

Measuring the Research Productivity of Political Science Departments Using *Google Scholar*

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ABSTRACT This article develops a number of measures of the research productivity of political science departments using data collected from *Google Scholar*. Departments are ranked in terms of citations to articles published by faculty, citations to articles recently published by faculty, impact factors of journals in which faculty published, and number of top publications in which faculty published. Results are presented in aggregate terms and on a per-faculty basis.

The most widely used measure of the quality of political science departments is the *US News and World Report* ranking. It is based on a survey sent to political science department heads and directors of graduate studies. Respondents are asked to rate other political science departments on a 1-to-5 scale; their responses are transformed into an average score for each department. The *US News* ranking represents a reasonable measure of the quality of political science departments as viewed by peer political scientists. However, a drawback of the measure is that there is no clear indication of why a department was ranked where it was. This article describes a number of measures of research productivity that I devised to assess a department's strengths and weaknesses.

To generate the measures of research productivity, I collected data from *Google Scholar*, which is a natural source of data for measuring research productivity: it is relatively comprehensive in indexing journal articles, books, and working manuscripts. Because it is free to use, it is relatively easy to query results for a large number of authors (as compared to commercial services such as *Scopus* and *Web of Science*).


CONSTRUCTING THE MEASURES

In building these measures, I focused on political science departments ranked 45 or higher by *US News and World Report* in the 2017 rankings.¹ For each of the 47 departments in the sample, I assembled a list of faculty members. I considered research faculty listed on the department's web page who were not retired and whose primary appointment was in the political science or equivalent department. Using this list, I queried *Google Scholar* using the name of the faculty member and the term "political science." For each faculty member, I saved 20 pages

of search results, from which I identified publications authored by that faculty member, the journal in which the publication appeared (if applicable), and the number of citations to that article or book.

I constructed four measures for each faculty member. First, I calculated the total number of citations. This can be viewed as a quality-adjusted measure of research productivity, in which quality is assessed by peer scholars. Second, I calculated the total number of citations to articles or books published during a recent 5-year period (i.e., between 2013 and 2017).² This allowed separate identification of recent research productivity. Third, I calculated the sum of the 5-year impact factors of the journals in which an author's publications appeared. This is an alternative measure of quality-adjusted productivity that is arguably more directly under the control of individual faculty members.³ Journal publications are blind to the identity of authors to a greater degree than citations. It is possible that individuals teaching at prestigious universities may have their articles or books cited simply because they teach at prestigious universities. A measure based on impact factors may be less sensitive to this.

The fourth measure was based on the number of top publications published by each faculty member. In political science, some journals are considered "top journals" and impact factors may not fully capture the degree to which they are viewed as particularly prestigious. There is no universal agreement about which journals are considered top journals. Scholars in American politics typically consider *American Political Science Review* (*APSR*), *American Journal of Political Science*, and *Journal of Politics* (*JOP*) as the top journals, with *APSR* considered to be particularly prestigious. Scholars in international relations and comparative politics may substitute *International Organization* or *World Politics* for *JOP* as a top journal. To make the measure as neutral to field as possible, my measure considered each of these five journals as top journals and double counted *APSR* publications.⁴

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Although I attempted to make the fourth measure as neutral as possible, it is arguably biased against departments with large political-theory groups; the results that follow should be interpreted accordingly. The measures based on impact factors and top publications arguably also are biased against any field or subfield in which books are considered especially important. A partial solution would be to generate a separate measure based

- Other relatively stable departments include Harvard, Minnesota, UC–Irvine, and UCSD. Harvard’s rank ranges from 2 (in total citations and per-faculty citations) to 10 (in per-faculty impact). UCSD never fell below 17 (in total impact) and is ranked as high as 8 (in total and per-faculty recent citations). Minnesota’s rank varies from 29 to 38. UC–Irvine is never ranked above 35.

An interesting question is which departments have been increasing their research output. The results suggest that there is relatively little movement in the research output of scholars employed by particular departments over time.

on the presses in which books were published. Unfortunately, whereas *Google Scholar* reliably identifies the journal in which an article was published, it does not reliably identify the press that published a book. Therefore, I could not create a measure based on book presses unless I read the vitas of approximately 1,500 faculty members, many of which do not exist online.

VALIDATING THE MEASURES

To validate these measures, I compared my count of total citations for each faculty member to the count of citations in a faculty member’s *Google Scholar* page (for those who had one). In my preliminary checks, I found that these numbers were generally similar; however, four differences were apparent. Those individuals who had changed their name, had special punctuation in their name, had a very common name, and were prolific outside of the field of political science produced relatively large differences. In the first three cases, I identified individuals who met these criteria and manually checked and fixed the results when appropriate. In the fourth case, I did not correct the results because my goal was to measure productivity within political science. Therefore, the fact that a search that included the term “political science” missed some of these publications or citations was beneficial rather than problematic.

Figure 1 compares my measure of total citations to the number reported in the faculty member’s *Google Scholar* page. As shown in the figure, the relationship is very strong (i.e., the correlation is 98%), suggesting that my measure is accurate. The advantage of my measure is that it is available for all faculty members, whereas only a third of political science faculty have a *Google Scholar* account.

MEASURES OF RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY

I used the estimates for individual faculty members to generate scores for the 47 departments considered. I computed department scores by summing and averaging the measures for faculty members in each department. Table 1 reports the results based on totals. Table 2 reports the results on a per-faculty basis. Table 3 lists the top 20 scholars according to the four measures. Table 4 lists the top 20 most-cited publications. The following comments describe interesting patterns found in the data:

- The department that varies the least between rankings is Columbia. The lowest it is ever ranked is 5, and it is ranked as the top department in terms of per-faculty recent citations, per-faculty impact, and per-faculty top publications.

- UGA, UW, and Chicago vary the most in the rankings. UGA is ranked 5 in terms of recent citations per faculty and 44 in terms of total citations. UW is ranked 7 in terms of recent citations per faculty and 45 in terms of total and per-faculty top publications. Chicago is ranked 10 in terms of recent citations and 46 in terms of impact per faculty.
- In terms of recent citations, 11 of the top scholars attained their place primarily based on a reissued book, and four attained their place primarily based on a textbook. Only Gary King, James Fowler, Jens Hainmueller, Margaret Roberts, and Dustin Tingley attained their place through new scholarly work.
- The list of most-cited scholars is dominated by theorists. The list of scholars with the highest summed impact factors and the highest number of top publications is dominated by Americanists.
- The list of most-cited scholars is overwhelmingly populated by scholars from the very top universities. For the list of top scholars based on impact and top publications, this is somewhat less true.

Figure 1
Google Scholar Page Citations versus Google Scholar Search Citations

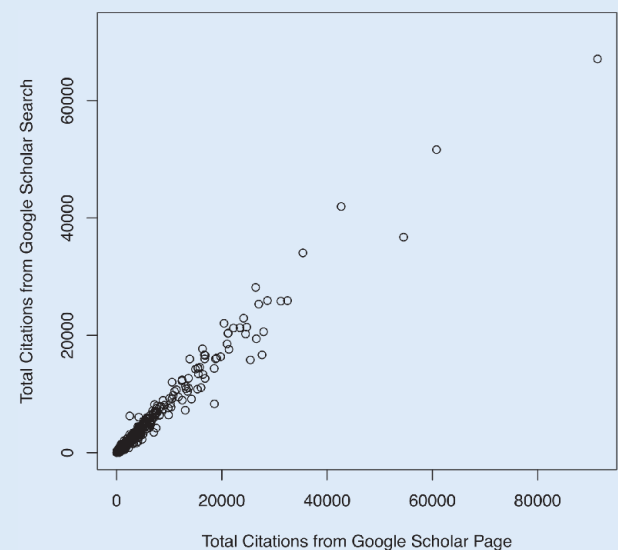


Table 1
Top Departments by Total Research Output

Rank	Top Departments by Total Research Output			
	Citations	Recent Citations	Impact	Top Publications
1	Stanford (363,730)	Michigan (22,599)	NYU (1,844)	NYU (341)
2	Harvard (306,445)	Princeton (20,735)	Stanford (1,810)	Stanford (332)
3	Michigan (303,481)	Columbia (19,502)	Michigan (1,688)	Columbia (286)
4	Princeton (277,649)	Harvard (16,433)	Princeton (1,610)	Princeton (279)
5	Columbia (214,559)	Yale (11,810)	Columbia (1,591)	Harvard (270)
6	NYU (200,195)	Stanford (10,915)	Harvard (1,453)	Michigan (269)
7	Yale (168,846)	NYU (9,060)	UT–Austin (1,348)	UNC (237)
8	UCLA (163,970)	UCSD (8,656)	UNC (1,332)	Texas A&M (208)
9	UNC (159,076)	GWU (8,428)	Penn State (1,272)	UT–Austin (201)
10	Berkeley (155,572)	Chicago (7,647)	Texas A&M (1,227)	WashU (195)
11	UT–Austin (133,022)	UCLA (7,474)	GWU (1,142)	Duke (177)
12	UPenn (128,216)	Berkeley (7,413)	Duke (1,105)	UPenn (175)
13	Duke (126,502)	UW (7,413)	WashU (1,094)	Berkeley (170)
14	GWU (111,809)	UPenn (7,285)	UCLA (1,081)	UCLA (167)
15	UCSD (86,651)	UNC (7,268)	Berkeley (1,060)	UCSD (164)
16	Texas A&M (80,827)	Wisconsin (6,944)	UPenn (1,033)	MSU (164)
17	Penn State (78,932)	UGA (6,573)	UCSD (977)	Yale (160)
18	OSU (78,663)	Northwestern (6,525)	OSU (971)	OSU (160)
19	Chicago (76,512)	UT–Austin (6,127)	MSU (946)	Penn State (158)
20	MIT (75,328)	Vanderbilt (5,745)	Yale (911)	Emory (155)
21	Northwestern (69,235)	Cornell (5,517)	UMD (881)	Stony Brook (149)
22	UW (67,740)	Brown (5,397)	Stony Brook (875)	GWU (146)
23	Rutgers (67,477)	MIT (5,308)	Notre Dame (832)	Vanderbilt (141)
24	Cornell (65,983)	Stony Brook (4,882)	Emory (806)	UMD (132)
25	WashU (64,963)	Penn State (4,743)	Vanderbilt (785)	Notre Dame (116)
26	Stony Brook (63,996)	UMD (4,482)	UC–Davis (755)	Wisconsin (110)
27	UC–Davis (60,727)	Rutgers (4,120)	Illinois (733)	UGA (107)
28	Notre Dame (59,633)	Duke (4,021)	Rice (694)	UC–Davis (106)
29	Minnesota (58,440)	Georgetown (3,434)	UGA (684)	Rice (103)
30	UMD (58,083)	WashU (3,350)	Wisconsin (677)	Virginia (103)
31	Brown (55,059)	Notre Dame (3,315)	Indiana (660)	Indiana (102)
32	Emory (54,859)	Texas A&M (3,309)	Minnesota (653)	Rochester (101)
33	Vanderbilt (53,025)	MSU (3,161)	Virginia (647)	Illinois (97)
34	MSU (52,745)	OSU (3,017)	Rochester (618)	Northwestern (91)
35	Georgetown (50,319)	Emory (2,758)	UC–Boulder (589)	Minnesota (84)
36	UC–Irvine (49,407)	Minnesota (2,725)	Northwestern (588)	UC–Irvine (80)
37	Indiana (46,232)	Rice (2,667)	Pitt (583)	Cornell (79)
38	Rice (45,901)	Indiana (2,529)	Georgetown (571)	Pitt (79)
39	Wisconsin (45,436)	UC–Boulder (2,078)	UC–Irvine (561)	UC–Boulder (75)
40	Rochester (40,999)	Pitt (1,890)	Rutgers (558)	Rutgers (73)
41	Virginia (40,632)	UC–Davis (1,879)	Chicago (527)	FSU (71)
42	Illinois (39,077)	Virginia (1,743)	MIT (518)	MIT (70)
43	Pitt (37,948)	UC–Irvine (1,472)	Cornell (508)	Chicago (69)
44	UGA (36,940)	Illinois (1,432)	UW (447)	Georgetown (68)
45	UC–Boulder (35,726)	Iowa (1,084)	FSU (430)	UW (57)
46	Iowa (26,921)	Rochester (867)	Brown (421)	Iowa (56)
47	FSU (22,709)	FSU (702)	Iowa (419)	Brown (44)

Departments are ranked by four measures of research output. *Citations* is the total citations to work published by faculty. *Recent Citations* is the total citations to work published by faculty between 2013 and 2017. *Impact* is the sum of the impact factors for articles published by faculty. *Top Publications* is the number of top publications by faculty, with APSR counting as two points.

Table 2

Top Departments by Per-Faculty Research Output

Rank	Top Departments by Per-Faculty Research Output			
	Citations	Recent Citations	Impact	Top Publications
1	Stanford (8,660)	Columbia (542)	Columbia (44.2)	Columbia (7.9)
2	Harvard (7,127)	Michigan (426)	WashU (43.8)	NYU (7.9)
3	Columbia (5,960)	Harvard (382)	Stanford (43.1)	Stanford (7.9)
4	Michigan (5,726)	Princeton (364)	NYU (42.9)	WashU (7.8)
5	Princeton (4,871)	UGA (313)	Penn State (42.4)	Stony Brook (7.1)
6	NYU (4,656)	Yale (311)	Stony Brook (41.7)	Harvard (6.3)
7	Yale (4,443)	UW (275)	Rice (36.5)	UNC (6.1)
8	Duke (4,081)	UCSD (270)	Duke (35.7)	Duke (5.7)
9	UNC (4,079)	Stanford (260)	UNC (34.1)	Vanderbilt (5.6)
10	Berkeley (3,889)	Stony Brook (232)	Harvard (33.8)	Emory (5.5)
11	UCLA (3,813)	Vanderbilt (230)	UGA (32.6)	Rice (5.4)
12	UPenn (3,465)	Chicago (218)	Michigan (31.8)	Penn State (5.3)
13	Stony Brook (3,047)	Wisconsin (217)	Vanderbilt (31.4)	Texas A&M (5.2)
14	MIT (2,790)	NYU (211)	Texas A&M (30.7)	UCSD (5.1)
15	UCSD (2,708)	UPenn (197)	UCSD (30.5)	UGA (5.1)
16	UT–Austin (2,660)	MIT (197)	Emory (28.8)	Michigan (5.1)
17	Penn State (2,631)	Brown (193)	Princeton (28.2)	Princeton (4.9)
18	WashU (2,599)	UNC (186)	Illinois (28.2)	UPenn (4.7)
19	UW (2,509)	Berkeley (185)	Rochester (28.1)	MSU (4.7)
20	Rutgers (2,499)	Cornell (178)	UC–Davis (27.9)	Rochester (4.6)
21	Rice (2,416)	UCLA (174)	UPenn (27.9)	OSU (4.4)
22	UC–Davis (2,249)	GWU (165)	Indiana (27.5)	Berkeley (4.2)
23	GWU (2,192)	Northwestern (159)	MSU (27.0)	Indiana (4.2)
24	Chicago (2,186)	Penn State (158)	OSU (27.0)	Yale (4.2)
25	OSU (2,185)	Rutgers (153)	UT–Austin (27.0)	UT–Austin (4.0)
26	Cornell (2,128)	Rice (140)	Berkeley (26.5)	UC–Davis (3.9)
27	Vanderbilt (2,121)	WashU (134)	UCLA (25.1)	UCLA (3.9)
28	Texas A&M (2,021)	Duke (130)	Pitt (24.3)	Illinois (3.7)
29	Brown (1,966)	UT–Austin (123)	Yale (24.0)	UMD (3.6)
30	Emory (1,959)	UMD (121)	UMD (23.8)	Wisconsin (3.4)
31	Indiana (1,926)	Georgetown (107)	Iowa (23.3)	Pitt (3.3)
32	Minnesota (1,885)	Indiana (105)	UC–Boulder (22.6)	FSU (3.2)
33	Rochester (1,864)	Emory (98)	GWU (22.4)	Iowa (3.1)
34	UGA (1,759)	MSU (90)	Wisconsin (21.2)	UC–Boulder (2.9)
35	UC–Irvine (1,704)	Minnesota (88)	Minnesota (21.1)	GWU (2.9)
36	Northwestern (1,689)	OSU (84)	Rutgers (20.6)	Virginia (2.8)
37	Pitt (1,581)	Texas A&M (83)	FSU (19.5)	UC–Irvine (2.8)
38	Georgetown (1,572)	UC–Boulder (80)	UC–Irvine (19.3)	Minnesota (2.7)
39	UMD (1,570)	Pitt (79)	MIT (19.2)	Rutgers (2.7)
40	MSU (1,507)	Notre Dame (72)	Notre Dame (18.1)	MIT (2.6)
41	Illinois (1,503)	UC–Davis (70)	Georgetown (17.9)	Cornell (2.5)
42	Iowa (1,496)	Iowa (60)	Virginia (17.5)	Notre Dame (2.5)
43	Wisconsin (1,420)	Illinois (55)	UW (16.5)	Northwestern (2.2)
44	UC–Boulder (1,374)	UC–Irvine (51)	Cornell (16.4)	Georgetown (2.1)
45	Notre Dame (1,296)	Virginia (47)	Chicago (15.0)	UW (2.1)
46	Virginia (1,098)	Rochester (39)	Brown (15.0)	Chicago (2.0)
47	FSU (1,032)	FSU (32)	Northwestern (14.3)	Brown (1.6)

Departments are ranked by four measures of per-faculty research output. *Citations* is the average citations to work published by faculty. *Recent Citations* is the average citations to work published by faculty between 2013 and 2017. *Impact* is the average of the sum of the impact factors for articles published by faculty. *Top Publications* is the average number of top publications by faculty, with APSR counting as two points.

Table 3
Top Scholars by Research Output

Rank	Top Scholars by Research Output			
	Citations	Recent Citations	Impact	Top Publications
1	Robert Keohane (72,129)	Ronald Inglehart (10,798)	James Gibson (244)	James Gibson (50)
2	Ronald Inglehart (67,106)	Robert Jervis (6,037)	Gary King (234)	Paul Abramson (41)
3	Robert Axelrod (65,514)	Andrew Moravcsik (4,662)	Donald Green (219)	Robert Erikson (38)
4	Gary King (51,655)	Jon Elster (4,554)	Bernard Grofman (200)	Gary King (37)
5	Barry Weingast (44,100)	W. Lance Bennett (4,542)	Paul Abramson (176)	Gregory Caldeira (36)
6	Peter Hall (41,958)	Robert Axelrod (3,565)	Alan Gerber (166)	James Snyder (35)
7	Adam Przeworski (41,354)	Steven Smith (3,342)	Bruce Bueno de Mesquita (163)	B. Dan Wood (34)
8	Theda Skocpol (39,732)	Larry Bartels (3,154)	Robert Erikson (162)	Bernard Grofman (33)
9	James Scott (37,136)	Nolan McCarty (2,885)	Gary Cox (158)	Donald Green (32)
10	Jon Elster (36,747)	Keith Poole (2,682)	Michael Laver (154)	Alan Gerber (31)
11	Paul Pierson (34,066)	Gary King (2,581)	Susan Welch (154)	Jeffrey Segal (31)
12	James Fearon (28,622)	Howard Rosenthal (2,573)	James Snyder (150)	Bruce Bueno de Mesquita (30)
13	Jon Krosnick (28,369)	David Weimer (2,519)	Gregory Caldeira (150)	Gary Cox (29)
14	James Fowler (28,181)	Jamie Carson (2,444)	David Lowery (148)	Alan Abramowitz (29)
15	Alexander Wendt (27,870)	James Fowler (2,349)	Edward Mansfield (147)	Kenneth Shepsle (28)
16	Amy Gutmann (27,118)	Jens Hainmueller (2,283)	Nathaniel Beck (142)	Robert Powell (28)
17	Mathew McCubbins (25,930)	Theda Skocpol (2,222)	Ronald Inglehart (136)	Edward Mansfield (27)
18	Stephen Krasner (25,925)	Margaret Roberts (1,894)	Kenneth Shepsle (130)	Morris Fiorina (26)
19	Andrew Moravcsik (25,828)	Dustin Tingley (1,803)	Steven Brams (126)	Howard Rosenthal (26)
20	Donald Green (25,322)	Jack Snyder (1,651)	B. Dan Wood (124)	William Berry (25)

Scholars are ranked by research output. *Citations* is the total citations to work published by the scholar. *Recent Citations* is the total citations to work published by the scholar between 2013 and 2017. *Impact* is the sum of the impact factors for articles published by the scholar. *Top Publications* is the number of top publications published by the scholar, with *APSR* counting as two points.

Table 4
Most Cited Publications (titles in italics indicate books)

Rank	Publication	Year	Citations
1	The Evolution of Cooperation (Robert Axelrod and William Hamilton)	1981	34,449
2	<i>Weapons of the Weak: Everyday Forms of Peasant Resistance</i> (James Scott)	2008	12,471
3	<i>Domination and the Arts of Resistance: Hidden Transcripts</i> (James Scott)	1990	11,446
4	<i>After Hegemony: Cooperation and Discord in the World Political Economy</i> (Robert Keohane)	2005	11,320
5	<i>Varieties of Capitalism: The Institutional Foundations of Comparative Advantage</i> (David Soskice and Peter Hall)	2001	11,086
6	<i>The Silent Revolution: Changing Values and Political Styles Among Western Publics</i> (Ronald Inglehart)	2015	10,113
7	<i>The Nature and Origins of Mass Opinion</i> (John Zaller)	1992	9,826
8	<i>Reliability and Validity Assessment</i> (Edward Carmines and Richard Zeller)	1979	9,766
9	<i>Power and Interdependence</i> (Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye)	1977	9,629
10	<i>Culture Shift in Advanced Industrial Society</i> (Ronald Inglehart)	1990	9,559
11	<i>Designing Social Inquiry: Scientific Inference in Qualitative Research</i> (Gary King, Robert Keohane, and Sidney Verba)	1994	9,547
12	<i>Voice and Equality: Civic Voluntarism in American Politics</i> (Sidney Verba, Kay Schlozman, and Henry Brady)	1995	9,080
13	<i>Social Theory of International Politics</i> (Alexander Wendt)	1999	9,064
14	<i>Modernization and Postmodernization: Cultural, Economic, and Political Change in 43 Societies</i> (Ronald Inglehart)	1997	8,826
15	<i>Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences</i> (Alexander George and Andrew Bennett)	2005	8,592
16	<i>Political Science and the Three New Institutionalisms</i> (Peter Hall and Rosemary Taylor)	1996	7,963
17	<i>States and Social Revolutions: A Comparative Analysis of France, Russia, and China</i> (Theda Skocpol)	1979	7,672
18	<i>Increasing Returns, Path Dependence, and the Study of Politics</i> (Paul Pierson)	2000	7,082
19	<i>Ethnicity, Insurgency, and Civil War</i> (James Fearon and David Laitin)	2003	7,038
20	<i>Agendas and Instability in American Politics</i> (Frank Baumhartner and Bryan Jones)	2010	6,930

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- The most-cited publications are overwhelmingly books rather than journal articles.
 - The list of most-cited publications is dominated by theory and comparative politics.

DISCUSSION

An interesting question is which departments have been increasing their research output. The results suggest that there is relatively little movement in the research output of scholars employed by particular departments over time. The correlation between total citations and recent citations is 84% across departments. The largest mover is UGA, but even this movement may be illusory—more than half of the department's recent citations are from two reissued books. This does not necessarily mean that the research productivity of departments has been stable over time; whereas the relative research productivity of individual scholars appears stable over time, the research productivity of a department may evolve due to personnel changes.

A second interesting question relates to the difference between total and per-faculty research output. Because departments vary greatly in size, there is a high positive correlation between the quality of a department and its size.⁵ As a consequence, the correlation between total and per-faculty citations is 95%. A few exceptionally small departments move significantly: Rice, Stony Brook, UGA, and WashU are all ranked considerably higher in per-faculty research output; however, most departments do not move much.

The most interesting differences in rankings appear when comparing citations to impact and top publications. Chicago, Cornell, Northwestern, UW, and Yale are ranked considerably higher based on citations. MSU, Stony Brook, Texas A&M, and WashU are ranked significantly higher based on impact and top publications. It is fairly easy to correlate these differences with characteristics of these departments—that is, departments with significant theory groups and significant numbers of qualitative scholars do better based on citation rankings. Departments with large numbers of Americanists and quantitative scholars do better based on impact and top publications. Determining which of these measures is the most appropriate inherently entails a value judgment and is not neutral to the expectations of the different fields of political science. ■

NOTES

1. There are 47 such departments.
2. The data were collected in January 2018.
3. I assigned impact factors only to publications in political science journals because my goal was to measure factors that may lead to greater visibility within the political science field.
4. There is no obvious political-theory journal to add to the list of top journals. Therefore, beyond accounting for the fact that *APSR* is seen as particularly prestigious, double counting *APSR* has the effect of double counting the top journal that has been the most receptive to political theory.
5. The largest department in the sample is Princeton, with 45 faculty members. The smallest department is Iowa, with 18 faculty members.