Appendix to "Dissertation Paths: Advisors and Students in the Economics Research Production Function"

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1   Data Set Construction

Our goal is to identify all economics PhD graduates who earned economics doctorates between 1989 and 2023 from the following institutions: University of California, Berkeley; University of Chicago; Harvard University; Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Northwestern University; Princeton University; Stanford University; and Yale University. We combine data from five sources to capture the full universe of graduates from these schools. In addition to degree recipients from economics departments, our sample includes degree earners from related programs, such as business and policy schools.

1.1   Student and Advisor Data Sources

ProQuest: Most US-based PhD students submit their dissertations for publication and archiving through ProQuest's ETD Administrator web site. ProQuest, publisher of the *Web of Science* database of journal articles, also publishes the *Dissertations and Theses* database (formerly *Dissertation Abstracts*). A student's graduate school reviews the submission before ProQuest finalizes the publication and archival process. Student submitters choose a research field, which ProQuest stores in the `classterm` variable. Our initial sample includes approximately 9,330 ProQuest students with `classterm`="economics". According to the 2022-2023 ProQuest Subject Categories list, students are asked to choose one category that "best describes [their] field of research of creative work" and may add 1-2 additional categories that "will also be associated with [their] work as secondary subjects". In practice, some people list up to 5 classifications.

We access ProQuest data via the ProQuest TDM Studio online interface, using Python scripts to compile a dataset that includes student names, degree years, schools, titles, advisors, and dissertation committee members. ProQuest data on Ph.D. advisors and committee members are incomplete, however, so we supplement ProQuest with data from additional sources detailed below. Our dataset includes dissertations approved through June 2023.

ProQuest TDM Studio provides metadata about each thesis archived in the ProQuest Dissertations and Theses database, including, in many cases, advisor or thesis committee member names. We supplement this with PDF copies of full dissertation texts obtained through the ProQuest interface accessed via university libraries, where available. Thesis PDFs are searched for information not included in the TDM Studio metadata. Specifically, we use PDFs to add department affiliation, advisor names, and research affinity variables like student citations to their advisors. PDF processing is described below.

TDM studio provides a unique dissertation identifier that we use to link to PDFs. For students whose metadata were obtained outside of TDM Studio, however (e.g., from Econlit), we search for PDFs using student name, approximate graduation year, and degree-granting institution.

EconLit: ProQuest omits students who opt to withhold dissertation information. To capture students missing from the ProQuest database and to obtain further information on dissertation topics, we use data from the Journal of Economic Literature (JEL), accessed via EconLit. Each December issue of the JEL lists economics doctorates awarded by U.S. and Canadian institutions for the previous academic year. We obtained JEL data from EconLit, the AEA's online bibliographic database. The JEL graduate list includes each graduate's name, degree-granting institution and year, dissertation title, and a JEL subject code for the thesis. Economics or other department staff typically submit degree lists to the JEL; submissions that are too late for the print edition nevertheless appear in Econlit. With about 6,000 graduates, EconLit provides our second most comprehensive list of economics PhD graduates after ProQuest. EconLit data adds around 120 students to the ProQuest graduate list.

Administrative Records: Additional information on dissertation advisors and degree-granting departments, as well as a few graduates not found elsewhere, come from administrative records from six economics departments. Departments at Berkeley, Chicago, Harvard, MIT, Northwestern, and Yale provided approximately 3,300 records for their graduates (Princeton and Stanford refused or ignored repeated requests for records). Administrative records typically list graduates' names, graduation year, and advisor(s) or thesis committee members. Administrative records add roughly 100 additional PhDs, while improving department and advisor information for many others.

Math Genealogy: The Math Genealogy project lists PhD recipients for mathematically-oriented disciplines, including economics. Math genealogy (MG) compiles information from individual submissions, ProQuest, and universities. MG aims to link each degree recipient with their PhD students and thesis advisors. We used the MG API to add advisor names for students identified in ProQuest, administrative records, and EconLit. ProQuest might have listed one advisor, say, while MG might include an additional advisor not found elsewhere.

MG includes data on researchers from disciplines other than economics. We therefore limit our attention to the students of advisors who have published in economics journals. Specifically, we start by compiling a list of all economics PhD advisors identified in ProQuest or administrative records who have authored at least three publications listed in EconLit. Section 1.6 details our process for matching advisors from ProQuest or administrative records to their EconLit publications.

Our MG data collection uses the MG API to search for the profiles of the relevant advisors. In the first step, the API search is by first, middle, and last name of an advisor. For advisors without MG profiles sharing these parameters, we search by first and last name only. This generates a list of MG advisors. For each student with at least one MG matched advisor with three or more EconLit publications, we record the student's name, school, graduation year, MG subject code, and the complete list of their MG advisors. The last step retains PhDs earned between 1989-2023 from one of the eight schools of interest here. The MG sample contributes 31 advisor names for the graduates included in our ProQuest, administrative records, and EconLit sample. For 1992 Berkeley graduate Jushan Bai, for example, MG adds advisor Thomas John Rothenberg.

DSpace: DSpace@MIT is a repository for MIT student and faculty research. We used DSpace to add a few economics students graduating from the Sloan School of Management and to add MIT dissertation PDFs.

65 Sloan School PhDs who earned PhDs between 1989-2023 were identified as writing on economics topics and therefore added from DSpace. This list includes, for instance, 2022 graduate Olivia Kim with a thesis on corporate finance advised by Jonathan Parker, Antoinette Schoar, and Joshua Angrist.

MIT thesis PDFs have not routinely been published through ProQuest, though graduating PhD students may now opt in to this. While ProQuest provides metadata for most MIT graduates, including their graduation year and advisors, thesis PDFs are distributed through DSpace@MIT. We search for the DSpace profiles for all MIT economics students who we identified in ProQuest, EconLit, or administrative data. Our search filters for a student's name and graduation year, downloading dissertation PDFs for each identified student. We retrieved approximately 800 dissertation PDFs for MIT students from DSpace, covering 72 percent of MIT students in our sample. For other schools, we were able to obtain dissertation PDFs for 84 to over 92 percent of students via ProQuest. Even so, we have 2 or 3 advisor names for 85% of MIT students, with one advisor for almost all of the rest (MIT reports advisor names to ProQuest without full PDFs). Across all schools, we downloaded a total of 8241 dissertation PDFs from both DSpace and ProQuest, achieving an overall coverage of 85 percent - though the coverage in the main analysis sample of cohorts 1994-2017 is 93% .

1.2 Merging Sources

Data from *ProQuest, EconLit, department-supplied administrative records, and DSpace@MIT* are combined to create our degree recipients database with information on graduates, advisors, and student and advisor research output.

After downloading, cleaning, and formatting the data, sources are merged as follows. We begin with our ProQuest extract, which includes roughly 9,330 students graduating 1989-2023 who classified their thesis as economics. This dataset is merged with approximately 6,000 JEL (Econlit)-listed graduates using student name, graduation year, and school.

The merge resolves discrepancies in graduation years or names due to typos or the presence of a middle or second family name (such as for many Hispanic students) in only one source. Student records with similar names and close graduation years are combined when the thesis title matches or is close. Matches are determined by similarity scores assigned using the Stata `matchit` command. This process merges about 5,700 students from EconLit with ProQuest, with around 120 students added to the overall database.

A similar merge adds roughly 150 students from department-supplied administrative records and 50 students from DSpace@MIT. Although some sources contribute only a few students, all sources except EconLit contribute information on students' advisors or committee members. The final sample includes approximately 9,645 economics students found in all sources. Of these, about 6,769 earned degrees from economics departments and another 1,238 earned degrees from closely related departments or programs. These statistics appear in Appendix Table B1.

1.3 Student Department Classification

We aimed to build a database of economics PhD students who graduated from an economics or related department or program and to distinguish, where possible, between them. We begin by classifying each student as earning an economics department degree if they appear in the administrative records provided by six economics departments. Next, we use a Python script to scan the initial pages of each thesis PDF (up to the introduction, or the entire thesis if the introduction is not clearly identifiable) seeking mentions of the degree-awarding department or program.

We have complete dissertation PDFs (from ProQuest or DSpace) for 8,330 1989-2023 graduates. Our department-identification script searches for specific keywords associated with program names or departments in the text. We generate a list of possible department and program names across the 8 schools covered by our study, such as *"Department of Economics" or "John F. Kennedy School of Government"*. A search for these terms is used to classify students as graduates of economics departments or other departments or programs. The latter group is divided into economics-related and other departments or programs.

Out of a total 9,645 1989-2023 graduates, 6,769 students are classified as having earned degrees from economics departments, either because they were included in the administrative spreadsheets or because their thesis states that they graduated from an economics department, excluding departments with compound names such as Agricultural Economics or Business Economics. The group of "economics-related" department or program graduates includes 1,238 students, yielding a total of 8,007 graduates of departments and programs labeled as "Economics", "Finance," "Management," "Business," "Accounting," "Marketing," or "Operations Research" in their department or program name. The remaining group, labeled "other", includes students whose PhD was granted by a department or program unrelated to economics, such as History or Sociology.

Students whose department is not indicated on the first pages of their thesis, whose thesis was not available for download, or who were not included in the administrative spreadsheets are classified into the "economics + related" category if one of their advisors advised at least one

student from this group. Approximately 1,600 students graduated from unrelated programs such as history, sociology or mathematics. These graduates are excluded from most of our analyses.

1.4 Analysis Samples

Most of the analyses in the paper use 1994-2017 graduates, allowing 6 years of post-PhD follow-up for the most recent cohort. Our best efforts notwithstanding, the 1994 start was chosen in view of reduced coverage of graduates from some schools in earlier years.

Appendix Table B1 summarizes the 1989-2023 and 1994-2017 graduate samples.

Table B1: Number of Graduates per School

	Economics			Related			Other		
	Grads. (1)	Avg. (2)	Active (3)	Grads. (4)	Avg. (5)	Active (6)	Grads. (7)	Avg. (8)	Active (9)
Panel A. 1989-2023 Graduates									
Berkeley	1119	32		158	4.5		344	9.8	
Chicago	897	25.6		155	4.4		276	7.9	
Harvard	1140	32.6		169	4.8		406	11.6	
MIT	867	24.8		218	6.2		71	2	
Northwestern	675	19.3		75	2.1		82	2.3	
Princeton	650	18.6		39	1.1		117	3.3	
Stanford	761	21.7		324	9.3		258	7.4	
Yale	660	18.9		100	2.9		84	2.4	
Total	6769	24.2		1238	4.4		1638	5.8	
Panel B. 1994-2017 Graduates									
Berkeley	854	35.6	.45	103	4.3	.34	244	10.2	.09
Chicago	681	28.4	.37	105	4.4	.52	148	6.2	.17
Harvard	792	33	.53	91	3.8	.41	281	11.7	.31
MIT	633	26.4	.56	151	6.3	.3	42	1.8	.07
Northwestern	485	20.2	.53	54	2.3	.48	60	2.5	.17
Princeton	467	19.5	.56	27	1.1	.44	75	3.1	.19
Stanford	532	22.2	.47	215	9	.44	156	6.5	.18
Yale	454	18.9	.5	52	2.2	.29	48	2	.15
Total	4898	25.5	.49	798	4.2	.4	1054	5.5	.18

Note: Columns 1, 4, and 7 show the sum of graduates throughout 1989-2023 and 1994-2017 that graduated from economics, related or other programs and wrote a thesis classified as economics. Column 2 indicates the average economics program cohort size while column 5 shows how many students from related programs are added on average in the economics + related sample. Column 8 shows the average cohort size for economics-classified students that graduated from a non-economics-related program. Columns 3, 6, and 9 show the share of active graduates of cohorts 1994-2017, where activity is defined as having at least one publication during the six years after graduation (PhD + 1 to PhD + 6) in a Deep impact outlet.

1.5 Identifying Advisors: Details

ProQuest reports at least one advisor name for almost all of the graduates in our sample, but often only one. Most economics PhD students have 3 advisors, though many are advised by

fewer or by more. We therefore augmented ProQuest (and DSpace) advising information with administrative data, MG, and Chat-GPT applied to thesis PDFs. We sought to identify up to three PhD advisors, though in a few cases found more.

To supplement ProQuest and DSpace information on advisors, we contacted graduate program administrators and faculty heads at the schools in our study, asking for their records on graduate students and advisors. Although we received records from six of the eight universities, these records predominantly cover recent years and omit some advisors leading to a small number of additional advisor identifications. MG adds another 32 advisor names.

Advisors are frequently named in a thesis acknowledgments section or other introductory material. To harvest this information, we used the GPT-4 API. Specifically, we submitted prompts containing the initial pages and acknowledgments section of each dissertation, and asked GPT-4 to identify and list the advisors in a given dissertation. After refining the prompt (detailed in section 1.8), this approach yielded good information on PhD advisors. This automated process left approximately 1250 students missing advisors; we reviewed these students' dissertations manually.

Some of our sources identify "thesis committee members" rather than advisors. Many thesis PDFs, for instance, list committee members. We identify advisors first when these are named as such, followed by thesis committee members when the former are missing. Specifically, we prioritize sources of advisor names as follows:

1. ProQuest advisors, ProQuest committee members

2. admin spreadsheet advisors

3. GPT advisors

4. manual advisors

5. GPT committee members

Disambiguating Advisors: Advisor names often vary across and within data sources. For example, Joseph G. Altonji might be named as Joe Altonji, Joseph Altonji, or Joseph Gerard Altonji. Additionally, department-provided spreadsheets sometimes use abbreviations or nicknames. To address these variations, we first calculate similarity scores between the advisor names listed for each student. This links "Katz, Lawrence" in, say, ProQuest with "Katz, Larry" on a spreadsheet.

We also compute similarity scores, using Stata's `matchit` command, for all possible pairs of advisors in a given school (pooling years). We review similar names deciding whether they're the same person. Most of these decisions are straightforward, but some require more extensive research. For example, to distinguish between "Steven Levitsky" and "Steven Levitt," who have similar names but are different individuals, we use Google searches and check thesis PDFs.

1.6   Measuring Productivity

The research output of students and advisors is measured by counting articles in EconLit. Our copy of EconLit lists more than one million journal articles in nearly 2000 economic and business outlets, around 300.000 collective volume articles such as the Handbook of Labor Economics, and includes variables indicating author names and affiliations.

We merge students and advisors in our sample to the EconLit author variable based on an author's last names and first name initial. This allows us to include all publications even if the first name is abbreviated. For example, most of James Heckman's publications are listed under "Heckman, James" but some are listed under "Heckman, J". For advisors and students with

frequent last names we merge using last name and full first name. Where available, middle names are used to discard incorrectly matched publications. Econlit omits middle names for some authors, so we treat authors with and without a middle name as the same person if the same affiliation is indicated on their publications within a ten-year window. Lastly, we exclude collective volume articles that appeared under the same title as a journal article by the same author.

A scenario in which distinct individuals are associated with a common publication leads in some cases to implausible research productivity. We identify possible cases of misattribution as instances of name duplicates in our database in different schools and years, graduates with more than three publications prior to graduation, and graduates with many changes to affiliation across publications. Taking initial student placement from university websites and the affiliation variable listed with publications into account, we hand-check these by matching our Econlit publications with information on CVs acquired by searching for the scholars on Google.

1.7 Gender and Affinity Measures

Gender Assignment: We classify gender using first name frequencies from the US Social Security registry. This method assigns a gender to 93% of students and 95% of advisors in our sample. Our gender classification shows 29% of students and 22% of advisors to be female.

Coauthoring: To measure research affinity between students and their advisors, we create a dummy variable indicating whether a student has at least one joint publication with one of their advisors in any EconLit-listed outlet before or during their graduation year. This is implemented by searching for the advisor's name in graduates' publication records.

Student classmate coauthoring is coded for each student by first identifying classmates as the set of students who graduated from the same school within two years of the focal student's graduation year. We then look for these classmates as listed authors of works in the focal student's publication record.

Citations to Advisors: Title search

Graduate citations of their advisors' work are recorded by looking for appearances in dissertations of the titles of advisor publications found in Econlit. We open each student's dissertation and search for mentions of those titles. Any appearance is assumed to be a bibliographic reference. The sum of the number of times an advisor's publication titles appear in a thesis gives a citation count for each advisor-student combination. Figures 15 and 16 use an ever cited dummy version of this variable. Figure B1 displays the number of publication titles per title length (in words) in our sample. The red distribution only includes publications that were cited at least in one dissertation.
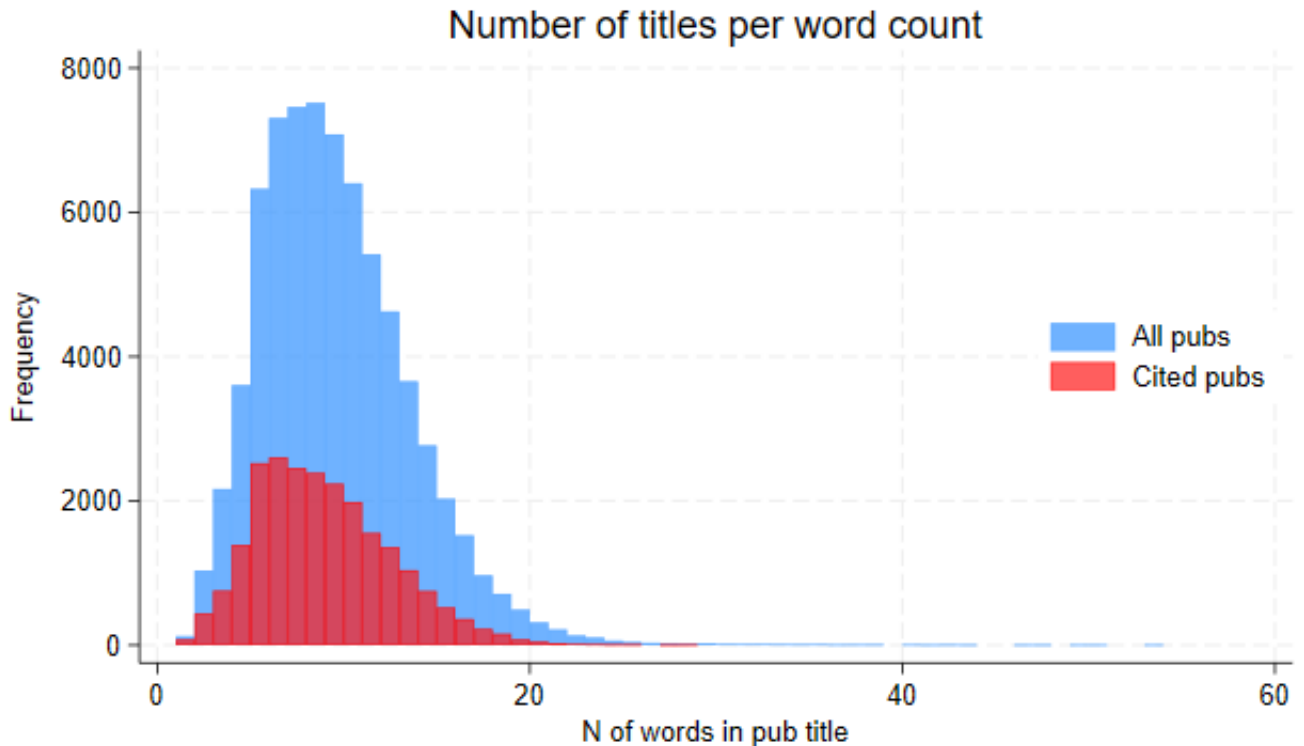
Figure B1

This process over-counts short titles (such as *Civil War* or *Regression*) because these words or phrases appear as regular text. We therefore modify title searches to count only those instances of apparent title appearances when the title is enclosed in quotation marks. For dissertations in which bibliographies omit quotation marks, we ignore titles with three words or less when tabulating citation counts.

1.8   GPT Enhancements to Advisor Identification Using Thesis PDFs

ProQuest, DSpace, administrative data, and Math Genealogy identify fewer than three advisors for roughly half of graduates. We therefore used ChatGPT to identify advisors in thesis PDFs. This two-step process begins by translating dissertation PDFs into machine-readable text. The text is then part of a prompt submitted to GPT-4. A more detailed and specific prompt reduces false positives (mistakenly-identified advisors) while increasing false negatives (failure to find advisors).

The data used in our prompts consists of the first pages of each dissertation, capped at 3800 tokens. This is typically around 11-12 double-spaced pages or 5-6 single-spaced pages. Below is an extract from the Acknowledgements section of Joshua Angrist's 1989 dissertation from Princeton. Our GPT prompt in this case returns Orley Ashenfelter, David Card, and Whitney Newey as the three advisors. Interestingly, ProQuest identifies Ashenfelter as an advisor while listing Card and Newey as committee members. The Angrist acknowledgement hints at the challenge advisor identification presents: many non-advisor names appear in these two paragraphs, many non-advisors are thanked, and the word advisor does not appear. It's also hard to be sure from this that Angrist's PhD is from the Princeton Department of Economics, which is mentioned only as a source of funding.

In the case of Karyn Model, ProQuest identifies Joshua Angrist as the sole advisor of her dissertation at Harvard. The GPT process correctly finds two more advisors: Richard Freeman and Lawrence Katz.

The final template for our prompts appears below. The prompt returns two columns in a Python dataframe, whereby the first is a list of up to three advisor names and the second is a list of any number of committee members for each dissertation. As noted above, for purposes of our analysis, we equate committee members with advisors when there are fewer than 3 of the latter (based on all sources).

```python
# Function that connects to openai's API and requests:
## advisors, committee members

## input: first X characters of a dissertation
## output: python code that generates a row for a dataframe

def chatGPT(text):

    # Define OpenAI credentials to connect to ChatGPT

    openai.organization = org
    openai.api_key = key

    input = [
    {"role": "system", "content": "You are a helpful assistant."},
    {"role": "user", "content": text},
    {"role": "user", "content": """
    Act as a researcher reading through dissertation text.
    You will have 2 tasks. Use the same text for all.

    Whenever you cannot find a name for any of the tasks, use instead None.

    Task 1: Find the names of 3 unique PhD dissertation advisors from this
                            text.
    Your aim is to find 3 advisor names.
    If you cannot find three advisors that the student is explicitly
```

```
        mentioning in acknowledgments, then use title page.
        Make sure to exclude the author's own name.

        If there are more than 3 advisors, then put 3 in the 'Advisors' list.
        Put the others in the 'Committee members' list.
        If there are fewer than 3 advisors, then only take the ones you are sure
                                            of.
        Output the data in this exact format:
        "advisors_GPT = ['Advisor1', 'Advisor2']".
        All the names must be elements of one list.

        Task 2:
        Find any committee members mentioned in the text.
        These should be different from the advisors. They must be named as
                                            members of the committee.
        Output the data in the format:
        "committee_GPT = ['Committee member1', 'Committee member2']".
        All the names must be elements of one list.

        """},
        {"role": "user", "content": """
        You have a dataframe named df with columns 'advisors_GPT', '
                                            committee_GPT'.

        Each cell contains a list of values.
        I want you to use the previous ChatGPT output to overwrite this
                                            dataframe.
        Please provide a code that overwrites this dummy dataframe with the
                                            output from the previous request.
        Do not include any additional info in your output.
        Do not import any packages.

        Ideal example of the output format:
            diss_df = pd.DataFrame(
            {'advisors_GPT': [['Heidi Williams', 'Amy Finkelstein',
            'Joshua Angrist']],
            'committee_GPT': [['None']]})
        The output must start with: "diss_df ="
        """},
        ]

    # Generate a response
    response = openai.ChatCompletion.create(
        model = "gpt-4",
        messages=input,
        temperature=0.2)

    output = response['choices'][0]['message']['content']

    return output
```

2 Publications Data and Journal Lists

EconLit indexes nearly 2,000 journals, covering the entire spectrum of economics outlets as well as many from adjacent fields. Econlit also includes articles from collective volumes like the handbooks published by Elsevier and the NBER Macro Annual. To avoid overcounting publications by journal editors, we exclude forewords, editorial comments, and other types of editorial errata.

Rather than rely on the full list of journals indexed by Econlit, which changes considerably over time and contains many little-read and rarely-cited publications, we focus on two sets of journals. The first is based on the list generated for a study of the impact of economics scholarship (Angrist et al., 2020), referred to here as the "Deep Impact" (DI) journal list after the paper's title. For each discipline studied, Angrist et al. (2020) selects a "trunk journal" (the *American Economic Review* for economics) and retains the fifty journals most cited by the trunk journal in any decade from 1970 to 2015 (non-economics discipline lists tend to be shorter than 50). The DI list used here includes EconLit journals found on the Angrist et al. (2020) discipline-specific lists for economics and related fields such as accounting, finance, management, marketing, multidisciplinary science, operations research, political science, sociology, and statistics. To this, we add a relatively new AEA journal not on the DI list (AEJ: Micro) and the relatively new Econometric Society journal, Quantitative Economics. The DI list contains 137 journals.

The second list consists of a set of "Top 6" journals, matching that used in Angrist et al. (2020). This consists of the usual economics top 5 plus The Review of Economics and Statistics, which once had a similar standing as a general interest journal. We do not distinguish between the AEA Papers and Proceedings and the rest of the AER.

With a few exceptions, when looking for publications in a journal in Econlit the journal is identified by its ISSN. The exceptions are *IMF Staff Papers*, the *NBER Macroeconomics Annual*, and the *Journal of Economic and Social Measurement*, which are found by journal name. The DI list accounts for the vast majority of the citations made by papers published in the AER.

Table B2: Deep Impact Journal List

Deep Impact		
Journal	First Year Indexed	Papers
Accounting Review	1985	2123
Aea Papers And Proceedings	2018	776
American Economic Journal: Applied Economics	2009	628
American Economic Journal: Economic Policy	2009	678
American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics	2009	540
American Economic Journal: Microeconomics	2009	654
American Economic Review	1985	7099
American Economic Review: Insights	2019	154
American Journal Of Agricultural Economics	1985	4441
American Political Science Review	1985	1679
Annals Of The AAPSS	1998	1955
Annual Review Of Financial Economics	2009	74
Brookings Papers On Economic Activity	1985	1380
Canadian Journal Of Economics	1985	2375
Carnegie-Rochester Conference Series On Public Policy	1985	410
Columbia Journal Of World Business	1994	99
Conflict Management And Peace Science	1985	633
Contemporary Accounting Research/Recherche Comptable Contemporaine	2003	1189
Demography	1985	2241
Econometric Theory	1990	1474
Econometrica	1985	2488

Deep Impact (continued)		
Journal	First Year Indexed	Papers
Economic Development And Cultural Change	1985	1318
Economic Inquiry	1985	2587
Economic Journal	1985	3432
Economic Record	1985	1335
Economic Theory	1991	2611
Economica	1985	1389
Economics Letters	1988	11136
European Economic Review	1985	4262
European Journal Of Operational Research	2015	4274
Experimental Economics	1998	719
Explorations In Economic History	1985	945
Financial Analysts Journal	2012	299
Financial Management	1990	1020
Games And Economic Behavior	1989	3396
Ilr Review	2015	361
Industrial And Labor Relations Review	1985	1102
Industrial Relations	1985	1098
Informs Journal On Applied Analytics	2017	178
Interfaces	2012	212
International Economic Review	1985	2079
International Journal Of Production Economics	1994	7052
International Monetary Fund Staff Papers	1985	437
International Organization	1985	971
Journal Of Accounting And Economics	1985	1176
Journal Of Accounting Research	1985	1372
Journal Of Banking And Finance	1985	5743
Journal Of Business	1985	700
Journal Of Business And Economic Statistics	1985	2134
Journal Of Business Ethics	2020	1104
Journal Of Business Finance And Accounting	2005	957
Journal Of Consumer Affairs	1986	1003
Journal Of Consumer Research	1985	2133
Journal Of Corporate Finance	1994	2262
Journal Of Development Economics	1985	3059
Journal Of Econometrics	1985	4414
Journal Of Economic And Social Measurement	1985	536
Journal Of Economic Behavior And Organization	1985	5799
Journal Of Economic Dynamics And Control	1985	3816
Journal Of Economic Education	1985	1430
Journal Of Economic History	1985	1390
Journal Of Economic Literature	1985	822
Journal Of Economic Perspectives	1987	1918
Journal Of Economic Theory	1985	4008
Journal Of Economics And Business	1985	1182
Journal Of Economics And Management Strategy	1992	1032
Journal Of Environmental Economics And Management	1985	2141
Journal Of Finance	1985	3093

Deep Impact (continued)		
Journal	First Year Indexed	Papers
Journal Of Financial And Quantitative Analysis	1985	1915
Journal Of Financial Economics	1985	3271
Journal Of Financial Intermediation	1990	708
Journal Of Financial Markets	1998	665
Journal Of Financial Research	1985	1054
Journal Of Financial Services Research	1987	866
Journal Of Futures Markets	1985	1928
Journal Of Health Economics	1985	2303
Journal Of Human Resources	1985	1465
Journal Of Industrial Economics	1985	1109
Journal Of International Business Studies	1998	1484
Journal Of International Economics	1985	2448
Journal Of International Money And Finance	1985	2879
Journal Of Labor Economics	1985	1274
Journal Of Law And Economics	1985	1083
Journal Of Law Economics And Organization	1985	934
Journal Of Legal Studies	1988	780
Journal Of Marketing Research	2009	975
Journal Of Mathematical Economics	1985	2226
Journal Of Monetary Economics	1985	2690
Journal Of Money Credit And Banking	1985	2649
Journal Of Peace Research	1993	1323
Journal Of Political Economy	1985	2097
Journal Of Portfolio Management	1985	2013
Journal Of Public Economics	1985	3829
Journal Of Risk And Insurance	1985	1375
Journal Of Risk And Uncertainty	1988	912
Journal Of The American Statistical Association	1985	4118
Journal Of The European Economic Association	2003	1240
Journal Of The Royal Statistical Society: Series A	1985	24
Journal Of The Royal Statistical Society: Series A (Statistics In Society)	1988	1366
Journal Of The Royal Statistical Society: Series B (Statistical Methodology)	2016	410
Journal Of Urban Economics	1985	1926
Kyklos	1985	1009
Land Economics	1985	1551
Management Science	2012	1999
Manufacturing And Service Operations Management	2009	563
Marketing Science	1985	1621
Mathematical Finance	1995	814
Mathematical Methods Of Operations Research	1995	1165
Monthly Labor Review	1985	2279
NBER Macroeconomics Annual	1986	553
National Tax Journal	1985	1685
Operations Research	2009	1263
Oxford Economic Papers	1985	1495

Deep Impact (continued)		
Journal	First Year Indexed	Papers
Oxford Economic Papers N. S.	1986	214
Population And Development Review	1985	1329
Proceedings Of The National Academy Of Sciences	1996	393
Production And Operations Management	2014	1421
Public Choice	1985	3586
Quantitative Economics	2010	391
Quarterly Journal Of Economics	1985	1715
Quarterly Journal Of Political Science	2006	287
Quarterly Review Of Economics And Business	1985	219
Rand Journal Of Economics	1985	1523
Research Policy	1997	3196
Review Of Accounting Studies	1996	890
Review Of Economic Dynamics	1998	1161
Review Of Economic Studies	1985	1922
Review Of Economics And Statistics	1985	3108
Review Of Finance	2004	780
Review Of Financial Studies	1989	2376
Scandinavian Journal Of Economics	1985	1648
Social Choice And Welfare	1985	2086
Social Science Quarterly	1985	2832
Southern Economic Journal	1985	2533
Transportation Research: Part B: Methodological	1999	2310
Urban Affairs Review	2005	770
World Development	1985	6841

Top-6		
Journal	First Year Indexed	Papers
Aea Papers And Proceedings	2018	776
American Economic Review	1985	7099
Econometrica	1985	2488
Journal Of Political Economy	1985	2097
Quarterly Journal Of Economics	1985	1715
Review Of Economic Studies	1985	1922
Review Of Economics And Statistics	1985	3108

Table B3: Top-6 Journal List

References

Angrist, J., Azoulay, P., Ellison, G., Hill, R., and Lu, S. F. (2020). Inside job or deep impact? extramural citations and the influence of economic scholarship. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 58(1):3–52.