



# **Journal Writing: Full Research Paper**

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School of Management**



# Type of Journal Manuscript

## Full articles / Original articles

- the most important papers; often substantial completed pieces of research that are of significance.

## 2. Letters / Rapid Communications / Short Communications

- usually published for the quick and early communication of significant and original advances; much shorter than full articles (usually strictly limited).

## 3. Review papers / Perspectives

- Summarize recent developments on a specific topic; highlight important points that have been previously reported and introduce no new information; often submitted on invitation.

# Outline of a PhD Dissertation

## 1. Motivation

- Why the topic is worth investigate?

## 2. Problem statement

- What problem is the paper trying to solve and what is the scope of the work?

## 3. Literature Review

- What have others done and what did they miss?

## 4. Methodology

- How you investigate the problem?

## 5. Results

- What is your findings?

## 6. Conclusions

- What implications does your findings imply?

# Outline of a Journal Manuscript

1. Title
  2. Author(s)
  3. Abstract
  4. Keywords
  5. Main Text
    - Introduction & Literature Review (optional)
    - Methodology
    - Results & discussion
    - Conclusion & Policy Implications
  6. Acknowledgement
  7. References
  8. Supplementary materials
- Make them easy for indexing and searching! (informative, attractive, effective)**

# Manuscript Outline (Title, Author, keywords)

## Title

Must be able to **attract the reader's attention**.

Keep it **informative and concise**.

Avoid technical jargon and abbreviations if possible.

## Author (s)

Given name, sir name, last name....

Affiliation

Corresponding, e.g. email, postal address, Tel, Fax...

## Keywords

Mainly used for indexing and searching

Check the keywords used in your literautre

Check the Guide for Authors! (4-6 keywords)

# Manuscript Outline (Abstract)

The advertisement of your article. Make sure it is **clear, informative** and **accurate**!

An *informative abstract* extracts everything relevant from the paper, such as primary research objectives addressed, methods employed in solving the problems, results obtained, and conclusions drawn.

# Manuscript Outline (Abstract Example)

Malaysian Journal of Economic Studies 49 (2): 157-177, 2012

ISSN 1511-4554

## Role of Exchange Rate on China-Malaysia Long Run Trading: Complementary or Conflicting?

Tze-Haw Chan\* & Chee-Wooi Hooy\*\*

*Universiti Sains Malaysia*

**Abstract:** This paper examines the long run dynamics of exchange rate and bilateral export-import flows between China and Malaysia, from January 1990 to January 2008. The study is conducted based on the Autoregressive Distributed Lag bound testing procedure, the fully modified OLS, dynamic OLS and rolling estimations, as well as the generalised impulse response (IRF) and variance decomposition (VDC) analyses. Our findings reveal that the Marshall-Lerner condition holds in the long run but the export-import demands do not adhere to the J-curve pattern. In addition, expansionary effect is of greater evidence for Malaysia due to real exchange shocks but inconclusive for China. More important, the VDC results imply that China-Malaysia trade is along the sustainable path. In brief, the study supports the complementary role of China instead of conflicting (competing) features in the China-Malaysia bilateral trading.

Keywords: Exchange rates, J-curve, Marshall-Lerner Condition, ARDL Bound Test

JEL Classification: C51, F31, F42

# Manuscript Outline (Abstract Example)

## Estimating export demand equations in selected Asian countries

Saten Kumar

*Department of Economics, Auckland University of Technology,  
Auckland, New Zealand*

### Abstract

**Purpose** – The purpose of this paper is to utilize the new specification proposed by Rao and Singh to estimate export demand equations for Asian developing countries, *viz.* India, China, The Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia. In this specification of export demand, exchange rate is included in the relative price variable.

**Design/methodology/approach** – The augmented Dicky-Fuller method is applied to test the time-series properties of the variables. The time-series techniques of Phillip-Hansen's fully modified ordinary least squares and Johansen's maximum likelihood are used with annual data from 1970 to 2007. The Granger causality test determines the causality direction between income, relative prices and exports.

**Findings** – The paper confirms that there exists a long-run cointegrating relationship between real exports, real income of trading partners and relative prices. The long-run income elasticities range between 1 and 1.3 and the relative price elasticities range between  $-1$  and  $-1.4$ . Our Granger causality results imply that in the long-run income and relative prices Granger cause exports in these countries.

**Research limitations/implications** – Structural breaks and trade shock analysis were ignored.

**Practical implications** – The results imply that exports should be treated as an engine of growth in the Asian developing countries and the export promotion policies such as subsidies, special credits and tax concessions should be encouraged. The relative price elasticities imply that exports are competitive in the international market and these countries have the option to devalue their currency to enhance export earnings. Although the real devaluation of the currencies will push import costs high, eventually this motivates the local firms to undertake alternative options, for instance, import substitution. Further, the gains resulting from the export growth policies will be attractive.

**Originality/value** – The paper assesses the magnitudes of export elasticities with a specification that includes exchange rate in relative price variable.

**Keywords** Developing countries, Asia, Exports, Time series analysis, Economic processes

**Paper type** Research paper



# Manuscript Outline (Introduction)

General to Specific or Specific to General?

The objective: to convince readers that you understand the subject well, and what your paper trying to offer.

You need to understand the reader of the journal.

# Manuscript Outline (Introduction)

## Establish a territory:

- bring out the importance of the subject and/or
- make general statements about the subject and/or
- present an overview on current research on the subject.

## Establish a niche:

- oppose an existing assumption, or
- reveal a research gap, or
- formulate a research question or problem

## Occupy the niche:

- sketch the intent of the own work and/or
- outline important characteristics of the own work;
- outline important results;
- give a brief outlook on the structure of the paper

# Manuscript Outline (Introduction Example)

general subject area

## INTRODUCTION

The role of incumbent firms in technological change is an important topic in strategy. Major changes in technology are often thought to begin with technological advances that threaten incumbent firms' core products or process designs. The birth of these advances is followed by an era of ferment in which firms introduce products with competing designs, and the cycle ends with the establishment of new dominant designs (Anderson and Tushman, 1990). A wealth of literature has addressed the question of why incumbent firms fail to respond to this drastic transition

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Keywords: emerging technology; nanotechnology; incumbent firm; technological change; public science; inventive output

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Understanding the current issue

(e.g., Christensen and Rosenbloom, 1995; Hill and Rothaermel, 2003; Mitchell, 1989; Rothaermel, 2001; Sinha and Noble, 2005; Teece, 1986; Tripsas, 1997; Tushman and Anderson, 1986). In many cases, the underlying technical advances come from outside the incumbent's industry, putting incumbents at a disadvantage in adapting products to the new technology (Kline and Rosenberg, 1986). In other cases, incumbents ignore the advances in a new technological field because of organizational rigidities (Henderson, 1993; Henderson and Clark, 1990), or because the advances do not support the existing value chain and complementary assets (Christensen and Rosenbloom, 1995; Tripsas, 1997). Yet, there is also a growing literature on ways in which incumbents can overcome commercialization hurdles (Day and Schoemaker, 2000; Gans, Hsu, and Stern, 2002; Hill and Rothaermel, 2003; Sinha and Noble, 2005; Teece, 1986). For instance, incumbents may enter niche markets and serve lead users to avoid cannibalizing

# Manuscript Outline (Introduction Example)

## Identifying research gap

Much of the literature has focused on incumbents' commercialization of products once an emerging field clearly threatens the existing dominant design and product (Anderson and Tushman, 1990; Christensen and Rosenbloom, 1995; Martin and Mitchell, 1998; Mitchell, 1989; Tripsas, 1997). In contrast, there is little research revealing the role of incumbent firms during the lengthy period before an emerging field becomes a threat (Libaers, Meyer, and Geuna, 2006; Rothaermel and Thursby, 2007). Note that emerging fields take decades to evolve; in the case of biotechnology and nanotechnology, revolutionary products are not introduced until after a lengthy period of continued technological invention and refinement (Rothaermel and Thursby, 2007). The role of incumbents in these technical advances has received limited attention in large part because incumbents are generally thought to neglect emerging fields during their infancy and concentrate on improving the current dominant design (Christensen and Bower, 1996; Tushman and Anderson, 1986). Nevertheless, the initial breakthrough for nanotechnology, an emerging field that impacts various industries today, came out of IBM's Zurich lab, and incumbent firms have invested considerable resources

## Establish/ occupy a niche

in the area (Rothaermel and Thursby, 2007). This study aims to explain why some incumbent firms are successful at inventing in an emerging field even before it compromises the current dominant design.

In this paper, we view incumbent success at invention in the infancy of an emerging field as a result of overcoming two challenges. First, the incumbent needs to recognize how an emerging field will impact the existing dominant design and which lines of inquiry will pay off. Second, an incumbent needs to keep up with the emerging field's developments while continuing current core activities. We contend that some firms are better able to overcome these challenges and thus to productively invent in the emerging field because they search for knowledge in novel technology areas, for knowledge from partners diverse in terms of technological distance, and for scientific knowledge in the public domain (e.g., by working closely with university scientists, and reading academic publications). We also suggest that the positive effects of exploring novel areas and scientific knowledge exhibit diminishing marginal returns.

# Manuscript Outline (Methodology)

This part focuses on the theoretical framework, hypotheses, theoretical or/and empirical model, scope of study and research data and sampling.

It should describe what, exactly, you did in your investigation, so that a knowledgeable reader can reproduce the experiment.

May use references and *Supplementary Materials* to indicate the previously published procedures. Data used, collection procedures and sources should be clearly stated.

# Manuscript Outline (Results & Discussion)

Present your results in an effective way

Discuss your findings, do not just describe your result. Go back to your research hypotheses and objectives

Compare your results with the literature

Do not hide results & don't exaggerate the facts!

Table and Figures has to be informative and self-explained

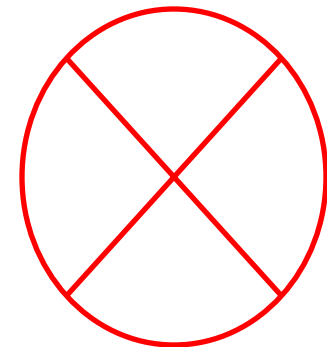
# Manuscript Outline (Results & Discussion Example)

Dependent Variable: RT  
 Method: Least Squares  
 Date: 09/02/10 Time: 05:47  
 Sample (adjusted): 3/08/2006 2/01/2010  
 Included observations: 1019 after adjustments  
 Convergence achieved after 3 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.016547	0.016507	1.002371	0.3164
AR(1)	-0.268510	0.030204	-8.889752	0.0000
R-squared	0.072104	Mean dependent var		0.016488
Adjusted R-squared	0.071191	S.D. dependent var		0.693580
S.E. of regression	0.668436	Akaike info criterion		2.034208
Sum squared resid	454.4022	Schwarz criterion		2.043878
Log likelihood	-1034.429	F-statistic		79.02770
Durbin-Watson stat	2.039925	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	-0.27			

Null Hypothesis: RT has a unit root  
 Exogenous: Constant  
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic based on SIC, MAXLAG=21)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-41.99742	0.0001
Test critical values:		
1% level	-3.436548	
5% level	-2.864165	
10% level	-2.568220	



# Manuscript Outline

## (Results & Discussion Example)

Table 2: Normalized Long-run Estimates and Restriction Test

$$\ln TB_t = 0.5695 \ln Y_t - 0.4720 \ln PP_t + 3.0446 \ln Q_t - 0.1416 \ln Y_t^* + 1.1472 \ln PP_t^* - 0.3078 D97_t$$

(0.3837)      (0.4131)      (0.8150)<sup>c</sup>      (1.3174)      (0.9775)      (0.1758)<sup>a</sup>

95% Bootstrapped CV for LR: 22.9725

LR test: 22.5245 [0.001]

90% Bootstrapped CV for LR: 19.5385

Note: <sup>a, b, c</sup> denote significant at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively. Asymptotic standard errors are reported in parentheses ( ) and p-value of LR statistics is reported in [ ].

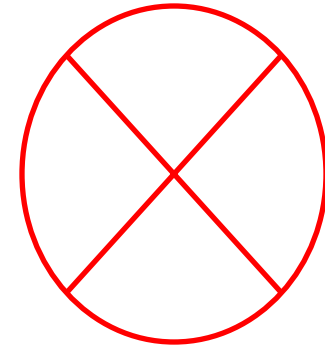




# Manuscript Outline (Results & Discussion Example)

**Q48CL2**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SOME	3	15.0	75.0	75.0
	Extent	1	5.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	4	20.0	100.0	
Missing	System	16	80.0		
Total		20	100.0		



**Statistics**

		Q48CL1	Q48CL2	Q48CL3	Q48CL4	Q48CL5	Q48CL6	Q48CL7	Q48CL8	Q48CL9	Q48CL10
N	Valid	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4
	Missing	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	16	16
Mean		3.00	3.25	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.40	3.75	3.25
Std. Deviation		.000	.500	.000	1.258	.816	1.258	1.291	.894	1.258	1.500

# Manuscript Outline

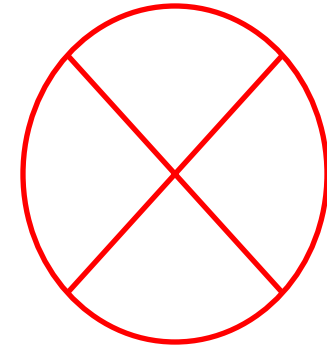
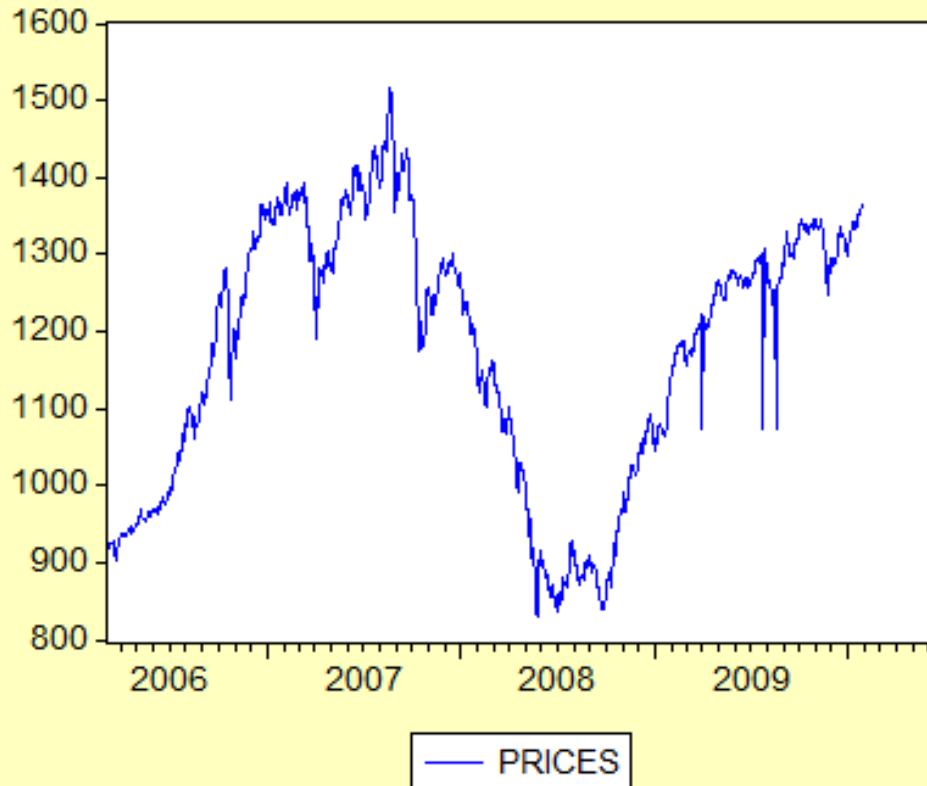
## (Results & Discussion Example)

Table 2: Factors of Competition in Local Market (Q21)

Item	N	Frequency (%)					Descriptive	
		None	Not Much	Some	Significant	Very significant	Mean	Std Dev
Product/service	17	0.0	0.0	29.4	35.3	35.3	4.06	0.83
Geographic	16	0.0	25.0	25.0	31.3	18.8	3.44	1.09
Substitution	15	0.0	20.0	46.7	33.3	0.0	3.13	0.74
Entry/exit	16	0.0	12.5	50.0	31.3	6.3	3.31	0.79

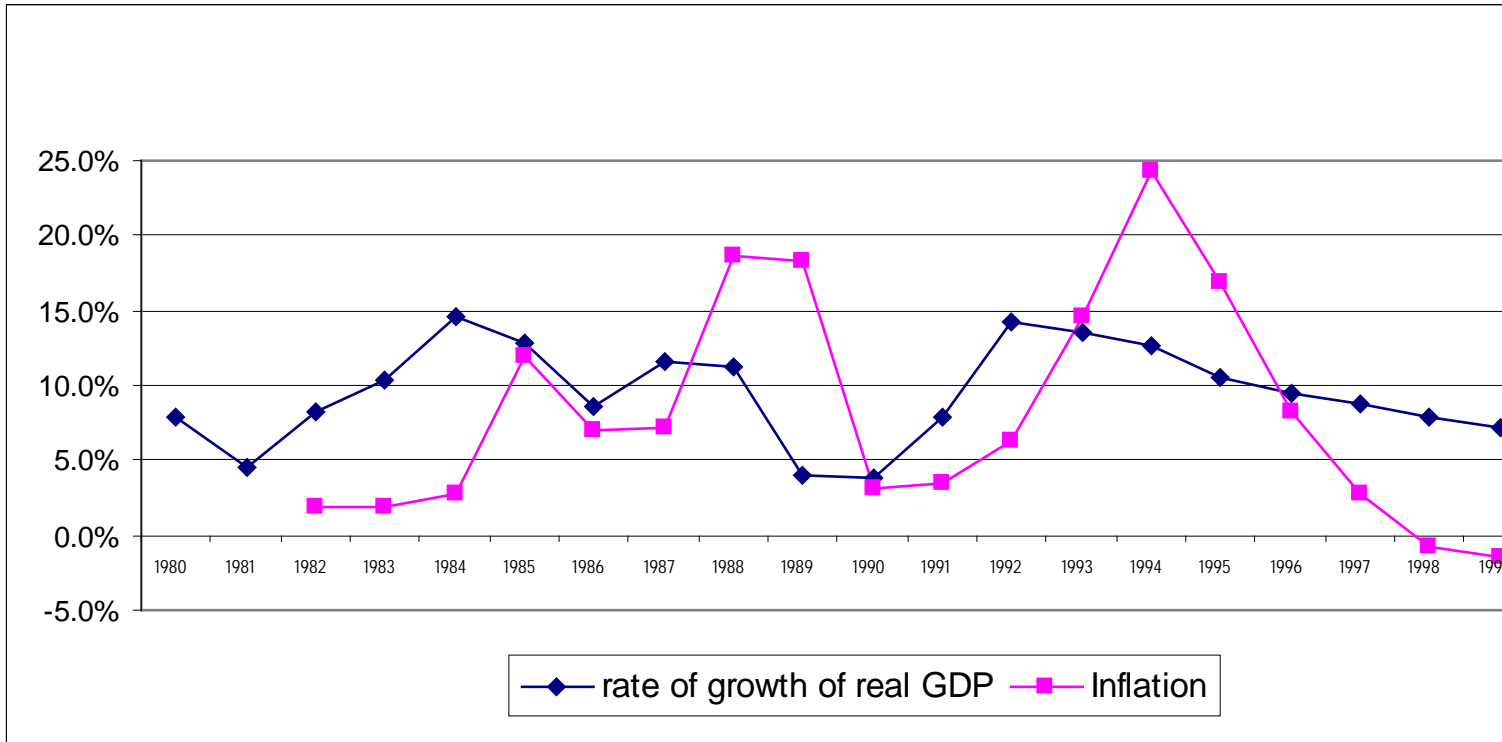


# Manuscript Outline (Results & Discussion Example)



# Manuscript Outline (Results & Discussion Example)

Figure 4: China's Real GDP Growth and Inflation Rate (%)



Source: *IMF International Financial Statistics*, 2002.

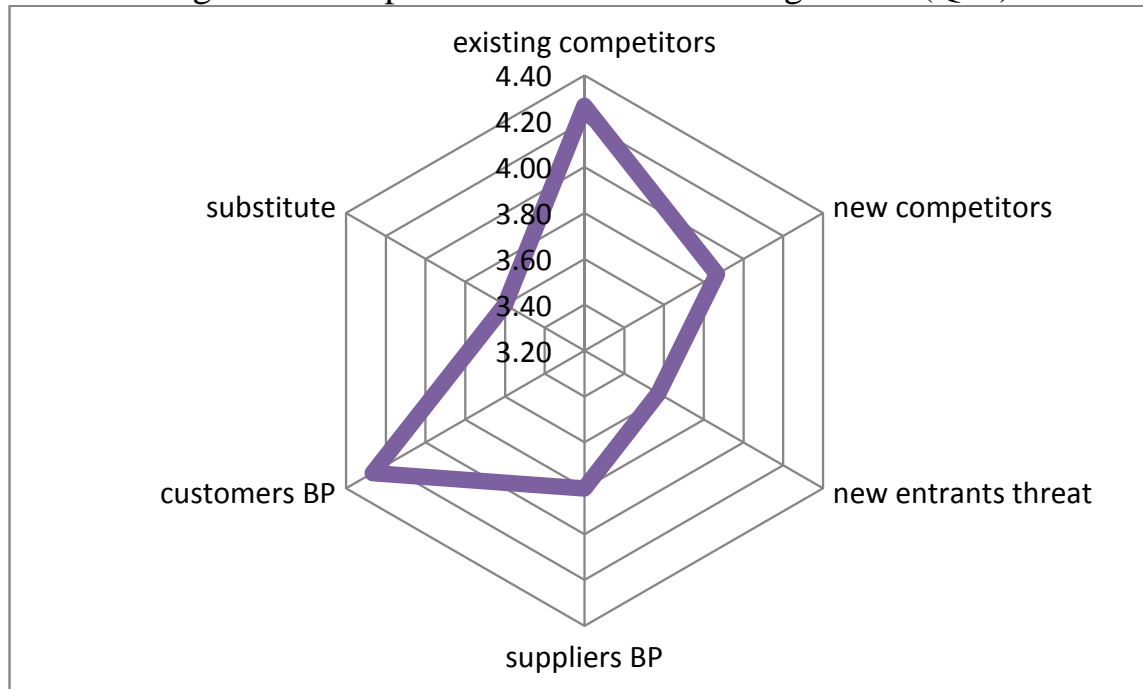
# Manuscript Outline (Results & Discussion)

Hypothesis 1 predicts that an incumbent firm's inventive performance in the emerging field increases with novel technological areas explored and this impact is nonlinear. Table 2 shows that the estimated coefficient for *novel technology areas* is statistically significant and positive, whereas the estimated coefficient for *novel technology areas*<sup>2</sup> is statistically significant and negative in Models 2, 5a, and 5b. Thus, as we hypothesized, a positive impact of novel technological areas searched has diminishing marginal returns. Moreover, we expected that firms would stop searching for novel knowledge before inventive performance began to fall. Had we found that most firms undertook excessive search, we would need to admit the possibility that these firms acted in response to factors not considered in either our theory or empirics. Consistent with our expectation, we find that in most cases (97% of firm-year observations), firms searched only on the positively sloped portion of their performance curve.

# Manuscript Outline (Results & Discussion)

In what follows, customers bargaining power and rivalry among existing competitors have been selected as major competition forces in the trucking sector (see Figure 3). Threat of substitute products/ services is somehow perceived as least affecting the competitiveness. At the same time, Figure 4 shows that fuel prices continue to be chosen as major factor that affect the profitability, followed by number of trips made and capacity utilization (% loads).

Figure 3: Competition Forces in Trucking Sector (Q25)



# Manuscript Outline

## (Conclusion & Policy Implications)

How your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge.

Conclusions or hypotheses drawn from the results, with summary of evidence for each conclusion.

Policy Implications to national policy makers and/or industry and firm decision makers

Proposed follow-up research questions.

# Manuscript Outline

## (Conclusion & Policy Implications - Example)

Provide a clear scientific justification for your work!

**ATTENTION: DON'T repeat the abstract**

What have you shown?

What does it mean for the field?

In summary, we have demonstrated that the mercapto-acetamide-based HDACIs possess favorable solubility, lipophilicity, permeability and plasma stability features as compared to recently FDA approved drug Vorinostat (SAHA). Based on these findings, we assume that these compounds could sufficiently be absorbed by the intestinal tract. However, further studies are needed in order to determine the pharmacokinetic disposition of these compounds.

Indicate possible applications and extensions, if appropriate



# Manuscript Outline

## (Conclusion & Policy Implications - Example)

### summary of evidence

#### DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This study addresses why some incumbents perform better than others in creating new technologies during the infancy of an emerging field. We find that some firms invent more because they invest in exploring novel technological areas, knowledge from diverse partners in terms of technological distance, and scientific knowledge. Knowledge gained from these activities increases incumbent firms' understanding of how an emerging field could impact the industry and suggests fruitful avenues for inventors to pursue. Additionally, the diversity in alliance partners allows the firms to keep up with developments in the emerging field while continuing current core activities. This gives firms a competitive edge in inventive performance.

### Policy Implications

#### Implications for research and practice

Our empirical results contribute to the existing literature in several ways. First, we contribute to alliance research by suggesting how alliances could be leveraged for creating emerging technologies. As observed in this and a prior study, simply increasing the number of learning alliances does not help (Rothaermel and Thursby, 2007). To improve inventive performance, alliances should not only enable the firm to keep up with the importance of technological developments, but also to balance invention in the emerging field with continuous improvement in the current design. This finding adds to recent research on ambidexterity approach in alliance formation by large firms and firms in the environment that demands both efficiency and flexibility (Lin, Yang, and Demirkan, 2007). Second, this study refines the classical

# Manuscript Outline

## (Conclusion & Policy Implications - Example)

### Limitations and implications for future research

A hallmark of provocative research is that it raises more questions for future research than the answers it generates (Walsh and Kosnik, 1993). Our study is not without limitations, and we note them as possible future research opportunities. First, our results may or may not generalize to other contexts in which incumbent firms face less pressure to prepare for technological change. A future research direction would be to study whether our theoretical relationships will hold in other industries, or to compare our findings across contexts that vary in dynamism or competitiveness.

The finding that *nano partner* has a statistically significant effect indicates another future research avenue. Early on nanotechnology was not a strategic focus of semiconductor companies so that few alliances were formally targeted to transfer knowledge of nanotechnology. However,

### Limitations & follow-up research questions

# Manuscript Outline (References)

Typically, there are more mistakes in the **references** than any other part of the manuscript.

It is one of the most **annoying** problems, and causes great headaches among editors...

Cite the main scientific publications on which your work is based

Do not inflate the manuscript with too many references (30-40).

Avoid excessive **self-citations**

Check the 'Author Guide' for referencing system.

# Manuscript Outline (References-example)

## Book

Domenico, P.A., and F.W. Schwartz. 1990. *Physical and Chemical Hydrogeology*, 2nd ed. New York: John Wiley and Sons.

## Journal article

Duncan, D.G., D.T. Pederson, T.R. Shepherd, and J.D. Carr. 1991. Atrazine used as a tracer of induced recharge: A closer look. *Ground Water Monitoring Review* 9, no. 4: 144-150.

## Paper in a collection

Glaser, J.A. 1991b. Nutrient-enhanced bioremediation of oil-contaminated shoreline. In *In Situ Bioreclamation*, vol. 2, ed. R.E. Hincbee and R.F. Olfenbuttel, 219-27. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann.

## Dissertation/thesis

Glaser, J.A. 1991a. Monitoring of sub-part-per-billion levels of atrazine. Ph.D. diss., Department of Chemistry, University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

## Report

Groundwater Management Inc. 1987. Ashland project reports: The comprehensive development plan. Kansas City, Kansas: GMI.

# Manuscript Outline (Acknowledgement)

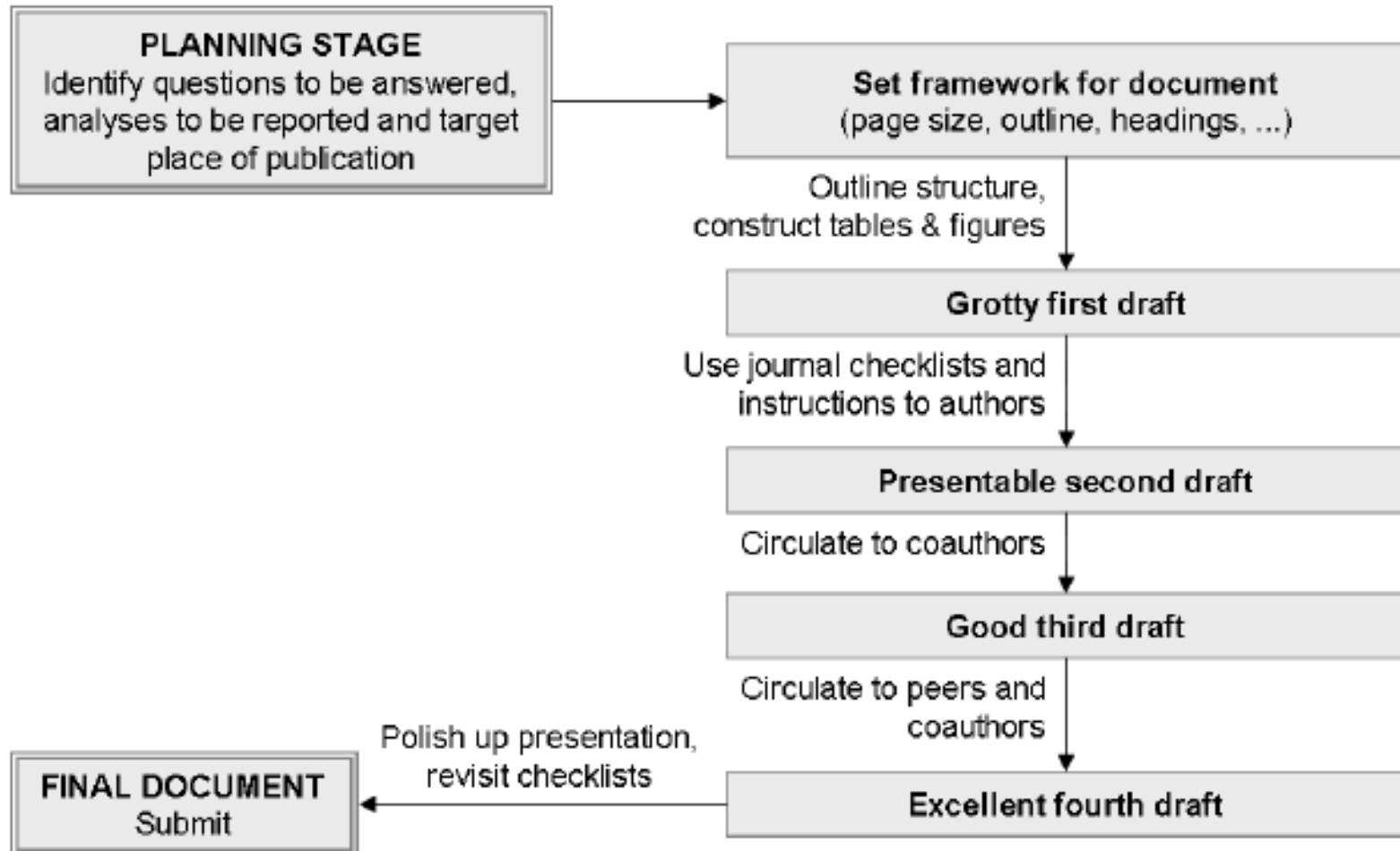
Acknowledgments should be made only for significant contributions by professional associates, permission to publish by employer, access to land or equipment, financial support, and reviews. A brief closing statement will usually suffice.

# Manuscript Checklist

## Manuscript checklist

- Spell check has been performed.
- Text is left justified.
- The numbers in the Abstract are consistent with the numbers in the Results.
- The Results section report of the measurements described in the Materials and Methods section
- Read the manuscript aloud to yourself. Does everything read smoothly? Is it easy to understand? Does something sound odd in terms of language, presentation, facts, or context?
- The manuscript addresses the “So what?” question? (Why should anyone care about this paper?)
- Limitations are discussed at the end of the discussion.
- The study answers the question posed in the introduction.
- The manuscript is consistent (e.g., the abstract, introduction, results, discussion, tables, and figures are internally consistent).
- The conclusions are supported by the data?
- The conclusion in the abstract is the same as the conclusion in the discussion.

# Preparing a good manuscript



# Before Submission

Read as many times as possible

Understand the style and quality of the papers (of your specific area) that published in that journal

Remember to follow the *Instructions for Authors*

If affordable, seek a professional editing service to edit your final draft

Get ready for Journal Submission Fees, ranging from \$50-\$500

Take care of the ethical issues if relevant



# Authors instruction

- Elsevier

<http://www.elsevier.com/journals/journal-of-financial-economics/0304-405X/guide-for-authors>

- Taylor & Francis

<http://www.tandfonline.com/action/authorSubmission?journalCode=hbhf20&page=instructions>

- Wiley-Blackwell

Internal: [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1475-6803/homepage/ForAuthors.html](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1475-6803/homepage/ForAuthors.html)

External: <http://www.afajof.org/details/page/2870711/Submissions.html>

- Springer

Specific: <http://www.springer.com/business+%26+management/finance/journal/11156>

General: <http://www.springer.com/authors/journal+authors?SGWID=0-154202-12-417499-0>

- Emerald

[http://www.emeraldinsight.com/products/journals/author\\_guidelines.htm?id=jaar](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/products/journals/author_guidelines.htm?id=jaar)

# Tips for Authors

- Elsevier  
<http://www.elsevier.com/journal-authors/home>
- Taylor & Francis  
<http://journalauthors.tandf.co.uk/>
- Wiley-Blackwell  
[http://authorservices.wiley.com/bauthor/how\\_to\\_get\\_published\\_english.pdf](http://authorservices.wiley.com/bauthor/how_to_get_published_english.pdf)
- Springer  
<http://www.springer.com/authors/journal+authors/helpdesk?SGWID=0-1723213-12-817305-0>
- Emerald  
[http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/promote/what\\_editors\\_want.htm?part=1](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/promote/what_editors_want.htm?part=1)

# Sample Articles

- <http://www.elsevier.com/journals/journal-of-financial-economics/0304-405X/guide-for-authors>
- Taylor-Francis R
- Willy-Balckwell
- Springer
- [http://www.emeraldinsight.com/products/journals/author\\_guidelines.htm?id=jaar](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/products/journals/author_guidelines.htm?id=jaar)

# What Else After Submitting?

Believe me, this is just a Start!

- Most likely, you will not get accepted from the first submission, you can expect 2-3 submission if got luck

Remember to keep a good record of your research process

- You will need to work again on this paper only after 6 month, or after 2 year.

# Final Tip

Before submitting an article make sure it is a clean paper, because:

You do not want the Editors and Reviewers to get frustrated

It might also make YOUR life easier – you might not want to revisit the research again

EXTRA:

Life is short, learn from the best and  
do only the best!!!

# Publication Tips for PhD candidate

**Be Truth:** you have to do your homework solidly – understand your literature, compare your paper with the literature

**Be Focus:** commit your thesis into a well-crafted manuscripts. This is worth than submitting a few half-boiled papers.

**Be Patient** - Even very valuable manuscripts may be rejected, rejection rate for Tier 1 journal is  $> 90\%$ . So if get rejected, don't despair, try another avenue or revise your manuscript.

**Be Smart but Work Hard**



IDEAS is a *RePEc* service hosted by the Research Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

RePEc stands for Research Papers in Economics.

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## RePEc/IDEAS rankings

This page provides links to various rankings of research in Economics and related fields. This analysis is based on data gathered with the [RePEc project](#), in which publishers self-index their publications and authors create [online profiles](#) of their works indexed in RePEc. Citation analysis is performed by the [CitEc project](#), abstract views and paper downloads are provided by the [LogEc project](#), and the various rankings are then established.

Rankings are typically updated around the 3rd to 5th day of each month. Some rankings are updated more frequently. Some data is experimental.

### Top Research Items

- **Top Items by Citations** (all works, updated daily)
  - [Number of citations \(recent\)](#)
  - [Number of citations, weighted by simple impact factors \(recent\)](#)
  - [Number of citations, weighted by recursive impact factors \(recent\)](#)
  - [Number of citations, discounted by citation age \(recent\)](#)
  - [Number of citations, weighted by simple impact factors and discounted by citation age \(recent\)](#)
  - [Number of citations, weighted by recursive impact factors and discounted by citation age \(recent\)](#)
- **Top Items by Downloads** in reporting RePEc Services
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  - [Top Books](#)
- **Top Items by Abstract Views** in reporting RePEc Services



## Top Authors

- **Aggregation of many ranking methods for authors worldwide.** For a summary including rankings in all criteria, see this page.
- **All authors for each ranking method:** NbWorks, DNbWorks, ScWorks, WScWorks, ANbWorks, AScWorks, AWScWorks, NbCites, DCites, ScCites, DScCites, WScCites, WDScCites, ANbCites, ADCites, AScCites, ADScCites, AWScCites, AWDScCites, HIndex, NCAuthors, RCAuthors, NbPages, ScPages, WScPages, ANbPages, AScPages, AWScPages, AbsViews, Downloads, AAbsViews, ADownloads, Closeness, Betweenness, Wu-index.
- **Top Women Economists.**
- **Top Young Economists.**
- **Top Economists by Cohorts.**
- **Top Deceased Economists.**
- You may compute your own summary ranking here by choosing what methods to include and how to aggregate them.
- **Top authors by region:** Africa, Asia, Central America and Caribbean, Europe, European Union, Oceania, South America.
- **Top authors by country:** Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macao, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Martinique, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Northern Cyprus, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Réunion, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam.
- **Top authors by US state:** Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming; **Top authors by US region:** New England, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, East North Central, East South Central, West North Central, West South Central, Mountain, Pacific.
- **Top authors by field:** ACC Accounting & Auditing, AFR Africa, AGE Economics of Ageing, AGR Agricultural Economics, ARA Arab World, BAN Banking, BEC Business Economics, CBA Central Banking, CBE Cognitive & Behavioural Economics, CDM Collective Decision-Making, CFN Corporate Finance, CIS Confederation of Independent States, CMP Computational Economics, CNA China, COM Industrial Competition, CSE Economics of Strategic Management, CTA Contract Theory & Applications, CUL Cultural Economics, CWA Central & Western Asia, DCM Discrete Choice Models, DEM Demographic Economics, DEV Development, DGE Dynamic General Equilibrium, ECM Econometrics, EDU Education, EEC European Economics, EFF Efficiency & Productivity, ENE Energy Economics, ENT Entrepreneurship, ENV Environmental Economics, ETS Econometric Time Series, EUR Microeconomic European Issues, EVO Evolutionary Economics, EXP Experimental Economics, FDG Financial Development & Growth, FIN Finance, FMK Financial Markets, FOR Forecasting, GEO Economic Geography, GTH Game Theory, HAP Economics of Happiness, HEA Health Economics, HIS Business, Economic & Financial History, HME Heterodox Microeconomics, HPE History & Philosophy of Economics, HRM Human Capital & Human Resource Management, IAS Insurance Economics, ICT Information & Communication Technologies, IFN International Finance, IND Industrial Organization, INO Innovation, INT International Trade, IPR

# Top 10% Institutions and Economists in the Field of Human Capital & Human Resource Management, as of March 2013

This page shows one of the many rankings computed with RePEc data. They are based on data about authors who have registered with the [RePEc Author Service](#), institutions listed on [EDIRC](#), bibliographic data collected by [RePEc](#), citation analysis performed by [CitEc](#) and popularity data compiled by [LogEc](#). To find more rankings, historical data and detailed methodology, [click here](#). Or see the [ranking FAQ](#). For Human Capital & Human Resource Management, these are 898 authors affiliated with 1662 institutions.

All authors classified in this field.

## Top 10% institutions in the field of Human Capital & Human Resource Management

The scores of institutions in each field are determined by a weighted sum of all authors affiliated with the respective institutions. The weights are determined, for each author, by the proportion of all working papers announced in NEP that have also been announced in NEP-HRM (Human Capital & Human Resource Management).

Rank	Institution	Score	Authors	Author shares
1	<a href="#">Graduate School of Business, Stanford University</a> Stanford, California (USA)	2.02	33	29.16
2	<a href="#">London School of Economics (LSE)</a> London, United Kingdom	2.66	235	164.09
3	<a href="#">Department of Economics, University of Chicago</a> Chicago, Illinois (USA)	2.74	46	39.08
4	<a href="#">Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA)</a> Bonn, Germany	3.64	626	88.94
5	<a href="#">CESifo</a> München, Germany	3.65	239	30.86
6	<a href="#">Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania</a> Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (USA)	6.9	41	35.52
7	<a href="#">National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)</a> Cambridge, Massachusetts (USA)	7.62	468	52.11
8	<a href="#">World Bank Group</a> Washington, District of Columbia (USA)	9.02	351	290
9	<a href="#">Marshall School of Business, University of Southern California</a> Los Angeles, California (USA)	9.54	14	13.04
10	<a href="#">Department of Economics, Harvard University</a> Cambridge, Massachusetts (USA)	9.9	57	43.45
---	<a href="#">Department of Finance and Business Economics, Marshall School of Business, University of Southern California</a> Los Angeles, California (USA)	11.07	10	Top of page 9.04

## Top 10% authors in the field of Human Capital & Human Resource Management

This ranking is based on registered authors only, and only those who are classified within this field. Authors can register at the [RePEC Author Service](#).

Rank	Author	Score
1	<a href="#">James J. Heckman</a> Department of Economics, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois (USA)	1.76
2	<a href="#">George Psacharopoulos</a> CESifo, München, Germany	3.27
3	<a href="#">Paul Michael Romer</a> Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research (SIEPR), Stanford University, Stanford, California (USA)	4.01
4	<a href="#">Jere Richard Behrman</a> Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (USA)	4.21
5	<a href="#">Kevin J. Murphy</a> Department of Finance and Business Economics, Marshall School of Business, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California (USA)	4.73
6	<a href="#">Eric A. Hanushek</a> Hoover Institution on War Revolution & Peace, Stanford University, Stanford, California (USA) CESifo, München, Germany	5.94
7	<a href="#">Oded Galor</a> Economics Department, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island (USA)	8.82
8	<a href="#">David B. Audretsch</a> School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana (USA)	9.29
9	<a href="#">Philippe Weil</a> Centre de recherche en Économie (OFCE), Sciences économiques, Sciences Po, Paris, France	9.66
10	<a href="#">Oded Stark</a> Wydział Nauk Ekonomicznych, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Warszawa, Poland	11.05
11	<a href="#">Mark Huggett</a> Economics Department, Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia (USA)	14.13
12	<a href="#">John Roberts</a> Graduate School of Business, Stanford University, Stanford, California (USA)	14.19
13	<a href="#">Kathryn Shaw</a> Graduate School of Business, Stanford University, Stanford, California (USA)	15.22
14	<a href="#">John List</a> Department of Economics, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois (USA)	15.98
15	<a href="#">Isaac Ehrlich</a> Department of Economics, State University of New York-Buffalo (SUNY), Buffalo, New York (USA)	16.22
16	<a href="#">Lorne Hugh Carmichael</a> Economics Department, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada	17.06
17	<a href="#">Ernst Fehr</a> Institut für Volkswirtschaftslehre, Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland	19.67

# Final Attention

International ethics standards prohibit multiple / simultaneous submissions. **Editors can detect - DO NOT gamble !**

No one gets it right at the first time! Three Golden rules:  
**Write, write, and re-write...**

THE END