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Targeting Teaching

Ranking Economics Journals, Economics Departments, and Economists Using Teaching-Focused Research Productivity

Melody Lo,* M. C. Sunny Wong,† and Franklin G. Mixon Jr.‡

This paper constructs new rankings of economics journals, economics departments, and economists that employ a measure of teaching-focused research productivity, an area of growing importance in recent years. The ranking methodologies presented here use information from articles that were published from 1991 through the early part of 2005 within the *Journal of Economic Literature*'s "economic education" classifications (A200–A290). The *Journal of Economic Literature* tops the list of journals, followed by the *Review of Economics and Statistics* and the *American Economic Review*. Among the top institutions are Vanderbilt University, Indiana University, and the University of Wisconsin. Others that rank high here, such as Oberlin College and Denison University, do not often fare as well using methodologies that evaluate more traditional types of economics research. Finally, among the economists we find that John Siegfried, William Becker, and Michael Watts are ranked above other economists.

JEL Classification: A10, A2

1. Introduction

Previous studies have accurately asserted that rankings of economists' research output and economics departments can be just as important to academic economists as the ESPN football poll is to college football coaches (Gibbons and Fish 1991; Mixon and Upadhyaya 2001). As a result of this importance, economists have produced a substantial amount of research on individual, department, and journal rankings over the past 30 years. Much of this literature stream has examined the productivity of traditional forms of economics research in order to rank economists and institutions.

This study constructs new rankings of economics journals, economics departments, and economists that are based on (i) a tabulation of citations to economic education articles

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published in the economics literature since 1991 and (ii) a tabulation of the number of economic education articles (and pages) published since 1991.¹ Given this methodology, our ranking emphasizes teaching-focused research. Thus, our construct offers an interesting alternative to economics journal, department, and faculty rankings that is based on the productivity of traditional types of economics research.

2. Journal Ranking Methodology and Results

To construct our teaching-focused research ranking of economics journals, departments, and faculty we examined published articles that list one or more of the economic education classification codes from the *Journal of Economic Literature* (hereafter, *JEL*): A200–A290. The *JEL* redefined its classification codes for indexing economics research in 1991, so our ranking construct includes all *JEL*-classified journal articles in economic education from 1991 through April 2005. Overall, there are 1535 articles within our time frame.

Table 1 lists the top 20 economics journals with regard to the quantity of production of economic education research. Of course, some journals specialize in this area of economics research (e.g., *Journal of Economic Education*; *JEE*), while others publish only an occasional piece in the genre (e.g., *Economic Inquiry*; *EI*). Thus, the ranking in Table 1 reflects this element. At the top of the list, with 429 articles (since 1991), is the *JEE*. The *American Economic Review* (*AER*) is ranked fifth (54 articles), while the *Journal of Economic Perspectives* (*JEP*) is 13th (24 articles). A few well-known regional associations' general journals are also in the top 20. Among these are the *Southern Economic Journal* (*SEJ*) in seventh place (34 articles) and *EI* in 16th place (16 articles).

To account for the relative importance of economics journals in the field of economic education, we first tabulate the number of economic education articles that are contained in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) for each journal. A total of 831 of the 1535 articles published since 1991 that list the *JEL* codes for economic education are contained in the SSCI. Next, we identified the importance of journals in the field of economic education by examining total citations as well as total citations per article received by a journal's economic education articles published since 1991. The top 20 journals (plus ties) using each of these methods are presented in Table 2. Not surprisingly, the *JEE* also tops the list, with 963 total citations. The *JEL* comes in second (262 total citations), while the *AER* is ranked third (230 total citations). Rounding out the top five using the total citations methodology are the *JEP* and *EI*.

¹ Two broad methods of ranking economists and institutions have emerged over time. The first method employs the number of citations to economics publications (using citations databases such as the Social Sciences Citation Index), while the second method examines the number of published articles from a subset of journals in economics and related fields. Since the mid-1970s, the weight of opinion in the profession has tended to support citations-based rankings (see Graves, Marchand, and Thompson 1982; Davis and Papanek 1984; Liebowitz and Palmer 1984; Laband 1985b; Laband and Piette 1994). Examples of rankings research in these two broad categories can be found in Gerrity and McKenzie (1978); Laband (1985a, b, c, 1986); Berger and Scott (1990); Gibbons and Fish (1991); Conroy and Dusansky (1995); Scott and Mitias (1996); Dusansky and Vernon (1998); Mixon and Upadhyaya (2001); and Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas, and Stengos (2003).

Table 1. Teaching-Focused Research Productivity Based on Numbers of Articles Published: Top 20 Economics Journals

Rank	Journal	Number of Articles
1	<i>Journal of Economic Education</i>	429
2	<i>Financial Practice and Education</i>	138
3	<i>Teaching Business and Economics</i>	96
4	<i>Economics and Business Education</i>	60
5	<i>American Economic Review</i>	54
6	<i>Journal of Private Enterprise</i>	39
7	<i>American Economist</i>	34
	<i>Southern Economic Journal</i>	34
9	<i>Review of Agricultural Economics</i>	33
10	<i>American Journal of Agricultural Economics</i>	32
11	<i>Journal of Policy Analysis and Management</i>	27
12	<i>Journal of Real Estate Practice and Education</i>	25
13	<i>Journal of Economic Perspectives</i>	24
14	<i>Eastern Economic Journal</i>	19
15	<i>Journal of Agricultural and Applied Economics</i>	17
16	<i>Economic Inquiry</i>	16
	<i>Journal of Economics</i>	16
18	<i>Australian Economic Review</i>	14
19	<i>History of Political Economy</i>	13
	<i>International Advances in Economic Research</i>	13

When total citations per economic education article are used, the *JEL* tops the list with 32.75 citations per article. *EI*, the *AER*, and the *JEP* are 12th, 13th, and 14th on the list, respectively, using this method. The *JEL* sometimes publishes lengthy articles on the status of economic education and the training of economists. The *AER*, which appears as number 13 in the ranking, is similar in this regard. The *AER* usually devotes a section of its May issue each year to research in economic education. Among the others mentioned above are *EI*, which has included a “Teaching Tools” section in past issues, and the *JEP*, which has historically included a “Classroom Games” feature in various issues. As made apparent by the rankings in Table 2, the *JEL*, *AER*, and *EI* have published teaching-focused articles quite productively. Interestingly, the *JEE* falls to 18th (2.24 citations per article), just behind the *Review of Economics and Statistics (REStat)*, using the citations-per-article method depicted in Table 2. This lower relative position in the overall hierarchy is most likely due to the large volume of work produced since 1991 by the *JEE*.² Perhaps the productivity of the *JEE* is better depicted by the fact that the *JEE* has published 10 of the 25 most productive teaching-focused articles (based on total citations) since 1991. This is twice as many (or more) as any of the other journals appearing in Table 2. Lastly, new entrants into the top 10 using this approach (see Table 2) are represented by the interesting trio of the *Economic Journal (EJ)*, the *Journal of Economic History*, and the *Journal of Labor Research*, to name just a few.

Researchers sometimes criticize number of citation counts (as those reported in Table 2), concerned that this number may not be a robust proxy of what is really of interest because this

² The *JEE* has produced 429 articles since 1991, compared to 54 appearing in the *AER*, and 16 (8) published in *EI (JEL)*.

Table 2. Teaching-Focused Research Productivity Based on Total Citations and Total Citations per Articles: Top 20 Economics Journals (Plus Ties)

Rank		Journal	Total Citations	Total Citations per Article
1	[2]	<i>Journal of Economic Literature</i>	262	32.75
2	[9]	<i>Economic Journal</i>	25	12.00
	[9]	<i>Journal of the American Statistical Association</i>	12	12.00
4	[16]	<i>Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics</i>	8	8.00
5	[18]	<i>Economie Appliquee</i>	7	7.00
6	[19]	<i>Journal of Finance</i>	6	6.00
7	[21]	<i>Games and Economic Behavior</i>	5	5.00
	[13]	<i>Journal of Economic History</i>	10	5.00
	[21]	<i>Journal of International Business Studies</i>	5	5.00
	[21]	<i>Journal of Labor Research</i>	5	5.00
	[21]	<i>Policy Sciences</i>	5	5.00
12	[5]	<i>Economic Inquiry</i>	78	4.88
13	[3]	<i>American Economic Review</i>	230	4.26
14	[4]	<i>Journal of Economic Perspectives</i>	102	4.25
15	[26]	<i>Journal of Human Resources</i>	4	4.00
16	[12]	<i>Economic Record</i>	11	3.67
17	[21]	<i>Review of Economics and Statistics</i>	5	2.50
18	[1]	<i>Journal of Economic Education</i>	963	2.24
19	[29]	<i>Applied Economics</i>	2	2.00
	[26]	<i>Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics</i>	4	2.00
	[29]	<i>Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics</i>	2	2.00

Rank is based on citations per article. [No.] gives rank based on total citations.

number does not differentiate the quality of citations from different journals. To account for this criticism, Liebowitz and Palmer (1984) introduced an “impact-adjusted” citation method, in which they adjust citation counts, using an iterative procedure, by a measure of the influence of the citing journals. The impact-adjusted citation method has been a popular method in the economics ranking literature since Liebowitz and Palmer (1984). For example, Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas, and Stengos (2003) used the impact-adjusted citation method to construct a journal ranking that includes a large list of economics journals (covering all different research fields). Following the formula (detailed in the note for Table 3) for the impact-adjusted citation method outlined in Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas, and Stengos (2003, p. 1352), we produce a ranking of economics journals based on teaching-focused research productivity that accounts for impact and self-citations adjusted citations per page. This ranking is presented in column 1 of Table 3. For reference purposes, the index from the ranking (including all economics journals) constructed in Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas, and Stengos (2003) is provided in column 4 of Table 3.

Using this approach, the *JEL* is the highest ranked journal, and it is followed in succession by the *REStat*, the *AER*, *EI*, and the *EJ*. It is interesting that the *Economics of Education Review (EER)* is ranked sixth using this method, while the *JEE* is 10 places below, at 15th. This result supports rankings in Kodrzycki and Yu (2006) indicating that the *EER* consistently

Table 3. Teaching-Focused Research Productivity Based on Impact and Self-Citations Adjusted Citations Per Page: Top 20 Economics Journals

Rank	Journal	Economic Education Journals	All Economics Journals
1	<i>Journal of Economic Literature</i>	100.00	18.8
2	<i>Review of Economics and Statistics</i>	51.79	28
3	<i>American Economic Review</i>	49.19	100
4	<i>Economic Inquiry</i>	48.32	6.03
5	<i>Economic Journal</i>	46.92	20.7
6	<i>Economics of Education Review</i>	32.98	0.35
7	<i>Economic Record</i>	25.00	2.93
8	<i>Journal of Economic Perspectives</i>	23.55	34.3
9	<i>Applied Economics</i>	17.68	2
10	<i>Journal of Finance</i>	16.69	0
11	<i>Journal of Human Resources</i>	12.07	21.3
12	<i>Politicka Ekonomie</i>	6.73	0
13	<i>Southern Economic Journal</i>	5.66	3.09
14	<i>Journal of Public Economics</i>	3.99	19.8
15	<i>Journal of Economic Education</i>	3.51	0.32
16	<i>American Journal of Agricultural Economics</i>	0.91	6.19
17	<i>American Economist</i>	0.82	0
18	<i>Feminist Economics</i>	0.34	0
19	<i>Journal of Policy Analysis and Management</i>	0.26	0
20	<i>Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics</i>	0.12	0.48

Rank is based on column labeled “Economic Education Journals.” Both columns, “Economic Education Journals” and “All Economics Journals,” give journal ranking based on impact, age, and self-citations adjusted per number of pages. The column labeled “Economic Education Journals” gives journal ranking among journals that published economics education articles with *JEL* code of A200–A290, while the column labeled “All Economics Journals” presents the indices from the journal ranking based on all economics journals that appears in Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas, and Stengos (2003). We use a formula (where we set n = numbers of journals that published articles with *JEL* code of A200–A290 and we set the procedure to iterate for 50 times) on page 1352 of Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas, and Stengos (2003) to generate our economic education journal ranking. The formula is as follows: Given the initial impact $I_{i,0} = \left[\sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n C_{ij} \right] / a_i$, the t th iteration is given by $I_{i,t} = \left[\sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n C_{ij} I_{j,t-1} \right] / a_i$, where C_{ij} is the number of citations to journal i from journal j and where a_i is the total numbers of pages published in journal i .

outranks the *JEE*.³ Finally, it is also noteworthy that *Applied Economics* (ninth) is highly ranked using this procedure, as is the *SEJ* (13th). As with *EI*, the *SEJ* has dedicated a section to economics pedagogy (“Targeting Teaching”) in past volumes.

3. Department Ranking Methodology and Results

Author affiliation information was collected from each of the 831 teaching-focused journal articles published since 1991. For co-authorships, each institution represented on an article’s byline is recorded “one time only” for that particular article, regardless of the number of times a particular institution appears on that article’s byline. Because we focus on ranking only institutions of higher learning, we excluded information on authors affiliated with non-teaching organizations in either the private or public sector. This step-by-step process is

³ We are grateful to an anonymous referee for pointing us toward this similar finding in Kodrzycki and Yu (2006).

followed for all 831 articles. From this procedure/information, an aggregate total citation count for each institution appearing on author bylines among the 831 economic education articles is produced. Information on aggregate citation counts by institution appears in Table 4. Also presented in Table 4 is the number of authors of economic education research for each of these institutions.

Following many other ranking studies in the academic literature, we compiled a ranking of departments based on adjusted citations. This was done by giving proportional credit for an article's citations to each of its authors. For authors with various affiliations, that author's citation credit was further parceled out among his/her various affiliations. As an illustration, suppose an article contained three authors, each affiliated with a distinct institution on his byline, and the article has garnered 15 citations. Each of the three institutions listed on the byline is credited with five cites. If two (or all three) of the authors are affiliated with the same institution, that institution is credited with 10 (or 15) cites. Finally, if any of the authors has a dual affiliation, then each institution listed with that author is credited with 2.5 citations.

This ranking based on proportional citation counts is presented in Table 4. Using this approach, the top five economics departments are located at Vanderbilt University, Indiana University, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Iowa, and the University of Nebraska. Two of these institutions—Indiana University and the University of Nebraska—are home to section editors of the *JEE*. Thus, their inclusion is not surprising given that both of these institutions place a strong emphasis on economic education research. Also included in the top 25 are well-known liberal arts institutions, such as Denison University (seventh), Oberlin College (18th), and Radcliffe College (22nd). Other well-known private liberal arts institutions included among the top 50 are Occidental College (28th) and Middlebury College (49th). Two public institutions known for their commitment to liberal arts education—Miami University of Ohio (36th) and College of William & Mary (47th)—are also listed among the top 50 economics departments in Table 4.

Interestingly, when the number of authors at each institution is used to rank departments, Vanderbilt, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Indiana retain lofty rankings, while Iowa falls significantly. Auburn University and Purdue University move to the top (tie) using the number of authors, while Washington State University, Loyola College, the University of Illinois, the University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh, Pomona College, and the University of Pittsburgh all move into higher-ranked positions relative to their rankings based on proportional citations.

For an additional look at how economics departments compare based on teaching-focused research productivity, Table 5 presents a ranking in which the relative importance of journals is considered in order to arrive at total pages published (in the field of economic education). The relative importance of journals can be measured by two sets of journal ranking information provided in Table 3: (i) the impact-adjusted citations per page for economic education journals and (ii) the impact-adjusted citations per page for all economics journals. Using the impact-adjusted citations per page for economic education journals (column 3 in Table 3) as the measure of importance of journals in order to arrive at total pages of publication, Indiana University, the University of Nebraska, and the University of Wisconsin finish first, second, and third, respectively. These three institutions supplant Vanderbilt University, which falls to fourth (see Table 5). Oberlin College (fifth) moves into the top 10, as does California State University at Hayward (eighth). As with the other rankings of economics departments shown

Table 4. Teaching-Focused Research Productivity Based on Total Citations and Proportional Citations (with No. of Authors): Top 50 Economics Departments (U = University)

Rank	Institution	Total Citations	Proportional Citations	No. of Authors	Rank	Institution	Total Citations	Proportional Citations	No. of Authors
1	Vanderbilt U	210	172.33	10	26	MIT	15	15.00	4
2	Indiana U	200	135.50	11	27	U of California, Berkeley	16	14.50	6
3	U of Wisconsin	86	78.83	13	28	Occidental College	20	14.33	2
4	U of Iowa	63	62.50	3	29	Washington State U	30	14.00	13
5	U of Nebraska	73	59.00	13	30	Appalachian State U	15	13.00	4
6	Duke U	58	56.00	4		St John's College	26	13.00	1
7	Denison U	50	47.00	7		U of Arizona	13	13.00	9
8	Purdue U	80	46.50	14		U of Connecticut	13	13.00	1
9	U of Missouri, Rolla	44	43.50	5		U of Manitoba	26	13.00	1
10	California State U, Hayward	28	28.00	3	35	Pacific Lutheran U	15	12.50	3
		52	28.00	7	36	Miami U (Ohio)	15	12.00	7
12	U of Virginia	35	27.67	10		U of California, Davis	12	12.00	6
13	Illinois State U	28	27.50	10		U of Central Florida	12	12.00	4
14	Auburn U	35	24.33	14		U of Illinois	18	12.00	12
15	U of Toronto	24	23.33	5		Wesleyan U	12	12.00	3
16	U of South Australia	70	22.50	1		Widener U	12	12.00	5
17	Princeton U	36	21.00	11	42	Hampton U	15	11.50	1
18	George Washington U	20	20.00	4		U of Melbourne	14	11.50	11
		20	20.00	1	44	Cornell U	11	11.00	5
		20	20.00	6		U of Hartford	11	11.00	3
21	Simon Fraser U	21	19.00	3		York U	11	11.00	9
22	Radcliffe College	18	18.00	1	47	Bucknell U	12	10.50	3
23	Murray State U	16	16.00	4		College of William & Mary	11	10.50	5
24	New York U	22	15.50	10	49	Middlebury College	10	10.00	3
		24	15.50	6		U of Michigan	11	10.00	6

Rank is based on proportional citations.

Table 5. Teaching-Focused Research Productivity Based on Total Page Counts *via* Two Journal Rankings in Table 3: Top 50 Economics Departments (U = University)

Rank	Institution	Total Pages Weighted by Econ-Education- Journal-Ranking	Total Pages Weighted by All-Econ- Journal-Ranking	Rank	Institution	Total Pages Weighted by Econ-Education- Journal-Ranking	Total Pages Weighted by All-Econ-Journal- Ranking
1	Indiana U	56.03	44.89	26	Whitman College	5.30	0.90
2	U of Nebraska	54.00	39.94	27	U of Maryland	5.21	1.08
3	U of Wisconsin	41.39	13.18	28	U of California, Davis	5.12	8.13
4	Vanderbilt U	32.66	30.69	29	Syracuse U	5.06	0.60
5	Oberlin College	22.00	4.13	30	Swarthmore College	4.95	7.19
6	Duke U	19.21	3.59	31	U of California, Irvine	4.75	4.81
7	U of Iowa	18.00	3.38	32	George Washington U	4.71	3.71
8	California State U, Hayward	17.60	6.86	33	New York U	4.63	3.44
9	Simon Fraser U	16.57	13.01	34	Hamilton College	4.21	5.16
10	U of Virginia	16.21	18.98	35	Carnegie Mellon U	4.19	0.52
11	Purdue U	15.12	14.73	36	Bucknell U	4.17	7.12
12	U of North Carolina	11.77	19.98	37	MIT	4.16	6.77
13	Denison U	9.91	12.72	38	Princeton U	3.98	3.05
14	Middlebury College	8.75	12.04	39	U of Nebraska, Omaha	3.93	6.09
15	Grinnell College	8.30	0.97	40	Wellesley College	3.83	5.12
16	U of California, San Diego	8.00	1.50	41	Washington State U	3.82	6.44
17	San Jose State U	7.73	0.96	42	Rollins College	3.77	5.48
18	U of North Florida	7.61	0.36	43	Mary Wash. College	3.73	0.42
19	U of Texas	7.58	7.56	44	Northwestern U	3.41	6.04
20	Pacific Lutheran U	7.48	0.90	45	Illinois State U	3.33	0.30
21	U of Zurich	7.38	0.92	46	U of South Carolina	3.30	4.26
22	Stanford U	7.04	13.39	47	U of Delaware	3.14	3.63
23	U of Hohenheim	6.98	0.86	48	College of William & Mary	3.07	5.22
24	U.S. Air Force Academy	6.76	0.84	49	U of South Australia	3.01	3.18
25	Columbia U	5.92	5.05	50	U of Melbourne	2.90	0.30

Rank is based on "Total Pages Weighted by Econ-Education-Journal-Ranking."

Table 6. Teaching-Focused Research Productivity Based on Proportional Citations from *JEE* Articles: Top 50 Economics Departments (Plus Ties; U = University)

Rank	Institution	No. of <i>JEE</i> Articles	<i>JEE</i> Proportional Citations	<i>JEE</i> Proportional Citations per Page	Rank	Institution	No. of <i>JEE</i> Articles	<i>JEE</i> Proportional Citations	<i>JEE</i> Proportional Citations per Page
1	Vanderbilt U	20	128.33	15.14	28	Pacific Lutheran U	2	8.50	0.69
2	U of Missouri, Rolla	5	43.50	10.96	29	Elmhurst College	1	8.00	0.88
3	Indiana U	11	36.67	3.11		Hampton U	1	8.00	0.44
4	U of Nebraska	10	31.00	2.81		Seattle U	3	8.00	0.80
5	Illinois State U	10	27.50	3.33		U of Michigan	1	8.00	0.72
6	U of Toronto	1	23.00	1.09		West Chester U	1	8.00	1.14
7	U of Wisconsin	8	22.50	2.61	34	Mary Washington College	4	7.50	0.74
8	Auburn U	6	22.33	2.65	35	Wesleyan U	2	7.00	0.48
9	Denison U	7	21.00	1.99	36	Pomona College	3	6.67	0.76
10	U of North Carolina	2	19.17	2.27	37	Loyola College	1	6.50	1.08
11	Murray State U	3	16.00	1.51		U of Pittsburgh	4	6.50	0.79
12	Occidental College	3	14.33	1.20		Whitman College	3	6.50	0.72
13	U of Arizona	1	12.00	1.5	40	Purdue U	12	6.33	0.61
	U of Central Florida	1	12.00	1	41	Bar Ilan U	1	6.00	0.54
16	Widener U	1	12.00	0.92		Christopher Newport U	1	6.00	0.5
	Princeton U	4	11.50	0.84		Mississippi State U	3	6.00	0.39
17	Miami U (Ohio)	6	11.00	0.93		Ohio State U	2	6.00	0.22
	U of Hartford	1	11.00	1.37		U of North Florida	1	6.00	0.26
20	York U	2	11.00	0.91		U of Wisconsin, Oshkosh	2	6.00	0.34
	U of Delaware	4	10.50	0.77		Wellesley College	3	6.00	0.64
21	Cornell U	2	10.00	0.83	48	U of Georgia	7	5.67	0.80
	U South Carolina	3	10.00	0.68	49	U of Illinois	3	5.50	0.41
23	New York U	4	9.00	1.1	50	Muhlenberg College	1	5.00	0.5
	Tilburg U	1	9.00	0.69		U of Richmond	4	5.00	0.53
	U of Melbourne	3	9.00	0.73		U of Southern Mississippi	2	5.00	0.83
	Washington State U	3	9.00	0.79		U of Wisconsin, Stevens Point	1	5.00	0.41
	Youngstown State U	3	9.00	1.71					

Rank is based on *JEE* proportional citations.

Table 7. Teaching-Focused Research Productivity Based on the Number of Economic Education Publications and Number of Pages in Publications: Top 50 Economists (Plus Ties)

Rank	Author	Total Publications	Total Pages	Rank	Author	Total Publications	Total Pages
1	Siegfried, John J.	34	298		Brant, Jacek	4	21
2	Becker, William E.	22	182		Carlson, J. Lon	4	37
3	Watts, Michael	18	182		Chan, Kam C.	4	28
4	Holt, Charles A.	15	148		Chizmar, John F.	4	44
5	Walstad, William B.	14	148		Clarke, Paul	4	21
6	Salemi, Michael	11	79		Dorman, Peter	4	29
7	Colander, David	10	90		Fairbrass, Stephen	4	14
8	Beharrel, Andy	9	33		Feiner, Susan	4	49
9	Kennedy, Peter	7	71		Finegan, T. Aldrich	4	49
	Lopus, Jane S.	7	65		Hauptert, Michael J.	4	42
	Wall, Nancy	7	24		Hoag, John	4	46
	Young, Richard	7	29		Holahan, William L.	4	35
13	Hansen, W. Lee	6	81		Jephcote, Martin	4	24
	Hazlett, Denise	6	57		Johnston, Carol	4	48
	McCloskey, Deirdre N.	6	37		Lepper, Steve	4	15
16	Abbott, Ian	5	18		Manning, Linda M.	4	20
	Bosshardt, William	5	62		Moore, Robert L.	4	28
	Davies, Peter	5	33		Perry, Gregory M.	4	43
	Grimes, Paul W.	5	71		Rose, John T.	4	23
	McGoldrick, KimMarie	5	56		Sexton, Robert L.	4	10
	Saunders, Phillip	5	47		Shackelford, Jean	4	43
	Sosin, Kim	5	40		Underwood, Daniel A.	4	77
23	Ardalan, Kavous	4	51		Vidler, Chris	4	13
	Bartlett, Robin L.	4	33	48	60 tied (available from authors)	3	

Rank is based on total publications.

above, Table 5 contains a relatively large number of institutions not usually found in departmental rankings that are based on more traditional forms of economics research.

Finally, in order to produce a ranking of economics departments that is perhaps based more on contributions to teaching methods, we examined proportional citations to articles published in the *JEE*, as well as the number of articles published in the *JEE* and proportional citations per page for articles in the *JEE*.⁴ This ranking is presented in Table 6. Once again, Vanderbilt University, the University of Nebraska, Indiana University, and the University of Wisconsin are prominently placed in the top 10 institutions. The University of Missouri at Rolla (UMR) and Denison University are both highly ranked institutions as well, supporting the results found in Table 4 for UMR and in Tables 4 and 5 for Denison. Interestingly, with the addition of Illinois State University, Vanderbilt, Nebraska, Indiana, and Wisconsin also sit atop the other departments using the number of articles published in the *JEE*. As such, this alternative *JEE*-based approach also generally supports the findings in the other tables.

⁴ Some papers that are published in the A200–A290 *JEL* classification are cited for commentary on issues that are more applicable within traditional economics research than they are within the economic education literature. By restricting the scope of the publications to *JEE* papers, this issue, if significant, is perhaps mitigated to some extent.

Table 8. Teaching-Focused Research Productivity Based on the Number of Citations to Economic Education Articles: Top 50 Economists (Plus Ties)

Rank	Author	Total Citations	Citations per Article	Citations per Page	Rank	Author	Total Citations	Citations per Article	Citations per Page
1	Siegfried, John J.	198	5.82	0.66		Moore, Robert L.	20	5.00	0.71
2	Becker, William	170	7.73	0.93		Poppen, Paul J.	20	20.00	2.00
3	Hansen, W. Lee	72	12.00	0.89		Yezer, Anthony M.	20	20.00	2.00
4	Watts, Michael	64	3.56	0.35	32	Manning, Linda M.	18	4.50	0.90
5	McCloskey, Deirdre N.	62	10.33	1.68	33	Brown, Eleanor	17	8.50	1.21
	Ziliak, Stephen T.	62	62.00	3.44		Hirschfeld, Mary	17	17.00	1.31
7	Krueger, Anne O.	53	26.50	2.30	35	Meszáros, Bonnie T.	16	8.00	0.89
8	Walstad, William B.	52	3.71	0.35	36	Cohn, Elchanan	15	5.00	0.45
9	Salemi, Michael K.	39	3.90	0.49		Durden, Garey C.	15	7.50	0.75
10	Bartlett, Robin L.	36	9.00	1.09		Margo, Robert A.	15	15.00	1.36
11	Lopus, Jane S.	28	4.00	0.43		Ostrosky, Anthony L.	15	5.00	0.63
12	Caudill, Steven B.	27	13.50	1.80		Saunders, Phillip	15	3.00	0.32
	Gropper, Daniel M.	27	13.50	1.80	41	Eubanks, Charlie	14	14.00	1.17
	Holt, Charles A.	27	1.80	0.18	42	Dynan, Karen E.	13	13.00	0.68
	Kennedy, Peter E.	27	3.86	0.38		Lee, Linda K.	13	13.00	1.86
16	Cameron, Norman E.	26	26.00	3.25		Powers, John R.	13	6.50	0.81
	Gelles, Gregory M.	26	13.00	3.71		Rouse, Cecilia Elena	13	13.00	0.68
	Maxwell, Nan L.	26	8.67	0.93		Scott, Charles E.	13	13.00	2.17
19	Johnson, Walter D.	25	25.00	6.25	47	Agarwal, Rajshree	12	12.00	1.00
	Feiner, Susan F.	25	6.25	0.51		Baumol, William J.	12	6.00	0.75
21	Bunn, Douglas N.	24	24.00	2.18		Day, A. Edward	12	12.00	1.00
	Chizmar, John F.	24	6.00	0.55		Duggal, Vijaya G.	12	6.00	0.63
23	Anderson, Gordon	23	23.00	1.10		Moore, David S.	12	12.00	1.71
	Benjamin, Dwayne	23	23.00	1.10		Robson, Denise	12	6.00	0.52
	Fuss, Melvyn A.	23	23.00	1.10		Sheffrin, Steven M.	12	6.00	0.71
26	Ferber, Marianne A.	21	10.50	1.62		Waldauer, Charles	12	6.00	0.63
27	Goldfarb, Robert S.	20	6.67	0.83		Wells, Donald A.	12	12.00	1.50
	Kasper, Hirschel	20	20.00	0.91		Williams, Mary L.	12	6.00	0.63

Rank is based on total citations.

4. Economists Ranking Methodology and Results

Next, we rank economists by their teaching-focused research productivity (since 1991). To do so we tabulated the articles published listing any of the *JEL* codes for economic education (i.e., A200–A290) by individual (economist). As Table 7 points out, John Siegfried tops the list with 34 journal publications. Siegfried is followed by William Becker, with 22 articles, and Michael Watts, with 18 articles. The latter two in the top three represent the general editor and a section editor of the *JEE*. William Walstad, the fifth-ranked scholar based on this measure of teaching-focused research productivity, is also a section editor of the *JEE*. Other top 10 scholars listed in Table 7 are popular textbook authors David Colander and Peter Kennedy. The latter is also a section editor of the *JEE*. Table 7 also includes a pages-published measure of teaching-focused research production. Though the top five scholars are the same using either number of articles or pages published, W. Lee Hansen, William Bosshardt, Paul Grimes, and Daniel Underwood are also highly ranked using the pages-published approach.

For comparison with the ranking in Table 7, we tabulated the number of citations to teaching-focused research articles published by individual economists since 1991. These results, presented in Table 8, indicate that John Siegfried and William Becker stand out as the two top economists. The economic education research of Siegfried and Becker has been cited 198 and 170 times, respectively. These figures far surpass those of other scholars in this area. Rounding out the top five using this approach are Hansen, Watts, Deirdre McCloskey, and Stephen Ziliak. Among the other names above, both Walstad (eighth) and Kennedy (12th) continue to rank highly using the total citations approach.

5. Concluding Comments

There has been a substantial amount of research on the ranking of economics journals/departments and economists that is based on the quantity and/or quality of more traditional forms of economics research. In this paper, we have provided alternative rankings of economics journals/departments and economists that are based on teaching-focused research productivity. Overall, the rankings presented here reflect some consistency with rankings of journals and departments based on more traditional forms of economic research, given that the *JEL*, the *REStat*, and the *AER* generally sit near the top of the journal rankings, while Vanderbilt, Indiana, Duke, and Wisconsin generally sit near the top of the rankings of economics departments. However, there are exceptions in each case, such as *EI* and *Applied Economics* in the case of highly ranked economics journals and the University of Nebraska, Denison University, and the California State University at Hayward in the case of highly ranked economics departments. The quality of the journals/institutions and economics scholars appearing in our rankings is indicative of the increasing importance of research in the area of economic education, as well-regarded institutions/scholars and economics journals are evidently engaging resources and publication space in such research.

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