

## *Bibliometric Study of Journals in Public Administration*

*Sarika Tomar*<sup>\*</sup>

*Shikha Gupta*<sup>\*\*</sup>

*Sakshi Wadhwa*<sup>\*\*\*</sup>

*Samarth Gupta*<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup>

*Rishav Raj*<sup>\*\*\*\*\*</sup>

UDK: 3.07(045)::001.8  
35.07(045)::001.8  
3.07(045):303.01  
338.486.1(045):001.8

<https://doi.org/10.31297/hkju.25.2.2>

Review paper / pregledni znanstveni rad

Received / primljeno: 13. 2. 2024.

Accepted / prihvaćeno: 18. 4. 2025.

The scope of public administration as an academic field has expanded over the years in tandem with the evolution of the discipline, thereby indicating the importance of

---

<sup>\*</sup> Sarika Tomar, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, University Jamia Millia Islamia, India (docentica na Odjelu za socijalni rad, Sveučilište Jamia Millia Islamia, Indija), email: stomar@jmi.ac.in.

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-8028-5312>

<sup>\*\*</sup> Shikha Gupta, Associate Professor, S.S. College of Business Studies, University of Delhi, India (izvanredni profesor na Fakultetu poslovnih studija Sveučilišta u Delhiju, Indija), email: shikhagupta@sscbsdu.ac.in.

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0121-572>

bibliometric analysis for the journals relevant to the field. Bibliometric indicators based on citation are widely used in the scientific community to evaluate the impact and influence of publications. The present paper follows a two-step procedure whereby first a bibliometric analysis of the top 100 journals in public administration is presented and then, amongst them, the top three journals are further analysed on account of key social and thematic variables. The study aims to help researchers make more informed decisions about the publication of their research papers. The two major findings are that Administrative Science Quarterly is still the topmost journal with an impact factor of 10.1, and co-authorship dominates over single authorship across all the journals in the field.

**Keywords:** journal ranking, quantitative analysis, impact factor, research performance evaluation, public administration

## 1. Introduction

Inclusive of various perspectives, such as “political, legal, managerial, and occupational”, public administration is primarily concerned with the actions of the state (Shafritz et al., 2017, p. 34). Although managing affairs of an organisation or a state appears to be its core subject matter, it involves legal and social aspects thereby being interdisciplinary along with indulging in interactions with the government and the people. Defining public administration is difficult since it encompasses almost everything

---

\*\*\* Sakshi Wadhwa, Research Scholar, Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India (znanstveni suradnik, Centar za pravne i upravne studije Sveučilišta Jawaharlal Nehru, Indija), email: wadhwaduomo@gmail.com.

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-7113-9837>

\*\*\*\* Samarth Gupta, Student, Shiv Nadar University, Greater Noida, India (student na Sveučilištu Siv Nadar, Velika Noida, Indija), email: samarth.g25@fms.edu.

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-3142-0178>

\*\*\*\*\* Rishav Raj, Student, S.S. College of Business Studies, University of Delhi, India (student na Fakultetu poslovnih studija Sveučilišta u Delhiju, Indija), email: rishav.21550@sscbs.du.ac.in.

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-0842-6551>

related to public affairs, but scholars have attempted to highlight basic features of the field, i.e., the subject of the field, such as public sector, is what unifies the field. However, it is worth mentioning here that public administration has developed in a variety of ways in consonance with the context, i.e., one can identify different understandings of the discipline even within Europe (Bouckaert & Jann, 2019). Therefore, complete reliance on any singular definition or understanding of the discipline seems problematic.

Regarding the genesis of public administration as a stand-alone discipline, it was only in the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century that it emerged as a field of study no longer subsumed within political science (Shafritz et al., 2017). American public administration emerged as a field of study in greater capacity after Woodrow Wilson's 1887 article, "A Study of Administration", had gained popularity. With growing technological developments, public administration incorporates aspects such as good governance, digital governance, artificial intelligence (AI) in public administration etc. The momentum gained by AI in public administration is increasingly being addressed (Madan & Ashok, 2023). The following section sheds some light on the recent developments in public administration and the motivations for undertaking this study.

In the present paper, we aim to undertake a bibliometric analysis of the top 100 public administration journals. Among these journals, the three topmost have been chosen for deeper analysis. The goal of the current study is to offer insights to help researchers identify knowledge gaps, make informed decisions about publication venues, and position their work within public administration research. The top public administration journals are selected based on their ranking in terms of H-index values, focusing on the popular citation metrics such as impact factor (Dong, Loh & Mondry, 2005), SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) (Mañana-Rodríguez, 2015), publication frequency, and other evaluation indicators. The top three highest ranked journals are then examined according to gender representation, country contributions, authorship patterns, and emerging research themes.

The paper is organised into three major parts, with the first part offering an overview of bibliometric indicators used in the study of scholarly literature. The second part provides a comprehensive view of the top 100 journals pertaining to the field of public administration which are represented in tabular form with key variables such as CiteScore, publisher, H-index, Scientific Journal Rankings (SJR) (Mañana-Rodríguez, 2015), Source

Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) (Moed, 2010), indexing in Scopus, frequency etc. The final part includes tables of the top three journals with key variables such as authorship pattern, gender, country representation, number of open access articles, and research themes along with the analysis (Tables 2–4).

## 2. Current Developments in the Field and Motivations of the Study

Since its initial years, public administration has been criticised for not taking the issues pertaining to methodology seriously, thereby having excessive reliance on methodological tools used by other disciplines. The discipline responded to the criticism in recent years and has focussed on methodological rigour along with statistical training (Overton & Kleinschmit, 2022). Even the drawbacks related to the interdisciplinarity of public administration, which partly results from its emergence out of other academic fields, such as political science, law, economics, management, accounting, etc., and came to be viewed as a form of identity crisis, were turned into benefit by the discipline's incorporation of various perspectives in its ambit along with welcoming and collaborating with scholars from other distinct disciplines (McDonald et al., 2022). Over the years, there have been changes in research methodology publications that involve a noteworthy shift towards quantitative work (Groeneveld et al., 2015). Such a shift combined with attempts at having methodological pluralism has also contributed to the strengthening of public administration as a promising field of research (Ospina, Osteve & Lee, 2018). However, despite its advancement in past years, there exists a scope for further improvement in the field. A lack of diversity is evident in the domain, therefore what is needed is a step beyond Western hegemony with an inclusion of diverse worldviews along with more focus on local knowledge and values (Ntwanano Erasmus, 2020; Stout, 2018; Roldan-Valadez et al., 2019; Matsiliza, 2020). Going beyond the incorporation of diversity, there is a call for adopting a social equity perspective within the discipline's subfields, i.e., regarding public procurement, the studies should consider means of involving minority and marginalised sections for government grants (McDonald et al., 2022). Finally, in the present digital age, marked by algorithms, artificial intelligence, and machine learning, adapting to technological changes is vital for public administration.

Although there is scope for further improvement, public administration has risen to prominence through the years. The growth is evident with the proliferation of several departments of public administration over the last 20 years, schools of public policy, governance, and administration outside North America, with the Hertie School of Governance (Berlin), the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (Singapore), and the University of Tokyo's Graduate School of Public Policy being some of the prominent ones (Fritzen, 2010). The increase in the number of departments pertaining to public administration also indicates a growth in the field, and in turn points to the increased number of scholars interested in exploring the field and contributing their research work to the rising corpus of the discipline's literature. The importance of public administration as a field of study is also reflected in the continued existence of old journals like *Public Administration Review* (PAR), which is one of the oldest of the 53 journals in the PA field indexed in the Web of Science (WoS) (Yu, 2022). Even the eponymous journal – *Public Administration* (PA) – has celebrated its 100th volume in 2022 thereby indicating its rich history with European traditions and British genesis. Another study incorporating bibliometric analysis shows the rising trend across the globe in publications in the field of public administration “from 54 documents in 1923 to 4,561 documents in 2020” (Abdolhamid et al., 2023). Scholars have argued for the importance of public administration research in helping public agencies by drawing their attention to critical aspects that are new or unheeded till now. In both improvement of government performance for officials and gaining organisational knowledge for academics, the significance of public administration studies has expanded (Arias, De Camargo Guerazzi & Serra, 2016). In fact, authors recognise the significance of public administration research in helping public agencies (Kelman, 2007) identify something critical that is new or has been overlooked (Lan & Anders, 2000). Therefore, it can be safely said that the readership and the relevance of PA has become global over the years.

### 3. Methodology

The present paper seeks to offer a bibliometric analysis of top journals in the field of public administration, complementing it with the detailed representation of key variables such as gender, country representation, authorship pattern, and research themes in the top three journals of public administration.

The research answers the following questions:

- Q.1 Which are the top 100 journals in the field of public administration based on H-Index?
- Q.2 What is the frequency of the top 100 journals in the domain of public administration?
- Q.3 What are the other indicators of research performance evaluation of journals in public administration?
- Q.4 What is the authorship pattern found in the top three journals of public administration?
- Q.5 Which countries dominate in the research field of public administration?
- Q.6 What are the emerging trends in the field of public administration?

Although bibliometric analyses of journals in public administration have surfaced in recent years, they either focus on the evolution of one major journal over the years or they trace the development of public administration journals over the past many years. The present study, however, follows a two-step procedure. First, bibliometric analyses of the top 100 journals are presented to give a comprehensive overview of the journals. Second, the top three of the 100 presented journals are then taken up for further analysis to understand other important indicators like gender, country representation, and dominant research themes. Being recent, the study has the potential to facilitate researchers in determining knowledge gaps and in further investigations. This kind of analysis can help researchers in positioning their intended contributions to the discipline

Bibliometric indicators, also known as citation metrics, measure the impact and influence of scientific publications, such as journal articles. They are mostly used in academic research to evaluate the quality and importance of a particular publication, as well as the productivity and impact of an author or research group. Some of the most popular citation metrics include the impact factor (IF) (Dong, Loh & Mondry, 2005; Garfield, 1955), H-index (Hirsch, 2005), Eigenfactor (EF) score (Eigenfactor), and SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) (SCImago) (Mañana-Rodríguez, 2015). The IF is a metric published by Clarivate Analytics that measures the average number of citations received by articles published in a particular journal. The H-index, on the other hand, is a metric that considers both the productivity and impact of a scientist's publications, calculated as the number of papers an author has published that have been cited at least that many times. Other metrics, such as EF and SJR, also consider the

context of the citations, such as the prestige of the journal in which the paper was published. The EF score measures the overall importance of a journal within its field based on the number and context of citations. SJR is a metric that reflects the relative prestige of scientific journals based on their average citation per paper. It considers both the number of citations received by a journal and the importance or prestige of the journals that cite it.

It is important to note that while citation metrics can be useful indicators of the impact and influence of scientific publications, they are not perfect and should not be used as the sole measure of a publication's quality or the productivity and impact of an author or research group. Several metrics have been proposed for evaluating scientific publications that are less commonly used than the more popular metrics mentioned earlier. The next section focuses on the bibliometric analysis of public administration journals.

Bibliometric analysis in public administration is not new; however, the analysis in this paper provides an overview of high-ranking journals on the basis of H-index as well as in-depth analysis of the top three journals in the field. Such an analysis offers a comprehensive view and a one-stop solution for the search of high-ranking journals catering to public administration. The study can be useful for researchers in identifying emerging areas of research in public administration thereby widening their understanding of the existing trends in the field.

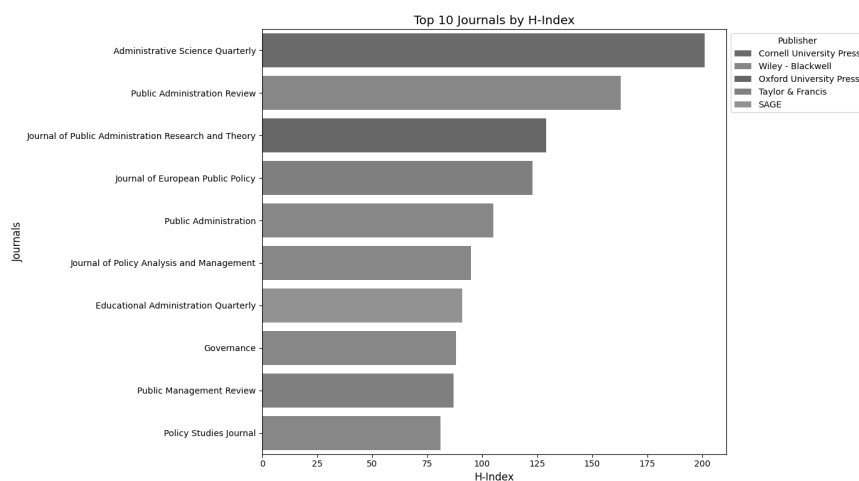
Data for the public administration journals was collected during October 2023 from Web of Science (Clarivate Analysis), Scopus, PubMed, and Google Scholar by the relevance of keywords. These databases provided the H-index in the journals' profile. The keywords used were "Public Administration", "Pub Ad", "Pub Admin", "Public Admin", "Journals". The website of the journals was also accessed to validate the data collected from the databases. Additionally, the validation of the data was also done by going through the indexing of the journals reported by the publishers on their website. The data was then tabulated (Table 1). Through these sources of information, indicators of the journals' value or prestige in terms of the Impact Factor, H-index, and CiteScore, highest percentile, citations and documents (2019-2022), cited percentage and SNIP (Moed, 2010), were gathered along with the journals' other essential features, such as their periodicity and publisher. During data collection it was found that some journals did not have continuity in terms of issues and were hence eliminated from the study. The data collection started

with maintaining an exhaustive repository of journals broadly about public administration and public policy. A filtered list of journals with the highest H-index was then arranged in ascending order and the same is presented below. Out of the top 100 journals, the top three were selected for in-depth analysis based on variables such as authorship pattern (single or co-author), gender and country representation, open access, and dominant research themes. The dominant research themes were identified based on the research papers' titles.

## 4. Analysis of the Data and Results

The first table (Table 1) presents the top 100 journals arranged on the basis of the highest H-index. Among them, Administrative Science Quarterly, Public Administration Review, Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory, Journal of European Public Policy, Public Administration, Journal of Policy Analysis and Management, Educational Administration Quarterly, Governance, Public Management Review, and Policy Studies Journal are the top ten journals (Figure 1). Administrative Science Quarterly has the highest H-index of 200. Public Administration Journal ranks second with an H-index of 165. Policy Studies Journal with an H-index of 80 ranks tenth.

Figure 1: Representation of the top 10 journals arranged according to H-index

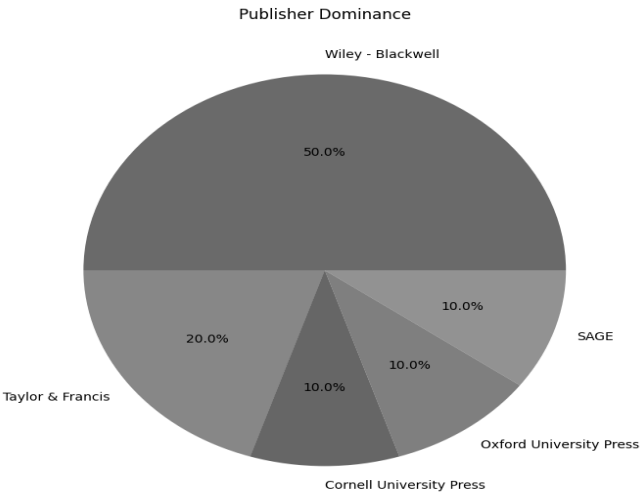


Source: Authors.



Among publishers (Figure 2), Wiley-Blackwell, Taylor & Francis, and SAGE are dominant while other renowned publishers like Cambridge University Press, Emerald Publishing, Inderscience Publishers, Oxford University Press, are also represented. Wiley-Blackwell Publisher which publishes Public Administration Review outperforms other well-known publishers with almost 50% of publications in this domain. This is followed by Taylor & Francis, which publishes close to 20%. Both these publishers are most active in the field of public administration. Below is the graphic representation of the share of publishers which feature high-ranking journals, Wiley-Blackwell, Taylor & Francis, Cornell University, Oxford University Press, SAGE, in the field of public administration.

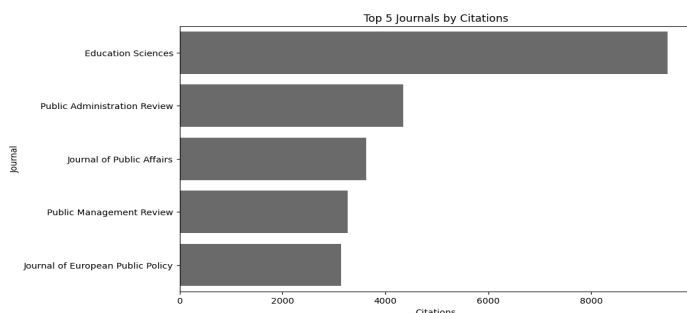
Figure 2: *Graphic representation of the share of publishers in the field of public administration*



Source: Authors.

In terms of the number of citations (Figure 3), Public Administration Review surpasses all others and is followed by the Journal of European Public Policy, Administrative Science Quarterly, Public Administration, and Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory.

Figure3: Representation of the top 5 journals arranged according to citations

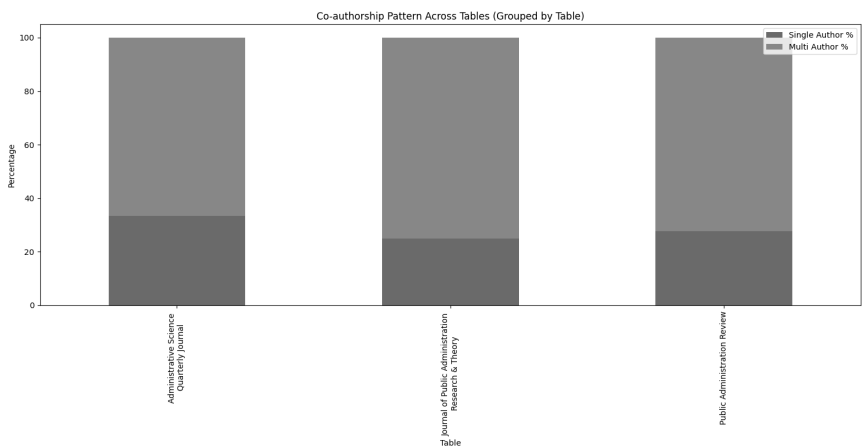


Source: Authors.

Regarding the frequency of publications, most journals are published four or six times a year, although there are frequency variations among journals. Among the top 100 journals, Journal of European Public Policy and Public Management Review publish twelve issues per year, thereby having the highest frequency.

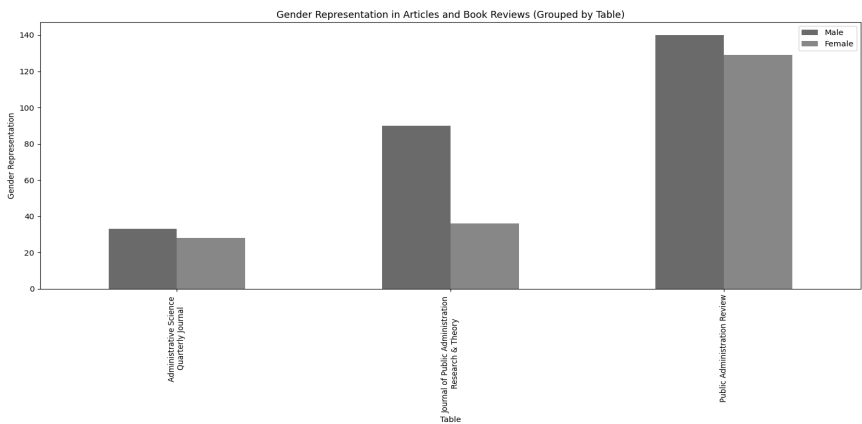
The data (Figure 4) indicate a dominance of the co-authorship pattern in articles. The results show that the percentage of single authors is comparatively much lower and the major contribution in the top three journals comes from multiple authors. As the domain of public administration is interdisciplinary, contribution comes from the scholars of different fields. In terms of gender-based representation (Figure 5), male authors dominate by and large in articles, while in book reviews, females can be seen catching up with the males. In the highest-ranking Administrative Science Journal, male and female participation was equal in book reviews, but male authors outnumbered the female in research articles. In the second highest-ranking journal, Public Administration Review, the same pattern was seen in articles, while in book reviews female authors surpassed males. In the third highest-ranking journal, Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory, males dominated by a great margin. The results also show that Public Administration Review has the highest number of female authors compared to other journals.

Figure 4: Representation of co-authorship pattern



Source: Authors.

Figure 5: Representation of gender in articles and book reviews

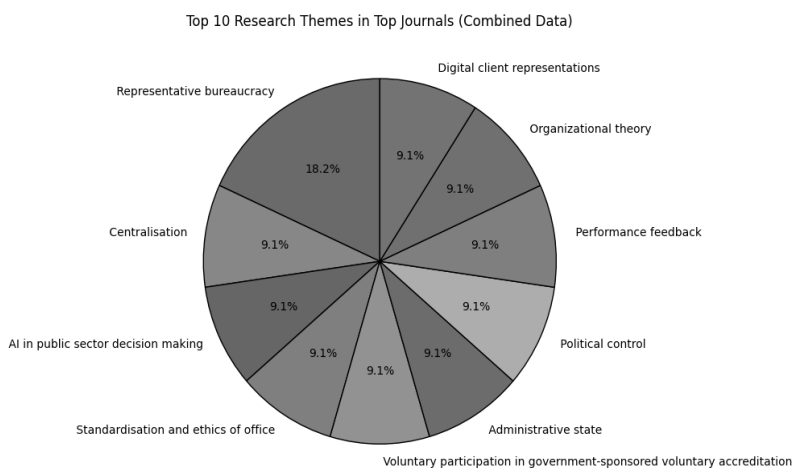


Source: Authors.

Regarding country-wise representation, the third world is lagging far behind, while the USA and Western countries like the UK have a substantial presence. It is in the second journal, Public Administration Review, that authors from Qatar and India are featured, and in the third journal, Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory, that diversity in the authors' countries is reflected with authors from Taiwan, Brazil, and even Uganda featured. With respect to the research themes (Figure 6), conventional public administration themes related to bureaucracy, teamwork, public sector,

public policy, leadership, teamwork, organisational dynamics, etc. continue to secure their place, however, other emerging and relevant themes pertaining to technology, artificial intelligence, health sector, environmental challenges, and creative industries like the music industry also find a place in these top three journals. Some of the noteworthy themes which were distinct from the general ones include public private partnerships: a comparative analysis of Dutch transport infrastructure projects, intermunicipal cooperation and dynamics in Japan, Black Lives Matter protest and civilian evaluation of the police, women public managers, social equity and LGBTQ population in African public administration, algorithmic transparency and trustworthiness of automated decision making. Some of the journals like Public Administration Review, include viewpoints that encompass diverse themes, such as social inclusion, exclusion, post-colonial theory and social equity, virtual communications, technology and governance, employee engagement, and public administration and policy during COVID-19 that are also taken into account in this paper. The top ten research themes that featured frequently in the top journals (as presented below) include representative bureaucracy (with the highest share, i.e. 18.2%); digital client representations; organisational theory; performance feedback; political control; administrative state; voluntary participation in government-sponsored voluntary accreditation; standardisation and ethics of office; AI in public sector decision making; centralisation (all at 9.1%).

Figure 6: *Graphic representation of the top 10 research themes in top journals of public administration*



Source: Authors.



Another study celebrated the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the publication of the Public Administration Review (PAR) by selecting the 75 most influential articles in the history of the journal and analysing the changes in PAR “from 1940 through 2013 in terms of factors like authorship: contributions, impact, gender composition, institutional and national affiliation, profession as scholar or practitioner, collaboration networks, and the status of the 75 influential articles”, thereby showing (through qualitative analysis) the importance of the journal in the discipline (Ni, Sugimoto & Robbin, 2017, p. 496). Another similar study has traced the changes over time that the journal Public Administration and Development (PAD) has gone through, “in author demographics and background, and in readership and the topics covered” through mixed method and “in-depth analyses using data from the journal to highlight changes in research themes and geographic foci”, the study shows the evolution of the journal with “a more academic theory-oriented articles in recent years” (Elliott, De Oliveira & Wu, 2024, p. 298). Drawing on mixed methods, the authors conducted in-depth analyses using data from the journal to highlight changes in research themes and geographic foci. The study provides insights into the historical development of public administration in developing contexts, the journal’s contributions to the field, and maps out potential future research trends. Another study recommends greater rapprochement between public administration and organisation studies through bibliometric methodology and advancing “standard methods of science-mapping by combining different levels of analysis in a two-mode network, drawing on citation data from 16 European and North American top journals in organization studies and public administration, spanning the period 2000 to 2010” (Vogel, 2014, p. 383). Another important paper incorporates bibliometric analysis on public administration research, with a special focus on locating studies related to “e-government implementation on the justice system” through “citation, co-citation, and factorial analyses ... applied on a sample of 613 articles published in eight high quality journals” and argued for greater development of public administration research in emerging economies (Arias, De Camargo Guerazzi & Serra, 2016, p. 1). Similarly, other studies have undertaken bibliometric analysis of one or two key aspects in the field of public administration, i.e., “enterprise architecture” in public administration (Ramos & de Sousa Junior, 2015), public sector reform by way of new public management perspective (Ropret & Aristovnik, 2019), or the more recent bibliometric analysis of the features of Chinese studies which are published in SSCI public administration journals (Wang & Hsieh, 2022).

This paper contributes to the field by providing a comprehensive view of the top 100 journals in public administration with key variables such as H-index, impact factor, SJR, and SNIP among others. As pointed out in another study, the by and large absence of data on the journals' publishers is also fulfilled in the present study (Ismail & Hartati, 2023). The analyses of the top three journals on key variables such as countries, gender representation, and research themes also attempt to offer both a fairly vast overview of prominent journals and their citation metrics and an in-depth analysis of the top three journals in the field. The analysis of the top 100 journals in the field of public administration revealed that the top five journals are *Administrative Science Quarterly*, *Public Administration Review*, *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, *Journal of European Public Policy*, and *Public Administration*. It has also been found that in the top three selected journals, i.e., *Administrative Science Quarterly*, *Public Administration Review*, *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, the percentage of single author's papers is lower than that of co-authored papers thereby confirming the findings of another study (Yu, 2022). In all the top three journals, co-authorship dominates over single authorship. The authors who have been highly influential in the publication in 2023 are Yoonjin Choi, Olga M. Khessina, Claire Connolly Knox, Tonya E. Thornton, Jason D. Rivera, Rebecca M. Entress, Sebawit G. Bishu, Lars Tummer, Sanjay K. Pandey, Nicolai Petrovsky, Jungyeon Park. While most of the recurring authors came from the US and the UK, Lars Tummers came from Utrecht University, Netherlands, Nicolai Petrovsky from the City University of Hong Kong, and Jungyeon Park from the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy at the National University of Singapore. An in-depth analysis of the top three journals of 2023 also shows that most of the contribution comes from researchers from countries like the US and UK. It is also noticeable that as reported in an earlier study, gender imbalance still prevails in the research field of public administration, and the percentage of female authors is lower than that of male authors (Yu, 2022). The H-index of *Administrative Science Quarterly* was found to be the highest. Although the research themes in the top three journals are still centred around the classic themes of public administration such as organisational dynamics, social and gender equity, leadership, bureaucracy and issues pertaining to public policy, and governance, new areas of research such as technology and AI, creative industries, colour aesthetics, research related to policies during COVID, Black Lives Matter protests and civilian evaluation of the police have also emerged. It also suggests discussions around Govern-

ment systems, management practices, and political studies. Research in the future could also focus on comparative analysis of public policies in the European, Canadian & Asian Pacific regions.

## 6. Conclusion

The field of public administration has shown consistent growth over the years, thereby becoming an important area of research. This has led to the need for more studies with bibliometric analysis of journals catering to public administration. While such studies have proliferated in recent years, the present study adds to the existing studies by offering a combination of both a wide-ranging view of the top 100 journals in the field through citation metrics and an in-depth analysis of the three topmost journals. Citation metrics are an essential tool for evaluating the impact and influence of scientific publications. Many metrics for evaluating scientific publications are used, including the impact factor, H-index, and SJR. While various citation metrics with varying unique strengths have been proposed, since many researchers are not aware of several of them, they are not used widely for evaluating scientific publications. The paper can help researchers in assessing the impact and influence of scientific publications, and in taking an informed decision regarding the apt platform for publishing their research by considering the citation metrics and specific characteristics of their field and their goals. This comprehensive view of journals is supplemented with an in-depth analysis of the top three journals showing gender, country-wise, and thematic indicators. This bibliometric analysis has provided an exhaustive list of the top 100 journals in the domain of public administration with their citation metrics along with a detailed descriptive analysis of the top five journals. However, the study can be extended by reviewing the topics which were researched in the last five years; the type of research conducted, and the methodologies used in research studies in journals with an impact factor. A periodic review of the studies published in the journals can also be undertaken to understand the pattern of development of knowledge in the field. An extensive review of public administration journals can also be done by using Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) (Mother et al, 2009). Through this analysis, the review seeks to make a humble contribution to future research publications in the field of public administration, helping researchers in making better decisions while selecting a journal for the publication of their work.



The present study offers a deeper analysis of the top three out of the top 100 journals based on parameters such as impact factor, H-index, SJR etc., thereby leaving scope for a similar analysis of other such higher-ranking journals. The present research also indicates the need for more studies based on bibliometric analysis with other variables such as co-word analysis, most influential papers, list of institutions participating etc. on a wider scale and over a larger time span.

## References

- Abdolhamid, M., Abdolhoseinzadeh, M., Esmaili Givi, M., Saberi, M.K., Mirezati, S.Z., & Amiri, M. R. (2023). Bibliometric analysis of global scientific research on public administration: 1923–2020. *International Journal of Information Science and Management (IJISM)*, 21(1), 75–96, <https://doi.org/10.22034/ijism.2022.1977740.0>
- Arias, M.I., De Camargo Guerrazzi, L.A., & Serra, F.R. (2016). Approaches in the study of public administration: a bibliometric analysis. *Preliminary dimensions for a value model of information technology in the public sector*. Founded by the National postgraduate and administrative research association (AN-PAD). Costa do Saúpe, Brazil. Retrieved from <http://repositoriodigital.uns.edu.ar/handle/123456789/4356>
- Bouckaert, G., & Jann, W. (2019). *European perspectives for public administration*. Leuven, Belgium: Leuven University Press, <https://doi.org/10.11116/9789461663078>
- Dong, P., Loh, M., & Mondry, A. (2005). The “impact factor” revisited. *Biomedical Digital Libraries*, 2(1), 7, <https://doi.org/10.1186/1742-5581-2-7>
- Elliott, I.C., De Oliveira, J.P., & Wu, A.M. (2024). Public administration and development in (historical) perspective. *Public Administration and Development*, 44(4), 298–314, <https://doi.org/10.1002/pad.2052>
- Fritzen, S.A. (2010). Envisioning public administration as a scholarly field in 2020: Toward global and comparative administrative theorizing. *Public Administration Review*, 70(s1), <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-6210.2010.02292.x>
- Garfield, E. (1955). Citation indexes for science. *Science*, 122(3159), 108–111, <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.122.3159.108>
- Groeneveld, S., Tummers, L., Bronkhorst, B., Ashikali, T., & Van Thiel, S. (2015). Quantitative methods in public administration: Their use and development through time. *International Public Management Journal*, 18(1), 61–86, <https://doi.org/10.1080/10967494.2014.972484>
- Harzing, A.W. (2018). 62nd edition of the journal quality list on-line new version of the journal quality list with the 2018 ABS update. *Harzing.Com*. Anne-Wil Harzing

- Hirsch, J.E. (2005). An index to quantify an individual's scientific research output. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 102(46), 16569–16572, <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0507655102>
- Ismail, I., & Hartati, S. (2023). Trend on public administration research: Bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Governance and Regulation*, 12(1, special issue), 401–410, <https://doi.org/10.22495/jgrv12i1siart18>
- Madan, R., & Ashok, M. (2023). AI adoption and diffusion in public administration: A systematic literature review and future research agenda. *Government Information Quarterly*, 40(1), 101774, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2022.101774>
- Mañana-Rodríguez, J. (2015). A critical review of SCImago Journal & Country Rank. *Research Evaluation*, 24(4), 343–354, <https://doi.org/10.1093/reseval/rvu008>
- Matsiliza, N.S. (2020). Decolonisation in the field of public administration: The responsiveness of the scholarship of teaching and learning. *Teaching Public Administration*, 38(3), 295–312, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0144739420901743>
- McDonald, B.D., Hall, J.L., O'Flynn, J., & Van Thiel, S. (2022). The future of public administration research: An editor's perspective. *Public Administration*, 100(1), 59–71, <https://doi.org/10.1111/padm.12829>
- Moed, H.F. (2010). Measuring contextual citation impact of scientific journals. *Journal of Informetrics*, 4(3), 265–277, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2010.01.002>
- Ni, C., Sugimoto, C.R., & Robbin, A. (2017). Examining the evolution of the field of public administration through a bibliometric analysis of public administration review. *Public Administration Review*, 77(4), 496–509, <https://doi.org/10.1111/puar.12737>
- Ntwanano Erasmus, M. (2020). Western ascendancy and African capitulation: Antagonism for “true” public administration epistemology. *Journal of African Foreign Affairs*, 7(2), 21–33, <https://doi.org/10.31920/2056-5658/2020/v7n2a2>
- Ospina, S.M., Esteve, M., & Lee, S. (2018). Assessing qualitative studies in public administration research. *Public Administration Review*, 78(4), 593–605, <https://doi.org/10.1111/puar.12837>
- Overton, M., & Kleinschmit, S. (2022). Data science literacy: Toward a philosophy of accessible and adaptable data science skill development in public administration programs. *Teaching Public Administration*, 40(3), 354–365, <https://doi.org/10.1177/01447394211004990>
- Ramos, K., & de Sousa Júnior, R. (2015). Bibliometric analysis of enterprise architecture in the public administration. *International Journal on Information*, 18(2), 501–519.
- Roldan-Valadez, E., Salazar-Ruiz, S.Y., Ibarra-Contreras, R., & Rios, C. (2019). Current concepts on bibliometrics: A brief review about impact factor, Eigenfactor score, CiteScore, SCImago Journal Rank, Source-Normalised Impact per Paper, H-index, and alternative metrics. *Irish Journal of Medical Science* (1971 -), 188(3), 939–951, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11845-018-1936-5>
- Ropret, M., & Aristovnik, A. (2019). Public sector reform from the post-new public management perspective: Review and bibliometric analysis. *Cent. Eur. Pub. Admin. Rev.*, 17, 89, <https://doi.org/10.17573/cepar.2019.2.05>

- Shafritz, J.M., Russell, E.W., Borick, C.P., & Hyde, A.C. (2017). *Introducing public administration* (9th ed.). London, UK: Routledge, <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315619439>
- Stout, M. (2018). The impossibility of a universal public service perspective. *Teaching Public Administration*, 36(3), 222–236, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0144739417738953>
- Vogel, R. (2014). What happened to the public organization? A bibliometric analysis of public administration and organization studies. *The American Review of Public Administration*, 44(4), 383–408, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0275074012470867>
- Wang, D., & Hsieh, C.W. (2022). The trend and characteristics of China studies published in SSCI public administration journals: A bibliometric analysis. *Chinese Public Administration Review*, 13(4), 239–251, <https://doi.org/10.1177/15396754221112142>
- Wilson, W. (1887). The study of administration. *Political Science Quarterly*, 2(2), 197–222, <https://doi.org/10.2307/2139277>
- Yu, Z. (2022). Development of public administration research with a bibliometric analysis. *Scientific Programming*, 2022, 1–19, <https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/4959930>

CROATIAN AND COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

APPENDIX 1

Table 1: Details of the top 100 journals on public administration. Values of bibliometric indicators are presented in descending order of H-index

S.N	Source Title	Publisher	# Issues/ Year	# Docu- ments	# Citati- ons	% Cited	H - index	Impact Factor	SJR	Cite Score	SNIP
1.	Administrative Science Quarterly	Cornell University Press	4	112	2366	88	201	10.4	16.6	21.1	5.5
2.	Public Administration Review	Wiley-Blackwell	6	357	4350	99	163	8.3	3.3	12.2	3.2
3.	Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory	Oxford University Press	4	161	1303	83	129	4.2	3.3	8.1	2.8
4.	Journal of European Public Policy	Taylor & Francis	12	372	3135	92	123	4.2	1.9	8.4	2.6
5.	Public Administration	Wiley-Blackwell	4	234	1717	86	105	3.5	1.6	7.3	2.1
6.	Journal of Policy Analysis and Management	Wiley-Blackwell	4	178	1067	72	95	3.8	2.1	6	2
7.	Educational Administration Quarterly	SAGE	5	93	553	76	91	3.3	1.9	5.9	2.3
8.	Governance	Wiley-Blackwell	4	203	1080	82	88	2.9	1.3	5.3	2.1
9.	Public Management Review	Taylor & Francis	12	345	3270	92	87	4.9	2.2	9.5	2.6
10.	Policy Studies Journal	Wiley-Blackwell	4	176	1957	98	81	3.8	2	11.1	2.7
11.	Environment and Planning C: Politics and Space	SAGE	8	350	1970	82	79	2.7	1.3	5.6	1.7
12.	Science and Public Policy	Oxford University Press	6	276	1192	74	75	2.7	0.6	4.3	1.1

13.	Journal of Social Policy	Cambridge University Press	4	167	735	77	74	2	0.9	4.4	1.9
14.	Human Resources for Health	Springer Nature	1	424	2812	80	74	4.5	1.2	6.6	2.1
15.	Administration and Society	SAGE	10	249	1353	73	72	2.3	1.2	5.4	1.6
16.	Social Policy and Administration	Wiley-Blackwell	7	304	1449	75	70	3.2	0.9	4.8	1.7
17.	American Review of Public Administration	SAGE	8	222	1900	84	69	5	1.7	8.6	2.2
18.	Policy Sciences	Springer Nature	4	136	1012	71	67	5.3	1.3	7.4	2
19.	Journal of Educational Administration	Emerald Publishing	6	163	593	73	66	1.6	1	3.6	1.5
20.	International Review of Administrative Sciences	SAGE	4	209	1128	80	65	2.3	1	5.4	1.6
21.	Policy and Politics	The Policy Press	4	129	819	85	61	4.7	1.3	6.3	2
22.	Voluntas	Springer Nature	6	384	1634	80	60	2.4	0.9	4.3	1.7
23.	Journal of Public Relations Research	Taylor & Francis	6	56	225	59	59	3.4	0.9	4	1.2
24.	Government and Opposition	Cambridge University Press	4	139	832	88	58	2.8	1.4	6	1.9
25.	Federal Register	U.S. Office of the Federal Register	Daily	178	12	4	58	N.A.	0.1	0.1	0
26.	Contemporary Economic Policy	Wiley-Blackwell	4	174	425	64	56	1.5	0.7	2.4	0.9
27.	Public Money and Management	Taylor & Francis	8	364	1598	90	55	2.5	0.7	4.4	1.2
28.	Canadian Journal of Administrative Sciences	Wiley-Blackwell	4	146	474	68	55	2.2	0.6	3.2	0.7
29.	Regulation and Governance	Wiley-Blackwell	4	237	1501	90	54	3	1.4	6.3	2
30.	Review of Public Personnel Administration	SAGE	4	120	1071	91	54	3.9	2.3	8.9	3

CROATIAN AND COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

31.	International Journal of Public Administration	Taylor & Francis	16	421	1834	74	52	N.A.	0.7	4.4	1.2
32.	Review of Policy Research	Wiley-Blackwell	6	133	538	92	52	2.1	0.7	4	0.9
33.	Journal of Higher Education Policy and Management	Taylor & Francis	6	151	892	76	50	2.6	1.1	5.4	2
34.	Public Personnel Management	SAGE	4	97	453	78	50	3	1.1	4.7	1.5
35.	Globalizations	Taylor & Francis	8	362	1696	79	48	2.5	1	4.7	1.6
36.	Australian Journal of Public Administration	Wiley-Blackwell	4	168	546	71	48	2.2	0.6	3.3	1
37.	Information Technology for Development	Taylor & Francis	4	133	1129	86	46	4.8	1.2	8.5	2.2
38.	Public Policy and Administration	SAGE	3	39	349	100	44	3.1	0.9	8.9	1.6
39.	Publius: The Journal of Federalism	Oxford University Press	4	90	274	77	44	1.8	0.5	3	1.1
40.	Transforming Government: People, Process and Policy	Emerald Publishing	4	135	677	75	43	N.A.	0.6	5	1
41.	Criminology and Public Policy	Wiley-Blackwell	4	156	1325	82	42	4.6	1.7	8.5	2.1
42.	Education Sciences	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI)	4	2390	9483	67	40	3	0.6	4	1.3
43.	Policy and Internet	Wiley-Blackwell	4	114	679	80	38	4.9	1.2	6	2
44.	Canadian Public Policy/ Analyse de Politiques	University of Toronto Press	4	156	662	58	38	N.A.	1.1	4.2	1.1
45.	Electronic Government	Inderscience Publishers	6	97	258	52	37	N.A.	0.4	2.7	0.6
46.	Public Budgeting and Finance	Wiley-Blackwell	4	79	124	56	36	0.7	0.5	1.6	1
47.	Journal of Community Practice	Taylor & Francis	4	108	223	68	36	1.1	0.3	2.1	0.7
48.	Critical Policy Studies	Taylor & Francis	4	105	373	71	36	1.5	0.4	3.6	1.1

49.	Public Finance Review	SAGE	2	109	127	47	35	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.6
50.	Public Performance & Management Review	Taylor & Francis	6	229	1195	80	33	3.1	1.1	5.2	1.6
51.	Journal of Public Affairs	Wiley-Blackwell	4	878	3630	69	33	2.6	0.6	4.1	1.3
52.	Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice	Taylor & Francis	6	135	733	87	31	3.3	0.9	5.4	1.4
53.	Research and Politics	SAGE	4	171	1075	56	31	2.7	2.7	6.3	2.1
54.	International Social Security Review	Wiley-Blackwell	4	75	186	56	31	1.2	0.4	2.5	1.1
55.	Journal of Library Administration	Taylor & Francis	8	264	544	54	31	1.4	0.7	2.1	0.9
56.	Canadian Public Administration	Wiley-Blackwell	4	136	186	49	29	1	0.3	1.4	0.4
57.	Politics and Governance	Cogitatio Press	4	465	1975	100	28	2.2	0.6	4.2	1
58.	Public Works Management and Policy	SAGE	4	71	139	56	28	1.4	0.4	2	0.6
59.	Social Security Bulletin	US Social Security Administration	4	34	23	41	27	N.A.	0.3	0.7	0.7
60.	Journal of Money Laundering Control	Emerald Publishing	4 (except 2023)	258	559	59	26	1.1	0.3	2.2	1.3
61.	Asia and the Pacific Policy Studies	Wiley-Blackwell	3	91	378	60	25	1.9	0.6	4.2	1.4
62.	Public Integrity	Taylor & Francis	6	181	392	65	25	1.6	0.5	2.2	1
63.	Journal of Urban Management	Elsevier	4	139	1076	78	24	6.1	1	7.7	1.9
64.	Asia-Pacific Journal of Business Administration	Emerald Publishing	4	103	502	81	24	3.8	0.7	4.9	1.4
65.	Geneses	Editions Belin	4	127	70	26	24	N.A.	0.1	0.6	0.2
66.	Education Inquiry	Taylor & Francis	4	84	357	80	23	N.A.	0.7	4.3	1.5

CROATIAN AND COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

67.	Human Service Organizations Management, Leadership, and Governance	Taylor & Francis	5	105	237	59	22	1.2	0.5	2.3	0.9
68.	Journal of Policy History	Cambridge University Press	4	72	30	22	22	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6
69.	Revista de Administracao Publica	Escola Brasileira de Administracao Publica da Fundacao Getulio Vargas	6	259	555	61	21	N.A.	0.4	2.1	0.7
70.	International Review of Public Administration	Taylor & Francis	4	70	104	50	21	N.A.	0.3	1.5	0.6
71.	Journal of Integrated Care	Emerald Publishing	1	139	225	54	21	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.6
72.	Journal of Public Procurement	Emerald Publishing	4	74	235	68	20	2.5	0.6	3.2	1
73.	International Journal of Electronic Governance	Inderscience Publishers	4	69	87	42	20	N.A.	0.3	1.3	0.5
74.	Innovation Journal	The Innovation Journal	3	46	60	50	20	N.A.	0.3	1.3	0.4
75.	Area Development and Policy	Taylor & Francis	4	93	418	77	19	2.9	0.9	4.5	1.4
76.	Journal of Public Budgeting, Accounting and Financial Management	Emerald Publishing	1	169	898	78	19	N.A.	0.8	5.3	1.3
77.	European Journal of Government and Economics	University of Coruna, Faculty of Economics and Business	2	48	42	40	19	N.A.	0.2	0.9	0.2
78.	Transylvanian Review of Administrative Sciences	Babes-Bolyai University	4	124	192	51	19	1	0.3	1.5	0.5
79.	Administratie si Management Public	Academy of Economic Studies from Bucharest	2	86	637	73	18	N.A.	0.5	7.4	0.8
80.	European Journal of Social Security	SAGE	4	88	109	49	18	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.4
81.	Journal of Poverty and Social Justice	The Policy Press	3	75	115	61	18	0.9	0.3	1.5	0.7
82.	Journal of Education Finance	University of Illinois Press	4	104	41	23	18	N.A.	0.3	0.4	0.4
83.	Regional Statistics	Hungarian Central Statistical Office	4	105	515	82	17	N.A.	0.5	4.9	1.3



84.	New England Journal of Entrepreneurship	Emerald Publishing	2	28	80	71	17	N.A.	0.4	2.9	0.8
85.	Lex Localis	Institute for Local Self - Government Maribor	4	203	260	45	17	N.A.	0.2	1.3	0.3
86.	Journal of Data and Information Science	Walter de Gruyter	4	112	408	78	16	1.5	0.4	3.6	0.7
87.	International Journal of Public Policy	Inderscience Publishers	6	43	31	28	16	N.A.	0.1	0.7	0.1
88.	Revue française d'administration publique	Institut international d'administration publique	4	186	66	25	16	N.A.	0.2	0.4	0.3
89.	International Journal of Human Rights in Healthcare	Emerald Publishing	5	135	350	67	16	1.4	0.3	2.6	0.7
90.	Risk, Hazards and Crisis in Public Policy	Wiley-Blackwell	4	75	447	81	15	3.5	0.8	6	1.2
91.	Journal of Chinese Governance	Taylor & Francis	4	98	545	89	15	3	0.8	5.6	1.6
92.	Society and Economy	Akademiai Kiado	4	93	139	49	15	N.A.	0.2	1.5	0.5
93.	Innovar	Universidad Nacional de Colombia	4	180	176	52	15	N.A.	0.2	1	0.3
94.	Regional Research of Russia	Pleiades Publishing	4	236	360	51	15	N.A.	0.3	1.5	0.7
95.	Scienze Regionali	Societa editrice il Mulino	4	101	210	59	15	N.A.	0.3	2.1	0.4
96.	NISP Acee Journal of Public Administration and Policy	Walter de Gruyter	2	87	210	68	13	1.1	0.3	2.4	0.9
97.	Halduskultuur	Halduskultuur Tallinn University of Technology	2	17	21	29	13	N.A.	0.1	1.2	0.4
98.	Teaching Public Administration	SAGE	3	84	154	63	12	1.7	0.4	1.8	0.7
99.	Gestion y Política Publica	Centro de Investigacion y Docencia Economicas	2	62	69	48	12	N.A.	0.3	1.1	0.6
100.	International Journal of Organization Theory and Behavior	Emerald Publishing	4	69	184	70	11	N.A.	0.4	2.7	1.2
101.	Central European Journal of Public Policy	Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University	2	31	70	58	11	N.A.	0.3	2.3	0.4

Source: Authors, based on SCOPUS, Clarivate. Journal website, 2019–22.

CROATIAN AND COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Table 2: *Details of Administrative Science Quarterly Journal (S.N. 1 Table 1). Data from Jan–Sept 2023.*

S.N.	Issue No.	Publications				# Authors		Active Countries	Research Themes
		Count	Single Author	Multi-Author	Open Access	Male	Female		
1.	1	14	3	4	2	12	8	USA, UK, France, Canada	Creativity, colour & market, environmental challenge, drug crisis
2.	2	12	1	6	4	10	13	USA, UK, Israel, Canada	Commercial music industry, venture capitalism & nationality influences, national football league and organisation, culture and creativity, strategic management, performance complex
3.	3	12	3	4	6	11	7	USA, UK, Netherlands, Switzerland	Teamwork & team learning, gender equality, technological portfolio, study of Fairtown hospital, aesthetics of product, organisational identity, market & diversity recruitment

Source: Authors, based on SCOPUS, Clarivate, Journal website, Jan–Sept 2023

Table 3: *Details of Public Administration Review (2023). Data from Jan–Oct 2023.*

S.N.	Issue No.	Publications				# Authors		Active Coun-tries	Research Themes
		Count	Single Author	Multi-Author	Open Access	Male	Female		
1.	1	18	9	9	5	17	19	USA, Israel, Mexico, Singapore	Privatisation; status group power & gender discrimination; public participation & external consultants; race & gender in public administration; bureaucratic discretion; social equity; administrative legitimacy; public services delivery; dynamics of non-profit leadership & racial representation; Black Lives Matter protest & civilian evaluation of the police; women public managers
2.	2	17	4	13	9	23	21	USA, Brazil, Netherlands, Austria, Germany, Denmark, South Korea	Algorithmic transparency & trustworthiness of automated decision making; AI recommendations & bureaucrats; public performance information: data accessibility & data source; divisive public sector rules: red tape & administrative burden literature; social equity in data era; representative bureaucracy; political control & representative bureaucracy; revenue-motivated policing; administrative burden on state safety-net participation; health & citizen state interactions; welfare markets; comparison of long-term care services in Germany & Israel; experimental study of citizens' perception of government responses to COVID-19 in 8 countries; technology and governance

CROATIAN AND COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

3.	3	15	4	11	10	23	19	USA, UK, Netherlands, Japan, Israel, Hong Kong, China, India, Australia	Public private partnerships; comparative analysis at international level; interagency collaborations between firms & governments; external authorities & collaborative frictions; gender representation; relationship between government & historically marginalised communities; spatial linkages & forum outcome interdependencies in polycentric systems; public sector managers & external management consultants; nexus of public administration; public policy & non-profit studies; qualitative & mixed methods research in public policy & public administration; social inclusion, exclusion & role of leaders; virtual communication; leadership
4.	4	17	3	14	10	32	17	USA, UK, Hong Kong, Denmark, China, Netherlands	Collaborative governance structure & community-level performance; bureaucracy & environmental inspections; performance & political attention; leadership behaviour & employee job satisfaction in public organisations; managerial autonomy & accountability in gaming; public service employment; ethics management in local government practice; ideal civil servants' values; administration & infrastructure level bureaucracy; public administrators' role in social equity; female representations in the public sector; state takeovers & local government financial outcomes; portfolio management in strategic management research & practice; social impact bond financing; procurement & public value under bipartisan infrastructure deal; employee engagement & satisfaction
5.	5	31	5	20	7	45	53	USA, UK, Netherlands, Italy, China, France, Germany, Israel, Qatar	Policy actors' perceptions; evidentiary standards; program efficacy for public policy & management decisions; performance management regimes; municipal strategic planning; collaborative performance summits; performance management & social equity; policy & governance during COVID-19; blockchains for emergency & crisis management; COVID-19 & public policy; community resilience through cross-sector partnerships; interdisciplinary research.

Source: Authors, based on SCOPUS, Clarivate, Journal website, Jan–Oct 2023.

Table 4: Details of Journal of Public Administration Research & Theory. Data from Jan–Oct 2023.

S.N.	Issue No.	Publications				# Authors		Active Countries	Research Themes
		Count	Single Author	Multi-Author	Open Access	Male	Female		
1.	1	13	5	8	7	18	10	USA, Australia, Norway, Netherlands, Hong Kong, Denmark, China, Israel	Public sector reform & enterprising public sector leaders; digital client representations; organisational theory; performance feedback; political control; administrative state; voluntary participation in government-sponsored voluntary accreditation; standardisation and ethics of office; AI in public sector decision making; centralisation; decentralization; race & gender issues in local governments.
2.	2	12	1	11	6	22	7	USA, China, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Hong Kong, Hungary, South Korea	Racialised change & postsecondary grant making; reputation management & administrative reorganisation; collaborative governance arrangement; job & citizen satisfaction with street-level bureaucrats; client progression in purposeful performance information use at frontlines; collaborative public service innovation & user involvement; data manipulation in environmental emissions; public organisation adaptation to climate change; participatory budgeting.
3.	3	10	3	7	3	21	10	Netherlands, Japan, China Denmark, Germany, Singapore, Ireland, Portugal, Finland, Australia, Sweden, Taiwan, South Korea	Expert knowledge utilisation in patrimonialist bureaucracies; interorganisational collaboration & climate change; policy subsystems in 11 countries; unequal distribution of consequences of contracting out; citizens' trust in government; representative bureaucracy; administrative crisis management; coordinated administrative leadership & management; technology & mitigation of inequitable administrative outcomes.

CROATIAN AND COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

4.	4	13	3	10	4	29	9	USA, UK, Brazil, Germany, Denmark, Uganda	Politicised bureaucracies; contribution and recognition to team success; meta-ethnography in study of public administration in advanced liberal democracies; budget expertise impact on state fiscal responsibility; communities & collaborative governance; forum participation; democratic stakeholder representativeness; representative bureaucracy & community bias; field experimental study on social welfare recipients; computational assessment of narratives in local government budgets; public sector organisations; work effectiveness in context.
----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	---	--

Source: Authors, based on SCOPUS, Clarivate, Journal website, Jan–Oct 2023.

## BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY OF JOURNALS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

### *Summary*

*The significant advance of public administration as a stand-alone discipline with interdisciplinary approach has led to a proliferation of journals catering to the field of public administration. The remarkable growth of the field elicits the need for bibliometric analysis in order to gauge the impact and influence of the journals. There are several popular metrics for measuring the impact of the journals, the impact factor and H-index being the most popular. This paper offers a bibliometric analysis incorporating a wide range of citation metrics to provide readers with a comprehensive view of the top 100 journals, along with an in-depth analysis of the top three journals among them. Therefore, the goal of the paper is to help researchers make informed decisions when opting for a journal to publish their work. First, the paper provides a brief overview of public administration as a field of study, its evolution and recent advancements. The paper then moves to explain citation metrics and the key aspects pertaining to it. The next part which also forms the core of the paper offers a tabular presentation and analysis of the top 100 journals with a range of citation metrics such as impact factor, H-index, SJR, etc. and key social and thematic aspects of the top three among them. The analysis shows that Administrative Science Quarterly is the still the topmost journal with an impact factor of 10.1 and demonstrates the dominance of co-authorship over single authorship across all the journals in the field.*

*Keywords: journal ranking, quantitative analysis, impact factor, research performance evaluation, public administration*

## BIBLIOMETRIJSKA STUDIJA ČASOPISA ZA JAVNU UPRAVU

### Sažetak

Znatan napredak javne uprave kao samostalne discipline s interdisciplinarnim pristupom doveo je do širenja časopisa koji se bave područjem javne uprave. Izvanredan rast područja nameće potrebu za bibliometrijskom analizom kako bi se procijenio njegov utjecaj i utjecaj časopisa. Postoji nekoliko popularnih pokazatelja za mjerenje utjecaja časopisa, a faktor utjecaja i H-indeks su najpopularniji. Ovaj rad sadržava bibliometrijsku analizu koja uključuje širok raspon pokazatelja citiranja kako bi čitateljima pružio sveobuhvatan pregled 100 najboljih časopisa, uz dubinsku analizu triju najboljih časopisa među njima. Stoga je cilj rada pomoći istraživačima da donesu informirane odluke pri odabiru časopisa za objavljivanje svojih radova. Prvo, rad daje kratak pregled javne uprave kao područja istraživanja, njezina razvoja i recentna napretka. Rad zatim objašnjava mjerila citiranja i ključne aspekte koji se na njih odnose. Sljedeći dio, koji ujedno čini i središnji dio rada, nudi tablični prikaz i analizu 100 vodećih časopisa s nizom indikatora citiranja kao što su faktor utjecaja, H-indeks, SJR itd. te upućuje na ključne društvene i tematske aspekte prvih triju među njima. Analiza pokazuje da je *Administrative Science Quarterly* i dalje vodeći časopis s faktorom utjecaja od 10,1 te dominaciju koautorstva nad pojedinačnim autorstvom u svim časopisima u tom području.

Ključne riječi: rangiranje časopisa, kvantitativna analiza, čimbenik utjecaja, evaluacija istraživačkih postignuća, javna uprava