A quantitative approach to meta-sciences diversity: the case of philosophy of economics

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 - Other philosophy of economics: all publications in philosophy journals that have some relationship with philosophy of economics

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- 1 Topic diversity in philosophy of economics
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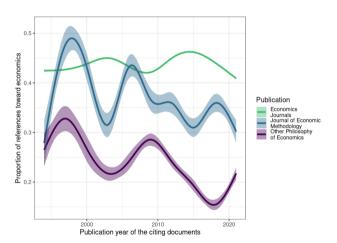
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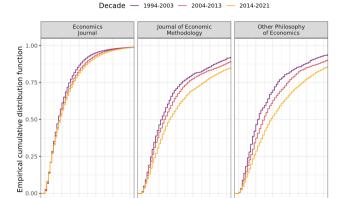
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 - Representational concerns (should we care about "faithfulness"?)
 - Relevance and engagement concerns (should we be relevant and engage economists?)

Proxy 1: decreasing Citation Intensity



Proportion of citation toward economics from three types of journals

Proxy 2: citation Aging



Delay of citation toward economics from three types of journals and over three decades

20 30

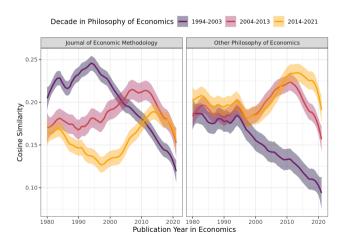
Citation delay (years)

10 20

30

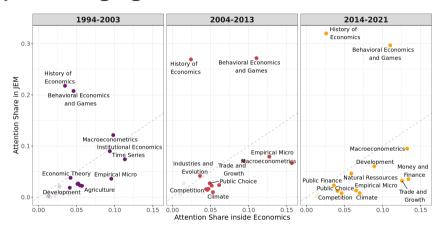
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Proxy 3: citation profile dissimilarity



Similarity of citation profiles toward economics

Proxy 4: diverging attention shares



Attention shares toward specialties in economics

Conclusion

■ Citations to economics are less frequent, they grow older, they have become less similar to what economics cites of itself, and large swaths of economics seem simply off the radar of recent philosophy of economics.

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- Philosophical Primacy? (not all scientific developments merit the same degree of philosophical attention)

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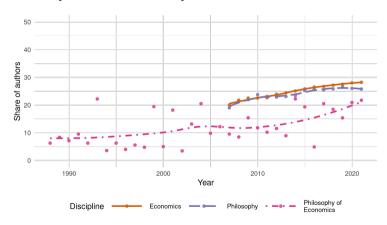
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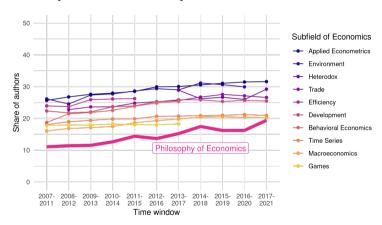
- Philosophy and economics are two of the least feminized social sciences. Does an interdisciplinary field at the intersection of the two disciplines aggravate the problem?
 - Homogeneity Compounding Hypothesis: Philosophy and methodology of economics is even less gender diverse than either economics or philosophy.
 - Pocket-of-Diversity Hypothesis: Philosophy and methodology of economics is more gender diverse than either economics or philosophy, perhaps reaching levels of gender diversity comparable to the social sciences and humanities in general.

Gender and parent disciplines



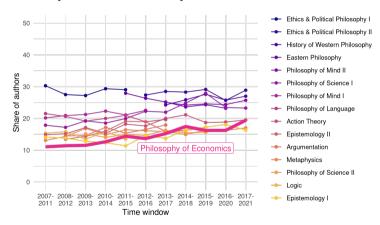
Share of women authors of specialized philosophy of economics compared to the field's two parent disciplines

Gender and parent disciplines



Gender distributions, specialized philosophy of economics compared to specialties in economics

Gender and parent disciplines



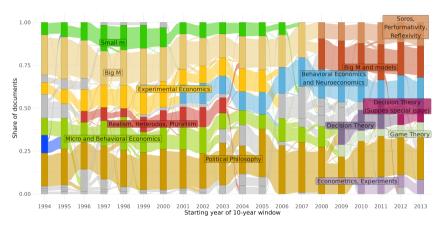
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Gender and topics

Table 1: Over/under-representation of women authors in the main clusters of philosophy of economics. A positive value signals that the cluster has a higher share of women authors than the field average in the relevant time windows.

Cluster name (and size)	Mean women share difference
Realism, Heterodox, Pluralism (n=212)	0.18
History (n=25)	0.04
Game Theory (n=149)	0.04
Decision Theory - Suppes special issue (n=61)	0.03
Econometrics, Experiments (n=148)	0.03
Behavioral Economics and Neuroeconomics (n=865)	0.01
Political Philosophy (n=1 649)	0.00
Big M and models (n=515)	-0.00
Micro and Behavioral Economics (n=701)	-0.01
Small m (n=421)	-0.01
Big M (n=928)	-0.01
Experimental Economics (n=468)	-0.02
Soros, Performativity, Reflexivity (n=311)	-0.02
Decision Theory (n=183)	-0.04

Gender and topics



Evolution of clusters in specialized philosophy of economics

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 - Pocket of diversity mechanisms: some scholars trained in economics may have become dissatisfied with 'mainstream' economics
 - A trend toward gender parity
- Many explanations for the compound effect: gendered publication strategies, the role of mathematics...
- But topics play an important role: it appears that the economics specialties that philosophers of economics happen to shun are those that have the highest share of women authors

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Conclusion

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- While philosophy of economics is becoming increasingly diver gender-wise, it remains largely men-dominated.
- The issue of representativity regarding topics and gender are not unrelated. This clues us into possible ways to encourage more diversity.

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Merci de votre attention

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