1. General Overview

This is the last editorial report of the current editorial team under the five-year editorial contract with IARIW which commenced on August 1, 2009. The highlights of the report are the following:

- submissions (measured each year from 1 August to 31 July) continue to increase: from 185 in 2011–12 to 206 in 2012–13. 223 manuscripts have been submitted (regular submissions only) in 2013–14;
- the response time is stable compared to last year: 55% of submissions received a first decision within three months;
- the impact factor in 2013 is 0.740 (for 2012 it was 0.607), placing the RIW in the third quartile of economics journals listed in the SSCI.

The upward trend in submissions shows rising interest in publishing in the Review. This has also led to an increase in the rejection rate of articles, which remains high: 63% of all submitted articles in the last editorial year have already been rejected. The corresponding number among the completed dossiers is 96%.\(^1\) The overall rejection rate for submitted articles in 2013–14 will end up lower than this figure once the final decisions have been made on all of the still open dossiers. As a more indicative number, we could take the rejection rate of 2011–2012 where only 2 dossiers are still open. This number is 76%.

So far, Volume 60 of 2014 (up to Issue 3) includes a total of 17 articles.\(^2\) Besides the regular four issues a year, in 2014 we also published a Supplementary Issue on the IARIW-OECD Special Conference on Economic Insecurity (guest edited by Lars Osberg and Romina Boarini). Moreover, Issue 1 of Volume 60 is a Special Issue dedicated to the UNU-WIDER project New Approaches to Measuring Poverty and Vulnerability (guest edited by Markus Jäntti, Ravi Kanbur and Jukka Pirttilä). Volume 59 of 2013 includes a total of 26 articles. Besides the regular four issues a year, in 2013 we published also a Supplementary Issue on the IARIW Special Conference with Statistics South Africa on Measuring National Income, Wealth, Poverty, and Inequality in African Countries (guest edited by Derek Blades and Stephan Klasen).

Three additional Supplementary Issues are in the pipeline: the first is on the IARIW Boston General Conference (guest edited by Robert Hill and Marshall Reinsdorf); the second is on the IARIW-IBGE Special Conference on Income,\(^3\)

\(^1\)Note that the dossiers already closed are more likely to be rejections, given that the waiting time to rejection is much shorter than the waiting time to acceptance.
\(^2\)Original Articles and Notes and Comments.

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Wealth, and Well-being in Latin America (guest edited by Branko Milanovic and Luis-Felipe Lopez-Calva); the third is on the IARIW-UNSW Special Conference on Productivity: Measurement, Drivers and Trends (guest edited by Kevin Fox).

In addition, a symposium on New Measures of Well-being: Perspectives from Statistical Offices (guest edited by Peter van de Ven) is being organized.


The total number of citations of articles in the Review in Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) journals has risen from 648 in 2009 to 691 in 2013 (the number of citations in 2012 was 664). The rather long citation half-life indicates that articles in the Review are cited for a long time, suggesting the presence of seminal articles that are still cited decades later. The SSCI impact factor in a given year is based on a subset of citations, considering only the citations of articles published in the previous two volumes. The impact factor of a given year is indeed the number of articles cited in the previous two years divided by the total number of articles published in those two years. The impact factor of a given year is indeed the number of articles cited in the previous two years divided by the total number of articles published in those two years. The number of citations were 47 in 2009, 66 in 2011, and 54 both in 2012 and 2013 (i.e. in 2013 there were 54 citations in SSCI journals to articles published in the Review in 2011 and 2012). The impact factor is shown in Figure 1 and Table 1. The rank of the Review in the economics section of the SSCI went up by 26 positions with respect to the previous editorial year, from 202 of 332 to 176 of 332. In relative terms, the Review is on the 53rd percentile, as compared with the 61st in 2012, 49th in 2011, 50th in 2010, and 47th in 2009.
The dossiers handled during the reporting period are divided into three categories: 1) dossiers submitted between August 1, 2011 and July 31, 2012; 2) dossiers submitted between August 1, 2012 and July 31, 2013; and 3) dossiers submitted between August 1, 2013 and July 31, 2014. Their status is summarized in Table 2.

Two features are noteworthy. First, the number of open dossiers submitted prior to 2012 is rather small (2 manuscripts). Second, the rejection rate, based only on the number of completed dossiers, increased from 76% in 2011–2012 to 84% in 2012–2013 and it is now at 96%. This number should be treated with some caution, however, as many of the open dossiers (which have often received a favorable first decision) are likely to be accepted eventually, thus reducing the rejection rate.

Table 3 analyzes in depth the decision times on the dossiers in the three periods under analysis. The response time continues along the lines of the last editorial year. 55% of dossiers have received a first response in three months or less, and 70% in less than six months. If we restrict the sample to the rejected papers only, the response times are on average less than two months (45 days), and only 13 days on average for the subset of summarily-rejected decisions.

Given the time it takes occasionally to find referees willing to undertake a review and the inevitable lags in responses from some referees, such a short response time is about as fast as is currently possible.

With respect to the distribution of submissions across topics, it is worth noting that the share of submissions devoted to national accounting slightly

TABLE 1
CITATION AND IMPACT FACTOR STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Cites</th>
<th>Citation Half-Life</th>
<th>Impact Citations</th>
<th>Number of Articles</th>
<th>Impact Factor</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Percentile</th>
<th>Quartile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>&gt;10</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0.770</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>46.9%</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>9.70</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>0.750</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>49.7%</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>8.60</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>0.805</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>48.8%</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>9.70</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>0.607</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>60.8%</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>8.30</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>0.740</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>53.0%</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Impact Factor** measures how often articles in a specific journal have been cited. It is calculated as the ratio of the total number of citations during a year of articles published in the two immediately preceding years to the number of articles published in those.

**Cited Half-Life** measures the number of years, going back from the current year that account for half of the total citations received by the cited journal in the current year.

TABLE 2
STATUS OF DOSSIERS FROM THE ADOPTION OF EDITORIAL EXPRESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Submitted</th>
<th>Completed</th>
<th>Accepted</th>
<th>Rejected</th>
<th>of which</th>
<th>Summarily Rejected</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>Rejection Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011–2012</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012–2013</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013–2014</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
decreased, from 20% to 18%, but it remains higher than in 2011–12 (see Table 4). Measurement of poverty, inequality, and distribution continues to be the topic of about 44% of submissions. In Table 5 and Table 6, we analyze the division according to the JEL-code classifications. We take into account all JEL codes inserted by the author (a list which varies from 1 to 9 elements). We assign to each JEL code inserted by the authors a weight equal to the reciprocal of the number of codes found in the list, so that each manuscript has a weight of one regardless of the

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number of JEL codes inserted. We report in the tables only the choices that have a total weight of three or more. This classification confirms the importance of poverty and inequality as well as measurement issues at the micro (and also at the macro) level as key topics of submissions.

In terms of geographical origin, submissions from Europe constitute 50% of all submissions, an increase of 3 percentage points with respect to the previous editorial year, but remain below the 55% mark of 2011–12. A constant share of submissions (16%) are from North America (United Stated and Canada), and 17% from Asia. Submissions from Oceania (Australia and New Zealand) almost tripled from 4% in 2011–12 to 11% in the closing editorial year. On the other hand, submissions from South America are just 4%: a decrease of 5 percentage points from the previous editorial year.

2. Relation with Wiley-Blackwell Publishing

Increases in subscription prices were very low 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.

3. Editorial Issues

From August 1, 2009, the Review’s managing editors were Conchita D’Ambrosio (University of Milano-Bicocca and University of Luxembourg), Robert Hill (University of Graz) and Stephan Klasen (University of Göttingen). Stephan Klasen stepped down from his role as Co-Managing Editor on December 31, 2011. Robert Hill notified Council that he wished to step down as Co-Managing Editor in August 2014 at the end of his five-year appointment.

The editorial contract was advertised for a further five-year term starting on August 1, 2014. At the editors’ proposal, the Council agreed to appoint Prasada
Rao (University of Queensland) as new co-managing editor and to renew the contract of Conchita D’Ambrosio. The new editorial team, consisting of Conchita D’Ambrosio and Prasada Rao, were awarded contracts to manage the journal. D’Ambrosio’s contract ends in mid-2019; Rao’s contract ends in mid-2016, with a renewal for an additional three years subject to the approval of the Council. At the same time, the editorial office was relocated from Milan to Luxembourg where it will be led by Conchita D’Ambrosio.

Thesia I. Garner will continue in her role of review articles editor.

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### TABLE 6
**Submissions by JEL Codes (frequency under 2 in all years excluded)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D 31</td>
<td>Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D 63</td>
<td>Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J 31</td>
<td>Wage Level and Structure, Wage Differentials</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 32</td>
<td>Measurement and Analysis of Poverty</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 01</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 31</td>
<td>General Welfare</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O 15</td>
<td>Human Resources, Human Development, Income Distribution, Migration</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D 14</td>
<td>Household Saving; Personal Finance</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 21</td>
<td>Consumption, Saving, Wealth</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 23</td>
<td>Models with Panel Data, Longitudinal Data, Spatial Time Series</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 3</td>
<td>Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 43</td>
<td>Index Numbers and Aggregation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D 12</td>
<td>Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data, Data Analysis</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D 30</td>
<td>Distribution, General</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D 91</td>
<td>Intertemporal Household Choice-Life Cycle Models and Saving</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D 33</td>
<td>Factor Income Distribution</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 22</td>
<td>Capital-Investment-Capacity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 81</td>
<td>Data Collection and Data Estimation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O 47</td>
<td>Measurement of Economic Growth, Aggregate Productivity, Cross-Country Output Convergence</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 38</td>
<td>Welfare and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J 15</td>
<td>Economics of Minorities, Races, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J 26</td>
<td>Retirement; Retirement Policies</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D 1</td>
<td>Household Behavior and Family Economics</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H 55</td>
<td>Social Security and Public Pensions</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J 62</td>
<td>Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H 23</td>
<td>Externalities-Redistributive Effects-Environmental Taxes and Subsidies</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O 1</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 31</td>
<td>Price Level; Inflation; Deflation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O 11</td>
<td>Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O 12</td>
<td>Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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4. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The new editorial team would like to thank the departing editors (Robert Hill and Stephan Klasen) as well as the Editorial Office in Milano (Lidia Ceriani) for their hard work on the Review in the past few years.

Conchita D’Ambrosio, managing editor
Robert J. Hill, (outgoing) managing editor

July 2014
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Walter Bossert
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Bruce Bradbury
Ryan Brady
Florent Bresson
Alex Bryson
Santiago Budria
John Burbidge
Peter Burton
Timm BöNke
Lisa Cameron
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Salvatore Capasso
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Carlo D’Ippoliti
Manuela Deidda
Coral Del Rio
Quheng Deng
Shatakshee Dhongde
Erwin Dievert
Philip Du Caju
John Duca
Indranil Dutta
Benjamin Elsner
John Ermisch
Francesco Farina
Jack Favelukis
Steven Fazzari
John Fernald
Maria Ferrante
Erik Figueiredo
Carlo Fiorio
Dennis Fixler
Augustin Fosu
Maurizio Franzini
Isis Gaddis
Mauricio Gallardo
Cecilia Garcia-Penalosa
Thesia Garner
John Gathergood
Norman Gemmell
Chiara Gigiariano
T. H. (Tim) Gindling
Jan Goebel
Carlos Gradín
Rafael Granell
Charles Grant
John Greenles
Paul Grootendorst
Bjorn Gustafsson
Thorvaldur Gylfason
Michael Haliassos
Jonathan Hamilton
Kenneth Harttgen
Jonathan Haskel
Xiaobo He
Christopher Heady
Arne Henningsen
Alan Heston
Stefan Hochguertel
Dmytro Hryshko
Oleksiy Ivaschenko
Therese Jefferson
Katharina Jenderny
Olof Johansson-Stenman
David Johnson
Arnold Katz
Christian Kleiber
Andreas Knabe
Marek Kosny
Martyna Kobus
Ulrich Kohli
Kangni Kpodar
Melanie Krause
Jan Kuehling
Jeff Larrimore
Casilda Lasso De La Vega
Tiziana Laureti
Andrew Leigh
Marco Leonardi
Soren Leth-Petersen
Paolo Liberati
Bart Los