during the period of time I studied. So, one can conclude, PAR was more prestigious in other fields, compared to JPART, but the prestige of JPART increased steadily over time. For ARPA, there was a slight increase from .45

in 2005 to .57 in 2010, and then a sharper decrease to .48 in 2015. These results may be interpreted that ARPA lost prestige in other fields in the period I studied.

The Dichotomized IQV scores indicate the prestige of each journal in other fields (i.e., heterogeneity in terms of a journal's citations by journals in fields other than the journal's own field). Among the public administration journals, the in-degree measures of JPART increased from .38 in 2005, to .53 in 2010, to .76 in 2015. In other words, there was a steady and strong increase of the heterogeneity of journals that were citing JPART over time. In the case of PAR, there was an increase from .79 in 2005 to 1.00 in 2010, but then a slight decline in 2015, to .93. It is important to note that the sizes of the IQV scores of PAR are larger than those of JPART. In other words, a broader range of journals in other fields that cited PAR, compared to the ones that cited JPART, during the period of time I studied. So, I can conclude, PAR was more prestigious in other fields, compared to JPART, but the prestige of JPART increased steadily over time. For ARPA, there was a slight decline from .77 in 2005 to .72 in 2010, and then a sharper decrease to .39 in 2015. These results may be interpreted that ARPA lost prestige in other fields in the period I studied.

Both the all subjects and dichotomized IQV scores of the political science and business management journals are higher than those of the public administration journals in the table, on average. In particular, the dichotomized scores show that the journals of political science and business management are more prestigious in other fields (they are less isolated; they are cited by "others" more), compared to the journals of public administration. Particularly the political science journals are the most prestigious overall, and they became even more so in 2015. But these interpretations should be qualified that

PAR and JPART have comparable IQV scores with the journals of business management, particularly in 2015.

Table 4.1

Measures of Dispersion (IQV) for Cited Journals (In-Degree): 2005, 2010, and 2015

	For All Subjects				Dichotomized with subject and all others			
		2005	2010	2015		2005	2010	2015
Public Adm	<i>JPART</i>	0.44	0.56	0.69	JPART	0.38	0.53	0.76
	<i>PAR</i>	0.72	0.89	0.79	PAR	0.79	1.00	0.93
	<i>ARPA</i>	0.45	0.57	0.48	ARPA	0.77	0.72	0.39
<i>Pol Sci</i>	<i>AJPS</i>	0.71	0.76	0.80	AJPS	0.81	0.85	0.91
	<i>APSR</i>	0.80	0.81	0.85	APSR	0.96	0.94	0.98
	<i>PANL</i>	0.34	0.59	0.81	PANL	0.38	0.56	0.96
<i>Bus Mgmt</i>	<i>AMR</i>	0.75	0.80	0.82	AMR	0.72	0.78	0.80
	<i>AMJ</i>	0.74	0.79	0.79	AMJ	0.70	0.78	0.74
	<i>ASQ</i>	0.75	0.76	0.77	ASQ	0.80	0.83	0.80

The results in Table 4.1 for all-years shows that of the public administration journals, PAR was the most prestigious among the journals in other fields (the highest cited journal IQV score), while ARPA was the least prestigious. In political science, APSR was the most prestigious among journals from other fields, while POL ANAL was the least prestigious. In the case of business management, ASQ was the most prestigious.

In comparing the three fields of public administration, political science, and business management, in terms of the all subject scores in 2015, one can observe that the three top public administration journals are more insular in terms of the in-citation IQV scores (PAR at .79, JPART at .69, and ARPA at .48) than the three journals of political

science (APSR at .85, PANL at .81, AJPS at .80) or business management (AMR at .82, AMJ at .79, and ASQ at .77). In terms of the in-citation measures, AMR and APSR received the most citations across disciplines.

The political science and business management journals are cited more frequently by other fields than they cite, whereas the public administration journals cite others more than they are cited. More specifically, the dichotomized heterogeneity scores in Table 4.1 indicate that the three management journals were cited by journals in a wide range of fields for all the three years analyzed (dichotomized IQV scores between 0.72 and .80), compared to the public administration journals that varied widely (IQV scores between 0.38 and 1.00). The political science journals for all the years also showed a wider spread (between 0.38 and 0.98) than business management, but showed overall higher IQV scores for most years.

Change over time for out-degree measures of dispersion

Table 4.2 shows the IQV scores for out-degree citations (citing journals) over time. The table includes scores for both all the subjects and the dichotomized scores.

The IQV scores for all subjects of the citing journals reveals the levels of heterogeneity to which these journals are citing other journals, including those of the journals' own field. Among the public administration journals, the out-degree measures for all subjects of JPART stayed at .90 in 2005 and 2010, and then declined slightly to .89 in 2015. In other words, there was a steady level of heterogeneity of journals that JPART was citing over time. In the case of PAR, there was a decline from .88 in 2005 to .75 in

2010, but then a rise in 2015, to .86. It is important to note that the sizes of the IQV scores of JPART are larger than those of PAR. In other words, including the journals of public administration, PAR was citing a broader range of journals, compared to the ones that cited JPART, during the period of time studied. So, one can conclude, PAR was more heterogeneous in terms of out-degree citations, compared to JPART. For ARPA, there was a slight increase from .69 in 2005 to .81 in 2010, and then a sharper decrease to .75 in 2015. These results may be interpreted that ARPA has a lower level of heterogeneity in terms of the journals that it is citing.

The Dichotomized IQV scores for out-degree indicate the level of heterogeneity to which these journals are citing other journals. (i.e., heterogeneity in terms of a journal's citations by journals in fields other than the journal's own field). Among the public administration journals, the out-degree measures of JPART stayed the same at 1.00 for 2005 and 2010, and then decreased slightly to .97 in 2015. In other words, there was a strong and steady level of heterogeneity of journals that JPART was citing over time. In the case of PAR, there was a decline from 1.00 in 2005 to .91 in 2010, but then an increase in 2015, to .98. It is important to note that the sizes of the IQV scores of JPART are larger than those of PAR. In other words, JPART is citing a broader range of journals in other fields than PAR, during the period of time I studied. So, one can conclude, JPART was reaching out more to other fields, compared to PAR. For ARPA, there was an increase from .74 in 2005 to .88 in 2010, and then a decrease to .83 in 2015. These results may be interpreted that ARPA reached out to a less heterogeneous range of journals than JPART or PAR.

Both the all subjects and dichotomized IQV scores of the political science and business management journals are similar to those of the public administration journals in the table, on average, with the exception of ARPA having the lowest scores.

Table 4.2

Measures of Dispersion (IQV) for Citing Journals (Out-Degree): 2015, 2010, 2005

	For All Subjects				Dichotomized with Subject and All Others			
		2005	2010	2015		2005	2010	2015
Public Adm	<i>JPART</i>	0.90	0.90	0.89	<i>JPART</i>	1.00	1.00	0.97
	<i>PAR</i>	0.88	0.75	0.86	<i>PAR</i>	1.00	0.91	0.98
	<i>ARPA</i>	0.69	0.81	0.75	<i>ARPA</i>	0.74	0.88	0.83
Pol Sci	<i>AJPS</i>	0.73	0.77	0.73	<i>AJPS</i>	0.75	0.90	0.91
	<i>APSR</i>	0.82	0.78	0.79	<i>APSR</i>	0.98	0.96	0.95
	<i>PANL</i>	0.74	0.87	0.76	<i>PANL</i>	0.91	1.00	0.96
Bus Mgmt	<i>AMR</i>	0.78	0.71	0.69	<i>AMR</i>	0.95	0.89	0.83
	<i>AMJ</i>	0.72	0.77	0.76	<i>AMJ</i>	0.81	0.90	0.86
	<i>ASQ</i>	0.76	0.68	0.76	<i>ASQ</i>	0.99	0.95	0.95

The scores in the “all subjects” section of table 4.2 show that public administration journals have larger IQV scores for their out-citations (IQV scores for all subjects averaging .83) compared to the political science journals (IQV scores for all subjects averaging .78) and the business management journals (averaging .74). The public administration journals reached out more to other fields than the political science or business management journals did.

The “dichotomized” section of table 4.2 show that many of the journals come in on a more equal footing: The IQV scores of the public administration journals (averaging: .92) are comparable to those of the political science journals (averaging: .92) and those of the management journals (averaging: .90).

Among the nine journals, based on the all-subjects calculations and the dichotomized calculations, JPART stands out as the most heterogeneous (or interdisciplinary): It has the widest reach (highest “out-degree” IQV score). Again, among the nine journals, ARPA is the most “insular” both in terms of “in-degree” and “out-degree” IQV scores.

In terms of out-citation IQV scores for all-subjects and dichotomized scores, the rankings do not change. In the all-subjects calculation for 2015, two of the top three public administration journals are the most heterogeneous among the nine journals (with JPART at .89 and PAR at .86). JPART and PAR, therefore, have a wider reach in terms of citing across disciplinary boundaries. In the case of the dichotomized calculation for 2015, the same two journals are the most heterogeneous among the nine journals as well (with JPART at .97 and PAR at .98) although they change rank order.

It can be observed in Table 4.2 that among the public administration journals for all years, JPART has the widest reach (the highest average citing journal IQV score of all subjects at .90 and dichotomized at .99), while ARPA has the narrowest reach (with the lowest average citing journal IQV score of all subjects at .74 and dichotomized at .82).

Heterogeneity scores and the prestige gap

There are important differences among the public administration, political science, and business management journals, in their in-citation (in-degree) and the out-citation (out-degree) IQV scores. The difference scores shown in tables 4.3 and 4.4 further indicate a “prestige gap” between the political science and business management journals on the one hand, and the public administration journals on the other. The differences are more pronounced in the calculation of all-subjects when compared to those of the dichotomized approach.

Table 4.3

Differences between All-Subject In-Citation and Out-Citation Heterogeneity Scores in 2005, 2010, and 2015

		2005			2010			2015		
		In-citation*	Out-citation**	Difference (In – Out)	In-citation*	Out-citation**	Difference (In – Out)	In-citation*	Out-citation**	Difference (In – Out)
Public Adm	JPART	0.44	0.9	-0.46	0.56	0.9	-0.35	0.69	0.89	-0.2
	PAR	0.72	0.88	-0.17	0.89	0.75	0.14	0.79	0.86	-0.07
	ARPA	0.45	0.69	-0.24	0.57	0.81	-0.23	0.48	0.75	-0.27
Pol Sci	AJPS	0.71	0.73	-0.02	0.76	0.77	-0.01	0.8	0.73	0.07
	APSR	0.8	0.82	-0.02	0.81	0.78	0.02	0.85	0.79	0.06
	PANL	0.34	0.74	-0.4	0.59	0.87	-0.28	0.81	0.76	0.05
Bus Mgmt	AMR	0.75	0.78	-0.03	0.8	0.71	0.1	0.82	0.69	0.13
	AMJ	0.74	0.72	0.02	0.79	0.77	0.02	0.79	0.76	0.03
	ASQ	0.75	0.76	-0.02	0.76	0.68	0.08	0.77	0.76	0.01

* In citations are citations of the journal by others (alter to ego)

** Out citations are the citations by the journal of others (ego to alter)

The differences in the scores in Table 4.3 are noteworthy for the all-subject calculations, especially for 2010 and 2015. The differences between the in-citations and out-citations for the public administration journals in 2015 are all negative and larger (between -0.20 and -0.07) compared to the all positive and smaller scores of the political science journals (between 0.05 and 0.07) and the business management journals (between .01 and .13). For 2010, the public administration journals had negative and positive scores (between -0.35 and 0.14), compared to the smaller negative and positive scores of the political science journals (between -0.28 and .02) and all the positive scores of the management journals (between 0.08 and 0.1). For 2005, the differences were less, in that the public administration journals had all negative scores (between -0.46 and -0.17), compared to the political science journals which also had negative, but overall higher, scores (from -.4 to -.02), and the similar scores of management (from -0.02 to -0.03).

The scores in 2005 for all the journals in the three disciplines were all negative with the exception of AMJ that had a score of 0.02. As noted in Table 4.3, the sum of differences in the IQV scores between the cited and citing journals for the all the public administration journals in 2005, 2010 and 2015 were all negative, with the exception of PAR in 2010 with a score of 0.14.

The difference in scores in Table 4.4 for the dichotomized calculations are mostly negative for all three fields, with a few exceptions. The differences between the in-citations and out-citations for the public administration journals in 2015 are all negative (between -0.5 and -0.43) compared to the smaller scores of the political science journals (between -0.01 and 0.03) and the business management journals were also negative

(between -.03 and -0.15) For 2010, the public administration journals had negative and positive scores (between -0.47 and 0.09), compared to the smaller negative and positive scores of the political science journals (between -0.44 and .02) and the tighter range of the negative scores of the management journals (between -0.11 and -0.12). For 2005, the public administration journals had negative and positive scores (between -0.61 and 0.03), compared to the political science journals which also had negative and positive scores, but overall higher, scores (from -.53 to .06), and the similar scores of business management (from -0.23 to -0.10).

Table 4.4

Differences between Dichotomized In-Citation and Out-Citation Heterogeneity Scores in 2005, 2010, and 2015

		2005			2010			2015		
		In-citation*	Out-citation**	Difference (In – Out)	In-citation*	Out-citation*	Difference (In – Out)	In-citation*	Out-citation**	Difference (In – Out)
Public Adm	JPART	0.381	1.00	-0.61	0.529	1.00	-0.47	0.763	0.97	-0.20
	PAR	0.787	1.00	-0.21	1	0.91	0.09	0.933	0.98	-0.05
	ARPA	0.771	0.74	0.03	0.721	0.88	-0.16	0.394	0.83	-0.43
Pol Sci	AJPS	0.806	0.75	0.06	0.854	0.90	-0.04	0.911	0.91	0.00
	APSR	0.957	0.98	-0.03	0.935	0.96	-0.02	0.981	0.95	0.03
	PANL	0.383	0.91	-0.53	0.56	1.00	-0.44	0.955	0.96	-0.01
Bus Mgmt	AMR	0.722	0.95	-0.23	0.782	0.89	-0.11	0.801	0.83	-0.03
	AMJ	0.703	0.81	-0.10	0.783	0.90	-0.12	0.742	0.86	-0.12
	ASQ	0.804	0.99	-0.19	0.825	0.95	-0.12	0.803	0.95	-0.15

The all-subject calculations for 2005, 2010 and 2015 indicate that the business management journals were cited to a greater degree by a diversity of journals than those of public administration or political science. Political science journals were cited more frequently, to a moderate degree, by a diversity of fields than that of public administration.

What does this mean? When analyzing the all-subject calculations for the years examined, these results indicate that the business management journals were cited by more journals in other scholarly fields than those in public administration or political science, especially in 2010 and 2015. Political science journals were cited more frequently by other fields than public administration, but only to a moderate degree.

The dichotomized calculations for 2005, 2010, and 2015 show a more mixed picture. Overall, the business management scores, while still negative, are higher than those for the public administration journals. The dichotomized results show that, unlike the all-subjects calculations, the political science journals, with the exception of PANL, were generally cited to a greater degree by a diversity of journals than those of public administration or of business management.

I can conclude from my findings that there is a prestige gap between the public administration journals and the political science and business management journals, based on both the all-subjects and the dichotomized approaches. While the differences are much more pronounced in the case of the all-subject calculations, the prestige gap is evident between public administration, on the one hand, and the political science and business management journals, on the other, especially in the case of ARPA and JPART in 2015. These results can be interpreted that public administration is isolated in the

sense that its journals are cited less by others, but its journals reach out more to other fields. Public administration is more isolated than insular, compared to political science and business management.

Ego Networks: Categorical Analyses Calculations of Ties for the Top Journals

The IQV scores indicate how heterogeneous a journal's in-citations and out-citations are. The differences between the IQV scores of in-citations and out-citations show the prestige gaps for the journals, as described in the previous section. Although IQV scores are good indicators of heterogeneity, they are also quite abstract. To understand the prestige of the journals in more tangible terms, I calculated the numbers of citations and their percentages, based on categorical attributes, for each of the nine journals I analyzed. The results of my analyses with these categorical attributes are presented in the tables in this section. In this section, I present only the detailed tables for 2015 to illustrate the calculation methods I used. These are Tables 4.5 to 4.10. As previously mentioned, the detailed tables for 2005 and 2010 are presented in Appendix E. In Table 4.11 below, I present the ratios of in-citations and out-citations for all the journals in the three fields.

The sign “+” in the following tables indicates that I combined the journals in cross-listed categories, if one of the lists was the field of interest to me. For example, the combined category of “Public Administration +” represents the categories of Public Administration, Interdisciplinary (Public Administration and Political Science), Public Administration Not indexed, and Public Administration and Other. For my analytical

purposes, the category of “Interdisciplinary (Public Administration and Political Science)” is included in the category of “Public administration +,” but it is not included in the category of “Political Science +” in the tables.

Public administration journals in-citations and out-citations

As is shown in Table 4.5, PAR had the lowest percentage of in-citations (62.9%) from other public administration journals among the three public administration journals in 2015. PAR also had the largest number of total citations in this year. JPART had 74.4% of its citations from public administration journals. ARPA had the highest percentage of citations from public administration journals (89%). These results can be interpreted that PAR had the largest percentage of its in-citations from fields other than public administration, followed by JART and ARPA. Therefore, PAR had the highest prestige in other fields, or it was the least isolated journal among the public administration journals.

Table 4.5

Public Administration Journals—In-Citations 2015 (measuring citations of other journals citing these journals)

	<i>JPART</i>		<i>PAR</i>		<i>ARPA</i>	
Incoming ties from	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Public Administration +	1527	0.744	2124	0.629	410	0.89
Other than Public Administration						
Political Science +	94	0.046	160	0.047	5	0.011
Business Management	93	0.045	271	0.08	0	0
Interdisciplinary	30	0.015	50	0.015	0	0
Psychology	0	0	8	0.002	0	0
Sociology	97	0.047	145	0.043	28	0.061
Law	6	0.003	34	0.01	0	0
Economics	7	0.003	42	0.012	0	0
International Relations	10	0.005	6	0.002	0	0
Engineering	7	0.003	10	0.003	0	0
Computer Science and Information Systems	27	0.013	100	0.03	10	0.022
Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical	0	0	62	0.018	0	0
Education	21	0.01	18	0.005	0	0
Environmental Studies	40	0.019	104	0.031	0	0
Communication	6	0.003	8	0.002	0	0
Criminal Justice	5	0.002	5	0.001	0	0
Math & Statistics	0	0	5	0.001	0	0
All Others (not included in any of the above categories)	22	0.011	31	0.009	0	0
Not indexed	48	0.023	194	0.057	8	0.017
Total	2040		3377		461	
Total of other than public administration	513		1253		51	

Table 4.5 also shows that the secondary fields for the in-citations of the three public administration journals (at least 4% of their total in-citations) were sociology (JPART, PAR, and ARPA), political science (JPART and PAR), and business management (PAR).

The results in Table 4.6 show that the three public administration journals cite other public administration journals at lesser percentages than the percentages of others' citations of them: JPART 41.1%, PAR 56.3%, and ARPA 70.8%. These percentages mean that public administration journals reach out to other fields at varying degrees. In other words, they are "insular" at varying degrees. ARPA is the most insular journal among the three: A large majority (70.8%) of the articles published in ARPA cite public administration journals. JPART is the least insular (most outreaching) journal among the three: only 41.1% of the articles published in JPART cite other public administration journals. PAR is between the two: 56.3% of the articles published in it cite other public administration journals. It is normal that every journal cites primarily itself and the other journals in its own field.

Table 4.6

Public Administration Journals—Out-Citations 2015 (measuring citations of these journals citing other journals)

	JPART		PAR		ARPA	
Outgoing ties to	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Public Administration +	745	0.411	1007	0.563	666	0.708
Other than Public Administration						
Political Science +	241	0.133	170	0.095	48	0.051
Business/Management	542	0.3	282	0.157	125	0.132
Interdisciplinary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychology	79	0.044	70	0.039	39	0.041
Sociology	77	0.043	100	0.056	22	0.023
Law	29	0.016	15	0.008	5	0.005
Economics	54	0.03	36	0.02	6	0.006
International Relations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Science and Information Systems	0	0	11	0.006	0	0
Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical	11	0.006	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	7	0.007
Environmental Studies	0	0	7	0.004	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Justice	0	0	0	0	6	0.006
Math & Statistics	9	0.005	10	0.006	0	0
All Others (not included in any of the above categories)	6	0.003	5	0.003	0	0
Not indexed	15	0.008	77	0.043	17	0.018
Total	1808	0.999	1790	1	941	0.997
Total of other than public administrations	1063		783		275	

The results in Table 4.6 also show that the following were the “most popular” other fields for the authors who published in the public administration journals (4% or more of their citations being to these fields): political science (JPART, PAR, and ARPA), business management (PAR and ARPA), psychology (JPART and ARPA), and sociology (PAR and ARPA).

Political science journals in-citations and out-citations

As shown in Table 4.7, APSR has the lowest percentage of in-citations (56.8%) among the political science journals, despite that it has the largest total number of citations. PANL has 60.5% of its citations from political science journals and the percentage for AJPS is 64.9%. These results can be interpreted that APSR had the largest percentage of its in-citations from fields other than political science, followed by PANL and AJPS. Therefore, APSR had the highest prestige in other fields and was the most heterogeneous in terms of cited references.

Table 4.7

Political Science Journals—In-Citations 2015 (measuring citations of other journals citing these journals)

	AJPS		APSR		PANL	
Incoming ties from	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Political Science +	4687	0.649	4888	0.568	729	0.605
Other than Political Science						
Public Administration +	411	0.057	576	0.067	53	0.044
Business Management	39	0.006	110	0.014	33	0.027
Interdisciplinary	25	0.003	72	0.008	0	0
Psychology	120	0.017	116	0.013	7	0.006
Sociology	356	0.049	516	0.06	42	0.035
Law	370	0.051	368	0.043	44	0.037
Economics	347	0.048	740	0.086	48	0.04
International Relations	299	0.041	524	0.061	83	0.069
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Science and Information Systems	17	0.002	21	0.002	6	0.005
Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical	78	0.011	78	0.009	65	0.054
Education	5	0.001	6	0.001	5	0.004
Environmental Studies	33	0.005	81	0.009	13	0.011
Communication	161	0.022	145	0.017	11	0.009
Criminal Justice	80	0.011	41	0.005	11	0.009
Math & Statistics	17	0.002	28	0.003	16	0.013
All Others	83	0.011	153	0.018	5	0.004
Not indexed	93	0.013	133	0.015	32	0.027
Total	7221	0.999	8596	0.999	1203	0.999
Total by others	2534		3708		474	

Table 4.7 also shows that the secondary fields for the in-citations of the three political science journals (at least 4% of their total in-citations) were economics (AJPS, APSR, and PANL) and international relations (AJPS, APSR, and PANL).

The results in Table 4.8 show that the three political science journals cite other political science journals at similar percentages as the percentages of others' citations of them: AJPS 65%, APSR 61.2%, and PANL 59.5%. These percentages mean that political science journals, like public administration journals, reach out to other fields at varying degrees. In other words, they are "insular" at varying degrees. AJPS is the most insular journal among the three: A majority (65%) of the articles published in AJPS cite political science journals. PANL is the least insular (most outreaching) journal among the three: 59.5% of the articles published in PANL cite other political science journals. APSR is between the two: 61.2% of the articles published in it cite other political science journals. It is normal that every journal cites primarily itself and the other journals in its own field.

Table 4.8

Political Science Journals—Out-Citations 2015 (measuring citations of these journals citing other journals)

	AJPS		APSR		PANL	
Outgoing ties to	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Political Science +	1183	0.65	679	0.612	377	0.595
Other than Political Science						
Public Administration +	0	0	11	0.01	0	0
Business Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interdisciplinary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychology	67	0.037	38	0.034	0	0
Sociology	41	0.023	31	0.028	17	0.027
Law	33	0.018	19	0.017	0	0
Economics	259	0.142	122	0.11	60	0.095
International Relations	76	0.042	84	0.076	12	0.019
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Science and Information Systems	0	0	0	0	6	0.009
Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical	11	0.006	0	0	35	0.055
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental Studies	11	0.006	10	0.009	5	0.008
Communication	18	0.01	6	0.005	0	0
Criminal Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0
Math & Statistics	33	0.018	0	0	80	0.126
All Others	0	0	20	0.018	0	0
Not indexed	87	0.048	89	0.08	42	0.066
Total	1819	1	1109	0.999	634	1
Total of others	636		430		257	

The results in Table 4.8 also show that the following were the “most popular” other fields for the authors who published in the political science journals (4% or more of their citations being to these fields): economics (AJPS, APSR, and PANL), and international relations (AJPS and APSR).

Business management journals in-citations and out-citations

As shown in Table 4.9, ASQ has the lowest percentage of in-citations (72.2%) among the business management journals. AMR has 72.3% of its citations from business management journals and the percentage for AMJ is 75.4%. These results can be interpreted that ASQ had the largest percentage of its in-citations from fields other than business management, followed by AMR and AMJ. Therefore, based on these calculations of percentages, considering that it had fewer incoming citations, ASQ had the highest prestige in other fields and was the most heterogeneous in terms of cited references.

Table 4.9

Business Management Journals--In-Citations 2015 (measuring citations of other journals citing these journals)

	AMR		AMJ		ASQ	
Incoming ties from	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Business Management	14430	0.723	17187	0.754	8457	0.722
Other than Business Management						
Public Administration +	525	0.026	497	0.022	340	0.029
Political Science +	17	0	20	0.001	14	0.001
Interdisciplinary	36	0.002	17	0.001	15	0.001
Psychology	1120	0.056	1513	0.066	501	0.043
Sociology	234	0.012	255	0.011	385	0.033
Law	10	0.001	16	0.001	17	0.001
Economics	300	0.015	259	0.011	136	0.012
International Relations	7	0	6	0	0	0
Engineering	483	0.024	488	0.021	300	0.026
Computer Science and Information Systems	1234	0.062	1070	0.047	731	0.062
Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical	256	0.013	265	0.012	218	0.019
Education	115	0.006	124	0.005	74	0.006
Environmental Studies	338	0.017	331	0.015	104	0.009
Communication	91	0.005	72	0.003	52	0.004
Criminal Justice	0	0	15	0.001	14	0.001
Math & Statistics	32	0.002	50	0.002	22	0.002
All Others	86	0.004	70	0.003	67	0.006
Not indexed	645	0.032	533	0.023	267	0.023
Total	19959	1	22788	0.999	11714	1
Total by others	5529		5601		3257	

Table 4.9 also shows that the secondary fields for the in-citations of the three business management journals (at least 4% of their total in-citations) were psychology (AMR, AMJ, and ASQ), and computer science and information systems (AMR, AMJ, and ASQ).

The results in Table 4.10 show that the three business management journals cite other business management journals at slightly lesser percentages as the percentages of others' citations of them: AMR 70.8%, AMJ 68.6%, and ASQ 61.4%. These percentages mean that business management journals, like the other two fields, reach out to other fields at varying degrees. In other words, they are "insular" at varying degrees. AMR is the most insular journal among the three: A majority (70.8%) of the articles published in AMR cite business/management journals. ASQ is the least insular (most outreaching) journal among the three: 61.4% of the articles published in ASQ cite other business management journals. AMJ is between the two: 68.6% of the articles published in it cite other business management journals. It is normal that every journal cites primarily itself and the other journals in its own field.

Table 4.10

Business Management Journals –Out-Citations 2015 (measuring citations of these journals citing other journals)

Outgoing ties to	AMR		AMJ		ASQ	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Business Management	1420	0.708	3155	0.686	632	0.614
Other than Business Management						
Public Administration +	12	0.006	17	0.004	0	0
Political Science +	6	0.003	0	0	0	0
Interdisciplinary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychology	324	0.162	854	0.186	143	0.139
Sociology	125	0.062	235	0.051	200	0.194
Law	0	0	7	0.002	0	0
Economics	9	0.004	115	0.025	24	0.023
International Relations	0	0	0	0	6	0.006
Engineering	0	0	6	0.001	0	0
Computer Science and Information Systems	0	0	5	0.001	0	0
Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical	0	0	28	0.006	11	0.011
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental Studies	9	0.004	14	0.003	5	0.005
Communication	53	0.026	0	0	0	0
Criminal Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0
Math & Statistics	0	0	19	0.004	0	0
All Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not indexed	47	0.023	144	0.031	8	0.008
Total	2005	0.998	4599	1	1029	1
Total by others	585		1444		397	

The results in Table 4.10 also show that the following were the “most popular” other fields for the authors who published in the business management journals (4% or more of their citations being to these fields): psychology (AMR, AMJ, and ASQ), and sociology (AMR, AMJ, and ASQ).

Observations on the citations between public administration, political science, and business management

The out-citation results in Table 4.6, Table 4.8, and Table 4.10 show that public administration, political science, and business management journals tend to cite the journals in their own fields foremost (40-70% for public administration, approximately 60% for political science, and 60-70% for business management). These results indicate that each field is “insular” somewhat. That is expected, because the members of any academic field normally cite others in their own field.

Tables 4.5 and 4.6 show that PAR had the lowest percentage of citations (62.9%) from other public administration journals and the highest percentage from the journals in other fields in 2015. This result is consistent with PAR’s highest in-citation heterogeneity score in Table 4.1 for all years. JPART had 74.4% of its citations from public administration journals in 2015. The percentage for ARPA was 89%. These results are also consistent with their respective dichotomized heterogeneity scores in Table 4.1. It should be noted that the total numbers of in-citations and out-citations of PAR are larger than those of JPART, because of the total numbers of articles published in these journals (PAR publishes 6 issues a year, whereas JPART publishes only 4). The total numbers of in-citations and out-citations for ARPA are the lowest. This means that PAR is being

cited by more journals outside of public administration across a broad range of disciplines than JPART or ARPA, including business management (.08 %), political science (.04 %), sociology (.043%), and computer science/information systems (.03 %).

Similar to public administration, in political science, the percentages of in-citations from and out-citations to other specific fields are not concentrated in any specific fields (Tables 4.7 and 4.8). In other words, there is no particular field whose journals are cited highly frequently by political science journals, nor do the journals of these other fields cite political science journals highly frequently. Political science journals are cited most frequently by public administration, law, economics, and international relations journals, and these percentages vary between 4.1% and 6.9%. It is noteworthy that the in-citations of the three political science journals by public administration journals vary between 4.4% and 6.7% as seen in Table 4.7. Public administration scholars seem to be following political science journals, but not as frequently as they follow business management.

When the results of the public administration citations in Table 4.5 and Table 4.6 are compared with the political science citations in Table 4.7 and Table 4.8, one can observe that the interest of public administration researchers in political science journals is not reciprocated: the percentages of political science journals that cite public administration journals does not pass .01 percent.

Political science appears to reach out to a select number of fields, particularly to economics (between 9.5% to 14 %). There are no out-citations to business/management journals by political science journals. Political science journals reach out to international relations and economics journals at the highest percentages (between 4.2% to 9.5%).

Regarding ties, the incoming citations to business management journals from public administration journals account for a very low percentage (averaging approximately 2%). The citations from the political science journals are essentially non-existent. In terms of outgoing ties, the three business management journals cited virtually no political science literature in the years studied. Similarly, the citations of public administration journals by them accounted for fewer than .006 percent of the outgoing citations.

Clearly public administration looks towards business management scholarship, as shown in the outgoing citations of public administration journals in Table 4.6, while that interest is not reciprocated by business management, as shown in the outgoing citations of business management journals in Table 4.10.

Ratios of ties

I calculated the ratios of ties by dividing the in-degree citations by the out-degree citations for each journal. The calculations were conducted to include ratios when the journal subject was included and ratios where the journal subject was excluded. The rationale here is to obtain an alternative measure of prestige to see the number of citations that the journal is citing (in-degree) in relation to the number of citations that the journal is being cited (out-degree). The all-subjects calculations provide an overall picture of the ratio regarding all of the citations flowing in and those flowing out. The all-others calculations, by excluding the journal's subject, provides a picture of the

multidisciplinary nature of the journal by seeing the flow of the citations to and from other disciplines.

As seen in Table 4.11 for both calculations, all of the journals in public administration have lower ratios than the other journals in political science and business management for all journals and all years.

Table 4.11

Ratios of Ties: 2005, 2010, and 2015

	For all subjects, including journal's own discipline				For all others, excluding journal's own discipline			
		2005	2010	2015		2005	2010	2015
Pub Adm	JPART	0.39	0.67	1.13	JPART	0.08	0.20	0.48
	PAR	0.95	1.04	1.89	PAR	0.55	1.48	1.60
	ARPA	0.20	0.32	0.49	ARPA	0.21	0.23	0.19
Pol Sci	AJPS	2.61	3.80	3.97	AJPS	2.92	3.46	3.98
	APSR	7.62	6.51	7.75	APSR	6.91	6.14	8.62
	PANL	0.37	1.32	1.90	PANL	0.11	0.42	1.84
Bus Mgmt	AMR	3.23	8.26	9.95	AMR	1.95	6.54	9.45
	AMJ	2.79	4.33	4.95	AMJ	2.27	3.35	3.88
	ASQ	5.61	18.39	11.38	ASQ	3.48	13.96	8.20

Both ratios show that public administration received less acknowledgement than the other fields, with the exception of PANL in selected years. In the case of the all-subjects calculations, Table 4.11 shows that the three public administration journals in general have ratios lower than 1, with the exceptions of the ratios of PAR in 2010 and 2015, and JPART in 2015. This means that public administrations journals, compared to the other journals, received fewer citations than those that they are sending out for all

fields. For the ratios excluding the subject, this too shows that of the non-subject citations coming in and coming out of the journals, public administration is being acknowledged less, with the exception of PANL in 2005 and 2010.

Also noteworthy in Table 4.11 is that the ratios of political science and business management journals are substantially higher than those of public administration journals (with the exception of PANL in 2005 and 2010). Two business management journals (ASQ and AMR) have the highest ratios in the table (13.96 for ASQ in 2010 and 9.45 for AMR in 2015 for the all-other calculations). These results mean that both political science and business management journals are highly prestigious among other fields.

Summary of Ego-Network Analyses

In summary, I sought in the ego analyses of my dissertation to answer these research questions.

1. Is public administration an isolated and/or insular field in terms of journal citations? More specifically:
 - a. To what extent are public administration journals isolated from other fields (in-citations)? These calculations include heterogeneity measures based upon categorical classification.
 - b. To what extent are public administration journals insular in terms of the citations by public administration journals of the journals in other fields

(out-citations)? These calculations include heterogeneity measures based upon categorical classification.

- c. Was there a change in the degree of isolation of public administration journals over time (in-citations)?
- d. Was there a change in the degree of insularity of public administration journals over time (out-citations)?

To answer the what extent are public administration journals isolated from other fields more specifically as stated in research question (1.a), I compared the ego-networks of the citations (in-citations) of the articles published in the top three journals of public administration, with those of political science and management. My findings show that generally public administration is isolated from other fields, as shown by cited references, but is not insular from other fields, as shown by citing references.

Among the nine journals, based on the all-subjects calculation and the dichotomized calculation, JPART stands out as the most heterogeneous (or interdisciplinary): It has the widest reach (highest “out-degree” IQV score).

To answer research question (1.b) as to what extent are public administration journals insular in terms of the citations by public administration journals of the journals in other fields (out-citations), I compared the ego-networks of the citations of the articles published in other academic fields by the articles published in the top three journals of public administration, with those of the top three journals in political science and business management.

In terms of out-citation IQV scores for all-subjects and dichotomized, there are differences in the scores of the measures of heterogeneity but the rankings do not change. In the all-subjects calculation for 2015, two of the top three public administration journals are the most heterogeneous among the nine journals (with JPART at .89 and PAR at .86). JPART and PAR, therefore, have a wider reach in terms of citing across disciplinary boundaries in that calculation. In the case of the dichotomized calculation for 2015, the same two journals are the most heterogeneous among the nine journals as well (with JPART at .97 and PAR at .98) although they change rank order.

Related to the IQV measures, I calculated a prestige gap between the public administration journals and those of political science and business management as shown in Table 4.3 for all-subjects and 4.4 for the dichotomized calculations. This is the difference between the in-citation IQV scores and the out-citation IQV scores. While the all-subjects approach showed significant differences between public administration and the other fields, the dichotomized approach showed a less pronounced difference.

The research question 1.c, as to whether there was a change in the degree of isolation of public administration journals (in-citations) over time, can be best answered by reviewing the dichotomized IQV scores in Table 4.4. The scores in Table 4.4 indicate prestige of each journal in other fields (i.e., heterogeneity in terms of a journal's citations by journals in fields other than the journal's own field). Among the public administration journals, the in-degree measures of JPART increased from .38 in 2005, to .53 in 2010, to .76 in 2015. In other words, there was a steady and strong increase of the heterogeneity of journals that were citing JPART over time. In the case of PAR, there was an increase from .79 in 2005 to 1.00 in 2010, but then a slight decline in 2015, to .93. So, one can

conclude, PAR was more prestigious in other fields, compared to JPART, but the prestige of JPART increased steadily over time. For ARPA, there was a slight decline from .77 in 2005 to .72 in 2010, and then a sharper decrease to .39 in 2015. These results may be interpreted that ARPA lost prestige in other fields in the period I studied.

The research question 1.d, as to whether there was there a change in the degree of insularity of public administration journals (out-citations) over time, can be best answered by reviewing the dichotomized IQV scores in Table 4.4. Among the public administration journals, the out-degree measures of JPART stated the same at 1.00 for 2005 and 2010, and then decreased slightly to .97 in 2015. In other words, there was a strong and steady level of heterogeneity of journals that JPART was citing over time. In the case of PAR, there was a decline from 1.00 in 2005 to .91 in 2010, but then an increase in 2015, to .98. It is important to note that the sizes of the IQV scores of JPART are larger than those of PAR. In other words, JPART is citing a broader range of journals in other fields than PAR, during the period of time I studied. So, one can conclude, JPART was reaching out more to other fields, compared to PAR. For ARPA, there was an increase from .74 in 2005 to .88 in 2010, and then a decrease to .83 in 2015. These results may be interpreted that ARPA reached out to a less heterogeneous range of journals than JPART or PAR.

As an alternative measure of journal prestige, I also examined the ratios of in-citations in relation to out-citations. Regarding the changes over time for the ratios of ties, as seen in Table 4.11, all of the journals in public administration have lower ratios than the other journals in political science and business management for all journals and all years (with the exception of PANL in 2005 and 2010), yet the ratios are rising for

JPART and PAR, but not for ARPA. This means that JPART and PAR are increasingly seeing a larger number of citations that are referencing those journals, from both within the field of public administration, and also outside the field. For ARPA, its ratios are increasing within the field of public administration, but declining when considering the fields outside of public administration.

Whole Network and Sub-Group Analyses

In this part of the dissertation I examine the relationships among the public administration journals using whole network analyses and sub-group analyses of their citations.

Research questions for whole network analyses:

2. What is the intellectual structure of the field of public administration, as represented in the citation networks of its journals? My more specific questions are as follows.
 - a. Which journals are more central and which ones are peripheral in the public administration journal citation network? How did they change over time? To answer these questions, I apply a series of centrality measures: degree centrality, normalized degree, and Bonacich degree.
 - b. How centralized is the overall structure of the citation network of public administration journals? How did it change over time? To answer these

questions, I calculated total in-degree scores and measures of density, including average degree centralization, network density, normalized average degree, and normalized density.

- c. What is the core periphery structure and how did it change over time? To answer these questions, I conducted core periphery analyses.
- d. Are there subgroups (cliques or factions) in the whole network of public administration journal citations? Did they change over time? In order to answer these questions, I conducted hierarchical clustering analyses.
- e. How do the networks fit into the small world concept? To answer this question, I apply a series of whole network analysis measures: clustering coefficient and small world index.
- f. How do the networks fit into the scale free network concept? To answer these questions, I discuss how the measures used in this research may provide evidence of this concept.

For the whole network analyses of the public administration journals, I used the following approaches: degree centrality (including normalized and Bonacich centrality), density measures (including average degree centralization, network density, normalized average degree, and normalized density), core-periphery analyses, clique/hierarchical clustering analyses, the clustering coefficient, and the Small World Index. The rationale behind this selection is that these measures will contribute to eliciting the structure of the whole networks for the purposes of this research.

As I mentioned in the methods sections, I am approaching the whole network analysis using the small-world and the scale-free network conceptualizations. In order to do this, I approach the whole networks analyses with the fundamental measures of nodes and whole networks. First, I identify the most prestigious journals in the network based on degree centrality scores. Next, I identify the density of the network and the clusters. I used Freeman's degree centrality and Bonacich's power centrality as measures of centrality in the public administration whole networks I analyzed. I also conducted measures of density and core-periphery to determine the structural properties of these networks. I then conducted sub-group analyses to find out if there were cliques within the whole networks. Regarding the small world conceptualization, I conducted calculations of the clustering coefficient to understand to what extent the network has low or high levels of density. Using UCINET, I also made calculations of the Small World Index. To support the conceptualization of the scale-free network concept, I propose how these multiple measures show preferential attachment and may explain the popularity of the networks' two core (central) journals: JPART and PAR.

Measures of centrality and changes over time

In order to answer the research question (2.a) of which journals are more central and which ones are peripheral in the public administration journal citation network, I apply a series of centrality measures: degree centrality, including average out-degree and in-degree, normalized degree, Bonacich (beta) degree, and normalized Bonacich (beta)

degree. Also I examined how measures of centrality changed over time. Table 4.12 displays degree centrality scores for the out-citations and the in-citations, normalized degree, beta, and beta normalized for the top ten journals. The full table for all of the public administration journals is presented in Appendix K.

Table 4.12

Degree Centrality Measures and JIF Scores for Out-Citations and In-Citations for Top Ten Public Administration Journals in 2005, 2010, and 2015

2005							
Title	Outdeg	Indeg	nOutdeg	nIndeg	Beta/ Bonacich	Beta Normalized	JIF
PAR	121	404	0.055	0.18	149099.84	4.476	1.10
JPART	166	165	0.075	0.08	49924.91	1.499	1.45
ADMIN SOC	135	65	0.061	0.03	22368.64	0.672	0.70
J POLICY ANAL MANAG	12	97	0.005	0.04	11820.41	0.355	0.86
ARPA	140	34	0.064	0.02	9163.43	0.275	0.62
PUBLIC ADMIN	72	166	0.033	0.08	6433.18	0.193	0.92
POLICY STUD J	109	29	0.05	0.01	5039.02	0.151	0.59
PUBLIC MONEY MANAGE	35	23	0.016	0.01	1413.12	0.042	0.72
J EUR PUBLIC POLICY	58	26	0.026	0.01	808.78	0.024	0.68
GOVERNANCE	48	63	0.022	0.03	468.89	0.014	1.35
2010							
Title	Outdeg	Indeg	nOutdeg	nIndeg	Beta/ Bonacich	Beta Normalized	
PAR	559	1126	0.072	0.14	357641.59	5.285	1.14
JPART	456	662	0.058	0.09	186847.92	2.761	2.09
ADMIN SOC	410	185	0.053	0.02	57908.40	0.856	0.94
PUBLIC ADMIN	396	344	0.051	0.04	47289.90	0.699	1.29
ARPA	356	173	0.046	0.02	37498.43	0.554	1.00
J POLICY ANAL MANAG	33	131	0.004	0.02	34177.52	0.505	2.25
REV PUBLIC PERS ADM	162	116	0.021	0.02	28100.73	0.415	0.89
PUBLIC MANAG REV	328	199	0.042	0.03	26843.63	0.397	1.30
INT PUBLIC MANAG J	261	94	0.033	0.01	22095.84	0.327	1.95
2015							
Title	Outdeg	Indeg	nOutdeg	nIndeg	Beta/ Bonacich	Beta Normalized	
PAR	769	1978	0.05	0.14	599836.19	5.35	2.64
JPART	669	1485	0.05	0.10	423279.66	3.77	3.89
PUBLIC ADMIN	536	760	0.04	0.05	114864.56	1.02	1.92
ARPA	559	382	0.04	0.03	90625.96	0.81	1.26
ADMIN SOC	315	349	0.02	0.02	75565.70	0.67	0.89
INT PUBLIC MANAG J	272	261	0.02	0.02	55987.19	0.50	1.23
PUBLIC MANAG REV	797	379	0.06	0.03	55876.79	0.50	1.87
REV PUBLIC PERS ADM	251	219	0.02	0.02	45736.43	0.41	1.22
J POLICY ANAL MANAG	18	200	0.00	0.01	39772.40	0.35	2.79
GOVERNANCE	102	293	0.01	0.02	26698.84	0.24	3.42

As noted in Table 4.12, the out-degree and in-degree centrality scores increased over time as a reflection of the increase of the size of the network. The normalized scores for the centrality measures standardizes the scores to allow for comparisons across the measures.

The normalized beta centrality scores of PAR vs. JPART show clearly that PAR had higher scores for each year, with 4.476 in 2005, 5.285 in 2010, and 5.345 in 2015. An interesting point is to note is that while JPART had lower beta scores, it rose steadily and quicker than PAR. JPART rose from 1.499 in 2005, to 2.761 in 2010, to 3.771 in 2015. This means that PAR, while having a lower JIF score than JPART in each year, retains a higher beta centrality score. In other words, within the field of public administration, PAR is more central, as a source that is cited (measured by in-degree centrality) and as a source that is citing others in the field (measured by out-degree centrality). However, it is possible that in the future, at this rate of growth, the beta centrality of JPART may eventually surpass that of PAR

I did not compare the JIF scores to the centrality scores since beta is based on the bounded network of public administration journals and JIF is an average calculation for all journals but limited by year. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note the contrasts between centrality and JIF.

Network centralization and density

In order to answer the research question 2.b (how centralized is the overall structure of the citation network of public administration journals), I calculated the whole-network calculations of total in-degree scores and measures of density, including average degree centralization, network density, normalized average degree, and normalized density. The results reveal that the public administration network is highly centralized. As I mentioned in the methods section, self-citations of the journals are not included in the whole network calculations.

The histograms of the in-citations of the public administration journals in 2005, 2010, and 2015 are presented in figures 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3. As noted, in-citations measure citations of other journals citing these journals.

Figure 4.1

Histogram of In-Citations of Public Administration Journals 2005

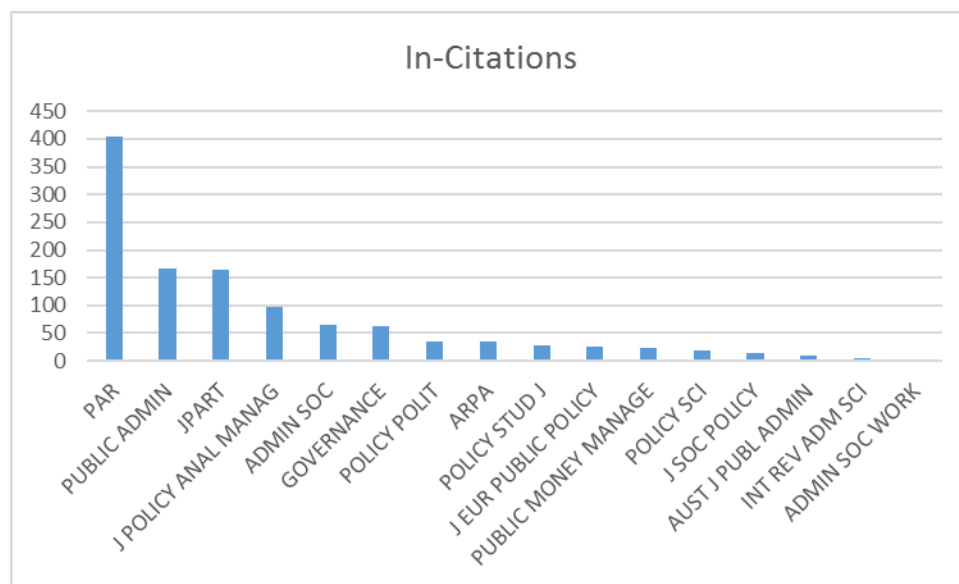


Figure 4.2: Histogram of In-Citations of Public Administration Journals 2010

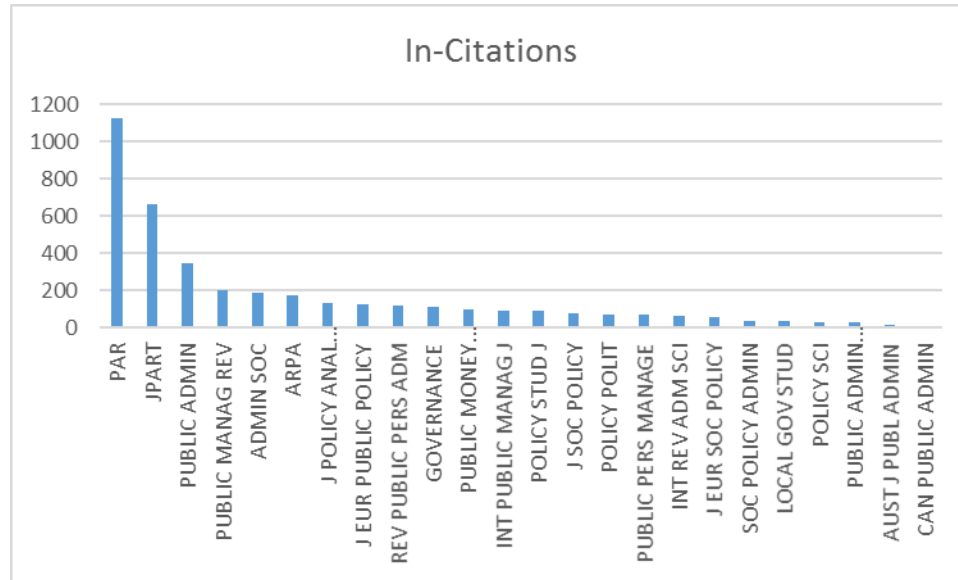
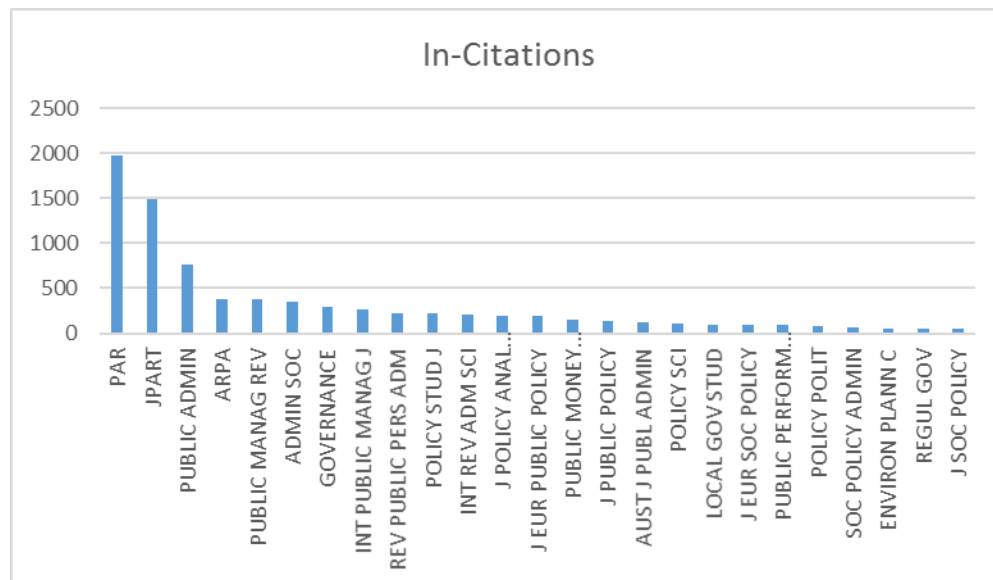


Figure 4.3: Histogram of In-Citations of Public Administration Journals 2015



Figures 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 show that the public administration journal citation network was highly centralized in the three years I analyzed: A few journals were cited in much higher frequencies than others. They also show that the degree of centralization of the network increased over time. PAR was the most frequently cited journal in all three years and the number of citations it received increased from 404 in 2005 to 1126 in 2010 and to 1978 in 2015. The second most highly cited journal was JPART. Its citations also increased from 165 in 2005 to 662 in 2010 and to 1485 in 2015. These two journals became more and more central in the public administration citation network.

The figures of the journal citation networks indicate that a highly and increasingly centralized network. To verify this observation, I computed a series of other social network analysis statistics. The measures of average degree centralization and density are presented in Table 4.13. The table also includes normalized centralization and density scores. There are various methods of normalizing degree centrality (Butts, 2006). I calculated the normalized scores by dividing the centralization and density scores by the number of journals in each year. As I noted in the methods chapter, the number of journals that were included in the public administration category of the Web of Science increased over the years. The different numbers of journals in 2005, 2010, and 2015 affect the centralization and density scores and that makes it problematic to compare the scores. The normalized scores control for the increase in the number of journals over the years.

Table 4.13

Cohesion Measures for Public Administration Network

	2005	2010	2015
Average Degree Centralization	2.913	5.053	9
Density	0.132	0.137	0.2
Number of Journals	23	38	46
Normalized Average Degree	0.127	0.133	0.196
Normalized Density	0.006	0.004	0.004

To generate the numbers in Table 4.13, I used the centralization measures for directed and valued graphs. These included the average degree, which is the average of the in-degree/out-degree ties. I calculated density, which is the number of ties divided by the maximum number of ties. I also calculated the normalized scores for average degree and for density, which is an attempt to re-express the measures by taking into account the strength of the tie data.

Density is a measure of the cohesion of a network. It is the number of ties in a network, expressed as a proportion of the possible number of ties (Borgatti et al., 2012, p. 150). Borgatti and his colleagues note that it is better utilized in a comparative way. The comparisons in Table 4.13 show that the density of the whole network did not change dramatically in the period I studied: It increased slightly from 0.132 to 0.137 to 0.2. Borgatti and his colleagues also note that density generally decreases as the size of a

network increases. That is why it is important to control for the increase in the size of the public administration journal citation network. The normalized density scores in the table show a slight decrease from 0.006 to 0.004 to 0.004 over the years. Therefore, the density of the network remained quite stable over the time I studied.

Borgatti and his colleagues note that “average degree” is a more intuitive method of measuring the cohesion of a network. It is the arithmetic average of ties each node has (p. 152). Table 4.13 shows that there were increases in the average degree centralization over the years. The average number of citations among the journals in the network increased over the years. Part of this increase can be attributed to the increase in the number of journals in the network, but even when the number of journals is controlled, there is a gradual and systematic increase in the average number of citations. The increase of normalized average degree centralization from 0.127 to 0.133 to 0.196 indicates that the average number of citations in the network increased steadily over time.

Core-periphery analyses

The density and average degree measures provide some indication of the public administration journal citation network, but they do not clearly characterize the structure of the network. To investigate the structure further and to answer research question (2.c) of what is the core periphery structure and how did it change over time, I conducted core-periphery analyses in UCINET.

As I mentioned in the methods section, while the measures of centrality make differentiations among nodes in degrees, the core -- periphery models separate central

nodes from others in a network distinctly (Borgatti et al., 2013, pp. 223-230). To state this in a different way, these models divide a network into two separate groups: the core and the periphery. In a core-periphery structure, the core nodes are well connected to the other core nodes and are clearly separated from the peripheral nodes.

There are two different algorithms that are used to measure cores and peripheries in UCINET: categorical and continuous. In the categorical approach, UCINET fits a core-periphery model to the network data to identify which actors belong in the core and which actors belong in the periphery (Borgatti, et al., 2002). In the case of the continuous approach, the model fits a core-periphery model to the network to provide an estimate of the “core-ness” or closeness of the core of each actor (Borgatti, et al., 2002). I conducted each of these operations in UCINET to generate the measures.

The results of these analyses confirm the centrality of PAR and JPART within the public administration journal citation network for the years I examined. Table 4.14 shows that these two journals were at the core of the network in 2005, together with *Administration and Society* (ADMIN SOC). In 2010 and 2015, PAR and JPART remained in the core of the network, but ADMIN SOC lost its core status.

Table. 4.14

Core-Periphery Measures of Public Administration Networks

Year	Core Journals	Core - Periphery Fit	Number of Journals
2005	PAR; JPART; ADMIN SOC	0.772	23
2010	PAR; JPART	0.856	38
2015	PAR; JPART	0.856	46

To provide more detail regarding the core-periphery structure of the network, I conducted the continuous core-ness model of the core periphery routine in UCINET. This routine seeks to identify the most “core” journals within the core-periphery calculation. This approach, in dividing the core from the periphery, correlates the scores to an ideal set of scores, in which core members score a value of 1 and periphery members score a value of 0 (Borgatti, et al., 2013, p. 229). The results are presented in Table 4.15. This table includes the top five core journals for each of the years. The full table is presented in Appendix L.

Table 4.15

Core-ness Measures of Public Administration Journal Network

2005		2010		2015	
PAR	0.844	PAR	0.788	PAR	0.679
JPART	0.374	JPART	0.431	JPART	0.524
ADMIN SOC	0.258	ADMIN SOC	0.263	ARPA	0.24
ARPA	0.253	ARPA	0.212	PUBLIC MANAG REV	0.231
POLICY STUD J	0.087	PUBLIC ADMIN	0.171	PUBLIC ADMIN	0.205

As seen in Table 4.15, PAR and JPART were the most core journals in the three years, with PAR being the most core journal for all the years. It can also be noted that PAR's core-ness score declined over time, from 0.844 in 2005, to 0.788 in 2010, to 0.679 in 2015. In the same period, the core-ness scores of JPART increased from 0.374 to 0.431 and to 0.524. While PAR clearly remains the most core journal in public administration, JPART gained a closer position to being the most core journal. Also notable was the decline of *A&S* as a core journal in the field: Its core-ness scores declined from 0.258 to 0.263 and to 0.148. The core-ness score of ARPA declined from 0.253 in 2005 to 0.212 in 2010, but then it rose to 0.24 in 2015.

It is notable that ARPA remained in the top four ranked journals for all years based on the core-ness calculations. While ARPA had many fewer in-citations (Figure 4.1, Figure 4.2, and Figure 4.3), it nevertheless had relatively high scores in the core-periphery calculations.

Subgroups in the whole network of public administration journal citations

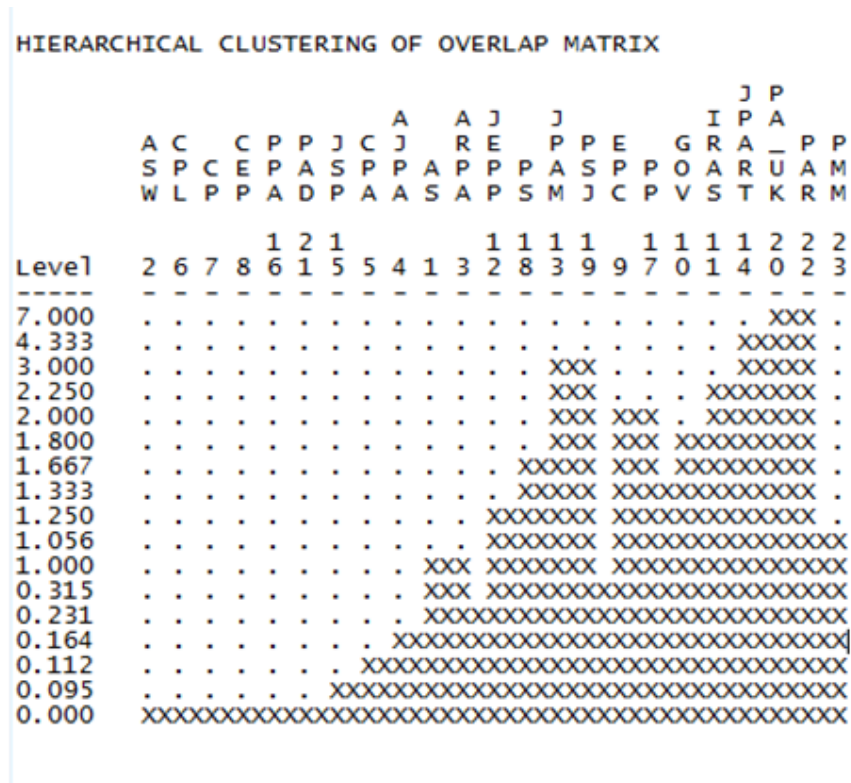
Although it was clear in the histograms of journal citations and the core-periphery analyses that the public administration journal citation network was highly and increasingly centralized in the period I studied, I also wanted to explore if there were also some identifiable sub-groups in the network. To answer the research question (2.d) if

there are there subgroups (cliques or factions) in the whole network of public administration journal citations, I conducted cluster analyses using UCINET.

The cluster analysis routine in UCINET generates hierarchical cluster dendograms of cliques of actors, or nodes. It is important to note that the formation of a clique is based on the operation that requires every actor to be adjacent to every other actor in the subset, and it is impossible to add more actors to the grouping without violating the condition (Borgatti, et. al, 2013, p. 183). The clique analysis routine in UCINET runs the number of times each pair of actors are in the same clique, as well as a hierarchical clustering routine based upon the pairings (Borgatti, et al., 2002). UCINET generates the dendogram called “clique co-membership matrix,” which is a proximity matrix where larger values show stronger connections, and a cluster diagram, which is generated by the hierarchical clustering procedure of the average link method (Borgatti, et. al, 2013, pp. 185-186).

The calculations of the clique participation scores allows one to see which journals were in a certain subgroup. The results of hierarchical clustering analyses (dendograms) are shown in figures 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6.

Figure 4.4. 2005 Hierarchical Clustering Dendrogram of Overlap Matrix*



*These journals have special abbreviations listed in Appendix C.

In Figure 4.4, it is evident that there was not a high level of clustering among the journals in 2005. There are some subgroups in the dendrogram, with an emerging cluster that is formed by three journals: JPART, PAR, and Public Administration (PA_UK) at level 7. Other journals join this cluster later: The *International Review of Administrative Sciences* (IRAS) joins at level 2.25, *Governance* (GOV) at level 1.8, for example. It is also worth noting the beginning of another sub-group: the public policy/policy analysis group. The *Journal of Policy Analysis & Management* (JPAM) and the *Policy Studies*

Journal (PSJ) join together at level 2.25 and Policy & Politics (PP) and Environmental Planning C (EPC) at 2.0. This is not yet a cohesive sub-group, however.

In Figure 4.5, one may note the formation of a large cluster that may be considered the traditional public administration cluster in 2010. This cluster begins with the joining of the core journals in the field (PAR and JPART) at the level 17.33. It consists of the following journals: JPART, PA_UK, PAR, and Public Management Review (PMR). In this figure, one can also observe that the subgroup of the journals of public policy/policy analysis is more cohesive than it was in 2005. This policy cluster emerges between the levels 11.5 to 19. One may also note the emergence of another cluster beginning at level 3 with the journals *Environmental Planning C* (EPC) and *Journal of European Social Policy* (JESP).

JPART, PAR, and ARPA. Cluster 3 includes policy journals that are international in scope. This cluster could be identified as the alternate public policy cluster.

Table 4.16

Clusters of Journals in Public Administration Network in 2015

Cluster 1	<i>ENVIRON PLANN C, GOVERNANCE, J POLICY ANAL MANAG, J PUBLIC POLICY, POLICY SCI, POLICY STUD J</i>
Cluster 2	<i>ADMIN SOC, ARPA, AUST J PUBL ADMIN, INT PUBLIC MANAG J, INT REV ADM SCI, JPART, LOCAL GOV STUD, PAR, POLICY SOC, PUBLIC ADMIN, PUBLIC MANAG REV, PUBLIC MONEY MANAGE</i>
Cluster 3	<i>J EUR PUBLIC POLICY, POLICY POLIT, SOC POLICY ADMIN</i>

The most important observation in the results of clique analyses is that public policy/policy analysis journals formed an increasingly distinct cluster between 2005 and 2015. It is not surprising that these journals cite each other more, because they share common sets of theories and research problems and it is highly likely that the researchers who publish in these journals consider them as belonging to a distinct field of study. These journals are included in the “public administration” category by the *Web of Science*. The core-periphery analyses above could not detect their distinction, because the audience of these journals is smaller than the audience of public administration and therefore total numbers of citations of these journals is smaller than those of the top journals of public administration (PAR and JPART). This is why without the clique analyses, the public policy/policy analysis journals could not be seen as a distinct subgroup. It is also noteworthy that this subgroup emerged more distinctly over time; it was not clearly formed in 2005.

The small world concept, the clustering coefficient, and the Small World Index

A small-world network is one where there are cohesive subgroups, showing a high level of closure, but also high levels of connectivity in which nodes can reach across the network in an efficient manner, showing short geodesic paths (Robins, 2015, p. 31). The small world model, also known as the Watts & Strogatz model, is one that may be defined as having a low average path length and a high clustering coefficient (Borgatti, et. al., 2013, p. 260). In the small-world conceptualization, “a friend of a friend is also a friend.”

In applying this concept to the citation networks of the public administration journals, one can see to what degree many journals attach to the “stars” of the network (i.e., cite the articles published in them more) and also how certain journals begin to cluster together based on their mutual connections to a prominent node in the network. I argue that the citation networks of public administration fit into this conceptualization. In essence, they are “clumpy” networks with short paths between the nodes.

Different measures may be used to demonstrate the existence of small-world networks, including the clustering coefficient and the small world index. The clustering coefficient is a measure of local density. The Small World Index provides a score showing if a certain network is more clustered than a random network.

The clustering coefficient serves as a measure of cohesion and provides a measure of the density of the network. As a measure of local density, the clustering coefficient shows the extent to which the nearest neighbors in a network are connected with one another. The two clustering coefficient calculations generated by UCINET are the mean

and the weighted overall clustering coefficient. The former is the mean of the clustering coefficient of all the actors, while the latter is the weighted mean of the clustering coefficient of all the actors each one weighted by its degree (Borgatti, et., al, 2002). I choose to share the weighted overall clustering coefficient in the table, since it takes into account the degree of a node.

UCINET generates a small world index as a measure of the small world network. The calculation provides a score showing if a certain network is more clustered than a random network. According to Borgatti (personal communication, 2018), the Small World Index “is a ratio of x/y where x is the extent to which your network is more clustered than a random network, and y is the extent to which your network has short paths relative to random networks. If the ratio is much greater than 1, then the network is said to be a small world network.”

Table 4.17 displays the clustering coefficients and the Small World Index scores of the public administration journal citation networks in 2005, 2010, and 2015. The clustering coefficient is similar to the concept of transitivity in that they both measure the extent to which networks may have high or low levels of clustering. In the case of social ties, the implication is that two people would be much more likely to be connected to each other if they have another connection in common (Newman, et. al., 2006, p. 286). As applied to a citation network, two journals are more likely to be connected to each other if they have a common journal that they are also connected to. As Table 4.17 displays, the network of journals has high pairing between the nodes and generates higher clustering coefficient scores. These scores may be seen in Table 4.17 with a clustering coefficient score of 6.839 in 2005; 11.396 in 2010; and 12.167 in 2015.

Table 4.17

Weighted Overall Clustering Coefficients and Small World Indexes for Public Administration Networks, 2005, 2010, and 2015

	Weighted Overall Clustering Coefficient	Small World Index Score
2005 Public Administration Network	6.839	5.319
2010 Public Administration Network	11.396	4.052
2015 Public Administration Network	12.167	2.883

How does one interpret the small world index scores for the public administration journal network over time? The results in the table can be interpreted by using Borgatti's criterion: If the Small World Index is much greater than 1, one could say that the network possesses the characteristics of a small world. Table 4.17 shows that the Small World Index score for 2005 was 5.319; it decreased to 4.052 in 2010, and then to 2.883 in 2015. Based on this trend in the scores, I can say that the public administration journal citation network became less "small world" over time. While the network became more clustered and denser, as indicated by the increase in the weighted overall clustering coefficient scores, the characteristics of the small world decreased. I am unable to explain this apparent contradiction in the two sets of scores. Further research may help explain it.

Scale-free networks

Are the public administration journal citation networks scale free (research question 2.f)? Since UCINET does not provide specific measures to show if a network is scale-free (i.e., whether it follows the Power Law), I cannot provide a specific result that would provide evidence for whether the public administration journal citation networks in 2005, 2010, and 2015 are scale free or not. However, I argue that the whole network analyses I conducted suggest the existence of a scale-free network. The distributions of citations in figures 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 suggest that they are non-random and they are not normally distributed. These distributions and the analytical results displayed in tables, particularly the degree centrality scores of journals (Table 4.12) and the core-periphery analysis results (Table 4.14) indicate that the distributions of the citations are heavily lopsided and that PAR and JPART are the journals that attract disproportionate numbers of citations within the network.

De Solla Price (1976) argued that there is a “cumulative advantage distribution” to explain why highly cited papers will continue to be cited with great frequency, based upon a statistical model, in examining bibliographic networks (p. 292). In the case of the public administration journal network, this skewed distribution reveals how citations in public administration may be generated based on the relationship of the success of already established literature (pp. 304-305).

Again, it is important to stress that recent research by Broido & Clauset (2018) has brought into question the existence of Power Laws and the scale-free concept in social networks. Considering that their research found that scale free networks were rare

in real world networks and that the power law cannot be shown to be a universal principle as applied to non-random networks (pp. 1-14), caution must be given in applying this concept to citation networks.

Summary of Whole Network Analyses

In this part of the dissertation I examined the relationships among the public administration journals using whole network analyses and sub-group analyses.

For the whole network analyses of the public administration journals, I used the following approaches: degree centrality (including normalized and Bonacich centrality), density measures (including average degree centralization, network density, normalized average degree, and normalized density), core periphery analyses, clique/hierarchical clustering analyses, the clustering coefficient, and the small world index. The rationale behind this selection of measures is that this approach will contribute to eliciting the structure of the whole networks for the purposes of this research.

The research questions I aimed to answer in this part of the dissertation are as follows.

2. What is the intellectual structure of the field of public administration, as represented in the citation networks of its journals? My more specific questions are as follows.
 - a. Which journals are more central and which ones are peripheral in the public administration journal citation network? How did they change

- over time? To answer these questions, I apply a series of centrality measures: degree centrality, normalized degree, and Bonacich degree.
- b. How centralized is the overall structure of the citation network of public administration journals? How did it change over time? To answer these questions, I calculated total in-degree scores and measures of density, including average degree centralization, network density, normalized average degree, and normalized density.
 - c. What is the core periphery structure and how did it change over time? To answer these questions, I conducted core periphery analyses.
 - d. Are there subgroups (cliques or factions) in the whole network of public administration journal citations? Did they change over time? In order to answer these questions, I conducted hierarchical clustering analyses.
 - e. How do the networks fit into the small world concept? To answer this question, I apply a series of whole network analysis measures: clustering coefficient and small world index.
 - f. How do the networks fit into the scale free network concept? To answer these questions, I discuss how the measures used in this research may provide evidence of this concept.

I approached the whole network analyses based upon the small world and the scale free conceptualizations. In order to do this, I analyzed the whole network with the fundamental measures of nodes and whole networks. First, I identified the most

prestigious journals in the network based upon degree centrality scores. Next, I identified the density of the network and the clusters. I used Freeman's degree centrality and Bonacich's power centrality as measures of centrality in the public administration whole networks I analyzed. I also conducted measures of density and core -- periphery to determine the structural properties of these networks. I then conducted sub-group analyses to find out if there were cliques within the whole networks. Regarding small world, I conducted calculations of the clustering coefficient to understand to what extent the network has low or high levels of density. Using UCINET, I also generated calculations of the small world index. To support the conceptualization of the scale free network concept, I proposed how these multiple measures show preferential attachment and may explain the popularity of the networks' two stars, JPART and PAR. To better visualize the matrix of journals in the networks, the UNICET whole network matrix displays are presented in Appendix M.

Regarding research question (2.a) of which journals are more central and which are more peripheral and how they changed over time, I applied different centrality measures to identify the most prominent journals. In analyzing the beta centrality scores of JPART and PAR as seen in Table 4.12, it is clear that PAR had higher scores for each year, with 4.476 in 2005, 5.285 in 2010, and 5.345 in 2015. PAR therefore can be viewed as the single most central actor in the public administration journal network over time. It is interesting to note however, that while JPART has had lower beta scores, it is rising steadily and quicker than PAR. JPART rose from 1.499 in 2005, to 2.761 in 2010, to 3.771 in 2015. Therefore, it may be possible that in the future, at this rate of growth, the beta centrality of JPART may eventually surpass that of PAR. This means that

JPART has the potential of becoming the most central journal in the network in the future, replacing that position that has been held by PAR.

Regarding research question (2.b) of how centralized is the overall structure of the network and how it changed over time, I calculated the in-citations and measures of density. My analyses of the in-citations, as displayed in the histograms in Figures 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3, reveals the public administration journal citation network to be highly centralized. The calculations showed that the degree of centralization of the network increased over time. PAR is the most frequently cited journal in all three years and the number of citations it received increased from 404 in 2005 to 1126 in 2010 and to 1978 in 2015. The second most highly cited journal is JPART. Its citations also increased from 165 in 2005 to 662 in 2010 and to 1485 in 2015. These two journals became more and more central in the public administration citation network.

In terms of research question (2.c) concerning the core-periphery analyses, as seen in Table 4.14 and 4.15, PAR and JPART were the most core journals in the three years, with PAR being the most core journal for all the years. It can also be noted that PAR's core-ness score declined over time, from 0.844 in 2005, to 0.788 in 2010, to 0.679 in 2015. In the same period, the core-ness scores of JPART increased from 0.374 to 0.431 and to 0.524. Again, similar to the changes in centrality scores, the core-ness measures show that PAR remains the most core journal, but JPART continues to rise as PAR slowly declines.

Regarding research question (2.d) if there are subgroups in the network and whether it changed over time, I conducted clique analyses and hierarchical clustering analyses. The most significant observation in the results is that public policy/policy

analysis journals formed an increasingly distinct cluster between 2005 and 2015. It is interesting to note that the core-periphery analyses above could not detect their distinction, because the audience of these journals is smaller than the audience of public administration and therefore total numbers of citations of these journals is smaller than those of the top journals of public administration (PAR and JPART). I was able to observe the formation of the public policy/policy analysis journal as a distinct subgroup based upon the clique analyses.

Regarding research question (2.e) if the network fits into a small world concept, the interpretation of the measures for the small world conceptualization shows that the network does fit into the small world conceptualization. The small world index scores for the public administration journal network shows that the network possesses characteristics of a small world. As seen in Table 4.17, the small world index scores for 2005 was 5.319, and then decreased to 4.052 in 2010, and then finally decreased further to 2.883 in 2015. The small world index scores are steadily decreasing. Based upon these measures, the network is becoming less random over time based upon the decrease in the small world index scores. In terms of the weighted overall clustering coefficient, the changes in score as shown in Table 4.17, from 6.839 in 2005, to 11.396 in 2010, to 12.167 in 2015, appear to show that the amount of clustering is rising over time. The calculations provide evidence of the small world conceptualization in that a high degree of clustering is taking place throughout the network.

Regarding research question (2.f) if the network fits into a scale-free network concept, it is more difficult to provide specific measures that would show how or why preferential attachment is taking place. I propose that all of the previous analyses

conducted here for the whole networks, including the measures of centrality, density, core-periphery, and cluster analyses, point to the conclusion that the network does fit into the scale free concept. Since UCINET does not provide specific measures to show if a network is scale-free, I argue that the various whole network analyses conducted here point to the existence of a scale-free network based upon the prominence of JPART and PAR within the network of public administration journals.

The network as a whole appears to show both characteristics of small world and scale-free conceptualizations. The prominence of JPART and PAR, as shown by the measures of centrality, density, and core-periphery, present a network in which a few nodes have many more connections than others. The evidence of the whole network analyses of the public administration network over time presents evidence that it is following the scale-free concept and following the Power Law. JPART and PAR appear to possess the “cumulative advantage distribution” as described by de Solla Price (1976) in analyzing bibliographic networks.

In conclusion, the whole network analyses conducted here reveals various characteristics of the public administration journal network. In terms of centrality, the two central actors, JPART and PAR, are becoming more prominent each year. Regarding network centralization, the network increasingly became more centralized over time with increasing number of citations being directed toward JPART and PAR. The core-periphery analyses confirmed the prestige of JPART and PAR but also showed that JPART is becoming more prominent over time and could surpass PAR based upon the level of change. From the clique analyses and hierarchical clustering analyses, a contrasting picture emerges of a centralized network of traditional public administration,

but with two distinct clusters of public policy journals, which became especially evident in 2010 and 2015. Finally, I argue that the network fits into the small world conceptualization based upon the small world index and clustering coefficient scores. In terms of the scale-free network concept, caution must be taken due to the controversy surrounding its methodology. While acknowledging these questions, I argue that the network fits into this characterization as well based upon the cumulative evidence of the whole network analyses presented here.

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSIONS

In my dissertation study, my overall aim was to better understand the field of public administration through examining the dissemination of knowledge through its scholarly journal citations.

In this research, I investigated the intellectual environment of public administration with analyses of scholarly journal publishing citation metrics in this field. The two purposes of this dissertation were to investigate whether public administration is an isolated and insular field, principally in relation to political science and business management, and to elicit the citation network structure of public administration journals. In an earlier study on journal citations in public administration, Wright (2011) found that research in public administration is largely isolated from the three disciplines that were believed to be its foundations: law, management, and political science. Using social network analyses of the citations, I examined the categorical relations between the citations and the characteristics of the ego networks of the public administration journals. I sought to verify this finding, provide more details, and examine explanations for the levels of isolation and insularity.

Using ego network analyses with the software UCINET, I examined the relative isolation and insularity of the top scholarly journals of public administration, in comparison to the top journals of two related fields: political science and business management. To investigate the changes in the ego networks of the journals in these three fields, I used the journal citations in the *Web of Science* in three years: 2005, 2010, and 2015. I calculated the citing and cited references based upon categorical

classification. I measured the changes in the ego networks of citations over time using the Index of Qualitative Variation. The results of my study confirmed Wright's finding that public administration is isolated, but my results provided more detail and nuance in this conclusion.

I also examined the network structure of public administration journals to determine the relative prestige of the journals, using whole-network analyses, and conceptualize the network as having characteristics of the small world model and a scale free network. In my analyses, I used multiple measures for the whole networks, including degree centrality, Bonacich centrality, core periphery, clique analyses, and the small world index. The results of the centrality and core-periphery analyses yield a picture of a centralized network among public administration journals. The clique analyses show that there are groups among public administration journals and that these groups became more discernable over time. The results of the clustering coefficient and the Small World Index support the concept of a small world model but also raise questions. While the scale-free network, or power law, cannot be shown with empirical evidence, it is surmised that preferential attachment is taking place based upon the results of the various whole network analyses.

Summary of Findings

In answering the research questions posed in this dissertation, I offered conceptualizations regarding both the ego and the whole network analyses. Regarding the ego network analyses, I examined how and why the field of public administration may be insular or isolated based on the outgoing and incoming citations of the top journals in the field and those of two related fields. I argued that the rationale for this insularity and isolation arises from the unique nature of the field and its intellectual/identity crisis. In the whole network analyses of public administration journal citations, I analyzed the structure of the networks with multiple whole network calculations. I offered a conceptualization that the citation networks have both the small-world and scale-free properties.

Ego network analyses

As I mentioned in the methods section, I approached the ego network analyses based on the conceptualization of insularity and isolation of the field of public administration. I argue that the insularity and isolation are caused by the unique nature of the field and its intellectual/identity crisis.

My findings on the cited references (or incoming ties) show that the top journals of public administration are isolated from other fields (question 1.a), but they are not insular from other fields, as the analyses of citing references (or outgoing ties) indicate.

To answer the question to what extent public administration journals are insular (question 1.b), I calculated the prestige gap between the public administration journals

and the journals in political science and business management in terms of their out-citations.

In answering the question whether there was a change in the degree of isolation of public administration journals over time (incoming ties) (question 1.c), I noted the high level of heterogeneity of the journals citing both JPART and PAR. For ARPA, there was a decline overall. These results may be interpreted that ARPA lost prestige in other fields in the period I studied, as indicated by the heterogeneity of incoming ties.

In my analyses to answer the question of whether there was there a change in the degree of insularity of public administration journals over time (out-citations) (question 1.d), I found that there was a strong and steady level of heterogeneity of journals that both PAR and JPART were citing during the period studied (between .88 and 1.0). For ARPA, the range varied from .74 to .88. These results may be interpreted that ARPA reached out to a less heterogeneous range of journals than JPART or PAR.

The changes in the ratios of ties over time, as shown in Table 4.11, indicate that all the journals in public administration have lower ratios than the journals in political science and business management with the exception of PANL in selected years. The ratios rose for JPART and PAR, but not for ARPA. This indicates that the citations of JPART and PAR by journals both within the field of public administration and outside the field increased over time. The ratios of ARPA increased within the field of public administration, but declined from journals outside the field.

Whole network analyses

I conducted the whole network analysis to identify whether there were small-world and scale-free properties in them. To identify small-world properties, I conducted clustering coefficients and Small World Index calculations.

To answer the question which journals are more central and which are more peripheral and how they changed over time (question 2.a), I analyzed multiple centrality measures. The results in Table 4.12 show that PAR can be viewed as the single most central actor, or node, in the public administration journal network during the period of time I examined. It is notable that while JPART had lower beta scores, its scores rose steadily and quicker than those of PAR. It is possible that the beta centrality of JPART may eventually surpass that of PAR. Then JPART will possibly become the most central journal in the public administration citation network.

To answer the research question of how centralized is the structure of the network and how it changed over time (question 2.b), I calculated measures of density. My findings show that the public administration journal citation network is highly centralized. PAR is the most frequently cited journal in all the three years and the number of citations it received increased. The second most highly cited journal is JPART. Both of these two journals became more and more central in the public administration citation network over time.

The core-periphery analyses I conducted to answer the question 2.c show that PAR and JPART were the most core journals in the three years studied, with PAR being the most core journal for all the years, as seen in Table 4.15. Similar to the changes in

the beta centrality scores, the core-ness measures reveal that PAR remains the most core journal, but JPART continues to rise as PAR slowly declines.

To answer the research question if there are subgroups in the network and whether it changed over time (question 2.d), I conducted clique analyses and hierarchical clustering analyses. While the public administration journal citation network is centralized, there are some clusters in it. The most notable of them is the cluster of the public policy/policy analysis journals, which became more distinct over time.

The Small World Index scores for the public administration journal network reveals that the network possesses the properties of a small world (question 2.e).

To answer the research question whether the network fits into a scale-free network concept (question 2.f), I developed the histograms of citations. I was unable to conduct more specific analyses. Although my results show that there are scale-free properties in the public administration journal citation network, more analyses need to be conducted for more refined results.

Insularity and isolation of public administration through ego network analyses

The concepts of insularity and isolation are mentioned in the discussions of the ego-network analyses of the top-three public administration journals. I conducted ego network analyses to generate measures of heterogeneity and ratios of ties to better understand the linkages between the top journals in public administration with those of political science and business management. I found that public administration was indeed isolated but not insular. A notable measure for this research was the differences in

sum of the in-degree and the out-degree scores for the citing and the cited journals. I identified this measure as a “prestige gap” between the public administration journals and those of political science and business management.

Wright (2011) demonstrated that that research in public administration was largely isolated from the three disciplines that were believed to be its foundations: law, management, and political science. In my research, I reached similar conclusions, but with a higher level of detail. Specifically, In the ego-network analyses, I examined the connections between public administration journals and the journals of other fields that reveals the isolation and insularity of the field.

The results of my ego analyses show that public administration is a field that reaches out to other fields, in terms of citations, but it is not cited with great frequency by the fields that it cites. For example, it is striking, as shown in Table 4.6 in the out-degree ties of the public administration journals in 2015, that 30% of JPART’s citations were to business management and over 13% were to political science. While in the case of PAR in 2015, over 15% of the citations were to business management and 9.5% were to political science. In both cases, business management is a field to which public administration seeks lessons and knowledge, more than from the field of political science.

Yet, as seen in Table 4.8, of the outgoing ties of the political science journals in 2015, there were virtually no citations to public administration, except in the case of APSR in which 1% of the citations were to public administration. (It should also be noted however that political science did not cite business management either). Speaking of business management, as seen in Table 4.12, there were no citations to political science and virtually no citations to public administration. While the business

management journals cited virtually no political science journals, the citations of public administration by business management were very low, at no less than 1% in the case of AMR and AMJ, and zero in the case of ASQ.

Eliciting the structure of the public administration citation network through whole network analyses

In the whole network analyses, I examined the network structure of public administration journals to determine the relative prestige of the journals and conceptualized the network as having characteristics of the small world model and a scale free network. In my analyses, I used multiple measures for the whole networks, including degree centrality, Bonacich centrality, core periphery, clique analyses, and the small world index. The results of the centrality and core-periphery analyses reveal a centralized network among public administration journals. The clique analyses show that there are groups among public administration journals and that these groups became more discernable over time. The results of the clustering coefficient and the Small World Index support the concept of a small world model. While the existence of scale-free networks, cannot be shown with empirical evidence, I suggest that two journals (PAR and JPART) receive preferential attachment.

An interesting finding was the contrast in measures of prestige between PAR and the JPART, the two top journals in the field, as revealed by the beta centrality scores. In analyzing the beta centrality scores of JPART and PAR as seen in Table 4.12, PAR had

higher scores than JPART for each year PAR therefore can be viewed as the single most central node in the public administration journal network.

The contrast in the IQV scores between PAR and JPART suggest a somewhat different story. As the in-degree IQV scores in Table 4.1 show, JPART is being recognized by more journals in other fields. PAR, on the other hand, appears to sustain an already established reputation. Across other fields, JPART is becoming more recognized over time.

While beyond the scope of this research, the differences between beta centrality scores and JIF scores are an interesting finding. PAR had higher beta centrality scores each year, while JPART had higher impact factor scores. So, in the field of public administration, PAR may be seen as serving as a type of “publication of record” in that it is citing older research, beyond the two-year citation window included in the JIF, and it serves as the most central journal. As it can be seen in Table 4.5, a larger number and percentage of journals, outside of the field of public administration, particularly business management, cite PAR with more frequency than JPART. While the journal impact factors show JPART as having the highest scores in each of the years examined, it is PAR that is viewed as the most prestigious, or important, journal, both inside and outside the field. As discussed, this could change as JPART continues to increase its level of centrality over time.

Another interesting finding is in the hierarchical clustering results of the public administration journals (Figures 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6). They show that the public policy/policy analysis journals emerged as subgroups in the public administration

network. Future studies may examine ties among the policy journals to better understand the changing relationship between the public administration journals with other fields.

I believe that the concept of centrality needs to be examined more within the study of journal citations, as an alternative, or a complement, to the prestige measures of the JIF. Future research in the use of centrality, and more broadly of SNA, will contribute to a better understanding of the networks of scholarly journal citations.

Concluding Thoughts

It is clear that the field of public administration exists in a state of conflict in terms of notions of prestige and as a result of its academic isolation as discussed. Yet the field continues to look to other disciplines for lessons and data so while it can be characterized as isolated, it is not insular. I proposed two broad explanations for different levels of isolation and insularity: the unique nature of the field and the intellectual/identity crisis of the field of public administration. The unique nature of the field provides a reason as to why it is not cited by other fields, and as to why it may be quite insular in terms of citing other fields. The intellectual crisis in the field is another explanation as to why the field may not be cited since it may not be viewed as a “scientific” field. As part of this intellectual crisis, the lack of a common identity may also help to explain the disconnection of public administration from other fields, particularly business management and political science.

Future studies may use ego-network analyses to explore different aspects of the links between public administration and other specific fields in order to identify trends. For example, in the case of the linkages between public administration and sociology, what specific articles are being cited by public administration, and vice versa? What fields are being ignored by public administration? Also, what are the themes that are being addressed in terms of the cross-disciplinary citations to/from the field of public administration?

Future studies may also further analyze the cliques within the field to better understand the relationship between the fields of public administration and public policy, particularly, but also among the public administration journals themselves. I found it interesting that more pronounced cleavages appear over time between the public administration and the public policy journals.

I hope that this dissertation establishes a foundation to the use of SNA to examine scholarly citations more generally, and to measure journal impacts in different ways particularly. The concept of centrality, as an alternative or complementary measure to the JIF, can provide a new way of viewing journal prestige and impact. The calculations of the measures of dispersion show the reach of a field beyond its own intellectual or disciplinary boundaries.

I also hope that my examination of the citations between the journals of public administration and those of others, and the citation networks within the field of public administration, will lead to a better understanding of the intellectual traditions and patterns in the field. It is my hope that this work contributes to the intellectual discourse

regarding knowledge dissemination in public administration and throughout the wider universe of scholarly publishing.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A:

Coding Based on Web of Science Subject Taxonomy

Table. <i>Coding for subject categories</i>
1: Public Administration
2. Public Administration and Other
3: Public Administration Not Indexed
4. Interdisciplinary Public Administration and Political Science
5. Political Science
6. Political Science and Other
7. Political Science Not Indexed
8. Management
9. Interdisciplinary Business
10. Business and Other
11. Economics
12. Law
13. Interdisciplinary
14. All Others
15. Not Indexed
16. Sociology
17. Communication
18. International Relations
19. Psychology
20. Engineering
21. Business Not indexed
22. Computer Science and Information Systems
23. Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical
24. Education
25. Environmental Studies
26. Mathematics and Statistics
27. Criminal Justice

Appendix B: Taxonomy Criteria Based upon Web of Science Classification (Numbers in parentheses relate to UCINET coding)

Public Admin (1-4): Titles (journals or other sources) classified as “public administration” (PA) include those titles with that single subject classification, coded as (1). Titles classified as “public administration and other” include those titles with the classification of public administration, plus one to three other non-political science classifications, including the subjects “planning and development,” “social work,” and “environmental studies,” coded as (2). Titles classified as “public administration not indexed” includes the titles that are clearly PA journals or sources, but are not indexed within the WOS citations indexes, and therefore do not have an impact factor, coded as (3). This does not include books, chapter, or government reports unless they are specifically public-administration related. Journals classified as “interdisciplinary public administration and political science” include all journals that have the combined classification, including three journals, LOCAL GOV STUD; REGUL GOV; and SCI PUBL POLICY, that have three classifications, but include PA and PS, coded as (4).

Political Science (5-7): Political science (PS) with one subject class is coded as (5). The subject classification “political science and other” (6) includes journals that have the PS classification along with 1-2 other non-PA classifications, such as “international relations,” “sociology,” or “communication.” While there is another classification for international relations, all dual classed journals will be included here, such as INT SECURITY and INT STUD QUART. The classification “political science not indexed” (7) includes journals that are clearly PS journals, but are not indexed within the WOS

citation indexes, and therefore do not have an impact factor. This does not include books, chapter, or government reports unless they are specifically political science related.

Management and Business (8-10 & 21): The classification of “management” (8) includes just those titles with the single categorization of that subject, or with the classification of that subject with “business” or “education” related subject headings that include “management.” It includes journals that have the subject classification of “business” and of “management.” It also includes journals that have those two classifications, or the single classification of “management,” along with one additional business classification such as “finance.” The classification of “interdisciplinary business” (9) includes all titles with a business classification, and another non-management classification, such as “ethics” and “psychology.” This includes journals with the dual subject classification of “business, finance” and “economics.” It includes the subject heading “industrial relations and labor.” This also includes all titles with a subject classification of “hospitality, leisure, sport & tourism.” The category of “business and other” (10) includes titles with the single classification of “business,” along with other journals that have the single classification of “business” or a related business classification such as “business finance.” The classification of “business not indexed” (21) includes all of the documents that are related to business but not indexed in the WOS. The “business not indexed” classification includes titles that are clearly business journals, but are not indexed within the WOS citation indexes, and therefore do not have an impact factor. This does not include books, chapter, or government reports unless they are specifically business related.

Economics (11): The classification of “economics” (11) is for just those titles with that single category, or for journals with that category and another unclassified category, such as “planning and development” and “urban studies.” Any title with this subject combined with a “business” subject, is classified in “business and other.”

Law (12): The classification of “law” is (12) is for those titles with that single classification and without any additional criteria.

Interdisciplinary (13): All multiple codes not included in the taxonomy are identified as “interdisciplinary.” The two journals that had both the classes of “law” and “economics” are classified as “interdisciplinary.” Any title that has the subject heading of “interdisciplinary” or “multidisciplinary” is included in the classification. Any journal that has two or more subjects not part of other classifications here is included, such as “environmental sciences” and “energy and fuels.” In addition, “family studies” and “social work” are included here. Other WOS subjects in the classification include: “area studies,” “cultural studies,” “multidisciplinary sciences, and “interdisciplinary social sciences.”

All Others (14): The code for “all others” is (14). These journals include those items with the single classifications found in all of the other journals in the WOS and not part of other classified items listed in this taxonomy. This includes the items with subject headings such as “social work,” “ethics,” and “planning and evaluation.”

Not indexed (15): The code for “not indexed” is (15). These journals and other items are not indexed within the WOS citation indexes, and therefore do not have an impact factor. This includes the items identified as “non-traditional” that includes books, book chapters,

and various types of reports, including government reports. Non-indexed, conference proceedings, regardless of subject area, are included here. From this classification, items that were either public administration, political science, or business management were re-classified into the subject classes described above.

Sociology and interdisciplinary social sciences (16): This code includes all of the titles with that single subject classification, as well as all journals with that classification, and another classification or another field outside of the currently classified fields. This classification also includes anthropology. For this study, all journals that include the classification of “management” are in the “management” category.

Communication and interdisciplinary communication (17): This code includes all titles with the single subject classification as well as all journals with this classification and other multiple classifications.

International relations and interdisciplinary international relations (18): This classification includes any title with this subject classification.

Psychology (19): This code is used for all of those titles with the single classification of a discipline in psychology, such as “social psychology,” and “applied psychology,” or journals with multiple classifications of “psychology” and another behavioral science field, or another field outside of the currently classified fields. All psychology journals with a dual business related classification with a business classification, such as J APPL PSYCHOL and LEADERSHIP QUART, are classified in the “interdisciplinary business” category.

Engineering (20): This code is used for all titles with that classification, including “industrial engineering” and all of the other fields that include “engineering” and another non-management subject heading.

Computer Science and Information Systems (22): This code includes all titles with that subject classification, single or multiple. This code includes all “computer science” and “information systems” subject classifications.

Health Care Science and Service and Medical Sciences (23): This code includes all titles that contain these subject classifications with single or multiple headings. This code includes items with “public, environmental and occupational health” and “nursing” subject categories. This classification includes “healthcare science and services” and “veterinary sciences” including all medical sciences. This code also includes the subject heading of “rehabilitation.”

Education (24): This classification includes all titles listed as “education and educational research.”

Environmental Studies, Natural Sciences, and Science (25): This classification includes all titles with that subject classification; includes agriculture interdisciplinary; biology, also includes subjects with dual classifications such as “environmental studies and urban studies.” This codes includes all items with the subjects of “fisheries,” “nuclear science and technology,” “microbiology,” “energy,” “oceanography,” “water resources,” and “ecology.”

Statistics and Mathematics (26): This classification includes all titles with the subjects of “statistics and probability.”

**Appendix C: Public Administration Listing of Journal Titles in the Web of Science:
2005, 2010, 2015**

<i>Table C.1. Public administration titles indexed in the Web of Science 2005</i>	
JCR Abbreviated Title*	Full Journal Title
ADMIN SOC (AS)	Administration & Society
ADMIN SOC WORK (ASW)	Administration in Social Work
AM REV PUBLIC ADM (ARPA)	American Review of Public Administration
AUST J PUBL ADMIN (AJPA)	Australian Journal of Public Administration
CAN PUBLIC ADMIN (CPA)	Canadian Journal of Public Administration
CAN PUBLIC POL (CPP)	Canadian Public Administration --- Administration Publique du Canada
CLIM POLICY (CP)	Climate Policy
CONTEMP ECON POLICY (CEP)	Contemporary Economic Policy
ENVIRON PLANN C (EPC)	Environment and Planning C – Government and Policy
GOVERNANCE (GOV)	Governance
INT REV ADM SCI (IRAS)	International Review of Administrative Sciences
J EUR PUBLIC POLICY (JEPP)	Journal of European Public Policy
J POLICY ANAL MANAG (JPAM)	Journal of Policy Analysis and Management
J PUBL ADM RES THEOR (JPART)	Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory
J SOC POLICY (JSP)	Journal of Social Policy
PHILOS PUBLIC AFF (PPA)	Philosophy & Public Affairs
POLICY POLIT (PP)	Policy and Politics
POLICY SCI (PS)	Policy Sciences
POLICY STUD J (PSJ)	Policy Studies Journal
PUBLIC ADMIN (PA_UK)	Public Administration
PUBLIC ADMIN DEVELOP (PAD)	Public Administration and Development
PUBLIC ADMIN REV (PAR)	Public Administration Review
PUBLIC MONEY MANAGE (PMM)	Public Money & Management

*In parentheses are special abbreviations for Figures 4.4 to 4.7 that display the Hierarchical Clustering Dendrogram

<i>Table C.2. Public administration titles indexed in the Web of Science 2010</i>	
JCR Abbreviated Title*	Full Journal Title
ADMIN SOC (AS)	Administration & Society
ADMIN SOC WORK (ASW)	Administration in Social Work
AM REV PUBLIC ADM (ARPA)	American Review of Public Administration
AMME IDARESI DERG (AID)	Amme Idaresi Dergisi
AUST J PUBL ADMIN (AJPA)	Australian Journal of Public Administration
CAN PUBLIC ADMIN (CPA)	Canadian Journal of Public Administration
CAN PUBLIC POL (CPP)	Canadian Public Administration --- Administration Publique du Canada
CLIM POLICY (CP)	Climate Policy
CONTEMP ECON POLICY (CEP)	Contemporary Economic Policy
ENVIRON PLANN C (EPA)	Environment and Planning C – Government and Policy
GEST POLIT PUBLICA (GPP)	Gestion y Politica Publica
GOVERNANCE (GOV)	Governance
INNOVAR-REV CIENC AD (IRCA)	Innovar - Revista de Ciencias Administrativas y Sociales
INT PUBLIC MANAG J (IPMJ)	International Public Management Journal
INT REV ADM SCI (IRAS)	International Review of Administrative Sciences
J ACCOUNT PUBLIC POL (JAPP)	Journal of Accounting and Public Policy
J EUR PUBLIC POLICY (JEPP)	Journal of European Public Policy
J EUR SOC POLICY (JESP)	Journal of European Social Policy
J HOMEL SECUR EMERG (JHSE)	Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
J POLICY ANAL MANAG (JPAM)	Journal of Policy Analysis and Management

J PUBL ADM RES THEOR (JPART)	Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory
J SOC POLICY (JSP)	Journal of Social Policy
LOCAL GOV STUD (LGS)	Local Government Studies
PHILOS PUBLIC AFF (PPA)	Philosophy & Public Affairs
POLICY POLIT (PP)	Policy and Politics
POLICY SCI (PS)	Policy Sciences
POLICY STUD J (PSJ)	Policy Studies Journal
PUBLIC ADMIN (PA_UK)	Public Administration
PUBLIC ADMIN DEVELOP (PAD)	Public Administration and Development
PUBLIC ADMIN REV (PAR)	Public Administration Review
PUBLIC MANAG REV (PMR)	Public Management Review
PUBLIC MONEY MANAGE (PMM)	Public Money & Management
PUBLIC PERS MANAGE (PPM)	Public Personnel Management
REV CLAD REFORMA DEM (RCRD)	Revista del CLAD Reforma y Democracia
REV POLICY RES (RPR)	Review of Policy Research
REV PUBLIC PERS ADM (RPPA)	Review of Public Personnel Administration
SOC POLICY ADMIN (SPA)	Social Policy & Administration
TRANSYLV REV ADM SCI (TRAS)	Transylvanian Review of Administrative Sciences

*In parentheses are special abbreviations for Figures 4.4 to 4.7 that display the Hierarchical Clustering Dendrogram

<i>Table C.3. Public administration titles indexed in the Web of Science 2015</i>	
JCR Abbreviated Title*	Full Journal Title
ADMIN SOC (AS)	Administration & Society
AM REV PUBLIC ADM (ARPA)	American Review of Public Administration
AMME IDARESI DERG (AID)	Amme Idaresi Dergisi
AUST J PUBL ADMIN (AJPM)	Australian Journal of Public Administration
CAN PUBLIC ADMIN (CPA)	Canadian Public Administration --- Administration Publique du Canada
CAN PUBLIC POL (CPP)	Canadian Public Policy – Analyse de Politiques
CIV SZLE (CS)	Civil Szemle
CLIM POLICY (CP)	Climate Policy
CONTEMP ECON POLICY (CEP)	Contemporary Economic Policy
ENVIRON PLANN C (EPC)	Environment and Planning C – Government and Policy
GEST POLIT PUBLICA (GPP)	Gestion y Politica Publica
GOVERNANCE (GOV)	Governance
HUM SERV ORG MANAGE (HSOM)	Human Service Organizations Management Leadership & Governance
INT PUBLIC MANAG J (IPMJ)	International Public Management Journal
INT REV ADM SCI (IRAS)	International Review of Administrative Sciences
J ACCOUNT PUBLIC POL (JAPP)	Journal of Accounting and Public Policy
J COMP POLICY ANAL (JCPA)	Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis
J EUR PUBLIC POLICY (JEPP)	Journal of European Public Policy
J EUR SOC POLICY (JESP)	Journal of European Social Policy
J HOMEL SECUR EMERG (JHSE)	Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
J POLICY ANAL MANAG (JPAM)	Journal of Policy Analysis and Management
J PUBL ADM RES THEOR (JPART)	Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory
J PUBLIC POLICY (JPP)	Journal of Public Policy
J SOC POLICY (JSP)	Journal of Social Policy

LEX LOCALIS (LL)	Lex Localis-Journal of Local Self-Government
LOCAL GOV STUD (LGS)	Local Government Studies
NONPROFIT MANAG LEAD (NPML)	Nonprofit Management & Leadership
POLICY POLIT (PP)	Policy and Politics
POLICY SCI (PS)	Policy Sciences
POLICY SOC (POLS)	Policy and Society
POLICY STUD J (PSJ)	Policy Studies Journal
POLICY STUD-UK (PS_UK)	Policy Studies
PUBLIC ADMIN (PA_UK)	Public Administration
PUBLIC ADMIN DEVELOP (PAD)	Public Administration and Development
PUBLIC ADMIN REV (PAR)	Public Administration Review
PUBLIC MANAG REV (PMR)	Public Management Review
PUBLIC MONEY MANAGE (PMM)	Public Money & Management
PUBLIC PERFORM MANAG (PPM)	Public Performance & Management Review
PUBLIC PERS MANAGE (PPM)	Public Personnel Management
REGUL GOV (RG)	Regulation & Governance
REV CLAD REFORMA DEM (RCRD)	Revista del CLAD Reforma y Democracia
REV POLICY RES (RPR)	Review of Policy Research
REV PUBLIC PERS ADM (RPPA)	Review of Public Personnel Administration
SCI PUBL POLICY (SPP)	Science and Public Policy
SOC POLICY ADMIN (SPA)	Social Policy & Administration
TRANSYLV REV ADM SCI (TRAS)	Transylvanian Review of Administrative Sciences

*In parentheses are special abbreviations for Figures 4.4 to 4.7 that display the Hierarchical Clustering Dendrogram

Appendix D: Master List of Categorized Journals and Sources Indexed in the Web of Science

Abbreviated Publication Title	Indexed Category
1. 10 PUBL MAN RES C OC	Not Indexed
2. 11 PUBL MAN RES C MA	Not Indexed
3. 14 WUH INT C EB	Not Indexed
4. 2 INT C ADV ED	Not Indexed
5. 2 INT C ED SOC	Not Indexed
6. 2 WAY STREET I DYNAM	Not Indexed
7. 2010 ACM C COMP	Not Indexed
8. 2010 C MAN CHIN	Not Indexed
9. 2010 INT C MAN SCI	Not Indexed
10. 6 GLOB FOR REINV GOV	Not Indexed
11. 9 WUH INT C EB VOLS	Not Indexed
12. ABACUS	Business and Other
13. ACAD INT BUS SERIES	Business Not Indexed
14. ACAD MANAG ANN	Business Management
15. ACAD MANAG LEARN EDU	Business Management
16. ACAD MANAGE EXEC	Business Management
17. ACAD MANAGE J	Business Management
18. ACAD MANAGE PERSPECT	Business Management
19. ACAD MANAGE REV	Business Management
20. ACAD MED	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
21. ACAD OF MANAGEMEN	Business Not Indexed
22. ACAD_REV LATINOAM AD	Business Management
23. ACCIDENT ANAL PREV	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
24. ACCOUNT AUDIT ACCOUN	Business and Other
25. ACCOUNT BUS RES	Business and Other
26. ACCOUNT FINANC	Business and Other
27. ACCOUNT FORUM	Business Not Indexed
28. ACCOUNT HORIZ	Business and Other
29. ACCOUNT ORG SOC	Business and Other
30. ACCOUNT REV	Business and Other
31. ACTA OECON	Economics
32. ACTA POLIT	Political Science
33. ACTA SOCIOL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
34. ACTION RES_LONDON	Business Management
35. ACTUAL PROBL ECON	Economics

36. ADAPTIVE GOVERNANCE	Public Administration Not Indexed
37. ADM BEHAV STUDY DECI	Public Administration Not Indexed
38. ADM POLICY MENT HLTH	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
39. ADM STATE STUDY POLI	Public Administration Not Indexed
40. ADMIN BEHAV	Public Administration Not Indexed
41. ADMIN LAW REV	Law
42. ADMIN LAW TREATISE	Public Administration Not Indexed
43. ADMIN SCI QUART	Business Management
44. ADMIN SOC	Public Administration
45. ADMIN SOC WORK	Not Indexed
46. ADMIN THEOR PRAXIS	Public Administration Not Indexed
47. ADULT LEARN PROF	Not Indexed
48. ADV COMPLEX SYST	Mathematics and Statistics
49. ADV EXP SOC PSYCHOL	Psychology
50. ADV INT MARKETING	Business Not Indexed
51. ADV INTEL SYS RES	Not Indexed
52. ADV PUBLIC INTER ACC	Business Not Indexed
53. ADV SCI LETT	Environmental Studies
54. ADV SOC SCI EDUC HUM	Not Indexed
55. ADV STRATEG MANAGE	Business Management
56. AEBMR ADV ECON	Business Not Indexed
57. AER ADV ENG RES	Not Indexed
58. AFR AFFAIRS	Political Science and Other
59. AFR J ACCOUNT AUDIT	Business Not Indexed
60. AFR J BUS MANAGE	Business Not Indexed
61. AFR J INF SYST	Business Not Indexed
62. AFR RES B	Not Indexed
63. AFR SECUR REV	Political Science Not Indexed
64. AG SOFTW DEV CURR	Not Indexed
65. AGE DIRECT CITIZEN P	Public Administration Not Indexed
66. AGEING SOC	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
67. AGENDAS ALTERNATIVES	Public Administration Not Indexed
68. AGGRESS VIOLENT BEH	Psychology
69. AGR ECON_BLACKWELL	Economics
70. AGRIBUSINESS	Economics
71. AI SOC	Not Indexed
72. ALL ORG ARE PUBLIC B	Public Administration Not Indexed
73. ALLIANCE GLOB SUSTAI	Public Administration Not Indexed
74. AM ANTHROPOL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
75. AM BEHAV SCI	Psychology

76. AM BUS LAW J	Business Not Indexed
77. AM C	Not Indexed
78. AM COUNTY FRONTIERS	Public Administration Not Indexed
79. AM ECON J_APPL ECON	Economics
80. AM ECON J_ECON POLIC	Economics
81. AM ECON J_MACROECON	Economics
82. AM ECON J_MICROECON	Economics
83. AM ECON REV	Economics
84. AM EDUC RES J	Education
85. AM FILM IND	Not Indexed
86. AM HIST REV	All Others
87. AM INTERGOVERNMENTAL	Not Indexed
88. AM J BUS	Business Not Indexed
89. AM J COMMUN PSYCHOL	Psychology
90. AM J COMPL LAW	Law
91. AM J EDUC	Education
92. AM J EVAL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
93. AM J INT LAW	Law
94. AM J NURS	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
95. AM J PHARM EDUC	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
96. AM J POLIT SCI	Political Science
97. AM J POLITI IN PRESS	Political Science Not Indexed
98. AM J PREV MED	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
99. AM J PSYCHIAT	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
100. AM J PUBLIC HEALTH	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
101. AM J SOCIOL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
102. AM POLIT QUART	Political Science
103. AM POLIT RES	Political Science
104. AM POLIT SCI REV	Political Science
105. AM POLIT THOUGHT	Political Science Not Indexed
106. AM PSYCHOL	Psychology
107. AM PUBLIC SERVICE RA	Public Administration Not Indexed
108. AM REV CAN STUD	Not Indexed
109. AM REV PUBLIC ADM	Public Administration
110. AM SOCIOL REV	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
111. AM STAT	Mathematics and Statistics
112. AM VOTER	Political Science Not Indexed
113. AMFITEATRU ECON	Economics
114. AMIS 2010 P 5 INT C	Business Not Indexed

115.	AMME IDARESI DERG	Public Administration
116.	AN PSICOL_SPAIN	Psychology
117.	ANAL SOC ISS PUB POL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
118.	ANAL URBAN SERVICE D	Public Administration Not Indexed
119.	ANN AM ACAD POLIT SS	Political Science and Other
120.	ANN APPL STAT	Mathematics and Statistics
121.	ANN BEHAV MED	Psychology
122.	ANN DAAAM	Not Indexed
123.	ANN M MIDW POL SCI A	Political Science Not Indexed
124.	ANN MATH STAT	Not Indexed
125.	ANN PUBLIC COOP ECON	Business Not Indexed
126.	ANN REGIONAL SCI	Interdisciplinary
127.	ANN STAT	Not Indexed
128.	ANN TOURISM RES	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
129.	ANNU M AM POLIT SCI	Political Science Not Indexed
130.	ANNU REV ECON	Economics
131.	ANNU REV LAW SOC SCI	Law
132.	ANNU REV POLIT SCI	Political Science
133.	ANNU REV PSYCHOL	Psychology
134.	ANNU REV SOCIOL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
135.	ANTHROPOLOGIST	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
136.	APPL ECON	Economics
137.	APPL ECON LETT	Economics
138.	APPL ERGON	Engineering
139.	APPL GEOGR	All Others
140.	APPL LINEAR STAT MOD	Mathematics and Statistics
141.	APPL MULTIPLE REGRES	Mathematics and Statistics
142.	APPL PSYCHOL_INT REV	Psychology
143.	ARGUM OECON	Economics
144.	ARMED FORCES SOC	Political Science and Other
145.	ART J	Not Indexed
146.	ASIA PAC BUS REV	Business Management
147.	ASIA PAC EDUC REV	Education
148.	ASIA PAC J HUM RESOU	Business Management
149.	ASIA PAC J MANAG	Business Management
150.	ASIA PAC J MARKET LO	Business Not Indexed
151.	ASIA PAC J TOUR RES	Interdisciplinary Business
152.	ASIA_PAC J ACCOUNT E	Business and Other

153.	ASIA_PAC J COOP EDUC	Not Indexed
154.	ASIAN BUS MANAG	Business Management
155.	ASIAN J BUS ETHICS	Business Management
156.	ASIAN J COMMUN	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
157.	ASIAN J SOC PSYCHOL	Psychology
158.	ASIAN J SOC SCI	Interdisciplinary
159.	ASIAN J TECHNOL INNO	Interdisciplinary Business
160.	ASIAN POLIT POLICY	Political Science Not Indexed
161.	ASIAN REV ACCOUNT	Business Not Indexed
162.	ASIAN SOC WORK POLIC	Not Indexed
163.	ASIAN STUD REV	Interdisciplinary
164.	ASIAN SURV	All Others
165.	ASLIB J INFORM MANAG	Computer Science and Information Systems
166.	ASME INT DES ENG	Engineering
167.	ASSESSMENTS REG	Not Indexed
168.	ATTRACTION PARADIGM	Not Indexed
169.	AUDITING_J PRACT TH	Business and Other
170.	AUST ACCOUNT REV	Business and Other
171.	AUST J CAREER DEV	Business Not Indexed
172.	AUST J MANAGE	Business Management
173.	AUST J POLIT SCI	Political Science Not Indexed
174.	AUST J PUBL ADMIN	Public Administration
175.	AUSTRALAS ACCOUNT BU	Business Not Indexed
176.	AUSTRALAS J INF SYST	Not Indexed
177.	AUSTRIAN J POLIT SCI	Political Science
178.	AUTOMAT CONSTR	Engineering
179.	B LAT AM RES	All Others
180.	BALT J MANAG	Business Management
181.	BASIC APPL SOC PSYCH	Psychology
182.	BASICS QUAL R	Not Indexed
183.	BE J ECON ANAL POLI	Economics
184.	BE J THEOR ECON	Economics
185.	BEHAV BRAIN SCI	Psychology
186.	BEHAV GENET	Psychology
187.	BEHAV INFORM TECHNOL	Psychology
188.	BEHAV SCI LAW	Psychology
189.	BEHAV THEOR FIRM	Business Not Indexed
190.	BELL J ECON	Business Not Indexed
191.	BETRIEB FORSCH PRAX	Business Management
192.	BIG IDEAS COLLABORAT	Public Administration Not Indexed

193.	BIOMETRICS	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
194.	BIOMETRIKA	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
195.	BMC FAM PRACT	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
196.	BMC HEALTH SERV RES	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
197.	BMC MED RES METHODOL	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
198.	BMC PUBLIC HEALTH	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
199.	BMJ OPEN	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
200.	BMJ QUAL SAF	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
201.	BOSTON U LAW REV	Law
202.	BRIT ACCOUNT REV	Business and Other
203.	BRIT FOOD J	All Others
204.	BRIT J IND RELAT	Interdisciplinary Business
205.	BRIT J MANAGE	Business Management
206.	BRIT J POLIT INT REL	Political Science and Other
207.	BRIT J POLIT SCI	Political Science
208.	BRIT J PSYCHOL	Psychology
209.	BRIT J SOC PSYCHOL	Psychology
210.	BRIT J SOC WORK	All Others
211.	BRIT J SOCIOL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
212.	BRIT POLIT	Political Science
213.	BUDG PROC STAT	Public Administration Not Indexed
214.	BUFFALO LAW REV	Law
215.	BUILD RES INF	Business Not Indexed
216.	BUILT ENVIRON PROJ A	Not Indexed
217.	BUREAUCRACY REPRESEN	Public Administration Not Indexed
218.	BUREAUCRACY WHAT GOV	Public Administration Not Indexed
219.	BUS ETHICS	Interdisciplinary Business
220.	BUS ETHICS Q	Interdisciplinary Business
221.	BUS HIST	Interdisciplinary Business
222.	BUS HORIZONS	Business and Other
223.	BUS IMPROVEMENT	Business Not Indexed
224.	BUS INFORM SYST ENG+	Computer Science and Information Systems
225.	BUS PEACE SUSTAIN DE	Business Not Indexed
226.	BUS PERF MEAS MAN	Business Not Indexed
227.	BUS PROCESS MANAG J	Business Not Indexed
228.	BUS SOC	Business and Other
229.	BUS SOC REV/INNOV	Business Not Indexed
230.	BUS STRATEG ENVIRON	Business Management
231.	BUS WEEK	Business Not Indexed

232.	C ELECTORAL CONNECTI	Political Science Not Indexed
233.	C POLIT EC HIST	Political Science Not Indexed
234.	C RECONSIDERED	Not Indexed
235.	CAH ETUD AFR	Not Indexed
236.	CALIF LAW REV	Law
237.	CALIF MANAGE REV	Business Management
238.	CAMB J ECON	Economics
239.	CAMB REV INT AFF	International Affairs
240.	CAMBRIDGE HDB EXPERT	Business Not Indexed
241.	CAMBRIDGE J ECON	Economics
242.	CAN J ADM SCI	Business Management
243.	CAN J BEHAV SCI	Psychology
244.	CAN J POLIT SCI	Political Science
245.	CAN J SOCIOL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
246.	CAN PUBLIC ADMIN	Public Administration
247.	CAN PUBLIC POL	Public Administration
248.	CAN REV SOCIOL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
249.	CANADIAN FOREIGN POL	Political Science Not Indexed
250.	CAREER DEV INT	Business Management
251.	CASE BUREAUCRACY PUB	Public Administration Not Indexed
252.	CASE STUD CITY CO	Public Administration Not Indexed
253.	CASE STUDY RES DESIG	Business Not Indexed
254.	CENT EUR J OPER RES	Business Management
255.	CENT EUR J PUBL HEAL	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
256.	CHALLENGING PERFORMA	Public Administration Not Indexed
257.	CHANGE SOC BUS ENV	Business Not Indexed
258.	CHEM LISTY	All Others
259.	CHI2010 P 28 ANN	Business Not Indexed
260.	CHILD ADOL PSYCH CL	Psychology
261.	CHILD YOUTH SERV REV	Interdisciplinary
262.	CHIN J COMMUN	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
263.	CHIN MANAG STUD	Business Management
264.	CHINA ECON REV	Economics
265.	CHINA INT J	Interdisciplinary
266.	CHINA QUART	All Others
267.	CHINESE PUBLIC ADM	Public Administration Not Indexed
268.	CITIES	Public Administration Not Indexed
269.	CITIZENSHIP STUD	Political Science
270.	CITYSCAPE	Public Administration Not Indexed

271.	CIV SZLE	Public Administration
272.	CIVIL SERVICE REFORM	Public Administration Not Indexed
273.	CLARIFY SOFTWARE INT	Not Indexed
274.	CLIM POLICY	Public Administration and Other
275.	CLOTH TEXT RES J	Interdisciplinary Business
276.	COGNITIVE PSYCHOL	Psychology
277.	COGNITIVE SCI	Psychology
278.	COLL RES LIBR	Computer Science and Information Systems
279.	COLLABORATIVE PUBLIC	Public Administration Not Indexed
280.	COLLECT WORKS	Political Science Not Indexed
281.	COLUMBIA J LAW SOC P	Law
282.	COLUMBIA J WORLD BUS	Interdisciplinary Business
283.	COLUMBIA LAW REV	Law
284.	COMM COM INF SC	Business Not Indexed
285.	COMMONW J LOCAL GOV	Public Administration Not Indexed
286.	COMMUN ACM	Computer Science and Information Systems
287.	COMMUN MONOGR	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
288.	COMMUN RES	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
289.	COMMUN THEOR	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
290.	COMMUNICATION	Not Indexed
291.	COMMUNIS POST_COMMUN	Political Science and Other
292.	COMP EUR POLIT	Political Science
293.	COMP POLIT	Political Science
294.	COMP POLIT STUD	Political Science
295.	COMP SOCIOL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
296.	COMPANION ORG	Business Not Indexed
297.	COMPETITIVE ADVANTAG	Business Not Indexed
298.	COMPLEXITY	Mathematics and Statistics
299.	COMPTAB CONTROL AUDI	Business Not Indexed
300.	COMPUT EDUC	Education
301.	COMPUT HUM BEHAV	Computer Science and Information Systems
302.	COMPUT IND	Computer Science and Information Systems
303.	COMPUT MATH ORGAN TH	Computer Science and Information Systems

304.	COMPUT SUPP COOP W J	Computer Science and Information Systems
305.	CONCEPT REPRESENTATI	Political Science Not Indexed
306.	CONFL RESOLUT Q	Public Administration Not Indexed
307.	CONFLICT MANAG PEACE	International Affairs
308.	CONNECTED COMMUNITIE	Not Indexed
309.	CONSTELLATIONS	Political Science Not Indexed
310.	CONSTITUTION SOC OUT	Political Science Not Indexed
311.	CONSTR ECON BUILD	Business Not Indexed
312.	CONSTR MANAG ECON	Business Not Indexed
313.	CONTEMP ACCOUNT RES	Business and Other
314.	CONTEMP ECON POLICY	Economics
315.	CONTEMP POLIT	Political Science
316.	CONTEMP POLIT THEORY	Political Science
317.	CONTROV ELECT DEMOCR	Political Science Not Indexed
318.	CONVERGENCIA	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
319.	COOP CONFL	Political Science and Other
320.	CORNELL HOSP Q	Interdisciplinary Business
321.	CORNELL INT LAW J	Law
322.	CORNELL LAW REV	Law
323.	CORP GOV	Business Management
324.	CORP GOV_INT J BUS S	Business Not Indexed
325.	CORP GOV_OXFORD	Business and Other
326.	CORP REPUT REV	Business Not Indexed
327.	CORP SOC RESP ENV MA	Interdisciplinary Business
328.	CORPORATE REPUTATION	Business Not Indexed
329.	COUNTY GOV ERA CHAN	Public Administration Not Indexed
330.	CREAT INNOV MANAG	Business Management
331.	CREATING PUBLIC VALU	Public Administration Not Indexed
332.	CREATIVITY RES J	Psychology
333.	CRIM JUSTICE BEHAV	Criminal Justice
334.	CRIME DELINQUENCY	Criminal Justice
335.	CRIME LAW SOCIAL CH	Criminal Justice
336.	CRIMINOLOGY	Criminal Justice
337.	CRIT CITIZENS GL	Political Science Not Indexed
338.	CRIT PERSPECT ACCOUN	Business and Other
339.	CRIT REV	Political Science
340.	CROSS CULT MANAG	Business Management
341.	CROSS_CULT RES	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
342.	CUAD ECON DIR EMPRES	Business and Other

343.	CULT ORGAN	Business Management
344.	CULT SOCIOL_LONDON	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
345.	CULT WARS DOCUMENT	Not Indexed
346.	CULTURES CONSEQUENCE	Not Indexed
347.	CURR DIR PSYCHOL SCI	Psychology
348.	CURR ISSUES TOUR	Interdisciplinary Business
349.	CURR OPIN ENV SUST	Not Indexed
350.	CURR OPIN PSYCHOL	Psychology
351.	CURR PSYCHOL	Psychology
352.	CURR TREND PUB SECT	Public Administration Not Indexed
353.	CYBERNET SYST	Computer Science and Information Systems
354.	DADOS_REV CIENC SOC	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
355.	DAILY GATER	Not Indexed
356.	DATA BASE ADV INF SY	Computer Science and Information Systems
357.	DECIS SUPPORT SYST	Computer Science and Information Systems
358.	DECISION SCI	Business Management
359.	DEFENCE PEACE ECON	Economics
360.	DELEGATING POWERS T	Public Administration Not Indexed
361.	DELIBERATE DISCRETIO	Public Administration Not Indexed
362.	DELIBERATIVE DEMOCRA	Public Administration Not Indexed
363.	DEMOCRACY DEV POLITI	Political Science Not Indexed
364.	DEMOCRACY PUBLIC SER	Public Administration Not Indexed
365.	DEMOCRATIC TRAJECTOR	Political Science Not Indexed
366.	DEMOCRATIZATION	Political Science
367.	DEMOGRAPHIC DIFFEREN	Not Indexed
368.	DENVER U LAW REV	Law
369.	DESARROLLO ECON	Economics
370.	DETROIT NEWS	Not Indexed
371.	DEV POLICY REV	Public Administration Not Indexed
372.	DIFFUSION INNOVATION	Business Not Indexed
373.	DIMENS EMPRESARIAL	Business Not Indexed
374.	DISASTER MED PUBLIC	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
375.	DISASTER PREV MANAG	Interdisciplinary
376.	DISASTERS	Interdisciplinary
377.	DISCOURSE COMMUN	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
378.	DISCOV GROUNDED THEO	Not Indexed

379.	DISSERT ABSTR	Not Indexed
380.	DU BOIS REV	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
381.	DUKE LAW J	Law
382.	DYNA_BILBAO	Engineering
383.	DYNAMICS PERFORMANCE	Not Indexed
384.	E EUR POLIT SOC	Political Science
385.	E M EKON MANAG	Interdisciplinary Business
386.	EBM 2010 INT C ENG	Not Indexed
387.	EC POLITICS	Political Science Not Indexed
388.	EC THEOR DEMOCRACY	Political Science Not Indexed
389.	ECOL ECON	Economics
390.	ECOL SOC	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
391.	ECON BULL	Not Indexed
392.	ECON COMPUT ECON CYB	Mathematics and Statistics
393.	ECON DEV Q	Economics
394.	ECON GEOGR	Economics
395.	ECON GOV	Economics
396.	ECON IND DEMOCRACY	Interdisciplinary Business
397.	ECON INQ	Economics
398.	ECON J	Economics
399.	ECON LEGAL RELATION	Economics
400.	ECON LETT	Economics
401.	ECON MODEL	Economics
402.	ECON POLICY	Economics
403.	ECON POLIT_ITALY	Economics
404.	ECON POLIT_OXFORD	Political Science and Other
405.	ECON RES_EKON ISTRAZ	Economics
406.	ECON SOCIOL	Economics
407.	ECON THEOR	Economics
408.	ECON TRANSIT	Economics
409.	ECONOMETRIC ANAL	Economics
410.	ECONOMETRIC ANAL CRO	Economics
411.	ECONOMETRICA	Economics
412.	ECONOMIES	Not Indexed
413.	ECONOMIST_NETHERLAND	Economics
414.	EDUC ADMIN QUART	Education
415.	EDUC EVAL POLICY AN	Education
416.	EDUC MANAG ADM LEAD	Education
417.	EDUC POLICY	Education
418.	EDUC PSYCHOL MEAS	Education

419.	EDUC RES REV_NETH	Education
420.	EDUC RESEARCHER	Education
421.	EDUC SCI_THEOR PRACT	Education
422.	EDUC STUD_UK	Education
423.	EDUC TRAIN	Education
424.	EGIT BILIM	Education
425.	EKON CAS	Economics
426.	ELECT LAW J	Political Science Not Indexed
427.	ELECT STUD	Political Science
428.	ELECTRON COMMER R A	Computer Science and Information Systems
429.	ELECTRON COMMER RES	Interdisciplinary Business
430.	ELECTRON MARK	Business Management
431.	ELEM SCHOOL J	Education
432.	EMERG MARK FINANC TR	Business Management
433.	EMERG MARK REV	Business and Other
434.	EMERGENCY MANAGE	Public Administration Not Indexed
435.	EMOTION	Psychology
436.	EMPIR ECON	Economics
437.	EMPL RELAT	Business Management
438.	ENB	Not Indexed
439.	ENERG POLICY	Environmental Studies
440.	ENG CONSTR ARCHIT MA	Engineering
441.	ENTREP REGION DEV	Public Administration Not Indexed
442.	ENTREP RES J	Business and Other
443.	ENTREP THEORY PRACT	Business and Other
444.	ENVIRON BEHAV	Environmental Studies
445.	ENVIRON ENG MANAG J	Engineering
446.	ENVIRON MANAGE	Environmental Studies
447.	ENVIRON PLANN A	Environmental Studies
448.	ENVIRON PLANN B	Environmental Studies
449.	ENVIRON PLANN C	Public Administration and Other
450.	ENVIRON POLICY GOV	Environmental Studies
451.	ENVIRON POLIT	Political Science and Other
452.	ENVIRON SCI POLICY	Political Science Not Indexed
453.	EPIDEMIOLOGY	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
454.	EQUAL DIVERS INCL	Business Not Indexed
455.	ERGONOMICS	Engineering
456.	ETHICAL PERSPECT	All Others
457.	ETHICS	All Others
458.	ETHICS BEHAV	Psychology

459.	ETHNIC RACIAL STUD	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
460.	ETHNOGRAPHIC INTERVI	Not Indexed
461.	EUR ACCOUNT REV	Business and Other
462.	EUR BUS REV	Business and Other
463.	EUR CONF RES METH	Not Indexed
464.	EUR ECON REV	Economics
465.	EUR BANK SYST	Business Not Indexed
466.	EUR FINANC MANAG	Business and Other
467.	EUR INTEGR ONLINE PA	Political Science Not Indexed
468.	EUR J COMMUN	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
469.	EUR J DEV RES	All Others
470.	EUR J FINANC	Business and Other
471.	EUR J IND RELAT	Interdisciplinary Business
472.	EUR J INFORM SYST	Computer Science and Information Systems
473.	EUR J INT MANAG	Business Management
474.	EUR J INT RELAT	International Affairs
475.	EUR J LAW ECON	Law
476.	EUR J MARKETING	Business and Other
477.	EUR J OPER RES	Business and Other
478.	EUR J PERSONALITY	Psychology
479.	EUR J POLIT ECON	Political Science and Other
480.	EUR J POLIT RES	Political Science
481.	EUR J PSYCHOL APPL L	Psychology
482.	EUR J SOC PSYCHOL	Psychology
483.	EUR J SOC WORK	Interdisciplinary
484.	EUR J TOUR HOSP RECR	Interdisciplinary Business
485.	EUR J WORK ORGAN PSY	Psychology
486.	EUR LAW J	Law
487.	EUR MANAG J	Business Management
488.	EUR MANAG REV	Business Management
489.	EUR PLAN STUD	All Others
490.	EUR POLIT SCI	Political Science
491.	EUR POLIT SCI REV	Political Science
492.	EUR REV APPL PSYCHOL	Psychology
493.	EUR REV ECON HIST	Economics
494.	EUR SOC	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
495.	EUR SOCIOL REV	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences

496.	EUR SPORT MANAG Q	Interdisciplinary Business
497.	EUR UNION POLIT	Political Science
498.	EUR URBAN REG STUD	Environmental Studies
499.	EUR UROL	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
500.	EURASIAN BUS REV	Business and Other
501.	EURASIAN GEOGR ECON	Economics
502.	EUROPE_ASIA STUD	Political Science and Other
503.	EVALUATION REV	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
504.	EVID POLICY	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
505.	EVOL THEOR	Not Indexed
506.	EVOLUTION ELECTORAL	Political Science Not Indexed
507.	EXCHANGE POWER SOC	Business Not Indexed
508.	EXP ECON	Economics
509.	EXPERT SYST APPL	Computer Science and Information Systems
510.	EXPLOR ECON HIST	Economics
511.	EXPLORING POSITIVE I	Business Not Indexed
512.	EXTERNAL CONTROL ORG	Business Not Indexed
513.	EXTR IND SOC	Business Not Indexed
514.	FAC SOC CLASS HOW	Not Indexed
515.	FAM BUS REV	Business and Other
516.	FAM SOC	Economics
517.	FINANC ACCOUNTABI	Business Not Indexed
518.	FINANC ANAL J	Business and Other
519.	FINANC MANAGE	Business Management
520.	FOOD POLICY	Economics
521.	FORDHAM LAW REV	Law
522.	FOREIGN AFF	International Affairs
523.	FOREIGN POL ANAL_US	International Affairs
524.	FOREIGN POLICY ANAL	International Affairs
525.	FOREST POLICY ECON	Economics
526.	FOREST RANGER STUDY	Not Indexed
527.	FORESTS	Environmental Studies
528.	FORGING BUREAUCRATIC	Public Administration Not Indexed
529.	FORM GOV SURV	Political Science Not Indexed
530.	FORMATION LABOUR MOV	Political Science Not Indexed
531.	FORUM_J APPL RES CON	Political Science
532.	FR ART INT	Not Indexed
533.	FRONT PSYCHOL	Psychology
534.	FUNCT EXECUTIVE	Business Not Indexed

535.	FUTURES	Economics
536.	FUZZY SET SYST	Not Indexed
537.	GAME ECON BEHAV	Economics
538.	GEDRAG ORGAN	Psychology
539.	GENDER BUDGETS MAKE	Public Administration Not Indexed
540.	GENDER SOC	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
541.	GENDER WORK ORGAN	Interdisciplinary Business
542.	GEOFORUM	All Others
543.	GEOGR ANN A	Not Indexed
544.	GEORGE WASH LAW REV	Law
545.	GEORGETOWN LAW J	Law
546.	GER ECON REV	Economics
547.	GER POLIT	Political Science
548.	GERONTOLOGIST	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
549.	GEST POLIT PUBLICA	Public Administration
550.	GLOB CHANG PEACE SEC	Political Science Not Indexed
551.	GLOB POLICY	Political Science and Other
552.	GLOB STRATEG J	Business Management
553.	GLOBAL ECON REV	Economics
554.	GLOBAL ENVIRON CHANG	Environmental Studies
555.	GLOBAL ENVIRON POLIT	Political Science and Other
556.	GLOBAL NETW	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
557.	GMC15 P 11 INT S	Not Indexed
558.	GOOD SOC	Public Administration Not Indexed
559.	GOV FINANCE REV	Public Administration Not Indexed
560.	GOV ILL EXECUTED DE	Public Administration Not Indexed
561.	GOV INFORM Q	Computer Science and Information Systems
562.	GOV OPPOS	Political Science
563.	GOV RESTRUCTURING C	Public Administration Not Indexed
564.	GOVERNANCE	Interdis. Public Admin. and Pol. Science
565.	GOVERNING	Public Administration Not Indexed
566.	GROUP DECIS NEGOT	Interdisciplinary Business
567.	GROUP DYN_THEOR RES	Psychology
568.	GROUP ORGAN MANAGE	Business Management
569.	GROUP PROCESS INTERG	Psychology
570.	GROWTH CHANGE	All Others
571.	GRUPPENDYNAMIK ORGAN	Psychology

572.	HABITAT INT	Environmental Studies
573.	HACET UNIV EGIT FAK	Business Not Indexed
574.	HACIENDA PUBLICA ESP	Economics
575.	HANDB ADMIN ETHICS	Public Administration Not Indexed
576.	HANDB ORG	Business Not Indexed
577.	HANDB ORG BEHAV	Business Not Indexed
578.	HANDB ORG I	Business Not Indexed
579.	HANDB ORG STUDIES	Business Not Indexed
580.	HANDB PERS THEORY	Not Indexed
581.	HANDB PUBLIC ADM	Public Administration Not Indexed
582.	HANDB SELF IDENTITY	Not Indexed
583.	HANDB SOC PSYCHOL	Psychology
584.	HARV INT J PRESS/POL	Political Science and Other
585.	HARVARD BUS REV	Business Management
586.	HARVARD LAW REV	Law
587.	HASTINGS LAW J	Law
588.	HDB IND ORG PSYCHOL	Psychology
589.	HDB STRATEGIC MANAGE	Business Not Indexed
590.	HEALTH AFFAIR	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
591.	HEALTH CARE MANAGE R	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
592.	HEALTH COMMUN	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
593.	HEALTH ECON	Economics
594.	HEALTH EDUC BEHAV	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
595.	HEALTH POLICY	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
596.	HEALTH POLICY PLANN	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
597.	HEALTH POLICY TECHN	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
598.	HEALTH PROMOT INT	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
599.	HEALTH RES POLICY SY	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
600.	HEALTH SERV RES	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
601.	HEALTH TECHNOL ASSES	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
602.	HIERARCHIAL LINEAR M	Not Indexed
603.	HIERARCHICAL LINEAR	Not Indexed
604.	HIGH EDUC	Education
605.	HIGH EDUC RES DEV	Education
606.	HISPANIC J BEHAV SCI	Psychology
607.	HIST POLIT ECON	Political Science Not Indexed
608.	HIST POLIT THOUGHT	Political Science Not Indexed
609.	HIST SOC RES	Interdisciplinary
610.	HOME STYLE HOUSE MEM	Not Indexed
611.	HOUSING STUD	Environmental Studies

612.	HUM COMMUN RES	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
613.	HUM ECOL RISK ASSESS	Environmental Studies
614.	HUM FACTOR ERGON MAN	Engineering
615.	HUM FACTORS	Psychology
616.	HUM PERFORM	Psychology
617.	HUM RELAT	Business Management
618.	HUM RESOUR DEV Q	Business Management
619.	HUM RESOUR DEV REV	Business Management
620.	HUM RESOUR MANAG J	Business Management
621.	HUM RESOUR MANAGE R	Business Management
622.	HUM RESOUR MANAGE_US	Interdisciplinary Business
623.	HUM RESOURCE MANAG	Business Management
624.	HUM RESOURCE MANAGE	Business Management
625.	HUM RIGHTS QUART	Political Science and Other
626.	HUM SERV ORG MANAGE	Public Administration and Other
627.	I C SERV SYST SERV M	Not Indexed
628.	I I CHANGE EC PERFOR	Public Administration Not Indexed
629.	I LOGICS PERSPECTIVE	Business Not Indexed
630.	I ORG	Business Not Indexed
631.	I WORK ACTORS AGENCY	Not Indexed
632.	ICON_INT J CONST LAW	Law
633.	IDENTITY ORG BUILDIN	Business Not Indexed
634.	IDEOLOGY DISCONTENT	Political Science Not Indexed
635.	IEEE SYS MAN CYBERN	Not Indexed
636.	IEEE T ENG MANAGE	Engineering
637.	IEEE T PROF COMMUN	Engineering
638.	IFERA CHIN 2010 FAM	Not Indexed
639.	IFIP ADV INF COMM TE	Not Indexed
640.	IFKAD 2015 10 INT	Not Indexed
641.	ILR REV	Interdisciplinary Business
642.	IMPLEMENT SCI	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
643.	IMPLEMENTATION	Public Administration Not Indexed
644.	IMPRESSION MANAGEMEN	Business Not Indexed
645.	IN C IND ENG ENG MAN	Not Indexed
646.	IN DEPTH REPORT	Not Indexed
647.	IN PRESS PUBLIC ADM	Public Administration Not Indexed
648.	IND CORP CHANGE	Business Management
649.	IND INNOV	Business Management
650.	IND LABOR RELAT REV	Interdisciplinary Business
651.	IND MANAGE DATA SYST	Computer Science and Information Systems

652.	IND MARKET MANAG	Business Management
653.	IND ORGAN PSYCHOL_US	Psychology
654.	IND RELAT	Interdisciplinary Business
655.	INEQUALITY HETEROGEN	Not Indexed
656.	INF ORGAN	Business Not Indexed
657.	INF SYST E_BUS MANAG	Computer Science and Information Systems
658.	INF SYST PEOPL ORG	Not Indexed
659.	INFORM COMMUN SOC	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
660.	INFORM MANAGE_AMSTER	Computer Science and Information Systems
661.	INFORM ORGAN_UK	Computer Science and Information Systems
662.	INFORM RES	Computer Science and Information Systems
663.	INFORM SOC	Computer Science and Information Systems
664.	INFORM SOFTWARE TECH	Computer Science and Information Systems
665.	INFORM SYST FRONT	Business Not Indexed
666.	INFORM SYST J	Computer Science and Information Systems
667.	INFORM SYST MANAGE	Computer Science and Information Systems
668.	INFORM SYST RES	Computer Science and Information Systems
669.	INFORM TECHNOL DEV	Computer Science and Information Systems
670.	INFORM TECHNOL MANAG	Computer Science and Information Systems
671.	INFORM TECHNOL PEOPL	Computer Science and Information Systems
672.	INN FIN EC	Business Not Indexed
673.	INN MAN SUST EC	Business Not Indexed
674.	INN VIS 2020 REG	Business Not Indexed
675.	INNOV_MANAG POLICY P	Business Management
676.	INNOVAR_REV CIENC AD	Interdisciplinary Business
677.	INNOVATION CREATIVIT	Not Indexed
678.	INNOVATION_ABINGDON	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
679.	INSIDE BUREAUCRACY	Public Administration Not Indexed
680.	INST WORK ACT AG	Business Not Indexed

681.	INT AFF	International Affairs
682.	INT ARCH OCC ENV HEA	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
683.	INT BUS REV	Business and Other
684.	INT C ADV ED MAN IC	Not Indexed
685.	INT C ADV MAN SCI	Not Indexed
686.	INT C SOC SCI MAN	Not Indexed
687.	INT COMMUN GAZ	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
688.	INT COMP LAW Q	Law
689.	INT CONF ENG DES	Business Not Indexed
690.	INT DIMENSIONS INTER	Not Indexed
691.	INT ECON REV	Economics
692.	INT ENTREP MANAG J	Business Management
693.	INT FED INFO PROC	Not Indexed
694.	INT FOOD AGRIBUS MAN	Economics
695.	INT INTERACT	International Affairs
696.	INT J ACCOUNT INF SY	Interdisciplinary Business
697.	INT J ADV MANUF TECH	Engineering
698.	INT J AGING HUM DEV	Psychology
699.	INT J COMMUN_US	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
700.	INT J COMP SOCIOL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
701.	INT J COMP_SUPP COLL	Computer Science and Information Systems
702.	INT J COMPUT INT SYS	Computer Science and Information Systems
703.	INT J CONFL MANAGE	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
704.	INT J CONSUM STUD	Business and Other
705.	INT J CONTEMP HOSP M	Interdisciplinary Business
706.	INT J CULT TOUR HOSP	Business Not Indexed
707.	INT J DISAST RISK RE	Not Indexed
708.	INT J DISCL GOV	Business Not Indexed
709.	INT J DISTRIB SENS N	Computer Science and Information Systems
710.	INT J EDUC MANAG	Business Not Indexed
711.	INT J ELECTRON COMM	Computer Science and Information Systems
712.	INT J ENG BUS MANAG	Business Not Indexed
713.	INT J ENV RES PUB HE	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
714.	INT J FINANC STUD	Business Not Indexed

715.	INT J FORECASTING	Economics
716.	INT J GAME THEORY	Mathematics and Statistics
717.	INT J HEALTH PLAN M	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
718.	INT J HOSP MANAG	Interdisciplinary Business
719.	INT J HUM RESOUR MAN	Business Management
720.	INT J HUM_COMPUT INT	Computer Science and Information Systems
721.	INT J HUM_COMPUT ST	Computer Science and Information Systems
722.	INT J IND ORGAN	Economics
723.	INT J INF LEARN TECH	Computer Science and Information Systems
724.	INT J INF TECH DECIS	Computer Science and Information Systems
725.	INT J INFORM MANAGE	Computer Science and Information Systems
726.	INT J INNOV COMPUT I	Computer Science and Information Systems
727.	INT J INNOV TECHNOL	Computer Science and Information Systems
728.	INT J INTERCULT REL	Economics
729.	INT J KNOWL LEARN	Business Not Indexed
730.	INT J LOGIST MANAG	Business Management
731.	INT J LOGIST_RES APP	Business Management
732.	INT J MANAG PROJ BUS	Business Management
733.	INT J MANAG REV	Business Management
734.	INT J MANPOWER	Interdisciplinary Business
735.	INT J MASS EMERGENCI	Public Administration Not Indexed
736.	INT J MED INFORM	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
737.	INT J MOB COMMUN	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
738.	INT J NURS PRACT	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
739.	INT J NURS STUD	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
740.	INT J OPER PROD MAN	Business Management
741.	INT J ORGAN LEADERSH	Business Management
742.	INT J PHYS DISTR LOG	Business Not Indexed
743.	INT J PRESS/POLIT	Political Science and Other
744.	INT J PROD ECON	Business Not Indexed
745.	INT J PROD RES	Engineering
746.	INT J PROJ MANAG	Business Management
747.	INT J PSYCHOL	Psychology
748.	INT J PUBLIC ADMIN	Public Administration Not Indexed

749.	INT J PUBLIC OPIN R	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
750.	INT J PUBLIC SECT MA	Public Administration Not Indexed
751.	INT J PUBLIC SECTOR	Public Administration Not Indexed
752.	INT J RES MARK	Business and Other
753.	INT J SELECT ASSESS	Business Management
754.	INT J SERV IND MANAG	Business Management
755.	INT J SERV TECHNOL M	Computer Science and Information Systems
756.	INT J SHIP TRANS LOG	Business Management
757.	INT J SOC ECON	Business Not Indexed
758.	INT J SOC RES METHOD	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
759.	INT J SOC WELF	All Others
760.	INT J SPORTS SCI COA	Psychology
761.	INT J STRESS MANAGE	Psychology
762.	INT J TECHNOL MANAGE	Computer Science and Information Systems
763.	INT J TOUR RES	Interdisciplinary Business
764.	INT J TRANSIT JUST	Political Science Not Indexed
765.	INT J URBAN REGIONAL	Public Administration Not Indexed
766.	INT J WINE BUS RES	Business Not Indexed
767.	INT MARKET REV	Business and Other
768.	INT MIGR REV	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
769.	INT ORGAN	International Affairs
770.	INT POLIT SCI REV	Political Science
771.	INT POLITICS	Political Science and Other
772.	INT PUBLIC MANAG J	Public Administration
773.	INT RELAT	International Affairs
774.	INT RELAT ASIA_PAC	International Affairs
775.	INT REV ADM SCI	Public Administration
776.	INT REV ECON FINANC	Interdisciplinary Business
777.	INT REV FINANC ANAL	Business and Other
778.	INT REV LAW ECON	Economics
779.	INT REV SOCIOL	Economics
780.	INT REV SOCIOL SPORT	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
781.	INT SECURITY	International Affairs
782.	INT SMALL BUS J	Business Management
783.	INT SOCIOL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences

784.	INT STUD PERSPECT	International Affairs
785.	INT STUD QUART	Political Science and Other
786.	INT STUD REV	Political Science and Other
787.	INT TAX PUBLIC FINAN	Economics
788.	INT THEOR	Political Science and Other
789.	INTANG CAP	Business Not Indexed
790.	INTELLIGENCE	Psychology
791.	INTERNET RES	Computer Science and Information Systems
792.	INVEST ANAL J	Business and Other
793.	INVEST EUR DIR ECO E	Business Not Indexed
794.	INZ EKON	Economics
795.	IOWA LAW REV	Law
796.	IRAN J MANAG STUD	Business Not Indexed
797.	IRISH POLIT STUD	Political Science
798.	ISSUES STUD	Political Science and Other
799.	J ABNORM PSYCHOL	Psychology
800.	J ACAD LIBR	Computer Science and Information Systems
801.	J ACAD MARKET SCI	Business and Other
802.	J ACCOUNT ECON	Business and Other
803.	J ACCOUNT PUBLIC POL	Public Administration and Other
804.	J ACCOUNT RES	Business and Other
805.	J ADV NURS	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
806.	J ADVERTISING RES	Interdisciplinary Business
807.	J AIR TRANSP MANAG	All Others
808.	J AM PLANN ASSOC	All Others
809.	J AM SOC INF SCI TEC	Computer Science and Information Systems
810.	J AM STAT ASSOC	Mathematics and Statistics
811.	J APPL BEHAV SCI	Psychology
812.	J APPL COMMUN RES	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
813.	J APPL CORPORATE FIN	Business Not Indexed
814.	J APPL GERONTOL	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
815.	J APPL PSYCHOL	Interdisciplinary Business
816.	J APPL RES MEM COGN	Interdisciplinary Business
817.	J APPL SOC PSYCHOL	Psychology
818.	J APPL SPORT PSYCHOL	Psychology
819.	J ART MANAG LAW SOC	Business Not Indexed
820.	J ASIAN AFR STUD	All Others

821.	J ASSOC INF SCI TECH	Computer Science and Information Systems
822.	J ASSOC INF SYST	Computer Science and Information Systems
823.	J BANK FINANC	Business and Other
824.	J BEHAV DECIS MAKING	Psychology
825.	J BEHAV EXP ECON	Economics
826.	J BEHAV FINANC	Interdisciplinary Business
827.	J BEHAV HEALTH SER R	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
828.	J BLACK STUD	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
829.	J BRAND MANAG	Business Not Indexed
830.	J BROADCAST ELECTRON	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
831.	J BUS	Business and Other
832.	J BUS ECON MANAG	Business and Other
833.	J BUS ECON STAT	Business and Other
834.	J BUS ETHICS	Interdisciplinary Business
835.	J BUS FINAN ACCOUNT	Business and Other
836.	J BUS IND MARK	Business and Other
837.	J BUS LOGIST	Business and Other
838.	J BUS PSYCHOL	Interdisciplinary Business
839.	J BUS RES	Business Management
840.	J BUS TECH COMMUN	Interdisciplinary Business
841.	J BUS VENTURING	Business and Other
842.	J BUS_BUS MARK	Business and Other
843.	J CAREER ASSESSMENT	Psychology
844.	J CAREER DEV	Psychology
845.	J CHOICE MODEL	Economics
846.	J CIV ENG MANAG	Engineering
847.	J CLEAN PROD	Environmental Studies
848.	J COASTAL RES	Environmental Studies
849.	J COMMUN	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
850.	J COMMUNITY PSYCHOL	Psychology
851.	J COMP ECON	Economics
852.	J COMP POLICY ANAL	Public Administration
853.	J COMPUT GRAPH STAT	Computer Science and Information Systems
854.	J COMPUT INFORM SYST	Computer Science and Information Systems

855.	J COMPUT_MEDIAT COMM	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
856.	J CONFLICT RESOLUT	Political Science and Other
857.	J CONSTR ENG M	Engineering
858.	J CONSTR ENG M ASCE	Engineering
859.	J CONSUM BEHAV	Business and Other
860.	J CONSUM MARK	Business Not Indexed
861.	J CONSUM PSYCHOL	Interdisciplinary Business
862.	J CONSUM RES	Interdisciplinary Business
863.	J CONTEMP ASIA	Interdisciplinary
864.	J CONTEMP CHINA	All Others
865.	J CONTEMP ETHNOGR	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
866.	J CONTING CRISIS MAN	Business Management
867.	J CONTINGENCIAS CRIS	Public Administration Not Indexed
868.	J CORP FINANC	Business and Other
869.	J CREATIVE BEHAV	Psychology
870.	J CRIM JUST	Criminal Justice
871.	J CROSS CULT PSYCHOL	Psychology
872.	J CULT ECON	Economics
873.	J DEMOCR	Political Science
874.	J DEV ECON	Economics
875.	J DEV STUD	Economics
876.	J E EUR MANAG STUD	Business Management
877.	J EAST ASIAN STUD	Interdisciplinary
878.	J ECON BEHAV ORGAN	Economics
879.	J ECON BUS	Business Not Indexed
880.	J ECON GEOGR	Economics
881.	J ECON GROWTH	Economics
882.	J ECON HIST	Economics
883.	J ECON ISSUES	Economics
884.	J ECON LIT	Economics
885.	J ECON MANAGE STRAT	Business Management
886.	J ECON PERSPECT	Economics
887.	J ECON PSYCHOL	Economics
888.	J ECON SOCIOL	Economics
889.	J ECON SURV	Economics
890.	J ECON THEORY	Economics
891.	J ECONOMETRICS	Economics
892.	J EDUC ADMIN	Not Indexed
893.	J EDUC BEHAV STAT	Education
894.	J EDUC COMPUT RES	Education

895.	J EDUC PSYCHOL	Psychology
896.	J ELECTRON COMMER RE	Business and Other
897.	J EMPIR FINANC	Interdisciplinary Business
898.	J EMPIR LEGAL STUD	Law
899.	J EMPLOYMENT COUNS	Psychology
900.	J ENG DESIGN	Engineering
901.	J ENG TECHNOL MANAGE	Engineering
902.	J ENTERP INF MANAG	Computer Science and Information Systems
903.	J ENVIRON ECON MANAG	Economics
904.	J ENVIRON MANAGE	Environmental Studies
905.	J ENVIRON PLANN MAN	Environmental Studies
906.	J ENVIRON POL PLAN	Political Science Not Indexed
907.	J ENVIRON PSYCHOL	Environmental Studies
908.	J EPIDEMIOLOG COMMUN H	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
909.	J ETHN MIGR STUD	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
910.	J EUR ECON ASSOC	Economics
911.	J EUR PUBLIC POLICY	Interdis. Public Admin. and Pol. Science
912.	J EUR SOC POLICY	Public Administration and Other
913.	J EVAL CLIN PRACT	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
914.	J EVOL ECON	Economics
915.	J EXP PSYCHOL_APPL	Psychology
916.	J EXP SOC PSYCHOL	Psychology
917.	J FAM BUS STRATEG	Business Management
918.	J FINANC	Interdisciplinary Business
919.	J FINANC ECON	Interdisciplinary Business
920.	J FINANC SERV MARK	Business Not Indexed
921.	J FOOD PROD MARK	Not Indexed
922.	J GLOB INF MANAG	Business Management
923.	J GLOB INF TECH MAN	Computer Science and Information Systems
924.	J GLOB MARK	Business Not Indexed
925.	J HAPPINESS STUD	Psychology
926.	J HEALTH ECON	Economics
927.	J HEALTH ORGAN MANAG	Public Administration Not Indexed
928.	J HEALTH POLIT POLIC	Law
929.	J HIGH EDUC	Education
930.	J HIGH EDUC POLICY M	Education
931.	J HIST BEHAV SCI	Psychology

932.	J HIST SOCIOL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
933.	J HOMEL SECUR EMERG	Public Administration
934.	J HOMOSEXUAL	Psychology
935.	J HOSP LEIS SPORT TO	Interdisciplinary Business
936.	J HOSP MARKET MANAG	Business Not Indexed
937.	J HOSP TOUR RES	Interdisciplinary Business
938.	J HUM BEHAV SOC ENVI	Not Indexed
939.	J HUM RESOUR	Economics
940.	J HUM RIGHTS	Political Science and Other
941.	J I ECON	Economics
942.	J IND ECON	Economics
943.	J IND ENG MANAG_JIEM	Engineering
944.	J IND RELAT	Interdisciplinary Business
945.	J INF KNOWL MANAG	Computer Science and Information Systems
946.	J INF SCI	Computer Science and Information Systems
947.	J INF TECHNOL	Computer Science and Information Systems
948.	J INFORMETR	Computer Science and Information Systems
949.	J INST THEOR ECON	Economics
950.	J INT BUS STUD	Business and Other
951.	J INT DEV	All Others
952.	J INT ECON	Economics
953.	J INT FIN MANAG ACC	Business and Other
954.	J INT FOOD AGRIBUS M	All Others
955.	J INT MANAG	Business Management
956.	J INT MARKETING	Business Management
957.	J INT MIGR INTEGR	Not Indexed
958.	J INT RELAT DEV	International Affairs
959.	J INTELLECT CAP	Business Not Indexed
960.	J INTERACT MARK	Business and Other
961.	J INTERNET SERV APPL	Computer Science and Information Systems
962.	J KNOWL MANAG	Business Management
963.	J KOREA TRADE	Business Not Indexed
964.	J LABOR ECON	Economics
965.	J LABOR RES	Interdisciplinary Business
966.	J LAW COURTS	Law
967.	J LAW ECON	Law

968.	J LAW ECON ORGAN	Law
969.	J LEADERSH ORG STUD	Business Management
970.	J LEGAL ANAL	Law
971.	J LEGAL STUD	Law
972.	J LEGIS STUD	Political Science Not Indexed
973.	J MACROMARKETING	Business and Other
974.	J MANAG DEV	Business Management
975.	J MANAGE	Business Management
976.	J MANAGE ENG	Engineering
977.	J MANAGE INFORM SYST	Computer Science and Information Systems
978.	J MANAGE INQUIRY	Business Management
979.	J MANAGE ISSUES	Business Management
980.	J MANAGE ORGAN	Business Management
981.	J MANAGE PSYCHOL	Interdisciplinary Business
982.	J MANAGE STUD	Business Management
983.	J MAR SCI TECH_TAIW	Engineering
984.	J MARK COMMUN	Not Indexed
985.	J MARKET MANAG	Business Not Indexed
986.	J MARKETING	Business and Other
987.	J MARKETING RES	Business and Other
988.	J MARRIAGE FAM	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
989.	J MASS COMMUN Q	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
990.	J MASS MEDIA ETHICS	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
991.	J MED ETHICS	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
992.	J MIX METHOD RES	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
993.	J MOD AFR STUD	Interdisciplinary
994.	J MONEY CREDIT BANK	Business and Other
995.	J MULTINATL FINANC M	Business and Other
996.	J NONPROFIT PUBLIC S	Not Indexed
997.	J NURS ADMIN	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
998.	J NURS MANAGE	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
999.	J OCCUP ENVIRON MED	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1000.	J OCCUP HEALTH	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1001.	J OCCUP HEALTH PSYCH	Psychology
1002.	J OCCUP ORGAN PSYCH	Psychology
1003.	J OCCUP PSYCHOL	Not Indexed
1004.	J OPER MANAG	Business Management

1005.	J OPER RES SOC	Business Management
1006.	J ORG COMP ELECT COM	Computer Science and Information Systems
1007.	J ORGAN BEHAV	Business Management
1008.	J ORGAN CHANGE MANAG	Business Management
1009.	J ORGAN END USER COM	Computer Science and Information Systems
1010.	J PATIENT SAF	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1011.	J PEACE RES	Political Science and Other
1012.	J PERS	Psychology
1013.	J PERS PSYCHOL	Psychology
1014.	J PERS SOC PSYCHOL	Psychology
1015.	J PLAN EDUC RES	Education
1016.	J POLICY ANAL MANAG	Public Administration and Other
1017.	J POLIT	Political Science
1018.	J POLIT ECON	Economics
1019.	J POLIT LAW	Political Science Not Indexed
1020.	J POLIT MIL SOCIOL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1021.	J POLIT PHILOS	Political Science and Other
1022.	J POLITICS LATIN AM	Political Science Not Indexed
1023.	J PROD BRAND MANAG	Business Not Indexed
1024.	J PROD INNOVAT MANAG	Engineering
1025.	J PSYCHOL	Psychology
1026.	J PSYCHOL AFR	Psychology
1027.	J PUBL ADM RES THEOR	Public Administration
1028.	J PUBLIC AD IN PRESS	Public Administration Not Indexed
1029.	J PUBLIC ECON	Economics
1030.	J PUBLIC ECON THEORY	Economics
1031.	J PUBLIC HEALTH MAN	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1032.	J PUBLIC POLICY	Interdis. Public Admin. and Pol. Science
1033.	J PUBLIC POLICY MARK	Business and Other
1034.	J PUBLIC RELAT RES	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
1035.	J PURCH SUPPLY MANAG	Business Management
1036.	J R STAT SOC A STAT	Mathematics and Statistics
1037.	J R STAT SOC B	Mathematics and Statistics
1038.	J RES PERS	Psychology
1039.	J RETAIL CONSUM SERV	Business Not Indexed
1040.	J RETAILING	Business and Other
1041.	J RISK RES	Interdisciplinary

1042.	J ROY STAT SOC A STA	Mathematics and Statistics
1043.	J ROY STAT SOC D_STA	Mathematics and Statistics
1044.	J RURAL STUD	All Others
1045.	J SAFETY RES	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1046.	J SCI STUD RELIG	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1047.	J SERV MANAGE	Business Management
1048.	J SERV MARK	Business and Other
1049.	J SERV RES_US	Business and Other
1050.	J SERV THEOR PRACT	Business and Other
1051.	J SMALL BUS MANAGE	Business Management
1052.	J SOC ISSUES	Psychology
1053.	J SOC POLICY	Public Administration and Other
1054.	J SOC PSYCHOL	Psychology
1055.	J SOC SERV RES	All Others
1056.	J SOCIOL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1057.	J SOFTW_EVOL PROC	Computer Science and Information Systems
1058.	J SPAT ORGAN DYN	Not Indexed
1059.	J SPORT MANAGE	Interdisciplinary Business
1060.	J SPORT SOC ISSUES	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1061.	J STAT PHYS	Mathematics and Statistics
1062.	J STAT SOFTW	Mathematics and Statistics
1063.	J STRATEGIC INF SYST	Computer Science and Information Systems
1064.	J STRATEGIC STUD	Political Science and Other
1065.	J STUDY SPORTS ATHL	Business Not Indexed
1066.	J SUBST ABUSE TREAT	Psychology
1067.	J SUPPLY CHAIN MANAG	Business Management
1068.	J SUPREME COURT HIST	Political Science Not Indexed
1069.	J SUSTAIN TOUR	Interdisciplinary Business
1070.	J SYST SOFTWARE	Computer Science and Information Systems
1071.	J TECHNOL TRANSFER	Computer Science and Information Systems
1072.	J THEOR BIOL	Environmental Studies
1073.	J THEOR POLIT	Political Science
1074.	J TRANSP GEOGR	Interdisciplinary
1075.	J TRAVEL RES	Interdisciplinary Business
1076.	J TRAVEL TOUR MARK	Interdisciplinary Business

1077.	J UNIVERS COMPUT SCI	Computer Science and Information Systems
1078.	J URBAN AFF	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1079.	J VOCAT BEHAV	Psychology
1080.	J WOMEN POLIT POLICY	Political Science and Other
1081.	J WORKPLACE LEARN	Business Not Indexed
1082.	J WORLD BUS	Business and Other
1083.	J WORLD TRADE	Economics
1084.	J YOUTH STUD	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1085.	JAMA_J AM MED ASSOC	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1086.	JASSS_J ARTIF SOC S	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1087.	JCMS_J COMMON MARK S	Political Science and Other
1088.	JMIR RES PROTOC	Business Not Indexed
1089.	JOB QUEUES GENDER QU	Not Indexed
1090.	JOURNALISM	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
1091.	JPN ECON REV	Economics
1092.	JPN J POLIT SCI	Political Science
1093.	JUDGM DECIS MAK	Psychology
1094.	JUDICATURE	Law
1095.	JUDICIAL REV BUREAUC	Public Administration Not Indexed
1096.	JUSTICE Q	Criminal Justice
1097.	JUSTICE SYST J	Criminal Justice
1098.	KNOWL MAN RES PRACT	Business Not Indexed
1099.	KNOWL_BASED SYST	Computer Science and Information Systems
1100.	KOLNER Z SOZIOL SOZ	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1101.	KOREA OBS	International Affairs
1102.	KOREAN J DEF ANAL	Business Management
1103.	KSCE J CIV ENG	Engineering
1104.	KYBERNETES	Computer Science and Information Systems
1105.	KYKLOS	Economics
1106.	LABOUR IND	Business Not Indexed
1107.	LANCET	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1108.	LAND USE POLICY	Environmental Studies
1109.	LAT AM	Not Indexed
1110.	LAT AM POLIT SOC	Political Science and Other

1111.	LAT AM RES REV	All Others
1112.	LAW HUMAN BEHAV	Law
1113.	LAW POLICY	Law
1114.	LAW SOC REV	Law
1115.	LAW SOCIAL INQUIRY	Law
1116.	LEA COMMUN SER	Political Science Not Indexed
1117.	LEADERSHIP ADM SOCIO	Public Administration Not Indexed
1118.	LEADERSHIP ORG DEV J	Business Management
1119.	LEADERSHIP QUART	Interdisciplinary Business
1120.	LEADERSHIP_LONDON	Business Management
1121.	LEARN INDIVID DIFFER	Psychology
1122.	LEARN INSTR	Education
1123.	LEARN ORGAN	Business Not Indexed
1124.	LEAS ORG MAN SERIES	Business Not Indexed
1125.	LECT N MECH ENG	Not Indexed
1126.	LECT NOTES ARTIF INT	Not Indexed
1127.	LECT NOTES BUS INF	Business Not Indexed
1128.	LECT NOTES BUS INF P	Business Not Indexed
1129.	LECT NOTES COMPUT SC	Not Indexed
1130.	LEG STUD	Law
1131.	LEGIS STUD QUART	Political Science
1132.	LEGISLATIVE LEVIATHA	Political Science Not Indexed
1133.	LEGISLATIVE POLITICS	Political Science Not Indexed
1134.	LEX LOCALIS	Interdis. Public Admin. and Pol. Science
1135.	LISS 2014	Not Indexed
1136.	LOCAL GOV STUD	Interdis. Public Admin. and Pol. Science
1137.	LOGIC POLIT SURV	Political Science Not Indexed
1138.	LOGIC VIOLENCE CIVIL	Not Indexed
1139.	LONG RANGE PLANN	Interdisciplinary Business
1140.	MACROPOLITY	Political Science Not Indexed
1141.	MAGGIORITARIO CASO	Political Science Not Indexed
1142.	MAKING SCH WORK REVO	Not Indexed
1143.	MALL WASHINGTON 1791	Not Indexed
1144.	MANAG AUDIT J	Business Not Indexed
1145.	MANAG RES REV	Business Not Indexed
1146.	MANAG SCI ENG MANAG	Engineering
1147.	MANAG SERV QUAL	Business Management
1148.	MANAGE ACCOUNT RES	Business Management
1149.	MANAGE COMMUN Q	Business Management
1150.	MANAGE DECIS	Business Management

1151.	MANAGE INT REV	Business Management
1152.	MANAGE LEARN	Business Management
1153.	MANAGE ORGAN REV	Business Management
1154.	MANAGE SCI	Business Management
1155.	MANAGEMENT	Business Management
1156.	MANAGING COMPLEX NET	Public Administration Not Indexed
1157.	MANAGING NETWORKS AD	Public Administration Not Indexed
1158.	MAPPING POLICY PREFE	Political Science Not Indexed
1159.	MAR POLICY	International Affairs
1160.	MARK INTELL PLAN	Business Not Indexed
1161.	MARK SCI INN EC DEV	Business Not Indexed
1162.	MARKET LETT	Business Not Indexed
1163.	MARKET SCI	Business and Other
1164.	MARKETING THEOR	Business and Other
1165.	MASS COMMUN SOC	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
1166.	MATH SOC SCI	Mathematics and Statistics
1167.	MATTER FAITH RELIG 2	Not Indexed
1168.	MEASURING PERFORMANC	Public Administration Not Indexed
1169.	MED CARE	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1170.	MED CARE RES REV	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1171.	MEDIA CULT SOC	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1172.	MERGERS ACQUIS	Business Not Indexed
1173.	METAL INT	Engineering
1174.	METHODOLOGY_EUR	Psychology
1175.	METROPOLITAN GOVERNA	Public Administration Not Indexed
1176.	MEX EV DEM COMP	Not Indexed
1177.	MICH LAW REV	Law
1178.	MIDDLE EAST POLICY	International Affairs
1179.	MIL MED	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1180.	MIL PSYCHOL	Psychology
1181.	MILBANK Q	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1182.	MILLENNIUM_J INT ST	International Affairs
1183.	MINERVA	Education
1184.	MINN LAW REV	Law
1185.	MIS Q EXEC	Interdisciplinary Business
1186.	MIS QUART	Computer Science and Information Systems
1187.	MIT SLOAN MANAGE REV	Business Management
1188.	MOBILIZATION	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences

1189.	MOBILIZATION PARTICI	Political Science Not Indexed
1190.	MOD CORPORATION P	Business Not Indexed
1191.	MOD HOSP	Not Indexed
1192.	MORTGAGE BANKING	Business Not Indexed
1193.	MOTIV EMOTION	Psychology
1194.	MOTIVATION PUBLIC MA	Public Administration Not Indexed
1195.	MPLUS USERS GUIDE	Not Indexed
1196.	MULTILEVEL THEOR RE	Not Indexed
1197.	MULTIPLE REGRESSION	Not Indexed
1198.	MULTITEAM SYST OR	Not Indexed
1199.	MULTIVAR BEHAV RES	Not Indexed
1200.	NAT CLIM CHANGE	Environmental Studies
1201.	NAT HAZARDS	Environmental Studies
1202.	NAT HAZARDS REV	Environmental Studies
1203.	NAT ORIGINS MASS	Not Indexed
1204.	NATIONS NATL	Interdisciplinary
1205.	NATL BUR EC RES W	Business Not Indexed
1206.	NATL CIVIC REV	Public Administration Not Indexed
1207.	NATL MUNICIPAL REV	Public Administration Not Indexed
1208.	NATL TAX J	Economics
1209.	NATURALISTIC INQUIRY	Not Indexed
1210.	NEBR SYM MOTIV	Psychology
1211.	NEGOT CONFL MANAG R	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
1212.	NEGOTIATION J	Business Management
1213.	NETW SCI	Not Indexed
1214.	NEW DIRECTIONS PHILA	Public Administration Not Indexed
1215.	NEW ENGL ECON REV	Economics
1216.	NEW ENGL J MED	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1217.	NEW GER CRIT	Not Indexed
1218.	NEW HORIZ INT BUS	Business and Other
1219.	NEW I ORG ANAL	Public Administration Not Indexed
1220.	NEW MEDIA SOC	Communication and interdisciplinary communication
1221.	NEW MEDIT	Environmental Studies
1222.	NEW POLIT ECON	Political Science and Other
1223.	NEW TECH BAS FIRM NE	Business Not Indexed
1224.	NEW TECH WORK EMPLOY	Business Management
1225.	NEW YORK TIMES	Not Indexed
1226.	NEW YORK TIMES MAG	Not Indexed
1227.	NEW YORK U LAW REV	Law
1228.	NEW YORKER	Not Indexed

1229.	NISPACEE J PUBLIC AD	Not Indexed
1230.	NON_TRADITIONAL	Not Indexed
1231.	NONPROF VOLUNT SEC Q	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1232.	NONPROFIT MANAG LEAD	Public Administration and Other
1233.	NONPROFIT MANAGE	Public Administration Not Indexed
1234.	NONPROFIT SECTOR RES	Public Administration Not Indexed
1235.	NORD J WORKING LIFE	Business Not Indexed
1236.	NORTHWEST U LAW REV	Law
1237.	NOTRE DAME LAW REV	Law
1238.	OMEGA_INT J MANAGE S	Business Management
1239.	ONLINE INFORM REV	Computer Science and Information Systems
1240.	OPER MANAGE RES	Business Management
1241.	ORG ACTION	Not Indexed
1242.	ORG ECOL	Not Indexed
1243.	ORGAN BEHAV HUM DEC	Psychology
1244.	ORGAN DYN	Interdisciplinary Business
1245.	ORGAN ENVIRON	Business Management
1246.	ORGAN PSYCHOL REV	Interdisciplinary Business
1247.	ORGAN RES METHODS	Interdisciplinary Business
1248.	ORGAN SCI	Business Management
1249.	ORGAN STUD	Business Management
1250.	ORGANIZATION	Business Management
1251.	ORGANIZATIONS	Business Not Indexed
1252.	OSTERR Z POLITWISS	Political Science Not Indexed
1253.	OTTO HINTZE GEIST EP	Not Indexed
1254.	OXFORD ECON PAP	Law
1255.	OXFORD HDB AM BUREAU	Public Administration Not Indexed
1256.	OXFORD HDB CORPORATE	Business Not Indexed
1257.	OXFORD HDB POLITICAL	Political Science Not Indexed
1258.	OXFORD HDB POSITIVE	Business Not Indexed
1259.	OXFORD HDB PUBLIC MA	Public Administration Not Indexed
1260.	OXFORD J LEGAL STUD	Law
1261.	OXFORD REV ECON POL	Economics
1262.	P 1 INT C SUST	Not Indexed
1263.	P 10 EUR C EG	Not Indexed
1264.	P 11 EUR C KNOWL	Not Indexed
1265.	P 11 W LAK INT C	Not Indexed
1266.	P 15 EUR C EG	Not Indexed
1267.	P 2 EUR C INT CAP	Not Indexed
1268.	P 2 INT FOR STAND	Not Indexed

1269.	P 2009 ACAD MARK	Not Indexed
1270.	P 2010 INT C BUS EC	Not Indexed
1271.	P 2010 INT C HUM	Not Indexed
1272.	P 2010 INT C INN	Not Indexed
1273.	P 2010 INT C LOG	Not Indexed
1274.	P 2010 INT C PUBL	Not Indexed
1275.	P 4 EUR C INF MAN EV	Not Indexed
1276.	P 5 EUR C INN ENTR	Not Indexed
1277.	P 5 INT C COOP PROM	Not Indexed
1278.	P 5 INT C PROD INN	Not Indexed
1279.	P 6 EUR C ENV CSR	Not Indexed
1280.	P 9 EUR C RES METH	Not Indexed
1281.	P ANN HICSS	Not Indexed
1282.	P INT C INF MAN EV	Not Indexed
1283.	P INT C SMALL MED	Not Indexed
1284.	P INT FOR KNOWL AS	Not Indexed
1285.	P KNOWL MAN 5 INT C	Not Indexed
1286.	P NATL ACAD SCI USA	Not Indexed
1287.	P ROY SOC B_BIOL SCI	Not Indexed
1288.	PAC ACCOUNT REV	Business Not Indexed
1289.	PAC FOCUS	International Affairs
1290.	PAC REV	International Affairs
1291.	PAC_BASIN FINANC J	Business Not Indexed
1292.	PAIN	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1293.	PAP REG SCI	Not Indexed
1294.	PAP SCI ADM	Public Administration Not Indexed
1295.	PAP W WILSON	Public Administration Not Indexed
1296.	PARLIAMENT AFF	Political Science
1297.	PARTISAN SORT LIBERA	Not Indexed
1298.	PARTY POLIT	Political Science
1299.	PERS INDIV DIFFER	Psychology
1300.	PERS PSYCHOL	Interdisciplinary Business
1301.	PERS REV	Interdisciplinary Business
1302.	PERS SOC PSYCHOL B	Psychology
1303.	PERS SOC PSYCHOL REV	Psychology
1304.	PERSPECT CIENC INF	Computer Science and Information Systems
1305.	PERSPECT POLIT	Political Science
1306.	PERSPECT PSYCHOL SCI	Psychology
1307.	PERSPECTIVES CORPORA	Business Not Indexed
1308.	PERSPECTIVES POLITIC	Political Science Not Indexed
1309.	PHILOS PUBLIC AFF	Political Science and Other

1310.	PHILOS T R SOC B	Not Indexed
1311.	PICMET 2010 TECHN	Not Indexed
1312.	PLAN THEOR	All Others
1313.	PLOS ONE	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1314.	POETICS	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1315.	POETICS TODAY	All Others
1316.	POL SOCIOL REV	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1317.	POLARIZED AM DANCE I	Not Indexed
1318.	POLIC_J POLICY PRACT	Public Administration Not Indexed
1319.	POLICE Q	Criminal Justice
1320.	POLICE Q	Criminal Justice
1321.	POLICING	Criminal Justice
1322.	POLICY POLIT	Interdis. Public Admin. and Pol. Science
1323.	POLICY SCI	Public Administration and Other
1324.	POLICY SOC	Interdis. Public Admin. and Pol. Science
1325.	POLICY STUD J	Interdis. Public Admin. and Pol. Science
1326.	POLICY STUD_UK	Public Administration
1327.	POLIS_J SOC GREEK PO	Political Science Not Indexed
1328.	POLIT ANAL	Political Science
1329.	POLIT BEHAV	Political Science
1330.	POLIT COMMUN	Political Science and Other
1331.	POLIT EC PUBLIC	Political Science Not Indexed
1332.	POLIT GENDER	Political Science and Other
1333.	POLIT GEOGR	Political Science and Other
1334.	POLIT GOB	Political Science
1335.	POLIT GROUPS IDENTIT	Political Science Not Indexed
1336.	POLIT PHILOS ECON	Political Science and Other
1337.	POLIT PSYCHOL	Political Science and Other
1338.	POLIT RELIG	Political Science
1339.	POLIT REPRESENTA	Political Science Not Indexed
1340.	POLIT RES QUART	Political Science
1341.	POLIT SCI	Political Science
1342.	POLIT SCI QUART	Political Science
1343.	POLIT SCI STATE	Political Science
1344.	POLIT SOC	Interdis. Public Admin. and Pol. Science
1345.	POLIT STUD REV	Political Science

1346.	POLIT STUD_LONDON	Political Science
1347.	POLIT THEORY	Political Science
1348.	POLIT VIERTELJAHR	Political Science
1349.	POLITICIANS BUREAUCR	Public Administration Not Indexed
1350.	POLITICS BUREAUCRACY	Public Administration Not Indexed
1351.	POLITICS EC WELFARE	Political Science Not Indexed
1352.	POLITICS GOV	Political Science Not Indexed
1353.	POLITICS POLICY	Political Science Not Indexed
1354.	POLITICS PRESIDENTIA	Political Science Not Indexed
1355.	POLITICS_OXFORD	Political Science
1356.	POLITIKON_UK	Political Science
1357.	POLITIX	Political Science
1358.	POLITY	Political Science
1359.	POLITY 4 PROJECT POL	Political Science Not Indexed
1360.	POSITIVE ORG SCHOLAR	Not Indexed
1361.	POST_SOV AFF	Political Science and Other
1362.	POWER ORG	Business Not Indexed
1363.	PRES STUD Q	Political Science Not Indexed
1364.	PRESIDENTIAL STUD	Political Science Not Indexed
1365.	PRESIDENTIALISM DEMO	Political Science Not Indexed
1366.	PROBL EKOROZW	Environmental Studies
1367.	PROBL POST_COMMUNISM	Political Science
1368.	PROC CIRP	Not Indexed
1369.	PROC ECON FINANC	Not Indexed
1370.	PROC EUR CONF INTELL	Business Not Indexed
1371.	PROCD SOC BEHV	Not Indexed
1372.	PROCEDIA COMPUT SCI	Computer Science and Information Systems
1373.	PROD OPER MANAG	Business Management
1374.	PROD PLAN CONTROL	Not Indexed
1375.	PROF GEOGR	All Others
1376.	PROF PSYCHOL_RES PR	Psychology
1377.	PROJ MANAG J	Business Management
1378.	PS_POLIT SCI POLIT	Political Science
1379.	PSICOTHEMA	Psychology
1380.	PSYCHOL AESTHET CREA	Psychology
1381.	PSYCHOL BULL	Psychology
1382.	PSYCHOL INQ	Psychology
1383.	PSYCHOL INTERGROUP R	Not Indexed
1384.	PSYCHOL MARKET	Psychology
1385.	PSYCHOL METHODS	Psychology
1386.	PSYCHOL REP	Psychology

1387.	PSYCHOL REV	Psychology
1388.	PSYCHOL RUNDSCH	Psychology
1389.	PSYCHOL SCI	Psychology
1390.	PSYCHOL SCI PUBL INT	Psychology
1391.	PSYCHOL SPORT EXERC	Psychology
1392.	PSYCHOL TRAV ORGAN	Psychology
1393.	PSYCHOL WOMEN QUART	Psychology
1394.	PUBLIC ADMIN	Interdis. Public Admin. and Pol. Science
1395.	PUBLIC ADMIN DEVELOP	Public Administration and Other
1396.	PUBLIC ADMIN Q	Public Administration Not Indexed
1397.	PUBLIC ADMIN REV	Public Administration
1398.	PUBLIC BUDG FINANC	Public Administration Not Indexed
1399.	PUBLIC BUDGETING FIN	Public Administration Not Indexed
1400.	PUBLIC CHOICE	Political Science and Other
1401.	PUBLIC INTEGRITY	Public Administration Not Indexed
1402.	PUBLIC LAW	Public Administration Not Indexed
1403.	PUBLIC MANAG REV	Public Administration
1404.	PUBLIC MANAGE	Public Administration Not Indexed
1405.	PUBLIC MANAGE OR	Public Administration Not Indexed
1406.	PUBLIC MONEY MANAGE	Public Administration
1407.	PUBLIC OPIN QUART	Political Science and Other
1408.	PUBLIC PAP PRESID	Political Science Not Indexed
1409.	PUBLIC PERFORM MANAG	Public Administration
1410.	PUBLIC PERFORMANCE M	Public Administration Not Indexed
1411.	PUBLIC PERS MANAGE	Public Administration
1412.	PUBLIC POLICY	Public Administration Not Indexed
1413.	PUBLIC POLICY ADM	Public Administration Not Indexed
1414.	PUBLIC POLICY ADMIN	Public Administration Not Indexed
1415.	PUBLIC PRODUCTIVITY	Public Administration Not Indexed
1416.	PUBLIC RELAT REV	Business and Other
1417.	PUBLIC SERVICE PERFO	Public Administration Not Indexed
1418.	PUBLIC UNDERST SCI	Political Science Not Indexed
1419.	PUBLIC VALUE THEORY	Public Administration Not Indexed
1420.	PUBLIC VALUES PUBLIC	Public Administration Not Indexed
1421.	PUBLIUS J FEDERALISM	Political Science
1422.	PUNISHM SOC	Criminal Justice
1423.	PURSUIT PERFORMANCE	Public Administration Not Indexed
1424.	Q J ECON	Economics
1425.	Q J POLIT SCI	Political Science
1426.	QME_QUANT MARK ECON	Interdisciplinary Business
1427.	QUAL DATA ANA	Not Indexed

1428.	QUAL HEALTH RES	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1429.	QUAL QUANT	Mathematics and Statistics
1430.	QUAL SAF HEALTH CARE	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1431.	QUAL SOCIOL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1432.	QUEST	Interdisciplinary Business
1433.	QUICKER BETTER CHEAP	Not Indexed
1434.	R&D MANAGE	Business Management
1435.	RACIALIZED POLITICS	Political Science Not Indexed
1436.	RAE_REV ADMIN EMPRES	Business Management
1437.	RAND J ECON	Economics
1438.	RATION SOC	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1439.	RBGN_REV BRAS GEST N	Business Management
1440.	REASONING CHOICE EXP	Political Science Not Indexed
1441.	REFLEX POLITICA	Political Science Not Indexed
1442.	REG STUD	Economics
1443.	REGRESSION MODELS CA	Not Indexed
1444.	REGUL GOV	Interdis. Public Admin. and Pol. Science
1445.	REINVENTING GOV ENT	Public Administration Not Indexed
1446.	RELAT IND_IND RELAT	Interdisciplinary Business
1447.	RELIAB ENG SYST SAFE	Engineering
1448.	RENEW SUST ENERG REV	Not Indexed
1449.	RES EMOTION ORGAN	Psychology
1450.	RES EVALUAT	Not Indexed
1451.	RES HIGH EDUC	Education
1452.	RES MANAGING GROUPS	Not Indexed
1453.	RES ORGAN BEHAV	Interdisciplinary Business
1454.	RES PERS H	Not Indexed
1455.	RES PERSONNEL HUMAN	Not Indexed
1456.	RES POLICY	Interdisciplinary Business
1457.	RES SOC ORG	Not Indexed
1458.	RES SOC STRAT MOBIL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1459.	RES SOCIOL ORG	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1460.	RES SOCIOL ORG PR	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1461.	RES TECHNOL MANAGE	Computer Science and Information Systems
1462.	RESOUR CONSERV RECY	Not Indexed

1463.	RESOUR ENERGY ECON	Economics
1464.	RESOUR POLICY	Environmental Studies
1465.	RETHINKING DEMOCRATI	Public Administration Not Indexed
1466.	RETHINKING SOC IN	Not Indexed
1467.	REV ACCOUNT STUD	Business and Other
1468.	REV AFR POLIT ECON	Political Science and Other
1469.	REV ANTHROPOL CONNAI	Not Indexed
1470.	REV BRAS POLIT INT	Political Science and Other
1471.	REV CERCET INTERV SO	Economics
1472.	REV CIENC POLIT_SANT	Political Science
1473.	REV CLAD REFORMA DEM	Interdis. Public Admin. and Pol. Science
1474.	REV CONTAB	Not Indexed
1475.	REV ECON DES	Economics
1476.	REV ECON POLIT	Political Science and Other
1477.	REV ECON STAT	Economics
1478.	REV ECON STUD	Economics
1479.	REV ELECTRON GEST ED	Computer Science and Information Systems
1480.	REV ESP FINANC CONTA	Business and Other
1481.	REV ESP INVESTIG SOC	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1482.	REV ESTUD POLIT	Political Science
1483.	REV FINANC STUD	Business and Other
1484.	REV FR SOCIOL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1485.	REV GEN PSYCHOL	Psychology
1486.	REV GEST AMBIENT SUS	Not Indexed
1487.	REV HIGH EDUC	Education
1488.	REV INT ORGAN	Political Science and Other
1489.	REV INT PME	Not Indexed
1490.	REV INT POLIT ECON	Political Science and Other
1491.	REV INT SOCIOL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1492.	REV INT STUD	International Affairs
1493.	REV LAT AM PSICOL	Psychology
1494.	REV MANAG SCI	Business Management
1495.	Rev Metrop Sustentab	Public Administration Not Indexed
1496.	REV POLICY RES	Interdis. Public Admin. and Pol. Science
1497.	REV POLIT	Political Science Not Indexed
1498.	REV PSICOL SOC	Interdisciplinary Business

1499.	REV PUBLIC PERS ADM	Public Administration
1500.	REV PUBLIC PERSONNEL	Public Administration
1501.	REV QUANT FINANC ACC	Business and Other
1502.	REV RADICAL POL ECON	Economics
1503.	REV RELIG RES	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1504.	REV VENEZ GERENC	Business Management
1505.	RISK ANAL	Mathematics and Statistics
1506.	RISK MANAG_UK	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1507.	ROLE TRANSITIONS ORG	Business Not Indexed
1508.	ROM J ECON FORECAST	Economics
1509.	ROM J POLIT SCI	Political Science
1510.	ROUT CONT CHINA SERI	Political Science Not Indexed
1511.	ROUT EXPL ENVIRO ECO	Political Science Not Indexed
1512.	ROUT RES COMP POLI	Political Science Not Indexed
1513.	ROUT ST GLOB COMPET	Business Not Indexed
1514.	ROUTL FR POLIT ECON	Political Science Not Indexed
1515.	ROUTLEDGE/ECPR STUD	Political Science Not Indexed
1516.	S	Not Indexed
1517.	S AFR J BUS MANAG	Business Management
1518.	S AFR J ECON MANAG S	Business Management
1519.	S AFR J EDUC	Education
1520.	S EUR SOC POLIT	Political Science and Other
1521.	SA J IND PSYCHOL	Psychology
1522.	SAFETY SCI	Engineering
1523.	SAGE HANDB ORG I	Business Not Indexed
1524.	SAGE HDB ORG STUDIES	Business Not Indexed
1525.	SAGE OPEN	Not Indexed
1526.	SANTE PUBLIQUE	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1527.	SCAND J MANAG	Business Management
1528.	SCAND J PSYCHOL	Psychology
1529.	SCAND J PUBLIC HEALT	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1530.	SCAND J WORK ENV HEA	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1531.	SCAND POLIT STUD	Political Science
1532.	SCH EFF SCH IMPROV	Education
1533.	SCI COMMUN	Political Science and Other
1534.	SCI COMPUT PROGRAM	Computer Science and Information Systems
1535.	SCI ENG ETHICS	Engineering
1536.	SCI PUBL POLICY	Interdis. Public Admin. and Pol. Science

1537.	SCI REP_UK	Environmental Studies
1538.	SCI TECHN HUM BUS	Computer Science and Information Systems
1539.	SCI TECHNOL SOC	Business Management
1540.	SCI TOTAL ENVIRON	Environmental Studies
1541.	SCIENCE	Environmental Studies
1542.	SCIENTOMETRICS	Computer Science and Information Systems
1543.	SE EUR BLACK SEA STU	All Others
1544.	SECUR GOVERN	Political Science Not Indexed
1545.	SECUR STUD	International Affairs
1546.	SELF ORG FEDERALISM	Public Administration Not Indexed
1547.	SEMIPARAMETRIC REGRE	Not Indexed
1548.	SEMISOVEREIGN PEOPLE	Not Indexed
1549.	SENSEMAKING ORG	Business Not Indexed
1550.	SER OPER SUPP CH MAN	Business Not Indexed
1551.	SERV BUS	Business Management
1552.	SERV IND J	Business Management
1553.	SERV SCI	Business Management
1554.	SEX ROLES	Psychology
1555.	SHS WEB CONF	Not Indexed
1556.	SIGMIS CPR 10 P	Not Indexed
1557.	SILVA FENN	Environmental Studies
1558.	SLEEP	Psychology
1559.	SLOAN MANAGE REV	Business Management
1560.	SMALL BUS ECON	Interdisciplinary Business
1561.	SMALL GR RES	Psychology
1562.	SMALL STATES WORLD M	Political Science Not Indexed
1563.	SMALL WAR INSUR	Not Indexed
1564.	SOC ANIM	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1565.	SOC BEHAV PERSONAL	Psychology
1566.	SOC CHOICE WELFARE	Economics
1567.	SOC COGNITION	Psychology
1568.	SOC CONSTRUCTION	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1569.	SOC FORCES	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1570.	SOC IDENTITY PROC	Not Indexed
1571.	SOC INDIC RES	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1572.	SOC INFLUENCE	Psychology

1573.	SOC JUSTICE RES	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1574.	SOC MOVEMENT STUD	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1575.	SOC MOVEMENTS ORG	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1576.	SOC NATUR RESOUR	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1577.	SOC NETWORK ANAL	Not Indexed
1578.	SOC NETWORKS	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1579.	SOC POLICY ADMIN	Public Administration and Other
1580.	SOC PROBL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1581.	SOC PSYCHOL ORG	Psychology
1582.	SOC PSYCHOL PERS SCI	Psychology
1583.	SOC PSYCHOL QUART	Psychology
1584.	SOC SCI COMPUT REV	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1585.	SOC SCI HIST	All Others
1586.	SOC SCI INFORM	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1587.	SOC SCI J	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1588.	SOC SCI MED	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1589.	SOC SCI QUART	Political Science and Other
1590.	SOC SCI RES	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1591.	SOC SERV REV	All Others
1592.	SOC STUD SCI	All Others
1593.	SOC THEOR HEALTH	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1594.	SOCIO_ECON REV	Political Science and Other
1595.	SOCIOLOG CAS	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1596.	SOCIOLOG COMPASS	Not Indexed
1597.	SOCIOLOG EDUC	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1598.	SOCIOLOG FORUM	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1599.	SOCIOLOG INQ	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1600.	SOCIOLOG METHOD RES	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences

1601.	SOCIOL METHODOL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1602.	SOCIOL PERSPECT	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1603.	SOCIOL QUART	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1604.	SOCIOL REV	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1605.	SOCIOL SPECTRUM	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1606.	SOCIOL THEOR	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1607.	SOCIOLOGIA_BRATISLAV	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1608.	SOCIOLOGY	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1609.	SOTSIOL ISSLED+	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1610.	SOUTH CALIF LAW REV	Law
1611.	SOUTH ECON J	Economics
1612.	SPAN J FINANC ACCOUN	Business and Other
1613.	SPAN J PSYCHOL	Psychology
1614.	SPORT EXERC PERFORM	Psychology
1615.	SPORT MANAG REV	Interdisciplinary Business
1616.	ST ANTONY SER	Not Indexed
1617.	STAND CATALOG AM	Not Indexed
1618.	STANFORD LAW REV	Law
1619.	STAT BUDG PROC	Public Administration Not Indexed
1620.	STAT MED	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1621.	STAT SCI	Mathematics and Statistics
1622.	STATE LOCAL GOVT REV	Public Administration Not Indexed
1623.	STATE NONPROFIT AM	Public Administration Not Indexed
1624.	STATE POLIT POLICY Q	Political Science
1625.	STATEHOUSE DEMOCRACY	Political Science Not Indexed
1626.	STRATEG ENTREP J	Business Management
1627.	STRATEG ORGAN	Business Management
1628.	STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP	Business Not Indexed
1629.	STRATEGIC MANAGE	Business Management
1630.	STRATEGIC MANAGE J	Business Management
1631.	STRATEGIC PLANNING P	Not Indexed
1632.	STREET LEVEL BUREAUC	Public Administration Not Indexed
1633.	STRESS HEALTH	Psychology

1634.	STRUCT EQU MODELING	Mathematics and Statistics
1635.	STRUCT HOLES SOC	Not Indexed
1636.	STUD AM POLIT DEV	Political Science
1637.	STUD COMP INT DEV	Political Science and Other
1638.	STUD CONFL TERROR	Political Science and Other
1639.	STUD ETHNO_MED	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1640.	STUD HIGH EDUC	Education
1641.	STUD MANAG FINANC AC	Business Not Indexed
1642.	STUD PUBLIC OPINI	Political Science Not Indexed
1643.	STUD TERRIT CULT DIV	Not Indexed
1644.	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAG	Business Management
1645.	SUPREME COURT REV	Law
1646.	SUSTAIN ACCOUNT MANA	Business Management
1647.	SUSTAIN DEV	Environmental Studies
1648.	SUSTAINABILITY_BASEL	Environmental Studies
1649.	SUSTAINABLE PEACE PO	Not Indexed
1650.	SWISS POLIT SCI REV	Political Science
1651.	SYST PRACT ACT RES	Business Management
1652.	SYST RES BEHAV SCI	Interdisciplinary Business
1653.	SYSTEMS ENG	Engineering
1654.	TEACH COLL REC	Education
1655.	TEACH HIGH EDUC	Education
1656.	TEACH TEACH EDUC	Education
1657.	TECH REP	Not Indexed
1658.	TECHNOL ANAL STRATEG	Computer Science and Information Systems
1659.	TECHNOL FORECAST SOC	Interdisciplinary Business
1660.	TECHNOL HEALTH CARE	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1661.	TECHNOL INNOV MANAG	Business Not Indexed
1662.	TECHNOVATION	Business Management
1663.	TEH VJESN	Engineering
1664.	TELECOMMUN POLICY	All Others
1665.	TELEMAT INFORM	Computer Science and Information Systems
1666.	TERROR POLIT VIOLENC	Political Science and Other
1667.	TEX LAW REV	Law
1668.	THEOR BIOSCI	Environmental Studies
1669.	THEOR DECIS	Economics
1670.	THEOR ECON	Economics
1671.	THEOR PRACT HOSP	Not Indexed

1672.	THEOR SOC	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1673.	THEORIES POLICY PROC	Public Administration Not Indexed
1674.	THESIS	Not Indexed
1675.	THESIS HARVARD U	Not Indexed
1676.	THESIS U CALIF	Not Indexed
1677.	THIRD WORLD Q	All Others
1678.	THUNDERBIRD INT BUS	Business Management
1679.	TIDSSKR SAMFUNNSFOR	Not Indexed
1680.	TIME	Not Indexed
1681.	TIME SOC	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1682.	TOOLS GOV	Public Administration Not Indexed
1683.	TOOLS GOV GUIDE NEW	Public Administration Not Indexed
1684.	TOTAL QUAL MANAG BUS	Business Management
1685.	TOUR HOSP RES	Interdisciplinary Business
1686.	TOURISM ECON	Economics
1687.	TOURISM MANAGE	Interdisciplinary Business
1688.	TRANSFORM BUS ECON	Business and Other
1689.	TRANSFORMATION GOVER	Public Administration Not Indexed
1690.	TRANSPORT J	Business Management
1691.	TRANSPORT POLICY	Economics
1692.	TRANSPORT RES E_LOG	Engineering
1693.	TRANSPORT REV	All Others
1694.	TRANSYLV REV ADM SCI	Public Administration
1695.	TRIBES STATES FORMAT	Not Indexed
1696.	TRIMEST ECON	Economics
1697.	TURK ONLINE J EDUC T	Education
1698.	TURK PSIKOL DERG	Psychology
1699.	TURK STUD	All Others
1700.	TWIN RES HUM GENET	Not Indexed
1701.	U CHICAGO LAW REV	Law
1702.	U ILLINOIS LAW REV	Law
1703.	U PENN LAW REV	Law
1704.	UCLA LAW REV	Law
1705.	ULUSLAR ILISKILER	International Affairs
1706.	UN KINGD	Not Indexed
1707.	UNDERSTANDING MANAGI	Business Not Indexed
1708.	UNIVERSIA BUS REV	Business and Other
1709.	URBAN AFF REV	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1710.	URBAN EDUC	Education

1711.	URBAN POLICY RES	Environmental Studies
1712.	URBAN STUD	Environmental Studies
1713.	USING POSITIVE LENS	Business Not Indexed
1714.	VA LAW REV	Law
1715.	VANDERBILT LAW REV	Law
1716.	VOICE EQUALITY CIVIC	Political Science Not Indexed
1717.	VOLUNTAS	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1718.	VOTING	Political Science Not Indexed
1719.	WALL STREET J	Not Indexed
1720.	WASH LAW REV	Law
1721.	WASH POST	Not Indexed
1722.	WASTE MANAGE	Engineering
1723.	WATER POLICY	Environmental Studies
1724.	WEST EUR POLIT	Political Science
1725.	WESTERN J NURS RES	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1726.	WESTERN POLIT QUART	Political Science Not Indexed
1727.	WHAT AM KNOW POLITIC	Political Science Not Indexed
1728.	WHAT DO WE KNOW WAR	Political Science Not Indexed
1729.	WHISTLEBLOWING AUST	Public Administration Not Indexed
1730.	WHO VOTES	Political Science Not Indexed
1731.	WHY PEOPLE DONT TRUS	Political Science Not Indexed
1732.	WILDLIFE BIOL	Environmental Studies
1733.	WOMEN STUD INT FORUM	All Others
1734.	WORK	Health Care, Occup. Health; Medical
1735.	WORK AGING RETIRE	Business Not Indexed
1736.	WORK EMPLOY SOC	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1737.	WORK MOTIV	Business Not Indexed
1738.	WORK OCCUPATION	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1739.	WORK STRESS	Business Not Indexed
1740.	WORKING PAP	Not Indexed
1741.	WORKING SHIRKING SAB	Business Not Indexed
1742.	WORLD BANK ECON REV	Economics
1743.	WORLD BANK RES OBSER	Economics
1744.	WORLD DEV	Economics
1745.	WORLD DEV IND	Not Indexed
1746.	WORLD ECON	Economics
1747.	WORLD POLIT	International Affairs
1748.	WORLD TRADE REV	Economics
1749.	YALE LAW J	Law

1750.	Z ARB ORGAN	Psychology
1751.	Z ERZIEHWISS	Education
1752.	Z PERSONALFORSCH	Business Management
1753.	Z PERSONALPSYCHOL	Psychology
1754.	Z SOZIOL	Sociology and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
1755.	ZB RAD EKON FAK RIJE	Interdisciplinary Business

Appendix E: Journal Tables Measuring Citations for Public Administration, Political Science, and Business Management for 2005 and 2010

<i>Table E-1. Public Administration Journals--Incoming Ties 2005 (measuring citations of other journals citing these journals)</i>						
	JPART		PAR		ARPA	
Incoming ties from	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Public Administration +	176	0.893	432	0.731	34	0.739
Other than Public Administration						
Political Science +	9	0.046	29	0.049	0	0
Business Management	0	0	22	0.037	0	0
Interdisciplinary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sociology	6	0.03	60	0.102	0	0
Law	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economics	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Relations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Science and Information Systems	6	0.03	28	0.047	12	0.261
Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical	0	0	6	0.01	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental Studies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0
Math & Statistics	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not indexed	0	0	14	0.024	0	0
Total	197	0.999	591	1	46	1
Total by others	21		159		12	

<i>Table E-2. Public Administration Journals--Outgoing Ties 2005 (measuring citations of these journals citing other journals)</i>						
	JPART		PAR		ARPA	
Outgoing ties to	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Public Administration +	233	0.466	331	0.534	172	0.754
Other than Public Administration						
Political Science +	57	0.114	82	0.132	17	0.075
Business Management	130	0.26	51	0.082	24	0.106
Interdisciplinary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychology	14	0.028	0	0	0	0
Sociology	31	0.062	22	0.035	15	0.066
Law	0	0	23	0.037	0	0
Economics	17	0.034	5	0.008	0	0
International Relations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Science and Information Systems	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical	0	0	5	0.008	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental Studies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0
Math & Statistics	6	0.012	0	0	0	0
All Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not indexed	12	0.024	101	0.163	0	0
Total	500	1	620	0.999	228	1.001
Ratio	0.39	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.20	1.00
Total of others	267		289		56	
Ratio of others	0.08		0.55		0.21	

Table E-3 Political Science Journals--Incoming Ties 2005(measuring citations of other journals citing these journals)

	AJPS		APSR		POL ANAL	
Incoming ties from	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Political Science +	1798	0.721	2264	0.604	75	0.893
Other than Political Science						
Public Administration +	128	0.051	176	0.047	0	0
Business Management	10	0.004	15	0.004	0	0
Interdisciplinary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychology	5	0.002	35	0.009	0	0
Sociology	114	0.046	234	0.062	0	0
Law	208	0.083	313	0.083	0	0
Economics	48	0.019	249	0.066	0	0
International Relations	126	0.05	319	0.085	9	0.107
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Science and Information Systems	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	5	0.001	0	0
Environmental Studies	5	0.002	10	0.003	0	0
Communication	42	0.017	60	0.016	0	0
Criminal Justice	13	0.005	10	0.003	0	0
Math & Statistics	0	0	17	0.005	0	0
All Others	0	0	42	0.011	0	0
Not indexed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2497	1	3749	0.999	84	1
Total by others	699		1485		9	

Table E-4. Political Science Journals--Outgoing Ties 2005 (measuring citations of these journals citing other journals)

	AJPS		APSR		POL ANAL	
Outgoing ties to	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Political Science +	719	0.75	277	0.563	149	0.648
Other than Political Science						
Public Administration +	7	0.007	7	0.014	0	0
Business Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interdisciplinary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychology	30	0.031	10	0.02	0	0
Sociology	20	0.021	6	0.012	0	0
Law	5	0.005	0	0	0	0
Economics	82	0.086	65	0.132	25	0.109
International Relations	74	0.077	82	0.167	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Science and Information Systems	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical	0	0	0	0	5	0.022
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental Studies	0	0	6	0.012	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0
Math & Statistics	5	0.005	13	0.026	31	0.135
All Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not indexed	16	0.017	26	0.053	20	0.087
Total	958	0.999	492	0.999	230	1.001
Ratio	2.61	1.00	7.62	1.00	0.37	1.00
Total of others	239		215		81	
Ratio of others	2.92		6.91		0.11	

<i>Table E-5. Business Management Journals--Incoming Ties 2005 (measuring citations of other journals citing these journals)</i>						
	ACAD MANAGE REV		ACAD MANAGE J		ADMIN SCI Q	
Incoming ties from	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Business Management	4197	0.763	4622	0.772	3584	0.721
Other than Business Management						
Public Administration +	85	0.015	106	0.018	91	0.018
Political Science +	5	0.001	0	0	10	0.002
Interdisciplinary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychology	314	0.057	513	0.086	222	0.045
Sociology	116	0.021	88	0.015	273	0.055
Law	41	0.007	10	0.002	33	0.007
Economics	39	0.007	22	0.004	76	0.015
International Relations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	132	0.024	129	0.022	136	0.027
Computer Science and Information Systems	381	0.069	276	0.046	273	0.055
Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical	32	0.006	62	0.01	62	0.012
Education	5	0.001	7	0.001	40	0.008
Environmental Studies	6	0.001	5	0.001	5	0.001
Communication	53	0.01	83	0.014	72	0.014
Criminal Justice	7	0.001	16	0.003	19	0.004
Math & Statistics	0	0	0	0	5	0.001
All Others	31	0.006	5	0.001	15	0.003
Not indexed	52	0.009	40	0.007	53	0.011
Total	5496	0.998	5984	1.002	4969	0.999
Total by others	1299		1362		1385	

	ACAD MANAGE REV		ACAD MANAGE J		ADMIN SCI Q	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Outgoing ties to						
Business Management	1032	0.607	1541	0.721	487	0.55
Other than Business Management						
Public Administration +	8	0.005	0	0	0	0
Political Science +	21	0.013	5	0.002	0	0
Interdisciplinary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychology	377	0.222	224	0.105	49	0.055
Sociology	97	0.057	145	0.068	190	0.215
Law	20	0.012	0	0	0	0
Economics	94	0.055	97	0.045	38	0.043
International Relations	5	0.003	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Science and Information Systems	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical	8	0.005	0	0	7	0.008
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental Studies	11	0.006	0	0	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0
Math & Statistics	0	0	17	0.008	0	0
All Others	8	0.005	0	0	0	0
Not indexed	18	0.011	112	0.052	114	0.129
Total	1699	1.001	2141	1.001	885	1
Ratio	3.23	1.00	2.79	1.00	5.61	1.00
Total of others	667		600		398	
Ratio of others	1.95		2.27		3.48	

Table E-7. Public Administration Journals--Incoming Ties 2010 (measuring citations of other journals citing these journals)

	JPART		PAR		ARPA	
Incoming ties from	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Public Administration +	693	0.843	958	0.506	178	0.764
Other than Public Administration						
Political Science +	22	0.027	224	0.118	0	0
Business Management	33	0.04	392	0.206	5	0.021
Interdisciplinary	6	0.007	18	0.009	0	0
Psychology	0	0	40	0.021	0	0
Sociology	36	0.044	65	0.034	25	0.107
Law	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economics	0	0	36	0.019	0	0
International Relations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Science and Information Systems	7	0.009	0	0	9	0.039
Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	7	0.004	0	0
Environmental Studies	0	0	14	0.007	10	0.043
Communication	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0
Math & Statistics	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not indexed	25	0.03	142	0.075	6	0.026
Total	822	1	1896	0.999	233	1
Total by others	129		938		55	

<i>Table E-8. Public Administration Journals--Outgoing Ties 2010 (measuring citations of these journals citing other journals)</i>						
	JPART		PAR		ARPA	
Outgoing ties to	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Public Administration+	587	0.481	1196	0.653	498	0.674
Other than Public Administration						
Political Science +	176	0.144	68	0.037	57	0.077
Business Management	258	0.211	129	0.071	75	0.101
Interdisciplinary	6	0.005	29	0.016	0	0
Psychology	19	0.016	15	0.008	5	0.007
Sociology	52	0.043	124	0.068	60	0.081
Law	18	0.015	7	0.004	0	0
Economics	69	0.057	31	0.017	20	0.027
International Relations	0	0	5	0.003	0	0
Engineering	0	0	5	0.003	0	0
Computer Science and Information Systems	0	0	73	0.04	0	0
Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical	10	0.008	18	0.01	0	0
Education	0	0	5	0.003	0	0
Environmental Studies	0	0	5	0.003	0	0
Communication	0	0	7	0.004	0	0
Criminal Justice	0	0	12	0.007	0	0
Math & Statistics	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Others	14	0.011	11	0.006	5	0.007
Not indexed	12	0.01	90	0.049	18	0.024
Total	1221	1.001	1830	1.002	738	0.998
Total of others	634		634		240	
Ratio	0.67	1.00	1.04	1.00	0.32	1.00
Ratio of others	0.20		1.48		0.23	

<i>Table E-9. Political Science Journals--Incoming Ties 2010(measuring citations of other journals citing these journals)</i>						
	AJPS		APSR		POL ANAL	
Incoming ties from	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Political Science +	3066	0.691	3805	0.628	460	0.832
Other than Political Science						
Public Administration+	244	0.056	364	0.06	0	0
Business Management	26	0.006	79	0.013	10	0.018
Interdisciplinary	15	0.003	14	0.002	0	0
Psychology	63	0.014	58	0.01	0	0
Sociology	213	0.048	307	0.051	10	0.018
Law	203	0.046	281	0.046	11	0.02
Economics	162	0.037	427	0.07	0	0
International Relations	248	0.056	418	0.069	39	0.071
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Science and Information Systems	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical	0	0	14	0.002	7	0.013
Education	41	0.009	46	0.008	6	0.011
Environmental Studies	6	0.001	55	0.009	0	0
Communication	74	0.017	66	0.011	0	0
Criminal Justice	33	0.007	22	0.004	0	0
Math & Statistics	22	0.005	27	0.004	10	0.018
All Others	22	0.005	43	0.007	0	0
Not indexed	0	0	38	0.006	0	0
Total	4438	1.001	6064	1	553	1.001
Total by others	1372		2259		93	

<i>Table E-10. Political Science Journals--Outgoing Ties 2010 (measuring citations of these journals citing other journals)</i>						
	AJPS		APSR		POL ANAL	
Outgoing ties to	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Political Science +	772	0.662	564	0.605	197	0.469
Other than Political Science						
Public Administration +	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interdisciplinary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychology	26	0.022	63	0.068	0	0
Sociology	20	0.017	22	0.024	20	0.048
Law	35	0.03	10	0.011	0	0
Economics	142	0.122	149	0.16	38	0.09
International Relations	101	0.086	82	0.088	39	0.093
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Science and Information Systems	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical	16	0.014	0	0	38	0.09
Education	5	0.004	0	0	0	0
Environmental Studies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0
Math & Statistics	40	0.034	6	0.006	69	0.164
All Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not indexed	11	0.009	36	0.039	19	0.045
Total	1168	1	932	1.001	420	0.999
Total of others	396		368		223	
Ratio	3.80	1.00	6.51	1.00	1.32	1.00
Ratio of others	3.46		6.14		0.42	

Table E-11. Business Management Journals--Incoming Ties 2010 (measuring citations of other journals citing these journals)

	ACAD MANAGE REV		ACAD MANAGE J		ADMIN SCI Q	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Incoming ties from						
Business Management	10438	0.733	11289	0.733	7144	0.709
Other than Business Management						
Public Administration +	356	0.025	331	0.022	298	0.03
Political Science +	10	0.001	0	0	26	0.003
Interdisciplinary	0	0	8	0.001	5	0
Psychology	929	0.065	1282	0.083	547	0.054
Sociology	80	0.006	123	0.008	232	0.023
Law	34	0.002	20	0.001	41	0.004
Economics	96	0.007	100	0.006	98	0.01
International Relations	6	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	262	0.018	348	0.023	229	0.023
Computer Science and Information Systems	883	0.062	733	0.048	622	0.062
Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical	153	0.011	233	0.015	174	0.017
Education	45	0.003	79	0.005	66	0.007
Environmental Studies	58	0.004	49	0.003	18	0.002
Communication	71	0.005	84	0.005	63	0.006
Criminal Justice	16	0.001	19	0.001	21	0.002
Math & Statistics	13	0.001	9	0.001	0	0
All Others	45	0.003	37	0.002	43	0.004
Not indexed	736	0.052	663	0.043	448	0.044
Total	14231	0.999	15407	1	10075	1
Total by others	3793		4118		2931	

	ACAD MANAGE REV		ACAD MANAGE J		ADMIN SCI Q	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Outgoing ties to						
Business Management	1142	0.663	2333	0.655	338	0.616
Other than Business Management						
Public Administration +	5	0.003	16	0.004	5	0.009
Political Science +	5	0.003	0	0	0	0
Interdisciplinary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychology	419	0.243	515	0.145	28	0.051
Sociology	108	0.063	363	0.102	140	0.255
Law	6	0.003	17	0.005	14	0.026
Economics	14	0.008	138	0.039	6	0.011
International Relations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Science and Information Systems	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care, Occupational Health, and Medical	0	0	5	0.001	7	0.013
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental Studies	11	0.006	6	0.002	0	0
Communication	0	0	17	0.005	0	0
Criminal Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0
Math & Statistics	0	0	19	0.005	0	0
All Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not indexed	12	0.007	133	0.037	10	0.018
Total	1722	0.999	3562	1	548	0.999
Total of others	580		1229		210	
Ratio	8.26	1.00	4.33	1.00	18.39	1.00
Ratio of others	6.54		3.35		13.96	

Appendix F: Routine for Creating Ego Networks of Journals using Journal Citation Reports, Excel, and UCINET

1. First, access *Journal Citation Reports*, from the Web of Science, and select journal title by typing in the title of the journal.
2. Having selected journal title, and finding the journal profile page, download the citing and the cited lists, from the “download” link, for each year.
3. Set up network spreadsheet in Excel, with the “cited” journal data (incoming with journal as alter) in the top portion; and with “citing” journal data (outgoing with journal as ego) in the bottom portion; save the spreadsheet. In Excel, in creating this spreadsheet, this will be a network file with column A and column B. Column A should be labeled as “from” with the “citing journals” listed (e.g. JPART) in that column. Next, column B should be labeled as the “To” column. In that column, copy the journals in the “cited journal” list in the column. That is, the journals listed in the “citing journal” list of *Journal Citation Reports*, are put in column A. The journals that are being cited (i.e. “nominated”) from the citing (or ego) journal title are put in column B.
4. Select the “all years” column that will include all the years of the journals cited by the citing journal.
5. Use the cut-off of “5,” to exclude those journals with less than 5 citations are not included.
6. Always remove the asterisk symbols (*) around any source titles.
7. Always replace the dash (-) with an underscore (_) in any source titles.

8. Delete all references to “AD_MINIST” – an unindexed journal – since this code causes a data error.
9. Make sure to delete one entry for ego (citing) so there is no duplication of self-citations.
10. In UCINET, save network file as “edge list 1” format without headers
11. Ego network file has been created.

Appendix G: Routine for Creating Whole Networks of Journals using Journal Citation Reports, Excel, and UCINET

1. To create a whole network, it is necessary to take the ego network file and match just those items that are part of the bounded network.
2. First in Excel, create a matrix file, with the journal titles transposed along the side and the top.
3. In UCINET, create the network file by loading in the network relational data, as described in Appendix F.
4. In UCINET, save as an Edgelist 1, with the word “everything” in file name, such as PA_Network_Everthing_2015.
5. In UCINET, save the transposed file as a matrix, identifying it with the word “transposed” in the titles, such as PA_Network_2015_Transposed
6. In UCINET, go to Data: Match Datasets: Match Multiple Data Sets, and put in the transposed file as the primary dataset and the network “everything” file as the secondary dataset.
7. In UCINET, select the match datasets routine.
8. In UCINET, open up the appropriate generated UCINET data set, and save as a Matrix file and name it as the network followed by the year, such as PA_Network_2015.
9. This is the whole network data set for a journal for a specific year.

Appendix H: *Routine for Updating Master File while Creating a new Network and Attribute File with Excel and UCINET*

1. Create a Masterfile in Excel with journal name in column A and classified attribute code in column B. Master list with all codes is presented in Appendix D.
2. First, using the Web of Science, *Journal Citation Reports* database, as described in Appendix F, download the Citing and Cited journal data for the specific year (I am examining 2005, 2010, 2015).
3. Create two excel spreadsheets with both data, with one named “network” and the other named “attributes to be filled.” These are the network file and the attribute file.
4. Follow the instructions for creating a network file in Appendix F. Note that this relational file needs to have attributes assigned to it.
5. Modify the separate excel file to assign matrix attributes.
 - a. For the attribute data, paste both the cited and citing journals.
 - b. Sort alphabetically and remove duplicates
 - c. Save file as “JournalName_Attributes_ToBeFilled_Year”
6. In Excel, go to the master file and copy in new attributes; sort them alphabetically, and remove duplicates.
7. In Excel, look up remaining attributes characteristics and add them to the master file in Excel. These attributes are based upon the coding and taxonomy in Appendix A and Appendix B.

8. In UCINET, in the DL Editor, load the original attribute matrix (to be completed or “filled”) from Excel.
 - a. Save file as “matrix” format with headers.
9. In UCINET, in the DL Editor, load the new master file from Excel.
 - a. Save file as “matrix” format with headers.
10. In UCINET, go to Data-Match Sets-Match Multiple Data Sets.
11. Then match the Primary (original attribute file) and Secondary Data Set (new master list) to create a newly updated attribute file.
12. Save the excel file as the updated master list.
13. In the UCINET, in the Matrix Editor, open up the new updated attribute file and save it as the new attribute file for that network for that journal title and year.
14. Copy the file from the Matrix Editor (with Attr 2 now in the file) and copy into Excel.
15. In Excel, match the Attr 1 and Attr 2 file data together.
16. In UCINET, in the DL Editor, copy in the new data and save as the complete attribute file.
17. A new network attribute file has been created while updating the new Masterfile of attributes.

Appendix I: *Routine for running analysis in UCINET for Ego Network Analysis of Categorical Attributes*

1. In UCINET, follow the following routine: Networks; Ego Networks; Ego Net Composition; Categorical Attributes.
2. In the box, select the appropriate input network and attribute data set.
3. Run the calculations for both incoming ties and outgoing ties analyses.

Appendix J: *Routine for copying, pasting, and formatting from Logs in UCINET into Excel*

1. In UCINET, run the analyses to produce the logs.
2. In the log file, obtain the ego data by selecting and copying the journal data and all the data above the row.
3. Copy into Excel using Paste: Text Import Wizard.
4. In Excel, identify the data by journal name, year, and save the Excel file (labeled as “scratch” for convenience).
5. Delete all the other journal data above the ego network data row; and the column data that is not relevant for that journal; and match the rows and the columns.
6. Viewing the newly formatted row of data and attribute headers, copy, and then transpose that data into new cells switching from a horizontal to a vertical view.
7. Copy as a new table into excel.
8. Create another new table with the attributes spelled out to match the numeric.
9. Note the IQV and Blau’s calculations.

Appendix K: Network measures for public administration journals

<i>Table K-1. Public administration network 2005 with measures of out-degree; in-degree; normalized in-out degree; Bonacich power; Beta normalized; JIF.</i>							
Title	Outdeg	Indeg	nOutdeg	nIndeg	Beta/Bonacich	Beta Normalized	JIF
ADMIN SOC	135	65	0.061	0.03	22368.641	0.672	0.7
ADMIN SOC WORK	0	0	0	0	58.2	0.002	0.146
AM REV PUBLIC ADM	140	34	0.064	0.015	9163.426	0.275	0.615
AUST J PUBL ADMIN	45	9	0.02	0.004	132.632	0.004	0.338
CAN PUBLIC ADMIN	21	0	0.01	0	30.78	0.001	0.067
CAN PUBLIC POL	0	0	0	0	17.986	0.001	0.295
CLIM POLICY	0	0	0	0	49.926	0.001	1.176
CONTEMP ECON POLICY	11	0	0.005	0	15.763	0	0.524
ENVIRON PLANN C	45	0	0.02	0	61.044	0.002	0.462
GOVERNANCE	48	63	0.022	0.029	468.89	0.014	1.349
INT REV ADM SCI	46	6	0.021	0.003	58.966	0.002	0.211
J EUR PUBLIC POLICY	58	26	0.026	0.012	808.776	0.024	0.676
J POLICY ANAL MANAG	12	97	0.005	0.044	11820.407	0.355	0.855
J PUBL ADM RES THEOR	166	165	0.075	0.075	49924.91	1.499	1.451
J SOC POLICY	14	13	0.006	0.006	65.943	0.002	1.037
PHILOS PUBLIC AFF	0	0	0	0	22.526	0.001	1.241
POLICY POLIT	48	35	0.022	0.016	274.612	0.008	0.82
POLICY SCI	22	19	0.01	0.009	305.561	0.009	0.529
POLICY STUD J	109	29	0.05	0.013	5039.021	0.151	0.588
PUBLIC ADMIN	72	166	0.033	0.075	6433.178	0.193	0.924
PUBLIC ADMIN DEVELOP	6	0	0.003	0	33.215	0.001	0.528
PUBLIC ADMIN REV	121	404	0.055	0.184	149099.844	4.476	1.099

PUBLIC MONEY MANAGE	35	23	0.016	0.01	1413.121	0.042	0.719
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Table K-2. .Public administration network 2010 with measures of out-degree; in-degree; normalized in-out degree; Bonacich power; Beta normalized; JIF.

Title	Outde g	Indeg	nOutde g	nInde g	Beta/Bonaci ch	Beta Normalized	JIF
ADMIN SOC	410	185	0.053	0.024	57908.395	0.856	0.944
ADMIN SOC WORK	0	0	0	0	91.663	0.001	0.587
AM REV PUBLIC ADM	356	173	0.046	0.022	37498.426	0.554	1
AMME IDARESI DERG	6	0	0.001	0	24.857	0	0
AUST J PUBL ADMIN	79	19	0.01	0.002	1494.661	0.022	0.778
CAN PUBLIC ADMIN	41	12	0.005	0.002	261.026	0.004	0.434
CAN PUBLIC POL	0	5	0	0.001	50.87	0.001	0.215
CLIM POLICY	0	0	0	0	55.031	0.001	1.63
CONTEMP ECON POLICY	0	0	0	0	17.425	0	0.523
ENVIRON PLANN C	121	6	0.015	0.001	726.009	0.011	1.126
GEST POLIT PUBLICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOVERNANCE	101	114	0.013	0.015	12947.152	0.191	1.774
INNOVAR_REV CIENC AD	0	0	0	0	9.118	0	0.048
INT PUBLIC MANAG J	261	94	0.033	0.012	22095.842	0.327	1.949
INT REV ADM SCI	173	67	0.022	0.009	11837.792	0.175	0.848
J ACCOUNT PUBLIC POL	0	0	0	0	81.549	0.001	0.754
J EUR PUBLIC POLICY	28	126	0.004	0.016	12108.582	0.179	1.541
J EUR SOC POLICY	53	55	0.007	0.007	574.502	0.008	1.673
J HOMEL SECUR EMERG	18	0	0.002	0	16.376	0	0.411
J POLICY ANAL MANAG	33	131	0.004	0.017	34177.52	0.505	2.246
J PUBL ADM RES THEOR	456	662	0.058	0.085	186847.922	2.761	2.086

J SOC POLICY	32	78	0.004	0.01	2474.721	0.037	1.016
LOCAL GOV STUD	0	34	0	0.004	3563.601	0.053	0.484
PHILOS PUBLIC AFF	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.444
POLICY POLIT	0	69	0	0.009	5395.686	0.08	0.754
POLICY SCI	0	29	0	0.004	2847.439	0.042	1.514
POLICY STUD J	0	93	0	0.012	16727.328	0.247	1.17
PUBLIC ADMIN	396	344	0.051	0.044	47289.898	0.699	1.292
PUBLIC ADMIN DEVELOP	67	27	0.009	0.003	1056.706	0.016	0.783
PUBLIC ADMIN REV	559	1126	0.072	0.144	357641.594	5.285	1.141
PUBLIC MANAG REV	328	199	0.042	0.025	26843.629	0.397	1.295
PUBLIC MONEY MANAGE	37	99	0.005	0.013	10936.777	0.162	0.779
PUBLIC PERS MANAGE	38	69	0.005	0.009	10681.441	0.158	0.2
REV CLAD REFORMA DEM	13	0	0.002	0	8.093	0	0.065
REV POLICY RES	93	5	0.012	0.001	2887.003	0.043	1.354
REV PUBLIC PERS ADM	162	116	0.021	0.015	28100.725	0.415	0.891
SOC POLICY ADMIN	80	36	0.01	0.005	456.301	0.007	0.855
TRANSYLV REV ADM SCI	32	0	0.004	0	12.21	0	0.212

<i>Table K-3. Public administration network 2015 with measures of out-degree; in-degree; normalized in-out degree; Bonacich power; Beta normalized; JIF.</i>							
Title	Outdeg	Indeg	nOutdeg	nIndeg	Beta/Bonacich	Beta Normalized	JIF
ADMIN SOC	315.00	349.00	0.02	0.02	75565.70	0.67	0.89
ADMIN SOC WORK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75
AM REV PUBLIC ADM	559.00	382.00	0.04	0.03	90625.96	0.81	1.26
AMME IDARESI DERG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
AUST J PUBL ADMIN	107.00	123.00	0.01	0.01	3988.29	0.04	0.67
CAN PUBLIC ADMIN	122.00	20.00	0.01	0.00	363.86	0.00	0.30
CAN PUBLIC POL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.02	0.00	0.48
CIV SZLE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.31	0.00	0.14
CLIM POLICY	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	161.69	0.00	1.98
CONTEMP ECON POLICY	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.84	0.00	0.60
ENVIRON PLANN C	234.00	53.00	0.02	0.00	6948.55	0.06	1.66
GEST POLIT PUBLICA	22.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.10
GOVERNANCE	102.00	293.00	0.01	0.02	26698.84	0.24	3.42
INT PUBLIC MANAG J	272.00	261.00	0.02	0.02	55987.19	0.50	1.23
INT REV ADM SCI	330.00	203.00	0.02	0.01	25484.86	0.23	0.72
J ACCOUNT PUBLIC POL	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	102.91	0.00	1.32
J COMP POLICY ANAL	123.00	19.00	0.01	0.00	794.24	0.01	0.64
J EUR PUBLIC POLICY	103.00	195.00	0.01	0.01	12121.20	0.11	1.96
J EUR SOC POLICY	41.00	94.00	0.00	0.01	414.43	0.00	1.43
J HOMEL SECUR EMERG	72.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	66.28	0.00	0.47
J POLICY ANAL MANAG	18.00	200.00	0.00	0.01	39772.40	0.35	2.79
J PUBL ADM RES THEOR	669.00	1485.00	0.05	0.10	423279.66	3.77	3.89

J PUBLIC POLICY	71.00	135.00	0.01	0.01	12352.54	0.11	1.00
J SOC POLICY	95.00	50.00	0.01	0.00	218.80	0.00	1.15
LEX LOCALIS	129.00	14.00	0.01	0.00	98.69	0.00	0.80
LOCAL GOV STUD	185.00	99.00	0.01	0.01	13014.84	0.12	0.80
NONPROFIT MANAG LEAD	49.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	2851.42	0.03	0.65
POLICY POLIT	186.00	79.00	0.01	0.01	7868.73	0.07	1.20
POLICY SCI	223.00	113.00	0.02	0.01	6932.98	0.06	1.64
POLICY SOC	177.00	21.00	0.01	0.00	180.85	0.00	0.94
POLICY STUD J	99.00	217.00	0.01	0.02	23547.25	0.21	1.77
POLICY STUD_UK	48.00	29.00	0.00	0.00	864.00	0.01	0.87
PUBLIC ADMIN	536.00	760.00	0.04	0.05	114864.56	1.02	1.92
PUBLIC ADMIN DEVELOP	139.00	38.00	0.01	0.00	2072.90	0.02	0.82
PUBLIC ADMIN REV	769.00	1978.00	0.05	0.14	599836.19	5.35	2.64
PUBLIC MANAG REV	797.00	379.00	0.06	0.03	55876.79	0.50	1.87
PUBLIC MONEY MANAGE	223.00	155.00	0.02	0.01	18101.77	0.16	0.72
PUBLIC PERFORM MANAG	525.00	94.00	0.04	0.01	19241.67	0.17	0.91
PUBLIC PERS MANAGE	308.00	48.00	0.02	0.00	9860.43	0.09	0.60
REGUL GOV	43.00	51.00	0.00	0.00	5914.26	0.05	2.72
REV CLAD REFORMA DEM	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.15	0.00	0.11
REV POLICY RES	94.00	25.00	0.01	0.00	316.19	0.00	1.17
REV PUBLIC PERS ADM	251.00	219.00	0.02	0.02	45736.43	0.41	1.22
SCI PUBL POLICY	14.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	148.76	0.00	1.23
SOC POLICY ADMIN	146.00	63.00	0.01	0.00	882.97	0.01	1.07
TRANSYLV REV ADM SCI	85.00	14.00	0.01	0.00	439.20	0.00	0.27

Appendix L: Core-ness Measures of Journals in Public Administration Networks

<i>Core-ness Measures of Journals in Public Administration Networks</i>					
2005		2010		2015	
PUBLIC ADMIN REV	0.844	PUBLIC ADMIN REV	0.788	PUBLIC ADMIN REV	0.679
J PUBL ADM RES THEOR	0.374	J PUBL ADM RES THEOR	0.431	J PUBL ADM RES THEOR	0.524
ADMIN SOC	0.258	ADMIN SOC	0.263	AM REV PUBLIC ADM	0.24
AM REV PUBLIC ADM	0.253	AM REV PUBLIC ADM	0.212	PUBLIC MANAG REV	0.231
POLICY STUD J	0.087	PUBLIC ADMIN	0.171	PUBLIC ADMIN	0.205
J POLICY ANAL MANAG	0.061	PUBLIC MANAG REV	0.116	PUBLIC PERFORM MANAG	0.175
PUBLIC ADMIN	0.052	INT PUBLIC MANAG J	0.113	ADMIN SOC	0.148
INT REV ADM SCI	0.037	REV PUBLIC PERS ADM	0.106	REV PUBLIC PERS ADM	0.116
GOVERNANCE	0.025	INT REV ADM SCI	0.063	INT PUBLIC MANAG J	0.116
CAN PUBLIC ADMIN	0.021	J POLICY ANAL MANAG	0.051	PUBLIC PERS MANAGE	0.089
POLICY POLIT	0.012	GOVERNANCE	0.034	INT REV ADM SCI	0.083
PUBLIC MONEY MANAGE	0.011	REV POLICY RES	0.026	PUBLIC MONEY MANAGE	0.068
ENVIRON PLANN C	0.011	PUBLIC ADMIN DEVELOP	0.026	POLICY STUD J	0.043
PUBLIC ADMIN DEVELOP	0.004	PUBLIC PERS MANAGE	0.025	GOVERNANCE	0.041
POLICY SCI	0	PUBLIC MONEY MANAGE	0.024	LOCAL GOV STUD	0.04
J SOC POLICY	0	POLICY STUD J	0.021	J POLICY ANAL MANAG	0.039
CLIM POLICY	0	AUST J PUBL ADMIN	0.018	POLICY POLIT	0.036
CAN PUBLIC POL	0	ENVIRON PLANN C	0.014	POLICY SCI	0.029
J EUR PUBLIC POLICY	0	J EUR PUBLIC POLICY	0.014	AUST J PUBL ADMIN	0.029
AUST J PUBL ADMIN	0	J HOMEL SECUR EMERG	0.014	CAN PUBLIC ADMIN	0.028

ADMIN SOC WORK	0	CAN PUBLIC ADMIN	0.012	PUBLIC ADMIN DEVELOP	0.027
PHILOS PUBLIC AFF	0	TRANSYLV REV ADM SCI	0.008	J HOMEL SECUR EMERG	0.027
CONTEMP ECON POLICY	0	REV CLAD REFORMA DEM	0.006	ENVIRON PLANN C	0.019
		POLICY POLIT	0.003	LEX LOCALIS	0.018
		PHILOS PUBLIC AFF	0.003	J PUBLIC POLICY	0.013
		CONTEMP ECON POLICY	0.002	J COMP POLICY ANAL	0.012
		J SOC POLICY	0.002	J EUR PUBLIC POLICY	0.011
		CAN PUBLIC POL	0.001	TRANSYLV REV ADM SCI	0.011
		POLICY SCI	0.001	POLICY SOC	0.011
		GEST POLIT PUBLICA	0.001	SCI PUBL POLICY	0.011
		INNOVAR_REV CIENC AD	0.001	POLICY STUD_UK	0.01
		LOCAL GOV STUD	0.001	ADMIN SOC WORK	0.009
		SOC POLICY ADMIN	0	CAN PUBLIC POL	0.009
		AMME IDARESI DERG	0	J ACCOUNT PUBLIC POL	0.008
		ADMIN SOC WORK	0	REGUL GOV	0.007
		J ACCOUNT PUBLIC POL	0	AMME IDARESI DERG	0.006
		CLIM POLICY	0	J EUR SOC POLICY	0.006
		J EUR SOC POLICY	0	REV POLICY RES	0.006
				J SOC POLICY	0.005
				GEST POLIT PUBLICA	0.004
				SOC POLICY ADMIN	0.004
				CONTEMP ECON POLICY	0.003
				NONPROFIT MANAG LEAD	0.002
				REV CLAD REFORMA DEM	0.002
				CLIM POLICY	0.001
				CIV SZLE	0.001

Appendix M: Whole Network Matrix UCINET Displays of Public Administration Citations

M1. UCINET Display of 2005

ucinetlog1.txt - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

DISPLAY

Input dataset: PA_Network_2005_Reviewed_A-Matched_FINAL (C:\Users\gxm22\Documents\UCINET data\PA_Netw

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
ADM	AM	AM	AUS	CAN	CAN	CLI	CON	ENV	GOV	INT	J	E	J	P	J	J	S	PHI	POL	POL	PUB	PUB	PUB	PUB	
IN	IN	REV	T	J	PU	PU	M	P	TEM	IRO	ERN	RE	UR	OLI	UBL	OC	LOS	ICY	ICY	ICY	LIC	LIC	LIC	LIC	
SOC	SOC	PU	PU	BLI	BLI	OLI	P	E	N	P	ANC	V	A	PUB	CY	AD	POL	PU	PO	SC	ST	AD	AD	AD	MO
WO	BLI	BL	C	A	C	P	CY	CON	LAN	E	DM	LIC	ANA	M	R	ICY	BLI	LIT	I	UD	MIN	MIN	MIN	NEY	
RK	C	A	ADM	DMI	OL		LIC	PO	N	C	SCI	PO	L	M	ES	C	A		J		DE	RE	MA		
	DM	IN	N				Y					LIC	ANA	THE	FF						VEL	V	NAG		
												Y	G	OR							OP		E		
1	ADMIN SOC	57	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0
2	ADMIN SOC WORK	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	AM REV PUBLIC ADM	7	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
4	AUST J PUBL ADMIN	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0
5	CAN PUBLIC ADMIN	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
6	CAN PUBLIC POL	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	CLIM POLICY	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	CONTEMP ECON POLICY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	ENVIRON PLANN C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	6	0	0	0	5	0	9	0	0	17	0	8	0	0	0
10	GOVERNANCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	16	0	0	0
11	INT REV ADM SCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	44	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	20	0	0
12	J EUR PUBLIC POLICY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	174	0	0	0	0	6	8	14	0	0	0	0	0
13	J POLICY ANAL MANAG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
14	J PUBL ADM RES THEOR	21	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	122	0	0	0	0	5	12	0	94	5	0	0
15	J SOC POLICY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
16	PHILOS PUBLIC AFF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	POLICY POLIT	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	13	0	0	23	0	8	0	0	0
18	POLICY SCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	30	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	POLICY STUD J	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	21	0	0	0	13	19	11	0	28	0	0	0
20	PUBLIC ADMIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	6	5	7	0	0	8	0	0	72	0	16	18	0	0
21	PUBLIC ADMIN DEVELOP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	6	0	0	0
22	PUBLIC ADMIN REV	30	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	53	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	257	0	0	0
23	PUBLIC MONEY MANAGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	19	0	6	38	0	0

23 rows, 23 columns, 1 levels.

Running time: 00:00:01 seconds.
 Output generated: 17 May 18 12:34:05
 UCINET 6.631 Copyright (c) 1992-2016 Analytic Technologies

M2. UCINET Display of 2010

ucinetlog2.txt - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

DISPLAY

Input dataset: PA_Network_2010_Reviewed_A-Matched_FINAL (C:\Users\gxm22\Documents\UCINET data\PA_Network_2010_Reviewed_A-Matched_FINAL)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
ADM IN SOC	ADM IN SOC	AMM DAR	AUS PU	CAN BLI	CAN OL	CLI P	CON EN	ENV IRO	GES T P	GOV ERN	INN OVA	INT PU	INT RE	J A UR	J E UR	J H J	J P J	J S	LOC AL	PHI LOS	POL ICY	POL ICY	POL ICY	POL ICY	PUB LIC	PUB LIC	PUB LIC	PUB LIC	PUB LIC	PUB LIC	REV CL	REV PO	SOC PO	TRA NSY				
WO BK RK C A	BLI RG	ESI IN	BLI N	C A	P C	CY CON	LAN T	P P	E V	C M	DM PU	LIC PU	PO ECU	ANA M R	ES ICY	UD C A	FF	J	DE RE	VEL V	OP	MIN	MIN	MIN	NAG	NE Y	RS	REF Y	R C	P Y	A	REV	DM I	AD				
1 ADMIN SOC	70	0	33	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	6	9	0	0	0	7	89	0	0	5	5	0	30	6	187	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	0			
2 ADMIN SOC WORK	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3 AM REV PUBLIC ADM	24	0	32	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	6	11	0	0	0	12	73	0	0	0	0	0	5	20	0	171	9	0	0	0	13	0	0			
4 AMME IDARESI DERG	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
5 AUST J PUBL ADMIN	0	0	5	0	57	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	16	0	22	8	13	0	0	0	0	0			
6 CAN PUBLIC ADMIN	0	0	0	0	30	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0			
7 CAN PUBLIC POL	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8 CLIM POLICY	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9 CONTEMP ECON POLICY	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10 ENVIRON PLANN C	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	153	0	5	0	0	0	0	9	6	0	8	7	0	12	0	9	5	0	26	0	17	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0		
11 GEST POLIT PUBLICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12 GOVERNANCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	16	0	0	21	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	20	0	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13 INNOVAR_REV CIENC AD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14 INT PUBLIC MANAG J	7	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	6	0	0	0	14	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	64	8	5	15	0	0	14	0	0		
15 INT REV ADM SCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	7	40	0	0	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	21	45	34	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
16 J ACCOUNT PUBLIC POL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17 J EUR PUBLIC POLICY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18 J EUR SOC POLICY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	62	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	
19 J HOMEL SECUR EMERG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20 J POLICY ANAL MANAG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	86	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21 J PUBL ADM RES THEOR	34	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	6	0	15	0	27	246	6	0	5	7	25	36	0	211	15	8	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0		
22 J SOC POLICY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	35	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0		
23 LOCAL GOV STUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24 PHILOS PUBLIC AFF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25 POLICY POLIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26 POLICY SCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27 POLICY STUD J	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28 PUBLIC ADMIN	21	0	13	0	9	0	0	6	27	0	7	7	0	45	0	7	70	10	9	6	10	169	0	109	35	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29 PUBLIC ADMIN DEVELOP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	69	32	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30 PUBLIC ADMIN REV	76	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	34	14	0	0	0	39	188	0	5	0	5	0	17	35	0	501	29	10	16	0	5	28	0	0	0			
31 PUBLIC MANAG REV	8	0	10	0	5	0	0	0	11	0	13	6	0	0	5	55	5	7	6	0	53	0	68	76	45	13	0	0	11	7	0	0	0	0	0			
32 PUBLIC MONEY MANAGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	15	0	11	5	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
33 PUBLIC PERS MANAGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	11	0	0	0	25	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0			
34 REV CLAD REFORMA DEM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
35 REV POLICY RES	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	7	15	0	0	0	23	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
36 REV PUBLIC PERS ADM	10	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	25	0	0	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
37 SOC POLICY ADMIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	40	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0		
38 TRANSVLV REV ADM SCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12		

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Vita

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• EDUCATION

- Doctorate of Philosophy, Public Administration, December, 2018
School of Public Affairs, The Pennsylvania State University, Middletown, PA
Dissertation: *Knowledge Dissemination in Public Administration: Measuring Academic Scholarship with Social Network Analyses of Scholarly Journal Citations in Public Administration and Related Fields*
- Master of Business Administration, December, 2005
School of Business Administration, Penn State Harrisburg—Capital College
- Master of Library Science, December, 1996
School of Library and Information Science, University of Pittsburgh
- Bachelor of Arts, February, 1994, Department of English, Minor in Italian language
University of Massachusetts, Amherst
- Coursework, Italian Language, Spring, 1990, School for Foreigners, Siena, Italy

• EXPERIENCE

- Library Director, 9/15—present
- Business & Public Administration Reference Librarian, 9/00-4/16
Penn State Harrisburg, Middletown, PA. Tenured faculty member in the University Libraries at the rank of full Librarian.
- Reference Librarian, 8/98-9/00
Penn State Abington, Abington, PA. Faculty member at the rank of Assistant Librarian.
- Reference Librarian, 1/98-8/98 (Full-Time/Temporary)
Jennie King Mellon Library, Chatham College, Pittsburgh, PA.
- Reference Librarian, 1/97-12/97 (One-Year Appointment)
Hunt Library, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA

• SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

- McGuigan, Glenn S. The Transformation of the U.S. Government Publishing Office: A Strategic Analysis. *Library Philosophy and Practice*. Paper 1466, Winter, 2016.
- McGuigan, Glenn S. The NIH Public Access Policy and Federally Funded Research: An Analysis of Problem Recognition and Agenda Setting. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, Volume 41, Number 1, 54-60, 2015.
- McGuigan, Glenn S. Hateful metrics and the Bitterest Pill of Scholarly Publishing. *Prometheus: Critical Studies in Innovation*, Volume 31, Number 3, 249-256, 2013. DOI: 10.1080/08109028.2014.891711 (Invited)
- McGuigan, Glenn S. “Addressing Change in Academic Libraries: A Review of Classical Organizational Theory and Implications for Academic Libraries.” *Library Philosophy and Practice*, Paper 775, July, 2012.
- McGuigan, Glenn S. “Crisis of Professionalism in Public Services: Addressing Challenges to Librarianship from a Public Administration Perspective.” *Library Review*, Volume 60, Number 7, p. 560-574, August, 2011.
- McGuigan, Glenn S. & Russell, Robert D. “The Business of Academic Publishing: A Strategic Analysis of the Academic Journal Publishing Industry and Its Impact upon the Future of Scholarly Publishing.” *E-JASL: The Electronic Journal of Academic and Special Librarianship*, Volume 9, Number 3, 2008.
- McGuigan, Glenn S. “Publishing Perils in Academe: The Serials Crisis and the Economics of the Academic Journal Publishing Industry.” *Journal of Business & Finance Librarianship*, Volume 10, Number 1, p. 13-26, 2004.