

A Global Ranking of Research Productivity of Political Science Departments

Joan Barceló, *New York University Abu Dhabi, UAE*

Christopher Paik, *New York University Abu Dhabi, UAE*

Peter van der Windt, *New York University Abu Dhabi, UAE*

Haoyu Zhai, *New York University Abu Dhabi, UAE*

ABSTRACT

This article provides a global ranking of research productivity of political science departments. We collected data on 115,427 articles and 12,696 books—written in both English and other languages—from 5,586 faculty members in 178 departments in North America, Europe, Asia, Latin America, Oceania, and Africa. Departments are ranked in terms of citations to articles published by faculty members, impact factors of journals in which they published, and number of top publications in which they published. Results are presented for overall and more recent research productivity.


Departmental rankings have become essential tools for evaluation in academia, aiding in the decision-making process for students and faculty members as well as governing bodies in charge of research funding and recruitment. In the United States, political science departments typically are rated by the *US News & World Report's* survey-based rankings, which some criticize as being biased in favor of more reputed, established institutions over actual research productivity (Diermeier 2023). Globally, the *QS World University Rankings in Politics* provides a wider assessment by including both subjective survey responses and objective metrics such as citations and faculty ratios. However, this ranking also is criticized as overemphasizing peer perception with limited weight given to research output (see Huang 2012 for an overview of this debate).


In response, recent efforts in political science have introduced more objective criteria (e.g., research productivity) to more accurately evaluate department performance in research. Garand, Qi,


and Magaña (2023), for example, used three decades of data on publications from 19 leading political science journals, incorporating factors including authorship, department size, and journal impact to create a ranking of department research productivity. Peress (2019) provided a novel approach utilizing Google Scholar data to evaluate departments. His method ranked departments by their total as well as per-faculty outputs, including both cumulative and individual performance metrics of research productivity.

A key aspect of these rankings is their focus on political science departments located in the United States. Research, however, is an international affair; faculty members often collaborate with and work at multiple universities including those outside of the United States during their careers. Furthermore, research has become more global in recent decades, with the United States arguably losing its dominant position (National Science Foundation 2022). Thus, a study that explores the changing impact of departments across the globe is well warranted. What currently is needed in the discipline is an exercise that measures the research performance of political science departments based on a common, standardized set of metrics that can be applied throughout different regions. This study is valuable because it provides one of the first sets of objective rankings for departments both inside and outside of the United States to evaluate their research performance relative to others.¹ By identifying outperforming departments and promoting them in the discipline, these metrics provide information sought by students, faculty members, and other scholars. They

Joan Barceló  is assistant professor of political science at New York University Abu Dhabi. He can be reached at joan.barcelo@nyu.edu.

Christopher Paik  is associate professor of political science at New York University Abu Dhabi. He can be reached at christopher.paik@nyu.edu.

Corresponding author: Peter van der Windt  is associate professor of political science at New York University Abu Dhabi. He can be reached at peter.vanderwindt@nyu.edu.

Haoyu Zhai  is research associate at New York University Abu Dhabi. He can be reached at haoyu.zhai@nyu.edu.

provide an evaluation tool that departments can use for university funding and external grants, which often require objective evidence of research excellence and influence among peers. These

Oceania, and Africa. The *QS Rankings* lists 231 departments. Because only Europe and North America have more than 50 departments that made the list, we included all of the political science departments

Departmental rankings have become essential tools for evaluation in academia, aiding in the decision-making process for students and faculty members as well as governing bodies in charge of research funding and recruitment.

metrics also may be instrumental for faculty and student recruitment. Additional ranking exercises in this study allow us to assess the influence of US departments outside of the country, as evident in the inter-regional distribution of US-trained scholars and their impact in the discipline outside of the United States. Our findings suggest that there is continued dominance of these scholars in their departments outside of Europe and North America. Concurrently, there also is evidence of a shift over time toward a more balanced representation between European and North American universities among the top departments. This study

from the other regions. We supplemented the regional groups outside of North America with five additional political science departments in universities that operate as international campuses of home institutions, grant their own bachelor's degrees, and have more than five standing faculty members.² These international campuses embody an emerging trend in higher education in which major universities—especially those based in the United States—open campuses abroad, drawing international students and faculty members and offering standardized curricula aligned with Western standards. In total, this study encompasses 178 departments across 45 countries, providing a

What currently is needed in the discipline is an exercise that measures the research performance of political science departments based on a common, standardized set of metrics that can be applied throughout different regions.

contributes to the literature by building on the work of Garand, Qi, and Magaña (2023) and Peress (2019) and by extending it to provide a global ranking of political science departments.

SAMPLE AND DATA COLLECTION

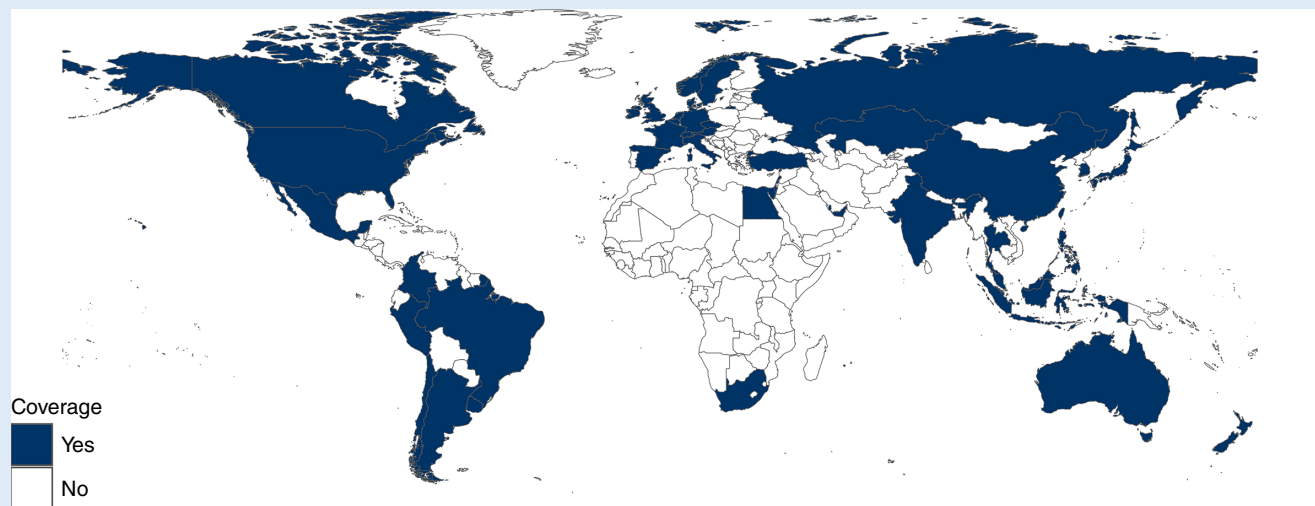
We used the 2022 *QS World University Rankings in Politics* and selected its top 50 political science departments in each of the following six regions: North America, Europe, Asia, Latin America,

global perspective of political science academia. Figure 1 is an illustration of the countries that are represented in the sample by at least one department.

Between November 2022 and June 2023, we manually listed all faculty members in each department and recorded their PhD conferral years. Subsequently, we compiled all publications—in both English and other languages—for these faculty members by carefully implementing the following procedures. First, we manually

Figure 1

Countries in the Sample



Note: Country coverage of study sample equals “yes” when one or more political science departments are located in a country.

recorded publication records from each faculty member's website (personal or departmental), including CV if it was available. Second, we searched for the faculty member's most up-to-date CV from other websites, including the search term in Google ("faculty's full name" CV). Third, when available, we used the faculty member's Google Scholar profile page. Fourth, we queried Google Scholar with the name of the faculty member in quotation marks and then used the results from the first 20 pages where the faculty member's name matched Google-listed authored publications.³

For the next step and for all publications, we manually recorded the title, year, and journal (or the press for books) in which the publication appeared and the number of coauthors. We also added citation counts for each publication. To do so, we scraped the number of citations from each faculty member's Google Scholar webpage.⁴ Finally, we sourced the Journal Citation Report—the 2022 dataset provides information about 21,430 academic journals from 114 countries—to add, where available, impact scores for each publication's journal.

The final dataset, which is publicly available, includes detailed information on 115,427 articles and 12,696 books from 5,586 faculty members in 178 departments across the globe (Barceló et al. 2024). More than 75% of all publications in our dataset are in English.⁵ Online appendix A provides the coding protocol, and online appendix B describes the manual checks that we implemented to ensure data quality.

MEASURING RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY

Our research productivity measures built on the metrics introduced in previous studies. Specifically, we present the three measures used in Peress (2019). First, we calculated the total number of citations of all of the faculty member's publications. Second, we calculated the total of the current five-year impact factors of all of the journals in which each faculty member's publications appeared. The third measure was based on publications in top journals. We followed Peress (2019) and counted *American Political Science Review* (APSR), *American Journal of Political Science*, *Journal of Politics*, *International Organization*, and *World Politics* as top journals, with APSR articles receiving twice the weight.

In addition, Peress (2019) provided a fourth measure, which is the total number of citations strictly based on the articles published during the most recent five-year period. We followed this approach for all three metrics (i.e., citations, impact, and top publications) limited to the most recent five-year window (i.e., 2018–2022).

RESULTS

Table 1 lists the top 10 departments by region (or fewer in the case of regions with fewer than 10 departments that made the *QS Rankings*) using the department-level aggregate performance measures.⁶ The departments that ranked in the top 10 across all six indicators were Harvard University, Stanford University, Columbia University, and Princeton University in North America; London School of Economics (LSE), Aarhus University, and Copenhagen University in Europe; Hebrew University, University of Hong Kong, and New York University (NYU) Abu Dhabi in Asia; Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile (UC Chile) and Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM) in Latin America; and Australian National University, Griffith University, and Monash University in Oceania.⁷

Online appendix C presents the global rankings, listing all universities together. We observed on this list that North American departments dominate in terms of the total number of citations.⁸ LSE is the only non-American department to make the global top 20 (as No. 19). Also, regarding top publications, all top 20 departments are located in the United States. European universities were more competitive under the total impact-factor metric, with seven departments placed in the top 20; Aarhus University, in fact, leads the global list. Departments outside of Europe and North America, conversely, lag behind across all department-level metrics. The top departments outside of North America and Europe were University of Sydney, which ranked 59th in citations; University of New South Wales Sydney, which ranked 43rd in impact; and NYU Abu Dhabi, which ranked 51st based on top publications. Comparing total citations, journal impact, and top publications with their recent counterparts (i.e., the same metrics except based only on the years between 2018 and 2022) suggests a trend. We found a shift toward a more balanced representation between European and North American universities. In terms of recent citations, seven departments in the top 20 were not based in North America: Aarhus University, University of Gothenburg, LSE, University of Amsterdam, King's College London (KCL), Uppsala University, and University College London (UCL). Their recent-citations rankings also were above their positions under the total citations ranking. The recent-impact metric underscores this upward trend for European universities compared to their North American counterparts, with half of the top 20 composed of European departments. Aarhus University leads this category. Other European departments—UCL, LSE, KCL, Essex University, University of Gothenburg, University of Amsterdam, Copenhagen University, University of Oxford, and Exeter University—not only ranked in the top 20 but also performed better than their total impact metric, which suggests a positive trajectory. Finally, European universities also performed better under the recent-top-publications metric. Whereas all of the departments in the top 20 under the total top publication count were located in the United States, five European departments—Aarhus University, LSE, UCL, University of Oxford, and Essex University—made the top 20 list when we focused solely on more-recent top publications. In summary, if this trend continues, European departments likely will take higher positions in the ranking of top publications in the future.

Ranking by Faculty-Level Research Productivity

Department-level performance metrics are influenced by faculty size. Table 2 presents the same information as table 1 but accounts for the number of faculty members in each department (online appendix C presents all universities together). We found that the departments that consistently ranked in the top 10 across the six per-faculty indicators were Stanford University, Columbia University, and NYU in North America; Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (ETH) Zürich, University of Zürich, and University of Mannheim in Europe; Hebrew University and NYU Abu Dhabi in Asia; UC Chile and ITAM in Latin America; and Australian National University, Monash University, and Griffith University in Oceania.

The departments that consistently ranked in the top 10 of their respective regions across all metrics in both overall and per-faculty rankings were Stanford University and Columbia University in North America; Hebrew University and NYU Abu Dhabi in Asia;

Table 1

Top 10 Political Science Departments by Region

Rank	Citations	Impact	Top Publications	Recent Citations	Recent Impact	Recent Top Publications
North America						
1	Stanford (440,708)	Harvard (3,344)	Stanford (372)	Harvard (33,380)	Princeton (1,521)	Princeton (82)
2	Columbia (415,916)	Stanford (3,073)	Columbia (366)	Columbia (32,121)	Toronto (1,350)	Columbia (79)
3	Harvard (384,412)	Columbia (3,070)	Harvard (307)	NYU (20,684)	Stanford (1,339)	NYU (78)
4	Princeton (263,832)	Princeton (2,808)	Princeton (305)	Princeton (20,101)	Columbia (1,241)	WashU St Louis (74)
5	UC Berkeley (245,173)	UCSD (2,427)	NYU (304)	Dartmouth (17,074)	NYU (1,181)	UC Berkeley (62)
6	Michigan (193,916)	NYU (2,379)	Michigan (262)	Stanford (16,791)	UCLA (1,072)	Harvard (61)
7	Yale (184,657)	Toronto (2,377)	WashU St Louis (257)	UC Berkeley (16,775)	MIT (1,062)	Pennsylvania (57)
8	UNC Chapel Hill (180,164)	Pennsylvania (2,185)	Yale (217)	Toronto (15,912)	Pennsylvania (1,050)	UCLA (56)
9	UT Austin (172,158)	Yale (2,171)	Pennsylvania (212)	MIT (15,765)	Harvard (1,044)	Yale (55)
10	Chicago (167,791)	Michigan (2,112)	Ohio State (209)	UCSD (13,506)	Cornell (991)	Stanford (54)
Europe						
1	LSE (132,196)	Aarhus (4,376)	LSE (124)	Aarhus (31,949)	Aarhus (2,520)	Aarhus (52)
2	Oxford (121,354)	LSE (2,342)	Essex (98)	Göteborg (14,278)	UCL (1,398)	LSE (52)
3	Aarhus (114,498)	Essex (2,180)	Oxford (96)	LSE (13,558)	LSE (1,262)	UCL (41)
4	Warwick (91,005)	UCL (2,153)	Aarhus (93)	Amsterdam (13,216)	KCL (1,247)	Essex (39)
5	Essex (88,562)	Göteborg (2,112)	UCL (68)	KCL (11,945)	Essex (1,207)	Oxford (39)
6	Utrecht (85,387)	Oxford (2,064)	Uppsala (45)	Uppsala (11,816)	Göteborg (1,192)	Copenhagen (33)
7	Copenhagen (84,606)	KCL (1,945)	Göteborg (42)	UCL (11,708)	Amsterdam (1,113)	Uppsala (26)
8	Amsterdam (77,621)	Amsterdam (1,802)	ETH (41)	Exeter (11,559)	Copenhagen (1,083)	KCL (17)
9	Manchester (75,723)	Exeter (1,675)	Copenhagen (39)	Utrecht (10,719)	Oxford (1,035)	Durham (17)
10	Sheffield (69,911)	Copenhagen (1,668)	Zürich (32)	Copenhagen (10,595)	Exeter (992)	Oslo (14)
Asia						
1	Hebrew (48,324)	Hebrew (955)	NYU Abu Dhabi (42)	CityU HK (4,466)	NYU Abu Dhabi (576)	NYU Abu Dhabi (23)
2	Koç (31,164)	NYU Abu Dhabi (848)	Hebrew (29)	Koç (4,407)	Hebrew (428)	Hebrew (11)
3	CityU HK (20,434)	CityU HK (592)	Waseda (14)	Hebrew (4,260)	CityU HK (363)	HKU (6)
4	CUHK (11,398)	Koç (436)	Singapore National (12)	HKU (4,017)	Duke Kunshan (298)	Waseda (5)
5	NYU Abu Dhabi (10,970)	Fudan (398)	National Taiwan (10)	NYU Abu Dhabi (3,546)	Fudan (287)	Korea (4)
6	Fudan (10,417)	Duke Kunshan (369)	Seoul National (9)	Nanyang Tec (2,227)	Koç (266)	Tokyo (3)
7	Singapore National (10,254)	Korea (340)	Yonsei (8)	Duke Kunshan (1,677)	HKU (211)	Singapore National (3)
8	Seoul National (9,595)	Nanyang Tec (335)	HKU (8)	Fudan (1,373)	National Taiwan (207)	Koç (3)
9	Bilkent (9,484)	HKU (332)	Korea (7)	National Taiwan (1,088)	Korea (205)	Seoul National (2)*
10	HKU (9,253)	National Taiwan (324)	Duke Kunshan (7)	Georgetown Qatar (1,019)	Nanyang Tec (205)	Duke Kunshan (2)*
Oceania						
1	Sydney (52,704)	UNSW Sydney (1,154)	Australian National (35)	Melbourne (5,633)	Griffith (592)	Australian National (14)
2	Queensland (51,065)	Griffith (903)	Monash (16)	Sydney (5,626)	UNSW Sydney (506)	Monash (4)
3	UNSW Sydney (50,770)	Australian National (829)	Queensland (4)	UNSW Sydney (5,527)	Melbourne (484)	Griffith (1)
4	Australian National (29,367)	Queensland (812)	Canterbury (1)	Griffith (4,785)	Australian National (472)	
5	Monash (28,513)	Sydney (771)	Griffith (1)	Queensland (4,136)	Sydney (436)	

Table 1 (Continued)

Rank	Citations	Impact	Top Publications	Recent Citations	Recent Impact	Recent Top Publications
6	Griffith (24,466)	Melbourne (709)	La Trobe (1)	Australian National (3,115)	Queensland (432)	
7	Melbourne (22,377)	Monash (566)	Sydney (1)	Monash (2,879)	Monash (374)	
8	Wellington (11,517)	Wellington (203)		La Trobe (2,106)	La Trobe (125)	
9	La Trobe (9,379)	La Trobe (188)		Canberra (1,661)	Wellington (86)	
10	Canberra (8,976)	Canberra (185)		Wellington (1,190)	Canberra (79)	
Latin America						
1	FGV (36,738)	FGV (775)	ITAM (28)	FGV (4,575)	FGV (560)	ITAM (13)
2	São Paulo (26,012)	São Paulo (456)	UC Chile (9)	Diego Portales (3,001)	São Paulo (432)	UC Chile (8)
3	Unicamp (19,531)	ITAM (297)	Los Andes (1)	São Paulo (1,959)	UC Chile (194)	Los Andes (1)
4	Diego Portales (16,059)	UC Chile (270)	Diego Portales (1)	ITAM (1,729)	ITAM (182)	Tec Monterrey (1)
5	UC Chile (14,212)	PUCP Peru (249)	La Di Tella (1)	UC Chile (1,581)	PUCP Peru (175)	
6	La Di Tella (11,910)	Diego Portales (224)	Tec Monterrey (1)	Rosario (1,365)	Diego Portales (154)	
7	Udelar (11,732)	PUC Rio (132)		Unicamp (1,279)	Rosario (97)	
8	Buenos Aires (10,974)	La Di Tella (123)		Udelar (1,068)	PUC Rio (75)	
9	Rosario (8,179)	Rosario (118)		PUCP Peru (971)	Tec Monterrey (70)	
10	ITAM (8,121)	Tec Monterrey (82)		Buenos Aires (947)	La Di Tella (57)	
Africa						
1	AU Cairo (2,872)	AU Cairo (43)	AU Cairo (1)	AU Cairo (325)	AU Cairo (28)	
2	Cape Town (1,611)	Cape Town (16)		Cape Town (127)	Cape Town (6)	

Notes: Top 10 departments by department totals under six performance metrics. For each metric, we ranked only those departments that scored above zero. "Recent" refers to the period 2018–2022. Departments that tie (indicated by *) were selected randomly for the table until No. 10. Ties for Asia "Recent Top Publications": Tsinghua University, Osaka University, Seoul National University, and Duke Kunshan University.

UC Chile and ITAM in Latin America; and Australian National University, Monash University, and Griffith University in Oceania. That is, we found that no political science department in Europe consistently ranked in the top 10 in the region under both the department-level and per-faculty metrics. European departments thus ranked highly because they were either large departments producing high volumes of impactful research (e.g., Aarhus University, LSE, Copenhagen University, and University of Oxford) or smaller teams of prolific scholars (e.g., ETH Zürich, University of Zürich, and Mannheim).⁹

North American universities consistently occupied the top rankings in all overall per-faculty metrics rankings, with European institutions following and other regions lagging behind (see online appendix C). However, we also found evidence of a shift over time toward a more balanced representation between European and North American universities. In overall citations, three European universities were in the top 20 (i.e., ETH Zürich, European University Institute, and Utrecht University). For overall impact, five European departments made the top 20 (i.e., ETH Zürich, Mannheim University, Katholieke Universiteit [KU] Leuven, Humboldt University, and Aarhus University). ETH Zürich was the only European department in the top 20 for overall top publications. European political science departments scored better when based on recent publications between 2018 and 2022. Five European universities (i.e., ETH Zürich, Utrecht University, KU Leuven, University of Zürich, and Aarhus University) and one Latin American university (i.e., Diego Portales University) entered the top 20 list under the recent per-faculty citations metric. In the recent

impact per-faculty metric, seven European institutions and one Asian institution (i.e., NYU Abu Dhabi) made the global top 20. For the recent top publications per-faculty metric, three European institutions—Humboldt University, ETH Zürich, and Mannheim University—as well as NYU Abu Dhabi were ranked in the top 20. In summary, universities outside of North America, especially those in Europe, are gaining more prominence in the discipline over time, as evidenced by their impact from 2018 to 2022 relative to their historical impact.

Global Top Scholars in Political Science

Table 3 presents the top 10 political science scholars by research performance within their respective region (i.e., the location of the department with which the faculty member is affiliated). The table also provides information on the location of their PhD conferral.¹⁰ Our list of scholars in North America aligns closely with those from other studies, despite deviations resulting from our distinct inclusion criteria (Kim and Grofman 2019; Peress 2019).¹¹ For example, Andrew Gelman, who ranked as the most-cited scholar in our dataset, did not appear on these other lists. Seven scholars featured in our North American top 10, conversely, were among the top 20 most-cited according to Peress (2019) and the top 100 according to Kim and Grofman (2019). Under the total-impact metric, table 3 reveals that James Fowler published works with the highest impact, followed by Gary King, Christopher Adolph, and Jens Hainmueller. Overall, our list diverges from that of Peress (2019) because we did not limit our impact metrics exclusively to political science publications. Therefore, interdisciplinary scholars

Table 2

Top 10 Political Science Departments per Faculty Member by Region

Rank	Citations	Impact	Top Publications	Recent Citations	Recent Impact	Recent Top Publications
North America						
1	Stanford (11,017)	Harvard (79.63)	Stanford (9.30)	Harvard (794)	Washington (37.53)	NYU (2.36)
2	Columbia (9,902)	Stanford (76.84)	NYU (9.21)	Columbia (764)	NYU (35.79)	WashU St Louis (2.31)
3	Harvard (9,152)	Columbia (73.10)	Columbia (8.71)	NYU (626)	Stanford (33.49)	Columbia (1.88)
4	UC Berkeley (5,636)	NYU (72.09)	WashU St Louis (8.03)	Dartmouth (569)	MIT (32.19)	Pennsylvania (1.63)
5	UNC Chapel Hill (5,147)	UCSD (66.49)	Harvard (7.31)	MIT (477)	Cornell (30.98)	Harvard (1.45)
6	Pennsylvania (4,754)	Pennsylvania (62.44)	Rice (7.29)	Stanford (419)	Dartmouth (30.38)	Princeton (1.45)
7	Princeton (4,669)	Penn State (60.65)	Ohio State (6.74)	UC Berkeley (385)	Pennsylvania (30.02)	UC Berkeley (1.43)
8	Yale (4,616)	MIT (59.74)	Pennsylvania (6.06)	UCSD (370)	Columbia (29.56)	Yale (1.38)
9	NYU (4,329)	Dartmouth (57.26)	UCSD (5.53)	Washington (369)	Pittsburgh (28.67)	Rice (1.35)
10	Chicago (4,194)	Washington (55.24)	Michigan (5.46)	Tufts (363)	WashU St Louis (27.45)	Stanford (1.35)
Europe						
1	ETH (6,931)	ETH (171.73)	ETH (5.12)	ETH (800)	ETH (88.28)	Humboldt (1.83)
2	EUI (5,362)	Mannheim (70.33)	EUI (2.67)	Utrecht (612)	Mannheim (33.09)	ETH (1.25)
3	Utrecht (4,879)	KU Leuven (57.17)	Mannheim (2.47)	KU Leuven (414)	Humboldt (32.86)	Mannheim (1.18)
4	Geneva (3,147)	Humboldt (49.92)	Humboldt (2.33)	Zürich (362)	Zürich (28.94)	Essex (0.76)
5	KU Leuven (2,746)	Aarhus (48.90)	Zürich (2.00)	Aarhus (356)	KU Leuven (28.92)	Zürich (0.75)
6	Mannheim (2,648)	Zürich (47.90)	Essex (1.92)	Gothenburg (291)	Aarhus (28.16)	Oxford (0.68)
7	Zürich (2,580)	Utrecht (46.55)	Oxford (1.67)	Humboldt (279)	Utrecht (27.38)	LSE (0.65)
8	Oxford (2,110)	EUI (45.40)	LSE (1.56)	Mannheim (262)	Gothenburg (24.33)	Copenhagen (0.64)
9	FU Berlin (1,806)	Gothenburg (43.11)	Geneva (1.50)	Uppsala (256)	Essex (23.68)	Aarhus (0.58)
10	Essex (1,736)	Essex (42.75)	Trinity (1.24)	Amsterdam (242)	Copenhagen (21.04)	UCL (0.58)
Asia						
1	Koç (1,780)	NYU Abu Dhabi (48.50)	NYU Abu Dhabi (2.40)	Koç (251)	NYU Abu Dhabi (32.97)	NYU Abu Dhabi (1.31)
2	Hebrew (1,638)	Hebrew (32.38)	Hebrew (0.98)	HKU (236)	Nanyang Tec (17.10)	Hebrew (0.37)
3	CUHK (1,199)	Nanyang Tec (27.99)	Singapore National (0.75)	NYU Abu Dhabi (202)	Koç (15.23)	HKU (0.35)
4	Singapore Management (900)	Koç (24.94)	HKU (0.47)	CityU HK (186)	CityU HK (15.14)	Korea (0.22)
5	CityU HK (851)	CityU HK (24.68)	Waseda (0.44)	Nanyang Tec (185)	Duke Kunshan (14.93)	Singapore National (0.19)
6	Tsinghua (740)	CUHK (20.09)	Yonsei (0.42)	Hebrew (144)	Hebrew (14.53)	Tsinghua (0.17)
7	Georgetown Qatar (730)	HKU (19.56)	Korea (0.39)	Georgetown Qatar (127)	HKU (12.42)	Koç (0.17)
8	Singapore National (640)	Korea (18.93)	Duke Kunshan (0.35)	Singapore Management (98)	Singapore Management (11.75)	Waseda (0.16)
9	Bilkent (632)	Duke Kunshan (18.46)	CUHK (0.32)	CUHK (85)	Korea (11.44)	Hanyang (0.12)
10	NYU Abu Dhabi (626)	Singapore Management (17.63)	Seoul National (0.31)	Duke Kunshan (83)	Hanyang (9.34)	Tokyo (0.12)
Oceania						
1	Queensland (2,127)	Griffith (36.14)	Australian National (1.21)	Griffith (191)	Griffith (23.69)	Australian National (0.48)
2	UNSW Sydney (1,336)	Queensland (33.87)	Monash (0.64)	Queensland (172)	Queensland (18.03)	Monash (0.16)
3	Canterbury (1,158)	UNSW Sydney (30.38)	Queensland (0.17)	Melbourne (160)	Australian National (16.31)	Griffith (0.04)
4	Monash (1,140)	Australian National (28.60)	Canterbury (0.15)	Canterbury (145)	Monash (14.97)	
5	Sydney (1,133)	Monash (22.67)	La Trobe (0.04)	UNSW Sydney (145)	Melbourne (13.84)	

Table 2 (Continued)

Rank	Citations	Impact	Top Publications	Recent Citations	Recent Impact	Recent Top Publications
6	Australian National (1,012)	Melbourne (20.26)	Griffith (0.04)	Canberra (138)	UNSW Sydney (13.34)	
7	Griffith (978)	Canterbury (20.23)	Sydney (0.02)	Sydney (120)	Canterbury (12.20)	
8	Adelaide (834)	Adelaide (17.59)		Monash (115)	Sydney (9.38)	
9	Canberra (748)	Sydney (16.60)		Adelaide (109)	Adelaide (9.05)	
10	Melbourne (639)	Canberra (15.45)		Australian National (107)	Macquarie (7.54)	
Latin America						
1	Diego Portales (1,690)	FGV (26.73)	ITAM (2.00)	Diego Portales (315)	FGV (19.34)	ITAM (0.93)
2	FGV (1,266)	Diego Portales (23.59)	UC Chile (0.56)	FGV (157)	São Paulo (16.64)	UC Chile (0.50)
3	Unicamp (1,085)	ITAM (21.25)	Diego Portales (0.11)	ITAM (123)	Diego Portales (16.21)	Los Andes (0.06)
4	São Paulo (1,000)	São Paulo (17.56)	La Di Tella (0.08)	UC Chile (98)	ITAM (13.05)	Tec Monterrey (0.04)
5	La Di Tella (992)	UC Chile (16.90)	Los Andes (0.06)	São Paulo (75)	UC Chile (12.13)	
6	UC Chile (888)	PUC Rio (12.05)	Tec Monterrey (0.04)	Unicamp (71)	PUC Rio (6.89)	
7	PUC Rio (666)	La Di Tella (10.31)		La Di Tella (69)	PUCP Peru (5.77)	
8	ITAM (580)	PUCP Peru (8.19)		PUC Rio (42)	La Di Tella (4.80)	
9	Udelar (419)	Los Andes (4.19)		Rosario (40)	Tec Monterrey (2.89)	
10	Buenos Aires (322)	Rosario (3.49)		Udelar (38)	Rosario (2.86)	
Africa						
1	AU Cairo (205)	AU Cairo (3.13)	AU Cairo (0.07)	AU Cairo (23)	AU Cairo (2.04)	
2	Cape Town (161)	Cape Town (1.61)		Cape Town (12)	Cape Town (0.64)	

Notes: Top 10 departments by region under six performance metrics, faculty averages. For each metric, we ranked only those departments that scored above zero. "Recent" refers to the period 2018–2022.

and those with a broad network of collaborations tended to dominate this ranking. Finally, [table 3](#) shows a strong consistency with the Peress (2019) list of scholars with the largest volume of top publications. In fact, each scholar listed in our top 10 for most top publications in North America also was found in the Peress compilation of the top 20 scholars. James Gibson led our rankings as well, coinciding with the Peress (2019) findings; Gregory Caldeira, Gary King, and Robert Erikson also featured prominently, albeit ranked differently.¹²

Comparing across regions, top North America–based scholars led in citations and top publications, outpacing the top scholars in Europe and other regions. For instance, Ole Wæver from the University of Copenhagen—the most-cited scholar at an institution outside of North America—would not rank among the top 10 most-cited scholars globally and would fall short by a substantial margin of 13,000 citations. Similarly, Lars-Erik Cederman from ETH Zürich, who had the most top publications outside of North America, falls short by 10 top publications compared to Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, the 10th most-published scholar in the leading political science journals. In contrast, regarding impact, Thomas Bernauer, also from ETH Zürich, holds the highest aggregated journal impact outside of North America and would place fifth globally under this metric.

[Table 3](#) shows that there were strong regional affiliations found in North America and Europe. In North America, all scholars who made the list—across all six metrics—received their PhD in North

America. The case was similar albeit weaker for scholars in Europe; about two thirds of top Europe-based scholars obtained their PhD in Europe (and about one third in North America). None of the top scholars in Europe and North America obtained their PhD outside of these two regions. This was different for political science departments located outside of Europe and North America, where only a minority of top scholars obtained their PhD from the same region in which they were based. In Latin America, about one third of the top scholars obtained their PhD in Latin America. This proportion decreased to two in 10 for Oceania and Africa and to one in 10 for top scholars based in Asia. The top scholars in these regions obtained their PhD mostly in North America: about seven of 10 in Asia, six of 10 in Latin America, and four of 10 in Oceania and Africa.

Another observation is highlighted in [table 3](#). Focusing solely on the top publications metrics, whether overall or recent, there was no scholar with a PhD from outside of North America or Europe who ranked in the top 10 of their region. In other words, only scholars with a North American or European PhD published in top political science journals. This was expected because the top five journals considered in our dataset are all based in the United States. The ability to publish in these journals inevitably reflects, at least in part, on the scholar's training as a Western academic, including the absence of a language barrier, but also may result from the fact that researchers with a North American or European PhD have greater representation on editorial boards of top journals.

Table 3

Top 10 Political Science Scholars by Region

Rank	Citations	Impact	Top Publications	Recent Citations	Recent Impact	Recent Top Publications
North America						
1	Andrew Gelman (121000) [NA]	James H. Fowler (819.83) [NA]	James L. Gibson (53) [NA]	Gary King (18491) [NA]	Christopher Adolph (602.86) [NA]	David Broockman (15) [NA]
2	Gary King (92320) [NA]	Gary King (740.8) [NA]	Gregory A. Caldeira (50) [NA]	Joshua Tucker (9659) [NA]	Sarah Kreps (267.84) [NA]	Joshua L. Kalla (12) [NA]
3	Paul Pierson (52208) [NA]	Christopher Adolph (738.4) [NA]	Gary King (48) [NA]	Brendan Nyhan (9058) [NA]	James N. Druckman (250.81) [NA]	Christopher Warshaw (12) [NA]
4	Barry R. Weingast (51475) [NA]	Jens Hainmueller (457.91) [NA]	Robert S. Erikson (42) [NA]	Andrew Gelman (7093) [NA]	Joshua Tucker (246.05) [NA]	Jon Rogowski (9) [NA]
5	James H. Fowler (49537) [NA]	Daniel Carpenter (394.4) [NA]	James M. Snyder (38) [NA]	Christopher Adolph (5715) [NA]	Peter Loewen (205.16) [NA]	Kenneth Lowande (9) [NA]
6	Alexander Wendt (45985) [NA]	Donald P Green (365.87) [NA]	Bernard Grofman (37) [NA]	Donald P Green (5647) [NA]	Jacob N. Shapiro (202.16) [NA]	Guy Grossman (9) [NA]
7	Donald P Green (44303) [NA]	James N. Druckman (360.36) [NA]	Donald P Green (35) [NA]	James H. Fowler (5632) [NA]	Adam Berinsky (195.91) [NA]	Erik Peterson (9) [NA]
8	Shanto Iyengar (41754) [NA]	Arthur Lupia (335.1) [NA]	Gary Cox (34) [NA]	Adam Berinsky (5068) [NA]	Jens Hainmueller (191.74) [NA]	Diana Z. O'Brien (9) [NA]
9	James Robinson (41450) [NA]	Andrew Gelman (334.97) [NA]	B. Dan Wood (33) [NA]	Emily Thorson (4496) [NA]	Brendan Nyhan (190.72) [NA]	Edmund Malesky (8)* [NA]
10	James Fearon (39032) [NA]	Joshua Tucker (328.92) [NA]	Bruce Bueno de Mesquita (33) [NA]	Steven Levitsky (4356) [NA]	Andrew M. Guess (185.12) [NA]	David Szankonyi (8)* [NA]
Europe						
1	Ole Wæver (26079) [EU]	Thomas Bernauer (443.34) [EU]	Lars-Erik Cederman (23) [NA]	Derek Beach (3971) [EU]	Sophie Harman (366.42) [EU]	Karl-Oskar Lindgren (10) [EU ⁺]
2	Kristian Gleditsch (25284) [NA]	Michael Bang Petersen (392.09) [EU]	Torun Dewan (19) [EU]	Rasmus Brun Pedersen (3626) [EU]	Thomas Bernauer (231.11) [EU]	Anselm Hager (10) [NA]
3	Frank Schimmelfennig (19589) [EU]	Sophie Harman (385.11) [EU]	Michael Bang Petersen (17) [EU]	Sven Oskarsson (3469) [EU]	Dominik Hangartner (223.23) [EU]	Michael Bang Petersen (9) [EU]
4	Simon Hix (16702) [EU]	Dominik Hangartner (336.46) [EU]	Lawrence Ezrow (15) [NA]	Jørgen Møller (3309) [EU]	Michael Bang Petersen (198.21) [EU]	Sven Oskarsson (9) [EU]
5	Thomas Risse (16605) [EU]	Kristian Gleditsch (285.91) [NA]	Sven Oskarsson (15) [EU]	Lars Tummers (3205) [EU]	Cecile Fabre (190.23) [EU]	Peter Thisted Dinesen (8) [EU]
6	David Miller (16175) [EU]	Tobias Bohmelt (231.38) [EU]	Kristian Gleditsch (15) [NA]	Staffan Ingemar Lindberg (3112) [EU]	Tobias Bohmelt (163.72) [EU]	Benjamin Lauderdale (7) [NA]
7	Stathis N. Kalyvas (15824) [NA]	Sverker Carlsson Jagers (216.97) [EU]	Benjamin Lauderdale (14) [NA]	Albert Meijer (2457) [EU]	Diane Coyle (159.63) [NA]	Frederik Georg Hjorth (7) [EU]
8	Christoph Knill (14627) [EU]	Marc Hooghe (213.61) [EU]	Kevin Arceneaux (13) [NA]	Sophie Harman (2447) [EU]	Oliver Belcher (157.44) [NA]	Nick Vivyan (6) [EU]
9	Tanja A. Börzel (14176) [EU]	Lars-Erik Cederman (209.53) [NA]	Karl-Oskar Lindgren (13) [EU ⁺]	Jason Reifler (2229) [NA]	Simon Rushton (140.96) [EU]	Martin Bisgaard (5)* [EU]
10	Lars-Erik Cederman (13677) [NA]	Cecile Fabre (205.07) [EU]	Sharyn O'Halloran (12) [NA]	Michel Bang Petersen (1831)* [EU]	Jason Reifler (129.01) [NA]	Sarah Brierley (5)* [NA]
Asia						
1	Ziya Öniş (10789) [EU]	Claudia Nisa (175.62) [EU]	Nicholas Kulpers (6) [NA]	Haohan Chen (1652) [NA]	Melina Platas (162.31) [NA]	Jonathan Andrew Harris (5) [NA]
2	Tamir Sheafer (7072) [AS]	Melina Platas (165.41) [NA]	Kai Quek (6) [NA]	Murat Somer (1567) [NA]	Claudia Nisa (154.18) [EU]	Chung Hun (4) [NA]
3	David Levi Faur (5963) [AS]	Joan Barceló (121.64) [NA]	Sung Eun Kim (6) [NA]	Kris Hartley (1295) [AS]	Li Tang (104.68) [NA]	Melina Platas (4) [NA]
4	Chandran Kukathas (5040) [EU]	Roni Porat (114.48) [AS]	Jonathan Andrew Harris (5) [NA]	Austin Strange (1073) [NA]	Phillip Y. Lipsey (92.75) [NA]	Sung Eun Kim (4) [NA]

Table 3 (Continued)

Rank	Citations	Impact	Top Publications	Recent Citations	Recent Impact	Recent Top Publications
5	Carlos Wing-Hung Lo (4692) [OC]	Li Tang (104.68) [NA]	Orit Kedar (5) [NA]	Claudia Nisa (958) [EU]	Joan Barceló (76.18) [NA]	Kai Quek (4) [NA]
6	Gideon Rahat (4647) [AS]	Phillip Y. Lipsey (100.03) [NA]	Charles Lesch (5) [NA]	Noam Gidron (957) [NA]	Nam Kyu Kim (66.29) [NA]	Charles Lesch (3)* [NA]
7	Reuven Y Hazan (4441) [NA]	Tamir Sheaffer (98.93) [AS]	Noam Gidron (5) [NA]	Joan Barceló (710) [NA]	Hans Hanpu Tung (65.23) [NA]	Giuliana Pardelli (3)* [NA]
8	M Shamsul Haque (4275) [NA]	Sung Eun Kim (92.38) [NA]	Yu-Shan Wu (5) [NA]	Edmund Cheng (664) [EU]	Sung Eun Kim (58.73) [NA]	Selim Erdem Aytaç (3)* [NA]
9	Ahmet İçduygu (4065) [OC]	Pazit Ben-Nun Bloom (91.56) [NA]	Dan Miodownik (4)* [NA]	Ziya Öniş (543) [EU]	Edmund Cheng (55.86) [EU]	Phillip Y. Lipsey (3)* [NA]
10	Mehran Kamrava (3805) [EU]	Tariq Tell (85.79) [EU]	Melina Platas (4)* [NA]	Robert Kubinec (539) [NA]	Peter Cornelis van der Windt (52.79) [NA]	Peter Cornelis van der Windt (3)* [NA]
Oceania						
1	Anthony Zwi (24161) [AF]	Anthony Zwi (428.86) [AF]	Michael Mintrom (8) [NA]	Jonathan Pickering (1126) [OC]	Sara Davies (222.96) [OC]	Thiago Nascimento da Silva (3) [NA]
2	David Schlosberg (11869) [NA]	Sara Davies (249.15) [OC]	Ian McAllister (7) [EU]	Brian Head (1030) [EU]	Huiyun Feng (82.21) [NA]	Brandon Yoder (3) [NA]
3	Ian McAllister (11265) [EU]	John de Wit (218.3) [EU]	Benjamin Goldsmith (5) [NA]	Sarah Ball (865) [OC]	Robert Macneil (80) [NA]	Patrick Leslie (2) [NA]
4	Michael Mintrom (10838) [NA]	Brain Head (129.92) [EU]	Keith Dowding (5) [EU]	Jenny Lewis (771) [OC]	Adam Hannah (75.84) [OC]	Matteo Bonotti (2) [NA]
5	Brain Head (10403) [EU]	Robert Thomson (96.12) [EU]	Matteo Bonetti (4) [EU]	Sara Davies (771) [OC]	Anthony Zwi (75.14) [AF]	Lachlan McNamee (2) [NA]
6	Alexander Bellamy (9503) [EU]	Robert Macneil (94.35) [NA]	Jana von Stein (3) [NA]	Bronwyn Hayward (765) [OC]	John de Wit (71.56) [EU]	Benjamin Goldsmith (2) [NA]
7	John de Wit (9495) [EU]	Huiyun Feng (93.99) [NA]	Christian Reus-Smit (3) [NA]	Anthony Zwi (761) [AF]	Yao-Tai Li (56.77) [NA]	Luis Cabrera (1)* [NA]
8	Jacqui True (6842) [NA]	Ian McAllister (88.68) [EU]	Shawn Treier (3) [NA]	David Schlosberg (711) [NA]	Bronwyn Hayward (56.49) [OC]	Ian McAllister (1)* [EU]
9	John Keane (5614) [NA]	Yao-Tai Li (86.17) [NA]	Brandon Yoder (3) [NA]	Michael Mintrom (693) [NA]	Brain Head (56.06) [EU]	Jana von Stein (1)* [NA]
10	Christian Rens-Smit (5252) [NA]	Darren Halpin (82.83) [OC]	Thiago Nascimento da Silva (3) [NA]	Caroline Lenette (601) [OC]	Andrew Clarke (51.25) [NA]	William Bosworth (1)* [EU]
Latin America						
1	Jose Antonio Puppim De Oliveira (10071) [NA]	Lorena Guadalupe Barberia (381.32) [LA]	Horacio Alejandro Larreguy Arbesu (14) [NA]	Cristóbal Rovira Kaltwasser (1554) [EU]	Lorena Guadalupe Barberia (380.77) [LA]	Horacio Alejandro Larreguy Arbesu (6) [NA]
2	Cristóbal Rovira Kaltwasser (8735) [EU]	Gabriela S. Lotta (240.28) [LA]	Alberto Simpser (6) [NA]	Horacio Alejandro Larreguy Arbesu (1169) [NA]	Gabriela S. Lotta (240.2) [LA]	Alberto Simpser (3) [NA]
3	Benjamin Miranda Tabak (8461) [LA]	Benjamin Miranda Tabak (217.43) [LA]	Eric Magar Meurs (4) [NA]	Jose Antonio Puppim De Oliveira (899) [NA]	Juan Eulogio Arroyo Laguna (135.6) [LA]	Ross Mittiga (2) [NA]
4	Marta Teresa da Silva Arretche (6072) [LA]	Juan Eulogio Arroyo Laguna (135.89) [LA]	Gabriel Negretto (3) [NA]	Lorena Guadalupe Barberia (755) [LA]	Benjamin Miranda Tabak (101.2) [LA]	Adrián Lucardi (2) [NA]
5	David Altman (5265) [NA]	Jose Antonio Puppim De Oliveira (133.74) [NA]	Valeria Palanza (2) [NA]	Gabriela S. Lotta (682) [LA]	Jose Antonio Puppim De Oliveira (95.22) [NA]	Valeria Palanza (2) [NA]
6	Fernando Luiz Abrucio (4800) [LA]	Horacio Alejandro Larreguy Arbesu (127.89) [NA]	Juan Pablo Micozzi (2) [NA]	Fernando Luiz Abrucio (537) [LA]	Horacio Alejandro Larreguy Arbesu (68.35) [NA]	Gabriel Negretto (2) [NA]
7	Armando Boito Júnior (4237) [LA]	Patricio Navia (64.32) [NA]	Ross Mittiga (2) [NA]	Eduardo José Grin (529) [LA]	Alberto Simpser (40.82) [NA]	Valentín Figueroa (1)* [NA]
8	Evelina Dagnino (4161) [NA]	Camila Gianella Malca (57.66) [EU]	Adrián Lucardi (2) [NA]	Benjamin Miranda Tabak (480) [LA]	Patricio Navia (33.87) [NA]	Juan Pablo Micozzi (1)* [NA]
9	Carlos E. F. Pereira Filbo (3805) [NA]	Alberto Simpser (54.6) [NA]	Carlos Meléndez Guerrero (1) [NA]	Armando Boito Júnior (420) [LA]	Adrián Lucardi (33) [NA]	Sebastián Vallejo Vera (1)* [NA]

Table 3 (Continued)

Rank	Citations	Impact	Top Publications	Recent Citations	Recent Impact	Recent Top Publications
10	Arlene Beth Tickner (3791) [NA]	Cristóbal Rovira Kaltwasser (42.9) [EU]	Valentín Figueroa (1) [NA]	Fernando Rosenblatt (397) [LA]	Cristóbal Rovira Kaltwasser (31.53) [EU]	Stefano Palestini (1)* [EU]
Africa						
1	Anthony Butler (1073) [EU]	Nadine Sika (18.56) [AF]	Bahgat Korany (1) [EU]	Thiven Reddy (96) [NA]	Nadine Sika (14.55) [AF]	
2	Maye Kassem (561) [EU]	Lauren Paremoer (10.9) [NA]		Nadine Sika (95) [AF]	Lauren Paremoer (5.45) [NA]	
3	Rabab El Mahdi (560) [NA]	Marco Pinfari (6.56) [EU]		Reham El-Morally (82) [EU]	Reham El-Morally (4.75) [EU]	
4	Nadine Sika (373) [AF]	Rabab El Mahdi (5.44) [NA]		Amr Adly (54) [EU]	Syed Maswood (3.56) [NA^]	
5	Syed Maswood (284) [NA^]	Reham El-Morally (4.75) [EU]		Chris Barker (35) [NA]	Rabab El Mahdi (2.86) [NA]	
6	Walid Kazziha (280) [EU]	Syed Maswood (4.39) [NA^]		Bahgat Korany (22) [EU]	Chris Barker (2.83) [NA]	
7	Bahgat Korany (246) [EU]	Chris Barker (3.13) [NA]		Marco Pinfari (21) [EU]	Vinothan Naidoo (0.91) [AF]	
8	Vinothan Naidoo (225) [AF]	Vinothan Naidoo (1.93) [AF]		Vinothan Naidoo (11) [AF]		
9	Marco Pinfari (222) [EU]	Thiven Reddy (1.61) [NA]		Lauren Paremoer (9) [NA]		
10	Thiven Reddy (204) [NA]	Anthony Butler (1.4) [EU]		Syed Maswood (6) [NA^]		

Notes: Top 10 political science scholars by region under six performance measures. Faculty members with a zero score in any metric were excluded from ranking altogether. ^ = best guess of PhD origin based on current affiliation and historical publication records, in the absence of direct information available online. "Recent" refers to the period 2018–2022. Individuals that tie (indicated by *) were selected randomly for the table until No. 10. Randomly omitted from Asia "Top Publications": Chi Huang (National Chengchi University), Chung Hun (Waseda University), Aaron Kaufman (NYU Abu Dhabi), Haillie Na-Kyung Lee (Seoul National University), Phillip Y. Lipsey (Tokyo University), Tetsuya Matsubayashi (Osaka University), Woo Sang Kim (Yonsei University), Giuliana Pardelli (NYU Abu Dhabi), Jeffrey F. Timmons (NYU Abu Dhabi), and Jason Todd (Duke Kunshan University); all with [NA]. Omitted from Europe "Recent Citations": Sara Hobolt (LSE) [EU]. Omitted from North America "Recent Top Publications": Robert Blair (Brown University), Alexander Coppock (Yale University), Kosuke Imai (Harvard University), Vladimir Kogan (Ohio State University), Tamar Mitts (Columbia University), and Nikhar Gaikwad (Columbia University); all with [NA]. Omitted from Europe "Recent Top Publications": Martin Vinæs Larsen (Aarhus University) [EU], Gabor Simonovits (Central European University) [NA], and Elias Dinas (EUI) [EU]. Omitted from Asia "Recent Top Publications": Aaron Kaufman (NYU Abu Dhabi) [NA]. Omitted from Oceania "Recent Top Publications": Jill Sheppard (Australian National University) [OC]. Omitted from Latin America "Recent Top Publications": Miguel Garcia Sanchez (Los Andes) [NA], Eric Magar Meurs (ITAM) [NA], and Stefano Palestini (UC Chile) [NA].

CONCLUSION

Recent efforts to measure research productivity of political science departments in the United States endeavored to implement objective criteria in ranking, such as faculty members' citation counts, journal impact, and top journal publications (Garand, Qi, and Magaña 2023; Peress 2019). Our study broadens this effort and undertakes a similar ranking exercise to the global level, extending the scope of coverage to political science departments in Africa, Asia, Oceania, Europe, Latin America, and North America. The main findings suggest that publishing in political science is dominated by departments in North America (and by scholars who obtain their PhD there) and, to a lesser

Stanford University) appear consistently in both the *QS Rankings* and our rankings as top 10s, there are significant discrepancies between the two ranking exercises concerning highly ranked European departments. In our exercise, European departments also changed significantly in their ranking depending on the metrics used—that is, department-total metrics versus faculty-average metrics. For example, when we reviewed the department-total performance (see online appendix table A2), neither University of Oxford nor Cambridge University made the top 10 in our global rankings based on research productivity, although the two departments were ranked No. 2 and No. 8, respectively, in the 2022

Our data suggest an emerging trend toward increased geographic diversity in the generation of research output, revealing a movement toward a more balanced representation between North American and European departments, as well as an increase in contributions from academic centers in non-Western countries.

extent, those in Europe. This observation also has been found in other fields of research (see Bol et al. 2023 for public health).

We also note that whereas the top-ranked departments in the United States (e.g., Harvard University, Columbia University, and

QS Rankings. The Paris Institute of Political Studies is another exception; its department was ranked outside of the top 30 under every metric in our ranking but was No. 3 in the *QS Rankings*. Conversely, Aarhus University, the top department in our

rankings (under the total-impact metric), was No. 48 in the *QS Rankings*. Because the *QS Rankings* includes peer-based department reputation as a factor, some of the older, more established departments in Europe likely have ranked higher accordingly.

Aarhus University's stellar performance relative to other departments may be driven by the size of the department. When we accounted for the size factor and considered the faculty-average instead, there were noticeable ranking changes among European departments that were missing in the *QS Rankings*. ETH Zürich was ranked as the top department globally under the total-impact, recent-citations, and recent-impact metrics; other departments—including Mannheim University, Humboldt University, Utrecht University, EUI, and KU Leuven made the global top 10 lists under one or more of the six performance measures (see online appendix table A3). None of these departments made the top 10 list in the *QS Rankings*.

Our data suggest an emerging trend toward increased geographic diversity in a new generation of research output, revealing a movement toward a more balanced representation between North American and European departments, as well as an increase in contributions from academic centers in non-Western countries. Although this trend seems encouraging, some scholars may argue that this observation is less about increased diversity in research production and more indicative of an expansion of US global influence. As universities place more emphasis on their ranking with respect to other institutions globally, scholars outside of the United States may be increasingly pressured by their own department to publish in US-based political science journals. The establishment of international campuses of US-based institutions also means promotion not only of US-based course curricula but also faculty and scholarship according to Western standards. Moreover, another reason for the apparent geographic diversity of research output may be related to researcher mobility. The challenging academic job market for political scientists in the United States during the past decade has led to a diaspora of US-trained academics who are seeking opportunities abroad—including in countries such as the United Kingdom, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Singapore, and China—to institutions that had less access to these scholars when the job market was more favorable. Because scholars from the dominant academic core—North America and Europe—remain responsible for building the majority of political science knowledge and their focus on Western scholarship continues to dominate, there are likely to be few contributions by scholars from non-Western regions, especially those who focus on underexplored regions and/or countries for their research.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

To view supplementary material for this article, please visit <http://doi.org/10.1017/S1049096524001239>.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Keshar Shahi and our excellent team of research assistants for data collection. We are grateful for financial support from NYU Abu Dhabi.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Research documentation and data that support the findings of this study are openly available at the *PS: Political Science & Politics* Harvard Dataverse at <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/JVSHQR>.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there are no ethical issues or conflicts of interest in this research. ■

NOTES

1. The most recent ranking exclusively based on objective criteria with an inclusive methodology incorporating departments both inside and outside of the United States was provided by Hix (2004) more than 20 years ago, using data mostly from the 1990s (1993–2002).
2. These are departments in Duke University Kunshan (China), Georgetown University in Qatar (Qatar), Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies in Bologna (Italy), New York University Abu Dhabi (UAE), and New York University Shanghai (China).
3. This last step followed Peress (2019), who built on data sourced from a search in Google Scholar using the name of the faculty member and the term “political science.”
4. The data scraping, using Python code, took place over the course of six days between late December 2023 and early January 2024.
5. The following languages comprise more than 1% of our dataset: English (77.4%), Spanish (3.5%), Russian (3.1%), Chinese (3.3%), French (2.5%), Portuguese (1.7%), and Japanese (1.3%).
6. Our dataset also contains information about the number of coauthors for each publication. In addition, we collected historical impact factors. The Journal Citation Report presents the journal's five-year impact factors from 1998 to 2022. When these statistics were not available, we imputed the missing impact factors using a combination of available five-year and single-year impact factors. Online appendix D shows that incorporating these additional metrics did not significantly change the main results. We also have data on faculty members' ranks, which is explored in online appendix E. Focusing solely on the top 10 rankings, we observed that some departments maintain well-balanced productivity across all ranks. These departments included Columbia University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Princeton University, Stanford University, NYU, Yale University, and Washington University in St. Louis in the United States and Aarhus University and LSE in Europe. In contrast, certain institutions—such as University of Chicago and University of Pennsylvania in the United States, University of Oxford in Europe, and Koc University in Asia—have productivity mainly driven by senior faculty, with little representation in the assistant professor ranks. Conversely, other institutions, including Syracuse University and Dartmouth College in the United States and Leiden University in Europe, show stronger productivity among assistant professors.
7. We excluded Africa in this discussion because there was information for only two universities.
8. When we limited our ranking exercise to only the US-based universities, we obtained results similar to Peress (2019). For example, eight of the top 10 universities that were ranked highest for top publications in Peress (2019) also were in our top 10.
9. Online appendix F correlates department- and faculty-level metrics and demonstrates that Europe indeed has a significantly lower correlation compared to the other five regions.
10. Online appendix G presents similar information for the top publications by region.
11. Most notably, we excluded deceased academics and emeritus professors, as well as those in departments outside of the top 50 of the *QS Rankings* in each region.
12. Paul Abramson, who ranked second in Peress (2019), is professor emeritus and was excluded from our list.

REFERENCES

- Barceló, Joan, Christopher Paik, Peter van der Windt, and Haoyu Zhai. 2024. “Replication Data for ‘A Global Ranking of Research Productivity of Political Science Departments.’” *PS: Political Science & Politics* Harvard. DOI: [10.7910/DVN/JVSHQR](https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/JVSHQR).
- Bol, Juliana A., Ashley Sheffel, Nukhba Zia, and Ankita Meghani. 2023. “How to Address the Geographical Bias in Academic Publishing.” *British Medical Journal Global Health* 8 (12): 1–4.
- Diermeier, Daniel. 2023. “Why New ‘U.S. News’ Rankings Are Flawed.” *Inside Higher Education*, October 9. www.insidehighered.com/opinion/views/2023/10/09/why-new-us-news-rankings-are-flawed-opinion.
- Garand, James C., Dan Qi, and Max Magaña. 2023. “Department Research Productivity in 19 Scholarly Political Science Journals (1990–2018).” *PS: Political Science & Politics* 31 (4): 417–29.
- Hix, Simon. 2004. “A Global Ranking of Political Science Departments.” *Political Studies Review* 2 (3): 293–313.

Huang, Mu Hsuan. 2012. "Opening the Black Box of *QS World University Rankings*." *Research Evaluation* 21 (1): 71–78.

Kim, Hannah June, and Bernard Grofman. 2019. "The Political Science 400: With Citation Counts by Cohort, Gender, and Subfield." *PS: Political Science & Politics* 52 (2): 296–311.

National Science Foundation. 2022. "The State of US Science and Engineering 2022." Technical Report. <https://nces.nsf.gov/pubs/nsb20221>.

Peress, Michael. 2019. "Measuring the Research Productivity of Political Science Departments Using Google Scholar." *PS: Political Science & Politics* 52 (2): 312–17.

THIRD EDITION

IT TAKES MORE THAN A CANDIDATE

Why Women
Don't Run for Office

JENNIFER L. LAWLESS
RICHARD L. FOX

THE LATEST EDITION OF A SEMINAL WORK

"This latest work by Lawless and Fox is an all-to-rare thing in social sciences - authors returning again and again to important questions and examining those questions over time, in different contexts, and during different political periods."

KATHY DOLAN, distinguished professor at University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and author of *When Does Gender Matter?*

"Despite significant social and political change, women are still much less likely to run for office than men - just as was true two decades ago. Fox and Lawless' original research created an agenda for understanding women's underrepresentation in American politics, and this new book underscores how their insights remain as vital today as ever."

DANNY HAYES, George Washington University, and co-author of *Women on the Run: Gender, Media, and Political Campaigns in a Polarized Era*

Learn more at
Cambridge.org/Candidate



CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS