



Women Entrepreneurship
Bibliometrics Analysis in Algerian ASJP Database

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Abstract ;	Article info
<p><i>This study aims to provide an overview and features of the women entrepreneurship issue written down in Algerian manuscripts, by focusing exclusively on ASJP database.</i></p> <p><i>The study has adopted a bibliometric analysis approach from which Data collection involved 63 articles published in academic journals between 2014 and 2022 which contain the terms of searching "women entrepreneurship" in their titles, papers were classified according to research type and languages used, authorship type and university of affiliation, journal degree and others; among the main findings we mention specifically that the number of studies that tackle women's entrepreneurship issues in three languages rises to 63 papers; The annual publications have increased by 25,10% in the last nine years; the top institution that publish articles in the field was the University of Djelfa with six articles; EI-MOGGAR journal has published the highest number of articles on the topic; around 76.19% of the manuscripts were accepted by B and C degree journals, the coauthorship exists around two-thirds in the field and the majority of articles are written in Arabic or French languages.</i></p>	<p><i>Received</i> 23 August 2022</p> <p><i>Accepted</i> 16 December 2022</p> <p>Keyword:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Women entrepreneurship ✓ Algeria ✓ bibliometric Analysis

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1. Introduction

In recent years, Academics and organizations have both shown a growing interest in women entrepreneurs. There is general agreement that women's contributions to self-employment and entrepreneurship are far lower than those of their male counterparts, despite minor differences in the rate of women's entrepreneurship among countries (Guzman & Kacperczyk , 2019); (Panda, 2018). For illustration, the last Global Women's Report*¹ (2018) has showed significant differences in the Total Entrepreneurial Activity*²(TEA) rates between men and women in the 74 economies participants on the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor's (GEM) panel. According to these statistics, the TEA rate for women is 10.2 %, almost three-quarters of that for men; while the global average for women's intentions to start a business is 17.6 % (4% points less than for men).

It is well known that women business owners could significantly contribute to advancing economic development, creating jobs, and alleviating poverty and social exclusion (Hechavarria & al, 2019); (Zhu & al, 2019). Entrepreneurial practice can also benefit women since it gives economic security and empowers them (Nair, 2020). In contrast, (Minniti, 2010) pointed out, the relative scarcity of women entrepreneurs should be viewed

as an unexploited source of economic growth and development; in this sense both academics and politicians have reached consensus on the need to further understand the factors that explain women's difficulties and challenges in becoming an entrepreneur.

In Algeria, from 2001 the government agreed to sustain private initiative. The goal is to create an instrument to promote entrepreneurship that can be inserted into the social and economic circle. Massive resources have been allocated to sustainable economic growth. Knowing that, "equality between men and women's access to the labour market stems from previous policies which established employment as a right and duty for both sexes."

According to the national center for trade register until March 2018, the number of women leaders of firms registered with the (NCTR) represents only 7.6% of the total population

business leaders in Algeria. This number remains very low compared to our Maghreb neighbours and compared to international standards. Despite the fact that the Algerian woman occupies a small place in the landscape entrepreneurial (Daoud , 2008), female entrepreneurship has become one of the pillars of the Algerian economy to combat unemployment and social exclusion. This

is confirmed through public policies and mechanisms dedicated to support entrepreneurship without any gender distinction.

However it is observed that academic work that has addressed the theme of female entrepreneurship in Algeria is rare and for the most part is based on a descriptive approach (Benhabib A & al, 2014), in addition there is no study which deals with the woman entrepreneurship issue by using method as our research methodology in ASJP. Thus, our contribution is mainly to make a bibliometric evaluation for the works performed by Algerian authors in this area. In the intention to fulfill this gap, we wanted to answer the following questions in this study:

-What are the features and development trends of women entrepreneurship publications?

- What are the cooperation among institutions, journals, and researchers in the women entrepreneurship field?

- What are the potential future research directions of women entrepreneurship studies?

Objectives:

- To investigate the women entrepreneurship's research growth and progress.

- Reviewing the subject fields through various papers.

- To locate the natural contribution of women entrepreneurship research within Algerian territories.

Important of the topic:

Undoubtedly the importance of the subject attracts an exceptional attention for many stakeholders including women, academics, practitioners, universities, policy makers, institutions...and society owing to the economic weight of women entrepreneurship in every economy; the importance rises from this study touches many levels including:

- Refresh the knowledge of PhD students and researchers of current trends of the phenomenon.

- Expanding knowledge concerning women entrepreneurship by presenting a new statistic.

- highlighting the outputs of this study for readers.

2. Women entrepreneurship basics

2.1 Concepts of entrepreneurship

In view of the interdisciplinary nature of entrepreneurship topic, there are different perspectives of defining entrepreneurship:

Some scholars refer to entrepreneurship as starting a brand-new (and distinct from an existing) business, while others view it as a fresh start in business. Entrepreneurship also refers to the mindset of the entrepreneurs, to the

degree of proactivity they possess for being ahead of the competitors as well as the risk-taking ability and innovation in the outcomes of the organizations. Here, economy, market, technological advancement and the sociopolitical environment play important roles.

Besides, some people define it as the process of starting a new enterprise and leveraging prospects for profitable and efficient growth. It incorporates both behavior and results for a psychologist. For a management scientist the demand for a product in the environment (market and society) is an additional factor with behavior and outputs. In general, all of these contribute to the growth of the economy, the advancement of technology, and effective economic policy.

On other side, an entrepreneur refers to someone who engages in an entrepreneurial activity and who exhibits novelty in their ideas, methods, and outputs. He could be assessed based on his effects on the market, stakeholders who make up the entire society, the economic system, and the business environment (Shivganesh , 2008).

For should be deleted (Kilby, 1971), an entrepreneur is like the 'Heffalump', a large animal, that all those who see him describe him as enormous but disagree on particulars.

In the same direction, Entrepreneurship is defined by Babson College and the Arthur M. Blank Centre for Entrepreneurship, as detecting an opportunity regardless of the resources at hand and acting on it with the intention of generating wealth in the private, public, and global sectors. The following are the basics of entrepreneurship as provided by this center:

- Identifying, evaluating, and shaping opportunities
- Creative resource marshalling
- Leadership
- Creativity
- The entrepreneurial mind
- An entrepreneurial team and a locus of control within the team
- Extended enterprise management
- Communication

2.2 Concepts of women entrepreneurship

The literature on women entrepreneurship emerged around the 1970s (Santos & al, 2018), Since that time academics and experts essentially believed that female and male entrepreneurs were identical, so there is no need to separate the field of study (Jennings & Brush, 2013).

Undoubtedly Entrepreneurship is itself a debatable concept, but according to a Schumpeterian perspective, the concept of women's entrepreneurship may be straightforward (women who innovate

and take risks when undertaking a business activity), however researchers who have studied this issue have varied views on how broad the concept should be. Thus, on the one hand, scholars have also emphasized the importance of business as a professional job and have done so by using a broad definition that encompasses both firm ownership and self-employment (Marlow, 2002); (Welch & al, 2008); (Deng & al, 2020).

On the other hand, academics have emphasized the value of taking risks either financial or personal and being innovative when engaging in entrepreneurial endeavors. In this way, female entrepreneurs mobilize resources to start a new business and take on risks by doing this project (Humbert & Brindley, 2015).

According to a different set of studies, women entrepreneurs are just women who decide to launch a business. (Brush, 1992); (Carter & al, 2001); (Terjesen, 2005). So as general result, Women who operate their own businesses represent businesswomen(women entrepreneurs).

2.3 Entrepreneurship Ecosystems

Entrepreneurial ecosystems focus on the role of context in allowing or restricting entrepreneurship (Stam & Spigel, 2016).

Naturally governments place a high priority on encouraging entrepreneurship because they believe that doing so will

increase employment and economic growth. As a result, governments encourage entrepreneurship by taking measures related to budgetary allocation, taxation, and legal control. Governments all across the world create programs, policies, and practices to encourage entrepreneurship in order to achieve this goal. Government-sponsored programs going under the category of practices, whereas policies are concepts or guidelines that are applied when making judgments falling under the category of programs.

We mention, that exploring an ecosystem's components tries to pinpoint the primary mechanism for promoting entrepreneurship.

For the part of the World Economic Forum (took place in 2013) identifies eight ecosystem areas, namely human capital, finance, services, people involved in the ecosystem, formal and informal institutions (regulatory framework and culture), and access to customers both in domestic and foreign markets. Thus, it seems interesting the entrepreneurial ecosystem factors and, subsequently, the dynamics involved in the creation of entrepreneurship.

2.4 Woman entrepreneurship Abilities

The analysis of the narratives of businesswomen on the characteristics of female entrepreneurship allows the

authors to observe what are the terms used by each of them and how women are associated with certain capabilities and skills as shown below:

2.5 Obstacles to Women's Entrepreneurship

Researchers have identified several constraints on women entrepreneurship. Some of these constraints are similar to those that men face, but these challenges outweigh women.

The goal of this crucial matter is to provide policy makers with useful information to counteract barriers in order to promoting women entrepreneurship.

In this sense, based on prior studies the authors Juhi Raghuvanshi, Rajat Agrawal, P. K. Ghosh(2017), have identified fourteen barriers to women's entrepreneurship. The Majority of the obstacles are those which are met across the globe and which also have been pointed out mostly in studies related to

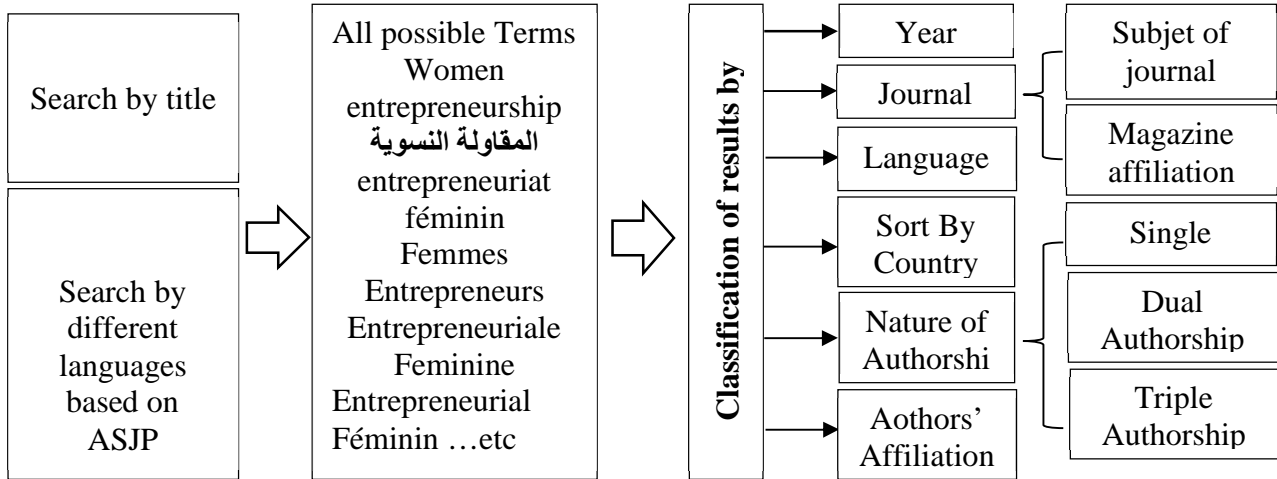
the issue. The summary of these barriers was presented by the researchers as follow:

- Less interested in entrepreneurial activities.
- Problem in acquiring financial resources.
- Adopt different strategic practices.
- Slow growth.
- Less monetary benefits .

- High shut down rates .
- Lack of institutional support.
- Spatial mobility and lack of family support.
- Lack of marketable skills.
- Lack of social connectivity.
- Lack of entrepreneurial management.
- Absence of technological know how.
- Lack of propensity to take risk.
- Lack of education, experience and training opportunities. (Juhi & al, 2017)

3. Methodology (research design) of Bibliometric process concerning Women entrepreneurship in ASJP:

Fig.2. Bibliometric process research design of Women



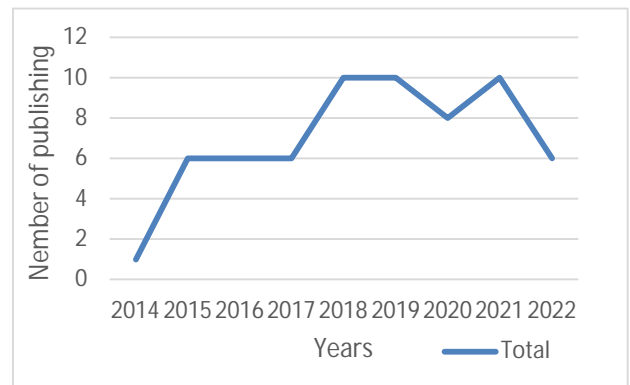
Source: Elaborated by the researchers

3.1 Analysis by year

The Algerian Scientific Journals Platform has 761 journals distributing in 29 fields, it allows researchers to display their scientific papers in 07 Languages; at the moment, ASJP contains 191 932 articles. Even this massive quantity of research, we have found 63 articles on Women entrepreneurship, after searching exclusively by all possible terms associated directly to the topic titles and referring specifically to Arabic (the common language) or English or French languages. By adopting the bibliometric method, we would like to surround the topic by analyzing the following elements:

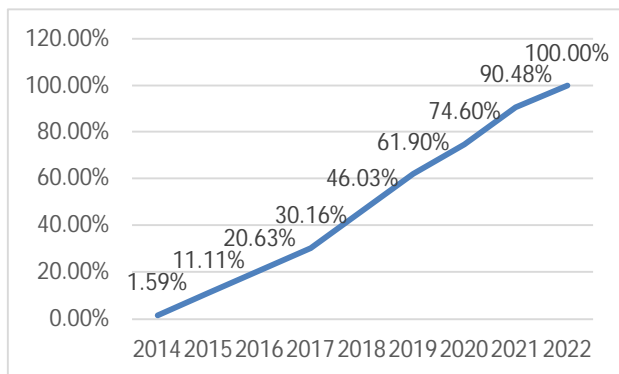
The production of most publications within ASJP is growing since the beginning of the 2014, in particularly the Women entrepreneurship phenomenon becomes a hot topic to debate and has seen a dynamic growth over this era; this is why we select this fitted period to study.

Fig.3. Yearly Evolution of publishing about Women entrepreneurship in ASJP during 2014-2022



Source: Elaborated by the researchers

Fig.4. The cumulative annual rate of the publishing about Women entrepreneurship in ASJP during 2014-2022



Source: Elaborated by the researchers

According to the above Figure, annual publications have increased by 25,10% in average for the last nine years (since 2014) which confirms that there is a tendency and interests for exploring the topic by Algerian authors.

NB/

$$CFAPI = (PLY/FYP)^{(1/Y-1)-1}$$

CFAPI=Calculation formula for annual publications increased

PLY= Publications of the last year

FYP= First year publications

Y= number of years

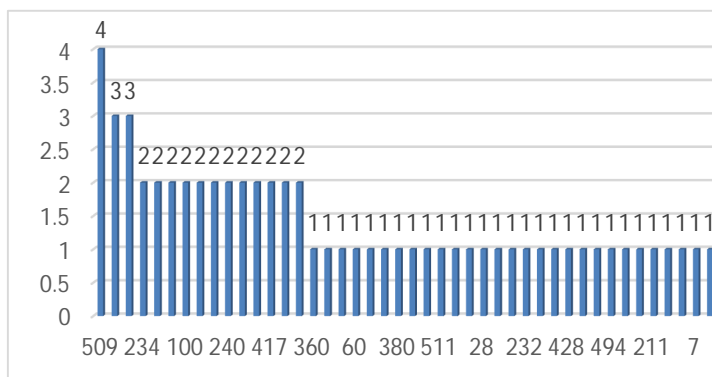
$$CFAPI = (6/1)^{(1/9-1)-1} = 60.875 = 25.10\%$$

3.2 Analysis by Journal

From the figure (5), we note that the magazine that have published the largest number of articles on the topic of feminist entrepreneurship is a magazine EI-MOGGAR the U.C Tindouf with 4 articles, This is due to the publication of the conference papers of the seminar on Feminist Entrepreneurship, which was

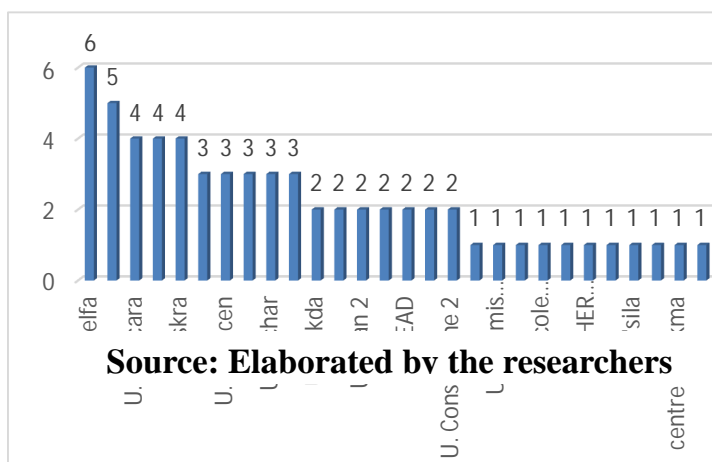
held at the University Center of Tindouf, followed by Finance and Business Economies Review with three papers then coming Journal of Economic studies (J.E.S), Economics Financial Banking and Management journal and Journal of Studies in the Sociology of Organizations with two articles in average.

Fig.5. Classification of the publishing about Women entrepreneurship in ASJP during



Source: Elaborated by the researchers

3.3 Analysis by publishing university institutions



Source: Elaborated by the researchers

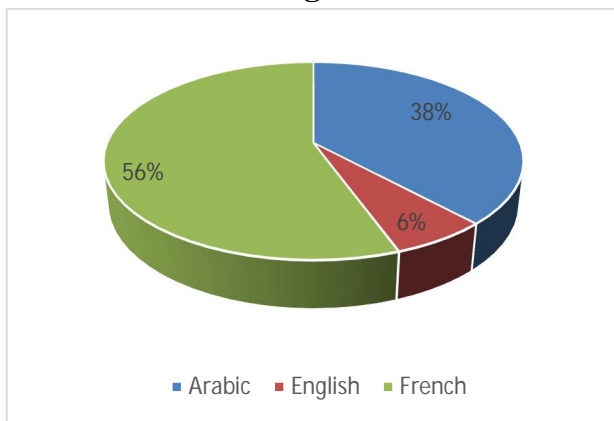
Through the above figure, we note that the institutions that publish articles in the

field of women’s entrepreneurship were the University of Djelfa with six articles,

followed by the University Center of Tindouf with five articles, then the University of Mascara, Ouargla and Biskra with four articles for each of them.

3.4 Analysis by the used Language

Fig.7. Classification of publishing about Women entrepreneurship by Language used during 2015-2022



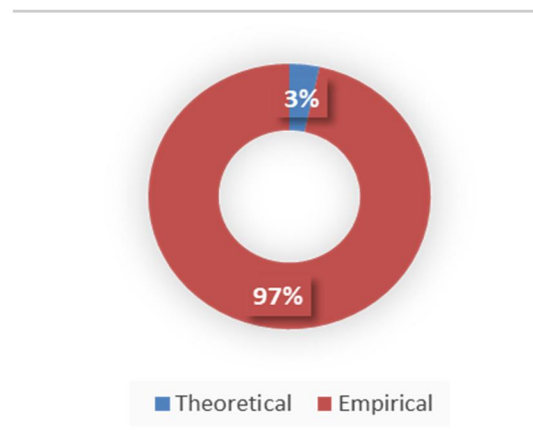
Source: Elaborated by the researchers

Through the graph, we have observed that the articles published in the field of feminist entrepreneurship have been written 56% of them in French, which represents 35 articles, followed by articles written in Arabic by 38%, which represents 24 articles, while the articles produced by the language of sciences remains low and represent just 6%, knowledge that the articles with the other language does not grant any favorite to the researchers.

3.5 Analysis by the used approach (Theoretical / Empirical)

Like every scientific study, the topic can be treated with several approaches, theoretical or empirical. On the ASJP level, 97 % of researchers used the empirical approach, while the theoretical approach was utilized at 3% as shown in Fig (8).

Fig.8. Classification of publishing concerning Women entrepreneurship by Approach used during 2014-2022

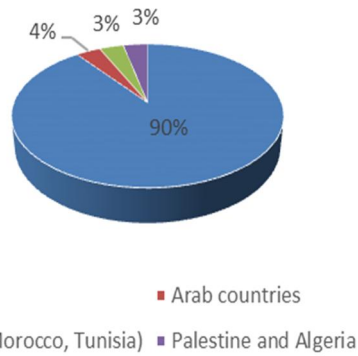


Source: Elaborated by the researchers

3.6 Analysis by Country of empirical study

The researchers have conducted their empirical contributions into four countries, the majority of empirical studies have accomplished in Algeria with 90% of total manuscripts.

Fig.9. Geographical classification of publishing about Women entrepreneurship during 2014-2022



Source: Elaborated by the researchers

By analyzing the articles related to women's entrepreneurship that studied the case of Algeria, we find six articles that focused on the reality of women's entrepreneurship in specific Algerian districts, as shown in the following figure.

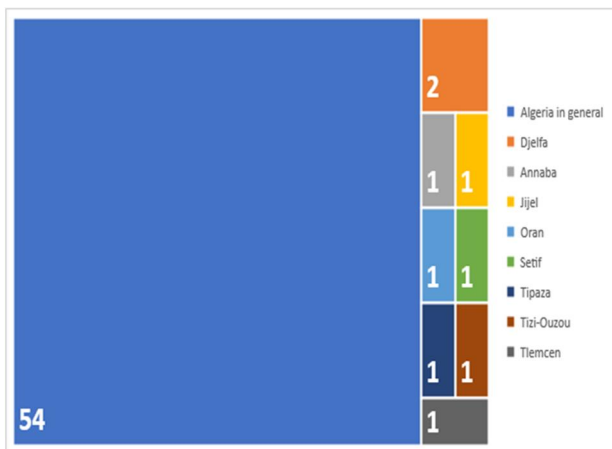


Fig.10. Geographical classification of publishing about Women entrepreneurship in Algeria during 2014-2022

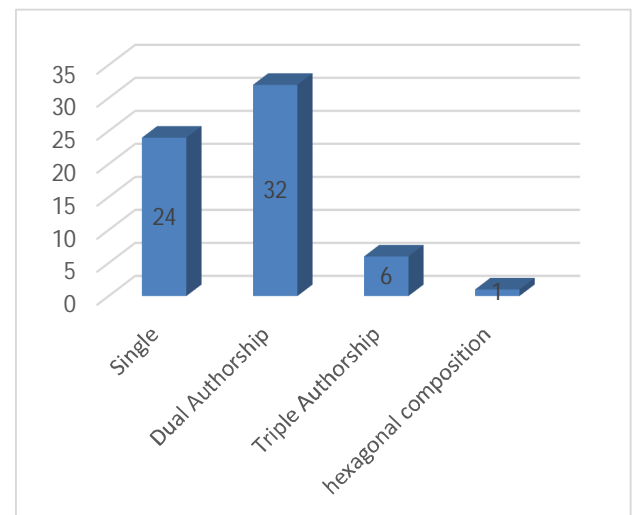
Source: Elaborated by the researchers

3.7 Analysis by nature of authorship

Through this study, we noticed that thirty-two articles belonging to dual authorship, with a rate of 50.79% from

the total sample, followed by articles with a single authorship at a rate of 38.10% with twenty-four articles, while articles with a triple authorship were represented by an average of 9.52% , which represents Six articles as described in the following figure , thus the coauthorship exists in this field around two-thirds and the most value of collaborations refer to the article belonging to Telmcen univ with six authors, as shown in the next figure.

Fig.11. nature of authorship classification of publishing about Women entrepreneurship during 2014-2022



Source: Elaborated by the researchers

3.7.1 Analysis by author affiliation

The distribution of authors according to their affiliation reprinted as follows:

• *single articles***Table 1. author single articles**

Affiliation	Number of Articles
National School of Agronomics	1
National School of Statistics and Applied Economics	1
U. Algiers 3	2
U. Annaba	1
U. Béjaïa	1
U. Bouira	2
U. Boumerdés	1
U. Constantine 2	2
U. Constantine 3	1
U. Djelfa	1
U. Jijel	6
U. Oran 2	1
U. Relizane	1
U. Sidi-Bel-Abbès	1
U. Tizi-Ouzou	1
U. Tlemcen	1
Grand Total	24

Source: Elaborated by the researchers

• *Dual Authorship***Table 2. Dual authors articles**

Affiliation 1	Affiliation 2	Number of Articles
Algiers School of Business Studies	Algiers School of Business Studies	1
U. Algiers 2	U. Algiers 2	2
U. Algiers 3	U. Djelfa	1
U. Algiers 3	U. Algiers 3	1
U. Bechar	U. Sétif 2	1
U. Béjaïa	U. Bouzareah	1
U. Biskra	U. Biskra	2
U. Bordj Bou Arréridj	U. Bordj Bou Arréridj	1
U. Constantine2	U. Constantine 2 Higher National Agronomic School	1
U. Djelfa	U. Bouira	1
U. Ghardaia	U. Chlef	2
U. Jijel	U. Jijel	1
U. Jijel	U. Béjaïa	1
U. Oran 1	U. Oran 2	1
U. Oran 2	U. Oran 2	1
U. Saida	U. Saida	1
U. Sétif 1	U. Sétif 1	1
U. Sétif 1	U. Khemis Miliana	1
U. SKIKDA	U. Jijel	1
U. Tizi-Ouzou	U. Tizi-Ouzou	3
U. Tlemcen	U. Tlemcen	6
Grand Total		32

Source: Elaborated by the researchers

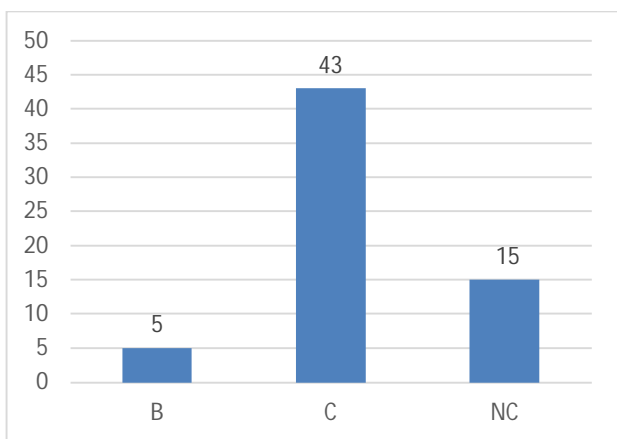
• **Triple authorship**

Table 3. Triple authors articles

Affiliation 1	Affiliation 2	Affiliation 3	N A
Algiers School of Business Studies	Algiers School of Business Studies	Algiers School of Business Studies	1
U. Bechar	U.C Tindouf	U. Bechar	1
U. Ghardaia	U. Ghardaia	U. Blida 2	1
U. Khemis Miliana	U.C Tindouf	U.C Tindouf	1
U. Medea	U.C Elbayadh	U.C Mila	1
U. Tizi-Ouzou	U.C Tipaza	U.C Tindouf	1
Grand Total			6

3.8 A Classification by journal according to the classification of journals in the ASJP database

Fig.12. The classification of journals in the database ASJP of publishing about Women entrepreneurship during 2014-2022



According to the figure, around 76.19% of the manuscripts related to women entrepreneurship were examined and validated by peer reviewed journals that affirm a quality of studies (B and C

degree journals), while 23.95% of scientific papers referred to no classified journals which they didn't comply with the conditions to be classified ones even they follow the peer reviewed procedure to accept articles.

4. CONCLUSION

The This study has conducted a bibliometric analysis on women entrepreneurship topic in the Algerian ASJP database, the results of this study yield some important conclusions that enable a fuller understanding on the features of women entrepreneurship phenomenon as stated below:

- the number of studies that tackle women's entrepreneurship issues in three languages rises to 63 papers;
- The annual publications have increased by 25,10% in the last nine years (since 2014).
- Their citation in other studies is almost no-exist;
- the magazine that have published the highest number of articles on the topic of feminist entrepreneurship is El-MOGGAR the Univ. C. Tindouf;
- On the other side, the top institution that publish articles in the field was the University of Djelfa with six articles;
- 56% of papers produced in Arabic (the native language of the Algerians), while 36% of articles produced in French;

- The overwhelming majority of articles uses empirical approaches and has treated the Algerian cases.

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6. Appendices

Appendice.1 :The following table shows the names of the journals according to their number in the database ASJP.

N. Journ	Name of Journal	Institution	Years	N° article
509	El-MOGGAR Journal	C. U Tindouf	2021	4
109	Finance and Business Economies Review	C.U Mila	2019	3
181	Economics Financial Banking and Management journal	U. Biskra	2015	2
234	Journal of Studies in the Sociology of Organizations	U. Alger 2	2018	2
417	Journal of Economic studies (J.E.S)	U. Djelfa	2018	2
7	el-Bahith Review	U. Ouargla	2019	1
22	CREAD	CREAD	2016	1
22	CREAD	CREAD	2014	1
28	Journal of Prince Abdel Kader University of Islamic Sciences	U. IAek Constantine	2020	1
39	Revue des Sciences Humaines & Sociales	Constantine2	2021	1
58	Journal of Financial, Accounting and Managerial studies(JFAMS)	U. Oum El Bouaghi	2017	1
58	Journal of Financial, Accounting and Managerial studies(JFAMS)	U. Oum El Bouaghi	2016	1
58	Journal of Financial, Accounting and Managerial studies(JFAMS)	U. Oum El Bouaghi	2022	1
60	Dirassat	Constantine2	2022	1
85	Economic Researcher Review	U. Skikda	2018	1
85	Economic Researcher Review	U. Skikda	2017	1
100	ARED review	U. Ouargla	2019	1
100	ARED review	U. Ouargla	2017	1
101	Journal of Economic and Managerial research	U. Biskra	2018	1
101	Journal of Economic and Managerial research	U. Biskra	2015	1
119	Journal El-Bahith in Human and Social Sciences	U. Ouargla	2020	1
138	North African Review of Economics and Management	U. Mascara	2019	1
145	Revue Algérienne d'Economie et de Management	U. Mascara	2015	1
147	Organization & Work Review (ROT)	U. Mascara	2019	1
147	Organization & Work Review (ROT)	U. Mascara	2018	1
154	Revue algérienne d'économie et gestion	U. Oran 2	2020	1
174	Management of Enterprises and Social Capital " MECAS"	U. Tlemcen	2022	1
196	Al Bashaer Economic Journal	U. Bechar	2022	1
196	Al Bashaer Economic Journal	U. Bechar	2021	1
198	Al-Hikma Journal for Economic Studies	centre El Hikma	2017	1

211	Revue des reformes Economique et intégration dans l'économie mondiale	Ecole Supérieure de Commerce	2016	1
221	AFKAR wa AFFAK	U. Alger 2	2021	1
222	Idjtihad for legal and economic studies review	U. Tamenghasset	2019	1
232	Afak Ilmia	U. Tamenghasset	2020	1
240	the Journal of Statistics and Applied Economics (RESA)	National School of Statistics and Applied Economics	2020	1
240	the Journal of Statistics and Applied Economics (RESA)	National School of Statistics and Applied Economics	2016	1
276	Strategy and Development Review	U. Mostaganem	2021	1
276	Strategy and Development Review	U. Mostaganem	2020	1
279	Abaad Iktissadia	U. Boumerdes	2021	1
296	The Journal of the New Economy	U. Khemis Miliana	2020	1
324	The Economic Science, Management and Business	U. M'sila	2019	1
340	Journal of Institutions and Development Studies	U. Tlemcen	2018	1
340	Journal of Institutions and Development Studies	U. Tlemcen	2015	1
360	The Journal of Commercial Sciences	The Higher School of Commercial Studies	2017	1
374	Journal of Economic Papers	U. Djelfa	2018	1
380	El mohtaref	U. Djelfa	2022	1
400	Economic Albadil Journal	U. Djelfa	2016	1
428	Forum Economic Studies and Research Journal (FESRJ)	U. Djelfa	2021	1
451	The International Journal of THE MANAGER	Higher School of Management and Digital Economy	2015	1
494	The journal of advanced economic research	U. El Oued	2017	1
511	Journal of Human Sciences (JHS)	C. U Tindouf	2018	1
530	Beam Journal of Economic Studies	U. Tissemsilt	2019	1
659	The Annals of Bechar University in Economic Sciences	U. Bechar	2016	1
665	Afaq Journal for Research and Studies	C. U Illizi	2022	1
705	Oran 2 University Journal	U. Oran 2	2020	1

Appendice.2 The following table shows the name of journals according to their category.

Name of Journal	C Year	C	Gate effect factor	Affiliation
Abaad Iktissadia	2011	C	0,313	U. Boumerdes
Afak Ilmia	2008	C	0,1138	U.Tamenghasset
Afaq Journal for Research and Studies	2018	C	0,0751	C. U Illizi
AFKAR wa AFFAK	2011	C	0,1328	U. Alger 2
Al Bashaer Economic Journal	2015	C	0,3739	U. Bechar
Al-Hikma Journal for Economic Studies	2013	NC	0,1529	centre El Hikma
ARED review	2014	C	0,6434	U. Ouargla
Beam Journal of Economic Studies	2017	C	0,3065	U. Tissemsilt
CREAD	1984	B	0,1765	CREAD
Dirassat	2008	C	0,0549	U. Constantine2
Economic Albadil Journal	2014	NC	0,2865	U. Djelfa
Economic Researcher Review	2013	C	0,4179	U. Skikda
Economics Financial Banking and Management journal	2012	C	0,1333	U. Biskra
El mohtaref	2014	C	0,0599	U. Djelfa
el-Bahith Review	2002	C	1,2036	U. Ouargla
El-MOGGAR Journal	2017	NC	0,2667	C. U Tindouf
Finance and Business Economies Review	2016	C	0,6403	C.U Mila
Forum Economic Studies and Research Journal (FESRJ)	2017	C	0,1908	U. Djelfa
Idjtihad for legal and economic studies review	2012	C	0,4946	U.Tamenghasset
Journal El-Bahith in Human and Social Sciences	2010	C	0,2682	U. Ouargla
Journal of Economic and Managerial research	2007	C	0,4576	U. Biskra
Journal of Economic Papers	2010	C	0,3431	U. Djelfa
Journal of Economic studies (J.E.S)	2007	C	0,1778	U. Djelfa
Journal of Financial, Accounting and Managerial studies(JFAMS)	2014	B	1,556	U. Oum El Bouaghi
Journal of Financial, Accounting and Managerial studies(JFAMS)	2014	B	1,556	U. Oum El Bouaghi
Journal of Human Sciences (JHS)	2017	NC	0,082	C. U Tindouf
Journal of Institutions and Development Studies	2014	NC	0,2931	U. Tlemcen
Journal of Prince Abdel Kader University of Islamic Sciences	1986	C	0,0548	U. IAek Constantine
Journal of Studies in the Sociology of Organizations	2013	NC	0,1515	U. Alger 2
Management of Enterprises and Social Capital "MECAS"	2005	C	0,1362	U. Tlemcen

North African Review of Economics and Management	2015	NC	0,1304	U. Mascara
Oran 2 University Journal	2016	NC	0	U. Oran 2
Organization & Work Review (ROT)	2012	C	0,2151	U. Mascara
Revue Algérienne d'Economie et de Management	2010	NC	0,2549	U. Mascara
Revue algérienne d'économie et gestion	1998	C	0,1275	U. Oran 2
Revue des reformes Economique et intégration dans l'économie mondiale	2006	C	0,2277	Ecole Supérieure de Commerce
Revue des Sciences Humaines & Sociales	2014	C	0,4873	U. Constantine 2
Strategy and Development Review	2011	C	0,4057	U. Mostaganem
The Annals of Bechar University in Economic Sciences	2014	NC	0,0714	U. Bechar
The Economic Science, Management and Business	2008	C	0,4374	U. M'sila
The International Journal of THE MANAGER	2014	C	0,2053	Higher School OF Management and Digital Economy
The journal of advanced economic research	2016	C	0,2786	U. El Oued
The Journal of Commercial Sciences	2002	C	0,1048	The Higher School of Commercial Studies
the Journal of Statistics and Applied Economics (RESA)	2003	C	0,1577	National School of Statistics and Applied Economics
The Journal of the New Economy	2009	C	0,271	U. Khemis Miliana