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## Development and interdisciplinarity: Re-examining the "economics silo"

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# **Development and Interdisciplinarity: re-examining the “economics silo”**

**Matthias Aistleitner**

**September 2022**

# Development and Interdisciplinarity: re-examining the “economics silo”<sup>#</sup>

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**Abstract.** *Recent evidence from citation analysis [Mitra, S., Palmer, M, Vuon, V. (2020). Development and interdisciplinarity: A citation analysis. World Development, 135, 105076; hereafter MPV] shows that development as a field of study hardly interacts with other disciplines – except mainstream economics. Moreover, MPV analyze the reported affiliation of each author listed in the Web of Science database and find that, in response to growing competition in the publishing process, economists tend to publish more in development studies journals. In this paper, I apply an alternative approach in identifying the disciplinary and paradigmatic background of development scholars by matching bibliometric data on articles published in World Development with the RePEc author database. The results from this analysis suggest a quite different picture regarding the share of economists that publish in the field’s flagship journal: in contrast to MPV, I report a significantly higher share of scholars with an economics research background. Considering these findings, the paper further explores non-trivial differences of the “economics silo” (i.e. economists that publish research related to development) in World Development vis-à-vis research by scholars from other social science disciplines via extensive citation analysis. The overall finding of this analysis is that the lack of interdisciplinarity (as observed by MPV) is largely due to economists that publish their work in the journal.*

**Keywords:** Development, Interdisciplinarity, Citation Analysis, RePEc, Economic Imperialism

**JEL Codes:** A14, O10, O29, O39

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# 1. Introduction

Recent evidence from analyzing three decades of development research challenges the widespread view that development research is an interdisciplinary field of study (Mitra *et al.* 2020; hereafter MPV). Taken the subfields of development studies (DS) and development economics (DE) together, the major share of interdisciplinary communication in terms of citations goes to research published in high-impact generalist economic journals, namely the prominent “top-five” (Card & DellaVigna 2013; Heckman & Moktan 2020). Moreover, this share is increasing substantially over time, making these five journals a considerable part of the intellectual foundations of modern development research. According to MPV, the most likely explanation for this trend is that, due to increasing competition in getting published in DE journals, economists increasingly publish their work in DS journals. Moreover, they conclude that *“the negligible interdisciplinary interactions found in our citation analysis point towards disciplinary silos in development research.”* (Mitra *et al.* 2020, 15)

In this paper, I present an extension of MPV's analysis that differs in two aspects, ultimately leading to a different picture regarding the disciplinary nature of DS. These aspects relate to the methodological approach of MPV which, I argue, leads to biased results regarding the actual level of interdisciplinary citation flows in DS and the share of economists that publish in DS (the “economics silo”). To overcome these biases, I suggest an alternative methodological approach in delineating the share of economists involved in the DS discourse as well as an extension of the citation analysis in terms of scope and method. In doing so, I restrict the analysis to the flagship journal in DS, *World Development* (hereafter WD) which covers a substantial part of development research.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows. In the next section, the two aspects that lead to biased results in MPV's analysis are discussed. Section 3 and 4 present the alternative approaches to overcome these biases and the different results obtained with them. In section 5 the implications of these results are discussed and a conclusion is offered.

## 2. Why are some findings of MPV biased?

In this section I discuss the two aspects that might lead to biased results in the analysis of MPV. The first aspect relates to the selection of journals and disciplines/fields under study. MPV restrict their analysis of citation flows to the top5 journals in DE, DS and five core social science disciplines: economics, sociology, political science, geography and anthropology. This restriction may be a pragmatic one in terms of available resources but it seems to be counterintuitive, given the multifaceted challenges of development itself and more recent trends in scientific publishing on issues related to development. MPV expect to capture the majority of citation flows by focusing on the

top5/10<sup>1</sup> journals in each discipline/field under study. This assumption is supported by previous works showing that citation flows are driven by only few journals (Miller 1997; Pieters & Baumgartner 2002). However, the studies cited hardly reflect more recent developments regarding the overall journal landscape. Notwithstanding the fact that the most influential journals in science are multidisciplinary (e.g. Nature, Science...), research fields have emerged in recent decades that encompass a wide range of journals that can be considered as inherently interdisciplinary. For instance, a search in WoS for articles that are classified in the WoS categories “environmental studies” or “social sciences, interdisciplinary” (both SSCI) but not in the core disciplines/fields above<sup>2</sup> yields more than 239,000 articles since 1990 alone (date of search: 18.05.2022). Thus, many journals that are potentially relevant for development are classified beyond the core social science disciplines

The second aspect that might lead to biased results relates to the strategy of identifying economists who publish in DS journals. MPV consider a paper to have an economics affiliation when the keyword “economics” appears at least once in the institutional affiliation(s) of the author(s) as listed in the Web of Science (WoS) database. While (again) pragmatical, this approach appears to be problematic for two reasons. First, although MPV exclude data before 1998 due to the large proportion of missing information in WoS, detailed information on author affiliations of *all* contributing authors is only available since the mid-2000s. Second, in many cases, detailed information about the department to which an author belongs is also not available (e.g. “Harvard Univ, Cambridge, MA 02138 USA”). Against this background I argue, that MPV tend to underestimate the actual share of economists that publish in DS.

In what follows, I first offer an alternative approach in overcoming the second bias (underestimation of the share of economists that publish in development). The results of this alternative estimation then allow to add a comparative dimension to the analysis of citation flows between development research and other disciplines (i.e. economists vs. non-economists that publish in WD). By doing so, I then offer a more extensive analysis of cited references to overcome the first bias (limited selection of journals and disciplines).

### **3. Delineating the economics silo in DS: an alternative approach**

To address the potential underestimation of economists that publish in development, I use the RePEc database which lists more than 63,000 registered authors<sup>3</sup> that publish in economics and related fields. RePEc is freely available and contains basic

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<sup>1</sup> In their paper, MPV present only results for the top5 journals but test the sensitivity of their results against the top10 journals of each discipline (which are qualitatively unchanged).

<sup>2</sup> In many cases, journals are classified in multiple WoS categories. DE is not categorized separately in WoS.

<sup>3</sup> By 19<sup>th</sup> October 2021.

bibliographic information on the registered author and his or her published works. The data was obtained on November 2021 via a web scraping algorithm and contains the first and last name of each author, the listed publications<sup>4</sup> (including the publication year) and, if available, the NEP fields<sup>5</sup>.

To facilitate a proper matching of the data on authors that are listed in RePEc with the authors that publish in WD, I first match bibliometric data of the articles from WoS with bibliometric data from the EconLit database (see Figure 1). This is necessary because EconLit contains more detailed information on each author name (i.e. full first and last name). To avoid erroneous matching of author names (i.e. name disambiguation), I further restrict the RePEc dataset to authors which have listed at least one publication in WD. This results in selection of 2,669 registered authors. A further advantage of RePEc is that it enables a more nuanced differentiation of RePEc authors that publish on issues related to development since the disciplinary or paradigmatic background can be inferred from the other publications of an author.

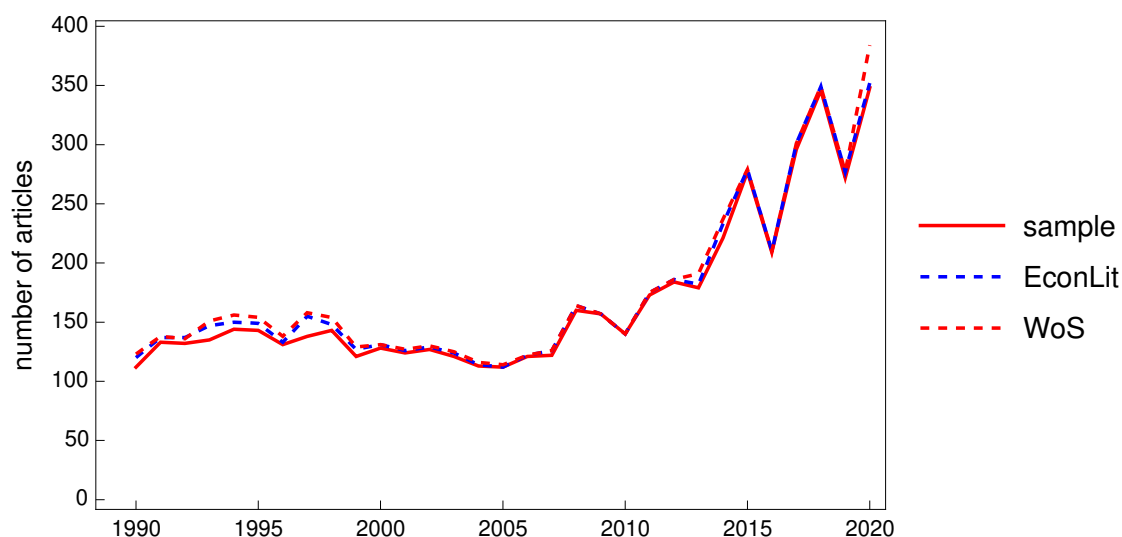


Figure 1. Analyzed articles published in *World Development* (sample) based on matching of different databases. **Note:** Book reviews were excluded from this analysis.

Figure 2 compares the results of this alternative estimation strategy with the estimate of MPV (more specifically, the blue dot-dashed line displays shares for WD as in Figure 7b in Mitra et al (2020)). The red line displays the estimate for WD with the share of articles that are authored by at least one RePEc-author. Additionally, Figure 2 shows estimates for three top-level economic journals, the *Journal of Development Economics* (JDE), the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* (QJE) and the *American Economic Review* (AER). The (expectedly) high shares of RePEc authors within these three journals support the validity of this alternative estimation strategy.

<sup>4</sup> RePEc does not only lists journal articles but also published working papers, books and book chapters.

<sup>5</sup> New Economics Papers (NEP) is another feature by RePEc where subscribers are notified when new working papers have been published. The working papers are classified into more than 90 specific fields (NEP fields). See also <https://econpapers.repec.org/>.

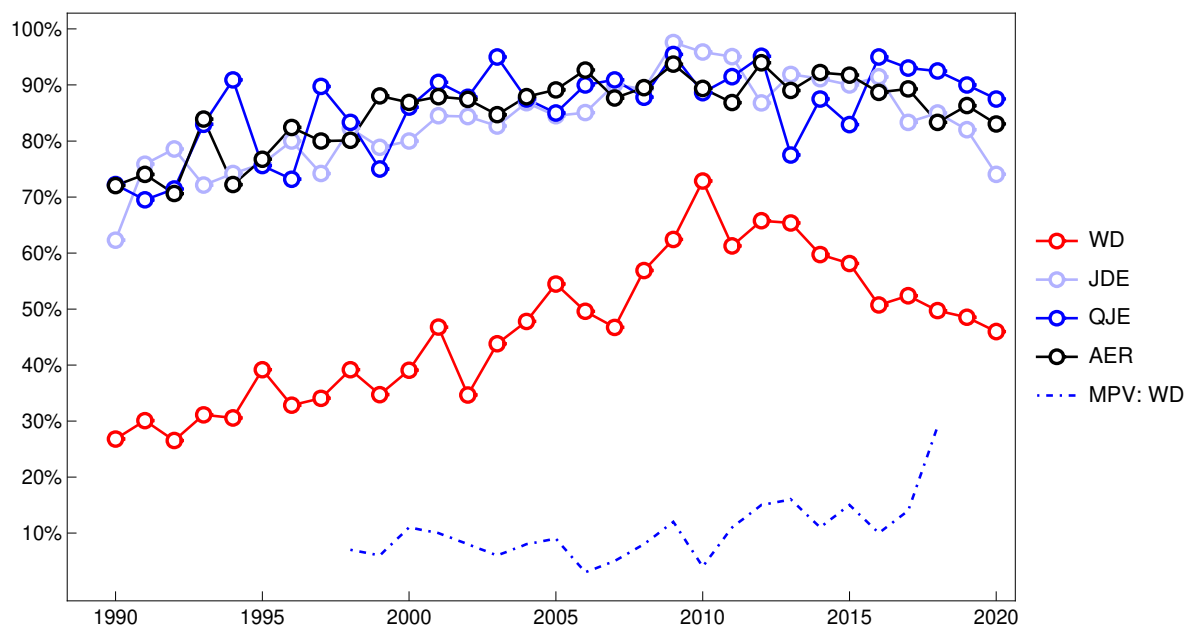


Figure 2. Share of articles published in WD and three top-level economic journals that are (co-)authored by at least one economist (i.e. with an author listed in RePEc) compared to the estimate of MPV. **Note:** the figures for the AER do not include the AEA papers and proceedings published in the May issue of the journal.

In 2010, more than 70 percent of all articles published in WD were authored by at least one RePEc–author (as listed by October 2021), a share that is almost 15 times larger than the MPV estimate. However, although the differences are striking, there is an important caveat here: Not every scholar listed in RePEc is also a (mainstream) economist. RePEc is also intended to serve as an important platform for the dissemination of heterodox economic research (Novarese & Zimmermann 2008). For instance, the NEP fields that are used to classify papers include not only classic heterodox domains (e.g. heterodox micro- and macroeconomics, Post Keynesian economics) but also non-economic topics such as sociology of economics, gender, history and philosophy of economics and, of course, development.

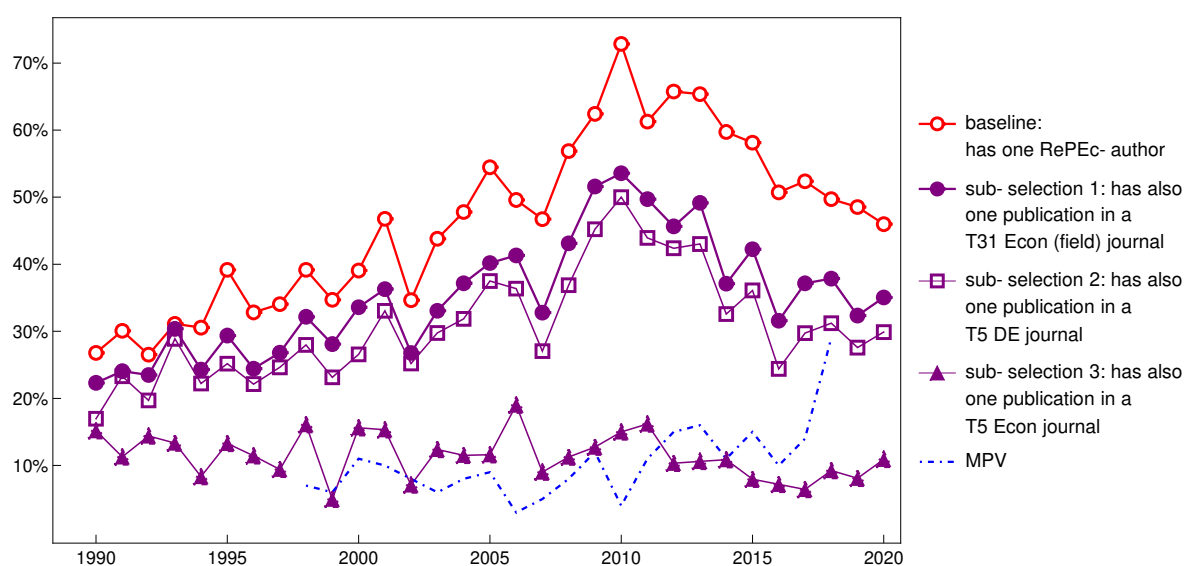


Figure 3. Share of articles (co-)authored by economist(s) in WD: baseline estimate (red line) and different sub-selections (purple lines) which are based on different selections of an author's other journal publications (used as proxy for identifying mainstream economists in the sample). For a detailed list of the journals included in each subset, see Table A1 in the appendix.

To address this, I use the other publications of an author listed in RePEc to distinguish between (mainstream) economists and other scholars with an economics background (Figure 3). Again, the red line in Figure 3 displays the estimated share of articles authored by economists in WD as in Figure 2 (denoted as baseline) and the blue dot-dashed line the estimate of MPV. The purple lines represent different sub-selections from the baseline. For instance, selecting every article with at least one RePEc-author and at least one publication in a top5 economic journal (sub-selection 3) reveals roughly the same share as the MPV-estimate – at least until the mid-2010s. Note that publishing in a top5 journal in economics is a strong proxy for being a top-level mainstream economist. In sub-selection 2, the top5 in economics are replaced with the top5 DE journals as defined in MPV. Finally, sub-selection 1 adopts a broader definition of being an economist (in terms of journal publications) and selects every article with at least one RePEc-author and at least one publication in a set of 31 high-impact journals. The latter comprise a selection of top20 generalist economic journals (including the top5), the top5 DE journals and a selection of six economic field journals. Note that the share of sub-selection 1 is slightly higher as in sub-selection 2 (top5 DE journals). These results are in line with the finding of MPV that (development) economists increasingly publish in DS journals. However, the share reported here is not only drastically larger but shows that economists started much earlier to publish (at least in WD). And although these estimates seem to converge with the estimate of MPV at the end of the period they still may represent lower bound estimates<sup>6</sup>. Anyway, the most plausible explanation for the declining trend is the sharp increase in papers published in the journal since 2010 (see Figure 1), which lowers the relative share of economists over time<sup>7</sup>.

#### **4. Extending the citation analysis beyond the top5: an inductive approach**

To overcome the second bias (limited selection of journals and disciplines), I significantly extend the citation analysis beyond the top journals of each discipline under study by applying a more inductive approach in analyzing citations. More specifically, I count all references in the dataset (as available in WoS) and classify all citing sources that are cited at least 50 times. After cleaning for duplicates (e.g. “j dev

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<sup>6</sup> A possible explanation for the declining share at the end of the period is that it may take some time for (especially younger) economists to register for RePEc (although this explanation is somewhat speculative). Another explanation could be the selection of other publications which is (still) limited to a small number of top-level journals. Given the increasing competitive pressures scholars are confronted with (“publish or perish”) and the low level of acceptance rates in these outlets, it is likely that economists rather prefer to submit their work to other (e.g. lower-ranked) economic journals. However, this does not explain the trend of the baseline estimate which is not constrained by a co-publication and experiences a similar decline since 2010.

<sup>7</sup> This sharp increase is not observed for the top-level economic journals in Figure 2 which do not experience such a significant decline. However, in these journals there is still a slight decline observable since 2015 which somewhat supports the hypothesis that registration in RePEc happens with some delay.



stud” vs. “j dev studies”) among the top 1500 references, I arrive at a set of 384 unique source titles (including books, book chapters, dissertations, newspapers and working papers) that are cited 106,029 times (which amounts to 38.8% of all references).

A classification of these references and their aggregation to proper disciplines/fields that goes beyond the selection of MPV poses some challenges since many sources in the sample may be assigned to multiple disciplines. Therefore, the classification procedure is informed by several data sources: First, I use the classification of MPV for the top5 of each discipline/field (except for *World Development* which is classified as self-citations). Second, I draw from an extended selection of top30 journals for each discipline based on the approach of Aistleitner *et al.* (2022) who use the relative ranking position of each journal in the WoS Journal Citation Reports (JCR) for 22 consecutive years (1997-2018) as a selection criterion. Third, I use the WoS categories listed in the JCR for each journal as an additional source for the classification<sup>8</sup>. Finally, in ambiguous cases, I inspected the journal homepage to gather additional information on the disciplinary orientation as a fourth source (e.g. journal aims & scope). It should be noted that in many cases, these sources provided contradictory results which required a careful and well-considered decision. Consider, for instance, the case of *Ecological Economics*: According to the approach of Aistleitner *et al.* (2022), this journal is ranked among the top30 in economics. However, in WoS it is also classified under the category “Environmental Studies” and inspecting the aims & scope of the journal reveals a strong interdisciplinary orientation which finally led to the classification of *Ecological Economics* as an interdisciplinary journal. Beside journals, I also classify books, PhD theses, working papers etc... as aggregated categories (e.g. all books under category books). Table A1 in the appendix lists all unique sources and their final classification.

#### 4.1. Analysis of cited references

Figure 4 shows the results of the extended analysis of cited references by splitting the overall sample across four sub-samples: articles with (a) at least one RePEc author (baseline estimate in Figure 3), (b) at least one RePEc-author and at least one co-publication in a T31 econ (field) journal (sub-selection 1 in Figure 3), (c) at least one RePEc-author and at least one co-publication in a T5 econ journal (sub-selection 3 in Figure 3) and (d) no RePEc author at all (assuming that this sub-sample represents non-economists that publish in DS).

The cited disciplines/fields are first ordered according to the core social science disciplines as defined in MPV but also include non-T5 journals of each discipline. What stands out at first glance is the strong predominance of economic disciplines that are cited across all sub-samples with at least one RePEc-author (the blue-colored areas

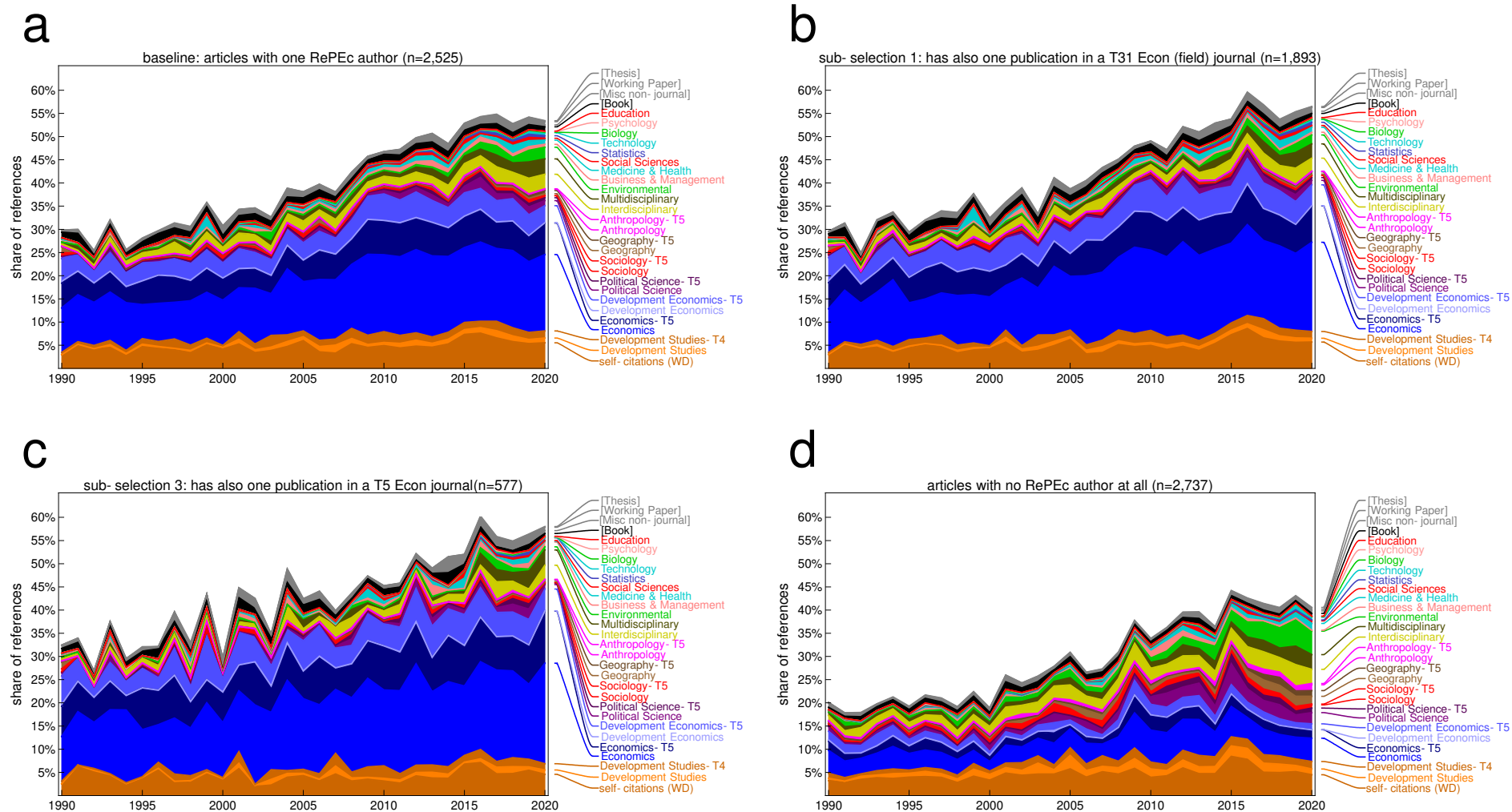
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<sup>8</sup> In many cases and depending on the journal, WoS lists multiple categories. In such cases, I selected two categories (preferring SSCI over SCIE categories).

in Figures 4a-c). If one adds roughly the half of all self-citations to this group<sup>9</sup>, then since 2010 every third cited reference in these sub-samples stems from (development) economics. A second important insight is that a focus on the T5 journals of the seven disciplines/fields (as pursued in MPV) captures at best a strongly oversimplified picture regarding interdisciplinary citation flows. First, in the RePEc-author sub-samples the T5 journals account for roughly 10 to 15 percent of all references, in the non-RePEc sample (Figure 4d) even for less than 10 percent of all references. Second, including a more diverse set of journals reveals that development is an interdisciplinary field of research after all – but to a significantly lesser degree within the “economics silo”. Figure 4d not only shows a citation pattern with a more evenly distributed set of disciplines/fields but also a lower relative share of identified references compared to the RePEc-author sub-samples. This implies that the citation pattern among non-RePEc authors (i.e. non-economists) is far more diverse in terms of different sources while economists in general refer to a smaller set of references in their works. Noteworthy is also the difference between Figure 4a-c (in particular 4c) and Figure 4d in terms of references to environmental and political science journals. While sources from these two disciplines receive substantial attention among non-economists (in particular since the mid-2010s), they play a rather marginal role in the economists’ discourse within WD.

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<sup>9</sup> It should be noted that, while the share of self-citations is roughly equal across all four sub-samples, in Figures 4a-c, more than half of all self-citations (58 percent on average) also go to articles with at least one RePEc-author (i.e. with a stronger economic background) while in Figure 4d this share remains significantly lower (36.6 percent on average).



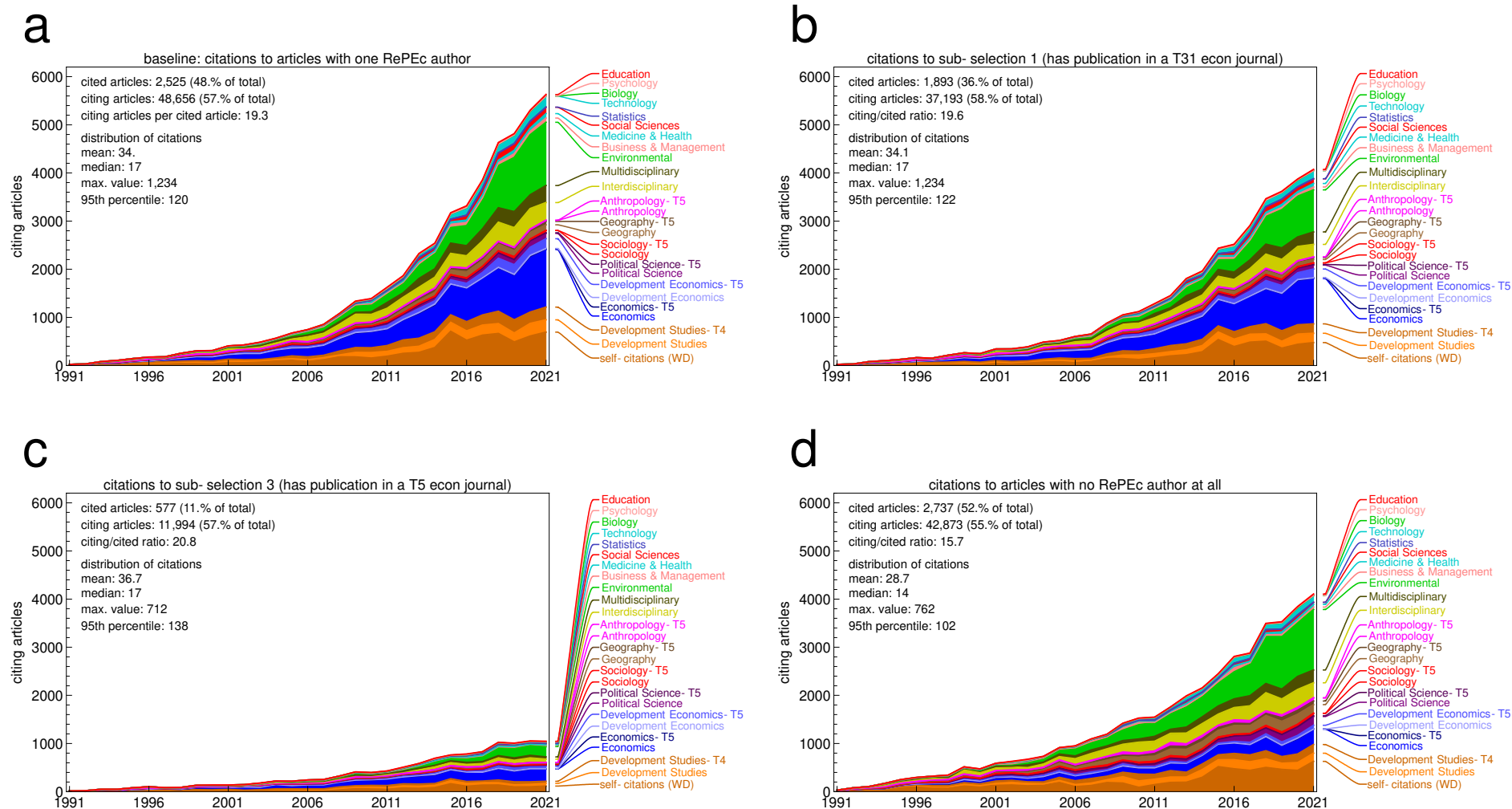
**Figure 4.** Analysis of cited references across four different sub-samples of 5,262 articles published in *World Development*. **(a)** articles with at least one RePEc author; **(b)** articles with at least one RePEc-author and at least one publication in a **T31 econ (field)** journal; **(c)** articles with at least one RePEc-author and at least one publication in a **T5 econ** journal; **(d)** articles with no RePEc-author at all.

## 4.2. Analysis of citing articles

Unlike MPV who use the cited references data for the overall analysis of citation flows, I use the Citation Report feature in WoS to analyze more than 164,000 articles that cite WD (data was obtained in December 2021). Again, this enables a broader and more up-to-date inspection of citation flows across many disciplines. For the classification of citing disciplines, I first use the same set of 384 unique sources as classified in the analysis of cited references above which leads to a coverage rate of 56.9% of all citing articles.

In the case of citations to WD, the picture is partially mixed (Figure 5). Across all four subgroups within the journal, a heterogeneous mix of citing disciplines/fields can be observed. Apart from self-citations, a major share of citations is from journals that fall into four disciplines/fields: economics (non-top5), environmental, interdisciplinary, and multidisciplinary journals. However, while economics is the most citing discipline in the RePEC-author subsamples (Figure 5a-c), it plays a rather minor role in the non-RePEC-author subsample (Figure 5d). In the latter, environmental research is the dominant citing field. Again, and in line with MPV's results, the marginal role played by the T5 journals becomes apparent. While the T5 in DE and DS are a rather unsurprising exception, the T5 in the traditional social science disciplines are hardly interested in research published in the journal. However, even among the T5 we can observe some differences between the subsamples. For instance, a major share of the citations from T5 journals in economics go to the "elite-economics" subsample (Figure 5c) while the non-RePEc subsample (Figure 5d) receives almost no attention in terms of citations. An obvious explanation for this pattern lies in the definition of the former subsample (articles from RePEC authors with at least one co-publication in a T5 economic journal) and thus to some extent reflects the same disciplinary (elite) background of authors.

Finally, the basic distribution measures of citations among the four subgroups reveal that papers with one RePEc-author are – at least on the aggregate level – cited more frequently than papers with no economics background. For every paper that can be cited, there are between 19.3 and 20.8 citing papers in subsamples 5a-c compared to 15.7 citing papers in subsample 5d.



**Figure 5.** Analysis of citing disciplines/fields across four different sub-samples of 5,262 articles published in *World Development*. Citations to (a) articles with at least one RePEc author; (b) articles with at least one RePEc-author and at least one publication in a **T31 econ (field)** journal; (c) articles with at least one RePEc-author and at least one publication in a **T5 econ** journal; (d) articles with no RePEc-author at all.

### **4.3. Analysis of citing disciplines: a simple regression model**

However, these results do not yet allow us to draw conclusions about how citations are distributed across individual articles and whether there are differences in terms of citing disciplines. For instance, are individual articles from RePEc authors cited more intensively than their counterparts? Are they cited more frequently from their economics colleagues, or do they also receive a comparatively large number of citations from other disciplines? To answer these questions, I run simple regression models with the number of citations received per article as dependent variable. As independent variables, I use the number of years since publication (YEARSPUB), the number of authors per article (NAUTHORS) and two dummy variables that control for the disciplinary background of an article: 1REPEC has the value of 1 if an article has at least one RePEc author and T5COPUB is set to 1 if an author has a co-publication in a T5 econ journal (as an indicator for being a top-level economist).

Table 1 shows the results from eight different models each using different sub-selections of citing disciplines/fields: total citations per article (TOTALCIT, model 1), self-citations (SELFCIT, model 2), citations from economics (ECONCIT model 3), DS (DSCIT, model 4), environmental (ENVCIT, model 5), inter- and multidisciplinary (IMCIT, model 6), geography (GEOCIT, model 7) and political science, sociology and anthropology (PSACIT, model 8). The coefficient for YEARSPUB is positive and statistically significant in all models. This is unsurprising, as citations accumulate over time (although the strength of YEARSPUB varies widely across all models (e.g. ECONCIT vs. PSACIT), suggesting disciplinary differences in citation rates). However, what is most eye-catching is that articles with an RePEc-author are strongly associated with much more citations than articles with no RePEc-author at all. Overall, the former on average receive seven more citations than the latter (TOTALCIT). This association is also strong when looking at citations from economists (model 3) but with an additional focus on articles from authors that also have published in a top5 economic journal (T5COPUB). In contrast, the effect of an article's RePEc status on citations is not only mixed across the remaining disciplines/fields but also comparatively weak. Also noteworthy is the relative strong and negative effect of T5COPUB on ENVCIT and IMCIT (model 5 and 6 respectively). This suggests that articles in WD authored by top-level economists seem to be of minor importance (in terms of citations) for scholars from environmental and inter- /multidisciplinary fields of study. Finally, the number of authors per article (NAUTHORS) has also a strong positive effect on total citations (model 1), a results that seems plausible given that a larger number of authors implies higher visibility e.g. through social networks (see also D'Ippoliti (2021)). However, the differences in strength, sign and significance of NAUTHORS across the remaining models suggest that this relationship cannot be generalized for all disciplines and fields under study.

Model	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
dependent variables	TOTALCIT	SELCIT	ECONCIT	DSCIT	ENVCIT	IMCIT	GEOCIT	PSACIT
independent variables	Coefficient (SE)	Coefficient (SE)	Coefficient (SE)	Coefficient (SE)	Coefficient (SE)	Coefficient (SE)	Coefficient (SE)	Coefficient (SE)
YEARSPUB	0.880*** (0.088)	0.053*** (0.006)	0.124*** (0.012)	0.067*** (0.006)	0.059*** (0.016)	0.106*** (0.010)	0.038*** (0.005)	0.038*** (0.005)
1REPEC	6.997*** (1.673)	0.561*** (0.120)	3.161*** (0.220)	0.550*** (0.119)	-0.126 (0.308)	0.590*** (0.198)	-0.364*** (0.099)	-0.354*** (0.098)
NAUTHORS	1.935*** (0.746)	0.064 (0.054)	0.088 (0.098)	-0.045 (0.053)	0.518*** (0.137)	0.383*** (0.088)	0.059 (0.044)	-0.088** (0.044)
T5COPUB	0.299 (2.619)	0.035 (0.188)	1.937*** (0.345)	0.238 (0.186)	-1.007** (0.481)	-0.860*** (0.310)	-0.255* (0.155)	0.153 (0.153)
Constant	12.270*** (2.421)	1.446*** (0.174)	-0.293 (0.357)	0.852*** (0.172)	1.505*** (0.445)	0.378 (0.286)	0.674*** (0.143)	0.970*** (0.142)
R <sup>2</sup> (adjusted)	0.0205	0.0165	0.0767	0.0284	0.0038	0.0193	0.0155	0.0205
n=5,262	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01							

**Table 1.** Linear regression, explaining the number of citations to articles published in *World Development*.

## 5. Discussion and Conclusion

The purpose of this paper was to scrutinize MPV's assertion that development is not an interdisciplinary field of study. In doing so, two limitations of MPV's methodological strategy were discussed and alternatives to overcome these limitations were proposed. First, the approach in identifying the share of economists that publish in WD. While the initial finding of MPV that an increasing share of economists publish in DS is still valid, the results from the analysis based on the field's flagship journal question the extent of this share. In a nutshell, the share of articles with an economics background in WD is 1) significantly larger as reported in MPV, 2) has reached a maximum of roughly half of all articles in 2010 and 3) has declined since then but remains still at roughly a third of all articles in 2020. The second point of criticism relates to MPV's narrow selection of journals and disciplines/fields to measure the degree of interdisciplinary citation flows. Here, a replication of the citation analysis with a broader selection of journals and disciplines/fields reveals a quite differentiated picture: economists that publish in WD refer in their works to a relatively narrow pool of sources (i.e. journals classified in economics), while non-economists cite from a much more diverse set of disciplines and fields. Against this background, the results of MPV rather show that economists cite their top5 journals much more often than their colleagues from the sister disciplines. In other words, what MPV measure is the specific propensity of economists to cite their own top journals, rather than the degree of interdisciplinary communication flows. The analysis of articles that cite WD shows a picture that is far more mixed. Development (as proxied by WD) is cited by journals that are classified in many different disciplines/fields including the categories "interdisciplinary" and "multidisciplinary". Again, it is important to note that the T5 journals play at best a minor role within these citation patterns. However, results from a regression analysis further show that individual articles authored by at least one economist (1REPEC dummy) are cited more intensively than their counterparts and economists to a large degree are responsible for these citations (see model 3 in Table 1). In other words, economists do cite development research, but they tend to refer to a smaller number of articles predominantly authored by their colleagues. To sum up, the observed citation patterns largely support the claim that economists take an exceptional narrow perspective when dealing with their research subject (Aistleitner & Puehringer 2021; Backhouse & Cherrier 2017; Falk & Andre 2021; Oswald & Stern 2019; Truc *et al.* 2020).

A main conclusion from this analysis is that the observed lack of interdisciplinarity can be largely traced back to the "economics silo" within WD, a silo that appears to be much larger than previously expected. Considering these findings, some implications regarding the evolution of the development discourse can be drawn. On a more general level, this analysis provides an example for the ambivalent role citations might play in the context of research policy and evaluation. First, as D'Ippoliti (2021) point out, "citations measure more than just scientific quality", they also might serve as a strong indicator for social and/or ideological proximity (see also Colussi, 2018; Goyal et al., 2006). In any case, citations tend to be mainly a proxy for *some form of*



impact. Second, recalling MPV's explanation that competitive pressures may have caused this spillover of economists publishing in DS, the (revised) findings presented here can be interpreted as evidence for the dismal effects of increasing competition in academia ("publish or perish"). Third, these findings also shed new light on the "economics imperialism" argument (Fine, 2002; Mäki, 2009), i.e. the application of economic methods and theories to study non-economic phenomena. This way, significant parts of development research could indeed be conceived *"as both a manifestation and a means of economics imperialism. The latter forms and establishes a methodological and analytical apparatus largely based on neoclassical economics at the expense of thorough interdisciplinarity"* (Manioudis & Meramveliotakis 2022). And finally, from a politico-economic viewpoint, Henriksen *et al.* (2022) remind us that "[t]he neoliberal turn was not only championed by politicians [...] but also forged in the academy". This in turn suggests that, in addition to its overall low degree of interdisciplinarity, development studies should also critically reflect its disciplinary trajectory that comes with an increasing engagement with (elite) mainstream economics. A renaissance towards a classical political economy perspective, as advocated by Manioudis and Meramveliotakis (2022), could provide an alternative pathway.

A main limitation of this paper is that its analysis is restricted to only one journal (WD). Although WD is considered as the flagship journal in DS, the development discourse is, of course, much broader and takes place in many other respectable outlets. That said, the results are largely representative for the elite segment in DS. Furthermore, lowering the threshold for the classification of cited references would allow for a more fine-grained analysis of interdisciplinary citation flows.

The findings in this point also point to promising venues for further research. For one, it would be interesting to expand the analysis by further bibliometric data such as author affiliations. In doing so, one could find out whether there are signs for institutional oligopolies in DS, similar to those observed in economic journals (see also Aistleitner *et al.* 2022; Hodgson & Rothman 1999). For another, a further analysis of the discursive structure, e.g. on the basis of article abstracts, could reveal differences and/or similarities in the thematic structure of the development discourse. In this context, structural topic modeling (Roberts *et al.* 2014, 2016) might serve as useful method (e.g. by using the disciplinary background as model covariates).

## 6. References

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## 7. Appendix

Table A1. The following subsets of journal publications were used as proxy for identifying economists in the sample as shown in Figure 2. **Note:** prominent journals such as *Ecological Economics*, *Economic Geography* and the *Journal of Economic Geography* were excluded since these outlets are also open for heterodox contributions.

Journal subset		included journals
extended subset of top economic (field) journals (T31 econ (field))	T5 in economics (T5 econ)	American Economic Review Review of Economic Studies Econometrica Quarterly Journal of Economics Journal of Political Economy
	T5 in development economics (T5 DE)	Journal of Development Economics World Bank Research Observer World Bank Economic Review Economic Development and Cultural Change Review of Development Economics
		Journal of Economic Perspectives Journal of Economic Literature Review of Economics and Statistics Journal of Financial Economics Journal of Accounting and Economics Journal of Economic Growth Brookings Papers on Economic Activity Journal of International Economics Economic Journal Journal of Labor Economics Journal of Law and Economics Journal of Finance Journal of Monetary Economics Economic Policy Review of Financial Studies Journal of Human Resources Journal of Health Economics Health Economics Journal of Environmental Economics and Management Energy Economics Review of Environmental Economics and Policy

Table A2. All references classified into disciplines/fields used for the citation analysis. Notes: The column finalclass contains the discipline/field as used in the analysis and is based on two selected WoS categories (WoS1) and (WoS2) and the column metaclass (which includes the T5 selection as used in MPV and an extended classification of T30 journals according to the approach of Aistleitner, Kapeller, and Kronberger (2022); SCIE = Science Citation Index Expanded; ESCI = Emerging Sources Citation Index). Furthermore, in uncertain cases, the journal homepage was consulted to reach a final decision.

count	journal	finalclass	WoS1	WoS2	metaclass
13789	World Development	self-citations (WD)	Economics	Development Studies	T5 MPV
3981	American Economic Review	Economics-T5	Economics		T5 MPV
3621	Journal of Development Economics	Development Economics-T5	Economics		T5 MPV
3547	[Excluded References]	[Excluded References]	[Excluded References]		
2150	Quarterly Journal of Economics	Economics-T5	Economics		T5 MPV
2125	Journal of Development Studies	Development Studies-T4	Economics	Development Studies	T5 MPV
1633	Journal of Political Economy	Economics-T5	Economics		T5 MPV
1578	Econometrica	Economics-T5	Economics	Social Sciences, Mathematical Methods	T5 MPV
1572	Economic Journal	Economics	Economics		T30 E
1544	Economic Development and Cultural Change	Development Economics-T5	Economics	Development Studies	T5 MPV
1295	Review of Economics and Statistics	Economics	Economics	Social Sciences, Mathematical Methods	T30 E
1263	American Journal of Agricultural Economics	Economics	Economics	Agricultural Economics & Policy	
1263	Development and Change	Development Studies-T4	Development Studies		T5 MPV
1216	World Bank Economic Review	Development Economics-T5	Economics	Development Studies	T5 MPV
1135	Food Policy	Multidisciplinary	Economics	Agricultural Economics & Policy	
1035	Journal of Economic Literature	Economics	Economics		T30 E
970	Journal of Economic Perspectives	Economics	Economics		T30 E
840	Science	Multidisciplinary	Multidisciplinary Sciences		SCIE
821	Ecological Economics	Interdisciplinary	Environmental Studies	Economics	T30 E
792	Global Environmental Change-Human and Policy Dimensions	Geography-T5	Environmental Studies	Geography	T5 MPV
772	Journal of Public Economics	Economics	Economics		
756	Journal of International Economics	Economics	Economics		T30 E
746	Journal of Econometrics	Economics	Economics	Social Sciences, Mathematical Methods	
708	Review of Economic Studies	Economics-T5	Economics		T5 MPV
679	American Political Science Review	Political Science-T5	Political Science		T5 MPV
666	Economic and Political Weekly	Interdisciplinary	Political Science	Planning & Development	
657	Agricultural Economics	Economics	Economics	Agricultural Economics & Policy	
649	PNAS	Multidisciplinary	Multidisciplinary Sciences		
646	World Bank Research Observer	Development Economics-T5	Economics	Development Studies	T5 MPV
634	Journal of Peasant Studies	Anthropology	Development Studies	Anthropology	T30 A
589	European Economic Review	Economics	Economics		
588	Journal of Human Resources	Economics	Economics	Industrial Relations & Labor	T30 E
584	Journal of Economic Growth	Economics	Economics		T30 E
584	Social Science and Medicine	Interdisciplinary	Public, Environmental & Occupational Health	Social Sciences, Biomedical	
555	Journal of International Development	Development Studies	Development Studies		
533	Lancet	Medicine & Health	Medicine, General & Internal		SCIE
475	Oxford Economic Papers	Economics	Economics		
460	[Working Paper]	[Working Paper]	[Working Paper]		
453	IDS Bulletin-Institute of Development Studies	Development Studies	Development Studies	Area Studies	
451	Economics Letters	Economics	Economics		
451	Research Policy	Business & Management	Management	Innovation Studies	
448	World Politics	Political Science	Political Science		
443	Population and Development Review	Sociology	Sociology	Demography	T30 S
441	Geoforum	Geography	Geography		T30 G
435	American Journal of Political Science	Political Science-T5	Political Science		T5 MPV
433	Third World Quarterly	Development Studies	Development Studies		T5 MPV (alternat.)
421	Development Policy Review	Development Studies-T4	Development Studies		T5 MPV
413	Energy Policy	Interdisciplinary	Environmental Studies	Economics	
410	Journal of Monetary Economics	Economics	Economics	Business, Finance	T30 E
406	Journal of Comparative Economics	Economics	Economics		
391	World Economy	Economics	Economics	International Relations	
376	Journal of African Economies	Economics	Economics		
374	Land Use Policy	Environmental	Environmental Studies		
362	Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics	Economics	Economics		
351	American Economic Journal: Applied Economics	Economics	Economics		
350	Ecology and Society	Environmental	Environmental Studies	Ecology	
343	Demography	Social Sciences	Demography		
339	[Thesis/Dissertation]	[Thesis]	[Thesis]		
334	International Organization	Political Science-T5	Political Science	International Relations	T5 MPV
333	American Sociological Review	Sociology-T5	Sociology		T5 MPV
328	Journal of Peace Research	Political Science	Political Science	International Relations	T30 P
325	American Journal of Sociology	Sociology-T5	Sociology		T5 MPV
313	Review of Development Economics	Development Economics-T5	Economics	Development Studies	T5 MPV
313	Comparative Political Studies	Political Science	Political Science		T30 P
298	Public Choice	Economics	Economics	Political Science	
297	Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization	Economics	Economics		
291	Land Economics	Economics	Economics	Environmental Studies	
288	IMF Staff Papers	Economics	Economics		
281	Review of Income and Wealth	Economics	Economics		
278	Public Administration and Development	Development Studies	Development Studies		

277	Society and Natural Resources	Sociology	Sociology	Environmental Studies	T30 S
269	Conservation Biology	Environmental	Environmental Sciences	Ecology	SCIE
268	Human Ecology	Anthropology	Sociology	Anthropology	T30 S+A
268	Nature	Multidisciplinary	Multidisciplinary Sciences		
268	International Economic Review	Economics	Economics		
265	Journal of Modern African Studies	Interdisciplinary	Area Studies		
261	Feminist Economics	Interdisciplinary	Economics	Womens Studies	
257	Environment and Urbanization	Environmental	Environmental Studies		
254	[Handbook of Development Economics]	[Book]	[Book (Series)]		
247	Applied Economics	Economics	Economics		
244	European Journal of Development Research	Development Studies	Development Studies		
243	Forest Policy and Economics	Multidisciplinary	Environmental Studies	Economics	
240	PLOS One	Multidisciplinary	Multidisciplinary Sciences		
240	Journal of Politics	Political Science	Political Science		T30 P
236	Stata Journal	Statistics	Statistics & Probability	Social Sciences, Mathematical Methods	
236	Social Indicators Research	Social Sciences	Sociology	Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary	
233	Journal of the European Economic Association	Economics	Economics		
232	Journal of Environmental Economics and Management	Economics	Economics	Environmental Studies	T30 E
230	Environment and Development Economics	Economics	Environmental Studies	Economics	
227	Journal of Population Economics	Economics	Economics	Demography	
226	Studies in Comparative International Development	Development Studies	Development Studies	Political Science	
225	Journal of Economic Surveys	Economics	Economics		
220	Climatic Change	Environmental	Environmental Sciences	Meteorology & Atmospheric Sciences	SCIE
219	Environment and Planning A	Geography	Geography	Environmental Studies	T30 G
215	Journal of the American Statistical Association	Statistics	Statistics & Probability		SCIE
215	Journal of Agricultural Economics	Economics	Economics	Agricultural Economics & Policy	
213	[Technical Report]	[Misc non-journal]	[Report]		
210	International Labour Review	Multidisciplinary	Economics	Industrial Relations & Labor	
209	African Affairs	Political Science	Political Science	Area Studies	T30 P
207	China Quarterly	Interdisciplinary	Area Studies		
205	International Studies Quarterly	Political Science	Political Science		
204	Annals of the Association of American Geographers	Geography	Geography		T30 G
203	China Economic Review	Economics	Economics		
201	Journal of Health Economics	Economics	Economics	Health Policy & Services	T30 E
196	Africa	Interdisciplinary	Anthropology	Area Studies	
195	Journal of Finance	Economics	Economics	Business, Finance	T30 E
192	Environmental Science and Policy	Environmental	Environmental Sciences		SCIE
192	Journal of Conflict Resolution	Political Science	Political Science	International Relations	T30 P
192	[World Development Indicators]	[Misc non-journal]	[Dataset]		
190	Journal of Nutrition	Medicine & Health	Nutrition & Dietetics		SCIE
190	Journal of International Business Studies	Business & Management	Business	Management	
186	Agricultural Systems	Multidisciplinary	Agriculture, Multidisciplinary		SCIE
185	Health Policy and Planning	Medicine & Health	Health Policy & Services	Health Care Sciences & Services	
183	Journal of Law and Economics	Economics	Economics	Law	T30 E
182	Comparative Politics	Political Science	Political Science		T30 P
180	Oxford Development Studies	Development Studies	Development Studies		ESCI
180	Latin American Research Review	Multidisciplinary	Area Studies		
180	Economic Geography	Geography-T5	Economics	Geography	T5 MPV
179	Journal of Agrarian Change	Interdisciplinary	Economics	Development Studies	
177	Annual Review of Political Science	Political Science-T5	Political Science		T5 MPV
170	Progress in Human Geography	Geography-T5	Geography		T5 MPV
170	Urban Studies	Multidisciplinary	Environmental Studies	Urban Studies	
168	Journal of Developing Areas	Interdisciplinary	Planning & Development	Economics	
166	Economics of Education Review	Economics	Economics	Education & Educational Research	
166	Politics and Society	Political Science	Political Science	Sociology	T30 P+S
166	Journal of Rural Studies	Geography	Geography	Regional & Urban Planning	
164	Environmental Conservation	Environmental	Environmental Sciences	Biodiversity Conservation	SCIE
163	[World Development Report]	[Misc non-journal]	[Report]		
162	Agriculture Ecosystems and Environment	Environmental	Environmental Sciences	Ecology	SCIE
161	[Communication]	[Misc non-journal]	[Communication]		
160	Political Geography	Political Science	Political Science	Geography	T30 P+G
159	Human Organization	Anthropology	Anthropology	Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary	T30 A
158	Kyklos	Economics	Economics		
158	Economica	Economics	Economics		
157	Bulletin of the World Health Organization	Medicine & Health	Public, Environmental & Occupational Health		SCIE
157	Cambridge Journal of Economics	Economics	Economics		
154	Journal of Labor Economics	Economics	Economics	Industrial Relations & Labor	T30 E
153	Review of International Political Economy	Political Science	Political Science	Economics	T30 P
153	[Policy Research Working Papers]	[Working Paper]	[Working Paper]		
153	Ambio	Environmental	Environmental Sciences	Engineering Environmental	SCIE
152	Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies	Interdisciplinary	Economics	Area Studies	
152	Regional Studies	Geography	Economics	Geography	T30 G
151	Economic Inquiry	Economics	Economics		
150	Population Studies	Social Sciences	Demography		
150	Geographical Journal	Geography	Geography		T30 G
149	[Working Paper]	[Working Paper]	[Working Paper]		
148	Resources Policy	Environmental	Environmental Studies		
148	Journal of Democracy	Political Science	Political Science		T30 P
147	Foreign Affairs	Political Science	International Relations		
146	Antipode	Geography	Geography		T30 G
145	European Journal of Political Economy	Interdisciplinary	Economics	Political Science	
145	[Development as Freedom]	[Book]	[Book]		
145	Canadian Journal of Economics	Economics	Economics		
142	Environmental Research Letters	Environmental	Environmental Sciences	Meteorology & Atmospheric Sciences	SCIE
141	Food Security	Technology	Food Science & Technology		SCIE
141	[Governing the Commons]	[Book]	[Book]		

139	Environmental Management	Environmental	Environmental Sciences		SCIE
139	Journal of Banking and Finance	Economics	Economics	Business, Finance	
138	Journal of Economic Inequality	Economics	Economics		
138	Disasters	Interdisciplinary	Environmental Studies	Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary	
137	Development in Practice	Development Studies	Development Studies		ESCI
137	Oxford Review of Economic Policy	Economics	Economics		
137	International Migration Review	Social Sciences	Demography		
137	Brookings Papers on Economic Activity	Economics	Economics		T30 E
137	International Journal of Urban and Regional Research	Geography	Geography	Urban Studies	T30 G
135	Nature Climate Change	Environmental	Environmental Sciences	Environmental Studies	
135	Journal of Financial Economics	Economics	Economics	Business, Finance	T30 E
134	Economics of Transition and Institutional Change	Economics	Economics		
133	Annual Review of Sociology	Sociology	Sociology		T30 S
132	International Forestry Review	Environmental	Forestry		SCIE
132	Health Economics	Economics	Economics	Health Policy & Services	T30 E
132	Journal of International Money and Finance	Business & Management	Business, Finance		
131	Journal of Money Credit and Banking	Economics	Economics	Business, Finance	
130	Journal of Law Economics and Organization	Economics	Economics	Law	T30 E
130	Journal of Economic History	Interdisciplinary	Economics	History of Social Sciences	
130	Journal of Urban Economics	Economics	Economics	Urban Studies	
129	Journal of Environmental Management	Environmental	Environmental Sciences		SCIE
129	Economics and Politics	Interdisciplinary	Economics	Political Science	
127	Rural Sociology	Sociology	Sociology		T30 S
126	[Econometric Analysis]	[Book]	[Book (Series)]		
125	Marine Policy	Interdisciplinary	Environmental Studies	International Relations	
125	British Journal of Political Science	Political Science-T5	Political Science		T5 MPV
125	Academy of Management Review	Business & Management	Business	Management	
124	Labour Economics	Economics	Economics		
124	Small Business Economics	Economics	Economics	Business	
123	Journal of Economic Geography	Geography-T5	Economics	Geography	T5 MPV
121	Journal of Cleaner Production	Environmental	Environmental Sciences	Engineering Environmental	SCIE
121	Biometrika	Statistics	Biology	Statistics & Probability	SCIE
120	Journal of Business and Economic Statistics	Statistics	Economics	Statistics & Probability	
117	Annual Review of Environment and Resources	Environmental	Environmental Sciences	Environmental Studies	
117	[Econometric Analysis of Cross Section and Panel Data]	[Book]	[Book (Series)]		
117	[Making Democracy Work]	[Book]	[Book]		
117	Social Forces	Sociology	Sociology		T30 S
116	Energy Economics	Economics	Economics		T30 E
115	Environmental and Resource Economics	Economics	Economics	Environmental Studies	
115	Bioscience	Biology	Biology		SCIE
115	Journal of Policy Modeling	Economics	Economics		
115	Public Administration Review	Political Science	Public Administration		
112	Studies in Family Planning	Interdisciplinary	Demography	Public, Environmental & Occupational Health	
112	Review of African Political Economy	Interdisciplinary	Political Science	Area Studies	
111	Political Analysis	Political Science	Political Science		T30 P
108	Journal of Business Ethics	Business & Management	Ethics	Business	
106	Asian Survey	Interdisciplinary	Area Studies		
106	Review of World Economics	Economics	Economics	International Relations	
105	Agriculture and Human Values	Interdisciplinary	Agriculture, Multidisciplinary	Sociology	
105	Administrative Science Quarterly	Business & Management	Business	Management	
104	Conservation and Society	Environmental	Environmental Studies		
103	Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B-Biological Sciences	Biology	Biology		SCIE
102	Management Science	Business & Management	Management	Operations Research & Management Science	
102	Journal of Southern African Studies	Interdisciplinary	Area Studies		
101	Biological Conservation	Environmental	Environmental Sciences	Ecology	SCIE
101	Economic Policy	Economics	Economics		T30 E
101	Academy of Management Journal	Business & Management	Business	Management	
100	Annual Review of Anthropology	Anthropology-T5	Anthropology		T5 MPV
100	Forest Ecology and Management	Environmental	Forestry		
99	Climate Policy	Environmental	Environmental Studies	Public Administration	
99	Strategic Management Journal	Business & Management	Business	Management	
99	Industrial and Labor Relations Review	Interdisciplinary	Industrial Relations & Labor		
99	Scandinavian Journal of Economics	Economics	Economics		
99	Habitat International	Interdisciplinary	Development Studies	Environmental Studies	
98	Journal of Development Effectiveness	Development Studies	Development Studies		
98	[Handbooks in Economics]	[Book]	[Book (Series)]		
97	Governance-An International Journal of Policy Administration and Institutions	Political Science	Political Science	Public Administration	T30 P
97	Industrial and Corporate Change	Economics	Economics	Business	
97	Journal of Economic Theory	Economics	Economics		
96	Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews	Technology	Energy & Fuels	Green & Sustainable Science & Technology	SCIE
96	American Anthropologist	Anthropology-T5	Anthropology		T5 MPV
94	American Economic Journal: Economic Policy	Economics	Economics		
94	Developing Economies	Development Economics	Economics	Development Studies	
93	Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability	Environmental	Environmental Sciences	Green & Sustainable Science & Technology	SCIE
93	Journal of Applied Econometrics	Economics	Economics	Social Sciences, Mathematical Methods	
92	Energy for Sustainable Development	Technology	Energy & Fuels	Green & Sustainable Science & Technology	
92	[NBER Working Paper]	[Working Paper]	[Working Paper]		
92	International Journal of Educational Development	Education	Education & Educational Research		
92	Empirical Economics	Economics	Economics	Social Sciences, Mathematical Methods	
91	[Structural Adjustment]	[Book]	[Book]		
91	Economy and Society	Sociology	Economics	Sociology	T30 S
90	Harvard Business Review	Business & Management	Business	Management	
89	International Journal of Epidemiology	Medicine & Health	Public, Environmental & Occupational Health		

89	Applied Geography	Geography	Geography		T30 G
88	Agroforestry Systems	Environmental	Forestry	Agronomy	SCIE
87	Global Food Security-Agriculture Policy Economics and Environment	Technology	Food Science & Technology		SCIE
87	Water Policy	Environmental	Water Resources		SCIE
87	Journal of Latin American Studies	Multidisciplinary	Area Studies	Humanities, Multidisciplinary	
87	Technological Forecasting and Social Change	Interdisciplinary	Business	Regional & Urban Planning	
86	[Human Development Report]	[Misc non-journal]	[Report]		
86	Latin American Perspectives	Political Science	Political Science	Area Studies	
85	Climate and Development	Interdisciplinary	Development Studies	Environmental Studies	
85	Conservation Letters	Environmental	Biodiversity Conservation		SCIE
85	Journal of Human Development and Capabilities	Development Studies-T4	Development Studies		T5 MPV
85	Policy Sciences	Interdisciplinary	Public Administration	Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary	
85	American Ethnologist	Anthropology-T5	Anthropology		T5 MPV
84	Review of International Economics	Economics	Economics		
84	Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science	Multidisciplinary	Political Science	Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary	
83	Annual Review of Economics	Economics	Economics		
83	American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics	Economics	Economics		
83	Social Science Quarterly	Interdisciplinary	Political Science	Sociology	
81	Review of International Organizations	Political Science	Political Science		
81	Journal of Marriage and Family	Sociology	Sociology	Family Studies	T30 S
81	Finance and Development	Development Economics	Development Economics		
81	Economist	Economics	Economics		
80	Economic Modelling	Economics	Economics		
80	[The Logic of Collective Action]	[Book]	[Book]		
80	Economic Botany	Biology	Plant Sciences		SCIE
79	International Journal of the Commons	Environmental	Environmental Studies		
79	Applied Economics Letters	Economics	Economics		
79	Mountain Research and Development	Environmental	Environmental Sciences	Geography, Physical	SCIE
78	Theory and Society	Sociology	Sociology		T30 S
78	American Journal of Clinical Nutrition	Medicine & Health	Nutrition & Dietetics		SCIE
77	Economia-Journal of the Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association	Economics	Economics		ESCI
77	Public Health Nutrition	Medicine & Health	Public, Environmental & Occupational Health	Nutrition & Dietetics	SCIE
77	Sociologia Ruralis	Sociology	Sociology	Geography	T30 S
77	[Asia's Next Giant: South Korea and Late Industrialization]	[Book]	[Book]		
75	[Institutions, Institutional Change, and Economic Performance]	[Book]	[Book]		
75	Population and Environment	Interdisciplinary	Environmental Studies	Demography	
75	Journal of Personality and Social Psychology	Psychology	Psychology, Social		
73	Global Environmental Politics	Political Science	Political Science	Environmental Studies	T30 P
73	Political Studies	Political Science	Political Science		
73	Journal of Economic Issues	Economics	Economics		
73	New Left Review	Political Science	Political Science	Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary	T30 P
73	Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers	Geography	Geography		T30 G
72	Environment: Science and Policy for Sustainable Development	Environmental	Environmental Sciences	Environmental Studies	
72	American Journal of Public Health	Medicine & Health	Public, Environmental & Occupational Health		
71	Annual Review of Resource Economics	Economics	Economics	Environmental Studies	
71	[The Analysis of Household Surveys: A Microeconomic Approach to Development Policy]	[Book]	[Book]		
71	[Intrahousehold Resource Allocation]	[Misc non-journal]	[Diverse Sources]		
71	African Studies Review	Multidisciplinary	Area Studies		
71	National Tax Journal	Economics	Economics	Business, Finance	
70	[Directions in Development]	[Book]	[Book (Series)]		
70	European Review of Agricultural Economics	Economics	Economics	Agricultural Economics & Policy	
70	RAND Journal of Economics	Economics	Economics		
69	Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews-Climate Change	Environmental	Environmental Studies	Meteorology & Atmospheric Sciences	
69	Natural Resources Forum	Environmental	Environmental Sciences	Environmental Studies	
68	BMJ-British Medical Journal	Medicine & Health	Medicine, General & Internal		SCIE
68	Current Anthropology	Anthropology-T5	Anthropology		T5 MPV
67	[Mostly harmless Econometrics: an Empiricists Companion]	[Book]	[Book]		
67	Latin American Politics and Society	Interdisciplinary	Political Science	Area Studies	
67	Southern Economic Journal	Economics	Economics		
67	Policy Studies Journal	Political Science	Political Science	Public Administration	
67	[Thesis/Dissertation]	[Thesis]	[Thesis]		
67	International Affairs	Political Science	International Relations		
67	CEPAL Review	Economics	Economics		
66	Regional Environmental Change	Environmental	Environmental Sciences	Environmental Studies	
66	[Transnational Corporations]	[Misc non-journal]	[Diverse Sources]		
65	[Insurance against Poverty]	[Book]	[Book]		
65	Journal of Policy Analysis and Management	Interdisciplinary	Economics	Public Administration	
65	Signs	Interdisciplinary	Women Studies		
65	Manchester School	Economics	Economics		
65	[Adjustment with a Human Face]	[Book]	[Book (Series)]		
64	Tropical Medicine and International Health	Medicine & Health	Public, Environmental & Occupational Health	Tropical Medicine	SCIE
64	[Foreign Direct Investment]	[Misc non-journal]	[Diverse Sources]		
64	Oryx	Environmental	Ecology	Biodiversity Conservation	SCIE
63	Sustainability	Environmental	Environmental Sciences	Environmental Studies	
63	BMC Public Health	Medicine & Health	Public, Environmental & Occupational Health		SCIE
63	[Halting Degradation of Natural Resources]	[Book]	[Book]		
63	[Commodity Chains and Global Capitalism]	[Book]	[Book]		
63	Gender and Society	Sociology	Sociology	Womens Studies	T30 S
63	Comparative Studies in Society and History	Multidisciplinary	Sociology	Anthropology	



62	[The Guardian]	[Misc non-journal]	[Newspaper]		
62	Review of Environmental Economics and Policy	Economics	Economics	Environmental Studies	T30 E
62	[Conditional Cash Transfer]	[Misc non-journal]	[Diverse Sources]		
62	Canadian Journal of Development Studies	Development Studies	Planning & Development		
62	Democratization	Political Science	Political Science		
62	AIDS	Medicine & Health	Virology	Infectious Diseases	SCIE
61	African Development Review-Revue Africaine De Developpement	Development Studies	Development Studies		
61	Journal of Asian Economics	Economics	Economics		
61	Journal of Industrial Economics	Economics	Economics	Business, Finance	
60	Journal of Economic Psychology	Psychology	Economics	Psychology, Multidisciplinary	
60	International Migration	Social Sciences	Demography		
60	Enterprise Development and Microfinance	Development Economics	Development Economics	Business, Finance	
60	Environment and Planning D	Geography	Geography	Environmental Studies	T30 G
59	PLOS Medicine	Medicine & Health	Medicine, General & Internal		SCIE
59	American Behavioral Scientist	Psychology	Psychology, Clinical	Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary	
59	Economic Record	Economics	Economics		
58	[Sustainable Rural Livelihoods]	[Misc non-journal]	[Diverse Sources]		
58	[Persistent Inequalities: Women and World Development]	[Book]	[Book]		
58	[Annual Report]	[Misc non-journal]	[Report]		
57	Agricultural Water Management	Technology	Agronomy	Water Resources	SCIE
57	New Political Economy	Political Science	Political Science	Economics	
57	Foreign Policy	Political Science	International Relations		
57	Regional Science and Urban Economics	Economics	Economics	Environmental Studies	
57	[Markets and States in Tropical Africa]	[Book]	[Book]		
56	Journal of Business Venturing	Business & Management	Business		
56	American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene	Medicine & Health	Public, Environmental & Occupational Health	Tropical Medicine	SCIE
56	Water Resources Research	Environmental	Environmental Sciences	Water Resources	SCIE
55	Progress in Development Studies	Development Studies	Development Studies		
55	[Rural Livelihoods and Diversity in Developing Countries]	[Book]	[Book]		
55	Health Policy	Medicine & Health	Health Policy & Services	Health Care Sciences & Services	
55	Competition and Change	Economics	Economics	Geography	
55	[Public Spending and the Poor: Theory and Evidence]	[Book]	[Book]		
55	South African Journal of Economics	Economics	Economics		
55	Journal of Regional Science	Interdisciplinary	Environmental Studies	Economics	
55	[Strategy of Economic Development]	[Book]	[Book]		
54	Forests	Environmental	Forestry		SCIE
54	[Poverty and Famines: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation]	[Book]	[Book]		
54	[Unpublished Material]	[Misc non-journal]	[Unpublished Material]		
54	[Embedded Autonomy: States and Industrial Transformation]	[Book]	[Book]		
54	Food and Nutrition Bulletin	Medicine & Health	Food Science & Technology	Nutrition & Dietetics	SCIE
54	Energy	Technology	Energy & Fuels	Thermodynamics	SCIE
53	International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability	Technology	Agriculture, Multidisciplinary	Green & Sustainable Science & Technology	SCIE
53	Political Research Quarterly	Political Science	Political Science		
53	International Tax and Public Finance	Economics	Economics		
53	Psychological Bulletin	Psychology	Psychology, Multidisciplinary	Psychology	
53	Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance	Economics	Economics		
53	European Journal of Political Research	Political Science	Political Science		T30 P
53	Geographical Review	Geography	Geography		
53	Comparative Education Review	Education	Education & Educational Research		
52	Contemporary Economic Policy	Economics	Economics	Public Administration	
52	[Thesis/Dissertation]	[Thesis]	[Thesis]		
52	[Asian Development Review]	[Book]	[Book (Series)]		
51	Water Alternatives	Environmental	Environmental Studies	Water Resources	
51	B E Journal of Economic Analysis and Policy	Economics	Economics		
51	Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly	Social Sciences	Social Issues		
51	Australian Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics	Economics	Economics	Agricultural Economics & Policy	
51	[Governing the Market: Economic Theory and the Role of Government in East Asian Industrialization]	[Book]	[Book]		
51	Journal of Asian Studies	Multidisciplinary	Area Studies	Asian Studies	
51	Experimental Agriculture	Technology	Agronomy		SCIE
51	Comercio Exterior	Economics	Economics		
50	[IZA Working Paper]	[Working Paper]	[Working Paper]		
50	Journal of Productivity Analysis	Economics	Economics	Business	
50	Water International	Environmental	Water Resources	Engineering, Civil	SCIE
50	[Economic Growth]	[Misc non-journal]	[Diverse Sources]		
50	Development Southern Africa	Development Studies	Development Studies		
50	[A Home Divided: Women and Income in the Third World]	[Book]	[Book]		