UDC: 330.1(437.3);001.891(437.3)
JEL classification: A10, A11
Keywords: impact factor; journal publications; Czech Republic; research

Recent Publication Productivity of Czech Economists

Daniel MÜNICH*

Introduction

A recent issue of this journal presented the first attempt to measure the research output of economists affiliated with Czech institutions. In this brief note, I offer a set of complementary publication rankings that focus on impact-factor journal publications. When comparing publications across different journals, most international studies rely on impact factors (IF)[1] to account for differences in research quality. The use of IF weights affects particularly the comparison between national and international outlets.[2] The 2003 symposium of the *Journal of the European Economic Association* (JEEA) on measuring research output considers only journal articles and contrasts elitist and egalitarian weighting schemes, which differ mainly in the weight assigned to local and/or lesser journals. "The egalitarian weighting schemes value ten or twelve articles in such local journals as equivalent to an article in the prestigious *American Economic Review* (AER). It seems unlikely that this weighting corresponds to those used by most European economists to rank their colleagues in other countries, or to the valuation that the profession worldwide places on contributions in different journals." (Neary et al., 2003) In this paper, I offer publication rankings that are egalitarian by the EEA standards as I consider one article in the AER to be worth only nine times as much as a paper in a major national outlet. I simply sum up and compare the co-author pro-rated impact factors of journal articles by Czech economists published from 1998 to 2005.

The choice of a particular weighting scheme is always to some extent arbitrary, but it is fundamental to the purpose of any evaluation exercise; the use of IF-based weights clearly distinguishes those members of the profession who never publish any papers in high-impact journals.[3] Clearly, all

* CERGE-EI – a joint workplace of the Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education, Charles University, and the Economics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (Daniel.Munich@cerge-ei.cz)

I would like to thank J. Mysliveček, M. Čihák, T. Holub, Š. Jurajda, M. Kejak, L. Lízal and two anonymous referees for their comments.

[1] According to the Web of Science (WoS), a journal's IF reflects the number of citations appearing in the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) in a given year of articles which have been published in a given journal over the past two years. An impact factor of 2.5 means that, on average, articles published one or two years ago in a given journal have been cited two and a half times.

[2] For example, the weight of a major national journal to *American Economic Review* would be 1:30 according to Dolado et al. (2003). Some studies go further and consider only publications in top 10 or top 30 journals (Kalaitzidakis et al., 1999, 2003).

[3] While it is possible that one makes a major impact in the profession without publishing in major journals, such cases are exceptional and can therefore be ignored when devising a general research accounting scheme.

highly ranked economics departments in the world, including the few European top-level institutions, count only publications in the very top set of journals when deciding on tenure decisions. From another perspective, the amount of time and effort needed to generate a high-IF publication is typically of much greater magnitude compared to investment involved in generating a low-IF publication. Any research finance scheme based on egalitarian quality weights therefore actively encourages low-quality research.

The only existing study presenting publication rankings of Czech economists is (Turnovec, 2005). It is important to understand the differences between his and my publication accounting methodology. First, the two methodologies differ in the quality weight assigned to major national journals. Specifically, in the Turnovec (2005) study, an article in the AER is assumed to be 'worth' only 1.8 times as much as an article in *Politická ekonomie,* while the approach used here assumes that an AER paper is 'worth' nine papers in *Politická ekonomie*. Second, the methodology used in Turnovec (2005) counts towards research output also non-impact items listed in the EconLit database; hence, an AER article is assumed to be 'worth' only about three times as much as any non-impact title, which include chapters in books as well as several types of working papers. The summarizing measure of scientific output put forward by the Turnovec (2005) study therefore departs only somewhat from a simple count of all types of publications. The goal of the present study is to measure the international competitiveness of Czech economics research. In order to concentrate on measurably high-quality publications, I therefore present alternative rankings based on simple IF-weighted publication sums.

Data

I use IF publication information in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) available in the Web of Science (WoS) and I pro-rate the weight of each publication according to the number of co-authors. In order to analyze studies that aspire to have an international impact, I initially focus on articles[4] in the English language (including those published in Czech journals). Later, I extend the database to additionally cover articles published in the Czech language. A list of journal abbreviations with IF levels and WoS fields is provided in the *Appendix*. I use the 2005 impact factors from the Journal Citation Reports database of the WoS. These are imprecise for older publications to the extent that past IF values for a given journal could have been higher or lower. I assign researchers to institutions based on full-time appointments. *Table 1* gives the abbreviations used for the institutions covered in this exercise.

My database of authors and publications was created as follows: I have searched the SSCI (WoS) database for all articles of authors who have at least one publication in the "economics" or "business and finance" research fields in the WoS and who, at the same time, report affiliation in the Czech Republic.[5] From the total collection of such articles published during

[4] I consider only document types classified as *Articles* by the WoS. Other types of documents types like *Editorial Material*, *Book Reviews*, *Discussion,* etc. are not included in the analysis.

[5] Technically, the field Affiliation in WoS must contain the word "Czech".

TABLE 1 Czech Academic Institutions Doing Research in Economics

Institution	Abbreviation	Researchers*
Centrum pro otázky životního prostředí UK	COZP UK	.
Centrum pro ekonomický výzkum a doktorské studium Univerzity Karlovy a Národohospodářský ústav AV ČR, společné pracoviště	CERGE-EI	21
Česká národní banka	CNB	54
Česká zemědělská univerzita – Provozně ekonomická fakulta	CZU FPE	111
Fakulta sociálních věd Univerzity Karlovy – Institut ekon. studií	UK FSV IES	22
Institut sociologických studií FSV UK	ISS FSV UK	.
Jihočeská univerzita – ekonomické katedry Zemědělské fakulty	JCU FZ	46
Mendlova zeměd. a lesnická univerzita v Brně – Provozně ek. fakulta	MZU FPE	75
Masarykova univerzita – Fakulta sociálních věd	MU FSV	.
MU Brno – Fakulta ekonomicko-správní	MU ESF	26
NEWTON College	NEWTON Col	4
Škoda Auto College	SKODA Col	.
Slezská univerzita Opava – Obchodně-podnikatelská fakulta	SUO OPF	42
Sociologický ústav AV ČR	SoU AV CR	.
Technická univerzita Liberec – Hospodářská fakulta	TUL HF	36
Univerzita Karlova – Ústav Blízkého východu a Afriky	UK UBVA	.
Univerzita Hradec Králové – Fakulta informatiky a managementu	UHK FIM	13
Univerzita J. E. Purkyně – Fakulta sociálně-ekonomická	UJEP FSE	29
Univerzita Pardubice – Fakulta ekonomicko-správní	UP FES	65
Univerzita T. Bati ve Zlíně – Fakulta managementu a ekonomiky	UTB FME	57
Ústav teorie informací a automatizace AV ČR	UTIA	10
VŠB-Technická univerzita Ostrava – Ekonomická fakulta	VSB EF	144
VŠE – Fakulta financí a účetnictví	VSE FFU	78
VŠE – Fakulta informatiky a statistiky	VSE FIS	85
VŠE – Fakulta managementu	VSE FM	35
VŠE – Fakulta mezinárodních vztahů	VSE FMV	78
VŠE – Fakulta národohospodařská	VSE FNH	38
VŠE – Fakulta podnikohospodářská	VSE FPH	86
Vysoká škola ekonomie a managementu – Centrum ekon. studií	VSEM	7
Výzkumný ústav zemědělské ekonomiky	VUZE	.
Západočeská univerzita – Fakulta ekonomická	ZCU FE	54

Note: * data on researchers from (Turnovec, 2005)
"." if institutions not included in (Turnovec, 2005)

1998–2005, I have kept only those appearing in a set of research fields related to economics. See the *Appendix* for the list of SSCI field names. Next, I append this database with all papers published in local economics journals.[6]

"Economics" is often used as a general term covering both the economics and business fields of research. Economics then includes the broad categories of micro- and macroeconomics as well as applied fields of labor and public economics, trade, industrial organization, game theory, experimental economics, econometrics, etc. On the other hand, the quite separate business fields of management and accounting are typically not considered part

[6] The three national journals are *Finance a úvěr – Czech Journal of Economics and Finance, Politická ekonomie,* and *Prague Economic Papers*. The latter one was not included in the WoS at the time of this analysis.

of core-economics research. Despite a significant overlap, business schools and economics departments are separate programs in most developed countries, and economics and business school rankings are quite distinct.[7] The overlap between economics and business research is strongest in the field of finance. In this paper, I first focus on *core economics*, including finance, and then extend the coverage to *broad economics*, which includes business and other related fields. The importance of high-quality journal publications is arguably higher in economics than in business.

My preferred ranking is based on impact factors from only core-economics journals, i.e. those that are categorized in the WoS as being in research fields which feature the words "Economics", "Finance", "Industrial", and "Social Issues" in their title.[8] In the next step, I add the fields of "Business" and "Operations Research" as well as several fields closely related to economics, namely "Sociology", "Psychology", "Mathematics", "Statistics", and "Political Science".

Results

I start the analysis by measuring research output published in the English language because only such publications can aspire to have international impact and are therefore key to assessing the international competitiveness of Czech economic science. In *Table 2*, I present the list of "Top 50" Czech economists based on the simple co-author pro-rated summation of the impact factors of their English-language publications during 1998–2005. The publication rank based on core-economics fields is given in column (4) and is used for sorting, while the underlying IF sum is provided in column (3) of the table. The total publication score of the first researcher is 17 times higher than that of the 50th economist based on IF sums.[9]

Next, I consider the importance of publications in *broad-economics* journals. In column (5), I provide an alternative publication ranking based on

[7] In the Czech Republic, there are both small "core-economics" departments, such as CERGE-EI, and large schools covering both "business" and "economics" such as the Prague School of Economics.

[8] The full list of journal field categories and their division into core-economics and broad-economics is given in the *Appendix*. It is clear that this division is to some extent arbitrary and depends, e.g., on the choice of wording in the field category names used in the WoS.

[9] It should be noted that Table 2 does not list several authors who do not currently have full-time academic appointments in the Czech Republic (as required by my affiliation criterion), but who held such appointments sometime during 1998–2005. This additional author selection may be incomplete; it covers J. C. Brada, Z. Drábek, M. Melecký, R. Podpiera, M. Čihák, and P. Pelikán (with a total IF of 2.6, 1.08, 0.31, 1.13, 0.75, 0.52, respectively). There are also two very exceptional cases which I chose to exclude from the direct comparison of Table 2, even though they both belong in it based on the selection criteria used in this paper. First, consider J. Švejnar, an economist at the University of Michigan, who held a full-time appointment in the Czech Republic during several of the sample-period years. While his total IF output in core-economic journals during 1998–2005 is much higher (at 6.08) than that of any Czech economist, this comparison reflects the clear order-of-magnitude difference between Czech and U.S. economics science. Second, another exceptional case is that of V. Klaus. He spent the whole sample period as an active policy maker rather than as a publishing academic economist. The impact of economists active mainly in policy making is best evaluated using citations and his inclusion in publication-only rankings (with a total IF of 0.49) may therefore be viewed as unjust.

TABLE 2 Top 50 Economists with Czech Affiliation According to Impact Factor of English-Language Articles (1998–2005)

Author	Affiliation	Total IF in Core-economics Field (adjusted)	Rankings		
			Core-economics Field	Broad-economics Field	Core-economics Field*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hanousek, J.	CERGE-EI	5.12	1	1	1
Jurajda, Š.	CERGE-EI	4.19	2	2	2
Kejak, M.	CERGE-EI	2.68	3	3	3
Jeong, B. J.	CERGE-EI	2.63	4	4	4
Kočenda, E.	CERGE-EI	2.16	5	6	5
Žigič, K.	CERGE-EI	1.82	6	7	6
Duczynski, P.	UHK FIM	1.68	7	10	8
Bohatá, M.	Non-academic	1.54	8	5	7
Ortmann, A.	CERGE-EI	1.32	9	16	11
Malečková, J.	UK UBVA	1.31	10	13	9
Lízal, L.	CERGE-EI	1.26	11	17	10
Babetskii, I.	CNB	1.22	12	18	12
Slobodyan, S.	CERGE-EI	1.10	13	20	13
Šorm, V.	Non-academic	1.08	14	21	14
Münich, D.	CERGE-EI	1.03	15	19	16
Derviz, A.	CNB	0.95	16	23	15
Šmídková, K.	CNB	0.86	17	25	20
Singer, M.	CNB	0.86	18	26	17
Cincibuch, M.	CNB	0.81	19	27	25
Vlček, K.	ZCU FE	0.78	20	29	18
Tomšík, V.	NEWTON Col	0.72	21	30	19
Schneider, O.	UK FSV IES	0.71	22	32	22
Tůma, Z.	CNB	0.69	23	32	21
Sirovátka, T.	MU FSV	0.58	24	34	43
Holub, T.	CNB	0.55	25	35	27
Katuščák, P.	CERGE-EI	0.53	26	36	23
Kotlán, V.	VSB EF	0.48	27	37	40
Druska, V.	Non-academic	0.48	28	38	24
Jílek, J.	VSE FIS	0.46	29	39	26
Vávra, D.	CNB	0.43	30	40	36
Komárek, L.	CNB	0.41	31	41	28
Hak, T.	COZP UK	0.39	32	48	31
Kovanda, J.	MU ESF	0.39	33	47	29
Ščasný, M.	COZP UK	0.39	34	46	30
Zídek, L.	MU ESF	0.38	35	49	124
Vintrová, R.	VSEM	0.38	36	50	32
Janda, K.	UK FSV IES	0.37	37	28	113
Rydval, O.	CERGE-EI	0.37	38	51	33
Kostová, D.	Unknown	0.36	39	53	34
Kuchař, P.	UK FSV IES	0.36	40	54	35
Doucha, T.	VUZE	0.32	41	55	37
Pruteanu, A.	Unknown	0.31	42	59	42
Dyba, K.	VSE FNH	0.31	43	61	41
Erbenová, M.	CNB	0.31	44	56	38
Dědek, O.	CNB	0.31	45	58	39
Janáčková, S.	Non-academic	0.31	46	60	44
Zamrazilová, E.	Non-academic	0.31	47	57	45
Šaroch, S.	SKODA Col	0.29	48	62	64
Večerník, J.	SoU AV CR	0.27	49	12	86
Uzagalieva, A.	CERGE-EI	0.27	50	63	105

Note: *Excludes journals with IF< 0.3.

a more inclusive set of fields. For the most part, including the non core-economics fields has only a minor impact on the rankings. The few large 'jumps' in the rankings result in part from the fact that several high-quality journals in non-economics fields have IF levels of an order of magnitude higher than even the best core-economics journal. It is an open question whether and how such publications are to be included in summaries of economics publications' impact factors. In general, it is equally possible that papers in non-economics journals do fall within the field of economics or that they fall totally out of the field we are studying here and correspond to a previous scientific career in another field such as engineering. Similarly, it is often difficult to differentiate economics and sociology. Since objective rankings cannot be based on assigning individual papers within or outside the field of economics, I simply present both alternative approaches.

An important question is how sensitive such rankings are to variations in the research-accounting formula. In order to focus on only prestigious, high-quality publications, I also generate another ranking, in which I ignore all journals with an IF below 0.3. This eliminates the bottom a quarter of journals in my broader list; among others, this eliminates all local journals. The purpose of this ranking is to focus on only mid-to-high-IF international journals. It also provides a better comparison to a number of previous studies, e.g., (Kalaitzidakis et al., 1999, 2003). It is important to note that only about half of all articles I have considered thus far were published in international core-economics journals with such mid-to-high IF. Comparing columns (4) and (6), I find little sensitivity in the top half of the ranking.

Next, I extend the publication database to also cover IF articles published in the Czech language. Such papers are less likely to increase the international competitiveness of Czech economic research, but they may be important for local policy discussions. The resulting publications rankings, which sum up co-author pro-rated impact factors of journal articles in both English and Czech, are presented in *Table 3*. There are a number of researchers who were not covered by the internationally relevant list of Table 2, but who rank highly in the more inclusive ranking of Table 3.[10] Clearly, several Czech economists publish a significant volume of research, which, however, appears only in the Czech language in local journals. The extent of sensitivity to counting the broad- or core-economics fields of research is similar to that found in Table 2. I do not assess sensitivity to excluding journals with IF below 0.3 as that would eliminate all Czech-language publications.[11]

Finally, *Table 4* summarizes the IF-accounting at the level of institutions, using the same variations on the accounting scheme that were used in Tables 2 and 3. Researcher affiliations are taken from (Turnovec, 2005) so that

[10] Again, Table 3 does not list several authors who are currently active outside of the Czech Republic, but held Czech full-time appointments sometime during 1998–2005 as well as the two exceptional cases of J. Švejnar and V. Klaus. The corresponding IF sums of J. Švejnar, J. C. Brada, V. Klaus, Z. Drábek, M. Melecký, R. Podpiera, and M. Čihák are 6.17, 2.7, 0.88, 1.16, 1.16, 1.82, 2.08, respectively).

[11] The publication rankings of Turnovec (2005) differ tremendously from those in Tables 2 and 3 based on IF publications only.

TABLE 3 Top 50 Economists with Czech Affiliation According to Impact Factor of English- and Czech-Language Articles (1998–2005)

Author	Affiliation	Total IF in Core-economics Field	Rankings		
			Core-economics Field	Broad-economics Field	Column (4) of Table 2*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hanousek, J.	CERGE-EI	5.55	1	1	1
Jurajda, Š.	CERGE-EI	4.24	2	2	2
Kočenda, E.	CERGE-EI	3.63	3	3	5
Tomšík, V.	NEWTON Col	3.20	4	4	21
Kejak, M.	CERGE-EI	2.91	5	5	3
Jeong, B. J.	CERGE-EI	2.63	6	6	4
Holub, T.	CNB	2.26	7	9	25
Komárek, L.	CNB	2.25	8	10	31
Šmídková, K.	CNB	1.98	9	12	17
Schneider, O.	UK FSV IES	1.88	10	13	22
Žigič, K.	CERGE-EI	1.82	11	14	6
Kotlán, V.	VSB EF	1.77	12	17	27
Lízal, L.	CERGE-EI	1.72	13	18	11
Duczynski, P.	UHK FIM	1.68	14	19	7
Bohatá, M.	Non-academic	1.64	15	7	8
Loužek, M.	VSE FNH	1.63	16	20	.
Jílek, J.	VSE FIS	1.57	17	21	29
Dědek, O.	CNB	1.46	18	23	45
Izák, V.	VSE FFU	1.34	19	26	.
Ortmann, A.	CERGE-EI	1.32	20	28	9
Malečková, J.	UK UBVA	1.31	21	25	10
Münich, D.	CERGE-EI	1.30	22	24	15
Mandel, M.	VSE FFU	1.28	23	30	.
Sirovátka, T.	MU FSV	1.25	24	22	24
Babetskii, I.	CNB	1.22	25	31	12
Macháček, M.	VSB EF	1.18	26	32	.
Zamrazilová, E.	Non-academic	1.16	27	34	47
Slobodyan, S.	CERGE-EI	1.10	28	35	13
Frait, J.	CNB	1.09	29	36	.
Šorm, V.	Non-academic	1.08	30	37	14
Bruna, K.	VSE FFU	1.06	31	39	.
Janáček, K.	Non-academic	1.04	32	40	.
Janáčková, S.	Non-academic	1.01	33	42	46
Cincibuch, M.	CNB	0.98	34	43	19
Kadeřábková, A.	VSEM	0.96	35	44	.
Tůma, Z.	CNB	0.95	36	45	23
Singer, M.	CNB	0.95	37	46	18
Derviz, A.	CNB	0.95	38	47	16
Pánková, V.	VSE FIS	0.87	39	51	.
Večerník, J.	SoU AV CR	0.79	40	8	49
Horská, H.	Non-academic	0.79	41	52	.
Vlček, K.	ZCU FE	0.78	42	53	20
Janda, K.	UK FSV IES	0.75	43	33	37
Žák, M.	VSEM	0.75	44	55	51
Bezděk, V.	CNB	0.74	45	56	.
Vencovský, F.	VSE FFU	0.70	46	57	.
Vávra, D.	CNB	0.66	47	58	30
Flek, V.	CNB	0.65	48	59	.
Skořepa, M.	CNB	0.64	49	50	.
Jílková, J.	VŠE FNH	0.62	50	60	.

Note: * Dots represent researchers who did not fit into Top-50 in Table 2.

TABLE 4 Ranking of Czech Academic Institutions Doing Research in Economics Based on Impact Factor Sum per Researcher[1]

Rank	Field Group Institution	English-Language Articles					Czech and English Articles	
		Core	Broad	Core	Broad	Core *	Core	Broad
		Total IF		IF per researcher			IF per researcher	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	CERGE-EI	25.54	25.67	1.22	1.22	1.11	1.41	1.41
2	NEWTON Col	0.29	0.29	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.80	0.80
3	CNB	8.31	8.71	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.35	0.36
4	UHK FIM	1.68	2.28	0.13	0.18	0.12	0.17	0.22
5	VSEM	0.32	0.32	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.37	0.37
6	UK FSV IES	2.07	3.83	0.09	0.17	0.04	0.30	0.38
8	MU ESF	0.77	0.77	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03
7	ZCU FE	0.78	0.78	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
11	VSB EF	0.73	2.37	0.01	0.02	0	0.03	0.04
10	VSE FIS	0.46	0.86	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05
9	VSE FNH	0.46	0.46	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.09
12	VSE FFU	0.15	0.15	0	0	0	0.06	0.06
13	SUO OPF	0.17	0.17	0	0	0	0	0
14	UTB FME	0	1.32	0	0	0	0	0.02
15	UTIA	0	1.03	0	0	0	0	0.11
.	CZU FPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.	JCU FZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.	MZU FPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.	TUL HF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.	UJEP FSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.	UP FES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.	VSE FPH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.	VSE FM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.	VSE FMV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: * Excludes journals with IF< 0.3.

[1] Five other institutions were not included in the rankings of (Turnovec, 2005) and their number of researchers is thus not available. Their total IF sums based on English-language articles only are as follows: SKODA Col.: 0.29 and 0.29 for broad and core definitions, respectively, VUZE: 0.32 and 0.32, SoU AV CR 0.27 and 3.27, COZP IK 0.78 and 0.78, MU FSV 0.58 and 0.58.

I also use the so-called research-stock publication accounting. Specifically, the table entries in columns (2) and (3) correspond to total institution-level summations of co-author pro-rated impact factors in English-language journals based on the core-economics and broad-economics journal selection described above. Next, columns (4) to (8) present such IF sums scaled by the number of researchers attached to each institution taken from (Turnovec, 2005). While columns (4) to (6) correspond to English-language publications only from Table 2, columns (7) and (8) show results corresponding to the combination of Czech-language and English-language publications used in Table 3.

Table 4 is sorted according to the ranking in column (4). Based on this column, it is clear that there is a large "IF output" gap between three groups of institutions. First, an 'average' CERGE-EI researcher published about seven times as much "IF output" in the English language as the average

economist in the second-highest ranking institution. Second, there is little IF-publication activity beyond the top six institutions: CERGE-EI, NEWTON, CNB, UHK FIM, VSEM and IES FSV UK. Using the total IF sums in columns (2) and (3), the "top-4" group, namely CERGE-EI, CNB, UHK FIM and IES FSV UK, produced between 84 and 92 percent of total "IF output" in English, depending on the field choice, even though their share on total staff (see Table 1) was a mere 9 %. Comparing rankings implied by columns (4) to (6) to those implied by columns (7) and (8), the position of IES FSV UK clearly benefits from the inclusion of articles written in the Czech language.

Conclusions

Measuring research output is an essential part of any public policy aimed at fostering high-quality research; it is therefore crucial that the methodology used for comparing research output across individuals or institutions be well understood. To this effect, this paper presents a comparison of publication output scaled by journal impact factors, which therefore reflects the international competitiveness of Czech economists. I find that the majority of scientific output in the field of economics in impact-factor journals is concentrated in one institution, CERGE-EI. About half of all Czech economics departments and institutions had no single IF publication between 1998 and 2005 and can therefore be primarily thought of as teaching institutions.

An important caveat to the analysis presented here is that I do not compare publication-score rankings to citation rankings. Citations represent an important alternative to impact factors when measuring the quality of scientific output and citation rankings focused on international competitiveness should account for the quality of journals in which citations occur.

The use of the Social Sciences Citation Index data allows one to generate publication rankings with relatively little effort. The criteria used to identify all relevant publications in the WoS are rigorous, but obviously there is a possibility of missing publications. In order to allow for corrections and to make this evaluation exercise transparent, I make all of my data publicly available.[12]

[12] See http://home.cerge.cuni.cz/munich/citations.html.

Appendix

TABLE A1 List of IF-journals in the Database (IF from the JCR 2005)

Journal	Impact Factor	WoS Field Code	Journal	Impact Factor	WoS Field Code
J ECON PERSPECT	2.63	19	PUBLIC CHOICE	0.50	29
J BUS VENTURING	1.85	2	ENVIRON RESOUR ECON	0.49	22
AM ECON REV	1.81	19	REV ECON DYNAM	0.48	19
EUR J POLIT RES	1.78	53	KYKLOS	0.47	19
J ECONOMETRICS	1.58	47	SOCIOL QUART	0.43	63
REV ECON STAT	1.52	62	PROC AMER MATH SOC	0.43	45
ECON J	1.44	19	STUD NONLINEAR DYN E	0.42	62
INT ECON REV	1.28	19	EUROPE-ASIA STUD	0.39	65
SOCIOL EDUC	1.22	34	ECON LETT	0.38	19
ECOL ECON	1.18	67	ANN I STAT MATH	0.38	64
WORK EMPLOY SOC	1.10	27	MANCH SCH	0.32	19
J COMP ECON	1.09	19	J FUTURES MARKETS	0.32	3
POST-SOV GEOGR ECON	1.08	24	FUND MATH	0.31	43
RURAL SOCIOL	1.07	63	EASTERN EUR ECON	0.31	19
J HUM RESOUR	1.07	26	APPL ECON	0.30	19
FUZZY SET SYST	1.04	18	POST-COMMUNIST ECON	0.28	19
INT J PROD ECON	1.01	70	COMMUNIS POST-COMMUN	0.27	39
EUR REV AGRIC ECON	0.98	1	EMERG MARK FINANC TR	0.26	5
AM J AGR ECON	0.97	1	MATH METHOD OPER RES	0.26	68
IND LABOR RELAT REV	0.97	38	SOUTH ECON J	0.26	19
EUR ECON REV	0.96	19	CESK PSYCHOL	0.24	57
SPORT PSYCHOL	0.94	56	APPL ECON LETT	0.23	19
J ECON SURV	0.91	19	EKON CAS	0.20	19
J DEV ECON	0.87	19	J INST THEOR ECON	0.20	19
EUR J OPER RES	0.82	50	POLIT EKON	0.19	29
INT STAT REV	0.80	64	GENEVA PAP R I-ISS P	0.19	3
POST-SOV AFF	0.80	24	FINANC UVER	0.17	3
J ECON BEHAV ORGAN	0.78	19	J ECON EDUC	0.16	21
ECON TRANSIT	0.77	19	NEW REPUBLIC	0.15	53
COMPUT STAT DATA AN	0.73	16	SOCIOL CAS	0.11	63
ECON INQ	0.72	19	AM J ECON SOCIOL	0.09	32
J ECON DYN CONTROL	0.69	19	J POLIT MIL SOC	0.07	54
J AGR ECON	0.67	1			
SCAND J ECON	0.62	19			
INT TAX PUBLIC FINAN	0.60	3			
POLIT STUD-LONDON	0.58	53			
MON LABOR REV	0.54	37			
ECON DEV CULT CHANGE	0.53	20			
J BANK FINANC	0.53	3			
PUBLIC ADMIN DEVELOP	0.53	66			
J EVOL ECON	0.53	19			
LABOUR ECON	0.53	19			
ANN OPER RES	0.53	50			
ECON MODEL	0.51	19			

Note: Listed are only IF-journals which appear at least once in the working databases of Czech affiliated authors.

TABLE A2 List of WoS Subject Categories

WoS field code	WoS subject category	Core-economics group
1	Agricultural Economics & Policy; Economics	yes
2	Business	no
3	Business, Finance	yes
4	Business, Finance; Economics; International Relations	yes
5	Business, International Relations	no
6	Business; Ethics	no
14	Computer Sci., Interdisc. Applications; Engineer., Industr.; Oper. Res. & Managmt. Sci.	no
16	Computer Sci., Interdisciplinary Applications; Statistics & Probability	no
18	Computer Sci, Theory & Methods; Mathematics, Applied; Statistics & Probability	no
19	Economics	yes
20	Economics; Area Studies; Planning and Development	yes
21	Economics; Education & Educational Research	yes
22	Economics; Environmental Studies	yes
23	Economics; Environmental Studies; Urban Studies	yes
24	Economics; Geography	yes
25	Economics; History of Social Sciences	yes
26	Economics; Industrial Relations & Labor	yes
27	Economics; Industrial Relations & Labor; Sociology	yes
28	Economics; International Relations	yes
29	Economics; Political Science	yes
30	Economics; Psychology, Multidisciplinary	yes
31	Economics; Public Administration	yes
32	Economics; Sociology	yes
34	Education & Educational Research; Sociology	no
37	Industrial Relations & Labor	yes
39	International Relations	no
40	Management	no
41	Management; Operations Research & Management Science	no
43	Mathematics	no
44	Mathematics, Applied	no
45	Mathematics, Applied; Mathematics	no
46	Mathematics, Applied; Mechanics	no
47	Mathematics, Interdisc. Applications; Social Sciences, Math. Methods; Economics	yes
48	Dtto & Statistics & Probability	yes
50	Operations Research & Management Science	no
53	Political Science	no
54	Political Science; Sociology	no
56	Psychology, Applied; Psychology; Sport Sciences	no
57	Psychology, Biological; Behavioral Sciences; Neurosciences	no
58	Psychology, Experimental	no
59	Public Administration	no
60	Social Issues	yes
61	Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary	no
62	Social Sciences, Mathematical Methods; Economics	yes
63	Sociology	no
64	Statistics & Probability	no
65	Area Studies; Economics; Political Science	yes
66	Planning and Development; Public Administration	no
67	Ecology; Economics; Environmental Sciences	yes
68	Mathematics, Applied; Operations Research & Management Science	no
69	World Econ	yes
70	Engineering, Industrial; Engineering, Manufacturing; Oper. Res. & Management Sci.	no

Note: Listed are only fields which appear at least once in my database of publications.

REFERENCES

COUPÉ, T. (2003): Revealed Performances: Worldwide Rankings of Economists and Economics Departments, 1990–2000. *Journal of the European Economic Association*, vol. 1, 2003, no. 6, pp. 1309–1345.

DOLADO, J. J. – GARCIA-ROMERO, A. – ZAMARRO, G. (2003): Publishing performance in economics: Spanish rankings (1990–1999). *Spanish Economic Review*, vol. 5, 2003, no. 2, pp. 85–100.

GREGOR, M. – SCHNEIDER, O. (2005): The World is Watching: Rankings of Czech and Slovak Economics Departments. *Finance a úvěr - Czech Journal of Economics and Finance*, vol. 55, 2005, no.11-12, pp. 518–530.

KALAITZIDAKIS, P. – MAMUNEAS, T. P. – STENGOS, T. (1999). European Economics: An Analysis Based on Publications in the Core Journals. *European Economic Review: Journal of the European Economic Association*, vol. 43, 1999, pp. 1150–1168.

KALAITZIDAKIS, P. – MAMUNEAS, T. P. – STENGOS, T. (2003). Rankings of Academic Journals and Institutions in Economics. *Journal of the European Economic Association*, vol. 1, 2003, no. 6, pp. 1346–1366.

MÜNICH, D. (2006). Measuring Economics Research in the Czech Republic: A Comment. *CERGE-EI Working Paper*, 2006, no. 300.

NEARY, J. P. – MIRRLESS, A. J. – TIROLE, J. (2003): Evaluating Economics Research in Europe: An introduction. *Journal of the European Economic Association*, vol. 1, 2003, no. 6, pp. 1239–1249.

SAUER, R. (1988): Estimates of the Returns to Quality and Coautorship in Economic Academia. *Journal of Political Economy*, vol. 96, 1988, no. 4, pp. 855–866.

TURNOVEC, F. (2005): Institucionální vědecký kapitál a individuální výkonnost ekonomů. *Finance a úvěr - Czech Journal of Economics and Finance*, vol. 55, 2005, no.11-12, pp. 531–545.

SUMMARY

JEL classification: A10, A11
Keywords: impact factor; journal publications; Czech Republic; research

Recent Publication Productivity of Czech Economists

Daniel MÜNICH – CERGE-EI – a joint workplace of the Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education, Charles University, and the Economics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (Daniel.Munich@cerge-ei.cz)

The author presents individual and institutional rankings based on the publications of Czech economists in impact-factor journals during 1998 to 2005 with the purpose of measuring the international competitiveness of Czech economists. His accounting methodology is egalitarian by international socio-metric standards, accounting also for publications in journals with low impact factor.