

Where are the economists who publish?

Publication Concentration and Stock Rankings in Europe ^{*}

Pierre-Philippe Combes[†] and Laurent Linnemer[‡]

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Abstract

We measure the past production of research articles by current members of European economics institutions. All *EconLit* journals are used, weighted to reflect differences in quality. Both a long (1971-2000) and a short (1996-2000) time period are considered. We also provide production indices that take into account the authors' career length. The total output of each research center is measured as well as its production per member. The focus is on 600 centers from 18 European countries (EU 15, Israel, Switzerland, and Turkey). European centers are compared to the top 60 U.S. economics departments. Statistics regarding the concentration of article production across institutions and countries are provided, as well as on publication habits.

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1 Introduction

The ranking job is a tricky one. First, it is a high time consuming occupation and methodological issues are not all trivial. Second, once the ranking is published, most of your fellow economists find clever arguments to downplay the results. Indeed, except for the happy few who belong to the first ranked institutions, most of the others are bound to be disappointed.

People might be right, however, to be disappointed by rankings. An academic economics research center is a multiproduct factory where even the main input (labor) is not easily measured. The purpose of an economics institution is research but also (if not primarily) teaching (including the supervision of students). Administrative, consulting, and expertise works are also important. Yet most available statistics concentrate on a single output: research articles in academic journals. Therefore production is measured through this single prism. It does not preclude that a measure of production according to other dimensions would give completely different results.

Once it has been decided to rank institutions according to their production of academic journal articles, people still often disagree on how to do it, which might explain the vast ranking literature.¹ *In this article, we measure the past production of the 22 270.9 current members of 600 European institutions located in 18 countries. Total production as well as production per member are measured. All journals indexed by EconLit are used but they are weighted to reflect differences in quality. Both a 30 year and a 5 year periods of time are considered, as well as one that takes into account the authors' career length.*

On all these dimensions we differentiate ourselves from other European rankings. First, in the literature, either a publication is allotted to the institution where the author was affiliated at the time of publication (flow measure), or a publication is attributed to the author's current institutions (stock

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[†]CERAS (URA 2036 and Fédération Paris-Jourdan, CNRS). CNRS researcher also affiliated with the CEPR. combes@enpc.fr

[‡]University of Lille 2 and CREST (LEI and GRECSTA, URA 2200), linnemer@ensae.fr

¹A detailed survey of this literature can be found in Combes and Linnemer (2002).

measure). Both alternatives are complementary. The flow approach is informative from a historical perspective. On the other hand, the stock measure is more informative in terms of human capital: What is the research human capital currently located in a given research center? This approach started with Miller and Tollison (1975) and was followed in Dusansky and Vernon (1998) for the U.S. On European data, we are currently the only ones to adopt it. Besides, the different time periods we consider allow distinguishing recent human capital from older one. This may provide more accurate information for people who want to join the institution (for instance professors or Ph.D. students). The stock approach also allows for “productivity” measures, since it is then legitimate to divide the production of an institution by the number of its members. Though implemented by some authors, the same operation in the flow approach is very difficult to interpret since only those members having at least one publication are considered. Furthermore, two centers with the same total output and the same number of members at each point in time may end up with different productivity levels only due to differences in member turnover.

Second, usual rankings are based on a single and relatively short time period. The choice of the period of time can be viewed as a choice of a discount factor. As any form of capital, publications are worn away by time. When the time period is 1971-2000 the discount factor equals one. But when the period is limited to 1996-2000, the discount factor equals zero for articles published before 1996 and one after. Therefore the comparison of both rankings gives an idea of the effects of a variation of the discount factor. We introduce a new way to take into account time in rankings. This is based on the length of the career of each active member of the institution, proxied by the time elapsed since his/her first publication. The total output of each member is divided by the length of his/her career, which controls, somehow, for the age structure of the various institutions.

Third, in most of the rankings, only a small sub-set of *EconLit* journals are used, although *EconLit* holds about 680 current journals and up to 855 titles if one includes the journals that are no longer referenced.² We choose to use all the available information.

The fourth issue is the definition of an output unit. On the one hand we follow the main stream by considering that a unit of output is a weighted page per author. That is, a p page long publication by n authors corresponds to wp/n units of output where w is the weight of the journal. On the other hand we also provide rankings which do not take into account either the number of pages or the number of authors. We weighted all the *EconLit* journals from 1 to 12, and use these weights in our preferred ranking. We compare our results, however, to six other weighting schemes encountered in the literature.

Our main results can be summarized as follows:

- We report descriptive statistics about the number of currently active economists across our set of 18 European countries. The most patronized journals within each country are presented, which underlines a strong national bias.
- Statistics are given for 14 production indexes, as well as correlations between various rankings.
 - On average an economist in our database published 2.7 articles between 1971 and 2000 (not considering the journal quality nor the number of authors). About 60% published nothing, however. At the top, to belong to the 1% of the most active publishers one has to claim at least 33 publications.
 - When production is divided by the length of the career, a researcher with, on average two publications per year is in the top 1% most prolific economists, while the average is of one publication every five years.
 - The correlation between center rankings is usually high. In particular, it is higher than between the rankings of the individuals. Important differences may remain, however, in particular when the journal weighting scheme changes and when one goes further down in the rankings.
- European countries are ranked both in terms of total production and production per member.
 - Independently of the time period and of the journal weighting scheme, the U.K. is (by far) the country with the largest total output. France is second. The next two ranks are shared between Germany, Italy, and Israel.

²See <http://www.econlit.org/> for the complete list of the current journals.

- When total output is divided by the number of economists, the most productive country is (generally by far) Israel, while the U.K. stands second. Norway and Belgium are (most of the time) the next two most productive European countries per member.
- In a long term perspective (1971-2000), the center rankings show that:
 - A group of five centers emerge with the largest productions. Among this group the LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS can claim the first place.³ It would not be unfair to attribute the second to OXFORD UNIVERSITY while the third place is disputed between the UNIVERSITÉ DE TOULOUSE 1, the HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM and TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY, depending on the output index chosen.
 - When production is divided by the number of researchers, the picture is as follows: TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY has the most productive researchers, DELTA is second, third is CERAS. The HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM stands fourth and the fifth rank is disputed between the EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE and CREST.
- When a shorter time period is selected (1996-2000), centers at the top are:
 - The LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS shares its first place with the UNIVERSITÉ DE TOULOUSE 1, while OXFORD UNIVERSITY shares the third rank with the UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON. The rank of the other centers can vary substantially from one ranking to the other.
 - In terms of production per member, CERAS comes first. The second center is the INSTITUT D'ANÀLISI ECONÒMICA of TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY, the third position is held by the EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE. Ranks 4 and 5 are occupied by the ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY and DELTA respectively.
- Comparison with the top U.S. economics departments shows that they produce more than their European counterparts both in terms of total and per member output. The more selective the journal weighting scheme, the greater the domination.

Section 2 presents our methodology. In Section 3, descriptive statistics on the European research centers and on the publications recorded in our database are given. Section 4 compares the different ranking procedures we built in terms of the distribution of the author and institution scores and in terms of correlations between rankings. Rankings are disclosed in Section 5 at the center level for the three time periods and both in terms of total and per member outputs. Section 6 provides a comparison with the U.S. and Section 7 concludes.

2 Methodology

Our methodological choices rely on four main assumptions presented in the Introduction. Section 2.1 gives a more formal description of the indices we develop and Section 2.2 presents the different journal weighting schemes used.

2.1 Formal definition of production indices

Many publication based rankings can be described in the following way. Let W be a journal weighting scheme, that is, a list of all journal weights w_j . We first define the production of a given researcher.

Individual output. For each weighting scheme, W , and period of time, T , we consider four measures of the production of researcher i :

$$Wpn_i(T) = \sum_k \frac{p_{k(i)}w_{k(i)}}{n_{k(i)}}, \quad W1n_i(T) = \sum_k \frac{w_{k(i)}}{n_{k(i)}}, \quad Wp1_i(T) = \sum_k p_{k(i)}w_{k(i)}, \quad \text{and} \quad W11_i(T) = \sum_k w_{k(i)}.$$

³In all the article, we try to keep the national name of each center, as it avoids more confusion than a systematic use of an English translation. For instance: the UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS 1, the UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE BARCELONA, and the KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT TILBURG.

where $p_{k(i)}$ and $n_{k(i)}$ stand for the number of pages and authors respectively of researcher i 's publication k while $w_{k(i)}$ is the weight given to the publication journal.

The output measure $Wpn_i(T)$ adjusts for both the number of authors (n) and the length of the paper (p), $W1n(T)$ adjusts for the number of authors but only counts the number of publications, $Wp1(T)$ does not adjust for the number of authors but take into account the length of the paper and finally $W11(T)$ adjusts for neither the number of authors nor the length of the paper.⁴

Institution output. Let α_i denote the percentage of time spent by member i in the research center under consideration. The total output of a research center is (for the weighting scheme W and the period of time T):

$$Wab(T) = \sum_i \alpha_i Wab_i(T), \quad \text{where } a \in \{p, 1\} \text{ and } b \in \{n, 1\} .$$

A key issue here is to compute α_i . In the absence of any information, we split evenly the researcher's output between all his/her affiliations as standard in the literature. However, we were sometimes able to attribute more precise weights.⁵ Such choices are very important as production is highly concentrated.⁶ Therefore we carefully checked the situation of every top-publisher.

Time periods. For time periods 1971-2000 and 1996-2000, the above formulae can be directly used. For the more subtle "time period" that takes into account the length of the researcher's career, some additional details are required. Let T_i denote the number of years since researcher i 's first publication. This index measures his/her average annual production, which is⁷:

$$Wab_i(\text{career}) = Wab_i(1971-2000) / T_i.$$

Note that all the publications of researcher i are taken into account. This measure shed a different light on the comparison of the productions of young and more mature researchers. As for other time periods, at the level of the institution the production is still measured as the sum of the individual outputs.

Production per member. Finally, for each production index, we can calculate a productivity index by dividing the production of a research center by the number of its (equivalent full time) researchers, $\sum \alpha_i$.

2.2 Journal weighting schemes

We built an original journal weighting scheme denoted CL that weights all *EconLit* journals from 1 to 1/12. After a long and repetitive procedure which started in 1998 (see Combes and Linnemer (2001)), we divided the *EconLit* journals in six groups. First, six top journals are significantly differentiated from other ones with a weight equal to 1. A weight of 8/12 only is given to the next 14 journals. Then, a series of 38 journals are weighted 6/12, 75 journals 4/12, 151 journals 2/12 and all remaining journals 1/12 (All weights can be found in appendix C.)

Our choices, which could be discussed endlessly as more than 800 journals are considered, tried to be consistent with citation/impact indicators when they are available. We do not think, however, that these have to be followed blindly. Independently of the journal average quality, the number of citations can vary from one field to the other and from a young journal to an older one. To counter this kind of effects, in any case, we tried to put at least 6 to any journal which is a leader in its field. Conversely, we did not put 8 or more to a journal too specialized. We do not believe that our scheme is perfect but the center rankings proved to be very robust to moderate changes in weights even if such changes could be important at the individual level.

⁴More complex production measures could be built, for instance, by using any function of the number of authors and/or of pages. A strictly concave increasing function would moderate the effect of the publication and author number. However, this would create aggregation problems. It would be rewarding for institutions that their researchers share all their publications or split their papers in different publications. This has no impact under our choices.

⁵For example, Peter Wakker signals in his C.V. that he belongs to CREED, UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM, (80%) and to the Department of Quantitative Economics, MAASTRICHT UNIVERSITY (20%).

⁶As an example, according to our preferred measure, the total output of Jean Tirole for 1971-2000 is equivalent to the production of a research center ranked 57th. According to the more selective Blue-Ribbon measure, Jean Tirole alone would be ranked 11th among the research centers.

⁷When production is zero, the score is set to zero, even if the number of years of career is not defined in this case.

Furthermore, we think that CL is a good complement to the seven other schemes that we also use. The most elementary one, denoted E, weights equally all *EconLit* journals. It provides a useful benchmark. At the individual level, E11 measures the total number of publications whatever the number of coauthors. At the institution level, E1n measures the total number of publications of the center, not counting twice a publication with two authors in the center. Next, we use weighting schemes found in the literature (all the weights can be found in appendix C). Blue stands for the 8 journals of the *Blue Ribbon* of Dusansky and Vernon (1998), SM for the Scott and Mitias (1996) list of 24 journals and coefficients of normalization,⁸ Bauwens for the weights used by Bauwens in his study on Belgium, KMS for the 30 journals used by Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas, and Stengos (2001), KMSall for all the 147 journals weighted by Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas, and Stengos (2001), and finally BKLP for the weights proposed by Bauwens, Kirman, Lubrano, and Protopopescu (2002). Table 1 presents the correlations between the different weighting schemes.

Table 1: Correlations Between Journal Weights

Weight	Blue	SM	KMS	BKLP	Bauwens	KMSall
CL	0.45	0.61	0.65	0.91	0.76	0.70
Blue	1	0.41	0.79	0.37	0.30	0.78
SM		1	0.54	0.60	0.54	0.56
KMS			1	0.56	0.47	0.99
BKLP				1	0.77	0.61
Bauwens					1	0.51

Blue and Bauwens present the lowest correlation (0.3), which is not very surprising as Bauwens weights all the journals while Blue weights 8 journals only. The correlation is also rather low, however, between Blue and SM, which shows that the 24 weights of Scott and Mitias are significantly different from the 8 of Blue. KMSall and KMS that share 30 journal weights are highly correlated. The correlation is relatively high between CL and BKLP, both of them considering all journals. Finally, correlations of CL with others schemes more or less decrease with the number of journals they consider.

3 Center and Publication Descriptive Statistics

To establish the list of the current members of the European institutions, we relied on internet and on an email survey. The email survey has not been, however, a success. A majority of the (sub-)centers contacted did not respond. This means that we mostly had to rely on lists of researchers (Ph.D. and post-doctoral students are excluded) available on the Internet. As a direct consequence, we had to drop some countries for which the information was not reliable or rich enough, as for instance in Eastern Europe.⁹ On the other hand, the information found proved to be of good quality for 18 European countries on which this study concentrates: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom. Finally, in order to compare Europe and the U.S., we gathered members' list for the top 60 U.S. economics departments.¹⁰

Among these 18 countries, the information obtained is not homogeneous. The data quality is not very high for Greece and Turkey due to a low rate of answer and a lack of information on the web. On the other hand, we have very precise lists for France and Italy as we obtained official lists that we have combined with direct information from the Web and the email survey. The survey has been very successful for Belgium and Israel: in both countries almost all large research centers answered. Countries like Austria, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the U.K.

⁸We are grateful to Tom Coupé who kindly gave us these coefficients.

⁹Affiliations listed in *EconLit* used in flow rankings are very far from perfect. First, they are frequently missing, which prevents any serious rankings before 1990. By contrast, our data have the same accuracy whatever the period of time. Second, different declared affiliations may correspond to the same center, either because the name of the affiliation has changed across time, or because people refer to sub-centers instead of listing the center name. Correction can usually be made for the most renowned centers but a lot of errors always remain.

¹⁰This also allowed us to detect the researchers partly affiliated in the U.S., a piece of information we use to attribute to each member of a European center the percentage of time s/he spends there.

answered on average in 20% of the cases. They have, however, very well documented webpages. These differences may induce some biases. However, this is the very first attempt to built such a data set that finally includes 22 270.9 researchers belonging to 600 centers sub-divised in 1401 sub-centers and for which all publications since 1971 in more than 800 journals are gathered. We are confident that in the future the quality of our data set will be improved allowing the production of better statistics.

Table 2 details the number of research centers, sub-centers, and researchers across Europe. The first line of table 2 indicates that we gathered information for 13 centers in Austria, which represent 2.1% of the 600 European centers. These 13 centers can be decomposed in 35 sub-centers, all of them including 428 members. The average size of an Austrian center is 33.0 members and the average size of Austrian sub-centers is 12.2. These figures are slightly below the European averages which are, respectively, 36.8 and 15.9 members.

With 3 538.0 currently active researchers, the U.K. is the largest European country. Four other countries have more than 2 000 members: Italy, Spain, France, and Germany, by decreasing size. These five countries concentrate 64% of European researchers. Two countries, Sweden, and The Netherlands, have between 1 000 and 2 000 researchers and five countries have between 500 and 1 000: Switzerland, Finland, Denmark, Belgium, and Portugal. Finally, six countries have less than 500 researchers: Norway, Austria, Turkey, Israel, Greece, and Ireland.

Table 2: Institutional Structure by Country

Country	Center (nb)	Center (%)	Sub-C (nb)	Sub-C (%)	Members (nb)	Members (%)	C Size (nb/C)	SC Size (nb/SC)	Publishers (nb)	Publishers (%)
Austria	13	2.2	35	2.3	428.0	1.9	32.9	12.2	137.0	32.0
Belgium	16	2.7	68	4.6	605.0	2.7	37.8	8.9	274.5	45.4
Denmark	11	1.8	33	2.2	690.3	3.1	62.8	20.9	213.8	31.0
Finland	21	3.5	41	2.7	700.0	3.1	33.3	17.1	212.5	30.4
France	115	19.2	235	15.7	2627.3	11.8	22.8	11.2	1557.1	59.4
Germany	79	13.2	164	11.0	2064.9	9.3	26.1	12.6	851.5	41.3
Greece	9	1.5	15	1.0	237.5	1.1	26.4	15.8	91.5	38.5
Ireland	9	1.5	15	1.0	214.0	1.0	23.8	14.3	121.5	56.8
Israel	8	1.3	15	1.0	249.6	1.1	31.2	16.6	145.6	58.3
Italy	64	10.7	142	9.5	3075.9	13.8	48.1	21.7	1392.8	45.3
Netherlands	15	2.5	61	4.1	1319.0	5.9	87.9	21.6	455.7	34.6
Norway	16	2.7	23	1.5	479.2	2.2	30.0	20.8	172.2	35.9
Portugal	15	2.5	24	1.6	531.0	2.4	35.4	22.1	107.5	20.2
Spain	47	7.8	116	7.8	3023.0	13.6	64.3	26.1	842.0	27.9
Sweden	27	4.5	72	4.8	1456.0	6.5	53.9	20.2	414.0	28.4
Switzerland	23	3.8	64	4.3	698.0	3.1	30.3	10.9	238.3	34.2
Turkey	24	4.0	31	2.1	334.0	1.5	13.9	10.8	80.5	24.1
United Kingdom	88	14.7	247	16.5	3538.0	15.9	40.2	14.3	2112.0	59.7
Europe	600	100.0	1401	100.0	22270.9	100.0	37.1	15.9	9420.1	42.3
USA	/	/	59	/	2057.4	/	/	34.9	1761.7	85.6

For each researcher we tracked (if any) his/her publications since 1971 in *EconLit*. As shown by the last two columns of table 2 we do not find a publication for each economist in our database. The penultimate column gives the number of researchers with at least one publication referenced in *EconLit*, and the last one the percentage of these publishers in the population of all economists in this country. A group of countries (France, the U.K., Israel, and Ireland) have about 40% of non publishers. A slightly higher percentage of non publishers (between 55% and 65%) is found in Belgium, Italy, Germany, Greece, Norway and the Netherlands. A last group with a percentage of non publishers between 68% and 72% contains Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, and Spain. These figures might be frightening, yet, even in the top-60 U.S. economics departments 14.3% of the economists did not publish (in the *EconLit* sense).

EconLit references 323 023 articles¹¹ published between 1971 and 2000 among which 40 241 (12.5%) have been published by the European researchers of our database and 22 240 (6.9%) by the U.S. ones. If the quality of journals is considered according to the CL weighting scheme, the percentage of European CLpn production is 19.2% in 2000 and the one of the top 60 U.S. departments reaches 12.9%.

¹¹We use the 1969-2001/11 CDrom.

The average length of European publications is 17.1 pages with half of the papers having more than 16 pages and only 10% more than 30. More than half of the publications (53.2%) have only one author, 35.8% have two, 10% three and 1% more. These figures support the use of the number of pages and of the number of authors in the output measure.

How much of the information available in *EconLit* is used by each ranking scheme? Blue, based on 8 journals, uses only 6.2% of all the articles referenced. With 36 journals, the SM scheme uses 17.3% of the information. The 30 journals of considered in KMS contain 13.8% of all the *EconLit* articles while the KMSall set of journals is larger and represents 38.5%. In contrast, the E, CL, BKLP and Bauwens rankings use all the available information as no journal has a weight equal to zero. As a point of comparison, when measured by CLpn, production in the Blue journals represent only 19.2% of the CLpn total output.

Table 17 in appendix A shows for each European country the six most used journals at the national level. The journal in which researchers publish the most often represents about 10% of the national production, the first four representing between 12 and 46% of the national production. Moreover, national or regional journals constitute the majority of these publications even in the U.K. The only country for which it is not true is Israel which most targeted journals mirror those in the U.S. The 8 most used journals by the economists in the top U.S. economics department are exactly the 8 journals selected in Blue. One could argue, however, that most of these journals are also local.

4 Production and Ranking Descriptive Statistics

In this section, we evaluate the differences between various ranking methods: First in terms of the distribution of researchers and centers according to their production, next in terms of correlations between rankings. Center rankings are all stock and not flow rankings. For example, we do not provide a comparison between our rankings and the ranking of Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas, and Stengos (2001) but the ranking that Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas, and Stengos would have obtained if they had considered the stock approach. From now on, we use the following notations for output measures: Bauwens for Bauwens1n, BKLP for BKLP1n, Blue for Bluepn, KMS for KMSpn, KMSall for KMSallpn, and SM for SMpn. We still use the complete name for our own indexes.

4.1 Researcher and Center Distributions

Distributions of researchers and centers according to the different output measures allow to assess the degree of concentration of the production as well as its sensitivity to the chosen index. Simultaneously any researcher or center may locate where s/he locates in the hierarchy.

In all tables, PX gives the X^{th} percentile. For instance, in Table 3 that gives the researcher output distribution, the first line indicates that at least 55% of all the 22 270.9 European researchers of our database have not published an article in any issue of a journal referenced in *EconLit*. On the other hand, as $P60=1$, at least 40% have more than one publication, about 25% have more than 2 publications and 10% of the researchers more than 8. Finally, only those with more than 33 articles are among the 1% of the most productive European economists.

The more selective the list of journals is, the higher the percentage of economists with no production. For example, if production is measured with the Blue weighting scheme, more than 90% of the economists have no production. More than 85% have no publication in the 24 SM-journals or in the 30 KMS journals. More than 75% have no publication in the 147 KMSall journals. Therefore, these rankings may be appropriate to discriminate among the top 10% best producers, but do not allow at all to rank the huge majority of researchers. This is better achieved with rankings taking into account all the journals. For instance, the line "CLpn" indicates that a European economist has produced on average 8.8 CLpn pages, that is, the equivalent of one 8.8 page article he/she would have published alone in one of the CL top 8 journals. Only 10% of the European economists published more than 20.4 CLpn pages, but on the other hand, more than 40% have at least 0.5 CLpn page.

The use of the career period of time provides another perspective (see Combes and Linnemer (2002)): If an economist publishes 0.9 (resp. 2) article(s) every year, he/she belongs to the 10% (resp. 1%) of the

Table 3: Distribution of Researchers according to their Production, 1971-2000

Index	Mean	St.D.	P55	P60	P65	P70	P75	P80	P85	P90	P95	P99
E11	2.7	7.1	0	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.0	3.0	5.0	8.0	14.0	33.0
E1n	1.9	4.9	0	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.3	3.5	5.5	9.8	23.5
Ep1	46.9	122.4	0	8.0	18.0	27.0	39.3	59.0	88.0	137.0	239.0	561.9
Epn	32.4	83.3	0	4.5	10.7	18.0	27.3	41.8	61.7	97.0	165.5	387.0
CL11	0.8	3.0	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.9	4.3	13.2
CL1n	0.5	2.0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.9	9.1
CLp1	13.6	51.2	0	1.0	2.1	3.7	6.3	10.4	17.3	31.5	70.8	218.3
CLpn	8.9	32.5	0	0.5	1.3	2.5	4.3	7.1	11.5	21.0	46.4	140.6
Blue	0.7	6.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	17.7
SM	3.9	22.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.4	18.8	88.6
KMS	2.0	14.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	8.2	48.9
BLKP	0.7	2.6	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.8	3.9	11.8
Bauw	0.7	2.3	0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.8	3.7	10.9
KMSall	2.2	14.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.4	2.0	9.1	50.7

most productive economists. On average, a European economist has published 1 article every 5 years. These figures are consistent with the study of Hutchinson and Zivney (1995) for the U.S. economists.

Such a high concentration of production (even when all the journals share the same weight) could be surprising at first sight. It is, however, consistent with other studies that analyse the academic production. For example, as regards the researchers in economics without publication, a similar observation is made in Bell and Seater (1978) and, more generally, the ‘‘Lotka’s Law’’ (Lotka (1926)) stating the strong concentration of production in research is well known.

Table 4 reports the distribution of the centers according to their publication output for 1971-2000.

Table 4: Distribution of Centers according to their Production, 1971-2000

Index	Mean	St.D.	P1	P5	P20	P35	P50	P65	P75	P85	P95	P99
E11	97.2	160.2	0	0	6.0	18.0	37.8	69.0	117.2	196.8	395.0	790.9
E1n	68.3	110.2	0	0	4.3	13.3	26.8	49.3	82.9	135.5	263.4	512.1
Ep1	1694.5	2811.2	0	0.3	86.4	307.4	681.7	1200.6	2010.9	3317.4	6631.1	14134.7
Epn	1171.3	1900.7	0	0.2	61.8	227.8	476.4	859.3	1387.1	2279.1	4425.9	9244.2
CL11	28.8	59.5	0	0	0.9	3.2	7.2	15.8	27.3	49.9	136.7	325.7
CL1n	19.4	39.1	0	0	0.7	2.2	5.1	11.6	18.0	34.9	91.4	188.0
CLp1	479.1	1016.1	0	0	15.8	50.1	122.8	261.7	425.2	781.3	2292.6	5510.4
CLpn	314.1	646.6	0	0	10.9	35.2	84.7	176.7	288.5	556.4	1515.0	3116.6
Blue	21.5	79.0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	9.0	26.0	100.8	382.0
SM	131.5	376.6	0	0	0	0	9.8	40.3	89.6	200.8	623.0	1991.1
KMS	66.8	203.2	0	0	0	0.2	4.0	17.5	36.4	88.9	336.9	1012.0
BLKP	26.3	53.4	0	0	0.9	3.0	6.8	14.9	24.5	46.6	121.2	268.5
Bauw	25.6	49.3	0	0	1.1	3.6	7.9	16.4	25.5	48.8	115.3	244.6
KMSall	72.6	213.2	0	0	0.1	1.2	5.5	20.9	42.2	106.0	361.2	1042.3

More than 80% of the centers produced at least 5.9 papers and more than half of them have more than 37.3 articles. On the other hand, for any production criteria, the top centers are much more productive than the others. For example, 100.2 Blue pages are required for a center to be in the top 5%, whereas to be in the top 1%, 365.3 Blue pages are necessary. In terms of number of publications the jump is slightly more moderate: 264.4 publications versus 489.5 E1n papers. In terms of CLpn production, the top 1% published more than twice the top 5% that produced about three times more than the top 15%.

4.2 Correlations between Rankings

In this section, we present the correlations between the different rankings of authors and institutions. The purpose is to study the sensitivity of both researcher and center rankings to the weighting scheme choice, but also to the consideration, or not, of the paper length and author number.

First, we compute correlations based on the rankings of the top 200 authors according to at least one of the CL or E rankings. 378 researchers are taken into account. In order to partly control for the age

heterogeneity, we present here results on the “Career” time period.¹²

Table 5: Correlations Between (top 200) Researchers’ Rankings, Career

Score	E1n	Ep1	Epn	CL11	CL1n	CLp1	CLpn	Blue	SM	KMS	BKLP	Bauwens	KMSall
E11	0.86	0.64	0.41	0.56	0.50	0.31	0.25	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.57	0.62	0.08
E1n	1	0.50	0.57	0.39	0.52	0.14	0.26	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.49	0.66	0.04
Ep1		1	0.80	0.33	0.25	0.45	0.40	0.15	0.22	0.16	0.32	0.33	0.17
Epn			1	0.08	0.19	0.18	0.35	0.03	0.12	0.07	0.15	0.29	0.07
CL11				1	0.92	0.86	0.77	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.97	0.84	0.70
CL1n					1	0.75	0.83	0.65	0.69	0.69	0.97	0.93	0.71
CLp1						1	0.90	0.75	0.80	0.81	0.80	0.64	0.83
CLpn							1	0.71	0.83	0.84	0.80	0.73	0.86

Table 5 shows that taking into account the journal quality significantly affects rankings: The correlation between Epn and CLpn is only 0.35 and it is close to zero between E schemes and weighting schemes that do not consider all journals. It is also striking that even when all journals are weighted equally, taking into account or not the number of authors and the number of pages sensibly modifies the ranking, as shown by the 0.41 correlation between E11 and Epn for instance. This effect is less important for the CL weighting scheme (correlation of 0.77 between CL11 and CLpn).

Table 6 shows that at the institution level, all rankings are highly correlated. Even the correlations between the most basic rankings (E) and the most selective ones (Blue) are as high as 0.64. Hence, aggregation at the center level reduces the effect of a particular weighting scheme, or the consideration or not of the paper length and author number.

Note, however, that rankings obtained with other standard measures are more highly correlated with those of ours considering the length of the publications and their number of authors in a similar way. This is for instance the case for CLpn and Blue or CL1n and Bauwens, even if in this case, the square of the number of authors is used. Otherwise, correlations between rankings mainly reflects correlations between weighting schemes underlined in Section 2. Last, as reported in Combes and Linnemer (2002), correlations are similar on per member rankings.

Table 6: Correlations Between (top 75) Centers’ Rankings, Career

Score	E1n	Ep1	Epn	CL11	CL1n	CLp1	CLpn	Blue	SM	KMS	BKLP	Bauwens	KMSall
E11	0.98	0.96	0.92	0.85	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.47	0.60	0.57	0.86	0.89	0.59
E1n	1	0.96	0.96	0.82	0.83	0.81	0.83	0.49	0.59	0.57	0.84	0.89	0.58
Ep1		1	0.98	0.79	0.78	0.82	0.82	0.49	0.58	0.56	0.80	0.82	0.58
Epn			1	0.73	0.75	0.77	0.79	0.47	0.54	0.53	0.75	0.79	0.55
CL11				1	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.76	0.89	0.86	0.99	0.96	0.88
CL1n					1	0.97	0.98	0.78	0.90	0.88	1.00	0.98	0.89
CLp1						1	0.99	0.80	0.91	0.89	0.97	0.93	0.91
CLpn							1	0.81	0.92	0.90	0.97	0.95	0.91

5 Main rankings

In this section, we present three rankings of European research centers for three time periods, both in terms of total and per member output. For 1996-2000, three additional rankings based on the production of the 10 more productive researchers of each center are provided. These 21 rankings give a contrasted view of European research in economics. The three production indexes are selected for their complementarity: CLpn, Blue, and E1n. Blue is very selective and provides information useful to rank the most productive centers. In sharp contrast, E1n ranks only on the number of articles. The third ranking, CLpn, is better balanced: On the one hand, publications in quality journals are given significantly more importance. On the other hand, all journals are taken into account.

¹²Correlations based on other populations/time periods can be found in Combes and Linnemer (2002).

5.1 1971-2000

A benefit of a long period ranking is that all publications of all current members are taken into account. **Total Output.** Table 7 presents rankings based on the total output. The first line indicates that the LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS which gathers a team of (a full time equivalent of) 195.2 members produced over the last thirty years 7 158.9 CLpn pages, 836.2 Blue pages, and 995.1 publications.

Table 7: European Centers, 1971-2000

Name	CLpn	Name	Blue	Name	Eln
1 london school of economics (uk, 195.2)	7158.9	1 london school of economics (uk, 195.2)	836.2	1 london school of economics (uk, 195.2)	995.1
2 oxford u. (uk, 225.4)	5129.2	2 hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)	802.7	2 oxford u. (uk, 225.4)	825.6
3 u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)	4307.9	3 tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)	779.8	3 u. wales (uk, 302)	643.8
4 hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)	3802.4	4 u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)	642.7	4 u. roma sapienza (it, 253.3)	620.0
5 tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)	3542.7	5 oxford u. (uk, 225.4)	586.9	5 u. nottingham (uk, 118)	571.4
6 katholieke u. tilburg (ne, 214.8)	3201.7	6 crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)	398.6	6 u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)	522.8
7 u. warwick (uk, 64.7)	3031.4	7 u. college london (uk, 67.9)	365.3	7 u. paris 1 (fr, 194.3)	501.4
8 u. catholique louvain (be, 134.6)	2992.7	8 u. pompeu fabra (sp, 111.4)	312.6	8 u. bologna (it, 162.8)	487.9
9 u. york (uk, 109)	2566.8	9 u. catholique louvain (be, 134.6)	291.6	9 u. warwick (uk, 64.7)	476.0
10 u. nottingham (uk, 118)	2540.1	10 u. york (uk, 109)	283.0	10 katholieke u. tilburg (ne, 214.8)	465.0
11 u. cambridge (uk, 88)	2515.6	11 u. warwick (uk, 64.7)	270.1	11 u. catholique louvain (be, 134.6)	459.4
12 u. college london (uk, 67.9)	2344.7	12 u. delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)	229.6	12 u. york (uk, 109)	449.5
13 u. wales (uk, 302)	2338.5	13 u. cambridge (uk, 88)	216.4	13 u. paris 10 / cergy (fr, 122.9)	449.5
14 crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)	2301.0	14 u. stockholm (swe, 81.8)	202.6	14 u. reading (uk, 122.5)	445.9
15 stockholm sch. of eco. (swe, 304)	2149.0	15 katholieke u. tilburg (ne, 214.8)	186.9	15 hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)	439.6
16 u. paris 10 / cergy (fr, 122.9)	2072.5	16 wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)	182.1	16 katholieke u. leuven (be, 88.2)	408.6
17 u. paris 1 (fr, 194.3)	2058.1	17 ceras enpc paris (fr, 11.1)	175.5	17 stockholm sch. of eco. (swe, 304)	399.1
18 u. oslo (no, 61.1)	2042.1	18 u. aix marseille 2 / 3 (fr, 132.5)	170.6	18 u. cambridge (uk, 88)	397.0
19 wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)	2028.1	19 stockholm sch. of eco. (swe, 304)	170.1	19 u. bocconi (it, 205.1)	388.0
20 u. pompeu fabra (sp, 111.4)	1814.5	20 u. oslo (no, 61.1)	166.0	20 tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)	376.9
21 london business school (uk, 60.3)	1795.5	21 ben gurion u. (is, 19.5)	152.7	21 u. maastricht (ne, 176.2)	372.0
22 u. maastricht (ne, 176.2)	1757.8	22 u. paris 10 / cergy (fr, 122.9)	143.8	22 bar ilan u. (is, 39)	340.8
23 u. stockholm (swe, 81.8)	1754.6	23 insee fontainebleau (fr, 43)	130.5	23 wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)	338.8
24 u. aix marseille 2 / 3 (fr, 132.5)	1716.0	24 european u. inst. firenze (it, 14.8)	128.3	24 u. oslo (no, 61.1)	330.5
25 u. essex (uk, 69)	1709.0	25 u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)	127.2	25 u. aix marseille 2 / 3 (fr, 132.5)	311.7
26 u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)	1686.0	26 u. libre bruxelles (be, 99.1)	127.2	26 u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)	309.0
27 u. reading (uk, 122.5)	1673.2	27 u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)	121.2	27 albrechts u. kiel (ge, 126)	302.4
28 u. roma sapienza (it, 253.3)	1632.1	28 u. bocconi (it, 205.1)	115.1	28 u. sussex (uk, 60.5)	290.3
29 katholieke u. leuven (be, 88.2)	1622.1	29 bar ilan u. (is, 39)	112.0	29 u. college london (uk, 67.9)	270.1
30 insee fontainebleau (fr, 43)	1526.8	30 u. wien (au, 52)	101.4	30 u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)	264.4
31 u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)	1503.2	31 u. southampton (uk, 24.5)	100.2	31 u. essex (uk, 69)	262.3
32 u. bologna (it, 162.8)	1475.2	32 london business school (uk, 60.3)	95.9	32 u. manchester (uk, 108)	262.0
33 u. bocconi (it, 205.1)	1474.9	33 u. essex (uk, 69)	93.8	33 u. stockholm (swe, 81.8)	259.4
34 bar ilan u. (is, 39)	1436.9	34 u. nottingham (uk, 118)	93.1	34 u. east anglia (uk, 66.6)	259.1
35 u. sussex (uk, 60.5)	1416.7	35 u. zurich (swi, 73.9)	88.0	35 vrije u. amsterdam (ne, 132.3)	254.7
36 u. amsterdam (ne, 182.3)	1391.7	36 birkbeck col. london (uk, 28.4)	81.6	36 crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)	241.6
37 vrije u. amsterdam (ne, 132.3)	1289.8	37 u. geneve (swi, 67.8)	76.9	37 maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)	239.5
38 delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)	1244.4	38 goethe u. frankfurt (ge, 49.5)	75.4	38 athena u. (gr, 50)	238.6
39 erasmus u. rotterdam (ne, 207.3)	1244.4	39 u. lund (swe, 247.1)	74.2	39 u. zurich (swi, 73.9)	237.6
40 u. east anglia (uk, 66.6)	1234.3	40 freie u. berlin (ge, 63.5)	74.0	40 london business school (uk, 60.3)	233.4
41 maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)	1207.1	41 autonoma barcelona (sp, 99.5)	72.2	41 sankt gallen (swi, 131.1)	233.1
42 libre bruxelles (be, 99.1)	1179.9	42 u. amsterdam (ne, 182.3)	68.8	42 erasmus u. rotterdam (ne, 207.3)	227.4
43 ben gurion u. (is, 19.5)	1176.1	43 u. east anglia (uk, 66.6)	68.1	43 u. pompeu fabra (sp, 111.4)	224.4
44 athena u. (gr, 50)	1166.0	44 cemfi madrid (sp, 10)	68.1	44 u. konstanz (ge, 31)	221.3
45 u. manchester (uk, 108)	1143.7	45 erasmus u. rotterdam (ne, 207.3)	66.2	45 u. strathclyde (uk, 41.5)	206.8
46 albrechts u. kiel (ge, 126)	1142.4	46 athena u. (gr, 50)	61.0	46 u. torino (it, 121)	205.1
47 u. wien (au, 52)	1140.3	47 catholicus paris (fr, 20.3)	60.9	47 u. berlin (ge, 55)	200.8
48 humboldt u. berlin (ge, 55)	1081.6	48 iac casc barcelona (sp, 12.1)	60.1	48 insee fontainebleau (fr, 43)	198.7
49 u. southampton (uk, 24.5)	1036.6	49 u. manchester (uk, 108)	57.6	49 copenhagen bus. sch. (de, 160.5)	198.7
50 u. zurich (swi, 73.9)	1025.3	50 royal holloway london (uk, 16)	56.1	50 u. valencia (sp, 319.5)	191.1
51 ceras enpc paris (fr, 11.1)	1014.3	51 maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)	51.6	51 u. libre bruxelles (be, 99.1)	190.8
52 birkbeck col. london (uk, 28.4)	963.2	52 humboldt u. berlin (ge, 55)	50.8	52 u. amsterdam (ne, 182.3)	190.7
53 u. edinburgh (uk, 36.9)	957.9	53 u. college dublin (ir, 28)	50.4	53 ben gurion u. (is, 19.5)	190.1
54 leicester u. (uk, 45.3)	950.6	54 u. bristol (uk, 38.2)	48.8	54 u. edinburgh (uk, 36.9)	189.5
55 european u. inst. firenze (it, 14.8)	910.5	55 u. wales (uk, 302)	46.7	55 aarhus u. (de, 47.2)	189.0
56 u. strathclyde (uk, 41.5)	906.8	56 u. bologna (it, 162.8)	46.1	56 u. wien (au, 52)	185.5
57 city u. bus. sch. london (uk, 72)	858.4	57 u. paris 1 (fr, 194.3)	46.1	57 bath u. (uk, 99)	185.2
58 nhh bergen (no, 38.7)	847.7	58 u. maastricht (ne, 176.2)	46.0	58 city u. bus. sch. london (uk, 72)	184.2
59 u. lund (swe, 247.1)	845.8	59 u. bergen (no, 76.7)	45.4	59 u. cattolica sacro cuore (it, 120.8)	183.5
60 u. sankt gallen (swi, 131.1)	834.7	60 u. konstanz (ge, 31)	45.1	60 u. lund (swe, 247.1)	183.0
61 u. konstanz (ge, 31)	825.5	61 icmb geneve (swi, 8.9)	44.7	61 u. siena (it, 76.5)	182.1
62 goethe u. frankfurt (ge, 49.5)	812.9	62 u. lausanne (swi, 17.4)	44.4	62 u. firenze (it, 115)	180.9
63 imperial col. london (uk, 42.5)	803.3	63 u. salerno (it, 74.3)	43.3	63 u. paris 9 (fr, 74.5)	178.8
64 aarhus u. (de, 47.2)	799.8	64 u. siena (it, 76.5)	41.5	64 queen u. belfast (uk, 95)	177.4
65 u. bergel (no, 35.7)	767.5	65 imperial col. london (uk, 25.2)	41.5	65 queen u. belfast (uk, 95)	177.4
66 bath u. (uk, 99)	752.3	66 u. reading (uk, 122.5)	41.5	66 imperial col. london (uk, 42.5)	174.5
67 cepremap paris (fr, 15.7)	737.5	67 nhh bergen (no, 38.7)	41.4	67 leicester u. (uk, 45.5)	171.6
68 u. autonoma barcelona (sp, 99.5)	734.7	68 cepremap paris (fr, 15.7)	40.2	68 u. padova (it, 58.5)	167.8
69 u. exeter (uk, 35.5)	722.8	69 leicester u. (uk, 45.5)	40.0	69 u. pisa (it, 103)	167.7
70 u. carlos iii madrid (sp, 38.8)	704.8	70 u. valencia (sp, 319.5)	37.9	70 u. roma vergata (it, 58.6)	167.7
71 u. bristol (uk, 38.2)	693.1	71 rjks u. groningen (ne, 95.5)	37.8	71 u. strirling (uk, 32)	164.1
72 u. uppsala (swe, 59)	690.5	72 u. firenze (it, 115)	37.5	72 u. nice (fr, 67)	158.5
73 u. glasgow (uk, 53.5)	687.6	73 u. helsinki (fi, 82.2)	36.5	73 u. grenoble 2 (fr, 112)	157.6
74 copenhagen bus. sch. (de, 160.5)	683.0	74 u. alicant (sp, 31)	36.3	74 goethe u. frankfurt (ge, 49.5)	156.6
75 u. geneve (swi, 67.8)	672.9	75 u. roma sapienza (it, 253.3)	35.7	75 u. exeter (uk, 35.5)	155.2

If studied in detail, the three rankings are very different. Some centers enjoy, however, a high rank in all three: The LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS is three times first (1st; 1st; 1st), OXFORD UNIVERSITY (2nd; 5th; 2nd), and the UNIVERSITÉ DE TOULOUSE 1 (3rd; 4th; 6th). The HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM (4th; 2nd; 15th) and TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY (5th; 3rd; 20th) have a very high rank in both the CLpn and Blue rankings but a slightly lower rank in the Eln ranking. Other centers have a very stable ranking as the UNIVERSITÉ CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN (8th; 9th; 11th) or the UNIVERSITY OF YORK (9th; 10th; 12th). On the other hand, the ranking of the UNIVERSITY OF WALES (13th; 55th; 3rd), for instance, varies significantly from one index to the other and many other such examples can be found. The way production is computed is therefore certainly not innocuous on the ranking obtained, contrary to what correlations obtained on average over centers seemed to show.

Gaps between top centers are large also. The production difference between the LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS and OXFORD UNIVERSITY is of 2 029.7 CLpn pages. A center with this production would be ranked 18th. In the same spirit, the gap between OXFORD UNIVERSITY and the UNIVERSITÉ DE TOULOUSE amounts to 821.3 CLpn pages, a production enough to be ranked 62th. Another way to underline these

large difference consists in observing that the LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS produced more CLpn pages than Belgium (9th country), more Blue pages than Germany (4th) and more E1n articles than Denmark (11th). When one goes down in the rankings, however, differences between centers are getting smaller and smaller. In particular, around rank 75, the significance of some differences is already disputable.

Output per Member. Table 8 ranks centers by their average production per member. Large universities are therefore made (somehow) more comparable to smaller centers. A drawback, however, is that large universities have probably more teaching oriented professors and might be penalized by this procedure.

The first line of table 8 shows that on average a researcher of TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY is the most productive in Europe with 112.76 CLpn pages, 24.82 Blue pages. TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY has 31.4 researchers. The 5.3 members of the GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, GENÈVE are first according to the E1n ranking with 12.94 articles. DELTA with 11.8 researchers stands second for the CLpn and Blue rankings and third in the E1n one. Followers are: CERAS (3rd ; 3rd ; 6th), the HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM (4th ; 4th ; 10th), the EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE (5th ; 5th ; 13th), BEN GURION UNIVERSITY (6th ; 6th ; 5th), and the GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, GENÈVE (7th ; 10th ; 1st).

Table 8: European Centers, per Member, 1971-2000

	Name	CLpn	Name	Blue	Name	E1n
1	tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)	112.76	tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)	24.82	giis geneva (swi, 5.3)	12.94
2	delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)	105.16	delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)	19.41	tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)	12.00
3	ceras enpc paris (fr, 11.1)	91.65	ceras enpc paris (fr, 11.1)	15.86	delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)	10.69
4	hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)	63.16	hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)	13.33	cepreamap paris (fr, 15.7)	9.76
5	european u. inst. firenze (it, 14.8)	61.52	european u. inst. firenze (it, 14.8)	8.67	ben gurion u. (is, 19.5)	9.75
6	ben gurion u. (is, 19.5)	60.31	ben gurion u. (is, 19.5)	7.83	ceras enpc paris (fr, 11.1)	8.97
7	giis geneva (swi, 5.3)	59.33	crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)	7.62	bar ilan u. (is, 39)	8.74
8	cepreamap paris (fr, 15.7)	47.07	cemfi madrid (sp, 10)	6.81	u. loughborough (uk, 19.5)	7.85
9	u. warwick (uk, 64.7)	46.88	u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)	6.74	u. warwick (uk, 64.7)	7.36
10	iae csic barcelona (sp, 12.1)	46.72	giis geneva (swi, 5.3)	5.85	hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)	7.30
11	icmb geneve (swi, 8.9)	45.36	u. college london (uk, 67.9)	5.38	u. surrey (uk, 21)	7.30
12	u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)	45.16	icmb geneve (swi, 8.9)	5.01	u. konstanz (ge, 31)	7.14
13	crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)	44.00	iae csic barcelona (sp, 12.1)	4.97	european u. inst. firenze (it, 14.8)	7.06
14	cemfi madrid (sp, 10)	42.55	london school of economics (uk, 195.2)	4.28	icmb geneve (swi, 8.9)	7.04
15	u. southampton (uk, 24.5)	42.31	u. warwick (uk, 64.7)	4.18	coripe (it, 9.6)	6.89
16	u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)	40.63	u. southampton (uk, 24.5)	4.09	maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)	6.87
17	bar ilan u. (is, 39)	36.84	royal holloway london (uk, 16)	3.50	ossietzky u. oldenburg (ge, 7)	6.76
18	london school of economics (uk, 195.2)	36.68	israel ins. tec. technion (is, 7.5)	3.20	u. kent canterbury (uk, 12)	6.69
19	insead fontainebleau (fr, 43)	35.51	city u. london (uk, 9.5)	3.14	tech. u. dresden (ge, 6)	6.50
20	israel ins. tec. technion (is, 7.5)	34.99	u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)	3.07	cemfi madrid (sp, 10)	6.39
21	maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)	34.60	insead fontainebleau (fr, 43)	3.03	u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)	6.37
22	u. college london (uk, 67.9)	34.52	ec polytechnique paris (fr, 20.3)	3.00	swiss nat. bank (swi, 6.5)	6.18
23	tech. u. dresden (ge, 6)	34.49	bar ilan u. (is, 39)	2.87	city u. london (uk, 9.5)	5.98
24	birkbeck col. london (uk, 28.4)	33.92	birkbeck col. london (uk, 28.4)	2.87	banco de espana (sp, 12.5)	5.84
25	u. oslo (no, 61.1)	33.40	u. pompeu fabra (sp, 111.4)	2.81	u. st andrews (uk, 19.7)	5.73
26	royal holloway london (uk, 16)	32.53	u. oslo (no, 61.1)	2.72	u. birmingham (uk, 20.5)	5.65
27	u. surrey (uk, 21)	31.65	oxford u. (uk, 225.4)	2.60	u. turku (fi, 13)	5.62
28	ossietzky u. oldenburg (ge, 7)	31.37	u. york (uk, 109)	2.60	u. southampton (uk, 24.5)	5.53
29	london business school (uk, 60.3)	26.78	cepreamap paris (fr, 15.7)	2.56	u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)	5.48
30	u. kent canterbury (uk, 12)	29.46	u. lausanne (swi, 17.4)	2.55	u. oslo (no, 61.1)	5.41
31	city u. london (uk, 9.5)	29.34	u. stockholm (swe, 81.8)	2.48	united nations u. helsinki (fi, 10)	5.33
32	u. cambridge (uk, 88)	28.59	u. cambridge (uk, 88)	2.46	fond. enrico mattei milano (it, 10.7)	5.32
33	banco de espana (sp, 12.5)	27.94	wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)	2.21	iae csic barcelona (sp, 12.1)	5.31
34	swiss nat. bank (swi, 6.5)	27.03	u. catholique louvain (be, 134.6)	2.17	u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)	5.30
35	u. birmingham (uk, 20.5)	26.65	berkeley (tu, 13.1)	2.08	gesamthochschule essen (ge, 7.5)	5.25
36	u. konstanz (ge, 31)	26.63	u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)	2.08	middlesex u. (uk, 17)	5.22
37	ec polytechnique paris (fr, 20.3)	26.59	tech. u. dresden (ge, 6)	2.03	birkbeck col. london (uk, 28.4)	5.16
38	queen mary col. london (uk, 25.2)	26.36	u. wien (au, 52)	1.95	u. edinburgh (uk, 36.9)	5.13
39	u. edinburgh (uk, 36.9)	25.94	u. college dublin (ir, 28)	1.80	u. stirling (uk, 32)	5.13
40	u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)	25.77	queen mary col. london (uk, 25.2)	1.65	london school of economics (uk, 195.2)	5.10
41	u. st andrews (uk, 19.7)	25.72	london business school (uk, 60.3)	1.59	u. strathclyde (uk, 41.5)	4.98
42	u. beykent (tu, 13.1)	24.89	hec paris (fr, 16.5)	1.58	sch. orient. afri. london (uk, 27.5)	4.93
43	u. essex (uk, 69)	24.77	u. birmingham (uk, 20.5)	1.53	u. beykent (tu, 13.1)	4.86
44	wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)	24.63	goethe u. frankfurt (ge, 49.5)	1.52	u. nottingham (uk, 118)	4.84
45	donau u. krems (au, 7)	24.13	maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)	1.48	u. sussex (uk, 60.5)	4.80
46	u. york (uk, 109)	23.55	donau u. krems (au, 7)	1.47	athens u. (gr, 50)	4.77
47	u. sussex (uk, 60.5)	23.42	u. konstanz (ge, 31)	1.46	bescapco (fr, 19)	4.72
48	athens u. (gr, 50)	23.32	u. st andrews (uk, 19.7)	1.44	libera u. bolzano (it, 6.8)	4.68
49	u. loughborough (uk, 19.5)	23.22	ossietzky u. oldenburg (ge, 7)	1.41	niesr london (uk, 25)	4.65
50	hec paris (fr, 16.5)	22.79	u. essex (uk, 69)	1.36	eberhard karls u. (ge, 16.5)	4.65
51	oxford u. (uk, 225.4)	22.76	u. sabanci (tu, 5.5)	1.30	katholieke u. leuven (be, 88.2)	4.63
52	u. lausanne (swi, 17.4)	22.28	u. aix marseille 2 2 3 (fr, 132.5)	1.29	insead fontainebleau (fr, 43)	4.62
53	u. catholique louvain (be, 134.6)	22.24	u. bristol (uk, 38.2)	1.28	crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)	4.62
54	u. wien (au, 52)	21.93	u. libre bruxelles (be, 99.1)	1.28	u. catholic (po, 15)	4.55
55	nhh bergen (no, 38.7)	21.90	athens u. (gr, 50)	1.22	u. paris iep (fr, 8)	4.55
56	u. strathclyde (uk, 41.5)	21.85	u. zurich (swi, 73.9)	1.19	u. cambridge (uk, 88)	4.51
57	u. nottingham (uk, 118)	21.53	u. huddersfield (uk, 7)	1.17	gvt. valencia (sp, 7)	4.42
58	u. stockholm (swe, 81.8)	21.45	u. paris iep (fr, 8)	1.17	u. exeter (uk, 35.5)	4.37
59	sch. orient. afri. london (uk, 27.5)	21.26	banco de espana (sp, 12.5)	1.17	ceps bruxelles (be, 11)	4.32
60	leicester u. (uk, 45.5)	20.89	u. Alicante (sp, 31)	1.17	u. college dublin (ir, 28)	4.26
61	u. exeter (uk, 35.5)	20.36	fedea madrid (sp, 9)	1.17	royal holloway london (uk, 16)	4.25
62	ceps bruxelles (be, 11)	20.31	freie u. berlin (ge, 63.5)	1.16	libera u. carli (it, 20.3)	4.19
63	united nations u. helsinki (fi, 10)	20.04	u. geneve (swi, 67.8)	1.14	u. bundeswehr hamburg (ge, 19)	4.19
64	fond. enrico mattei milano (it, 10.7)	19.71	u. paris iep (fr, 8)	1.13	u. annov (ge, 17)	4.17
65	u. gesamthochschule essen (ge, 7.5)	19.69	nhh bergen (no, 38.7)	1.07	ec polytechnique paris (fr, 20.3)	4.13
66	humboldt u. berlin (ge, 55)	19.66	middlesex u. (uk, 17)	1.06	u. york (uk, 109)	4.12
67	coripe (it, 9.6)	19.65	u. east anglia (uk, 66.6)	1.02	imperial col. london (uk, 42.5)	4.11
68	imperial col. london (uk, 42.5)	18.90	swiss nat. bank (swi, 6.5)	0.98	wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)	4.11
69	u. catholic (po, 15)	18.59	sch. orient. afri. london (uk, 27.5)	0.94	u. tromso (no, 14.8)	4.09
70	u. east anglia (uk, 66.6)	18.54	u. gesamthochschule essen (ge, 7.5)	0.93	queen mary col. london (uk, 25.2)	4.03
71	karls u. heidelberg (ge, 28.5)	18.42	humboldt u. berlin (ge, 55)	0.92	aarhus u. (de, 47.2)	4.01
72	katholieke u. leuven (be, 88.2)	18.40	leicester u. (uk, 45.5)	0.88	u. college london (uk, 67.9)	3.98
73	u. paris iep (fr, 8)	18.18	u. bielefeld (ge, 30)	0.87	nhh bergen (no, 38.7)	3.94
74	u. bristol (uk, 38.2)	18.16	katholieke u. tilburg (ne, 214.8)	0.87	u. east anglia (uk, 66.6)	3.89
75	u. carlos iii madrid (sp, 38.8)	18.15	norw. sch. man. sandvika (no, 20.7)	0.86	london business school (uk, 60.3)	3.87

5.2 Career

The "career" time period takes into account researchers' average annual output since the year of their first publication. The idea is to control for differences between centers in the researchers' age. This is compared to rankings obtained on 1971-2000 which might give indications on the age structure of the center, and therefore on its future potential. In table 9, the names of the centers are typeset in three

different ways to ease this comparison. A center is in **bold** if it gains strictly more than 2 ranks. A center is in normal font if its rank does not change by more than 2 (upward or downward). Finally a center's name is typeset in *italic* when its rank decreases by strictly more than 2. The exact rank variation is given in the last brackets.

Total Output. The first line of table 9 indicates that the 195.2 researchers of the LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS produced all together 486.05 CLpn pages per year of their career. This production is not real, however. It is an estimation based on the average production of each active member since his/her first publication. The LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS is also first for this career rankings for Blue, with 53.23 Blue pages per year of career, and in terms of publication number, with 64.98 E1n articles per year of career.

Differences with table 7 are quite small at the very top (first 3 centers) but can be larger below. Furthermore, they may depend on the criterion chosen. Examples of variations are for instance: STOCKHOLM SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS (+9 ; +7 ; +8), UNIVERSITAT POMPEU FABRA (+10 ; +2 ; +20), LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL (+6 ; +12 ; +1), TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY (-7 ; -1 ; -25), and HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM (-4 ; = ; -18).

Table 9: European Centers, Career

	Name	CLpn	Name	Blue	Name	E1n
1	london school of economics (uk, 195.2)(0)	486.1	london school of economics (uk, 195.2)(0)	53.2	london school of economics (uk, 195.2)(0)	65.0
2	oxford u. (uk, 225.4)(0)	350.3	hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)(+1)	44.1	oxford u. (uk, 225.4)(-2)	56.6
3	u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)(+2)	319.1	oxford u. (uk, 225.4)(-1)	43.6	u. wales (uk, 302)(+33)	53.9
4	katholieke u. tilburg (ne, 214.8)(+3)	298.3	tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)(+2)	38.8	u. nottingham (uk, 118)(+20)	49.3
5	u. nottingham (uk, 118)(+3)	237.0	u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)(+2)	36.8	u. paris 1 (fr, 194.3)(+45)	47.6
6	stockholm sch. of eco. (swe, 304)(+7)	236.9	u. pompeu fabra (sp, 111.4)(+32)	28.2	katholieke u. tilburg (ne, 214.8)(+2)	44.7
7	u. catholique louvain (be, 134.6)(+2)	209.5	u. college london (uk, 67.9)(+13)	26.2	u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)(-2)	44.2
8	hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)(-5)	206.8	crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)(+25)	21.5	u. roma sapienza (it, 253.3)(+66)	41.9
9	u. college london (uk, 67.9)(+7)	193.2	u. warwick (uk, 64.7)(-1)	17.6	stockholm sch. of eco. (swe, 304)(+8)	40.9
10	u. pompeu fabra (sp, 111.4)(+15)	191.3	u. stockholm (swe, 81.8)(+12)	14.9	u. bologna (it, 162.8)(-41)	40.9
11	u. warwick (uk, 64.7)(-5)	190.2	european u. inst. firenze (it, 14.8)(+73)	14.3	u. valencia (sp, 319.5)(+83)	38.3
12	tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)(+8)	186.0	stockholm sch. of eco. (swe, 304)(+2)	14.0	u. reading (uk, 122.5)(+54)	35.9
13	u. paris 1 (fr, 194.3)(+15)	184.9	u. catholique louvain (be, 134.6)(-2)	13.7	u. paris 10 / cergy (fr, 122.9)(+12)	34.7
14	u. cambridge (uk, 88)(0)	179.1	katholieke u. tilburg (ne, 214.8)(-5)	12.8	u. maastricht (ne, 176.2)(+15)	33.1
15	london business school (uk, 60.3)(+11)	175.0	delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)(+51)	12.5	u. catholique louvain (be, 134.6)(-5)	32.2
16	crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)(+3)	168.0	u. york (uk, 109)(-6)	12.3	u. warwick (uk, 64.7)(-5)	30.3
17	u. paris 10 / cergy (fr, 122.9)(+4)	166.3	ceras empc paris (fr, 11.1)(+66)	11.9	katholieke u. leuven (be, 88.2)(+38)	30.3
18	u. york (uk, 109)(-7)	161.4	u. libre bruxelles (be, 99.1)(+30)	11.3	wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)(-3)	29.3
19	u. maastricht (ne, 176.2)(+1)	160.8	u. cambridge (uk, 88)(-7)	10.9	u. york (uk, 109)(-12)	28.6
20	wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)(-3)	157.3	london business school (uk, 60.3)(+3)	10.3	albrechts u. kiel (ge, 126)(+75)	28.4
21	u. wales (uk, 302)(-11)	156.7	wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)(0)	9.2	u. bocconi (it, 205.1)(+16)	27.9
22	u. stockholm (swe, 81.8)(0)	153.1	u. oslo (no, 61.1)(-7)	9.1	u. cambridge (uk, 88)(-9)	27.8
23	u. essex (uk, 69)(+1)	148.6	u. wien (au, 52)(+26)	8.8	u. pompeu fabra (sp, 111.4)(-11)	27.4
24	u. bologna (it, 162.8)(+7)	147.0	u. paris 10 / cergy (fr, 122.9)(+2)	8.7	u. aix marseille 2 / 3 (fr, 132.5)(-5)	24.9
25	u. oslo (no, 61.1)(-13)	145.8	u. essex (uk, 69)(0)	8.7	u. oslo (no, 61.1)(-11)	24.7
26	u. reading (uk, 122.5)(-8)	137.2	insead fontainebleau (fr, 43)(+11)	8.6	u. manchester (uk, 108)(+17)	24.1
27	u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)(+2)	137.1	u. aix marseille 2 / 3 (fr, 132.5)(+7)	8.5	u. essex (uk, 69)(-5)	23.2
28	u. amsterdam (ne, 182.3)(+14)	136.6	u. zurich (swi, 73.9)(+17)	8.4	u. stockholm (swe, 81.8)(-12)	22.9
29	katholieke u. leuven (be, 88.2)(+1)	136.5	u. southampy london (uk, 24.5)(+30)	8.2	u. munipal u. munich (ge, 34.9)(+30)	22.9
30	insead fontainebleau (fr, 43)(+3)	134.2	u. bocconi (it, 205.1)(-1)	7.7	u. college london (uk, 67.9)(-21)	22.9
31	maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)(+12)	131.0	ben gurion u. (is, 19.5)(+10)	7.7	copenhagen bus. sch. (de, 160.5)(+69)	22.7
32	u. roma sapienza (it, 253.3)(0)	124.4	u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)(+4)	7.7	erasmus u. rotterdam (ne, 207.3)(-6)	22.3
33	u. aix marseille 2 / 3 (fr, 132.5)(-6)	123.0	u. bologna (it, 162.8)(-9)	7.6	hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)(-30)	21.9
34	u. libre bruxelles (be, 99.1)(+10)	118.5	cemfi madrid (sp, 60.5)(+98)	7.2	u. sussex (uk, 60.5)(+39)	21.0
35	u. bocconi (it, 205.1)(+1)	116.4	royal holloway london (uk, 16)(+82)	6.0	u. amsterdam (ne, 182.3)(-8)	20.8
36	u. sussex (uk, 60.5)(-1)	115.5	u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)(-9)	6.6	u. grenoble 2 (fr, 112)(+289)	20.8
37	erasmus u. rotterdam (ne, 207.3)(+4)	113.3	freie u. berlin (ge, 63.5)(+39)	6.5	u. lund (swe, 247.1)(-16)	20.7
38	u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)(-15)	109.2	bar ilan u. (is, 39)(-22)	6.2	vrije u. amsterdam (ne, 132.3)(+3)	20.6
39	vrije u. amsterdam (ne, 132.3)(0)	107.5	u. nottingham (uk, 118)(-34)	6.1	london business school (uk, 60.3)(-5)	20.4
40	u. valencia (sp, 319.5)(+48)	107.4	maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)(+2)	6.1	u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)(-19)	20.3
41	u. alicante (sp, 31)(+58)	104.8	hec paris (fr, 16.5)(+14)	6.0	crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)(-35)	20.2
42	queen mary col. london (uk, 25.2)(+41)	101.3	u. bristol (uk, 38.2)(+27)	6.0	u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)(-22)	20.1
43	u. manchester (uk, 108)(-6)	100.7	u. valencia (sp, 319.5)(+46)	5.9	u. east anglia (uk, 66.6)(+4)	20.0
44	albrechts u. kiel (ge, 126)(+2)	100.7	u. paris 1 (fr, 194.3)(-16)	5.7	bar ilan u. (is, 39)(-5)	19.7
45	u. wien (au, 52)(+3)	100.5	birkbeck col. london (uk, 28.4)(+7)	5.6	tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)(-43)	18.9
46	u. carlos iii madrid (sp, 38.8)(+26)	98.8	erasmus u. rotterdam (ne, 207.3)(-6)	5.5	u. barcelona (sp, 383.8)(+220)	18.5
47	european u. inst. firenze (it, 14.8)(+27)	99.0	u. amsterdam (ne, 182.3)(-4)	4.9	u. zurich (swi, 73.9)(+3)	18.3
48	humboldt u. berlin (ge, 55)(-1)	92.6	queen mary col. london (uk, 25.2)(+49)	4.8	queen u. belfast (uk, 95)(+62)	18.1
49	u. east anglia (uk, 66.6)(-9)	92.1	u. roma sapienza (it, 253.3)(-32)	4.8	u. autonoma barcelona (sp, 99.5)(0)	18.0
50	u. zurich (swi, 73.9)(-5)	91.0	iae csic barcelona (sp, 12.1)(+85)	4.7	u. lille 1 / valenciennes (fr, 118)(+150)	17.8
51	u. lund (swe, 247.1)(+9)	90.2	u. alicante (sp, 31)(+71)	4.3	u. torino (it, 121)(+54)	17.4
52	bar ilan u. (is, 39)(-37)	87.5	humboldt u. berlin (ge, 55)(-6)	4.2	u. saint gallen (swi, 131.1)(+28)	17.4
53	birkbeck col. london (uk, 28.4)(-4)	83.2	u. goethe u. frankfurt (ge, 49.5)(+28)	4.2	u. bordeaux 4 (fr, 71)(+68)	17.3
54	u. autonoma barcelona (sp, 99.5)(+10)	81.7	u. autonoma barcelona (sp, 99.5)(+20)	4.1	u. libre bruxelles (be, 99.1)(+36)	17.2
55	city u. bus. sch. london (uk, 72)(+3)	79.2	u. lund (swe, 247.1)(+6)	4.0	humboldt u. berlin (ge, 55)(-24)	17.1
56	ceras empc paris (fr, 11.1)(+7)	78.7	israel ins. tec. technion (is, 7.5)(+154)	3.9	u. autonoma madrid (sp, 180.4)(+51)	16.5
57	u. glasgow (uk, 53.5)(+23)	76.9	u. east anglia (uk, 66.6)(-26)	3.5	u. cattolica sacro cuore (it, 120.8)(+109)	16.4
58	athens u. (gr, 50)(-20)(+)	75.5	u. carlos iii madrid (sp, 38.8)(+28)	3.5	cpb den haag (ne, 163.5)(+78)	16.3
59	cpb den haag (ne, 163.5)(+67)	75.5	u. carlos iii madrid (sp, 38.8)(+28)	3.5	u. newcastle (uk, 88)(+101)	16.1
60	u. bergen (no, 76.7)(+5)	75.1	u. college dublin (ir, 28)(+39)	3.4	city u. bus. sch. london (uk, 72)(+9)	16.0
61	u. southampton (uk, 24.5)(-10)	74.4	koc u. (tu, 47.5)(+127)	3.3	u. alicante (sp, 31)(+3)	15.7
62	copenhagen bus. sch. (de, 160.5)(+8)	74.4	u. geneve (swi, 67.8)(+10)	3.2	u. konstanz (ge, 31)(+31)	15.7
63	ben gurion u. (is, 19.5)(-29)	69.9	u. venezia foscari (it, 87.8)(+50)	2.9	insead fontainebleau (fr, 43)(-33)	15.5
64	u. edinburgh (uk, 36.9)(-8)	68.5	norw. sch. man. sandvika (no, 20.7)(+114)	2.9	u. carlos iii madrid (sp, 38.8)(-16)	15.5
65	delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)(-15)	68.4	u. maastricht (ne, 176.2)(-47)	2.8	u. glasgow (uk, 53.5)(-20)	15.0
66	leicester u. (uk, 45.5)(-11)	67.0	u. padova (it, 58.5)(-32)	2.8	u. goteborg (swe, 121.2)(+42)	14.9
67	u. uppsala (swe, 59)(+5)	66.0	u. manchester (uk, 108)(-30)	2.8	athens u. (gr, 50)(-25)	14.8
68	queen u. belfast (uk, 95)(-1)	64.2	city u. london (uk, 9.5)(+97)	2.8	u. wien (au, 52)(-30)	14.8
69	nhh bergen (no, 38.7)(-15)	62.4	u. salerno (it, 74.3)(+52)	2.7	u. napoli federico ii (it, 86.3)(+132)	14.6
70	iae csic barcelona (sp, 12.1)(+40)	62.2	u. torino (it, 121)(+10)	2.5	u. pisa (it, 103)(+71)	14.4
71	u. sankt gallen (swi, 131.1)(-3)	62.1	u. birmingham (uk, 20.5)(+33)	2.5	u. nice (fr, 67)(+281)	14.3
72	royal holloway london (uk, 16)(+30)	61.5	ec polytechnique paris (fr, 20.3)(+65)	2.5	u. dijon (fr, 77.5)(+253)	14.2
73	hec paris (fr, 16.5)(+68)	60.3	u. bergen (no, 76.7)(0)	2.4	u. rennes 1 (fr, 88.5)(+166)	13.9
74	imperial col. london (uk, 42.5)(-8)	59.7	icmb geneve (swi, 8.9)(+57)	2.4	brunel u. (uk, 48.5)(+42)	13.6
75	rijks u. groningen (ne, 95.5)(+3)	59.4	u. lausanne (swi, 17.4)(+63)	2.3	u. firenze (it, 115)(+23)	13.6

Output per Member. Table 10 gives the average production per year of career and per member. For example, one of the 11.1 members of CERAS produced on average 7.11 CLpn pages each year since his/her first publication. TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY is first for the Blue ranking with an average production per member of 1.24 Blue pages per year of career. Finally, CERAS is also first in the E1n ranking with 0.67 E1n articles per year of career and per member. Again, comparisons with 1971-2000 underline the

role of age differences between centers.

Table 10: European Centers, Career, per Member

Name	CLpn	Name	Blue	Name	E1n
1 ceras enpc paris (fr, 11.1)(+2)	7.11	tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)(0)	1.24	ceras enpc paris (fr, 11.1)(+2)	0.67
2 european u. inst. firenze (it, 14.8)(+6)	6.35	ceras enpc paris (fr, 11.1)(+3)	1.08	european u. inst. firenze (it, 14.8)(+3)	0.66
3 tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)(-2)	5.92	delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)(-1)	1.06	maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)(+52)	0.66
4 delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)(-2)	5.78	european u. inst. firenze (it, 14.8)(+6)	0.97	u. kent cantebury (uk, 12)(+61)	0.63
5 iae csic barcelona (sp, 12.1)(+12)	5.14	hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)(+1)	0.73	tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)(-4)	0.60
6 israel ins. tec. technion (is, 7.5)(+13)	5.08	cemfi madrid (sp, 10)(+8)	0.72	delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)(-3)	0.60
7 cemfi madrid (sp, 10)(+4)	5.03	israel ins. tec. technion (is, 7.5)(+26)	0.52	iae csic barcelona (sp, 12.1)(+5)	0.60
8 queen mary col. london (uk, 25.2)(+36)	4.02	royal holloway london (uk, 16)(+25)	0.42	cemfi madrid (sp, 10)(-1)	0.58
9 icmb geneve (swi, 8.9)(+1)	4.02	crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)(+29)	0.41	icmb geneve (swi, 8.9)(+4)	0.57
10 royal holloway london (uk, 16)(+20)	3.84	ben gurion u. (is, 19.5)(-6)	0.39	swiss nat. bank (swi, 6.5)(+41)	0.55
11 maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)(+12)	3.76	u. college london (uk, 67.9)(+29)	0.39	cepremap paris (fr, 15.7)(+17)	0.55
12 hec paris (fr, 16.5)(+57)	3.66	u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)(+13)	0.39	u. loughborough (uk, 19.5)(+102)	0.54
13 ben gurion u. (is, 19.5)(-9)	3.59	iae csic barcelona (sp, 12.1)(+18)	0.39	ben gurion u. (is, 19.5)(-5)	0.53
14 hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)(-8)	3.43	hec paris (fr, 16.5)(+62)	0.37	royal holloway london (uk, 16)(+6)	0.52
15 u. alicante (sp, 31)(+65)	3.38	u. southampton (uk, 24.5)(0)	0.33	banco de espana (sp, 12.5)(+7)	0.52
16 u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)(-2)	3.35	city u. london (uk, 9.5)(+15)	0.29	bar ilan u. (is, 39)(+14)	0.51
17 u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)(0)	3.30	london school of economics (uk, 195.2)(0)	0.27	niesr london (uk, 25)(+101)	0.51
18 crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)(+3)	3.21	oxford u. (uk, 225.4)(+35)	0.19	queen mary col. london (uk, 25.2)(+8)	0.49
19 insee fontainebleau (fr, 43)(+8)	3.12	icmb geneve (swi, 8.9)(-8)	0.19	sertic ankara (tr, 6)(+434)	0.49
20 u. southampton (uk, 24.5)(-7)	3.04	u. pompeu fabra (sp, 111.4)(+106)	0.25	u. lille 2 (fr, 9.8)(+270)	0.49
21 u. warwick (uk, 64.7)(-11)	2.94	giis geneva (swi, 5.3)(-18)	0.21	u. alicante (sp, 31)(+33)	0.51
22 birbeck col. london (uk, 28.4)(-6)	2.93	birbeck col. london (uk, 28.4)(-4)	0.21	u. beykent (tu, 13.1)(+11)	0.50
23 london business school (uk, 60.3)(+14)	2.90	insee fontainebleau (fr, 43)(+3)	0.20	u. konstanz (ge, 31)(+52)	0.50
24 u. college london (uk, 67.9)(+7)	2.85	cepremap paris (fr, 15.7)(-22)	0.19	israel ins. tec. technion (is, 7.5)(-12)	0.49
25 city u. london (uk, 9.5)(+4)	2.66	queen mary col. london (uk, 25.2)(+31)	0.19	sestic ankara (tr, 6)(+434)	0.49
26 cepremap paris (fr, 15.7)(-14)	2.63	u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)(-2)	0.19	u. lille 2 (fr, 9.8)(+270)	0.49
27 banco de espana (sp, 12.5)(+5)	2.60	u. stockholm (swe, 81.8)(+36)	0.18	u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)(-5)	0.49
28 tech. u. dresden (ge, 6)(-6)	2.58	tech. u. dresden (ge, 6)(-7)	0.18	u. warwick (uk, 64.7)(-12)	0.47
29 beykent (tu, 13.1)(+8)	2.57	london business school (uk, 60.3)(+3)	0.17	ossietzky u. oldenburg (ge, 7)(+15)	0.47
30 u. carle iii madrid (sp, 38.8)(+42)	2.54	maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)(-10)	0.17	gesamthochschule essen (ge, 7.5)(+69)	0.47
31 london school of economics (uk, 195.2)(-8)	2.49	u. wien (au, 52)(+44)	0.17	u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)(-22)	0.46
32 swiss nat. bank (swi, 6.5)(+15)	2.48	bar ilan u. (is, 39)(-25)	0.16	tech. u. dresden (ge, 6)(-22)	0.46
33 u. kent cantebury (uk, 12)(-8)	2.47	u. bristol (uk, 38.2)(+33)	0.16	u. cantabria (sp, 13)(+220)	0.46
34 giis geneva (swi, 5.3)(-28)	2.47	u. oslo (no, 61.1)(-18)	0.15	united nations u. helsinki (fi, 10)(+113)	0.46
35 u. oslo (no, 61.1)(-20)	2.38	cepremap paris (fr, 15.7)(-22)	0.15	inra rennes (fr, 21)(+243)	0.46
36 u. catholic (po, 15)(+44)	2.37	fedea madrid (sp, 9)(-127)	0.15	u. evry (fr, 15)(+392)	0.45
37 bar ilan u. (is, 39)(-30)	2.24	norw. sch. man. sandvika (no, 20.7)(+85)	0.14	birbeck col. london (uk, 28.4)(-18)	0.44
38 ossietzky u. oldenburg (ge, 7)(-18)	2.16	u. alicante (sp, 31)(+79)	0.14	inra dijon (fr, 21)(+389)	0.43
39 u. Essex (uk, 69)(+12)	2.15	u. Essex (uk, 69)(+14)	0.13	u. crete (gr, 25)(+136)	0.43
40 norw. sch. man. sandvika (no, 20.7)(+70)	2.09	u. lausanne (swi, 17.4)(+26)	0.13	u. catholic (po, 15)(+32)	0.42
41 u. lille 2 (fr, 9.8)(+136)	2.08	u. beykent (tu, 13.1)(+5)	0.13	middlesex u. (uk, 17)(+43)	0.42
42 u. cambridge (uk, 88)(-2)	2.04	u. college dublin (ir, 28)(+29)	0.12	u. nottingham (uk, 118)(+27)	0.42
43 swedish cent. bank riksbank (swe, 7)(+70)	2.04	u. birmingham (uk, 20.5)(+2)	0.12	u. littoral (fr, 13.8)(+324)	0.42
44 u. nottingham (uk, 118)(+2)	2.01	u. cambridge (uk, 88)(-6)	0.12	gvt. valencia (sp, 7)(+103)	0.42
45 u. lausanne (swi, 17.4)(+9)	2.01	ec polytechnique paris (fr, 20.3)(+37)	0.12	fond. enrico mattei milano (it, 10.7)(+72)	0.40
46 u. wien (au, 52)(+15)	1.93	u. york (uk, 109)(-3)	0.11	u. oslo (no, 61.1)(-23)	0.40
47 u. sussex (uk, 60.5)(+7)	1.91	u. surin (swi, 73.9)(+41)	0.08	u. tromsoe (no, 14.8)(+102)	0.40
48 wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)(+1)	1.91	wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)(+15)	0.11	u. surrey (uk, 21)(+7)	0.40
49 nier london (swe, 25)(+35)	1.88	u. libre bruxelles (be, 99.1)(+105)	0.11	u. carlos iii madrid (sp, 38.8)(+3)	0.40
50 u. stockholm (swe, 81.8)(+11)	1.87	u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)(-13)	0.11	coripe (it, 9.6)(+110)	0.39
51 u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)(-18)	1.87	freie u. berlin (ge, 63.5)(+85)	0.10	u. besancon (fr, 19)(+179)	0.39
52 u. edinburgh (uk, 36.9)(-8)	1.86	u. catholique louvain (be, 134.6)(+25)	0.10	crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)(-44)	0.39
53 united nations u. helsinki (fi, 10)(+15)	1.85	u. liverpool (uk, 21)(+76)	0.09	u. thessaly (gr, 2)(+279)	0.39
54 u. birmingham (uk, 20.5)(-18)	1.80	inra toulouse (fr, 15.5)(+114)	0.09	u. southampton (uk, 24.5)(-40)	0.38
55 u. surrey (uk, 21)(-29)	1.78	donau u. krems (au, 7)(+9)	0.09	royal swedish acad. of sc. (swe, 5)(+135)	0.38
56 u. konstanz (ge, 31)(-28)	1.74	banco de espana (sp, 12.5)(-24)	0.09	inra toulouse (fr, 15.5)(+79)	0.38
57 cebs bruxelles (be, 11)(+19)	1.74	u. carlos iii madrid (sp, 38.8)(+32)	0.09	u. gesamthochschule siegen (ge, 10.5)(+86)	0.38
58 u. pompeu fabra (sp, 111.4)(+37)	1.72	u. catholic (po, 15)(+50)	0.08	u. birmingham (uk, 20.5)(-3)	0.38
59 gvt. the netherlands (ne, 14)(+109)	1.71	u. st andrews (uk, 19.7)(-28)	0.08	inra Nancy (fr, 5)(+369)	0.37
60 humboldt u. berlin (ge, 55)(+5)	1.68	humboldt u. berlin (ge, 55)(+17)	0.08	guericke u. magdeburg (ge, 15.3)(+26)	0.37
61 norw. u. tech. trondheim (no, 22.5)(+43)	1.61	goethe u. frankfurt (ge, 49.5)(+43)	0.08	hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)(-57)	0.36
62 nhh bergen (no, 38.7)(-11)	1.61	ossietzky u. oldenburg (ge, 7)(-37)	0.08	norw. u. tech. trondheim (no, 22.5)(+104)	0.36
63 u. gesamthochschule essen (ge, 7.5)(-7)	1.61	koc u. (tu, 47.5)(+203)	0.07	u. aberdeen (uk, 34.5)(+91)	0.36
64 u. catholique louvain (be, 134.6)(-5)	1.56	u. paris 10 / cergy (fr, 122.9)(+41)	0.07	insee fontainebleau (fr, 43)(-36)	0.36
65 oxford u. (uk, 225.4)(-4)	1.55	u. gesamthochschule essen (ge, 7.5)(-14)	0.07	wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)(-27)	0.36
66 u. st andrews (uk, 19.7)(-31)	1.54	u. konstanz (ge, 31)(-37)	0.07	cebs bruxelles (be, 11)(+66)	0.36
67 u. evry (fr, 15)(+217)	1.54	athens u. (gr, 50)(-20)	0.07	esri dublin (ir, 26)(+91)	0.35
68 katholieke u. leuven (be, 88.2)(+17)	1.54	u. sabanci (tu, 5.5)(+65)	0.06	u. easter (uk, 35.5)(-23)	0.35
69 athens u. (gr, 50)(-26)	1.54	u. aix marseille 2 / 3 (fr, 132.5)(+76)	0.06	u. sussex (uk, 60.5)(+33)	0.35
70 u. easter (uk, 35.5)(-31)	1.53	katholieke u. tilburg (ne, 214.8)(+42)	0.06	u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)(-39)	0.35
71 guericke u. magdeburg (ge, 15.3)(+20)	1.51	u. bologaia (it, 162.5)(+76)	0.05	abo akademi u. (fi, 12)(+133)	0.35
72 donau u. krems (au, 7)(-14)	1.50	u. padova (it, 58.5)(+92)	0.05	london business school (uk, 60.3)(-22)	0.34
73 fond. enrico mattei milano (it, 10.7)(+4)	1.48	middlesex u. (uk, 17)(-31)	0.05	u. college london (uk, 67.9)(-57)	0.34
74 u. york (uk, 109)(-33)	1.48	u. east anglia (uk, 66.6)(-12)	0.05	u. Essex (uk, 69)(-32)	0.34
75 leicester u. (uk, 45.5)(-8)	1.47	u. edinburgh (uk, 36.9)(-31)	0.05	hec paris (fr, 16.5)(-19)	0.34

5.3 1996-2000

If the consideration of a long period of time allows to stand back and gives a good idea of the total human capital accumulated in each research center, it is also relevant to know where more recent human capital is located, which is the purpose of this section focusing on 1996-2000.

Total Output. The first line of Table 11 indicates that the 195.2 current members of the LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS published 2 154.1 CLpn pages, which makes them first in Europe over 1996-2000. The UNIVERSITÉ DE TOULOUSE 1 is first in terms of Blue pages. Indeed, its 95.4 members have published 219.1 Blue pages which is more than the 199.6 Blue pages of the LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS. Finally, the LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS is ranked first in the E1n ranking with 298.2 E1n publications.

In table 11, center names are typeset as in table 9 depending on their variation in rank compared to 1971-2000.

Table 11: European Centers, 1996-2000

Name	CLpn	Name	Blue	Name	E1n
1 london school of economics (uk, 195.2)(0)	2154.1	u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)(+3)	219.1	london school of economics (uk, 195.2)(0)	298.2
2 u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)(+3)	1740.3	london school of economics (uk, 195.2)(-1)	199.6	oxford u. (uk, 225.4)(0)	262.6
3 oxford u. (uk, 225.4)(-1)	1604.0	u. college london (uk, 67.9)(+4)	171.1	u. nottingham (uk, 118)(+2)	240.4
4 katholieke u. tilburg (ne, 214.8)(+2)	1380.0	oxford u. (uk, 225.4)(+1)	150.1	u. wales (uk, 302)(-1)	204.0
5 u. nottingham (uk, 118)(+5)	1142.7	tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)(-2)	118.2	u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)(+1)	202.9
6 u. college london (uk, 67.9)(+6)	1100.3	hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)(-4)	112.6	katholieke u. tilburg (ne, 214.8)(+4)	195.5
7 stockholm sch. of eco. (swe, 304)(+8)	895.9	crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)(-1)	105.2	u. paris 1 (fr, 194.3)(0)	188.3
8 u. warwick (uk, 64.7)(-1)	887.0	u. pompeu fabra (sp, 111.4)(0)	99.1	u. reading (uk, 122.5)(+6)	186.8
9 u. catholique louvain (be, 134.6)(-1)	874.8	u. stockholm (swe, 81.8)(+5)	77.3	u. paris 10 / cergy (fr, 122.9)(+3)	170.5

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Name	CLPn	Name	Blue	Name	EIn
10 u. cambridge (uk, 88)(+1)	824.8	stockholm sch. of eco. (swe, 304)(+9)	74.8	u. roma sapienza (it, 253.3)(-6)	169.6
11 u. york (uk, 109)(-2)	821.1	u. zurich (swi, 73.9)(+24)	62.2	u. bologna (it, 162.8)(-3)	168.0
12 crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)(+2)	801.1	u. boconni (it, 205.1)(+16)	56.1	stockholm sch. of eco. (swe, 304)(+5)	151.9
13 hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)(-9)	791.4	ceras empc paris (fr, 11.1)(+4)	54.5	u. catholique louvain (be, 134.6)(-2)	146.9
14 u. pompeu fabra (sp, 111.4)(+6)	748.7	europaean u. inst. firenze (it, 14.8)(+10)	54.0	u. york (uk, 109)(-2)	143.9
15 u. paris 1 (fr, 194.3)(+2)	734.8	u. york (uk, 109)(-5)	50.9	katholieke u. leuven (be, 88.2)(+1)	143.2
16 u. paris 10 / cergy (fr, 122.9)(0)	733.8	katholieke u. tilburg (ne, 214.8)(-1)	48.5	u. maastriicht (ne, 176.2)(+5)	143.0
17 u. Essex (uk, 69)(+8)	732.4	u. Essex (uk, 69)(+16)	46.0	u. warwick (uk, 64.7)(-6)	138.8
18 london business school (uk, 60.3)(+3)	729.5	u. warwick (uk, 64.7)(-6)	46.0	u. cambridge (uk, 88)(0)	134.5
19 u. oslo (no, 61.1)(-1)	711.1	wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)(-3)	45.7	u. aix marseille 2 / 3 (fr, 132.5)(+6)	121.4
20 u. Bocconi (it, 205.1)(+13)	706.4	u. catholique louvain (be, 134.6)(-11)	45.2	u. pompeu fabra (sp, 111.4)(+23)	119.9
21 Katholieke u. leuven (be, 88.2)(+8)	687.5	delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)(-9)	42.2	u. college london (uk, 67.9)(+8)	119.1
22 wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)(-3)	684.8	u. college dublin (ir, 28)(+31)	40.5	wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)(+1)	118.3
23 u. Bologna (it, 162.8)(+9)	663.0	london business school (uk, 60.3)(+9)	40.3	u. manchester (uk, 103)(+9)	116.9
24 u. maastriicht (ne, 176.2)(-2)	662.7	u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)(+1)	39.1	u. oslo (no, 61.1)(0)	116.8
25 u. wales (uk, 302)(-12)	659.5	u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)(+2)	35.5	vrije u. amsterdam (ne, 132.3)(+10)	114.7
26 tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)(-21)	655.7	u. libre bruxelles (be, 99.1)(-1)	35.1	u. bocconi (it, 205.1)(-7)	114.1
27 u. reading (uk, 122.5)(0)	634.8	u. aix marseille 2 / 3 (fr, 132.5)(-9)	34.4	u. valencia (sp, 319.5)(+23)	106.7
28 u. amsterdam (ne, 182.3)(+8)	631.6	u. southampton (uk, 24.5)(+3)	33.5	maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)(+9)	106.2
29 u. aix marseille 2 / 3 (fr, 132.5)(-5)	623.4	u. bologna (it, 162.8)(+27)	33.2	erasmus u. rotterdam (ne, 207.3)(+13)	100.3
30 vrije u. amsterdam (ne, 132.3)(+7)	622.6	u. nottingham (uk, 118)(+4)	31.3	u. east anglia (uk, 66.6)(+4)	97.8
31 u. stockholm (swe, 81.8)(-8)	604.9	u. cambridge (uk, 88)(-18)	29.5	u. sussex (uk, 60.5)(-3)	94.7
32 u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)(-1)	599.0	humboldt u. berlin (ge, 55)(+20)	28.9	u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)(-6)	93.7
33 erasmus u. rotterdam (ne, 207.3)(+5)	586.0	u. waresia foscari (it, 87.8)(+47)	28.2	crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)(+3)	93.2
34 maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)(+7)	566.5	queen mary col. london (uk, 25.2)(+30)	27.8	u. Essex (uk, 69)(-3)	93.1
35 u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)(-9)	547.0	erasmus u. rotterdam (ne, 207.3)(+10)	25.9	hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)(-20)	92.9
36 u. roma sapienza (it, 253.3)(-8)	523.4	u. alicante (sp, 31)(+38)	25.5	albrechts u. kiel (ge, 126)(-9)	91.1
37 u. manchester (uk, 108)(+8)	488.4	u. amsterdam (ne, 182.3)(+5)	24.9	u. amsterdam (ne, 182.3)(+15)	89.7
38 u. zurich (swi, 73.9)(+12)	478.1	insead fontainebleau (fr, 43)(-15)	24.4	u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)(-8)	87.8
39 insead fontainebleau (fr, 43)(-9)	477.5	koc u. (tu, 47.5)(+57)	23.9	u. stockholm (swe, 81.8)(-6)	87.5
40 u. sussex (uk, 60.5)(-5)	470.9	u. paris 1 (fr, 194.3)(+16)	23.7	u. konstanz (ge, 31)(+4)	87.2
41 humboldt u. berlin (ge, 55)(+7)	470.1	iae csic barcelona (sp, 12.1)(+7)	23.1	u. zurich (swi, 73.9)(-2)	86.4
42 u. wien (au, 52)(+5)	451.0	birkbeck col. london (uk, 28.4)(-6)	21.2	london business school (uk, 60.3)(-2)	80.1
43 ceras empc paris (fr, 11.1)(+8)	443.8	u. wien (au, 52)(-12)	21.2	humboldt u. berlin (ge, 55)(+4)	80.0
44 birkbeck col. london (uk, 28.4)(+8)	423.2	israel inst. tech. technion (is, 7.5)(+50)	21.1	copenhagen bus. sch. (de, 160.5)(+4)	79.3
45 u. east anglia (uk, 66.6)(-5)	423.2	u. cagliari (it, 60.8)(+54)	20.4	city u. bus. sch. london (uk, 72)(+13)	72.8
46 u. carlos iii madrid (sp, 38.8)(+24)	410.9	u. roma sapienza (it, 253.3)(+30)	20.4	queen u. belfast (uk, 95)(+18)	71.3
47 european u. inst. firenze (it, 14.8)(+8)	394.7	city u. london (uk, 9.5)(+36)	20.1	bar ilan u. (is, 39)(-25)	70.7
48 queen mary col. london (uk, 25.2)(+31)	378.7	hec paris (fr, 16.5)(+42)	18.6	u. sankt gallen (swi, 131.1)(-7)	69.8
49 leicester u. (uk, 45.5)(+5)	378.7	freie u. berlin (ge, 63.5)(-9)	17.3	tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)(-29)	67.2
50 u. southampton (uk, 24.5)(-1)	376.5	u. oslo (no, 61.1)(-30)	17.0	imperial col. london (uk, 42.5)(+16)	66.8
51 u. libre bruxelles (be, 99.1)(-9)	374.4	royal holloway london (uk, 16)(-1)	16.4	u. autonoma barcelona (sp, 99.5)(+29)	65.5
52 u. alicante (sp, 31)(+45)	358.3	u. east anglia (uk, 66.6)(-8)	16.4	nieser london (uk, 25.5)(+56)	65.0
53 iae csic barcelona (sp, 12.1)(+35)	358.2	u. paris 10 / cergy (fr, 122.9)(-31)	16.0	leicester u. (uk, 45.5)(+14)	64.9
54 bar ilan u. (is, 39)(-20)	356.1	u. valencia (sp, 319.5)(+16)	15.9	u. lille 1 / valenciennes (fr, 118)(+61)	64.4
55 imperial col. london (uk, 42.5)(+8)	330.0	u. autonoma barcelona (sp, 99.5)(-14)	15.3	u. carlos iii madrid (sp, 38.8)(+45)	63.5
56 u. edinburgh (uk, 36.9)(-3)	328.9	u. exeter (uk, 35.5)(+32)	14.1	birkbeck col. london (uk, 28.4)(+28)	63.2
57 u. valencia (sp, 319.5)(+24)	315.3	maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)(-5)	14.1	u. lund (swe, 247.1)(+3)	62.9
58 u. autonoma barcelona (sp, 99.5)(+10)	314.5	u. carlos iii madrid (sp, 38.8)(+20)	13.9	u. wien (au, 52)(-2)	62.7
59 u. sankt gallen (swi, 131.1)(+1)	313.9	u. birmingham (uk, 20.5)(+20)	12.9	u. stirling (uk, 32)(+12)	62.0
60 u. konstanz (ge, 31)(+1)	309.3	bar ilan u. (is, 39)(-31)	12.1	u. nice (fr, 67)(+12)	61.9
61 u. exeter (uk, 35.5)(+8)	308.9	norw. sch. man. sandvika (no, 20.7)(+50)	12.1	u. pisa (it, 103)(+8)	60.8
62 u. lund (swe, 247.1)(-3)	306.4	u. padova (it, 58.5)(+15)	11.7	aarhus u. (de, 47.2)(-7)	60.2
63 albrechts u. kiel (ge, 126)(-17)	298.0	u. sassari (it, 20.8)(+73)	11.0	u. grenoble 2 (fr, 112)(+10)	60.0
64 u. uppsala (swe, 59)(+8)	291.3	u. helsinki (fi, 82.2)(+9)	10.9	u. torino (it, 121)(-18)	59.5
65 copenhagen bus. sch. (de, 160.5)(+9)	285.0	u. geneve (swi, 67.8)(-28)	10.1	insead fontainebleau (fr, 43)(-17)	58.3
66 city u. bus. sch. london (uk, 72)(-9)	280.7	ben gurion u. (is, 19.5)(-45)	9.8	u. newcastle (uk, 88)(+19)	58.0
67 nhh bergen (no, 38.7)(-9)	278.2	banco de espana (sp, 12.5)(+51)	9.8	u. edinburgh (uk, 36.9)(-13)	57.9
68 ben gurion u. (is, 19.5)(-25)	275.2	u. lund (swe, 247.1)(-29)	9.6	u. lyon 2 (fr, 71.5)(+36)	57.5
69 goethe u. frankfurt (ge, 49.5)(-7)	273.3	u. tromsø (no, 14.8)(+58)	9.3	u. crete (gr, 25)(+77)	57.2
70 u. glasgow (uk, 53.5)(+3)	270.2	u. osnabruck (ge, 35)(+17)	9.2	bath u. (uk, 99)(-13)	56.9
71 delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)(-33)	260.6	u. innsbruck (au, 80)(+26)	8.9	u. cattolica sacro cuore (it, 120.8)(-12)	56.2
72 aarhus u. (de, 47.2)(-8)	255.6	u. bristol (uk, 38.2)(-18)	8.8	brunel u. (uk, 48.5)(+26)	56.2
73 royal holloway london (uk, 16)(+23)	255.1	goethe u. frankfurt (ge, 49.5)(-35)	8.7	u. uppsala (swe, 59)(+22)	55.3
74 brunel u. (uk, 48.5)(+31)	248.9	u. salerno (it, 74.3)(-11)	8.4	u. exeter (uk, 35.5)(+1)	55.1
75 u. bielefeld (ge, 30)(+24)	248.8	u. liverpool (uk, 21)(+66)	8.4	u. strathclyde (uk, 41.5)(-30)	54.9

The comparison between 1971-2000 and 1996-2000 shows, on the one side, a relative stability at the top, and on the other hand, some impressive moves upward or downward. First, to illustrate stability, note that the LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS has the same rank in two rankings and lose one rank in the third (= ; -1 ; =), the change in the rankings of OXFORD UNIVERSITY are (-1 ; +1 ; =), and also the UNIVERSITÉ DE TOULOUSE 1 (+1 ; +3 ; +1) benefits from upward trends. Changes in ranks of the KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT TILBURG are (+2 ; -1 ; +4). Second, one can observe a series of larger upward movements: the UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM (+5 ; +4 ; +2), the UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON (+6 ; +4 ; +8), the STOCKHOLM SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS (+8 ; +9 ; +5). Third, the performance of some centers is relatively worse for 1996-2000 than for 1971-2000 for some rankings but stable for others, as for instance, for the UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK (-1 ; -6 ; -8). This is an interesting pattern: Despite a lower rank in both Blue and EIn rankings, it maintains the same rank in the CLPn ranking, probably thanks to publications in very good but not Blue journals. The UNIVERSITÄT CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN (-1 ; -11 ; -2) is almost stable for CLPn and EIn but experiences a significant drop in the Blue ranking, as for instance the UNIVERSITY OF YORK (-2 ; -5 ; -2) or the UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE (+1 ; -18 ; =). Fourth, among the top ranked centers for 1971-2000, two centers sustain a drop in all rankings: the HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM (-9 ; -4 ; -20) and TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY (-21 ; -2 ; -29).

Output per Member. Table 12 presents the European research centers ranked by total output per member over 1996-2000. The reading is similar to previous tables. On average, a member of CERAS, which has 11.1 members, produced between 1996 and 2000, 40.11 CLPn pages, 4.93 Blue pages and 3.58 EIn articles.

Differences between the 1971-2000 and 1996-2000 periods, indicated by the same font conventions as in table 11), appear to be larger in per member rankings than in corresponding total output rankings. For instance, ranking variations of the top most productive centers per member are: CERAS (+2 ; +2 ; +5), the INSTITUT D'ANÀLISI ECONÒMICA (+8 ; +3 ; +31), the EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE (+2 ; +2 ; +10), the ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (+16 ; +13 ; +56), the DELTA (-3 ; -2 ; -6), TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY (-5

; -1 ; -24), the UNIVERSITÉ DE TOULOUSE 1 (+5 ; +2 ; +1), ROYAL HOLLOWAY (+15 ; +1 ; +39), UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON (+12 ; +5 ; +21), and the LUDWIG MAXIMILIANS UNIVERSITÄT, MÜNCHEN (+12 ; -4 ; +12). Again, differences across production indexes is an indication of the publication strategy, or change of strategy, of the centers, oriented more or less towards quality or quantity.

Table 12: European Centers, per Member, 1996-2000

Name	CLPn	Name	Blue	Name	Ein
1 ceras enpc paris (fr, 11.1)(+2)	40.11	ceras enpc paris (fr, 11.1)(+2)	4.93	ceras enpc paris (fr, 11.1)(+5)	3.58
2 iae csic barcelona (sp, 12.1)(+8)	29.60	tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)(-1)	3.76	iae csic barcelona (sp, 12.1)(+31)	3.20
3 european u. inst. firenze (it, 14.8)(+2)	27.76	european u. inst. firenze (it, 14.8)(+2)	3.65	european u. inst. firenze (it, 14.8)(+10)	3.14
4 israel ins. tec. technion (is, 7.5)(+16)	23.45	delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)(-2)	3.56	maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)(+12)	3.04
5 delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)(-3)	22.02	israel ins. tec. technion (is, 7.5)(+13)	2.82	ossietzky u. oldenburg (ge, 7)(+12)	2.93
6 tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)(-5)	20.87	u. college london (uk, 67.9)(+5)	2.52	ceprenap paris (fr, 15.7)(-2)	2.87
7 u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)(+5)	18.25	u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)(+2)	2.30	u. konstanz (ge, 31)(+5)	2.81
8 city u. london (uk, 9.5)(+23)	16.80	city u. london (uk, 9.5)(+11)	2.12	cemfi madrid (sp, 10)(+12)	2.79
9 maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)(+12)	16.24	crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)(-2)	2.01	delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)(-6)	2.78
10 u. college london (uk, 67.9)(+12)	16.20	iae csic barcelona (sp, 12.1)(+3)	1.91	u. loughborough (uk, 19.5)(-2)	2.69
11 royal holloway london (uk, 16)(+15)	15.94	hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)(+7)	1.87	niesr london (uk, 25)(+38)	2.60
12 queen mary col. london (uk, 25.2)(+26)	15.68	u. collage dublin (ir, 28)(+27)	1.45	ben gurion u. (is, 19.5)(-7)	2.55
13 cemfi madrid (sp, 10)(+1)	15.64	u. southampton (uk, 24.5)(+3)	1.37	u. tromso (no, 14.8)(+56)	2.53
14 birkebeck col. london (uk, 28.4)(+10)	15.39	hec paris (fr, 16.5)(+28)	1.12	u. kent canterbury (uk, 12)(+4)	2.51
15 u. southampton (uk, 24.5)(0)	15.37	queen mary col. london (uk, 25.2)(+25)	1.10	city u. london (uk, 9.5)(+9)	2.51
16 crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)(-3)	15.32	london school of economics (uk, 195.2)(-2)	1.02	u. surrey (uk, 21)(-6)	2.48
17 icmb geneve (swi, 8.9)(-6)	14.33	royal holloway london (uk, 16)(+1)	1.02	swiss nat. bank (swi, 6.5)(+5)	2.47
18 ben gurion u. (is, 19.5)(-12)	14.11	u. stockholm (swe, 81.8)(+13)	0.95	icmb geneve (swi, 8.9)(-4)	2.40
19 u. warwick (uk, 64.7)(-10)	13.72	u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)(+1)	0.94	united nations u. helsinki (fi, 10)(+12)	2.39
20 ossietzky u. oldenburg (ge, 7)(+8)	13.39	tech. u. dresden (ge, 6)(-17)	0.92	u. beykent (tu, 13.1)(+23)	2.36
21 u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)(-5)	13.18	u. pompeu fabra (sp, 111.4)(+4)	0.89	banco de espana (sp, 12.5)(+3)	2.34
22 hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)(-18)	13.15	u. zurich (swi, 73.9)(+34)	0.84	royal holloway london (uk, 16)(+39)	2.29
23 u. beykent (tu, 13.1)(-19)	12.32	u. alicante (sp, 31)(+34)	0.82	u. crete (gr, 25)(+78)	2.29
24 london business school (uk, 60.3)(+5)	12.10	banco de espana (sp, 12.5)(+33)	0.79	birkebeck col. london (uk, 28.4)(+13)	2.23
25 banco de espana (sp, 12.5)(+8)	11.93	birkebeck col. london (uk, 28.4)(-2)	0.75	u. warwick (uk, 64.7)(-16)	2.15
26 united nations u. helsinki (fi, 10)(+37)	11.68	u. warwick (uk, 64.7)(-11)	0.71	tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)(-24)	2.14
27 u. oslo (no, 61.1)(-2)	11.63	london business school (uk, 60.3)(+14)	0.67	corpe (it, 9.6)(-11)	2.14
28 ceprenap paris (fr, 15.7)(-20)	11.62	oxford u. (uk, 225.4)(0)	0.67	u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)(+1)	2.13
29 u. alicante (sp, 31)(+5)	11.56	u. manheim (ge, 41.5)(-2)	0.67	u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)(-8)	2.11
30 hec paris (fr, 16.5)(+20)	11.24	cemfi madrid (sp, 10)(-22)	0.66	gvt. valencia (sp, 7)(+28)	2.11
31 insee fontainebleau (fr, 43)(-12)	11.10	u. tromso (no, 14.8)(+46)	0.63	giis geneve (swi, 5.3)(-30)	2.07
32 london school of economics (uk, 195.2)(-14)	11.04	u. birmingham (uk, 20.5)(+12)	0.63	queen mary col. london (uk, 25.2)(+38)	2.05
33 swedish cent. bank riksbank (swe, 7)(+57)	10.99	u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)(+3)	0.61	u. nottingham (uk, 118)(+11)	2.04
34 u. carlos iii madrid (sp, 38.8)(+41)	10.87	norw. sch. man. sandvika (no, 20.7)(+41)	0.58	israel ins. tec. technion (is, 7.5)(+56)	2.00
35 u. kent canterbury (uk, 12)(-5)	10.69	ossietzky u. oldenburg (ge, 7)(+15)	0.58	inra rennes (fr, 21)(+76)	2.00
36 u. essex (uk, 69)(+7)	10.61	insee fontainebleau (fr, 43)(-15)	0.57	u. durham (uk, 23.5)(+65)	1.95
37 u. surrey (uk, 21)(-10)	10.41	wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)(-4)	0.56	u. stirling (uk, 32)(+1)	1.94
38 u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)(+2)	10.27	u. sassari (it, 20.8)(+64)	0.53	u. st andrews (uk, 19.7)(-13)	1.93
39 u. birmingham (uk, 20.5)(-4)	10.02	humboldt u. berlin (ge, 55)(+33)	0.53	u. besancon (fr, 19)(+9)	1.93
40 u. konstanz (ge, 31)(-4)	9.98	icmb geneve (swi, 8.9)(-28)	0.52	u. oslo (no, 61.1)(-10)	1.91
41 swiss nat. bank (swi, 6.5)(-7)	9.91	ben gurion u. (is, 19.5)(-35)	0.50	iza bonn (ge, 12.3)(+70)	1.91
42 norw. sch. man. sandvika (no, 20.7)(+51)	9.84	u. beykent (tu, 13.1)(-6)	0.50	u. southampton (uk, 24.5)(-14)	1.87
43 tech. u. dresden (ge, 6)(-20)	9.72	koc u. (tu, 47.5)(+64)	0.50	u. lille 2 (fr, 9.8)(+99)	1.82
44 u. nottingham (uk, 118)(+13)	9.68	u. york (uk, 109)(-17)	0.47	u. littoral (fr, 13.8)(+128)	1.82
45 u. catholic (po, 15)(-24)	9.41	u. st andrews (uk, 19.7)(+3)	0.41	bar ilan u. (is, 39)(-38)	1.81
46 u. cambridge (uk, 88)(-14)	9.37	u. wien (au, 52)(+7)	0.41	norw. u. tech. trondheim (no, 22.5)(+64)	1.81
47 niesr london (uk, 25)(+36)	9.26	u. essex (uk, 35)(+38)	0.40	crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)(+5)	1.78
48 bar ilan u. (is, 39)(-31)	9.13	u. liverpool (uk, 21)(+60)	0.40	guericke u. magdeburg (ge, 15.3)(+32)	1.77
49 u. edinburgh (uk, 36.9)(-10)	8.90	maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)(-2)	0.40	u. gesamthochschule essen (ge, 7.5)(-13)	1.77
50 u. st andrews (uk, 19.7)(-9)	8.78	u. gesamthochschule essen (ge, 7.5)(+23)	0.40	u. birmingham (uk, 20.5)(-24)	1.76
51 u. exeter (uk, 35.5)(+10)	8.70	fedea madrid (sp, 9)(+6)	0.37	u. college london (uk, 67.9)(+21)	1.75
52 u. wien (au, 52)(+2)	8.67	u. carlos iii madrid (sp, 38.8)(+25)	0.36	u. east london (uk, 11.5)(+51)	1.73
53 humboldt u. berlin (ge, 55)(+13)	8.55	u. libre bruxelles (be, 93.1)(0)	0.35	inra toulouse (fr, 15.5)(+94)	1.73
54 giis geneve (swi, 5.3)(-47)	8.51	u. cambridge (uk, 88)(-22)	0.34	fond. enrico mattei milano (it, 10.7)(-22)	1.72
55 leicester u. (uk, 45.5)(+5)	8.32	u. catholique louvain (be, 134.6)(-20)	0.34	u. cantabria (sp, 13)(+143)	1.72
56 wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)(-11)	8.32	u. cagliari (it, 60.8)(+67)	0.33	u. thessaly (gr, 9)(-122)	1.67
57 u. bielefeld (ge, 30)(+22)	8.29	u. venezia foscari (it, 87.8)(+68)	0.32	tech. u. dresden (ge, 6)(-38)	1.64
58 corpe (it, 9.6)(+9)	8.28	bar ilan u. (is, 39)(-35)	0.31	eberhard karls u. (ge, 16.5)(-8)	1.64
59 u. loughborough (uk, 19.5)(-10)	8.12	donau u. krems (au, 7)(-12)	0.31	u. carlos iii madrid (sp, 38.8)(+45)	1.63
60 fond. enrico mattei milano (it, 10.7)(+4)	8.08	u. oslo (no, 61.1)(-34)(+37)	0.28	katholieke u. leuven (be, 88.2)(-9)	1.62
61 katholieke u. leuven (be, 88.2)(+11)	7.80	u. bocconi (it, 205.1)(+37)	0.27	u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)(-27)	1.61
62 u. sussex (uk, 60.5)(-15)	7.78	u. nottingham (uk, 118)(+18)	0.27	sirif glasgow (uk, 9.5)(+159)	1.60
63 imperial col. london (uk, 42.5)(+5)	7.76	freie u. berlin (ge, 63.5)(+1)	0.27	u. alicante (sp, 31)(+66)	1.60
64 u. lille 2 (fr, 8)(-2)	7.55	u. aie marcellite 2 / 8 (fr, 132.5)(-12)	0.26	ceps bruxelles (be, 11)(-5)	1.59
65 u. york (uk, 109)(-19)	7.43	osnabruck (ge, 35)(+16)	0.26	sch. orient. afri. london (uk, 27.5)(-23)	1.58
66 u. college dublin (ir, 28)(+20)	7.43	u. tampere (fi, 32.5)(+62)	0.26	searctic ankara (tu, 6)(+175)	1.58
67 eberhard karls u. (ge, 16.5)(+30)	7.40	u. catholic (po, 15)(+85)	0.25	imperial col. london (uk, 42.5)(0)	1.57
68 u. stockholm (swe, 81.8)(-10)	7.39	u. east anglia (uk, 66.6)(0)	0.25	u. edinburgh (uk, 36.9)(-29)	1.57
69 norw. u. tech. trondheim (no, 22.5)(+30)	7.37	stockholm sch. of eco. (swe, 304)(+31)	0.25	u. sussex (uk, 60.5)(-22)	1.57
70 u. durham (uk, 23.5)(+50)	7.34	u. lausanne (swi, 17.4)(+40)	0.24	u. aberdeen (uk, 34.5)(+13)	1.55
71 u. tromso (no, 14.8)(+44)	7.27	u. bristol (uk, 38.2)(-18)	0.23	sch. wayer (uk, 35.5)(-12)	1.55
72 nhh bergen (no, 38.7)(-17)	7.19	katholieke u. tilburg (ne, 214.8)(+2)	0.23	hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)(-62)	1.54
73 oxford u. (uk, 225.4)(-22)	7.12	u. namur (be, 35.9)(+16)	0.22	london school of economics (uk, 195.2)(-33)	1.53
74 ec polytechnique paris (fr, 20.3)(-37)	7.10	bilkent u. (tu, 31.1)(+33)	0.21	u. cambridge (uk, 88)(-17)	1.53
75 u. east london (uk, 11.5)(+48)	6.86	ceprenap paris (fr, 15.7)(-45)	0.21	u. reading (uk, 122.5)(+14)	1.52

Top-10 rankings. The size of research centers is very heterogeneous in Europe: Large centers (with more than 100 members) co-exist with small ones (10 members or even less). The total output and per member rankings shed complementary lights on the European situation, which correspond to production and labour productivity respectively. However, we experienced that members of small centers feel total output rankings unfair (production “necessarily” increases with size), while members of large centers feel they are (unfairly) penalized by the per member rankings (they frequently dispute the number of researchers belonging to their center). In some sense, this is a further argument in favor of the use of both rankings.

A different approach, however, is to rank centers according to the production of the same number of researchers whatever the center size. In this section we propose rankings based on the output of the 10 most productive members of each center. At first, it is an odd choice: 10 researchers in a large center might represent only a few percents of the members, while in a small center it can amount to 100% of them. Yet, given the high concentration of publications, it can be a convenient way to sum-up in a single picture the production of a center. Independently of its size, if these 10 members are very productive, a center should be attractive. For instance, top economists would agree to give a seminar or lectures in a center with 10 top colleagues, which in turn could attract good Ph.D. students.

The first line of table 13 indicates that for each weighting scheme, the 10 highest publishers of the UNIVERSITÉ DE TOULOUSE 1 constitute the first such a team of 10 members in Europe. The CLpn top-10 members published 74% of all the CLpn production of the UNIVERSITÉ DE TOULOUSE 1, the Blue top-10 members, 94% of the Blue output, and the E1n top-10, 60% of E1n output.

Table 13: Top-10 rankings, 1996-2000

Name	CLpn	Name	Blue	Name	E1n
1 u. toulouse 1 (95.4)(74%)(0)	1280.5	u. toulouse 1 (95.4)(94%)(+1)	205.1	u. toulouse 1 (95.4)(60%)(+1)	121.8
2 u. college london (67.9)(73%)(+8)	802.1	u. college london (67.9)(89%)(+5)	152.0	u. nottingham (118)(44%)(+1)	105.3
3 london school of economics (195.2)(37%)(-1)	800.5	london school of economics (195.2)(70%)(+1)	140.7	london school of economics (195.2)(34%)(-2)	100.0
4 oxford u. (225.4)(44%)(0)	700.7	oxford u. (225.4)(89%)(+1)	132.9	oxford u. (225.4)(33%)(+1)	86.7
5 katholieke u. tilburg (214.8)(46%)(+6)	637.0	tel aviv u. (31.4)(90%)(-4)	106.4	u. catholique louvain (134.6)(55%)(+3)	80.7
6 crest insee paris (52.3)(70%)(0)	575.5	crest insee paris (52.3)(90%)(0)	104.5	u. reading (122.5)(43%)(+6)	79.9
7 u. york (109)(65%)(+1)	529.9	hebrew u. jerusalem (60.2)(92%)(-4)	104.0	u. bologna (162.8)(47%)(+9)	79.4
8 u. essex (69)(71%)(+13)	517.6	u. pompeu fabra (111.4)(98%)(0)	96.8	vrije u. amsterdam (132.3)(69%)(+27)	79.1
9 u. warwick (64.7)(57%)(-4)	508.7	u. stockholm (81.8)(100%)(+5)	77.3	u. college london (67.9)(65%)(+28)	77.4
10 u. pompeu fabra (111.4)(67%)(+5)	505.1	stockholm sch. of eco. (30.4)(100%)(+9)	74.8	katholieke u. tilburg (214.8)(39%)(+8)	76.1
11 u. catholique louvain (134.6)(57%)(-4)	498.5	u. zurich (73.9)(100%)(+23)	62.2	u. york (109)(52%)(-2)	74.8
12 u. bocconi (205.1)(70%)(+27)	492.2	u. bocconi (205.1)(100%)(+16)	56.1	u. wales (302)(73%)(-5)	73.8
13 hebrew u. jerusalem (60.2)(62%)(-4)	487.0	ceras enpc paris (11.1)(100%)(+2)	54.5	katholieke u. leuven (88.2)(51%)(+13)	73.5
14 tel aviv u. (31.4)(74%)(-11)	485.8	european u. inst. firenze (14.8)(100%)(+10)	54.0	u. zurich (73.9)(85%)(+1)	73.0
15 u. nottingham (118)(42%)(+1)	482.6	u. york (109)(100%)(-6)	50.9	maximilians u. munchen (34.9)(69%)(+9)	72.8
16 stockholm sch. of eco. (30.4)(53%)(+6)	478.6	u. warwick (64.7)(100%)(-4)	46.0	u. konstanz (31)(76%)(+26)	66.5
17 london business school (60.3)(65%)(+3)	476.2	u. essex (69)(100%)(+18)	45.9	u. aix marseille 2 / 3 (132.5)(55%)(+22)	66.3
18 u. amsterdam (182.3)(73%)(+12)	461.7	wilhelms u. bonn (82.3)(100%)(-1)	45.7	stockholm sch. of eco. (30.4)(43%)(+4)	65.8
19 erasmus u. rotterdam (207.3)(76%)(+26)	447.8	katholieke u. tilburg (214.8)(94%)(-3)	45.4	wilhelms u. bonn (82.3)(55%)(-9)	65.6
20 ceras enpc paris (11.1)(100%)(+9)	443.7	u. catholique louvain (134.6)(99%)(-10)	44.9	u. cambridge (88)(49%)(-1)	65.4
21 wilhelms u. bonn (82.3)(65%)(-9)	443.7	delta ens paris (11.8)(100%)(-10)	42.2	u. paris 10 / cergy (122.9)(37%)(-1)	64.9
22 u. oslo (61.1)(62%)(-5)	443.1	u. college dublin (28)(100%)(+31)	40.5	erasmus u. rotterdam (207.3)(64%)(+33)	64.2
23 u. stockholm (81.8)(73%)(-6)	436.4	london business school (60.3)(100%)(+9)	40.3	u. warwick (64.7)(46%)(-17)	63.5
24 u. zurich (73.9)(91%)(+7)	436.9	u. mannheim (41.5)(100%)(+3)	39.1	u. oslo (61.1)(54%)(-3)	63.2
25 u. aix marseille 2 / 3 (132.5)(70%)(-2)	436.7	u. mannheim (41.5)(100%)(+2)	35.5	u. pompeu fabra (111.4)(52%)(+28)	62.5
26 vrije u. amsterdam (132.3)(68%)(+17)	421.6	u. libre bruxelles (99.1)(100%)(0)	35.1	nieser london (25)(96%)(+54)	62.2
27 u. cambridge (88)(49%)(-13)	407.7	u. aix marseille 2 / 3 (132.5)(100%)(-9)	34.4	imperial col. london (42.5)(91%)(+16)	60.8
28 european u. inst. firenze (14.8)(99%)(+12)	407.1	u. southampton (24.5)(100%)(+3)	33.5	humboldt u. berlin (55)(73%)(+17)	59.8
29 u. bologna (162.8)(61%)(+24)	406.4	u. bologna (162.8)(100%)(+28)	33.2	u. roma sapienza (253.3)(95%)(-16)	59.0
30 u. wien (52)(88%)(+5)	395.4	u. nottingham (118)(100%)(+3)	31.3	u. mannheim (41.5)(67%)(-13)	58.8
31 humboldt u. berlin (55)(84%)(+5)	395.2	u. cambridge (88)(100%)(-18)	29.5	crest insee paris (52.3)(62%)(-2)	57.5
32 u. mannheim (41.5)(71%)(-19)	389.7	humboldt u. berlin (55)(100%)(+20)	28.9	u. amsterdam (182.3)(64%)(+27)	57.5
33 maximilians u. munchen (34.9)(68%)(0)	387.8	u. venezia foscari (8.7)(100%)(+47)	28.2	u. bocconi (205.1)(50%)(-3)	57.3
34 u. copenhagen (58.3)(64%)(-7)	384.0	queen mary col. london (25.2)(100%)(+32)	27.8	u. paris 1 (194.3)(30%)(-6)	56.9
35 birbeck col. london (28.4)(87%)(+12)	379.6	erasmus u. rotterdam (207.3)(100%)(+10)	25.9	u. essex (69)(61%)(-1)	56.7
36 katholieke u. leuven (88.2)(54%)(+8)	374.4	u. alicante (31)(100%)(+38)	25.5	u. maastricht (176.2)(39%)(-4)	56.4
37 insee fontainebleau (43)(78%)(-13)	372.6	u. amsterdam (182.3)(100%)(+5)	24.9	u. stirling (32)(89%)(+10)	55.4
38 iae csic barcelona (12.1)(100%)(+33)	358.1	insee fontainebleau (43)(100%)(-15)	24.4	u. sankt gallen (131.1)(79%)(-2)	55.3
39 u. paris 10 / cergy (122.9)(48%)(-14)	350.8	u. coc u. (47.5)(100%)(+57)	23.9	u. crete (25)(95%)(+94)	54.2
40 queen mary col. london (25.2)(87%)(+36)	342.7	u. paris 1 (194.3)(100%)(+16)	23.7	u. copenhagen (58.3)(57%)(-15)	53.4
41 u. maastricht (176.2)(43%)(-3)	318.1	iae csic barcelona (12.1)(100%)(+7)	23.1	natur u. (47.2)(88%)(0)	53.2
42 u. southampton (24.5)(84%)(-5)	317.7	u. wien (52)(100%)(-12)	21.2	birbeck col. london (28.4)(83%)(+27)	52.8
43 u. paris 1 (194.3)(43%)(-5)	317.0	birbeck col. london (28.4)(100%)(-7)	21.2	u. east anglia (66.6)(53%)(+1)	51.8
44 imperial col. london (42.5)(96%)(+7)	316.0	israel ins. tec. technion (7.5)(100%)(+51)	21.1	u. stockholm (81.8)(58%)(-17)	50.4
45 leicester u. (45.5)(81%)(+7)	307.2	u. roma sapienza (253.3)(100%)(+30)	20.4	u. macedonia (47)(92%)(+79)	50.3
46 u. libre bruxelles (99.1)(81%)(-12)	302.6	u. cagliari (60.8)(100%)(-53)	20.4	brunel u. (48.5)(87%)(+31)	49.4
47 u. alicante (31)(84%)(-2)	319.7	u. london (39.5)(100%)(+36)	20.1	u. exeter (35.5)(80%)(+1)	49.2
48 u. east anglia (66.6)(70%)(-2)	297.3	hec paris (16.5)(100%)(+42)	18.6	city u. bus. sch. london (72)(67%)(+23)	49.0
49 u. reading (122.5)(45%)(-7)	295.8	freie u. berlin (63.5)(100%)(-9)	17.3	u. loughborough (19.5)(93%)(+3)	48.8
50 u. edinburgh (36.9)(86%)(+4)	283.6	u. oslo (61.1)(100%)(-29)	17.0	london business school (60.3)(60%)(-12)	48.2
51 u. sankt gallen (131.1)(90%)(+7)	283.0	royal holloway london (16)(100%)(-1)	16.4	u. sussex (60.5)(51%)(-28)	48.1
52 u. exeter (35.5)(91%)(-12)	282.7	u. east anglia (66.6)(100%)(-8)	16.4	u. strathclyde (41.5)(87%)(-19)	47.9
53 u. carlos iii madrid (38.8)(67%)(+34)	282.1	u. paris 10 / cergy (122.9)(100%)(+1)	16.0	leicester u. (45.5)(73%)(+23)	47.7
54 u. sussex (60.5)(56%)(-13)	264.2	u. valencia (319.5)(100%)(+17)	15.9	hebrew u. jerusalem (60.2)(51%)(-40)	47.3
55 ben gurion u. (19.5)(95%)(-27)	261.8	u. autonoma barcelona (99.5)(100%)(-14)	15.3	tel aviv u. (31.4)(70%)(-51)	47.1
56 delta ens paris (11.8)(100%)(-38)	260.6	u. exeter (35.5)(100%)(+32)	14.1	u. wien (52)(75%)(-8)	47.0
57 u. wales (302)(39%)(-31)	258.3	maximilians u. munchen (34.9)(100%)(-6)	14.1	insee fontainebleau (43)(80%)(-8)	46.8
58 royal holloway london (16)(99%)(+23)	253.0	u. carlos iii madrid (38.8)(100%)(+20)	13.9	u. surrey (21)(89%)(-4)	46.3
59 u. konstanz (31)(81%)(-2)	252.1	u. birmingham (20.5)(100%)(+20)	12.9	albrecht u. kiel (126)(50%)(-28)	45.7
60 nhh bergen (38.7)(90%)(-5)	249.4	bar ilan u. (39)(100%)(-31)	12.1	ben gurion u. (19.5)(92%)(-20)	45.6
61 goethe u. frankfurt (49.5)(91%)(-4)	249.2	norw. sch. man. sandvika (20.7)(100%)(+49)	12.1	nhh bergen (38.7)(84%)(+1)	45.0
62 bar ilan u. (39)(69%)(-30)	246.7	u. padova (58.5)(100%)(+15)	11.7	u. edinburgh (36.9)(78%)(-12)	44.9
63 u. uppsala (59)(83%)(-14)	243.1	u. sassari (20.8)(100%)(+74)	11.0	u. pisa (103)(73%)(+12)	44.5
64 u. roma sapienza (253.3)(46%)(+4)	242.0	u. helsinki (82.3)(100%)(-9)	10.9	u. manchester (108)(38%)(-3)	44.1
65 u. bielefeld (30)(93%)(-23)	239.0	u. geneve (67.8)(100%)(-28)	10.1	european u. namur grenze (14.8)(95%)(+30)	44.0
66 aarhus u. (47.2)(92%)(-10)	235.4	banco de espana (12.5)(100%)(+51)	9.8	bar ilan u. (39)(62%)(-55)	43.9
67 brunel u. (48.5)(92%)(+30)	230.5	ben gurion u. (19.5)(100%)(-47)	9.8	u. aberdeen (34.5)(81%)(+15)	43.3
68 u. autonoma barcelona (99.5)(70%)(+12)	221.6	u. lund (247.1)(100%)(-29)	9.6	u. uppsala (59)(78%)(+38)	43.3
69 nieser london (25)(96%)(+41)	221.5	u. troms (14.8)(100%)(+58)	9.3	queen mary col. london (25.2)(84%)(+57)	43.2
70 u. manchester (108)(45%)(-4)	219.7	u. osaka (85)(100%)(+17)	9.2	u. durham (29.5)(94%)(+69)	43.1
71 u. strathclyde (41.5)(92%)(-21)	218.5	u. innbruck (80)(100%)(+26)	8.9	u. lille 1 / valencienne (118)(66%)(+85)	42.4
72 u. namur (35.9)(99%)(+31)	203.6	u. bristol (38.2)(100%)(-18)	8.8	queen u. belfast (95)(50%)(+6)	42.2
73 norw. sch. man. sandvika (20.7)(100%)(+54)	203.4	goethe u. frankfurt (49.5)(100%)(-35)	8.7	copenhagen bus. sch. (160.5)(53%)(-9)	42.0
74 freie u. berlin (63.5)(98%)(-9)	202.8	u. salerno (74.3)(100%)(-10)	8.4	cepremap paris (15.7)(93%)(-23)	41.6
75 u. bergen (76.7)(82%)(-12)	201.8	u. wales (302)(100%)(-20)	8.4	u. libre bruxelles (99.1)(73%)(-17)	40.1

In contrast with per member rankings, large centers maintain a high position in top-10 ones. For example, the LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS is third in the top-10 CLpn ranking while first in the total output ranking and 24th in the per member ranking. On the other hand, small centers may have a better rank in top-10 rankings than in total output ones. The CERAS moves from rank 43 (total CLpn output) up to 20 (top-10 CLpn) but not up to 1 as in the per member ranking. Similar variations occur for the EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE and the IAE CSIC for instance.

The percentage of the center total output realized by the top-10 members gives an idea of the concentration of the production inside each center. The smaller the center, the higher the share of the top-10 member in general but some differences may be observed. For example, the top-10 members of the UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX (69 members) produced 71% of the center CLpn production while the top-10 group of the UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK (64.7 members) represent (only) 57% of the center production. In terms of Blue, the concentration of the production in the top-10 is striking: In most of the European centers the top-10 members produced close to 100% of the Blue output. The lowest concentration is observed at the LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS where the top-10 counts for 70% of the total Blue production.

Country rankings and Geographical Output Distribution. This section temporarily quit the center point of view to adopt a more geographical perspective. Next, maps assessing the concentration within

countries are provided.

First, production of research articles is compared at the country level. As shown by table 14, the U.K. has the highest production in Europe. The 3 538.0 U.K. researchers published between 1996 and 2000, 20 803.76 CL-pages, 998.47 Blue pages and 4 065.36 E1n articles. France stands second and Germany third, this country hierarchy being independent of the index chosen.

As regards changes in ranks, the same font conventions as for centers are used. At the country level, differences between 1971-2000 rankings and 1996-2000 ones are quite small. Ranks are either the same or change by one place. The only significant change regards Israel (-4;-1;-4) that regressed according to all index though less for Blue.

Table 14: European Countries, 1996-2000

	Name	CLpn	Name	Blue	Name	E1n
1	United Kingdom (3537.8)(0)	20803.76	United Kingdom (3537.8)(0)	998.47	United Kingdom (3537.8)(0)	4065.36
2	France (2622.5)(0)	10265.34	France (2622.5)(0)	572.85	France (2622.5)(0)	2307.17
3	Italy (3075.9)(+1)	6739.13	Italy (3075.9)(+2)	291.95	Italy (3075.9)(0)	1731.77
4	Germany (2064.1)(-1)	6252.62	Israel (249.6)(-1)	276.73	Germany (2064.1)(0)	1498.91
5	Netherlands (1318.2)(+1)	4489.82	Spain (3023)(+1)	223.23	Spain (3023)(+1)	985.86
6	Spain (3023)(+1)	4142.04	Germany (2064.1)(-2)	201.93	Netherlands (1318.2)(-1)	788.06
7	Sweden (1456)(+1)	3196.71	Sweden (1456)(0)	174.18	Sweden (1456)(0)	599.63
8	Belgium (605)(+1)	2449.51	Netherlands (1318.2)(+1)	118.07	Belgium (605)(+1)	456.73
9	Israel (249.6)(-4)	2327.53	Belgium (605)(-1)	95.74	Switzerland (697.1)(+1)	391.24
10	Norway (479.2)(+1)	1874.66	Switzerland (697.1)(0)	91.84	Norway (479.2)(+2)	359.01
11	Switzerland (697.1)(-1)	1680.97	Ireland (214)(+3)	47.71	Denmark (690.3)(0)	331.76
12	Denmark (690.3)(0)	1491.23	Norway (479.2)(-1)	44.52	Israel (249.6)(-4)	316.50
13	Austria (428)(0)	959.43	Denmark (690.3)(0)	43.05	Finland (700)(0)	250.60
14	Finland (700)(0)	795.58	Austria (428)(-2)	37.78	Austria (428)(0)	211.07
15	Ireland (214)(0)	685.51	Turkey (334)(0)	36.91	Greece (237.5)(+1)	188.75
16	Turkey (334)(+1)	626.39	Finland (700)(0)	21.85	Ireland (214)(-1)	168.88
17	Greece (237.5)(-1)	540.17	Greece (237.5)(0)	3.95	Turkey (334)(0)	135.92
18	Portugal (531)(0)	494.63	Portugal (531)(0)	3.68	Portugal (531)(0)	88.68

Country rankings are different once production per member is considered, which is presented in Table 15 for 1996-2000. Israel, first for all three production measures, ranks much higher than in total output, while the U.K., second, does not regress by much. Other small countries as Belgium, Norway, Ireland, or Greece (for E1n only) also have higher ranks, while larger ones, as for instance France, Spain, or Italy are worse ranked.

Table 15: European Countries, per Member, 1996-2000

	Name	CLpn	Name	Blue	Name	E1n
1	Israel (249.6)(0)	9.32	Israel (249.6)(0)	1.11	Israel (249.6)(0)	1.27
2	United Kingdom (3537.8)(0)	5.88	United Kingdom (3537.8)(0)	0.28	United Kingdom (3537.8)(0)	1.15
3	Belgium (605)(0)	4.05	France (2622.5)(0)	0.22	France (2622.5)(+2)	0.88
4	France (2622.5)(0)	3.91	Ireland (214)(+5)	0.22	Greece (237.5)(+3)	0.79
5	Norway (479.2)(+1)	3.91	Belgium (605)(-1)	0.16	Ireland (214)(-1)	0.79
6	Netherlands (1318.2)(+3)	3.41	Switzerland (697.1)(0)	0.13	Belgium (605)(-2)	0.75
7	Ireland (214)(0)	3.20	Sweden (1456)(+3)	0.12	Norway (479.2)(+3)	0.75
8	Germany (2064.1)(-2)	3.03	Turkey (334)(+7)	0.11	Germany (2064.1)(-2)	0.75
9	Switzerland (697.1)(-1)	2.41	Germany (2064.1)(0)	0.10	Netherlands (1318.2)(+3)	0.60
10	Greece (237.5)(0)	2.27	Austria (428)(-3)	0.09	Italy (3075.9)(-1)	0.56
11	Austria (428)(0)	2.24	Netherlands (1318.2)(+1)	0.09	Switzerland (697.1)(-2)	0.56
12	Sweden (1456)(+1)	2.20	Italy (3075.9)(+3)	0.09	Austria (428)(-1)	0.49
13	Italy (3075.9)(-1)	2.19	Norway (479.2)(-5)	0.09	Denmark (690.3)(0)	0.48
14	Denmark (690.3)(0)	2.16	Spain (3023)(-1)	0.07	Sweden (1456)(+1)	0.41
15	Turkey (334)(+1)	1.88	Denmark (690.3)(+1)	0.06	Turkey (334)(+2)	0.41
16	Spain (3023)(+1)	1.37	Finland (700)(+1)	0.03	Finland (700)(-2)	0.36
17	Finland (700)(-2)	1.14	Greece (237.5)(-5)	0.02	Spain (3023)(0)	0.33
18	Portugal (531)(0)	0.93	Portugal (531)(0)	0.01	Portugal (531)(0)	0.17

We finally study the spatial concentration within European countries, at the regional level (NUTS 3). Figure 1 gives the CLpn output of EU15 regions for 1996-2000 and figure 2 represents the regional distribution of the CLpn output per member.¹³

The main feature is that the fairly strong spatial concentration of publications across countries is mirrored at the regional level for most countries. Production of the most productive regions of each country is far above the one of the others. Apart the capital city, only one or two regions per country emerge. Spatial inequalities, while remaining important, are lower in output per member, however.

6 Comparison with the U.S.

In economics, U.S. institutions are considered as being the best in the world. Comparisons with other countries are few, however. The purpose of this section is to evaluate the differences between European and U.S. centers. Gathering the list of members of all U.S. universities is a huge task. Therefore, we

¹³These maps do not include Israel, Norway, Switzerland, and Turkey for which such regional boundaries are not defined.

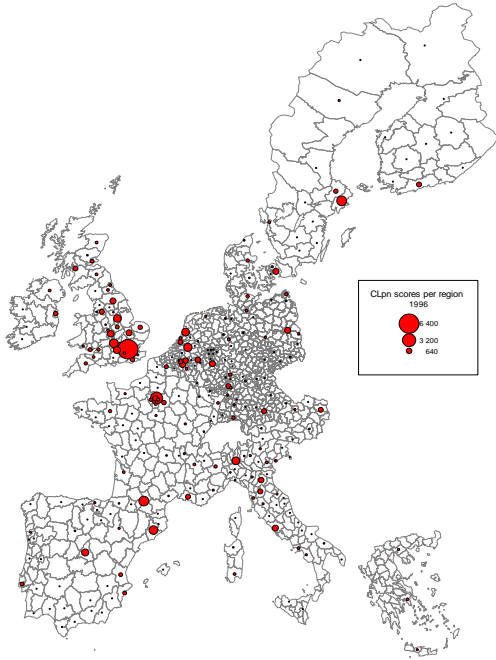


Figure 1: CLpn Output across EU 15 Regions, 96-00

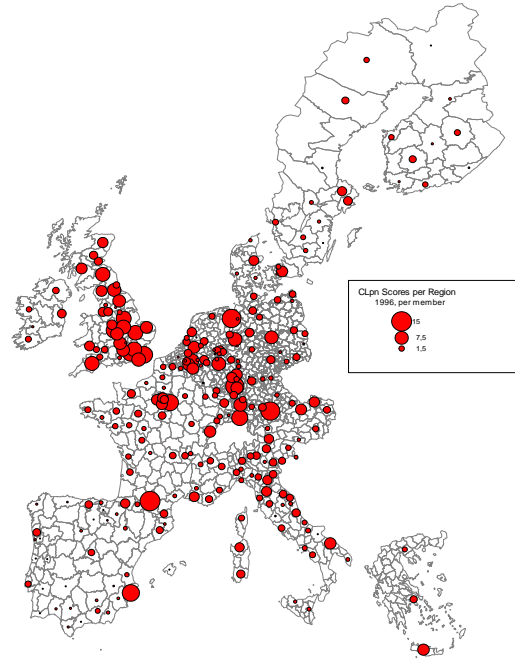


Figure 2: CLpn Output per Member

choose to only evaluate the output of the top 60 U.S. economics departments. This list includes all the 50 departments ranked in Dusansky and Vernon (1998) (table 1) as well as the top 50 departments of Thursby (2000) (table 1).

Since only one department is kept for each U.S. university, the comparison is relevant only when it is similarly processed for Europe. The main problem relies on the fact that inside a given center a researcher is sometimes member of several sub-centers between which his/her output is split, which is not the case for the U.S. Therefore, we keep in this Europe / U.S. rankings only the best sub-center of each European center, which correspond to what is done for the U.S.

Total Output, 1996-2000. Over 1996-2000, the 2 057.4 researchers in the U.S. 60 top economics departments produced one third less CLpn pages, and half less of Eln articles than the 22 270.9 European researchers. In terms of Blue pages, however, they produced 2.6 times more. This underlines that European publications are less oriented towards the Blue journals than their U.S. counterparts. Since U.S. researchers are much less numerous in our data set, they are more productive per member (4.0, 7.8, and 28.7 times more for Eln, CLpn, and Blue, respectively). These aggregate per member figures have to be considered with caution, however, as only the 60 top U.S. departments are selected.

Our sub-center rankings are innovative on several points. First, it is the first time the U.S. economics departments are ranked according to their CLpn and Eln productions. Next, they provide an update of the Dusansky and Vernon’s Blue rankings. Finally, and more important in the European perspective, they allow a comparison between the European and U.S. sub-centers.

As expected, the U.S. economics departments dominate the rankings presented in table 18 (appendix B), where the European centers are typeset in *bold italic*.¹⁴ The *Economics Department* of HARVARD UNIVERSITY is by far the most productive department in the World over 1996-2000. The second is the *Economics Department* of PRINCETON UNIVERSITY both in terms of CLpn and Blue pages, while the *Economics Department* of the UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY is second in the Eln ranking.

¹⁴The labelling of sub-centers is as follows. When the best sub-center of a center can be assimilated to an economics department, it is named “econ.,” with the center name in brackets. Otherwise, the local sub-center name is kept. Last, for those centers having only one sub-center, there are not brackets.

It is striking that the first seven U.S. economics departments are (almost) ranked in the same way for all three production criteria.

According to the CLpn ranking, the first European sub-center (*Gremaq* belonging to the UNIVERSITÉ DE TOULOUSE 1) is 9th. In terms of Blue, the *Gremaq* is also the first European sub-center, but 15 U.S. economics departments produced more. Finally, when production is measured in terms of E1n publications, the European sub-centers hold better ranks. In particular, the *Economics Department* of OXFORD UNIVERSITY is ranked 4th. The number of members of the *Economics Department* of OXFORD UNIVERSITY is, however, larger than the usual size of a U.S. economics department. Finally, note that the rankings of European sub-centers are relatively close to those of their corresponding European centers.

Output per member, 1996-2000. Table 19 (appendix B) reports the CLpn, Blue and E1n rankings per member for 1996-2000. Impressively, the *Economics Department* of HARVARD UNIVERSITY is still at the top for all three rankings. A series of relatively small European departments have high ranks according to CLpn and E1n. For instance, the *Economics Department* of the EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE is respectively (3rd ; 43th ; 2nd), the *Ceras* (which is its own center) is (6th ; 20th ; 10th), and the *Economics Department* of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON (13th ; 14th ; 15th).¹⁵

7 Conclusions

Combes and Linnemer (2002) report many other rankings based on other production indexes, other ways to truncate centers (considering only the top 10 or top 5% best researchers in the center, or, on the contrary, excluding them). All rankings are extended to the 150 first centers and sub-centers. It is difficult to summarize all of this information and we are convinced that a single ranking could not do the job. Each ranking shed a different light on the relative performances of the research centers. In particular, European centers present a great variety in the number of their members, which makes a must the comparison of total output and output per member rankings. Second, considering differences in the journal quality is also necessary, but the use of different weighting schemes underlines differences in center output. Last, the study of production over different periods of time gives information in terms of the center dynamics.

If, still, one wants a summary of our results in one single table, it is given in table 16. The 75 most productive European centers over the last five years are ranked according to the mean of their rank in terms of total and per member output, for three indexes, CLpn, Blue, and E1n. As previously, centers in bold progress between 1971-2000 and 1996-2000, those in italic regress, and those in normal shape do not move (of more than 2 ranks).

Table 16: European Centers, Total and per Member Mean Ranks, 1996-2000

Name	CLpn	Name	Blue	Name	E1n
1 u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)(+2)	4.5 tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)(0)	3.5 maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)(+8)	16.0		
2 u. college london (uk, 67.9)(+5)	8.0 u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)(+1)	4.0 u. toulouse 1 (fr, 95.4)(+3)	16.5		
3 u. warwick (uk, 64.7)(+1)	13.5 u. college london (uk, 67.9)(+4)	4.5 u. nottingham (uk, 118)(+4)	18.0		
4 crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)(+2)	14.0 ceras enpc paris (fr, 11.1)(+4)	7.0 u. warwick (uk, 64.7)(-3)	21.0		
5 tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)(-4)	16.0 crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)(-1)	8.0 u. konstanz (ge, 31)(+6)	23.5		
6 london school of economics (uk, 195.2)(-1)	16.5 hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)(-4)	8.5 niser london (uk, 25)(+50)	31.5		
7 hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)(-5)	17.5 european u. inst. firenze (it, 14.8)(+4)	8.5 u. oslo (no, 61.1)(+3)	32.0		
8 london business school (uk, 60.3)(+6)	21.0 london school of economics (uk, 195.2)(-2)	9.0 u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)(0)	33.5		
9 maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)(+12)	21.5 delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)(-4)	12.5 u. college london (uk, 67.9)(+20)	36.0		
10 ceras enpc paris (fr, 11.1)(+7)	22.0 u. stockholm (swe, 81.8)(+8)	13.5 london school of economics (uk, 195.2)(-4)	37.0		
11 u. oslo (no, 61.1)(-1)	23.0 u. pompeu fabra (sp, 111.4)(+2)	14.5 tel aviv u. (is, 31.4)(-9)	37.5		
12 u. nottingham (uk, 118)(+12)	24.5 oxford u. (uk, 226.4)(0)	15.5 katholieke u. leuven (be, 88.2)(+2)	37.5		
13 european u. inst. firenze (it, 14.8)(+6)	25.0 u. zurich (swi, 73.9)(+26)	16.5 birkbeck col. london (uk, 28.4)(+26)	40.0		
14 u. Essex (uk, 69)(+11)	26.5 u. college dublin (ir, 28)(+27)	17.0 crest insee paris (fr, 52.3)(+10)	40.0		
15 iae csic barcelona (sp, 12.1)(+20)	27.5 u. southampton (uk, 24.5)(+6)	20.5 u. reading (uk, 122.5)(+16)	41.5		
16 u. cambridge (uk, 88)(-5)	28.0 u. warwick (uk, 64.7)(-7)	21.5 u. cambridge (uk, 88)(0)	45.5		
17 u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)(-8)	28.0 u. mannheim (ge, 41.5)(+2)	21.5 u. crete (gr, 25)(+96)	45.5		
18 birkbeck col. london (uk, 28.4)(+10)	29.0 u. Essex (uk, 69)(+19)	22.0 bar ilan u. (is, 39)(-14)	48.0		
19 queen mary col. london (uk, 25.2)(+27)	30.0 israel ins. tec. technion (is, 7.5)(+34)	24.5 u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)(-6)	46.5		
20 u. southampton (uk, 24.5)(+3)	32.5 queen mary col. london (uk, 25.2)(+29)	24.5 u. loughborough (uk, 19.5)(0)	47.0		
21 insee fontainebleau (fr, 43)(-8)	35.0 london business school (uk, 60.3)(+11)	25.0 u. stirling (uk, 32)(+14)	48.0		
22 u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)(+4)	35.0 iae csic barcelona (sp, 12.1)(+4)	25.5 u. paris 10 / cergy (fr, 122.9)(+5)	48.0		
23 oxford u. (uk, 226.4)(-7)	38.0 city u. london (uk, 9.5)(+24)	27.5 u. sussex (uk, 60.5)(-8)	49.0		
24 u. york (uk, 109)(-6)	38.0 wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)(-2)	28.0 u. surrey (uk, 21)(-2)	50.5		
25 delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)(-17)	38.0 u. copenhagen (de, 58.3)(+2)	29.0 european u. inst. firenze (it, 14.8)(+16)	51.0		
26 wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)(-4)	38.5 u. york (uk, 109)(-12)	29.5 ben gurion u. (is, 19.5)(-14)	52.0		
27 u. carlos iii madrid (sp, 38.8)(+34)	40.0 u. alicante (sp, 31)(+34)	29.5 wilhelms u. bonn (ge, 82.3)(-2)	53.0		
28 u. alicante (sp, 31)(+49)	40.5 hec paris (fr, 16.5)(+35)	31.0 hebrew u. jerusalem (is, 60.2)(-25)	53.5		
29 katholieke u. leuven (be, 88.2)(+8)	41.0 birkbeck col. london (uk, 28.4)(-4)	33.5 u. east anglia (uk, 66.6)(+4)	54.0		

continued on next page

¹⁵In Dusansky and Vernon (1998) (for 1990-1994), economics departments are ranked according to the average of the rank in the total Blue and in the per member Blue. Their most surprising result is the absence of the *Economics Department* of CHICAGO UNIVERSITY among the top 10. According to the Blue rankings of tables 18 and 19 it is no longer true. The average ranking would be (the number in parentheses is the rank in Dusansky and Vernon): 1. HARVARD (2), 2. MIT (3), 3. PRINCETON (1), 4. CHICAGO (17), 5. BERKELEY (12), 6. YALE (7), 7. SAN DIEGO (9), 8. UCLA (21), 9. ROCHESTER (12), and 10. STANFORD (9). First European sub-centers would be: The *Gremaq* of the UNIVERSITÉ DE TOULOUSE 1 17th and the 18th *Economics Department* of the UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON.

continued from previous page

Name	CLpn	Name	Blue	Name	Ein
30 royal holloway london (uk, 16)(+17)	42.0	royal holloway london (uk, 16)(-2)	33.5	u. york (uk, 109)(-13)	55.0
31 ben gurion u. (is, 19.5)(-19)	43.0	humboldt u. berlin (ge, 55)(+27)	35.0	ceprenap paris (fr, 15.7)(-13)	55.5
32 katholieke u. tilburg (ne, 214.8)(+6)	44.5	u. bocconi (it, 205.1)(-27)	36.5	u. carlos iii madrid (sp, 38.8)(+47)	57.0
33 u. catholique louvain (be, 134.6)(-13)	45.0	insead fontainebleau (fr, 43)(-17)	37.0	oxford u. (uk, 225.4)(-10)	57.5
34 u. pompeu fabra (sp, 111.4)(+6)	46.5	u. catholique louvain (be, 134.6)(-19)	37.0	ceras empc paris (fr, 11.1)(+14)	58.0
35 humboldt u. berlin (ge, 55)(+10)	47.0	stockholm sch. of ec. (swe, 304)(+20)	38.5	imperial col. london (uk, 42.5)(+7)	58.5
36 u. wien (au, 52)(0)	47.0	u. libre bruxelles (be, 99.1)(-2)	39.5	queen mary col. london (uk, 25.2)(+40)	59.5
37 u. stockholm (swe, 81.8)(-8)	49.5	koc u. (tu, 47.5)(+61)	40.0	humboldt u. berlin (ge, 55)(+9)	61.5
38 u. konstanz (ge, 31)(-4)	50.0	u. cambridge (uk, 88)(-21)	42.5	iae csic barcelona (sp, 12.1)(+56)	61.5
39 bar ilan u. (is, 39)(-24)	51.0	u. wien (au, 52)(-10)	43.5	u. essec (uk, 69)(-5)	62.5
40 u. sussex (uk, 60.5)(-10)	51.0	katholieke u. tilburg (ne, 214.8)(-2)	43.5	u. edinburgh (uk, 36.9)(-14)	67.0
41 leicester u. (uk, 45.5)(+3)	52.0	u. venezia foscari (it, 87.8)(+60)	45.0	london business school (uk, 60.3)(-5)	68.0
42 u. edinburgh (uk, 36.9)(-11)	52.5	u. birmingham (uk, 20.5)(+15)	45.0	u. durham (uk, 23.5)(+83)	68.5
43 israel ins. tec. technion (is, 7.5)(+39)	54.5	banco de espana (sp, 12.5)(+35)	45.0	leicester u. (uk, 45.5)(+9)	69.0
44 u. paris 10 / cergy (fr, 122.9)(-11)	55.0	u. nottingham (uk, 118)(+10)	45.5	u. tromso (no, 14.8)(+77)	70.0
45 u. exeter (uk, 35.5)(+7)	56.0	u. aix marseille 2 / 3 (fr, 132.5)(-14)	45.5	u. catholique louvain (be, 134.6)(-13)	70.0
46 imperial col. london (uk, 42.5)(+8)	59.0	norw. sch. man. sandvika (no, 20.7)(+41)	47.0	u. southampton (uk, 24.5)(-9)	71.5
47 u. survey (uk, 21)(-8)	60.0	u. tromso (no, 14.8)(+53)	50.0	u. exeter (uk, 35.5)(-3)	72.0
48 u. zurich (swi, 73.9)(+16)	60.0	u. cagliari (it, 60.8)(+67)	50.5	inra rennes (fr, 21)(+94)	73.5
49 niser london (uk, 25)(+43)	62.5	u. sassari (it, 20.8)(+72)	50.5	delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)(-19)	74.0
50 city u. london (uk, 9.5)(+35)	64.5	u. exeter (uk, 35.5)(+27)	51.5	u. pompeu fabra (sp, 111.4)(+58)	74.5
51 u. birmingham (uk, 20.5)(-3)	65.5	maximilians u. munchen (ge, 34.9)(-8)	51.5	u. aberdeen (uk, 34.5)(+10)	75.0
52 u. reading (uk, 122.5)(-2)	65.5	u. bologna (it, 162.8)(-44)	53.0	u. bologna (it, 162.8)(-14)	75.5
53 hec paris (fr, 16.5)(+22)	65.5	ben gurion u. (is, 19.5)(-43)	53.5	u. manchester (uk, 108)(+10)	76.0
54 ceprenap paris (fr, 15.7)(-27)	65.5	u. oslo (no, 61.1)(-34)	55.0	u. zurich (swi, 73.9)(-4)	77.0
55 u. east anglia (uk, 66.6)(-14)	66.0	freie u. berlin (ge, 63.5)(-7)	55.0	u. alicante (sp, 31)(-78)	77.0
56 u. bielefeld (ge, 30)(+20)	66.0	u. carlos iii madrid (sp, 38.8)(+12)	55.0	royal holloway london (uk, 16)(+54)	77.5
57 norw. sch. man. sandvika (no, 20.7)(+48)	67.5	tech. u. dresden (ge, 6)(+17)	57.5	insead fontainebleau (fr, 43)(-29)	78.0
58 cemfi madrid (sp, 10)(-9)	69.0	cemfi madrid (sp, 10)(-35)	57.5	norw. u. tech. trondheim (no, 22.5)(+78)	79.5
59 nhb bergen (no, 38.7)(-16)	69.5	bar ilan u. (is, 39)(-35)	59.0	u. paris 1 (fr, 194.3)(-8)	80.5
60 u. beykent (tu, 13.1)(+19)	71.5	u. east anglia (uk, 66.6)(-8)	59.0	u. st andrews (uk, 19.7)(-13)	81.0
61 u. aix marseille 2 / 3 (fr, 132.5)(-10)	74.0	u. liverpool (uk, 21)(+68)	60.5	aarhus u. (de, 47.2)(-21)	81.5
62 vrije u. amsterdam (ne, 132.3)(+18)	74.0	u. st andrews (uk, 19.7)(+2)	61.5	u. kent canterbury (uk, 12)(-4)	82.5
63 u. college dublin (ir, 28)(+25)	77.0	u. amsterdam (ne, 132.3)(+9)	63.5	nhb bergen (no, 38.7)(-8)	84.0
64 banco de espana (sp, 12.5)(+7)	77.0	u. beykent (tu, 13.1)(-8)	64.0	u. beykent (tu, 13.1)(+40)	84.5
65 u. bologna (it, 162.8)(+19)	78.0	erasmus u. rotterdam (ne, 207.3)(+17)	66.5	u. besancon (fr, 19)(-1)	84.5
66 u. manchester (uk, 108)(+7)	79.0	u. osnabruck (ge, 35)(+9)	67.0	u. wien (au, 52)(-13)	84.5
67 u. paris 1 (fr, 194.3)(-5)	79.0	u. paris 1 (fr, 194.3)(+40)	69.0	cemfi madrid (sp, 10)(+20)	85.0
68 u. st andrews (uk, 19.7)(-12)	80.0	u. padova (it, 58.5)(+11)	69.5	u. strathclyde (uk, 41.5)(-47)	85.5
69 icmb geneve (swi, 8.9)(-14)	82.0	ossietzky u. oldenburg (ge, 7)(+23)	70.0	u. stockholm (swe, 81.8)(-20)	85.5
70 u. maastricht (ne, 176.2)(-3)	84.5	u. autonoma barcelona (sp, 99.5)(-10)	70.0	katholieke u. tilburg (ne, 214.8)(0)	85.5
71 goethe u. frankfurt (ge, 49.5)(-12)	85.0	icmb geneve (swi, 8.9)(-38)	70.5	sch. orient. afr. london (uk, 27.5)(-28)	86.5
72 u. stirling (uk, 32)(-2)	87.0	u. bristol (uk, 38.2)(-22)	71.5	banco de espana (sp, 12.5)(0)	88.5
73 u. strathclyde (uk, 41.5)(-31)	87.0	u. paris 10 / cergy (fr, 122.9)(-38)	73.0	u. aix marseille 2 / 3 (fr, 132.5)(-8)	90.0
74 u. uppsala (swe, 59)(+12)	87.0	u. geneve (swi, 67.8)(-29)	75.0	u. birmingham (uk, 20.5)(-29)	92.5
75 aarhus u. (de, 47.2)(-18)	87.0	u. namur (be, 35.9)(+9)	76.0	brunel u. (uk, 48.5)(+28)	93.5

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A Journals per country

The names of the journals are the most recent ones, but the number of publications includes the publications in the same journal under a former name. For example, the table includes the *Spanish Economic Review* which takes account of the publications in the *Revista Espanola de Economia* (former name). When both an English and a national name were given we tried to keep the English name to facilitate the reading.

Table 17: Top journals per country

Count.	Journal	Nb	%	%Cum.	Eur.	%Eur.	Econ.	% Econ.
au	<i>empirica</i>	48.8	7.91	7.9	129.4	37.7	317	15.4
au	<i>jahrbucher fur nationalokonomie und statistik</i>	29.8	4.82	12.7	506.5	5.9	1298	2.3
au	<i>journal of institutional and theoretical economics</i>	19.8	3.21	15.9	443.5	4.5	1495	1.3
au	<i>journal of economics (zeitschrift fur nationalokonomie)</i>	16.8	2.73	18.7	143.4	11.7	363	4.6
au	<i>public choice</i>	14.0	2.27	20.9	231.8	6.0	2114	0.7
au	<i>kyklos</i>	12.0	1.94	22.9	263.0	4.6	989	1.2
be	<i>tijdschrift voor economie en management</i>	190.1	13.50	13.5	218.9	86.9	628	30.3
be	<i>cahiers economiques de bruxelles</i>	98.2	6.97	20.5	128.3	76.5	471	20.8
be	<i>european economic review</i>	85.2	6.05	26.5	947.4	9.0	2189	3.9
be	<i>annals of public and cooperative economics</i>	41.4	2.94	29.5	138.9	29.8	538	7.7
be	<i>recherches economiques de louvain</i>	34.7	2.46	31.9	188.5	18.4	349	9.9
be	<i>revue economique</i>	29.6	2.10	34.0	874.4	3.4	1576	1.9
de	<i>nationalokonomisk tidskrift</i>	305.5	32.71	32.7	321.9	94.9	894	34.2
de	<i>scandinavian journal of economics</i>	44.5	4.77	37.5	483.0	9.2	1022	4.4
de	<i>european economic review</i>	25.7	2.75	40.2	947.4	2.7	2189	1.2
de	<i>economics letters</i>	20.2	2.16	42.4	667.0	3.0	2865	0.7
de	<i>journal of econometrics</i>	9.9	1.06	43.4	293.2	3.4	1890	0.5
de	<i>economic policy: a european forum</i>	9.7	1.04	44.5	178.1	5.4	306	3.2
fi	<i>liiketaloudellinen aikakauskirja</i>	119.2	13.93	13.9	126.3	94.4	797	15.0
fi	<i>kansantaloudellinen aikakauskirja</i>	109.1	12.75	26.7	116.4	93.7	480	22.7
fi	<i>ekonomiska samfundets tidskrift</i>	96.2	11.24	37.9	150.6	63.9	639	15.0
fi	<i>scandinavian journal of economics</i>	45.0	5.26	43.2	483.0	9.3	1022	4.4
fi	<i>finnish economic papers</i>	35.3	4.12	47.3	59.2	59.5	135	26.1
fi	<i>applied economics</i>	22.1	2.58	49.9	486.8	4.5	2699	0.8
fr	<i>revue economique</i>	796.3	14.07	14.1	874.4	91.1	1576	50.5
fr	<i>economies et societes</i>	677.8	11.98	26.0	749.4	90.5	1907	35.5
fr	<i>revue d economie politique</i>	458.3	8.10	34.1	505.3	90.7	980	46.8
fr	<i>economie appliquee</i>	245.8	4.34	38.5	314.1	78.3	747	32.9
fr	<i>revue d economie industrielle</i>	226.0	3.99	42.5	256.5	88.1	546	41.4
fr	<i>annales d economie et de statistique</i>	224.1	3.96	46.4	334.9	66.9	681	32.9
ge	<i>jahrbucher fur nationalokonomie und statistik</i>	433.3	9.87	9.9	506.5	85.6	1298	33.4
ge	<i>journal of institutional and theoretical economics</i>	312.8	7.12	17.0	443.5	70.5	1495	20.9
ge	<i>zeitschrift fur wirtschafts und sozialwissenschaften</i>	194.9	4.44	21.4	236.5	82.4	502	38.8
ge	<i>kredit und kapital</i>	153.7	3.50	24.9	191.1	80.4	657	23.4
ge	<i>zeitschrift fur betriebswirtschaft</i>	148.2	3.37	28.3	167.7	88.4	926	16.0
ge	<i>ifo studien</i>	119.5	2.72	31.0	162.9	73.4	442	27.0
gr	<i>greek economic review</i>	24.5	5.09	5.1	67.3	36.4	234	10.5
gr	<i>risec: international review of economics and business</i>	21.2	4.40	9.5	505.2	4.2	2041	1.0
gr	<i>spoudai</i>	15.6	3.24	12.7	18.9	82.4	81	19.2
gr	<i>economia internazionale</i>	15.0	3.12	15.9	174.2	8.6	727	2.1
gr	<i>applied economics</i>	14.1	2.93	18.8	486.8	2.9	2699	0.5
gr	<i>european review of agricultural economics</i>	13.5	2.81	21.6	159.7	8.5	522	2.6
ir	<i>economic and social review</i>	158.8	28.32	28.3	219.0	72.5	560	28.4
ir	<i>journal of the statistical and social inquiry society of ireland</i>	53.2	9.48	37.8	57.6	92.3	218	24.4
ir	<i>irish banking review</i>	26.7	4.76	42.6	27.8	95.8	128	20.8
ir	<i>irish journal of agricultural economics and rural sociology</i>	18.0	3.21	45.8	21.3	84.5	128	14.1
ir	<i>economics letters</i>	9.4	1.68	47.4	667.0	1.4	2865	0.3
ir	<i>applied economics</i>	9.3	1.66	49.1	486.8	1.9	2699	0.3
is	<i>american economic review</i>	78.5	5.32	5.3	357.5	22.0	6033	1.3
is	<i>journal of economic theory</i>	62.3	4.22	9.5	462.6	13.5	2361	2.6
is	<i>european economic review</i>	45.3	3.07	12.6	947.4	4.8	2189	2.1
is	<i>journal of political economy</i>	44.4	3.01	15.6	172.5	25.7	2349	1.9
is	<i>econometrica</i>	41.9	2.84	18.5	412.3	10.2	2525	1.7
is	<i>games and economic behavior</i>	36.9	2.50	21.0	174.7	21.1	613	6.0
it	<i>risec: international review of economics and business</i>	390.6	6.99	7.0	505.2	77.3	2041	19.1
it	<i>giornale degli economisti e annali di economia</i>	336.3	6.01	13.0	358.4	93.8	656	51.3
it	<i>studi economici</i>	250.7	4.48	17.5	268.8	93.3	395	63.5
it	<i>rivista di politica economica</i>	244.3	4.37	21.9	253.7	96.3	728	33.6
it	<i>economia (pontifical catholic university of peru)</i>	208.5	3.73	25.6	218.7	95.3	325	64.1
it	<i>economia e lavoro</i>	207.5	3.71	29.3	226.6	91.6	592	35.0
ne	<i>de economist</i>	134.5	7.24	7.2	167.8	80.2	730	18.4
ne	<i>economics letters</i>	75.7	4.08	11.3	667.0	11.4	2865	2.6
ne	<i>journal of econometrics</i>	54.9	2.95	14.3	293.2	18.7	1890	2.9
ne	<i>european economic review</i>	47.0	2.53	16.8	947.4	5.0	2189	2.1
ne	<i>applied economics</i>	28.3	1.52	18.3	486.8	5.8	2699	1.0
ne	<i>journal of public economics</i>	26.7	1.43	19.8	429.9	6.2	1710	1.6
no	<i>scandinavian journal of economics</i>	91.5	10.53	10.5	483.0	18.9	1022	8.9
no	<i>european economic review</i>	32.2	3.71	14.2	947.4	3.4	2189	1.5
no	<i>environmental and resource economics</i>	22.3	2.57	16.8	151.9	14.7	462	4.8
no	<i>marine resource economics</i>	21.3	2.45	19.3	37.4	57.1	329	6.5
no	<i>economics letters</i>	20.1	2.31	21.6	667.0	3.0	2865	0.7
no	<i>journal of public economics</i>	18.3	2.11	23.7	429.9	4.3	1710	1.1
po	<i>economia portuguese catholic university</i>	80.5	33.82	33.8	97.9	82.2	365	22.1
po	<i>economics letters</i>	11.9	5.00	38.8	667.0	1.8	2865	0.4
po	<i>international journal of industrial organization</i>	6.5	2.73	41.5	194.5	3.3	637	1.0
po	<i>brazilian journal of political economy</i>	4.0	1.68	43.2	7.5	53.3	270	1.5
po	<i>bulletin for international fiscal documentation</i>	4.0	1.68	44.9	43.6	9.2	1680	0.2
po	<i>economic theory</i>	3.7	1.54	46.4	136.9	2.7	598	0.6
sp	<i>investigaciones economicas</i>	192.4	10.74	10.7	206.2	93.3	419	45.9
sp	<i>spanish economic review</i>	105.6	5.89	16.6	126.1	83.7	236	44.7
sp	<i>revista de economia aplicada</i>	85.4	4.76	21.4	86.1	99.1	183	46.7
sp	<i>economia industrial</i>	66.6	3.72	25.1	74.8	89.1	449	14.8
sp	<i>economics letters</i>	63.0	3.51	28.6	667.0	9.4	2865	2.2
sp	<i>papeles de economia espanola</i>	59.3	3.31	31.9	64.9	91.5	188	31.6
swe	<i>scandinavian journal of economics</i>	131.2	8.39	8.4	483.0	27.2	1022	12.8
swe	<i>swedish economic policy review</i>	64.6	4.13	12.5	98.8	65.4	136	47.5
swe	<i>european economic review</i>	57.1	3.65	16.2	947.4	6.0	2189	2.6

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Count.	Journal	Nb	%	%Cum.	Eur.	%Eur.	Econ.	% Econ.
swe	scandinavian economic history review	54.1	3.46	19.6	98.4	54.9	257	21.0
swe	ekonomiska samfundets tidskrift	44.2	2.83	22.4	150.6	29.4	639	6.9
swe	journal of public economics	42.0	2.68	25.1	429.9	9.8	1710	2.5
swi	schweizerische zeitschrift fur volkswirtschaft und statistik	117.8	8.57	8.6	165.9	71.0	568	20.7
swi	swiss journal of economics and statistics	92.3	6.72	15.3	152.0	60.7	376	24.6
swi	aussenwirtschaft	86.5	6.30	21.6	147.5	58.6	562	15.4
swi	journal of institutional and theoretical economics	43.0	3.13	24.7	443.5	9.7	1495	2.9
swi	kyklos	39.9	2.91	27.6	263.0	15.2	989	4.0
swi	european economic review	39.8	2.90	30.5	947.4	4.2	2189	1.8
tu	middle east technical university studies in development	49.3	19.58	19.6	63.6	77.6	526	9.4
tu	yapi kredi economic review	11.7	4.63	24.2	12.2	95.9	44	26.5
tu	journal of economic cooperation among islamic countries	11.5	4.56	28.8	12.5	92.0	106	10.8
tu	journal of economic theory	9.0	3.57	32.3	462.6	1.9	2361	0.4
tu	economics letters	7.5	2.98	35.3	667.0	1.1	2865	0.3
tu	mathematical social sciences	7.5	2.98	38.3	108.2	6.9	608	1.2
uk	economic journal	548.9	4.79	4.8	769.3	71.4	2257	24.3
uk	oxford economic papers	265.5	2.32	7.1	442.0	60.1	1252	21.2
uk	applied economics	265.3	2.32	9.4	486.8	54.5	2699	9.8
uk	scottish journal of political economy	254.8	2.22	11.6	304.1	83.8	837	30.4
uk	european economic review	232.4	2.03	13.7	947.4	24.5	2189	10.6
uk	oxford bulletin of economics and statistics	214.3	1.87	15.5	320.0	67.0	790	27.1
us	american economic review	1764.9	7.73	7.7	357.5	493.7	6033	29.3
us	econometrica	863.5	3.78	11.5	412.3	209.4	2525	34.2
us	journal of political economy	745.6	3.27	14.8	172.5	432.1	2349	31.7
us	journal of economic theory	716.3	3.14	17.9	462.6	154.9	2361	30.3
us	quarterly journal of economics	548.5	2.40	20.3	148.7	368.8	1663	33.0
us	review of economics and statistics	496.2	2.17	22.5	174.3	284.7	2778	17.9

B U.S. and European sub-center rankings

Table 18: European and U.S. Sub-Centers, 1996-2000

Name	CLpn	Name	Blue	Name	Ein
1 econ. (harvard u.) (us, 53.3)	2980.2	econ. (harvard u.) (us, 53.3)	696.5	econ. (harvard u.) (us, 53.3)	293.5
2 econ. (princeton u.) (us, 58.8)	2459.6	econ. (princeton u.) (us, 58.8)	635.8	econ. (princeton u.) (us, 58.8)	241.3
3 econ. (yale u.) (us, 70.6)	2137.7	econ. (mit) (us, 38)	493.4	econ. (princeton u.) (us, 58.8)	224.5
4 econ. (uc berkeley) (us, 55.5)	2066.3	econ. (yale u.) (us, 70.6)	464.1	econ. (oxford u.) (uk, 100.4)	211.8
5 econ. (mit) (us, 38)	2034.1	econ. (chicago u.) (us, 39.4)	453.1	econ. (yale u.) (us, 70.6)	210.6
6 econ. (cornell u.) (us, 68.3)	1707.9	econ. (uc berkeley) (us, 55.5)	398.5	econ. (cornell u.) (us, 68.3)	192.2
7 econ. (chicago u.) (us, 39.4)	1607.8	econ. (uc los angeles) (us, 45)	305.7	econ. (mit) (us, 38)	177.8
8 econ. (uc los angeles) (us, 45)	1581.3	econ. (northwestern u.) (us, 56.5)	261.7	econ. (u. bologna) (it, 113.3)	149.1
9 gremaq (u. toulouse 1) (fr, 41.2)	1465.3	econ. (uc san diego) (us, 33)	261.3	econ. (hatholische u. tilburg) (ne, 122.8)	147.8
10 econ. (oxford u.) (uk, 100.4)	1319.0	econ. (standford u.) (us, 39.1)	248.5	gremaq (u. toulouse 1) (fr, 41.2)	143.5
11 econ. (uc san diego) (us, 33)	1314.4	econ. (wisconsin u. madison) (us, 43.5)	234.3	econ. (standford u.) (us, 39.1)	141.4
12 econ. (london school of econ.) (uk, 52.7)	1179.1	econ. (rochester u.) (us, 28.5)	226.4	econ. (uc los angeles) (us, 45)	139.6
13 econ. (northwestern u.) (us, 56.5)	1169.9	econ. (new york u.) (us, 34.8)	218.1	econ. (u. nottingham) (uk, 40)	137.8
14 econ. (new york u.) (us, 34.8)	1163.5	econ. (michigan u.) (us, 39.3)	215.3	econ. (chicago u.) (us, 39.4)	133.3
15 econ. (wisconsin u. madison) (us, 43.5)	1145.6	econ. (maryland u.) (us, 39)	205.4	econ. (iowa state u.) (us, 55.5)	128.8
16 econ. (maryland u.) (us, 39)	1122.6	gremaq (u. toulouse 1) (fr, 41.2)	202.2	econ. (maryland u.) (us, 39)	125.4
17 econ. (standford u.) (us, 39.1)	1097.4	econ. (cornell u.) (us, 68.3)	196.0	econ. (london school of econ.) (uk, 52.7)	123.5
18 econ. (hatholische u. tilburg) (ne, 122.8)	1063.6	econ. (brown u.) (us, 33)	195.6	econ. (michigan state u.) (us, 38.9)	121.3
19 econ. (pennsylvania u.) (us, 33.6)	990.8	econ. (boston u.) (us, 32.8)	191.3	econ. (u. york) (uk, 53.5)	120.7
20 econ. (u. college london) (uk, 28.3)	963.2	econ. (columbia u.) (us, 43.9)	173.7	econ. (u. warwick) (uk, 38.7)	118.6
21 econ. (michigan u.) (us, 39.3)	957.9	econ. (pennsylvania u.) (us, 33.6)	173.4	econ. (michigan u.) (us, 39.3)	116.5
22 econ. (michigan state u.) (us, 38.9)	937.1	econ. (texas u. austin) (us, 40)	166.5	econ. (vrije u. amsterdam) (ne, 119.3)	110.4
23 econ. (texas u. austin) (us, 40)	913.4	econ. (u. college london) (uk, 28.3)	157.9	econ. (uc san diego) (us, 33)	110.3
24 econ. (rochester u.) (us, 28.5)	891.4	econ. (london school of econ.) (uk, 52.7)	146.6	econ. (u. pompeu fabra) (sp, 100.4)	109.5
25 econ. (brown u.) (us, 33)	882.9	econ. (oxford u.) (uk, 100.4)	137.7	econ. (northwestern u.) (us, 56.5)	108.9
26 econ. (boston u.) (us, 32.8)	873.2	econ. (carnegie mellon u.) (us, 37.6)	136.3	econ. (wisconsin u. madison) (us, 43.5)	108.3
27 econ. (illinois urbana) (us, 38)	858.4	econ. (ohio state u.C279) (us, 40)	125.4	econ. (maximilians u. munchen) (ge, 26.9)	99.1
28 econ. (u. warwick) (uk, 38.7)	840.0	econ. (boston col.) (us, 25.5)	119.3	econ. (new york u.) (us, 34.8)	98.4
29 econ. (ohio state u.C279) (us, 40)	776.5	e. berglas (tel Aviv u.) (is, 26.9)	118.2	econ. (illinois urbana) (us, 38)	98.3
30 econ. (columbia u.) (us, 43.9)	775.1	econ. (minnesota u.) (us, 27.5)	105.7	econ. (u. college london) (uk, 28.3)	96.4
31 econ. (boston col.) (us, 25.5)	769.6	econ. (hebrew u. jerusalem) (is, 38.7)	104.6	econ. (columbia u.) (us, 43.9)	96.4
32 econ. (u. york) (uk, 53.5)	765.9	econ. (southern california u.) (us, 28)	100.3	core (u. catholique louvain) (be, 42.6)	94.4
33 econ. (carnegie mellon u.) (us, 37.6)	754.4	econ. (u. pompeu fabra) (sp, 100.4)	99.1	econ. (ohio state u.C279) (us, 40)	93.0
34 econ. (u. nottingham) (uk, 40)	751.0	econ. (florida u.) (us, 24)	97.3	econ. (uc santa barbara) (us, 31)	93.0
35 econ. (minnesota u.) (us, 27.5)	708.9	econ. (caltech) (us, 18.5)	94.8	econ. (vanderbilt) (us, 37.2)	90.3
36 econ. (iowa state u.) (us, 55.5)	706.3	econ. (michigan state u.) (us, 38.9)	92.9	econ. (southern california u.) (us, 28)	87.9
37 econ. (u. pompeu fabra) (sp, 100.4)	703.2	grecata (crest insee paris) (fr, 26.2)	92.8	econ. (pennsylvania u.) (us, 33.6)	86.1
38 econ. (hebrew u. jerusalem) (is, 38.7)	696.7	econ. (georgetown u.) (us, 43.5)	87.8	econ. (rutgers u.) (us, 34)	86.1
39 econ. (vanderbilt) (us, 37.2)	683.3	econ. (virginia u.) (us, 29.5)	84.8	econ. (u. cambridge) (uk, 35)	85.6
40 econ. (southern california u.) (us, 28)	679.2	econ. (rutgers u.) (us, 34)	78.6	econ. (boston col.) (us, 25.5)	84.6
41 econ. (rutgers u.) (us, 34)	661.2	econ. (u. davis) (us, 25)	77.1	econ. (texas u. austin) (us, 40)	84.3
42 e. berglas (tel Aviv u.) (is, 26.9)	655.7	econ. (johns hopkins u.) (us, 14)	75.1	gremaq (u. ain marseille 2/3) (fr, 55)	83.7
43 econ. (north carolina u.) (us, 39)	652.0	econ. (illinois urbana) (us, 38)	69.9	econ. (u. mannheim) (ge, 35.5)	83.2
44 econ. (georgetown u.) (us, 43.5)	648.5	ites (u. stockholm) (swe, 26.8)	67.5	econ. (george mason u.) (us, 26)	82.8
45 econ. (uc davis) (us, 25)	647.0	econ. (penn state u.) (us, 27.8)	64.2	econ. (texas a & m) (us, 29)	82.3
46 econ. (caltech) (us, 18.5)	642.7	econ. (rice u.) (us, 23)	62.3	econ. (brown u.) (us, 33)	81.3
47 econ. (texas a & m) (us, 29)	638.3	econ. (uc santa barbara) (us, 31)	60.8	econ. (u. roma sapienza) (it, 137.5)	80.6
48 grecata (crest insee paris) (fr, 26.2)	618.8	econ. (pittsburgh u.) (us, 22)	62.2	econ. (u. oslo) (no, 45.8)	79.7
49 econ. (u. bologna) (it, 113.3)	615.6	econ. (stockholm sch. of eco.) (swe, 37.8)	57.7	econ. (rochester u.) (us, 28.5)	79.4
50 core (u. catholique louvain) (be, 42.6)	610.0	empirical econ. (u. zurich) (swi, 17.4)	57.7	econ. (hebrew u. jerusalem) (is, 38.7)	79.0
51 econ. (washington u. seattle) (us, 30)	608.7	econ. (u. bocconi) (it, 40.5)	56.1	econ. (colorado u.) (us, 34)	78.6
52 econ. (vrije u. amsterdam) (ne, 119.3)	583.7	econ. (indiana u.) (us, 21)	55.9	econ. (boston u.) (us, 32.8)	78.1
53 econ. (penn state u.) (us, 27.8)	563.2	ceras empc paris (fr, 11.1)	54.5	econ. (u. konstanz) (ge, 26)	77.8
54 econ. (u. cambridge) (uk, 35)	563.1	econ. (u. york) (uk, 53.5)	50.9	econ. (carnegie mellon u.) (us, 37.6)	77.3
55 econ. (indiana u.) (us, 21)	559.5	econ. (north carolina u.) (us, 39)	50.0	inst. of eco. (u. copenhagen) (de, 47)	75.3
56 econ. (u. bocconi) (it, 40.5)	556.2	econ. (vanderbilt) (us, 37.2)	49.9	econ. (minnesota u.) (us, 27.5)	74.9
57 econ. (uc santa barbara) (us, 31)	539.2	econ. (texas a & m) (us, 29)	48.5	econ. (u. reading) (uk, 26)	73.6
58 econ. (florida u.) (us, 24)	536.5	econ. (houston u.) (us, 23)	47.6	econ. (washington u. seattle) (us, 30)	72.2
59 econ. (colorado u.) (us, 34)	534.4	econ. (u. warwick) (uk, 38.7)	46.0	econ. (u. bocconi) (it, 40.5)	71.9
60 econ. (maximilians u. munchen) (ge, 26.9)	529.2	econ. (uc irvine) (us, 25.3)	44.5	econ. (penn state u.) (us, 27.8)	71.5
61 econ. (u. mannheim) (ge, 35.5)	520.1	econ. (u. arizona) (us, 25)	44.1	thema (u. paris 10 / cergy) (fr, 42.6)	71.0
62 econ. (u. oslo) (no, 45.8)	519.2	econ. (hatholische u. tilburg) (ne, 122.8)	43.6	econ. (uc davis) (us, 25)	70.9
63 econ. (wilhelms u. bonn) (ge, 34.8)	501.1	econ. (wilhelms u. bonn) (ge, 34.8)	43.2	econ. (wilhelms u. bonn) (ge, 34.8)	70.8
64 econ. (duke u.) (us, 29.7)	497.2	delta ers paris (fr, 11.8)	42.2	econ. (georgetown u.) (us, 43.5)	70.0
65 finance (london business sch.) (uk, 30.2)	496.2	econ. (u. college dublin) (ir, 28)	40.5	econ. (washington u. stlouis) (us, 26.2)	69.8
66 econ. (purdue u.) (us, 25.5)	493.8	econ. (duke u.) (us, 29.7)	39.7	dev. pbs. (bar ilan u.) (is, 35)	69.2
67 econ. (johns hopkins u.) (us, 14)	493.5	econ. (u. case) (uk, 28.5)	39.4	e. berglas (tel Aviv u.) (is, 26.9)	68.2
68 econ. (virginia u.) (us, 29.5)	488.1	econ. (u. manchester) (ge, 35.5)	39.1	grecata (crest insee paris) (fr, 26.2)	67.1
69 thema (u. paris 10 / cergy) (fr, 42.6)	484.0	econ. (purdue u.) (us, 25.5)	35.8	nieser london (uk, 25)	65.0
70 inseed fontainebleau (fr, 43)	477.5	core (u. catholique louvain) (be, 42.6)	35.8	empirical econ. (u. zurich) (swi, 17.4)	64.9
71 econ. (uc irvine) (us, 28.5)	467.8	ecapes (u. libre bruxelles) (be, 24.1)	35.1	econ. (florida u.) (us, 24)	64.3
72 econ. (rice u.) (us, 23)	461.4	inst. of eco. (u. copenhagen) (de, 47)	34.3	econ. (mass. u. amherst) (us, 37)	63.9
73 econ. (u. case) (uk, 28.5)	452.5	econ. (u. southampton) (uk, 24.5)	33.5	econ. (u. manchester) (uk, 37.3)	62.9
74 econ. (u. wien) (au, 34)	451.0	econ. (u. bologna) (it, 113.3)	33.2	econ. (u. wien) (au, 34)	62.7
75 inst. of eco. (u. copenhagen) (de, 47)	450.0	econ. (colorado u.) (us, 34)	30.7	econ. (north carolina u.) (us, 39)	62.6

Table 19: European and U.S. Sub-Centers, per Member, 1996-2000

Name	CLpn	Name	Blue	Name	Ein
1 econ. (harvard u.) (us, 53.3)	55.91	1 econ. (harvard u.) (us, 53.3)	13.07	1 econ. (harvard u.) (us, 53.3)	5.51
2 econ. (mit) (us, 38)	53.53	2 econ. (mit) (us, 38)	12.99	2 econ. (eur. u. inst. firenze) (it, 5.8)	5.30
3 econ. (eur. u. inst. firenze) (it, 5.8)	43.73	3 econ. (chicago u.) (us, 39.4)	11.50	3 econ. (mit) (us, 38)	4.68
4 econ. (princeton u.) (us, 58.8)	41.83	4 econ. (princeton u.) (us, 58.8)	10.81	4 econ. (uc berkeley) (us, 55.5)	4.35
5 econ. (chicago u.) (us, 39.4)	40.81	5 econ. (rochester u.) (us, 28.5)	7.94	5 ura928 (<i>cepremap paris</i>) (fr, 5.8)	3.87
6 ceras empc paris (fr, 11.1)	40.11	6 econ. (uc san diego) (us, 33)	7.92	6 econ. (princeton u.) (us, 58.8)	3.82
7 econ. (uc san diego) (us, 33)	39.83	7 econ. (uc berkeley) (us, 55.5)	7.18	7 empirical econ. (u. zurich) (swi, 17.4)	3.73
8 econ. (uc berkeley) (us, 55.5)	37.23	8 econ. (uc los angeles) (us, 45)	6.79	8 econ. (<i>masimiliana u. munchen</i>) (ge, 26.9)	3.69
9 gremaq (u. toulouse I) (fr, 41.2)	35.55	9 econ. (yale u.) (us, 70.6)	6.57	9 econ. (standford u.) (us, 39.1)	3.62
10 econ. (johns hopkins u.) (us, 14)	35.25	10 econ. (standford u.) (us, 39.1)	6.36	10 ceras empc paris (fr, 11.1)	3.58
11 econ. (uc los angeles) (us, 45)	35.14	11 econ. (new york u.) (us, 34.8)	6.27	11 gremaq (u. toulouse I) (fr, 41.2)	3.48
12 econ. (caltech) (us, 18.5)	34.74	12 econ. (boston u.) (us, 33)	5.93	12 econ. (johns hopkins u.) (us, 14)	3.47
13 econ. (u. college london) (uk, 28.3)	34.00	13 econ. (boston u.) (us, 32.8)	5.83	13 econ. (u. nottingham) (uk, 40)	3.44
14 econ. (new york u.) (us, 34.8)	33.43	14 econ. (u. college london) (uk, 28.3)	5.57	14 econ. (u. stirling) (uk, 15.5)	3.42
15 econ. (rochester u.) (us, 28.5)	31.28	15 econ. (wisconsin u. madison) (us, 43.5)	5.39	15 econ. (u. college london) (uk, 28.3)	3.40
16 econ. (yale u.) (us, 70.6)	30.28	16 econ. (johns hopkins u.) (us, 14)	5.36	16 econ. (chicago u.) (us, 39.4)	3.38
17 econ. (boston col.) (us, 25.5)	30.18	17 econ. (maryland u.) (us, 39)	5.27	17 econ. (uc san diego) (us, 33)	3.34
18 iae caic barcelona (sp, 12.1)	29.60	18 econ. (pennsylvania u.) (us, 33.6)	5.16	18 econ. (boston col.) (us, 25.5)	3.32
19 econ. (pennsylvania u.) (us, 33.6)	29.49	19 econ. (caltech) (us, 18.5)	5.12	19 373 (humboldt u. berlin) (ge, 15.5)	3.24
20 econ. (maryland u.) (us, 39)	28.79	20 ceras empc paris (fr, 11.1)	4.93	20 econ. (maryland u.) (us, 39)	3.22
21 econ. (standford u.) (us, 39.1)	28.07	21 gremaq (u. toulouse I) (fr, 41.2)	4.91	21 iae caic barcelona (sp, 12.1)	3.20
22 econ. (brown u.) (us, 33)	26.75	22 econ. (boston col.) (us, 25.5)	4.68	22 econ. (swe. sch. eco. bus.) (fi, 6)	3.19
23 econ. (indiana u.) (us, 21)	26.64	23 econ. (northwestern u.) (us, 56.5)	4.63	23 econ. (george mason u.) (us, 26)	3.18
24 econ. (southern california u.) (us, 28)	24.36	24 e. benglas (tel aviv u.) (is, 26.9)	4.39	24 econ. (southern california u.) (us, 28)	3.14
25 econ. (wisconsin u. madison) (us, 43.5)	26.34	25 econ. (texas u. austin) (us, 40)	4.16	25 econ. (michigan state u.) (us, 38.9)	3.12
26 econ. (uc davis) (us, 25)	25.88	26 econ. (florida u.) (us, 24)	4.05	26 econ. (uc los angeles) (us, 45)	3.10
27 econ. (minnesota u.) (us, 27.5)	25.78	27 econ. (columbia u.) (us, 43.9)	3.96	27 econ. (u. warwick) (uk, 38.7)	3.07
28 econ. (cornell u.) (us, 68.3)	25.01	28 econ. (minnesota u.) (us, 27.5)	3.84	28 licos (katholieke u. leuven) (be, 11.5)	3.01
29 e. benglas (tel aviv u.) (is, 26.9)	24.36	29 econ. (michigan u.) (us, 59.3)	3.68	29 econ. (uc santa barbara) (us, 31)	3.00
30 econ. (southern california u.) (us, 28)	24.26	30 econ. (carnegie mellon u.) (us, 37.6)	3.63	30 econ. (u. konstanz) (ge, 26)	2.99
31 econ. (michigan state u.) (us, 38.9)	24.09	31 econ. (southern california u.) (us, 28)	3.58	31 econ. (yale u.) (us, 70.6)	2.98
32 grecta (crest insee paris) (fr, 26.2)	23.62	32 delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)	3.56	32 econ. (osietzky u. oldenburg) (ge, 7)	2.93
33 (is, 7.5)	23.45	33 grecta (crest insee paris) (fr, 26.2)	3.54	33 econ. (birkbeck col. london) (uk, 20.9)	2.91
34 econ. (texas u. austin) (us, 40)	22.83	34 empirical econ. (u. zurich) (swi, 17.4)	3.32	34 econ. (uc davis) (us, 25)	2.84
35 econ. (illinois urbana) (us, 38)	22.59	35 econ. (ohio state u. C279) (us, 40)	3.14	35 econ. (texas a & m) (us, 29)	2.84
36 econ. (london school of econ.) (uk, 52.7)	21.73	36 econ. (rice u.) (us, 23)	3.08	36 econ. (u. st. louis) (us, 23)	2.83
37 econ. (florida u.) (us, 24)	22.36	37 econ. (virginia u.) (us, 29.5)	2.87	37 econ. (new york u.) (us, 34.8)	2.83
38 empirical econ. (u. zurich) (swi, 17.4)	22.35	38 econ. (cornell u.) (us, 68.3)	2.87	38 econ. (cornell u.) (us, 68.3)	2.81
39 delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)	22.02	39 (is, 7.5)	2.82	39 econ. (leicester u.) (uk, 19.5)	2.80
40 econ. (texas a & m) (us, 29)	22.01	40 econ. (london school of econ.) (uk, 52.7)	2.78	40 econ. (rochester u.) (us, 28.5)	2.79
41 econ. (u. warwick) (uk, 38.7)	21.73	41 econ. (pittsburgh u.) (us, 22)	2.76	41 cemfi madrid (sp, 10)	2.79
42 373 (humboldt u. berlin) (ge, 15.5)	21.09	42 econ. (rice u.) (us, 23)	2.71	42 delta ens paris (fr, 11.8)	2.78
43 econ. (northwestern u.) (us, 56.5)	20.71	43 econ. (eur. u. inst. firenze) (it, 5.8)	2.70	43 econ. (caltech) (us, 18.5)	2.76
44 econ. (birkbeck col. london) (uk, 20.9)	20.45	44 econ. (hebrew u. jerusalem) (is, 38.7)	2.69	44 econ. (minnesota u.) (us, 27.5)	2.72
45 econ. (penn state u.) (us, 27.8)	20.29	45 econ. (indiana u.) (us, 21)	2.66	45 econ. (u. loughborough) (uk, 19.5)	2.69
46 econ. (washington u. seattle) (us, 30)	20.29	46 ies (u. stockholm) (swe, 26.8)	2.52	46 econ. (florida u.) (us, 24)	2.68
47 econ. (carnegie mellon u.) (us, 37.6)	20.06	47 econ. (michigan state u.) (us, 38.9)	2.39	47 econ. (aarhus u.) (de, 19.5)	2.68
48 econ. (rice u.) (us, 23)	20.06	48 econ. (penn state u.) (us, 27.8)	2.31	48 econ. (washington u. st. louis) (us, 26.2)	2.66
49 creed (u. amsterdam) (ne, 14.8)	20.02	49 econ. (rutgers u.) (us, 34)	2.31	49 econ. (indiana u.) (us, 21)	2.64
50 math. econ. (u. bielefeld) (ge, 7.5)	19.79	50 econ. (city u. london) (uk, 9.5)	2.12	50 nisar london (uk, 25)	2.60
51 econ. (masimiliana u. munchen) (ge, 26.9)	19.69	51 econ. (houston u.) (us, 23)	2.07	51 econ. (illinois urbana) (us, 38)	2.59
52 econ. (rutgers u.) (us, 34)	19.45	52 econ. (georgetown u.) (us, 43.5)	2.02	52 econ. (penn state u.) (us, 27.8)	2.58
53 econ. (ohio state u. C279) (us, 40)	19.41	53 econ. (uc santa barbara) (us, 31)	2.01	53 grecta (crest insee paris) (fr, 26.2)	2.56
54 econ. (purdue u.) (us, 25.5)	19.36	54 iae caic barcelona (sp, 12.1)	1.91	54 econ. (pennsylvania u.) (us, 33.6)	2.56
55 econ. (u. nottingham) (uk, 40)	18.77	55 econ. (illinois urbana) (us, 38)	1.84	55 econ. (ben gurion u.) (is, 19.5)	2.55
56 econ. (vanderbilt) (us, 37.2)	18.37	56 373 (humboldt u. berlin) (ge, 15.5)	1.80	56 econ. (u. troms) (no, 14.8)	2.53
57 econ. (hebrew u. jerusalem) (is, 38.7)	18.00	57 econ. (u. arizona) (us, 25)	1.76	57 econ. (rutgers u.) (us, 34)	2.53
58 econ. (leicester u.) (uk, 19.5)	17.66	58 econ. (texas a & m) (us, 29)	1.67	58 econ. (city u. london) (uk, 9.5)	2.51
59 econ. (columbia u.) (us, 43.9)	17.66	59 econ. (uc irvine) (us, 28.5)	1.56	59 econ. (u. kent cantebury) (uk, 12)	2.51
60 econ. (pittsburgh u.) (us, 22)	17.43	60 econ. (stockholm sch. of eco.) (swe, 37.8)	1.53	60 e. benglas (tel aviv u.) (is, 26.9)	2.50
61 econ. (uc santa barbara) (us, 31)	17.39	61 ceares (u. libre bruselles) (be, 24.1)	1.46	61 econ. (wisconsin u. madison) (us, 43.5)	2.49
62 ura928 (<i>cepremap paris</i>) (fr, 5.8)	17.06	62 econ. (u. college dublin) (ir, 28)	1.45	62 econ. (u. surrey) (uk, 21)	2.48
63 econ. (city u. london) (uk, 9.5)	16.80	63 econ. (purdue u.) (us, 25.5)	1.41	63 swiss nat. bank (swi, 6.5)	2.47
64 econ. (duke u.) (us, 29.7)	16.74	64 econ. (u. bocconi) (it, 40.5)	1.39	64 econ. (bilkent u.) (tu, 12.5)	2.47
65 econ. (iowa u.) (us, 25.5)	16.73	65 econ. (u. essex) (uk, 28.5)	1.38	65 econ. (u. andrews) (uk, 14.7)	2.46
66 econ. (north carolina u.) (us, 39)	16.72	66 econ. (u. southampton) (uk, 24.5)	1.37	66 econ. (brown u.) (us, 33)	2.46
67 econ. (virginia u.) (us, 29.5)	16.55	67 econ. (oxford u.) (uk, 100.4)	1.37	67 econ. (u. cambridge) (uk, 35)	2.45
68 finance (london business sch.) (uk, 30.2)	16.45	68 econ. (duke u.) (us, 29.7)	1.34	68 econ. (vanderbilt) (us, 37.2)	2.43
69 econ. (uc irvine) (us, 28.5)	16.41	69 econ. (vanderbilt) (us, 37.2)	1.34	69 eco. sector (u. east anglia) (uk, 19)	2.41
70 econ. (michigan u.) (us, 59.3)	16.15	70 econ. (north carolina u.) (us, 39)	1.28	70 econ. (washington u. seattle) (us, 30)	2.41
71 econ. (u. cambridge) (uk, 35)	16.09	71 econ. (wulfdm u. bonn) (ge, 34.8)	1.24	71 clair (u. aberdeen) (uk, 19.5)	2.40
72 econ. (royal holloway london) (uk, 16)	15.94	72 econ. (u. warwick) (uk, 38.7)	1.19	72 icmb geneve (swi, 8.9)	2.40
73 econ. (u. essex) (uk, 28.5)	15.88	73 econ. (washington u. st. louis) (us, 26.2)	1.13	73 ceco (ec polytechnique paris) (fr, 9.3)	2.40
74 econ. (colorado u.) (us, 34)	15.72	74 hec paris (fr, 16.5)	1.12	74 wider (u.n. u. helsinki) (fi, 10)	2.39
75 econ. (queen mary col. london) (uk, 25.2)	15.68	75 econ. (queen mary col. london) (uk, 25.2)	1.10	75 econ. (boston u.) (us, 32.8)	2.38

C Journals weights

If a journal is in the *EconLit* database but not in the following list, it does mean that its weight is $1/12 \approx 0.08$ according to CL, 0 for Blue, SM, KMS, and KMSall, and $1/10 = 0.1$ for Bauw. and BKLP. The weights are given in the following way: (CL; Blue; KMS; BKLP; Bauwens; KMSall).

american economic review (1;1;1;1;1;1)	industrial and labor relations review (0.5;0;1.05;0;0.6;0.8;0)
econometrica (1;0.51;0.94;0.97;1;1;0.97)	international journal of game theory (0.5;0;0;0;0.6;0.4;0.06)
journal of economic theory (1;0.23;0.72;0.59;1;0.8;0.59)	international journal of industrial organization (0.5;0;0;0.4;0.4;0.04)
journal of political economy (1;0.36;0.68;0.65;1;0.65)	journal of applied econometrics (0.5;0;0.17;0.6;0.6;0.17)
quarterly journal of economics (1;0.28;0.78;0.58;1;0.58)	journal of banking and finance (0.5;0;0;0.6;0.6;0.03)
review of economic studies (1;0.38;0.93;0.45;1;0.8;0.45)	journal of business (0.5;0;0.89;0;0.5;0.8;0)
econometric theory (0.67;0;0;0.6;0.6;0.46)	journal of comparative economics (0.5;0;0;0.6;0.6;0.03)
European economic review (0.67;0;0.24;0.6;0.8;0.24)	journal of development economics (0.5;0.65;0.6;0.8;0.06)
games and economic behavior (0.67;0;0.35;0.6;0.6;0.35)	journal of economic behavior and organization (0.5;0;0;0.6;0.6;0.07)
international economic review (0.67;0.09;0.96;0.23;0.8;0.8;0.23)	journal of economic dynamics and control (0.5;0.65;0.15;0.6;0.6;0.15)
journal of business and economic statistics (0.67;0.123;0.38;0.6;0.8;0.38)	journal of economic history (0.5;0;0.60;0.6;0.6;0.04)
journal of econometrics (0.67;0.0.74;0.55;0.8;0.8;0.55)	journal of economic literature (0.5;0;0.19;0.8;1;0.19)
journal of finance (0.67;0.1;0.02;0.8;1;0)	journal of economic perspectives (0.5;0;0.34;0.6;0.8;0.34)
journal of international economics (0.67;0;0.54;0.08;0.8;0.8;0.08)	journal of economics and management strategy (0.5;0;0;0.6;0.2;0.01)
journal of labor economics (0.67;0.0.73;0.13;0.8;0.8;0.13)	journal of environmental economics and management (0.5;0;0.12;0.6;0.8;0.12)
journal of monetary economics (0.67;0.0.62;0.36;0.8;0.8;0.36)	journal of financial and quantitative analysis (0.5;0;0;0.6;0.6;0.02)
journal of money, credit, and banking (0.67;0;0.0;1.0;1.0)	journal of financial economics (0.5;0.69;0.10;0.8;1;0.10)
journal of public economics (0.67;0.0.71;0.20;0.8;0.8;0.20)	journal of health economics (0.5;0;0;0.6;0.8;0.02)
journal of the american statistical association (0.67;0;0.0;0.8;0.2;0)	journal of human resources (0.5;0.83;0.21;0.6;0.8;0.21)
rand journal of economics (0.67;0.0.95;0.11;0.8;0.1;0.11)	journal of industrial economics (0.5;0;0;0.6;0.6;0.04)
review of economics and statistics (0.67;0.24;0.93;0.28;0.8;0.8;0.28)	journal of law and economics (0.5;0.86;0.0.8;0.8;0.04)
american journal of agricultural economics (0.5;0;0;0.6;0.8;0.06)	journal of law, economics, and organization (0.5;0.0.64;0.0.6;0.8;0.04)
canadian journal of economics (0.5;0;0;0.4;0.6;0.05)	journal of macroeconomics (0.5;0;0;0.2;0.4;0.02)
economic journal (0.5;0.0.98;0.21;0.6;0.8;0.21)	journal of mathematical economics (0.5;0;0;0.6;0.6;0.08)
economic theory (0.5;0;0.22;0.6;0.2;0.22)	journal of population economics (0.5;0;0.0.4;0.2;0.02)
economics letters (0.5;0;0.19;0.6;0.6;0.19)	journal of risk and uncertainty (0.5;0;0;0.6;0.8;0.06)
explorations in economic history (0.5;0;0;0.4;0.6;0.03)	journal of urban economics (0.5;0.78;0.0.6;0.8;0.04)

land economics (0.5;0;0;0.3;0.6;0.05)
public choice (0.5;0;0.67;0;0.6;0.6;0.05)
regional science and urban economics (0.5;0;0;0.6;0.6;0.02)
scandinavian journal of economics (0.5;0;0;0.11;0.6;0.6;0.11)
social choice and welfare (0.5;0;0;0.6;0.4;0.07)
theory and decision (0.5;0;0;0.1;0.2;0.05)
accounting review (0.33;0;0;0.6;0.6;0.0)
american political science review (0.33;0;0;0.8;0.2;0)
annales d economie et de statistique (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.2;0)
applied economics (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.6;0.02)
british journal of industrial relations (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.6;0)
brookings papers on economic activity (0.33;0;0;0.6;0.8;0.01)
cambridge journal of economics (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.6;0.01)
carnegie rochester conference series on public policy (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.2;0)
demography (0.33;0;0;0.6;0.8;0)
economic geography (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.8;0)
economic history review (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.6;0.01)
economic inquiry (0.33;0;0.88;0.4;0.6;0.06)
economic modelling (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.2;0.01)
economic policy: a european forum (0.33;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
economic record (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.4;0.03)
economica (0.33;0.98;0.6;0.6;0.05)
economics and philosophy (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.4;0.01)
economics and politics (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.2;0)
economics of transition (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.2;0)
energy economics (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.4;0)
environment and planning a (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.8;0)
european journal of political economy (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.2;0)
european review of agricultural economics (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.4;0)
experimental economics (0.33;0;0;0.1;0.1;0)
geneva papers on risk and insurance theory (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.2;0.01)
history of political economy (0.33;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
industrial relations (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.8;0)
international journal of urban and regional research (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.8;0)
international organization (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.8;0)
journal of agricultural economics (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.4;0)
journal of common market studies (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.6;0)
journal of development studies (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.6;0)
journal of economic growth (0.33;0;0;0.6;0.2;0)
journal of economic studies (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.2;0)
journal of empirical finance (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.2;0)
journal of institutional and theoretical economics (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.4;0.02)
journal of international business studies (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.8;0)
journal of international money and finance (0.33;0.84;0.4;0.6;0)
journal of post keynesian economics (0.33;0;0;0.2;0.2;0.01)
journal of regional science (0.33;0.1;0.3;0.4;0.6;0)
journal of regulatory economics (0.33;0;0;0.2;0.2;0.01)
journal of risk and insurance (0.33;0;0;0.6;0.4;0)
journal of the japanese and international economics (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.4;0.01)
journal of the royal statistical society, series a (0.33;0;0;0.1;0.1;0)
kyklos (0.33;0;0.4;0.4;0.01)
labour economics (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.2;0)
marketing science (0.33;0;0;0.6;0.6;0)
mathematical methods of operations research (0.33;0;0;0.6;0.2;0)
mathematical social sciences (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.4;0)
michigan law review (0.33;0;0.8;0.8;0.2;0)
national tax journal (0.33;0.1;30;0.6;0.6;0.04)
open economies review (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.2;0)
oxford bulletin of economics and statistics (0.33;0;0.08;0.6;0.8;0.08)
oxford economic papers (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.2;0.04)
regional studies (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.8;0)
research policy (0.33;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
review of financial studies (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.8;0)
review of international economics (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.2;0)
review of radical political economics (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.2;0)
review of world economics (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.4;0)
sloan management review (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.8;0)
southern economic journal (0.33;0.1;0.3;0.4;0.6;0.03)
urban studies (0.33;0;0;0.6;0.8;0)
world bank economic review (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.6;0.06)
world development (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.8;0.03)
world economy (0.33;0;0;0.4;0.4;0.01)
yale law journal (0.33;0;0;0.7;0.2;0)
agricultural economics (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.1;0)
american journal of economics and sociology (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.4;0)
antitrust bulletin (0.17;0;0;0.4;0.2;0)
applied economics letters (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
atlantic economic journal (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
australian economic review (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
australian journal of agricultural and resource econ. (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
bulletin of economic research (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
bulletin of indonesian economic studies (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
business and economic history (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.1;0)
canadian journal of agricultural economics (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.4;0)
china economic review (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
computational economics (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
contemporary economic policy (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0.02)
de economist (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.4;0)
defence and peace economics (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
developing economies (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0.01)
development (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
development and change (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.6;0)
eastern european economics (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
ecological economics (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.6;0.01)
econometric reviews (0.17;0;0;0.4;0.2;0)
econometrics journal (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.1;0)
economic analysis (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.1;0)
economic and industrial democracy (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.4;0)
economic and social review (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
economic development and cultural change (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.6;0.01)
economic development quarterly (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.1;0)
economic education review (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
economics of planning (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
energy journal (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0.01)
environment and planning c: government and policy (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.1;0)
european journal of development research (0.17;0;0;0.3;0.2;0)
european journal of law and economics (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
european journal of the history of economic thought (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
european review of economic history (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.1;0)
federal reserve bank of new york econ. policy rev. (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
federal reserve bank of san francisco economic review (0.17;0;0;0.3;0.2;0)
federal reserve bank of st. louis review (0.17;0;0;0.4;0.2;0)
finance and stochastics (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
fiscal studies (0.17;0;0;0.4;0.2;0)
food policy (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
foreign affairs (0.17;0;0;0.3;0.8;0)
german economic review (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.1;0)
greek economic review (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
growth and change (0.17;0;0;0.4;0.4;0)
health economics (0.17;0;0;0.3;0.1;0)
hitotsubashi journal of economics (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
indian economic journal (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
insurance: mathematics and economics (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.4;0)
international economic journal (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
international economy (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.1;0)
international finance (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
international game theory review (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.1;0)
international journal of finance and economics (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.1;0)
international journal of forecasting (0.17;0;0;0.4;0.6;0)
international labour review (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.4;0)
international regional science review (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.4;0)
international review of economics and finance (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
international review of law and economics (0.17;0;0;0.4;0.2;0)
jahrbucher fur nationalokonomie und statistik (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
japan and the world economy (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
journal of accounting and economics (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.6;0.01)
journal of accounting research (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.6;0)
journal of african economics (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
journal of agricultural and resource economics (0.17;0;0;0.3;0.2;0.01)
journal of applied statistics (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
journal of conflict resolution (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.8;0)
journal of consumer research (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.8;0)
journal of developing areas (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.4;0)
journal of economic development (0.17;0;0;0.4;0.2;0)
journal of economic education (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.4;0)
journal of economic integration (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
journal of economic issues (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.6;0)
journal of economic methodology (0.17;0;0;0.6;0.2;0)
journal of economic psychology (0.17;0;0;0.4;0.4;0)
journal of economic surveys (0.17;0;0;0.4;0.2;0)
journal of environmental planning and management (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
journal of european economic history (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
journal of evolutionary economics (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
journal of futures markets (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.4;0)
journal of housing economics (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0.01)
journal of income distribution (0.17;0;0;0.3;0.2;0)
journal of international development (0.17;0;0;0.5;0.2;0)
journal of inter. trade and econ. development (0.17;0;0;0.3;0.2;0)
journal of labor research (0.17;0;0;0.4;0.4;0)
journal of legal economics (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
journal of legal studies (0.17;0.57;0.4;0.2;0)
journal of peace research (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.6;0)
journal of policy modeling (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0.01)
journal of portfolio management (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.4;0)
journal of productivity analysis (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
journal of quantitative economics (0.17;0;0;0.3;0.2;0)
journal of real estate finance and economics (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.4;0)
journal of the history of economic thought (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
journal of transport economics and policy (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.4;0.01)
journal of world trade (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.4;0)
labor history (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.4;0)
macroeconomic dynamics (0.17;0;0;0.6;0.1;0)
managerial and decision economics (0.17;0;0;0.4;0.2;0)
manchester school (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.1;0.01)
manchester school of economics and social studies (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0.01)
mathematical finance (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
monthly labor review (0.17;0;0;0.3;0.6;0)
national institute economic review (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
national westminster bank quarterly review (0.17;0;0;0.3;0.1;0)
natural resources journal (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.4;0)
new political economy (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
oecd economic studies (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
oxford development studies (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
oxford review of economic policy (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0.02)
policy sciences (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.4;0)
politica economica (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
population and development review (0.17;0;0;0.3;0.8;0)
population research and policy review (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
population studies (0.17;0;0;0.4;0.8;0)
post communist economics (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0.01)
post soviet affairs (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.4;0)
post soviet geography and economics (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.4;0)
problems of economic transition (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
recherches economiques de louvain (0.17;0;0;0.3;0.1;0)
resource and energy economics (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0.01)
resources policy (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
review of black political economy (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
review of economic design (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.1;0)
review of income and wealth (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.4;0.02)
review of industrial organization (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0.01)
review of international studies (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
revue d economie politique (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0)
revue d economie politique (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
revue economique (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
scandinavian economic history review (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
scottish journal of political economy (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.4;0.02)
small business economics (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.2;0.01)
statistical journal (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
statistical papers (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
structural change and economic dynamics (0.17;0;0;0.2;0.2;0)
world bank research observer (0.17;0;0;0.1;0.4;0.01)