RESEARCH IN ECONOMETRIC THEORY: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE PRODUCTIVITY RANKINGS*

FRANCISCO CRIBARI–NETO
Universidade Federal de Pernambuco
cribari@de.ufpe.br
+55-81-271-8420

MARK J. JENSEN
University of Missouri, Columbia
jensen@haar.econ.missouri.edu
(573) 882-9925

ÁLVARO A. NOVO
University of Illinois, Urbana–Champaign
novo@uiuc.edu
(217) 337-4893

*We would like to thank Neil Shepard and four anonymous referees for their criticisms and helpful suggestions. Cribari–Neto thanks the financial support from CNPq/Brazil and Jensen gratefully acknowledges the financial assistance of the University of Missouri Research Board. The usual disclaimers apply.

Running title: *Research in Econometric Theory*

Send proofs to:

Francisco Cribari–Neto
Departamento de Estatística / CCEN
Universidade Federal de Pernambuco
Cidade Universitária
Recife/PE, 50750-540
BRAZIL

ABSTRACT

We rank institutions and researchers based on a standardized page count of their econometric theory publications over the last eleven years (1986-1996) in eleven economics and statistics journals. Our ranking criteria differ from those employed by Hall (1987, 1990) and Baltagi (1998). We weight the standardized page count of a publication by the publishing journal's 'impact factor', which measures a journal's impact on the profession. We also depart from the previous rankings by focusing only on publications in theoretical econometrics. Our rankings reveal Yale University to be the leading academic institution enjoying a large lead over the other top institutions: University of Chicago, M.I.T. and London School of Economics. Our rankings also reveal that Peter Phillips and Donald Andrews (both affiliated with Yale University) are the leading researchers in theoretical econometrics. We also provide rankings of countries and Ph.D. programs.

1 INTRODUCTION

It is common practice to measure the reputation and quality of an academic institution by the number of articles published by its faculty in leading journals. Indeed, this is the measuring stick in a number of recently published departmental rankings; see, e.g., Conroy, Dusansky, Drukker and Kildegaard (1995), Dusansky and Vernon (1998), and Scott and Mitias (1996). Hall (1987, 1990) and Baltagi (1998) ranked economics departments based on publications in econometrics journals, and Phillips, Choi and Schochet (1988) and Genest (1997) compiled rankings of institutions based on publications in statistics.[1]

The purpose of our paper is to provide rankings of academic institutions and individual researchers based on their publications in econometric theory during the past eleven years, 1986 through 1996. We also provide a ranking of countries based on the same criterion. There are some differences between the criteria we use and the ones used by Hall (1987, 1990) and Baltagi (1998). First, we use a somewhat longer time span (eleven years), and focus on publications in econometric theory, rather than on publications in econometrics which include articles of applied nature. Second, we provide not only rankings compiled using affiliation at the time of publication, but also rankings based on the current affiliation of authors. Third, we also rank the top Ph.D. granting institutions by crediting the research of the top 100 researchers to the schools which awarded their (respective) doctorates. A ranking of Ph.D. programs only based on those econometricians who received their doctorate degrees between 1986 and 1996 is also constructed.

However, the most striking difference between our work and that of Hall and Baltagi is our effort to weight each publication by the quality of the journal in which it appears. It is well known that different journals have different impact or influence on the field of econometrics, and hence by weighting all publications by the journal quality, we are able to provide rankings that reflect this fact.[2] Indeed, we view the journal quality weighting scheme adopted in this paper as one of the main contributions of our rankings.

Another way our rankings differ from those compiled by Hall (1987, 1990) and Baltagi (1998) is in how we compute an econometrician's page count. Professional collaboration and co-authorship are a major pillar of academic research. In our opinion, by dividing an article's page count by the number of authors one penalizes too heavily authors who publish with colleagues and current or former graduate students. We have instead chosen to divide the number of published pages by the square root of the number of joint authors. This method for page count reflects, for example, the fact that a faculty member being reviewed for promotion or for merit pay raise will typically be looked upon more favorably if he/she has co-authored two publications than if he/she has only produced one single-authored article.

Our method of accounting for institutions is the same as that found in Hall (1987, 1990) and Baltagi (1998). Each institution's rank is based on a proportional page count, where an author affiliated with a given institution receives credit for the number of published pages divided by the number of authors. This way, a given institution will receive the same page count regardless of whether the article was: *(i)* a paper co-authored by two of its faculty members, or *(ii)* a single-authored paper of the same length by one of its faculty members.

The journals comprising our data base also differ from those used by Hall (1987, 1990)

and Baltagi (1998). Since our primary goal is to produce rankings based on econometric theory publications, we have excluded the general economics journals found in the Hall and Baltagi rankings, whose number of econometric theory articles represent a small percentage of the journal's total number of publications. In particular, we do not consider the following journals: *American Economic Review*, *Economic Journal*, *Journal of Monetary Economics*, and *Journal of Political Economy*. On the other hand, our database includes three important statistics journals, which frequently publish the work of econometricians: *Annals of Statistics*, *Biometrika*, and *Journal of the American Statistical Association*. We only record publications in these three journals by researchers affiliated with (departments of) institutions primarily devoted to the research and teaching of economics (and their coauthors). We did not include the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series B* nor the *Journal of Time Series Analysis* in our rankings because these journals do not provide the departmental affiliation of their authors.

We believe our rankings can have many uses. For example, they can be used by prospective graduate students with interest in econometrics in deciding where to apply for graduate school; departments that are hiring a junior faculty member in the area of econometrics could use our rankings to determine the strength of the candidate's program; a department chair could support or justify his/her budgetary or graduate program's needs based on the department's current standing; and econometricians who are looking for an academic position could use our rankings to determine which institutions might provide a more thriving research environment.

2 DATA AND CRITERIA

Since there is a strong interface between econometrics and statistics, ranking universities and researchers in econometrics is perhaps harder than in other fields of economics. There are a number of econometricians who publish in leading statistics journals such as *Annals of Statistics*, *Biometrika*, and *Journal of the American Statistical Association* (*JASA*). Yet, publications in these leading statistics journals are not usually accounted for in econometrics rankings since most of the research published in these journals is not conducted by econometricians, but by statisticians. It is not possible to overstate the impact these statistics journals have had on the research in econometrics. Many of the papers published by econometricians in these journals have widely impacted the econometrics literature. Examples are the 1968 *JASA* paper by Hildreth and Houck, where they allow for the possibility that the coefficients from a linear model may vary systematically and/or randomly (Hildreth and Houck, 1968); the 1962 *JASA* paper by Zellner, who proposed to combine a number of equations together which seemed unrelated to each other to obtain the SURE estimator (Zellner, 1962); and the 1988 *Biometrika* paper by Phillips and Perron, who developed unit root tests for quite general time series models (Phillips and Perron, 1988).

Our rankings are based on econometric theory publications in the following eleven journals: *Annals of Statistics*, *Biometrika*, *Econometrica* (econometric theory papers only), *Econometric Theory*, *International Economic Review* (econometric theory papers only), *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, *Journal of Applied Econometrics* (econo-

metric theory papers only), *Jounal of Business and Economics* (econometric theory papers only), *Journal of Econometrics* (econometric theory papers only), *Review of Economic Studies* (econometric theory papers only), and *Review of Economics and Statistics* (econometric theory papers only). As for the three statistics journals included (*Annals of Statistics*, *Biometrika* and *JASA*), we have only recorded publications by econometricians and scholars affiliated with economics departments and institutions that are involved in economics research/education (and their co-authors). The period considered is 1986 through 1996, thus spanning eleven years of academic research.[3]

A remark on the list of authors recorded is in order. As pointed out above, our database includes: *(i)* all researchers who have published econometric theory papers in econometrics/economics journals; *(ii)* econometricians affiliated 'with economics departments and institutions that are involved in economics research/education' *and* their co-authors (perhaps statisticians) who have published in the three statistics journals listed above.[4] There are a few reasons for that. First, our goal is to measure an institution's ability to generate research in econometric theory. In most cases, such research is carried out by econometricians, but in a few instances some statisticians may also engage in econometrics research and their contribution must be measured. We understand that articles of an econometric nature published by statisticians in an econometrics journal and also papers co-authored with econometricians published in statistics journals do generate research in econometric theory, and that is what we measure. Second, we do not record *all* publications by statisticians since most of their publications are not related to econometric theory. An attempt to do so would certainly defeat the purpose of elaborating econometric theory rankings.

We have standardized the page count by taking *Econometrica* as our standard page size (we assigned 1.0 to this journal), and obtained conversion factors for the remaining journals based on the average page length relative to *Econometrica*.[5] Co-authored papers are credited to institutions by the standardized page count divided by the number of authors, whereas credit to an individual is awarded on a square root basis. For example, if a standardized 21-page paper has two authors, each author receives credit for $21/\sqrt{2} = 14.85$ pages. Book reviews, software reviews, discussions of papers, interviews, problems, and solutions to problems were not recorded. We also have excluded institutions such as the NBER, the Federal Reserve Board and the World Bank from the institutional and country rankings.

An important issue is how to assign different impact weights to different journals. Each journal may have a different overall impact on the profession, and one could argue that such a factor should be taken into account when forming a methodology for rankings of research productivity. How this is to be done is not clear, however. Our attempt is based on the average 'impact factor' each journal enjoyed over the period 1990 through 1996. The 'impact factor' is defined as the number of citations a journal received in the previous two years divided by the number of papers published by the journal in the same period. This is a standard measure for the impact a journal has on the profession and has been used by Stigler (1994) to rank statistics and probability journals.

Using data collected from the *Social Sciences Citation Index Journal of Citation Report* and from the *Science Citation Index Journal of Citation Report*, we computed the average 'impact factor' for all eleven journals in our sample. These 'impact factors' are given (along

with other statistics) in Table 1. *Econometrica* is by far the most influential journal, which is reflected in its 2.456 'impact factor'. The least influential journal in our data base is *Econometric Theory* with a 0.432 'impact factor'. Table 1 also presents the average number of yearly citations during the period 1990-1996. *JASA* is the journal with the largest number of yearly citations (7,251.29), followed by *Econometrica* (6,458.57), *Biometrika* (4,383.57), *Annals of Statistics* (3,027.43), *Review of Economics and Statistics* (2,016.14), *Review of Economic Studies* (1,848.43), *Journal of Econometrics* (1,636.43), *International Economic Review* (936.00), *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics* (508.00), *Journal of Applied Econometrics* (203.86), and *Econometric Theory* (181.14).

It can be argued that the 'impact factors' in Table 1 fail to reflect one's subjective qualitative ordering of econometric theory journals. For example, *Econometric Theory* has a small number of citations partially because it is a young journal that mostly publishes very technical papers. It is noteworthy though that *Econometric Theory*'s citations come primarily from itself, *Econometrica* and *Journal of Econometrics*, thus revealing its importance to the study of theoretical econometrics. For example, of the citations received by *Econometric Theory* in 1996, 47.26% came from the above three journals, whereas only 14.93% of the *Journal of Econometrics* citations were citations by these three core journals. This is evidence that *Econometric Theory*'s influence on the profession goes beyond its total citation numbers. We recognize that our 'impact factor' is not without faults and can be criticized on several fronts. We regard it, however, as an objective measure of the intellectual influence of a journal. Among its merits is the fact that it gives more weight to articles published in *Econometrica* than to papers published in any other journal.

3 RANKINGS OF ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

Our first goal is to rank academic institutions based on their publication record in theoretical econometrics. There are two lines of thought in ranking an institution's importance in a field. The ranking methodology could measure either: *(i)* what research has been done at the institution, or *(ii)* what research is the institution's current faculty known for. We leave this debate to the reader, choosing instead to rank universities by both criteria. One institutional ranking criterion uses the total number of pages published by authors affiliated with the institution at the time of publication, whereas a second methodology credits an author's page count to his/her current institution. Table 2 reports both of these rankings using a page count that is not weighted for journal quality. The institutional rankings based on a page count that is quality-adjusted are presented on Table 3. Using either of the four methods, the top institution is clearly Yale University.[6]

In the ranking of institutions by professional affiliation at the time of publication with no journal weighting Chicago is number two, London School of Economics is third, M.I.T. fourth, and UC-San Diego fills out the top five universities. The other top ten institutions at which the published work took place are Princeton at sixth, Michigan at seventh, Harvard at eighth, Wisconsin at ninth, and the University of Montreal at number ten.

When the ranking criterion is unweighted publications by current affiliation, the number one institution, Yale, is followed by M.I.T. at number two, Chicago is third, UC-San Diego

is number four, London School of Economics is fifth, Wisconsin is number six, Michigan State is seventh, Berkeley is eighth, Tilburg University is ninth, and Boston University ranks number ten. Princeton, Michigan, Harvard and Montreal drop from the top ten and are replaced by Michigan State, Berkeley, Tilburg and Boston University.

Some dramatic changes are found in the ranking of Table 2 for a few institutions when their publication records are measured by who is currently there. Most noteworthy are Pennsylvania State University, jumping from 73 to 13, and Boston University, moving to the top ten group (going from being number 37 to becoming 10th).

Unlike the rankings in Table 2, the orderings in Table 3 account for both the quantity and the quality of the research produced. Therefore, the rankings found in Table 3 try to present a more accurate assessment of an institution's contribution to econometric theory. Only the top four (right column) or five (left column) institutions have over one thousand weighted published pages. The left column of Table 3 reveals that Michigan drops from the top ten group, which is now joined by Northwestern. The right column of Table 3 (current affiliation) indicates that Michigan State, Tilburg and Boston University are replaced in the top ten group by Harvard, Iowa and Princeton.

An important question regarding institutional rankings is the degree to which published research is concentrated among the top institutions. Using data for publications by current affiliation, we plot in Figure 1 the two 'concentration curves'. These curves represent the proportion of the total page count produced by econometricians at the top y ranked schools (with y ranging up to 389). It is clear from these plots that research in econometric theory is highly concentrated at the top ranked institutions. Furthermore, this concentration is even more pronounced when publications are weighted by quality (dashed line).

[Figure 1 to be inserted near here]

The top 5 institutions are responsible for 19.60% of the total quality weighted published pages, the top 10 institutions for 28.86%, and the top 20 institutions for 40.21% of the total quality weighted pages published in econometric theory. By itself, Yale is responsible for 7.26% of the total page count. The top 30 institutions account for approximately half (50.26%) of all research published in econometric theory when the page count is weighted by the 'impact factor' of the publishing journal. Using the unweighted page count found in the right-hand column (current affiliation) of Table 2, the top five institutions account for 15.54% of the total published pages, the top ten institutions for 23.66%, and the top twenty institutions published 35.83% of the total pages in econometric theory. The top 30 institutions are responsible for 45.18% (less than half) of the total unweighted page count, which reveals once again that the quality weighted page count is even more concentrated than the unweighted page count. In short, econometric research is concentrated at the top schools, and quality research is even more concentrated.

4 RANKINGS OF RESEARCHERS AND PH.D. PROGRAMS

In this section, we rank theoretical econometricians according to their published page count. Table 4 contains the ranking of the top 100 econometricians as determined by the author's

total unweighted page count adjusted by the square root of the number of co-authors. This ranking helps explain why Yale dominates the current affiliation rankings; the top two econometricians, Peter Phillips and Donald Andrews, are both affiliated with Yale. The only other institution with more than one econometrician in the top fifteen is UC-San Diego (Clive Granger at 12 and Robert Engle at 13). The remaining ten most active researchers are Whitney Newey at number three, Peter Robinson at four, Lung-fei Lee as number five, Pierre Perron in sixth place, Joel Horowitz in seventh, Bruce Hansen in eighth, James Stock in ninth, and Daniel Nelson in the tenth position.

Table 5 ranks researchers according to their total page count weighted by the publishing journal's 'impact factor'. This ranking attempts to take into account not only the quantity of published research by individual econometricians, but also their influence on the profession. As in Table 4, Peter Phillips and Donald Andrews are again the top two econometricians, each with more than 1,000 weighted published pages. The next highest ranked econometrician is Peter Robinson with a weighted page count of 663.49 pages, representing approximately half of Peter Phillips's page count. Whitney Newey is number four, James Stock is five, and Pierre Perron comes in at number six. The seventh highest ranked econometrician is Joel Horowitz, followed by Daniel Nelson at eight, Lung-fei Lee at nine, and Thomas Stoker at ten.

Using the weighted page counts of the top 100 individual econometricians with the proportional crediting rule for co-authored articles, we construct a ranking of the top 20 universities according to these econometricians Ph.D. granting institutions.[7] For example, all of Peter Phillips's publications are now credited to the London School of Economics, where he obtained his Ph.D., and not to Yale University, his current affiliation. This ranking is a measure of how much each university's Ph.D. program has contributed to the development of econometric theory by training graduate students, who would later make contributions to the field of econometrics and become top econometricians. Table 6 reveals that, according to this criterion, Yale is no longer the dominant institution. The highest ranked university is now the London School of Economics, followed by UC-Berkeley, M.I.T, Yale, and Harvard. The Australian National University ranks sixth, and is followed by Minnesota, Chicago, UC-San Diego and Cornell. Only the top three Ph.D. programs are credited with over one thousand published pages.

In Table 7, we restrict our sample to the top 100 researchers who received their doctorate degrees in the period 1986 through 1996, and construct a ranking of Ph.D. programs which have had the most recent impact on the profession. Yale is once again the dominant program, followed by UC-San Diego, M.I.T., Chicago, and Harvard. The remaining top ten programs are the London School of Economics, Cambridge, Brown, UC-Santa Barbara, and Minnesota.

5 RANKING OF COUNTRIES

In this section, we rank all 39 countries in our database according to the number of published pages and affiliation at the time of publication. This ranking is presented in Table 8. As expected, the United States tops the list with 20,243.14 pages, over six times as many

published pages as the number two Great Britain with 3,295.66 pages. Indeed, the United States has nearly 38% more pages than all the remaining 38 countries put together. It is also noteworthy that only six countries have more than one thousand published pages, namely: United States (20,243.14), Great Britain (3,295.66), Canada (2,463.10), The Netherlands (1,449.80), Australia (1,489.77), and Japan (1,090.88).

6 CONCLUSION

This paper provides rankings of academic institutions, Ph.D. programs, researchers and countries based on publications in theoretical econometrics over an eleven year period, 1986-1996. We depart from the methodology used in previous rankings in a few aspects, the most significant one being the weighting of page counts according to the publishing journal's 'impact factor'. We have also used a discounting scheme for co-authorship which does not penalize co-authored work as heavily as in other rankings. We feel these adjustments enable our rankings to reflect not only the quantity of published articles, but also their quality as measured by their influence on the profession. Since we use different weighting criteria and award authors of co-authored work a more equitable page count, we believe our rankings are complementary to those of Hall (1987, 1990) and Baltagi (1998). Overall, our rankings indicate a clear dominance of Yale and two of its faculty members (Peter Phillips and Donald Andrews) in the field of econometric theory.

NOTES

[1]In addition to ranking institutions, Baltagi (1998) also ranks individual econometricians, and Phillips, Choi and Schochet (1988) include rankings of individual statisticians as well.

[2]We chose to only include journals for which we could obtain citation data and, based on the total number of citations and on the number of published papers, compute an 'impact factor' for the journal. As a result, we could not include *Econometric Reviews* in our sample because we were unable to obtain its citation numbers.

[3]No researcher published in all eleven journals in the sample period considered.

[4]The number of statisticians is small relative to the number of econometricians we have listed.

[5]Some of the conversion factors were obtained from Hall (1987) and Baltagi (1998).

[6]Yale's lead over the second highest ranked school ranges from 92% to approximately 160%. No other institution has that kind of an advantage over its nearest competitor. Nor does any other institution besides Yale have more than one thousand unweighted published pages or two thousand weighted pages.

[7]The top 100 individuals account for nearly 47% of the total weighted page count and for almost 2/3 (65.7%) of *Econometrica's* page count. We decided not to use more than 100 authors when constructing this ranking because we were not able to obtain information on the Ph.D. granting institution of many of the authors ranked outside the top 100. Indeed, we were only able to obtain the Ph.D. granting institution of 99 econometricians out of the top 100. The only researcher for whom we do not have his doctorate awarding institution ranks below number 90, and hence his omission should not bias the top 20 ranking considerably.

REFERENCES

Baltagi, B.H. (1998) Worldwide institutional rankings in econometrics: 1989-1995. *Econometric Theory* 14, 1-43.

Conroy, M.E., R. Dusansky, D. Drukker & A. Kildegaard (1995) The productivity of economics departments in the U.S.: Publications in the core journals. *Journal of Economic Literature* 33, 1966-1971.

Dusansky, R. & C.J. Vernon (1998) Rankings of U.S. economics departments. *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 12, 157-170.

Genest, C. (1997) Statistics on statistics: Measuring research productivity by journal publications between 1985 and 1995. *Canadian Journal of Statistics* 25, 427-443.

Hall, A.D. (1987) Worldwide rankings of research activity in econometrics: 1980-1985. *Econometric Theory* 3, 171-194.

Hall, A.D. (1990) Worldwide rankings of research activity in econometrics: An update: 1980-1988. *Econometric Theory* 6, 1-16.

Hildreth, C., & J. Houck (1968) Some estimators for a linear model with random coefficients. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 63, 584-595.

Phillips, P.C.B., I. Choi & P.Z. Schochet (1988) Worldwide institutional and individual rankings in statistical theory by journal publications over the period 1980-1986. *Econometric Theory* 4, 1-34.

Phillips, P.C.B. & P. Perron (1888) Testing for a unit root in time series regression. *Biometrika* 75, 335-346.

Scott, L. & P.M. Mitias (1996) Trends in rankings of economics departments in the U.S.: An update. *Economic Inquiry* 34, 378-400.

Stigler, S.M. (1994) Citation patterns in the journals of statistics and probability. *Statistical Science* 9, 94-108.

Zellner, A. (1962) An efficient method of estimating seemingly unrelated regressions and tests of aggregation bias. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 57, 348-368.

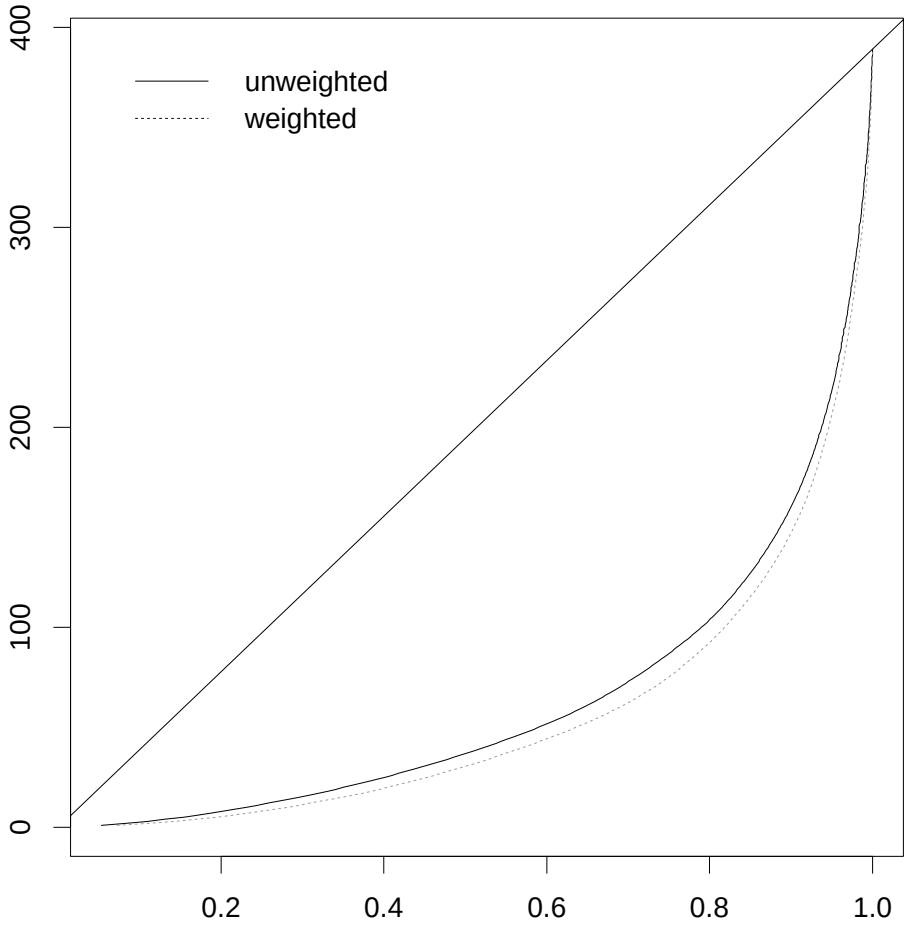

FIGURE 1. Concentration curves.

TABLE 1.
Journals and statistics.

Journal	**Number of Authors**	Number of Articles	Standardized **Pages**	Conversion Factor	Average Citations	Impact Factor
Annals of Statistics	72	59	978.84	0.98	3027.43	1.025
Biometrika	131	95	992.45	1.15	4383.57	0.974
Econometrica	216	215	4367.00	1.00	6458.57	2.456
Econometric Theory	279	291	5885.55	0.99	181.14	0.432
International Economic Review	85	56	961.86	1.02	936.00	0.475
J. of Applied Econometrics	102	64	1315.20	1.20	203.86	0.707
J. of Business and Economic Statistics	228	156	2803.14	1.74	508.00	0.782
J. of Econometrics	652	659	13851.36	0.96	1636.43	1.058
J. of the American Statistical Association	212	144	2525.00	2.02	7251.29	1.340
Review of Economics and Statistics	109	79	853.71	1.43	2016.14	0.591
Review of Economic Studies	68	48	1084.58	1.22	1848.43	1.614

TABLE 2.
Rankings of institutions by affiliation at time of publication (1st column) and by current affiliation (2nd column).

Rank	Institution	Pages	Institution	Pages
1	Yale	2209.12	Yale	1780.68
2	U. Chicago	986.32	M.I.T.	966.17
3	London School of Economics	983.59	U. Chicago	926.86
4	M.I.T.	811.73	UC, San Diego	779.04
5	UC, San Diego	802.03	London School of Economics	767.07
6	Princeton	793.87	U. Wisconsin	699.49
7	U. Michigan	663.55	Michigan State U.	537.81
8	Harvard	656.17	UC, Berkeley	518.24
9	U. Wisconsin	603.03	Tilburg U., Netherlands	495.38
10	U. Montreal, Canada	543.15	Boston U.	479.65
11	Tilburg U., Netherlands	496.14	U. Iowa	476.07
12	U. Minnesota	484.84	Harvard	461.51
13	Northwestern U.	429.14	Pennsylvania State U.	456.12
14	Duke U.	410.93	U. Minnesota	425.90
15	U. Iowa	403.87	Hong Kong U.S.&T.	421.81
16	Stanford	376.34	Princeton	397.95
17	Australian National U.	375.64	Brown U.	384.84
18	N. Carolina State University	372.82	Northwestern U.	360.67
19	U. Pennsylvania	369.00	Erasmus U., Netherlands	354.73
20	Michigan State U.	367.05	UC, Los Angeles	347.28
21	U. Cambridge, England	366.33	Australian National U.	345.92
22	UC, Berkeley	346.56	European U.I., Italy	344.26
23	U. Southern California	346.06	Stanford	333.31
24	Monash U., Australia	342.05	U. Cambridge, England	332.65
25	U. Rochester	341.27	U. Michigan	332.02
26	Queen's U., Canada	330.14	Monash U., Australia	296.64
27	U. Oxford, England	327.71	N. Carolina State U.	293.34
28	U.N. South Wales, Australia	319.05	Carnegie-Mellon U.	293.02
29	Erasmus U., Netherlands	318.97	Humboldt U., Germany	287.19
30	U. Amsterdam, Netherlands	301.85	U.N. South Wales, Australia	280.74
31	Carnegie-Mellon U.	297.71	U. Bristol, England	279.77
32	Indiana U.	283.97	U. Amsterdam, Netherlands	275.81
33	U. Toronto, Canada	266.25	U. Oxford, England	272.64
34	INSEE, France	265.04	U. Pennsylvania	272.47
35	U. Texas, Austin	261.53	INSEE, France	267.48
36	U. British Columbia, Canada	258.68	U. York, England	254.17
37	Boston U.	257.24	U. British Columbia, Canada	253.17
38	U. Essex, England	244.72	Duke U.	243.28
39	S. Methodist U.	244.07	U. North Carolina	239.46
40	U. Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	236.28	Queen's U., Canada	238.88
41	UC, Los Angeles	231.38	Victoria U., N. Zealand	237.45
42	U. Bristol, England	222.07	Washington U., St. Louis	230.87
43	U. Virginia	217.41	U. Rochester	229.83
44	U. Helsinki, Finland	216.24	U. Pittsburgh	225.96
45	New York U.	209.86	U. Southern California	221.28
46	Hitotsubashi U., Japan	201.98	UC, Davis	219.23
47	Cornell U.	198.08	U. Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	213.61
48	UC, Davis	197.67	U. Texas, Austin	211.27
49	Washington U., St. Louis	197.66	U. Virginia	206.81
50	Brown U.	197.46	U. Helsinki, Finland	198.11

TABLE 2. (cont.)
Rankings of institutions by affiliation at time of publication (1st column) and by current affiliation (2nd column).

Rank	Institution	Pages	Institution	Pages
51	U. North Carolina	186.77	U.S.S. Toulouse, France	196.37
52	McMaster U., Canada	184.23	U. Montreal, Canada	192.49
53	Virginia Polytechnic I.&S.U.	182.10	Hitotsubashi U., Japan	189.45
54	U. College London, England	180.35	U. Essex, England	187.99
55	Columbia U.	178.72	S. Methodist U.	185.03
56	U. Manchester, England	173.70	ENSAE, France	181.98
57	U. Florida	170.04	Cornell U.	177.77
58	U. Copenhagen, Denmark	169.65	McMaster U., Canada	175.59
59	European U.I., Italy	167.44	Rutgers U.	164.87
60	U. Pittsburgh	166.91	Athens U. Economics, Greece	161.35
61	Athens U. Economics, Greece	161.35	U. Surrey, England	156.13
62	Ohio State U.	160.89	U. College London, England	152.99
63	U. York, England	158.73	Indiana U.	150.10
64	Free U., Netherlands	157.94	U. Manchester, England	149.33
65	Rice U.	156.56	U. Groningen, Netherlands	149.26
66	UC, Santa Barbara	150.78	New York U.	148.96
67	U.S.S. Toulouse, France	150.39	CEMFI, Spain	137.83
68	Technische U., Austria	150.14	U. Auckland, N. Zealand	137.52
69	Catholic U. Louvain, Belgium	138.51	U. Edinburgh, Scotland	134.45
70	Texas A&M University	135.04	Purdue U.	133.40
71	U. Wisconsin, Milwaukee	133.17	U. Kansas	131.14
72	U. Georgia	132.50	Texas A&M University	131.09
73	Pennsylvania State U.	126.57	Rice U.	128.42
74	Hebrew U., Israel	125.28	U. Toronto, Canada	127.28
75	UC, Irvine	124.86	U. Southampton, England	124.88
76	U. Western Ontario, Canada	121.48	Ohio State U.	124.79
77	U. Kansas	119.02	U. Florida	120.28
78	U. Groningen, Netherlands	118.32	U. Georgia	118.62
79	U. Limburg, Netherlands	111.69	U. Sidney, Australia	117.82
80	U. Tokyo, Japan	111.21	U. Houston	117.80
81	Purdue U.	110.89	U. Wisconsin, Milwaukee	116.15
82	Brandeis U.	110.39	Virginia Polytechnic I.&S.U.	115.65
83	ENSAE, France	109.16	U. Guelph, Canada	115.59
84	Humboldt-U., Germany	107.90	U. Tokyo, Japan	111.21
85	CEPREMAP, France	107.70	Kookmin U., Korea	111.03
86	York U., Canada	106.95	U. Cyprus, Cyprus	109.17
87	U. Guelph, Canada	104.84	York U., Canada	108.24
88	Boston College	104.39	Brandeis U.	107.99
89	U. Sidney, Australia	103.56	U. Carlos III, Spain	107.65
90	Brigham Young U.	102.87	Hebrew U., Israel	107.57
91	U. Aarhus, Denmark	102.36	Tsukuba U., Japan	107.05
92	McGill U., Canada	100.39	U. Western Ontario, Canada	104.15
93	Cal Tech	98.13	Maastricht U., Netherlands	103.17
94	U. Canterbury, N. Zealand	96.81	Columbia U.	102.45
95	U. Southampton, England	95.68	U. Aarhus, Denmark	102.36
96	Rutgers U.	92.15	McGill U., Canada	100.39
97	Arizona State U.	90.25	Cal Tech	97.23
98	Kyoto U., Japan	89.65	Kobe U., Japan	95.82
99	U. Houston	88.51	U. Vienna, Austria	94.26
100	U. Bonn, Germany	87.67	Arizona State U.	90.25

TABLE 2. (cont.)
Rankings of institutions by affiliation at time of publication
(1st column) and by current affiliation (2nd column).

Rank	Institution	Pages	Institution	Pages
101	U. Windsor, Canada	84.95	U. Western Australia	89.81
102	Concordia U., Canada	84.85	Korea E.R. Institute, Korea	89.26
103	U. Kentucky	77.42	UC, Irvine	86.88
104	CEMFI, Spain	76.42	Catholic U. Louvain, Belgium	86.72
105	U. Carlos III, Spain	76.20	UC, Santa Barbara	86.52
106	Tulane U.	75.99	Seoul National U., Korea	82.62
107	U. Western Australia	75.46	Louisiana State U.	81.81
108	Tsukuba U., Japan	72.66	Tokyo Int.U., Japan	78.79
109	U. Maryland	72.44	U. Kentucky	77.42
110	Washington State U.	69.86	Tulane U.	75.99
111	Kobe U., Japan	69.36	U. Paris X, France	75.42
112	U. Geneve, Switzerland	68.97	Kyoto U., Japan	70.35
113	U. Auckland, New Zealand	68.28	Brigham Young U.	69.86
114	U. Laval, Canada	68.10	Queen Mary College, England	69.84
115	American U., Egypt	67.88	George Washington U.	69.82
116	Hong Kong U.S.&S.T.	67.74	U. Geneve, Switzerland	68.97
117	SUNY, Albany	66.78	A.U.I Venice, Italy	67.14
118	U. Cyprus	66.18	U. Annunzio, Italy	66.56
119	U. Surrey, England	65.93	Stockholm School Economics	66.45
120	La Trobe U., Australia	65.71	U. Salamanca, Spain	66.36
121	U. Washington, Seattle	63.85	U. Windsor, England	65.88
122	Macquarie U., Australia	63.71	La Trobe U., Australia	65.71
123	U. Paris X	63.21	UC, Riverside	65.48
124	Iowa State U.	62.62	Concordia U., Canada	64.38
125	Tohoku U., Japan	61.54	Georgetown U.	63.82
126	Hiroshima U., Japan	60.43	Macquarie U., Australia	63.71
127	Academy of Economics, Poland	59.01	Tohoku U., Japan	61.54
128	CREST, France	58.97	National Economic Res. Ass.	60.75
129	U. New England, Australia	58.84	West Virginia U.	59.88
130	Louisiana State U.	58.55	Academy Economics, Poland	59.01
131	Queen Mary College, England	55.98	U. New England, Australia	58.84
132	SUNY, Binghamton	55.68	SUNY, Albany	56.88
133	West Virginia U.	54.12	U. Washington, Seattle	56.17
134	Tokyo Int.U., Japan	53.63	GREQAM, France	55.73
135	U. Nottingham, England	53.40	SUNY, Binghamton	55.68
136	Mannheim U., Germany	50.28	Yokohama N.U., Japan	55.29
137	U. Toyama, Japan	49.50	U. Melbourne, Australia	54.14
138	Georgetown U.	48.96	U. Dortmund, Germany	52.42
139	U. Toledo, Ohio	48.80	Syracuse U.	52.14
140	George Washington U.	48.70	Osaka U., Japan	51.53
141	Uppsala U., Sweden	46.83	N.U. Singapore, Singapore	51.21
142	Dalhousie U., Canada	46.59	Iowa State U.	50.42
143	Kansas State U.	46.51	Mannheim U., Germany	50.28
144	U. Kiel, Germany	46.10	U. Technology, Austrilia	50.04
145	U. Modena, Italy	46.02	Birkbeck College, England	49.92
146	U. Missouri, Columbia	45.33	Hiroshima U., Japan	49.54
147	City London Poly., England	45.00	U. Bonn, Germany	49.35
148	Nanzan U., Japan	44.99	U. Toledo, Ohio	48.80
149	U. Libre, Bruxelles	44.38	Boston College	48.15
150	Birkbeck College, London	43.64	Dalhousie U., Canada	46.59

TABLE 2. (cont.)
Rankings of institutions by affiliation at time of publication (1st column) and by current affiliation (2nd column).

Rank	Institution	Pages	Institution	Pages
151	Tufts U.	43.20	U. Bologna, Italy	46.56
152	S. Illinois U., Carbondale	42.91	U. Oregon	46.44
153	Kagawa U., Japan	42.83	U. Utah	45.93
154	Kookmin U., Korea	42.57	U. Connecticut	45.46
155	U. Bologna, Italy	42.24	Nanzan U., Japan	44.99
156	Ewha U., Korea	42.24	U. Libre Bruxelles, Belgium	44.38
157	Florida State U.	41.26	Tufts U.	43.20
158	U. di Padova, Italy	41.07	S. Illinois U., Carbondale	42.91
159	SUNY, Stony Brook	39.63	Kagawa U., Japan	42.83
160	Wayne State U.	39.57	Emory U.	42.59
161	Syracuse U.	39.33	U. di Padova, Italy	41.07
162	U. North Texas	38.96	Wayne State U.	39.57
163	U. Oregon	38.51	U. North Texas	38.96
164	U. Iceland	37.56	Villanova U.	38.72
165	U. Leeds, England	37.53	U. Firenze, Italy	37.77
166	National U. of Singapore	36.91	U. Exeter, England	37.41
167	Korea U., Korea	36.78	Korea U., Korea	36.78
168	Yokohama National U., Japan	35.99	Stockholm U., Sweden	36.14
169	Vanderbilt U.	35.82	Vanderbilt U.	35.82
170	U. Melbourne, Australia	35.74	U. Wales, Wales	35.80
171	U. Hamburg, Germany	35.52	Simon Fraser U., Canada	35.56
172	U. Hong Kong	35.52	Hong Kong U.	35.52
173	Korea Econ. Res.Inst., Korea	35.50	U. Maryland	34.82
174	U. Pompeu Fabra, Spain	34.82	Notre Dame U., England	34.12
175	Victoria U., N. Zealand	34.24	Florida State U.	33.58
176	East Carolina U.	33.87	Northern Illinois U.	33.45
177	U. Illinois, Chicago	33.63	Lucknow U., India	32.93
178	Northern Illinois U.	33.45	U. Missouri	32.85
179	Lucknow U., India	32.93	U. Limburg, Netherlands	32.64
180	Emory U.	32.58	U. Ottawa, Canada	31.95
181	Simon Fraser U., Canada	32.36	Bowling Green State U.	31.64
182	U. Arizona	31.96	U. Texas, Dallas	30.72
183	Bowling Green State U.	31.64	U. Bath, England	30.32
184	U. Warwick, England	31.59	Fordham U.	29.57
185	UC, Riverside	31.20	Bilkent U., Turkey	29.55
186	U. Bielefeld, Germany	30.51	U. Illinois, Chicago	28.68
187	U. Dortmund, Germany	30.45	U. Canterbury, N. Zealand	28.38
188	U. Alabama	30.42	U. Mississippi	27.72
189	U. Bath, England	30.32	U. Arkansas	27.52
190	Res. Inst. Finnish Economy	29.81	Georgia State U.	27.36
191	Kobe U. Commerce, Japan	28.80	U. Birmingham, England	27.11
192	C. Albrechts U.,Germany	28.80	Ewha Womans U., S. Korea	27.09
193	U. Exeter, England	28.00	U. Nova de Lisboa, Portugal	26.90
194	GREQAM, France	27.84	N. Taiwan U., Taiwan	26.27
195	U. Mississippi	27.72	Brock U., Canada	25.92
196	Georgia State U.	27.36	U. Lausanne, Switzerland	25.92
197	Oregon State U.	27.09	City U., New York	25.76
198	U. Tennessee	27.09	Indian Statistical Institute	25.60
199	U. Connecticut	27.07	Georgia Tech	25.28
200	U. Nova Lisboa, Portugal	26.90	Technische U., Austria	25.01

TABLE 3.
Impact of institutions by affiliation at time of publication
(1st column) and by current affiliation (2nd column).

Rank	Institution	Pages	Institution	Pages
1	Yale	3316.85	Yale	2674.12
2	U. Chicago	1271.61	M.I.T.	1368.80
3	London School of Economics	1236.15	U. Chicago	1201.14
4	M.I.T.	1164.06	London School of Economics	1079.17
5	Princeton U.	1053.02	UC, San Diego	893.53
6	Harvard	922.78	U. Wisconsin	885.53
7	UC, San Diego	885.59	UC, Berkeley	678.75
8	U. Wisconsin	795.94	Harvard	640.30
9	U. Montreal, Canada	665.55	U. Iowa	603.61
10	Northwestern U.	618.34	Princeton U.	601.71
11	U. Michigan	540.44	Boston U.	512.82
12	U. Iowa	533.04	UC, Los Angeles	500.97
13	Duke U.	532.69	Northwestern U.	495.27
14	Tilburg U., Netherlands	501.72	Tilburg U., Netherlands	487.65
15	U. Minnesota	487.78	Michigan State U.	477.82
16	Stanford	470.55	U. Minnesota	454.32
17	U. Cambridge, England	437.48	Brown U.	445.80
18	U. Pennsylvania	407.36	Pennsylvania State U.	397.41
19	North Carolina State U.	400.22	Stanford	387.79
20	U. Southern California	398.30	European U. Inst., Italy	386.62
21	UC, Berkeley	376.73	Carnegie-Mellon U.	368.57
22	Carnegie-Mellon U.	373.38	U. Bristol, England	367.85
23	U. Oxford, England	334.43	Hong Kong U.S.&T.	353.82
24	Michigan State U.	334.35	U. Cambridge, England	343.65
25	U. Rochester	322.90	U. Pennsylvania	330.46
26	UC, Los Angeles	319.84	Erasmus U., Netherlands	326.37
27	Australian National U.	314.79	U. Southern California	318.45
28	Monash U., Australia	313.79	U. Rochester	308.50
29	Queen's U., Canada	306.95	Australian National U.	307.23
30	U. Toronto, Canada	304.31	U. Oxford, England	305.92
31	Erasmus U., Netherlands	295.70	Duke U.	305.77
32	U. New South Wales, Australia	294.51	U.N.S. Wales, Australia	287.33
33	U. Amsterdam, Netherlands	287.08	U. North Carolina	282.52
34	INSEE, France	275.99	N. Carolina State U.	278.66
35	U. Bristol, England	271.05	Monash U., Australia	264.72
36	Cornell U.	270.82	U. Montreal, Canada	263.82
37	U. Virginia	267.65	U. Amsterdam, Netherlands	262.27
38	U. Texas, Austin	257.28	Queen's U., Canada	260.74
39	U. Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	252.81	U. Michigan	259.70
40	Boston U.	247.99	U. Pittsburgh	257.77
41	U. British Columbia, Canada	246.47	INSEE, France	252.83
42	Southern Methodist U.	235.58	Humboldt U., Germany	248.03
43	U. Florida	217.14	U. British Columbia, Canada	242.69
44	New York U.	212.68	U. Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	239.01
45	U. Copenhagen, Denmark	212.13	Cornell U.	236.46
46	Indiana U.	211.96	Washington U., St. Louis	232.54
47	U. York, England	201.62	U. Texas, Austin	230.34
48	Washington U., St. Louis	201.00	U. Virginia	229.67
49	UC,, Davis	199.23	UC, Davis	218.64
50	U. Essex, England	197.18	Victoria U., New Zealand	212.32

TABLE 3. (cont.)
Impact of institutions by affiliation at time of publication
(1st column) and by current affiliation (2nd column).

Rank	Institution	Pages	Institution	Pages
51	U. Manchester, England	195.92	U. York, England	211.03
52	McMaster U., Canada	191.89	U.S.S., Toulouse, France	204.25
53	Athens U.E.&B., Greece	189.04	ENSAE, France	202.42
54	U. North Carolina	188.04	CEMFI, Spain	196.14
55	Columbia U.	185.78	U. Groningen, Netherlands	194.40
56	U. College, London, England	177.46	Athens U. E.& B., Greece	189.04
57	European U.I., Italy	171.23	U. Surrey, England	183.20
58	Technische U., Austria	168.06	McMaster U., Canada	182.75
59	U.S.S. Toulouse, France	162.25	Southern Methodist U.	179.62
60	UC, Irvine	160.80	Rutgers U.	176.18
61	UC, Santa Barbara	159.89	U. Essex, England	161.80
62	U. Wisconsin, Milwaukee	158.61	U. College, London, England	159.51
63	Hitotsubashi U., Japan	155.62	U. Manchester, England	159.41
64	Brown U.	153.90	Hitotsubashi U., Japan	157.40
65	U. Groningen, Netherlands	153.73	U. Auckland, New Zealand	153.49
66	Brandeis U.	147.97	U. Wisconsin, Milwaukee	148.75
67	Free U., Netherlands	144.38	Ohio State U.	147.24
68	Boston College	140.64	U. Florida	147.23
69	Catholic U. Louvain, Belgium	138.24	Brandeis U.	145.43
70	Virginia P.I.& State U.	136.79	U. Kansas	142.04
71	U. Pittsburgh	129.10	New York U.	139.97
72	U. Kansas	125.80	U. Toronto, Canada	127.73
73	Ohio State U.	123.80	U. Edinburgh, Scotland	125.62
74	Rice U.	123.57	U. Guelph, Canada	123.91
75	Hebrew U., Israel	120.90	U. Houston	117.04
76	U. Guelph, Canada	116.55	U. Carlos III, Spain	116.83
77	Texas A&M University	116.14	U. Helsinki, Finland	115.70
78	U. Helsinki, Finland	116.07	UC, Irvine	110.45
79	U. Georgia	114.47	U. Sidney, Australia	110.21
80	CEMFI, Spain	109.16	Seoul National U., Korea	110.10
81	ENSAE, France	108.98	Indiana U.	109.50
82	Pennsylvania State U.	103.80	Rice U.	107.69
83	U. Aarhus, Denmark	99.65	Texas A&M University	106.81
84	U. Canterbury, N. Zealand	99.15	Tsukuba U., Japan	105.30
85	Cal Tech	97.43	Purdue U.	104.86
86	U. Southampton, England	97.09	U. Georgia	102.46
87	U. Limburg, Netherlands	96.80	U. Southampton, England	102.40
88	Kyoto U., Japan	96.09	Hebrew U., Israel	101.08
89	U. Sidney, Australia	94.90	Virginia P.I.& State U.	100.57
90	U. Tokyo, Japan	94.32	U. Aarhus, Denmark	99.65
91	CEPREMAP, France	93.44	Columbia U.	99.26
92	Rutgers U.	89.99	U. Tokyo, Japan	94.32
93	U. Carlos III, Spain	89.81	U. Maastricht, Netherlands	91.98
94	U. Bonn, Germany	88.93	UC, Santa Barbara	91.15
95	York U., Canada	86.49	U. Western Australia	90.84
96	Tsukuba U., Japan	85.72	Korea Econ.Res.Inst., Korea	90.71
97	U. Western Australia	84.96	Cal Tech	90.40
98	Purdue U.	84.38	York U., Canada	83.78
99	Humboldt U. Germany	83.85	U. Kentucky	82.15
100	U. Kentucky	82.15	U. Cyprus	81.42

TABLE 3. (cont.)
Impact of institutions by affiliation at time of publication
(1st column) and by current affiliation (2nd column).

Rank	Institution	Pages	Institution	Pages
101	U. Windsor, Canada	80.98	Stockholm School Economics	80.27
102	Brigham Young U.	79.51	U. Salamanca, Spain	79.71
103	U. Houston	79.40	McGill U., Canada	79.08
104	U. Auckland, N. Zealand	79.32	Kobe U., Japan	78.92
105	McGill U., Canada	79.08	Louisiana State U.	78.48
106	Tulane U.	77.07	Kyoto U., Japan	77.11
107	Arizona State U.	75.65	Tulane U.	77.07
108	Concordia U., Canada	73.66	Tokyo Int.U., Japan	76.82
109	Washington State U.	68.64	U. Vienna, Austria	76.27
110	U. Washington, Seattle	66.49	Arizona State U.	75.65
111	U. Western Ontario, Canada	65.74	Nat. Economic Res. Ass.	74.47
112	Iowa State U.	64.86	National U. Singapore	72.05
113	U. Paris X	64.79	Kookmin U., Korea	71.40
114	U. Maryland	62.18	U. Paris X	70.06
115	Academy of Economics, Poland	61.95	U. Dortmund, Germany	69.60
116	Louisiana State U.	61.73	Georgetown U.	69.45
117	City London Poly., England	60.94	Syracuse U.	68.91
118	Tokyo Int. U., Japan	60.73	George Washington U.	68.91
119	U. Geneve, Switzerland	60.39	A.U.I. Venice, Italy	68.48
120	La Trobe U., Australia	60.37	GREQAM, France	66.20
121	Kobe U., Japan	58.51	U. Annunzio, Italy	65.06
122	U. New England, Australia	58.03	Boston College	64.77
123	U. Surrey, England	55.90	U. Windsor, England	63.02
124	Tohoku U., Japan	55.30	Catholic U. Louvain, Belgium	62.81
125	SUNY, Binghamton	54.70	Academy of Economics, Poland	61.95
126	SUNY, Albany	53.47	Yokohama National U., Japan	61.53
127	Birkbeck College, London	51.79	U. Geneve, Switzerland	60.39
128	U. Cyprus	51.43	La Trobe U., Australia	60.37
129	CREST, France	51.17	U. Washington, Seattle	58.37
130	SUNY, Stony Brook	51.05	U. New England, Australia	58.03
131	West Virginia U.	50.52	U. Oregon	57.97
132	U. Laval, Canada	49.63	West Virginia U.	56.61
133	Kansas State U.	49.31	UC, Riverside	55.36
134	U. Nottingham, England	49.28	Tohoku U., Japan	55.30
135	Macquarie U., Australia	48.69	SUNY, Binghamton	54.70
136	U. Madrid, Spain	46.66	U. Notre Dame	54.27
137	George Washington U.	46.56	U. Western Ontario, Canada	54.01
138	Mannheim U., Germany	46.47	U. Melbourne, Australia	53.69
139	U. Modena, Italy	46.13	Birkbeck College, London	52.82
140	Georgetown U.	46.04	Brigham Young U.	51.93
141	Tufts U.	45.71	U. Bologna, Italy	49.26
142	U. Oregon	45.17	SUNY, Albany	49.19
143	S. Illinois U., Carbondale	45.06	Macquarie U., Australia	48.69
144	U. Bologna, Italy	44.69	Concordia U., Canada	48.59
145	Ewha U., Korea	44.69	U. Complutense Madrid, Spain	46.66
146	Syracuse U.	43.71	Mannheim U., Germany	46.47
147	National U. Singapore	43.64	U. Maryland	45.93
148	American U., Egypt	42.89	Tufts U.	45.71
149	Yokohama National U., Japan	42.55	U. Connecticut	45.59
150	Florida State U.	42.32	U. Firenze, Italy	45.38

TABLE 3. (cont.)
Impact of institutions by affiliation at time of publication
(1st column) and by current affiliation (2nd column).

Rank	Institution	Pages	Institution	Pages
151	Hiroshima U., Japan	42.19	Iowa State U.	45.17
152	U. Toledo, Ohio	42.09	S. Illinois U., Carbondale	45.06
153	Hong Kong U.S.&T.	42.09	U. Bonn, Germany	44.57
154	Northern Illinois U.	41.31	U. Toledo, Ohio	42.09
155	U. Missouri	41.12	Northern Illinois U.	41.31
156	U. Toyama, Japan	40.49	Villanova U.	40.97
157	U. St. Andrews, Scotland	39.30	Osaka U., Japan	39.88
158	Dalhousie U., Canada	38.76	Queen Mary College, London	39.19
159	U. Colorado, Boulder	38.63	Dalhousie U., Canada	38.76
160	U. Padova, Italy	37.13	Emory U.	37.98
161	Nanzan U., Japan	35.72	Hiroshima U., Japan	37.48
162	U. Dortmund, Germany	35.67	U. Padova, Italy	37.13
163	U. Illinois, Chicago	35.62	Nanzan U., Japan	35.72
164	U. Iceland, Iceland	35.32	Korea U., Korea	34.59
165	Korea U., Korea	34.59	U. Limburg, Netherlands	34.53
166	U. Alabama	34.46	Florida State U.	34.19
167	U. Melbourne, Australia	34.22	Lucknow U., India	34.12
168	Lucknow U., India	34.12	U. Exeter, England	33.69
169	Uppsala U., Sweden	34.05	U. Illinois, Chicago	33.48
170	U. Hannover, Germany	33.94	U. North Texas	32.93
171	Korea E.R. Institute, Korea	33.83	U. Texas, Dallas	32.50
172	Queen Mary College, London	33.20	U. Nac. Aut. Mexico, Mexico	32.38
173	UC, Riverside	33.01	Bowling Green State U.	32.37
174	U. North Texas	32.93	Simon Fraser U., Canada	31.27
175	U. Leeds, England	32.64	Indian Statistical Institute	30.83
176	U. N. Autonoma, Mexico	32.38	U. Ottawa, Canada	30.68
177	Bowling Green State U.	32.37	U. Queensland, Australia	29.47
178	Emory U.	32.06	Georgia State U.	28.95
179	Jesuits at Wernersville	31.93	U. Kiel, Germany	28.87
180	U. Bielefeld, Germany	31.84	U. Hong Kong	28.31
181	Victoria U., N. Zealand	30.98	U. Missouri	27.92
182	Kobe U. Commerce, Japan	30.47	Brock U., Canada	27.42
183	C. Albrechts U., Germany	30.47	U. Lausanne, Switzerland	27.42
184	U. Kiel, Germany	30.06	U. Birmingham, England	26.98
185	U. Hamburg, Germany	29.90	Georgia Tech	26.75
186	U. Exeter, England	29.62	Vanderbilt U.	26.71
187	U. Queensland, Australia	29.47	U. Libre Bruxelles, Belgium	26.51
188	GREQAM, France	29.45	U. Alberta, Canada	26.26
189	East Carolina U.	29.39	Fordham U.	25.39
190	Georgia State U.	28.95	Johns Hopkins U.	25.39
191	Research I. Finnish Economy	28.37	U. Technology, Australia	25.27
192	U. Hong Kong	28.31	U. Utah	25.12
193	U. Connecticut	28.30	U. Canterbury, N. Zealand	24.94
194	Simon Fraser U., Canada	27.88	U. Bath, England	24.52
195	U. Texas, Dallas	27.65	City U., New York	24.43
196	Brock U., Canada	27.42	U. Waikato, N. Zealand	24.36
197	U. Lausanne, Switzerland	27.42	U. Arkansas	24.36
198	U. Complutense Madrid, Spain	27.07	Ewha Womans U., Korea	24.32
199	Georgia Tech	26.75	Inje U., Korea	23.87
200	Vanderbilt U.	26.71	Uppsala U., Sweden	23.36

TABLE 4.
Ranking of authors by total number of pages.

Rank	Author	Affiliation	Pages
1	Phillips, Peter C.B.	Yale	975.48
2	Andrews, Donald W.K.	Yale	649.05
3	Newey, Whitney K.	M.I.T.	456.41
4	Robinson, P.M.	London School of Economics	405.42
5	Lee, Lung-fei	Hong Kong U.S.&T.	404.63
6	Perron, Pierre	Boston U.	333.38
7	Horowitz, Joel L.	U. Iowa	277.42
8	Hansen, Bruce E.	U. Wisconsin	265.94
9	Stock, James H.	Harvard	265.60
10	Nelson, Daniel B.	U. Chicago	259.77
11	Wooldridge, Jeffrey M.	Michigan State U.	239.36
12	Granger, Clive W.J.	UC, San Diego	232.83
13	Engle, R.F.	UC, San Diego	231.14
14	Geweke, John	U. Minnesota	222.58
15	Monfort, Alain	INSEE, France	206.57
16	Dufour, Jean-Marie	U. Montreal, Canada	198.15
17	Kohn, Robert	U. New South Wales, Australia	196.13
18	Gallant, A. Ronald	U. North Carolina	194.90
19	Hall, Alastair	North Carolina State U.	192.38
20	Powell, James L.	UC, Berkeley	191.00
21	Ghysels, Eric	Pennsylvania State U.	190.83
22	Saikkonen, Pentti	U. Helsinki, Finland	186.64
23	Pesaran, M. Hashem	U. Cambridge, England	183.24
24	Chib, Siddhartha	Washington U., St. Louis	181.15
25	Steel, Mark F.J.	Tilburg U., Netherlands	180.25
26	Stoker, Thomas M.	M.I.T.	179.48
27	Lütkepohl, Helmut	Humboldt U., Germany	179.29
28	Gourieroux, Christian	ENSAE, France	172.51
29	Manski, Charles F.	Northwestern U.	171.91
30	White, Halbert	UC, San Diego	171.48
31	Tauchen, George	Duke U.	170.37
32	Härdle, Wolfgang	Humboldt U. Germany	169.77
33	Bierens, Herman J.	Pennsylvania State U.	163.97
34	Hansen, Lars Peter	U. Chicago	161.52
35	Koop, Gary	U. Edinburgh, Scotland	160.49
36	Johansen, Søren	European U.I., Italy	157.50
37	Schmidt, Peter	Michigan State U.	153.90
38	Weiss, Andrew A.	Victoria U., New Zealand	152.02
39	Honore, Bo E.	Princeton	149.24
40	Smith, Richard J.	U. Bristol, England	148.94
41	Magdalinos, Michael A.	Athens U.E.&B., Greece	146.17
42	Bollerslev, Tim	U. Virginia	143.57
43	Ploberger, Werner	U. Rochester	143.42
44	Shephard, Neil	U. Oxford, England	143.10
45	Savin, N.E.	U. Iowa	143.05
46	Tanaka, Katsuto	Hitotsubashi U., Japan	140.08
47	Hamilton, James D.	UC, San Diego	139.99
48	Zellner, Arnold	U. Chicago	139.81
49	King, Maxwell L.	Monash U., Australia	139.35
50	Imbens, Guido	UC, Los Angeles	138.76

TABLE 4. (cont.)
Ranking of authors by total number of pages.

Rank	Author	Affiliation	Pages
51	Choi, In	Kookmin U., Korea	138.13
52	Magnus, Jan R.	Tilburg U., Netherlands	137.28
53	Richard, J.F.	U. Pittsburgh	136.96
54	Heckman, J.J.	U. Chicago	136.66
55	Ruud, Paul A.	UC, Berkeley	136.31
56	Watson, Mark W.	Princeton	135.04
57	Renault, Eric	GREMAQ, France	133.28
58	Buchinsky, Moshe	Brown U.	132.72
59	West, Kenneth D.	U. Wisconsin	130.25
60	Linton, Oliver	Yale U.	129.31
61	Ansley, Craig F.	U. Auckland, New Zealand	128.35
62	MacKinnnon, James G.	Queen's U., Canada	128.35
63	Hendry, David F.	U. Oxford, England	126.16
64	Lo, Andrew W.	M.I.T.	124.19
65	Vuong, Quang H.	U. Southern California	123.58
66	Dijk, Herman K. van	Erasmus U., Netherlands	122.79
67	Kiviet, Jan F.	U. Amsterdam, Netherlands	122.39
68	Baillie, Richard T.	Michigan State U.	121.59
69	Hausman, Jerry A.	M.I.T.	121.09
70	Li, Qi	U. Guelph, Canada	118.42
71	Chesher, Andrew	U. Bristol, England	117.23
72	Abadir, Karim M.	U. York, England	116.95
73	Koenker, Roger W.	U. Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	115.91
74	Lewbel, Arthur	Brandeis U.	112.59
75	Nabeya, Seiji	Tokyo Int. U., Japan	111.42
76	Potscher. Benedikt M.	U. Vienna, Austria	110.84
77	Wolak, Frank A.	Stanford	109.40
78	Spanos, Aris	U. Cyprus	109.17
79	Jeganathan, P.	U. Michigan	106.92
80	Park, Joon Y.	Seoul National U., Korea	106.48
81	Baltagi, Badi H.	Texas A&M University	104.44
82	Blundell, Richard	U. College, London, England	104.38
83	Harvey, A.C.	U. Cambridge, England	104.27
84	Donald, Stephen G.	Boston U.	101.84
85	Magee, Lonnie	McMaster U., Canada	99.85
86	Hillier, Grant H.	U. Southampton, England	98.01
87	Hidalgo, Javier	London School of Economics	97.86
88	Angrist, Joshua D.	M.I.T.	97.63
89	Nijman, Theo	Tilburg U., Netherlands	97.51
90	McFadden, Daniel	UC, Berkeley	97.11
91	Laroque, Guy	INSEE, France	96.69
92	Arellano, Manuel	CEMFI, Spain	96.26
93	Trivedi, Pravin K.	Indiana U.	95.08
94	Knight, John L.	U. Western Ontario, Canada	94.57
95	Maasoumi, Esfandiar	Southern Methodist U.	94.29
96	Rossi, Peter E.	U. Chicago	93.92
97	Toda, Hiro Y.	Tsukuba U., Japan	92.91
98	Godfrey, L.G.	U. York, England	92.65
99	Iwata, Shigeru	U. Kansas	92.16
100	Nankervis, J.C.	U. Surrey, England	92.11

TABLE 5.
Impact of authors by total number of pages.

Rank	Author	Affiliation	Pages
1	Phillips, Peter C.B.	Yale	1312.29
2	Andrews, Donald W.K.	Yale	1141.81
3	Robinson, P.M.	London School of Economics	663.49
4	Newey, Whitney K.	M.I.T.	646.98
5	Stock, James H.	Harvard	431.88
6	Perron, Pierre	Boston U.	414.97
7	Horowitz, Joel L.	U. Iowa	397.75
8	Nelson, Daniel B.	U. Chicago	379.85
9	Lee, Lung-fei	Hong Kong U.S.&T.	339.14
10	Stoker, Thomas M.	M.I.T.	313.09
11	Engle, R.F.	UC, San Diego	299.53
12	Hansen, Bruce E.	U. Wisconsin	286.70
13	Powell, James L.	UC, Berkeley	279.61
14	Gallant, A. Ronald	U. North Carolina	276.44
15	Granger, Clive W.J.	UC, San Diego	272.15
16	Honore, Bo E.	Princeton	267.59
17	Dufour, Jean-Marie	U. Montreal, Canada	254.71
18	Geweke, John	U. Minnesota	248.31
19	Tauchen, George	Duke U.	244.92
20	West, Kenneth D.	U. Wisconsin	235.20
21	Manski, Charles F.	Northwestern U.	233.29
22	Hansen, Lars Peter	U. Chicago	221.63
23	Ploberger, Werner	U. Rochester	220.43
24	Vuong, Quang H.	U. Southern California	218.21
25	Buchinsky, Moshe	Brown U.	215.91
26	Kohn, Robert	U. New South Wales, Australia	215.04
27	Savin, N.E.	U. Iowa	205.51
28	Watson, Mark W.	Princeton	205.08
29	Pesaran, M. Hashem	U. Cambridge, England	204.10
30	Heckman, J.J.	U. Chicago	204.05
31	White, Halbert	UC, San Diego	201.67
32	Imbens, Guido	UC, Los Angeles	191.61
33	Smith, Richard J.	U. Bristol, England	188.42
34	Chib, Siddhartha	Washington U., St. Louis	185.15
35	Wooldridge, Jeffrey	Michigan State U.	184.90
36	Steel, Mark F.J.	Tilburg U., Netherlands	183.16
37	Hamilton, James D.	UC, San Diego	181.01
38	Johansen, Søren	European U.I., Italy	177.59
39	Monfort, Alain	INSEE, France	177.03
40	Hall, Alastair	North Carolina State U.	174.57
41	Magdalinos, Michael	Athens U.E.&B., Greece	172.97
42	Hausman, Jerry A.	M.I.T.	172.40
43	Lo, Andrew W.	M.I.T.	169.79
44	Ghysels, Eric	Pennsylvania State U.	168.57
45	Chesher, Andrew	U. Bristol, England	167.84
46	Härdle, Wolfgang	Humboldt U., Germany	167.51
47	Foster, Dean P.	U. Pennsylvania	164.45
48	Bollerslev, Tim	U. Virginia	163.25
49	Schmidt, Peter	Michigan State U.	161.30
50	Richard, J.F.	U. Pittsburgh	159.69

TABLE 5 (cont.)
Impact of authors by total number of pages.

Rank	Author	Affiliation	Pages
51	Zellner, Arnold	U. Chicago	154.15
52	Gourieroux, Christian	ENSAE, France	152.32
53	Lewbel, Arthur	Brandeis U.	151.60
54	Koop, Gary	U. Edinburgh, Scotland	150.47
55	Bierens, Herman J.	Pennsylvania State U.	148.85
56	Ericsson, Neil R.	Federal Reserve Board	148.40
57	Ansley, Craig F.	U. Auckland, New Zealand	145.11
58	Linton, Oliver	Yale	143.57
59	Matzkin, Rosa L.	Northwestern U.	143.02
60	MacKinnnon, James G.	Queen's U., Canada	142.16
61	King, Maxwell L.	Monash U., Australia	140.91
62	McFadden, Daniel	UC, Berkeley	138.98
63	Ruud, Paul A.	UC, Berkeley	135.72
64	Chamberlain, Gary	Harvard	134.62
65	Kiviet, Jan F.	U. Amsterdam, Netherlands	133.51
66	Lütkepohl, Helmut	Humboldt U., Germany	132.85
67	Weiss, Andrew A.	Victoria U., New Zealand	132.53
68	Angrist, Joshua D.	M.I.T.	131.43
69	Li, Qi	U. Guelph, Canada	131.32
70	Bekker, Paul A.	U. Groningen, Netherlands	130.88
71	Park, Joon Y.	Seoul National U., Korea	130.28
72	Blundell, Richard	U. College, London, England	129.75
73	Hong, Yongmiao	Cornell U.	127.98
74	Shephard, Neil	U. Oxford, England	127.20
75	Arellano, Manuel	CEMFI, Spain	126.94
76	Renault, Eric	GREMAQ, France	126.44
77	Koenker, Roger W.	U. Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	124.50
78	Baillie, Richard T.	Michigan State U.	124.27
79	Hendry, David F.	U. Oxford, England	123.88
80	Rossi, Peter E.	U. Chicago	123.01
81	Wolak, Frank A.	Stanford	121.38
82	Laroque, Guy	INSEE, France	121.35
83	Sentana, Enrique	CEMFI, Spain	121.30
84	Durlauf, Steven N.	U. Wisconsin	120.19
85	Nankervis, J.C.	U. Surrey, England	117.76
86	Smith, Stanley K.	U. Florida	113.74
87	Dijk, Herman K. van	Erasmus U., Netherlands	113.26
88	Pierse, R.G.	U. Surrey, England	112.83
89	Hsiao, Cheng	U. Southern California	111.96
90	Spady, Richard	U. Oxford, England	111.15
91	Nabeya, Seiji	Tokyo Int. U., Japan	108.64
92	Sowell, Fallaw	Carnegie-Mellon U.	107.88
93	Harvey, A.C.	U. Cambridge, England	107.07
94	Tanaka, Katsuto	Hitotsubashi U., Japan	105.73
95	Nijman, Theo	Tilburg U., Netherlands	105.60
96	Orme, Chris	U. Manchester, England	105.40
97	Walker, James R.	U. Wisconsin	104.62
98	Toda, Hiro Y.	Tsukuba U., Japan	104.48
99	Davidson, Russell	Queen's U., Canada	102.32
100	Rothenberg, Thomas J.	UC, Berkeley	101.29

TABLE 6.
Impact of Ph.D. programs by top 100 graduates.

Rank	Institution	Pages
1	London School of Economics	2000.15
2	UC, Berkeley	1962.75
3	M.I.T	1845.64
4	Yale	917.51
5	Harvard	900.12
6	Australian National U.	872.26
7	U. Minnesota	795.10
8	U. Chicago	603.72
9	UC, San Diego	569.35
10	Cornell U.	536.72
11	Princeton	364.49
12	U. Rochester	320.66
13	Stanford	304.53
14	U. Cambridge, England	295.27
15	Northwestern U.	284.44
16	U. Michigan	278.56
17	U. Amsterdam, Netherlands	252.74
18	Catholic U. Louvain, Belgium	236.33
19	U. Nottingham, England	193.62
20	Iowa State U.	181.81

TABLE 7.
Impact of Ph.D. programs by top 100 graduates in the period 1986-96.

Rank	Institution	Pages
1	Yale	727.80
2	UC, San Diego	411.68
3	M.I.T.	331.77
4	U. Chicago	315.37
5	Harvard	215.91
6	London School of Economics	203.91
7	U. Cambridge, England	158.23
8	Brown U.	157.65
9	UC, Santa Barbara	154.08
10	U. Minnesota	143.02
11	UC, Berkeley	132.73
12	Catholic U. Louvain, Belgium	131.30
13	U. Toronto, Canada	119.02
14	U. Maryland	118.35
15	Tilburg U., Netherlands	114.38
16	U. Amsterdam, Netherlands	112.28
17	Duke U.	107.88
18	Princeton U.	107.16
19	Texas A&M U.	87.45
20	U. York, England	83.37

TABLE 8.
Ranking of countries by affiliation at time of publication.

Rank	Country	Pages
1	United States of America	20238.14
2	Great Britain	3295.66
3	Canada	2463.10
4	Netherlands	1549.80
5	Australia	1484.76
6	Japan	1090.88
7	France	973.80
8	Germany	553.95
9	Italy	398.34
10	Denmark	272.01
11	Spain	266.29
12	Finland	246.05
13	South Korea	209.86
14	Belgium	207.53
15	New Zealand	199.33
16	Austria	179.81
17	Greece	161.35
18	Israel	153.75
19	Sweden	130.02
20	Hong Kong	124.78
21	Switzerland	96.81
22	Egypt	77.48
23	Cyprus	66.18
24	India	61.02
25	Poland	59.01
26	Taiwan	54.59
27	Mexico	48.98
28	Portugal	41.98
29	Brazil	39.03
30	Iceland	37.56
31	Singapore	36.91
32	Tunisia	35.24
33	Argentina	32.38
34	Norway	15.84
35	Ireland	11.50
36	Colombia	9.60
37	Russia	7.84
38	Czech Republic	5.00
39	China	4.80