



Journal of industrial and business economics—*Economia e politica industriale*: a historical sketch of the first fifty years

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Abstract

This article offers a descriptive summary of the fifty years of the *Journal of Industrial and Business Economics*, with information and data on the protagonists, governance, issues and changes that have taken place in half a century. Reference is first made to the Italian context, in which the Journal was born and grew, and then to the international context in which it stands today. The non-conformist origin of the Journal and its focus on the major challenges of our changing world are emphasized, which we hope will be maintained in the future.

Keywords Bibliometrics · Historical analysis · Industrial economics · Journal impact

JEL classification L00 · N01 · Y10

1 Introduction

In the 1950 and 1960 s, the world economy grew at twice the secular rate (Toniolo, 1998). In Italy, the uniqueness of those years caused a major misalignment between the economy, on the one hand, and institutions and the state, on the other hand, which were no longer able to support the growth imperatives of industrial capitalism (De Cecco, 2007). In the late 1960s, with the so-called “hot autumn”, workers’ wage claims exploded and the foundations were laid for a new form of trade unionism. Some of the largest groups in Italian capitalism sought to initiate a dialogue with the

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latter and the productive classes to reform the state and dissolve obstacles to growth¹. In parallel, the exceptional increase in income had favored mass schooling, and the “1968 student movement” expressed the deep cultural and ideological unease of the new generations in the face of economic and social challenges (Salvati, 1981).

In the early 1970s, the Italian question became intertwined with international dynamics. The world economy saw its linear and seemingly balanced growth come to a halt. Salient moments, such as the end of dollar convertibility and the 1973 oil crisis, accompanied the restructuring of relations among the Great Powers (Lewis, 1980).

In this context of double crisis, but also of economic and social reforms, the most culturally and socially committed Italian scholars immersed themselves in the facts and sought interpretations that could help untangle the knots that were blocking growth. They tried to apply the method and models of industrial economics and policy to the Italian and European case. In 1973, under the stimulus of Sergio Vaccà, professor at the Bocconi University in Milan, the *Bollettino di Economia e Politica Industriale* was born, which the following year took on the title of *Economia e Politica Industriale* (EPI). Two years later, on the initiative of Romano Prodi, professor at the University of Trento and then Bologna, the *Rivista di Economia e Politica Industriale* (REPI) came into being, which, in 1980, took on the title *L'Industria - Rivista di Economia e Politica Industriale*, gaining access to the publishing rights of this historic journal, founded in 1886.

The flourishing of these initiatives is hardly surprising, as the most influential Italian intellectuals had become aware of the need to contribute to the solution of the complex problems posed by the new economic and social phase. Perhaps it may come as a surprise that these two journals are still alive and well: the former has taken on an international dimension since 2015 and it is published in English under the title *Journal of Industrial and Business Economics* (JIBE), while the latter has retained its original title and publishes articles in both Italian and English. The two journals have remained firmly grounded in their history and have engaged in fair competition over time, thus creating a scientific and social space for the meeting and discussion between Italian scholars of industrial economics.

However, many of JIBE-EPI's current contributors and readers may be unaware of its origins and history. Therefore, on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, it seems appropriate to propose a historical sketch of its first fifty years. This should not only be seen as a grateful celebration of those who have devoted part of their intellectual efforts and time to the Journal. In our view, it is the best way to explain its identity, that is, the characteristics that have ensured JIBE-EPI's uniqueness as a

¹ Perhaps the most emblematic event of the attempt at a capital-labor “alliance” was a conference on Italian economic development sponsored by Il Mulino and held in Bologna on April 14, 1973. In the introduction to the proceedings of the Conference (Associazione Il Mulino, 1973: 6), we can read: «Much has been said about this conference as an occasion for the “historic”- meeting between Agnelli and Amendola, that is, between an advanced capitalism available to an open discussion even with the Italian Communist Party (PCI), and a communist party ready to come to an agreement with the big capital on the skin of the working class» (author's translation). The reference is to Umberto Agnelli, then CEO of Fiat, and Giorgio Amendola, a leading member of the reformist wing of PCI, who attended the conference along with other businessmen, trade unionists and politicians.

Table 1 Authors and articles in the succession of JIBE-EPI life stages

	1973–1993	1994–2014	2015–2022
Authors (N.)	417	770	423
Articles (N.)	835	828	234
Authors/Articles	0.49	0.93	1.81
Source: EPI Editorial Board (1994) and our elaborations on Google Scholar	Authors/Year 19.90	36.67	52.88
	Articles/Year 39.76	39.43	29.25

non-conformist and non-mainstream journal, open to interdisciplinary contributions complementary to industrial economics, which has remained its key pillar.

We believe it is essential not to lose the memory of these events in order to keep a straight rudder in navigating today's crowded sea of international journals, which are sometimes pure containers of articles, being blurry in their aims, methods and content. Below, the narrative will focus on JIBE-EPI, but some comparisons will be made both with its closest "rival" in the domestic market and, far more importantly today, with other international journals. Before moving forward, we must caution the reader. Although our arguments are supported by data, they can sometimes come across as "biased," given our emotional attachment to the Journal. The latter certainly has many strengths, but also some weaknesses, discussed in the text. But not all flaws should be blamed on the Journal on its 50th birthday!

2 Data and trends

The half-century of JIBE-EPI's life can be divided into three periods: the first, from its origin until the end of 1993, when a systematic survey of the articles published up to then was drawn up (EPI Editorial Board, 1994); the second, until the end of 2014, when the transition to the new publisher and the English language took place; and the third, from 2015 until now.

Table 1 shows the number of authors (who wrote one or more contributions) and the number of articles published in the three periods. The 1973–1993 period was characterized by a relatively low number of authors, compared to the total number of published articles (the ratio is 0.49). The EPI Editorial Board (1994) reported that the 16 most prolific out of a total of 417 authors (3.8%) wrote 28% of the articles, while the top 42 authors (4.1%) wrote 44% of the articles. This high concentration does not correspond to a process of "crystallization" and "closure", but rather to the formation of a core group of scholars who, over time, have given the Journal a clear cultural and scientific identity. In fact, over the two decades, "new" authors (i.e., previously not contributors to the Journal) were on average twenty each year 1994. In this regard, the EPI Editorial Board (1994) stated that: «The presence of a stable and truly operational think tank, highly cohesive while fully respecting the individual opinions of its members, has given *Economia e Politica Industriale* [...] the capability to: propose research questions and hypotheses; promote seminars and debates on key issues by involving scholars with different skills and points of view; and stimulate in-depth studies, critical reviews and updates, with contributions placed in time, but linked together in answering questions—often 'intellectual provocations'—that arise from non-episodic reflection» (author's translation).

The collective commitment of EPI's pioneers led to an increasing involvement of other authors, whose number almost doubled in the following two decades, thus bringing the author/article ratio to 0.93, with the total number of articles almost similar between the two periods (about 40 per year). Based on our experience, it can be said that scholars were attracted to the Journal because of the cultural space created by its prerogatives to “be always on the ball”, attentive to major problems, fundamental research questions, and the generation of substantive ideas and approaches to address them, while avoiding the syndrome of elegant formalism and self-referentiality at the expense of the breadth and relevance of published research. In other words, EPI embraced what Krugman (2018) has also recently stated as: «the important point shouldn't be “don't formalize”; it should be that formalism is there to open your mind, not close it, and if the real world seems to be telling you something inconsistent with your model, the problem lies in the model, not in the world».

Over time, EPI's founder and inspirer Sergio Vaccà endeavored to figure out how to preserve the collegiality of the Journal when its catalytic role would cease. Thus, in 2007, the non-profit organization *Associazione Amici di Economia e Politica Industriale* (hereinafter EPI Association) was born with the aim of entrusting ownership of the Journal to an association of scholars, with the most loyal collaborators at the forefront². The members of the Association have since grown in number, joining the mission and projects of the Journal. On the one hand, the EPI Association ensured the Journal's survival and continuity; on the other hand, an institutional mechanism was intentionally activated to foster cohesion and a style of collective orientation toward a non-conformist journal of industrial economics.

Times changed again in 2015, when the EPI Association decided to transform EPI into an international journal, with a predominantly European, but world-oriented perspective. The EPI Association was fully aware of how difficult it would be to position the Journal in the international market and maintain good quality and visibility together with the historical identity of EPI, which was henceforth associated with the title JIBE. A visible effect of this change was reflected in the number and variety of authors and articles. Table 1 shows how over the period 2015–2022, while the number of articles per year has decreased (29 compared to 40 in the past), the number of authors has increased considerably, reversing the author/article ratio, which rose to 1.81, underscoring the relevance of co-authored articles. Thus, the internationalization process of JIBE-EPI has been accompanied by alignment with the growing phenomenon of multi-authorship that has emerged in the postwar period in economics, as well as in other scientific areas (Hudson, 1996; McDowell & Melvin, 1983)³. The involvement of an increasing number of authors not affiliated with Italian institutions has positively enhanced the reputation of JIBE-EPI in the international scientific publication market, yielding important achievements in terms of journal ranking and bib-

² The Association was established on March 2, 2007 by Maria Rosa Battaggion, Gianni Cozzi, Luigi De Paoli, Sergio Mariotti, Augusto Ninni, Francesco Silva and Cesare Vaccà. The Association was chaired by Sergio Vaccà until his death. As of April 19, 2007, EPI was donated by Sergio Vaccà to the Association.

³ Multi-authorship can sometimes result from scientific misconduct in order to obtain more career credits (Liebowitz, 2014). As the new culture of “publish in a group or die alone” is clearly pervasive and appears to be here to stay, the JIBE-EPI editorial board must increasingly strive to safeguard the integrity of research.

Table 2 Article breakdown by subject category

Subject category	1973–1993	1994–2014	2015–2022
Structure and dynamics of industrial capitalism	9.7	11.6	8.9
Public enterprises and institutions	7.3	2.3	2.3
Industrial organization and market structure	10.2	13.2	17.5
Industry studies	11.2	9.1	3.0
Districts, firm networks, environment	13.1	8.3	5.1
Technical change and innovation	10.6	8.2	14.2
Firm internationalization and multinational enterprises	8.7	10.7	6.6
Industrial policy, antitrust, and regulation	8.0	14.7	12.9
Economics and labour policy	6.4	6.3	4.6
Bank-business relationships and finance	3.5	3.7	13.5
Firm strategy and organization, corporate governance	11.3	11.9	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EPI Editorial Board (1994) and our elaborations on Google Scholar

liometric indicators (see Sect. 4). Table 2 shows the breakdown of articles by subject category over the three periods. Some aggregate trends deserve attention.

- (i) The share of articles devoted to large private and public companies and institutions has decreased over time. Above all, interest in the public sector has declined in connection with the privatization wave that swept through the world, including Italy. In fact, the share of “public enterprises and institutions” fell from 7.3% in the 1973–1993 period to 2.3% in the following two periods, while the share of “structure and dynamics of industrial capitalism” remained quite stable, with just physiological fluctuations (between 9% and 11%).
- (ii) The focal area closest to the study of industrial structures and markets has also shrunk, more markedly in the latest period (from 34.5 to 25.6% between the first and third periods). Especially, “industry studies”, so traditional in the industrial economics of the 1960–1980s, and articles on “districts, firm networks, environment”, which are quite specific to the Italian economy, have declined. In the latter case, the “internationalization effect”, with authors being less involved in these issues, is evident.
- (iii) The share of articles devoted to the most relevant changes in the world economy - internationalization and innovation - is stable (between 19% and 21%). However, there is a shift in the share from “firm internationalization and multinational enterprises” to “technical change and innovation”, with a greater focus on the latter.
- (iv) Over time, policies have captured more attention (share increased from 14.4 to 25.4% and 17.5%). The mirror effect of liberalization, namely the growing importance of competition and regulatory policies worldwide is undoubtedly the main causes. On the other hand, the share of “economic and labor policy” decreased from 6.4 to 4.6%.

Table 3 Forum, special issues, and special section, 2015–2022

Year	Type	Title
2015	Special Issue	Offshoring and innovation
2015	Special Section	Offshoring, immigration and the labour market: A micro-level perspective
2016	Forum	Perspectives on industrial policies in Italy and in Europe
2016	Special Issue	Resources (mis)allocation, innovation and the competitiveness of Europe
2016	Special Section	Public sector entrepreneurship
2017	Special Issue	Entrepreneurial finance: New trends, theories and methods
2017	Special Issue	Giacomo Becattini, industrial economics, and local development
2018	Special Issue	Public procurement: New theoretical and empirical developments
2019	Special Issue	Digitalizing industries? Labor, technology and work organization
2019	Special Issue	Grand challenges and new avenues for corporate governance research
2020	Forum	The socio-economic consequences of Covid-19
2020	Special Issue	Cryptocurrencies: Market analysis and perspectives
2021	Special Section	Economics-Engineering nexus
2021	Special Section	Green economy and environmental policies in oligopoly markets
2022	Special Issue	Industrial dynamics in digital markets
2022	Special Section	The Russian-Ukrainian war: Causes, implications and policies

Source: Our elaborations

(v) Last but not least, mention should be made of the two subject categories closest to management and finance. While the share of articles devoted to “firm strategy and organization, corporate governance” has remained very stable (about 11%), “bank-business relationships and finance” is the subject category that has recorded the most dramatic increase in share in the transition from the first two periods to the last: 3.5% vs. 3.7% vs. 13.5%. This performance could be explained by many factors: the financialization of the world economy, the 2007–2008 global financial crisis, innovative finance instruments, and the financing of innovation and start-ups. Other explanations may be occasional in nature or due to editorial board preferences, compared to the past, when finance and financial market topics *per se* were less considered, if not in close connection with the industrial strategy of companies.

In taking on this broad scope, JIBE-EPI has made use of Forums, Special Issues, and Special Sections to stimulate and engage scholars in making timely contributions on hot topics and/or deemed relevant. With reference to the last period, Table 3 shows the time sequence of publishing initiatives, by type and title.

Finally, the effectiveness of the Journal in influencing scientific debate should be assessed. We refer to Sect. 4 for an analysis in the present time, based on comparison

with other similarly positioned journals in the international publishing market. Here we focus on a comparison between JIBE-EPI and L'Industria-REPI based on the number of citations over time⁴.

Table 4 shows that, although the number of cited articles differed slightly between the two journals, the number of citations until the end of 2014 was the same (5,111 vs. 5,112). This parity in visibility breaks down starting in 2015, in connection with the internationalization of JIBE-EPI. In the 2015–2022 period, the latter's citations are more than three and a half times those of L'Industria-REPI (3,354 vs. 901), an expected result, given the different geographic scope, but one that confirms the stifling that country-focused social science journals currently suffer from. The values of the indicators "citations/article" and "citations/year" are very telling in explaining the different dynamics of the two journals in the last period. It is worth noting the contribution of Special Issues and Forum to the total number of JIBE-EPI citations over the period 2015–2022. The timely Forum on Covid-19 has a 28% share; the top three initiatives (adding the Special Issues on digitization and cryptocurrencies) 45%; and the top six 60%.

3 Actors

Fifty years of life for a scholarly journal is primarily the result of the constant and converging efforts of scholars who give it continuity with their papers, but also of renewal choices that foster continuous new additions to the editorial board. Table A1 in [Appendix](#) is a very much due acknowledgment of those who were among the most committed authors in supporting the Journal with their scientific contributions. It is worth noting that 8 of the top 15 authors by number of published articles are still active in the Journal as of 2022. As far as the citations are concerned, Table A2 shows the major contributors to the Journal's visibility. Credit goes to Sergio Vaccà and Enzo Rullani, whose contributions to the citations in the 1973–2014 period were sizeable, meaning that their articles have greatly influenced the debate in Italy among scholars of industrial economics, knowledge economics, and multinational enterprises.

The 2015–2022 period marks the international debut of the Journal and the consolidation of its reputation on a global scale. Internationalization has enlarged the number of citations per article. Single articles exceeded 100 citations in just a short time, an event that rarely occurred in the past. Among the top 15 most cited authors for articles in JIBE-EPI during this period, the vast majority are foreign scholars (10) and Italian scholars affiliated with foreign institutions (2). Some authors who contribute to the Journal have outstanding scientific profiles. According to Google Scholar, David Audretsch has more than 100,000 citations (he was named Clarivate Citation Laureate in 2021), Giovanni Dosi 78,000, Bengt-Åke Lundvall 60,000, Tod Sandler 44,000, Ha-Joon Chang more than 33,000, Albert Link 30,000, Massimo

⁴ Here and in the following we use the Google Scholar database, which has a wider temporal coverage than others. The systematic counting of citations was initiated by Google Scholar in 1988 (the year refers to citations and not to the publication of the cited papers). The reliability of the count has grown over time, with major shortcomings in the first period. In Sect. 4, for the comparison between international journals in recent years, we use the Scopus-Scimago database instead.

Table 4 A comparison between JIBE-EPI and L'Industria-REPI: Cited articles and citations (numbers)

Journal	Cited articles				Citations				Citations/article				Citations/year			
	Total	1988–2014	2015–2022*	Total	1988–2014	2015–2022*	Total	1988–2014	2015–2022*	Total	1988–2014	2015–2022*	Total	1988–2014	2015–2022	Total
JIBE-EPI	805	604	201	8,465	5,111	3,354	10,52	8,46	16,69	242	189	419	189	189	172	189
L'Industria-REPI	872	721	151	6,013	5,112	901	6,90	7,09	5,97	172	189	113	189	189	172	189

* End of November

Source: Our elaborations on Google Scholar

Colombo and Rajneesh Narula more than 18,000, Cristiano Antonelli, Eric Lehmann and Roger Strange around 13,000.

4 Present and future

The current situation of the Journal is quite different from the past. As of 2019, it has taken on the title JIBE and the subtitle EPI. Today, JIBE-EPI is an international journal ranked by Scimago-Scopus in the first quartile of the subject categories *Business and international management*, *Business, management and accounting*, *Economics, econometrics and finance*. JIBE-EPI is indexed in ESCI Web of Science and ABS Academic Journal Quality Guide. Its worldwide diffusion is evidenced by the growth in annual downloads, which went from 1,779 to 2015, the year of its international debut, to 174,654 in 2021.

To better assess its performance on the international scene, Table 5 compares JIBE-EPI with other journals, selected according to the following criteria: (i) disciplinary contiguity, in accordance with the academic positioning of the Journal and the Scimago similarity indicator⁵; (ii) less important and relevant to few cases, sharing of Italian origin⁶. The comparison is based on relevant bibliometric indicators, with reference to the most recent values (2021) made available by Scimago⁷.

The table confirms the growth of the Journal. As for SJR and quartile, JIBE-EPI has left behind 10 journals out of the total 18 included in the list (among them, all those with a past national tradition). It is very close to the position of the Journal of Industrial Economics (JIE), founded in 1952 and recognized as a leading journal in the field. Moreover, by number of citations and citations per article in recent years, JIBE-EPI distances both JIE and other journals with a higher SJR, envisaging in the near future a further approach to the positions of well-renowned journals, such as *Industrial and Corporate Change*, *International Business Review*, *Journal of Technology Transfer*. In particular, it should be noted that, by number of citation/paper, JIBE-EPI (5.43) quite clearly distances almost all similar journals (average value equal to 2.1), with the only exceptions being *International Business Review* (8.44), and *Journal of Technology Transfer* (6.79).

This performance can surely be considered an excellent achievement that rewards fifty years of commitment by three generations of scholars. The Journal has continued to innovate, reacting to, and sometimes anticipating the evolution (and revolution) of the real economy. Accordingly, the subjects, ideas and methods have changed

⁵ According to Scimago, similarity is expressed as the percentage of referenced publications shared between the selected journal and others. We consider journals with a percentage of 50% or more (*International Journal of the Economics of Business*, *Eurasian Business Review*, *Journal of Entrepreneurship and Public Policy*).

⁶ I.e., *Economia Politica*, *Italian Economic Journal* (the official journal of the Italian Economic Association), *L'Industria*.

⁷ Among others, the SCImago Journal Rank (SJR), i.e., an impact factor based on the idea that all citations are not created equal. SJR is the result of a metric that weights citations differently, depending on the subject field, quality and reputation of the journal where the citation is. It uses Elsevier Scopus database citation data.

Table 5 A comparison between JIBE-EPI and similar journals: Bibliometric indicators, 2021

Title	SJR	Best quartile	Total Cites (3years)	Cites/Paper (2years)
Industrial and Corporate Change	1.735	Q1	791	3.04
International Business Review	1.690	Q1	2256	8.44
Journal of Technology Transfer	1.609	Q1	1551	6.79
International Journal of Industrial Organization	1.298	Q1	381	1.70
Eurasian Business Review	1.190	Q1	343	4.74
Structural Change and Economic Dynamics	1.152	Q1	1417	5.04
Industry and Innovation	1.039	Q1	578	3.46
Journal of Industrial Economics	0.920	Q1	88	0.80
Journal of Industrial and Business Economics	0.846	Q1	366	5.43
Review of World Economics	0.832	Q1	173	1.82
Economics of Innovation and New Technology	0.804	Q1	419	2.57
World Economy	0.780	Q1	910	2.17
International Journal of the Economics of Business	0.469	Q2	93	1.10
Economia Politica	0.440	Q2	189	1.53
Journal of Industry, Competition and Trade	0.410	Q2	133	1.68
Journal of Entrepreneurship and Public Policy	0.295	Q2	111	1.61
L'Industria	0.295	Q2	51	0.67
Italian Economic Journal	0.290	Q2	63	1.05
Revue d'Economie Industrielle	0.153	Q4	18	0.26

Source: SCImago Journal & Country Ranking (Elsevier Scopus database)

over time. The challenge for the Journal's internationalization has further encouraged such changes. But what about the near future?

During the transition phase, JIBE-EPI may have suffered from a mismatch between expectations in line with its historical tradition and the submission of papers by foreign scholars not yet aware of its aim and scope. Having successfully overcome this phase, it is now up to the Journal's editors to focus the topics so as to ensure high scholarly quality and effective positioning in the context of international publications. In pursuing these goals, they must not forget the non-conformist origin of the Journal and its orientation that favors ideas and interpretations addressing the great challenges of our changing world, rather than elegant and technically sophisticated models limited to specialized fields.

Some of us may have come across this quote from John Maynard Keynes in the essay commemorating Alfred Marshall:

the master-economist must possess a rare combination of gifts. He must reach a high standard in several different directions and must combine talents not often found together. He must be mathematician, historian, statesman, philosopher in some degree. He must understand symbols and speak in words. He must contemplate the particular in terms of the general, and touch abstract and concrete in the same flight of thought. He must study the present in the light of the past for the purposes of the future. No part of man's nature or his institutions must lie entirely outside his regard (Keynes, 1924: 322).

Keynes certainly had very high standards. The EPI Association is well aware of the fact that the intersection of all these attributes is most likely an empty set. However, in keeping with JIBE-EPI's 50-year history, this still seems to be the ideal guide to address the Journal's editorial policy.

5 Appendix

Table A1 Top15 authors by number of articles, 1973–2022

Author	Articles (N.)	Activity period
Sergio Vaccà	60	1973–2007
Enzo Rullani	47	1974–2022
Sergio Mariotti	46	1982–2022
Gianni Cozzi	41	1973–2022
Antonello Zanfei	35	1985–2022
Francesco Silva	24	1982–2022
Marco Mutinelli	21	1997–2022
Augusto Ninni	20	1979–2022
Lorenzo Caselli	19	1973–2009
Luigi Frey	19	1974–2005
Massimo G. Colombo	19	1985–2022
Giorgio Lunghini	18	1985–1996
Giacomo Becattini	17	1984–2017
Giorgio Giorgetti	17	1973–1999
Graziella Fornengo	16	1976–2006

Source: Our elaborations

Table A2 Top15 most cited authors, 1973–2014 and 2015–2022 (end of November)

Author	EPI citations 1973–2014 (N.)	Author	JIBE citations 2015– 2022 (N.)
Enzo Rullani	757	Rajneesh Narula	357
Sergio Vaccà	481	José Guimón	316
Sergio Mariotti	272	Jill Juergensen	316
Giacomo Becattini	207	Marta Fana	225
Marco Mutinelli	179	Giancarlo Giudici	224
Antonello Zanfei	163	Enrique Fernández-Macias	216

Table A2 Top15 most cited authors, 1973–2014 and 2015–2022 (end of November)

Author	EPI citations 1973–2014 (N.)	Author	JIBE citations 2015– 2022 (N.)
Gianni Lorenzoni	162	Sergio Torrejón Pérez	216
Riccardo Varaldo	152	Dmitri Vinogradov	161
Gianni Cozzi	117	Akistair Milne	154
Cristina Boari	112	Leopoldo Nascia	132
Luca Ferrucci	112	Roger Strange	116
Alessandro Grandi	110	Jayati Ghosh	109
Sebastiano Brusco	99	Mario Pianta	108
Roberto Schiattarella	91	Antonio Andreoni	104
Barbara Di Bernardo	87	Ha-Joon Chang	104

Source: Our elaborations on Google Scholar

Declarations

Conflict of interest The author states that there is no conflict of interest.

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