

# The NZ Social Science Journal System: characteristics and visibility

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*Academic journals are central to the social science knowledge of any society. The set of social science journals sourced in New Zealand or focusing on New Zealand is described in terms of the characteristics of its constituent journals, pointing to ways the system has changed over time. An attempt is made to assess the adequacy of the system as a whole, as well as explaining trends in its development. Without expanding this study considerably it seems possible to draw conclusions that demand for NZ publishing is reasonably balanced with its supply, although there seem to be some areas of considerable supply and a few where there are apparent gaps in coverage. When it comes to the actual operation of journals there may be more strain, with reviewing often requiring many failed attempts before sufficient referees are located. There have been a considerable number of journal 'failures' but for the remaining journals their futures seem well-secured, although given the pace of technological developments the longer-term future for the whole of academic publishing seems clouded.*

## Introduction

For all areas of science, although less so for Humanities and some portions of the Social Sciences, peer-reviewed journals carry the heavy lifting of processing scholarly material. The set of journals sponsored in any country will most likely carry a considerable extent of the social science material relevant to that jurisdiction since journals sited in other jurisdictions might be less interested, although much will also be carried by international (or at least in NZ's case overseas) journals. And some international material will be carried by NZ-sourced journals. For NZ-orientated scholars it is important that NZ-relevant articles be identified wherever they are published, although this wider task is not attempted here. This article seeks to outline the contours of the NZ social science journal system, describe the infrastructure carrying it and raise policy issues for consideration. It also helps in terms of methodology to identify sources for studies of NZ academic literature and limitations for such studies: e.g. the limited local coverage of Scopus. Alongside journals is the rest of the publication system, including departmental working papers series, book-publishers and blogs, although these are not considered here, except where there is some interaction.

Journals certify what is considered knowledge through their peer review processes. While journals are at the core of publishing they are set within broader systems of flows from journal publication (or prepublication) with citation characteristics, keywords, abstracts, references and full-text each having their own trajectories with destinations including aggregation bibliographical databases: e.g. Scopus. Journals obviously carry material of interest to scholars, but in addition, more reflectively, journals (or at least the articles in them) provide a window into the knowledge-content of particular disciplines. Journal material has a problematic relationship with the more general stock of academic knowledge in any field but there are few other ways of assessing that general stock.

## Literature

There is a considerable international literature on journals and academic publishing more general (for a recent survey of a very considerable number of journals, see Edgar and Willinsky, 2010). The technological developments (e.g. Turner, 2015) and interlocked political economy of journals provokes some concerns about the apportionment of costs and benefits (e.g. Best, 2016). There are only a few publishers who thereby reap near-monopoly rents while the academic labour of writing, processing etc. is almost entirely voluntary. Technology has completely reshaped the operation of the system and has generated emergent features whose significance has yet to be fully grasped. Within international systems of publishing NZ plays a small role. This paper now turns to the local situation.

There is a small literature describing and/or commenting on NZ social science journals such as - Criminology (Pratt & Priestley, 1999); Geography (Wilson, 2011); Political Science (Moloney, 1998); Social Work (McKenzie and Nash, 2008); Sociology (Crothers, 2016); Medical Sociology (Collyer, 2013) ; or review journals (Pomeroy, 1998). Some studies dig behind the scenes of journal operation to examine its politics (Lamb 1987) or gender bias in journal operation (Buckley, 2014). Ballantyne and Orlowski (1998) use content analysis to infer trends in the professional interests of land surveyors across over a century. Townsend (1983) applies the suggestion that the insertion of colons in journal article titles may be an empirical correlate of scholarship to two local journals: finding that some one quarter of local titles were so adorned at that time.

Rowland (2003) carried out a study of 26 NZ periodicals interviewing their editors. He was particularly concerned about how small learned societies were able to support journals – especially as any difficulties are likely to be compounded when such societies are based in a small country. His research included the full range of NZ journal publishing with considerable attention to the Crown Research Institutes (CRIs) and the journals of the RSNZ. He was surprised that so many NZ journals are run on a voluntary basis (without an expected stipendiary element). He found almost all were published by scholarly associations (including RSNZ) with 3 from university departments and one from a CRI. However, his sample was limited (restricted to those journals with NZ in their titles, plus a snowballing addition) and circumstances, and especially publishing technologies have changed since then. Another relevant study is the evaluation of RSNZ journals carried out by Gush (2011) which includes data on efficiency of turnarounds of those journals, together with some evidence concerning their effectiveness. For 3 areas of social science activity he was able to estimate that local journals carried some 15-20% of relevant publications. The figures include:

Table 1: NZ-sourced journal articles (Gush, 2011)

Rank New Zealand #Articles	Subject	Total # articles		New Zealand published title(s)	Articles in the NZ publications (NZ-published as % of total NZ articles)
1	Medicine (all)	4245		New Zealand Medical Journal	948 (22%)
20	Geography, Planning and Development	747		New Zealand Geographer	70 (9%)
36	Education	629		New Zealand Journal of Education	78 (12%)
40	Psychology (all)	605		New Zealand Journal of Psychology	76 (13%)

Writing in the earlier years of the massive transformation of knowledge systems to computerisation and the web, Pickens (1990) provides an expanded focus by reviewing then-contemporary NZ exercises at developing bibliographical systems which would allow some ‘bibliographical control’. The developments since internet render his depictions are now only of historical interest, but his portrayal of the overall situation is still worth citing at length (1990:102):

“...New Zealand faces all the social and educational problems that are typical of post-industrial societies and, like all such societies, it funds research into these problem areas. This is the modern, western, approach. But bibliographical control of the published results of this research has always been far from adequate. For as long as anyone can remember, information has been scattered; there has been no single location or clearinghouse for social science or education documentation; very current information has been particularly hard to obtain; secondary services have been either weak or non-existent; piecemeal approaches to the problem of information storage and retrieval have tended to produce duplication of effort and, consequently, a good deal of inefficiency. The most obvious characteristic of the New Zealand social science and education information systems, in short, is their lack of system, and the result has been a kind of information poverty, analogous in many ways to the economic poverty of the developing nations”.

The ‘system’ has blurred boundaries. Most journals are published (a few still in hard copy) almost-universally on-line, at least once a year (although sometimes yearbooks

suffice). A considerably unclear zone is the degree of NZ-focus of a journal: some are merely sited in NZ (e.g. *Social Behaviour and Personality* and others combine local and overseas material: e.g. *AlterNative*) – the former are excluded in this article and the latter included. What constitutes the ‘social sciences’ are fairly clear-cut, although some of the more specialist ‘studies’ less so: some would not see themselves as social sciences. (More could be included, but not many). The ‘semi-professions’ generate a large array of journals and magazines and it is difficult to differentiate amongst these, which are the most relevant in terms of scholarly status. There are a slew of journals with ‘Asia pacific’ in their titles which undoubtedly are of a much wider provenance. In addition there are some NZ-based ‘area studies journals’ (e.g. *NZ J of Slavonic studies* etc.) which are not treated here. Beyond the material assembled lie other possibilities. There is a host of small or at least regional history journals (e.g. *Auckland-Waikato Historical Journal* (1980-2004); *Aviation Historical Society of New Zealand. Journal; Historical Journal* (1978-); *Historical Journal Auckland-Waikato* (-1979); *Historical Record* (1970-1998); *Historical Review History Now* (1995-2004); *Journal of the Auckland Historical Society* (1962-196); *Journal of the Nelson and Marlborough Historical Society* (1981-1995); *Journal of the Nelson Historical Society* (1955-1980); *Journal of the New Zealand Federation of Historical Associations* (1971-1987); *Manawatu journal of history*; *Onslow Historian*

(1970-); *Oral History in New Zealand*; *Otaki Historical Journal*; 1978-1986 *Prospect: the Journal of the Epsom & Eden District*; *Ohinemuri Regional History Journal*; *Oral History in New Zealand*; *Parnell Heritage Journal*). There are also several series that fall somewhere between academic journals and magazines which can be important for particular audiences. These are often produced commercially with more frequent issues. Some are aimed at a broader public intellectual or literary audience. There are also important commentary journals e.g. *Landfall*, *Comment*, *Public Sector*, *Metro*, *North & South* even the *Listener*. At various times journals have been published in NZ largely because their editors resided here, without being particularly orientated towards NZ content: examples might include *Sociology of Sports Online*; *Journal of Management & Organization* and the *International Journal of Wellbeing*. I assume such accidentally located journals are not really part of the NZ system - see also Rowland (2005) on the Society for Personality Research's *Social Behavior and Personality*, the very spelling of its title betraying its broader interests.

Although journals have dynamics of their own, the system is also largely driven by the – largely unknown – publishing aspirations and practises of social science researchers in NZ (or orientated to NZ material). While data-sources such as PBRF document the numbers of articles and other research outputs submitted, which of course varies by discipline, little is known of the split between interest in local and overseas. Although Rowland's comment was written over a decade ago it probably holds broadly true today as a representation of many NZ scholars' publishing strategies: "...academics and (to a lesser extent) CRI scientists tried to publish their most important work in 'international' journals, so that the work submitted to the New Zealand journals tended to be of more local interest (2005, p.307)". Research on this topic might be useful.

## NZ Social Science Journals

Given that not all NZ-sourced social science journals are well identified in overseas bibliographical databases, INNZ was used to identify many, although some non-NZ-sourced but NZ-focused journals are also included. Web-searches of journal home pages were also conducted. Whether a journal is indexed in Scopus or at a more elite level SSCI is included to show the likely international visibility of journals. Scopus is then used to record citation characteristics. Those used are:

- IPP: Impact per Paper - the number of citations received by a journal in one year (2016) to documents published in the three previous years, divided by the number of documents indexed in Scopus published in those same three years;
- SNIP: Source Normalized Impact per Paper - the ratio of a source's average citation count per paper and the citation potential of its subject field.
- SJR: SCImago Journal Rank- the prestige of a journal weighted by Subject field, quality, and reputation.

Further information on the relevant journals and their characteristics might include:

- Date of founding (and interruptions and other publication history events)
- Publishers
- Mode of publishing
- Cost structures
- Volume and characteristics of material published
- Operating procedures (e.g. peer review)
- Periodicity
- Genres supported: if carry book reviews, controversies etc.

There has been a considerable renaming of journals without necessarily changing the journal operation itself. A welcome example of this is the inclusion of Maori terms in titles. But there has also been upgrading of type for some, especially where newsletters have been promoted into full-scale journals. More recently, conversions to on-line status have varied with for some journals both modes simultaneously available: sometimes bibliographical databases refer to both versions. Sometimes professional/academic associations feel a need for side-by-side publications of academic and professional or practise material. A new format which is emerging is of 'web-journals' or blogs, some of which can be relatively scholarly. A drawback of these is that they are detached from the whole apparatus of 'bibliographical control' and hence are limited in their accessibility.

It is interesting that some journals retain titles which do not identify their NZ locale: one example is the long-established VUW journal 'Political Science'. Given the inclusion of 'Political science' in the titles of so many other journals this can make retrieval of information concerning the NZ journal more difficult.

There are several major types of journal which are presented in the several groupings of Table 2:

- those which are particularly NZ-focused and thereby necessarily multi-disciplinary;
- those published for each of the major social science disciplines in NZ (often published by their associations);
- those published by more specialist 'studies' also often published by associations, some of which are cross-Tasman);
- those relating to 'semi-professions' associated with the social sciences;

- 'web-'journals/blogs' and
- a further category is no-longer published journals.

This latter category is included as considerable insight may be gleaned from reflection on ceased journals and they may still contain valuable (albeit historical) material. Some further research might be useful.

Across the range of journals some seem to be published episodically, sometimes perhaps one per year but some with longer gaps. Presumably such variability flows from difficulties in keeping editorial teams together, although an inadequate flow of submitted manuscripts may also hamper. Having 'staggering' journals may be useful in ensuring that a particular content-area is covered, but creates difficulties for 'bibliographical control'. One implication has been that information sources used in preparing this article had to be checked with websites to ensure that information was updated.

Some key information about some 40 core NZ social science journals was extracted (mainly from *Ulrichs*) and is presented in Table 2. The earliest was established in the 1890s and then a couple more in the 1940s while the 1960s and 1970s contributed a considerable group of journals followed by another burst in the 1980s through to the 2000s. A couple of journals are annuals and a 3 are bi-monthly but most are semi-annual (the modal category) or 3-4 times per year. Half are published by academic/scholarly associations and a third by departments, with a small grouping apparently commercial.

Information about coverage in abstracting and full-text systems is included in *Ulrichs* – these are near-universal while the details change quickly and so are not covered. One trend (broadly recorded in Table 3 although not detailed) is a migration to commercial publishers, although journals still remain association- or department- based.

Since the 1990s there has been a progressive transformation to internet-based systems which is probably now almost entirely complete. However, both the change and the process of change raise issues. One is the conversion of back-files which if not retrospectively-scanned moulder on back shelves of libraries.

The advent of large-scale journal publishing systems has presented journals with a stark choice: whether to join up with a publishing group or to continue to publish from an association or department basis. Journals are increasingly 'out-sourcing' their publishing to one or other of the few major journal publishing operations: Taylor & Francis, Wiley, Springer etc. These publishers supply editorial services and package up these local journals into combinations which are provided (sold) world-wide, gaining useful wider exposure and also generating some income which flows back to the journal owners from each download. In turn, this income flow can be used to defray those editing costs editors face (e.g. cost of proof-reading if this is not covered by the publisher). A half-way house is for local publishing to be undertaken followed by working in with an international database publisher for further (world-wide) distribution. An example of this is *New Zealand Sociology* which is developed using a University of Auckland website but then passed on to 'Informit' for distribution. Several New Zealand universities provide journal publishing platforms which enable local editors to produce journals. Unfortunately, information about publishing arrangements and income flows is not publically available and would need discussions with the various journals to ascertain.

More is known about the costs of the whole publishing apparatus for users, or for the New Zealand system as a whole. In a fine piece of investigation, Ray (2014) found that the libraries of New Zealand Research organisations spent more than \$55 million per annum on subscriptions to academic journals in 2013 with the top-payer University of Auckland at just under \$15 million, and with Crown Research Institutes spending more than \$500,000 p.a. This is considerably higher than previous library budgets and diverts resources from direct research expenditure. (Presumably, public libraries also pay for access to similar bibliographical data-bases.)

The mainframe-based information systems Pickens described have now been updated through a network of on-line bibliographical databases: anchored by Index New Zealand (INNZ) but also including:

- Superu's The Hub whose 3600 recorded projects to date cover New Zealand social science government research related to education, health and wellbeing, crime and justice, economy, families, children and young people (<http://thehub.superu.govt.nz/>)
- The Australian Policy Organisation (<http://apo.org.au/collections/new-zealand>) (the section on NZ Governance and Policy sponsored by VUW, and the Australia and New Zealand School of Government)
- The New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse
- [The eSocSci](#) – webpages
- the Community research listings of researchers and research (<http://www.communityresearch.org.nz/find-research/>)
- the Ministry of Justice (<https://www.justice.govt.nz/about/publication-finder/>)
- [The Sport and Recreation Knowledge Library](#) brings together in one repository New Zealand-based sport and recreation related research projects and
- the Department of Conservation's research publications: <http://www.doc.govt.nz/about-us/science-publications/online-catalogue/>.

## Conclusions

Is the system of NZ social science journals ‘fit for purpose’? This conclusion answers in four bites.

(1) Considering this question would require answering questions such as is their sufficient capacity for material on NZ to be published in the local journals or overseas, but particularly in the local were authors to prefer this. Obtaining such evidence would be difficult but there does not seem to be much apparent strain in accommodating demand even though in a final PBRF cycle year such demand might be expected to be considerable.

(2) Is the range of subject-matter areas covered by the journal-set adequate? On the face of it, all disciplines and many ‘studies’ are covered. Perusal of the failed journals might provide some clues about continuing gaps. There are at least two apparent absences: a social policy/social issues journal (cf. the demise of the SPJNZ) and an environmental studies journal (which has been covered by magazines but not by more academic coverage.) Perhaps too the study of higher education has only had sporadic availability. On the other hand there are some interesting concentrations such as journals in the spheres of education and nursing: both ‘semi-professions’ based on the social sciences. In education there are some 6 journals in operation with one recently deceased whereas nursing supports at least two. Both are disciplines supported by many academic staff and case-study or similar practitioner research is favoured by these. There are several Maori-related journals of varying stability.

(3) Has the NZ system have the capacity and practise of processing the demand through the peer review, publishing etc. processes and ensuring that research outputs receive high visibility. It is possible that there is some strain with some suggestion that reviewers are difficult to source, and certainly the international (or even national) visibility of some journals is low, while a few have the high status of being included in the Web of Social Science, or its half-way house (Citation Index). As far as I’m aware the transition to the internet has been made by all NZ journals although some still retain a print format version (e.g. *Policy Quarterly*),

(4) Lastly, how sustainable is the set of journals: particularly in terms of institutional and economic viability. Given that almost all are secured within associations and/or departments that have been themselves long-standing and perhaps given the owned costs of electronic journals the future seems assured.

But the longer-term future may be cloudier: although at the moment journals seem well-established this may not extend into the future: while journals are sure to continue this may be in a less integral way: more as a conveyer-belt for individual articles ascending into the blogosphere. This may reduce the agency of authors and editorial boards in helping shape the stock of published material. However, more understanding of how the system functions awaits further research into the content of articles carried by NZ social science journals and their overseas counterparts, the practises and views of editorial teams and the views and practises of New Zealand academics and those overseas who have an interest in NZ-related topics. Finally, the other components of the overall publishing system need to be factored in (a recent lament on NZ book publishing is Macdonald, 2013). More research would fill out the many gaps of the current article.

Table 1: NZ Social Science Journals (c2017) and their Visibility

Title	Publisher	Co un tr y	Start Year	Decad e	Pe ri od ic ity.	Publishi ng	Website	Publication History	Editorial Description	Subject Codes
Aotearoa New Zealand Social Work Review	Aotearoa New Zealand Association of Social Workers	1	1988	80s	4	Assoc.	<a href="http://anzasw.org.nz/about/topics/show/207-aotearoa-nz-social-work-review">http://anzasw.org.nz/about/topics/show/207-aotearoa-nz-social-work-review</a>	Formerly (until 2007): Social Work Review (New Zealand) (0113-7662) Which was formed by the merger of (1975-1988): News and Views in Social Work (New Zealand) (1981-1988): New Zealand Social Work Journal (New Zealand) (0111-7351) Which was formerly (until 1981): New Zealand Social Worker (New Zealand) (0110-3954) (until 1977): New Zealand Social Worker (New Zealand) (0028-8691)	<i>Aotearoa New Zealand Social Work</i> is an international, peer-reviewed, open access journal that provides a platform for research, analysis and scholarly debate on social work theory, policy and practice. Published quarterly, it particularly welcomes work offering critical perspectives on contemporary policy developments, indigenous social work, post-colonialism, anti-racism, feminism, and progressive social work theory, policy and practice.	SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE
AlterNative	Nga Pae o te Maramatanga	1	2005	2000s	4	Dept.	<a href="http://www.alternative.ac.nz/">http://www.alternative.ac.nz/</a>		<i>AlterNative: An International Journal of Indigenous Peoples</i> is a peer-reviewed interdisciplinary journal. We aim to present indigenous worldviews and scholarly research from native indigenous perspectives from around the world. <i>AlterNative</i> is published quarterly in print and online. <i>AlterNative</i> publishes papers that substantively address and critically engage with indigenous issues from a scholarly indigenous viewpoint. All papers must address and engage with current international and national literature and academic and/or indigenous theory and make a significant contribution to the field of indigenous studies	ETHNIC INTERESTS
Asia Pacific Viewpoint	Wiley-Blackwell Publishing Asia	1	1960	60s	3	Comm.	<a href="http://www.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-APV.html">http://www.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-APV.html</a>		Publishes academic research in geography and allied disciplines on the economic and social development of the Asia Pacific.	GEOGRAPHY, POPULATION STUDIES, BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS - INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE

Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry	Sage Publications Ltd.	2	1967	60s	12	Comm.	<a href="http://www.sagepub.com/journals/urnal202095?siteid=sage-us&amp;prodTypes=Journals&amp;q=Australia+n+%26+New+Zealand+Journal+of+Psychiatry&amp;fs=1">http://www.sagepub.com/journals/urnal202095?siteid=sage-us&amp;prodTypes=Journals&amp;q=Australia+n+%26+New+Zealand+Journal+of+Psychiatry&amp;fs=1</a>		Provides clinical and research papers and case studies in all areas of psychiatry.	MEDICAL SCIENCES - PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY
Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology	Sage Publications Ltd.	2	1968	60s	4	Comm.	<a href="http://anj.sagepub.com/">http://anj.sagepub.com/</a>		Presents a professional eclectic approach to the tertiary field of criminology by promoting quality research and debate on crime and criminal justice.	CRIMINOLOGY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health	Wiley-Blackwell Publishing Asia	2	.1977	70s.	24	Comm.	<a href="http://www.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-AZPH.html">http://www.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-AZPH.html</a>		Publishes research reports, reviews and letters on epidemiology, health policy, health services and health promotion.	PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY, MEDICAL SCIENCES - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
Childrenz Issues	University of Otago Press	1	1997-2009	90s	2	5			Focuses on matters to do with children and the context within which they live, learn and play.	CHILDREN AND YOUTH (ABOUT)
Communication Journal of New Zealand	New Zealand Communication Association	1	2000	2000s	1	Assoc.	<a href="http://nzca.org/journal/">http://nzca.org/journal/</a>		Provides a forum for the exchange of ideas, research and experience in communication in Aotearoa New Zealand and Pasifika.	COMMUNICATIONS
He Pukenga Korero	Massey University * School of Maori Studies	1	1995	90s	2	Dept.	<a href="http://maori.massey.ac.nz/publications/hepukengakorero.shtml">http://maori.massey.ac.nz/publications/hepukengakorero.shtml</a>		Focuses on Maori culture, as well as Maori social and economic development.	ETHNIC INTERESTS
Journal of New Zealand Studies	Victoria University of Wellington * Stout Research Centre	1	1984	80s	4	Dept.	<a href="https://ojs.victoria.ac.nz/jnzs">https://ojs.victoria.ac.nz/jnzs</a>		The <i>Journal of New Zealand Studies</i> is a peer-reviewed multidisciplinary journal published by the <a href="#">Stout Research Centre for New Zealand Studies</a> . From 2014 onwards the <i>JNZS</i> will be published on-line twice a year, in June and December. Prospective articles are welcome from any discipline. They should have a New Zealand focus, or be comparative with a strong New Zealand element.	SOCIOLOGY
Journal of the Polynesian Society	Polynesian Society, Inc.	1	1892	1890s	4	Assoc.	<a href="http://www.jps.auckland.ac.nz/">http://www.jps.auckland.ac.nz/</a>		Since 1892 the Polynesian Society has provided a major forum for discussion of a wide range of social, cultural, indigenous and historical topics related to the past and present lives and cultures of peoples of Pacific/Oceanic heritage, including those of the traditional cultural areas of Polynesia (including New Zealand Māori), Melanesia and Micronesia. The Society has a long-standing memoir series which is published intermittently.	ANTHROPOLOGY, ARCHAEOLOGY
Kai Tiaki: Nursing New Zealand	New Zealand Nurses Organisation	1	1993	90s	12	Assoc.	<a href="http://www.nzno.org.nz.ezproxy.auckland.ac.nz/resources/kai_tiaki">http://www.nzno.org.nz.ezproxy.auckland.ac.nz/resources/kai_tiaki</a>	Formerly (until 1995): Nursing New Zealand (New Zealand) (1172-1979) Which was formed by the merger of (1929-1993): New Zealand Nursing Journal (New Zealand) (0028-8535) Which was formerly (until 1929): Kai Tiaki (New Zealand) (1982-1993): NZNU News (New Zealand) (0111-865X) Which was formed by the merger of (1979-1982): NZ Nurses News (New Zealand) (0111-297X) (1979-1982): New Zealand Nurses Union News (New Zealand)	Contains information on professional issues and issues concerning nurses' pay and conditions. Includes clinical and research articles, news and events and reports from staff around the country.	MEDICAL SCIENCES - NURSES AND NURSING
Kotuitui	Routledge	1	2006	2000s	2	Comm.	<a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/VCum9MkSDGg#.VC5WdskSDGg">http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/VCum9MkSDGg#.VC5WdskSDGg</a>		Aims to showcase the increasing number of collaborative research endeavours across the social sciences.	SOCIAL SCIENCES: COMPREHENSIVE WORKS
MAI Journal	Nga Pae o te Maramatanga	1	2006	2000s	2	Dept.	<a href="http://www.journal.mai.ac.nz/">http://www.journal.mai.ac.nz/</a>		Publishes articles around indigenous knowledge and development in the context of Aotearoa New Zealand.	SOCIOLOGY
Marketing Bulletin	Massey University	1	.1978	70s.	OD	Dept.	<a href="http://marketing-bulletin.massey.ac.nz/">http://marketing-bulletin.massey.ac.nz/</a>		The Marketing Bulletin is a quality academic journal that provides a forum for reporting research and disseminating ideas relating to the theory and practice of marketing. Submissions are subject to a double-blind peer review process.	
New Zealand Annual Review of Education	Victoria University of Wellington * Department of Education	1	1991	90s	.	Dept.	<a href="http://www.victoria.ac.nz/education/research/nzaroe">http://www.victoria.ac.nz/education/research/nzaroe</a>		Includes articles on current issues and developments in education, a diary of educational events, communications on policy initiatives and legislative changes, and a list of publications and conferences.	EDUCATION
NZ Economic Papers	Routledge	2	1966	60s	3	Assoc.	<a href="http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.auckland.ac.nz/toc/RNZP20/current">http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.auckland.ac.nz/toc/RNZP20/current</a>		Publishes research from leading international scholars in all areas of economics, both theoretical and empirical.	

NZ Geographer	Wiley-Blackwell Publishing Asia	2	1945	40s	3	Assoc.	<a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com.ezproxy.aut.ac.nz/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1745-7939a">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com.ezproxy.aut.ac.nz/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1745-7939a</a>		Publishes papers on aspects of the physical, human and environmental geographies, and landscapes, of its region; commentaries and debates; discussions of educational questions and scholarship of concern to geographers; short interventions and assessments of topical matters of interest to university and high school teachers.	
New Zealand International Review	New Zealand Institute of International Affairs	1	1976	70s	24	Assoc.	<a href="http://www.victoria.ac.nz/nzia/publications/nzir/index.html">http://www.victoria.ac.nz/nzia/publications/nzir/index.html</a>		Covers international affairs, especially as related to New Zealand.	POLITICAL SCIENCE - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
New Zealand Journal of Archaeology	New Zealand Archaeological Association	1	1979	70s	2	Assoc.	<a href="http://www.pacificarchaeology.org/index.php/journal">http://www.pacificarchaeology.org/index.php/journal</a>		Publishes articles on all aspects of prehistoric and historic archaeology in New Zealand and the Pacific.	ARCHAEOLOGY
NZ J Ed Leadership	The New Zealand Educational Administration and Leadership Society	1	2003	00s	2	Assoc.	<a href="https://nzeals.org.nz/jelpp.htm">https://nzeals.org.nz/jelpp.htm</a>		The journal aims to highlight new knowledge and important ideas from New Zealand and internationally. In particular, JELPP welcomes studies that further international debates in the field of educational leadership.	
New Zealand Journal of Educational Studies	Springer	2	1966	60s	2	Assoc.	<a href="http://www.springer.com.ezproxy.aut.ac.nz/education+%26+language/journal/40841">http://www.springer.com.ezproxy.aut.ac.nz/education+%26+language/journal/40841</a>		Contains quality essays, research reports, and critical comment in all fields of education.	
New Zealand Journal of Employment Relations	E R Publishing Ltd.	1	1976	70s	3	Comm.	<a href="http://www.nzjournal.org">http://www.nzjournal.org</a>		Publishes articles on industrial relations and labor law with an emphasis on New Zealand and the Asia-Pacific region.	BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS - LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, LAW
New Zealand Journal of History	University of Auckland * Department of History	1	1967	60s	2	Dept.	<a href="http://www.nzh.auckland.ac.nz/index.php">http://www.nzh.auckland.ac.nz/index.php</a>		The <i>New Zealand Journal of History</i> is New Zealand's premier journal for academic writing on New Zealand history and includes contributions from New Zealand's most famous historians..	HISTORY - HISTORY OF AUSTRALASIA AND OTHER AREAS
New Zealand Journal of Media Studies	Massey University * School of English & Media Studies	1	1994	90s	2	Dept.	<a href="http://www.nzmediastudies.org.nz/">http://www.nzmediastudies.org.nz/</a>		A forum for the scholarly discussion of media research and literacy with regard to theoretical and representational questions and topics, history and policy at both local and global levels.	SOCIOLOGY
New Zealand Journal of Psychology	New Zealand Psychological Society	1	1972	70s	3	Assoc.	<a href="http://www.psychology.org.nz/NZ_Journal">http://www.psychology.org.nz/NZ_Journal</a>		Manuscripts will only be considered for publication if (a) they include data collected from New Zealand samples, or (b) they discuss the relevance of issues contained in the manuscript to the New Zealand social and cultural context, or (c) they discuss the practice of psychology in New Zealand.	PSYCHOLOGY
New Zealand Journal of Social Studies	New Zealand Federation of Social Studies Association	1	1968	60s	2	Assoc.			Covers social studies education in elementary and secondary schools, teacher education in social studies, and curriculum design.	SOCIAL SCIENCES: COMPREHENSIVE WORKS
New Zealand Journal of Teachers' Work	Massey University * Institute of Education		2004	00s	2	Dept.	<a href="https://teachworks.aut.ac.nz/autojs/index.php/nzitw/index">https://teachworks.aut.ac.nz/autojs/index.php/nzitw/index</a>		Contains articles of interest to Early Childhood, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary teachers. It aims to disseminate New Zealand research on and by teachers and also other articles on current issues which may be of interest to teachers.	EDUCATION
New Zealand Online Journal of Interdisciplinary St	Open Polytechnic of New Zealand	1	2011	00s	.	Dept.	<a href="http://www.nzojs.co.nz/">http://www.nzojs.co.nz/</a>		Covers interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary essays of high quality in social sciences and humanities.	HUMANITIES: COMPREHENSIVE WORKS
New Zealand Population Review	Population Association of New Zealand (P A N Z)	1	1974	70s	2	Assoc.	<a href="http://panz.rsnz.org/?page_id=5">http://panz.rsnz.org/?page_id=5</a>		Provides a rich resource of historical perspectives on New Zealand demography.	POPULATION STUDIES
New Zealand Sociology	Sociological Association of Aotearoa New Zealand	1	1986	80s	2	Assoc.	<a href="http://www.ipp.org.nz/NZSissues3.html">http://www.ipp.org.nz/NZSissues3.html</a>		Disseminates and promotes research and thought that has, as its objective, the clarification and development of theoretically informed research in sociology and related disciplines with a predominant, though not exclusive, concern with New Zealand.	SOCIOLOGY
Planning Quarterly		1	1965	60s	.		<a href="https://www.planning.org.nz/">https://www.planning.org.nz/</a>	Former titles (until 2012): Victoria University of Wellington. Institute of Policy Studies. Policy Quarterly (New Zealand) (1176-8797) (until 2005): IPS Policy Newsletter (New Zealand) (1175-1975) (until 1998): Institute of Policy Studies. Newsletter (New Zealand) (0113-4086)	NZ Planning Quarterly is designed to communicate ideas and activities between NZPI members and those working in planning related fields. It is written by planners, for planners.	
Political Science	Sage Publications Ltd.		1948	40s	3		<a href="http://pnz.sagepub.com.ezproxy.aut.ac.nz">http://pnz.sagepub.com.ezproxy.aut.ac.nz</a>		Presents original, peer reviewed, high quality scholarship from a range of methodological and theoretical perspectives, particularly but not limited to those with a focus on the Asia-Pacific region.	

Public Sector	Massey University * School of Communication, Journalism and Marketing	1	1990	90s	.	Dept.	<a href="http://marketing-bulletin.massey.ac.nz/">http://marketing-bulletin.massey.ac.nz/</a>		Provides a forum for disseminating ideas and information relating to the theory and practice of marketing and marketing research.	BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS - MARKETING AND PURCHASING
Pacific Journalism Review	Auckland University of Technology * School of Communication Studies, Pacific Media Centre	1	1994	90s	2	Dept.	<a href="http://www.pjreview.info">http://www.pjreview.info</a>		Covers the research in Pacific journalism and practice, including topics such as new media and social movements, indigenous cultures in the age of globalization, the politics of tourism and development, the role of the media and the formation of national identity and the cultural influence of New Zealand as a branch of the global economy within the Pacific region.	COMMUNICATIONS, JOURNALISM
Policy Quarterly	Victoria University of Wellington * Institute of Policy Studies	1	1986	80s	4	Dept.	<a href="http://ips.ac.nz/publications/publications/list/10">http://ips.ac.nz/publications/publications/list/10</a>		Policy Quarterly is the journal of the Institute for Governance and Policy Studies. Published four times each year, it is targeted at readers in the public sector, including politicians and their staff, public servants and a wide variety of professions, together with others interested in public issues. Its length and style are intended to make the journal accessible to busy readers.	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Sites	SAANZ	1	1982	80s	2	Assoc.	<a href="https://sites.otago.ac.nz/Sites">https://sites.otago.ac.nz/Sites</a>		Sites seeks multidisciplinary perspectives on the study of societies and cultures of the wider Pacific region. We welcome work from authors in the fields of anthropology, culture studies, indigenous studies, Maori studies, sociology, history, gender, linguistics, and ethnomusicology.	Anthropology
Social Policy Journal of New Zealand	Social Policy Agency	1	1993	90s	.	Govt Dept.	<a href="http://www.msd.govt.nz/publications/journal/index.html">http://www.msd.govt.nz/publications/journal/index.html</a>			POLITICAL SCIENCE, SOCIOLOGY, SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE
The New Zealand Medical Journal		1	1887	1	24	Assoc.	<a href="https://www.nzma.org.nz/journal">https://www.nzma.org.nz/journal</a>			MEDICAL SCIENCES
Women's Studies Journal	Women's Studies Association New Zealand	1	1984	80s	2	Assoc.	<a href="http://www.wsanz.org.nz/journal.htm">http://www.wsanz.org.nz/journal.htm</a>		Provides wide range of feminist positions and disciplinary backgrounds. Focuses on women's studies in New Zealand.	WOMEN'S INTERESTS, WOMEN'S STUDIES
University of Auckland business review	University of Auckland * Business School	1	.1999	90s.	2.	.Dept.	<a href="http://www.uabr.auckland.ac.nz/">http://www.uabr.auckland.ac.nz/</a>		Aims to encourage reflection and debate on contemporary business policy and practice. It reports on new and notable research from academia, focusing on the implications for business professionals.	BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

Key: 1=Yes 2= Emerging sources citation index  
Table 2: Some Key Characteristics of NZ Social Science Journals

	Count	Column N %
<b>Period</b>		
1890s	1	2.6%
40s	2	5.1%
60s	8	20.5%
70s	6	15.4%
70s.	2	5.1%
80s	7	17.9%
90s	6	15.4%
00s	6	15.4%
10s	1	2.6%
<b>Periodicity</b>	2	5.3%
1	2	5.3%
2	16	42.1%
3	6	15.8%
4	7	18.4%
12	2	5.3%
24	3	7.9%
<b>Sponsor</b>		
Assoc.	20	51.3%
Comm.	6	15.4%
Dept.	13	33.4%



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