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THREE DIFFERENT TRIBES: HOW THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC HISTORY HAS EVOLVED IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract

Economic history is back in fashion among economists, both in its traditional version, focusing on the economics of the past, and in a new version, dealing with the persistent effect of events in the past upon the present. Economic history is said to be increasingly integrated into economics. We systematically explore this issue with a comprehensive database of 3,286 economic history articles published from 2001 to 2018 in top economic history journals and in thirteen leading economics journals. We argue, however, that this integration is more limited than is widely assumed. The share of economic history articles in economics journals has increased very little, cross-citations are limited and only a small minority of authors publish in both economics and economic history journals. Furthermore, we show that many economists adopt a radically different approach, dealing with the persistent effect of events of the past up to the present rather than looking at the economic life in the past. In the second part of the paper, we measure the citational success of articles by publication outlet (economic history vs. economics journals) and by the nature of the work ("traditional" economic history vs. "persistence studies"). We show that publishing in the top five economics journals, when compared to publishing in economic history journals, substantially increases the number of citations, while the gap between the latter and other economics journals is much smaller. Finally, we speculate about the possible future evolution of the field.

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1. Introduction

Economic history is back in fashion among economists, as shown by the number of survey articles on the importance of history in understanding economic processes (Nunn 2009, Spolaore and Wacziarg 2013, Ashraf and Galor 2018, Michalopoulos and Papaioannou forthcoming). The "tipping point" (Michalopoulos and Papaioannou 2017a) in its century-long relation between with economics was the publication in 2001 on the article on the colonial roots of underdevelopment by Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson (2001). This article has been hugely successful in terms of citations, and, most importantly, it introduced a major methodological innovation.[1] Economic history has traditionally been interested in the past for the sake of historical knowledge. In contrast, Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson (2001) focused on the direct and measurable impact of past colonial institutions on current outcomes by using the GDP per capita in 1995. History casts its long shadows over the present (Michalopoulos and Papaioannou 2017b). In recent years, this type of research question has developed into a new field, known as "persistence studies" (Cioni, Federico and Vasta, forthcoming). The rise of this new approach has not gone unchallenged: Austin (2008) strongly criticized the "compression of history", while others have criticized the data handling by Acemoglu and his associates (Albouy 2012, Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson 2012) and the reliability of the results of a representative sample of "persistence studies" (Kelly 2019). The revival of interest in economic history, however, has extended beyond "persistence studies" and has been hailed as an "integration of economic history into economics" (Margo 2018). The number of economic history articles in leading economics journals is allegedly growing (Abramitzky 2015, Diebolt and Haupert 2018), but there is also other evidence. For instance, Margo (2018) shows that economic history journals are following, with a lag, the lead of economics journals in the use of advanced econometric techniques and that senior economic historians of the most recent cohorts have published many more articles in the top five economic journals in the early stages of their careers than their predecessors in the 1960s-1970s, who published articles mostly in economic history journals and books. Last, but not least, Abramitzky (2015) shows how newly minted PhD students in economic history from top economics departments have the same chances of recruitment as their colleagues in economics.

This paper systematically investigates the extent of this integration. Is economic history truly becoming more popular among economists, as shown by the increasing number of articles and citations? Are economic historians being fully integrated in the economist community? Do economic history articles published in economics journals yield more citations than those published in field journals? Are "persistence studies" more successful than "traditional" economic history articles in the same journals?

We answer these questions by comparing all economic history articles published from 2001 to 2018 in the ten leading economics journals (Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas and Stengos 2011) with all articles published in the top five economic history journals in the same period (Cioni, Federico and Vasta 2019). In the first part of this paper, we raise serious doubts about the extent of integration of economic history into economics. Only a few of the top economics journals (and some other highly ranked journals) have published a sizeable number of economic history articles. Additionally, the

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[1] Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson (2001) is the most quoted article in our database with a total of 3,688 Scopus citations (as of 13-18 May 2019). According to Linnemer and Visser (2017, Table 3), the article is the 8th most cited article from the top five economics journals in the period 1991-2015 and the only one in the top ten that was published in the 21st century.

recent increase of economic history articles in economics journals is substantial only if compared to a very bleak period for economic history. The current share of such articles can be seen as a return to the status that economic history enjoyed before the mathematization of economics (Debreu 1991). Above all, there is hardly any trend towards the development of an integrated community of scholars working on economic history issues. Only a minority of authors publish articles in both top economic history journals and top economics journals. At the same time, economic history articles in economics journals quote comparatively few articles in economic history journals. In the second part of the paper, we measure the citational success of articles according to journal (economic history vs. economics) and the nature of the work ("persistence studies" vs. "traditional" economic history). We show that publishing in the top five economics journals substantially increases the number of citations when compared to publishing in economic history journals, while the gap between the latter and other economics journals is much smaller, and the difference is not significant if we consider only the most successful articles in economic history journals.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. We describe our database in Section 2, and we outline the main trends in the publication of economic history articles in economics journals in Section 3. Section 4 presents our case for the (failed) integration, looking at authors (and institutions), topics and cross-citation patterns between economics and economic history journals, while Section 5 compares the citation success of articles in the two groups of journals. Section 6 focuses on "persistence studies", and Section 7 concludes the paper.

2. Data

As stated in the introduction, our main database includes all articles published in the top five economic history journals (henceforth the T-ec.hist): the *Economic History Review* (*EHR*), the *Journal of Economic History* (*JEH*), *Explorations in Economic History* (*EEH*), the *European Review of Economic History* (*EREH*) and *Cliometrica* (*CLIO*).[2] We added the articles on economic history issues published in ten leading economics journals (henceforth the T10) according to Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas and Stengos (2011, Table 1). The list includes the so-called top five (henceforth the T5)—the *American Economic Review* (*AER*), *Econometrica* (*ECMA*), the *Journal of Political Economy* (*JPE*), the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* (*QJE*), and the *Review of Economic Studies* (*RESTUD*)—and the five journals (henceforth the T5bis) ranked from sixth to tenth—the *Economic Journal* (*EJ*), *Journal of Economic Theory* (*JET*), *Journal of Monetary Economics* (*JME*), *Journal of Public Economics* (*JPUB*) and *Review of Economics and Statistics* (*RESTAT*). To provide additional information and elaboration, we take into account three other "history-friendly" journals: the *Journal of Development Economics* (*JDE*), *Journal of Economic Growth* (*JEG*) and *Journal of Economic Literature* (*JEL*). These three journals quote and are quoted more frequently by the T-ec.hist.[3]

We selected the articles on economic history issues in economics journals by looking at their abstracts and/or content and, when available, the JEL codes (N category—Economic History) of the

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[2] See Cioni, Federico and Vasta (2019) for the selection of these journals.

[3] These three journals were at the top of the rankings for economics journals in terms of number of citations made and received by economic history journals in 2017, according to *Journal Citation Reports* (*JCR*) after AER, QJE, JPE. They are ranked 23rd (*JDE*), 26th (*JEG*) and 13th (*JEL*), respectively, by Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas and Stengos (2011, Table 1).

American Economic Association (AEA).[4] In our initial selection, we were as comprehensive as possible, selecting all articles that explored any type of relation between events, institutions and behaviours (and their changes) in the past and their economic outcomes in either the past or the present. However, in the quantitative analysis, following a standard practice in the literature (Abramitzky 2015, Hamermesh 2018, Heckman and Moktan 2018), we dropped the non-research articles (short notes, comments, replays, rejoinders, rebuttals, and essays in bibliography) in the T-ec.hist as well as the comments on Carnegie Rochester Conference papers on public policy in the *JME* and the whole of *AER*'s annual issue of *Papers and Proceedings*.[5] These articles are usually very short and have few references and thus would bias the citation analysis. Our full database includes a total of 3,286 articles (Table 1).

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

| T-ec.hist | | T10 | | | | History-friendly | |
		T5		T5bis			
EHR	617	AER	127	EJ	132	JDE	184
JEH	577	ECMA	11	JET	9	JEG	108
EEH	491	JPE	32	JME	202	JEL	18
EREH	307	QJE	79	JPUB	62		
CLIO	161	RESTUD	13	RESTAT	156		
		total	262	total	561		
total 2,153		total 823				total 310	

Source: our own elaborations.

A substantial number of these articles use historical data but cannot be classified as "traditional" economic history or as a "persistence study". Some of the articles test theoretical models with historical evidence (a typical example being the validation exercises of the DSGE model). Others use long historical series (spanning at least 20-25 years) to discover regularities in long-term economic changes (e.g., so-called growth regression) or to estimate economic parameters (e.g., the elasticity of money demand). These two groups, which we label "Model testing" and "Empirical testing", respectively, include approximately half (398) of the articles in the T10 (143 MT and 255 ET). Therefore, in the following Section, we will focus instead on the 425 "core" history articles in the T10 (plus 117 in the three "history-friendly" economics journals), which address historical research questions and thus are more strictly comparable to the articles in the T-ec.hist.

Then, we classified our core articles as "history" (henceforth H) or "persistence studies" (henceforth PS), according to the dependent variable of their main regression. We classified as PS all articles that deal with present outcomes and explain them as the consequences of specific events in the distant past from at least a century before the event to prehistory. An archetypal PS is the article by Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson (2001). In contrast, a representative H article is the work by Squicciarini and Voigtlander (2015), which estimates the contribution to economic growth, proxied by city growth, of upper tail human capital (as measured by subscriptions to the *Encyclopedie* in the late

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

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

19th century) via the diffusion of modern technologies in 19th century France. As a second step, we classified all articles according to their topic, historical period, geographical area and techniques by looking at the title, abstract and, whenever necessary, text.

   i) Elsewhere (Cioni, Federico and Vasta 2019), we have suggested classification into 17 topics (Table A.1 in the Appendix), which, for estimation purposes, we further aggregate into five main categories: "methodology" (inclusive of articles on the history of economic thought), "institutions", "macro approach" (dealing with growth, economic policies, and trade), "micro approach" (finance, firms and innovation) and "personal conditions and behaviour" (inequality, human capital, population and demography).
   ii) We followed the standard division between "classical and medieval history" (before 1492) and "early modern history" (1492-1815), but, given the large number of articles, we split the articles on "modern history" (1815-present) into the "long 19th century" (1815-1914) and the "20th century" (1915-present).[6] We label "long-run" articles as those straddling at least two periods, even for relatively few years (e.g., from 1750 to 1870) and "no period" articles as those on methodology and the history of economic thought.
   iii) We distinguished articles by geographical area of interest between single-country (United Kingdom, United States, and so on) and cross-country, with a residual "no area" category for articles on methodology and the history of economic thought.
   iv) We defined "basic econometrics" as the coefficient of correlation, OLS regressions and so on, while we grouped other methods (differences-in-differences, instrumental variables, panel regressions, propensity score matching, vector-autoregression or VAR, and vector error correction model or VECM) in a generic category of "advanced econometrics".

   For each article, we retrieved information on the author(s), including name, gender and institutional affiliation at the time of publication as stated in the article, as well as on the number of citations received as reported in the *Scopus* database between 13-18 May 2019. We preferred *Scopus* to *JCR* because it offers wider coverage of journals and a simpler method for retrieving data. The T-ec.hist had received 29,679 citations, while the "core" economic history articles in the T10 (i.e., the H and PS) had amassed 34,697 citations (24,596 for the T5 and 10,101 for the T5bis), and the three "history-friendly" journals had received 5,463. Finally, we retrieved all the references contained in the bibliography of each article of the main database (the T-ec.hist and the T10), for a total of almost 150,000 references—that is, 58.7 references per article.

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

   As a starting point, Figure 1 plots the share of economic history articles in the three most established economics journals, the *AER* (established in 1911), the *JPE* (1892) and the *QJE* (1886). The averages for 1925-1944 and 1945-1974 were provided by McCloskey (1976), and Abramitzky (2015) provided the data for the period 1975 to 2000.[7]

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[6] Articles dealing with the "long 19th century" and the "20th century" are allocated between the two periods according to the number of years they cover rather than being considered "long-run" articles.
[7] McCloskey does not consider *ECMA* and *RES*, which started publication in 1933. We limit our long-term comparison to these three journals, without anyway losing any relevant information, as they have published many more articles in economic history than the two other T5 have. We thank Ran Abramitzky for sharing his full database with us. When

Figure 1. Share of economic history articles in three top economic journals (AER, JPE and QJE), 1925-2018
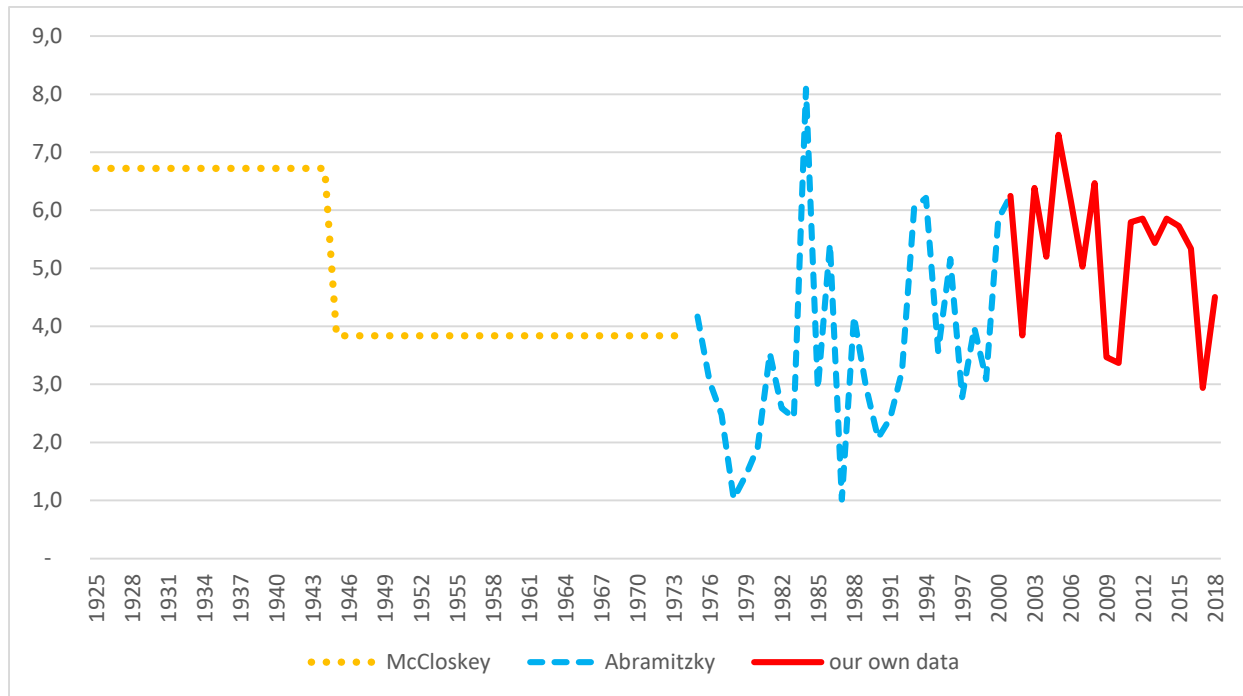
Source: for economic history articles: McCloskey (1976), Abramitzky (2015) and our own data; for universe: 1970-2000, Card and DellaVigna (2013, Appendix); 2001-2018, our own data.

Overall, the data downplay the extent of the recent integration of economic history into economics. To be sure, the share of economic history articles is significantly higher after 2001 than in the last quarter of the 20th century (5.2% versus 3.4%), and the increase is even larger for all of the T5 (from 2.1% in 1975-2000 to 3.6% in 2001-2018).[8] On the other hand, the last quarter of the 20th century was a dark age for economic history in economics journals. The share of economic articles in these three journals was much higher before 1945 (6.7%), and it was still marginally higher in 1945-1974 (3.8%) than in 1975-2000. The Abramitzky database features only 96 economic history articles in the T5 from 1975 to 1989 (1.9% of the total), and 25 of them (i.e., one quarter) were published only in two years, 1984 and 1986. In some years of the 1970s and 1980s, the T5 published five or fewer economic history articles per year out of an average of 350 total articles. The situation improved in the 1990s, with a total of 66 articles in the T5, corresponding to 2.5% of all articles. Most of the rise in the publication of economic history articles is concentrated in a fairly short period of time from the early 1990s to its peak in the mid-2000s. This view is confirmed by looking at all journals in our database (Figure 2).

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

Figure 2 *Share of economic history articles by different groups of journals, 2001-2018*
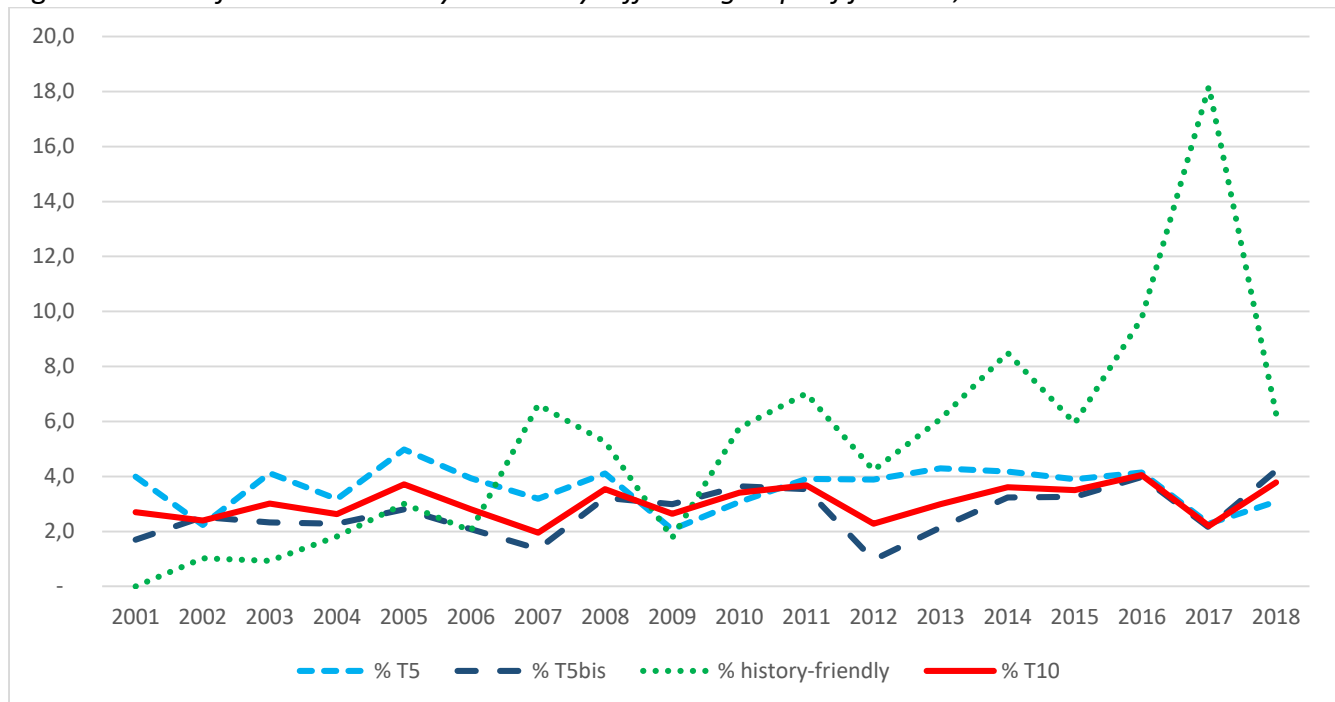
Source: our own elaborations.

Two points stand out. First, over the whole period, the share of economic history articles in the T5 was higher than in the T5bis (3.6% versus 2.7%), but predictably, it was significantly lower than in the "history-friendly" journals (5.5%). Second, in contrast to the alleged integration of economic history into economics, the share of such articles in the T10 has fluctuated quite widely at approximately 3%, without any clear upward trend. The share has risen only in the "history-friendly" journals in the last few years, particularly for the contribution of the *JDE* and *JEG*, from 0.9% in 2001-2004 to 10.0% in 2015-2018. Table 2 adds two important pieces of information.

Table 2. *Number of articles and share on total articles by typology in T10, 2001-2018*

Journal	H	PS	H + PS	% on total
AER	87	9	96	4.9
ECMA	5	4	9	0.8
JPE	27	-	27	3.6
QJE	53	8	61	8.2
RESTUD	5	-	5	0.6
T5	**177**	**21**	**198**	**3.6**
EJ	68	9	77	4.9
JET	2	-	2	0.1
JME	46	1	47	3.2
JPUB	27	-	27	1.4
RESTAT	65	9	74	5.6
T5bis	**208**	**19**	**227**	**2.7**
T10	**385**	**40**	**425**	**3.1**

Source: our own elaborations.

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First, the aggregate figures show substantial differences across the T10. The share of economic history articles in the *QJE* is the highest of all journals, including the "history-friendly" *JDE* and *JEL*, and is lower only than the *JEG*, which is clearly an exception in the field.[9] The share in the *QJE* is boosted by the small number of total articles relative to other journals. On the other side of the distribution, three journals published less than one economic history article for every one hundred articles, *ECMA*, *RESTUD* and *JET.* Actually, it is mildly surprising that we found an article on economic history in the *JET,* which should deal only with pure theory. The low share of economic history articles in the *JPUB* is also surprising*,* as one would surmise that history should offer much evidence to test the success or failure of policies.

Second, until 2018, PS were a niche approach in the T10, while no PS articles have been published in economic history journals. The PS account for about one-tenth of all articles (i.e., for 0.3% of the total) and exceed 1% only in the *QJE*. Four-fifths of all PS in our database were published after 2010, and yet, in those years, they accounted for approximately one-sixth of all history articles and 0.5% of all articles in the T10. The rise appears much faster in the *JDE* and *JEG,* each of which published only one PS in 2001-2009 and eight and ten articles, respectively, in 2010-2018. This rise helps to explain the difference between the T5bis and the "history-friendly" journals in Figure 2. As with any radically new approach, PS probably require time to develop, and indeed, the field is developing quite quickly. The recent surveys by Michalopolous and Papaioannu (forthcoming) and Ashraf and Galor (2018) quote several working papers and unpublished articles.

4. Evidence for the divergence

We explore the differences between articles in the T-ec.hist and in T10 along three dimensions. First, following Hamermersh (2013), we ran a set of multinomial logistic regressions to measure differences in four key features of the articles (topic, period, geographical area of interest and use of econometric techniques), further distinguishing between the T5 and the T5bis. Then, we explore the pattern of cross-citations—i.e., the number of citations to the T-ec.hist in the T10 and vice-versa. Finally, we measure the integration by counting the number of authors who have published in both economics and economic history journals and by looking at the affiliations of the authors.

4.1. The dependent variable in our logistic regressions is the number of articles for each category. By definition, all results are compared with the T-ec.hist, and the baseline outcome(s) are "institutions" for topics (Table 3a), the "long 19th century (1815-1914)" for historical periods (Table 3b), the "United Kingdom" for geographical areas (Table 3c), and "no econometrics" for the techniques (Table 3d).

The differences appear to be quite wide—almost three quarters of all coefficients (20 out of 28) are significant, and most of them are significant at 1%. The results broadly align with a priori expectations. Relative to the articles in the T-ec.hist, the articles in the economics journals study institutions more than most other topics, focus more on the recent past and the long-run, deal more with the United Kingdom than any other area, and are more technically sophisticated. The United Kingdom is clearly a main area of interest for economic historians, mostly because of the Industrial Revolution.

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[9] The *JEG* has published 39 economic history articles out of 225 (17.3%), the *JDE* 62 (4.1%) and the *JEL* 16 (4.0%).

Table 3a. Multinomial logit estimates: topics

Variables	Methodology	Institutions	Macro approach	Micro approach	Personal conditions and behaviour
T5	-1.800*		-1.152***	-0.920***	-0.507**
	(1.026)		(0.250)	(0.212)	(0.198)
T5bis	1.419***		0.232	-0.208	0.268
	(0.385)		(0.249)	(0.250)	(0.237)
Constant	-2.112***		0.535***	0.920***	0.843***
	(0.182)		(0.0751)	(0.0705)	(0.0713)
Observations	2,578	2,578	2,578	2,578	2,578

Table 3b. Multinomial logit estimates: historical periods

Variables	Classical and medieval (before 1492)	Early Modern History (1500-1815)	Long 19th century (1815-1914)	20th century (1915-present)	Long-run
T5	0.263	-0.0876		1.192***	0.897***
	(0.452)	(0.297)		(0.194)	(0.262)
T5bis	-0.0848	-0.783**		1.173***	0.870***
	(0.484)	(0.355)		(0.180)	(0.245)
Constant	-2.134***	-0.743***		-0.173***	-1.264***
	(0.110)	(0.0628)		(0.0528)	(0.0760)
Observations	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550

Table 3c. Multinomial logit estimates: geographical areas

Variables	Cross-country	Continental Europe	UK	USA	Rest of the World
T5	2.448***	1.497***		2.827***	1.926***
	(0.443)	(0.448)		(0.427)	(0.461)
T5bis	1.706***	0.303		1.337***	0.344
	(0.259)	(0.283)		(0.257)	(0.330)
Constant	-0.502***	0.208***		-0.119*	-0.499***
	(0.0736)	(0.0609)		(0.0659)	(0.0736)
Observations	2,529	2,529	2,529	2,529	2,529

Table 3d. Multinomial logit estimates: econometric techniques

Variables	No econometrics	Econometric tools	Advanced econometrics
T5		1.047***	3.041***
		(0.292)	(0.297)
T5bis		0.588***	2.262***
		(0.217)	(0.231)
Constant		0.780***	-1.105***
		(0.0488)	(0.0810)
Observations	2,578	2,578	2,578

Source: our own elaborations.

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

The distinction between the T5 and T5bis highlights some noteworthy differences: the T5 use more advanced econometrics (49% vs. 39.2% of the articles), are slightly less concentrated on the 20th century, and, above all, deal much more with institutions (23.7% vs. 13.1% for the T5bis and 11.5% for the T-ec.hist).

4.2. We analyse the interactions between the economics and economic history journals with four measures of citation patterns (Table 4).

Table 4. Citation patterns by groups of journals

		T-ec.hist	T10
T-ec.hist			
i	% Articles citing at least one article in	89.1	74.9
ii	% Articles citing at least three article in	64.5	45.7
iii	% references to articles in the database	60.9	39.1
iv	% references on total references	8.8	5.7
T10			
i	% Articles citing at least one article in	49.9	98.6
ii	% Articles citing at least three article in	27.6	91.4
Iii	% references to articles in the database	15.4	84.6
iv	% references on total references	3.4	18.6

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

The first two rows measure the interest of authors in engaging in the scholarly debate using the share of articles that have at least one citation (rows *i*) or at least three citations (rows *ii*) from articles in each group. Almost all articles in the T10 quote other articles in the T10 (98.6% quote at least one article and 91.4% quote three or more), while, somewhat surprisingly, the same shares for the T-ec.hist are decidedly lower (89.1% and 64.5%). In contrast, the interest in the scholarly debate in the other group is greater among economic historians. Three quarters (74.9%) of their articles quote at least one article in the T10, and almost half (45.7%) quote at least three articles. In contrast, only half (49.9%) of articles in the T10 quote one article from the T-ec.hist, and approximately one quarter (27.6%) quote at least three articles.

The two other rows measure the overall impact of articles in the main database. In both cases, the numerator is the number of references to articles in the relevant group, while the denominator is either the number of citations to the database, thus adding up, by definition, to 100% (row *iii*), or the total number of all citations, including those to other journals, books, original sources (row *iv*). The difference between economic history and economics journals is again stark. The T10 quote intensively other economics journals (84.6% of citations to journals in the database and 18.6% of all citations) and rather sparsely quote the T-ec.hist journals (15.4% of references in the database and only 3.4% of all references). In contrast, the T-ec.hist quote the T10 more frequently (39.1% citations in the database), although the overall share of all citations is not that high (5.7%) because they quote many other materials (books, sources, etc.). In a nutshell, our data suggest that economic historians pay substantially more attention to the work of economists than vice versa.

4.3. The database features a total of 2,251 authors, who have made 2,578 "contributions" (i.e., an average of 1.15 each).[10] At the time of publication, these authors were working at 759 different institutions, which included 620 universities and 139 other organizations (such as the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, the World Bank or the Max Planck Institute), almost exclusively in Europe and North America (Table 5).

Table 5. Share of contributions by area of affiliation (2001-2018)

Area	T-ec.hist	T5	T5bis	T10
Continental Europe	31.5	12.7	21.3	17.3
Others Anglo-Saxon countries	7.1	1.9	7.6	4.9
UK	23.7	4.7	12.5	8.9
USA	32.0	78.8	54.5	65.8
Rest of the world	5.7	1.9	4.1	3.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: our own elaborations.

There is a striking difference between the balanced distribution of authorship in the T-ec.hist and the strong concentration in the United States in the T10, especially for the T5. As a rule, authors tend to show a home bias – i.e., write more about their country of affiliation (Cioni, Federico and Vasta 2019), and thus the geographical concentration can explain the high share of articles on the United States in the T10 (57.3% vs. 25.6% in the T-ec.hist).

The difference in the affiliations between the different groups of journals is even more striking if one considers the top ten institutions (Table 6). Eight European universities (three British, five Continental) feature in the top ten for the T-ec.hist, one only in the top ten for the T10 and none for the T5. The first Continental European university in the T10 (and also the T5), Universitat Pompeu Fabra, is only 13th overall. Furthermore, the London School of Economics, the top ranked institution in the T-ec.hist and the only non-American institution in the T10, is a *sui generis* case. Almost all authors of articles in the T-ec.hist (95%) are affiliated with the Department of Economic History, while over three-quarters of all articles in the T10 were written by members of other departments (mostly economics).

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

Table 6. Top 10 institutional affiliations by number of contributions

	T-ec.hist			T5			T5bis			T10	
#	Institutions	%	#	Institutions	%	#	Institutions	%	#	Institutions	%
1	London School of Economics and Political Science	3.18	1	Harvard University	8.50	1	Harvard University	3.45	1	Harvard University	5.80
2	University of Oxford	3.10	2	University of Chicago	5.51	2	London School of Economics and Political Science	2.86	2	University of Chicago	3.57
3	University of Cambridge	2.66	3	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	5.30	3	University of California Davis	2.35	3	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	2.96
4	Utrecht University	2.02	4	University of California Berkeley	3.70	4	University of California Los Angeles	2.13	4	University of California Los Angeles	2.73
5	Universidad Carlos III de Madrid	1.99	5	Stanford University	3.45	5	University of Michigan Ann Arbor	1.91	5	University of Michigan Ann Arbor	2.54
6	University of Warwick	1.73	6	University of California Los Angeles	3.41	6	University of Chicago	1.87	6	University of California Berkeley	2.27
7	Harvard University	1.65	7	University of Michigan Ann Arbor	3.26	7	Stockholm University	1.62	7	Stanford University	2.24
8	University of California Davis	1.26	8	Brown University	2.65	8	Dartmouth College	1.58	8	London School of Economics and Political Science	2.20
9	Lund University	1.19	9	New York University	2.48	9	University of Munich	1.43	9	Columbia University	1.84
10	Queen's University Belfast	1.16	10	Columbia University	2.44	10	Columbia University University of Pennsylvania	1.32 1.32	10	New York University	1.82

Sources: our own elaborations.

This difference in the affiliations is arguably part of a more general cleavage between economists and economic historians. We document the difference by distinguishing authors according to both the publication outlet (T-ec.hist, T10 and T5) and the features of the articles (H and PS).

Figure 3. The three tribes: size and relationships

a) T10 and T-ec.hist

Economists
(579)

414

Persistence economists
(63)

16
37
5
5
144

1,630

Economic historians
(1,784)

b) T5 and T-ec.hist

Economists
(256)

174

9 19

Persistence economists
(31)

2 1
71

1,710

Economic historians
(1,784)
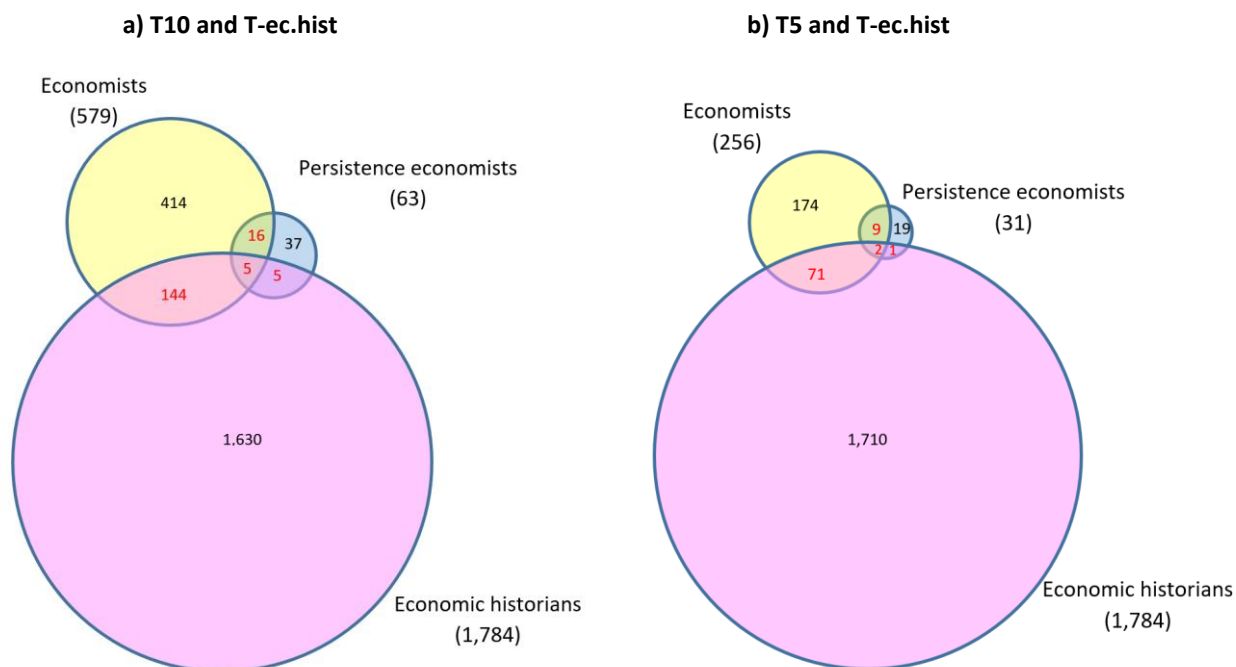
Source: our own elaborations.

Figure 3a, referring to the whole main database, shows that 91.4% of economic historians (1,630 out of 1,784) have published only in the T-ec.hist, 72.7% of economists (467 out of 642) have published only in the T10, and a mere 154 authors (6.8% of the total of 2,251) have published in both the T-ec.hist and the T10. The number of these "hybrid" authors further shrinks to 39 (1.7%) "high flyers" if one includes only scholars who have authored (or co-authored) at least two articles in both the T-ec.hist and the T10. On the other hand, the 154 "hybrid" authors were substantially more productive than the "pure" ones. On average, each of the "hybrid" authors has published more articles in the T10 than the 467 pure "economists" and more articles in the T-ec.hist than the 1,630 pure "economic historians".[11] Overall, the "hybrid" authors accounted for 17.8% of all contributions to the T-ec.hist and 31.1% of all contributions to the T10.[12] The Figure also shows that authors of PS, those we call "persistence economists", are a distinctive "tribe" even within economists. More than

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[11] Each "hybrid" author has published 0.9 contributions in the T10 journals, with a median of 0.5, while the pure "economists" have published 0.6 contributions each, with the same median as the "hybrid" authors. As for the T-ec.hist journals, the same "hybrid" authors have published 2.5 contributions each, with a median of 1.7, versus 1.1 contributions each and a median of 0.8 for the pure "economic historians".

[12] By definition, the contributions are proportionally even greater for the 39 high flyers. Indeed, they have contributed 6.4% to the T-ec.hist journals and 12.4% to the T10.

half of them (37 out of 63) have published only PS, almost always with a co-author, and no other economic history articles (of course, they have been active in other fields of economics). Sixteen out of the remaining 26 "persistence economists" have also published other (H) articles in the T10, five have published (at least) one PS and one article in the T-ec.hist, and only five have contributed to all three categories (PS, H and articles in the T-ec.hist). Therefore, the overlap between economic history and PS is fairly minimal: ten scholars have contributed approximately 5% of the PS articles and less than 1% of the T-ec.hist ones. The number of "hybrid" authors is, by definition, smaller if one takes into account only the T5 (Figure 3b). Only 74 people (3.7% of the total in the database) have published in both a T5 journal and a T-ec.hist journal, and only 16 (0.8%) are "high-flyers". However, the proportion of "hybrid" authors is slightly higher in the T5 than in the T10—27.2% (74 out of 272) vs. 24.8% (154 out of 621).

It is well known that economics is a male-dominated field (Hamermesh 2013), and economic history is not an exception. Overall, in our database, women account for 18.6% of all authors, 13.8% of all "pure" economists, and 20.1% of all "pure" economic historians. Remarkably, amongst the pure "persistence economists", there are a high number of women, who account for almost one quarter (24.3%) of the total. PS is a new field that is attracting young scholars, among which women are more represented.

5. The success in citations

The citation count became the standard gauge for measuring the impact of research in scientific fields long ago, and it is now commonly accepted in the social sciences and economics as well (Card and DellaVigna 2013, Hamermesh 2018). The total number of citations depends on the date of publication—older papers have had more opportunities to be cited, *ceteris paribus*. Thus, we prefer to measure success with the number of citations per year since publication (Table 7).

Table 7. Average and median citations per year

T-ec.hist			T5			T5bis		
Journal	**Average**	**Median**	**Journal**	**Average**	**Median**	**Journal**	**Average**	**Median**
EHR	1.6	1.1	*AER*	10.3	5.3	*EJ*	4.1	2.6
JEH	1.6	1.2	*ECMA*	8.6	4.8	*JET*	2.3	2.3
EEH	1.3	0.9	*JPE*	6.2	4.4	*JME*	3.5	1.3
EREH	1.3	0.9	*QJE*	14.9	10.1	*JPUB*	4.5	3.3
CLIO	1.0	0.7	*RESTUD*	12.2	7.6	*RESTAT*	5.0	3.0
Total	1.4	1.0	*Total*	11.1	5.9	*Total*	4.3	2.6

Source: our own elaborations.

As expected, articles in field journals (here the T-ec.hist) obtain notably fewer citations per year than articles in top journals (Heckman and Mokthar 2018). The differences with the T5 are, as expected, quite large but are still substantial with the T5bis.[13] Leaving aside the two articles in the *JET*, as they are hardly representative, the gaps range from a minimum of 2.2 times between the *JME* and the *JEH* to a maximum of 14.5 times for the *QJE* vs *CLIO*. The differences between averages and

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[13] The gap is also evident for the articles in the three "history-friendly" journals, which have received, on average, 5.7 citations per year; the *JEL*, *JDE* and *JEG* have received 16.1, 4.8 and 3.0 citations per year, respectively.

medians show that the distribution of citations is skewed to the right, partly because of the huge success of some articles. The ten most successful articles in terms of citations per year account for an impressive 27.9% of all citations in the T10, but only for 5.5% of citations in the T-ec.hist.[14] Note that the gap between the T10 and the T-ec.hist is considerably smaller if we consider only the top decile of economic history journals: in fact, their average and median (5.1 and 4.2, respectively) are higher than the statistics for the T5bis, although not for the T5.

These differences might depend on the journal (e.g., T5 vs. T-ec.hist) and/or on the methodological approach (H vs PS) but also on the topic, period and geographical area (cfr. Section 4), or on other characteristics of the article (e.g., the number and the affiliation of the authors). We address this issue with a set of regressions, using the number of citations per year as the dependent variable (Table 8).[15]

Table 8. Negative binomial estimations of the success in economic history – main sample

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
T10 (=1)	1.432*** (0.0871)			1.160*** (0.0625)			
T5		1.809*** (0.116)			1.407*** (0.0849)		1.333*** (0.0882)
T5bis		0.923*** (0.0900)			0.897*** (0.0861)		0.900*** (0.0884)
PS (=1)			2.306*** (0.275)			1.586*** (0.178)	0.101 (0.214)
H (=1)			1.274*** (0.0719)			1.119*** (0.0644)	
PS * T5							0.556* (0.311)
Other control variables	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	0.634*** (0.0202)	0.634*** (0.0202)	0.634*** (0.0202)	83.22*** (9.688)	81.19*** (8.971)	83.38*** (9.149)	80.35*** (8.282)
Observations	2,529	2,529	2,529	2,478	2,478	2,478	2,478

Note: **Dependent variable: citations per year** (values rounded up to the nearest higher integer). Group base category (omitted): T-ec.hist. The controls are relative to articles' and authors' characteristics. For articles: *topic* (five categories, with base "institutions"); *historical period* (four periods, with base category "long 19th century (1815-1914)"); *geographic area* (three specific dummies: *cross-country* for articles dealing with more than one country, *USA* for articles which deal exclusively or comparatively with the United States, and *UK* for articles which deal exclusively or comparatively with the United Kingdom); *year* of publication, *length* in number of pages. For authors: *gender* (with base category male); *coauthor* (indicating if article was written by more than one author); affiliation of the authors (two dummies, *American* when at least one author is affiliated to an American institution, *Top_institution* when at least one author belongs to the top 10 institutions in economics ranked by Quacquarelli-Symonds (www.qs.com) in 2019); *hybrid* indicating if an author published in both economics and economic history journals (base category no hybrid, and hybrid_1 if an author has authored at least one article in both T10 and T-ec.hist journals, and hybrid_2 for "high flyers" author, the scholars who have authored at least two articles in both the T-ec.hist and the T10. See Table A.2 in the Appendix. Robust standard errors in parentheses: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

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[14] In principle, the ranking by total citations and ranking by citations per year may differ, as very successful recent articles have had less time to accumulate citations. However, the difference hardly matters in our case: the ten most quoted articles accounted for 31.3% of the citations in the T10 and 5.9% in T-ec.hist.

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

In the simplest specification (column 1), we measure the premium from publishing articles of economic history in any of the T10 relative to publishing in field journals (T-ec.hist). Then, we distinguish between groups of economics journals (column 2) or between types of articles (column 3). Columns 4 to 6 reproduce the specifications of the first three columns, adding an extensive set of controls (see note to Table 8 for details).[16] Finally, in column 7, we contrast the relative importance of publication outlet and type of article as causes of citational success.[17]

As expected, articles in the T10 receive more citations per year than those in the T-ec.hist (column 1). Unsurprisingly, the citation premium is much larger if article was published in the T5 instead of the T5bis (column 2) and, interestingly, is much greater for PS than for traditional H articles (column 3). After introducing our set of controls, all variables remain highly significant, but the coefficients are lower, especially for the PS. The marginal effects imply that an article has received 6.0 more citations per year if published in the T5 than if published in the T-ec.hist but only 2.8 more if published in the T5bis. The premium is more than double for PS vs. H articles (10.2 citations per year vs. 4.4). Column 7 shows that journal matters more than article type: the coefficients for the T5 and T5bis remain almost the same, while the dummy for PS is not significant. The positive and significant (at 10%) interaction term implies that, *ceteris paribus*, publishing a PS gives an additional small citation premium but only if published in the T5. These results are robust with the addition of the three "history-friendly" journals (Appendix, Table A.3). The coefficient for the dummy is highly significant and comparable to the coefficient for the T5bis.

The controls (see Table A.2 in the Appendix) add some important insights about the causes of success. In the whole sample, the techniques used are not significant. Articles on the "micro approach" receive fewer citations than those on "institutions" or on any other issue. Likewise, articles on the "long 19th century (1815-1914)", the reference category, are quoted less than any other period, except the pre-1492 ones, which is a small category with only 104 articles (4.1% of the total). The cross-country articles attract many more citations than all articles on a single country, including the United States.[18] As expected, the year of publication is negative and significant: more recent articles are less likely to be cited, even after normalization. As in Card and DellaVigna (2013) and Laband (2013), we find that longer articles are cited more in all likelihood because they offer more content.

Most of the characteristics of the authors do not affect the success of their work. "Hybrid" authors and "high flyers" ("hybrid_2" in Table A.2 in the Appendix) do not receive significantly more citations than the others, possibly because publishing in the T-ec.hist reduces their total tally. Consistent with the results of Hamermesh (2018), the author gender does not matter: the dummies for both articles by all-women teams and articles by mixed-gender teams are not significant. An affiliation with an American institution does not matter, while the dummy for top universities in economics, as ranked by Quacquarelli-Symonds in 2019, is positive (1.1 additional citations per year

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

[17] As for the typologies, we had to choose either H or PS, but this was not the case for multi-collinearity issues. We prefer to focus on PS, as they have collected more citations than H articles have.

[18] The coefficient for the *UK* dummy is negative due to the joint effect of the large number of articles (roughly as many as on the United States and many more than on other prominent European countries such as France or Germany) and the high proportion of articles published in the T-ec.hist (27.6% vs. 15.3% in the T5bis and 6.6% in the T5).

on average, as seen in column 4-7) and highly significant.[19] Last, but not least, as expected (Card and DellaVigna 2013, Hamermesh 2018), co-authorship increases the number of citations by about 9.3%.[20]

We test the robustness of these results by modifying the sample in three different ways: *i*) adding the articles in the three "history-friendly" journals (Table A.3 in the Appendix), *ii*) adding the "non-core" economic history articles (which we labelled "model testing" and "empirical testing") in the T10 (Table A.4 in the Appendix), and *iii*) comparing, for the period 2001-2014, our database with that of Abramitzky (2015) (Table A.5 in the Appendix), which was assembled by looking at the JEL codes rather than at the title and content of the articles. In all cases, the results are very similar to the baseline case. The additional dummies for the "history-friendly" journals or the "non-core" economic history articles show that these categories are cited roughly as much as articles in the T5bis (i.e., less than articles in the T5) and as much as H articles (i.e., less than PS), respectively. The method of selection, as was predictable given the small differences in the resulting sample, has no detectable influence on our main coefficients of interest. However, the coefficients for the controls differ from the baseline (2001-2018) regression. The year of publication is no longer significant (the most recent, and thus typically less-cited articles, are removed from the sample) and the United States dummy, not just that of the United Kingdom, is negative and significant.

One might argue that our approach is slightly unfair towards articles in the T-ec.hist. We are comparing a very small percentage of economics journals, which also attract readers with articles on other issues, with approximately one-fifth of all international economic history journals, which are generally read only by field scholars.[21] Thus, in Table 9 (and Table A.6 in the Appendix), we limit the analysis to the most successful articles (top decile) in the T-ec.hist ranked by number of citations per year. The results change, although not dramatically. The dummies for journal group (columns 1 and 2) and type of article (column 3) remain significant, but the coefficient becomes negative and significant for the T5bis. After adding the controls (columns 4-6), the citation premium for publishing halves for the T5 (from 6.0 citations per year to 2.6) and for PS (from 10.2 to 4.6), disappears for H articles and even becomes negative for the T5bis. Publishing an economic history article in the T5bis yields 1.3 fewer citations than publishing an article in top decile of the T-ec.hist. Finally, the results in column 7 confirm that only articles of any type in the T5 receive more citations than publications in the top decile of the T-ec.hist. Reassuringly, the change in sample hardly affects the coefficients of the controls, with one major difference: the coefficient for econometrics is positive and significant. Even more reassuringly, the results are identical if, instead of the top decile, we take into account the top 425 articles by number of citations per year (the same number of articles in the T10) in the T-ec.hist (Appendix Table A.7).

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[19] The top universities in economics are Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Stanford University, University of California Berkeley (UCB), University of Chicago, the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), Princeton University, Yale University, University of Oxford and University of Cambridge. Note that six of these are top institutions for economic history by number of citations (Table 6).

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

[21] Scimago features 621 journals in the category of economics and econometrics (www.scimagojr.com), and we have identified 23 journals (present in Scopus) as economic history journals (Cioni, Federico and Vasta 2019), out of which 6 are properly considered business history journals.

Table 9. Negative binomial estimations of the success in economic history – top decile in the T-ec.hist

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
T10 (=1)	0.342*** (0.0928)			0.0599 (0.0779)			
T5		0.720*** (0.120)			0.339*** (0.0937)		0.266*** (0.0941)
T5bis		-0.166* (0.0955)			-0.226** (0.0971)		-0.241** (0.0956)
PS (=1)			1.217*** (0.277)			0.527*** (0.180)	0.214 (0.231)
H (=1)			0.185** (0.0786)			0.0162 (0.0763)	
PS * T5							0.513* (0.301)
Other control variables	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	1.724*** (0.0376)	1.724*** (0.0376)	1.724*** (0.0376)	98.68*** (19.85)	89.28*** (18.00)	100.4*** (18.84)	88.42*** (16.49)
Observations	634	634	634	614	614	614	614

Note: see note to Table 8 and Table A6 in the Appendix. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

6. Persistence studies

In the introduction, we argued that persistence studies are methodologically different, and the results of Table 10 suggest that they are, *ceteris paribus*, more successful than more traditional articles, at least if published in the T5. The data on citations by article confirm that the difference is much larger for the T5 (up to five times higher for the AER) than for the T5bis.[22] The data also show that the distribution is much more skewed for PS than for "traditional" H articles.

Table 10. Average and median citations per year in the T10

Journal	H		PS	
	Average	Median	Average	Median
AER	7.4	4.8	37.8	10.7
ECMA	4.1	4.0	14.4	13.7
JPE	6.2	4.4		
QJE	13.1	8.2	27.0	19.0
RESTUD	12.2	7.6		
T5	**8.9**	**5.2**	**29.2**	**15.7**
EJ	4.1	2.6	4.5	2.6
JET	2.3	2.3		
JME	3.0	1.2	29.0	29.0
JPUB	4.5	3.3		
RESTAT	4.8	2.8	6.3	4.0
T5bis	**4.1**	**2.5**	**6.7**	**4.0**
T10	**6.3**	**3.6**	**18.5**	**8.3**

Source: our own elaborations.

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[22] The comparison by journals is meaningful only for *EJ* and *RESTAT*, as *JME* has published only one, albeit highly successful, PS.

Part of these differences between PS and H articles is explained by the outstanding success of two articles by Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson (2001, 2002). These articles have received 199.4 and 82.5 citations per year, respectively, which amount to 14.8% of all citations received by the T10 and an impressive 57.6% of all citations received by PS (Figure 4). However, the "Acemoglu effect" does not tell the whole story. All other PS are cited almost two times more than H articles in the T10 (12.1 citations per year vs. 6.3) and, *a fortiori*, two times more than all articles in the T-ec.hist. As Figure 4 shows, several other PS have been quite successful as well: the third highest ranked article, which is by Nunn and Wantchekon (2011) on the effects of the slave trade on trust, has received more citations than any T-ec.hist article and is ranked amongst the top ten articles in the entire database. The fourth and fifth highest ranked PS, the article by Alesina, Giuliano and Nunn (2013) on the origins of gender roles in agriculture and the one by Ashraf and Galor (2013) on the negative effects of (high and low) human genetic diversity on levels of development of Africa and the Americas, feature in the top 15 articles in the whole database.

Figure 4. Number of citations per year of the PS
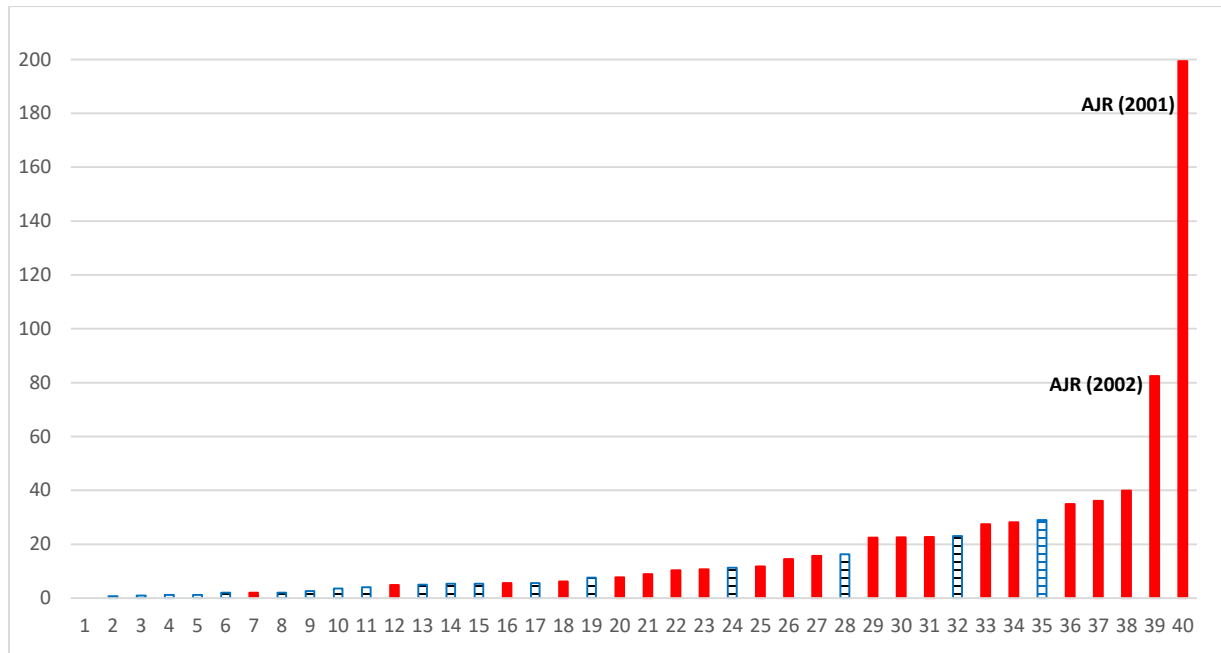
Source: our own elaborations. *Note*: red bars refer to articles published in the T5 and blue stripped ones to the T5bis.

Figure 4 also confirms the difference in success by journal: the *AER* and the *QJE* published all of the five most-quoted PS, eight of the top ten and 16 of the top 20. The most-cited PS in the T5bis, an article in the *JME* by Acemoglu et al. (2003) on the effect of macroeconomic policies on volatility and growth, ranks sixth. Additionally, articles in the T5 receive, on average, six times more citations than do articles in the T5bis (372.3 vs. 57.6), including all articles by Acemoglu and his co-authors (2001, 2002, 2003, 2012), and four times more when excluding those articles.

One might surmise that PS are more successful because they attract citations from outside the field. We test this hypothesis by plotting the ratio of citations received by PS to citations received by H articles from eight different groups of journals (Figure 5).

Figure 5. The differences of impact between PS and H article by type of citing journals
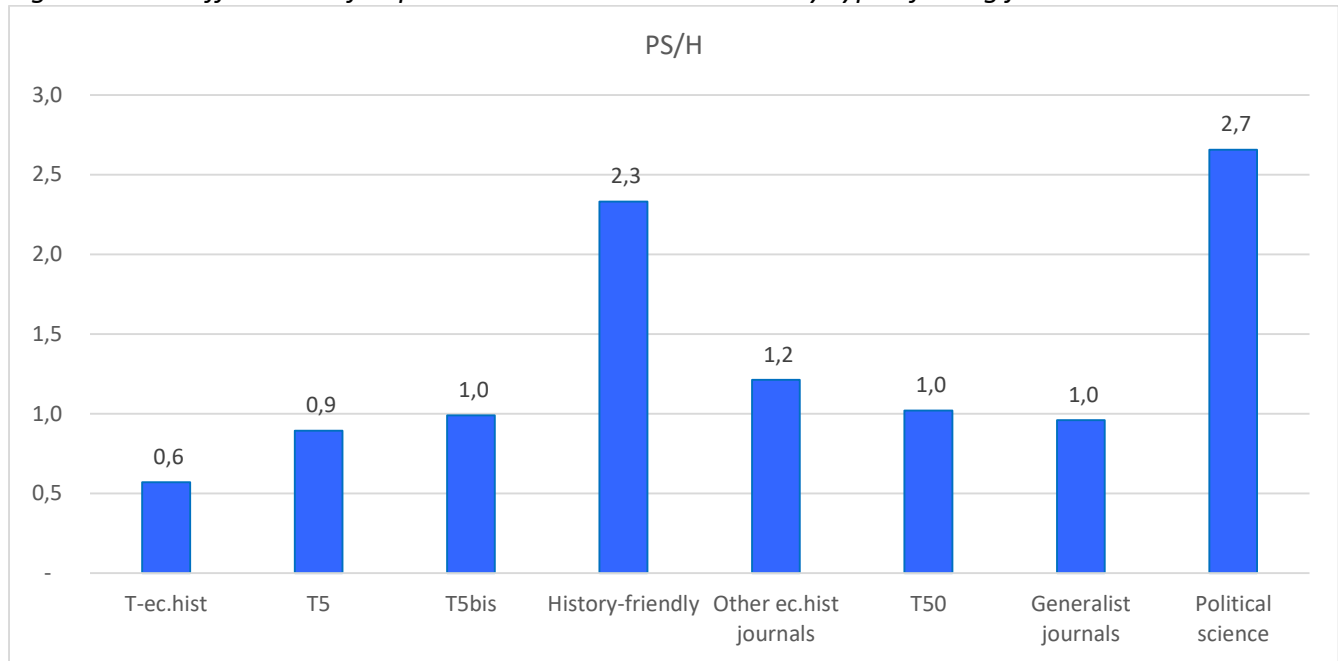
PS/H

Source: our own elaborations on data on references retrieved from Scopus between 13-18 May 2019.
Note: T-ec.hist includes *EHR*, *JEH*, *EEH*, *EREH* and *CLIO*; T5 includes *AER*, *ECMA, JPE*, *QJE* and *RESTUD*; T5bis includes *EJ, JET*, *JME*, *JPUB* and *RESTAT*; "history-friendly" includes *JDE, JEG* and *JEL*; "other ec.hist journals" refer to the journals listed by Cioni, Federico and Vasta (2019, Table 1); T50 refers to the 50 leading economics journals according to the ranking by Kalaitzidakis, Mamuneas and Stengos (2011, Table 1); "generalist journals" include *Nature*, *PNAS* and *Science*; "political science" includes *American Journal of Political Science*, *American Political Science Review* and *Quarterly Journal of Political Science*.

The majority of the ratios, including, most notably, those for both the T5 and the T5bis, do not show any difference between H and PS. As expected, PS are much less frequently cited by the T-ec.hist. Three of the T-ec.hist (*JEH* is ranked second, *EEH* third and *EHR* tenth) feature in the top ten sources for citations in H articles, while none are ranked in the first ten for PS. The only non-economics journal in that list is the *Economic History of Developing Regions*, which, in all likelihood, quotes the numerous PS focusing on Africa and developing countries. Likewise, the high ratio of the "history-friendly" journals is hardly surprising, as these journals have published proportionally many more PS than the T10 have. The highest ratio for the top three political science journals may reflect both the very small number of economic history articles published by those journals or the interest in some PS, which focus on political issues.

7. Conclusions

This paper has systematically investigated the relations between economic history and economics in the 21st century represented by top five field journals and by the ten most prominent generalist journals. There are at least two major trends that have fostered integration. First, there are strong institutional incentives. American institutions are very strongly pushing their faculty, including economic historians, to publish in top economics journals rather than in top field journals as a

condition for their academic careers (Heckman and Moktan 2018). Thus far, this uncompromising stance has been adopted only by a minority of European institutions. Second, the rise of persistence studies has attracted the interest of economists to economic history issues, as this approach suits their intellectual curiosity well for the present, as opposed to the interest of economic historians in the past for its own sake (Abramitzky 2015, Jaremski 2019). This can be seen as part of a wider movement among economists towards dealing with issues that are not strictly economic issues, which, in the historical perspective, has led to the publication of articles on the medieval roots of anti-Semitism (Voigtlander and Voth 2012) and on the role of social capital in building a consensus in favour of the Nazi Party (Satyanath, Voigtlander and Voth 2017).

Our results somewhat downplay the extent of the actual integration of economic history into economics relative to the current optimistic view. Undoubtedly, economists are more interested in economic history than in the "dark age" of the late 20th century. However, the total impact of economic history in economics journals is still fairly modest compared to the role it enjoyed in the first half of the 20th century, and it has not been growing in recent years. Furthermore, the revival has affected very few members of the world-wide community of economic historians (almost ten thousand people, according to estimates by Baten and Mushallik (2012)) and has not much affected even the (consistent) minority who publish in the top field journals. We have documented the division of authors in our database into three distinct groups, or tribes: "economic historians", "economists", and "persistence economists". There are a substantial, but still limited, number of "hybrid" scholars, who publish in both economics and economic history journals. These three tribes differ substantially in terms of their research questions, style of work, pattern of citations and, above all, affiliation. The "economists" and "persistence economists" are mainly affiliated with American universities, while two-thirds of the "economic historians" are based in Europe.

As expected, publishing in leading economics journals increases the number of citations relative to publication in field journals. On the other hand, it is well known that the competition to publish in such journals is fierce. Is the citational success of an economic history article in economic journals worth the effort? Our econometric analysis suggests a nuanced answer. It is surely worth publishing any article in economic history in the T5, especially a PS. The "tyranny" of the T5 (Heckman and Mokthar 2018) is, however, a common feature in all fields in economics, not just in economic history. The additional citation bonus for publication in the T5bis, relative to the T-ec.hist, is still sizeable, but decidedly smaller, and, for the T5bis, there is no difference between PS and "traditional" H economic history articles. Furthermore, the difference disappears if the comparison is limited to the top decile of the distribution by citations per year of articles in economic history journals. In a nutshell, for truly good work in "traditional" H economic history, the publication outlet matters only if the article is in the T5. In contrast, PS are intrinsically different, as they imply an unprecedented methodological shift. It is too early to assess the impact of this trend, but the field is evolving rapidly. Will economic history lose its soul? Or will PS become a separate field?

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Appendix

Table A.1. Article classification by topics

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

Table A.2. Negative binomial estimations of the success in economic history – baseline estimate

Variables	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
T10 (=1)	1.160*** (0.0625)			
Groups (T-ec.hist as base category)				
T5		1.407*** (0.0849)		1.333*** (0.0882)
T5bis		0.897*** (0.0861)		0.900*** (0.0884)
PS (=1)			1.586*** (0.178)	0.101 (0.214)
H (=1)			1.119*** (0.0644)	
PS * T5				0.556* (0.311)
Articles' characteristics				
Topic (Institutions as base category)				
Methodology	-0.490 (0.306)	-0.396 (0.278)	-0.442 (0.296)	-0.357 (0.273)
Macro approach	-0.0866 (0.0747)	-0.0546 (0.0717)	-0.0506 (0.0674)	-0.0170 (0.0658)
Micro approach	-0.163*** (0.0617)	-0.146** (0.0596)	-0.135** (0.0554)	-0.116** (0.0544)
Personal conditions and behaviour	0.0257 (0.0658)	0.0370 (0.0638)	0.0563 (0.0588)	0.0722 (0.0572)
Historical period (Long 19th century (1815-1914) as base category)				
Classical and medieval (before 1492)	0.152 (0.0976)	0.131 (0.0936)	0.134 (0.0907)	0.110 (0.0865)
Early Modern History (1500-1815)	0.222*** (0.0466)	0.216*** (0.0471)	0.226*** (0.0461)	0.219*** (0.0467)
20th century (1915-present)	0.138*** (0.0404)	0.140*** (0.0396)	0.154*** (0.0388)	0.155*** (0.0379)
Long-run	0.405*** (0.0702)	0.406*** (0.0670)	0.359*** (0.0636)	0.359*** (0.0616)
Cross-country (=1)	0.247*** (0.0459)	0.257*** (0.0450)	0.217*** (0.0446)	0.223*** (0.0445)
USA (=1)	-0.0411 (0.0539)	-0.0456 (0.0520)	-0.0158 (0.0540)	-0.0211 (0.0523)
UK (=1)	-0.0778** -0.0372	-0.0636* (0.0367)	-0.0684* (0.0369)	-0.0574 (0.0365)
Econometrics (=1)	0.0206 (0.0393)	0.0287 (0.0390)	0.0142 (0.0393)	0.0206 (0.0390)
Advanced econometrics (=1)	-0.0241 (0.0701)	-0.0350 (0.0679)	-0.0511 (0.0669)	-0.0568 (0.0659)
Year	-0.0415*** (0.00482)	-0.0404*** (0.00446)	-0.0416*** (0.00455)	-0.0400*** (0.00412)
Length	0.0209*** (0.00202)	0.0162*** (0.00206)	0.0200*** (0.00208)	0.0156*** (0.00208)

(continued)

(Table A2. continued)

Variables	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Authors' characteristics				
Gender (Male as base category)				
Gender_F	0.0162	0.00617	0.0179	0.0102
	(0.0669)	(0.0627)	(0.0678)	(0.0642)
Gender_MIX	0.0283	0.0273	0.0323	0.0308
	(0.0629)	(0.0664)	(0.0627)	(0.0664)
Coauthor (=1)	0.0886**	0.0987**	0.0827*	0.0889**
	(0.0436)	(0.0428)	(0.0430)	(0.0422)
Top_institution (=1)	0.369***	0.349***	0.361***	0.343***
	(0.0507)	(0.0507)	(0.0498)	(0.0501)
American (=1)	0.00262	-0.0112	-0.0201	-0.0370
	(0.0522)	(0.0492)	(0.0525)	(0.0501)
Hybrid (no hybrid as base category)				
hybrid_1	0.0503	0.0446	0.0642	0.0608
	(0.0601)	(0.0566)	(0.0595)	(0.0561)
hybrid_2	0.0638	0.0506	0.0910	0.0868
	(0.0669)	(0.0632)	(0.0651)	(0.0612)
Constant	83.22***	81.19***	83.38***	80.35***
	(9.688)	(8.971)	(9.149)	(8.282)
Observations	2,478	2,478	2,478	2,478

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$. Interaction PS*T5bis omitted because of collinearity.

Table A.3. Negative binomial estimations of the success in economic history – including "history-friendly"

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
T13 (=1)	1.382*** (0.0847)			1.064*** (0.0609)			
Groups (T-ec.hist as base category)							
T5		1.809*** (0.116)			1.368*** (0.0868)		1.291*** (0.0885)
T5bis		0.923*** (0.0900)			0.857*** (0.0857)		0.857*** (0.0885)
History-friendly		1.178*** (0.247)			0.822*** (0.173)		0.876*** (0.191)
PS (=1)			2.080*** (0.257)			1.354*** (0.162)	-0.0878 (0.481)
H (=1)			1.247*** (0.0764)			1.039*** (0.0636)	
PS * T5							0.719 (0.527)
PS * T5bis							0.196 (0.527)
Articles' characteristics							
Topic (Institutions as base category)							
Methodology				-0.430 (0.305)	-0.369 (0.284)	-0.396 (0.297)	-0.347 (0.279)
Macro approach				-0.0863 (0.0741)	-0.0631 (0.0727)	-0.0579 (0.0667)	-0.0441 (0.0649)
Micro approach				-0.167*** (0.0629)	-0.159** (0.0624)	-0.146*** (0.0566)	-0.146*** (0.0551)
Personal conditions and behaviour				0.0585 (0.0714)	0.0732 (0.0709)	0.0835 (0.0638)	0.0907 (0.0601)
Historical period (Long 19th century (1815-1914) as base category)							
Classical and medieval (before 1492)				0.150 (0.0957)	0.120 (0.0901)	0.139 (0.0905)	0.102 (0.0853)
Early Modern History (1500-1815)				0.206*** (0.0468)	0.193*** (0.0468)	0.208*** (0.0463)	0.195*** (0.0463)
20th century (1915-present)				0.183*** (0.0414)	0.182*** (0.0413)	0.194*** (0.0400)	0.196*** (0.0400)
Long-run				0.296*** (0.0713)	0.297*** (0.0680)	0.258*** (0.0663)	0.257*** (0.0671)
Cross-country (=1)				0.288*** (0.0498)	0.313*** (0.0467)	0.266*** (0.0504)	0.286*** (0.0469)
USA (=1)				-0.0692 (0.0576)	-0.0976* (0.0514)	-0.0545 (0.0587)	-0.0743 (0.0515)
UK (=1)				-0.0610 (0.0373)	-0.0538 (0.0369)	-0.0542 (0.0373)	-0.0475 (0.0368)
Econometrics (=1)				0.0400 (0.0410)	0.0421 (0.0410)	0.0341 (0.0411)	0.0359 (0.0414)
Advanced econometrics (=1)				-0.0570 (0.0739)	-0.0672 (0.0746)	-0.0797 (0.0700)	-0.0851 (0.0699)
Year				-0.0448*** (0.00501)	-0.0423*** (0.00441)	-0.0447*** (0.00481)	-0.0419*** (0.00411)
Length				0.0200*** (0.00236)	0.0158*** (0.00268)	0.0193*** (0.00236)	0.0155*** (0.00253)

(continued)

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Authors' characteristics							
Gender (Male as base category)							
Gender_F				-0.0323	-0.0489	-0.0313	-0.0456
				(0.0700)	(0.0638)	(0.0705)	(0.0652)
Gender_MIX				-0.0227	-0.0335	-0.0201	-0.0321
				(0.0639)	(0.0656)	(0.0639)	(0.0657)
Coauthor (=1)				0.123***	0.134***	0.120***	0.126***
				(0.0443)	(0.0435)	(0.0441)	(0.0430)
Top_institution (=1)				0.441***	0.424***	0.435***	0.418***
				(0.0574)	(0.0580)	(0.0574)	(0.0575)
American (=1)				0.0383	0.0326	0.0254	0.00924
				(0.0533)	(0.0496)	(0.0543)	(0.0502)
Hybrid (no hybrid as base category)							
hybrid_1				0.0353	0.0254	0.0483	0.0379
				(0.0600)	(0.0568)	(0.0599)	(0.0570)
hybrid_2				0.0415	0.0176	0.0614	0.0482
				(0.0679)	(0.0622)	(0.0675)	(0.0613)
Constant	0.634***	0.634***	0.634***	89.81***	84.87***	89.70***	84.14***
	(0.0202)	(0.0202)	(0.0202)	(10.07)	(8.874)	(9.679)	(8.258)
Observations	2,646	2,646	2,646	2,593	2,593	2,593	2,593

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

Table A.4. Negative binomial estimations of the success in economic history – extended sample including ET and MT

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
T10 (=1)	1.381*** (0.0572)			1.136*** (0.0516)			
Groups (T-ec.hist as base category)							
T5		1.791*** (0.0942)			1.351*** (0.0744)		1.301*** (0.0763)
T5bis		1.111*** (0.0570)			0.971*** (0.0603)		0.978*** (0.0602)
PS (=1)			2.306*** (0.275)			1.491*** (0.175)	-0.0701 (0.208)
H (=1)			1.274*** (0.0719)			1.069*** (0.0639)	
ET (=1)			1.387*** (0.0774)			1.281*** (0.0809)	
MT (=1)			1.196*** (0.0972)			1.021*** (0.0880)	
PS * T5							0.631** (0.295)
Articles' characteristics							
Topic (Institutions as base category)							
Methodology				-0.451 (0.306)	-0.380 (0.289)	-0.422 (0.294)	-0.357 (0.287)
Macro approach				-0.0967 (0.0662)	-0.0603 (0.0634)	-0.0740 (0.0609)	-0.0338 (0.0592)
Micro approach				-0.134** (0.0587)	-0.117** (0.0564)	-0.124** (0.0530)	-0.0944* (0.0529)
Personal conditions and behaviour				0.0283 (0.0609)	0.0367 (0.0590)	0.0476 (0.0553)	0.0622 (0.0551)
Historical period (Long 19th century (1815-1914) as base category)							
Classical and medieval (before 1492)				0.151 (0.0979)	0.138 (0.0957)	0.131 (0.0909)	0.116 (0.0886)
Early Modern History (1500-1815)				0.220*** (0.0472)	0.219*** (0.0478)	0.219*** (0.0464)	0.217*** (0.0477)
20th century (1915-present)				0.135*** (0.0419)	0.159*** (0.0419)	0.132*** (0.0418)	0.167*** (0.0416)
Long-run				0.374*** (0.0677)	0.363*** (0.0656)	0.343*** (0.0616)	0.329*** (0.0619)
Cross-country (=1)				0.251*** (0.0426)	0.276*** (0.0430)	0.222*** (0.0416)	0.259*** (0.0429)
USA (=1)				-0.0186 (0.0502)	-0.0205 (0.0495)	0.00352 (0.0496)	-0.0100 (0.0500)
UK (=1)				-0.00270 (0.0473)	0.0189 (0.0483)	0.00254 (0.0450)	0.0240 (0.0481)
Econometrics (=1)				0.00985 (0.0396)	0.0233 (0.0394)	-0.00411 (0.0392)	0.0152 (0.0393)
Advanced econometrics (=1)				0.0930* (0.0562)	0.105* (0.0550)	0.0680 (0.0548)	0.0966* (0.0541)
Year				-0.0442*** (0.00426)	-0.0445*** (0.00406)	-0.0441*** (0.00417)	-0.0441*** (0.00389)
Length				0.0208*** (0.00190)	0.0163*** (0.00199)	0.0210*** (0.00196)	0.0160*** (0.00201)

(continued)

(Table A4. continued)

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Authors' characteristics							
Gender (Male as base category)							
Gender_F				-0.0473	-0.0534	-0.0442	-0.0525
				(0.0627)	(0.0600)	(0.0641)	(0.0607)
Gender_MIX				0.0802	0.0895	0.0788	0.0915
				(0.0576)	(0.0582)	(0.0571)	(0.0586)
Coauthor (=1)				0.0906**	0.101**	0.0832**	0.0944**
				(0.0418)	(0.0413)	(0.0414)	(0.0410)
Top_institution (=1)				0.388***	0.364***	0.388***	0.360***
				(0.0487)	(0.0486)	(0.0479)	(0.0481)
American (=1)				0.0340	0.0233	0.0212	0.0116
				(0.0486)	(0.0477)	(0.0484)	(0.0483)
Hybrid (no hybrid as base category)							
hybrid_1				0.0475	0.0209	0.0682	0.0297
				(0.0567)	(0.0535)	(0.0562)	(0.0533)
hybrid_2				0.0291	-0.00173	0.0620	0.0193
				(0.0665)	(0.0618)	(0.0648)	(0.0613)
Constant	0.634***	0.634***	0.634***	88.55***	89.27***	88.37***	88.55***
	(0.0202)	(0.0202)	(0.0202)	(8.563)	(8.152)	(8.381)	(7.808)
Observations	2,926	2,926	2,926	2,872	2,872	2,872	2,872

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Interaction PS*T5bis omitted because of collinearity.

Table A.5. Negative binomial estimations of the success in economic history – different selection procedures for T5 (2001-2014)

Variables	Abramitzky database		Our database	
	(4)	(6)	(4)	(6)
T5 (=1)	1.438*** (0.0922)		1.495*** (0.0991)	
PS (=1)		2.251*** (0.289)		2.153*** (0.271)
H (=1)		1.373*** (0.0931)		1.422*** (0.101)
Articles' characteristics				
Topic (Institutions as base category)				
Methodology	-0.382 (0.294)	-0.357 (0.288)	-0.346 (0.300)	-0.331 (0.294)
Macro approach	-0.0595 (0.0801)	-0.00210 (0.0690)	-0.0457 (0.0794)	-0.00589 (0.0711)
Micro approach	-0.161** (0.0687)	-0.115* (0.0598)	-0.146** (0.0668)	-0.111* (0.0585)
Personal conditions and behaviour	-0.0336 (0.0773)	0.0191 (0.0657)	-0.000378 (0.0755)	0.0408 (0.0646)
Historical period (Long 19th century (1815-1914) as base category)				
Classical and medieval (before 1492)	0.130 (0.0909)	0.0955 (0.0866)	0.104 (0.0907)	0.0793 (0.0874)
Early Modern History (1500-1815)	0.209*** (0.0493)	0.210*** (0.0493)	0.178*** (0.0506)	0.183*** (0.0505)
20th century (1915-present)	0.0928** (0.0463)	0.119*** (0.0433)	0.0770* (0.0458)	0.108*** (0.0418)
Long-run	0.434*** (0.0818)	0.377*** (0.0713)	0.425*** (0.0838)	0.357*** (0.0725)
Cross-country (=1)	0.334*** (0.0532)	0.291*** (0.0511)	0.330*** (0.0542)	0.285*** (0.0524)
USA (=1)	-0.0761 (0.0634)	-0.0381 (0.0640)	-0.142** (0.0619)	-0.114* (0.0627)
UK (=1)	-0.0746* (0.0407)	-0.0562 (0.0407)	-0.0926** (0.0396)	-0.0854** (0.0395)
Econometrics (=1)	-0.0305 (0.0422)	-0.0435 (0.0419)	-0.0117 (0.0413)	-0.0197 (0.0413)
Advanced econometrics (=1)	0.103 (0.0875)	0.0691 (0.0806)	0.0117 (0.0905)	-0.0299 (0.0828)
Year	-0.00415 (0.00707)	-0.00332 (0.00634)	-0.00827 (0.00697)	-0.00827 (0.00642)
Length	0.0193*** (0.00254)	0.0183*** (0.00251)	0.0181*** (0.00250)	0.0171*** (0.00256)

(continued)

Variables	Abramitzky database		Our database	
	(4)	**(6)**	**(4)**	**(4)**
Authors' characteristics				
Gender (Male as base category)				
Gender_F	0.00533	0.0146	0.0363	0.0495
	(0.0671)	(0.0692)	(0.0683)	(0.0702)
Gender_MIX	0.0608	0.0838	4.50e-05	0.0187
	(0.0713)	(0.0718)	(0.0680)	(0.0670)
Coauthor (=1)	0.0596	0.0417	0.0586	0.0414
	(0.0468)	(0.0454)	(0.0480)	(0.0466)
Top_institution (=1)	0.355***	0.338***	0.332***	0.324***
	(0.0527)	(0.0515)	(0.0535)	(0.0532)
American (=1)	-0.0512	-0.0845	-0.0247	-0.0598
	(0.0648)	(0.0660)	(0.0646)	(0.0656)
Hybrid (no hybrid as base category)				
hybrid_1	0.162**	0.178***	0.166**	0.185***
	(0.0665)	(0.0667)	(0.0667)	(0.0666)
hybrid_2	0.131*	0.173**	0.107	0.155**
	(0.0717)	(0.0705)	(0.0717)	(0.0691)
Constant	8.351	6.675	16.65	16.68
	(14.22)	(12.75)	(14.01)	(12.90)
Observations	1,704	1,704	1,684	1,684

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

Table A.6. Negative binomial estimations of the success in economic history – top decile in the T-ec.hist

Variables	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
T10 (=1)	0.0599 (0.0779)			
Groups (T-ec.hist as base category)				
T5		0.339*** (0.0937)		0.266*** (0.0941)
T5bis		-0.226** (0.0971)		-0.241** (0.0956)
PS (=1)			0.527*** (0.180)	0.214 (0.231)
H (=1)			0.0162 (0.0763)	
PS * T5				0.513* (0.301)
Articles' characteristics				
Topic (Institutions as base category)				
Methodology	-0.498 (0.433)	-0.300 (0.376)	-0.406 (0.420)	-0.215 (0.377)
Macro approach	-0.210 (0.131)	-0.138 (0.124)	-0.131 (0.119)	-0.0521 (0.111)
Micro approach	-0.223** (0.111)	-0.191* (0.107)	-0.168* (0.0989)	-0.129 (0.0952)
Personal conditions and behaviour	0.0354 (0.102)	0.0505 (0.0999)	0.0850 (0.0920)	0.111 (0.0880)
Historical period (Long 19th century (1815-1914) as base category)				
Classical and medieval (before 1492)	0.421* (0.233)	0.360* (0.211)	0.342* (0.200)	0.266 (0.171)
Early Modern History (1500-1815)	0.111 (0.0869)	0.108 (0.0889)	0.119 (0.0846)	0.109 (0.0863)
20th century (1915-present)	0.427*** (0.0949)	0.432*** (0.0890)	0.458*** (0.0934)	0.462*** (0.0867)
Long-run	0.498*** (0.106)	0.499*** (0.100)	0.412*** (0.0949)	0.401*** (0.0905)
Cross-country (=1)	0.326*** (0.0761)	0.344*** (0.0743)	0.266*** (0.0735)	0.274*** (0.0727)
USA (=1)	0.0391 (0.0992)	0.0260 (0.0929)	0.0657 (0.0999)	0.0475 (0.0938)
UK (=1)	-0.183** (0.0716)	-0.134* (0.0707)	-0.170** (0.0708)	-0.132* (0.0685)
Econometrics (=1)	0.170** (0.0837)	0.186** (0.0777)	0.149* (0.0821)	0.159** (0.0762)
Advanced econometrics (=1)	0.0559 (0.0939)	0.0424 (0.0940)	0.0186 (0.0915)	0.00847 (0.0931)
Year	-0.0488*** (0.00988)	-0.0440*** (0.00895)	-0.0497*** (0.00937)	-0.0436*** (0.00820)
Length	0.0208*** (0.00278)	0.0127*** (0.00289)	0.0196*** (0.00285)	0.0117*** (0.00286)

(continued)

(Table A6. continued)

Variables	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Authors' characteristics				
Gender (Male as base category)				
Gender_F	0.169	0.126	0.152	0.113
	(0.157)	(0.142)	(0.157)	(0.143)
Gender_MIX	-0.0451	-0.0469	-0.0415	-0.0420
	(0.110)	(0.120)	(0.107)	(0.118)
Coauthor (=1)	0.171**	0.206**	0.162**	0.188**
	(0.0818)	(0.0816)	(0.0804)	(0.0798)
Top_institution (=1)	0.353***	0.317***	0.344***	0.310***
	(0.0761)	(0.0761)	(0.0749)	(0.0748)
American (=1)	-0.0211	-0.0651	-0.0615	-0.114
	(0.0945)	(0.0883)	(0.0941)	(0.0886)
Hybrid (no hybrid as base category)				
hybrid_1	-0.105	-0.136	-0.0649	-0.0894
	(0.0987)	(0.0901)	(0.0982)	(0.0895)
hybrid_2	-0.0577	-0.123	-0.0135	-0.0584
	(0.114)	(0.101)	(0.113)	(0.0989)
Constant	98.68***	89.28***	100.4***	88.42***
	(19.85)	(18.00)	(18.84)	(16.49)
Observations	614	614	614	614

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$. Interaction PS*T5bis omitted because of collinearity.

Table A.7. Negative binomial estimations of the success in economic history – top 425 articles in the T-ec.hist

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
T10 (=1)	0.603*** (0.0893)			0.322*** (0.0668)			
Groups (T-ec.hist as base category)							
T5		0.981*** (0.117)			0.606*** (0.0857)		0.532*** (0.0872)
T5bis		0.0947 (0.0921)			0.0303 (0.0892)		0.0240 (0.0882)
PS (=1)			1.477*** (0.276)			0.804*** (0.178)	0.192 (0.226)
H (=1)			0.446*** (0.0745)			0.281*** (0.0662)	
PS * T5							0.540* (0.307)
Articles' characteristics							
Topic (Institutions as base category)							
Methodology				-0.461 (0.476)	-0.273 (0.403)	-0.387 (0.452)	-0.212 (0.394)
Macro approach				-0.155 (0.112)	-0.0965 (0.105)	-0.0911 (0.100)	-0.0289 (0.0937)
Micro approach				-0.188** (0.0914)	-0.163* (0.0878)	-0.144* (0.0808)	-0.116 (0.0776)
Personal conditions and behaviour				0.0437 (0.0913)	0.0528 (0.0884)	0.0867 (0.0808)	0.104 (0.0772)
Historical period (Long 19th century (1815-1914) as base category)							
Classical and medieval (before 1492)				0.266 (0.169)	0.228 (0.152)	0.219 (0.144)	0.172 (0.123)
Early Modern History (1500-1815)				0.113* (0.0643)	0.106 (0.0654)	0.120* (0.0628)	0.108* (0.0638)
20th century (1915-present)				0.351*** (0.0718)	0.356*** (0.0673)	0.380*** (0.0700)	0.385*** (0.0652)
Long-run				0.454*** (0.0896)	0.454*** (0.0841)	0.379*** (0.0779)	0.371*** (0.0736)
Cross-country (=1)				0.306*** (0.0632)	0.320*** (0.0611)	0.254*** (0.0610)	0.262*** (0.0599)
USA (=1)				0.00944 (0.0816)	-0.00278 (0.0765)	0.0395 (0.0828)	0.0246 (0.0779)
UK (=1)				-0.165*** (0.0537)	-0.129** (0.0526)	-0.151*** (0.0530)	-0.122** (0.0514)
Econometrics (=1)				0.0707 (0.0590)	0.0791 (0.0559)	0.0530 (0.0580)	0.0581 (0.0551)
Advanced econometrics (=1)				0.0518 (0.0900)	0.0354 (0.0887)	0.0130 (0.0866)	0.00141 (0.0868)
Year				-0.0424*** (0.00845)	-0.0390*** (0.00760)	-0.0429*** (0.00793)	-0.0384*** (0.00688)
Length				0.0199*** (0.00259)	0.0125*** (0.00264)	0.0187*** (0.00267)	0.0116*** (0.00262)

(continued)

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Authors' characteristics							
Gender (Male as base category)							
Gender_F				0.146	0.113	0.136	0.108
				(0.130)	(0.117)	(0.130)	(0.118)
Gender_MIX				-0.0387	-0.0397	-0.0354	-0.0361
				(0.0920)	(0.0998)	(0.0901)	(0.0986)
Coauthor (=1)				0.147**	0.170**	0.134**	0.149**
				(0.0676)	(0.0663)	(0.0659)	(0.0643)
Top_institution (=1)				0.331***	0.299***	0.323***	0.293***
				(0.0659)	(0.0656)	(0.0644)	(0.0644)
American (=1)				-0.0202	-0.0483	-0.0562	-0.0913
				(0.0805)	(0.0749)	(0.0805)	(0.0757)
Hybrid (no hybrid as base category)							
hybrid_1				-0.101	-0.126*	-0.0715	-0.0906
				(0.0821)	(0.0752)	(0.0812)	(0.0743)
hybrid_2				-0.0659	-0.115	-0.0250	-0.0575
				(0.0922)	(0.0837)	(0.0907)	(0.0809)
Constant	1.463***	1.463***	1.463***	85.80***	79.03***	86.84***	77.93***
	(0.0281)	(0.0281)	(0.0281)	(16.98)	(15.29)	(15.94)	(13.84)
Observations	849	849	849	825	825	825	825

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Interaction PS*T5bis omitted because of collinearity.