International Affiliations Make You More Competitive:

Evidence from Chinese Economics Publications

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Abstract

International cooperation is increasingly important for the growth of specialized knowledge in Economics. This paper examines the effect of the international affiliations of Chinese authors on their tenure-track publications. We say that a paper has international affiliations if it has one of the following three components: foreign co-authors, concurrent placements in foreign institutions for Chinese authors, and Ph.D. degrees earned in foreign institutions by Chinese authors. We find that foreign co-authors and foreign placements significantly increase the probability of tenure-track publications. The foreign degree also has a positive coefficient in logistic regression, but a statistical significance is lacking.

Introduction

As a result of globalization and economic development, China has emerged as a contributor to international academic collaboration. The steady increase in the number of overseas returnees (Chinese scholars who received degrees from foreign universities and who returned to work in China) has both raised the level of scientific output and international collaborations (Jonkers and Tijssen, 2008). As of 2018, over 596,000 Chinese international students were studying abroad, while the accumulated number of Chinese international students were reaching six million. (Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, 2019) From another perspective, the Chinese government offers ample funding for scientific research, reaching 2.18% of GDP in 2018 with an 11.8% annual growth rate (National Bureau of Statistics, 2018).

International collaboration is beneficial for developing countries like China by sharing specialized information and engaging in collaborative research in a variety of fields (Luukkonen et al. 1992). In economics, there is also an upward trend of co-authorship. Research shows that the effect of intellectual collaboration is positive on individual performance (Ductor et al. 2014).

This report attempts to evaluate the impact of foreign co-authorship, foreign placements of Chinese authors, and foreign degrees of domestic authors on the publication of journal articles. To this end, two datasets are employed. The first dataset consists of publication records of six Chinese universities in a total of 5250 articles starting from 2000 to 2018. We conclude the composition of annual publication data based on the number of co-authors. We find that the number of international publications and the rate of co-authorship are both increasing, while the statistics show that foreign co-authors and Chinese authors with foreign placement significantly increase the probability of publications in the tenure-track list journals with statistical significance.

The second dataset consists of 318 publication records for current faculty members of Shanghai University of Finance and Economics (SUFE) and Xiamen University. It is shown using logistic regression that there is a positive relationship between foreign degrees of Chinese authors and the probability of publication in journals for tenure track considerations. Nonetheless, the result is not significant at the 95% level.

Literature Review

As forecasted in McDowell and Melvin (1983), the rate of co-authorship in economics increased tremendously during the past decades. Similarly, Sutter and Kocher (2004) selected 15

economics journals for the period of 1977 to 1997 with 3256 observations. They showed that the share of co-authored papers increased steadily from 30% in 1977 to 54% in 1997 all the way through the late 1990s. They also found that out of 191 American institutions in their selection, only 47 had a co-authorship ratio that was smaller than 0.5, and the rankings of authors' institutions had a positive impact on the number of co-authored papers.

The upward trending of co-authorship can be further explained by several other factors, such as diversifying the risks against the uncertainty of the editorial review process (Barnett et al, 1988) and decreasing the difficulty of working out of researchers' own specialties in addition to publishing pressure in academia (Piette and Ross, 1992). McDowell and Smith (1991) demonstrated that the return of co-authored articles for academic rank and salary was similar to single-authored papers. This result was similar to Ductor's research in 2014, rejecting the hypothesis of Sauer (1998) who suggested that the weighting of a co-authored article was discounted by the number of coauthors regarding the monetary return. The pressure of publication requirements of tenure encouraged scholars to collaborate with other economists. Indeed, Durden and Perri (1995) suggested that the increasing rate of collaboration increases per-capita article production. From 1969 to 1992, articles per member of the American Economic Association increased from 0.24 to 0.659, with the percentage increase of co-authorship from 15.1 percent to 38.2 percent in 1992.

Although similar trends from previous studies apply to other parts of the world, the focus on United States institutions in the above studies makes the model not suitable to explain the impact of co-authorship and especially the international co-authorship in economics in China. On the basis of growing international co-authorship, Cho, Hu, and Liu (2010) analyzed 240

observations on economics publications from a cross-section of data on 30 regions in China starting from 1998 to 2007. They concluded that both domestic and international collaboration has a positive impact on publication. However, they focused mainly on the research intensity and capital expenditure from different regions on all kinds of publications without a specific standard.

Our paper differs from the research work mentioned above in that our main focus is on the effect of co-authorship for incentivized publications. The specific impact of international co-authorship on tenure-track list publications is rarely discussed. In addition, we also additionally consider the impact of foreign education on publication.

Data Background

The international publications considered in this paper were found using the EconLit database, which includes all of the most recognized academic economics journals. The data includes articles, authors' names, affiliations, and titles of academic journals.

The criterion used to identify whether a journal belongs to "tenure-track journals" is the Tenure-Track Journal List in Economics from Shanghai University of Finance and Economics (SUFE). SUFE is one of the top-ranked economics research institutions in China. While SUFE's reputation in Economics research is commonly recognized in the country, their publication requirements for tenure decisions are similar to those of other major universities in China. This list divides publications into four tiers and includes 125 journals in total.

Part 1: International Co-authorship and Tenure-Track Publications

The data set consists of 6 universities' publication records from the top 10 economics research institutions in mainland China over the period of 2000-2018. The selection is based on the rank of the total research output of the Chinese economics institutions from 2000-2010 as reported in Leeves and Poon's research (2015) and the number of their publications during the past two decades. The data before 2000 is not significant enough to evaluate the impact of co-authorship due to its small sizes. Before 2000, the number of overseas returnees who obtained their undergraduate or graduate education in foreign countries was small. The chosen institutions are in the following order: Tsinghua University, Xiamen Universities, Wuhan University, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, Renmin University, Nankai University. The total observation yields 5250 journal articles, 1604 different affiliations, and 660 journals.

Figure 1 shows both the number of publications on an annual basis and the composition of publications based on the number of authors per article. There are 54 articles having more than 5 authors dropped. Econlit may abbreviate the author lists of these articles, and the size of these types of articles is relatively small compared to the whole sample. For these reasons, the 54 papers along with one without writers' names listed are removed from the data set. The total number of publications has a stable annual growth rate, starting from 22 publications in 2000 and reaching its peaks in 2015 and 2016 with 609 and 610 publications, respectively. Articles that have 2 or 3 authors have the highest percentage. They each occupy 23% of the total articles, followed by 4 authors and single-author papers occupying 15% and 13%, respectively. The number of single-authored articles remained stable over the years, while the rate of co-authored articles increased from 76% in 2000 to 93% in 2018, with an average of 81% over the whole

period (Table 1). The steady growth in co-authored publications implies a positive correlation between international publication and co-authorship.

It is more common for a Chinese author to have a foreign co-author than to have a domestic colleague who works for a foreign institution in the meantime. Worthy to mention is that the information offered for the Econlit database is not able to identify whether an author has a permanent job placement in the foreign institutions or just a short-term visiting position. 2719 articles, 51.90% of the total samples have at least one foreign co-author. 987 articles which are 18.8% have at least one author with foreign affiliation(s).

Figure 1: Distribution of publications from 2000-2018 with co-authorship frequencies

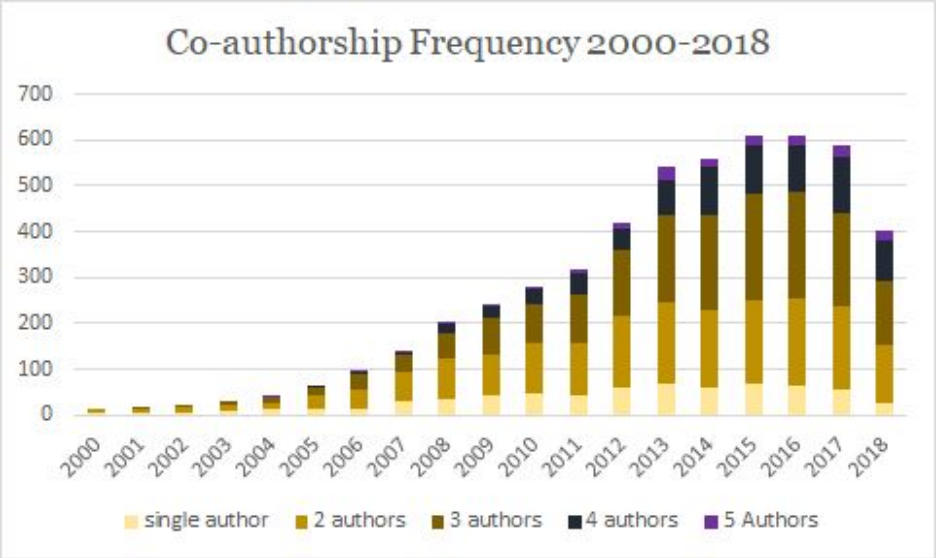

Table 1: Foreign authors and foreign affiliation summary statistics

Summary of tenure-track publications and the number of foreign authors

	the number of foreign authors						
Tenure-track	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
0	1908	1176	571	196	30	2	3883
1	623	489	200	45	9	1	1367
Total	2531	1665	771	241	39	3	5250

Summary of tenure-track publications and the number of Chinese authors with foreign job placement

	Number of Chinese authors with foreign job placement					
Tenure-track	0	1	2	3	4	Total
0	3241	564	71	6	1	3883
1	1022	295	43	7	0	1367
Total	4263	859	114	13	1	5250

We also observe the pattern of publications for Chinese authors. Out of 660 journals observed, we drop one journal from SUFE's tenure track publication list because it is written in Chinese. Another two journals are dropped due to failure to match with the Econlit database. Overall, the publications are categorized as expected. The traditional top 5 journals including America Economics Reviews and Quarterly Journal of Economics are highly selective for economists with only 39 observations for 2000-2018. The higher the journal is on the rank, the lower is its appearance in the data collected. Moving to tier 2 and tier 3 journals, there is a solid increase in the number of journal articles published. Chinese authors have the highest number of publications, 794 articles in total, on Tier 4 journals, which consists of *Frontiers of Economics in China*, *China Economic Review*, *Economics Letters* and some other journals.

Out of all kinds of international journals with Chinese publications, some non-tenure-track journals take a significant portion of about 73.96%. This is common since Econlit databases collected all kinds of economics-related journals in finance and public policy.

Figure 2: Frequencies and Tiers

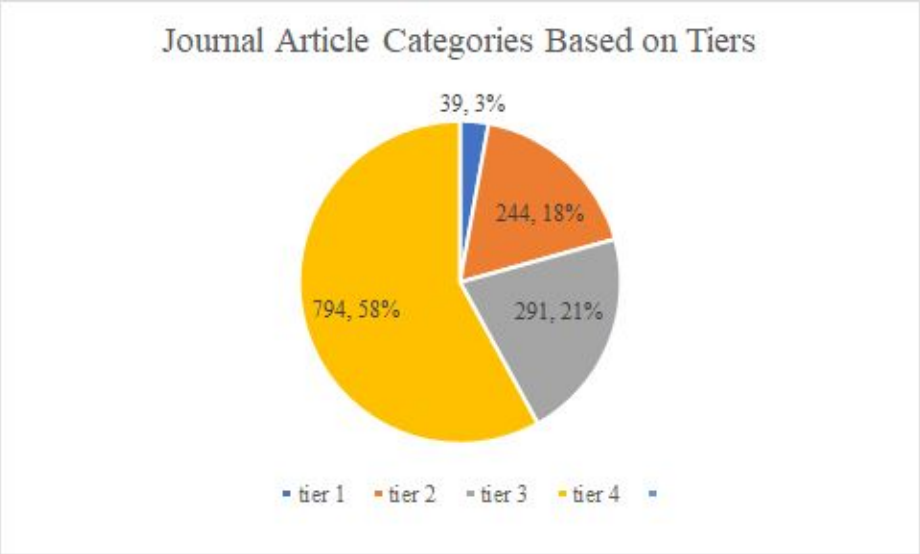

Table 2: Journals in the rank of publication frequency

Most published academic journals	Frequency
Energy Policy (-)	255
China Economic Review (4)	162
Frontiers of Business Research in China (-)	125
Frontiers of Economics in China (4)	118
Economics Letters (4)	110
Emerging Markets Finance and Trade (-)	109
Economic Modelling (-)	100
Journal of Econometrics (2)	97
Insurance: Mathematics and Economics (-)	94
International Journal of Production Economics (-)	84
China and World Economy (-)	81
Applied Economics Letters (-)	79
Journal of Banking and Finance (-)	75
International Journal of Economics and Finance (-)	65
Energy Economics (-)	61
China Finance Review International (-)	61
China Economist (-)	59
International Review of Economics and Finance (-)	55
Pacific-Basin Finance Journal (-)	53
Annals of Economics and Finance (-)	53

(Full observation results on tenure-track publication in Appendix 1)

Empirical Strategy

To evaluate the effect of foreign affiliation on the tenure-track publication, our logistic regression is designed as follows.

$$Y_{tenure-track} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 ForeignCoauthor + \beta_2 ForeignPlacement + \beta_3 AuthorNumbers + \beta_4 Interaction + \beta_5 Year + \sigma_{year}$$

This logistic regression is designed to evaluate how international co-authorship improves the publication rate of articles written by Chinese authors. The dependent variable "Tenure-Track" is a binary variable that determines whether the publication is on the SUFE's tenure-track list.

"ForeignCoauthor" is a binary variable that indicates whether there is a foreign author for the article.

"ForeignPlacement" is a binary variable that indicates whether there is a Chinese author who has international affiliations. These authors have both domestic and foreign affiliations at the same time. An example will be a Chinese author who works concurrently at Peking University (a domestic institution) and Harvard University. To some extent, this also reflects a potential impact of foreign education or collaboration on authors, since most of the economists from China who have job placements in foreign countries should have some experiences with international economics academia. We will further discuss the impact of foreign degrees in the next dataset.

"AuthorNumber" are continuous variables that indicate the number of authors of each journal article, ranging from 1 to 6.

Potentially, We assume that it is easier for a Chinese author with a foreign job to find a co-author in comparison with a domestic professor. As a result, an “Interaction” term is added to the above basic model. This is a binary variable representing the interaction between foreign authors and Chinese authors with foreign placement concurrently.

By creating dummy variables by year, we controlled for yearly effects coming from government funding, development of the economy and other issues that can be commonly applied for all universities, while the interpretation of the parameter will not be the focus of this thesis. σ denotes the error controlled by time.

We will run this regression by parts. In the first regression, we control for both foreign authors and foreign job placements. In the second regression, we also take the number of authors into consideration. At last, we will add the interaction term.

Table 4: Summary of variables

Variables	Content
Y, tenure track	1 = on SUFE’s tenure-track publication list, 0 = none
AuthorNumbers	Number of authors, from 1 to 6
ForeignCoauthor	1 = foreign author(s), 0 = none
ForeignPlacement	1 = author(s) with foreign job(s) concurrently, 0 = none
Interaction	ForeignCoauthor*ForeignPlacement

Regression Result

Table 5: Logistic Regression on Dataset 1

VARIABLES	(1) tenuretrack	(2) tenuretrack	(3) tenuretrack
ForeignCoauthor	1.144*	1.358***	1.347***
	(0.088)	(0.107)	(0.134)
ForeignPlacement	1.715***	1.840***	1.803***
	(0.126)	(0.141)	(0.203)
AuthorNumbers		0.772***	0.772***
		(0.031)	(0.031)
Interaction			1.038
			(0.173)
2001	0.786***	0.742***	0.744***
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)
2002	1.740***	1.656***	1.655***
	(0.043)	(0.041)	(0.042)
2003	1.078***	1.063***	1.064***
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.009)
...	...	...	...
2015	1.792***	2.214***	2.213***
	(0.025)	(0.071)	(0.073)
2016	1.582***	1.949***	1.947***
	(0.031)	(0.066)	(0.070)
2017	1.767***	2.235***	2.233***
	(0.037)	(0.085)	(0.089)
2018	1.976***	2.551***	2.548***
	(0.035)	(0.101)	(0.106)
Constant	0.185***	0.273***	0.275***
	(0.010)	(0.023)	(0.024)
Observations	5,250	5,250	5,250

Robust seeform in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

(Full regression including all years effects in appendix 2)

The result suggests a positive impact of both international co-authorships and international affiliations of Chinese economists. Suppose that other factors are controlled and remain the same. In each regression, having a foreign co-author increases the estimated odds of

an article getting published in a tenure-track list journal by 13.8%, 35.8%, and 34.7% greater than before. Having one Chinese coauthor with foreign affiliation increases the estimated odds of an article getting published in a tenure-track list journal by 71.5%, 84.0% and 80.3% greater than before. These odds ratios are significant at 99% for both parameters in the second and third, and also significant at 90% for the first regression.

Interestingly, we find that the impact of a Chinese author with international affiliation is larger than an international co-author. This might be because Chinese authors publish more frequently in Chinese local international journals, which also counted toward third-tier tenure-track publications, such as *China Economic Review*, *Frontiers of Economics in China*. At the most time, foreign authors are less interested in publishing these journal articles which have limited international influences, while the Chinese authors with international affiliation have an "advantage" in this aspect. From the current information offered by the Econlit database, we are not able to identify more complicated situations, such as visiting Chinese professors in foreign institutions or foreign professors coming to China for summer camps. While these potentials are all considered in the category of foreign job placement, these reasons might also contribute to the strikingly high rate of increase in the probability of publication for foreign job placement.

The odds ratios for the number of coauthors are showing a decreasing trend of the probability of an article getting on tenure-track lists journals with the increase in the number of coauthors. This might be because when the number of authors reaches 4 or 5, an increase in coauthors will no longer help in the publication process, and the estimated odd turns to be lower than 1. In the meantime, 19.18% of 5250 observations have at least four authors or above. This

result proves the assumption that the number of coauthors doesn't have a continuous linear relationship.

On the other hand, the odds ratios for the year between 2000-2018 is showing a relatively stable increasing trend other than 2013 and 2014 with 99% statistical significance. However, both year effects and the number of authors are not the main focuses of our paper.

When the interaction term is added to the regression model, it is found that the relationship between the interaction term and publication probability is slightly positive, however, it is not statistically significant.

Part 2: Foreign graduate degree and Tenure-Track Publications

In comparison with the previous data set, part 2 dataset had smaller sample sizes. The data set consists of publication records for current faculty members from SUFE and Xiamen Universities during 2000 and 2018. The selection is decided by the composition of the faculty members for these two institutions which design tenure-track promotion routes specifically for overseas returnees. They are both universities that are commonly recognized in China for their reputation in Economics research. In total, 319 observations are selected.

Empirical Strategy

For the logistic regression model in this dataset, we adopt a similar model from the first dataset while adding one new binary variable "ForeignDegree". This variable controls whether the authors from the Xiamen University of SUFE earn their Ph.D. degree from a foreign institution. We are not taking a foreign undergraduate degree and a foreign master's degree into

consideration since they have a limited impact on the publication after the Ph.D. stage of graduate school.

Similarly, to evaluate the effect of foreign degrees on the tenure-track publication, our logistic formula is designed as follows.

$$Y_{tenure-track} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 ForeignCoauthor + \beta_2 ForeignPlacement + \beta_3 AuthorNumbers + \beta_4 ForeignDegree + \beta_5 Year + \sigma_{year}$$

Result

Table 6: Logistic Regression on Dataset 2

VARIABLES	(1) tenuretrack	(2) tenuretrack	(3) tenuretrack	(4) tenuretrack
ForeignCoauthor	1.226	1.684*	1.684*	1.670
	(0.327)	(0.533)	(0.533)	(0.553)
ForeignPlacement	2.099	2.593*	2.593*	2.600*
	(1.302)	(1.458)	(1.458)	(1.460)
AuthorNumbers		0.543***	0.543***	0.543***
		(0.099)	(0.099)	(0.098)
ForeignDegree				1.038
				(0.205)
2006	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-
2008	1.364***	0.951	0.951	0.947
	(0.064)	(0.125)	(0.125)	(0.126)
2009	0.146***	0.095***	0.095***	0.097***
	(0.015)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.019)
2010	0.115***	0.092***	0.092***	0.093***
	(0.006)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.011)
2011	1.183***	1.040	1.040	1.039
	(0.037)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.042)
2012	0.431***	0.401***	0.401***	0.406***
	(0.007)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.025)
2013	0.572***	0.534***	0.534***	0.539***
	(0.015)	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.041)
2014	0.730***	0.734***	0.734***	0.739***
	(0.022)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.031)
2015	0.965	1.016	1.016	1.018
	(0.035)	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.039)
2016	1.194***	1.266***	1.266***	1.272***
	(0.053)	(0.063)	(0.063)	(0.084)
2017	1.303***	1.102	1.102	1.104
	(0.029)	(0.068)	(0.068)	(0.070)
2018	-	-	-	-
Constant	1.940***	7.906***	7.906***	7.668***
	(0.221)	(3.511)	(3.511)	(3.305)
Observations	314	314	314	314

Robust seeform in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

The observations in 2005, 2006 and 2017 are dropped due to either perfectly predicted success or failure. The observation in 2018 is dropped due to multicollinearity.

In each regression, each increase in one international coauthor, the estimated odds of an article getting published in a tenure-track list journal is 22.6%, 68.4%, 68.4 and 67.0% greater than before. For each increase in one Chinese coauthor with international affiliation, the estimated odds of an article getting published in a tenure-track list journal is 109.9%, 159.3% and 160.3% greater than before. In the fourth regression, there is a slight improving factor brought by foreign degrees, which is around 3.8%.

Notice that although all four odd ratios parameters were shown to be positive, and the trend is similar to the previous regression where foreign job placements have stronger power on journal article publications than foreign coauthors, the statistical significance is lacking here for the first and fourth regression foreign co-author factor, and the first regression for foreign job placement factor.

The effect of foreign degrees is not as strong as we expected. In the meantime, the positive effect of time on publication is not showing. While most of the current faculty are already qualified through the tenure-track process, they will have more journal articles published regardless of where they obtain their degrees.

There are a few reasons to justify the result. The result might be due to the sample bias in the data collection process. Overseas returnees in Chinese economics research institutions only became popular starting the last few years, which means a shorter time they worked for the current institution and fewer publication records under the school employing them. Those authors who acquired their degrees in domestic universities potentially spend a long time in the

schools, while some of them are qualified in a different way which is actually easier in comparison with their overseas returnees cohort due to their domestic degrees.

Due to the smaller sample sizes, we are not showing the regression result on interaction. Although it turns out that if control for the interaction among degree, job placement and coauthors, the result will not be statistically significant.

Conclusion

International collaboration became a relatively hot-discussed topic in China. In this article, we evaluated the impact brought by international cooperation in the Chinese economics field. Collaborations with at least one of the following three components are considered as international collaborations in this paper: foreign co-authorship, foreign job placements for domestic authors, and foreign graduate degrees. Two datasets were separately collected. As a result of our analysis of the first dataset, we found that foreign co-authorship and foreign job placements have significant positive influences on tenure-track publications. the latter has a stronger effect than the former. With the second dataset, we found that a similar trend is followed. Moreover, the foreign graduate degree also has a positive influence on the publication probability, but a statistical significance is lacking due to the potential sample collected bias and smaller sample size.

Discussion

There are still a lot of problems and potentials that are worthy to discuss in future research. Due to data limitations, at first, we are not able to quantify the original publication

ability of each author. Potentially, an economist who has stronger research ability is more capable of attracting co-authors through international conferences or through other channels.

There are a few factors that can be added to the current model and be potentially helpful in measuring the abilities quantitatively, such as the undergraduate and master program training, research experiences in the pre-doc or the postdoc stage of authors' careers, and their publication frequencies on top tier journals.

Finally, the process of identifying foreign affiliations and tenure-track publications can be better structured. For example, we can try to improve the accuracy of two datasets and eliminate the margin of error when identifying the variables.

We can also construct panel data based on individuals in the future to avoid omitted variable bias including the factors mentioned above and some other external factors. A larger sample size to cover all publication records for Chinese authors in economics will also be helpful. Overall, there are still many topics that are worthy to discuss.

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Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, “Tenure-Track Journal List in Economics

Appendix 1:

Tenure-Track Journal List in Economics with publication frequencies

Top Tier
American Economic Review 17
Econometrica 9
Journal of Political Economy 5
Quarterly Journal of Economics 6
Review of Economic Studies 2

First Tier
Economic Journal 7
Games and Economic Behavior 29
International Economic Review 8
Journal of Development Economics 15
Journal of Econometrics 97
Journal of Economic History 0
Journal of Economic Theory 13
Journal of International Economics 23
Journal of Labor Economics 4
Journal of Monetary Economics 8
Journal of Public Economics 10
Journal of the European Economic Association 1
Quantitative Economics 1
Rand Journal of Economics 2
Review of Economics and Statistics 17
Theoretical Economics 3
American Economic Journal: Applied Economics 0
American Economic Journal*: Economic Policy 2
American Economic Journal*: Macroeconomics 3
American Economic Journal*: Microeconomics 1

Second Tier
Econometric Theory 25
Experimental Economics 4
Journal of Applied Econometrics 3
Journal of Economic Growth 1
Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 6
Journal of Health Economics 3
Journal of Human Resources 2
Journal of Industrial Economics 2
Journal of Money, Credit and Banking 0
Journal of Urban Economics 9
Review of Economic Dynamics 8
American Journal of Agricultural Economics 7
AER Papers and Proceedings 3
Brookings Papers on Economic Activity 2
Canadian Journal of Economics 7
Economic History Review 1
Economic Theory 8
European Economic Review 8
Explorations in Economic History 2
Journal of Comparative Economics 47
Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization 19
Journal of Economic Dynamics & Control 26
Journal of Economic Education 0
Journal of Economic Literature 2
Journal of Economic Perspectives 1
Journal of Economics & Management Strategy 5
Journal of Mathematical Economics 21
Journal of Population Economics 8
Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics 26
Journal of Regulatory Economics 2
Journal of Risk and Uncertainty 1
History of Political Economy 2
International Journal of Industrial Organization 15
Macroeconomic Dynamics 12
Social Choice and Welfare 3
Economic Research Journal 0
Social Sciences in China 0

Third Tier
Applied Economics 53
Cambridge Journal of Economics 0
China Economic Review 162
Contemporary Economic Policy 5
Econometrics Journal 13
Econometric Reviews 14
Economics and Philosophy 0
Economic Inquiry 11
Economica 0
Economic Development and Cultural Change 3
Economic Policy 0
Economic Record 2
Economics Letters 110
Economic Modelling 100
Economics of Education Review 5
Economics of Transition 12
Empirical Economics 12
Energy Journal 8
Environmental and Resource Economics 8
Europe-Asia Studies 0

Frontiers of Economics in China 118
Health Economics 9
Industrial and Labor Relations Review 1
Industrial Relations 4
International Journal of Game Theory 6
International Monetary Fund Economic Review 0
International Tax and Public Finance 8
Journal of Agricultural Economics 1
Journal of Economics 2
Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics 4
Journal of Law Economics & Organization 0
Journal of Macroeconomics 13
Journal of Productivity Analysis 2
Journal of Regional Science 2
Journal of Transport Economics and Policy 0
Labour Economics 0
Land Economics 1
Mathematical Social Sciences 5
National Tax Journal 1
Regional Science and Urban Economics 16
Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics 6
Oxford Economics Papers 0
Oxford Review of Economic Policy 0
Public Choice 4
Resource and Energy Economics 2
Review of Economic Design 3
Review of Income and Wealth 6
Review of Industrial Organization 7
Review of International Economics 12
Scandinavian Journal of Economics 0
Scottish Journal of Political Economy 5
Southern Economic Journal 5
The B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis & Policy 0
The B.E. Journal of Macroeconomics 0
The B.E. Journal of Theoretical Economics
(Research Articles) 0
Theory and Decision 1
World Bank Economic Review 0
World Development 15
World Economy 1

Appendix 2: full regression on part 1 dataset

VARIABLES	(1) tenuretrack	(2) tenuretrack	(3) tenuretrack
foreignauthor	1.144*	1.358***	1.347***
	(0.088)	(0.107)	(0.134)
foreignaf	1.715***	1.840***	1.803***
	(0.126)	(0.141)	(0.203)
number		0.772***	0.772***
		(0.031)	(0.031)
interaction			1.038
			(0.173)
number		0.772***	0.772***
		(0.031)	(0.031)
2001	0.786***	0.742***	0.744***
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)
2002	1.740***	1.656***	1.655***
	(0.043)	(0.041)	(0.042)
2003	1.078***	1.063***	1.064***
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.009)
2004	0.797***	0.838***	0.837***
	(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.022)
2005	1.216***	1.272***	1.271***
	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.025)
2006	2.637***	2.904***	2.902***
	(0.037)	(0.054)	(0.059)
2007	1.279***	1.399***	1.398***
	(0.035)	(0.038)	(0.040)
2008	1.462***	1.624***	1.621***
	(0.026)	(0.034)	(0.039)
2009	1.828***	2.041***	2.040***
	(0.020)	(0.037)	(0.038)
2010	1.534***	1.742***	1.742***
	(0.025)	(0.039)	(0.040)
2011	1.356***	1.606***	1.605***
	(0.028)	(0.048)	(0.050)
2012	1.567***	1.813***	1.811***
	(0.026)	(0.045)	(0.048)
2013	1.354***	1.631***	1.630***
	(0.021)	(0.047)	(0.049)
2014	1.394***	1.713***	1.711***
	(0.026)	(0.057)	(0.060)
2015	1.792***	2.214***	2.213***
	(0.025)	(0.071)	(0.073)
2016	1.582***	1.949***	1.947***
	(0.031)	(0.066)	(0.070)
2017	1.767***	2.235***	2.233***
	(0.037)	(0.085)	(0.089)
2018	1.976***	2.551***	2.548***
	(0.035)	(0.101)	(0.106)
Constant	0.185***	0.273***	0.275***
	(0.010)	(0.023)	(0.024)
Observations	5,250	5,250	5,250

Robust seeform in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1