Review of Income and Wealth
Report of the Editors

1.   Overview

This is the fifth editorial report of the *Review of Income and Wealth* from the current editorial team, Conchita D'Ambrosio and D.S. Prasada Rao, under a five-year editorial contract with IARIW, commenced on 1st August 2014.

This report covers the period from 1st August 2018 to 31st July 2019.

The main aspects concerning the performance of the journal are:

- Impact Factor: after a marginal decline from 1.078 in 2015 to 0.990 in the editorial year 2016, the registered Impact Factor increased to a higher level of 1.206 for the current editorial year which is in line with 1.211 recorded in the 2017-2018 editorial year.
- Number of regular submissions: the number of submissions, excluding supplement issues, during the reporting year (1st August, 2018 to 31st July, 2019) marginally declined with 288 papers submitted. In the past editorial years: 226 manuscripts were submitted in the period 2013-14, 244 in 2014-15, 280 in 2015-16, 302 in 2016-17, and 303 in 2017-18.
- Number of submissions for supplement issues: 22 paper were handled, in addition to the 288 submissions considered for publication in the regular issues of the Review.
- Total published articles: Issue 4 and S1 of Volume 64 and Issues 1 to 3 of Volume 65 of 2019 included a total of 49 original articles and Notes and Comments, and one book review.

2. Special and Supplement Issues

There were no Special Issues published during this reporting year. We published the following Supplement Issue.

- Supplement Issue on *Poverty, Inequality, and the Arab Spring,* guest edited by Stephan Klasen, was published as Supplement Issue S1 of Volume 64 in October 2018.

One additional Supplement Issue is ready to be published in the near future based on papers presented at two IARIW Special Conferences. The first is the IARIW-ICRIER Conference on "Experiences and Challenges in Measuring Income, Inequality, and Poverty in South Asia", (guest edited by Barbara Fraumeni and Deb Kusum Das); the second is the IARIW-BOK Conference on "Beyond GDP: Past Experiences and Future Challenges in the Measurement of Economic Well-Being," (guest edited by Andrea Brandolini and Andrew Clark).

3.   Citations of articles in the Review and Impact Factor

Table 1 reports relevant information about citations and impact factor. The total number of citations of articles in the Review in SSCI journals continues its increasing trend with 664 citations in 2012; 691 in 2013; 800 in 2014; 911 in 2015; 1106 in 2016, 1348 in 2017 and 1566 in 2018. The long citation half-life of 9.7 years in 2018 indicates that articles in the Review are cited for a long time, suggesting the presence of seminal articles that are still cited decades later.

Figure 1: Citation Half-life, 2013 -2018
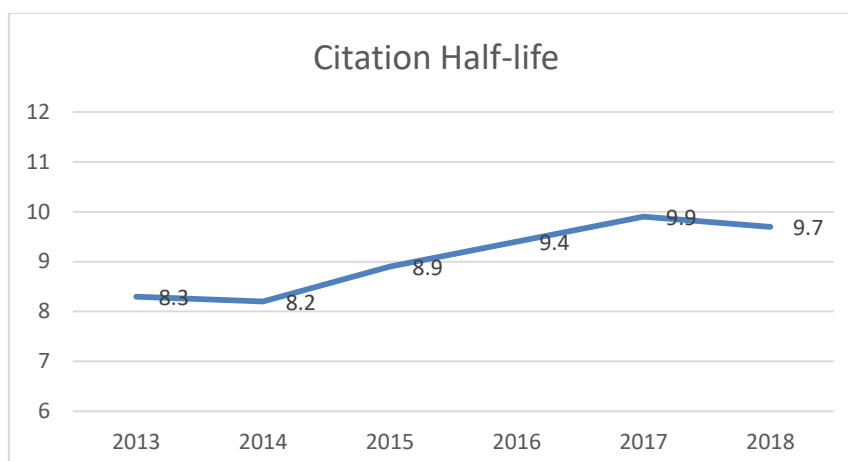
This index lost only 0.2 points with respect to 2017.

Table 1: Citation and Impact Factor Statistics

	Total Cites	Citation Half-Life	Impact Citations	Number of Articles	Impact Factor	Rank	Percentile	Quartile
2012	664	9.70	54	89	0.607	202 of 332	60.8%	III
2013	691	8.30	54	73	0.740	176 of 332	53.0%	III
2014	800	8.20	76	72	1.056	134 of 333	40.0%	II
2015	911	8.90	111	103	1.078	133 of 333	40.0%	II
2016	1106	9.4	100	101	0.990	161 of 347	46.4%	II
2017	1348	9.9	92	76	1.211	162 of 353	45.9%	II
2018	1566	9.7	129	107	1.206	183 of 363	49.7%	III

The number of impact citations shows an unstable trend. Currently, it has arrested the decreasing trend registered in 2016 and 2017- 111 in 2015, 100 in 2016, 92 in 2017. In 2018 there were 129 citations in SSCI journals to articles published in the Review in 2016 and 2017

Considering only the citations of articles published in the previous two volumes, it is possible to obtain the SSCI impact factor in a given year, which is given by the number of articles cited in the previous two years divided by the total number of articles published in those two years. Figure 1 shows trends in the Impact Factor over the editorial years 2013 to 2018. With the exception of the 2016 editorial year, the Impact Factor is characterized by an increasing trend; it went from 0.74 in 2013 to 1.211 in 2017. This year, the IF slightly declined to 1.206 but it is clear that the IF has almost doubled during the last six year.

Figure 2: SSCI Impact Factor, 2013 -2018
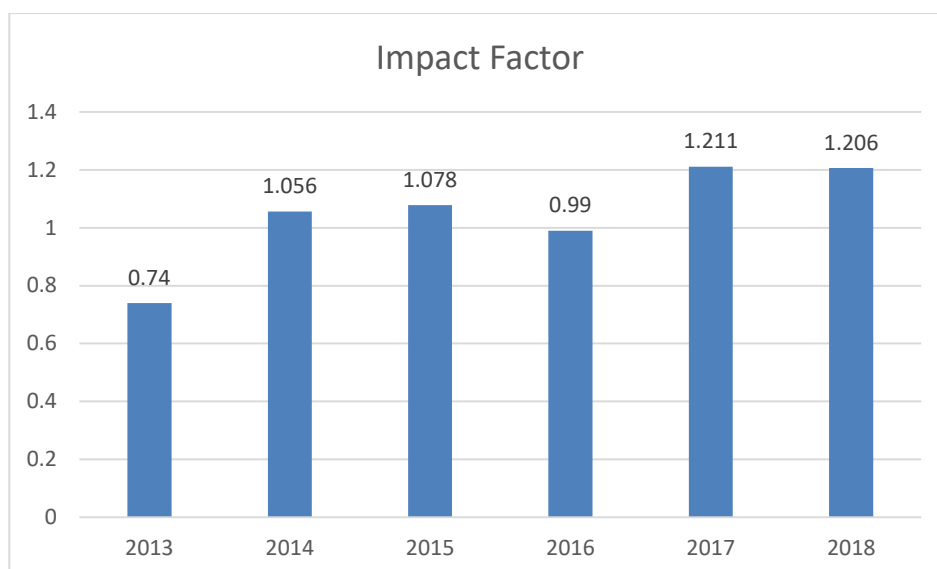
4. Status of Dossiers

Table 2 reports the status of the dossiers as of July 31 2019 and for each editorial year since the adoption of Editorial Express in 2013. Only 12 papers from the editorial year 2017/18 are still pending. In the current editorial year only 5 papers have been accepted and 46 papers are pending awaiting referee assessment. The rejection rate followed an increasing trend since 2013/2014: from the initial 81% in 2013/14 to 91% in 2017/18. The current rejection rate for 2018-19 is 83% but it is likely to go up when final decisions on the 46 pending manuscripts are made. The editors aim to have rejection rates around 85%.

Table 2: Status of Dossiers from 2013

Year	Submitted (a)=(b)+(e)	of which					Rejection Rate (f)=(d)/(a)
		Completed (b)	Accepted (c)	Rejected (d)	*of which Summarily Rejected*	Still pending (e)	
2013-2014	226	226	42	184	104	0	81%
2014-2015	244	244	28	216	145	0	89%
2015-2016	280	279	44	236	155	0	84%
2016-2017	302	302	35	267	190	0	88%
2017-2018	303	294	17	277	206	12	91%
2018-2019	288	243	5	238	183	46	83%

Note: The rejection rate is the share of submitted papers that have been rejected. It thus takes into account also pending papers that may eventually be accepted. "Still pending" includes papers that have been returned for revision and papers that are still under review.

5.   Decision time

Table 3 shows the decision time of the dossiers, distinguishing between first decision and final decision. Papers are grouped as follows: papers receiving first or final decision within three months; papers receiving first or final decision between four and six months; papers receiving first or final decision between seven and nine months; papers receiving first or final decision between ten and twelve months; papers receiving first or final decision in more than twelve months. The response time to get a first decision increased from the previous editorial year. About 72% of submitted papers have received a first response within three months, losing 9 percentage points with respect the 81% registered in the previous editorial year, and about 84% in less than six months. Despite the increasing time registered for obtaining a first decision, Table 3 shows that about 84% of submitted papers in this editorial year received a final decision in less than three months. Hence, time for the total review process in 2018-19 decreased compared to 2016-17, with more than 97% of submitted papers receiving a final decision in less than six months (compared to 90.5% of the previous editorial year). If we restrict the sample to the rejected papers only, the response time is on average one month (31 days), and only 9 days on average for the papers that are summarily-rejected.

Table 3: Decision Time on Dossiers

Decision times for decisions made during time period	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
Submission to FIRST decision										
Submitted Papers	244		280		302		303		288	
Three months or less	168	69%	180	65%	212	70%	237	81%	206	72%
Four to six	39	16%	38	14%	42	14%	28	9.5%	34	12%
Seven to nine	7	3%	22	9%	13	4%	11	4%	6	2.1%
Ten to twelve	8	3.3%	15	5.5%	10	3%	7	2.4%	2	0.7%
More than twelve	22	9%	24	9%	25	8.3%	9	3.1%	0	0%
Dossiers with first decision	244	100%	279	99.6%	302	100%	292	96.4%	248	86.1%
Total Pending Dossier	0	0%	1	0.4%	0	0%	11	0.6%	40	13.9%
Median (in days)	244		280		302		303		288	
Submission to FINAL decision										
Three months or less	166	68%	180	64.5%	212	70.2%	237	80.6%	204	84%
Four to six	36	15%	38	13.6%	39	13%	28	9.5%	33	13.6%
Seven to nine	6	2.5%	22	8%	12	4%	10	3.4%	3	1.2%
Ten to twelve	8	3.3%	15	5.4%	11	3.6%	7	2.4%	3	1.2%
More than twelve	28	11.5%	24	8.6%	28	9.3%	12	4.1%	0	0%
Completed dossiers	244	100%	279	99.6%	302	100%	294	97%	243	84.4%
Total Remaining Open Dossiers	0	0%	1	0.4%	0	0%	9	3%	45	15.6%
Median (in days)	244		280		302		303		288	

We have 55 papers in the backlog awaiting to appear in print of which 10 papers will be published in the Supplement Issue on ICRIER and BOK Conferences expected to be released shortly.

We publish 10 papers in each Volume, thus in 5 volumes plus the Supplement Issue, all these papers will be published. On average, the waiting time between the acceptance and the publication date has been reduced to 18.7 months while the waiting time between the acceptance and the publication date on Early View is now 3.6 months.

6.   Submissions classified by topics and JEL codes

Table 4 reports the distribution of submissions across topics. The share of submissions focused on national accounting remains stable around 17% between 2017/18 and 2018/19. Measurement of

poverty, inequality, and income distribution continue to be popular, with the number of submissions dealing with these issues increasing to 46% reaching levels registered during the editorial year 2016-17. The percentage of submissions during this editorial year dealing with International and intertemporal analysis of income, wealth, and productivity, remained stable at the past levels, being 25% in the current editorial year. The topic Related problems of measurement and statistical methodology decreased in popularity from 8.3% in the editorial year 2017-18 to 6.3% in the current year.

Table 4: Distribution of Submissions by Topic and Region

A. Distribution by Subject of dossiers received	2015-16 279	2016-17 302	2017-18 303	2018-19 288
National and social accounting	44 (15.7%)	46 (15.2%)	50 (16.5%)	49 (17%)
Measurement of poverty, distributional issues and well-being	137 (48.9%)	138 (45.7%)	129 (42.6%)	134 (46.5%)
Development and integration of micro and macro systems of economic, financial and social statistics	12 (4.3%)	6 (2%)	6 (2%)	14 (4.9%)
International and intertemporal analysis of income, wealth, and productivity	78 (27.9%)	106 (35.1%)	93 (30.7%)	73 (25.3%)
Related problems of measurement and statistical methodology	9 (3.2%)	6 (2%)	25 (8.3%)	18 (6.3%)
B. Distribution by Region of Origin of dossiers received	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1. Europe	145 (52.9%)	150 (52.45%)	161 (54.9%)	136 (50%)
2. North America	50 (18.2%)	40 (14%)	39 (13.3%)	41 (14.9%)
3. Asia	34 (12.4%)	57 (20%)	62 (21.2%)	62 (22.4)
4. South America	10 (3.6%)	12 (4.2%)	8 (2.7%)	12 (4.34%)
5. Oceania	22 (8%)	20 (7%)	19 (6.5%)	18 (6.5%)
6. Africa	13 (4.7%)	7 (2.4%)	4 (1.37%)	7 (2.54%)

The distribution of manuscripts according to their geographical origin, reported in Table 4, shows that exactly 50% comes from Europe, 5 percentage points less with respect to the previous editorial year. The share of submissions from Asia remained stable around 22.5%. By contrast, the share of submissions from North America increased from 13.3% in 2017/18 to 15% in 2018/19. Similarly, the share of submissions from Africa increased from 1.4% to 2.54%, as well as those from South America that increased from 2.7% to 4.43%. The share of submissions from Oceania remained stable at 6.5%.

Table 5 and Table 6 help investigate the topics of submissions to the ROIW according to their JEL-code classifications. All JEL codes nominated by the authors are taken into account (a list that can vary from 1 to 10 codes). To each JEL code inserted by the authors, a weight equal to the reciprocal of the number of codes found in the list is assigned, so that each manuscript has a weight of one regardless of the number of JEL codes inserted. The table includes only the choices that have a total weight of three or more. This classification confirms the importance of distributional topics as well as measurement issues at the micro level as key topics of submissions.

Table 5: Submissions by JEL Codes (frequency under 3 in all years excluded)

Categories	Definitions	2015-2016		2016- 2017		2017-2018		2018- 2019	
C	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods	30.5	10.9%	23.9	7.9%	38.1	12.6%	27.4	9.5%
D	Microeconomics	77.9	27.8%	74.0	24.5%	67.7	22.4%	64.2	22.3%
E	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics	28.3	10.1%	24.9	8.2%	27.2	9.0%	32.1	11.1%
F	International Economics	7.5	2.7%	13.2	4.4%	10.3	3.4%	6.2	2.1%
G	Financial Economics	7.2	2.6%	7.5	2.5%	6.8	2.2%	4.0	1.4%
H	Public Economics	16.8	6.0%	17.0	5.6%	20.9	6.9%	20.1	7.0%
I	Health, Education, and Welfare	43.0	15.4%	41.8	13.8%	36.5	12.0%	42.8	14.8%
J	Labor and Demographic Economics	30.1	10.7%	33.5	11.1%	29.6	9.8%	41.7	14.5%

		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019	
L	Industrial Organization	2.4	0.9%	2.4	0.8%	3.9	1.3%	3.4	1.2%
N	Economic History	2.4	0.9%	4.6	1.5%	3.8	1.3%	2.5	0.9%
O	Economic Development, Technological Change, Growth	18.9	6.7%	36.1	11.9%	39.6	13.1%	27.7	9.6%
P	Economic Systems	3.9	1.4%	4.3	1.4%	2.9	1.0%	2.0	0.7%
Q	Agricultural, Natural Resources, Environmental and Ecological Economics	2.0	0.7%	2.9	1.0%	3.9	1.3%	3.7	1.3%
R	Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics	5.0	1.8%	5.7	1.9%	7.6	2.5%	6.0	2.1%

Table 6: Submissions by JEL Codes (frequency under 2 in all years excluded)

JEL Codes	Definitions	2015-2016		2016- 2017		2017-2018		2018- 2019	
D 31	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions	30.4	10.8%	26.6	8.8%	22.5	7.4%	23.3	8.1%
I 32	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty	15.2	5.4%	10.1	3.3%	10.1	3.3%	11.4	4.0%
D 63	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement	13.6	4.8%	12.8	4.2%	18.6	6.1%	11.1	3.9%
J 31	Wage Level and Structure, Wage Differentials	5.8	2.1%	6.8	2.3%	7.9	2.6%	7.0	2.4%
E 01	Distribution	4.3	1.5%	5.5	1.8%	5.8	1.9%	5.4	1.9%
D 12	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data, Data Analysis	4.8	1.7%	1.4	0.5%	4.6	1.5%	3.7	1.3%
D 14	Household Saving; Personal Finance	3.3	1.2%	5.7	1.9%	3.9	1.3%	2.5	0.9%
I 3	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty	4.5	1.6%	3.5	1.2%	3.9	1.3%	6.0	2.1%
I 31	General Welfare	5.3	1.9%	7.5	2.5%	6.7	2.2%	5.7	2.0%
C 23	Models with Panel Data, Longitudinal Data, Spatial Time Series	2.1	0.7%	2.4	0.8%	2.0	0.6%	1.4	0.5%
E 21	Consumption, Saving, Wealth	6.1	2.2%	6.3	2.1%	5.2	1.7%	4.5	1.6%
O 1	Economic Development	0.3	0.1%	2.2	0.7%	2.2	0.7%	0.3	0.1%
O 15	Human Resources, Human Development, Income Distribution, Migration	2.2	0.8%	6.9	2.3%	6.5	2.1%	4.3	1.5%
C 43	Index Numbers and Aggregation	4.2	1.5%	1.3	0.4%	3.8	1.2%	4.6	1.6%
C 81	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General	2.1	0.7%	1.2	0.4%	0.2	0.1%	1.7	0.6%
E 22	Capital-Investment-Capacity	2.4	0.9%	0.3	0.1%	0.2	0.1%	0.7	0.2%
E 31	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation	2.4	0.9%	1.8	0.6%	2.9	1.0%	4.3	1.5%
H 23	Externalities-Redistributive Effects-Environmental Taxes and Subsidies	2.3	0.8%	1.8	0.6%	3.7	1.2%	4.3	1.5%
H 55	Social Security and Public Pensions	2.0	0.7%	1.2	0.4%	3.1	1.0%	3.2	1.1%
I 38	Welfare and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs	3.0	1.1%	5.8	1.9%	2.5	0.8%	3.7	1.3%
J 24	Human Capital, Skills, Occupational Choice, Labor Productivity	4.2	1.5%	3.3	1.1%	2.7	0.9%	2.7	0.9%
O 47	Measurement of Economic Growth, Aggregate Productivity, Cross-Country Output Convergence	2.6	0.9%	2.9	1.0%	4.3	1.4%	1.1	0.4%
D 30	Distribution, General	1.1	0.4%	2.0	0.7%	2.1	0.7%	0.3	0.1%
D 33	Factor Income Distribution	1.1	0.4%	2.2	0.7%	0.8	0.3%	1.2	0.4%
D 91	Intertemporal Household Choice-Life Cycle Models and Saving	2.4	0.8%	2.1	0.7%	0.3	0.1%	2.0	0.7%
J 15	Economics of Minorities, Races, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination	0.3	0.1%	1.5	0.5%	0.8	0.2%	3.2	1.1%
O 11	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development	3.3	1.2%	1.3	0.4%	5.7	1.9%	1.7	0.6%
J 62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility	2.6	0.9%	1.2	0.4%	2.7	0.9%	4.8	1.7%

Code	Description							
C 21	Cross-Sectional Models, Spatial Models, Treatment Effect Models, Quantile Regressions	3.1	1.1%	1.7	0.6%	1.0	0.3%	0.3	0.1%
D 13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation	2.5	0.9%	1.3	0.4%	0.6	0.2%	3.2	1.1%
I 14	Health and Inequality	2.8	1.0%	1.0	0.3%	1.8	0.6%	1.6	0.5%
I 24	Human Capital, Skills, Occupational Choice, Labor Productivity	2.1	0.7%	4.2	1.4%	3.0	1.0%	2.4	0.8%
J 22	Time Allocation and Labor Supply	3.0	1.1%	2.0	0.7%	0.3	0.1%	2.1	0.7%
O 54	Latin America, Caribbean	2.1	0.7%	1.5	0.5%	0.5	0.2%	0.1	0.0%
C 33	Panel Data Models, Spatio-temporal Models	1.6	0.6%	2.5	0.8%	2.1	0.7%	2.6	0.9%
D 10	General	1.2	0.4%	2.7	0.9%	1.1	0.4%	1.0	0.4%
D 3	Distribution	1.9	0.7%	4.3	1.4%	3.7	1.2%	1.3	0.5%
D 60	Welfare Economics - General	0.8	0.3%	2.6	0.9%	0.5	0.2%	1.1	0.4%
G 11	Portfolio Choice, Investment Decisions	0.7	0.2%	2.6	0.9%	1.3	0.4%	0.2	0.1%
H 24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies	1.5	0.5%	2.8	0.9%	0.9	0.3%	3.4	1.2%
I 10	Health- General	1.0	0.4%	3.0	1.0%	0.5	0.2%	0.3	0.1%
I 30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty - General	2.0	0.7%	2.4	0.8%	3.3	1.1%	1.6	0.5%
O 40	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity - General	0.9	0.3%	2.5	0.8%	2.5	0.8%	3.6	1.3%
C 14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General	1.67	0.6%	1.67	0.6%	2.08	0.7%	0.17	0.1%
C 32	Time-Series Models, Dynamic Quantile Regressions, Dynamic Treatment Effect Models, Diffusion Processes, State Space Models	0.5	0.2%	0.83	0.3%	2.06	0.7%	1.33	0.5%
D 1	Household Behavior and Family Economics	1.48	0.5%	1.17	0.4%	0.67	0.2%	2.13	0.7%
E 24	Employment, Unemployment, Wages, Intergenerational Income Distribution, Aggregate Human Capital, Aggregate Labor Productivity	1.65	0.6%	1.03	0.3%	1.45	0.5%	2.58	0.9%
E 25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution	1.17	0.4%	0.75	0.2%	0.67	0.2%	2.42	0.8%
J 16	Economics of Gender, Non-labor Discrimination	1	0.4%	1.08	0.4%	1.5	0.5%	3.47	1.2%
O 10	Economic Development - General	0.25	0.1%	1.38	0.5%	1.17	0.4%	2.2	0.8%
R 11	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes	0.58	0.2%	0.33	0.1%	1.17	0.4%	2.2	0.8%

7.   Relation with Wiley-Blackwell Publishing

Increases in subscription prices have been kept to a minimum in the past five years, reflecting the policy of the Association to maximize readership of the Review. Financially, the Review continues to be on a sound footing.

8.   Acknowledgements

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