

PUBLICATION ACTIVITY IN AUSTRIAN JOURNALS, 2011–20

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ABSTRACT: Counts of publications in the academic journals of the Austrian school of economics are used to rank scholars and institutions by research productivity in Austrian economics over the preceding decade. The journals surveyed are, alphabetically, *Advances in Austrian Economics*, *Cosmos + Taxis*, the *Journal des économistes et des études humaines*, the *Quarterly Journal of Austrian Economics*, and the *Review of Austrian Economics*. Ranking methodology follows the established mainstream literature but focuses on publications in journals that specialize in the Austrian school. An appraisal of the Austrian school's progress over the past decade is provided, and implications for the future are suggested.

This paper ranks Austrian school scholars and their institutions by research productivity over the 2011–20 decade. The decade was marked by the sluggish recovery following the protracted economic turmoil of the 2007–9 Great Recession. This economic landscape resulted in renewed interest in Austrian economics, particularly Austrian business cycle (ABC) theory. Although

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Keynesian economic theory continues to be cited as a justification for policy responses to the 2007–9 financial crisis and recession and their aftermath, and to the COVID-19 recession, other than Minsky's (1986) post-Keynesian financial instability hypothesis, only the Austrian school provides an explanation for why Keynesian stimulus and stabilization policy has failed to offer a panacea.

The decade also witnessed a growth in bureaucratic regulation and legislative meddling as U.S. government budgets grew to consume ever-increasing and unsustainable percentages of gross domestic product (GDP), climaxing in the spectacularly overbearing response to the COVID-19 pandemic (AJMC 2021). Government debt reached 135 percent of U.S. GDP in the second quarter of 2020 (FRED 2022). Though the Federal Reserve System has enthusiastically monetized this debt, the Fed was apparently caught completely off guard by the resulting inflation, initially suggesting that it would be only temporary (Powell 2021). Numerous politicians, policy makers, and analysts have attributed the inflation to the pandemic (Patton 2022), the Russian invasion of Ukraine (Macchiarelli 2022), supply constraints (Celasun et al. 2022), and price gouging/corporate greed (Lopez 2022). There has never been a greater need for the sounder economic knowledge the Austrian school offers.

This study surveys the four North American serials and one European serial devoted exclusively to research in Austrian economics: two quarterly journals, the *Quarterly Journal of Austrian Economics* (QJAE) and the *Review of Austrian Economics* (RAE); the annuals *Advances in Austrian Economics* (AAE) and the *Journal des économistes et des études humaines* (JEEH); and the bimonthly *Cosmos + Taxis* (C + T), which has published more frequently since 2014, in combination with its predecessor Hayekian journal *Studies in Emergent Order* (SIEO), which published annually up to 2014.

It must be noted that rankings of scholars based on these five publications could be biased due to disregarding books and other publications of the Austrian school, or due to omitting more mainstream journals. At the individual level, publication frequency in Austrian and mainstream journals is highly correlated, especially for the most prolific scholars (Sutter 2011). Because most such idiosyncrasies are likely averaged out through aggregation, institutional rankings are probably less subject to potential bias. The geographic distribution of the contemporary Austrian school is

very broad and has expanded markedly since the preceding decade (Mulligan 2015); however, it is still dominated by North America first and Europe second, particularly the UK, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, and Poland. Nonacademic institutions, including inter-governmental organizations, nonprofit institutions, governments, and businesses, are also well represented.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: The first section addresses why rankings are meaningful and how they should be used. The second section reviews the evolution of the economics ranking literature and explains the rationale for the present paper's methodology. The third section presents rankings of individual authors. The fourth section presents rankings of institutional output. The fifth section discusses the findings, and the sixth section presents concluding comments. Appendix 1 lists all scholars who published in the five journals but who are not otherwise ranked. Appendix 2 lists all host institutions that are not otherwise ranked.

WHY RANK PROGRAMS IN AUSTRIAN ECONOMICS?

Economics ranking studies (Graves, Marchand, and Thompson 1982, 1131; Scott and Mitias 1996, 378) have sought to portray the research environment at particular institutions for the benefit of prospective graduate students, presenting departmental rankings as indicators of faculty research currency and expected dissertation quality. Though the mainstream ranking literature largely overlooks the modern Austrian school (as noted, e.g., by Thornton 2004, Sutter 2007, and Beaulier and Subrick 2013), the rankings presented here provide a statistical profile of each department in terms of its Austrian publications over 2011–20. Prospective graduate students who want to study Austrian economics should seek programs with productive researchers, and Austrian graduates are likely to find better reception as faculty candidates at institutions that have already hired productive Austrian scholars.

Rosen (1997) and Laband and Tollison (2000) argued that Austrian economists need to publish in mainstream outlets to avoid being marginalized. It is true that mainstream measures of research output, impact, reputation, and so forth could improve the

meaningfulness and validity of these rankings, but many aggregate measures of research productivity are highly correlated. In most cases, departments that are shown to produce a large volume and high quality of a certain kind of research under one measure are also likely to do so according to alternative measures (Sutter 2011).

LITERATURE AND METHODOLOGY

The literature ranking economics programs originated with Fusfeld (1956), Cleary and Edwards (1960), and Yotopoulos (1961). Mulligan (2015), which the current paper updates, surveyed and discussed how this literature has evolved. Sobel and Taylor (2004) constructed rankings based on thirty years of publications in *Public Choice*. Harkening back to Yotopoulos (1961), Amir and Knauff (2008) ranked economics programs based on graduate placements. Grijalva and Nowell (2008) ranked programs by field or subdiscipline; this approach became increasingly necessary as the discipline matured and specialized subfields proliferated and grew in prominence. From a strictly mainstream perspective, the Austrian school is a field or subfield of economics, even though its purview covers the totality of the discipline. McPherson (2012) ranked economics programs based on faculty and graduate-student publications over the 1994–2009 period. Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas, and Stengos (2011) updated Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas, and Stengos (2003).

Sutter (2011) and Mulligan (2015) have already examined publishing trends in recent Austrian scholarship. The present paper's only significant methodological improvements over Mulligan (2015) are that it includes books reviewed in addition to book reviews and includes two additional journals: *C + T* and the *JEEH*.

Sutter (2011) wrote partially in response to Laband and Tollison's (2000) suggestion that specialized Austrian journals, particularly the *QJAE* and the *RAE*, make the Austrian school a closed echo chamber by overemphasizing within-group communication at the expense of broader engagement across the discipline—particularly with mainstream economists, who continue to dominate the discipline and policy space. Sutter noted that most authors who published in the Austrian journals, particularly the *QJAE* and the *RAE*, also published frequently in more mainstream journals, particularly

Public Choice and the *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*. However, he also found that articles in Austrian journals were generally cited less frequently in the Social Sciences Citation Index than the same authors' papers in mainstream journals.¹ Citations are important for establishing the objective importance of published research (Thornton 2004) and provide the basis for impact metrics.

In a sense hearkening back to some of the earliest studies surveying publications in the *American Economic Review*, the *Journal of Political Economy*, and the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, the five Austrian serials selected for this paper were the *QJAE*, the *RAE*, *AAE*, the *JEEH*, and *C + T*. In many ways, because of its thematic nature and editorial practices, *AAE* can be considered the Austrian counterpart to the *Journal of Economic Perspectives*. Because each issue of *AAE* has a special topic, this is not an outlet that is generally open to scholars working in other areas.²

Other journals, such as *Public Choice*, the *Journal of Private Enterprise*, the *Journal of Evolutionary and Behavioral Economics*, the *Independent Review*, the *Cato Journal*, *Critical Review*, the *Journal of Law and Economics*, and *Constitutional Political Economy*, might have been considered. Note that publishing in an Austrian journal, and particularly having a book reviewed in one, does not necessarily indicate that the authors belong to the modern Austrian school. The Austrian journals frequently publish articles that are either critical of the school or represent attempts by outsider or adjacent scholars to engage the Austrian school.

In many ways, including books in the survey introduces some of the same challenges. Yet excluding books entirely would be less defensible, because books represent a larger and more important

¹ This highlights a potential limitation of the current paper. One anonymous *QJAE* reviewer noted that the methodology avoids recognizing Austrians who published exclusively in mainstream journals. This limitation may be fairly significant because some institutions do not count publications in exclusively Austrian journals toward tenure at all, or count them less. The correlation between publishing in mainstream and Austrian publications noted by Sutter (2011) is more a broad overall phenomenon than something which can be observed at the individual level.

² Sutter (2011) excluded *AAE* from his study. His rankings are broadly similar to those reported here, though he only included articles from the *QJAE* and the *RAE*. He covered a nearly identical time period (2000–2009) as Mulligan (2015), though he excluded book reviews.

portion of the research output of many of today's leading Austrian scholars than is perhaps otherwise typical among academic economists. Books reviewed and book reviews in the five journals were counted as equivalent to one refereed article. Books that were the subject of symposia were also counted.

Table 1 provides some impact characteristics, based on Elsevier's Scopus abstract and citation database, of the five surveyed journals for 2020 (except where noted), with *Public Choice* and the *Journal of Private Enterprise* included for comparison. Journals are listed in Table 1 from highest to lowest impact score. The impact score, taken from the Resurchify website (www.resurchify.com) and only including citations in Scopus-indexed publications and conferences, is the average number of citations received in 2020 by each article published in the journal in question over the preceding two years. The *h*-index is the maximum number of articles published in the journal in 2020 that have each been cited at least *h* number of times. The citation count is the number of times articles in the journal were cited in 2020. The scholarly output is the number of articles published in the journal in 2020. Percent cited is citation count divided by scholarly output, which provides a measure of how many times the average article was cited in all Scopus-indexed publications and conference papers.

Title ^a	Publisher/Sponsor	Impact score	h-index	Citation count (2017–20)	Scholarly output	Percent cited	CiteScore	SNIP	SJR	Scopus sub-subject area	Percentile	Rank	Rank out of
<i>Public Choice</i> ^b	Springer/Public Choice Society	1.52	81	634	307	74	2.1	1.262	0.827	Economics and econometrics ^c	56 ^d	285 ^d	661 ^d
<i>Journal of Private Enterprise</i> ^b	Association for Private Enterprise Education	0.87	9	64	95	37	0.7	0.723	0.402	Economics, econometrics and finance (all)	37	153	243
<i>Review of Austrian Economics</i>	Kluwer/Society for the Advancement of Austrian Economics	0.81	32	133	109	46	1.2	0.854	0.392	Economics, econometrics and finance (all)	54	111	243
<i>Quarterly Journal of Austrian Economics</i>	Springer/Mises Institute	0.43	11	43	72	43	0.6	0.667	0.209	Economics, econometrics and finance (all)	31	166	243
<i>Advances in Austrian Economics</i>	Emerald	0.30	15	16	29	38	0.6	0.775	0.120	Economics and econometrics ^c	16 ^d	554 ^d	661 ^d
<i>Journal des économistes et des études humaines</i>	De Gruyter	0.18	10	0	13	0	0.0	0.000	0.103	Economics, econometrics and finance (all)	1	237	243

Source: Data from Resurchify (www.resurchify.com) based on Scopus data.

^aScopus provides multiple classification categories for some journals, but not all of these six journals share a single category. *Public Choice* and *AAE* are not categorized with the other four journals, so the percentile and rank are not comparable to those for the others.

^b*C + T* and *SIEO* are not indexed in Scopus and therefore are not included here.

^c*Public Choice* and the *Journal of Private Enterprise* are included for comparison but are not used in the rankings.

A journal's CiteScore is the average number of Scopus-indexed citations of articles published in the journal in question over the preceding four calendar years in similarly Scopus-indexed research articles, review articles, conference proceedings, data papers (generally not relevant for the economics discipline), and book chapters over the same four years. The CiteScore for 2020 includes all 2017–20 citations to the journal's artifacts published in the same

period, based on volume and issue publication date rather than actual publication date.

SNIP, the 2020 source-normalized impact per paper, weights citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field. SNIP attempts to adjust for (a) differences in citation norms and practices across different disciplines, (b) how rapidly published articles in each discipline are cited and how their average impact diffuses or matures, and (c) the extent to which indexed journals truly represent the discipline's literature.

A journal's SJR is its SCImago journal rank for 2020. This purports to measure each journal's scientific influence, accounting for both the number of times its artifacts are cited and the prestige of the journals where the citations appear. Note that journal ranks within Scopus categories, given in columns 11–14, are not strictly comparable for journals with different subcategories within economics and econometrics.

Table 2 shows how impact score evolved between 2014 and 2021, here listing the journals alphabetically. *C + T* is not included because it is not indexed in Scopus. *C + T* is indexed in Directory of Open Access scholarly Resources (ROAD) and Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) databases, but neither of these provides citation counts or impact scores. As an open-access, online journal, *C + T* focuses more on cumulative download statistics, which the journal provides at <https://cosmosandtaxis.org/masthead-2/download-metrics/>. Congleton, Marsella, and Cardazzi (2022) found downloads an effective impact measure. *C + T*'s high impact is indicated by its 150,000 downloads from 2019 to 2022. The widely used Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) has been criticized as biased and nontransparent (Klein and Chiang 2004, Sutter 2011). It includes some nonscholarly periodicals and excludes many of the scholarly journals that would make it more appropriate for the present study.

Journal ¹	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<i>Advances in Austrian Economics</i>	0.30	0.40	0.60	0.90	1.10	0.80	0.60	— [‡]
<i>Journal des économistes et des études humaines</i>	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Journal of Private Enterprise</i> [†]	0.11	0.26	0.45	0.23	0.15	0.48	0.87	0.28
<i>Public Choice</i> [†]	1.09	1.21	0.97	1.16	0.88	0.87	1.52	1.91
<i>Quarterly Journal of Austrian Economics</i>	0.55	0.39	0.19	0.38	0.45	0.30	0.43	0.47
<i>Review of Austrian Economics</i>	0.75	0.73	0.54	0.51	0.56	0.56	0.81	0.83

Source: Data from Resurchify (www.resurchify.com) based on Scopus data.

^{*}C + T and SIEO are excluded because they are not indexed in Scopus.

[†]Publications in the *Journal of Private Enterprise* and *Public Choice* are not included in the publication counts in tables 3–8 below. These journals' impact scores are given for comparison.

[‡]Not provided by Scopus.

For the rankings in tables 3 and 6–8 below, all artifacts were counted, including articles, books reviewed, and book reviews. Articles were not weighted according to article length or journal page size. Tables 3–8 each provide two rankings, weighted and unweighted. Weighted rankings, which are emphasized as the primary ranking, attribute one point, divided equally among coauthors and their institutions, for each article in the five journals over the 2011–20 period examined. In these rankings, each artifact counts as one article. Unweighted rankings, in contrast, attribute one point to each appearance of an author or coauthor and his institution. This approach counts coauthored articles more and reflects how publications may be evaluated for tenure, promotion, and reappointment at some schools.³ Offering both sets of rankings allows them to be compared. Neither should be regarded as more valid, but the comparison provides an indication of the ambiguity of the whole process.

³ Some institutions apportion credit for coauthored publications among the various authors, usually equally.

While articles generally present new scholarship, whether in the form of new theory, extension of established theory, application, integration, or pedagogy, book reviews generally do not.⁴ Though book reviews have not been included in the mainstream ranking literature, there are a number of reasons to include them. Review articles constitute legitimate scholarship in their own right, promoting, analyzing, and criticizing the research being reviewed. A further consideration is that the *Mises Review*, a monthly journal of book reviews edited by David Gordon for the Mises Institute, ceased online publication in 2012 and was basically incorporated into the *QJAE*. For example, Gordon has published fourteen book reviews in the *QJAE* from 2019 to 2022. One would hope that most books written in the Austrian tradition would be reviewed in at least one of the Austrian journals, but it is inevitable that some have fallen through the cracks. A further complication is that numerous books are reviewed in Austrian journals *not* because of their Austrian content, but because they called for rigorous criticism, occasionally to the point of ridicule.

RANKING SCHOLARS

Scholars are ranked by number of publications. Table 3 provides weighted publication counts, where coauthorship is apportioned equally for each article, and unweighted counts, where sole authorship and coauthorship are counted the same. For comparison, the weighted rank and publication count from Mulligan (2015) are also provided for each scholar.

⁴ An anonymous *QJAE* reviewer of Mulligan (2015) cautioned: “A book review is certainly not equal to an article as a scholarly exercise. At virtually any institution, a scholar with half a dozen research articles and no book reviews will have a strong case for tenure. A scholar with half a dozen book reviews and no research articles will not.” This is as true now as it was then, and untenured faculty should keep this firmly in mind and act accordingly.

	Author	Weighted rank	Weighted publication count	2001–10 weighted rank	2001–10 weighted publication count	Unweighted rank	Unweighted publication count
1	Boettke, Peter J.	1	24.16	9	5.25	1	32
2	Wagner, Richard E.	2	19.50	10	5.00	2	24
3	Gordon, David	3	19.00	—	—	3	19
4	Howden, David	4	14.50	16	3.00	4	17
5	Lewin, Peter	5	14.00	8	6.00	4	17
6	Thornton, Mark	6	12.83	3	11.50	6	14
7	Newman, Patrick	7	11.50	—	—	8	12
8	Bylund, Per L.	8	11.00	111	1.00	8	12
9	Koppl, Roger	8	11.00	7	7.00	8	12
10	Storr, Virgil Henry	9	10.32	12	4.50	4	17
11	Coyne, Christopher J.	10	10.00	11	4.83	5	16
12	Horwitz, Steven	10	10.00	7	7.00	9	11
13	Salter, Alexander W.	11	8.50	—	—	7	13
14	Cachanosky, Nicolás	11	8.50	—	—	8	12
15	Marsh, Leslie	12	8.00	111	1.00	10	10
16	Block, Walter E.	13	7.83	2	12.66	9	11
17	Callahan, Gene	14	7.50	19	2.00	11	9
18	Ikeda, Sanford	14	7.50	8	6.00	12	8
19	Novak, Mikayla	15	7.20	—	—	12	8
20	Camplin, Troy	16	7.00	—	—	12	8
21	Dekker, Erwin	16	7.00	—	—	12	8
22	Holcombe, Randall G.	16	7.00	1	13.00	13	7
23	McCloskey, Deirdre N.	16	7.00	—	—	13	7
24	Morgan, Jason	16	7.00	—	—	13	7
25	McCaffrey, Matthew	17	6.66	111	1.00	12	8
26	Stringham, Edward P.	18	6.50	19	2.00	12	8
27	Chamlee-Wright, Emily	18	6.50	16	3.00	13	7
28	Israel, Karl-Friedrich	18	6.50	—	—	13	7
29	Mulligan, Robert F.	19	6.33	4	8.00	13	7
30	Leeson, Peter T.	20	6.00	17	2.75	13	7
31	DiZerega, Gus	20	6.00	—	—	14	6
32	Hudik, Marek	20	6.00	—	—	14	6
33	Kirzner, Israel M.	20	6.00	111	1.00	14	6
34	Machaj, Mateusz	20	6.00	57	2.00	14	6
35	Manish, G. P.	21	5.83	—	—	13	7
36	Engelhardt, Lucas M.	22	5.66	—	—	13	7
37	Luther, William J.	23	5.50	—	—	12	8
38	Martin, Adam G.	23	5.50	—	—	13	7
39	Andersson, David Emanuel	23	5.50	111	1.00	14	6
40	Salerno, Joseph T.	23	5.50	6	7.33	14	6
41	Butos, William N.	24	5.00	8	6.00	14	6
42	Evans, Anthony J.	24	5.00	19	2.00	14	6
43	Lewis, Paul	24	5.00	18	2.50	14	6
44	Adair-Totef, Christopher	24	5.00	—	—	15	5
45	Bostaph, Samuel	24	5.00	19	2.00	15	5

46	Bragues, George	24	5.00	—	—	15	5
47	Dobuzinskiš, Laurent	24	5.00	111	1.00	15	5
48	Dorobăț, Carmen Elena	24	5.00	—	—	15	5
49	Fillieule, Renaud	24	5.00	19	2.00	15	5
50	Fuller, Edward W.	24	5.00	—	—	15	5
51	Gaus, Gerald	24	5.00	—	—	15	5
52	Mendenhall, Allen P.	24	5.00	—	—	15	5
53	Murphy, Robert P.	24	5.00	57	2.00	15	5
54	Paniagua Prieto, Pablo I.	24	5.00	—	—	15	5
55	Salin, Pascal	24	5.00	—	—	15	5
56	Sieroni, Arkadiusz	24	5.00	—	—	15	5
57	Lemke, Jayme S.	25	4.83	—	—	13	7
58	Tarko, Vlad	25	4.83	—	—	14	6
59	Powell, Benjamin W.	26	4.50	18	2.50	13	7
60	Braun, Eduard	26	4.50	—	—	15	5
61	Frederick, Danny	26	4.50	—	—	15	5
62	Rizzo, Mario J.	26	4.50	—	—	15	5
63	Smith, Daniel J.	27	4.33	—	—	14	6
64	Steinreich, Dale	27	4.33	—	—	15	5

Sources: Data for 2011–20 collected from the journals' tables of contents; 2001–10 weighted ranks and publication counts from Mulligan (2015).

Note: Ranks are provided in columns 3, 5, and 7. Column 1 only gives a row number for each scholar. Scholars with the same 2011–20 weighted rank are listed alphabetically. It should be kept in mind that, apart from changes in research productivity, differences in publication count and rank may also be attributable to changes in ranking methodology, specifically the inclusion of two additional journals and of books reviewed. Furthermore, the three journals included in Mulligan (2015) each published significantly more articles from 2011 to 2020 than from 2001 to 2010.

It is important to acknowledge that a scholar's appearance in one of these rankings does not necessarily make them an adherent of the Austrian school; it only means that they have published significantly in one or more of the five journals during the relevant period. Weighted and unweighted rankings display subtle differences, but there are no dramatic surprises. Any flaws in these rankings become less apparent in the institutional rankings and geographic distributions presented in tables 6–8. The larger a department is or the stronger the Austrian representation is in its makeup, the less important would be any bias from ignoring articles in other journals.

Table 4 shows how scholars rank based on articles alone, excluding books reviewed and book reviews. Though clearly they are not identical, comparison of tables 3 and 4 fails to display any very dramatic differences in individual rankings, and when publication counts are aggregated by institution as they are in table 6 below, the differences become even less significant. Note that since table 4 excludes some publications that were included in table 3, publication counts in table 4 are strictly less than or equal to counts in table 3.

Table 4: Scholar rankings (excluding books reviewed and book reviews), 2011–20

	Author	Weighted rank	Weighted publication count	Unweighted publication count
1	Boettke, Peter J.	1	17.66	24
2	Wagner, Richard E.	2	11.50	15
3	Lewin, Peter	3	10.00	13
4	Horwitz, Steven	4	9.00	10
5	Koppl, Roger	5	8.00	9
6	Storr, Virgil Henry	6	7.83	12
7	Cachanosky, Nicolás	7	7.50	11
8	Coyne, Christopher J.	7	7.50	13
9	Ikedá, Sanford	7	7.50	8
10	Marsh, Leslie	8	7.00	9
11	Howden, David	9	6.50	9
12	Newman, Patrick	9	6.50	7
13	Salter, Alexander W.	9	6.50	11
14	Bylund, Per L.	10	6.00	7
15	DiZerega, Gus	10	6.00	6
16	Holcombe, Randall G.	10	6.00	6
17	Hudik, Marek	10	6.00	6
18	Andersson, David Emanuel	11	5.50	6
19	Martin, Adam G.	11	5.50	7
20	Dobuzinskis, Laurent	12	5.00	5
21	Evans, Anthony J.	12	5.00	6
22	Fillieule, Renaud	12	5.00	5
23	Fuller, Edward W.	12	5.00	5
24	Kirzner, Israel M.	12	5.00	5
25	Lewis, Paul	12	5.00	6
26	Machaj, Mateusz	12	5.00	5
27	McCloskey, Deirdre N.	12	5.00	5
28	Block, Walter E.	13	4.83	7
29	Manish, G. P.	13	4.83	6
30	Thornton, Mark	13	4.83	6

31	Engelhardt, Lucas M.	14	4.66	6
32	Braun, Eduard	15	4.50	5
33	Frederick, Danny	15	4.50	5
34	Israel, Karl-Friedrich	15	4.50	5
35	Luther, William J.	15	4.50	7
36	Salerno, Joseph T.	15	4.50	5
37	Mulligan, Robert F.	16	4.33	5
38	Novak, Mikayla	17	4.20	5
39	Butos, William N.	18	4.00	5
40	Dekker, Erwin	18	4.00	5
41	Garnett, Robert F., Jr.	18	4.00	4
42	Gaus, Gerald	18	4.00	4
43	Powell, Benjamin W.	18	4.00	6
44	Rizzo, Mario J.	18	4.00	4
45	Sieroń, Arkadiusz	18	4.00	4
46	Stein, Solomon M.	18	4.00	6
47	Turner, Stephen	18	4.00	4
48	Wiśniewski, Jakub Bożydar	18	4.00	4
49	Young, Andrew T.	18	4.00	4
50	Kolev, Stefan	19	3.83	5
51	Lemke, Jayme S.	19	3.83	6
52	Tarko, Vlad	19	3.83	5
53	Bilo, Simon	20	3.50	4
54	Caldwell, Bruce	20	3.50	4
55	Candela, Rosolino A.	20	3.50	6
56	Leeson, Peter T.	20	3.50	4
57	Podemska-Mikluch, Marta	20	3.50	4
58	Wenzel, Nikolai G.	20	3.50	5
59	Potts, Jason	21	3.45	5
60	McCaffrey, Matthew	22	3.33	4
61	Smith, Daniel J.	22	3.33	5
62	Herbener, Jeffrey M.	23	3.08	5

Source: Data from the journals' tables of contents.

Note: Table 4 rank determined by weighted publication count, not counting either books reviewed or book reviews. Weighted ranks are provided in column 3. Column 1 only gives a row number for each scholar. Scholars with the same weighted rank are listed alphabetically.

Table 5 gives individual scholar rankings based on published reviews of books authored/coauthored or edited/coedited by the scholar in question. There is no question that books have always been an important part of the scholarly output of the economics profession as a whole, and of the Austrian school in particular.

	Author	Weighted rank	Weighted book review count	Unweighted book review count
1	Wagner, Richard E.	1	6.00	7
2	Boettke, Peter J.	2	5.50	7
3	Klein, Daniel B.	3	3.00	3
4	Koppl, Roger	3	3.00	3
5	Salin, Pascal	3	3.00	3
6	Stringham, Edward P.	3	3.00	3
7	Block, Walter E.	4	2.50	3
8	Chamlee-Wright, Emily	4	2.50	3
9	Coyne, Christopher J.	4	2.50	3
10	Leeson, Peter T.	4	2.50	3
11	Shiller, Robert J.	4	2.50	3
12	Eichengreen, Barry	5	2.33	3
13	Storr, Virgil Henry	6	2.16	4
14	Ammous, Saifedean	7	2.00	2
15	Bergh, Andreas	7	2.00	2
16	Chartier, Gary	7	2.00	2
17	Coyne, Christopher	7	2.00	2
18	Dekker, Erwin	7	2.00	2
19	Kahneman, Daniel	7	2.00	2
20	McCloskey, Deirdre N.	7	2.00	2
21	Nell, Guinevere Liberty	7	2.00	2
22	Novak, Mikayla	7	2.00	2
23	Rasmussen, Dennis C.	7	2.00	2
24	Scruton, (Sir) Roger	7	2.00	2
25	Skarbek, David	7	2.00	2
26	Smith, Brian A.	7	2.00	2

27	Sumner, Scott	7	2.00	2
28	Wasseman, Janek	7	2.00	2
29	Zelmanovitz, Leonidas	7	2.00	2

Source: Data from the journals' tables of contents.

Note: Weighted counts apportion one point for each published review of a book authored or edited by each individual, divided equally among coauthors or coeditors, if relevant. Unweighted counts attribute one point to each coauthor or coeditor. If a book was reviewed in two or more of the included journals, an author/editor could receive more points than books he authored/edited over the period in question. Weighted ranks are provided in column 3. Column 1 only gives a row number for each scholar. Scholars with the same weighted rank are listed alphabetically.

Failure to include published books was an obvious shortcoming of Mulligan (2015). Although the approach presented in table 5 remedies this to some extent, it does not include any books that were not reviewed in the included journals. Furthermore, some volumes, probably the most important, were reviewed in two or more journals, thus contributing to raising that scholar's ranking, along with that of their institution. And of course a book's being reviewed in an Austrian journal does not necessarily signify that its author is an Austrian economist.

RANKING INSTITUTIONS

The real value in ranking Austrian scholarship is for ranking departments and institutions, as shown in table 6. Institutional affiliations indicated on the journal articles were used. If the scholar's institutional affiliation changed between 2011 and 2020, the individual's research output was split among two or more institutions. For the past three decades or so, Austrian doctoral candidates have frequently published before receiving their degrees—a particularly praiseworthy practice which remains fairly exceptional in the profession.

Table 6: Overall institutional rankings, 2011–20							
	Institution	Weighted rank	Weighted publication count	2001–10 weighted rank ¹	2001–10 weighted publication count	Unweighted rank	Unweighted publication count
1	George Mason University	1	127.46	1	50.83	1	171
2	Mises Institute	2	43.16	3	17.00	2	46
3	Texas Tech University	3	30.33	—	—	3	40
4	New York University	4	24.83	18	4.50	4	27
5	Troy University	5	20.32	—	—	5	25
6	Syracuse University	6	16.75	—	—	7	20
7	University of Wrocław	7	16.00	84	1.50	11	16
8	University of Texas at Dallas	8	15.50	14	5.50	8	19
9	Metropolitan State University of Denver	9	14.50	26	3.67	8	19
10	St. Louis University Madrid	9	14.50	—	—	10	17
11	Universität Leipzig	9	14.50	—	—	10	17
12	King's College London	9	14.50	54	2.00	11	16
13	Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	10	14.00	97	1.00	6	22
14	Oklahoma State University	11	13.25	—	—	12	15
15	Loyola University New Orleans	12	12.33	2	18.66	9	18
16	University of British Columbia	13	12.00	—	—	11	16
17	Trinity College	13	12.00	11	6.00	12	15
18	SUNY Purchase	14	11.83	11	6.00	12	15
19	Florida Southern College	15	11.50	—	—	13	12
20	University of Arizona	20	10.83	—	—	13	12
21	Duke University	21	10.50	46	2.50	14	11
22	Florida State University	22	10.00	4	16.00	15	10
23	University of South Florida	22	10.00	54	2.00	15	10
24	Ball State University	24	9.50	—	—	13	12
25	University of Illinois Chicago	25	9.00	—	—	16	9
26	Grove City College	26	8.58	19	4.00	14	11
27	Liberty Fund	27	8.50	—	—	16	9
28	Erasmus University	28	8.00	209	0.50	16	9
29	Georgetown University	28	8.00	—	—	16	9
30	Université Angers	28	8.00	31	3.00	17	8
31	Western Carolina University	29	8.00	5	8.00	14	11

Sources: 2011–20 data from the journals' tables of contents; 2001–10 weighted ranks and publication counts from Mulligan (2015).

Note: It should be kept in mind that, apart from changes in research productivity, differences in publication count and rank may also be attributable to changes in ranking methodology, specifically the inclusion of two additional journals and books reviewed. Furthermore, the three journals included in Mulligan (2015) each published significantly more articles over the 2011–20 decade than during 2001–10. Ranks are provided in columns 3, 5, and 7. Column 1 only gives a row number for each institution. Institutions with the same weighted rank are listed alphabetically, but institutions with the same weighted rank and different unweighted ranks are listed according to their unweighted rank.

Large institutions with large faculties of economics, entrepreneurship, political science, law, and so forth, along with the

graduate programs needed to justify large faculties and heavy research expectations, naturally tend to dominate. Because French universities were reorganized over the last decade, institutional affiliations were adjusted to recognize institutions' current names and organization.

In table 7, countries are ranked by output. Although the U.S. still clearly dominates, the geographic distribution has expanded significantly since the 2001–10 period.

	Country	Weighted rank	Weighted publication count	2001–10 weighted rank	2001–10 weighted publication count	Unweighted rank	Unweighted publication count
1	United States	1	915.42	1	345.47	1	1,105
2	United Kingdom	2	75.24	3	31.00	2	87
3	France	3	57.46	2	35.17	4	69
4	Germany	4	55.04	5	11.83	3	72
5	Canada	5	43.75	9	4.00	5	54
6	Italy	6	35.66	4	15.83	6	44
7	Poland	7	22.50	13	2.00	8	23
8	Australia	8	22.00	6	9.67	7	30
9	Spain	9	16.50	9	4.00	9	20
10	Sweden	10	15.00	8	6.00	10	18
11	Netherlands	11	14.50	10	3.50	10	18
12	Czech Republic	12	12.00	13	2.00	12	14
13	Japan	13	9.50	—	—	30	1
14	Romania	14	8.33	9	4.00	13	11
15	Brazil	15	8.16	14	1.00	11	16
16	China	16	8.00	14	1.00	15	8
17	Switzerland	17	7.50	14	1.00	14	9
18	Ireland	18	6.00	—	—	16	7
19	Guatemala	19	5.50	—	—	15	8
20	Denmark	20	4.16	7	7.00	17	6
21	Israel	21	4.00	14	1.00	19	4
22	India	22	3.50	—	—	18	5
23	Portugal	23	3.33	—	—	19	4
24	Hungary	24	3.00	—	—	20	3
25	Lebanon	24	3.00	—	—	20	3
26	Turkey	24	3.00	—	—	20	3
27	Greece	27	2.99	11	3.00	18	5
28	Argentina	28	2.50	14	1.00	19	4
29	South Africa	28	2.50	14	1.00	19	4
30	Belgium	28	2.50	14	1.00	20	3
31	Hong Kong	28	2.50	—	—	20	3
32	Austria	32	2.00	11	3.00	20	3
33	Chile	32	2.00	—	—	20	3
34	Colombia	32	2.00	—	—	21	2
35	Iceland	32	2.00	—	—	21	2
36	Norway	36	1.99	13	2.00	19	4
37	Bulgaria	37	1.50	—	—	21	2
38	Bosnia & Herzegovina	38	1.00	—	—	30	1
39	Croatia	38	1.00	—	—	30	1

40	Ecuador	38	1.00	—	—	30	1
41	Lithuania	38	1.00	—	—	30	1
42	Mexico	38	1.00	—	—	30	1
43	New Zealand	38	1.00	12	2.50	30	1
44	Peru	38	1.00	—	—	30	1
45	Russia	38	1.00	—	—	30	1
46	Serbia	46	0.33	—	—	30	1
47	Venezuela	46	0.33	—	—	30	1

Sources: 2011–20 data from the journals' tables of contents; 2001–10 weighted ranks and publication counts from Mulligan (2015).

Note: Ranks are provided in columns 3, 5, and 7. Column 1 only gives a row number for each country. Countries with the same weighted rank are listed alphabetically.

Table 8 gives the breakdown of articles published within the U.S. by state. This includes location of residence for independent scholars.

	State	Weighted rank	Weighted publication count	2001–10 weighted rank	2001–10 weighted publication count	Unweighted rank	Unweighted publication count
1	Virginia	1	149.96	1	63.16	1	196
2	New York	2	91.41	2	33.83	2	108
3	Texas	3	80.99	7	19.50	3	99
4	Alabama	4	80.48	3	25.50	4	90
5	Florida	5	47.83	5	20.00	6	52
6	California	6	46.83	4	21.17	5	55
7	District of Columbia	7	37.83	13	7.33	7	43
8	North Carolina	8	32.15	8	15.00	8	39
9	Missouri	9	25.58	16	6.00	9	31
10	Pennsylvania	10	24.58	9	14.00	9	31
11	Indiana	11	22.75	28	1.50	10	28
12	Connecticut	12	21.00	10	11.00	11	25
13	Illinois	13	18.00	22	4.00	14	19
14	Ohio	14	17.16	12	8.50	13	20
15	Colorado	15	17.00	18	5.00	12	22
16	Michigan	16	16.83	11	9.00	13	20
17	Massachusetts	16	16.83	25	3.00	14	19
18	Louisiana	17	15.83	6	19.66	12	22
19	Arizona	17	15.83	—	—	15	17
20	Maryland	18	15.50	20	5.00	14	19
21	Oklahoma	19	13.25	28	1.50	16	15

22	Wisconsin	20	12.15	19	5.33	15	17
23	New Jersey	21	10.00	14	7.00	17	14
24	Rhode Island	22	8.50	28	1.50	19	10
25	Tennessee	23	8.00	24	3.33	18	13
26	South Carolina	24	7.83	23	3.66	20	9
27	New Mexico	25	7.50	—	—	21	8
28	Georgia	26	7.33	17	5.83	20	9
29	North Dakota	27	6.50	—	—	22	7
30	Mississippi	28	6.00	—	—	22	7
31	New Hampshire	29	4.16	26	2.50	23	6
32	Arizona	30	4.00	—	—	25	4
33	Maine	31	3.50	27	2.00	25	4
34	Kentucky	32	3.00	29	1.00	24	5
35	Washington	32	3.00	—	—	26	3
36	Nebraska	33	2.50	—	—	26	3
37	West Virginia	34	2.33	15	6.83	26	3
38	Nevada	35	1.50	16	6.00	27	2
39	Hawaii	36	1.00	29	1.00	28	1
40	Idaho	36	1.00	—	—	28	1
41	Kansas	36	1.00	—	—	28	1
42	Minnesota	36	1.00	—	—	28	1
43	Oregon	36	1.00	—	—	28	1
44	Utah	36	1.00	—	—	28	1
45	Delaware	37	0.50	30	0.50	28	1

Sources: 2011–20 data collected by the author from the journals' tables of contents; 2001–10 weighted ranks and publication counts from Mulligan (2015).

Note: Ranks are provided in columns 3, 5, and 7. Column 1 only gives a row number for each state. States with the same weighted rank are listed alphabetically, but states with the same weighted rank and different unweighted ranks are listed according to their unweighted rank.

DISCUSSION

Polanyi (1962) likened academic publishing to a market for ideas. Within the social sciences, and particularly within political economy, practitioners of the Austrian school would generally value research in the Austrian tradition at a premium over more mainstream scholarship. The broader market for academic research has not valued Austrian scholarship at a level comparable to mainstream scholarship since about 1950. This suggests either that the market for ideas is especially perverse or inefficient (Yeager 1997, 2000; Anderson 2000; Block 2000), or that Austrians simply value

our own research and scholarship that shares a similar perspective. It is evident that research performance within the Austrian school is dominated by a small number of strong and increasingly vibrant graduate programs, particularly George Mason University, Texas Tech, and the Mises Institute, a unique organization dedicated to advancing nonpartisan libertarianism and Austrian economics. Further growth in the Austrian school will likely come from continued progress by these institutions and the growth of graduate programs, particularly at West Virginia University and Auburn.

The Mises Institute began offering an unaccredited master of arts (MA) in Austrian economics degree in 2020, establishing the Mises Graduate School in 2022 to deliver the program going forward. Presumably the Mises Graduate School will pursue regional accreditation—the high quality of the faculty suggests accreditation should be readily attainable. Troy University’s Sorrell College of Business includes a large concentration of Austrian-influenced economists, houses the Manuel H. Johnson Center for Political Economy, and has implemented an MA program in economics. The Troy MA has served as a feeder program for top doctoral programs in economics and entrepreneurship.

George Mason’s graduate program has continued to expand its Austrian offerings over the past decade. In addition, George Mason runs a summer reading group for incoming doctoral Hayek Fellows on Rothbard’s (1962) *Man, Economy, and State* as well as reading groups for first- and second-year grad students based on other classic works of the Austrian school along with more contemporary contributions as reflected in the *Oxford Handbook of Austrian Economics* (Boettke and Coyne 2015).

CONCLUSION

The highest-ranked graduate programs will continue to contribute the most to the Austrian school’s future trajectory, through preparing the next generation of Austrian scholars, through performing much of the necessary scholarship, and through their role in setting the agenda for the Austrian school. The top of the rankings are broadly consistent with past rankings by Sutter (2011) and Mulligan (2015). These findings particularly highlight the importance of central gatherings

like the Society for the Development of Austrian Economics sessions of the Southern Economic Association, the Mises Institute's Austrian Economic Research Conference, the Public Choice Conference, and the Association of Private Enterprise Education meetings. These gatherings and the journals themselves make the Austrian school a viable intellectual community.

Many Austrian scholars focus on publishing in more mainstream outlets which are not among the journals surveyed in this study. This research strategy was advocated by Rosen (1997) and Laband and Tollison (2001). Institutional tenure, promotion, and reappointment policies aiming at accruing conventional prestige may amplify this bias against Austrian publications, but if successful, the strategy certainly cannot be criticized. The Austrian school's geographic and institutional diversity, originally noted by Mulligan (2015), has further expanded. Unhappily, the Austrian school remains largely a world unto itself, though perhaps less so than over the 2001–10 decade. Furthermore, over time that world seems to be growing.

For the foreseeable future, most graduates of Austrian doctoral programs will probably continue to find positions at teaching, as opposed to research, institutions, though over time more Austrian scholars are being placed at research institutions and succeeding there. Teaching institutions with Austrian scholars are especially well positioned to enhance their reputations through research performance. One limitation of Mulligan (2015) was that focusing solely on publication in established and exclusively Austrian journals skewed rankings against prolific Austrian scholars whose output included books and articles in non-Austrian journals. The present paper has avoided some of this bias by counting books that were reviewed or made the subject of symposia in the included journals. It should be noted that such publications were then, and remain, highly valued and well regarded within the Austrian school and in the broader academy.

APPENDIX 1: OTHER SCHOLARS INCLUDED

This appendix lists all scholars who published in the five Austrian journals from 2011 to 2020 but were not ranked in table 3.

- Abel, Corey
Acevedo, Rafael
Adamo, Stefano
Aimar, Thierry
Ajamian, Daniel
Akerlof, George A.
Aldrich, Daniel P.
Alesino, Alberto
Alexander, James
Aligica, Paul Dragos
Allen, Darcy W.E.
Allen, Douglas W.
Amato, Elizabeth
Ames, Elizabeth
Ammous, Saifedean
Anderson, William L.
Andersson, Åke E.
Antiseri, Dario
Apăvăloaei, Matei A.
Appelbaum, Binyamin
Arena, Richard
Armentano, Dominick
Arnhart, Larry
Askari, Hossein
Axtell, Robert L.
Bachiller, Patricia
Baetjer, Howard
Bagg, R. Hazzard
Bagus, Philipp
Barnett, Barry J.
Barnett, William, II
Bartels, Larry M.
Başar, Erol
Bauwens, Michaël
Beaulier, Scott A.
Becchio, Giandomenica
Beckstein, Martin
Bédard, Mathieu
Beito, David T.
Beito, Linda Royster
Beltramino, Rafael E.
Benson, Bruce L.
Berg, Alastair
Berg, Chris
Berggren, Niclas
Bergh, Andreas
Bermeo, Nancy
Bernanke, Ben S.
Bernholz, Peter
Bhagwati, Jagdish
Bicchieri, Cristina
Bilo, Simon
Birner, Jack
Bitetti, Rosamaria
Bix, Brian H.
Bjørnåli, Ekaterina S.
Blundell, John
Boehm, Stephan

Boehnert, J.	Calzada Alvarez, Gabriel
Boldizzoni, Francesco	Campagnolo, Gilles
Boldrin, Michele	Campos Dias de Sousa,
Bono, James W.	Ricardo Emanuel
Book, Joachim	Candela, Rosolino A.
Bordo, Michael D.	Capaldi, Nicholas
Boyes, William J.	Caplan, Bryan
Boyle, Elizabeth	Carden, Art
Bradley, Anne R.	Carilli, Anthony M.
Bradley, Robert L., Jr.	Carmichael, Ted
Brady, Malcolm	Carnis, Laurent
Brätland, John	Carrasco, Maria Alejandra
Braun, Edward	Carreiro, Óscar R.
Brennan, Jason	Carson, Trey
Bronner, Gérald	Carter, Zachary D.
Broughel, James	Cartwright, Alexander C.
Brown, Brendan	Casey, Gerard
Brown, Christopher L.	Castro, Walter G.
Brown, Russell	Caton, James
Brożek, Bartosz	Cavallo, Jo Ann
Bruni, Luigino	Chamberlin, Anton
Buchanan, James M.	Chartier, Gary
Buitelaar, Edwin	Chaumet, Mario Eugenio
Burczak, Theodore	Cheeseman, Thomas J.
Burgin, Angus	Chelini, Chiara
Burns, Scott	Cheung, Chor-Yung
Butler, Eamonn	Chihara, Michelle
Caldwell, Bruce	Chiles, Todd H.
Calton, Christopher	Chițu, Livia

- Cho, John
Christmas, Billy
Ciampini, Gabriele
Cirocco, Luis B.
Civitarese, Jamil
Clark, Jeff Ray
Cobley, Ben
Cochran, John P.
Cockram, Nathan Robert
Coffee, David
Cogan, John
Cohen, Mark A.
Cohen, Stephen S.
Cole, Benjamin
Collier, Benjamin L.
Collins, Andrew
Colombatto, Enrico
Connell, Carol M.
Coomer, Jayson
Corey, David D.
Corneo, Giacomo G.
Cowan, David
Cowan, Everard James
Cowen, Nick
Cox, Stephen D.
Cox, Wendell
Coyle, Diane
Cozzolino, Stefano
Cronk, Lee
Crowe, Jonathan
Crowley, George R.
Crowley, Timothy J.
Currie-Knight, Kevin
Czeglédi, Pál
da Costa, Newton C.A.
D'Agostino, Fred
D'Amico, Daniel J.
D'Andrea, Fernando A.
Monteiro C.
Dantas, Bruno Carvalho
Dart, Ron
Davidson, Laura
Davies, Erika
Davies, Steve
Davis, Ellen
Dawson, Graham
De Brito, Adriano Naves
de Vanssay, Xavier
De Waal, Cornelis
Deaton, Angus
Degner, Jeffery
DeLong, J. Bradford
Delsol, Jean-Philippe
D'Emic, Michael Thomas
Dempster, Gregory M.
Den Uyl, Douglas J.
Deng, Feng
Desrochers, Pierre

Devereaux, Abigail N.	Endres, Anthony M.
Dew, Nicholas	Engelhard, Peter
DeWeaver, Mark	Englert, Gianna
Di Iorio, Francesco	Epstein, Richard A.
Di Nuoscio, Enzo	Erikson, Truls
Diamond, Arthur M.	Erion, Gerald J.
Digeser, P. E.	Espada, João Carlos
DiLorenzo, Thomas J.	Espinosa, Victor I.
Dirmeyer, Jennifer	Espín-Sánchez, José-Antonio
Dolan, Edwin G.	Eusepi, Giuseppe
Donway, Walter	Facchini, François
Doria, Francisco A.	Farrant, Andrew
Douma, Michael	Favero, Carlo
Dozier, Crystal A.	Fegley, Tate
Drosos, Dionysis G.	Ferlito, Carmelo
Dumouchel, Paul	Ferrer, Jordi Beltrán
Duncan, Thomas K.	Ferrero, Bernardo
Durlauf, Steven N.	Ferrian, Stefano
Eabrasu, Marian	Feser, Edward
Easterly, William	Festré, Agnès
Ebeling, Richard M.	Fink, Alexander
Eichengreen, Barry	Fisher Hogan, Eloy A.
Eisenberg, David A.	Foldvary, Fred E.
Ekelund, Robert B., Jr.	Follert, Florian
Eklund, Johan E.	Forbes, Steve
Elert, Niklas	Foss, Nicolai J.
Elias, Sara R. S. T. A.	Fox, Glenn
Ellerman, David	Frankfurt, Harry G.
Elliott, Euel	Frantz, Roger

- Fratini, Saverio M.
Freiman, Christopher
Friedman, Jeffrey
Friedman, Mark D.
Frömmel, Tomáš
Fulconis, François
Fuller, Caleb S.
Fuller, Timothy
Furton, Glenn L.
Fuster, Joaquin M.
Gallaway, Lowell
Gangotena Ruiz, Santiago José
Gardner, Bradley M.
Garnett, Robert F., Jr.
Garrot, Thierry
Garzarelli, Giampaolo
Ge, Zhilong
Geloso, Vincent J.
Gentier, Antoine
Gentle, Paul F.
Gertchev, Nikolay
Gertsen, Mark
Ghizellini, Mariangela
Giavazzi, Francesco
Giménez Roche, Gabriel A.
Giocoli, Nicola
Gochenour, Zachary
Godart-van der Kroon, Annette
Goldschmidt, Nils
Goldstone, Jack A.
Golumbia, David
Gomarasca, Paolo
González Lagier, José Daniel
Goodman, John C.
Goodspeed, Tyler Beck
Gorbatenko, Daniil
Gordon, Peter
Gottfried, Paul
Graf, Eric Clifford
Grafström, Jonas
Graham, Gordon
Granado, Michael
Granot, Er'el
Grant, James
Grassl, Wolfgang
Green, Paul R.
Greenspan, Alan
Gregório, Inês
Griffiths, Simon
Grimm, Richard
Grube, Laura E.
Gstraunthaler, Thomas
Guarino, Nicola
Haack, Susan
Hadžikadić, Mirsad
Haeffele-Balch, Stefanie
Hall Blanco, Abigail R.
Hall, Joshua C.

Hall, Lauren K.	Hinton, Elizabeth Kai
Hamilton, Emily	Hintze, Ulrich
Hammond, J. Daniel	Hodgson, Geoffrey M.
Hanke, Edith	Hoffmann, Andreas
Hanley, Ryan Patrick	Hoffmann, Christian Hugo
Hansen, Kristoffer J. M.	Hogan, Thomas L.
Hardin, Russell	Holian, Matthew J.
Hardwick, David F.	Hólmsteinn Gissurarson, Hannes
Harper, David A.	Hooten Wilson, Jessica
Harris, Bernard	Hörcher, Ferenc
Harvey, John T.	Hrelja, Marko
Hastings, Hunter	Hudík, Marek
Havers, Grant	Huerta de Soto, Jesús
Heath, Joseph	Hülsmann, Jörg Guido
Hebert, David J.	Infantino, Lornezo
Helmsley, Elizabeth	Irwin, Douglas A.
Hendrickson, Joshua R.	Jace, Clara E.
Henrekson, Magnus	Jahren, Hope
Herbener, Jeffrey M.	Jankovic, Ivan
Herdy, Rachel	Jewell, Jason E.
Herger, Nils	Johnson, John H.
Hering, Thomas	Jones, Daniel Stedman
Herzog, Lisa	Jones, Garrett
Hesse, Jan-Otmar	Jorge, Pedro Almeida
Hetzl, Robert L.	Jowett, Kiersten
Heydt, Colin	Kahneman, Daniel
Hidalgo, César A.	Kallmes, Kevin
Higgs, Robert	Kates, Steven
High, Jack	Kauffman, Stuart

- Kay, (Sir) John Anderson
Kaza, Greg
Kearns, John T.
Keeling, Shannon
Kelton, Stephanie
Kennedy, John
Kettler, David
Kiesling, L. Lynne
King, (Baron) Mervyn Allister
Klamer, Arjo
Klein, Daniel B.
Klein, Peter G.
Kleinheyer, Marius
Kliemt, Hartmut
Kline, Audrey D.
Knudsen, Thorbjørn
Kogelmann, Brian
Kolev, Stefan
Kolhatkar, Vinay
Komlos, John
Komrska, Martin
Kónya, Márton
Kotlikoff, Laurence J.
Koyama, Mark
Krasnozhon, Leonid A.
Kraus, Wladimir
Krichene, Noureddine
Kriesberg, Louis
Kroencke, John
Kruk, Joanna
Kuchař, Pavel
Kuehn, Daniel
Kuznicki, Jason
Kwaśnicki, Witold
Lai, Lawrence Wai Chung
Lambooy, Jan
Landau, Iddo
Lane, Aaron M.
Lane, Robert
Langemeier, Michael R.
Langlois, Richard N.
Langrill, Ryan
Larsson, Johan P.
Lavoie, Don
Lawson, Robert A.
Lazar, Nomi Claire
Lazaric, Nathalie
Lea, Geoffrey S.
Lecaussin, Nicholas
Leech, Beth L.
Leighton, Wayne, A.
Leithner, Chris
Leonard, Robert
Leppälä, Samuli
Lermyte, Jason
Leroux, Robert
Lester, Robert B.
Leunbach, Daniel

Levasseur, Ludvig	MacLean, Nancy
Levendis, John	Macovei, Mihai
Levin, John-Clark	Madden, Bartley J.
Levine, David K.	Maia, Henrique
Levy, David M.	Malik, Anas B.
Lewis, Ted G.	Mallaby, Sebastian
Li, Qian	Mallett, Jacky
Lifshitz, Joseph Isaac	Malt, Alexander J.
Liggio, Leonard P.	Maltsev, Vladimir
Lindemans, Jan Willem	Manne, Henry G.
Lindsey, Brink	Marciano, Alain
Lingenfelter, J.	Mardini, Patrick
Lirely, Roger	Mariolis, Theodore
Litvay, Francisco	Markey-Towler, Brendan
Lloyd, Gordon	Martin, Christopher S.
Lomasky, Loren	Martin, Emmanuel
López, Daniela Griselda	Maskin, Eric S.
López, Edward J.	Mathers, Rachel L.
Lorca-Susino, Maria	Matson, Erik W.
Lorne, Frank T.	Mayer, Thomas
Lottieri, Carlo	Maymin, Philip Z.
Lowenstein, Roger	Mayorga, Rosa Maria
Lozano-Paredes, Luis Hernando	McCabe, Joshua Thomas
Lucas, David S.	McClure, James E.
Lütke, Rudolf	McCluskey, Neal
MacDonald, Graham A.	McCulloch, J. Huston
Machovec, Frank M	McHugh, John
Maciel, Vladimir	McKelvie, Alexander
	McMullen, Jeffrey S.

- McQuade, Thomas J.
McSherry, Bernard
Meacci, Ferdinando
Meadowcroft, John
Mehl, Arnaud
Meierhenrich, Jens
Meltzer, Allan H.
Mentzel, Peter C.
Mérea, Xavier
Meroi, Andrea A.
Migone, Andrea
Migotti, Mark
Miles, Caleb J.
Miller, Robert C. B.
Miller, William Gordon
Mingardi, Alberto
Minola, Luca Andrea
Miotti, Ana Luisa Ponce
Mitchell, Matthew D.
Mixon, Franklin G.
Mo, Zhihong
Moberg, Lotta
Mokyr, Joel
Montes, Leonidas
Montgomery, Michael R.
Morgan, Mary S.
Moroni, Stefano
Morrone, Francis
Moss, Laurence S.
Mueller, John D.
Mueller, Paul D.
Muldoon, Ryan
Mulligan, Kevin
Munger, Michael C.
Murphy, Ryan H.
Murtazashvili, Ilia
Murtazashvili, Jennifer B.
Mussler, Alexandra L.
Nadeau, Robert
Nair, Malavika
Naudet, Jean-Yves
Naves de Brito, Adriano
Nell, Guinevere Liberty
Nelson, Peter Lothian
Nenovsky, Nikolay
Neufeld, Blain
Ng, Desmond
Niles, Raymond C.
Nolan, Mark Charles
Norman, Jesse
Novak, Michael
Nubiola, Jaime
Nunes, Marcus
O'Driscoll, Gerald P., Jr.
Ogilvie, Sheilagh
O'Gorman, Farrell
O'Hara, Kieron
Okrent, Daniel

Olbrich, Michael	Pentland, Alex
Oliverio, Albertina	Peppers, Shawn F.
O'Neill, Ben	Peračković, Krešimir
Osterreicher, Ohad	Persky, Joseph
O'Sullivan, Noël	Peterson, Lindsey
Ott, Jordan	Petitot, Jean
Otteson, James R.	Phelan, Steven E.
Otto, Marc-Felix	Phelps, Edmund S.
Paccès, Alessio M.	Philippon, Thomas
Paché, Gilles	Piana, Daniela
Packard, Mark D.	Piano, Ennio E.
Padilla, Alexandre	Pickering, George
Padvorac, Meggan	Pitney, John J.
Paganelli, Maria Pia	Plotica, Luke Philip
Page, Scott E.	Podemska-Mikluch, Marta
Palagashvili, Liya	Podoksik, Efraim
Palmberg, Johanna	Polleit, Thorstein
Palubinskas, Almantas P.	Porqueddu, Elena
Panagariya, Arvind	Portillo, Julian
Patriarca, Giovanni	Potts, Jason
Pătruți, Alexandru	Powell, Lawrence N.
Păun, Cristian	Powell, Lawrence S.
Paxson, Nathaniel	Prakash, Sandeep
Payson, Steven	Prasad, Eswar S.
Peart, Sandra J.	Price, Edward O., III
Peek, Lori	Průša, Jan
Pellillo, Adam	Prychitko, David
Penchev, Pencho Denchev	Prychitko, David L.
Pennington, Mark	Quiggin, John

- Quinn, Sarah
Rajagopalan, Shruti
Rajsic, Predag
Rallo, Juan Ramón
Ramos Gorostiza, José Luis
Ramos, Vitor Lia de Paula
Randolph, Gregory M.
Rapp, David J.
Rasmussen, Dennis C.
Rasmussen, Douglas B.
Ravier, Adrián O.
Rectenwald, Michael
Redford, Audrey
Riano, Nayeli L.
Ridley, Matthew
White (Viscount)
Risse, Thomas
Risser, James J.
Ritenour, Shawn
Roberds, William
Robitaille, Christian
Rodgers, Mary Tone
Roháč, Dalibor
Rosa, Jean-Jacques
Rosen, Erwin
Rosenthal-Pubúl, Alexander
Ross, Don
Rosser, J. Barkley, Jr.
Roth, Gabriel
Roth, Timothy P.
Rothbard, Murray N.
Rouanet, Louis
Ruiz de Gamboa, Ulisses
Runst, Petrik
Ruse, Michael
Russell, Jesse R.
Russell, Levi A.
Rust, John
Ruys, Philip
Ryska, Pavel
Saboia de Albuquerque, Bruno
Safner, Ryan
Sagers, John H.
Salvino, Robert F.
Sampieri-Cabál, Rubén
Sanandaji, Nima
Sanz Bas, David
Sarasvathay, Saras D.
Saravia, Jimmy A.
Sauce, Loïc
Sautet, Frédéric
Scaff, Lawrence A.
Schaffer, Matthew
Scheall, Scott
Scheffel, Eric M.
Schmidtz, David
Schnabl, Gunther
Schneider, Luc

Schoorl, Evert	Sobel, Russell S.
Schwarze, M.A.	Sobodian, Quinn
Scott, James C.	Soklis, George
Scruton, Roger (Sir)	Sorel, Niels
Seagren, Chad W.	Spivey, Matt
Searles, Harrison	Stair, Anthony G.
Selgin, George	Stam, Erik
Seybold, Matt	Stansel, Dean
Shauku, A.K.	Šťastný, Daniel
Shearmur, Jeremy	Stein, Sofia Inês Albornoz
Shiller, Robert J.	Stein, Solomon M.
Shivakumar, S.	Steinreich, Dale
Shoup, Brian	Sterpan, Ion
Sigmund, Karl	Stiglitz, Joseph E.
Šima, Josef	Stockman, David A.
Simons, Oliver	Suarez, Paola A.
Simons, Peter	Sumner, Scott
Simpson, Brian P.	Sutter, Daniel
Skarbek, David	Szpindor Watson, Michael V.
Skarbek, Emily C.	Szurmak, Joanna
Skoble, Aeon J.	Taghizadegan, Rahim
Slaboch, Matthew W.	Taleb, Nassim N.
Smith, Andrew David Allan	Tasić, Slaviša
Smith, Brian A.	Tasto, Michael T.
Smith, Craig	Taylor, Jason E.
Smith, Sandra	Tegos, Spiros
Smith, Taylor Leland	Teles, Steven M.
Smith, Vernon L.	Terrell, Timothy D.
Snow, Nicholas A.	Thaler, Richard H.

- Thies, Clifford
Thomas, David Chandler
Thomas, Diana W.
Thomas, Michael D.
Thompson, Martyn P.
Thorpe, Robert
Tieben, Bert
Toll, Christian
Topan, Mihai Vladimir
Trepanier, Lee
Tribe, Keith
Trifilio, Sylvain
Trimčev, Eno
Trincado Aznar, Estrella
Troeltsch, Ernst
Turner, Frederick
Turner, Stephen
Tynan, Nicola
Vallier, Kevin
Valliere, Dave
Van Den Hauwe, Ludwig
Van Schoelandt, Chad
Vanberg, Viktor J.
Vargas-Vélez, Orión
Vaughn, Karen I.
Vázquez, Carmen
Vedder, Richard
Veetil, Vipin P.
Venitz, Christoph
von Laer, Wolf
Vonlanthen, Patrik
Wagner, Michael
Wagner-Tsukamoto, Sigmund
Walsh, Aiden
Wandel, Jürgen
Wang, Jingjing
Wapshott, Nicholas
Wasserman, Janek
Watanabe, Yashushi
Watkins, William J., Jr.
Watson, Lori
Watts, Tyler
Weimer, Walter B.
Weinstein, Jack Russell
Wenzel, Nikolai G.
Westgren, Randall
Westley, Christopher
Whaples, Robert M.
Wheatland, Thomas
Whimster, Sam
White, Lawrence H.
Whitman, Glen
Wible, James R.
Wiens, David
Wiklund, Johan
Williams, Kevin
Williamson, Claudia R.
Wilson, Aaron Bruce

Wilson, Bart J.	Yandle, Bruce
Wilson, Berry K.	Yeager, Leland B.
Wilson, David Sloan	Young, Andrew T.
Wirth, Alfred	Youngkins, Edward W.
Wiśniewski, Jakub Bożydar	Zahringer, Kenneth A.
Wohlgemuth, Michael	Zaloom, Caitlin
Woleński, Jan	Zanetti, Roberto
Wolff, Jonathan S.	Zegarra, Luis Felipe
Wolloch, Nathaniel	Żelaniec, Wojciech
Wolpert, David H.	Zelmanovitz, Leonidas
Wooldridge, Adrian	Zingales, Luigi
Wright, Erik Olin	Zouvela, Eugenia
Wu, Chi-Yuen	Žukauskas, Vytautas
Wysocki, Igor	Zúñiga y Postigo, Gloria
Xeroheмона, Kiriake K.	Zweynert, Joachim
Yahya, Moin A.	Zywicki, Todd J.

APPENDIX 2: OTHER INSTITUTIONS INCLUDED

This appendix lists the institutional affiliations of all scholars who published in the five Austrian journals from 2011 to 2020 but were not ranked in table 6.

Adam Smith Institute	American Enterprise Institute
Adrianople Group	American Institute for Economic Research
Advisory House	American Scholars
Aix-Marseille Université	American University
Albany State University	Aquinas College
Alexander Hamilton Institute	Ariel University
Allegheny College	Arizona Christian University

Arizona State University
Arkansas Policy Foundation
Ashford University
Assumption University
Atlas Society
Auburn University
Australian National University
Avignon Université
Bard College
Bates College
Bavarian Academy of Sciences
and Humanities
Baylor University
Beijing University
of Technology
Bellarmino University
Bellevue College
Belmont Abbey College
Beloit College
Bentley University
Berry College
Bessemer Venture Partners
Bilkent University
Bitcoin Standard Academy
Blockchain for Social
Impact Coalition
Board of Governors, U.S.
Federal Reserve System
Boston College
Boston University
Bowling Green State University
Bridgewater State University
Brookings Institution
Brooklyn College
Brown University
Bucharest University of
Economic Studies
Buffalo State College
California Lutheran University
California State
University, Northridge
Cambridge University
Cardiff University
Carnegie Mellon University
Catholic University of America
Cato Institute
Central Michigan University
Centre for Enterprise, Markets,
and Ethics
Centre national de la recherche
scientifique CNRS
Centro de Estudios Públicos
CEP, Chile
CEVRO Institute Prague
Chapman University
Charles University, Prague
City University of Hong Kong
Claremont McKenna College
Clemson University
Coastal Carolina University

Cobden Centre	de Normandie
Colby College	École des hautes études en sciences sociales EHESS
College of Southern Nevada	École normale supérieure Paris
College of William and Mary	École supérieure de commerce Paris ESCP
Colorado College	École supérieure de commerce et marketing Paris
Columbia University	Econintech, Venezuela
Columbus State University	Edgeworth Economics
Copenhagen Business School	Edinburgh Sacred Arts Foundation
Cornell University	Elizabethtown University
Cornerstone University	Elmira College
Corvinus University of Budapest	Ernst & Young, Dublin
Council on Foreign Relations	Ethics and Public Policy Center
Coventry University	Eureka College
Creighton University	European Central Bank
Dartmouth College	European Centre for Entrepreneurship and Policy Reform ECEPR
Delaware State University	Fairfield University
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Ltd	Fairleigh Dickinson University
Demographia	Faulkner University
Denison University	Fayetteville State University
Dickinson College	Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta
Drury University	FernUniversität Hagen
Dublin City University	Ferris State University
Durham University	Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation
Düsseldorf Institute for Competition Economics	
East Carolina University	
École d'économie de Toulouse TSE	
École de management	

Florida Atlantic University	Hudson Institute
Florida Gulf Coast University	Idaho Legislature
Florida International University	ILS Research Institute of Regional and Urban Devel- opment Germany
Flossbach von Storch Research Institute	Independent Institute
Forbes Media	Indian Institute of Management Bangalore
Fordham University	Indian Institute of Technology Madras
Freie Universität Berlin	Indiana University
Frostburg State University	Indiana University–Purdue University Indianapolis IUPUI
FUCAPE Business School Brazil	Institut de recherches économiques et fiscales IREF Europe
Gardner-Webb University	Institut d'études politiques Paris
Georg-August- Universität Göttingen	Institut mines-télécom Business School
George Washington University	Institut supérieur de gestion ISG Business School
Global Policy Institute	Institute for Humane Studies
Goldsmiths, University of London	Institute of Economic Affairs
Goodman Institute for Public Policy Research	Institutionen för Industriell Ekonomi och Organisation Stockholm
<i>Grant's Interest Rate Observer</i>	Instituto Mais
Gustavus Adolphus College	Liberdade, Portugal
Hampden-Sydney College	International Business School Suzhou
Harvard University	International University in Spain
Hathor Network, Brazil	
Hebrew University of Jerusalem	
Heritage Foundation	
Hillsdale College	
HNW Investments, Toronto	
Hood College	

Irish Centre for Poetry Studies	Loyola University Maryland
Istanbul Kültür University	Ludwig von Mises Institute Belgium
ISTC-CNR Laboratory for Applied Ontology Trento, Italy	Ludwig von Mises Institute Romania
Istituto Bruno Leoni, Milan	Libera Università Inter- nazionale degli Studi Social Guido Carli, Rome
Ivo Pilar Institute of Social Sciences, Croatia	Luleå University of Technology
Jagiellońian University Kraków	Lund University
Jain University, Bangalore	Manchester Metropolitan University
James Madison University	Market Urbanism
Johns Hopkins University	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Jönköping University	Medaille College
Keio University	Miami Dade College
Kennesaw State University	Miami University
Kent State Stark	Middle Tennessee State University
Kraków University of Economics	Mississippi State University
KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm	Montgomery College
La Salle University	Nankai University
La Sierra University	National University
LAAS-CNRS Toulouse	Naval Postgraduate School
Leithner & Co	NEOMA Business School, France
Lincoln School, Providence	New Jersey City University
Linfield University	New School for Social Research
Lithuanian Free Market Institute	New York Institute of Technology
Liverpool University	
London School of Economics	
Loughborough University	

New York Times
Nicolaus Copernicus University
North Dakota State University
Northeastern University
Northern Illinois University
Northern Michigan University
Northwestern University
Norwegian University of
Science and Technology NTNU
Ohio State University
Ohio University
Omidyar Network
Oxford University
Panteion University, Athens
Parks Canada
Pasadena City College
Pázmány Péter Catholic
University, Hungary
PBL Netherlands Environ-
mental Assessment Agency
Pennsylvania State University
Pepperdine University
Polytechnic University of Milan
Pontifical Athenaeum
Regina Apostolorum
Pontificia Universidad Católica
de Chile
Pontificia Universidad Católica
del Perú
Prague University of
Economics and Business
Princeton University
Purdue University
Radford University
Reitaku University
Research Institute of Industrial
Economics IFN, Sweden
Reykjavík University
Rhodes College
Rijksuniversiteit Groningen
Ritsumeikan University
Rochester Institute
of Technology
Rutgers University
RWTH Aachen University
Ryerson University
Samford University
San Diego State University
San Jose State University
Santa Fe Institute
Savannah Technical College
Scholarium
Seattle University
SEO Amsterdam
Economics, Netherlands
Seton Hall University
SGH Warsaw School
of Economics
Shalem College Israel
Shenandoah University
Simon Fraser University

South Texas College	Trinity College Dublin
Southeast University China	Trinity University
Southeastern Louisiana University	Trinity Western University Canada
Southern Methodist University	Tulane University
Southern New Hampshire University	U.S. Council of Economic Advisers
St. John's University	U.S. Department of Agriculture
St. Joseph's College	U.S. Department of the Interior
St. Lawrence University	U.S. State Department
St. Norbert College	UK Financial Conduct Authority
Stanford University	UK House of Commons
Stillman College	UK House of Lords
Stockholm School of Economics	Umeå Universitet, Sweden
Students for Liberty	Universidad Anáhuac México
SUNY Albany	Universidad Autónoma de Chile
SUNY Binghamton	Universidad Católica Santa Teresa de Jesús de Ávila
SUNY Buffalo	Universidad Complutense de Madrid
SUNY Oswego	Universidad de Alicante
Supreme Court of Canada	Universidad de Buenos Aires
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich ETH	Universidad de Medellín, Colombia
Swiss Federal Office of Public Health	Universidad de Navarra
Temple University	Universidad de Zaragoza
Texas A&M University	Universidad del Centro Educativo Latinoamericano, Argentina
Texas Christian University	
The Citadel	
<i>The Economist</i>	
Towson University	

Universidad EAFIT, Colombia	Università di Firenze
Universidad Francisco Marroquín, Guatemala	Università di Genova
Universidad Nacional de Rosario Argentina	Università di Padova
Universidad Rey Juan Carlos Madrid	Università di Pisa
Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador	Università di Roma La Sapienza
Universidade Católica Portuguesa	Università di Roma LUMSA
Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos Unisinos University Brazil	Università di Siena
Universidade Federal da Paraíba Brazil	Università di Torino
Universidade Federal do Ceará	Università di Trento
Universidade Federal do Paraná UFPR	Università Gabriele d'An- nunzio Chieti-Pescara
Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro	Universität Basel
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte	Universität Bayreuth
Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie, Brazil	Universität Bern
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore Milan	Universität de Girona
Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi	Universität des Saarlandes
Università del Molise	Universität Freiburg
Università della Svizzera Italiana Lugano	Universität Gießen
Università di Bologna	Universität Greifswald
	Universität Siegen
	Universität Wien
	Universität Witten/Herdecke
	Universität Zürich
	Université Côte d'Azur
	Université de Lille
	Université de Montpellier
	Université de Picardie Jules Verne
	Université de Toulouse

Université du Québec à Montréal	Los Angeles
Université Gustave-Eiffel	University of California, Riverside
Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne	University of California, San Diego
Université Paris Cité	University of California, Santa Barbara
Université Paris-Dauphine	University of Cape Town
Université Paul-Valéry- Montpellier III	University of Central Florida
Université Rennes 2	University of Chicago
Universiteit Gent	University of Colorado Boulder
Universiteit Utrecht	University of Connecticut
Universiteit van Amsterdam	University of Crete
University College Cork	University of Dallas
University College Dublin	University of Debrecen, Hungary
University of Alabama	University of Economics Prague
University of Alberta	University of Europe for Applied Sciences
University of Applied Sciences Zwickau	University of Florida
University of Arkansas at Little Rock	University of Gdańsk
University of Auckland	University of Georgia
University of Balamand	University of Glasgow
University of Banja Luka	University of Guelph
University of Brighton	University of Haifa
University of Bucharest	University of Hawaii
University of Buckingham	University of Hong Kong
University of Calgary	University of Hull
University of California, Berkeley	University of Iceland
University of California,	University of Ioannina, Greece

University of Kentucky	University of Ottawa
University of Leicester	University of Pennsylvania
University of Lincoln	University of Pittsburgh
University of Louisville	University of Queensland
University of Maine	University of Richmond
University of Manchester	University of Southampton
University of Mary	University of Southern California
University of Maryland	University of Southern Denmark
University of Miami	University of St. Gallen
University of Michigan	University of Strathclyde
University of Minnesota	University of Technology Sydney
University of Mississippi	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
University of Missouri	University of Texas at El Paso
University of National and World Economy Sofia	University of the Fraser Valley
University of Nebraska Omaha	University of the Witwatersrand
University of Nevada, Reno	University of Toronto
University of New Hampshire	University of Victoria
University of New Mexico	University of Virginia
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	University of Washington
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	University of Waterloo
University of North Carolina at Greensboro	University of West Georgia
University of North Dakota	University of Wisconsin Madison
University of Notre Dame	University of Wisconsin Milwaukee
University of Nottingham China	Uppsala University
University of Oslo	

Urban Institute	Wellesley College
Ursinus College	West Virginia University
Utah Valley University	Western Kentucky University
Vanderbilt University	Wheeling University
Virginia Commonwealth University	Whittier College
Virginia Tech	Wichita State University
Wabash College	William Blair Investment Management
Wake Forest University	Wofford College
<i>Wall Street Journal</i>	World Bank
Washington College	Xavier University
Washington University in St. Louis	Yale University
Wayne State University	York University

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