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Publishing in The Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy and an Evaluation (via Citation Counts) of JRAP's Influence on Scholarship in Regional Science

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Abstract

In this paper we provide an analysis of publishing in *The Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy* and we attempt, through extensive citation counts, to determine the relative influence and importance of both the journal and the authors who have published in *JRAP*. Much of this information updates the work of an earlier paper (2001) by David Marcouiller and Steve Deller, who were editors of the journal at the time they wrote. We present tables to show multiple authorship and the affiliations of all authors publishing in the journal since its inception, and other information of that nature. What is new here is the citation analyses which were made possible by the recently constructed website "Google Scholar". Using this website we were able to determine which were the most cited papers in *JRAP* and were also able to list the journals and books from which the citations to the most cited papers came. We found that, while *JRAP* is not heavily cited, there were more than 400 origins of citations to those papers in the journal that were cited 25 or more times. We also found total citations to multiple authors, with several having 2000 or more and two having more than 6000. We listed and discussed some of the most important papers, some with hundreds of cites, that were published elsewhere by *JRAP* authors. Our conclusion is that *JRAP* has had a considerable influence on regional science, primarily through the importance of bodies of work of those who have published in the journal. Finally, as Marcouiller and Deller noted in their 2001 paper, there is still a need to encourage highly influential regional scientists to participate in the various activities of the *MCRSA* and to submit papers to *JRAP*.

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Introduction

Some 15 years ago, Marcouiller and Deller (2001) following a similar paper in the *Review of Regional Studies* (Durden and Knox, 2000) looked at the first thirty years of the *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy (JRAP)* and its scholarly output. MD concluded that during the thirty years (1971 to 1999) of the published journal, there were 52 individual issues containing 341 articles that account for 5569 pages of text, for an average of 16.3 pages per article. Since then, there have been 214 articles which account for 2762 pages of text, slightly less than 13 pages per article on average.

In this paper, we wish to accomplish several objectives. First, of course, we upgrade certain of the work that Marcouiller and Deller (2001) did but we also investigate areas not addressed by them. With respect to their work, we update the table on authors with multiple appearances in *JRAP*. We also address author departmental or other individual affiliation, but in tabular, rather than pie chart form which, while certainly not necessarily better, does supply more detailed information. We did not address certain topics which they did, primarily because we did not believe that new information in these areas would change the conclusions of MD significantly and were therefore not worth the opportunity cost of our time and pages in *JRAP*. These included listings of analytical methodologies used, categorization of articles into subject area (Housing, growth, transportation, spatial organization, and so forth) and number and average page length of papers per year.

The major way in which this paper differs from Marcouiller and Deller (2001) is that we concern ourselves more with the relative importance of the journal as demonstrated by the influence and impact of the papers and authors therein. Our determination of this relative importance is based on a wide ranging investigation and analysis of citations including those to authors who had three or more papers published in *JRAP*, and total citations to articles produced in other publications by authors of those *JRAP* papers. We also use citation counts to determine the most cited papers that have been published in the journal. These investigations clearly show that many of the authors willing to take the time and energy necessary to publish in *JRAP* have had considerable impact on scholarship in regional science.

In what follows we first provide a very brief discussion of *Mid-continent Regional Science Association (MCRSA)* and *JRAP*. Following this is a list of the scholars who have served as editors of the journal and a discussion of one paper by each that has been cited 100 or more times. We then enumerate the thirteen papers in *JRAP* that were cited more than 25 times and discuss the content of several of these. Following this, we provide a list of the more than 260 sources of papers citing the thirteen most cited *JRAP* papers. Next we update the Marcouiller and Deller (2001) results by way of a table naming the scholars that have produced three or more *JRAP* papers. Included in this table is new data, namely, the total number of citations each *JRAP* author has received up to this point in time. Next is a list of papers by multiple *JRAP* contributors that have received 100 or more cites; this list serves as a means of demonstrating further the excellent scholarship and considerable influence associated with these academics.

Next is a table delineating the origins (department, etc.) of those publishing in the journal. Finally, we list the institutions of those *JRAP* authors.

History of the Journal

For 44 years, the *Mid-continent Regional Science Association (MCRSA)* through the *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy (JRAP)* until 1996 known as *Regional Science Perspectives (RSP)* has published high-quality scholarly papers on topics of relevance to scholars working in regional science. *The Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy (JRAP)* is the academic (peer-reviewed) publication of the *Mid-continent Regional Science Association (MCRSA)*. *MCRSA* has been in existence since 1969 and is one of five regional science associations located in North America, all of whom are affiliated with the *North American Regional Science Council (NARSC)*. As explained by John Leatherman (email, Jan 7, 2014), not much is known of the early years because all of *MCRSA* records were destroyed in the mid-1990s. The Secretary/Treasurer at the time had all of the records stored in boxes on his office floor; unfortunately, a custodian mistook them for trash. All of that history was lost and most of the history of the early members is long gone.

At the present time, *MCRSA* consists of an interdisciplinary membership from academic institutions and other public and private organizations. *MCRSA* is interested in using the tools of regional science to help solve applied regional problems at local, state and national levels. According to their web-site, *MCRSA* membership includes campus-based teachers and researchers, outreach educators, and policy analysts from both the private and public sectors. The disciplines represented within this association include economics, planning, geography, business, sociology, public administration, and others. While the majority of the *MCRSA* memberships are generally located in the south and central portions of the United States, Canada, and Mexico, there are active members throughout the world. *The Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy* continues to include articles relevant to today's regional problems. Macouiller and Deller (2001) found that the themes addressed in the journal articles were wide ranging topics that are of interest in regional science. The largest single categories were development economics, technological change and growth models. These accounted for roughly 15% of the articles. Another 15% were: industrial organization, structure, and interaction. The contributors to the journal were for the most part university-based academics from the field of economics. However, a number of authors had academic homes in geography, business administration, public policy, and planning.

***JRAP* Editors with Articles that have Received 100 or More Citations**

Most of the early records of the association were lost, as noted, but we know that Jarvin Emerson was the founding President of the *MCRSA* and the first editor of *JRAP* (table 1). Emerson actually served twice, from 1970-1973 and again 1980-1987. Eight other scholars have served, and the present editor is Richard Cebula, in cooperation with the Davis College of Business at Jacksonville University, along with David Sorenson (Production Editor) and the Department of Economics at Augustana College.

Table 1: Editors of The Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy

Years Serving	Volumes	Editor Name	Affiliation
1970-71	1 and 2	Lawrence A Brown	Kansas State
		M. Jarvin Emerson	Kansas State
1972-1973	3 and 4	William R. Black	Indiana
		M. Jarvin Emerson	Kansas State
1973-1979	5 through 9	R. Keith Semple	Ohio State
1980-1987	10 through 17	M. Jarvin Emerson	Kansas State
1988-1998	18 through 29	F Charles Lamphear	Nebraska Lincoln
		Roger Reifler	Nebraska Lincoln
1999-2008	30 through 38	David W. Marcoullier	Wisconsin Madison
		Steven C. Deller	Wisconsin Madison
2009-present	39-	Richard J. Cebula	Jacksonville U

Several *JRAP* editors have been very well cited, with Brown, Marcoullier, Cebula and Deller receiving more than 3000 and Semple 700 plus citations. Six of the nine, 2/3, have produced at least one paper with more than 100 citations and we now briefly discuss each of these. We here list the title of the piece with complete information provided in the list of references.

The most highly cited article, with 728 cites is: Lawrence A. Brown and Eric G. Moore, “The intra-urban migration process: a perspective,” According to Brown and Moore, it is important to understand the role of individual decisions in influencing patterns of human behavior. This is particularly true for our understanding migration patterns in urban areas. Migration may thus be viewed as a process of adjustment whereby one location or residence is substituted for another in order to satisfy the needs and desires of each individual migrant. This paper provides elaboration and modification of how migrants go about satisfying these basic location preferences.

The second most cited paper, with 591, is: James E. Anderson and David W. Marcoullier, “Insecurity and the pattern of trade: an empirical investigation” This paper estimates the effects insecurity on trade, which effectively places a hidden tax on trade. Inadequate institutions as well as tariffs restrict trade. In order to produce unbiased gravity models, indices of institutional quality biases are needed, otherwise the negative relationship between per capita income and the share of expenditure on traded goods is obscured. Finally, cross-country variation in the effectiveness of institutions and the variation in the prices of traded goods explain the fact that high-income, capital-abundant countries trade disproportionately with each other.

The third most-cited paper is that by R. J. Cebula and R. K. Vedder, “A note on migration, economic opportunity, and quality of life,” with 129 citations. This paper empirically examines the extent to which a variety of variables (economic, social and environmental) affect the spatial allocation of a major productive resource (labor). They concluded that overall, migrants seem to be motivated to migrate by both explicit economic considerations (income, job opportunities and growth in earnings) and in the more implicit considerations of an environmental nature. In their

1968 regression model they found the unemployment rate, crime rate, the percent of nonwhite, average number of days below freezing to be negatively associated with migration and per capita income, growth in income, and number of physicians per 100,000, to be positively associated to migration. Air pollution was not significant.

Receiving 112 citations is: William R. Black, “Sustainable transportation: A US perspective”. Here it is argued that the current petroleum-based motor vehicle use and related highway systems are not sustainable in even the intermediate run, due to the finite nature of petroleum reserves, and air quality problems, global atmospheric problems, excessive fatalities, congestion and urban sprawl. The solutions to the sustainability problem that are proposed in the existing literature are reviewed and found to be insufficient and ineffective with respect to regional quality of life in the USA. A summary of the policy actions proposed and implemented in the aftermath of the Rio Earth Summit suggests that little is being done to solve the overall sustainability of transportation problem in this country. It is recommended that a unified, cooperative effort be initiated by the USA, Europe and perhaps Japan to resolve traffic sustainability problem for western countries.

R. Keith Semple, “Recent trends in the spatial concentration of corporate headquarters”, with 105 citations shows that the trend toward increased size in corporations is due to modern technologies as well as acquisitions and mergers. This trend of corporate concentration has become an integral part of a more complex way of life.

Most Cited Papers in *The Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy*

Table 2 lists the thirteen papers which were cited 25 or more times in *JRAP*. In order to determine which papers were cited most, we entered the name of the journal into the Google Scholar search engine. We then searched many pages of information in order to be as sure as possible that we have indeed found those with the most total citations. We here provide a very brief outline of the content of the four papers that received 50 or more citations between the time of publication and the present.

Table 2: *JRAP* Papers Receiving 25 or More Citations

Name	Article Name	Cites
Gary Paul Green	Amenities and community economic development: Strategies for sustainability, Volume 31, Issue 2, 2001, 61-75	92
James LeSage	Regression analysis of spatial data, Volume 27, Issue 2, 1997, 83-94	88
Richard Cebula and Gigi Alexander	Determinants of interstate migration, Volume 36, Issue 2, 2006 116-123	66

Name	Article Name	Cites
John E. Wagner	Regional economic diversity: action, concept, or state of confusion, Volume 30, Issue 2, 2002, 1-22	51
Abdulbaki Biljic Stephen King, Aaron Lusky and Dean Schreiner	Estimates of U. S. regional commodity trade elasticities of substitution, Volume 32, Issue 2, 2002, 81-98	47
Up Lim	The spatial distribution of innovative activity in U. S. metropolitan areas: evidence from patent data, Volume 33, Issue 2, 2003, 97-126	35
Chang K. Seung, Thomas R. Harris, Thomas McDearmid	Economic impacts of surface water reallocation policies: a comparison of supply-determined SAM and CGE models, Volume 27, Issue 2, 1997, 55-76	35
E. Kula	“Regional welfare weights in investment appraisal: the case of India, Volume 32, Issue 1, 2002, 99-114	32
Jaiwan Yang	“Commuting impacts of spatial Decentralization,” Volume 35, Issue 1, 2005, 69-78	31
Otto Raspe, Frank Van Ort	“Firm growth and localized knowledge,” Volume 38, Issue 2, 2005, 100-116	31
Guangqing Chim and Paul Voss	Migration decision-making: a hierarchical regression approach,” Volume 35, Issue 2, 2005,	30
Jim Cavage	“Rural Community development: New challenges and enduring dilemmas, Volume 31, Issue 2, 2001, 109-124	30
Stephen J. Goetz, Mark Partridge, Steven Deller and David A. Fleming	“Rural entrepreneurship policy” Volume 40, Issue 1, 2010, 20-33	28

The most cited paper (92 citations) was that by Gary Paul Green in the 2001 Volume 31, Issue 2 of the journal. This paper discusses the conflicts that arise between the much needed growth in industry and employment in a rural region and the need to preserve the character of the area with emphasis on the beauty and economic value of localized amenities, such as mountains and beaches, that are often associated with such regions. In particular the paper analyzes the notion of amenities as they themselves may factor in the employment possibilities of a rural region. The author is concerned with the structural shifts in employment that occur and with the

opportunity costs which would be incurred if policy makers focused on the employment possibilities of one strategy, perhaps extraction, and another strategy which would be the use of amenities to foster the creation of service sector jobs and the alternate strategy of using amenities as a direct source of income and employment, possibly sacrificing the jobs and income that extraction would create.

The second most cited paper (88 citations) by James LaSage, Volume 27, Issue 2, 1997, proposes a methodology to counter the problem of “spatial autocorrelation” which can arise when using spatial data in statistical analyses of questions related to the economic characteristics of a region. LeSage is concerned that, without correction, the error terms in a statistical study can be autocorrelated, producing results that are not reliable. The details of the LeSage approach are beyond the scope of what we can do here, but anyone using spatial data to forecast or inform would be well advised to read his paper, as it provides, in our opinion, an important addition to what we know about the peculiarities of regression, Tobit and other statistical techniques.

The third most cited paper (66 citations) is by Richard Cebula and Gigi Alexander, Volume 36, Issue 2, 2006. Here, the authors Use regression to isolate the determinants of interstate migration, finding, not surprisingly, that climate is an important factor, In addition, they find that policy variables such as state income taxation and the presence of such dis-amenities as hazard waste disposal are important in decisions to migrate into or out of a state. Job growth is also found to significantly affect migration.

John E. Wager provided the fourth most cited paper (51 citations) Volume 30, Issue 2, 2002. Here the author provides an explanation of what diversity means in the context of the structural makeup of job and income creating enterprises. He relays the two arguments: that diversity is good because creates more stability, providing protections against the failure of a concentrated employment source: that diversity, perhaps artificially constructed, may be a mixed blessing because it is inconsistent with the natural state which arises due to the inclination of a region to develop according to the principles of specialization and comparative advantage. He also discusses the methods used to measure the extent of diversity such as input-output matrices.

To provide perspective on these citations, we thought it would be of interest to compare *JRAP* with other domestic journals of a similar nature. The most obvious comparison would be with *The Review of Regional Studies*, the organ of the *Southern Regional Science Association*. We entered the journal name into Google Scholar and looked through a great many pages, finding that the two journals are very similar with respect to citations. *RRS* had one paper with more than 100 citations and several with 25 or more, roughly the same as with *JRAP*. The journal *Growth and Change* is better cited, having 20 with 100 or more citations and among these, six with at least 200. *The Annals of Regional Science* is better cited even yet, having one paper with more than 400 citations, ten with 200 or more, more than 20 with 100 plus.

Table 3 provides a very interesting insight to the citation process and thereby the relative influence of *JRAP*. Specifically, the table lists over 260 different sources of the citations to the thirteen most cited papers listed in Table 2, including prestigious outlets such as the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, *Regional Studies*, the *Journal of Regional Science*, and *Papers in Regional Science*. Among the citing sources we were able to identify more than 40

that are international; there were more than a hundred additional origins of citations that were not listed in the table, including books and various working papers series that we could not identify. We think that from this evidence we can safely conclude that *JRAP* is influential much beyond the simple notation of citations to the most cited papers listed in Table 2.

Table 3: Origins of the Citations to the most Cited Papers

Journal Name	Journal Name
AAEA/WAEA Annual Meetings (2)	J of Food Distribution Research
ACM Digital Library	J of Graphic Systems
Acta Scientiarum Polonorum Oeconomica	J of Geography and Geology
Administration and Public Policy	J of Global Business Issues
Administration and Society	J of Housing Economics (5)
Advanced Materials Research	J of Labor Economics (2)
Advanced Tourism Studies	J of Marine Science (2)
Ag and Resource Economics	J of Natural Resources
AL A&M Working Papers	J of Planning Education and Research
ALNARC Meetings	J of Private Enterprise (3)
Amenities and Rural Development	J of Real Estate Finance and Economics
American Ag Economics Meetings	J of Regional Analysis (2)
American J of Applied Sciences (2)	J of Regional Economy and Society
American J of Economics and Sociology	J of Rural Social Research
Analisa CIC ERCNIA	J of Rural Social Sciences
Annals of the Assoc. of American Geographers	J of Small Business and Enterprise
Annals of Tourism Research	J of The American Planning Association
Annual J of Sociology	J of the Grad School Chinese Acad. of Sciences
Annual Review of Sociology (2)	J of Town and City Management
Applied Artificial Intelligence	J of Transport and Land Use
Applied Economics (5)	J of Transport Geography
Applied Economics Letters (2)	J of Urbanism
Applied Geography (2)	Journal of Regional Science (5)
Activio and Internationale ad Accesso Aperto	JRAP (6)
AREVA.ORG	JRC Scientific and Policy Reports (2)
Atlantic Economic J	Land Use Policy
Australian and International J of Rural Education	Landscape Ecology
Australian Community	LSU Working Papers (2)
Australian Geographer	Malaysian J of Real Estate
Australian J of Adult Learning	Management World, China (7)
Australian J of Regional Studies	Marine Pollution Bulletin
BMC Health Services	Marine Resource Economics
Business Management and Education	MCRSA Meetings
Canadian J of Administrative Sciences	Mid Continent Research Science Assoc. (2)
Canadian J of Forest Research	Middle East Development J
Center for Innovation Studies	Milan European Workshops (2)
Civic Service and Volunteering	Mountain research and Development
Civil Engineering Dimensions	MPRA (4)
Claremont U Working Papers	Munich Personal RePec Archives
Coastal Management	N Arizona Working Papers

Collectiens Canada	National Housing Conference, 2005
Commission on National Parks	Natural Resource Defense Council
Committee for Perth	Natural Resources
Community Based Economics	Natural Resources Research
Community Development (2)	New Generations
Creative Systems and Applications	Nucleo de Economia Regional and Urbane;
Competitiveness Review	Ohio U Working Papers
Computers, Environment and Urban Systems	Online J of Rural Research and Policy
Consortium European L' Economie du Paysage	Oxford Economic Papers
Current Issues in Tourism	Papers in Regional Science (4)
Danish J of Geography	Pearson Education of India
Developmental Psychology	Planning Theory and Practice
Disciplinary Papers in Economics	Policy and Practice
Ecological Economics (2)	Policy Studies J
Economia de Almeida (2)	Politica Economia (2)
Economic and Financial Research	Popular Community
Economic Development	Population Research and Policy Review (2)
Economic Development Quarterly (2)	Proquest Dissertations and Theses
Economic Review	PSU Working Papers (2)
Economiche en Sociale Geographia	Public Finance Review (2)
Economics and Environment (2)	Public Works Management and policy
Economics Canada	Purdue Working papers
Economics Systems Research	Quadernie del Dipartimento di Scienze Ec.Sociale
Economie and Prevision	Raum und Mobilitat
ECONSTOR (9)	Regional Economics in New Perspectives
Econtro Nazionale	Regional Science and Urban Economics;
Education	Regional Science Policy and Practice
Education Administration Policy	Regional Studies (6)
Economisz Revista (2)	Research and Innovation
Emerging Issues in Management	Research and Scholarly Pubs. of So. Cross U (3)
Energy Economics	Research on Humanities and Social Sciences
Energy Policy (2)	Research School of the Social Sciences
Environment and Planning	Researchgate (4)
Environmental and Development Economics	Review of Regional Studies (6)
Environmental Management	Review of Urb. and Reg. Development Studies (4)
Environmental Sciences and Policy	Revue de Econome Regionale an Urbaine
Essays on Reg. Development and Labor Mobility	Rural Realities
Eurodivision	Rural Sociology (4)
European Regional Science Association	Sage Handbook of Human Resource Management
Finanz Politik and Ekonomik Yourmlar	Scandinavian J of Forest Research
Fiscal Studies (3)	SIAM International Conference
Forest Policy and Economics (5)	Small Business Economics
Fundacio Getulio Vargas	Social Indicators Research (3)
Geographic Data Mining and Knowledge Discov.	Social Sciences
Georinfo Science and Engineering	Social Welfare Quarterly
Group de Recherche en Droit	Society
Growth and Change (3)	Society and Natural Resources
Habitat International	Southern Economic J
Handook of Creative Studies	Spien Fraum ein Anderas Spielt

Handbook of Student Affairs	STATISTICA (2)
Health and Place	Technological Forecasting and Social Change
Heinonline (5)	Technology and Investments
Hong Kong Scholars Club (5)	The Annals of Regional Science (5)
Human Development and Capability	The Diversity Factor
ICOFOM Study Service	The Empirical Economics Letters (2)
IEEE Xplore (6)	The Forestry Chronicle
Indian J of Traditional Knowledge	The Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance
Industrial and Corporate Change	The Web Book of Regional Science
I O and General MPRA (2)	Theoretical and Practical Research in Economics
Insitut fur Wirtschaftsforschuns Halle	Time and Space Economics
Institute d'Economic Publique	Tool Kits in Regional Science
Institute of Green Economics	Tourism Geographics
International J of Agriculture	Tourism Planning and Development
International J of Business and Commerce	Traffic and Transportation (2)
International J of Critical Pedology	Transportation
International J of Innovation and Reg. Science	Transportation Planning and Technology (3)
International J of Knowledge Based Development.	Transportation Research
International J of Management (2)	Transportation Research Record
International J of Org. Theory and Behavior	Tulane Working Papers (2)
International J of Sustainable Dev. and World Ec.	U Maine Working Papers
Institutional Planning Studies	U of Montana Working Papers
Investigaciones Regionales	U of Pittsburg Working Papers
Iowa State U Working Papers	U of Waterloo Working Papers
J of Ag. and Resource Economics	U of Wisconsin Working Papers (3)
J Ag. and Applied Economics (2)	U South Florida Working Papers
J of Ag. Economics (3)	UGA Working Papers
J of Anatolia Nursing Health	Universitat Autonomia d Barcelona
J of Business Economics	Urban Affairs Review
J of Cultural Economics	Urban School Renewal
J of Diversity	Urban Studies (7)
J of Economic Development	US Department of Fisheries
J of Economic Studies	USAID
J of Economic and Administration Sciences	Vienna U Working Papers
J of Economics and Finance (4)	Visionary Economics J
J of Environmental Economics and Mgt. (3)	Wesconinfo
J of Environmental Studies (3)	West Va. U Working Papers (5)
J of Ethnic and Migration Studies	Wiley Online Library
J of Fish Biology	

Authors publishing Three or More Papers in *JRAP*

Marcouiller and Deller (2001) listed authors who had published 2 or more papers at the time they wrote. We provide, in Table 4, the names of those who have published 3 or more times (48 authors) in the journal since it was founded. Following Marcouiller and Deller, our rankings are by total pages adjusted when coauthors are present. For example, if a paper has 3 coauthors, the adjusted pages are calculated by dividing the total number of pages in the paper by three. Thus,

if an author had three papers published in *JRAP*, one with 15 pages produced singly, another of 20 pages with two coauthors and a third of 30 pages with three coauthors, the table would record $15+10+10=35$ adjusted pages.

Table 4: A list of Scholars Who Published Three or More Papers in *JRAP*

Rank	Contributor	Institution	Pages	Adjusted Pages	Papers	Cites
1	Roger F. Riefler	Nebraska	197	139.25	11	281
2	Steven C. Deller	Wisconsin Madison	193	114	13	3309
3	Wilbur R. Maki	Minnesota	115	93.3	8	566
4	David P. Varady	Cincinnati	95	92.5	5	1030
5	Sakara Jutila	U of Toledo	96	88	5	131
6	Dean F. Schreiner	Oklahoma State	225	86.9	9	370
7	Paul J. Kozlowski	Touro U International	106	86.5	6	32
8	Paul Kochanowski	Indiana South Bend	102	80	7	46
9	David J. Sorenson	Iowa State	90	64	4	62
10	Donald Steinnes	Minnesota Duluth	93	58.7	6	789
11	R. Bradley Hoppes	Southwest Missouri State	69	56	3	55
12	Robert Kirk	Indiana U Purdue	55	55	4	Na
13	Stanley R. Keil	Ball State	71	52.8	4	156
14	Richard Lichty	Minnesota Duluth	135	50.2	8	222
15	Edward Nissan	Southern Mississippi	65	49.5	5	294
16	Michael T. Peddle	Northern Illinois	54	49	4	121
17	David W. Marcouiller	Wisconsin Madison	101	48.8	7	3338
18	Bruce Domazlicky	Southeast Missouri State	62	48	4	401
18	George C. Galster	College of Wooster	48	48	3	7782
19	James A. MacMillan	U of Manitoba	69	46	3	128
20	James. R. Prescott	Iowa State	59	44.5	4	298
21	Orley Amos	Oklahoma State	58	42	4	351
21	Thomas R. Harris	Nevada Reno	117	42	6	698
22	F. Charles Lamphear	Nebraska	88	40	6	158
23	Martin Shields	Colorado State	97	39.75	7	192
24	Ronald J. Gunderson	Northern Arizona	79	37.5	4	112
25	Richard J. Cebula	Jacksonville U	59	37.25	7	3006
26	R. Keith Semple	Ohio State	74	37	4	712
27	John C. Leatherman	Kansas State	91	36	6	162
27	M. Jarvin Emerson	Kansas State	55	36	3	290
28	Raymond Raab	Minnesota Duluth	65	34.3	4	423
29	J.R. Barnard	Iowa	61	33.3	3	105

Rank	Contributor	Institution	Pages	Adjusted Pages	Papers	Cites
30	George H. Carter	Southern Mississippi	47	31.5	3	165
31	Wilford J. L'Esperance	Oklahoma State	70	30	3	199
32	Randall G. Krieg	Northern Iowa	45	28	4	226
33	W.C. Lewis	Brigham Young	53	26.5	3	406
34	Charles Framingham	U of Manitoba	58	26.3	3	65
35	Stephan J. Goetz	Penn State	67	25.5	4	2684
36	Earl O. Heady	Iowa State	56	23.5	4	6614
37	Norman Walzer	Western Illinois	50	22.5	4	1055
38	David C. Chicoine	Illinois	40	20	3	996
38	Guangqing Chi	Wisconsin Madison	40	20	3	354
38	Peter M. Hutchinson	Bowling Green	38	20	3	151
39	Frank L. Hefner	College of Charleston	31	19	3	256
40	Scott Loveridge	Michigan State	47	18.6	4	713
41	David L. Freisner	North Dakota State	54	18	3	104
42	George W. Morse	Colegio de Postgradus	51	17.7	3	214
43	Richard S. Mack	Central Washington	40	17.3	3	157
44	Alok K. Bohara	New Mexico	34	17	3	2013
44	John E. Connaughton	UNC Charlotte	34	17	4	72
44	Ronald A. Madsen	UNC Charlotte	34	17	4	96
45	James E. Payne	South Florida	23	16.3	3	3716
46	J. David Reed	Bowling Green State	40	15.5	3	522
47	Mark D. Partridge	Ohio State	35	13.2	3	3909
48	Mark E. Wohar	Nebraska Omaha	26	8.7	3	2786

Table 4 shows that while Roger Reiffler is still the “champ” with 139.25 adjusted pages, significant changes have occurred in the rankings, with Steven Deller and Walter Maki moving into second and third place, ahead of David Varady. Sakara Jutila was not listed at all previously but now ranks fourth. We think the reader will note these results with a good deal of interest.

Using the Google Scholar search engine, we were able to determine the number of overall citations to each of the scholars listed and these totals are shown in the last column of the table. In most cases this was a time consuming and tedious process, which is frankly a major reason why we chose a more restrictive listing, 3 or more appearances rather than 2 or more as researched in the M and D analysis. To proceed, one enters each author name into the Google Scholar search engine and is provided with a list of the author’s publications, with the total citations to each paper. We summed these counts to determine the total citations to each scholar. Several of our authors have registered with Google Scholar and when they do this (thank you Steve Deller, thank you George Galster, thank you Rich Cebula, thank you Mark Partridge, among a few others) Google provides a table complete with all publications and their sources,

and the total citations to each publication. This makes the task much easier but, surprisingly, given the curiosity factor, not many of our authors have taken advantage of this Google feature.

The reason for providing citation counts to the authors in Table 4 is straightforward; we thought that, as they are well known in the discipline, many would be very well cited, particularly with respect to topics in regional science: if so, this would reflect positively on *JRAP*. This is consistent with our stated desire to determine, as widely as is possible, the importance and influence of the journal. Our conclusion from this evidence and that previously presented, is that the journal is indeed favored with the attentions of many prolific and influential scholars, and that *JRAP*'s influence is felt well beyond the citations to the thirteen most cited articles. More than 85 percent of the scholars listed in Table 4 were cited in total more than 100 times. Thirteen were cited more than a thousand times, seven of these more than 3000 times, while Earl O. Heady and George Galster were cited, respectively, 6614 times and 7782 times, quite remarkable numbers.

Papers and Books Published Elsewhere by Multiple Authors that have 100 or More Citations

Table 5 lists papers and books of *JRAP* multiple authors that have been cited 100 or more times elsewhere. This information shows clearly that many of the authors who have given the time and effort necessary to publish multiple papers in *JRAP* have, judging by citation counts, produced many influential papers and books elsewhere. In this table we list only author and publication names with full information provided in the references.

Earl O. Heady is particularly noteworthy, with six publications with 100 plus citations including three books with 304, and remarkably, 603 and 808 cites. George Galster has been very prolific and influential, making the list with 14 entries, producing works with 231, 322, 321, 335, and 648 cites. Steve Deller and David Marcouiller coauthored several papers on our list, with 308 and 492 citations to two of them and Goetz has three papers, one with more than 300 cites. Partridge and Rickman scored with one offering gathering 579 citations. We think the information provided in Table 5 reflects positively on *JRAP* and adds a bit more luster to the journal.

Table 5: Papers and Books Published Elsewhere by Multiple *JRAP* Authors that have Received 100 or More Citations

Article	Cites
Heady, EO and JL Dylan Agricultural production functions	808
Galster,GC, R Hansen, MR Ratcliff, H Wollman, S Coleman and J Freihage. "Wrestling sprawl to the ground: defining and measuring an elusive concept"	648
E0 Heady, <u>Economics of agricultural production and resource use</u>	603

Article	Cites
Partridge, MD and DS Rickman. "Regional computable general equilibrium modeling: a survey and critical appraisal"	579
Anderson, JE and DW Marcouiller. "Insecurity and the pattern of trade: an empirical investigation,"	591
Deller, SC, THS Thai, DW Marcouiller and DBK English. "The role of amenities and quality of life in rural economic growth,"	492
Galster, GC and SP Killen. "The geography of metropolitan opportunity: a reconnaissance and conceptual framework"	335
Goetz, SJ. "A selectivity model of household food marketing behavior in Sub-Saharan Africa"	315
Galster, GC. "On the nature of a neighborhood"	322
EO Heady and W Candler. <u>Linear programming</u>	304
Shaffer, R, S Deller and D Marcouiller. "Community economics: linking theory and practice,"	308
Reynolds, PD, B Miller and WR Maki. "Explaining regional variation in business births and deaths"	246
Hexham, RW and EO Heady. <u>Water production functions for irrigated agriculture,</u>	238
Berrens, RP, AK Bohara, H Jenkins-Smith, C Silva, and L Weimar. "The advent of Internet surveys for political research: a comparison of telephone and Internet samples"	232
Galster, GC and GW Hesser. "Residential satisfaction: compositional and contextual correlates"	231
Agiakloglou, C, P Newbold and M Wohar. "Bias in an estimator of the fractional difference parameter"	216
Partridge, MD. "Is inequality harmful to growth? Comment"	204
Freed, R, SP Eisensmith, S Goetz, D Reicoski, VW Smail and P Wollberg. "MSTAT, a microcomputer program for the design, management and analysis of agronomic research experiments, version 4.0"	204

Article	Cites
Chicoine, DL. "Farmland values at the urban fringe: an analysis of prices"	201
Friedrichs, J, G Galster, S Musterd. "Neighbourhood effects on social opportunities: the European and American research and policy context"	196
Rupasingha, A, SJ Goetz and D Freshwater. "The production of social capital in US counties"	190
Apergis, N and JE Payne. "Energy consumption and economic growth in Central America: evidence from a panel co-integration and error correction model"	172
Steinnes, N and WD Fisher. "An econometric model of intra-urban location"	172
Cebula, J. <u>The determinants of human migration</u> ,	166
Rapach, DE and ME Wohar. "Testing the monetary model of exchange rate determination: new evidence from a century of data"	161
Galster, . "Residential segregation in American cities: A contrary review"	161
Deller, SD and E Rudnicki. "Production efficiency in elementary education: the case of Maine public schools"	160
Payne, JE. "Survey of the international evidence on the causal relationship between energy consumption and growth"	161
Payne , JE. "A survey of the electricity consumption-growth literature"	155
Grigsby, W, M Baratz, G Galster and D Maclennan. "The dynamic of neighborhood change and decline"	151
Galster, GC, P Tatian and R Smith. "The impact of neighbors who use Section 8 certificates on property values"	142
Galster, G and A Zobel. "Will dispersed housing programmes reduce social problems in the US?"	139
Rupasingha, A, SJ Goetz and D Freshwater. "Social and institutional factors as determinants of economic growth: evidence from the United States counties"	137
Galster, GC, RG Quercia and A Corte. "Identifying neighborhood thresholds: an empirical exploration"	132

Article	Cites
Galster, GC and WM Keeney. "Race, residence, discrimination, and economic opportunity modeling the nexus of urban racial phenomena"	131
Cebula, RJ and RK Vedder, "A note on migration, economic opportunity, and the quality of life"	129
Dissart, JC and SC Deller, "Quality of life in the planning literature"	128
Berrens, RP, AK Bohara, HC Jenkins-Smith, CL Silva and DL Weimer. "Information and effort in contingent valuation surveys: application to global climate change using national internet samples"	127
Heady, EO and LG Tweeton. <u>Resource demand and structure of the agricultural industry.</u>	126
Steinnes, DN. "Causality and intra-urban location"	125
Goetz, SJ and H Swaminathan. "Wal-Mart and county-wide poverty"	121
List, JA, RP Berrens, AK Bohara and J Kerkvliet. "Examining the role of social isolation on stated preferences"	120
Olayide, SO and EO Heady. <u>Introduction to agricultural production economics.</u>	120
English, DBK, DW Marcouiller and H Cordeal. "Tourism dependence in rural America: estimates and effects"	118
Galster, G. "Neighbourhood social mix as a goal of housing policy: a theoretical analysis"	117
Partridge, MD and DS Rickman. "The dispersion of US state unemployment rates: the role of market and non-market equilibrium factors"	117
Heady, EO. <u>Agricultural policy under economic development.</u>	116
Amos, OM Jr. "Unbalanced regional growth and regional income inequality in the latter stages of development"	115
Galster, G. "Research on discrimination in housing and mortgage markets: assessment and future directions"	114
Green, GP, D Marcouiller, S Deller, D Erkkila and NR Sumathi. "Local dependency, land use attitudes, and economic development: comparisons between seasonal and permanent residents"	114

Article	Cites
Agrawal, RC and EO Heady. Operations research methods for agricultural decisions.	112
Partridge, MD. “Does income distribution affect US State economic growth?”	110
Galster, G. “Identifying the correlates of dwelling satisfaction: an empirical critique”	109
Rapach,DE and ME Wohar. “In-sample vs. out-of-sample tests of stock return predictability in the context of data mining”	109
Rapach, DE and ME Wohar. “Testing the monetary model of exchange rate determination: a closer look at panels”	109
Sauer, C and AK Bohara. “Exchange rate volatility and exports: regional differences between developing and industrialized countries”	109
Galster, G. “An economic efficiency analysis of de-concentrating poverty populations”	108
Apergis, N and JE Payne. “Renewable energy consumption and economic growth: evidence from a panel of OECD countries”	107
Apergis, N and JE Payne. “Energy consumption and economic growth: evidence from the Commonwealth of Independent States”	104
Payne, JE. “On the dynamics of energy consumption and output in the US”	104
Wagner, JE and SC Deller. “ Measuring the effects of economic diversity on growth and stability”	104
Goetz, SJ and DL Debertin. “Why farmers quit: A county-level analysis”	102
Chicoine, DL and G Ramamurthy. “Evidence on the specification of price in the study of domestic water demand”	102
Cebula ,RJ. “An empirical analysis of the impact of government tax and auditing policies on the size of the underground economy”	102

Papers and Pages Published by Departmental and Institutional Affiliation

Table 6 shows the papers, pages, and adjusted pages published in *JRAP* by department or other individual origin of the authors and coauthors. Ranked by adjusted pages, economics comes out first in number of adjusted pages produced and number of papers, with four hundred eighty-three papers and 4130 adjusted pages. Ranked second and third in number of papers and adjusted pages were miscellaneous which consisted of primarily of papers from a single affiliation or department or affiliations that did not fit into any of the other categories (117

papers,1015 pages) and Agricultural Economics (89 papers, 647 pages. Geography 38 papers, 334 pages and Business Administration 11 papers and 136 pages are ranked 4th and 5th in the number of papers and amount of adjusted pages published in *JRAP*. It should be noticed that the rest of the 36 departments/affiliations published 10 or fewer papers and had 95 or fewer adjusted pages of print in the journal.

Table 6: Papers, Pages and Adjusted Pages by Department or Other Individual Affiliation

Department or Other Affiliation	Papers	Pages	Adj. Pages	Rank
Ag and Applied Economics	2	8	6	38
Ag and Resource Economics	11	168	85	8
Ag Economics	89	1506	647	3
Ag Economics and Rural Sociology	17	230	93	7
Applied Economics	7	129	44	18
Applied Economics and Statistics	9	159	95	6
Architecture and Urban Planning	3	54	23	30
Business Administration	11	199	136	5
Center for Resource Economics	2	47	20	33
Center for World Food Studies	3	41	29	26
City and Regional Planning	3	57	30	25
Civil Engineering	2	50	36	24
Community&Regional Planning&Dev.	4	89	54	14
Economics	483	7007	4130	1
Economics and Community Planning	4	100	64	12
Economics and Finance	4	73	28	27
Economics and International Business	3	43	37	23
Education	4	56	21	32
Finance	4	47	17	34
Finance and Economics	10	125	68	11

Department or Other Affiliation	Papers	Pages	Adj. Pages	Rank
Geography	38	540	334	4
Institute for Economic Research	2	42	21	32
Institute of Social and Economic Research	3	64	25	29
Management	4	64	48	15
Marketing	5	120	41	21
Microeconomic Analysis Div Stats Canada	4	93	27	28
Miscellaneous	117	1908	1015	2
Netherlands Institute For Spatial Research	2	32	14	36
Operations Analysis	5	94	76	10
Pharmacy	4	65	22	31
Planning	4	64	45	17
Policy Analysis	6	104	47	16
Political Science	10	121	95	6
Public Affairs	4	68	38	22
Regional Research Institute	3	46	20	33
Resource Economics and Development	2	32	9	37
Rural Sociology	6	78	43	19
Social Science	4	83	42	20
Sociology	9	128	60	13
Urban and Regional Planning	9	99	77	9
Urban and Regional Planning	3	33	15	35

Table 7 shows the numbers of papers, pages and adjusted papers by institution of the author. In compiling these data, we display only origins that contributed at least three papers, with pages adjusted for coauthors. The miscellaneous categories record numbers of published papers and pages from institutions or other origins that contributed fewer than three papers. The highest ranked by adjusted pages is the Miscellaneous General category with 82 papers and an adjusted

count of 752 pages. Surprisingly, Miscellaneous Foreign is ranked second, which means that 41 published papers and adjusted pages equal to 436 came from institutions from outside the United States that contributed one or two papers. The universities in the U.S that were high in the rankings were U of Wisconsin-Madison (3), Ohio State (4), U of Nebraska-Lincoln (5), U of Minnesota-Duluth (6), and Oklahoma State (7). All five of these schools had adjusted numbers of pages greater than 220, and the numbers of papers published ranged from 35 (U of Wisconsin) to 23 (Oklahoma State). Because we used adjusted pages in ranking institutions, the U of Minnesota ranked lower, but had 25 published papers, and Miscellaneous Government had 26.

Table 7: Papers, Pages and Adjusted Pages by Institutional Affiliation

Institution	Papers	Pages	Adjusted Pages	Rank
Arizona State	3	38	25	66
Armstrong State U	4	30	15	75
Augustana College SD	3	63	40.5	47
Ball State U	9	143	89.67	24
Bowling Green State U	13	152	98.67	20
Brigham Young	3	66	33	57
Bucknell U	3	33	13.25	77
Central Washington U	3	40	17.33	72
City of Chicago	3	49	35.67	52
City Of Minnesota	3	36	12	78
City of Ottawa, Canada	5	119	33.5	56
Clemson U	5	75	33.5	56
College of the Holy Cross	3	35	25	66
Colorado State U	13	155	46.5	43
Cornell	5	67	41.5	46
Federal Reserve Chicago	3	43	35.5	53
Federal Reserve Philadelphia	3	42	14	76
George Mason U	4	51	30.33	59

Institution	Papers	Pages	Adjusted Pages	Rank
Georgia Tech	3	29	29	62
Indiana U Bloomington	10	169	108.5	15
Indiana U Purdue	8	120	81.80	26
Indiana U South Bend	10	163	103	17
Iowa State	12	185	112.8	14
Jacksonville U	3	22	9.67	80
Kansas State	19	307	141.33	12
Louisiana State U-Shreveport	3	36	12	78
Marquette	3	38	28.25	65
Metafor, France	3	25	15	75
Michigan State U	7	77	28.75	63
Michigan Tech	4	62	33	57
Middle East Technical U	3	51	17	73
Minnesota IMPLAN Group	3	24	8	81
Mississippi State	3	46	23	67
Nord Trondaleg U College Norway	8	73	38.67	50
North Dakota State	7	110	42	45
Northern Arizona U	8	139	63.5	32
Northern Illinois	9	141	91.33	23
Ohio State	32	557	264.33	4
Ohio U	6	100	43	44
Oklahoma State	23	507	224.33	7
Penn State	15	193	93.16	22
Southeast Missouri State U	4	53	39	49
Southern Illinois U -Edwardsville	3	22	11	80

Institution	Papers	Pages	Adjusted Pages	Rank
Southwest Missouri State	4	56	49.5	39
SUNY Buffalo	5	61	51	38
Texas Tech	4	44	7.2	82
U of Alaska-Anchorage	3	69	23	67
U of Alberta	3	54	18	71
U of Central Florida	3	44	23	67
U of Cincinnati	10	197	144.33	11
U of Florida	3	42	20.67	69
U of Idaho	5	60	30	61
U of Illinois	7	146	71.5	29
U of Illinois Champagne-Urbana	8	45	40	48
U of Illinois Chicago	6	57	28.5	64
U of Iowa	7	124	70.33	30
U of Kansas	5	73	52	37
U of Kentucky	10	137	81.5	27
U of Maine	4	60	36	51
U of Manitoba	12	235	139	13
U of Michigan	3	72	72	28
U of Minnesota	25	350	210.5	9
U of Minnesota-Duluth	29	472	243	6
U of Missouri Columbia	14	219	102.25	18
U of Nebraska Lincoln	27	453	263.25	5
U of Nebraska Omaha	6	86	30.25	60
U of Nebraska-Lincoln	8	98	35.5	54
U of Nevada Reno	16	297	105.5	16

Institution	Papers	Pages	Adjusted Pages	Rank
U of New Hampshire	5	68	20.75	68
U of New Mexico	3	34	17	73
U of North Carolina-Charlotte	10	100	60	33
U of Northern Iowa	5	72	52	37
U of Oklahoma	5	66	35	55
U of Saskatchewan	8	138	56.32	34
U of South Carolina	3	25	19.5	70
U of South Florida	3	23	16.33	74
U of Southern Mississippi	10	133	96	21
U of Texas Arlington	3	33	18	71
U of Texas-Austin	3	79	54.5	36
U of Toledo	17	290	219.5	8
U of Waterloo, Canada	3	28	17	73
U of West Virginia	9	77	33	57
U of Wisconsin Green Bay	6	73	30.5	58
U of Wisconsin Madison	35	547	328.4	3
U of Wisconsin-Parkside	3	42	35	55
U of Wyoming	8	128	48.75	40
US Dept of Agriculture	9	164	86.44	25
Utah State	3	13	6.5	83
Western Illinois	10	139	69	31
Wright State	8	105	55	35
Miscellaneous General	82	1107	752	1
Miscellaneous Business	7	101	48.5	41
Miscellaneous Cities	11	225	100.5	19

Institution	Papers	Pages	Adjusted Pages	Rank
Miscellaneous Foreign	41	708	436	2
Miscellaneous Government	26	396	205	10
Miscellaneous State	5	112	48	42

Summary and Conclusions

In this paper we have briefly outlined the known history of the *Mid Continent Regional Science Association (MCRSA)* and its publishing organ, the *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy (JRAP)*. We update some, although not all, of the information provided in a previous paper by David Marcouiller and Steve Deller (2001). Since M and D wrote, the journal has published 214 additional papers with 2762 total pages. Using this information, we update their table on publishing performance, finding that while Roger Riefler still ranks first in adjusted pages produced, rankings have shuffled somewhat as might be expected. We provide, as they did, information on department and institutional affiliation, though in tabular form whereas they used a pie chart. We did not extend their analyses of analytical methodologies used, nor did we use the new information to update their categorization of articles into subject area, primarily because we did not think efforts would significantly change the conclusions of M and D.

The major difference between this and the M and D paper is that we employ a wide ranging use of citation analyses to shed new light on the relative influence of the journal. Toward this end we gather citation information about *JRAP* editors, past and present, about multiple *JRAP* authors, and about the most cited papers that have appeared in the journal. From these analyses we conclude that, while the journal does not have many highly cited articles, the citation rates compare well with those of *The Review of Regional Studies*, the organ of the *Southern Regional Science Association*. The citations to the most cited *JRAP* papers come from almost four hundred journals, working papers series, books and such publications with over 140 of these from foreign sources. This suggests that the influence of *JRAP* extends well beyond what is indicated by the simple analysis of citations to the most cited papers. Finally the analyses of citations to editors of the journal and those who publish in *JRAP*, some in the thousands, show that the *MCRSA* and the journal are known and supported by a great many important and influential scholars in regional science.

In terms of recommendations with respect to the future of the journal, these have not changed much, if at all, since Marcouiller and Deller (2001), so we here present here the gist what they said in the last two paragraphs of their 2001 paper:

In terms of future opportunities it is appropriate to continue the vigorous promotion of *JRAP* as a high quality research outlet for those interested in regional analysis with respect to areas such as growth and policy analysis in general. The editor(s) now and in future must continue encouraging scholars to provide high quality research submissions from economics and applied economics extending inquiry into wide ranging region-based sub areas such as public policy,

growth, planning, transportation and others. Increasing the number of high quality papers remains the single most effective method to increase the importance and influence of *JRAP*.

Additional efforts to extend the submission base are always needed and always welcome and will have the effect of increasing quality in the journal's offerings in the long run. Indeed, the efforts of *MCRSA* to market itself should (must) go hand in hand with promoting *JRAP*, its official organ for the publication of scholarly work. This will continue to be a high priority for the current *JRAP* editor and board members, for future holders of these offices and finally and very importantly for the general membership of the *MCRSA* as well.

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