Ranking authors and institutions by publications in regional science journals: 2010-2014

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14 July 2015

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Abstract

In this paper, authors and institutions are ranked based on the number of publications in ten core regional science journals during the period 2010-2014. Alternative rankings are constructed by considering only publications in the top four of the ten journals and also by adjusting for journal impact factors. Two impact factors are calculated for each journal based first on citations by the other nine core regional science journals and then by all journals in the database Scopus. Discussion is included regarding the patterns and consistency of the rankings across alternative criteria. Comparisons also are made to previous regional science publication rankings of authors and institutions.

1. INTRODUCTION

Regional science publications are produced by individuals employed in a wide variety of institutions, ranging from academic departments – such as economics, geography, agricultural/applied economics, planning, public policy and rural sociology – to central banks, institutes and centers. As noted by Isserman (1993, p. 27), rather than existing as a discipline or as departments in universities, regional science represents a "shared subject interest" by those from varied backgrounds. The diversity of academic fields and institutions contributing to the regional science literature led Isserman (1993) to consider whether regional science was lost in academic space.

The analysis by Isserman (1993, pp. 10-11) found that in 1988 and 1989, economics accounted for well over one-half of the articles published in seven journals containing regional science in the title plus *The Review of Regional Studies*, followed next by geography at twelve percent, and then urban studies and planning at nine percent. Economists accounted for seventy and seventy-nine percent, respectively, of the articles published in the *Journal of Regional Science* and *Regional Science and Urban Economics*. Less than thirty percent of articles in *Papers of the Regional Science Association*, however, were published by economists. Geographers were responsible for about one-third of the articles published in *International Regional Science Review* and *Papers of the Regional Science Association*, but only accounted for two to three percent of articles published in the *Journal of Regional Science* and *The Review of Regional Studies*.

With few exceptions, regional science journals and regional scientists are compared to other journals and researchers within traditional academic disciplines, such as in *Journal Citation Reports* or studies of discipline publication patterns (e.g., Kodrzycki and Yu, 2005;

Coomes et al., 2013), not to journals and researchers solely within regional science. In the widely used rankings from Research in Economic Papers (RePEc), regional scientists must rely on rankings for Economic Geography or Urban & Real Estate Economics. The few existing rankings for regional science with coverage of more than one journal are outdated, ending with the 1990s.

Kau and Johnson (1983, Table 3) ranked academic institutions based on the number of standardized pages published in five regional science journals from 1965-1980: *Journal of Regional Science*, *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, *Annals of Regional Science*, *The Review of Regional Studies* and *International Regional Science Review*. Using the Web of Science, Rey and Anselin (2000) examined authorship, content and citations of articles published in five core regional science journals over the period 1990 to 1999; the journals used were those of Kau and Johnson (1983) with the exception that *Papers in Regional Science* was included instead of *The Review of Regional Studies*. Suriñach et al. (2002) assessed the most productive researchers, institutions and countries based on publications in nine "top international" regional and urban economics journals for the 1990s. The journals included the five examined in Rey and Anselin (2000) plus *Regional Studies*, *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, *Urban Studies* and the *Journal of Urban Economics*. Isserman (2004) examined citation patterns for articles published in the thirteen journals that either had regional science in their titles or in the names of their sponsoring organizations, for the last half of the twentieth century. [1]

Therefore, in an update to the above-mentioned studies of regional science publication patterns, we examine recent authorship and institution publication patterns in ten core regional

[1] The journals examined in Isserman (2004) that were not included in the other rankings studies are: *Revue d'Economie R´egionale et Urbaine*, *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy*, *Canadian Journal of Regional Science*, *Review of Urban and Regional Development Studies*, *Studies in Regional Science*, *(Northeast) Regional Science Review and Indian Journal of Regional Science*.

science journals. The journals chosen have been in existence for more than a decade, are closely connected through citations, are ranked highly, and most have been included in previous regional science rankings. We present U.S. and worldwide rankings of both authors and institutions based on the number of articles published in the ten core journals during the period 2010-2014. Alternative rankings are constructed that adjust for impact factors and whether the articles appeared in what we consider to be the top four of the core journals. Because high quality regional science research can be published in highly-ranked discipline journals outside the regional science core, our rankings should be interpreted as representation in the core regional science journals, not as overall scholarly academic discipline productivity, which can be found elsewhere.

In the next section, we discuss our approach to assessing publication presence in the regional science literature. Section 3 then presents and discusses the rankings of researchers and institutions. We compare rankings by alternative methods and also compare them to previous regional science publication rankings. Section 4 concludes the paper.

2. EMPIRICAL APPROACH

We first define a set of ten core journals in the regional science field. We choose the journals based on whether they contain regional in the title or are a long-standing economic geography or urban economics journal that extensively cites regional science journals according to *Journal Citations Reports* (JCR) through 2013 and on the journal rankings provided by Research Papers in Economics (RePEc).[2] The journals used include: *Annals of Regional Science*, *Growth and Change*, *International Regional Science Review*, *Journal of Economic Geography*, *Journal of Regional Science*, *Journal of Urban Economics*, *Papers in Regional Science*, *Regional Science and Urban Economics, Regional Studies* and *The Review of Regional Studies*.

[2] The data used from Journal Citations Reports and RePEc were last obtained on May 5, 2015.

All but *Growth and Change* and the *Journal of Economic Geography* have been included in previous regional science publication rankings.

We use four as the number of top citing core regional science journals (among the top eighteen citing JCR journals, not including the journal itself) through 2013 as a cutoff for inclusion in the list of ten journals. Top citing core regional science journals for the *Journal of Economic Geography* through 2013 included, in order of importance: *Regional Studies, Annals of Regional Science*, *Growth and Change*, *Journal of Regional Science*, and *Regional Science and Urban Economics*. For *Growth and Change*, top citing journals included, in order of importance: *Journal of Regional Science*, *Regional Studies*, *Annals of Regional Science* and *International Regional Science Review*. For comparison, the number of top citing core journals for the remaining JCR journals on the list of ten ranged from five (*Regional Studies*) to eight (*Journal of Regional Science*, and *Regional Science and Urban Economics*).

Economic Geography has a sufficiently high RePEc factor to be included but of the top eighteen other journals that cited articles published in the journal over the years in the database through 2013, only *Regional Studies* and *Journal of Economic Geography* appeared on the list; whereas, *Urban Studies* has both a lower RePEc impact factor than any of the other journals on our list and there are only three top citing core regional science journals (*Regional Studies*, *Journal of Economic Geography*, *Journal of Urban Economics*). The same is true for the journal *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, which was only highly cited by *Regional Studies* and the *Journal of Urban Economics*.[3]

[3] Although *Urban Studies* and *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* have Social Science Citations Index impact factors comparable to the included journals, the lack of citation connectedness to core regional science journals alone justifies their exclusion. *European Planning Studies* and *Environment and Planning A* both have much lower RePEc impact factors and a lack of citation connectedness. *Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society* has a sufficiently high RePEc factor but only two journals from our list of ten journals are among the top citing journals (*Regional Studies* and the *Journal of Economic Geography*), and the journal has only been in

Our baseline rankings treat all ten journals equally, but it is also of interest to compute rankings that give a different weight to each of the journals. One approach is to focus just on the very top journals in the field. We define a set of Top 4 journals to include *Journal of Economic Geography*, *Journal of Regional Science*, *Journal of Urban Economics*, and *Regional Science and Urban Economics*. These journals are defined as the Top 4 based on RePEc simple impact factors and a general perception among regional scientists that separates these four from the others. *Journal of Regional Science* and *Regional Science and Urban Economics* also appeared in all three studies of regional science publication patterns discussed above, while as shown below, not only do *Journal of Urban Economics* and the *Journal of Economic Geography* have the two highest RePEc impact factors, they have the two highest overall impact factors in our analysis.[4]

We also compute rankings that weight journals differentially based on year 2013 five-year impact factors using Scopus. Scopus is chosen because it has more comprehensive coverage of journal titles than the Social Science Citations Index and because we can compute specialized impact factors for our analysis.[5] Excluding self-citations, both aggregate impact factors and regional impact factors are computed. The aggregate impact factors include citations from all other journals indexed in Scopus. The regional impact factors include only citations from the nine other journals among the ten regional science journals studied in this paper.[6] Impact factors

existence since 2007. *Spatial Economic Analysis* has only been in existence since 2006, and first published four issues in a year during 2009, and so was not included in the analysis.

[4] These four journals also have the highest reported Article Influence Scores in *Journal Citation Reports* for 2013. In addition, *Journal of Regional Science* and *Regional Science and Urban Economics* appear in the top four most important journals in regional science based on an online survey of members of the European Regional Science Association and attendees at its congresses (Maier, 2007).

[5] See http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/scopus/content-overview

[6] It would not be possible for us to compute regional impact factors using RePEc. Computing the impact factors based on Scopus data is a time-consuming task, especially for the regional impact factors. It would not have been practical to choose a set of journals based on the regional impact factors, and then compute iterative regional impact factors. Thus, we use RePEc to help define the list of journals, and Scopus to weight the journals based on impact.

are computed based on the number of citations from articles published in year 2013 that cite papers published in 2008-2012. We divide the number of such citations received by each journal in 2013 by the number of articles published in that journal in 2008-2012. We then normalize both the aggregate and regional impact factors to have a mean of one in order to facilitate comparisons across the multiple rankings that we compute.

The impact factors for the ten core journals are shown in Table 1. As shown in the fourth column, the journal with the highest overall ranking is the *Journal of Economic Geography*, closely followed by the *Journal of Urban Economics*. The correlation coefficient between these overall impact factors (column 2) and the five-year impact factors from *Journal Citations Reports* (JCR) (not shown), excluding *The Review of Regional Studies* because of its absence in JCR, is 0.96. The rankings shift somewhat when only citations from the other nine journals are used in the calculation of the impact factors. The *Journal of Regional Science* becomes the highest-ranked journal, followed by the *Journal of Economic Geography*, then the *Journal of Urban Economics*. The largest improvement in ranking is for *The Review of Regional Studies* in moving from tenth to sixth place. *Regional Studies* drops the most in going from fourth to tenth place. The correlation between the regional and overall impact factors in columns (1) and (2) is 0.68.

2.1. Author Rankings

We first compute rankings for authors. We downloaded the full records from Scopus of all articles published in the ten core journals over the period 2010 to 2014.[7] We then use the reported author information to create records for each article-author combination for coauthored papers. We choose not to discount publications by the number of authors. First, it makes the

[7] A few of the journals had missing records in Scopus for the most recent issues at the time we collected the data. We, therefore, collected available data for these manually from journal websites and merged them with the Scopus data. At the time of the analysis, *The Review of Regional Studies* only included the first issue of 2014 online.

analysis and exposition much simpler. Second, our rankings focus on highly productive scholars, most of whom are senior researchers. Our perception is that the profession does not significantly discount coauthored publications for productive senior researchers, in part because they are expected to serve as mentors to graduate students and junior faculty. This likely involves senior researchers including more junior ones on their own projects, and we do not wish to discourage them from doing so by reporting rankings that punish them for sharing coauthorship. We also do not adjust for standardized page counts for simplicity.[8]

After constructing the universe of article-author combinations, we compute the number of articles that each author published in each of the ten core regional science journals, which we hereafter refer to as the 10 core regional science journals.[9] We compute four sets of author rankings. The first is the total number of articles published in the 10 core regional science journals. The second ranking uses the normalized regional impact factors to weight the journal publications. The third ranking is the total number of articles published in the top four of the core journals, referred to hereafter as Top 4. The fourth uses the normalized aggregate impact factors to weight the journal publications. For the weighted-rankings, the number of articles in each journal for each author is multiplied by the journal's normalized impact factor before summing publications for each author. Counts for the number of articles published in the 10 core or Top 4 regional science journals are integer values and subject to ties; for these we use the totals for the weighted regional impact factor counts to break ties.

[8] Journals have different requirements on article length, where coauthoring also may affect article length.
[9] Some authors had records under two or more variants of their name, e.g. by whether or not they included their middle initial. We scanned the data for such authors and made appropriate corrections when we could match an author to two or more name records with a high degree of confidence.

2.2. Institution Rankings

We construct institution rankings using the same basic procedure as used in the author rankings, i.e., by downloading full records and then computing totals by institution.[10] This was a time-intensive process because of small but meaningful differences in how authors report their affiliation. We also considered computing separate rankings by affiliations within universities (e.g. by departments, schools, research centers, etc.), but the Scopus data and differences in how affiliations are reported make this impractical. Thus, we report rankings for institutions as a whole.

We also report rankings based on the most recent institution reported for each author in our data. This measures the regional science productivity of each institution's current faculty and could be used by prospective graduate students in regional science in choosing their institution of study. Nevertheless, in results not shown we also computed rankings based on affiliation at the time of publication, and the two sets of rankings are highly correlated as one would expect given that most researchers do not move during a five-year period.

We construct four sets of institution rankings similar to the author rankings. The first is the total number of publications in the 10 core regional science journals, and the second is the total number of publications in the Top 4 journals. The third and fourth are based on computing weighted publication totals using the normalized aggregate and regional impact factors, respectively.

[10] Articles containing two or more coauthors from the same institution only count once for the institution. But if coauthors are at different institutions, the publication counts once for each institution. Furthermore, an author listing multiple affiliations on a single publication is only counted toward the first institution listed which is expected to be the primary affiliation.

3. REGIONAL SCIENCE RANKINGS

3.1 Author Rankings

Table 2 contains the 100 highest-ranked authors based on total publications in the 10 core regional science journals. The total number of articles published in the journals is presented in the second column, while the regional science journal-impact-factor-adjusted score is presented in the fourth column. The first and third columns contain the corresponding rankings. Ties in the number of articles published in ranking authors are broken by using the highest regional science journal-impact-factor-adjusted-score.

Over the period of 2010-2014, with twenty-two articles published in the ten 10 core regional science journals, Mark Partridge of Ohio State University is ranked number one. Rounding out the top five are Peter Nijkamp, Ron Boschma, Andrés Rodriguez-Pose and Yves Zenou. The next five in the rankings are Philip McCann, Dan Rickman, Bernard Fingleton, Rosina Moreno and J.N. van Ommeren. VU University Amsterdam has seven individuals in the top 100, which is followed by the University of Barcelona and the University of Groningen each with five, and the London School of Economics and Political Science with four. Arizona State University, Ohio State University and West Virginia University each have three.

The composition of the top five does not change after adjusting for journal regional impact factors, though Peter Nijkamp rises to the number one spot. Nine are in the top ten according to both rankings; Edward Glaeser rises from sixteenth to tenth in rank after adjusting for the regional science journal impact factors. The five improving the most in the ranking after adjustment for the journal regional impact factors are Nebahat Tokatli (43), Steven Brakman (36), David Neumark (36), Jan Rouwendal (32) and Gianmarco Ottaviano (31). Of those in the top twenty after adjusting for regional impact factors, those that move up the most are Harry

Garretsen (17), Michael Storper (15), Daniel McMillen (14), Ron Martin (9) and Takashi Tabuchi (7). The correlation of the two rankings equals 0.76.

Comparing the current top 100 in terms of the greatest number of publications in Table 2 with those listed in the earlier regional publication studies for the decade of the 1990s, Luc Anselin, Peter Nijkamp, Dan Rickman and Piet Rietveld appeared in all three previous rankings for regional economics/science articles (Isserman, 2004, Table 10; Rey and Anselin, 2000, Table 8; and Suriñach et al., 2002; Table 6). Ralph Malcolm Braid, Jan Brueckner, Harry Kelejian, James LeSage, Daniel McMillen and Phillip McCann each appeared in two of the previous regional economics/science rankings for the 1990s; Braid, Brueckner and McMillen appeared in all three rankings if publications in regional or urban economics journals are considered in Suriñach et al. (2002; Table 5). This suggests consistency of presence in the regional science and/or urban economics journals over at least two decades for these authors.[11]

Table 3 shows the ranking of the top fifty authors according to the number of articles published in the Top 4 journals. Three of the five top authors in the 10 core journals remain in the top five: Yves Zenou, Mark Partridge and Ron Boschma. Joining them in the top five are Bernard Fingleton and J.N. van Ommeren. Of those listed in the top fifty in Table 3, the largest improvement in rank, each improving by forty places or more occur for Nebahat Tokatli, Yi Deng, N. Edward Coulson and Stuart Gabriel. Of those in the top twenty in Table 3, the following authors move up the most number of spots when only considering the number of articles published in the Top 4 journals: Lung-Fei Lee (34), Ingrid Gould Ellen (23), Matthew Kahn (23), Daniel McMillen (23), Jan Brueckner (22) and Shawn Rohlins (22). The correlation

[11] Steven Deller, Mark Partridge and Dan Rickman were ranked highly for pages and articles published in *The Review of Regional Studies* from Volume 3, Number 1, through Volume 29, Number 2 (over a two decade period) (Durden and Knox, 2000).

of the ranking of those in the top fifty in Table 3 with their corresponding ranking in Table 2 is 0.65.

Table 4 shows the ranking of the top fifty authors after adjusting the 10 core total article count by Scopus total journal impact factors. Ron Boschma, Mark Partridge and Yves Zenou once again appear in the top five, matching their top five rankings in Tables 2 and 3. They are joined by Peter Nijkamp and Andrés Rodriguez-Pose, both of whom are in the top five in Table 2 for the number of articles published in the 10 core journals. Of those listed in the top fifty in Table 4, the largest improvement in rank, with each improving by thirty places or more occur for Nebahat Tokatli, William Kerr, Koen Frenken, Erik Verhoef and Jaison Abel. Of those in the top twenty authors in Table 4, in addition to Koen Frenken (40), Jan Brueckner (19), Harry Garretsen (14), Richard Florida (12) and Ronald Martin (10) move up the most spots relative to the Table 2 ranking. The correlation of the ranking of those in the top fifty in Table 4 with their corresponding ranking in Table 2 is 0.66, nearly identical to the correlation between the rankings for publications in the 10 core and Top 4 regional science journals.

3.2 Institution Rankings

Table 5 shows the ranking of the top 100 institutions by the total number of articles published in the 10 core regional science journals. Rankings also are shown in the table after adjusting the number of articles by the journal regional impact factors, which also are used to break ties in ranking institutions by the total number of articles published. VU University is ranked number one, followed by the University of Groningen, the London School of Economics and Political Science, Ohio State University and the University of Barcelona. Recall that VU University has seven individuals in the list of top 100 authors, followed by the University of Groningen and the University of Barcelona each with five, and the London School of Economics

and Political Science with four. Ohio State University achieves its institutional ranking with only three individuals in the top 100. All but the University of Barcelona remain in the top five after adjusting for journal regional impact factors, in which the University of Cambridge jumps from ranking ninth to fifth.

Universities comprise nearly all of the top 100 spots. The highest ranked institution outside of universities is the Bank of Italy (26), followed by the Institute for Employment Research in Nürnberg (35), World Bank (51), and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (66). Six of the top ten ranked institutions are located in Europe, with the Netherlands claiming the top two spots. The remaining four are located in North America. Ranked eleventh, the top Asian institution is National University of Singapore.

Notably, seven of the top twenty-five ranked universities based on regional science publications from 1965-1980 by Kau and Johnson (1983, Table 3) (*Journal of Regional Science*, *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, *Annals of Regional Science*, *The Review of Regional Studies* and *International Regional Science Review*) appear in the top twenty-five in Table 5 based on total number of articles in the 10 core regional science journals: Ohio State University, University of Toronto, University of California-Los Angeles, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, Cornell University, Harvard University and University of Pennsylvania.

Improvements in rank of thirty or more for institutions ranked in the top 100 from regional impact factor adjustment occur for Columbia University (39), New School for Social Research (32), Kent State University (32) and Osaka University (30). Of those ranked in the top twenty after adjusting for journal regional impact factors, Harvard University, University of Pennsylvania, University of California-Irvine and Stockholm University move up the most—each improving five spots in the rankings. University Cambridge moves up four spots and the

National University of Singapore moves up three spots. The correlation between the two sets of rankings is 0.83.

Table 6 contains the rankings for the top fifty universities according to the number of articles in the Top 4 regional science journals. Ties in the number of articles published are broken using journal regional impact factors. Three universities appear in the top five for the number of articles published both in the 10 core journals and the Top 4 journals, with VU University remaining number one; the other two universities are London School of Economics and Political Science and Ohio State University. These three are now joined by the National University of Singapore and the University of California-Los Angeles.

Institutions moving up the most, with each ranking improving over forty spots, in order are Columbia University, Kent State University, Michigan State University, New School for Social Research and Paris School of Economics. Among the top twenty institutions in Table 6, the University of British Columbia moves up the most spots in only counting articles in Top 4 journals, improving by sixteen spots. Georgia State University, Harvard University, Stockholm University, University of California-Irvine, University of California-Los Angeles, and the University of Pennsylvania followed next, with each moving up ten spots. The correlation between the institution rankings based on the number of articles in 10 core journals with those based on publications in Top 4 journals is 0.79.

Table 7 shows the ranking of the top fifty institutions after adjusting the number of 10 core journal publications by total journal impact factors. The first four most highly ranked institutions in Table 7 are the same as those in Table 5. The four are now joined by the University of Toronto in the fifth spot. The largest improvement in ranks among those in the top fifty in Table 7 occur for Columbia University (41), Federal Reserve Bank of New York (22),

Imperial College London (15), University of British Columbia (13) and World Bank (13). Of the institutions ranked in the top twenty in Table 7, Harvard University and the University of Pennsylvania move up the most in the rankings after adjusting for total impact factors, each moving up five spots; Utrecht University, Lund University, University of California-Irvine and Stockholm University each move up four spots. The rankings in Tables 5 and 7 are highly correlated (r=0.87).

For comparison to previous U.S. rankings, Table 8 shows the rankings for the top fifty U.S. institutions based on publications in the 10 core regional science journals. Only those ranked thirty-seventh and higher in Table 8 appear in the top one hundred institutions worldwide in Table 5. Because of the additional institutions that appear in the U.S. rankings, we provide the statistics for the total number of 10 core regional science articles published and the regional-impact-factor-adjusted-rankings.

The top five U.S. institutions, in order are, Ohio State University, West Virginia University, Arizona State University, University of California-Los Angeles and the University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign. These are followed in order by Oklahoma State University, Cornell University, Harvard University, University of Pennsylvania and the University of California-Irvine. Five of the top seven institutions are land grant universities, likely reflecting a match between faculty with an interest in regional policy issues that affect people's lives (Partridge, 2006) and the land grant mission.

Of the top twenty institutions in Table 8, Georgia State University, Harvard University, Oklahoma State University, Pennsylvania State University, Syracuse University, and the University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign appeared in the top twenty for publications in Journal of Economic Literature (JEL) category R (in over 254 economics journals) for the period 1985-

2004 among departments with doctoral economics programs (Grijalva and Nowell, 2008). Cornell University, Georgia State University, University of California-Irvine, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Southern California appeared in the top twenty rankings of Tschirhart (1989) for publications in the subject area of urban and regional economics as determined by the JEL entries between 1975 and 1984 in the 108 most-cited economics journals. The universities appearing in the current and earlier rankings then have had a long-standing presence in the regional science/urban economics literature that continues today.

4. Conclusion

We provide an updated and broad assessment of the representation of authors and their institutions in regional science journals. Rankings of individual authors and institutions are provided based on total publications in ten core regional science journals over the period of 2010-2014. We also provide rankings based on publications in the top four of the core journals. Additional rankings are provided based on alternatively adjusting for five-year regional science journal impact factors and total impact factors based on citations in Scopus. The rankings are highly correlated, particularly for institutions.

European researchers and institutions feature most prominently in the rankings, followed closely by those in North America, with Asia having a lesser presence. A number of the highly-ranked researchers appeared in earlier regional rankings, indicating a long-term presence in the regional science literature. Among U.S. institutions, land grant universities dominate the rankings. Several of the high-ranked U.S. universities in the study appeared in earlier U.S. rankings of departments based on regional science and urban economics publications.

In adjusting article counts for impact factors, it was found that the *Journal of Economic Geography* and the *Journal of Urban Economics* had the largest five-year impact factors based on citations in Scopus. However, when only citations from the other nine core regional science journals were counted, the *Journal of Regional Science* was ranked highest. *The Review of Regional Studies* moves up from tenth in terms of overall Scopus impact factor to sixth when only counting citations from the other nine core regional science journals; *Regional Studies* dropped from fourth to tenth.

The rankings should be helpful in assessing the contributions of researchers and institutions to the core regional science literature. They can be used in addition to discipline rankings to help regional science and regional scientists avoid becoming lost in academic space (Isserman, 1993). The rankings also should be helpful to students interested in graduate study of regional science. Overall, it is our hope that the study helps promote academic interest and publications in the field of regional science.

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Table 1: Impact Factors for the Ten Regional Science Journals

Journal	Regional IF	Total IF	Regional IF Normed	Total IF Normed
Annals of Regional Science	0.148	1.310	0.643	0.771
Growth and Change	0.136	1.455	0.591	0.857
International Regional Science Review	0.167	1.308	0.722	0.770
Journal of Economic Geography	0.361	3.183	1.566	1.875
Journal of Regional Science	0.370	1.859	1.603	1.095
Journal of Urban Economics	0.339	3.044	1.471	1.793
Papers in Regional Science	0.297	1.611	1.289	0.949
Regional Science and Urban Economics	0.219	1.336	0.951	0.787
Regional Studies	0.096	1.616	0.414	0.952
The Review of Regional Studies	0.173	0.259	0.749	0.153

Table 2: Rankings for Top 100 Authors by Number of 10 Core Regional Science Journal Publications

Author	Institution	10 Core Articles		Regional IF Weighted	
		Ranking*	Count	Ranking	Count
Partridge M.D.	Ohio State University	1	22	2	20.46
Nijkamp P.	VU University Amsterdam	2	21	1	20.70
Boschma R.	Lund University	3	16	3	17.59
Rodriguez-Pose A.	London School of Economics and Pol. Sci.	4	15	4	17.38
Zenou Y.	Stockholm University	5	12	5	15.28
McCann P.	University of Groningen	6	12	8	12.08
Rickman D.S.	Oklahoma State University	7	12	9	11.68
Fingleton B.	University of Cambridge	8	11	6	14.23
Moreno R.	University of Barcelona	9	11	20	8.18
van Ommeren J.N.	VU University Amsterdam	10	10	7	12.30
Rietveld P.	VU University Amsterdam	11	10	11	9.86
Capello R.	Polytechnic University of Milan	12	10	26	7.73
van Oort F.G.	Utrecht University	13	9	13	9.74
Elhorst J.P.	University of Groningen	14	9	18	8.28
Olfert M.R.	University of Saskatchewan	15	9	28	7.64
Glaeser E.L.	Harvard University	16	8	10	10.42
Zhang J.	Clark University	17	8	16	8.71
Murray A.T.	Arizona State University	18	8	27	7.71
Faggian A.	Ohio State University	19	8	40	6.97
Hewings G.J.D.	University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign	20	8	83	5.08
Martin R.	University of Cambridge	21	7	12	9.85
Tabuchi T.	University of Tokyo	22	7	15	9.09
Winters J.V.	Oklahoma State University	23	7	21	8.14
Anselin L.	Arizona State University	24	7	29	7.56
Florax R.J.G.M.	Purdue University	25	7	31	7.53
Okubo T.	Keio University	26	7	41	6.89
Florida R.	University of Toronto	27	7	46	6.76
Piras G.	West Virginia University	28	7	58	6.12
de Groot H.L.F.	VU University Amsterdam	29	7	62	5.91
Arauzo-Carod J.-M.	Rovira i Virgili University	30	7	64	5.83
Garretsen H.	University of Groningen	31	6	14	9.10
Storper M.	London School of Economics and Pol. Sci.	32	6	17	8.36
McMillen D.P.	University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign	33	6	19	8.18
Rohlin S.M.	Kent State University	34	6	22	8.05
Brueckner J.K.	UC-Irvine	35	6	24	7.79
Carruthers J.I.	George Washington University	36	6	25	7.73
Ellen I.G.	New York University	37	6	32	7.40
Kahn M.E.	UC-Los Angeles	38	6	33	7.36
Lambert D.M.	University of Tennessee	39	6	34	7.36
Proost S.	Catholic University of Louvain	40	6	35	7.11
Baltagi B.H.	Syracuse University	41	6	37	7.08
Koster H.R.A.	VU University Amsterdam	42	6	38	7.05
Berliant M.	Washington University in St. Louis	43	6	45	6.78
Hanson A.	Marquette University	44	6	47	6.57
Li H.	University of Nevada-Las Vegas	45	6	52	6.32
LeSage J.P.	Texas State University-San Marcos	46	6	54	6.25
Mellander C.	Jönköping International Business School	47	6	55	6.17
Ahlfeldt G.M.	London School of Economics and Pol. Sci.	48	6	57	6.13
Miguelez E.	University of Barcelona	49	6	59	6.11
Lee L.-F.	Ohio State University	50	6	69	5.70
Gabe T.M.	University of Maine	51	6	72	5.51
Tselios V.	University of Thessaly	52	6	92	5.00

Jackson R.W.	West Virginia University	53	6	94	4.98
Lai F.-C.	National Chengchi University	54	6	104	4.81
Folmer H.	University of Groningen	55	6	110	4.66
Fritsch M.	Friedrich Schiller University	56	6	117	4.46
Deller S.C.	University of Wisconsin-Madison	57	6	142	4.07
Brenner T.	Philipps University Marburg	58	6	163	3.82
Brakman S.	University of Groningen	59	5	23	7.81
Frenken K.	Eindhoven University of Technology	60	5	30	7.55
Thisse J.-F.	Catholic University of Louvain	61	5	36	7.10
Kolko J.	Trulia Inc.	62	5	39	6.97
Graham D.J.	Imperial College London	63	5	42	6.88
Verhoef E.T.	VU University Amsterdam	64	5	43	6.84
Viladecans-Marsal E.	University of Barcelona	65	5	44	6.78
Duranton G.	University of Pennsylvania	66	5	48	6.50
Kerr W.R.	Harvard University	67	5	49	6.49
Mayer T.	Sciences Po	68	5	50	6.41
de Blasio G.	Bank of Italy	69	5	51	6.40
Poot J.	University of Waikato	70	5	56	6.16
Overman H.G.	London School of Economics and Pol. Sci.	71	5	60	6.04
Jofre-Monseny J.	University of Barcelona	72	5	63	5.91
Kelejian H.H.	University of Maryland	73	5	65	5.74
Abel J.R.	Federal Reserve Bank of New York	74	5	66	5.74
Gabriel S.A.	UC-Los Angeles	75	5	74	5.41
Braid R.M.	Wayne State University	76	5	79	5.34
Coulson N.E.	Pennsylvania State University	77	5	80	5.27
Falck O.	University of Munich	78	5	88	5.05
Heblich S.	University of Stirling	79	5	88	5.05
Lacombe D.J.	West Virginia University	80	5	93	5.00
Sjoquist D.L.	Georgia State University	81	5	100	4.91
Lenzi C.	Polytechnic University of Milan	82	5	102	4.85
Deng Y.	National University of Singapore	83	5	107	4.75
Marrocu E.	University of Cagliari	84	5	112	4.62
Paci R.	University of Cagliari	85	5	112	4.62
Chen A.	Jinan University	86	5	115	4.54
Lopez-Bazo E.	University of Barcelona	87	5	120	4.44
Batabyal A.A.	Rochester Institute of Technology	88	5	124	4.41
Swales J.K.	University of Strathclyde	89	5	125	4.36
Rey S.J.	Arizona State University	90	5	130	4.26
McGregor P.G.	University of Strathclyde	91	5	136	4.13
Witlox F.	Ghent University	92	5	141	4.10
Colombo S.	Catholic Univ of the Sacred Heart-Milan	93	5	162	3.86
Ke S.	Hunan University	94	5	169	3.80
Ali K.	University of Lethbridge	95	5	174	3.55
Tokatli N.	The New School	96	4	53	6.26
Neumark D.	UC-Irvine	97	4	61	6.02
Ottaviano G.I.P.	Bocconi University	98	4	67	5.72
Rouwendal J.	VU University Amsterdam	99	4	67	5.72
Picard P.M.	University of Luxembourg	100	4	70	5.63

*Ties for the 10 core Articles Rankings are broken using regional IF weighed ranks.

Table 3: Rankings for Top 50 Authors by Number of Top 4 Regional Journal Publications

Author	Institution	Top 4 Articles	
		Ranking*	Count
Zenou Y.	Stockholm University	1	11
van Ommeren J.N.	VU University Amsterdam	2	10
Fingleton B.	University of Cambridge	3	9
Partridge M.D.	Ohio State University	4	8
Boschma R.	Lund University	5	8
Rodriguez-Pose A.	London School of Economics and Pol. Sci.	6	7
Glaeser E.L.	Harvard University	7	7
Tabuchi T.	University of Tokyo	8	7
Martin R.	University of Cambridge	9	6
McMillen D.P.	University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign	10	6
Winters J.V.	Oklahoma State University	11	6
Rohlin S.M.	Kent State University	12	6
Brueckner J.K.	UC-Irvine	13	6
Ellen I.G.	New York University	14	6
Kahn M.E.	UC-Los Angeles	15	6
Lee L.-F.	Ohio State University	16	6
Nijkamp P.	VU University Amsterdam	17	5
Rickman D.S.	Oklahoma State University	18	5
Rietveld P.	VU University Amsterdam	19	5
Garretsen H.	University of Groningen	20	5
Storper M.	London School of Economics and Pol. Sci.	21	5
Brakman S.	University of Groningen	22	5
Lambert D.M.	University of Tennessee	23	5
Thisse J.-F.	Catholic University of Louvain	24	5
Baltagi B.H.	Syracuse University	25	5
Koster H.R.A.	VU University Amsterdam	26	5
Kolko J.	Trulia Inc.	27	5
Okubo T.	Keio University	28	5
Verhoef E.T.	VU University Amsterdam	29	5
Berliant M.	Washington University in St. Louis	30	5
Hanson A.	Marquette University	31	5
Duranton G.	University of Pennsylvania	32	5
Mayer T.	Sciences Po	33	5
Piras G.	West Virginia University	34	5
Gabriel S.A.	UC-Los Angeles	35	5
Coulson N.E.	Pennsylvania State University	36	5
Deng Y.	National University of Singapore	37	5
McCann P.	University of Groningen	38	4
van Oort F.G.	Utrecht University	39	4
Zhang J.	Clark University	40	4
Carruthers J.I.	George Washington University	41	4
Frenken K.	Eindhoven University of Technology	42	4
Florax R.J.G.M.	Purdue University	43	4
Graham D.J.	Imperial College London	44	4
Viladecans-Marsal E.	University of Barcelona	45	4
Kerr W.R.	Harvard University	46	4
de Blasio G.	Bank of Italy	47	4
Tokatli N.	The New School	48	4
Ahlfeldt G.M.	London School of Economics and Pol. Sci.	49	4
Overman H.G.	London School of Economics and Pol. Sci.	50	4

*Ties for the Top 4 Articles Rankings are broken using regional IF weighed ranks.

Table 4: Rankings for Top 50 Authors by Total IF Weighted Regional Journal Publications

Author	Institution	Total IF Weighted	
		Ranking	Count
Boschma R.	Lund University	1	22.61
Partridge M.D.	Ohio State University	2	20.81
Nijkamp P.	VU University Amsterdam	3	18.97
Rodriguez-Pose A.	London School of Economics and Pol. Sci.	4	18.89
Zenou Y.	Stockholm University	5	15.23
McCann P.	University of Groningen	6	13.87
van Ommeren J.N.	VU University Amsterdam	7	13.06
Fingleton B.	University of Cambridge	8	12.13
Glaeser E.L.	Harvard University	9	11.88
Rietveld P.	VU University Amsterdam	10	11.60
Martin R.	University of Cambridge	11	11.42
Moreno R.	University of Barcelona	12	11.26
van Oort F.G.	Utrecht University	13	10.33
Rickman D.S.	Oklahoma State University	14	9.72
Florida R.	University of Toronto	15	9.16
Brueckner J.K.	UC-Irvine	16	8.74
Garretsen H.	University of Groningen	17	8.68
Capello R.	Polytechnic University of Milan	18	8.65
Olfert M.R.	University of Saskatchewan	19	8.60
Frenken K.	Eindhoven University of Technology	20	8.45
Mellander C.	Jönköping International Business School	21	8.30
Zhang J.	Clark University	22	8.29
Kerr W.R.	Harvard University	23	8.29
Tabuchi T.	University of Tokyo	24	8.22
Elhorst J.P.	University of Groningen	25	8.01
Storper M.	London School of Economics and Pol. Sci.	26	7.99
Verhoef E.T.	VU University Amsterdam	27	7.96
Winters J.V.	Oklahoma State University	28	7.89
Kahn M.E.	UC-Los Angeles	29	7.82
Brakman S.	University of Groningen	30	7.73
Tokatli N.	The New School	31	7.50
Koster H.R.A.	VU University Amsterdam	32	7.37
Rohlin S.M.	Kent State University	33	7.35
Faggian A.	Ohio State University	34	7.29
Kolko J.	Trulia Inc.	35	7.26
Lambert D.M.	University of Tennessee	36	7.19
Duranton G.	University of Pennsylvania	37	7.12
Li H.	University of Nevada-Las Vegas	38	7.04
Proost S.	Catholic University of Louvain	39	7.04
Ellen I.G.	New York University	40	7.04
Mayer T.	Sciences Po	41	7.03
Baltagi B.H.	Syracuse University	42	6.89
Murray A.T.	Arizona State University	43	6.84
Abel J.R.	Federal Reserve Bank of New York	44	6.65
McMillen D.P.	University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign	45	6.65
Carruthers J.I.	George Washington University	46	6.57
Thisse J.-F.	Catholic University of Louvain	47	6.56
Miguelez E.	University of Barcelona	48	6.50
Graham D.J.	Imperial College London	49	6.50
de Groot H.L.F.	VU University Amsterdam	50	6.49

Table 5: Rankings for Top 100 Institutions by Number of 10 Core Regional Science Journal Publications

Institution	10 Core Articles		Regional IF Weighted	
	Ranking*	Count	Ranking	Count
VU University Amsterdam	1	60	1	65.52
University of Groningen	2	53	3	57.42
London School of Economics and Pol. Sci.	3	50	2	58.47
Ohio State University	4	49	4	44.92
University of Barcelona	5	36	7	33.25
University of Toronto	6	32	6	35.81
West Virginia University	7	32	11	31.30
Arizona State University	8	31	10	31.39
University of Cambridge	9	30	5	36.12
Catholic University of Louvain	10	29	9	31.54
National University of Singapore	11	28	8	31.59
Utrecht University	12	28	13	29.15
Lund University	13	27	17	26.01
UC-Los Angeles	14	26	12	30.64
University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign	15	25	21	22.64
University of Oxford	16	24	14	26.38
Oklahoma State University	17	22	22	21.85
Cornell University	18	21	20	23.58
University of Bologna	19	21	25	20.28
Harvard University	20	20	15	26.36
University of Pennsylvania	21	20	16	26.31
University of Strathclyde	22	20	35	14.39
UC-Irvine	23	19	18	24.38
Stockholm University	24	19	19	23.67
Georgia State University	25	19	23	21.02
Bank of Italy	26	18	24	20.35
Pennsylvania State University	27	18	26	20.19
University of Wisconsin-Madison	28	17	34	14.73
University of Southampton	29	16	28	19.73
University of Tokyo	30	16	29	19.59
University of Southern California	31	16	30	17.92
Jönköping International Business School	32	16	38	14.08
Polytechnic University of Milan	33	16	42	13.66
Erasmus University Rotterdam	34	15	33	15.01
IAB Nürnberg	35	15	43	13.51
University of British Columbia	36	14	27	19.89
Bocconi University	37	14	37	14.13
Rovira i Virgili University	38	14	50	12.17
Vienna University of Economics and Business	39	14	59	10.98
George Mason University	40	14	68	9.94
University of Manchester	41	14	78	8.95
Cardiff University	42	14	120	7.30
Syracuse University	43	13	31	15.80
University College London	44	13	41	13.79
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill	45	13	47	12.83
University of Birmingham	46	13	48	12.73
New York University	47	12	32	15.28
Imperial College London	48	12	36	14.29
University of Maryland	49	12	39	14.00
University of Georgia	50	12	40	13.99
World Bank	51	12	45	13.13

University of Connecticut	52	12	55	11.41
Colorado State University	53	12	63	10.27
KTH Royal Institute of Technology	54	12	77	8.99
Friedrich Schiller University	55	12	79	8.93
University of Melbourne	56	12	93	8.27
Zhejiang University	57	11	51	12.11
University of North Carolina-Charlotte	58	11	52	11.67
UC-Berkeley	59	11	54	11.43
University of Newcastle	60	11	60	10.81
University of Zaragoza	61	11	71	9.35
University of Arizona	62	11	86	8.49
Jaume I University	63	11	90	8.40
University of London	64	11	101	7.95
Catholic University of the Sacred Heart in Milan	65	11	103	7.76
Federal Reserve Bank of New York	66	10	44	13.36
George Washington University	67	10	46	13.10
Washington University in St. Louis	68	10	53	11.45
University of Cagliari	69	10	62	10.30
University of Rome La Sapienza	70	10	64	10.25
Purdue University	71	10	65	10.19
State University of New York-Buffalo	72	10	73	9.16
Autonomous University of Barcelona	73	10	74	9.13
Maastricht University	74	10	89	8.46
Umea University	75	10	119	7.34
University of Southern Denmark	76	10	126	7.11
Michigan State University	77	9	56	11.29
University of Tennessee	78	9	66	10.12
University of Porto	79	9	69	9.69
Keio University	80	9	75	9.13
Peking University	81	9	76	9.02
University of Munich	82	9	82	8.83
University of Hong Kong	83	9	95	8.23
University of Saskatchewan	84	9	106	7.64
University of Stirling	85	9	110	7.58
University of Thessaly	86	9	111	7.58
University of Sussex	87	9	150	6.03
Columbia University	88	8	49	12.19
The New School	89	8	57	11.24
Kent State University	90	8	58	10.99
Osaka University	91	8	61	10.41
Sciences Po	92	8	67	10.10
Paris School of Economics	93	8	72	9.26
City University of New York	94	8	84	8.53
UC-Santa Barbara	95	8	87	8.48
University of Lyon	96	8	94	8.24
University of Glasgow	97	8	96	8.22
Pompeu Fabra University	98	8	98	8.09
University of Nottingham	99	8	102	7.90
University of Illinois-Chicago	100	8	108	7.60

*Ties for the 10 core Articles Rankings are broken using regional IF weighed ranks.

Table 6: Rankings for Top 50 Institutions by Top 4 Regional Journal Publications

Institution	Top 4 Articles	
	Ranking*	Count
VU University Amsterdam	1	31
London School of Economics and Pol. Sci.	2	31
National University of Singapore	3	24
UC-Los Angeles	4	22
Ohio State University	5	21
University of Groningen	6	20
University of Cambridge	7	20
University of Toronto	8	20
Catholic University of Louvain	9	19
Harvard University	10	18
University of Pennsylvania	11	18
University of Oxford	12	16
UC-Irvine	13	16
Stockholm University	14	16
Georgia State University	15	15
Cornell University	16	14
University of Barcelona	17	13
West Virginia University	18	13
Pennsylvania State University	19	13
University of British Columbia	20	13
University of Tokyo	21	13
Utrecht University	22	12
Bank of Italy	23	12
New York University	24	12
University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign	25	11
Oklahoma State University	26	11
University of Southampton	27	11
Syracuse University	28	11
Lund University	29	10
University of Southern California	30	10
University of Bologna	31	9
University of Georgia	32	9
Michigan State University	33	9
Arizona State University	34	8
Erasmus University Rotterdam	35	8
Imperial College London	36	8
University of Maryland	37	8
Federal Reserve Bank of New York	38	8
World Bank	39	8
George Washington University	40	8
Columbia University	41	8
Washington University in St. Louis	42	8
UC-Berkeley	43	8
University of Connecticut	44	8
The New School	45	8
Kent State University	46	8
Paris School of Economics	47	8
University of Wisconsin-Madison	48	7
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill	49	7
University of Newcastle	50	7

*Ties for the Top 4 Rankings are broken using regional IF weighted ranks.

Table 7: Rankings for Top 50 Institutions by Total IF Weighted Regional Journal Publications

Institution	Total IF Weighted	
	Ranking	Count
VU University Amsterdam	1	66.92
London School of Economics and Pol. Sci.	2	61.90
University of Groningen	3	55.92
Ohio State University	4	45.07
University of Toronto	5	44.56
University of Cambridge	6	39.00
University of Barcelona	7	38.13
Utrecht University	8	34.48
Lund University	9	34.38
National University of Singapore	10	33.07
Catholic University of Louvain	11	32.37
UC-Los Angeles	12	31.32
University of Oxford	13	31.29
Arizona State University	14	31.09
Harvard University	15	30.86
University of Pennsylvania	16	28.63
West Virginia University	17	26.47
Cornell University	18	26.12
UC-Irvine	19	25.27
Stockholm University	20	24.28
University of Southampton	21	24.19
Georgia State University	22	22.40
University of British Columbia	23	22.00
University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign	24	21.43
University of Bologna	25	19.81
Pennsylvania State University	26	19.42
University of Strathclyde	27	19.32
Oklahoma State University	28	19.31
Bank of Italy	29	18.85
University of Tokyo	30	18.75
Erasmus University Rotterdam	31	18.62
Syracuse University	32	17.59
Imperial College London	33	16.77
University of Southern California	34	16.13
Jönköping International Business School	35	15.94
University College London	36	15.94
New York University	37	15.87
World Bank	38	15.59
Polytechnic University of Milan	39	15.24
University of Birmingham	40	14.97
University of Manchester	41	14.82
University of Wisconsin-Madison	42	14.81
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill	43	14.74
Federal Reserve Bank of New York	44	14.22
Cardiff University	45	14.06
Bocconi University	46	14.01
Columbia University	47	13.89
IAB Nürnberg	48	13.76
University of Georgia	49	13.59
UC-Berkeley	50	12.98

Table 8: US University Rankings by Number of 10 Core Regional Science Journal Publications

Institution	10 Core Articles		Regional IF Weighted	
	Ranking*	Count	Ranking	Count
Ohio State University	1	49	1	44.92
West Virginia University	2	32	3	31.30
Arizona State University	3	31	2	31.39
UC-Los Angeles	4	26	4	30.64
University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign	5	25	9	22.64
Oklahoma State University	6	22	10	21.85
Cornell University	7	21	8	23.58
Harvard University	8	20	5	26.36
University of Pennsylvania	9	20	6	26.31
UC-Irvine	10	19	7	24.38
Georgia State University	11	19	11	21.02
Pennsylvania State University	12	18	12	20.19
University of Wisconsin-Madison	13	17	16	14.73
University of Southern California	14	16	13	17.92
George Mason University	15	14	32	9.94
Syracuse University	16	13	14	15.80
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill	17	13	20	12.83
New York University	18	12	15	15.28
University of Maryland	19	12	17	14.00
University of Georgia	20	12	18	13.99
University of Connecticut	21	12	25	11.41
Colorado State University	22	12	29	10.27
University of North Carolina-Charlotte	23	11	22	11.67
UC-Berkeley	24	11	24	11.43
University of Arizona	25	11	36	8.49
George Washington University	26	10	19	13.10
Washington University in St. Louis	27	10	23	11.45
Purdue University	28	10	30	10.19
State University of New York-Buffalo	29	10	33	9.16
Michigan State University	30	9	26	11.29
University of Tennessee	31	9	31	10.12
Columbia University	32	8	21	12.19
The New School	33	8	27	11.24
Kent State University	34	8	28	10.99
City University of New York	35	8	35	8.53
UC-Santa Barbara	36	8	37	8.48
University of Illinois-Chicago	37	8	43	7.60
Florida State University	38	8	45	7.49
Georgia Institute of Technology	39	8	52	6.45
California State University-Long Beach	40	7	34	8.62
Marquette University	41	7	39	8.17
Brown University	42	7	40	8.03
Texas State University-San Marcos	43	7	42	7.72
University of Minnesota	44	7	48	7.24
Wayne State University	45	7	49	7.24
Washington State University	46	7	54	6.26
Temple University	47	6	38	8.46
Duke University	48	6	41	7.74
Tufts University	49	6	46	7.40
Boston University	50	6	47	7.38