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## **What Can EconLit Reveal Us About Ukraine's Scholarly Production?**

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J.E.L. codes: A140; P210

### ABSTRACT:

*Using the EconLit database, the purpose of this paper is to position the place of economics in Ukraine and its scholarly visibility at the international level. The analysis covers the affiliation of contributing authors, the gender composition, the patterns of collaboration between Ukrainian and foreign economists and a review of the different thematic treated in the articles. Results show that Ukrainian authors have a general profile of co-authorship similar to western practices, a significant proportion of publications from governmental circles, a low female representation and a small number of Ukrainian authors having published in journals also included in the S.S.C.I. database.*

Keywords: Ukraine; EconLit; S.S.C.I.; Scientific production

## **Introduction**

In the past few decades, the analysis of scientific production of economists has met an ever growing popularity in the profession (see Frey and Eichenberger, 1993; Hodgson and Rothman, 1999; Mirucki, 1999; Ellison, 2002; Ramrattan and Szenberg, 2003; Lubrano and Protopopescu, 2004; Faria, 2005, among others).

The usual arguments come repeatedly to justify the existence of new material on that topic. Firstly, it may provide useful information on journal ranking and provide a gain of information search to the reader. Secondly, efficient financial and operational management of library acquisitions largely depend on accessibility of up-to-date information on the most valuable research findings. Similarly, this type of crucial data is essential to authorities at time of decision on evaluations and promotions of academic faculties. Lastly, somehow, any researcher may satisfy his general curiosity or even gratify his personal ego which, *in fine*, could stimulate competition among peers and contribute to the improvement of general research objectives.

While these criteria will also apply in this endeavor, a more specific reason may be invoked here: positioning the place of Ukraine economics with the recent development of western practices and projecting the future evolution of its scientific visibility at the international level.

In order to do so, the analysis is carried out using the EconLit database from the American Economic Association. This will require a sketchy introduction of the aims and the characteristics of this useful panoply of specialized instruments.

Following a general presentation of the different types of publication, a more detailed analysis of journal articles will cover the affiliation of contributing authors, the gender composition, the patterns of collaboration between Ukrainian and foreign economists and a review of the different thematics of the articles.

A summary of the main results will then be presented in light of the potential for Ukrainian visibility on the international scene in the production of scientific knowledge in economics.

## **1. Presence of Ukraine in academic economic literature<sup>1</sup> since 1969**

It is important to present first the general characteristics of the EconLit database. It is followed then by the method of analysis and the description of the investigation used in the framework of the paper. The survey of the general content of the database by type of document, and especially in the case of journal articles allows, finally, to get a general profile of the Ukrainian-related contributions present in EconLit.

### **a) Introduction to the EconLit database**

Like a majority of publications applied on the organization of the scientific production in economics, the analysis is carried out using the AEA-EconLit database. This reference instrument of bibliographic information is under the jurisdiction of the American Economic Association, a private body serving the needs of about 24000 subscribers, including 4500 libraries, located throughout the world.

EconLit includes, periodically, selected bibliographic records on journal articles, books, collective work articles, dissertations and working papers. Information is identified by different field indicators which can then be manipulated to provide useful results in specific analysis.

They include variables such as TI (title), AU (author), AF (author affiliation), SO (source of publication), DT (document type), PY (publication year), GE (geographic descriptor) or DE (subject code), among others.

### **b) Method of analysis**

The ongoing update of the EconLit database with continuous and irregular submissions, on one hand, and the periodical release of overlapping versions in the AEA-EconLit accessible to

individual researchers, on the other, require the development of an initial strategy as to the organization of an operational database fit to the objectives of this study.

Then, a very direct process of identification of Ukraine-related publications included in EconLit has been used to extract records containing all possible variants of the root-word "Ukraine" and to check them for relevance to the investigation.

Given time limitations and knowing that a vast majority of publications has adopted that option, the choice was made to deepen the analysis mainly on journal articles.

While material provides individual information on each author, it should be reminded that the analysis is carried out on a categorical rather a nominative basis.

That is, the profile of the group of Ukrainian authors is compared with that of the group of foreign authors (non-residents), all of these contributors being interested in the treatment of Ukraine-related thematic which ended up with publications included in the EconLit database during the 1969-2005 period. As a rule, this material must be accepted by scholarly journals which had themselves been first selected during the screening process of the AEA Evaluation Committee.

### **c) Publications by type of document**

Publications included in EconLit started with journals published since 1969 followed by other type of documents with different starting coverage dates: collective volumes (1984); working papers (1984); books (1987); dissertations (1987); book reviews (1993).

As an illustration, recent versions of the EconLit CD ROM provide the following information on the document type (DT) ventilation for the 1992-2005 period.

In Table 1, the Total EconLit figures in column (1) are confronted with the Number of documents related to Ukraine in column (3) in order to obtain the relative ratio between the two groups indicated in column (5).

**Table 1. Distribution of publications by type of document: 1992-2005**

<b><u>Type of document</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>%T</u></b>	<b><u>UA</u></b>	<b><u>%UA</u></b>	<b><u>%UA / %T</u></b>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Journal article	271 415	55,9	331	43,6	<b>0,8</b>
Book	24 265	5,0	134	17,7	<b>3,5</b>
Collective volume article	132 359	27,2	258	34,0	<b>1,3</b>
Dissertation	12 848	2,6	1	0	<b>0</b>
Working paper	44 944	9,3	35	4,6	<b>0,5</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>485 831</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>

This relative ratio is treated here as an index of comparison for each type of documents, where values superior to unity imply an overrepresentation of entries with Ukraine-related thematic against all EconLit records, and vice-versa.

For example, out of 485 831 documents present in EconLit it shows that 24 265 of them are categorized as books, for a ratio of 5.0 %. Referring to Ukraine as the thematic term, the ratio becomes 17.7 % (134 out of 759), which corresponds to a much higher relative ratio of books treating of Ukraine than the overall number of books contained in EconLit and the index value is 3.3 since it corresponds to the following relative ratio (17.7% by 5.0 %).

The inclusion of Ukraine-related thematic documents depends exclusively of Ukrainian residents and foreign contributors submissions to scholarly publishers (academic journals, scientific books, selected universities, renowned research laboratories) accepted by the AEA-EconLit Evaluation Committee of the J.E.L. (*Journal of Economic Literature*).

*(Insert Graph 1 about here)*

Graph 1 provides an overall view of all Ukraine-related publications (Total UA) and journal articles (Jnl) included in the EconLit database during the 1969-2005 period.

While the production until the year of independence of Ukraine in 1991 is clearly almost inexistent for these first 23 years<sup>2</sup>, both for historical and pragmatic reasons, the selected sample will begin with 1969 and end with 2005 as the last complete year of data available now in EconLit<sup>3</sup>, giving 37 years of observations to perform the proposed analysis.

## **2. Articles by journal group**

The number of journals included in the EconLit database has varied from 182 at the beginning in 1969 to pass 750 in 2005.

In our actual sample of 338 articles related to the Ukraine thematic during the 1969-2005 period, there are 122 different journal titles included in EconLit and 41 of them are also included in the S.S.C.I. database (Social Science Citation Index) which computes journal citations.

A total of 109 articles from 144 Ukrainian contributors<sup>4</sup>, is included in the overall production of these 338 journal articles (note that data included in EconLit, reflects information such as entered by authors at time of publication, with possibly some russification of names or cities).

For the Ukrainian contributors<sup>5</sup>, Table 2 indicates that they are included in a total of 31 different journal titles present in EconLit and that 12 of them (Group 1) are also journals included in the S.S.C.I. database<sup>5</sup>.

Noticeably, among the 22 Ukrainian authors with 29 contributions to journals in the S.S.C.I. group, there is a majority of government officials. It is showing that more theoretical articles are produced by practitioners, at the S.S.C.I. level, by persons from governmental circles, especially when some of them have a sound academic background.

The remaining 87 journal articles attributed to 115 contributors from Ukraine are listed in the second group of journals, knowing that Viktor Pynzenyk and Olena Bilan are computed in both groups and that Alexander Petrik corresponds to Oleksandr Petryk, due to russification of the name.



With 29 entries, *Ukrainian Economic Review* was naturally the most prolific journal for the general thematic, but it is now discontinued. Its publication was limited to five issues and covered only the 1995-98 period.

The majority of the titles suggests, in each group, a vocation for publishing papers with East-European contents<sup>6</sup> or an orientation towards socialist systems and transitional economies<sup>7</sup>.

The detailed list of the 122 journal titles is included in the Annex 1. It contains, in addition to the 41 S.S.C.I.-type journals with two top-10 level journals: the *European Economic Review* and the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, the remaining 81 journal titles present only in the EconLit database.

### **3. Patterns of collaboration between authors**

Over past decades, collaboration between authors of journal articles seems to increase regularly in social sciences, giving rise to debates on the truly beneficial effects of such practices, like the real added-value to production of scientific knowledge. Regardless of its possible controversial aspects, the comparative analysis of the Ukrainian and foreign attitudes towards cooperation in scientific endeavors seems worth investigating, particularly when it considers also the geographic dimension.

Based on a total of 566 authors contributing to the production of 338 journal articles, the general collaboration profile is established as follows:

- ❑ 22 articles with 4 or more authors (6 %)
- ❑ 34 articles with 3 authors (10 %)
- ❑ 94 articles with 2 authors (28 %)
- ❑ 188 articles with 1 author (56 %)

Among the 338 contributions related to Ukraine,

Out of an overall total of 66 collaborations, 48 of them are strictly between Ukrainian and foreign researchers. That amounts to 30 individuals from Ukraine co-writing with non-resident researchers from USA (10), Germany (4), Russia (2), Canada (2), Poland (2), UK (2), Spain (1), Italy (1) and Belgium (1). Overall, comes out a balanced collaboration between North America (12) and European countries (13).

For the 144 Ukrainian authors, the collaborations by journal article (109 of them) are as follows:

- 1 article with 4 or more authors (1 %)
- 11 articles with 3 authors (13 %)
- 16 articles with 2 authors (19 %)
- 58 articles with 1 author (67 %)

Overall, the differences between the two groups are noticeable, specially for the category of "4 or more authors", with a lower frequency in the group of Ukrainian authors<sup>8</sup>. Already now, already 33% of Ukrainian authors engage in cooperative work, and the trend should very well be sustained in the future, particularly if it involves an increasing number of contacts with foreign colleagues.

#### **4. Authors' geographic location, gender and institutional affiliation**

To a certain extent, geographic location may lead to natural hypothesis: concentration is associated with higher economic activity while centralization is compatible with administrative and political centers of power and influence, usually attracting some of the intellectual leading groups.

Out of 338 journal articles, there was 144 participations by Ukrainian authors in the publication of 109 journal articles (32 %). The location of these contributions is more centralized in Kiev, with some unusual important contributions from Ternopil, probably due to the presence of the editors of the *Journal of European Economy*, and some regional participation from places like

Chernihiv, Chernivtsi, Dniepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkov, Kherson, Lviv, Odessa, Uzhgorod, Zaporizzhya.

Power and influence can also be reflected by the gender composition of performing groups. There are now 37 women among the 144 contributors (26%) and their global profile is generally in line with the rest of the Ukrainian group: balanced geographical location (54% in Kiev); academic affiliation (62%); a more pronounced tendency for collaboration (65%).

As for those few who achieved to publish at the level of the S.S.C.I. group (6 out of 22), we can mention: Olena Bilan (Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting, Kiev); Olga Kupets (National U-Kiev Mohyla Academy); Nadia Malysh (Office of the President of Ukraine); Natalia Rubliova (Académie des Sciences d'Ukraine); Irina Sushko (National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine);

Another similar analysis applied to type of affiliation of authors could suggest the general orientation of the publications. They may be associated either in the group of theoretical analysis for authors operating in academic environments or rather in the category of applied economics for individuals addressing specific problems, usually under the pressure of government priorities, mostly during political mandates.

When regrouping the type of affiliation into those two groups of institutions, either mainly academic (Universities, Institutes, Academy of Sciences...) or governmental/political bodies (Ukrainian Parliament, National Bank of Ukraine...), the numbers are clearly in favor of the academic (87) rather than the governmental (71) group.

It should be worth noting the presence, in the latter group, of personalities with economic experience who served later as past or actual ministers, or became officials<sup>9</sup> like Volodymyr Lanoviy (1994), Viktor Pynzenyk (1994 and 2000), Roman Shpek (2000), Serhyi Teriokhin (2000), the Prime Minister Yuri Yekhanurov (2000) and two Presidents of Ukraine, Leonid Kuchma (2002) and Viktor Yushchenko (2000).

## **5. Thematic of publication in refereed journals**

Originally, the subject descriptors were based on the J.E.L. classification system using a four-digit numerical code which was replaced, in 1991, by an alphanumeric code (letter plus 3-digit). Due to some compatibility problems between the two systems and the specific period of this analysis, the new JEL-1991 subject descriptor codes had to be retained.

The general thematic pattern of documents included in EconLit (Table 2) can be compared with the codes associated with the Ukraine-related thematic applied to this sample.

In order to do so, the percentage of the total number of codes (% in column 2), which corresponds to the average number for each code, has been extracted from a previous analysis covering a similar period (1991-2005) and is confronted with the existing results (%UA in column 4) to observe any significant irregularities (Index in column 5).

This index of relative percentage of frequency (column 5) is calculated as the ratio of the percentage of Ukrainian contributions (UA % in column 3) over the percentage of the total number of codes (% in column 2), where unity corresponds to a case of similar behavior for both groups, like for code "A" (1.6 % each).

Table 2 indicates that in 18 codes out of 20, the articles related to Ukraine are underrepresented (values ranging from 0 to 0.9) with particularly low values (ranging from 0 to 0.4) for 7 codes (B, C, D, I, K, M, N).

The code "P" for "Economic Systems" (index value of 9.7) is the leading topics for all Ukraine-related articles.

Overwhelmingly, the "P" general category<sup>10</sup> has been used by a large number of articles, recalling that several codes may be included in each of them.

Details on main sub-categories are provided in the Annex 2.

**Table 2. Distribution of J.E.L. codes**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>UA</b>	<b>% UA</b>	<b>Index</b>	<b>Subject code descriptor</b>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
<b>A</b>	8 024	1.6	9	0.9	0.6	General Economics and Teaching
<b>B</b>	13 567	2.8	1	0.1	0.0	Schools of Thought and Methodology
<b>C</b>	19 110	3.9	6	0.6	0.2	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
<b>D</b>	47 913	9.8	37	3.6	0.4	Microeconomics
<b>E</b>	38 707	7.9	76	7.4	0.9	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
<b>F</b>	46 571	9.5	92	9.0	0.9	International Economics
<b>G</b>	34 865	7.1	36	3.5	0.5	Financial Economics
<b>H</b>	23 204	4.7	36	3.5	0.7	Public Economics
<b>I</b>	19 084	3.9	16	1.6	0.4	Health, Education and Welfare
<b>J</b>	39 487	8.0	46	4.5	0.6	Labor and Demographic Economics
<b>K</b>	8 284	1.7	6	0.6	0.4	Law and Economics
<b>L</b>	38 586	7.9	69	6.8	0.8	Industrial Organization
<b>M</b>	13 497	2.8	9	0.9	0.3	Business Administration; Marketing; Accounting
<b>N</b>	12 926	2.6	6	0.6	0.2	Economic History
<b>O</b>	54 437	11.1	59	5.8	0.5	Economic Development; Technol. Change; Growth
<b>P</b>	20 362	4.2	418	41	9.7	Economic systems
<b>Q</b>	31 180	6.4	55	5.4	0.8	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics
<b>R</b>	18 432	3.8	32	3.1	0.8	Urban, Rural and Regional Economics
<b>Z</b>	1 382	0.3	34	1.8	2.3	Cultural Economics and Other Topics
<b>Total:</b>	<b>489 618</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1028</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>	

Out of a total of 1028 codes 418 of them (41 %) selected by the authors are concerned by the "P" code and the 4 first entries, dealing with "Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies", cover 20 % of all the themes. They refer to the general themes of "Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies": foreign trade and investment; planning, coordination and reform; public firms; overall performance; growth.

Other major topics are parallel to the predominant preoccupations: prices; finance; housing; transportation; public finance and political economy; health, education, welfare and poverty; privatizations; monetary policy; currency; exchange rates; banking; wage level; economic integration. In fact, they concern many of the problems transitional economies are desperately struggling to resolve.

At the bottom of the list, it may be surprising to observe a lower interest, judging from the author's contributions, for other type of issues: unemployment models; land reform; renewable resources and conservation; general migration; public pensions; regional and rural development; energy government policy.

Even worse<sup>11</sup>, some topics are barely examined (only one subject code) or totally ignored: bureaucracy; models of political processes; policy designs and consistency; tax evasion; incidence of subsidies; economics of the elderly; food policy; demographic public policy; retirement policies; agricultural labor markets; collective bargaining; unemployment insurance; discrimination public policy; regulation and business law; antitrust policy; utilities and transportation systems; technological innovation; intellectual property rights; multisector growth models; aggregate productivity, among others.

### **Conclusion**

This study presents a direct analysis of existing academic information on a given thematic, such as "Ukraine" and all its derivatives, and visible by thousands of economists and others directly from CD - ROMs or on the web.

It is only since independence that this thematic has seriously interested number of Ukrainian authors (residents) and an even larger group of foreign contributors, a minority of those being part of the Diaspora of Ukraine.

It gives the profile of the group of Ukrainian authors compared with the group of foreign authors, all of them interested in the treatment of Ukraine-related thematic, and having published

scholarly articles, during the 1969-2005 period, in journals which passed the selection standards of the American Economic Association in order to be included in the EconLit database.

When examining only the journal articles, results show that the group of Ukrainian authors has a general profile of co-authorship similar to western practices, an institutionally centralized presence of international contributors, a significant proportion of publications from academic groups, a low female representation and a smaller number of Ukrainian authors, some of them from governmental circles, having published in journals included also in the S.S.C.I. database.

Overall, the different thematics treated in journal articles are partly biased in favor of the subject category of "Economic Systems", and more particularly "Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies", reflecting thereby a legitimate concern of the various contributors (Ukrainian and non-residents) to address issues on contemporary problems facing emerging markets. In fact, if interested researchers are looking for new areas to explore for potential journal article publication, the dilemmas facing transitional economies, such as Ukraine, are certainly promising fields of investigation for attentive observers.

Now that there is this unique opportunity for any author or any community of economists anywhere in the world to give an "international visibility" to its publications on a given specific thematic, it would be expected that, periodically and continuously, more new material from Ukraine be included in the EconLit database, mainly thru english-language outlets which represent 97 % of EconLit.

So far, the only exception for Ukrainian-language material concerns a book authored by Stepan Zlupko, entitled "*Osnovy istoriji ekonomichnoji teoriji*" (Lviv, Ukraine: Ivan Franko National University, 2001) and included in the J.E.L. and the EconLit database in December 2002.

## **Annex 1. Contributions of Ukrainian and Foreign authors by journal group**

### **Group 1. Journals included in EconLit and in S.S.C.I. (41)**

<i>Agricultural Economics</i>	<i>Journal of Economic Psychology</i>
<i>American Journal of Agricultural Econ.</i>	<i>Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis</i>
<i>Applied Economics</i>	<i>Journal of Law, Economics and Organization</i>
<i>Brookings Papers on Economic Activity</i>	<i>Journal of Policy Modeling</i>
<i>Eastern European Economics</i>	<i>Journal of Productivity Analysis</i>
<i>Economic Policy: A European Forum</i>	<i>Journal of Public Economics</i>
<i>Economics Letters</i>	<i>Journal of Regulatory Economics</i>
<i>Economics of Transition</i>	<i>Journal of the Japanese and Internat. Economies</i>
<i>Emerging Markets Finance and Trade</i>	<i>Kyklos</i>
<i>Energy Journal</i>	<i>Post-Communist Economies</i>
<i>Environmental and Resource Economics</i>	<i>Post-Soviet Affairs</i>
<i>European Economic Review</i>	<i>Public Choice</i>
<i>History of Political Economy</i>	<i>Quarterly Journal of Economics</i>
<i>Hitotsubashi Journal of Economics</i>	<i>Review of Income and Wealth</i>
<i>IMF Staff Papers</i>	<i>Revue d'Etudes Comparatives Est-Ouest</i>
<i>International Journal of Transport Economics</i>	<i>Small Business Economics</i>
<i>International Monetary Fund Staff Papers</i>	<i>Transformations in Business and Economics</i>
<i>Journal of Development Studies</i>	<i>Urban Studies</i>
<i>Journal of Economic Behavior and Organiz.</i>	<i>World Development</i>
<i>Journal of Economic Education</i>	<i>World Economy</i>
<i>Journal of Economic Issues</i>	

### **Group 2. Journals included only in EconLit (81)**

<i>Acta Oeconomica</i>	<i>Communist Economies and Econ.</i>
<i>Agribusiness</i>	<i>Transformation</i>
<i>Annals of the Amer. Academy of Polit. &amp; Soc.</i>	<i>Community Development Journal</i>
<i>Sc.</i>	<i>Comparative Economic Studies</i>
<i>Antitrust Bulletin</i>	<i>Decision and Policy</i>
<i>Atlantic Economic Journal</i>	<i>Demography</i>
<i>Central European Journal of Operat. Research</i>	<i>Development and Change</i>
<i>Challenge</i>	<i>Develop.&amp;Finance/ Quart. Hungarir Ec. Review</i>
<i>Climate Policy</i>	<i>East-West Journal of Economics and Business</i>



*Economia Internazionale*  
*Economic Review (Keizai Kenkyu)*  
*Economic Systems*  
*Economics of Planning*  
*Economie et Statistique*  
*Economies et Societes*  
*Ekonomski Pregled*  
*Emerging Markets Review*  
*Environment and Planning C: Gov. and Policy*  
*Eurasian Geography and Economics*  
*European Journal of Comparative Economics*  
*European Journal of Development Research*  
*European Journal of Housing Policy*  
*European Journal of Industrial Relations*  
*European Journal of International Relations*  
*European Transport/Trasporti Europei*  
*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland Eco. Review*  
*Finance and Development*  
*Financijska Teor. i Praksa/Fin. Theory & Pract.*  
*Foreign Affairs*  
*Global Economy Journal*  
*Industrial and Labor Relations Review*  
*International Advances in Economic Research*  
*Internat. Jnl of Agr. Res., Gov. & Ecology*  
*International Jnl of Urban and Reg. Research*  
*International Labour Review*  
*International Regional Science Review*  
*International Review of Economics Education*  
*Investment Management and Financial Innovations*  
*Journal of Agricultural and Applied Economics*  
*Journal of Common Market Studies*  
*Journal of East and West Studies*  
*Journal of East-West Business*  
*Journal of Economic and Social Measurement*  
*Journal of Emerging Markets*  
*Journal of European Economic History*  
*Journal of European Economy*  
*Journal of International Business Studies*  
*Journal of Socio-Economics*  
*Journal of World Business*  
*Konjunkturpolitik*  
*Labour*  
*Managerial and Decision Economics*  
*Mathematical Methods of Operations Research*  
*MOCT-MOST: Ec. Pol. in Transitional Econ.*  
*Momento Economico*  
*Pacific and Asian Journal of Energy*  
*Population Studies*  
*Post-Soviet Geography and Economics*  
*Problems and Perspectives in Management*  
*Problems of Economic Transition*  
*Public Budgeting and Finance*  
*Quarterly Journal of International Agriculture*  
*Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance*  
*Regional Studies*  
*Resources Policy*  
*Review of International Economics*  
*Rivista Internazionale di Sc Econ e Commerciali*  
*Russian and East European Finance and Trade*  
*Social Science Quarterly*  
*Transition Studies Review*  
*Transportation Research: Part D*  
*Trans.&Environ*  
*Ukrainian Economic Review*  
*Yale Law Journal*  
*Zeitschrift fur Unternehmensgeschichte*

**Annex 2. J.E.L. Subject codes ranked by frequency (\*)**

* <u>Subject code description</u>
56 Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions International Linkages (P330)
53 Transitional Economies; Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies Planning, Coordination, and Reform (P210)
50 Privatization; Privatizing; Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions (P310)
47 Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation (P240)
34 Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies Performance and Prospects (includes Spatial) (P270)
34 Inflation; Wage; Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies Factor and Product Markets (Labor; Capital) (P230)
27 Housing; Real Estate; Resid.; Socialist Systems and Transitional Econ. Urban, Rural, & Reg. Econ; Housing; Transp. (P250)
22 Boundaries of Public and Private Enterprise; Privatization; Contracting Out (L330)
22 Socialist Institutions Finance (P340)
22 Country and Industry Studies of Trade (F140)
16 Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions Public Finance (P350)
15 Budget; Expenditure; Households; Income; Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions Household Behavior (P360)
14 Price Level; Inflation; Deflation (E310)
14 Monetary Policy (Targets, Instruments, and Effects) (E520)
14 Political Economy of Socialism (P260)
13 Banks; Other Depository Institutions; Mortgages (G210)
12 Economic Integration (F150)
10 Exchange Rates; Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies Prices (P220)
10 Economic Models of Political Processes Rent seeking, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior (D720)
10 Multinational Firms; International Business (International Competitiveness) (F230)
9 Exchange Rates; Stabilization; Foreign Exchange (Exchange Rates; Intervention; Foreign Exch. Reserves) (F310)
8 Commercial Policy; Protection; Promotion; Trade Negotiations (F130)
8 Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements (O170)
8 Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance (G340)
7 Energy Demand and Supply (Q410)
7 Inflation; Transitional Economies; Macro Aspects of Fiscal Policy; Public Expend, Investment, and Finance; Taxation (E620)
7 General Spatial Economics Analysis of Growth, Development, and Changes (R110)
6 Economics of Gender (J160)
6 Economic Development: Human Resources; Income Distr; Migration (nutrition, health, education, fertility, household labor) (O150)
6 Demographic Trends and Forecasts; General Migration (J110)
6 Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets (Q120)
6 Regional Development Policy (R580)
5 Financial Policy (G320)

5	General Outlook and Conditions (E660)
5	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials by Skill, Training, Occupation, etc (industry, schooling, experience, tenure, cohort, etc) (J310)
5	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development (with macro models and analyses of patterns and determinants of devel.) (O110)
4	Demand for Money (E410)
4	Currency; Dual Currency; Monetary; Monetary Standards and Regimes; Govern. and the Monetary System (E420)
4	Unemployment Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search (J640)
4	Intergovernmental Relations (H77)
4	Entrepreneurship (New Firms; Startups) (M130)
4	Economic Development Regional, Urban, and Rural Analyses (O180)
4	Energy and the Macroeconomy (Q430)
4	Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population (R230)
3	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary or Stabilization Policy (E630)
3	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions (F330)
3	International Lending and Debt Problems (F340)
3	Pension; Social Security and Public Pensions (H550)
3	Economic Development Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment (Financial Intermediation) (O160)
3	Economywide Country Studies Europe (O520)
3	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation (Q150)
3	Renewable Resources and Conservation; Environmental Management Water; Air (Q250)
3	Energy Government Policy (Q480)
370	remaining subject codes with 1 or 2 occurrences

Graph 1



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<sup>1</sup> While the analysis is entirely based on the EconLit bibliometric database, the results do not carry any implication as to the quantitative production of economists who have published their material thru outlets not included in that media. However, articles accepted by refereed journals validated by EconLit are usually considered, in the profession, as satisfying research scholarly standards.

<sup>2</sup> EconLit indicates only five journal articles by foreign authors for the 1969-90 period and two in 1991.

<sup>3</sup> Using the 03/2007 version of the EconLit database, inclusion of all records is normally ensured until 2005 for most american journals and 2004 for other countries. Still, updates may happen occasionally at later dates for journals and even much later for other type of publications.

<sup>4</sup> EconLit provides information as it gets it, and authors should be: a) very careful the way they provide their personal data at the time of publication and b) maintain their own standard representation – their brand image – all throughout their publishing career. As an illustration, here there are two names affiliated with the National Bank of Ukraine: "Petrik Alexander" and "Petryk, Oleksandr Ivanovych". In fact, and after direct confirmation from the author, they should be viewed as a same person and the number of individual authors comes up to be 33 and not 34.

<sup>5</sup> For the purpose of this analysis, all articles from authors affiliated with an institution located in Ukraine at the time of publication are assigned to the group of Ukrainian authors.

<sup>6</sup> Journal articles present in the S.S.C.I. database are used to reference citations to other articles and reflect, thereby, the importance of past publications to the progression of the research process.

<sup>7</sup> They include journals like: *Eastern European Economics*; *Russian and East-European Finance and Trade*; *Ukrainian Economic Review*.

<sup>8</sup> The other group refers to: *Emerging Markets Review*; *Journal of Emerging Markets*; *Post-Soviet Affairs*; *Post-Communist Economies*; *Post-Soviet Geography and Economics*; *Problems of Economic Transition*.

<sup>9</sup> This type of multiple authorship has become more frequent in western and american academic publications in social sciences.

<sup>10</sup> Reference to political situation of individuals in general is made as of the time of writing (2007) and not with respect to specific nomination during the 1969-2005 period of observation.

<sup>11</sup> It includes the following sub-categories with corresponding entries: P210 (53); P240 (47); P310 (50); P330 (56).

<sup>12</sup> With a relatively limited number of articles (338) generating a total of 1028 codes, it is understandable that all topics could not have been treated. However, the potential of article publication for aspiring authors remains.