Some facts on BIS research

Based on the RePEc database,[1] at the end of November 2018 the BIS was ranked **12th** among economic research institutions worldwide based on publications in the last 10 years (48th at the end of 2016; see Table C1). Central banks and other official institutions have enjoyed greater prominence in the RePEc ranking in recent years, including a recent break in methodology that favours official policy institutions. Even so, the BIS has risen in relative terms to these other official institutions, as shown in Table C1. The complete ranking can be found here. A total of 24 BIS economists are ranked in the top 5% of authors.

Central banks and selected international organisations among the top 5%[1]   Table C1

#	December 2013	Rank	December 2016	Rank	November 2018	Rank
1	World Bank	3	World Bank	3	IMF	1
2	IMF	4	IMF	5	World Bank	3
3	Federal Reserve Board	14	ECB	11	ECB	6
4	ECB	22	Federal Reserve Board	15	Federal Reserve Board	9
5	Federal Reserve Bank of New York	26	Federal Reserve Bank of New York	21	**BIS**	**12**
6	OECD	27	OECD	29	Bank of Italy	16
7	Bank of Italy	55	Bank of Italy	30	Federal Reserve Bank of New York	18
8	Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago	77	Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago	44	OECD	21
9	Bank of France	94	**BIS**	**48**	Bank of England	31
10	Bank of Canada	103	Bank of France	64	Bank of France	42
11	**BIS**	**110**	Bank of England	70	Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago	45
12	Bank of Spain	143	Bank of Canada	119	Deutsche Bundesbank (Germany)	67
13	Bank of England	224	Deutsche Bundesbank (Germany)	121	Bank of Canada	79
14	Federal Reserve Bank of Boston	255	Bank of Spain	127	Bank of Spain	82
15	Deutsche Bundesbank (Germany)	281	Federal Reserve Bank of Boston	250	Swiss National Bank	167
16	Swiss National Bank	298	Swiss National Bank	278	Federal Reserve Bank of Boston	241

BIS = Bank for International Settlements; ECB = European Central Bank; IMF = International Monetary Fund; OECD = Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

[1] Aggregate rankings (summary rankings that aggregate the various criteria). The ranking is based on last 10 (all) years publications.

Source: IDEAS/RePEc rankings.

In specific subject areas, the BIS is ranked more highly (first in banking, third in open macroeconomics, fourth in financial development & growth and international finance, sixth in central banking, seventh in monetary economics and risk management, and ninth in macroeconomics). These rankings reflect the specialised nature of the BIS's area of coverage and competence. For instance, the BIS is not ranked in the top 10% of institutions in public finance or labour economics (Table C2).

[1]   RePEc (Research Papers in Economics) is a bibliographic database that contains information on working papers, journal articles and books. RePEc is updated on a voluntary basis by publishers and economists. At the moment, over 2,000 archives from 99 countries contribute to the database with about 2.6 million research pieces from 3,000 journals and 4,600 working paper series. Over 50,000 authors are registered in RePEc (70 are affiliated with the BIS). The ranking for the top 10% authors can be found here.

Top 10 institutions by field[1]

November 2018

	Banking	Open Economy Macroeconomics	Financial Development & Growth	International Finance	Central Banking	Monetary Economics	Risk Management	Macroeconomics
1	**BIS**	IMF	IMF	IMF	IMF	IMF	Department of Economics, Harvard University	Department of Economics, Harvard University
2	IMF	Department of Economics, Harvard University	Department of Economics, Harvard University	National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)	ECB	ECB	Graduate School of Business, Stanford University	IMF
3	Federal Reserve Bank of New York	**BIS**	World Bank	Department of Economics, Harvard University	Department of Economics, Harvard University	Federal Reserve Board	IMF	National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)
4	ECB	National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)	**BIS**	**BIS**	Federal Reserve Board	Department of Economics, New York University (NYU)	ECB	ECB
5	Booth School of Business, University of Chicago	Economics Department, University of Wisconsin-Madison	Economics Department, Brown University	World Bank	National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)	Department of Economics, Harvard University	Stern School of Business, New York University (NYU)	Federal Reserve Board
6	Federal Reserve Board Research and Statistics Group, Federal Reserve Bank of New York	Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University	Economics Department, University of Wisconsin-Madison	Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University	**BIS**	Department of Economics, School of Arts and Sciences, Columbia University	National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)	Department of Economics, New York University (NYU)
7	World Bank	ECB	London School of Economics (LSE)	Economics Department, University of Wisconsin-Madison	Department of Economics, School of Arts and Sciences, Columbia University	**BIS**	**BIS**	Department of Economics, Princeton University
8	Stern School of Business, New York University (NYU)	Federal Reserve Board	Department of Economics, University of Washington	Federal Reserve Board	Federal Reserve Bank of New York Research and Statistics Group, Federal Reserve Bank of New York	National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)	Sloan School of Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	Department of Economics, School of Arts and Sciences, Columbia University
9	Bank of Italy	Peter G. Peterson Institute for International Economics (IIE)	Stern School of Business, New York University (NYU)	Graduate School of Business, Columbia University	Department of Economics, New York University (NYU)	Brookings Institution	Booth School of Business, University of Chicago	**BIS**
10	Department of Economics, New York University (NYU) Economics Research, World Bank Group	Department of Economics, University of California-Berkeley	ECB Economics Research, World Bank Group	ECB	Bank of England	Federal Reserve Bank of New York	Graduate School of Business, Columbia University Finance and Economics Department, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University	Federal Reserve Bank of New York

The fields are ordered by the position of the BIS.

[1] Including research fields in which the BIS is currently ranked among the top 10 institutions. Based on last 10 years publications.
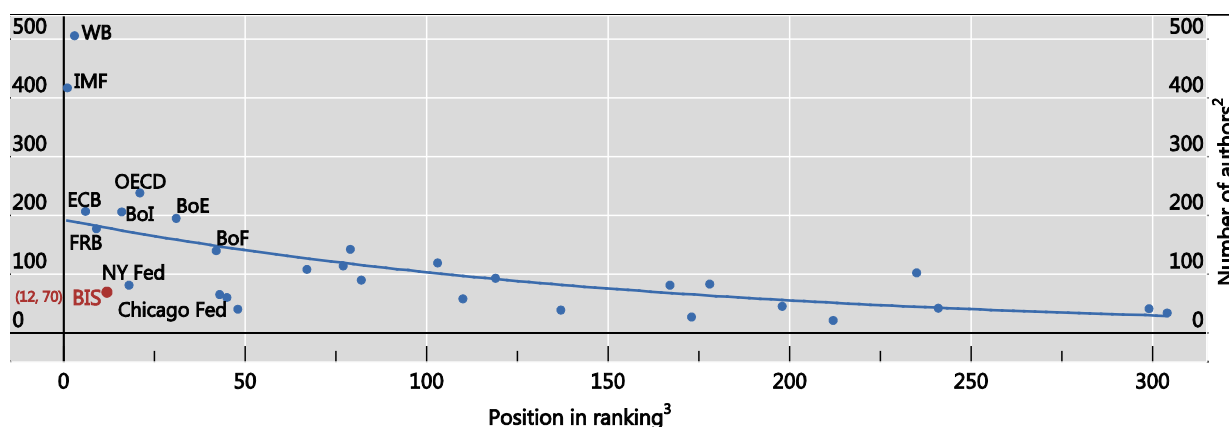
Source: IDEAS/RePEc rankings.

Larger institutions can be expected to produce more output, and hence be more highly ranked in the RePEc database, although the relationship with size is complex. In order to control for size differences, Graph C1 below plots size (number of registered authors) against the RePEc ranking for the top 30 international institutions, together with a regression line (as the scatter plot suggests the relationship is indeed non-linear, this is assumed to be exponential). As already indicated at the time of the external review, the BIS lies well below the regression line: its ranking is consistent with an institution with roughly three times the number of researchers.

Selected institutions among the top 5%, ranking against size[1]

November 2018   Graph C1

The fitted curves are based on exponential regressions. For a given period, the institutions below (above) the curve have a higher (lower) impact.

BIS = Bank for International Settlements; BoE = Bank of England; BoF = Bank of France; BoI = Bank of Italy; Chicago Fed = Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; ECB = European Central Bank; FRB = Federal Reserve Board; IMF = International Monetary Fund; NY Fed = Federal Reserve Bank of New York; OECD = Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development; WB = World Bank.

1 Based on a balanced sample of about 30 central banks and international organisations.   2 Registered with the RePEc Author Service.   3 Aggregate rankings (summary rankings that aggregate the various criteria), based on last 10 years publications.

Source: IDEAS/RePEc rankings.