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Searching for a Scholarly Visibility: The Case of Ukraine

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to position the place of economics in Ukraine and its scholarly visibility at the international level. Using the EconLit database, 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: N.I.S.; Ukraine; EconLit; S.S.C.I.; Scientific production

Jel Classification Codes: A140; P210

Introduction

For the past few decades, the analysis of scientific production of economists has met an ever growing popularity in the profession (see Liebowitz and Palmer, 1984; Portes, 1987; Frey and Eichenberger, 1993; Laband and Piette, 1994; Goodwin and Sauer, 1995; Hodgson and Rothman, 1999; Mirucki, 2000; Ellison, 2002; Baser and Pema, 2003; 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, the lambda 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.

Presence of Ukraine in Academic Economic Literature¹ 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.

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.

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 1992-2002 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.

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).

¹ 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 research satisfying scholarly standards.

Recent versions of the EconLit CD ROM provide the following information on the document type (DT) ventilation for the 1992-2002 period.

Table 1: Distribution of publications by type of document: 1992-2002

| Type of document | Total | % | UA | %UA | %UA / % |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Journal article | 199 738 | 54.3 | 194 | 39.3 | 0.7 |
| Book | 19 425 | 5.3 | 85 | 17.2 | 3.3 |
| Collective volume article | 109 395 | 29.8 | 180 | 36.4 | 1.2 |
| Dissertation | 10 502 | 2.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Working paper | 28 654 | 7.8 | 35 | 7.1 | 0.9 |
| Total: | 367 714 | 100 | 494 | 100 | 1 |

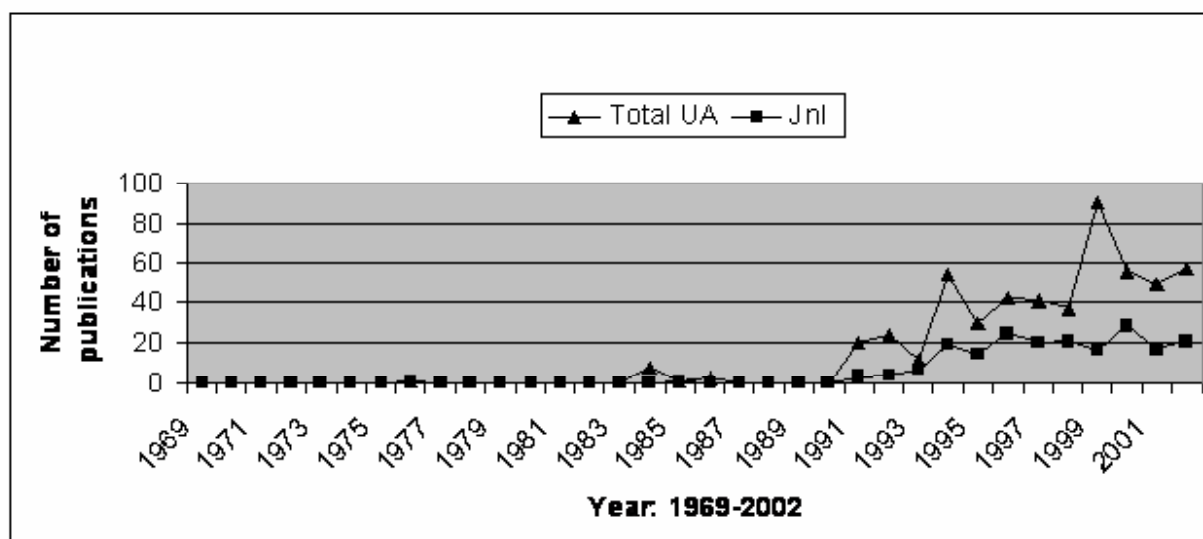
In Table 1, the Total EconLit figures in column (1) are confronted with the Number of documents related to Ukraine in column (3) in order to obtain the relative ratio between the two groups indicated in column (5).

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 367 714 documents present in EconLit it shows that 19 425 of them are categorized as books, for a ratio of 5.3 %. Referring to Ukraine as the thematic term, the ratio becomes 17.2 % (85 out of 494), 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 (17.2 % by 5.3 %).

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*).

Graph 1 provides an overall view of all Ukraine-related publications (Total UA) and journal articles (Jnl) included in the EconLit database during the 1969-2002 period.

Graph 1: Publications related to Ukraine

If one should refer to the 1991 year of independence of Ukraine, the production until that date is clearly almost inexistent for the first 23 years². So, both for historical and pragmatic reasons, the

² EconLit indicates only two journal articles by foreign authors for the 1969-90 period and three in 1991.

selected sample will begin with 1992 and end with 2002 the last complete year of data available now in EconLit³, giving about a decade of observations (11 years) to perform the proposed analysis.

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 articles related to the Ukraine thematic during the 1992-2002 period, there are 71 different journal titles included in EconLit and 26 of them are also included in the S.S.C.I. database (Social Science Citation Index), which computes journal citations.

A total of 41 Ukrainian contributions, made up of 33 individuals⁴, corresponds to the production of 39 journal articles (see Annex 1: data comes directly from EconLit, such as entered by authors at time of publication, with possibly some russification of names or cities).

For these Ukrainian contributors, Table 2 indicates that there is a total of 13 different journal titles present in EconLit and that the first group of 5 are also journals included in the S.S.C.I. database⁵.

Column 1 shows the number of articles related to the Ukrainian thematic authored by Ukrainian for each journal title, while total articles (Ukrainian and/or others) are indicated in column 2. Specific Ukrainian contributors are named at the level of the journal title (column 3), with the number of multiple interventions, whenever applicable.

Noticeably, among the 8 Ukrainian authors with 9 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 32 interventions are listed in the second group of 25 different authors, knowing that Pynzenyk is computed in both groups and that Alexander Petrik corresponds to Oleksandr Petryk.

The majority of the titles suggests, in each group, a vocation for publishing papers with East-European contents⁶ or an orientation towards socialists systems and transitional economies⁷ (20 out of 29 entries in the S.S.C.I. group and 55 out of 63 in the standard EconLit group) with a total of 9 out of 14 different journal titles.

³ Using the 03/2005 version of the EconLit database, inclusion of all records is normally ensured for 2003 for american journals and 2002 for other countries. Still, updates may happen occasionally at later dates for journals and even much later for other type of publications.

⁴ 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. Here there are two names affiliated with the National Bank of Ukraine: "Petrik Alexander" and "Petryk, Oleksandr Ivanovych". In fact, they should be viewed as a same person and the number of individual authors comes up to be 33 and not 34.

⁵ 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.

⁶ They include journals like: *Eastern European Economics*; *Russian and East-European Finance and Trade*; *Ukrainian Economic Review*.

⁷ 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*.

Table 2: Contributions of Ukrainian authors by journal group

| Group 1. Journals included in EconLit and S.S.C.I. | | |
|---|----|---|
| 3 | 8 | <i>Eastern European Economics</i> : Teriokhin; Yekhanurov; Malysh |
| 2 | 8 | <i>Economic Policy: A European Forum</i> : Pynzenyk; Lanoviy |
| 2 | 10 | <i>Post-Soviet Affairs</i> : Khmelko (2) |
| 1 | 1 | <i>Brookings Papers on Economic Activity</i> : Korobov |
| 1 | 2 | <i>Post-Communist Economies</i> : Dodonov |
| Group 2. Journals included in EconLit | | |
| 10 | 14 | <i>Russian and East-European Finance and Trade</i> : Petryk (3); Mortikov (2); Bolharyn; Oksymets; Pynzenyk; Shpek; Yushchenko |
| 7 | 29 | <i>Ukrainian Economic Review</i> : Popovkin; Pyrozhhkov; Starostyna; Lazarenko; Shevchuk; Yastremsky; Ustenko |
| 5 | 5 | <i>International Regional Science Review</i> : Popov (2); Chumachenko; Doroguntsov; Onishchenko |
| 5 | 9 | <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> : Lukinov; Mamutov; Burakovsky; Petrik; Boldakov |
| 1 | 1 | <i>Atlantic Economic Journal</i> : Akimova |
| 1 | 1 | <i>Emerging Markets Review</i> : Mertens |
| 1 | 1 | <i>Journal of Emerging Markets</i> : Voronova |
| 1 | 1 | <i>Post-Soviet Geography and Economics</i> : Pugachov |
| 1 | 2 | <i>Public Budgeting and Finance</i> : Slukhai |

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 detailed list of the 71 journal titles is included in the Annex 2. It contains, in the 26 S.S.C.I.-type journals, two top-10 level journals: the *European Economic Review* and the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*.

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 278 contributions in 194 journal articles, the general collaboration profile for all authors is established as follows:

- 18 articles with 4 or more authors (10 %)
- 16 articles with 3 authors (8 %)
- 53 articles with 2 authors (27 %)
- 107 articles with 1 author (55 %)

Among the 41 Ukrainian contributions, only two articles are written each by two Ukrainian authors from the same institution, giving a total of 39 journal articles written by 33 individuals from Ukraine.

Collaboration of 19 Ukrainian contributors with 19 non-resident (8 in a trio and 11 in a duo) are established with participations from USA (11), Russia (4), Canada (2), UK (1) and Germany (1).

Out of an overall total of 60 collaborations, only 56 of them are strictly between Ukrainian and foreign researchers. That amounts to 30 individuals from Ukraine co-writing with 15 non-resident researchers from USA (8), Russia (3), Canada (2), UK (1) and Germany (1.) Overall, comes out a predominance of collaborations from North America (10), with Western European countries coming last (2)

For Ukrainian authors, the collaborations by type of article are as follows:

- 1 article with 4 or more authors (3 %)

- 4 articles with 3 authors (10 %)
- 13 articles with 2 authors (33 %)
- 21 articles with 1 author (54 %)

Overall, the differences between the two groups are not very serious, except for the last category of "4 or more authors", with a lower frequency in the group of Ukrainian authors⁸. Already now, almost half 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.

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 194 journal articles, there was 41 participations by Ukrainian authors in the publication of 39 journal articles (20 %). The location of these contributions is very centralized in Kiev (34 for 28 individuals) while regional participations are present in the East (4 for 3 persons) and limited to a single entry each for Kherson and Lviv. This non-diversified pattern of scientific production in economics seems to be the heritage of a traditionally centralized political system of recent past.

Power and influence can also be reflected by the gender composition of performing groups. There are only 4 women among the 33 authors and their global profile is in line with the rest of the Ukrainian group: publication in the S.S.C.I. group (1 out of 4); centralized geographical location (3 out of 4); academic affiliation (3 out of 4); a more pronounced tendency for collaboration (3 out of 4), but not in USA or Russia (2 in Canada and 1 in Germany).

As pioneers in their genre, they certainly deserve to be named individually: Irina Akimova (Kharkiv State Polytechnical U.); Nadia Malysh (Office of the President of Ukraine); Alla Starostyna (Kiev Polytechnical Institute); Alla Voronova (International Management Institute, Kiev).

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 (27) rather than the governmental (16) 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 officials⁹ like Volodymyr Lanoviy (1994), Viktor Pynzenyk (1994 and 2000), Roman Shpek (2000), Serhyi Teriokhin (2000), the Prime Minister Yuri Yekhanurov (2000) and the President of Ukraine, 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.

⁸ This type of multiple authorship has become more frequent in western and american academic publications in social sciences.

⁹ Reference to political situation of individuals in general is made as of the time of writing (2006) and not with respect to specific nomination during the 1992-2002 period of observation.

The general thematic pattern of documents included in EconLit (Table 3) 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 (1991-2001) 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 3 indicates that in 16 codes out of 19, 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 8 codes (B, C, D, G, I, K, M, N).

The codes "E" for "macroeconomics and monetary economics" (index value of 1.2) and especially "P" for "Economic Systems" (index value of 10.7) are the leading topics for all Ukraine-related articles.

Table 3: Distribution of J.E.L. codes

| Code | Number | % | UA | % UA | Index | Subject Code Descriptor |
|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|--|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | |
| A | 8 024 | 1,6 | 8 | 1,6 | 1,0 | General Economics and Teaching |
| B | 13 567 | 2,8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Schools of Thought and Methodology |
| C | 19 110 | 3,9 | 1 | 0,2 | 0,1 | Mathematical and Quantitative Methods |
| D | 47 913 | 9,8 | 18 | 3,6 | 0,4 | Microeconomics |
| E | 38 707 | 7,9 | 46 | 9,3 | 1,2 | Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics |
| F | 46 571 | 9,5 | 30 | 6,1 | 0,6 | International Economics |
| G | 34 865 | 7,1 | 11 | 2,2 | 0,3 | Financial Economics |
| H | 23 204 | 4,7 | 19 | 3,8 | 0,8 | Public Economics |
| I | 19 084 | 3,9 | 8 | 1,6 | 0,4 | Health, Education and Welfare |
| J | 39 487 | 8,0 | 23 | 4,7 | 0,6 | Labor and Demographic Economics |
| K | 8 284 | 1,7 | 3 | 0,6 | 0,4 | Law and Economics |
| L | 38 586 | 7,9 | 24 | 4,9 | 0,6 | Industrial Organization |
| M | 13 497 | 2,8 | 4 | 0,8 | 0,3 | Business Administration; Marketing; Accounting |
| N | 12 926 | 2,6 | 2 | 0,4 | 0,2 | Economic History |
| O | 54 437 | 11,1 | 34 | 6,9 | 0,6 | Economic Development; Technol. Change; Growth |
| P | 20 362 | 4,2 | 220 | 44,5 | 10,6 | Economic systems |
| Q | 31 180 | 6,4 | 30 | 6,1 | 0,9 | Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics |
| R | 18 432 | 3,8 | 12 | 2,4 | 0,6 | Urban, Rural and Regional Economics |
| Z | 1 382 | 0,3 | 1 | 0,2 | 0,7 | Cultural Economics and Other Topics |
| Total: | 489 618 | 100 | 494 | 100 | 1 | |

Overwhelmingly, the "P" general category ¹⁰ has been used by a large number of articles, recalling that several codes may be included in each of them. Details are provided in the Annex 3.

Out of a total of 494 codes 220 of them (45 %) selected by the authors are concerned by the "P" code and the 6 first entries, dealing with "Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies", cover 33 % of all the themes. They refer to the general themes of "Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies": planning, coordination and reform; public firms; overall performance; growth; factor and product markets; foreign trade and investment.

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.

¹⁰ It includes the following main sub-categories with corresponding entries: P210 (43); P310 (34); P270 (28); P240 (22); P230 (19) and P330 (19).

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 worse¹¹, 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 1992-2002 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.

¹¹ With a relatively modest number of articles (194) generating a total of 494 codes, it is understandable that all topics could not have been treated. However, the potential of article publication for aspiring authors remains.

Annex 1: Authors from Ukraine with journal articles in EconLit: 1992/2002
(data from EconLit, such as entered by authors at time of publication, with possible russification)

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Akimova, Irina; Schwodiauer, Gerhard | Kharkov State Polytechnic U; Otto von Guericke U | <i>Atlantic Economic Journal</i> , March 2000; 28 (1): 48-59 |
| Boldakov, Viktor | National Bank of Ukraine | <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> , March 1996; 38 (11): 6-15 |
| Bolharyn, Ihor Viktorovych; Banaian, King | National Bank of Ukraine; National Bank of Ukraine and St Cloud U | <i>Russian and East-European Finance and Trade</i> , May June 1998; 34 (3): 45-55 |
| Burakovsky, Igor V | Kiev-Mohyla Academy National U | <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> , January 1998; 40 (9): 35-55 |
| Chumachenko, Nikolai G. | Ukrainian Academy of Sciences | <i>International Regional Science Review</i> , 15 (3), 1993, pages 235-46. |
| Dodonov, Boris, et al. | Institute of Econ Research and Policy Consulting, Kyiv | <i>Post-Communist Economies</i> , June 2002; 14 (2): 149-67 |
| Doroguntsov, Sergey I; Onishchenko, Vladimir F. | Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (<i>missing</i>) | <i>International Regional Science Review</i> , 15 (3), 1993, pages 247-55. |
| Hinich, Melvin J; Khmelko, Valeri; Ordeshook, Peter C | U TX; International Institute of Sociology, Kiev-Mohyla Academy; CA Institute of Technology | <i>Post-Soviet Affairs</i> , April June 1999; 15 (2): 149-85 |
| Hinich, Melvin J; Khmelko, Valeri; Ordeshook, Peter C | U TX; International Institute of Sociology, Kiev-Mohyla U; CIT | <i>Post-Soviet Affairs</i> , July Sept. 2002; 18 (3): 250-69 |
| Johnson, Simon; Kaufmann, Daniel; Ustenko, Oleg | Duke U; World Bank; Kiev State Econ U | <i>Ukrainian Economic Review</i> , 1996; 2 (3): 112-16 |
| Lanoviy, Volodymyr | Center for Market Reforms, Kiev | <i>Economic Policy: A European Forum</i> , Suppl. December 1994; 9 (19): 191-95 |
| Lazarenko, Volodymyr; Zvihlianych, Volodymyr | Kharkiv State U; George Washington U | <i>Ukrainian Economic Review</i> , 1996; 2 (3): 42-52 |
| Lukinov, I | Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences | <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> , August 1996; 39 (4): 5-12 |
| Malysh, Nadia | Office of the President of the Ukraine | <i>Eastern European Economics</i> , March April 2000; 38 (2): 18-23 |
| Mamutov, V K | Inst of Econ Legal Research, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences | <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> , January 1995; 37 (9): 57-70 |
| Mertens, Alexander; Urga, Giovanni | National U Kyiv-Mohyla Academy and Kyiv Taras Shevchenko U; City U London | <i>Emerging Markets Review</i> , September 2001; 2 (3): 292-308 |
| Mortikov, Vitalii Vladimirovich; Volonkin, Vladimir Mikhailovich | E Ukrainian State U; Novgorod State U | <i>Russian and East-European Finance and Trade</i> , March April 1999; 35 (2): 31-41 |
| Mortikov, Vitalii Vladimirovich; Volonkin, Vladimir Mikhailovich | E Ukrainian State U; Novgorod State U | <i>Russian and East-European Finance and Trade</i> , March-April 1999; 35 (2): 8392 |
| Oksymets, Valeriy Illich | National Bank of Ukraine | <i>Russian and East-European Finance and Trade</i> , May-June 1998; 34 (3): 37-44 |
| Petrik, Alexander (<i>misspelled</i>) | National Bank of Ukraine | <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> , March 1996; 38 (11): 16-23 |
| Petryk, Oleksandr Ivanovych | National Bank of Ukraine | <i>Russian and East-European Finance and Trade</i> , May-June 1998; 34 (3): 56-59 |
| Petryk, Oleksandr Ivanovych | National Bank of Ukraine | <i>Russian and East-European Finance and Trade</i> , May-June 1998; 34 (3): 20-36 |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Petryk, Oleksandr Ivanovych; Banaian, King | National Bank of Ukraine; National Bank of Ukraine and St Cloud U | <i>Russian and East-European Finance and Trade,</i> May-June 1998; 34 (3): 7-19 |
| Popov, Mikhail I. | Ukrainian Academy of Sciences | <i>International Regional Science Review,</i> 15 (3), 1993, pages 281-89. |
| Popov, Mikhail I.; Trumbull, William N. | Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; WV U | International Regional Science Review, 15 (3), 1993, pages 225-27. |
| Pugachov, Mykola; Van Atta, Don | Institute of Policy Reform U IL | Post-Soviet Geography and Economics, Oct-Nov. 2000; 41 (7): 527-40 |
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Annex 2: Ukraine-related journals included in EconLit and in the S.S.C.I.
Group 1. Journals included in EconLit and in the S.S.C.I.

| UA | Nbr | Journal title | UA | Nbr | Journal title |
|----|-----|---|----|-----|--|
| | 3 | <i>American Journal of Agricultural Economics</i> | | 3 | <i>Journal of Economic Education</i> |
| 1 | 1 | <i>Brookings Papers on Economic Activity</i> | | 1 | <i>Journal of Economic Psychology</i> |
| 3 | 8 | <i>Eastern European Economics</i> | | 1 | <i>Journal of Policy Modeling</i> |
| 2 | 8 | <i>Economic Policy: A European Forum</i> | | 1 | <i>Journal of Public Economics</i> |
| | 1 | <i>Economics Letters</i> | | 1 | <i>Journal of the Japanese and International Economies</i> |
| | 8 | <i>Economics of Transition</i> | 1 | 2 | <i>Post-Communist Economies</i> |
| 2 | | <i>Environmental and Resource Economics</i> | 2 | 10 | <i>Post-Soviet Affairs</i> |
| 2 | | <i>Eurasian Geography and Economics</i> | | 1 | <i>Quarterly Journal of Economics</i> |
| 3 | | <i>European Economic Review</i> | | 1 | <i>Review of Income and Wealth</i> |
| 1 | | <i>Hitotsubashi Journal of Economics</i> | | 1 | <i>Revue d'Etudes Comparatives Est-Ouest</i> |
| 1 | | <i>IMF Staff Papers</i> | | 1 | <i>Small Business Economics</i> |
| 2 | | <i>Journal of Comparative Economics</i> | | 1 | <i>World Development</i> |
| 2 | | <i>Journal of Development Studies</i> | | 1 | <i>World Economy</i> |

Group 2. Journals included in EconLit

| UA | Nbr | Journal title | UA | Nbr | Journal title |
|----|-----|--|----|-----|---|
| | 1 | <i>Annals of the American Academy of Polit. and Social Science</i> | 5 | 5 | <i>International Regional Science Review</i> |
| 1 | 1 | <i>Antitrust Bulletin</i> | | 1 | <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i> |
| | 1 | <i>Atlantic Economic Journal</i> | | 1 | <i>Journal of East and West Studies</i> |
| | 1 | <i>Central European Journal for Operations Research</i> | | 3 | <i>Journal of East-West Business</i> |
| | 1 | <i>Challenge</i> | 1 | 1 | <i>Journal of Emerging Markets</i> |
| | 5 | <i>Communist Economies and Economic Transformation</i> | | 1 | <i>Journal of International Business Studies</i> |
| | 4 | <i>Comparative Economic Studies</i> | | 1 | <i>Journal of Socio-Economics</i> |
| | 1 | <i>Development and Change</i> | | 1 | <i>Journal of World Business</i> |
| | 1 | <i>East-West Journal of Economics and Business</i> | | 1 | <i>Konjunkturpolitik</i> |
| | 1 | <i>Economia Internazionale</i> | | 1 | <i>Labour</i> |
| | 1 | <i>Economic Review (Keizai Kenkyu)</i> | | 1 | <i>MOCT-MOST: Economic Policy in Transitional Economies</i> |
| | 3 | <i>Economic Systems</i> | | 1 | <i>Momento Economico</i> |
| 1 | 1 | <i>Economies et Sociétés</i> | | 1 | <i>Pacific and Asian Journal of Energy</i> |
| | 1 | <i>Emerging Markets Review</i> | | 1 | <i>Population Studies</i> |
| | 1 | <i>Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy</i> | | 16 | <i>Post-Soviet Geography and Economics</i> |
| | 1 | <i>European Journal of Development Research</i> | 5 | 9 | <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> |
| | 1 | <i>European Journal of International Relations</i> | 1 | 2 | <i>Public Budgeting and Finance</i> |
| | 1 | <i>Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland Economic Review</i> | | 1 | <i>Regional Studies</i> |
| | 1 | <i>Finance and Development</i> | | 1 | <i>Resources Policy</i> |
| | 1 | <i>Industrial and Labor Relations Review</i> | | 1 | <i>Risk Decision and Policy</i> |
| | 1 | <i>International Journal of Urban and Regional Research</i> | 10 | 14 | <i>Russian and East European Finance and Trade</i> |
| | 2 | <i>International Labour Review</i> | 8 | 30 | <i>Ukrainian Economic Review</i> |
| | 1 | <i>International Monetary Fund Staff Papers</i> | | | |

Annex 3: J.E.L. Descriptors codes ranked by frequency

| * | Subject code description |
|----|--|
| 43 | Transitional Economies; Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies Planning, Coordination, and Reform (P210) |
| 34 | Privatization; Privatizing; Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions (P310) |
| 28 | Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies Performance and Prospects (includes Spatial) (P270) |
| 22 | Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation (P240) |
| 19 | Inflation; Wage; Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies Factor and Product Markets (Labor; Capital) (P230) |
| 19 | Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions International Linkages (P330) |
| 12 | Price Level; Inflation; Deflation (E310) |
| 11 | Boundaries of Public and Private Enterprise; Privatization; Contracting Out (L330) |
| 10 | Socialist Institutions Finance (P340) |
| 8 | Monetary Policy (Targets, Instruments, and Effects) (E520) |
| 8 | Exchange Rates; Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies Prices (P220) |
| 7 | Housing; Real Estate; Residential; Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies Urban, Rural, & Regional Econ; Housing; Transportation (P250) |
| 7 | Political Economy of Socialism (P260) |
| 7 | Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions Public Finance (P350) |
| 6 | Country and Industry Studies of Trade (F140) |
| 6 | Exchange Rates; Stabilization; Foreign Exchange (Exchange Rates; Intervention; Foreign Exchange Reserves) (F310) |
| 6 | Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements (O170) |
| 5 | Economic Models of Political Processes Rent seeking, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior (D720) |
| 5 | Banks; Other Depository Institutions; Mortgages (G210) |
| 5 | Budget; Expenditure; Households; Income; Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions Household Behavior (P360) |
| 5 | Energy Demand and Supply (Q410) |
| 4 | Demand for Money (E410) |
| 4 | Currency; Dual Currency; Monetary; Monetary Standards and Regimes; Government and the Monetary System (E420) |
| 4 | General Outlook and Conditions (E660) |
| 4 | Multinational Firms; International Business (International Competitiveness) (F230) |
| 4 | Economics of Gender (J160) |
| 4 | Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials by Skill, Training, Occupation, etc (industry, schooling, experience, tenure, cohort, etc) (J310) |
| 4 | Unemployment Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search (J640) |
| 4 | Entrepreneurship (New Firms; Startups) (M130) |
| 4 | Economic Development: Human Resources; Income Distribution; Migration (nutrition, health, education, fertility, household labor) (O150) |
| 3 | Inflation; Transitional Economies; Macroeconomic Aspects of Fiscal Policy; Public Expenditures, Investment, and Finance; Taxation (E620) |
| 3 | Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary or Stabilization Policy (E630) |
| 3 | Economic Integration (F150) |
| 3 | International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions (F330) |
| 3 | International Lending and Debt Problems (F340) |
| 3 | Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance (G340) |
| 3 | Pension; Social Security and Public Pensions (H550) |
| 3 | Demographic Trends and Forecasts; General Migration (J110) |
| 3 | Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development (includes macro models and analyses of patterns and determinants of development) (O110) |
| 3 | Economic Development Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment (Financial Intermediation) (O160) |
| 3 | Economic Development Regional, Urban, and Rural Analyses (O180) |
| 3 | Economywide Country Studies Europe (O520) |
| 3 | Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets (Q120) |
| 3 | Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation (Q150) |
| 3 | Renewable Resources and Conservation; Environmental Management Water; Air (Q250) |
| 3 | Energy and the Macroeconomy (Q430) |
| 3 | Energy Government Policy (Q480) |
| 3 | General Spatial Economics Analysis of Growth, Development, and Changes (R110) |
| 3 | Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population (R230) |
| 2 | = 20 remaining descriptors with 2 occurrences |
| 1 | = 69 remaining descriptors with 1 occurrence |

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