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

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Abstract: In this paper we provide an analysis of publishing in the *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy* and attempt, through extensive citation counts, to determine the relative influence and importance of both the journal and the authors who have published in *JRAP*. Much of this information updates the work of an earlier paper (2001) by David Marcouiller and Steve Deller, who were editors of the journal at the time they wrote. We present tables to show multiple authorship and the affiliations of all authors publishing in the journal since its inception. What is new here is the citation analyses which were made possible by the recently constructed website "Google Scholar". Using this website we were able to determine which were the most cited papers in *JRAP* and also to list the journals and books from which the citations to the most cited papers came. We found that, while *JRAP* is not heavily cited, there were more than 260 sources of citations to those papers in the journal that were cited 25 or more times. We also computed total citations to the bodies of work by authors of multiple *JRAP* articles, with several having 3,000 or more and three having more than 6,000. Our conclusion is that *JRAP* has had a considerable influence on regional science, primarily through the importance of bodies of work of those who have published in the journal. Finally, as Marcouiller and Deller noted in their 2001 paper, there is still a need to encourage highly influential regional scientists to participate in the various activities of the MCRSA and to submit papers to *JRAP*.

1. Introduction

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

In this paper, we wish to accomplish several objectives. We update some of the work that Marcouiller and Deller did, but we also investigate areas not addressed by them. With respect to their work, we update the table on authors with multiple appearances in *JRAP*. We also address author departmental and other individual affiliation in a tabular format which supplies detailed information. We did not address certain topics which Marcouiller and Deller did, primarily because we do not believe that new information in these areas would change their conclusions significantly. These included listings of analytical methodologies used, categorization of articles into subject area (housing, growth, transportation, spatial

organization, and so forth), and number and average page length of papers per year.

In what follows we first provide a very brief discussion of the Mid-Continent Regional Science Association (MCRSA) and *JRAP*. We then list the scholars who have served as editors of the journal and discuss several papers by editors that have been cited 100 or more times. We then enumerate the thirteen papers in *JRAP* that were cited more than 25 times and discuss the content of several of these. Following this, we provide a list of the more than 260 sources of papers citing the thirteen most-cited *JRAP* papers. Next we update the Marcouiller and Deller 2001 results by creating a table naming the scholars that have produced three or more *JRAP* papers. Included in this table is new data on the total number of citations of all of the work that each *JRAP* author has received up to this point in time. We then provide a list of papers and books published by multiple *JRAP* contributors that have been highly cited. This list serves as a means of demonstrating further the excellent scholarship and considerable influence associated with high-level academics who have chosen to publish multiple times in the *JRAP*. Finally, we present the tables delineating the origins (department, etc.) and institutions of those publishing in the journal.

2. History of the journal

For 45 years, the *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy*, until 1996 known as *Regional Science Perspectives* (*RSP*), has published high-quality scholarly papers on topics of relevance to scholars working in regional science. *The Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy* is the academic (peer- reviewed) publication of the Mid-Continent Regional Science Association. MCRSA has been in existence since 1969 and is one of five regional science associations located in North America, all of whom are affiliated with the North American Regional Science Council. As explained by MCRSA Executive Director John Leatherman (email, Jan 7, 2014), not much is known of the early years of the organization because all MCRSA records were mistakenly destroyed in the mid-1990s.

At the present time, the MCRSA consists of an interdisciplinary membership from academic institutions and other public and private organizations. MCRSA is interested in using the tools of regional science to help solve applied regional problems at local, state, and national levels. According to their website, MCRSA membership includes campus-based teachers and researchers, outreach educators, and policy analysts from both the private and public sectors. The disciplines represented within this association include economics, planning, geography, business, sociology, public administration, and others. While the majority of the MCRSA memberships are generally located in the south and central portions of the United States as well as in Canada and Mexico, there are active members throughout the world.

The Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy continues to include articles relevant to today's regional problems. Macouiller and Deller (2001) found that the themes addressed in the journal articles were wide-ranging topics that are of interest in regional science. The largest single categories were development economics, technological change, and growth models, each of which accounted for roughly 15% of the articles. Another 15% concerned industrial organization, structure, and interaction. The contributors to the journal were for the most part university-based academics from the field of economics. However, a number of authors had academic homes in geography, business administration, public policy, and planning.

3. *JRAP* Editors

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

In considering the citation counts used to assess the impact on our discipline of editors, other authors, and *JRAP* as a whole, it should be noted that such counts can be problematic. When an author has not registered with Google Scholar, our going through many pages and counting citations may lead to incorrect totals, although we have tried, and been successful, we think, in keeping this source of error minimized through painstaking and time-consuming work. Often the collecting process is confused when two people from different disciplines have the same name, so great care must be exercised in separating our authors from those in other fields. In addition, in at least two cases the Google Scholar table listing all work and related citations was inaccurate; happily, we were able to sort this out and provide the correct counts. Finally, the counts to an individual and to a work are extremely fluid. Since we first started

writing this piece, all of the extensively sorted authors and related publications have had significantly increased citation totals, including the most-cited papers from *JRAP*. George Galster's total cites went from about 7,700 to almost 11,000. Nothing else was this dramatic, but we thought that the integrity of the work required the effort of correcting citation counts to both authors and their published works.

Table 1. Editors of the Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy.

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

Several *JRAP* editors have been very well cited, with Brown, Cebula, and Marcouiller each receiving more than 3000 citations and Deller more than 4000 (see Table 4). Indeed, six of the nine editors have produced at least one paper with more than 100 citations, and we now briefly discuss each of these. We list the title of the piece, and provide complete reference information in the list of references which concludes this piece.

"The intra-urban migration process: a perspective," by Lawrence A. Brown and Eric G. Moore, has received 835 cites. According to Brown and Moore, it is important to understand the role of individual decisions in influencing patterns of human behavior. This is particularly true for understanding migration patterns in urban areas. Migration may thus be viewed as a process of adjustment whereby one location or residence is substituted for another in order to satisfy the needs and desires of each individual migrant. This paper provides elaboration and modification of how migrants go about satisfying these basic location preferences.

"Insecurity and the pattern of trade: an empirical investigation," by James E. Anderson and David W. Marcoullier, has been cited 735 times. This paper estimates the effects of insecurity on trade, which effectively places a hidden tax on trade. Inadequate institutions as well as tariffs restrict trade. In order to produce unbiased gravity models, indices of institutional quality biases are needed; otherwise, the negative relationship between per capita income and the share of expenditure on traded goods is obscured. Finally, cross-country variation in the effectiveness of institutions and the variation in the prices of traded goods explain the fact that high-income, capital-abundant countries trade disproportionately with each other.

"The role of amenities and the quality of life in rural economic growth," by Steve Deller (with Tsia, Marcouiller, and English), has received 605 cites. According to the abstract for the paper: "A structural model of regional economic growth is estimated using data for 2243 rural U.S. counties. Five indices designed to capture specific amenity and quality of life characteristics are constructed using fifty-four separate indicators. Results suggest that amenity characteristics can be organized into consistent and meaningful empirical measures that move beyond ad hoc descriptions of amenities. In addition to insights into the influence of local characteristics ranging from tax burdens to income distribution on regional economic growth, results suggest that predictable relationships between amenities, quality of life, and local economic performance exist."

"A note on migration, economic opportunity, and quality of life," by Richard J. Cebula and Richard K.

Vedder, has 171 citations. This paper empirically examines the extent to which a variety of variables (economic, social, and environmental) affect the spatial allocation of a major productive resource (labor). They concluded that, overall, migrants seem to be motivated to migrate by both explicit economic considerations (income, job opportunities, and growth in earnings) and more implicit considerations of an environmental nature. In their 1968 regression model they found that the unemployment rate, crime rate, the percent of nonwhite, and the average number of days below freezing were negatively associated with migration, and per capita income, growth in income, and number of physicians per 100,000 were positively associated with migration. Air pollution was not significant.

Receiving 171 citations is William R. Black's "Sustainable transportation: a U.S. perspective". Black argues that the current petroleum-based motor vehicle use and related highway systems are not sustainable even in the intermediate run due to the finite nature of petroleum reserves, air quality problems, global atmospheric problems, excessive fatalities, congestion, and urban sprawl. The solutions to the sustainability problem that are proposed in the existing literature are reviewed and found to be insufficient and ineffective with respect to regional quality of life in the USA. A summary of the policy actions proposed and implemented in the aftermath of the Rio Earth Summit suggests that little is being done to solve the overall sustainability of transportation in this country. It is recommended that a unified, cooperative effort be initiated by the USA, Europe, and perhaps Japan to resolve traffic sustainability problems for western countries.

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

4. Most-cited *JRAP* papers

Table 2 lists the thirteen papers published in *JRAP* which were cited 25 or more times. In order to determine which papers were cited most, we entered the name of the journal into the Google Scholar search engine. We then searched many pages of information in order to be as sure as possible that we had indeed found those with the most total citations.

The most cited paper (119 citations) was that by Gary Paul Green in 2001. This paper discusses the conflicts that arise between the much-needed growth in industry and employment in a rural region and the need to preserve the character of the area, with an emphasis on the beauty and economic value of localized amenities such as mountains and beaches. In particular, the paper analyzes the notion of amenities as they may factor in the employment possibilities of a rural region. The author is concerned with the structural shifts in employment that occur and with the opportunity costs which would be incurred if policy makers focused on the employment possibilities of different employment strategies. For example, a region might focus on extraction or consider an alternative of using amenities to foster the creation of service sector jobs as a direct source of income and employment, possibly sacrificing the jobs and income that extraction would create.

The second most cited paper (116 citations), by James LaSage in 1997, proposes a methodology to counter the problem of spatial autocorrelation, which can arise when using spatial data in statistical analyses of questions related to the economic characteristics of a region. LeSage is concerned that, without correction, the error terms in a statistical study can be autocorrelated, producing results that are not reliable. The details of the LeSage approach are beyond the scope of what we can document here, but anyone using spatial data to model would be well-advised to read his paper, as it provides, in our opinion, an important addition to what we know about the peculiarities of regression, Tobit, and other statistical techniques.

The third most cited paper (93 citations) was by Richard Cebula and Gigi Alexander in 2006. The authors use regression to isolate the determinants of interstate migration, finding, not surprisingly, that climate is an important factor. In addition, they find that policy variables such as state income taxation and the presence of such disamenities as hazardous waste disposal are important in decisions to migrate into or out of a state. Job growth is also found to significantly affect migration.

John E. Wagner provided the fourth most cited paper (66 citations) in 2002. Here the author provides an explanation of what diversity means in the context of the structural makeup of job- and income-creating enterprises. He relays two arguments: 1) diversity is good because it creates more stability, providing protections against the failure of a concentrated employment source; and 2) diversity, perhaps artificially

constructed, may be a mixed blessing because it is inconsistent with the natural state which arises due to the inclination of a region to develop according to the principles of specialization and comparative advantage. He also discusses the methods used to measure the extent of diversity such as input-output matrices.

Table 2. *JRAP* papers receiving 25 or more citations.

Name	Article Name	Cites
Gary Paul Green	Amenities and community economic development: strategies for sustainability, Volume 31, Issue 2, 2001, 61-75	119
James LeSage	Regression analysis of spatial data, Volume 27, Issue 2, 1997, 83-94	116
Richard Cebula and Gigi Alexander	Determinants of interstate migration, Volume 36, Issue 2 , 2006, 116-123	93
John E. Wagner	Regional economic diversity: action, concept, or state of confusion, Volume 30, Issue 2, 2002, 1-22	66
A. Biljic, S. King, A. Lusky, D. Schreiner	Estimates of U.S. regional commodity trade elasticities of substitution, Volume 32, Issue 2, 2002, 81-98	47
Up Lim	The spatial distribution of innovative activity in U.S. metropolitan areas: evidence from patent data, Volume 33, Issue 2, 2003, 97-126	44
S. Goetz, M. Partridge, S. Deller, D. Fleming	Rural entrepreneurship policy, Volume 40, Issue 1, 2010, 20-33	41
C.K. Seung, T.R. Harris, T. McDearmid	Economic impacts of surface water reallocation policies: a comparison of supply-determined SAM and CGE models, Volume 27, Issue 2, 1997, 55-76	35
E. Kula	Regional welfare weights in investment appraisal: the case of India, Volume 32, Issue 1, 2002, 99-114	32
Jaiwan Yang	Commuting impacts of spatial decentralization, Volume 35, Issue 1, 2005, 69-78	31
Otto Raspe and Frank Van Ort	Firm growth and localized knowledge, Volume 38, Issue 2, 2005, 100-116	31
Guangqing Chim and Paul Voss	Migration decision-making: a hierarchical regression approach, Volume 35, Issue 2, 2005, 11-22	30
Jim Cavage	Rural community development: new challenges and enduring dilemmas, Volume 31, Issue 2, 2001, 109-124	30

To provide perspective on these citations, we thought it would be of interest to compare *JRAP* with other domestic journals of a similar nature. The most obvious comparison would be with *The Review of Regional Studies*, the organ of the *Southern Regional Science Association*. We entered the journal name into Google Scholar and looked through a great many pages, finding that the two journals are very similar with respect to citations. *RRS* had one paper with

more than 100 citations and several with 25 or more, roughly the same as with *JRAP*. The journal *Growth and Change* is better cited, having 20 with 100 or more citations and, among these, six with at least 200. *The Annals of Regional Science* is better cited even yet, having one paper with more than 400 citations, ten with 200 or more, and more than 20 with 100 plus citations.

Appendix Table A1 provides a very interesting insight to the citation process and thereby the relative influence of *JRAP*. Specifically, the table lists in excess of 260 different sources of the citations to the thirteen most cited papers listed in Table 2, including prestigious outlets such as the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, *Regional Studies*, the *Journal of Regional Science*, *Applied Economics,* and *Papers in Regional Science*. Among the citing sources we were able to identify more than 40 that are international. We think that from this evidence we can safely conclude that *JRAP* is influential much beyond the simple notation of references to the most cited papers listed in Table 2.

5. Authors publishing three or more papers in *JRAP*

5.1. JRAP publications

Marcouiller and Deller (2001) listed authors who had published two or more papers at the time they wrote. We provide, in Table 3, the names of those who have published three or more times (56 authors) in the journal since it was founded. Following Marcouiller and Deller, our rankings are by adjusted pages, which assign fractions of articles' pages when an article has multiple authors. For example, if a paper has three coauthors, the adjusted pages are calculated by dividing the total number of pages in the paper by three. Thus, if an author had three papers published in *JRAP*, one with 15 pages produced singly, another of 20 pages with two coauthors, and a third of 30 pages with three coauthors, the table would record 15 + 10 + 10 = 35 adjusted pages.

Table 3. List of scholars who published three or more papers in *JRAP*.

Adj. Page Rank	Contributor	Institution	JRAP Pages	Adjusted JRAP Pages	JRAP Papers	Adjusted JRAP Papers	Cites of JRAP and non-JRAP Articles
1	Roger F. Riefler	Nebraska	197	140	11	7.83	281
2	Steven C. Deller	Wisconsin Madison	193	114	13	7	4259
3	David P. Varady	Cincinnati	99	96	5	4.5	1030
4	Wilbur R. Maki	Minnesota	115	93	8	6	566
5	Dean F. Schreiner	Oklahoma State	218	88	8	3.25	370
5	Sakara Jutila	U of Toledo	96	88	5	4.5	131
6	Paul J. Kozlowski	U of Toledo	106	87	6	4.83	32
7	Paul Kochanowski	Indiana South Bend	102	80	7	5.5	149
8	David W. Marcouiller	Wisconsin Madison	129	63	8	4.83	3338
9	Donald F. Steinnes	Minnesota Duluth	94	62	6	4	816
10	R. Bradley Hoppes	Southwest Missouri State	69	56	5	4	55
11	Stanley R. Keil	Ball State	71	53	4	2.83	156
12	James. R. Prescott	Iowa State	59	52	4	3.5	298
13	Edward Nissan	Southern Mississippi	67	51	5	4	294
14	Richard Lichty	Minnesota Duluth	135	50	8	3	222
15	Michael T. Peddle	Northern Illinois	54	49	4	3.5	163
16	George C. Galster	Wayne State	48	48	3	3	10875
16	Bruce Domazlicky	Southeast Missouri State	62	48	4	3	503
17	James A. MacMillan	U of Manitoba	69	46	3	2	41
18	Ronald J. Gunderson	Northern Arizona	93	45	5	2.33	112

Table 3 (continued)**.** List of scholars who published three or more papers in *JRAP.*

Adj. Page Rank	Contributor	Institution	*JRAP* Pages	Adjusted *JRAP* Pages	*JRAP* Papers	Adjusted *JRAP* Papers	Cites of *JRAP* and non-*JRAP* Articles
19	F. Charles Lamphear	Nebraska	96	44	6	2.67	158
20	Todd M. Gabe	U of Maine	50	42	3	2.33	765
20	Thomas R. Harris	Nevada Reno	117	42	6	2.5	698
20	Orley Amos	Oklahoma State	58	42	4	3	545
21	David J. Sorenson	Augustana U	63	41	3	2	62
22	Martin Shields	Colorado State	97	40	7	2.9	306
23	Richard J. Cebula	Jacksonville U	59	38	7	4.33	3984
24	R. Keith Semple	Ohio State	74	37	4	2	712
25	John C. Leatherman	Kansas State	91	36	6	2.83	336
25	M. Jarvin Emerson	Kansas State	55	36	3	2	290
26	Raymond A. Raab	Minnesota Duluth	65	35	4	2.33	423
27	J.R. Barnard	Iowa	61	33	3	1.83	105
28	George H. Carter	Southern Mississippi	47	32	3	2	165
29	Randall G. Krieg	Northern Iowa	48	31	4	2.5	226
30	W.C. Lewis	Brigham Young	53	27	3	1.5	406
31	Charles Framingham	U of Manitoba	58	26	3	1.83	65
32	Earl O. Heady	Iowa State	56	24	4	2.16	6614
33	Norman Walzer	Western Illinois	50	23	4	1.83	1282
34	John E. Connaughton	UNC Charlotte	41	21	5	2.5	72
35	David L. Chicoine	Illinois	40	20	3	1.5	1096
35	Guangqing Chi	Penn State	40	20	3	1.5	538
35	Peter M. Hutchinson	Bowling Green	38	20	3	1.66	151
36	James E. Payne	Illinois State U	29	19	4	2.83	6311
36	Scott Loveridge	Michigan State	47	19	4	1.66	947
36	Frank L. Hefner	College of Charleston	31	19	3	2	310
37	George W. Morse	Ohio State	51	18	3	1	214
37	Richard S. Mack	Central Washington	40	18	3	1.33	157
37	David L. Freisner	North Dakota State	54	18	3	1	104
37	Knut Ingar Westeren	N. Trondaleg U Norway	31	18	3	2.33	27
38	Alok K. Bohara	New Mexico	34	17	3	1.5	3185
38	Joseph J. Persky	Illinois Chicago	34	17	3	1.5	310
38	Ronald A. Madsen	UNC Charlotte	34	17	4	2	96
39	J. David Reed	Bowling Green State	40	16	3	1.16	97
40	Mark D. Partridge	Ohio State	35	13	3	1.58	5535
40	Stephan J. Goetz	Penn State	31	13	3	1.53	3760
41	Mark E. Wohar	Nebraska Omaha	26	9	3	1	3960

Table 3 shows that, while Roger Reiffler is still the most published author in JRAP with 140 adjusted pages, significant changes have occurred in the rankings. Steven Deller ranks second, David Varady is third, and Walter Maki has moved into fourth place. Sakara Jutila was not listed at all previously, but now ties for fifth with Dean Schreiner.

Using the Google Scholar search engine we were able to determine each scholar's number of overall citations, which are shown in the last column of the table. The process was time consuming and tedious, which is a major reason why we chose a more restrictive listing, three or more appearances rather than two or more, than that used in the Marcouiller and Deller analysis. To proceed, one enters each author name into the Google Scholar search engine and is provided with a list of the author's publications, with the total citations to each paper. We summed these counts to determine the total citations to each scholar. Several of our authors have registered with Google Scholar, in which case Google Scholar provides a table complete with all publications and their sources and the total citations to each publication. This makes the citation-counting task much easier but, surprisingly, not many of our authors have taken advantage of this Google Scholar feature.

The reason for providing citation counts to the authors in Table 3 is straightforward: we thought that, since they are well known in the discipline, many would be very well cited, particularly with respect to topics in regional science, which would reflect positively on *JRAP*. This is consistent with our stated desire to determine, as widely as is possible, the importance and influence of the journal. Our conclusion from this evidence and that previously presented is that the journal draws the attention of many prolific and influential scholars, and *JRAP*'s influence is felt well beyond the citations to the thirteen most cited articles. More than eighty percent of the scholars listed in Table 3 were cited in total more than 100 times. Thirteen were cited more than a thousand times, with ten of these cited more than 3,000 times, including the four editors mentioned previously. Earl O. Heady and James Payne were cited, 6,614 and 6,311 times, respectively. Mark Partridge has over 5,000 citations to his work, while George Galster has a truly remarkable 10,875 as of this writing.

5.2. Other publications with extensive citation

Appendix Table A2 lists books and also papers that have been published in other journals and have been cited 150 or more times. This information shows clearly that many of the authors who have given the time and effort necessary to publish multiple papers in *JRAP* have, judging by citation counts, produced many influential papers and books elsewhere. In this table we list only author and publication names with full information provided in the references.

Earl O. Heady is particularly noteworthy, with six publications with 150 plus citations, including two books with 304 and 603 cites. George Galster has been very prolific and influential, with papers cited 909, 450, 412, 326, and 317 times. David Marcouiller has a piece (with J.E. Anderson) with 735 cites, while Steve Deller and Marcouiller coauthored papers with 605 and 308 cites. Stephen Goetz has several papers with more than 150 cites, including one with 392. Mark Partridge and Dan Rickman have a piece with 675 citations; individually, they have produced many papers with 150 plus cites. Richard Cebula has one paper with 188 citations. The information provided in Table 5 reflects very positively on *JRAP*.

6. Papers and pages published by department and institution affiliation

Table 4 shows the number of participating authors, adjusted papers, and adjusted pages published in *JRAP* by department. Ranked by adjusted pages, economics comes out first in adjusted pages produced and number of adjusted papers, with 4130 and 279, respectively, produced by 334 participating authors. Agricultural Economics is ranked second, with 39 adjusted papers and 647 adjusted pages from 69 authors. Geography is fourth, with 32.5 adjusted papers, 334 adjusted pages, and 35 authors, and Ag. and Applied Economics is fifth, with 20 adjusted papers, 272 adjusted pages, and 13 authors. There were a substantial number of articles for which the author's department, University or both were not noted.

Table 5 shows the numbers of participating authors, adjusted papers, and adjusted papers by institutions of the authors. In compiling these data, we display only origins that had contributions from at least three authors, with pages adjusted for coauthors. Surprisingly, Foreign Universities is ranked first, with 58 contributing authors publishing 578 adjusted pages and 36 adjusted papers. Universities in the U.S. that were high in the rankings included Nebraska-Lincoln (2), Ohio State (3), Wisconsin-Madison (4), Minnesota-Duluth (5), U of Toledo (7), Oklahoma State (8), and Minnesota (9). All of these schools had adjusted numbers of pages greater than 220, and the numbers of adjusted papers published ranged from 11.4 (Oklahoma State) to 19 (Nebraska-Lincoln).

Table 4. Papers, pages and adjusted pages by department or other individual affiliation.

Department or Other Affiliation	Authors	Adjusted Papers	Adjusted Pages	Rank
Economics	334	279	4130	1
Ag Economics	69	39	667	2
Centers Focusing on Urban and Regional R&D	35	21.2	388	3
Geography	35	32.5	334	4
Ag and Applied Economics	13	20	272	5
Business Administration	19	11.2	213	6
Urban and Regional Planning	17	13.2	169	7
Finance, Economics and Finance	18	8.8	142	8
Management and Marketing	13	6.6	142	8
Political Science	9	7.5	95	9
Policy Analysis and Planning	7	4.5	85	10
Ag Economics and Rural Sociology	13	5.7	84	11
Institute for Economic or Social and Economic Research	7	5	80	12
Ag Resource and Consumer Economics	13	4.7	77	13
Operations Analysis	2	4	76	14
Regional Science and Analysis	6	3.3	66	15
Economics and Community Planning	2	2.8	64	16
Sociology, Sociology and Archaeology	8	4.2	63	17
Applied Economics and Statistics	9	3.8	62	18
Social Science	4	3	53	29
Applied Economics	7	3.2	50	20
Rural Sociology	5	4.2	49	21
Public Administration and Public Affairs	7	5.3	38	22
Education, Misc.	5	2.8	29	23
Microeconomic Analysis Div Stats Canada	2	1.3	27	24
Pharmacy	3	1.3	22	25

Table 5. Papers, pages and adjusted pages by institutional affiliation.

Institution	Authors	Adjusted Papers	Adjusted Pages	Rank
Foreign Universities and Agencies	58	36	578	1
U of Nebraska-Lincoln	19	19	322	2
Ohio State	27	17.2	279	3
U of Wisconsin-Madison	18	17.5	274	4
U of Minnesota-Duluth	14	15.33	243	5
Federal and State Government Agencies	28	14	238	6
U of Toledo	8	12.5	220	7
Oklahoma State	13	11.4	212	8
U of Minnesota	18	16	210	9
Federal Reserve, Misc.	15	10	206	10
Iowa State	12	10.5	167	11
Kansas State	13	30	151	12
Indiana U South Bend	7	10	151	12
U of Cincinnati	5	7	144	13
U of Manitoba	10	6.33	134	14
Colorado State U	11	5	125	15
City Agencies	12	7	123	16
U.S. Dept of Agriculture	9	5.67	107	17
U of Illinois Champagne-Urbana	15	11.25	106	18
U of Nevada-Reno	10	6.67	105	19
Indiana U-Purdue	8	7.67	103	20

Table 5 (continued). Papers, pages and adjusted pages by institutional affiliation.

Institution	Authors	Adjusted Papers	Adjusted Pages	Rank
U of Missouri Columbia	11	6.33	102	22
Bowling Green State U	7	7	102	21
U of Southern Mississippi	3	7.5	96	23
Northern Illinois	9	6.33	96	23
Penn State	11	7.67	92	24
Ball State U	5	5.83	90	25
Southwest Missouri State	3	6	77	26
U of Iowa	5	4.33	73	27
Western Illinois	6	5.33	69	28
U of North Carolina-Charlotte	6	6.5	66	29
Northern Arizona U	4	3.5	64	30
U of Saskatchewan	7	3.5	62	31
U of Kansas	5	3.5	61	32
U of Wyoming	8	4	58	33
SUNY Buffalo	5	4.5	58	33
U of Northern Iowa	3	4	57	34
Wright State	7	4	55	35
U of Kentucky	9	5.5	55	35
Indiana U-Bloomington	6	3.5	52	36
Ohio U	5	2.83	45	37
North Dakota State	5	2.67	42	38
U of Idaho	5	3	37	39
U of Maine	3	2	36	40
U of Wisconsin-Whitewater	3	2.5	35	41
U of Oklahoma	5	2.5	35	41
Clemson U	5	2.83	34	42
West Virginia U	9	5.2	33	43
Michigan Tech	4	2	33	43
Brigham Young	3	1.5	33	43
Michigan State U	7	3.16	32	44
U of Wisconsin-Green Bay	6	2.33	31	45
U of Wisconsin-Madison Extension	4	2.67	30	46
U of Nebraska-Omaha	6	2.16	30	46
U of Illinois-Chicago	3	2.5	29	47
George Mason U	4	2.83	29	47
Marquette	3	2.33	28	48
Cornell	5	2.83	28	48
U of Central Florida	4	1.5	27	49
U of Texas-Austin	3	1.5	26	50
U of Louisville	4	2	26	50
U of Florida	4	2	26	50
Arizona State	3	1.83	25	51
U of Alaska-Anchorage	3	1	23	52
Mississippi State	3	1.5	23	52
U of New Hampshire	4	1.25	21	53
Louisiana State U-Shreveport	4	1.5	19	54
U of Texas-Arlington	3	2	18	55
Armstrong Atlantic State U	3	2	15	56
Federal Reserve, Philadelphia	3	1	14	57
Southern Illinios U-Edwardsville	3	1.33	10	58

7. Summary and conclusions

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

The major difference between this and the 2001 Marcouiller and Deller paper is that we employ a wide-ranging use of citation analyses to shed new light on the relative influence of the journal. Toward this end we gather citation information about *JRAP* editors, past and present, about authors of multiple *JRAP* articles, and about the most-cited papers that have appeared in the journal. From these analyses we conclude that, while the journal does not have many highly cited articles, the citation rates compare well with those of *The Review of Regional Studies*, the organ of the Southern Regional Science Association. The citations to the most cited *JRAP* papers come from almost four hundred journals, working papers series, books, and such publications, with over 140 of these from foreign sources. This suggests that the influence of *JRAP* extends well beyond what is indicated by the simple analysis of citations to the most cited papers. Finally the analyses of citations to editors of the journal and those who publish in *JRAP*, some in the thousands, show that the MCRSA and the journal are known and supported by a great many important and influential scholars in regional science. Again, many scholars did not add their institutional affiliation to their paper.

In terms of recommendations with respect to the future of the journal, these have not changed much, if at all, since Marcouiller and Deller published in 2001, so here we present the gist of what was written in the last two paragraphs of their paper. In terms of future opportunities it is appropriate to continue the vigorous promotion of *JRAP* as a high-quality research outlet for those interested in regional analysis with respect to areas such as growth and policy analysis in general. The editor(s) now and in future must continue encouraging scholars to provide high-quality research submissions from economics and applied economics extending inquiry into wide ranging region-based sub areas such as public policy, growth, planning, transportation, and others. Increasing the number of high-quality papers remains the single most effective method to increase the importance and influence of *JRAP*.

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

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Appendix

Table A1. Origins of the citations to the most-cited papers.

Journal Name	Journal Name
AAEA/WAEA Annual Meetings (2)	J of Food Distribution Research
ACM Digital Library	J of Graphic Systems
Acta Scientarium Polonorum Oeconomica	J of Geography and Geology
Administration and Public Policy	J of Global Business Issues
Administration and Society	J of Housing Economics (5)
Advanced Materials Research	J of Labor Economics (2)
Advanced Tourism Studies	J of Marine Science (2)
Ag and Resource Economics	J of Natural Resources
AL A&M Working Papers	J of Planning Education and Research
ALNARC Meetings	J of Private Enterprise (3)
Amenities and Rural Development	J of Real Estate Finance and Economics
American Ag Economics Meetings	J of Regional Analysis (2)
American J of Applied Sciences (2)	J of Regional Economy and Society
American J of Economics and Sociology	J of Rural Social Research
Analisa CIC ERCNIA	J of Rural Social Sciences
Annals of the Assoc. of American Geographers	J of Small Business and Enterprise
Annals of Tourism Research	J of The American Planning Association
Annual J of Sociology	J of the Grad School Chinese Acad. of Sciences
Annual Review of Sociology (2)	J of Town and City Management
Applied Artificial Intelligence	J of Transport and Land Use
Applied Economics (5)	J of Transport Geography
Applied Economics Letters (2)	J of Urbanism
Applied Geography (2)	Journal of Regional Science (5)
Activio and Internationale ad Acesso Aperto	JRAP (6)
AREVA.ORG	JRC Scientific and Policy Reports (2)
Atlantic Economic J	Land Use Policy
Australian and International J of Rural Education	Landscape Ecology
Australian Community	LSU Working Papers (2)
Australian Geographer	Malaysian J of Real Estate
Australian J of Adult Learning	Management World, China (7)
Australian J of Regional Studies	Marine Pollution Bulletin
BMC Health Services	Marine Resource Economics
Business Management and Education	MCRSA Meetings
Canadian J of Administrative Sciences	Mid Continent Research Science Assoc. (2)
Canadian J of Forest Research	Middle East Development J
Center for Innovation Studies	Milan European Workshops (2)
Civic Service and Volunteering	Mountain Research and Development
Civil Engineering Dimensions	MPRA (4)
Claremont U Working Papers	Munich Personal RePec Archives
Coastal Management	N Arizona Working Papers
Collectiens Canada	National Housing Conference, 2005
Commission on National Parks	Natural Resource Defense Council
Committee for Perth	Natural Resources
Community Based Economics	Natural Resources Research
Community Development (2)	New Generations
Creative Systems and Applications	Nucheo de Economia Regional and Urbane;
Competitiveness Review	Ohio U Working Papers
Computers, Environment and Urban Systems	Online J of Rural Research and Policy
Consortium European L'Economie du Paysage	Oxford Economic Papers
Current Issues in Tourism	Papers in Regional Science (4)
Danish J of Geography	Pearson Education of India
Developmental Psychology	Planning Theory and Practice
Disciplinary Papers in Economics	Policy and Practice
Ecological Economics (2)	Policy Studies J
Economia de Almeida (2)	Politica Economia (2)
Economic and Financial Research	Popular Community
Economic Development	Population Research and Policy Review (2)
Economic Development Quarterly (2)	Proquest Dissertations and Theses
Economic Review	PSU Working Papers (2)
Economiche en Sociale Geographia	Public Finance Review (2)
Economics and Environment (2)	Public Works Management and Policy
Economics Canada	Purdue Working Papers

Economics Systems Research	Quadernie del Dipartmento di Scienze Ec.Sociale
Economie and Prevision	Raum und Mobilitat
ECONSTOR (9)	Regional Economics in New Perspectives
Econtro Nacionale	Regional Science and Urban Economics
Education	Regional Science Policy and Practice
Education Administration Policy	Regional Studies (6)
Economisz Revista (2)	Research and Innovation
Emerging Issues in Management	Research and Scholarly Pubs. of So. Cross U (3)
Energy Economics	Research on Humanities and Social Sciences
Energy Policy (2)	Research School of the Social Sciences
Environment and Planning	Researchgate (4)
Environmental and Development Economics	Review of Regional Studies (6)
Environmental Management	Review of Urb. and Reg. Development Studies (4)
Environmental Sciences and Policy	Revue de Econome Regionale an Urbaine
Essays on Reg. Development and Labor Mobility	Rural Realities
Eurodivision	Rural Sociology (4)
European Regional Science Association	Sage Handbook of Human Resource Management
Finanz Politik and Ekonomik Yourmlar	Scandinavian J of Forest Research
Fiscal Studies (3)	SIAM International Conference
Forest Policy and Economics (5)	Small Business Economics
Fundacio Getulio Vargas	Social Indicators Research (3)
Geographic Data Mining and Knowledge Discov.	Social Sciences
Georinfo Science and Engineering	Social Welfare Quarterly
Group de Recherche en Droit	Society
Growth and Change (3)	Society and Natural Resources
Habitat International	Southern Economic J
Handook of Creative Studies	Spien Fraum ein Anderas Spielt
Handbook of Student Affairs	STATISTICA (2)
Health and Place	Technological Forecasting and Social Change
Heinonline (5)	Technology and Investments
Hong Kong Scholars Club (5)	The Annals of Regional Science (5)
Human Development and Capability	The Diversity Factor
ICOFOM Study Service	The Empirical Economics Letters (2)
IEEE Xplore (6)	The Forestry Chronicle
Indian J of Traditional Knowledge	The Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance
Industrial and Corporate Change	The Web Book of Regional Science
I O and General MPRA (2)	Theoretical and Practical Research in Economics
Insitut fur Wirtschaftsforshuns Halle	Time and Space Economics
Institute d'Economic Publique	Tool Kits in Regional Science
Institute of Green Economics	Tourism Geographics
International J of Agriculture	Tourism Planning and Development
International J of Business and Commerce	Traffic and Transportation (2)
International J of Critical Pedology	Transportation
International J of Innovation and Reg. Science	Transportation Planning and Technology (3)
International J of Knowledge Based Development	Transportation Research
International J of Management (2)	Transportation Research Record
International J of Org. Theory and Behavior	Tulane Working Papers (2)
International J of Sustainable Dev. and World Ec.	U Maine Working Papers
Institutional Planning Studies	U of Montana Working Papers
Investigaciones Regionales	U of Pittsburg Working Papers
Iowa State U Working Papers	U of Waterloo Working Papers
J of Ag. and Resource Economics	U of Wisconsin Working Papers (3)
J Ag. and Applied Economics (2)	U South Florida Working Papers
J of Ag. Economics (3)	UGA Working Papers
J of Anatolia Nursing Health	Universitat Autonomia d Barcelona
J of Business Economics	Urban Affairs Review
J of Cultural Economics	Urban School Renewal
J of Diversity	Urban Studies (7)
J of Economic Development	US Department of Fisheries
J of Economic Studies	USAID
J of Economic and Administration Sciences	Vienna U Working Papers
J of Economics and Finance (4)	Visionary Economics J
J of Environmental Economics and Mgt. (3)	Wesconinfo
J of Environmental Studies (3)	West Va. U Working Papers (5)
J of Ethnic and Migration Studies	Wiley Online Library
J of Fish Biology	Social Indicators Research (3)

Table A2. Papers and books published elsewhere by multiple JRAP-article authors that have received extensive citation.

Book/Paper	Cites
Galster et al. Wrestling sprawl to the ground: defining and measuring an elusive concept	910
Anderson and Marcouiller. Insecurity and the pattern of trade: an empirical investigation	735
Partridge and Rickman. Regional computable general equilibrium modeling: a survey and critical appraisal	675
Deller, Marcouiller, et al. The role of amenities and quality of life in rural economic growth	605
Heady. *Economics Of Agricultural Production And Resource Use*	603
Galster. On the nature of a neighborhood	450
Galster and Killen. The geography of metropolitan opportunity: a reconnaissance and conceptual framework	412
Goetz. A selectivity model of household food marketing behavior in Sub-Saharan Africa	392
Galster and Hesser. Residential satisfaction: compositional and contextual correlates	326
Greenwood and Rickman, et al. Migration, regional equilibrium and the estimation of compensating differentials	322
Galster. *Homeowners and Neighborhood Investment*	317
Shaffer, Deller, and Marcouiller. Community economics: linking theory and practice	308
Heady and Candler. *Linear Programming*	304
Apergis and Payne. Energy consumption and economic growth in Central America: evidence from a panel co-integration and error correction model	303
Reynolds, Miller, and Maki. Explaining regional variation in business births and deaths	298
Berrens et al. The advent of Internet surveys for political research: a comparison of telephone and Internet samples	293
Payne. Survey of the international evidence on the causal relationship between energy consumption and growth	284
Marcouiller, Ruiz de Castilla, and Woodruff. Formal measures of the informal-sector wage gap in Mexico, El Salvador, and Peru	273
Rupasingha, Goetz, and Freshwater. The production of social capital in US counties	273
Payne. A survey of the electricity consumption-growth literature	271
Apergis and Payne. CO2 emissions, energy usage, and output in Central America	267
Partridge. Is inequality harmful to growth? Comment	256
Galster. The mechanisms of neighborhood effects	255
Friedrichs, Galster, and Musterd. Neighbourhood effects on social opportunities: the European and American research and policy context	252
Agiakloglou, Newbold, and Wohar. Bias in an estimator of the fractional difference parameter	244
Hexham and Heady. *Water Production Functions For Irrigated Agriculture*	238
Chicoine. Farmland values at the urban fringe: an analysis of prices	236
Treyz and Rickman, et al. The dynamics of U.S. internal migration	233
Apergis and Payne. Renewable energy consumption and economic growth: evidence from a panel of OECD countries	221
Rapach , Wohar, and Rangvid. Macro variables in stock return predictability	214
Rapach and Wohar. Testing the monetary model of exchange rate determination: new evidence from a century of data	214
Bowden and Payne. The causal relationship between U.S. energy consumption and real output: a disaggregated analysis	188
Cebula. *The Determinants Of Human Migration*	188
Apergis and Payne. Energy consumption and economic growth: evidence from the Commonwealth of Independent States	186
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