

**A Survey of JEL Codes:
What Do They Mean and Are They Used Consistently?**

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Abstract

The use and prevalence of JEL code categorization is wide in the field of economics, but what do JEL code classifications actually tell us? And are they used with consistency by academics in the field? Utilizing a dataset of articles published in the *American Economic Review* from 1990-2008, we investigate whether there is heterogeneity in JEL codes assignments between authors and editors. We find that there is. A secondary goal of this paper is to survey overall thematic trends in JEL code usage over the past four and a half decades. One result is that JEL category M: Business Economics, in particular, appears to be thematically and spatially distinct from much of the rest of the published literature in the top general interest journals in the field.

JEL Code: A1; B0

Keywords: text analysis, JEL code, economics research, economics literature, thematic analysis

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Introduction

The use and prevalence of JEL code categorization is wide in the field of economics, but what do JEL code classifications actually tell us? And are they used with consistency by academics in the field? Cherrier (2015) has pointed out in her thorough analysis of the history of JEL code construction that there were often fierce debates within the profession as to what the purpose of the JEL code system was, and how it should be both constructed and subsequently utilized. Do such disagreements continue to have an effect on how JEL codes are assigned today? The first goal of this paper is to analyze a set of papers with both editor-assigned and author-assigned JEL codes and analyze them for significant differences. Understanding JEL code usage is important for many reasons; they are now the standard classification system used by most researchers in the field, JEL codes are prevalent across national and international economics journals and numerous classification databases such as EBSCO and EconLit, and they have been used as input variables in research studies that seek to determine subject focus of academic research (Card and DellaVigna, 2013; Kelly and Bruestle, 2011; Whaples, 1991). This paper tests the standard assumption that JEL codes are used with consistency in classifying papers in the field.

A second goal of this paper is to survey the primary 16 JEL subject categories currently in use, and analyze them for top thematic trends.¹ What have been the big issues studied in labor, for example, or natural resource economics, over the past four and a half decades, and how have these top foci changed over time? Through a textual analysis of JEL code usage, and an accompanying spatial network analysis of key term frequencies, this paper explores thematic

¹ There are officially twenty current JEL subject categories, but the first two - "A: General Economics & Teaching" and "B: History of Economic Thought, Methodology, & Heterodox Approaches" - and the last two - "Y: Miscellaneous" and "Z: Other Special Topics" - are omitted from this analysis as they are used rather infrequently, making it difficult to run empirical analyses with so few observations.

trends, including which research subjects tend to be investigated together, and which are spatially far apart. Spatial network analysis can highlight well-investigated, nodal areas of economics research, as well as outliers in the field where perhaps more research attention is needed, or where new trends in thought on the edges of the horizon are being developed.

Ultimately, it is important to understand how economists categorize their own research literature, as much can depend on it. If researchers, editors, and authors are using JEL codes disparately, papers may not be indexed correctly and prevalent misinformation could lead to inefficiencies in research access; papers not being read in related thematic categories that should be, and other papers appearing prominently in areas for which they are only tangential.² Cherrier (2015) points out that a vague JEL code system can also be confusing to those outside the field – for example to employers, government agencies, or journalists – when they are trying to navigate research output and trends in economics. A thorough JEL code analysis will also highlight, perhaps unrealized top thematic categories studied, and networked areas of research focus and attention. It will give an indication of how the field has been spending its intellectual capital over the past four and a half decades.

Literature Review

The JEL classification system was developed over one hundred years ago as a method of classifying scholarly literature in the field of economics.³ It is now the standard classification system used by most researchers in the field, and JEL codes are prevalent across national and

² Working paper websites such as SSRN (Social Science Research Network), for example, have search functions based on JEL codes.

³ This description is taken directly from the JEL classification system webpage: <https://www.aeaweb.org/econlit/jelCodes.php>.

international economics journals and numerous classification databases such as EBSCO and EconLit.

JEL codes are used by employers to identify researchers and their work, they are used by journalists to find articles relevant to understanding contemporary policy topics, they are used by online portals to categorize work, and they are often used by academics in the field when trying to categorize and understand the kind of research that gets published in top academic journals (Rath and Wohlrabe, 2015; Grijalva and Nowell, 2014; Card and DellaVigna, 2013; Kelly and Bruestle, 2011; Kim et al., 2006; Durden and Ellis, 1993). While the usefulness of the JEL code classification system is without controversy, analyses of the JEL code classification system itself are rare. Cherrier (2015) has put together a historically insightful look at the behind-the-scenes creation of the JEL code system, including some of the politics and egos that went into its various iterations, but that work is a qualitative historical narrative.⁴ This research is a more quantitative investigation that surveys JEL code usage over time, and whether or not there has been agreement between authors and editors in the utilization of JEL codes assigned to the exact same papers.

The main contributions of this paper are three-fold. First, it investigates whether JEL codes have been used consistently in the field, as represented by JEL code assignments by authors and editors to the very same articles. Second, this research adds to the discussion of economics research trends more broadly by analyzing JEL subject categories themselves and what they have stood for in the top general interest journals in the field since 1969; this is a new angle to the research trends literature. Finally, the analysis includes spatial network and textual analysis, unique methodological tools relatively new to the field, though increasingly popular in

⁴ If the reader wishes to understand the narrative history of changes to the JEL code, they should refer to that work.

their application (Kosnik, 2015a; Kosnik, 2015b; Baker et al., 2014; Gentzkow and Shapiro, 2010; Tetlock, 2007; Antweiler and Frank, 2004).

Theory

When an editor (or editorial assistant) assigns a JEL code to a paper, what is her objective? Is she trying to maximize the amount of informational content conveyed by the JEL code classification, and so will use it broadly and assign it liberally? Alternatively, is her goal to accurately reflect a tight understanding of a certain subject category and not allow it to be diluted with only tangentially related research, so that when people search on it, they know what they are getting? Conflicting interpretations of the use of JEL code assignments indeed went into the creation of the original JEL code classification system (Cherrier, 2015), as well as affected its subsequent iterations. Debates were had amongst top researchers in the field as to whether the JEL category codes should be broadly interpreted, or succinctly refined. Some of these debates have never been satisfactorily settled.⁵

Motivations for JEL code usage may also differ by assignee. When an author (as opposed to an editor) assigns a JEL code to her own paper, what is her objective? To identify the paper to its most likely readers, or to broaden its appeal as well as its readership by assigning codes in a more tangential manner? Would the latter lead to more cites and a greater impact on the author's professional reputation?

It is hard to decide a priori which motivation should dominate either editors, or authors. Both face an objective function where they are likely to desire maximization of readership of the article under assignment, but subject to reputation constraints from assigning far-flung JEL codes

⁵ This may be why the JEL classification system appears to be headed into yet another iteration – see the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee, January 2, 2014 at: https://www.aeaweb.org/AboutAEA/meeting_minutes.php

that waste a reader's time. Which effect dominates? In this paper, we compare JEL code assignments by authors and editors, *on the very same papers*, and test whether there is heterogeneity in the number and type of JEL code assignments between the two groups. Our null hypothesis, therefore, is that authors and editors assign JEL codes to the same papers in the same manner, as opposed to the alternative where they assign them differently:

$$H_o: JEL_{i,j} = JEL_{i,k}$$

$$H_a: JEL_{i,j} \neq JEL_{i,k}$$

where i represents a given academic paper, and $j=1, \dots, n$ and $k=1, \dots, m$ represent paper-specific JEL codes assigned by the editors and authors respectively, $j \geq 1, k \geq 1$.

Data

Many articles, when they are first submitted to a journal for publication consideration, contain JEL codes assigned (or suggested) by the author. Later, if those articles are accepted and published, editorial staff assign the official JEL codes which end up in the EBSCO database. From 1990-2008 the *American Economic Review (AER)* published articles with the usual editor-assigned JEL codes, but also with the original author assigned JEL codes remaining visible on the first page of the publication. This availability of dual JEL code assignments – for the same papers - allows us to test whether, and how, editor assigned codes differ from author assigned codes, at least for that two decade time span and in the journal *AER*.

In this paper we also investigate thematic trends of the top JEL codes currently in use. For this analysis we extend our dataset to a longer time span, 1969-2014, and beyond just the

AER. For this part of the research we examine JEL code usage in five top general interest journals in the field, including: *American Economic Review (AER)*, *Econometrica (E)*, *Journal of Political Economy (JPE)*, *Quarterly Journal of Economics (QJE)*, and *Review of Economic Studies (RES)*.⁶

All article abstracts published in these five journals, for the years 1969-2014, are in the database. The corpus includes abstracts from all research-oriented articles that have been published in English,⁷ including full-length monographs, full-length book reviews, and comments and replies (which do occasionally include an abstract). Entries not included in the dataset include editor's notes, conference announcements and programs, auditor's reports, indexes, and other similar non-research focused entries. As well, entries with no JEL codes listed whatsoever were not included (there were few of these, and generally they were aberrations in the EBSCO database). Special symposium articles are included.⁸ Given these criteria the corpus includes 15,514 articles, some descriptive information for which can be found in Table 1.

The starting year of 1969 was chosen for a specific reason. The JEL classification code system has undergone two significant revisions since its initial implementation at the turn of the twentieth century.⁹ The first major revision was in 1968, the second major revision in 1990. In order to avoid construction of two different mapping systems to try and harmonize three different JEL code classification schemes, the dataset begins in 1969, thus avoiding any papers that utilized the initial iteration of the JEL code classification scheme. We employ a single mapping

⁶ This list was chosen after considering a number of different rankings, including Engemann and Wall (2009), Kalaitzidakis et al. (2001), and a variety of online listings. In addition, these journals are the most common ones used in published research that investigates trends in the discipline of economics (Kosnik, 2015; Kosnik, 2014b; Hamermesh, 2013; Card and DellaVigna, 2013; Laband et al., 2002; Laband and Tollison, 2000).

⁷ Some of these journals, especially in earlier years, included the occasional article in French or German.

⁸ It is worth noting, however, that the *American Economic Review's* annual *Papers and Proceedings* issue is not included.

⁹ And as Cherrier (2015) points out, a few less significant revisions as well.

strategy, therefore, to bring the pre-1990 (but post-1968) JEL codes into alignment with the post-1990 JEL codes. This mapping strategy relies on that used in Card and DellaVigna (2013), editing it only when a code or category was found to be unrepresented in that scheme.¹⁰ Appendix A provides the pre-1990 to post-1990 JEL code mapping strategy. As Cherrier (2015) notes, the 1968 revision was about rationalizing multiple classifications that were originally pushed by professionals outside of the discipline who wanted a way to identify categories of expertise for governmental war efforts.¹¹ The 1990 revisions were prompted by economists' frustration with the later lack of space, as new approaches in economics developed.

For all of the article abstracts in the dataset we have editor assigned JEL codes, as listed in the EBSCO Information Services database – these are the JEL code assignments you would see if you looked these articles up in EconLit, for example. All of the articles in our dataset have at least one JEL code, 37% have two JEL codes, 19% three, 7% four, 3% five, a little more than 1% have six, and a little less than 1% have as many as seven JEL codes assigned. Seven appears to be the limit for editor assigned JEL codes.

Methodology

For the comparison of author and editor assigned JEL codes, standard statistical analysis was utilized. For the thematic and spatial network analysis, textual analysis¹² was employed. Textual analysis is the accumulation of large amounts of textual data, the cleaning and parsing of

¹⁰ Note that the Card and DellaVigna (2013) mapping scheme is constructed from information provided in the *Journal of Economic Literature* (1991), which describes how the pre-1990 JEL codes correspond to the post-1990 codes.

¹¹ A perusal of the pre-1968 codes is fascinating for the level of minute, and what seems today extremely superfluous, detail.

¹² Textual analysis as a methodological tool has taken off in the last decade in many social science disciplines (most notably political science and psychology), and it has begun to be utilized in the economics literature as well (Kosnik 2015, 2014a, 2014b; Baker et al., 2014; Gentzkow and Shapiro, 2010; Tetlock, 2007; Antweiler and Frank, 2004).

the text with unique algorithms, and then the turning of the text into a database where the words themselves are statistically analyzed for trends and correlative patterns.

The unstructured text of the abstract from each research article was organized within a vector-space model (VSM). In the VSM each element of the vector indicates the occurrence of a word within the document. A collection of documents results in a collection of vectors, and there were 15,514 in this study. Once the raw text from each abstract was input into a relational database, a number of algorithms were performed to clean the data. A typical lemmatization process was then applied in order to reduce the words to their root form, taking note to preserve technical economic terms such as “externality” and “regression.” The text also underwent a standard exclusion process in order to remove words with little semantic value such as pronouns and conjunctions. Finally, in order to make the thematic analysis (discussed below) stable, approximately 10% of the least frequent words in each of the JEL categories studied were excluded.

The method used to extract thematic topics from the documents (first segmented by JEL category type, C-R) was factor analysis (Rummel, 1970). All words with a factor loading higher than 0.40 were retrieved as part of an extracted topic.¹³ The number of topics returned per analysis was set to ten, and generally ten were returned, but in some instances the algorithm returned fewer than that. The thematic results presented below also include eigenvalues, which indicate the strength, or degree of confidence, in the thematic topics chosen - higher eigenvalues imply greater confidence that the thematic topic described indeed represents a theme in the corpus. Finally, % *cases* gives the percentage of articles within each JEL category that is counted as including a particular theme – a higher % *cases* implies that the theme is widely

¹³ Note that topic modeling using factor analysis (as opposed to hierarchical cluster analysis, for example) allows words to be associated with more than one factor. This is often more realistic of the way in which, particularly polysemous words, are used.

represented across the JEL category corpus, while a smaller % *cases* implies that the theme (which may be strong, due to a high eigenvalue) is at the same time discussed in a relatively few number of articles overall.

Results - Editor vs. Author Assigned JEL Codes:

In this first section of results we examine whether there is significant heterogeneity between editor and author assigned JEL codes, as assigned to the exact same papers. Our dataset focuses on *AER* articles from 1990-2008, of which there are 1,756. However, while editor assigned JEL codes are provided for every article in the dataset, including reviews and comments, author assigned JEL codes are available only for full-length research articles. Our comparative dataset, therefore, is reduced to 970 articles. Of these, editor assigned JEL codes were different than author assigned JEL codes 43% of the time – a significant difference.

The fourth and fifth columns of Table 2 show the breakdown of these 970 articles by editor (E) and author (A) assigned JEL category.¹⁴ In total there are 2489 editor assigned JEL codes for these papers, and 2649 author assigned codes. On average, editors assign 2.57 JEL codes per paper, while authors assign 2.73 codes. A one-tailed t-test finds this difference statistically significant at the 1% level, though it is a numerically small difference.¹⁵ Authors are in general more liberal in their use of JEL code assignment than editors.¹⁶

At the same time, many of these extra author assigned JEL codes appear to differ only by subcategory (for example H00 and H01), and not by broad category (H versus I). When

¹⁴ One article can be assigned to more than one JEL code, so the fourth and fifth columns in Table 2 will not sum to 970.

¹⁵ The mean for editor assigned JEL codes, μ_e , is 2.565979. The mean for author assigned JEL codes, μ_a , is 2.730928. $\sigma_e^2 = 1.293069$. $\sigma_a^2 = 1.421415$. The t-statistic is 3.118, and the *p*-value is 0.0009.

¹⁶ Note that editor assigned JEL codes appear to be capped at seven, while authors can assign an unlimited number of codes to a single article.

subcategories are combined so that each article is represented by its broad categories only, there are 1,764 editor assigned codes and 1,582 author assigned codes. The difference is now reversed in favor of editors, as it appears that editors are more liberal in their tendency to assign an article across multiple disciplines. Overall, papers have different JEL code assignments by broad category 52% of the time. On average, editors assign 1.83 broad JEL codes per paper, while authors assign 1.64 broad JEL codes. A one-tailed t-test finds this difference also statistically significant at the 1% level, though again the actual numerical difference is small.^{17, 18} The black (for “Editor”) and gray (for “Author”) frequencies in Figure 1 illustrate this comparison.

Figure 1 tells us a few things. First, there are not any enormous height differences between the “Editor” and “Author” frequencies at any of the category markers, implying roughly similar amounts of category code assignments between authors and editors. However, it is worth noting the “In Common” frequencies, in green, which corresponds to the sixth column in Table 2 (turned into percentages). This shows the total number of articles in each category that received the same JEL code assignment by *both* editors and authors. This is everywhere less than the code assignments by editors and authors alone. JEL category “P,” for example, has 30 articles assigned to it by both editors and authors, but they aren’t the same 30 articles (!); only 20 are in common.

Second, it appears from Figure 1 that authors are more eager to assign their papers to what they likely perceive as the general categories of “C: Mathematical & Quantitative Methods” and “D: Microeconomics.” Editors, on the other hand, are more discerning when it comes to categories “C” and “D”. At the same time, however, editors are more liberal in their

¹⁷ The mean for editor assigned broad JEL codes, μ_e , is 1.834021. The mean for broad author assigned JEL codes, μ_a , is 1.64433. $\sigma_e^2 = 0.612657$. $\sigma_a^2 = 0.750818$. The t-statistic is 4.203, and the p -value is 0.0000.

¹⁸ While both broad category and total category usage differ by approximately a fifth of a code, note that this difference is more significant for broad category assignments, as less of them are assigned in the first place. In other words, the difference is about 6% for all categories, but an 11% usage difference for the broad category codes.

use of nearly all the other categories. In sum, editors seem to be making more of an effort to have articles cross discipline boundaries, while authors don't cross-list, as much as they fine tune JEL code assignments within a broad category (through their use of numerous subcategory assignments).

This seems to imply, regarding the theoretical motivations described earlier, that editors are more influenced by the motivation to have a JEL code apply as broadly as possible, perhaps in an effort to bring in readers beyond just the most obvious classification categories. Authors, however, are more influenced by the motivation to firmly self-identify their papers into well-defined, specific subject categories, perhaps in order to position themselves to close colleagues in the field. The ultimate actions of authors and editors when assigning JEL code classifications do differ, and in a statistically significant (if numerically small) way.

This result holds for the universe of articles investigated, but are there any differences by subject category? For example, do authors and editors assign codes more similarly in “Q: Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics,” as opposed to “D: Microeconomics”? The final column in Table 2 investigates this question, by providing the percentage of articles assigned in common by both authors and editors. All subject categories have differences, but the percent in common ranges from a low of 57.5% in “C: Mathematical & Quantitative Methods,” to a maximum of 84.3% in common in “F: International Economics.” The results in this column highlight again the fact that “C: Mathematical & Quantitative Methods,” in particular, appears to be a catch-all category for authors who like to give their papers at least one “quantitative” designation, while editors are more discerning as to what constitutes a truly quantitative paper category designation. This sort of difference/confusion in category interpretation is exactly what

was behind many of the conflicts in the JEL code classification creation story, as described by Cherrier (2015).¹⁹

What about over time? The number of observations per year is relatively small (on average, 51 articles per year), however Table 3 does show the number of these articles in each year that have different editor and author assigned JEL codes, and what that percentage is of the overall count of articles. The large (on average 43%) discrepancy between author and editor assigned JEL codes has stayed relatively consistent over the time span under study, except for the last two years of the dataset, 2007-2008. This appears to be when *AER* began a concerted effort to align author and editor assigned JEL codes, which came to complete fruition in 2009.²⁰

An interesting final question to ask, is whether these somewhat different JEL code assignments between editors and authors imply any thematic differences as well. Are specific topics or policy applications filed differently by authors and editors across the subject categories? This would be particularly important for employers, government agencies, journalists, or others outside the field who may search economics research by JEL code, seeking specific topical information. We will return to this question after we introduce thematic trends in the JEL code categories more broadly in the next section.

Results - Overall Thematic Analyses:

Table 2 provides the 16 JEL categories studied, including (in the third column) the number of articles represented from all five journals studied, from 1969-2014, and thus the observations included in the thematic/spatial network analysis. The total number of articles adds

¹⁹ Indeed, besides the broad versus tailored debate about how detailed to create JEL categories, there were debates about whether to create additional categories that distinguished theory, methodologies, and applied work. It may be that authors assume methodology is divided up into category “C,” and that is why they use it so much, as opposed to editors who see it is as but another category of overall research.

²⁰ 2009 marks the first year that author and editor assigned JEL codes are always and for every paper identical.

to more than 15,514 because articles listed with more than one JEL code are represented more than once. Some categories, for example “K: Law and Economics,” and “M: Business Administration & Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting” had relatively few articles, while others, like “D: Microeconomics” and “E: Macroeconomics” had many; the categories with more articles were often able to return a greater number of themes than the categories with fewer articles and a smaller word base. It is worth reiterating that the thematic analyses uncovered here represent themes from these JEL categories as published just in the top general interest journals studied, and not across the entire economics literature. Categories with prolific field journals, for example, may certainly have had other or additional topics represented over this time period; what is presented here are the main topics discussed in the top general interest journals in economics.

Tables 4-19 display the thematic results for each of the 16 JEL categories studied. This is an analysis of all the research article abstracts that include that JEL category,²¹ for the entire length of the study (from 1969-2014). The first column in each table, *Theme*, describes the themes for each research category²², the second column, *Keywords*, lists the keywords that the algorithm identified as composing those themes, and the last two columns present the eigenvalues and the percentage of cases that include that theme. A few observations are immediately apparent.

²¹ Most of the research articles (83%) have more than one JEL code, and so are categorized in more than one JEL corpus; at the same time, if an article has the same JEL code twice (for example H00 and H01), it is utilized just once in the given JEL code (“H”) corpus.

²² The exact label (e.g. “Game Theory”) was assigned by the author after a perusal of both the keywords utilized and the corresponding articles assigned to that theme.

First, there are a number of themes that cross JEL categories and appear repeatedly throughout the corpus.²³ “Labor & Employment” is the most prevalent theme, appearing in seven of the eighteen categories. “Voting & Elections,” “Gender Issues,” “Risk Aversion,” “Auctions,” “Estimation Techniques,” and “Game Theory” are also relatively prevalent. This illustrates that there are some topics which dominate the research interests of economists, across disciplines.

A second observation is that, while there are some themes that are common across many categories, at the same time, there are a few JEL categories which are extremely distinctive and share very few, if any, top themes with any of the other categories. There are three of these distinctive categories and they are “I: Health, Education, and Welfare,” “M: Business Administration & Business Economics, Marketing, Accounting,” and “Q: Agricultural & Natural Resource Economics, Environmental & Ecological Economics.” The top themes in these categories are often applied and include things like “Donor Exchanges,” “Newborns,” “Advertising,” “Entrepreneurship,” “Sulfur Emissions,” and “Forestry Resources.”

Overall, the top themes in each category accord with what one would expect for each JEL code, including macroeconomic categories (i.e. “E” “F” “G”) containing monetary policy as a top theme, and things like “Public Goods” being a top theme in “H: Public Economics,” and “Racial Demographics” being a top theme in “J: Labor and Demographic Economics.” The results appear to confirm that categorization of research articles by JEL category code conform to expectations and are meaningful. This is reassuring, especially given the contentious, and at times confusing, tug-of-war that went into the creation of the JEL code classification system (Cherrier, 2015).

²³ Note that these common themes are often supported by somewhat different keywords in different JEL category analyses. This implies that the particular foci of research questions studied across JEL categories may have differed, while the broader category of, say, “Game Theory” more generally applied.

Returning to the dataset of just *AER* articles from 1990-2008, we investigate the top themes as described by the author-assigned articles versus the editor-assigned articles. Specific results are available from the author upon request, but on average only about half of the top thematic categories for each JEL category were shared between editor assigned and author assigned papers. This is not actually surprising. As the “In Common” frequencies in Figure 1 indicates, quite a number of articles were not similarly assigned by editors and by authors, therefore, it is not all that surprising that a textual analysis of their top themes differs as well. What this implies for outsiders exploring academic research, however, is that authors and editors may view papers rather differently and that they should explore broadly and widely to discover thematic topics that may be very specific.

Thematic Analyses Over Time:

Next, for the JEL categories that contain enough research articles for stable decennial analysis, we explore how top themes may have changed over time. We divide 1969-2014 into four distinct time periods: I: 1969-1979, II: 1980-1989, III: 1990-1999, and IV: 2000-2014, and run the same thematic algorithm described in the methodology section above, but for each period. This analysis yielded several interesting results.

For category “C: Mathematical & Quantitative Methods,” one discovery is that “Input-Output Models” were a top theme in period I, but at no other time. In addition, applied themes were nowhere to be found in this category except for in the very last period, IV, where “Gender Issues” suddenly showed up as a top research theme.

For category “D: Microeconomics,” the main interesting result was that the top themes changed substantially in nearly every period I through IV. Microeconomic papers can have very

applied contexts, and this shows, with topics like “Stocks” “Taxes” “College & Students” and “Traffic” showing up as top themes in the early years, and completely different topics, including “Gender Issues” “The Firm” “Contracts” and “Auctions,” showing up in periods III and IV. The JEL category “D: Microeconomics” appears to have a lot going on within it!

For category “E: Macroeconomics,” the topics were relatively similar across periods. “Risk” appeared as a top theme across the decades, however, when digging deeper and investigating what types of research papers composed this topic, the type of risk studied did seem to change. In period I “Risk” was mostly about portfolio risk, while in time periods II-IV the theme of “Risk” morphed more into risk aversion and utility effects. “Borrowing,” including private sector, life-cycle, and government borrowing, appears to have been an extremely strong theme in period III, but not in any of the other time periods. Finally, it may be noteworthy that only in period IV do we get a top theme labeled “Disasters” which includes such keywords as *rare, disaster, risk-free, premium, equity, and Barro*.

For most of the other categories that were able to be broken down by time period,²⁴ a main result across the JEL category codes appears to be that the top themes became more and more applied as time went on. Particularly in period IV we start to see themes that are less theoretical or estimation oriented, such as “mathematical techniques” and “models of utility,” and more about particular contexts including, “Health Care” “Cars” “IPOs” “Oil” and “Immigration.”

²⁴ Specific results per JEL category available from the author upon request.

Spatial Network Analysis:

Finally, we can investigate with spatial network analysis the relationships between different JEL categories and themes, to try and elucidate and investigate areas of economics research that do, or do not, seem to occur (or at least, be categorized) together.

To begin, Figure 2 presents a network analysis of the sixteen JEL codes over the entire timespan of the dataset, 1969-2014. The graph was created with the open source platform Gephi,²⁵ and the layout derives from a Force Atlas algorithm (Jacomy et al., 2014). The nodes are the 16 JEL category codes analyzed throughout this paper, the edges are created by a count of the number of times any two JEL codes appear together in a paper in the dataset (as assigned by editors), and a modularity process was created to distinguish two communities: relatively strongly related categories (green, and with thicker edges) and relatively weaker connections (red, and with thinner edges). Approximately 2/3 of the connections are categorized as strong, 1/3 as weak. Figure 2 gives you a sense of the relationships of the JEL codes between each other. Categories “C,” “D,” and “E” are some of the strongest and most central, while many of the alphabetically later categories (i.e. “M” through “R”) are weakly related and do not appear to be centrally categorized areas of research. Similar network analyses for the time periods I through IV reveal remarkably similar graphs.

Table 20 further elucidates the network analysis by providing information on the percentages of the 15,514 articles, as assigned by editors, that have JEL codes listed in more than one category. Again one can see the centrality and prevalence of categories C, D, and E to the network, and the relative isolation of the later categories, including K, M, N, P, Q, and R.²⁶

²⁵ Gephi can be downloaded at: <http://gephi.github.io/>

²⁶ Information on overlaps at a finer level of detail (i.e. 2-character, C0, and 3-character, C00 overlaps) can be made available by the author upon request.

In an effort to reveal spatial relationships between themes, and not just JEL categories, we also performed a network analysis of the 91 themes described in Tables 4-19. Figure 3 presents that spatial relationship for the time period 1969-2014.²⁷ Due to the fact that there are 91 nodes, and subsequently, 4,186 undirected edges, the graph is too dense to label everything with clarity, so instead just the thematic “outliers” are labeled in an effort to illustrate the less connected themes.²⁸ One thing of interest to note is that many of the outlier topics are listed as top themes in JEL category “M: Business Administration & Business Economics,” which in Figure 2 is also an outlier as a JEL category. Business Economics as a category appears to be somewhat set apart from the rest of the research discussion in the wider field of economics, even more so than some of the other outlier fields from Figure 2 (i.e. JEL categories N-R).

Similar network analyses for the time periods I through IV reveal graphs with many of the same outliers.²⁹ The exact shapes of the network analyses change somewhat in each decade, but a majority of the nodes portrayed as outliers (including “Firm Takeovers,” “Retail Sales,” “Entrepreneurship,” and “Bait and Switch and Seller Disclosures”) remain the same. In other words, the relationships between the categories C-R has remained relatively consistent over time.

Conclusions

A main result from this research is that there is indeed a statistically significant disparity in use of JEL code assignments between editors and authors, for the same papers. This

²⁷ This graph was also created with Gephi and utilizes a Force Atlas algorithm.

²⁸ The reasons for the “outlier” statuses are not clear. It could be that these topics are simply tangential to much of the rest of the research discussion in the field, or, it could be that these topics are up and coming and will become more integrated in the future. There are many possible reasons these themes are located to the edges of the network analysis, a further investigation into such reasons would be a useful area for future research.

²⁹ This is unsurprising as the 91 themes analyzed are the same in every time period I through IV. If instead different network analyses were performed, limited to the top themes from each particular decade only, then the relevant graphs and outliers would likely be different. When analyzing all 91 themes over time, however, the change in relative emphasis over the decades appears small.

surprising result is tempered by the fact that while the statistical significance is strong, the actual size effect is small, with often just one or two different JEL codes per paper. Specifically, these quantitative results uncover the surprising fact that authors tend to apply more total JEL codes to their papers (though they are distinguished often by differing subcategories and not by broad category), while editors assign less total JEL codes per paper, but more codes to a given paper that cross discipline boundaries. Perhaps editors (and their staff) are making an effort to market the articles they publish across a wider audience? Debates as to whether JEL codes should be broadly interpreted or narrowly defined, as well as whether new methodological categories of JEL codes should be created appears to be ongoing. Future research into the motivations for this result would be worthwhile. It would also be helpful to understand this result before any further iterations to the JEL code classification scheme are considered in the future.

The second result from this research survey is a more comforting one; that JEL category codes do appear to represent papers that study topics and themes one would expect to be assigned to those codes. Natural resource economics (“Q”), for example, includes papers analyzing sulfur emissions and forestry resources, and labor economics (“J”) includes papers analyzing labor, employment, education, and racial demographics. Had this been different, that would have been surprising indeed.

A third result from this research is that over the long time span from 1969-2014, across all JEL category codes, a common trend has been the move to more applied topics and papers and away from primarily theoretical papers. As the top themes suggest, the discipline of economics is moving towards a more applied, public policy focused direction.

Finally, spatial network analysis has given us a glimpse into which thematic topics appear to be relative outliers in the broader research discussion in economics, and which are more

integral. While many of the later JEL categories (i.e. “M” through “R”) are spatially further away, “M: Business Administration & Business Economics” wins for having the most top themes the furthest away from other topics studied in the field. It is as if business economics really is housed in a college separate from the rest of the economics school.

Table 1 - Article Counts, per Journal and Over Time

Journal	1969	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	Totals
American Economic Review	122	1,168	1,193	866	988	626	4,963
Econometrica	63	967	839	544	605	319	3,337
Journal of Political Economy	77	975	675	521	425	154	2,827
Quarterly Journal of Economics	50	534	564	448	413	211	2,220
Review of Economic Studies	45	518	524	394	430	256	2,167
Totals	357	4,162	3,795	2,773	2,861	1,566	15,514

Table 2 – JEL Subjects

JEL Subject Code	Subject	Total Number of Articles	E AER Articles	A AER Articles	E&A AER Articles in Common	E&A AER Articles in Common Percentage*
C	Mathematical & Quantitative Methods	3902	86	133	63	57.5
D	Microeconomics	4766	359	362	280	77.7
E	Macroeconomics & Monetary Economics	3723	216	193	153	74.8
F	International Economics	1614	136	125	110	84.3
G	Financial Economics	1394	133	107	98	81.7
H	Public Economics	1475	84	82	55	66.3
I	Health, Education, and Welfare	638	62	44	38	71.7
J	Labor and Demographic Economics	2648	164	124	104	72.2
K	Law and Economics	240	26	35	22	72.1
L	Industrial Organization	1757	163	117	89	63.6
M	Business Administration & Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting	263	36	21	17	59.6
N	Economic History	318	45	36	26	64.2
O	Economic Development, Technological Change, & Growth	1056	158	110	92	68.7
P	Economic Systems	362	30	30	20	66.7
Q	Agricultural & Natural Resource Economics; Environmental & Ecological Economics	576	31	19	18	72
R	Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics	486	28	24	19	73.1

* Percentage calculated by taking the average of “E AER Articles” and “A AER Articles” and dividing it into “E&A AER Articles in Common”

Figure 1 – Editor vs. Author Assigned JEL Codes

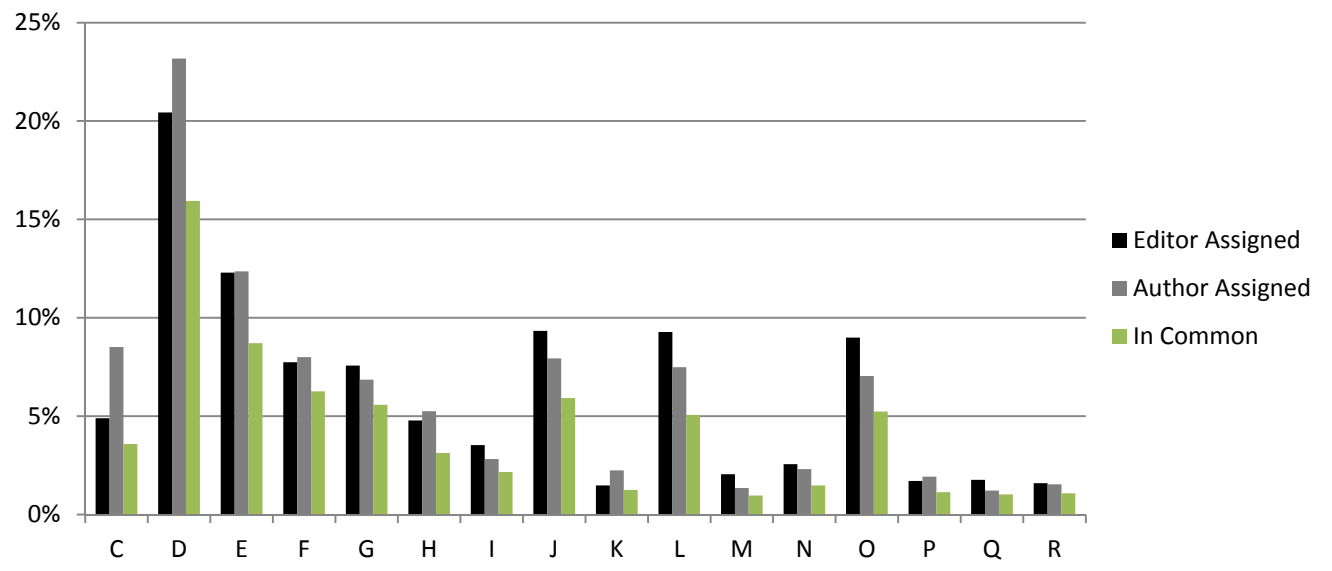


Table 3 – Author and Editor Distinctions Over Time

Year	# Articles with Different JEL Code Assignments	% Articles with Different JEL Code Assignments
2008	8	13.56
2007	1	1.96
2006	17	30.91
2005	28	50.00
2004	31	53.45
2003	27	50.94
2002	28	58.33
2001	23	43.40
2000	20	43.48
1999	28	63.64
1998	27	57.45
1997	21	48.84
1996	26	50.98
1995	19	35.19
1994	31	57.41
1993	21	39.62
1992	13	24.07
1991	27	50.94
1990	14	36.84

Table 4 – Thematic Analysis JEL Category “C”

	Theme	Keywords	Eigenvalue	% Cases
1	Estimation Techniques	identification; estimation; nonparametric	11.28	11.05
2	Price Theory	demand; labor; wage; supply; price	4.88	21.60
3	Game Theory	game; player; payoff; strategy; repeat; equilibrium; nash; equilibria; play; action	3.64	27.81
4	Hypothesis Testing	null; test; hypothesis; testing; wald; statistics; ratio; statistic; multiplier	3.3	15.76
5	Equilibrium	economy; exchange; allocation; competitive; equilibrium	2.77	24.50
6	Auctions	seller; buyer; bid; offer; auction	2.71	6.56
7	OLS	square; least; variable; estimator; equation; regression; coefficient	2.65	25.55
8	Expected Utility & Risk Aversion	risk; utility; aversion; expect	2.57	14.45
9	Time Series	cointegration; root; series; time; unit	2.44	16.20
10	Monte Carlo	carlo; monte; sample	2.38	8.18

Table 5 – Thematic Analysis JEL Category “D”

	Theme	Keywords	Eigenvalue	% Cases
1	Bequests	bequest; child	6.16	2.06
2	Auctions	auction; bid; bidder; seller; buyer	2.94	6.74
3	Voting & Elections	voter; election; vote; electoral; candidate; political	2.73	9.27
4	Game Theory	game; player; payoff	2.57	9.23
5	Risk Aversion	risk; aversion; risky	2.47	8.02
6	Labor & Employment	worker; wage; labor; job; employer; unemployment; employment	2.39	9.27
7	Moral Hazard & Adverse Selection	hazard; moral; adverse; contract; selection	2.27	9.44
8	Household Consumption	data; estimate; household; consumption; test; expenditure	2.2	28.07

Table 6 – Thematic Analysis JEL Category “E”

	Theme	Keywords	Eigenvalue	% Cases
1	Monetary Policy	rate; monetary; nominal; inflation; interest; real; money	6.79	38.25
2	Competition & Firms	firm; competition; competitive; monopoly	2.8	19.29
3	Labor & Employment	worker; job; unemployment; wage; labor; employment; employer	2.67	17.35
4	Taxation	income; consumption; tax; wealth; propensity	2.62	18.43
5	Hypothesis Testing	estimate; hypothesis; test	2.42	15.85
6	International Economy	country; foreign; world	2.35	10.42
7	Production Functions	production; input; substitution; factor; function	2.34	23.72
8	Business Cycle	business; cycle; fluctuation; procyclical	2.2	10.23
9	Risk Aversion	risk; aversion	2.12	4.51
10	Federal Reserve	bank; reserve; federal	2.06	4.43

Table 7 – Thematic Analysis JEL Category “F”

	Theme	Keywords	Eigenvalue	% Cases
1	Exports	exporter; destination; export; firm	13.09	15.68
2	Growth Factors	growth; technical; capital; steady; function	4.02	26.21
3	Monetary Policy	monetary; exchange; balance; rate	3.91	32.03
4	Factor Endowments & Trade	factor; endowment; comparative; theorem; heckscher-ohlin	3.31	15.86
5	Tariffs	tariff; import	3.23	14.62
6	Sovereign Debt	debt; default; sovereign; lending; borrowing	2.95	5.27
7	Exchange Rates	parity; exchange; spot	2.89	15.49
8	International Investment	multinational; foreign; subsidiary; fdi; investment; direct; multinationals	2.77	21.31
9	International Trade Agreements	multilateral; negotiation; agreement; wto; organization; member	2.69	5.33

Table 8 – Thematic Analysis JEL Category “G”

	Theme	Keywords	Eigenvalue	% Cases
1	Lending	borrower; loan; lender; lending; credit; bank	12.53	15.42
2	Risk Aversion	utility; aversion	3.8	7.89
3	Firm Takeovers	takeover; shareholder; tender	3.37	3.44
4	Estimation Techniques	asymptotic; procedure; estimation; estimator	3.25	4.81
5	Trade	trading; trader; price; rational	2.99	31.35
6	Health Insurance	health; insurance; insurer; employee; coverage; plan	2.87	8.11
7	Labor & Employment	employment	2.81	1.22
8	Taxation	retain; tax; taxation; corporate; personal	2.69	9.25
9	Monetary Policy	nominal; monetary; interest; rate; real	2.62	27.98
10	Investment Returns	premium; return	2.6	21.09

Table 9 – Thematic Analysis JEL Category “H”

	Theme	Keywords	Eigenvalue	% Cases
1	Public Goods	public; goods	13.08	22.17
2	Education	school; student; score; achievement; parent; district; teacher; peer; causal; college	4.16	6.51
3	Retirement	security; social; annuity; generation; bequest; retirement	3.72	14.24
4	Auctions	auction; bidder; bid; procurement; highway; contract	3.45	3.32
5	Income Taxation	mirrlees; optimal; utility	3.33	15.46
6	Rebates & Transitory Income	rebate; permanent; transitory	3.08	1.83
7	Domestic & Foreign Market Instruments	domestic; import; foreign	2.91	2.98
8	Corporate Taxation	capital; corporate; tax; rate	2.79	42.37
9	Labor & Employment	labor; supply, hour	2.73	12.20

Table 10 – Thematic Analysis JEL Category “I”

	Theme	Keywords	Eigenvalue	% Cases
1	Health Insurance	insurance; insurer	33.86	10.82
2	Estimation Techniques	regressor; liml; estimator; coefficient; square; statistics	6.05	3.45
3	Education	score; student; school; achievement	5.77	27.43
4	Donor Exchanges	donor; transplant; kidney; donation; exchange; priority	5.48	1.57
5	China	china; sex; female; girl; ratio	5.35	5.64
6	Newborns	newborns; gram; threshold; discontinuity; side; diagnostic	4.94	4.23

Table 11 – Thematic Analysis JEL Category “J”

	Theme	Keywords	Eigenvalue	% Cases
1	Racial Demographics	black; urban; white	7.77	5.66
2	Education	school; student; college; score; attend	3.1	7.78
3	Gender Issues	woman; female; marry; man; marriage	2.96	11.52
4	Labor & Employment	worker; job; firm; search; labor	2.75	47.81
5	Human Capital	human; capital; investment; accumulation	2.62	14.39
6	Retirement	security; retirement; pension; life; social	2.56	12.39
7	Estimation Techniques	estimate; estimation; estimator	2.49	22.09
8	Unions	bargaining; union; collective; strike; dispute	2.42	7.36
9	Children & Family	child; parent; family; fertility; mother	2.31	12.42
10	Unemployment	unemployment; duration; spell	2.24	11.52

Table 12 – Thematic Analysis JEL Category “K”

	Theme	Keywords	Eigenvalue	% Cases
1	Law Enforcement	violation; origin	33.53	4.17
2	Estimation Techniques	lasso; iv; post-lasso; estimator; validity; modification; conditional; sample; selection; deal; widely; perform; endogenous; rely; imperfect	9.79	14.58
3	Incarceration	release; prison; prisoner; offender; inmate; recidivism; month; certainty; parole	7.34	8.75
4	Voting & Elections	intolerant; citizen; majority; voter; emerge; society; potentially; mistake; end; seek; auditing; punish; improve; enforce; vote	6.63	17.5
5	Energy Regulation	diesel; fuel; substitute; elasticity; tax; fall; respect; program; fraction; regulatory; similar; federal	6.14	14.17
6	Racism	race; racial; defendant; jury; trial; white; percentage; black	6.05	8.75
7	Game Theory	communication; player; signal; shock; cut; fact; receive; cooperation; end; imperfect; repeat; long; subject	5.84	16.67
8	Bankruptcy	scale; bankruptcy; file; avoid; entry; damage; asset; hazard	5.69	7.50
9	Internet	internet; sex; access; consumption; victim; finding	5.41	10.00
10	Mergers & The Firm	surplus; antitrust; consumer; merger; authority; commitment; competition	5.37	9.17

Table 13 – Thematic Analysis JEL Category “L”

	Theme	Keywords	Eigenvalue	% Cases
1	Retail Sales	retail; retailer	8.83	3.02
2	Transportation	congestion; traffic; road; highway; airport; airline	2.89	2.68
3	Contracts	contract	2.78	8.99
4	Firm Integration	downstream; upstream; vertical; integration	2.73	3.81
5	Environmental Regulation	regulation; environmental; regulate; regulatory; air; pollution; regulator	2.53	7.34
6	Trade	trade; export; domestic; foreign; country; international; exporter	2.48	12.69
7	Voting & Elections	medium; vote; news; television; newspaper; political	2.44	3.93
8	Auctions	bid; auction; bidder; lease	2.42	3.13
9	Labor & Employment	labor	2.34	6.66

Table 14 – Thematic Analysis JEL Category “M”

	Theme	Keywords	Eigenvalue	% Cases
1	Workplace	personnel; workplace; friend; social; externality; works; piece	38.69	6.84
2	Advertising	contest; participant; win; attract; attention; nonpecuniary; restrict; existence; random; averse; advertisement; lack; enter; participation; frequently	7.27	15.97
3	Structural Decision-Making	Hierarchy; decentralize; decision-making; organizational; division; coordinate; dominate; authority; strategically; centralize; coordination; maker; dissent; credibility	7.08	10.27
4	Suppliers	seller	6.71	4.94
5	Seniority & Status	status; prior; award; unite	6.63	3.80
6	Bait & Switch & Seller Disclosures	disclosure; sender; receiver; switch; bait	6.29	2.28
7	Taxation	taxable; responsiveness; exercise; elasticity; rich; salary; short-run; respect; tax; timing; zero	6.24	10.65
8	Entrepreneurship	entrepreneur	6.02	3.04

Table 15 – Thematic Analysis JEL Category “N”

	Theme	Keywords	Eigenvalue	% Cases
1	Gender Issues	young; gi; bill; korean; veteran; college; man; female; attainment; sharp	41.76	10.69
2	GDP & Fertility	unprecedented; expectancy; figure; acquire; widespread; virtually; elite; gdp; fertility; illustrate; sustain; vast; traditional; simultaneously; majority	8.35	11.64
3	Colonialism	import; interwar; stagnation; nation; asia; material; metropolitan; foreign; responsible; fuel; effort; japanese; farm; assume; colonial smith; remarkable; attention; james; progress; cite; considerable;	7.83	12.89
4	Progress & Growth	famous	7.19	6.92
5	Voting & Elections	voter; electoral; politician; vote; election; party; implement; radio; competition; decide; turnout; convergence; focus	6.99	11.32
6	Underdeveloped Countries	life; brazil; conjecture; ldc; analytical; correspond; product; persistent; sample	6.96	7.23
7	Monopoly Power	monopoly; conduct; company	6.60	4.40

Table 16 – Thematic Analysis JEL Category “O”

	Theme	Keywords	Eigenvalue	% Cases
1	Education	randomize; school; score; deviation; experiment; child	18.86	9.09
2	Progress & Growth	harrod; hick; sato; neutral; neutrality; progress; david; technical; function	4.7	14.39
3	Lending	default; borrower; lender; repayment; loan	4.23	2.65
4	Innovation	imitation; schumpeter; innovative; perfect; innovation; monopoly	4.12	14.96
5	Voting & Elections	electoral; election; political; politician; voter	3.49	5.02
6	Labor & Employment	skill-biased; skill; skilled; wage; worker; unskilled; premium	3.36	13.73
7	Gender Issues	marriage; woman; man; female; sex	3.34	4.17
8	Insurance	hazard; moral; insurance	3.18	2.46

Table 17 – Thematic Analysis JEL Category “P”

	Theme	Keywords	Eigenvalue	% Cases
1	Decentralized Planning Procedures	hurwic; lange; malinvaud; arrow; iterative; scale; decentralize; mixture; command; category; procedure; partially; applicable; resemble; clear	10.15	13.54
2	Rationing Goods	anticipate; inventory; priority; error; operating; thing; shortage; practice; occur; meet; soviet-type; norm; ration; highly; post	9.3	11.05
3	National Trade	non-economic; throughout; constrain; implicit; variety; strategic; export; constitute; national; opportunity; specific; import; distinguish; entail; turn	8.93	10.22
4	Optimal Growth & Dynamics	stationary; stochastic; gale; generalization; infinite; optimality; optimal	8.57	16.02
5	Gender Issues	miss; girl; birth; widely; africa; gender; female; woman; age; proportion; comparison; composition; india; comparable; unite	8.19	7.73
6	Industrialization	divergence; exception; late; structural; proportion; closely; justification; comparable; difficult; industrialization; emphasize; agriculture; respect; union; recently	7.93	12.98
7	Input-Output Models	requirement; sectoral; terminal; excess; input-output; full; revision; capacity; series; create	7.44	9.39
8	Equity & Consumption	consume; save; equity; retain; corporate	7.35	3.87

Table 18 – Thematic Analysis JEL Category “Q”

	Theme	Keywords	Eigenvalue	% Cases
1	Natural Resource Exhaustion	dasgupta; certainty; exhaustion; balance; begin; date; utilization	7.2	5.90
2	Sulfur Emissions	sulfur; allowance; dioxide; saving; abatement; emission; trading; amendment; air	6.26	10.42
3	Forestry Resources	bidder; auction; timber; bid; forest	5.71	3.82
4	Production Functions	cobb-douglas; substitution	5.55	3.13
5	Air Quality	tsps; nonattainment; housing; air; robust; specification; particulate; county; status	5.35	9.20
6	Agriculture	landlord; tenant; tenancy; rent; contract; sharecropping	5.19	7.64

Table 19 – Thematic Analysis JEL Category “R”

	Theme	Keywords	Eigenvalue	% Cases
1	Germany	east; west; german; reunification; germany	38.52	2.26
2	Estimation Techniques	lasso; post-lasso; iv; conditional; expectation; procedure; validity; domain; sum; modification; normal; estimator; error; inference; perform	8.35	7.61
3	Game Theory	subgame; hotelling; game; simultaneously; solution; nonlinear; charge; pure	7.46	6.58
4	Transportation	transit; mode; trip; fare; auto; peak; automobile; travel; passenger; congestion; bay	6.73	6.17
5	Education	school; nonwhite; peer; student; racial; socioeconomic; score; district	6.57	5.97
6	Gender Issues	youth; male; man; poverty; young; reservation; participation; adult	6.29	5.35
7	Traffic	queue; delay; capacity; dominant; traffic; maximum	6.15	5.14

Figure 2 – Network Analysis of JEL Codes, 1969-2014

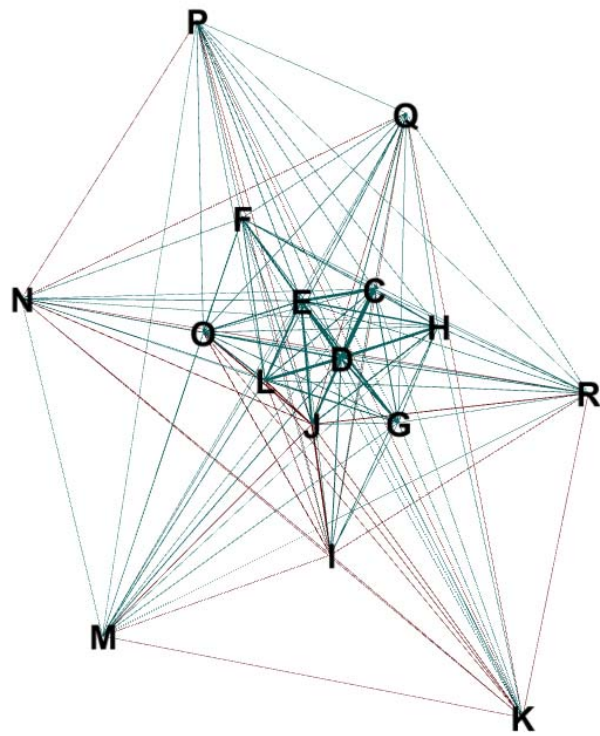
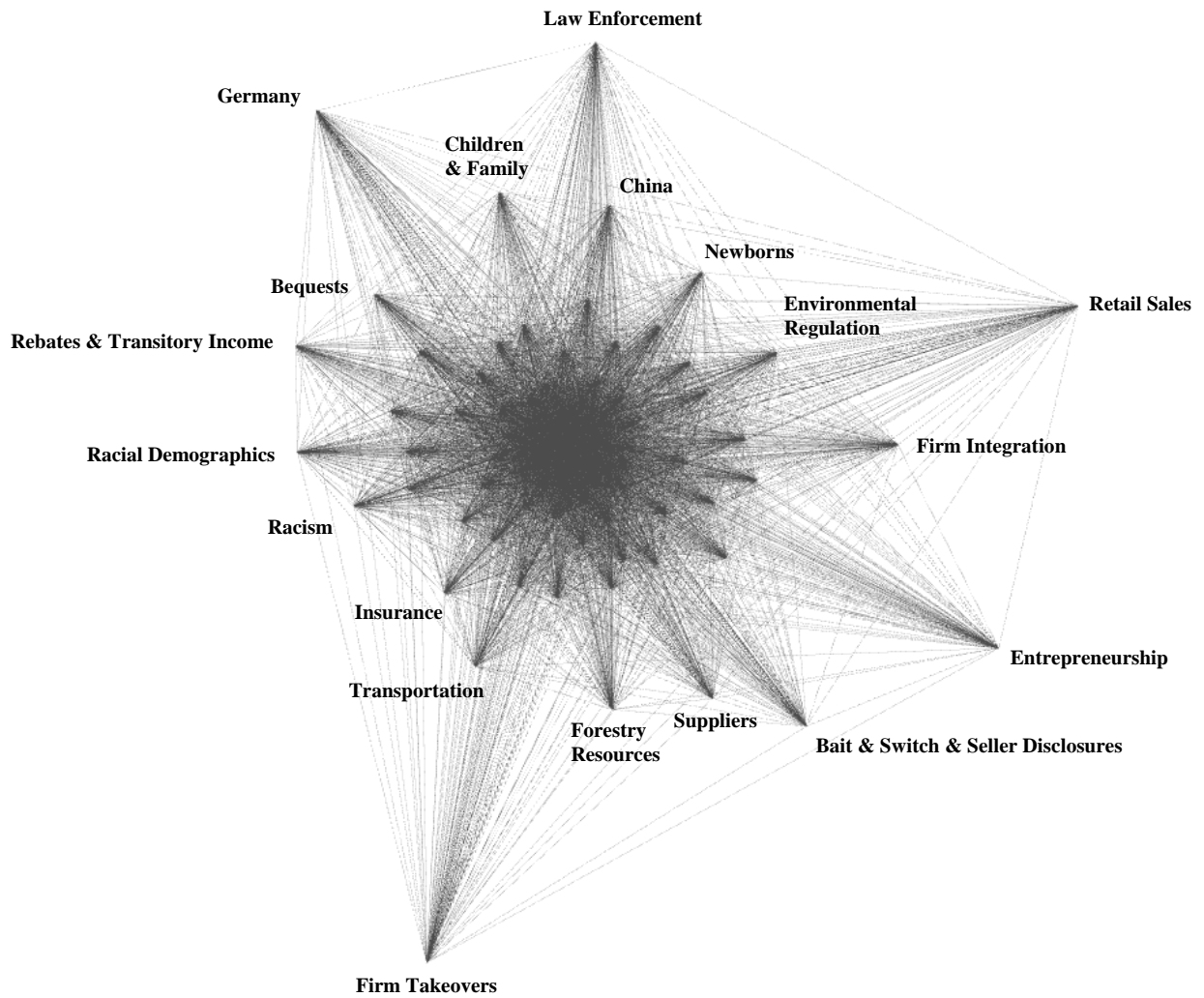


Table 20 – Network Analysis of JEL Categories (%)

	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
C	12.9															
D	5.78	9.62														
E	3.51	4.09	7.3													
F	0.40	0.93	2.13	4.47												
G	1.02	2.33	1.81	0.54	2.34											
H	0.71	3.42	1.90	0.61	0.54	1.82										
I	0.31	1.02	0.18	0.06	0.24	0.63	0.65									
J	1.63	2.86	2.69	0.61	0.37	1.26	1.78	5.72								
K	0.09	0.45	0.02	0.05	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.32	0.37							
L	1.01	3.77	2.29	0.88	1.04	0.52	0.26	1.13	0.30	1.73						
M	0.10	0.70	0.14	0.05	0.26	0.02	0.01	0.44	0.02	0.59	0.14					
N	0.03	0.38	0.53	0.24	0.25	0.12	0.15	0.46	0.05	0.17	0.01	0.17				
O	0.30	1.65	1.41	1.10	0.58	0.31	0.59	1.39	0.17	1.31	0.10	0.29	0.73			
P	0.30	0.43	0.54	0.17	0.09	0.20	0.05	0.20	0.03	0.17	0.01	0.10	0.28	0.55		
Q	0.21	0.81	0.41	0.30	0.17	0.24	0.09	0.25	0.04	0.57	0.02	0.18	0.52	0.11	1.07	
R	0.19	0.62	0.38	0.12	0.15	0.44	0.18	0.69	0.09	0.43	0.05	0.13	0.25	0.05	0.14	0.65

Figure 3 – Network Analysis of Top Themes, 1969-2014



**Appendix A:
JEL Code Matching Strategy**

Subject	post-1990 JEL subject code	pre-1990 JEL subject code
General Economics & Teaching	A	011, 012, 110, 115
History of Economic Thought, Methodology, & Heterodox Approaches	B	031, 036, 316-318, 329, 360
Mathematical & Quantitative Methods	C	021, 026, 210-215, 220, 222, 229, 260-262, 2110, 2112-2120, 2130, 2132-2135, 2140, 2150, 2200, 2220, 2270, 2290
Microeconomics	D	020, 022, 024, 025, 114, 200, 224, 225, 227, 228, 240, 242-244, 250-252, 511-513, 522, 600, 921, 1140, 2240, 2280, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5131, 5220, 9210-9213
Macroeconomics & Monetary Economics	E	023, 112, 120-124, 130-134, 221, 223, 226, 230-235, 239, 311, 1120, 1210, 1211, 1213-1217, 1221, 1223, 1224, 1228, 1230, 1243, 1244, 1310, 1312, 1313, 1320, 1322-1324, 1330-1332, 1340, 1342, 2210, 2212, 2213, 2230, 2260, 3110, 3112, 3116
International Economics	F	111, 400, 411, 420-423, 431-433, 441-443, 1110, 1112, 4000, 4110, 4112-4114, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4232, 4233, 4310, 4312-4314, 4320, 4330, 4410-4412, 4420, 4430
Financial Economics	G	310, 312-315, 521, 3120, 3130-3132, 3140, 3150-3153, 5200, 5210
Public Economics	H	320-325, 641, 915, 3200, 3210, 3212, 3216, 3220, 3221, 3226, 3228, 3230, 3240-3243, 3250, 6410, 9150
Health, Education, and Welfare	I	911, 913, 914, 9100, 9110, 9130, 9140, 9300
Labor and Demographic Economics	J	811-813, 820-826, 831-833, 841, 850, 851, 912, 917, 918, 8110, 8120, 8130-8135, 8210, 8220-8226, 8230, 8240-8243, 8250, 8260, 8300, 8310, 8320-8322, 8330-8332, 8410, 8510, 9120, 9170, 9180
Law and Economics	K	916, 9160
Industrial Organization	L	514, 610-616, 619, 620, 631-636, 5140, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6160, 6190, 6300, 6310, 6312-6318, 6320, 6322, 6323, 6333, 6340, 6352-6358, 6360
Business Administration & Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting	M	531, 541, 5310, 5410
Economic History	N	041-048, 410-412, 420, 430, 440, 450-452, 463, 470, 473
Economic Development, Technological Change, & Growth	O	621, 718, 6210-6212, 7180
Economic Systems	P	027, 050-053, 113, 270-272, 500, 510, 520, 530, 1113, 1114, 1130, 1132, 1136
Agricultural & Natural Resource Economics; Environmental & Ecological Economics	Q	710-717, 721-723, 7100, 7110, 7120, 7130, 7140, 7150, 7151, 7160, 7170-7172, 7210, 7211, 7220, 7230
Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics	R	731, 931-933, 941, 2250, 7310, 9310, 9320, 9330, 9410-9413

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