

MEASURING ECONOMICS RESEARCH IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC: A COMMENT

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Measuring Economics Research in the Czech Republic: A Comment

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Abstract

Turnovec (2005) represents the first rigorous attempt to quantify and compare research of economists affiliated with Czech institutions as well as total output by these institutions. In this comment, I reconsider some of his results. My key finding is that a research-accounting methodology that closely reflects the widely differing quality of publications in economics leads to notably different results from those presented by Turnovec, who used an accounting scheme favoring quantity of publications over their quality.

Abstrakt

Článek Turnovec (2005) představuje první rigorózní pokus kvantifikovat a porovnat výzkum ekonomů působících v českých institucích a výzkumné výstupy samotných institucí. V této obširnější poznámce přehodnocuji některé jeho výsledky. Mým hlavním zjištěním je skutečnost, že metodologie hodnocení výzkumu zohledňující významné rozdíly v kvalitě publikací vede k výsledkům, které se od těch prezentovaných Turnovcem výrazně odlišují v důsledku toho, že Turnovec použil metodologii extrémně zvýhodňující kvantitu publikací před jejich kvalitou.

Keywords: impact factor, publications, Czech Republic, research

JEL classification: A10, A11

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Introduction

A recent paper by F. Turnovec (2005), published in an issue of *Czech Journal of Economics and Finance* focusing on measuring research output, represents the first rigorous attempt to quantify and compare research of economists affiliated with Czech institutions. In this note, I reconsider some of his results. I show that his methodology heavily favors quantity over quality of scientific outputs.

In an introductory article to the issue, Gregor and Schneider (GS) present 12 recent scio-metric studies in the field of economics, place the Turnovec paper into international perspective, and highlight the main choices he made in generating his rankings. In particular, they note that Turnovec uses an “extremely egalitarian approach” when summarizing research output across elite journals and low-impact outlets.

When comparing publications across different journals, most studies, including the paper by Turnovec, rely to some extent on impact factors (IF)¹ of refereed journals.² GS note that according to Turnovec’s methodology, an article in a major international journal, *American Economic Review*, is “worth” only 1.8 times as much as an article in *Politická ekonomie*, a major national journal. This is due to the weighting scheme used by Turnovec who computes publication weight as

¹ According to the Web of Science (WoS), a journal’s IF reflects the number of citations appearing in the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) in a given year of articles which have been published in a given journal over the past two years. An impact factor of 2.5 means that, on average, articles published one or two years ago in a given journal have been cited two and a half times.

² Referee process employed by impacted scientific journals is the only known systematic way to evaluate quality and relevance of research work in fields like economics.

$$(1 + \text{impact factor})/(\text{number of authors}). \quad (1)$$

Note that the formula adds 1 in the nominator to any publication and implies that even very low impact publications get weight roughly comparable to top international journals.³ This formula does not have reasonable foundations and its use, as I show here, leads to misleading findings and conclusions.

Even more striking is the choice of counting non-impact items (with IF=0) listed in the EconLit database towards research output. Turnovec considers an *American Economic Review* article to be ‘worth’ only about 3 times as much as any non-impact title, which include chapters in any book with an ISBN number as well as many types of working papers — that is even non-refereed internal publications of economics departments or international organizations.⁴ According to Turnovec, any two such publications are worth just as much as a paper in all journals with the IF of about 1.0, including for example the *Journal of Development Economics* or the *Journal of Human Resources*.⁵ Counting non-impact items multiplies the overall impact on the final results through the formula (1) by inappropriately assigning high weight to them.

³ Only ¼ of all impacted journals in the field of *Economics* have IF>1.

⁴ Although some research can have non-negligible impact already as a working paper, most of such work is eventually finally published in impacted journals, and thus captured by my methodology, which disregards a high number of low quality papers and working papers.

⁵ Note that a given paper can first appear in EconLit within a working paper series (for example as a CEPR Discussion Paper) and then as a journal publication, resulting in a double entry. As for books, Neary et al. (2003) note the extreme variability in their scientific quality. Consider the example of the annual survey of the Czech economy produced by CERGE-EI. This 90-page booklet, co-authored by dozens of faculty members and students consists of dozens of short descriptions of different sectors of the economy and also presents summaries of selected CERGE-EI working papers. This publication clearly does not aspire to represent new scientific output; yet, each individual entry in the booklet is counted separately in EconLit.

In stark contrast to Turnovec, most international scio-metric studies prefer IF-based weights that are an order of magnitude better in accounting for publication quality. For example, the weight of *Politická ekonomie* to *American Economic Review* would be 1:30 according to Dolado et al. (2003). Some of the studies go further and focus only on top publications, i.e., only top 10 or top 30 journals (Kalaitzidakis, et al., 1999, 2003). The 2003 symposium of the *Journal of the European Economic Association* on measuring research output considers only published journal articles and contrasts elitist and egalitarian weighting schemes, which differ mainly in the weight assigned to local and/or lesser journals. “The egalitarian weighting schemes value ten or twelve articles in such local journals as equivalent to an article in the prestigious *American Economic Review*. It seems unlikely that this weighting corresponds to those used by most European economists to rank their colleagues in other countries, or to the valuation that the profession worldwide places on contributions in different journals.” (Neary et al., 2003). It is clear that the Turnovec weights, which count even non-journal publications, and which are even more egalitarian than the most egalitarian weights applied in the literature, do not lead to a summarizing measure of scientific output that would reflect the international competitiveness of Czech economics research.

The choice of a particular weighting scheme is always to some extent arbitrary. What should be the guiding principle of comparing publications across different types of outlets? First, a reason for giving high-IF journals a high relative weight is that most

members of the profession never publish any papers in those journals.⁶ Second, the amount of time needed to generate a high-IF publication is typically of much greater magnitude compared to investment in generating a low-IF publication. A low quality weight would therefore penalize those focusing on high-quality publications and reward those churning out low-quality studies. Any research finance scheme based on egalitarian quality weights therefore actively encourages low-impact research. Third, all highly ranked economics departments in the world (including the few European top-level institutions) count only publications in the very top set of journals when deciding on tenure decisions.

Hence, in this brief comment I offer an alternative set of *publication* rankings to those generated by Turnovec.⁷ Similar to Turnovec, I provide a list of top 50 economists and top 20 institutions based on total publications. In accordance with Dolado et al. (2003), I use the IF of a journal as the only relevant information. This means that I assign a zero weight to non-impact titles.⁸ I believe this to be consistent with the way the profession operates at the international level as any important result in economics is likely to find its way into one of the IF-journals. It is also consistent with the existing international scio-metric studies in the field of economics. I also compare several rankings based on minor variations in the journal quality weights and fields covered.

⁶ While it is possible that one makes a major impact in the profession without publishing in major journals, such cases are exceptional and can therefore be ignored when devising a general research accounting scheme to be used for comparing economic departments.

⁷ I do not re-evaluate his citation analysis. It would be ideal to recalculate all findings of Turnovec with an alternative weighting scheme. However, I was not able to obtain the data Turnovec uses and felt it redundant to re-create his database of research output. However, the sensitivity analysis presented here for publication records is sufficient to demonstrate the effect of the full use of quality weights.

⁸ Contrary to Turnovec's weight $(1+IF)/\#authors$, I am using $IF/\#authors$.

Data

The full use of IF weights means that, in contrast to Turnovec, I can rely solely on the information available in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), available in the Web of Science (WoS). For comparability purposes, I pro-rate the weight of each publication according to the number of co-authors,⁹ and I also use Turnovec's set of affiliation and researcher selection criteria.¹⁰

I count only publications defined by the WoS as *articles* in *English* language published since 1994 (as in Turnovec, 2005) and extend the end period from 2003 to 2005. Articles published in Czech language only are not counted. Table 1 gives the abbreviations used for the institutions covered in this exercise. A list of journal abbreviations with IF levels and WoS fields is provided in the Appendix. I use the 2005 impact factors from the Journal Citation Reports database of the WoS.¹² These are imprecise for older publications to the extent that past IF values for a given journal could have been higher or lower.

My database of authors was created as follows: I have searched the SSCI (WoS) database for all English-language articles of authors who appear in one of the two "Top-50" rankings of Turnovec as well as articles of authors who have at least one publication in "economics" or "business and finance" research fields in the WoS and

⁹ Ascribing 1/n-th of a paper to the n authors of that paper has been defended in Sauer (1988).

¹⁰ Only main full-time-appointment positions are considered.

¹² Results based on JCR2003 are available at <http://home.cerge.cuni.cz/munich/citations.html>.

who, at the same time, report affiliation in the Czech Republic.¹³ From the total collection of such articles, I have kept only those appearing in the research fields of “Economics,” “Business and Finance,” and related fields (see the Appendix for the list of SSCI field names).

“Economics” is often used as a general term covering both economics and business fields of research. Economics then includes the broad categories of micro- and macro-economics as well as applied fields of labor and public economics, trade, industrial organization, game theory, and econometrics, etc. On the other hand, the quite separate business fields of management or accounting are typically not considered part of core-economics research. Despite a significant overlap, business schools and economics departments are separate programs in most developed countries, and economics and business school rankings are quite distinct.¹⁴ The overlap between economics and business research is strongest in the field of finance. In this paper, I first focus on *core economics*, including finance, and then extend the coverage to *broad economics*, which includes business and other related fields. It should be recognized that the importance of high-quality journal publications is arguably higher in economics than in the business profession.

My preferred ranking is based on impact factors only from core-economics journals, that is those that are categorized in the WoS as being in research fields which feature the

¹³ Technically, the field Affiliation in WoS must contain the word “Czech”.

¹⁴ In the Czech Republic, there are both small “core-Economics” departments, such as CERGE-EI, and large schools covering both “Business” and “Economics” such as the Prague School of Economics.

words “Economics,” “Finance” and “Industrial” in their title.¹⁵ In the next step, I add the fields of “Business” and “Operations Research” as well as several fields closely related to economics, namely “Sociology,” “Psychology,” “Mathematics,” “Statistics,” and “Political Science.”

Results

In table 2, I present the list of “Top 50” Czech economists based on the simple (co-author pro-rated) summation of the impact factors of their publications during 1994 to 2005. The publication rank based on core-economics fields is given in column (4) and is used for sorting, while the underlying IF sum is provided in column (3) of the table. The total publication score of the first researcher is about 20 times higher than that of the 50th economist based on IF sums.¹⁶

Next, I consider the importance of publications in *broad-economics* journals. In column (5), I provide an alternative publication ranking based on a more inclusive set of fields.

For the most part, including the non core-economics fields has only a minor impact on

¹⁵ The full list of journal field categories and their division into core-economics and broad-economics is given in the Appendix. It is clear that this division is to some extent arbitrary and depends, e.g., on the choice of wording in the field category names used in the WoS; hence, the sensitivity analysis.

¹⁶ It should be noted that Table 2 lists also several authors who do not currently have full-time academic appointments in the Czech Republic (as required by the Turnovec affiliation criterion), but who have held such appointments sometime during 1994-2005. This additional author selection may be incomplete; it covers Z. Drábek, R. Podpiera, and M. Čihák (with a total IF of 0.36, 1.13, 0.91, respectively). There are also two very exceptional cases which I chose to exclude from the direct comparison of Table 2, even though they both belong in it based on the selection criteria used in this paper. First, consider J. Švejnár, an economist at the University of Michigan, who has held a full-time appointment in the Czech Republic during several of the sample-period years. While his total IF output in core-economic journals during 1994-2005 is much higher (at 7.89) than that of any Czech economist, this comparison reflects the clear order-of-magnitude difference between Czech and U.S. economics science. Second, another exceptional case is that of V. Klaus. He was included in the Turnovec list despite having spent the whole sample period as an active policy maker rather than as a publishing academic economist. The impact of economists active mainly in policy making is best evaluated using citations and his inclusion in publication-only rankings (with a total IF of 0.49) may therefore be viewed as unjust.

the rankings. The few large ‘jumps’ in the rankings result in part from the fact that several high-quality journals in non-economics fields have IF levels of an order of magnitude higher than even the best core economics journal.¹⁷ It is an open question whether and how such publications are to be included in summaries of economics publications’ impact factors. In general, it is equally possible that papers in non-economics journals do fall within the field of economics or that they fall totally out of the field we study here and correspond to a previous scientific career in another field such as for example engineering. Similarly, it is often difficult to differentiate economics and sociology. Since objective rankings cannot be based on assigning individual papers within or outside the field of economics, I simply present both alternative approaches.

An important question is how sensitive such rankings are to variations in the research-accounting formula. In order to focus on only prestigious, high-quality publications, I also generate another ranking, in which I ignore all journals with an IF below 0.3. This eliminates the bottom $\frac{1}{4}$ of journals in my broader list; among others, this eliminates all local journals. The purpose of this ranking is to focus on only mid-to-high-IF international journals. This also provides a better comparison to a number of other

¹⁷ To illustrate some of the sensitivity, consider the case of A. Ortmann, whose (economics) papers appeared in *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, a psychology field journal with a current impact factor of 9.9; this is a multiple of the *American Economic Review* of 1.8, one of the top core-economic journals. I also note that Turnovec does not distinguish the field of publication. Note that even different sub-fields included into my broad-economic field feature different levels of IF, which is given by, e.g., different citation practices. For example, the aforementioned journal *Behavioral and Brain Sciences* belongs to the WoS field of Psychology-Behavioral Sciences featuring the median IF 1.74, while a median journal in the research field of pure Economics has an IF of only 0.61.

previous studies. It is clear that only about 1/3 of all articles I considered thus far were published in international core-economics journals with such higher IF.

Finally, the last column of table 2 gives the publication score ranking taken from table 4 of Turnovec (2005). It is clear that his ranking differs tremendously from those based on IF publications only. The majority of Top-50 Czech economists based on the preferred IF-only publication score were not included in Turnovec's Top-50 list and three of the researchers from the Turnovec Top-10 group are not in the Top-50 listing based on IF-only publications (V. Izák, F. Turnovec, and J. Večerník). Two of them would enter my Top-50 list based on the broad-economics field selection, but they all fall outside of the top 50 when only higher-IF journals are included. Finally, I note that there are several authors who do not appear in my "Top-50" according to publications in core-economics fields, but who rank <50 if broad-economics fields are considered.¹⁸

Table 3 summarizes the IF-accounting at the level of institutions, using the same variations on the accounting scheme that were used in table 3. Researcher affiliations are taken from Turnovec (2005) such that I also use the so-called research-stock publication accounting (see GS for a detailed discussion). Specifically, in columns (2) to (4), I present the total institution-level summations of co-author prorated impact factors based on the core-economics, broad-economics, and higher-IF-only journal selection described above. The next three columns, (5) to (7), scale these three output measures

¹⁸ M. Zelený ranks highly in the Turnovec rankings primarily because of his major citation impact in operations research and mathematics journals. These journals are included in my broad-economics field group.

by the number of researchers attached to each institution, again taken from Turnovec (2005).

While the ordering of institutions at the top of the publication list is similar to that of Turnovec (2005), the output gap between the leading and lagging institutions is of greater magnitude when using only IF publications. An ‘average’ CERGE-EI researcher published between 8 and 12 times as much “IF output” as the average economist in the second-highest ranking institution, the CNB, depending on the IF-sum measure used. The four top institutions — CERGE-EI, ČNB, UHK FIM and IES FSV UK — produced 91, 84, and 92 percent of total “IF output,” depending on the field and weight choice (columns 2, 3, 4), even though their share on total staff (see table 1) was a mere 9%. It should be noted that both my and Turnovec’s computations do not take into account possible changes in institutional affiliations of individual researchers during the 1994-2004 period. Also, both studies neglect differences in the average age of researchers, favoring institutions with above-average age of researchers, since younger researchers, who started their academic career after 1994, have had less time to publish. Nevertheless, it does not seem that any of these concerns would substantially alter my results.

To complete my sensitivity analysis, I also replicated my results using impact factors from JCR2003 (instead of JCR2005 being used here) and publications published during

1994-2003 (instead of 1994-2005 being considered here). Those results differ only slightly from those presented here.¹⁹

Conclusions

Perhaps the key component of any modern empirical work is sensitivity analysis—the presentation of the degree of change in the main results with respect to the assumptions made when deriving them. There are a number of key choices one must make when generating research output summaries. While it is not practical to compare results across all combinations of the key choices,²⁰ the lack of sensitivity analysis with respect to the weight assigned to high-quality journals in the Turnovec study is surprising. This is particularly worrisome given the extremely egalitarian quality weight applied by Turnovec, where any two, possibly non-refereed, non-impact publications are judged equivalent to one high-impact journal paper.

Measuring research output is an essential part of any public policy aimed at fostering high-quality research; it is therefore crucial that the methodology used for comparing research output across individuals or institutions be well understood. To this effect, this paper presents a comparison of a sub-set of the Turnovec rankings to ones more closely reflecting the differing quality of research output. While there is only minor sensitivity to several variations on the weighting scheme applied here, there is an extreme difference vis-à-vis the rankings generated by Turnovec (2005). In particular, the

¹⁹ See <http://home.cerge.cuni.cz/munich/citations.html>.

²⁰ However, see Coupé (2003) for an extensive list of alternatives.

²² “Citations have the attraction of being article-specific, but the great disadvantage that they are subject to long and variable lags” (Neary et al. 2003). This disadvantage is particularly important in the field of modern economics, which is relatively new to the Czech science.

majority of scientific output in the field of economics in impact-factor journals is concentrated in one institution, CERGE-EI. About a half of all Czech economics departments and institutions have had no single IF publication between 1994 and 2005.

An important caveat to the sensitivity analysis presented here is that, unlike Turnovec (2005), I do not compare publication-score rankings to citation rankings. Citations represent an important alternative to impact factors when measuring the quality of scientific output²² and future citation rankings should also more closely reflect the quality of journals in which citations occur. I expect the Turnovec citation rankings to be equally sensitive to full-IF quality adjustment as his impact-factor publication ratings.

The use of the Social Sciences Citation Index data allows one to generate such alternative rankings with relatively little effort. The criteria used to identify all relevant publications in the WoS are rigorous, but obviously there is the possibility of missing publications. In order to allow for corrections and to make this evaluation exercise transparent, I make all of my data publicly available.²³ In the future, the use of such simple indices could serve as a useful addition to the set of tools used by government agencies when evaluating research output.

²³ See <http://home.cerge.cuni.cz/munich/citations.html>.

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Table 1: Czech Academic Institutions Doing Research in Economics

Institution	Abbreviation	Researchers
Centrum pro otázky životního prostředí UK	COZP UK	.
CERGE-EI	CERGE-EI	21
Česká národní banka	CNB	54
Česká zemědělská univerzita - Provozně ekonomická fakulta	CZU FPE	111
Fakulta sociálních věd Univerzity Karlovy - Institut ekonomických studií	UK FSV IES	22
Institut sociologických studií FSV UK	ISS FSV UK	.
Jihočeská univerzita - ekonomické katedry Zemědělské fakulty	JCU FZ	46
Mendlova zemědělská a lesnická u. v Brně - Provozně ekonomická fakulta	MZU FPE	75
Masarykova univerzita - Fakulta sociálních věd	MU FSV	.
MU Brno - Fakulta ekonomicko-správní	MU ESF	26
NEWTON College	NEWTON Col	4
Škoda Auto College	SKODA Col	.
Slezská univerzita Opava - Obchodně podnikatelská fakulta	SUO OPF	42
Sociologický ústav AV ČR	SoU AV CR	.
Technická univerzita Liberec - Hospodářská fakulta	TUL HF	36
Univerzita Karlova - Ústav Blízkého východu a Afriky	UK UBVA	.
Univerzita Hradec Králové - FIM	UHK FIM	13
Univerzita J.E. Purkyně - Fakulta sociálně-ekonomická	UJEP FSE	29
Univerzita Pardubice - Fakulta ekonomicko-správní	UP FES	65
Univerzita Tomáše Bati ve Zlíně - Fakulta managementu a ekonomiky	UTB FME	57
Ústav teorie informací a automatizace AV ČR	UTIA	10
VŠB Technická univerzita Ostrava - Ekonomická fakulta	VSF EF	144
VSE Fakulta financí a účetnictví	VSE FFU	78
VŠE Fakulta informatiky a statistiky	VSE FIS	85
VŠE Fakulta managementu	VSE FM	35
VŠE Fakulta mezinárodních vztahů	VSE FMV	78
VŠE Fakulta národohospodářská	VSE FNH	38
VŠE Fakulta podnikohospodářská	VSE FPH	86
Vysoká škola ekonomie a managementu - Centrum ekonomických studií	VSEM	7
Výzkumný ústav zemědělské ekonomiky	VUZE	.
Západočeská univerzita - Fakulta ekonomická	ZCU FE	54

Data on researchers from Turnovec (2005).

Table 2: Top 50 Economists with Czech Affiliation According to Impact Factor (1994-2005)

Author	Affiliation	Total IF in				Turnovec (2005) ¹⁾
		Core- economics Field	Core- economics Field	Broad- economics Field	Core- economics Field*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hanousek, J.	CERGE-EI	5,33	1	2	1	3
Jurajda, S.	CERGE-EI	4,19	2	4	2	25
Ortmann, A.	CERGE-EI	3,51	3	1	3	8
Kejak, M.	CERGE-EI	2,68	4	6	4	.
Jeong, BJ.	CERGE-EI	2,63	5	7	5	.
Kocenda, E.	CERGE-EI	2,47	6	8	6	1
Zigic, K.	CERGE-EI	1,82	7	12	7	43
Bohata, M.	Non-academic	1,70	8	5	8	29
Duczynski, P.	UHK FIM	1,68	9	16	9	.
Maleckova, J.	UK IMES	1,31	10	19	10	.
Lizal, L.	CERGE-EI	1,26	11	20	11	35
Rydval, O.	CERGE-EI	1,23	12	21	12	.
Babetskii, I.	CNB	1,22	13	22	14	.
Tuma, Z.	CNB	1,15	14	25	13	40
Slobodyan, S.	CERGE-EI	1,10	15	26	15	.
Sorm, V.	Non-academic	1,08	16	27	16	.
Munich, D.	CERGE-EI	1,03	17	24	19	.
Derviz, A.	CNB	0,95	18	28	17	.
Janackova, S.	CNB	0,93	19	29	18	.
Zemplinerova, A.	CERGE-EI	0,91	20	31	28	.
Smidkova, K.	CNB	0,86	21	32	24	12
Singer, M.	CNB	0,86	22	33	20	.
Janacek, K.	Non-academic	0,82	23	34	21	11
Dedek, O.	CNB	0,81	24	36	25	6
Vlcek, K.	Unkown	0,78	25	37	22	.
Tomsik, V.	NEWTON Col	0,72	26	38	23	4
Cincibuch, M.	CNB	0,66	27	40	50	.
Sirovatka, T.	MU FSV	0,58	28	42	49	.
Vintrova, R.	VSEM	0,58	29	43	36	.
Benacek, V.	UK FSV IES	0,57	30	44	26	15
Holub, T.	CNB	0,55	31	45	31	7
Katuscak, P.	CERGE-EI	0,53	32	46	27	.
Kotlan, V.	VSB EF	0,48	33	47	43	19
Druska, V.	Non-academic	0,48	34	48	29	.
Jilek, J.	VSE FIS	0,46	35	49	30	18
Komarek, L.	CNB	0,41	36	50	32	14
Hak, T.	COZP UK	0,39	37	55	34	.
Kovanda, J.	Unkown	0,39	38	56	35	.
Scasny, M.	COZP UK	0,39	39	57	33	.
Zidek, L.	MU ESF	0,38	40	58	191	31
Chlumsky, J.	VSE FMV	0,38	41	59	37	.
Janda, K.	UK FSV IES	0,37	42	13	98	27
Kostova, D.	Unkown	0,36	43	61	39	.
Kuchar, P.	Unkown	0,36	44	62	38	.
Doucha, T.	RIAE	0,32	45	63	40	.
Melecky, M.	Czech abroad	0,31	46	64	41	.
Zamrazilova, E.	Non-academic	0,31	47	65	46	.
Mertlik, P.	Unkown	0,31	48	66	44	49
Erbenova, M.	CNB	0,31	49	68	47	.
Dvorak, T.	Unkown	0,31	50	70	45	.

*Excludes journals with $IF < .3$

1) Dots represent researchers not included in Turnovec's publications ranking.

Table 3: Ranking of Czech Academic Institutions Doing Research in Economics

Rank	Institution	IF sum			IF sum per researcher			Rank Turnovec (2005)
		Economics Field Group			Economics Field Group			
		Core	Broad	Core*	Core	Broad	Core*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	CERGE-EI	30,08	50,66	27,49	1,43	2,41	1,31	1
2	CNB	9,89	10,29	8,26	0,18	0,19	0,15	3
3	UHK FIM	1,68	1,68	1,51	0,13	0,13	0,12	9
4	UK FSV IES	2,12	5,81	0,57	0,10	0,26	0,03	2
5	VSB EF	0,73	2,37	0,31	0,01	0,02	0,00	11
6	VSE FMV	0,57	0,57	0,57	0,01	0,01	0,01	8
7	VSE FIS	0,46	1,68	0,46	0,01	0,02	0,01	7
.	VSE FNH	0,46	0,46	0,46	0,01	0,01	0,01	5
.	MU ESF	0,38	0,38	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	10
.	VSE FFU	0,25	0,25	0,25	0,00	0,00	0,00	6
.	SUO OPF	0,17	0,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	17
.	UTIA	0,00	3,34	0,00	0,00	0,33	0,00	4
.	UTB FME	0,00	2,06	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,00	18
.	ZCU FE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	22
.	UP FES	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	21
.	JCU FZ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	15
.	VSE FM	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	13
.	CZU FPE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	16
.	UJEP FSE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	19
.	VSE FPH	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	12
.	MZU FPE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	20
.	TUL HF	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	14
**	NEWTON Col	0,72	0,72	0,72	0,18	0,18	0,18	.
**	VSEM	0,84	0,84	0,64	0,12	0,12	0,09	.

* Excludes journals with $IF < .3$

** Institutions not included into the rankings of Turnovec due to their small size.

Table A1: List of IF-journals in the Database (IF from the JCR 2005).

Journal	Impact Factor	Field	Journal	Impact Factor	Field
BEHAV BRAIN SCI	9,885	57	PUBLIC ADMIN DEVELOP	0,53	66
J ECON PERSPECT	2,63	19	LABOUR ECON	0,53	19
J BUS VENTURING	1,85	2	SMALL BUS ECON	0,53	19
AM ECON REV	1,81	19	ANN OPER RES	0,53	50
EUR J POLIT RES	1,78	53	ECON MODEL	0,51	19
J THEOR POLIT	1,69	53	PUBLIC CHOICE	0,50	29
J ECONOMETRICS	1,58	47	ENVIRON RESOUR ECON	0,49	22
REV ECON STAT	1,52	62	REV ECON DYNAM	0,48	19
ECON J	1,44	19	KYKLOS	0,47	19
INT ECON REV	1,28	19	PROC AMER MATH SOC	0,43	45
SOCIOL EDUC	1,22	34	SOCIOL QUART	0,43	63
ECOL ECON	1,18	67	STUD NONLINEAR DYN E	0,42	62
WORK EMPLOY SOC	1,10	27	NONPROF VOLUNT SEC G	0,41	60
J COMP ECON	1,09	19	EUROPE-ASIA STUD	0,39	65
RURAL SOCIOL	1,07	63	ECON LETT	0,38	19
J HUM RESOUR	1,07	26	ANN I STAT MATH	0,38	64
FUZZY SET SYST	1,04	18	Z ANGEW MATH MECH	0,351	46
EUR REV AGRIC ECON	0,98	1	MANCH SCH	0,319	19
IND LABOR RELAT REV	0,97	38	J FUTURES MARKETS	0,317	3
AM J AGR ECON	0,97	1	FUND MATH	0,312	43
EUR ECON REV	0,96	19	EASTERN EUR ECON	0,311	19
SPORT PSYCHOL	0,94	56	APPL ECON	0,303	19
J ECON SURV	0,91	19	COMPUTATION STAT	0,286	64
J DEV ECON	0,87	19	POST-COMMUNIST ECON	0,276	19
J ECON PSYCHOL	0,85	30	COMMUNIS POST-COMML	0,273	39
EUR J OPER RES	0,82	50	WORLD POLICY J	0,267	39
INT STAT REV	0,80	64	EMERG MARK FINANC TR	0,259	5
J ECON BEHAV ORGAN	0,78	19	SOUTH ECON J	0,259	19
OXFORD ECON PAP	0,78	19	MATH METHOD OPER RES	0,259	68
ECON TRANSIT	0,77	19	RATION SOC	0,235	63
COMPUT STAT DATA AN	0,73	16	APPL ECON LETT	0,227	19
ECON INQ	0,72	19	EKON CAS	0,204	19
J ECON DYN CONTROL	0,69	19	J INST THEOR ECON	0,195	19
J AGR ECON	0,67	1	SOCIOLOGIA	0,195	63
J BUS ETHICS	0,64	6	POLIT EKON	0,193	29
PARTY POLIT	0,64	53	GENEVA PAP R I-ISS P	0,192	3
SCAND J ECON	0,62	19	FINANC UVER	0,173	3
INSUR MATH ECON	0,61	48	INT J GAME THEORY	0,169	48
INT TAX PUBLIC FINAN	0,60	3	J ECON EDUC	0,164	21
POLIT STUD-LONDON	0,58	53	NEW REPUBLIC	0,145	53
J COMPUT APPL MATH	0,57	44	CAH PSYCHOL COGN	0,138	58
MON LABOR REV	0,54	37	SOCIOL CAS	0,113	63
ECON DEV CULT CHANGE	0,53	20	AM J ECON SOCIOL	0,094	32
			J POLIT MIL SOC	0,069	54

Note: Listed are only IF-journals which appear at least once in the working databases of Czech affiliated authors.

Table A2: List of Fields

id	Field Name	Field Group	
		Core	Broad
1	Agricultural Economics & Policy; Economics	yes	yes
2	Business	no	yes
3	Business, Finance	yes	yes
5	Business; International Relations	no	yes
5	Business, International Relations	no	yes
6	Business; Ethics	no	yes
10	Computer Science, Artificial Intelligence	no	no
11	Computer Science, Cybernetics	no	no
12	Computer Science, Cybernetics; Automation & Control Systems	no	no
13	Computer Science, Information Systems	no	no
15	Computer Science, Interdisciplinary Applications; Information Science & Library	no	no
16	Computer Science, Interdisciplinary Applications; Statistics & Probability	no	yes
18	Computer Science, Theory & Methods; Mathematics, Applied; Statistics & Probabili	no	yes
19	Economics	yes	yes
20	Economics; Area Studies; Planning And Development	yes	yes
21	Economics; Education & Educational Research	yes	yes
22	Economics; Environmental Studies	yes	yes
24	Economics; Geography	yes	yes
25	Economics; History Of Social Sciences	yes	yes
26	Economics; Industrial Relations & Labor	yes	yes
27	Economics; Industrial Relations & Labor; Sociology	yes	yes
29	Economics; Political Science	yes	yes
30	Economics; Psychology, Multidisciplinary	yes	yes
32	Economics; Sociology	yes	yes
33	Education & Educational Research	no	no
34	Education & Educational Research; Sociology	no	yes
37	Industrial Relations & Labor	yes	yes
38	Industrial Relations and Labor	yes	yes
39	International Relations; Political Science	no	yes
42	Materials Science, Multidisciplinary; Physics, Applied; Optics	no	no
43	Mathematics	no	yes
44	Mathematics, Applied	no	yes
45	Mathematics, Applied; Mathematics	no	yes
46	Mathematics, Applied; Mechanics	no	yes
48	Mathematics, Economics; Statistics & Probability, Interdisc Applications; Social Sciences	yes	yes
50	Operations Research & Management Science	no	yes
53	Political Science	no	yes
54	Political Science; Sociology	no	yes
55	Psychiatry; Substance Abuse	no	no
56	Psychology, Applied; Psychology; Sport Sciences	no	yes
57	Psychology, Biological; Behavioral Sciences; Neurosciences	no	yes
58	Psychology, Experimental	no	yes
59	Public Administration	no	yes
60	Social Issues	no	yes
62	Social Sciences, Mathematical Methods; Economics	yes	yes
63	Sociology	no	yes
64	Statistics & Probability	no	yes
65	Area Studies; Economics; Political Science	yes	yes
66	Planning And Development; Public Administration	no	yes
67	Ecology; Economics; Environmental Sciences	yes	yes
68	Mathematics, Applied; Operations Research & Management Science	no	yes

Note: Listed are only fields which appear at least once in my database of publications.

Table A3: List of Authors and Their Publications in IF-journals During 1994-2005

Author	Journal	Year	Author	Journal	Year
Arlt, J.	INT STAT REV	2005	Erbenova, M.	SCAND J ECON	1999
Babetskii, I.	J COMP ECON	2004	Fiala, P.	ENVIRON RESOUR EC	2003
Babetskii, I.	ECON TRANSIT	2005	Fischer, M.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1995
Babetskii, I.	FINANC UVER	2005	Flek, V.	FINANC UVER	2002
Bauer, P.	INT J GAME THEORY	1995	Flek, V.	FINANC UVER	2003
Bauer, P.	FINANC UVER	2004	Flek, V.	FINANC UVER	2005
Benacek, V.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1995	Frait, J.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2000
Benacek, V.	SMALL BUS ECON	1995	Fukac, M.	FINANC UVER	2005
Bezdek, V.	FINANC UVER	2003	Galuscak, K.	FINANC UVER	2005
Bezdek, V.	FINANC UVER	2003	Gersl, A.	FINANC UVER	2004
Bizikova, L.	EKON CAS	2004	Gottvald, J.	FINANC UVER	2005
Blazek, L.	AM J ECON SOCIOL	2000	Gregor, M.	FINANC UVER	2005
Bohacek, R.	SOUTH ECON J	2002	Hak, T.	ECOL ECON	2003
Bohata, M.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1995	Hanousek, J.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1995
Bohata, M.	J BUS ETHICS	1997	Hanousek, J.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1995
Bohata, M.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1998	Hanousek, J.	APPL ECON	1998
Bohata, M.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1998	Hanousek, J.	POLIT EKON	1999
Bohata, M.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1998	Hanousek, J.	ECON TRANSIT	2000
Bohata, M.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1998	Hanousek, J.	EUR ECON REV	2001
Bohata, M.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1998	Hanousek, J.	ECON TRANSIT	2002
Bohata, M.	J BUS VENTURING	1999	Hanousek, J.	J COMP ECON	2002
Brom, K.	EUROPE-ASIA STUD	1994	Hanousek, J.	ECON TRANSIT	2002
Cabelkova, I.	APPL ECON	2004	Hanousek, J.	J ECON PERSPECT	2002
Cerna, A.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1995	Hanousek, J.	J COMP ECON	2003
Cetkovsky, P.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1995	Hanousek, J.	KYKLOS	2004
Chalupka, R.	FINANC UVER	2004	Hanousek, J.	APPL ECON	2004
Chlumsky, J.	ECON TRANSIT	1997	Hanousek, J.	ECON LETT	2004
Chvojka, P.	EKON CAS	1997	Hanousek, J.	ECON DEV CULT CHAI	2004
Cihak, M.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1997	Havel, J.	POLIT EKON	1995
Cihak, M.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1998	Havlik, P.	EUR J OPER RES	2001
Cihak, M.	FINANC UVER	1999	Havlik, P.	EUR REV AGRIC ECON	2005
Cihak, M.	FINANC UVER	2003	Hedbavny, P.	FINANC UVER	2003
Cihak, M.	FINANC UVER	2003	Holicky, P.	FUND MATH	2000
Cihak, M.	FINANC UVER	2005	Holub, T.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1998
Cincibuch, M.	FINANC UVER	2002	Holub, T.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2000
Cincibuch, M.	FINANC UVER	2002	Holub, T.	FINANC UVER	2003
Cincibuch, M.	J FUTURES MARKETS	2004	Hraba, J.	RURAL SOCIOL	1999
Cincibuch, M.	FINANC UVER	2004	Hraba, J.	J POLIT MIL SOC	2001
Davidova, S.	J AGR ECON	2003	Hraba, J.	SOCIOL QUART	2001
Davidova, S.	POST-COMMUNIST ECON	2003	Hraba, J.	SOCIOL EDUC	2002
Dedek, O.	POLIT EKON	1995	Hrncir, M.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2000
Dedek, O.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1995	Hurnik, J.	FINANC UVER	2005
Dedek, O.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2004	Huskova, M.	J ECON DYN CONTRO	2003
Derviz, A.	EUR ECON REV	2004	Izak, V.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1995
Doucha, T.	EUR REV AGRIC ECON	1999	Janacek, K.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1994
Drabek, Z.	J COMP ECON	1994	Janacek, K.	J COMP ECON	1994
Druska, V.	AM J AGR ECON	2004	Janacek, K.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1997
Duczynski, P.	J ECON DYN CONTROL	2002	Janackova, S.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1995
Duczynski, P.	ECON MODEL	2003	Janackova, S.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1996
Duczynski, P.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2005	Janackova, S.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2000
Duczynski, P.	FINANC UVER	2005	Janda, J.	J AGR ECON	2000
Dupacova, J.	MATH METHOD OPER RES	1999	Janda, K.	J THEOR POLIT	1994
Dupacova, J.	ANN OPER RES	2000	Janda, K.	PARTY POLIT	1995
Dupacova, J.	EUR J OPER RES	2001	Janda, K.	POLIT STUD-LONDON	1998
Dupacova, J.	EUR J OPER RES	2002	Janda, K.	FINANC UVER	2002
Dupacova, J.	J ECON DYN CONTROL	2003	Janda, K.	EMERG MARK FINANC	2004
Dusek, L.	FINANC UVER	2002	Janda, K.	EKON CAS	2005
Dvorak, A.	ENVIRON RESOUR ECON	2003	Jeong, B.J.	J DEV ECON	2002
Dvorak, T.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1997	Jeong, B.J.	INT ECON REV	2002
Dyba, K.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1999	Jeong, B.J.	REV ECON DYNAM	2003

Table A3: (continued)

Author	Journal	Year	Author	Journal	Year
Jezeek, M.	FINANC UVER	2003	Mandl, P.	INSUR MATH ECON	1996
Jilek, J.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1998	Marcek, D.	EKON CAS	2003
Jilek, J.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2000	Mares, M.	FUZZY SET SYST	1997
Jilkova, J.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1998	Mares, M.	FUZZY SET SYST	1997
Jurajda, S.	LABOUR ECON	1999	Mares, M.	FUZZY SET SYST	2000
Jurajda, S.	J ECONOMETRICS	2002	Mares, P.	SOCIOLOGIA	1997
Jurajda, S.	IND LABOR RELAT REV	2003	Mares, P.	FINANC UVER	2005
Jurajda, S.	FINANC UVER	2003	Markova, L.	FINANC UVER	2002
Jurajda, S.	J COMP ECON	2003	Markova, L.	FINANC UVER	2003
Jurajda, S.	ECON TRANSIT	2003	Matalik, I.	INT STAT REV	2005
Jurajda, S.	APPL ECON LETT	2004	Mazurova, L.	INSUR MATH ECON	1996
Jurajda, S.	FINANC UVER	2005	Melecky, M.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2003
Kankova, V.	J COMPUT APPL MATH	1994	Melecky, M.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2004
Kankova, V.	Z ANGEW MATH MECH	1997	Mertlik, P.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1997
Katuscak, P.	J HUM RESOUR	2005	Mizik, T.	POST-COMMUNIST EC	2003
Kejak, M.	J ECON DYN CONTROL	2003	Mladek, J.	WORLD POLICY J	1995
Kejak, M.	ECON TRANSIT	2003	Mladek, J.	J BUS VENTURING	1999
Kejak, M.	ECON INQ	2004	Munich, D.	FINANC UVER	2003
Kejak, M.	REV ECON DYNAM	2005	Munich, D.	EMERG MARK FINANC	2004
Kejak, M.	MANCH SCH	2005	Munich, D.	REV ECON STAT	2005
Kejak, M.	J ECON SURV	2005	Munich, D.	J COMP ECON	2005
Kejak, M.	ECON J	2005	Munich, D.	FINANC UVER	2005
Klapka, J.	EUR J OPER RES	2002	Navratil, D.	FINANC UVER	2003
Klaus, V.	PUBLIC CHOICE	1998	Navratil, D.	FINANC UVER	2005
Klazar, S.	INT TAX PUBLIC FINAN	2001	Navratil, D.	FINANC UVER	2005
Klokocnik, O.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1995	Novotny, F.	POLIT EKON	2004
Klvacova, E.	EUROPE-ASIA STUD	1996	Ortmann, A.	INT J GAME THEORY	1995
Knot, O.	FINANC UVER	2005	Ortmann, A.	NONPROF VOLUNT SE	1996
Kocenda, E.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1996	Ortmann, A.	RATION SOC	1996
Kocenda, E.	ECON TRANSIT	1998	Ortmann, A.	RATION SOC	1996
Kocenda, E.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1999	Ortmann, A.	ECON INQ	1997
Kocenda, E.	J COMP ECON	2001	Ortmann, A.	J INST THEOR ECON	1997
Kolomaznikova, E.	FINANC UVER	2003	Ortmann, A.	CAH PSYCHOL COGN	1997
Komarek, L.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2000	Ortmann, A.	J ECON BEHAV ORGAI	1999
Komarek, L.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2003	Ortmann, A.	J ECON BEHAV ORGAI	2000
Komarek, L.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2004	Ortmann, A.	BEHAV BRAIN SCI	2001
Kostova, D.	WORK EMPLOY SOC	1999	Ortmann, A.	BEHAV BRAIN SCI	2001
Kotlan, V.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1999	Ortmann, A.	J ECON PSYCHOL	2003
Kotlan, V.	FINANC UVER	2003	Ortmann, A.	J ECON EDUC	2003
Kotlan, V.	FINANC UVER	2005	Ortmann, A.	BEHAV BRAIN SCI	2004
Kovacs, B.	POST-COMMUNIST ECON	2003	Ortmann, A.	J ECON PSYCHOL	2004
Kovanda, J.	ECOL ECON	2003	Ortmann, A.	J ECON PSYCHOL	2004
Krc, M.	EKON CAS	2002	Ortmann, A.	ECON LETT	2004
Krejdl, A.	FINANC UVER	2003	Ortmann, A.	ECON LETT	2005
Krejdl, A.	FINANC UVER	2003	Ostatnický, M.	BEHAV BRAIN SCI	2004
Kubik, A.	EKON CAS	2000	Pazdernik, R.	POST-COMMUNIST EC	2005
Kucerova, Z.	FINANC UVER	2005	Pinos, P.	EUR J OPER RES	2002
Kuchar, P.	WORK EMPLOY SOC	1999	Podpiera, R.	POLIT EKON	1999
Kudrna, Z.	POST-COMMUNIST ECON	2005	Podpiera, R.	FINANC UVER	2002
Kulhanek, L.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2000	Podpiera, R.	ECON TRANSIT	2002
Linek, L.	EUR J POLIT RES	2005	Podpiera, R.	FINANC UVER	2003
Lizal, L.	REV ECON STAT	2001	Podpiera, R.	J COMP ECON	2003
Lizal, L.	REV ECON STAT	2002	Potluka, O.	EKON CAS	2004
Lorenz, FO.	J POLIT MIL SOC	2001	Pruteanu, A.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2004
Lorenz, FO.	SOCIOL QUART	2001	Rabusic, L.	SOCIOLOGIA	1997
Lorenz, FO.	SOCIOL EDUC	2002	Rodova, V.	EKON CAS	1997
Maleckova, J.	NEW REPUBLIC	2002	Rydval, O.	J ECON PSYCHOL	2004
Maleckova, J.	J ECON PERSPECT	2003	Rydval, O.	ECON LETT	2004
Manas, M.	EUR J OPER RES	1995	Rydval, O.	J ECON PSYCHOL	2004
Mandel, M.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2001	Rydval, O.	ECON LETT	2005

Table A3: (continued)

Author	Journal	Year	Author	Journal	Year
Sakova, Z.	EKON CAS	1996	Vecernik, J.	SOCIOL EDUC	2002
Saroch, S.	POLIT EKON	2001	Vecernik, J.	SOCIOL CAS	2002
Saroch, S.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2005	Vecernik, J.	SOCIOL CAS	2004
Scasny, M.	ECOL ECON	2003	Vecernik, J.	FINANC UVER	2005
Schneider, O.	FINANC UVER	2003	Verny, A.	J INST THEOR ECON	2000
Schneider, O.	FINANC UVER	2005	Vintrova, R.	EKON CAS	1997
Sedmířradsky, M.	INT TAX PUBLIC FINAN	2001	Vintrova, R.	EUROPE-ASIA STUD	2004
Singer, M.	REV ECON STAT	2001	Visek, JA.	ANN I STAT MATH	1996
Singer, M.	J COMP ECON	2003	Visek, JA.	COMPUTATION STAT	1996
Sirovatka, T.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2000	Visek, JA.	COMPUT STAT DATA /	2000
Sirovatka, T.	POLIT EKON	2003	Visek, JA.	ANN I STAT MATH	2002
Sirovatka, T.	FINANC UVER	2005	Visek, JA.	SPORT PSYCHOL	2005
Slavik, M.	FINANC UVER	2004	Vitek, L.	PUBLIC ADMIN DEVEL	2004
Slobodyan, S.	STUD NONLINEAR DYN E	2001	Vlcek, K.	J ECONOMETRICS	2002
Slobodyan, S.	J ECON DYN CONTROL	2005	Vosvrda, MS.	EKON CAS	2001
Smidkova, K.	ECON TRANSIT	1998	Vychodil, O.	FINANC UVER	2005
Smidkova, K.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1998	Zajicek, L.	FUND MATH	2005
Smidkova, K.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2000	Zajickova, Z.	EKON CAS	2004
Smidkova, K.	FINANC UVER	2005	Zak, M.	MON LABOR REV	2004
Sojka, M.	POLIT EKON	1996	Zamrazilova, E.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2000
Sokol, Z.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1994	Zeleny, M.	FUND MATH	1996
Sorm, V.	J COMP ECON	1999	Zeleny, M.	PROC AMER MATH SC	1997
Sorm, V.	J COMP ECON	2000	Zeleny, M.	FUND MATH	2000
Soucek, Z.	EKON CAS	1997	Zeleny, M.	PROC AMER MATH SC	2000
Srholec, M.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2005	Zeleny, M.	PROC AMER MATH SC	2001
Stavarek, D.	FINANC UVER	2005	Zeleny, M.	FUND MATH	2005
Stibal, J.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1995	Zeleny, M.	FUND MATH	2005
Sulc, Z.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1994	Zeman, K.	EKON CAS	1997
Svejnar, J.	AM ECON REV	1996	Zeman, K.	GENEVA PAP R I-ISS F	2001
Svejnar, J.	AM ECON REV	1998	Zemcik, P.	SOUTH ECON J	2005
Svejnar, J.	ECON TRANSIT	1999	Zemplerova, A.	OXFORD ECON PAP	1994
Svejnar, J.	EASTERN EUR ECON	2000	Zemplerova, A.	SMALL BUS ECON	1995
Svejnar, J.	REV ECON STAT	2001	Zemplerova, A.	EASTERN EUR ECON	1995
Svejnar, J.	J ECON PERSPECT	2002	Zemplerova, A.	EKON CAS	1997
Svejnar, J.	REV ECON STAT	2002	Zemplerova, A.	POLIT EKON	2005
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