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Three tribes: the uneasy relations between
economics and economic history

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ABSTRACT: We argue that economic history still remains a distinct field in economics. We rely on a new database of almost 3,300 economic history articles published from 2001 to 2018 in top economic history journals and in ten leading economics journals. The share of economic history articles in economics journals has increased very little, cross-citations are limited and only few authors publish in both economics and economic history journals. As expected, publishing in top five economic journals yields many more citations than in top field journals, but this is not necessarily true for other prestigious economic journals.

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1. Introduction

In a recent article in one of the top scientific journals (*Science*), Nunn (2020) has called for a far-reaching change in the nature of economic history. The discipline was born, in the last decade of the 19th century, as a frontier field between economics and history, dealing with economic issues with the research tools of the historian. The so called Cliometrics Revolution of the 1960s marked a first breakthrough, featuring a widespread adoption of the analytical tools and the rhetoric of economics (Andreano 1970, Lyons, Cain and Williamson 2007, Greasley and Oxley 2010). In the following half a century, economic history, at least in the Anglo-Saxon countries, has been a subfield in economics, with alternating fortunes, but still focusing on “traditional” historical topics. Nunn (2020: 1441) claims it is no longer the case: ‘in recent decades, there has been a rapidly growing body of research within economics that takes a historical perspective when attempting to understand contemporary issues related to global poverty and comparative development’. In the felicitous expression by Michalopoulos and Papaioannou (2017), history casts its long shadows over the present. This new line of research developed from the seminal and highly successful article on the colonial roots of underdevelopment by Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson (2001), which measured the impact of past colonial institutions on GDP per capita in 1995.¹ Since then, this approach, relabelled “persistence studies”, has attracted a lot of attention among economists, as shown by the proliferation of survey articles (Nunn 2009, Spolaore and Wacziarg 2013, Ashraf and Galor 2018, Michalopoulos and Papaioannou 2020, Voth 2021). The rise of this new approach has not gone unchallenged: Austin (2008) has strongly criticized the “compression of history” and Kelly (2019) has suggested that results are spuriously improved by (not controlled for) spatial autocorrelation. Voth (2021) points out that only a minority of studies (‘apples-with-apples’) focuses on the persistence of a specific feature (e.g. a cultural belief). Most works (‘apples-with-oranges’) relate past events and current outcomes which

¹ Cf. Section 6 for the impact of this article. According to Linnemer and Visser (2017: Table 3), it is the 8th most cited article from the top five economics journals in the period 1991-2015 and the only one in the top ten that was published in the 21st century.

are inherently different, often relying only on statistical inference, rather than on some theory about the causal mechanism.

Both practitioners and critics of persistence studies has so far focused on the movement per se. In contrast, our research frames it in the broader evolution of economic history since 2001, the year of the seminal paper by Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson. In a companion paper (Cioni, Federico and Vasta 2021), we outline the main features of the movement and compare its evolution with the success of the Cliometric Revolution of the 1960s. In this paper we measure its overall impact on the field, with a new database of more than 3,000 articles on economic history issues published, from 2001 to 2019, in 17 journals, the top four economic history journals, and 13 leading economics journals.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. We describe our database in Section 2, and we outline the main trends in the publication of economic history articles in economics journals in Section 3. Some economic historians have hailed these developments as an “integration of economic history into economics” (Abramitzky 2015, Diebolt and Hauptert 2018, Margo 2018). Our view is somewhat more pessimistic: only few economics journals publish regularly articles on historical issues and the share may seem on the rise only if compared to the 1980s and early 1990s. Arguably, economic history has not yet returned to the status that it had enjoyed before the mathematization of economics (Debreu 1991). In Section 4, we argue that economic history is deeply divided. Not only “persistence studies” are qualitatively different from “traditional” articles in economic history, but there are substantial differences between economics and economic history journals in the type of articles, affiliations of authors and pattern of citations. Indeed, authors seems to belong to different “tribes”. In the two next Sections, we measure their success, as proxied the number of citations they have received. Section 5 shows that articles in the top five economics journals are more successful than articles in top economic history journals. The gap with other economic journals is smaller, and disappears if one considers only the most successful articles in economic history journals. On average, “persistence studies” get more citations than “traditional” economic history articles in economics journals, but, as we show in Section 6, this result mainly depends on their (still) small number and on the exceptional impact of three articles. Section 7 concludes with some reflections on the future of economic history and on its relation with economics.

2. Data

Our “core” database includes all articles published in the top four economic history journals (henceforth the T-ec.hist), in the top five economics journals (henceforth T5) and in three other major generalist economic journals (henceforth T3gen) from 2001 to 2018. As universally agreed (Heckman and Moktan 2020) the T5 are the *American Economic Review* (AER), *Econometrica* (ECMA), the *Journal of Political Economy* (JPE), the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* (QJE), and the *Review of Economic Studies* (RESTUD)². The T-ec.hist have been defined in Cioni, Federico and Vasta (2018): for this paper, we drop *Cliometrica* because it started publications in 2007 and we keep the *Economic History Review* (EHR), the *Journal of Economic History* (JEH), *Explorations in Economic History* (EEH), and the *European Review of Economic History* (EREH). We have selected the T3gen – *Economic Journal* (EJ), the *Journal of Economic Literature* (JEL), and the *Review of Economics and Statistics* (RESTAT) – according to three criteria: *i*) they must be, as the AER defines itself, ‘general-interest economics journal’ – i.e. they accept articles on all issues in economics rather than on a specific set of topics;³ *ii*) they started publications before 2001; *iii*) they are highly ranked – i.e. they are classified on average above the 15th position in a set of ten recent rankings of economics journals, based on Bornmann, Butz and Wohlrabe (2018) (see Appendix: Table A1).⁴ These criteria exclude some highly reputed general-interest journals such as the *American Economic Journal* (established in 2009) and the *Journal of European Economic Association* (established in 2003) and all field journals, however high they are in rankings (for instance *Journal of Finance* and *Journal of Econometrics*).⁵ For the robustness checks only, we have included five additional highly-reputed economics journals: the *Journal of Economic Theory* (JET), the *Journal of Monetary Economics* (JME), the *Journal of Public Economics* (JPUB), the *Journal of Development Economics* (JDE), and the *Journal of Economic Growth* (JEG). The first three

² For an analysis of recent trends in the top five economics journals, see Wei (2019).

³ For instance, the EJ, as claimed in its website, provides ‘a platform for high-quality, imaginative economic research, earning a worldwide reputation for excellence as a general interest journal, publishing papers in all fields of economics for a broad international readership’.

⁴ We have selected the seven most recent rankings quoted by Bornmann, Butz and Wohlrabe (2018) and we add the rankings by Heckman and Moktan (2020) and the ‘Aggregate ranking all years’ from REPEC (accessed September 2020). The average ranking is 8.4th for the JEL (with positions ranging from 1st to 29th), 9.6th for RESTAT (from 7th to 12th) and 14.8th for EJ (from 7th to 22nd).

⁵ We exclude the *Journal of Economic Perspective* but not the JEL because they target a different readership, as stated in the AER website. The former ‘attempts to fill a gap between the general interest press and most other academic economics journals’, while the latter ‘is designed to help economists keep abreast of and synthesize the vast flow of literature’. Moreover, the *Journal of Economic Perspective*, unlike the JEL, is upon invitation only.

are the highest ranked field journals in the classification by Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas and Stengos (2011: Table 1), while the *JDE* and *JEG* (defined in the following as “history-friendly”) show the most interest in economic history issues among the leading economics journals.⁶

We have selected the articles on economic history issues in economics journals by looking at their abstracts and/or content and, when available, at the JEL codes (N category—Economic History) of the American Economic Association (AEA).⁷ Our initial selection has been comprehensive as possible, including all articles that explore any type of relation between events, institutions and behaviours (and their changes) in the past and their economic outcomes in either the past or the present. However following a standard practice in the literature (Abramitzky 2015, Hamermesh 2018, Heckman and Moktan 2020), we dropped from the sample the non-research articles (short notes, comments, replays, rejoinders, rebuttals, and essays in bibliography) in the T-ec.hist and the whole of *AER*'s annual issue of *Papers and Proceedings*.⁸ These articles are usually very short and have few references and thus would bias the citation analysis.

We have further classified articles as H (“traditional” economic history) or PS (persistence studies) according to the dependent variable of their main regression. We classified as PS all articles that deal with present outcomes and explain them as the consequences of specific past events, from prehistory to at least a century before the outcome. An archetypal PS is the article by Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson (2001), we will give additional examples in Section 6. In contrast, a representative H article is the work by Squicciarini and Voigtländer (2015), which estimates the contribution to economic growth, proxied by city growth, of upper tail human capital (as measured by subscriptions to the *Encyclopédie* in the late 19th century) via the diffusion of modern technologies in 19th century France. This classification leaves out a substantial number of articles which use some historical data to test theoretical models (a typical example being the validation exercises of the DSGE model) or long historical series (at least 25 years) to discover regularities in long-term economic changes (e.g., the so-called growth regression) and to estimate economic parameters (e.g., the

⁶ These two journals publish many economic history articles (see Figure 3) and were at the top of the rankings for economics journals in terms of number of citations made and received by economic history journals in 2017, according to *Journal Citation Reports (JCR)* after *AER*, *JEL*, *QJE* and *JPE*.

⁷ We do not rely exclusively on JEL codes (N – Economic history) because they are missing in some journals and the classification is not always consistent. Indeed, the code for economic history might miss some articles and include papers that are not primarily in economic history (Abramitzky 2015: 1242).

⁸ The special status of the *Papers and Proceedings* is further shown by the decision of the AEA to split them as a standalone journal since 2018.

elasticity of money demand). We label these two categories respectively “Model testing” and “Empirical testing”.

Summing up, the whole database includes a total of 3,125 articles, but in the main analysis we focus on 2,357 of them, the 1,992 articles in the T-ec.hist and on the 365 “core” economic history articles (i.e., H and PS) in the T8 economics journals (the T5 plus the T3gen). We use the other 768 articles – 177 in the other five journals (Table 1) and 591 “Model testing” and “Empirical testing” published in all economics journals considered (Table A2 in the Appendix) for robustness checks.

Table 1 about here

As a second step, we have classified all articles in the database according to their topic, historical period, geographical area and econometric techniques by looking at the title, abstract and, whenever necessary, text.

i) Elsewhere (Cioni, Federico and Vasta 2018), we have suggested a classification into 17 topics (see Appendix: Table A3), which, for estimation purposes, we further aggregate into 5 main categories: “methodology” (inclusive of articles on the history of economic thought), “institutions”, “macro approach” (dealing with growth, economic policies, and trade), “micro approach” (finance, firms and innovation) and “personal conditions and behaviour” (inequality, human capital, population and demography).

ii) We follow the standard division between “classical and medieval history” (before 1492) and “early modern history” (1492-1815), but, given the large number of articles, we split the articles on “modern history” (1815-present) into the “long 19th century” (1815-1914) and the “20th century” (1915-present).⁹ We label as “long-run” articles covering at least two hundred years and straddling at least two periods, and as “no period” articles on methodology and on the history of economic thought.

iii) We distinguish articles by geographical area of interest between single-country (United Kingdom, United States, and so on) and cross-country, with a residual “no area” category for articles on methodology and the history of economic thought.

⁹ We allocate articles dealing with two or more periods but covering less than 200 years, to the period which covers the higher number of years.

iv) We classify the econometric techniques as “basic” (coefficient of correlation, OLS regressions and so on) or “advanced” (differences-in-differences, instrumental variables, panel regressions, propensity score matching, vector-autoregression or VAR, and vector error correction model or VECM).

For each article, we retrieved information on the author(s), including name, gender and institutional affiliation at the time of publication as stated in the article, as well as on the number of citations received as reported in the *Scopus* database between 13 and 18 May 2019. We preferred *Scopus* to *JCR* because it offers wider coverage of journals and a simpler method for retrieving data.¹⁰ The T-ec.hist had received 28,469 citations, while the “core” economic history articles in the T8 had amassed 33,762 citations (24,596 for the T5 and 9,166 for the T3gen). Finally, we retrieved all the references contained in the bibliography of each article of the “core” database (the T-ec.hist and the T8), for a total of 138,150 references—that is, 60.3 references per article.

3. Economic history articles in economics journals: a first look at the data

As a starting point, Figure 1 plots the share of economic history articles in the three most established economics journals, the *AER* (established in 1911), the *JPE* (1892) and the *QJE* (1886). The averages for 1925-1944 and 1945-1974 are taken from McCloskey (1976), while the data for 1975 to 2000 have been collected by Abramitzky (2015).¹¹

Figure 1 about here

Overall, the data downplay the extent of the recent integration of economic history into economics. To be sure, the share of economic history articles is significantly higher after 2001 than in the last quarter of the 20th century (5.2% versus 3.4%), and the increase is even larger for all of the T5 (from 2.1% in 1975-2000 to 3.6% in 2001-2018).¹² On the other hand, the last quarter of the 20th century was a difficult age for economic history in economics journals. The share of economic articles

¹⁰ Anauati, Galiani and Galvez (2016) in a paper on the life cycle of articles in the top five economics journals use *Google Scholar* rather than *Scopus* as source, but the number of citations are strongly correlated.

¹¹ McCloskey (1976) does not consider *ECMA* and *RESTUD*, which started publication in 1933. We limit our long-term comparison to these three journals, without anyway losing any relevant information, as they have published many more articles in economic history than the two other T5 have. We thank Ran Abramitzky for sharing his full database with us.

¹² This trend is confirmed by the analysis of Card and DellaVigna (2013: Table A5) based on the JEL codes in the *Econlit* database.

in these three journals was much higher before 1945 (6.7%), and it was still marginally higher in 1945-1974 (3.8%) than in 1975-2000.¹³ The Abramitzky database features only 96 economic history articles in the T5 from 1975 to 1989 (1.9% of the total), and 25 of them (i.e., one quarter) were published only in two years, 1984 and 1986. In some years of the 1970s and 1980s, the T5 published five or fewer economic history articles per year out of an average of 350 total articles. The situation improved in the 1990s, with a total of 66 economic history articles in the T5, corresponding to 2.5% of all articles. Most of the rise in the share is concentrated in a fairly short period of time from the early 1990s to its peak in the mid-2000s.

This view is confirmed by looking at all journals in our database since 2001 (Figure 2).

Figure 2 about here

Two points stand out. First, there are long-term differences between the groups of articles – the average share being 5.8% for the “history-friendly”, 5.0% for the T3gen, 3.6% for the T5 and only 1.4% for the field journals. Second, in contrast to the alleged integration of economic history into economics, the share of economic history articles in the T8 has fluctuated quite widely at approximately 4%, without any clear upward trend. It has risen impressively only in the “history-friendly” journals, from 0.8% in 2001-2004 to 12.0% in 2015-2018.

Figure 3 adds two important pieces of information.

Figure 3 about here

First, there are substantial differences among the T8. The *QJE* stands out: its share of economic history articles is the highest of all journals, but the *JEG*, which is clearly an exception in the field.¹⁴ The second highest-ranked journal among the T8 is *RESTAT*, as one would surmise that history should offer much evidence for empirical exercises. On the other side of the distribution, two journals (*ECMA* and *RESTUD*), published less than one economic history article for every one hundred articles.

¹³ In line with our estimates, the data by Angrist et al (2020: Table 2) show that economic history articles account for 2.9% of all articles published from 1970 to 2015 in a database of about 140,000 articles published in 50 leading economics journals.

¹⁴ The *JEG* has published 39 economic history articles out of 225 (17.3%), while the other “history-friendly” journal, the *JDE*, has published 62 articles out of 1,504 (4.1%).

Second, until 2018, PS (the red parts of the bars in the Figure 3) were a niche approach in the T8, accounting for about one-ninth of all “core” articles (i.e., for 0.5% of the total) and exceeding 1% of the total only in the *QJE*. About four-fifths of all PS in our database were published after 2010, and yet, in those years, they accounted for approximately one-seventh of all history articles and 0.7% of all articles in the T8. The diffusion of PS studies appears much faster in the two “history-friendly” journals: the number jumped from two articles (one in each journal) in 2001-2009 to eight and ten articles, respectively, in 2010-2018. This rise helps to explain the difference between the T3gen and the “history-friendly” journals in Figure 2. As with any radically new approach, PS probably require time to develop, and indeed, the field is still growing quite quickly. The recent survey by Michalopoulos and Papaioannu (2020) quotes several working papers and unpublished articles which adopt this new approach.

4. Economic history: a deeply divided field

We explore the divide within economic history by looking at the differences between articles in the T-ec.hist and in T8 along three dimensions. First, we measure differences in four key features of the articles (topic, period, geographical area of interest and use of econometric techniques), further distinguishing between the T5 and the T3gen. Then, we measure the relationship between economic historians and economists looking at their publications’ outlet and affiliations. Finally, we explore the pattern of cross-citations — i.e., the number of citations to the T-ec.hist in the T8 and vice-versa.

4.1 The differences between articles in economics and economic history journals are substantial in all four features we take into account: topic (see Table A4a in the Appendix), historical period of interest (see Table A4b in the Appendix), geographical area (see Table A4c in the Appendix) and use of econometrics (see Table A4d in the Appendix). Just for an example, let’s consider topics. The category “institutions” accounts for most articles in both economics and economic history journals, but its share is about a half higher in the former than in the latter (20.0% vs 13.8%). Institutions is a very diversified category, which in economics journals include many articles on political issues, such as the roots of electoral success of the Nazi party (Adena et al 2015, Satyanath, Voigtländer and Voth 2017). However, differences are wide also in more narrowly defined categories: in the T8, 10.4% of articles deals with population and demography issues, and 6.6% on standard of living, while the proportions

are almost reversed in T-ec.hist journals (respectively 5.0% and 11.6%).¹⁵ On the other hand, the differences are less clear cut for other topics, such as labour or innovation.

We estimate more precisely these differences by running a set of multinomial logistic regressions, following Hamermesh (2013). The dependent variable is the number of articles for each category and the reference category is the T-ec.hist: a significant coefficient signals a difference with either T5 or T3gen. A positive (negative) sign implies that the group of articles as defined in the top row is more (less) frequent than the baseline outcome – i.e. “institutions” for topics (Table 2a), the “long 19th century (1815-1914)” for historical periods (Table 2b), the “United Kingdom” for geographical areas (Table 2c), and “no econometrics” for the techniques (Table 2d).

Table 2 about here

The exercise confirms that differences between T-ec.hist and T8 are quite wide but adds that there are relevant differences also between T5 and T3gen. Almost three quarters of all coefficients (20 out of 28) are significant, and most of them are significant at 1%. Table 2a shows that the differences in topics is limited to the T5 – indeed articles on “institutions” account only for 13.1% of total in the T3gen. The T8 publish more articles on “long run” and on the “20th century” than T-ec.hist (Table 2b). The high share of articles on the 20th century in the T8 is likely due to the availability of better data which are often needed to use advanced techniques (Table 2d). Good data can explain to some extent the high share of articles on the United States, jointly with the affiliation of authors and possibly with the geographical location of journals (Table 2c). However, also coefficients for other areas are positive and some of them, especially for the T5, are high and highly significant. This reflects the somewhat skewed distribution by area of articles in the reference category, the T-ec.hist: about a quarter of them deal with the United Kingdom (almost half of the total for *EHR*), especially on the Industrial Revolution.

4.2. The database features a total of 2,040 authors, who have made 2,357 “contributions” (i.e., an average of 1.16 each).¹⁶ At the time of publication, these authors were working in 684 different

¹⁵ The largest differences appear in marginal categories with very few articles such as history of economic thought (13 articles in the T8 – i.e. 3.6% - vs 7 – 0.4% - in T-ec.hist) and firm (1 vs. 37 articles).

¹⁶ We assign to each author (and thus to his or her institution and, ultimately, to his or her country) the inverse of the number of authors of the article (0.5 if there are two authors, 0.33 if there are three and so on). We distinguish the fractionally weighted articles from the unweighted ones by using the word “contribution” instead of “article”.

institutions, which included 573 universities and 111 other organizations (such as the World Bank, the Federal Reserve Board of Governors or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York). Almost all these institutions were located in Europe and North America, but there is a striking difference between the balanced distribution in economic history journals and the strong concentration in the United States in economics ones, especially in the T5 (Table 3).

Table 3 about here

As a rule, authors tend to show a home bias – i.e., write more about their country of affiliation (Cioni, Federico and Vasta 2018), and thus the geographical concentration in the US (67%) can explain the high share of articles on the United States in the T8 (55.1% vs. 25.8% in the T-ec.hist). In all likelihood, this difference reflects the well-known ‘tyranny’ of the T5 (Heckman and Moktan 2020). Publishing in economic history journals, as in all field ones, and even in the other major generalist journals (the T3gen) may not be enough to get tenure or promotion in top American universities (Margo 2018).

Unsurprisingly, the difference in location between economic history and economics is even wider if one considers the top ten institutions (Table 4). Eight European universities (five British and three Continental) feature in the top ten for the T-ec.hist, one only in the top ten for the T8 and none for the T5. The highest-ranked Continental European university in the T8 (and also in the T5), Universitat Pompeu Fabra, is only 13th overall. Furthermore, the London School of Economics, the top ranked institution in the T-ec.hist and the only non-American institution in the T8, is a *sui generis* case. Almost all authors of articles in the T-ec.hist (95%) are affiliated with the Department of Economic History, while over three-quarters of all articles in the T8 were written by members of other departments (mostly Economics). One only non-academic organization, the World Bank, appears in the Table 4 at the 10th position of the ranking for the T3gen, but it drops to the 32nd position in the T8.

Table 4 about here

This difference in affiliations is arguably part of a more general cleavage between authors publishing in economics journals (“economists”) and in economic history ones (“economic historians”), which we document in Figure 4. We count the number of authors distinguishing the type

of article (H or PS) and two sets of journals – the whole database on the left (Fig. 4a) and a reduced one, featuring only the T5 and the T-ec.hist, on the right (Fig. 4b).

Figure 4 about here

More than nine economic historians out of ten (the 91.7%) have published only in the T-ec.hist and almost seven economists out of ten (69.7%) have published exclusively in the T8. Only 139 “hybrid” authors (6.8% of the total of 2,040) have published one article in both the T-ec.hist and the T8 and only 35 “high flyers” (1.7% of the total) have authored (or co-authored) at least two articles in both groups of journals. On the other hand, the 139 “hybrid” authors were substantially more productive than both “pure” economic historian and “pure” economists.¹⁷ Overall, “hybrid” authors account for more than one sixth (17.7%) of all contributions to the T-ec.hist and for exactly one third (33.1%) of all contributions to the T8.¹⁸ Figure 4a also shows that the authors of PS, or “persistence economists”, are a distinctive “tribe” even within economists. More than half of them (38 out of 65) have published only PS, almost always with a co-author, and no other economic history articles (of course, they have been active in other fields of economics), while only five scholars have contributed to all three categories (PS, H and articles in the T-ec.hist). The number of “hybrid” authors is, by definition, smaller if one takes into account only the T5 (Figure 4b). Only 73 people (3.9% of the total in the database) have published in both a T5 journal and a T-ec.hist journal, and only 17 (0.9%) of them are “high-flyers”. However, “hybrid” scholars account for 26.4% of authors in the T5 (73 out of 276) and for (31%) in the T3gen (88 out of 284).

It is well known that economics is a male-dominated field (Hamermesh 2013), and economic history is not an exception. Overall, in our database, women account for 19.5% of all authors, 16.5% of all “pure” economists, 20.5% of all “pure” economic historians and 15.1% of “hybrid” ones. The share of women is somewhat higher (23.7%) amongst the pure “persistence economists”: PS is a new field that is attracting young scholars, among which women are more represented.

¹⁷ Each “hybrid” author has published 0.9 contributions in the T8, with a median of 0.5, while the 372 pure “economists” have published 0.6 contributions each, with the same median as the “hybrid” authors. Moreover, the “hybrid” authors have published 2.5 contributions each in T-ec.hist, with a median of 1.8, versus 1.1 contributions each and a median of 0.8 for the 1,529 pure “economic historians”.

¹⁸ By definition, the impact of the 35 “high-flyers” is proportionally larger: they account for 6.5% of contributions to the T-ec.hist journals and 14.6% to the T8.

4.3. We explore the interaction between economics and economic history journals with four measures of the share of direct and cross citations — i.e. of citations to a journal in the same group (a T-ec-hist citing another T-ec-hist) or of citations to the other group. Table 5 reports results separately for T-ec-hist (Table 5a) and T8 (Table 5b).

Table 5 about here

The first two rows measure the interest of economic historians and economists to engage in the scholarly debate in both communities. We proxy it with the share of articles which quote at least once (rows *i*) or at least three times (rows *ii*) articles published in T-ec.hist and in T8. Economists are more interested in the work of their colleagues than economic historians. Almost all 365 articles in the T8 quote other articles in the T8 (98.3% quote at least one article and 92.8% quote three or more), while the same shares for the 1,992 T-ec.hist articles are decidedly lower (88.8% and 63.9%). In contrast, economists are much less interested than economic historians in the scholarly debate in the other community. Three quarters (75.8%) of articles in T-ec.hist quote at least one article in the T8, and almost half (45.2%) quote at least three articles, while only half (53.5%) of articles in the T8 quote at least one article in the T-ec.hist, and less than one third (31.5%) quote at least three articles.

The two other rows (*iii* and *iv*) of Table 5 measure the overall impact of economic history articles. They have the same numerator, the number of references to articles in T-ec.hist or T8, but a different denominator. In the rows *iii*) the denominators are the number of citations to the articles of the journals in the “core” database, thus adding up, by definition, to 100%, while the denominators of rows *iv*) are the total number of citations, including those to other journals, books, original sources etc. The difference between economic history and economics journals is again stark. The T8 quote other T8 a lot (81.3% of citations to journals in the database and 16.8% of all citations) and quote the T-ec.hist journals rather infrequently (the remaining 18.7% of references in the database and only 3.9% of all references). The T-ec.hist quote the T8 more frequently (38.7% citations), although these account for a mere 5.5% of all citations mainly because economic history journals quote many other materials (books, sources, etc.). On average, each article in T8 cites 2.4 articles published in T-ec.hist and 10.4 in T8 (median values: 1 and 9), while an article in T5-ec.hist cites 5.2 and 3.3 articles published respectively in T5-ec.hist and in T8 (median values: 4 and 2). In a nutshell, our data suggest that economists pay less attention to economic historians than they receive.

5. The success in citations

The citation count became the standard gauge for measuring the impact of research in scientific fields long time ago, and it is now commonly accepted in the social sciences and economics as well (Card and DellaVigna 2013, Hamermesh 2018). We measure success with the number of citations per year since publication because older papers have had more opportunities to be cited, *ceteris paribus*. (Table 6).

Table 6 about here

Table 6 highlights two points. First, as expected, articles in field journals (here the T-ec.hist) are cited substantially less than articles in top economics journals (Heckman and Moktan 2020).¹⁹ The differences with the T5 are, as expected, quite large, but they remain substantial also with the T3gen.²⁰ They range from a minimum of 2.6 times between the *EJ* and the *JEH* to a maximum of 12.7 times for the *JEL* vs the *EREH*. Second, PS are more successful than H and this cannot be mechanically related to the outlet, as the T5 have published roughly as many PS as H (respectively 52% and 54%). On the other hand, the success might depend not only on the journal (T-ec.hist or T8) and/or on the methodological approach (H vs PS) but also on the topic, period and geographical area (cf. Section 4), or on other characteristics of the article (e.g., the number and the affiliation of the authors). We address this issue with a set of regressions, using the number of citations per year as the dependent variable (Table 7).²¹

Table 7 about here

In the simplest specification (column 1), we measure the premium from publishing articles of economic history in any of the T8 relative to publishing in a field journal (T-ec.hist). Then, we distinguish between groups of economics journals (column 2) or between types of articles (column 3). Columns 4 to 6 reproduce the specifications of the first three columns, adding an extensive set of

¹⁹ For the list of the top 10 cited articles for the T5 and T-ec.hist, see Appendix: Table A5.

²⁰ The gap is also evident but smaller for the articles in the two “history-friendly” journals, the *JDE* and the *JEG* have received 4.8 and 3.0 citations per year, respectively.

²¹ All values are rounded up to the nearest higher integer to run a negative binomial model. As a robustness check, we also carried out a similar set of Poisson regressions, obtaining fully consistent results in terms of the size and significance of the coefficients.

controls (see note to Table 7 for a detailed list).²² Finally, in column 7, we contrast the relative importance of publication outlet and type of article as causes of citational success.²³

The baseline specifications show, as expected, that articles in the T8 receive more citations per year than those in the T-ec.hist (column 1), articles in T5 more than in T3gen (column 2) and PS more than H articles (column 3). After introducing our set of controls, all variables remain highly significant, but the coefficients are lower, especially for the PS. The gaps with the T-ec.hist, as measured by marginal effects, are very large: 5.8 more citations per year for an article in a T5, 3.2 for one in the T3gen, 4.9 for a H article, and up to 9.4 for a PS. Column 7 shows that the journal matters more than article type: the coefficients for the T5 and T3gen remain almost the same, while the dummy for PS and the interaction term with T5 are both positive but not significant.

The controls to our baseline regression add some important insights about the causes of success (see Appendix: Table A6). In the whole sample, the techniques used are not significant. Articles on the “micro approach” receive fewer citations than those on “institutions” or on any other issue. Likewise, articles on the “long 19th century (1815-1914)”, the reference category, are quoted less than any other period, except the pre-1492 ones, which is a small category with only 106 articles (4.7% of the total). The cross-country articles attract many more citations than all articles on a single country, including the United States. As expected, the year of publication is negative and significant: more recent articles are less likely to be cited, even after normalization. As in Card and DellaVigna (2013) and Laband (2013), we find that longer articles are cited more, in all likelihood because they offer more content.

We control for a wide range of characteristics of the authors and only few affect the success of their work. “Hybrid” authors and “high flyers” (“hybrid_2” in Table A6 in the Appendix) do not receive significantly more citations than others, possibly because publishing in the T-ec.hist reduces their total tally. Consistent with the results of Hamermesh (2018), the gender of the author does not matter: the dummies for both articles by all-women teams and articles by mixed-gender teams are not significant. The affiliation with a generic American institution does not matter, while the dummy for top universities in economics is positive (1.1 additional citations per year on average, as seen in column 4-

²² We were forced to drop 49 articles because *Scopus* does not report the number of citations and a further 51 observations for articles on “methodology” because of the perfect collinearity with the variable “no period”.

²³ Including dummies for both H and PS would have caused multi-collinearity. Thus, we prefer to focus on PS, as they have collected more citations than H articles have.

7) and highly significant.²⁴ Last, but not least, as expected (Card and DellaVigna 2013, Hamermesh 2018), co-authorship increases the number of citations, by about 12.3%.²⁵

In the Appendix, we report the results of an extensive set of robustness checks. We first test the sensitivity to changes in the set of journals, by: i) adding the two “history-friendly” journals (Table A7 in the Appendix); ii) focusing on the top ten journals as ranked by Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas and Stengos (2011: Table 1)²⁶ (Table A8 in the Appendix); iii) considering all the 13 journals of our database (Table A9 in the Appendix). The dummies for T5 and T3gen are almost identical and those for other groups of economic journals (the “history-friendly” and the three top field) confirm that publishing in economics journals pays relative to T-ec.hist, although less than publishing in the T5. Furthermore, we test the robustness of results to our choice of articles by: iv) adding the “non-core” economic history articles (“model testing” and “empirical testing”) in the T8 (Table A10 in the Appendix); and by v) running regressions for two comparable lists of economic history articles in the T5 from 2001 to 2014: our database and Abramitzky (2015), who selected articles by looking at the JEL codes rather than at the title and content of the articles (Table A11 in the Appendix). The results are almost identical.

One might argue that our approach is slightly unfair towards articles in the T-ec.hist. Indeed, we are comparing a very small number of economics journals, which also attract readers with articles on other issues, with approximately one-sixth of all international economic history journals, which are generally read only by field scholars.²⁷ Indeed, the gap between the number of citation per year between T8 and the T-ec.hist shrinks if we consider only the most quoted articles in the latter. The average and median (5.1 and 4.2, respectively) of the top decile articles in T-ec.hist are similar to the statistics for the T3gen, although still far below those of the T5. The top decile of the T.ec-hist would

²⁴ The top universities in economics, as ranked by Quacquarelli-Symonds in 2019, are: Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Stanford University, University of California Berkeley (UCB), University of Chicago, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), Princeton University, Yale University, University of Oxford and University of Cambridge. Note that seven of these universities are included also in the top ten by number of citations in the T8 (Table 4).

²⁵ The optimal number of authors from the point of view of citational success seems to be three. The average number of citations per year over the whole database rises from 1.9 for single-authored articles to 2.7 for articles with two authors and to 3.7 for articles with three authors but then declines slightly to 3.4 for articles with four or more authors.

²⁶ In this ranking, the journals placed 6th to 10th (T5bis in our robustness check) includes *EJ* and *RESTAT* and three top field journals (*JET*, *JME* and *JPUB*).

²⁷ Scimago (www.scimagojr.com) features 621 journals in the category of economics and econometrics. In contrast, we have identified 23 journals as economic history journals, out of which 6 deal with business history (Cioni, Federico and Vasta 2018).

sit at the middle of the distribution of all articles published in the T8. We test this insight by re-running the regression for the top-decile of articles in T-ec.hist (Table 8 and full controls in Table A12 in the Appendix). The dummies for journal group (columns 1 and 2) and type of article (column 3) remain positive and significant, but the coefficient is not significant for the T3gen. After adding the controls (columns 4-6), the citation premium for publishing halves for the T5 (from 5.8 citations per year to 2.5) and becomes negative, but not significant, for the T3gen. As for the type of article, the citation premium halves for the PS (from 9.4 to 5.2) and becomes really minimal for H articles (from 4.9 to 0.8). Finally, the results in column 7 confirm that only articles of any type in the T5 receive more citations than publications in the top decile of the T-ec.hist. Reassuringly, the change in sample hardly affects the coefficients of the controls. Even more reassuringly, the results are identical if, instead of the top decile, we take into account the top 365 articles by number of citations per year (the same number of articles in the T8) in the T-ec.hist (Table A13 in the Appendix).

Table 8 about here

6. The success of persistence studies

The results of the previous Section about the PS are somewhat puzzling. The raw data for the “core” sample (Table 6) suggest that they are far more successful than the “traditional” H articles (let alone the articles in the T-ec-hist), but in the full specification (Table 7, column 7), the dummy for PS and its interaction with the T5, although positive, are not significant. We explore this issue in two different ways.

First, we look at the distribution of economic history articles ranked by citation per year (Figure 5 and Table A14 in the Appendix).²⁸

Figure 5 about here

The difference between PS and H concentrates in the top part of the distribution: there are 12 PS in the top decile (36 articles) and 19 in the top quartile, out of 40 altogether. These include the three most successful articles in the whole database, the seminal article by Acemoglu, Johnson and

²⁸ In principle, the ranking by total citations and ranking by citations per year may differ, as very successful recent articles have had less time to accumulate citations. However, the difference hardly matters in our case: the ten most quoted articles accounted for 33.3% of the citations in the T8 and 6.1% in T-ec.hist.

Robinson on colonial roots of underdevelopment (2001), the survey by La Porta, Lopez-de-Silanes and Shleifer (2008) on the economic consequences of legal origins, and the article by Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson on the reversal of fortune (2002). These articles have received respectively 3,688, 1,443 and 1,125 citations, or 199.4, 97.8 and 82.5 per year, accounting for almost two thirds (65.4%) of all citations to PS²⁹. The other nine PS articles in the top decile have been less successful than H articles: they have got on average 28.6 citations per year (median 27.5), versus a mean of 36.9 citations (median 31.7) for the H articles. The fourth ranked PS, the article by Nunn and Wantchekon (2011) on the effects of the slave trade on trust, is eleventh, and two other famous works, by Alesina, Giuliano and Nunn (2013) on the origins of gender roles in agriculture, and by Ashraf and Galor (2013) on the negative effects of (high and low) human genetic diversity on levels of development, are fourteenth and fifteenth. Indeed, H articles occupy the positions, from the fourth to the tenth in the ranking (cf. Table A5 in the Appendix). Five out of seven deal with issues in income distribution: the article by Piketty and Saez (2003) on income inequality in the US in the 20th century is fourth with 77.1 citations per year and the survey by Atkinson, Piketty and Saez (2011) on top incomes in the world in the last 110 years is fifth with 74.7. Income distribution attracts a lot of attention: the 18 H articles on the issue have been cited more than the average of all PS (23.0 citations per year vs 20.2). In the other deciles, from the second to the tenth, the PS are not more successful than the H. Their average number of citations is slightly higher (6.2 per year vs 4.8) but the median is decidedly lower (3.7 vs 5.3).

Our second approach focuses on the source of citations. A recent paper by Angrist et al (2020) shows how economic articles, and especially on microeconomics, are attracting an increasing number of citations from “extramural” disciplines, especially from political science, sociology and “business” (i.e. management and finance). We cannot compare our results as Angrist et al (2020) since they do not consider cross-citations between different sub-fields within economics and include economic history articles in a “miscellaneous” category with experimental economics, law and economics and so on. However, one could surmise that the focus on present-day outcomes in PS would attract more citations from economics and from other fields, while H are more likely to be quoted by other

²⁹ The article by Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson (2001) has been cited so many times also because many authors have used their data on settlers’ mortality as instrument. The reliability of these data is however controversial (Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson 2012, Albouy 2012).

economic history articles. We test this hypothesis by classifying citations received by economic history articles in 16 categories of sources – thirteen groups of journals plus books, working papers and other sources (in this case *The Economist*).³⁰ We adjust for the different number of PS and H articles by normalizing with the total number of citations received, and we measure the relative impact of PS and H for each source as the ratio between the two shares. The higher the ratio for a category is, the more PS attract attention from sources belonging to this category. In Figure 6, we plot the ratio between the two shares for the groups of journals analysed in this paper (solid bars) and for other selected sources (for full data, see Table A15 in the Appendix).

Figure 6 about here

The PS have been cited relatively more by the “history-friendly” journals, the “political science”, the “management” and the “other economic history” journals. The high share of citations to PS from *JDE* (second in the ranking for citation to PS) and *JEG* (fourth) is not really surprising, given the number of PS published in these journals.³¹ The ratio for “political science” journals is high but the underlying number of citations is very small – so that the highest ranked journal, the *American Political Science Review*, is at the 21st position for PS and at the 98th for the H articles. The high ratio for “management” reflects the success of the article by La Porta, Lopez-de-Silanes and Shleifer (2008) on the legal origins for the former. Likewise, the ratio for “other economic history” journals is so high because *Economic History of Developing Regions* features at the seventh position among all sources of citations to PS, in all likelihood because so many PS deal with Africa. Both H and PS are cited by general-purpose books – most notably the *Handbook of Economic Growth*, which has a chapter on historical developments (Nunn 2014). On the other side, as expected, the PS get fewer citation from

³⁰ As of 13-18 May 2019, the 365 articles in economics journals (325 H and 40 PS) have received a total of 35,092 citations (25,124 the H articles and 9,968 the PS) from more than 5,500 sources, books included. In the analysis, we focus on the 1,641 sources which has quoted at least three times an article in the database – for a total of 30,288 citations (21,567 to H and 8,728 to PS). The thirteen journals’ groups are: T-ec.hist, T5, T3gen, “history friendly”, “other economic history”, “other economics journals” (including the three top field), “political science”, “finance”, “management”, “other social science”, which includes also interdisciplinary journals, “history”, “multidisciplinary science” journals (*Nature*, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science (PNAS)* and *Science*) and a residual category “other journals”, which includes mostly scientific journals. We allocate each journal to a group according to its main subject category in Scimago and to the “aims and scope” reported in its website.

³¹ The first source of citations to PS is the *Journal of Comparative Economics*, which focuses on institution and their change and the third is *World Development*, which is specialized in multidisciplinary studies in development. The first T5 is the *AER*, ranked sixth, while the first T3gen is *EJ*, ranked fifth.

“history” journals, which overall pay little attention to economics journal, and from the T-ec.hist. The *JEH* is ranked second, *EEH* third and *EHR* ninth among sources cited H articles, while *JEH* appears in the rank for PS only in the thirteenth position.

In short, so far the PS have not shown, with the possible exception of “political science”, much capacity of attracting interest outside economics, and show distinctly less capacity to interest historians. The early PS, and especially the three top ones, have been and are still quoted a lot also because of their methodological novelty. If the number of PS published in top economics journals continues to grow, as likely, it is possible that they will be quoted for their contributions to specific (economic, rather than historical) debates and thus their citation statistics would converge towards the mean of the H.

7. Conclusions

In recent times, economic history is changing its nature, widening its purview towards non strictly economic issues and looking for the historical roots of current outcomes (Cioni, Federico and Vasta 2021). These trends fit well with the intellectual curiosity and the institutional incentives of economists. First, they are interested in the present rather than in the past for its own sake, as economic historians (Abramitzky 2015, Jaremski 2020). Second, American institutions are very strongly pushing their faculty, including economic historians, to publish in top economics journals rather than in top field journals as a condition for their academic careers (Heckman and Moktan 2020). These trends have been hailed as an “integration of economic history into economics” (Margo 2018).

This paper has systematically investigated this claim through a quantitative analysis based on economic history articles published both in the top four field journals and in the eight most prominent general-interest economic journals. The results downplay the extent of the integration. There is no doubt that economists are more interested in economic history now than in the late 20th century, but the impact of economic history in economics journals is still fairly modest compared to the role it enjoyed in the first half of the 20th century and it has not been growing in recent years. Furthermore, the revival has affected very few members of the world-wide community of economic historians (almost ten thousand people, according to estimates by Baten and Mushallik (2012)) and has not much affected even the (consistent) minority who publish in the top field journals. We have

documented the division of authors in our database into three distinct groups, or tribes: “economic historians”, “economists”, and “persistence economists”. There are a substantial, but still limited, number of “hybrid” scholars, who publish in both economics and economic history journals. These three tribes differ substantially in terms of their research questions, style of work, pattern of citations and, above all, affiliation. The “economists” and “persistence economists” are mainly affiliated with American universities, while two-thirds of the “economic historians” are based in Europe.

Publishing in leading economics journals coincides with a greater number of citations relative to publication in field journals. On the other hand, it is well known that the competition to publish in such journals is fierce. Is the citational success of an economic history article in economic journals worth the effort? Our econometric analysis suggests a nuanced answer. It is surely worth publishing any article in economic history in the T5 economics journals, especially a persistence study. The “tyranny” of the T5 (Heckman and Moktan 2020) is, however, a common feature in all fields in economics, not just in economic history. Publishing in other major economics journal yields a smaller additional citation bonus relative to the top economic history journals, that disappears if the comparison is limited to the top decile of the distribution by citations per year of articles in economic history journals. In a nutshell, for truly good work in “traditional” economic history, the publication outlet matters only if the article is in the T5. The persistence studies are intrinsically different, as they imply an unprecedented methodological shift.

Probably, it is too early to assess the whole impact of these new trends, but the field is evolving rapidly. Will economic history lose its soul becoming a sub-field of development studies as advocates by Nunn? Will persistence studies become a separate field? Or, perhaps, there might be the rise of a new synthesis with scholars integrating a wider range of research questions, such the more traditional, the persistence studies and the non-economic outcomes.

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Tables and Figures

Table 1. Number of articles in the database (2001-2018)

Journal	H	PS	Total
<i>EHR</i>	617		617
<i>JEH</i>	577		577
<i>EEH</i>	491		491
<i>EREH</i>	307		307
T-ec.hist	1,992		1,992
<i>AER</i>	87	9	96
<i>ECMA</i>	5	4	9
<i>JPE</i>	27	-	27
<i>QJE</i>	53	8	61
<i>RESTUD</i>	5	-	5
T5	177	21	198
<i>EJ</i>	68	9	77
<i>JEL</i>	15	1	16
<i>RESTAT</i>	65	9	74
T3gen	148	19	167
T8	325	40	365
Core database	2,317	40	2,357
<i>JDE</i>	54	8	62
<i>JEG</i>	28	11	39
History-friendly	82	19	101
<i>JET</i>	2	-	2
<i>JME</i>	46	1	47
<i>JPUB</i>	27	-	27
Top field	75	1	76
Total database	2,474	60	2,534

Source: our own elaborations.

Table 2a Multinomial logit estimates: topics (2001-2018)

Variables	Methodology	Institutions	Macro approach	Micro approach	Personal conditions and behaviour
T5	-1.411 (1.033)		-0.963*** (0.251)	-0.806*** (0.215)	-0.361* (0.202)
T3gen	1.942*** (0.400)		-0.114 (0.284)	-0.527* (0.281)	0.265 (0.253)
Constant	-2.439*** (0.213)		0.445*** (0.0773)	0.888*** (0.0717)	0.773*** (0.0729)
Observations	2,357	2,357	2,357	2,357	2,357

Table 2b. Multinomial logit estimates: historical periods (2001-2018)

Variables	Classical and medieval (before 1492)	Early Modern History (1492-1815)	Long 19 th century (1815-1914)	20 th century (1915-present)	Long-run
T5	-0.0196 (0.486)	-0.202 (0.295)		1.223*** (0.192)	1.550*** (0.268)
T3gen	-0.0845 (0.539)	-0.680* (0.379)		1.026*** (0.212)	1.939*** (0.262)
Constant	-2.085*** (0.108)	-0.678*** (0.0617)		-0.264*** (0.0543)	-1.968*** (0.102)
Observations	2,335	2,335	2,335	2,335	2,335

Table 2c. Multinomial logit estimates: geographical areas (2001-2018)

Variables	Cross-country	Continental Europe	UK	USA	Rest of the world
T5	2.493*** (0.443)	1.561*** (0.448)		2.854*** (0.427)	1.982*** (0.461)
T3gen	1.700*** (0.281)	0.185 (0.316)		0.944*** (0.292)	0.304 (0.364)
Constant	-0.548*** (0.0761)	0.144** (0.0629)		-0.146** (0.0676)	-0.555*** (0.0762)
Observations	2,319	2,319	2,319	2,319	2,319

Table 2d. Multinomial logit estimates: econometric techniques (2001-2018)

Variables	No econometrics	Econometric tools	Advanced econometrics
T5		1.110*** (0.292)	3.083*** (0.298)
T3gen		0.436* (0.240)	2.174*** (0.252)
Constant		0.717*** (0.0502)	-1.147*** (0.0837)
Observations	2,357	2,357	2,357

Source: our own elaborations.

Note: robust standard errors in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Journal base category (omitted): T-ec.hist.

Table 3. Share of contributions by area of affiliation (2001-2018)

Area	T-ec.hist	T5	T3gen	T8
Continental Europe	29.7	12.7	21.6	16.8
UK	25.1	4.7	15.0	9.4
USA	32.3	78.8	53.1	67.0
Others Anglo-Saxon countries	7.2	1.9	6.0	3.8
Rest of the world	5.8	1.9	4.3	3.0
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: our own elaborations.

Table 4. Top 10 institutional affiliations by number of contributions (2001-2018)

T-ec.hist			T5			T3gen			T8		
#	Institutions	%	#	Institutions	%	#	Institutions	%	#	Institutions	%
1	London School of Economics and Political Science	3.34	1	Harvard University	8.50	1	Harvard University	4.69	1	Harvard University	6.76
2	University of Oxford	3.30	2	University of Chicago	5.51	2	London School of Economics and Political Science	3.69	2	University of Chicago	3.88
3	University of Cambridge	2.87	3	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	5.30	3	University of California Davis	2.40	3	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	3.31
4	Utrecht University	1.98	4	University of California Berkeley	3.70	4	Dartmouth College	2.15	4	University of California Berkeley	2.88
5	Universidad Carlos III de Madrid	1.98	5	Stanford University	3.45	5	University of Michigan Ann Arbor	2.10	5	University of Michigan Ann Arbor	2.73
6	University of Warwick	1.82	6	University of California Los Angeles	3.41	6	University of Chicago	1.95	6	University of California Los Angeles	2.67
7	Harvard University	1.74	7	University of Michigan Ann Arbor	3.26	7	University of California Berkeley	1.90	7	London School of Economics and Political Science	2.47
8	University of California Davis	1.29	8	Brown University	2.65	8	University of California Los Angeles	1.80	8	Stanford University	2.28
9	Queen's University Belfast	1.26	9	New York University	2.48	9	University of Munich	1.65	9	Columbia University	2.01
10	Lund University	1.24	10	Columbia University	2.44	10	University of Oxford World Bank	1.60 1.60	10	Yale University	1.87

Sources: our own elaborations.

Table 5. Citation patterns by groups of journals

		T-ec.hist	T8
a) T-ec.hist			
<i>i</i>	% Articles citing at least one article in	88.8	75.8
<i>ii</i>	% Articles citing at least three article in	63.9	45.2
<i>iii</i>	% References to articles in the journals in the database	61.3	38.7
<i>iv</i>	% References on total references	8.6	5.5
b) T8			
<i>i</i>	% Articles citing at least one article in	53.5	98.3
<i>ii</i>	% Articles citing at least three article in	31.5	92.8
<i>iii</i>	% References to articles in the journals in the database	18.7	81.3
<i>iv</i>	% References on total references	3.9	16.8

Source: our own elaborations on data on references retrieved from Scopus between 13-18 May 2019.

Table 6. Average and median citations per year (2001-2018)

Journal	H		PS		Total	
	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median
<i>EHR</i>	1.6	1.1			1.6	1.1
<i>JEH</i>	1.6	1.2			1.6	1.2
<i>EEH</i>	1.3	0.9			1.3	0.9
<i>EREH</i>	1.3	0.9			1.3	0.9
T-ec.ist	1.5	1.1			1.5	1.1
<i>AER</i>	7.4	4.8	37.8	10.7	10.3	5.3
<i>ECMA</i>	4.1	4.0	14.4	13.7	8.6	4.8
<i>JPE</i>	6.2	4.4			6.2	4.4
<i>QJE</i>	13.1	8.2	27.0	19.0	14.9	10.1
<i>RESTUD</i>	12.2	7.6			12.2	7.6
T5	8.9	5.2	29.2	15.7	11.1	5.9
<i>EJ</i>	4.1	2.6	4.5	2.6	4.1	2.6
<i>JEL</i>	10.6	4.4	97.8	97.8	16.1	4.8
<i>RESTAT</i>	4.8	2.8	6.3	4.0	5.0	3.0
T3gen	5.1	3.0	10.3	4.0	5.6	3.1
T8	7.2	3.9	20.2	8.3	8.6	4.2

Source: our own elaborations on data on references retrieved from Scopus between 13-18 May 2019.

Table 7. Negative binomial estimations of the success in economic history – main sample

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
T8 (=1)	1.549*** (0.0937)			1.178*** (0.0682)			
T5		1.792*** (0.116)			1.350*** (0.0885)		1.305*** (0.0906)
T3gen		1.156*** (0.143)			0.948*** (0.103)		0.955*** (0.107)
PS (=1)			2.376*** (0.269)			1.493*** (0.184)	0.128 (0.298)
H (=1)			1.376*** (0.0787)			1.155*** (0.0696)	
PS * T5							0.340 (0.391)
Other control variables	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	0.652*** (0.0209)	0.652*** (0.0209)	0.652*** (0.0209)	85.27*** (9.789)	82.96*** (9.209)	84.77*** (9.371)	81.93*** (8.714)
Observations	2,308	2,308	2,308	2,267	2,267	2,267	2,267

Source: our own elaborations.

Note: **Dependent variable: citations per year** (values rounded up to the nearest higher integer). Group base category (omitted): T-ec.hist. The controls are relative to articles' and authors' characteristics. For articles: *topic* (five categories, with base "institutions"); *historical period* (four periods, with base category "long 19th century (1815-1914)"); *geographic area* (three specific dummies: *cross-country* for articles dealing with more than one country, *USA* for articles which deal exclusively or comparatively with the United States, and *UK* for articles which deal exclusively or comparatively with the United Kingdom); *year of publication*, *length* in number of pages. For authors: *gender* (with base category male); *coauthor* (indicating if article was written by more than one author); affiliation of the authors (two dummies, *American* when at least one author is affiliated to an American institution, *Top_institution* when at least one author belongs to the top 10 institutions in economics ranked by Quacquarelli-Symonds (www.qs.com) in 2019); *hybrid* indicating if an author published in both economics and economic history journals (base category no hybrid, and *hybrid_1* if an author has authored one article in both T8 and T-ec.hist journals, and *hybrid_2* for "high flyers" author, the scholars who have authored at least two articles in both the T-ec.hist and the T8. See Table A.6 in the Appendix. Robust standard errors in parentheses: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

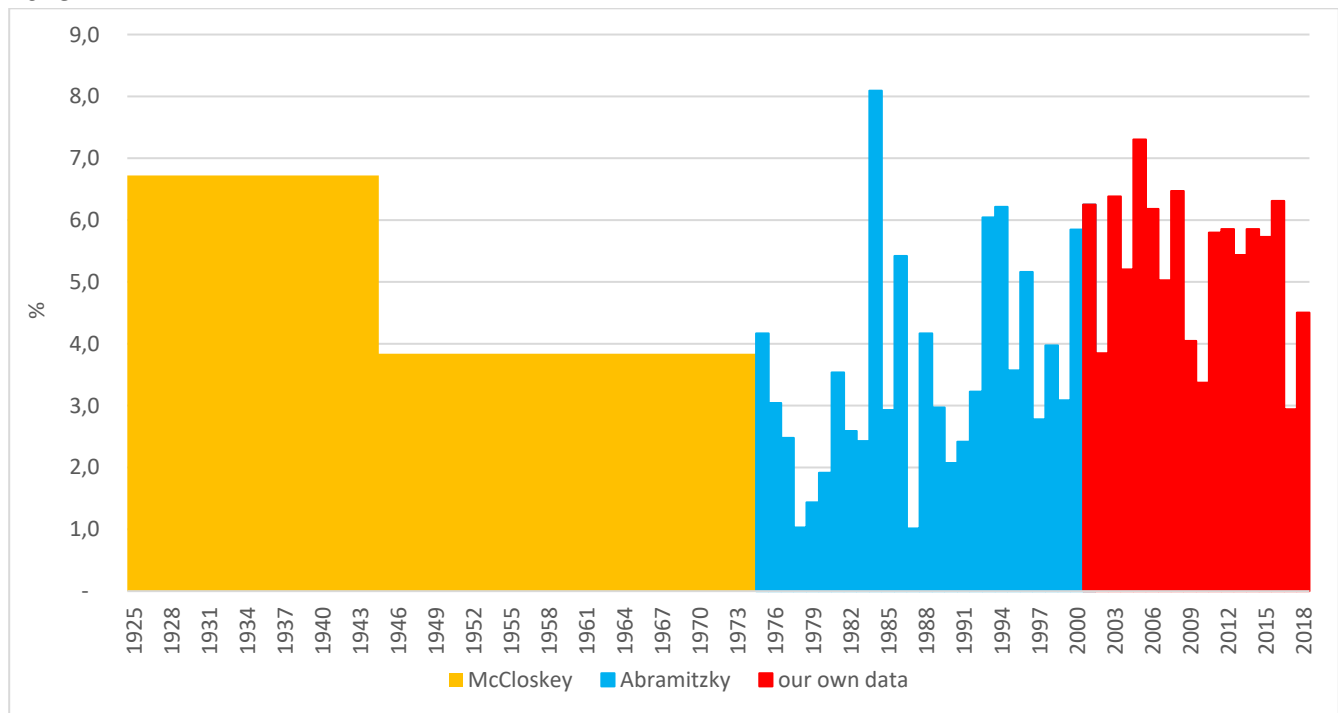
Table 8. Negative binomial estimations of the success in economic history – top decile in the T-ec.hist

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
T8 (=1)	0.472*** (0.0996)			0.131 (0.0804)			
T5		0.715*** (0.121)			0.314*** (0.0996)		0.270*** (0.0990)
T3gen		0.0788 (0.147)			-0.0729 (0.102)		-0.0649 (0.104)
PS (=1)			1.299*** (0.272)			0.544*** (0.187)	0.230 (0.286)
H (=1)			0.299*** (0.0855)			0.110 (0.0802)	
PS * T5							0.341 (0.369)
Other control variables	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	1.729*** (0.0394)	1.729*** (0.0394)	1.729*** (0.0394)	110.6*** (20.50)	103.0*** (19.23)	110.4*** (19.56)	101.4*** (18.16)
Observations	558	558	558	538	538	538	538

Source: our own elaborations.

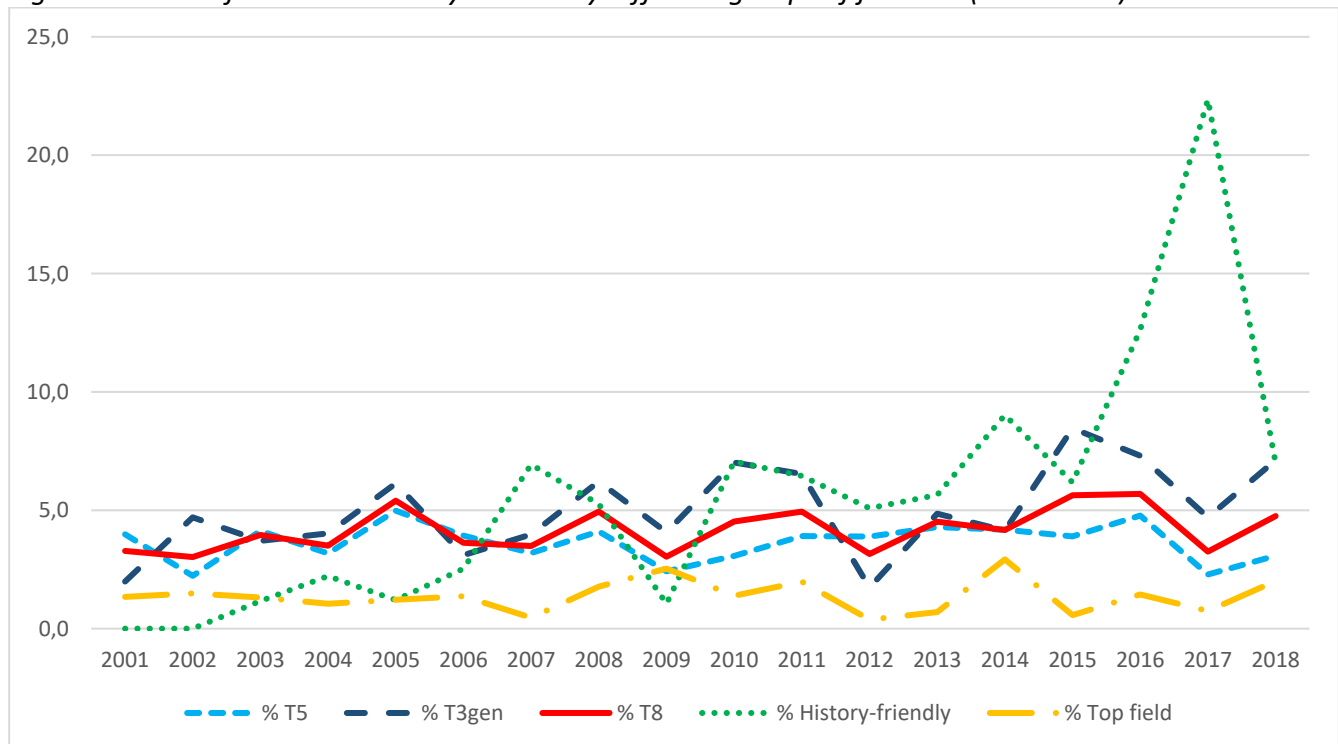
Note: see note to Table 7 and Table A.12 in the Appendix. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Figure 1. Share of economic history articles in three top economic journals (AER, JPE and QJE), 1925-2018



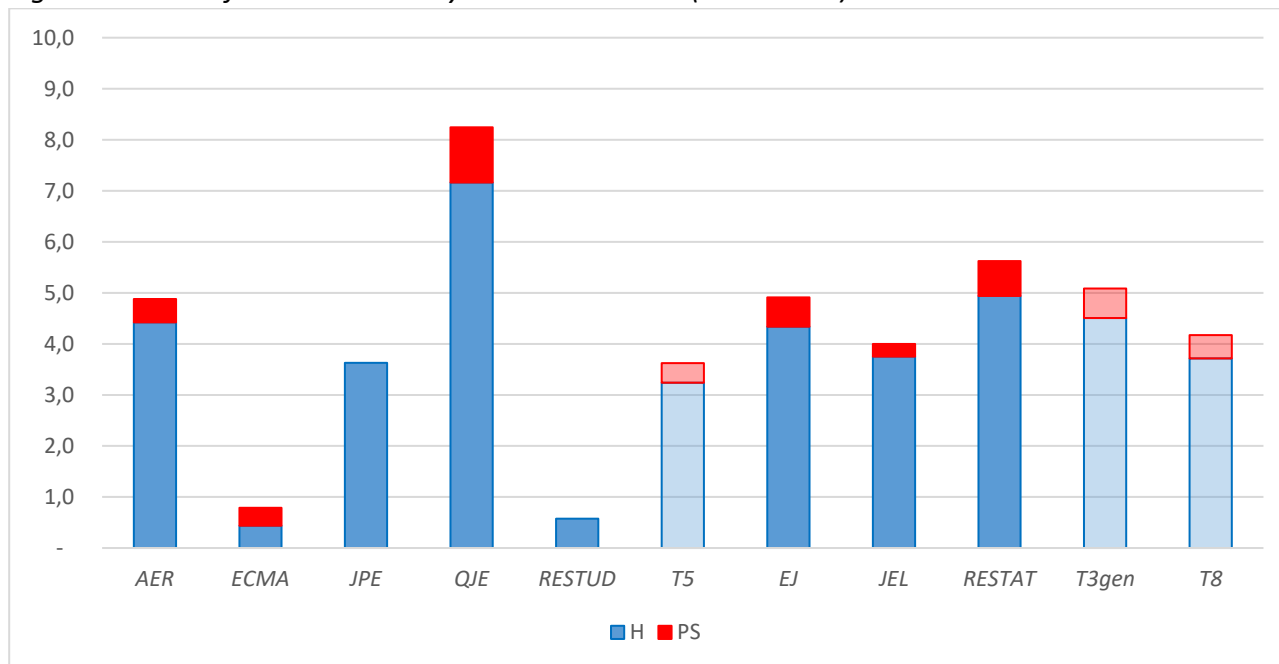
Source: for economic history articles: McCloskey (1976), Abramitzky (2015) and our own data; for universe: 1970-2000, Card and DellaVigna (2013, Appendix); 2001-2018, our own data.

Figure 2. Share of economic history articles by different groups of journals (2001-2018)



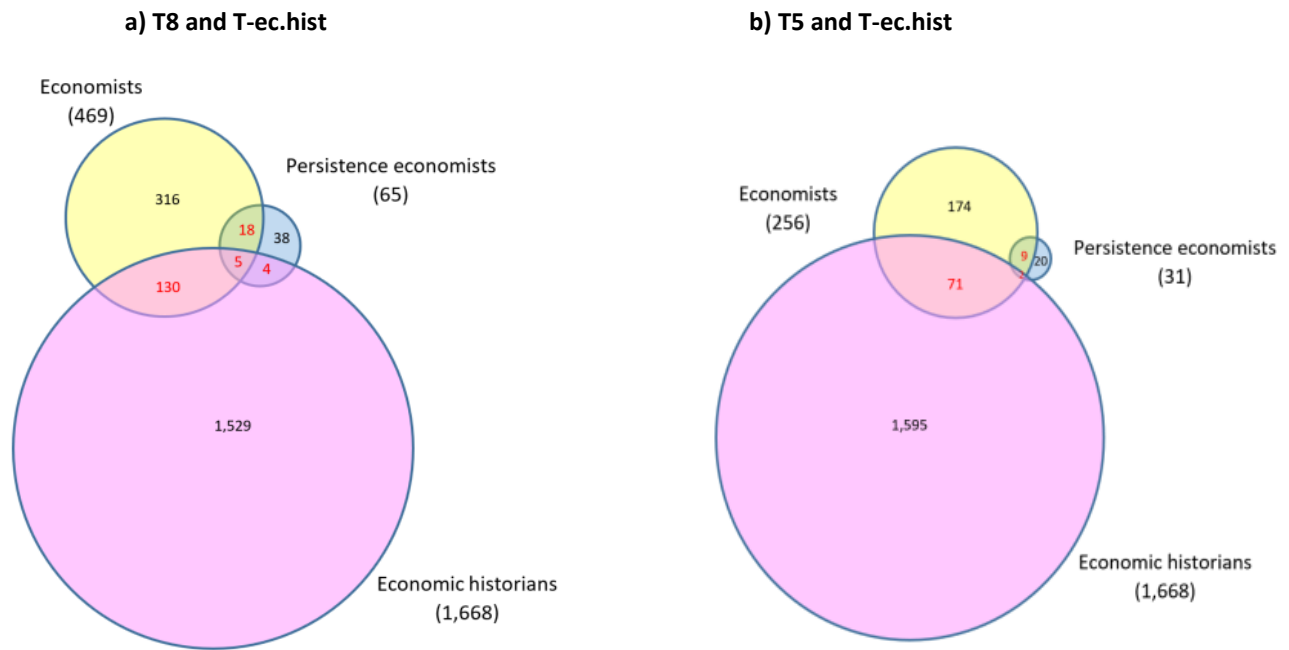
Source: our own elaborations.

Figure 3. Share of economic history articles in the T8 (2001-2018)



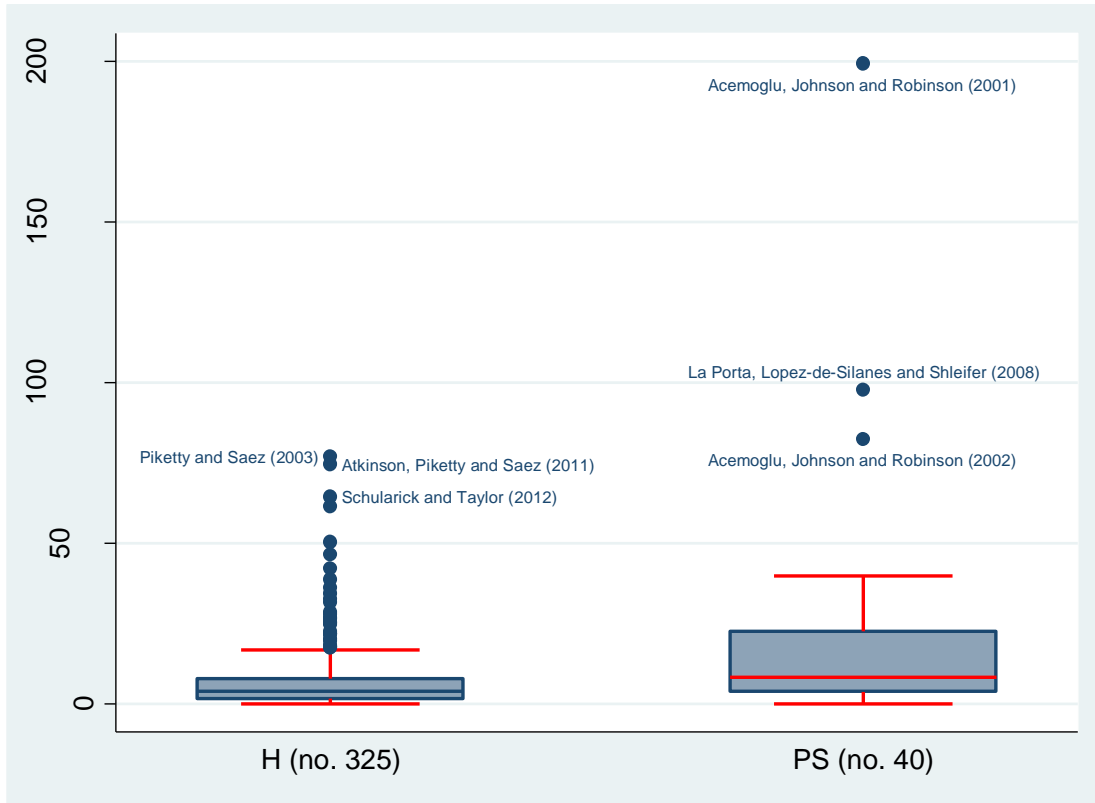
Source: our own elaborations.

Figure 4. The three tribes: size and relationships (2001-2018)



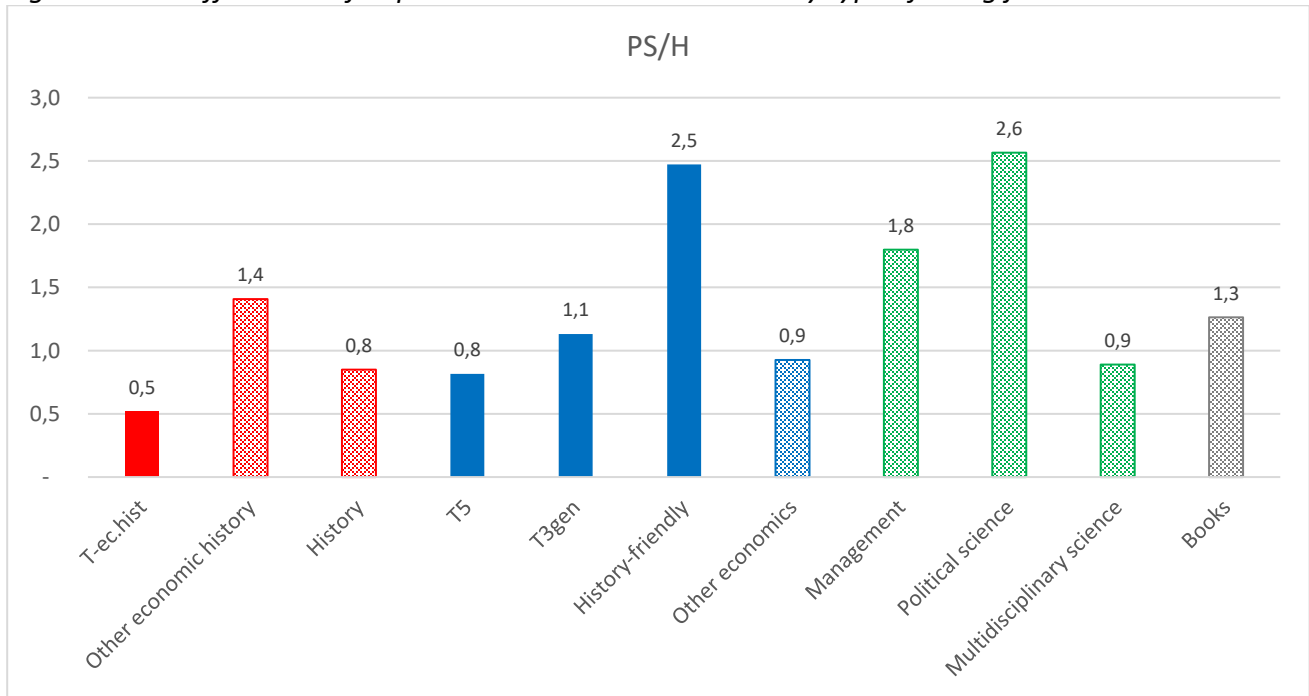
Source: our own elaborations. Notes: circle size points out the number of scholars in each group; pink circle refers to scholar publishing in economic history journals; yellow and blue circles refer to scholar publishing in economics journals (respectively “economists”, those publishing H articles and “persistent economists” those publishing PS ones).

Figure 5. *Distribution of citations per year by type of articles in T8 (2001-2018)*



Source: our own elaborations.

Figure 6. The differences of impact between PS and H article by type of citing journals



Source: our own elaborations on data on references retrieved from Scopus in 13-18 May 2019.

Note: The groups of journals in our database are reported with solid histograms, while other groups not included in our database are in dotted histograms. For details, see note 31 and Table A15 in the Appendix.

Appendix

Table A1. Journals' ranking

#	Halkos and Tzeremes (2011: Table 2)	Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas and Stengos (2011: Table 1)	Hudson (2013: Appendix B)	Laband (2013: Table 5)	Stern (2013: Table 1)	Chang, Maasoumi and McAleer (2016: Table 4)	Lo and Bao (2016: Table 1)	Bornmann, Butz and Wohlrabe (2018: Table A1)	Heckman and Moltan (2020: Table O-A31)	RePEc Aggregate Rankings for Journals (accessed 5 September 2020)
1	JPE	AER	AER	AER	JEL	AER	QJE	QJE	QJE	ECMA
2	ECMA	QJE	JET	QJE	QJE	JEL	JPE	JEL	JEL	AER
3	QJE	ECMA	QJE	JPE	JEP	QJE	ECMA	ECMA	AER	QJE
4	JEL	JPE	JPE	ECMA	JPE	ECMA	RESTUD	JPE	JEP	JEL
5	AER	RESTUD	ECMA	JIE	ECMA	JPE	AER	AER	JPE	JPE
6	RESTUD	JME	RESTUD	JME	JEGEO	RESTUD	JEP	RESTUD	ECMA	JEG
7	JOE	RESTAT	GEB	EJ	JAE	JOE	IER	JEP	RESTAT	RESTUD
8	BROOK	JET	RESTAT	JAE	AER	OXREP	JLEO	JME	RESTUD	JEP
9	EJ	JPUB	ECONT	RESTUD	JEG	JEP	RESTAT	EJ	JEG	JME
10	JME	EJ	ET	RESTAT	RESTUD	RESTAT	RAND	JOE	JLE	AEJM
Position of T8 not in the top 10	RESTAT (12)	JEL (13)	EJ (11) JEL (12)	JEL (14)	RESTAT (12) EJ (27)	EJ (18)	EJ (22) JEL (28)	RESTAT (11)	EJ (14)	RESTAT (11) EJ (18)

Note: Our selected journals in bold. Definition of journal abbreviations: *AEJM* - American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics, *AER* - American Economic Review, *BROOK* - Brookings Papers on Economic Activity, *ECMA* – Econometrica, *ECONT* - Econometric Theory, *EJ* - Economic Journal, *ET* - Economic Theory, *GEB* - Games and Economic Behavior, *IER* - International Economic Review, *JAE* - Journal of Accounting and Economics, *JEG* - Journal Economic Growth, *JEGEO* - Journal of Economic Geography, *JEL* - Journal of Economic Literature, *JEP* - Journal of Economic Perspectives, *JET* - Journal of Economic Theory, *JIE* - Journal of International Economics, *JLE* - Journal Labour Economics, *JLEO* - Journal of Law Economics & Organization, *JME* - Journal of Monetary Economics, *JOE* - Journal of Econometrics, *JPE* - Journal of Political Economy, *JPUB* - Journal of Public Economics, *OXREP* - Oxford Review of Economic Policy, *QJE* - Quarterly Journal of Economics, *RAND* - RAND Journal of Economics, *RESTAT* - Review of Economics and Statistics, *RESTUD* - Review of Economic Studies.

Source: our own elaborations.

Table A2. Number of articles "Empirical testing" and "Model testing" in the database (2001-2018)

Journal	Empirical testing	Model testing	Total
<i>AER</i>	11	20	31
<i>ECMA</i>	-	2	2
<i>JPE</i>	2	3	5
<i>QJE</i>	10	8	18
<i>RESTUD</i>	2	6	8
T5	25	39	64
<i>EJ</i>	37	18	55
<i>JEL</i>	2	-	2
<i>RESTAT</i>	67	15	82
T3gen	106	33	139
T8	131	72	203
<i>JDE</i>	85	37	122
<i>JEG</i>	39	30	69
History-friendly	124	67	191
<i>JET</i>	1	6	7
<i>JME</i>	105	50	155
<i>JPUB</i>	20	15	35
Top field	126	71	197
Total database	381	210	591

Source: our own elaborations.

Table A3. Article classification by topics

Category/Topic	Description
Methodology	
EH	Economic History as discipline
HET	History of Economic Thought
Institutions	
Institutions	Institutions, regulation, role of culture and religion, empires and imperial expansion. Electoral issues and general politics, war
Macro approach	
Growth	Growth, national accounts and economic fluctuations. General economic history (also industrialization process) of a specific geographical area (continent, country and region)
Macroeconomic and monetary policies	Monetary and fiscal policy, central banking
Trade	Trade and trade policies. Market integration (commodities)
Micro approach	
Agriculture	Agriculture (including forestry and fishing), land policy, natural resources, energy and environmental history
Finance	Banking and financial systems, private investment and capital markets (domestic and international, including integration) and credit regulation
Firm	Business history on specific companies in industry and banking, entrepreneurship
Industry	Manufacturing, mining and construction. Industrial policy
Innovation	Innovation and technology
Services	Insurance, transportation (roads, railways and canals) including construction. Retailing
Personal conditions and behaviour	
Human capital	Human capital and education
Income distribution	Inequality and wealth distribution
Labour	Labour force (including gender issue), slavery (including trade), industrial relations and trade unions, welfare state (including pensions)
Population and demography	Demographic behaviour (birth, marriage and mortality), famines and their demographic effects, migrations, urbanization and city growth
Standard of living	Wages, consumption, biological standard of living (heights, wellness and health)

Source: our own elaborations.

Table A4. Distribution of articles by different features (2001-2018)

a) Topics

Category	Topic	T-ec.hist		T8	
		No.	%	No.	%
Methodology	EH	17	0.9	2	0.5
	HET	7	0.4	13	3.6
Institutions	Institutions	275	13.8	73	20.0
Macro approach	Growth	185	9.3	24	6.6
	Macroeconomic and monetary policies	111	5.6	14	3.8
	Trade	133	6.7	21	5.8
Micro approach	Agriculture	105	5.3	15	4.1
	Finance	259	13.0	33	9.0
	Firm	37	1.9	1	0.3
	Industry	125	6.3	10	2.7
	Innovation	72	3.6	11	3.0
	Services	70	3.5	13	3.6
Personal conditions and behaviour	Human capital	74	3.7	26	7.1
	Income distribution	61	3.1	18	4.9
	Labour	130	6.5	29	7.9
	Population and demography	99	5.0	38	10.4
	Standard of living	232	11.6	24	6.6
Total		1,992	100	365	100

b) Historical periods

Period	T-ec.hist		T8	
	No.	%	No.	%
Classical and medieval (before 1492)	97	4.9	9	2.5
Early Modern History (1492-1815)	396	19.9	26	7.1
Long 19 th century (1815-1914)	780	39.2	76	20.8
20 th century (1915-present)	599	30.1	182	49.9
Long-run	109	5.5	61	16.7
No period	11	0.6	11	3.0
Total	1,992	100.0	365	100.0

c) Geographical areas

Area	T-ec.hist		T8	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cross-country	273	13.7	99	27.1
Continental Europe	545	27.4	58	15.9
UK	472	23.7	24	6.6
USA	408	20.5	130	35.6
Others	271	13.6	39	10.7
No area	23	1.2	15	4.1
Total	1,992	100.0	365	100.0

c) Econometric techniques

Econometric techniques	T-ec.hist		T8	
	No.	%	No.	%
Advanced econometrics	188	9.4	164	44.9
Econometric tools	1,212	60.8	163	44.7
No econometrics	592	29.7	38	10.4
Total	1,992	100.0	365	100.0

Source: our own elaborations.

Table A5. Top 10 cited articles in T8 e T-ec.hist, 2001-2018

#	Authors / year	Title	Journal	Type	Citations per year
T-ec.hist					
1	Bolt and Van Zanden (2014)	The Maddison Project: Collaborative Research On Historical National Accounts	<i>EHR</i>		29.1
2	Allen (2001)	The great divergence in European wages and prices from the Middle Ages to the First World War	<i>EEH</i>		22.9
3	Steckel (2009)	Heights and human welfare: Recent developments and new directions	<i>EEH</i>		19.6
4	Allen, Bassino, Ma, Moll-Murata and Van Zanden (2011)	Wages, Prices, And Living Standards In China, 1738–1925: In Comparison With Europe, Japan, And India	<i>EHR</i>		17.9
5	De Moor and Van Zanden (2010)	Girl Power: The European Marriage Pattern And Labour Markets In The North Sea Region In The late Medieval And Early Modern Period	<i>EHR</i>		15.1
6	Broadberry and Gupta (2006)	The Early Modern Great Divergence: Wages, Prices And Economic Development In Europe And Asia	<i>EHR</i>		13.0
7	Ogilvie (2007)	'Whatever is, is right'? Economic Institutions In Pre-Industrial Europe	<i>EHR</i>		10.3
8	Alvarez-Nogal and Prados de la Escosura (2013)	The Rise And Fall of Spain (1270-1850)	<i>EHR</i>		9.8
9	Campbell (2010)	Nature As Historical Protagonist: Environment And Society In Pre-Industrial England	<i>EHR</i>		9.3
10	Clark (2007)	The Long March Of History: Farm Wages, Population, And Economic Growth, England 1209–1869	<i>EHR</i>		9.0
T8					
1	Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson (2001)	The colonial origins of comparative development: An empirical investigation	<i>AER</i>	PS	199.4
2	La Porta, Lopez-de-Silanes and Shleifer (2008)	The economic consequences of legal origins	<i>JEL</i>	PS	97.8
3	Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson (2002)	Reversal of fortune: Geography and institutions in the making of the modern world income distribution	<i>QJE</i>	PS	82.5
4	Piketty and Saez (2003)	Income inequality in the United States, 1913-1998	<i>QJE</i>	H	77.1
5	Atkinson, Piketty and Saez (2011)	Top incomes in the long run of history	<i>JEL</i>	H	74.7
6	Schularick and Taylor (2012)	Credit booms gone bust: Monetary policy, leverage cycles, and financial crises, 1870-2008	<i>AER</i>	H	64.7
7	Autor, Katz and Kearney (2008)	Trends in U.S. wage inequality: Revising the revisionists	<i>RESTAT</i>	H	61.4
8	Reinhart and Rogoff (2004)	The modern history of exchange rate arrangements: A reinterpretation	<i>QJE</i>	H	50.5
9	Goldin (2014)	A grand gender convergence: Its last chapter	<i>AER</i>	H	46.5
10	Saez and Zucman (2016)	Wealth in equality in the United States since 1913: Evidence from capitalized income tax data	<i>QJE</i>	H	42.3

Source: our own elaborations on data on references retrieved from Scopus in 13-18 May 2019.

Table A6. Negative binomial estimations of the success in economic history – baseline estimate

Variables	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
T8 (=1)	1.178*** (0.0682)			
<i>Groups (T-ec.hist as base category)</i>				
T5		1.350*** (0.0885)		1.305*** (0.0906)
T3gen		0.948*** (0.103)		0.955*** (0.107)
PS (=1)			1.493*** (0.184)	0.128 (0.298)
H (=1)			1.155*** (0.0696)	
PS * T5				0.340 (0.391)
Articles' characteristics				
<i>Topic (Institutions as base category)</i>				
Methodology	-0.498 (0.354)	-0.425 (0.326)	-0.463 (0.341)	-0.401 (0.318)
Macro approach	-0.0283 (0.0743)	-0.0143 (0.0732)	-0.00384 (0.0688)	0.00731 (0.0683)
Micro approach	-0.138** (0.0596)	-0.135** (0.0583)	-0.125** (0.0557)	-0.123** (0.0548)
Personal conditions and behaviour	0.0471 (0.0637)	0.0545 (0.0628)	0.0652 (0.0591)	0.0711 (0.0585)
<i>Historical period (Long 19th century (1815-1914) as base category)</i>				
Classical and medieval (before 1492)	0.106 (0.0851)	0.0958 (0.0838)	0.107 (0.0843)	0.0974 (0.0830)
Early Modern History (1492-1815)	0.208*** (0.0456)	0.203*** (0.0458)	0.208*** (0.0454)	0.204*** (0.0456)
20 th century (1915-present)	0.141*** (0.0409)	0.137*** (0.0406)	0.149*** (0.0402)	0.145*** (0.0398)
Long-run	0.595*** (0.0847)	0.608*** (0.0824)	0.517*** (0.0808)	0.531*** (0.0784)
Cross-country (=1)	0.237*** (0.0476)	0.250*** (0.0476)	0.221*** (0.0472)	0.231*** (0.0477)
USA (=1)	0.00224 (0.0559)	-0.00553 (0.0548)	0.0172 (0.0560)	0.0106 (0.0551)
UK (=1)	-0.0478 (0.0372)	-0.0364 (0.0369)	-0.0438 (0.0373)	-0.0342 (0.0369)
Econometrics (=1)	0.0119 (0.0389)	0.0164 (0.0383)	0.00713 (0.0388)	0.0111 (0.0383)
Advanced econometrics (=1)	-0.0430 (0.0725)	-0.0516 (0.0719)	-0.0650 (0.0704)	-0.0697 (0.0698)
Year	-0.0425*** (0.00487)	-0.0413*** (0.00458)	-0.0423*** (0.00466)	-0.0408*** (0.00433)
Length	0.0194*** (0.00211)	0.0170*** (0.00239)	0.0191*** (0.00214)	0.0167*** (0.00240)

(continued)

(Table A6. continued)

Authors' characteristics				
<i>Gender (Male as base category)</i>				
Gender_F	0.0266 (0.0677)	0.0168 (0.0639)	0.0275 (0.0684)	0.0185 (0.0649)
Gender_MIX	0.0408 (0.0653)	0.0407 (0.0685)	0.0443 (0.0654)	0.0424 (0.0684)
Coauthor (=1)	0.110** (0.0438)	0.110** (0.0431)	0.104** (0.0433)	0.103** (0.0427)
Top_institution (=1)	0.358*** (0.0517)	0.353*** (0.0519)	0.355*** (0.0513)	0.350*** (0.0516)
American (=1)	0.00465 (0.0534)	-0.00194 (0.0510)	-0.0138 (0.0537)	-0.0226 (0.0516)
<i>Hybrid (no hybrid as base category)</i>				
hybrid_1	0.0499 (0.0636)	0.0620 (0.0625)	0.0658 (0.0634)	0.0803 (0.0622)
hybrid_2	0.0430 (0.0686)	0.0356 (0.0654)	0.0679 (0.0669)	0.0641 (0.0638)
Constant	85.27*** (9.789)	82.96*** (9.209)	84.77*** (9.371)	81.93*** (8.714)
Observations	2,267	2,267	2,267	2,267

Source: our own elaborations.

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Interaction PS*T3gen omitted because of collinearity.

Table A7. Negative binomial estimations of the success in economic history – including “history-friendly”

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
T10 (=1)	1.433*** (0.0907)			1.093*** (0.0681)			
<i>Groups (T-ec.hist as base category)</i>							
T5		1.792*** (0.116)			1.355*** (0.0866)		1.302*** (0.0886)
T3gen		1.135*** (0.135)			0.916*** (0.0978)		0.916*** (0.101)
History-friendly		0.846** (0.341)			0.701*** (0.264)		0.901*** (0.289)
PS (=1)			2.047*** (0.265)			1.214*** (0.170)	-0.941*** (0.342)
H (=1)			1.302*** (0.0826)			1.084*** (0.0706)	
PS * T5							1.425*** (0.394)
PS * T3gen							1.121** (0.454)
Articles' characteristics							
<i>Topic (Institutions as base category)</i>							
Methodology				-0.435 (0.346)	-0.379 (0.324)	-0.421 (0.341)	-0.369 (0.318)
Macro approach				-0.0134 (0.0735)	0.000223 (0.0707)	-0.00266 (0.0686)	0.00837 (0.0661)
Micro approach				-0.133** (0.0603)	-0.127** (0.0574)	-0.127** (0.0570)	-0.120** (0.0535)
Personal conditions and behaviour				0.0930 (0.0690)	0.114* (0.0657)	0.101 (0.0643)	0.120** (0.0599)
<i>Historical period (Long 19th century (1815-1914) as base category)</i>							
Classical and medieval (before 1492)				0.118 (0.0837)	0.101 (0.0827)	0.118 (0.0834)	0.103 (0.0819)
Early Modern History (1492-1815)				0.196*** (0.0453)	0.188*** (0.0453)	0.195*** (0.0452)	0.189*** (0.0452)
20 th century (1915-present)				0.171*** (0.0420)	0.163*** (0.0430)	0.174*** (0.0411)	0.168*** (0.0413)
Long-run				0.480*** (0.0878)	0.482*** (0.0834)	0.445*** (0.0828)	0.460*** (0.0786)
Cross-country (=1)				0.265*** (0.0524)	0.295*** (0.0505)	0.259*** (0.0531)	0.279*** (0.0502)
USA (=1)				-0.0162 (0.0609)	-0.0531 (0.0568)	-0.0119 (0.0616)	-0.0279 (0.0559)
UK (=1)				-0.0450 (0.0375)	-0.0413 (0.0368)	-0.0431 (0.0377)	-0.0404 (0.0369)
Econometrics (=1)				0.0214 (0.0407)	0.0307 (0.0401)	0.0193 (0.0408)	0.0274 (0.0399)
Advanced econometrics (=1)				-0.0898 (0.0786)	-0.0931 (0.0817)	-0.0983 (0.0757)	-0.111 (0.0773)
Year				-0.0450*** (0.00521)	-0.0414*** (0.00449)	-0.0450*** (0.00510)	-0.0409*** (0.00423)
Length				0.0187*** (0.00248)	0.0147*** (0.00253)	0.0185*** (0.00248)	0.0150*** (0.00242)

(continued)

(Table A7 continued)

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Authors' characteristics							
<i>Gender (Male as base category)</i>							
Gender_F				-0.0179 (0.0706)	-0.0324 (0.0651)	-0.0177 (0.0709)	-0.0276 (0.0656)
Gender_MIX				-0.00693 (0.0682)	-0.0196 (0.0690)	-0.00582 (0.0683)	-0.0162 (0.0682)
Coauthor (=1)				0.128*** (0.0453)	0.135*** (0.0434)	0.126*** (0.0451)	0.120*** (0.0423)
Top_institution (=1)				0.426*** (0.0589)	0.415*** (0.0625)	0.425*** (0.0589)	0.401*** (0.0588)
American (=1)				0.0351 (0.0554)	0.0294 (0.0556)	0.0292 (0.0564)	0.00305 (0.0544)
<i>Hybrid (no hybrid as base category)</i>							
hybrid_1				0.0368 (0.0638)	0.0380 (0.0610)	0.0432 (0.0640)	0.0503 (0.0614)
hybrid_2				0.0463 (0.0696)	0.0208 (0.0642)	0.0556 (0.0695)	0.0450 (0.0631)
Constant	0.652*** (0.0209)	0.652*** (0.0209)	0.652*** (0.0209)	90.35*** (10.47)	83.14*** (9.037)	90.16*** (10.24)	82.12*** (8.510)
Observations	2,409	2,409	2,409	2,367	2,367	2,367	2,367

Source: our own elaborations.

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Interaction PS*History-friendly omitted because of collinearity.

Table A8. Negative binomial estimations of the success in economic history – 10 economics journals (Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas and Stengos 2011)

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
T10 (=1)	1.414*** (0.0873)			1.112*** (0.0632)			
<i>Groups (T-ec.hist as base category)</i>							
T5		1.792*** (0.116)			1.358*** (0.0851)		1.304*** (0.0884)
T5bis		0.906*** (0.0902)			0.848*** (0.0857)		0.874*** (0.0877)
PS (=1)			2.289*** (0.275)			1.381*** (0.188)	-0.125 (0.210)
H (=1)			1.257*** (0.0720)			1.093*** (0.0646)	
PS * T5							0.614** (0.308)
Articles' characteristics							
<i>Topic (Institutions as base category)</i>							
Methodology				-0.492 (0.342)	-0.389 (0.309)	-0.461 (0.331)	-0.371 (0.304)
Macro approach				-0.0730 (0.0751)	-0.0392 (0.0719)	-0.0521 (0.0695)	-0.0146 (0.0671)
Micro approach				-0.143** (0.0607)	-0.127** (0.0585)	-0.130** (0.0566)	-0.109** (0.0546)
Personal conditions and behaviour				0.0413 (0.0645)	0.0517 (0.0622)	0.0570 (0.0599)	0.0738 (0.0574)
<i>Historical period (Long 19th century (1815-1914) as base category)</i>							
Classical and medieval (before 1492)				0.116 (0.0863)	0.102 (0.0849)	0.116 (0.0857)	0.104 (0.0843)
Early Modern History (1492-1815)				0.218*** (0.0454)	0.217*** (0.0456)	0.218*** (0.0452)	0.219*** (0.0455)
20 th century (1915-present)				0.159*** (0.0404)	0.164*** (0.0395)	0.166*** (0.0397)	0.170*** (0.0387)
Long-run				0.618*** (0.0857)	0.621*** (0.0805)	0.551*** (0.0799)	0.561*** (0.0768)
Cross-country (=1)				0.220*** (0.0471)	0.231*** (0.0463)	0.207*** (0.0464)	0.212*** (0.0463)
USA (=1)				-0.00435 (0.0551)	-0.00868 (0.0531)	0.00749 (0.0551)	0.00305 (0.0534)
UK (=1)				-0.0633* (0.0373)	-0.0464 (0.0370)	-0.0597 (0.0374)	-0.0469 (0.0369)
Econometrics (=1)				0.0189 (0.0390)	0.0295 (0.0387)	0.0153 (0.0390)	0.0243 (0.0387)
Advanced econometrics (=1)				-0.0307 (0.0712)	-0.0417 (0.0691)	-0.0463 (0.0691)	-0.0509 (0.0675)
Year				-0.0419*** (0.00487)	-0.0408*** (0.00450)	-0.0417*** (0.00468)	-0.0401*** (0.00420)
Length				0.0203*** (0.00207)	0.0155*** (0.00209)	0.0199*** (0.00212)	0.0153*** (0.00211)

(continued)

(Table A8 continued)

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Authors' characteristics							
<i>Gender (Male as base category)</i>							
Gender_F				0.0430 (0.0672)	0.0320 (0.0629)	0.0431 (0.0678)	0.0348 (0.0642)
Gender_MIX				0.0451 (0.0655)	0.0433 (0.0691)	0.0468 (0.0656)	0.0438 (0.0692)
Coauthor (=1)				0.0886** (0.0441)	0.100** (0.0432)	0.0852* (0.0437)	0.0921** (0.0427)
Top_institution (=1)				0.355*** (0.0516)	0.336*** (0.0518)	0.352*** (0.0511)	0.335*** (0.0513)
American (=1)				-0.0120 (0.0530)	-0.0229 (0.0497)	-0.0265 (0.0531)	-0.0409 (0.0504)
<i>Hybrid (no hybrid as base category)</i>							
hybrid_1				0.0506 (0.0634)	0.0497 (0.0597)	0.0616 (0.0632)	0.0686 (0.0592)
hybrid_2				0.118* (0.0685)	0.0880 (0.0639)	0.136** (0.0669)	0.117* (0.0621)
Constant	0.652*** (0.0209)	0.652*** (0.0209)	0.652*** (0.0209)	83.95*** (9.806)	81.86*** (9.055)	83.70*** (9.419)	80.44*** (8.438)
Observations	2,368	2,368	2,368	2,328	2,328	2,328	2,328

Source: our own elaborations.

Note: T5bis is the group of journals placed 6th to 10th in the ranking by Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas and Stengos (2011: Table 1) and it includes *EJ* and *RESTAT* and three top field journals (*JET*, *JME* and *JPUB*). Robust standard errors in parentheses.

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Interaction PS*T5bis omitted because of collinearity.

Table A9. Negative binomial estimations of the success in economic history – 13 economics journals

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
T13 (=1)	1.365*** (0.0849)			1.025*** (0.0613)			
<i>Groups (T-ec.hist as base category)</i>							
T5		1.792*** (0.116)			1.334*** (0.0851)		1.282*** (0.0876)
T3gen		1.135*** (0.135)			0.901*** (0.0972)		0.901*** (0.100)
History-friendly		0.846** (0.341)			0.677** (0.263)		0.874*** (0.288)
Top field		0.795*** (0.135)			0.680*** (0.116)		0.692*** (0.118)
PS (=1)			2.063*** (0.257)			1.162*** (0.168)	0.187 (0.186)
H (=1)			1.230*** (0.0766)			1.016*** (0.0632)	
PS * T5							0.285 (0.271)
PS * T3gen							-0.0271 (0.351)
PS * History-friendly							-1.130*** (0.399)
Articles' characteristics							
<i>Topic (Institutions as base category)</i>							
Methodology				-0.429 (0.340)	-0.381 (0.324)	-0.414 (0.335)	-0.373 (0.319)
Macro approach				-0.0710 (0.0731)	-0.0414 (0.0705)	-0.0592 (0.0683)	-0.0353 (0.0661)
Micro approach				-0.148** (0.0605)	-0.135** (0.0584)	-0.141** (0.0572)	-0.129** (0.0548)
Personal conditions and behaviour				0.0785 (0.0690)	0.0969 (0.0655)	0.0872 (0.0646)	0.102* (0.0598)
<i>Historical period (Long 19th century (1815-1914) as base category)</i>							
Classical and medieval (before 1492)				0.119 (0.0856)	0.100 (0.0842)	0.119 (0.0852)	0.102 (0.0835)
Early Modern History (1492-1815)				0.207*** (0.0449)	0.201*** (0.0450)	0.207*** (0.0448)	0.202*** (0.0449)
20 th century (1915-present)				0.192*** (0.0414)	0.192*** (0.0423)	0.196*** (0.0406)	0.197*** (0.0408)
Long-run				0.494*** (0.0863)	0.489*** (0.0816)	0.455*** (0.0819)	0.470*** (0.0778)
Cross-country (=1)				0.268*** (0.0518)	0.293*** (0.0491)	0.261*** (0.0524)	0.279*** (0.0488)
USA (=1)				-0.0347 (0.0597)	-0.0648 (0.0546)	-0.0301 (0.0604)	-0.0416 (0.0537)
UK (=1)				-0.0564 (0.0376)	-0.0525 (0.0369)	-0.0542 (0.0378)	-0.0514 (0.0369)
Econometrics (=1)				0.0418 (0.0409)	0.0460 (0.0398)	0.0394 (0.0409)	0.0433 (0.0397)
Advanced econometrics (=1)				-0.0635 (0.0746)	-0.0765 (0.0772)	-0.0729 (0.0721)	-0.0923 (0.0736)
Year				-0.0447*** (0.00507)	-0.0416*** (0.00433)	-0.0446*** (0.00495)	-0.0411*** (0.00412)
Length				0.0191*** (0.00238)	0.0145*** (0.00243)	0.0189*** (0.00239)	0.0148*** (0.00237)

(continued)

(Table A9 continued)

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Authors' characteristics							
<i>Gender (Male as base category)</i>							
Gender_F				-0.0126 (0.0706)	-0.0295 (0.0645)	-0.0125 (0.0709)	-0.0251 (0.0649)
Gender_MIX				-0.0142 (0.0668)	-0.0342 (0.0666)	-0.0133 (0.0668)	-0.0317 (0.0660)
Coauthor (=1)				0.126*** (0.0449)	0.146*** (0.0428)	0.125*** (0.0447)	0.132*** (0.0419)
Top_institution (=1)				0.432*** (0.0590)	0.414*** (0.0608)	0.430*** (0.0590)	0.400*** (0.0572)
American (=1)				0.0277 (0.0547)	0.0235 (0.0541)	0.0217 (0.0556)	-0.000841 (0.0528)
<i>Hybrid (no hybrid as base category)</i>							
hybrid_1				0.0293 (0.0633)	0.0171 (0.0601)	0.0360 (0.0634)	0.0285 (0.0605)
hybrid_2				0.0817 (0.0690)	0.0349 (0.0639)	0.0913 (0.0688)	0.0574 (0.0630)
Constant	0.652*** (0.0209)	0.652*** (0.0209)	0.652*** (0.0209)	89.71*** (10.19)	83.47*** (8.721)	89.51*** (9.955)	82.46*** (8.280)
Observations	2,485	2,485	2,485	2,443	2,443	2,443	2,443

Source: our own elaborations.

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Interaction PS*Top field omitted because of collinearity.

Table A10. Negative binomial estimations of the success in economic history – extended sample including "Empirical testing" and "Model testing"

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
T18 (=1)	1.523*** (0.0688)			1.194*** (0.0571)			
<i>Groups (T-ec.hist as base category)</i>							
T5		1.774*** (0.0944)			1.319*** (0.0777)		1.286*** (0.0789)
T3gen		1.243*** (0.0877)			1.064*** (0.0720)		1.078*** (0.0721)
PS (=1)			2.376*** (0.269)			1.445*** (0.182)	-0.0446 (0.283)
H (=1)			1.376*** (0.0787)			1.108*** (0.0689)	
Empirical testing (=1)			1.541*** (0.0964)			1.435*** (0.0953)	
Model testing (=1)			1.338*** (0.126)			1.115*** (0.109)	
PS * T5							0.486 (0.367)
Articles' characteristics							
<i>Topic (Institutions as base category)</i>							
Methodology				-0.458 (0.356)	-0.412 (0.340)	-0.428 (0.337)	-0.396 (0.335)
Macro approach				-0.0279 (0.0690)	-0.0142 (0.0678)	-0.0121 (0.0653)	0.00620 (0.0638)
Micro approach				-0.0839 (0.0592)	-0.0776 (0.0580)	-0.0865 (0.0546)	-0.0629 (0.0548)
Personal conditions and behaviour				0.0562 (0.0604)	0.0631 (0.0595)	0.0653 (0.0563)	0.0803 (0.0561)
<i>Historical period (Long 19th century (1815-1914) as base category)</i>							
Classical and medieval (before 1492)				0.118 (0.0851)	0.113 (0.0846)	0.119 (0.0835)	0.113 (0.0841)
Early Modern History (1292-1815)				0.218*** (0.0462)	0.218*** (0.0462)	0.216*** (0.0455)	0.218*** (0.0461)
20 th century (1915-present)				0.157*** (0.0416)	0.167*** (0.0410)	0.139*** (0.0418)	0.172*** (0.0407)
Long-run				0.571*** (0.0805)	0.568*** (0.0792)	0.519*** (0.0765)	0.515*** (0.0763)
Cross-country (=1)				0.237*** (0.0450)	0.254*** (0.0457)	0.210*** (0.0445)	0.241*** (0.0457)
USA (=1)				0.0499 (0.0546)	0.0458 (0.0540)	0.0699 (0.0537)	0.0559 (0.0544)
UK (=1)				-0.00318 (0.0419)	0.00984 (0.0420)	-0.00541 (0.0402)	0.0114 (0.0419)
Econometrics (=1)				0.00929 (0.0393)	0.0171 (0.0391)	-0.00117 (0.0389)	0.0112 (0.0390)
Advanced econometrics (=1)				0.0512 (0.0627)	0.0538 (0.0620)	0.0241 (0.0614)	0.0460 (0.0609)
Year				-0.0448*** (0.00454)	-0.0436*** (0.00440)	-0.0452*** (0.00440)	-0.0432*** (0.00424)
Length				0.0187*** (0.00200)	0.0165*** (0.00229)	0.0194*** (0.00199)	0.0163*** (0.00230)

(continued)

(Table A10 continued)

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Authors' characteristics							
<i>Gender (Male as base category)</i>							
Gender_F				-0.0283 (0.0633)	-0.0348 (0.0609)	-0.0261 (0.0652)	-0.0347 (0.0616)
Gender_MIX				0.0958 (0.0627)	0.107* (0.0632)	0.0819 (0.0615)	0.106* (0.0634)
Coauthor (=1)				0.0939** (0.0427)	0.0940** (0.0422)	0.0869** (0.0420)	0.0896** (0.0420)
Top_institution (=1)				0.376*** (0.0495)	0.374*** (0.0498)	0.382*** (0.0494)	0.372*** (0.0493)
American (=1)				0.0220 (0.0508)	0.0116 (0.0498)	0.00918 (0.0501)	-0.000266 (0.0502)
<i>Hybrid (no hybrid as base category)</i>							
hybrid_1				0.0394 (0.0613)	0.0372 (0.0599)	0.0729 (0.0609)	0.0506 (0.0598)
hybrid_2				-0.00726 (0.0695)	-0.0197 (0.0659)	0.0416 (0.0686)	-0.00172 (0.0655)
Constant	0.652*** (0.0209)	0.652*** (0.0209)	0.652*** (0.0209)	89.83*** (9.137)	87.49*** (8.847)	90.66*** (8.855)	86.60*** (8.520)
Observations	2,510	2,510	2,510	2,466	2,466	2,466	2,466

Source: our own elaborations.

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Interaction PS*T3gen omitted because of collinearity.

Table A11. Negative binomial estimations of the success in economic history – different selection procedures for T5 (2001-2014)

Variables	Abramitzky database		Our database	
	(4)	(6)	(4)	(6)
T5 (=1)	1.390*** (0.0926)		1.440*** (0.100)	
PS (=1)		2.044*** (0.305)		1.945*** (0.283)
H (=1)		1.348*** (0.0929)		1.394*** (0.102)
Articles' characteristics				
<i>Topic (Institutions as base category)</i>				
Methodology	-0.355 (0.319)	-0.343 (0.316)	-0.319 (0.325)	-0.315 (0.322)
Macro approach	-0.0497 (0.0806)	-0.00440 (0.0708)	-0.0469 (0.0808)	-0.0153 (0.0732)
Micro approach	-0.146** (0.0666)	-0.114* (0.0597)	-0.137** (0.0652)	-0.114* (0.0588)
Personal conditions and behaviour	-0.0214 (0.0759)	0.0190 (0.0665)	0.00711 (0.0739)	0.0359 (0.0654)
<i>Historical period (Long 19th century (1815-1914) as base category)</i>				
Classical and medieval (before 1492)	0.0828 (0.0861)	0.0821 (0.0857)	0.0617 (0.0864)	0.0638 (0.0859)
Early Modern History (1492-1815)	0.219*** (0.0476)	0.219*** (0.0474)	0.190*** (0.0488)	0.192*** (0.0486)
20 th century (1915-present)	0.115** (0.0458)	0.130*** (0.0441)	0.0955** (0.0448)	0.114*** (0.0423)
Long-run	0.677*** (0.106)	0.558*** (0.0934)	0.665*** (0.108)	0.554*** (0.0957)
Cross-country (=1)	0.316*** (0.0529)	0.289*** (0.0517)	0.296*** (0.0544)	0.269*** (0.0534)
USA (=1)	-0.0331 (0.0649)	-0.0108 (0.0654)	-0.108* (0.0638)	-0.0913 (0.0645)
UK (=1)	-0.0466 (0.0408)	-0.0375 (0.0416)	-0.0779** (0.0391)	-0.0765* (0.0392)
Econometrics (=1)	-0.0193 (0.0413)	-0.0290 (0.0411)	-0.00103 (0.0400)	-0.00605 (0.0401)
Advanced econometrics (=1)	0.0962 (0.0869)	0.0754 (0.0823)	0.00430 (0.0911)	-0.0221 (0.0856)
Year	-0.00353 (0.00696)	-0.00270 (0.00636)	-0.00834 (0.00697)	-0.00802 (0.00650)
Length	0.0191*** (0.00253)	0.0185*** (0.00253)	0.0174*** (0.00252)	0.0168*** (0.00258)

(continued)

(Table A11 continued)

Variables	Abramitzky database		Our database	
	(4)	(6)	(4)	(4)
Authors' characteristics				
<i>Gender (Male as base category)</i>				
Gender_F	0.0277 (0.0675)	0.0311 (0.0691)	0.0602 (0.0685)	0.0663 (0.0700)
Gender_MIX	0.0859 (0.0744)	0.100 (0.0746)	0.0260 (0.0707)	0.0377 (0.0700)
Coauthor (=1)	0.0579 (0.0465)	0.0461 (0.0456)	0.0522 (0.0479)	0.0410 (0.0470)
Top_institution (=1)	0.334*** (0.0530)	0.324*** (0.0521)	0.313*** (0.0541)	0.311*** (0.0540)
American (=1)	-0.0573 (0.0667)	-0.0842 (0.0673)	-0.0344 (0.0665)	-0.0611 (0.0669)
<i>Hybrid (no hybrid as base category)</i>				
hybrid_1	0.141** (0.0704)	0.159** (0.0704)	0.159** (0.0701)	0.178** (0.0698)
hybrid_2	0.131* (0.0736)	0.164** (0.0726)	0.106 (0.0734)	0.143** (0.0709)
Constant	7.082 (13.99)	5.417 (12.78)	16.81 (14.01)	16.19 (13.07)
Observations	1,610	1,610	1,590	1,590

Source: our own elaborations.

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A12. Negative binomial estimations of the success in economic history – top decile in the T-ec.hist

Variables	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
T8 (=1)	0.131 (0.0804)			
<i>Groups (T-ec.hist as base category)</i>				
T5		0.314*** (0.0996)		0.270*** (0.0990)
T3gen		-0.0729 (0.102)		-0.0649 (0.104)
PS (=1)			0.544*** (0.187)	0.230 (0.286)
H (=1)			0.110 (0.0802)	
PS * T5				0.341 (0.369)
Articles' characteristics				
<i>Topic (Institutions as base category)</i>				
Methodology	-0.588 (0.646)	-0.437 (0.577)	-0.510 (0.603)	-0.381 (0.544)
Macro approach	-0.0906 (0.128)	-0.0576 (0.125)	-0.0231 (0.122)	0.00440 (0.120)
Micro approach	-0.208** (0.106)	-0.208** (0.103)	-0.181* (0.0993)	-0.184* (0.0973)
Personal conditions and behaviour	0.0811 (0.0971)	0.0921 (0.0962)	0.109 (0.0915)	0.117 (0.0907)
<i>Historical period (Long 19th century (1815-1914) as base category)</i>				
Classical and medieval (before 1492)	0.275 (0.203)	0.240 (0.188)	0.270 (0.198)	0.241 (0.184)
Early Modern History (1492-1815)	0.124 (0.0865)	0.119 (0.0870)	0.120 (0.0864)	0.117 (0.0865)
20 th century (1915-present)	0.457*** (0.0974)	0.450*** (0.0923)	0.469*** (0.0976)	0.466*** (0.0925)
Long-run	0.646*** (0.105)	0.659*** (0.103)	0.504*** (0.0993)	0.519*** (0.0954)
Cross-country (=1)	0.311*** (0.0792)	0.334*** (0.0787)	0.275*** (0.0784)	0.292*** (0.0794)
USA (=1)	0.0788 (0.104)	0.0651 (0.100)	0.101 (0.104)	0.0884 (0.101)
UK (=1)	-0.135* (0.0727)	-0.103 (0.0720)	-0.130* (0.0721)	-0.105 (0.0707)
Econometrics (=1)	0.0985 (0.0836)	0.0968 (0.0801)	0.0773 (0.0817)	0.0762 (0.0784)
Advanced econometrics (=1)	0.0361 (0.0968)	0.0259 (0.0975)	-0.00453 (0.0958)	-0.0103 (0.0965)
Year	-0.0548*** (0.0102)	-0.0509*** (0.00957)	-0.0547*** (0.00973)	-0.0501*** (0.00904)
Length	0.0189*** (0.00283)	0.0152*** (0.00328)	0.0185*** (0.00287)	0.0149*** (0.00331)

(continued)

(Table A12 continued)

Variables	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Authors' characteristics				
<i>Gender (Male as base category)</i>				
Gender_F	0.139 (0.158)	0.100 (0.145)	0.131 (0.159)	0.0951 (0.146)
Gender_MIX	-0.0364 (0.108)	-0.0370 (0.115)	-0.0321 (0.107)	-0.0356 (0.114)
Coauthor (=1)	0.219*** (0.0825)	0.219*** (0.0816)	0.203** (0.0809)	0.201** (0.0802)
Top_institution (=1)	0.362*** (0.0776)	0.362*** (0.0782)	0.362*** (0.0769)	0.363*** (0.0774)
American (=1)	-0.0180 (0.0972)	-0.0415 (0.0927)	-0.0634 (0.0972)	-0.0917 (0.0933)
<i>Hybrid (no hybrid as base category)</i>				
hybrid_1	-0.128 (0.104)	-0.116 (0.101)	-0.0858 (0.106)	-0.0676 (0.102)
hybrid_2	-0.0656 (0.111)	-0.0898 (0.102)	-0.0217 (0.110)	-0.0363 (0.101)
Constant	110.6*** (20.50)	103.0*** (19.23)	110.4*** (19.56)	101.4*** (18.16)
Observations	538	538	538	538

Source: our own elaborations.

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Interaction PS*T3gen omitted because of collinearity.

Table A13. Negative binomial estimations of the success in economic history – top 365 articles in the T-ec.hist

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
T8 (=1)	0.702*** (0.0963)			0.345*** (0.0694)			
<i>Groups (T-ec.hist as base category)</i>							
T5		0.946*** (0.118)			0.529*** (0.0912)		0.487*** (0.0915)
T3gen		0.309** (0.145)			0.129 (0.0973)		0.139 (0.0988)
PS (=1)			1.529*** (0.271)			0.742*** (0.180)	0.213 (0.292)
H (=1)			0.529*** (0.0817)			0.325*** (0.0695)	
PS * T5							0.339 (0.380)
Articles' characteristics							
<i>Topic (Institutions as base category)</i>							
Methodology				-0.487 (0.527)	-0.366 (0.469)	-0.439 (0.493)	-0.335 (0.444)
Macro approach				-0.0857 (0.109)	-0.0602 (0.106)	-0.0331 (0.102)	-0.0126 (0.0997)
Micro approach				-0.178** (0.0881)	-0.178** (0.0857)	-0.154* (0.0821)	-0.157** (0.0800)
Personal conditions and behaviour				0.0793 (0.0858)	0.0876 (0.0850)	0.105 (0.0804)	0.110 (0.0797)
<i>Historical period (Long 19th century (1815-1914) as base category)</i>							
Classical and medieval (before 1492)				0.193 (0.147)	0.167 (0.138)	0.193 (0.144)	0.170 (0.135)
Early Modern History (1492-1815)				0.109* (0.0647)	0.101 (0.0651)	0.107* (0.0645)	0.100 (0.0647)
20 th century (1915-present)				0.385*** (0.0770)	0.376*** (0.0733)	0.398*** (0.0769)	0.392*** (0.0732)
Long-run				0.612*** (0.0941)	0.621*** (0.0916)	0.489*** (0.0864)	0.500*** (0.0828)
Cross-country (=1)				0.301*** (0.0661)	0.319*** (0.0657)	0.268*** (0.0657)	0.282*** (0.0665)
USA (=1)				0.0562 (0.0872)	0.0412 (0.0843)	0.0765 (0.0875)	0.0630 (0.0852)
UK (=1)				-0.128** (0.0560)	-0.104* (0.0551)	-0.120** (0.0556)	-0.101* (0.0544)
Econometrics (=1)				0.0356 (0.0599)	0.0347 (0.0580)	0.0184 (0.0591)	0.0175 (0.0572)
Advanced econometrics (=1)				0.0353 (0.0925)	0.0231 (0.0927)	-0.00291 (0.0905)	-0.0108 (0.0908)
Year				-0.0500*** (0.00891)	-0.0469*** (0.00830)	-0.0496*** (0.00845)	-0.0459*** (0.00777)
Length				0.0183*** (0.00266)	0.0149*** (0.00309)	0.0178*** (0.00270)	0.0145*** (0.00312)

(continued)

(Table A13 continued)

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Authors' characteristics							
<i>Gender (Male as base category)</i>							
Gender_F				0.123 (0.134)	0.0953 (0.123)	0.119 (0.135)	0.0942 (0.124)
Gender_MIX				-0.0436 (0.0921)	-0.0456 (0.0979)	-0.0423 (0.0917)	-0.0469 (0.0973)
Coauthor (=1)				0.202*** (0.0693)	0.202*** (0.0680)	0.188*** (0.0677)	0.186*** (0.0667)
Top_institution (=1)				0.330*** (0.0676)	0.326*** (0.0681)	0.328*** (0.0668)	0.325*** (0.0674)
American (=1)				-0.0265 (0.0816)	-0.0422 (0.0776)	-0.0625 (0.0819)	-0.0824 (0.0785)
<i>Hybrid (no hybrid as base category)</i>							
hybrid_1				-0.114 (0.0894)	-0.102 (0.0871)	-0.0805 (0.0901)	-0.0632 (0.0877)
hybrid_2				-0.102 (0.0907)	-0.123 (0.0844)	-0.0628 (0.0896)	-0.0756 (0.0832)
Constant	1.498*** (0.0302)	1.498*** (0.0302)	1.498*** (0.0302)	101.0*** (17.92)	94.88*** (16.69)	100.3*** (17.00)	92.91*** (15.62)
Observations	729	729	729	705	705	705	705

Source: our own elaborations.

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Interaction PS*T3gen omitted because of collinearity.

Table A14. Quartiles and decile of citations per year by type of articles in T8 (2001-2018)

	Number		Mean		Median	
	H	PS	H	PS	H	PS
Quartiles						
first	72	19	20.7	38.3	13.7	22.7
second	81	10	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.6
third	85	6	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.3
fourth	87	5	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Deciles						
first	24	12	36.9	53.1	30.2	31.5
second	31	5	14.0	13.9	13.5	14.5
third	31	5	9.2	9.0	9.2	8.9
fourth	34	2	6.6	5.9	6.7	5.9
fifth	31	5	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.3
sixth	34	2	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
seventh	35	1	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6
eight	33	3	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
ninth	33	3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
tenth	39	2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	325	40	7.2	20.2	3.9	8.3

Source: our own elaborations.

Table A15. Differences of impact between PS and H article by citing sources

Sources	H		PS		PS/H
	No.	%	No.	%	
T-ec.hist	1,056	4.2	218	2.2	0.5
T5	992	3.9	321	3.2	0.8
T3gen	729	2.9	327	3.3	1.1
History-friendly	419	1.7	411	4.1	2.5
Other economic history	523	2.1	292	2.9	1.4
Other economics	10,112	40.2	3,751	37.6	0.9
Political science	677	2.7	689	6.9	2.6
Finance	1,204	4.8	387	3.9	0.8
Management	471	1.9	336	3.4	1.8
Other social science	2,518	10.0	749	7.5	0.7
History	270	1.1	91	0.9	0.8
Multidisciplinary science	85	0.3	30	0.3	0.9
Other journals	688	2.7	195	2.0	0.7
Books	1,772	7.1	888	8.9	1.3
Working papers	38	0.2	42	0.4	2.8
Economist (magazine)	6	0.0	1	0.0	0.4
Other (quoted < 3 times)	3,564	14.2	1,240	12.4	0.9
Total	25,124	100.0	9,968	100.0	

Source: our own elaborations on data on references retrieved from Scopus in 13-18 May 2019.

Note: The groups of journals in our database are reported in bold.

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