The Econometrics Journal was established in 1998 by the Royal Economic Society to promote the general advancement and application of econometric methods and techniques to problems of relevance to modern economics.

The Econometrics Journal aims to publish high quality research papers relevant to contemporary econometrics in which primary emphasis is placed on important and original contributions of substantive direct or potential value in applications. The Econometrics Journal is particularly interested in path-breaking articles in econometrics and empirical economics that address leading cases rather than provide an exhaustive treatment.

1. OVERVIEW

The highlights of this Managing Editor’s report on The Econometrics Journal over 2019 are the following:

- Petra Todd (University of Pennsylvania) joined The Econometrics Journal as a Co-Editor from 1 March 2019. She filled a vacancy left by John Rust, who resigned from 1 January 2019.

- Denis Chetverikov (UCLA) joined The Econometrics Journal as an Associate Editor from 1 January 2019. Raffaella Giacomini (University College London) agreed to be appointed Associate Editor from 1 January 2020.

- The Society renewed its contract with Tilburg University for the Editorial Office, from 1 May 2020.

- The Editors handled roughly the same number of new submissions in 2019 (131) as in 2018 (132), following a major (80.8%) increase in submissions between 2017 and 2018. In addition, the Office rejected 94 submissions that did not conform to the guidelines.

- The Editors continued to handle papers in line with the new editorial policy, which strives to screen within 7 days, review within three months, and avoid major and multiple revisions.

- Following the increase in submissions with a delay, the number of accepted papers rebounded from a low of 13 in 2018 to a high of 29 in 2019. This will likely allow the Journal to publish more papers and build a healthy backlog in 2020.

- The Journal completed its move to Oxford University Press (OUP). OUP took full responsibility for all production. OUP handled any (minor) issues that arose in the transition well.

- OUP started promoting one article in each issue, picked by the Editors, online as Editor’s Choice. It also offered to promote coherent collections of articles as online Virtual Issues. The Editors compiled an inaugural Virtual Issue on Econometrics of Treatment Effects, with 11 articles.
• The *Journal* published a Special Issue on Econometrics of Games. The Editors also edited Special Issues on Structural Macroeconometrics and on Methodology and Applications of Structural Dynamic Models and Machine Learning, to be published in 2020.

• The *Journal’s* (two-year) Journal Impact Factor remained near its 2017 all-time high of 1.152, at 1.147 in 2018. Its five-year Impact Factor increased to 1.358 (from 1.163) in 2018 and its Article Influence Score increased to 1.966 (from 1.789). These numbers do not yet reflect the editorial policy that was introduced in 2017, which will only affect Impact Factors from 2019 onwards.

• Andrew Chesher presented the 2017 Denis Sargan Econometrics Prize to Vincent Boucher (Université Laval) and Ismael Mourifié (University of Toronto) at the Society’s 2019 Annual Conference. The Editors decided that the 2018 Denis Sargan Econometrics Prize will be shared equally between Matt Goldman (Facebook) and David Kaplan (University of Missouri).

• From 2019, the Sargan Lecture at the Annual Conference has a new remit that associates it with *The Econometrics Journal*. James Heckman (University of Chicago) inaugurated the Sargan Lecture under this new remit with a presentation on “Analyzing social experiments as implemented,” which he kindly agreed to publish in the *Journal*. Serena Ng (Columbia University) will give the 2020 Sargan Lecture and Guido Imbens (Stanford University) the 2021 one.

• The Editors organized a Special Session on Econometrics of Panel Data at the 2019 Annual Conference, with presentations by Ivan Fernandez-Val (Boston University) and Bo Honoré (Princeton University). Both presenters have agreed to submit papers for a corresponding Special Issue of the *Journal*. The Editors also prepared a Special Session on Econometrics of Dynamic Discrete Choice for the 2020 Annual Conference, with presentations by Victor Aguirregabiria (University of Toronto) and Martin Pesendorfer (London School of Economics).

2. EDITORIAL BOARD AND OFFICE

The editorial process of *The Econometrics Journal* is overseen by its Managing Editor and Co-Editors. A Deputy Managing Editor generally supports the Managing Editor and the Co-Editors in the management of the *Journal* and its strategy and, more specifically, takes the lead in screening new submissions, editing book reviews, checking replication packages, and turning accepted into published papers. An Editorial Office provides administrative support. The Editorial Board is complemented with a large number of first-rate econometricians from around the world who, as Associate Editors, act as ambassadors, advisors, and senior referees of *The Econometrics Journal*.

2.1. Managing Editor, Co-Editors, and Deputy Managing Editor

We are very happy to report that Petra Todd has joined *The Econometrics Journal* as a Co-Editor from 1 March 2019. Petra is the Edmund J. and Louise W. Kahn Term Professor of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania. She has made key contributions to microeconometrics, in particular microeconometric policy evaluation, and empirical microeconomics, with a focus on problems in labor, education, and development economics.

Petra filled a vacancy left by John Rust, who resigned from 1 January 2019. We were very sorry to see John leave, but are thankful for his service to the *Journal*. This service extended into (and a bit beyond) 2019, as John continued to handle the submissions that were already assigned to him and edit a Special Issue on Methodology and Applications of Structural Dynamic Models and Machine Learning (see 4.5.5).

There were no changes to the Journal’s other main Editors. Jaap Abbring (Tilburg University) continued as its Managing Editor; Victor Chernozhukov (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Dennis Kristensen
The Editors held a Skype meeting in October 2019. They managed to conduct most editorial business over email.

### 2.2. Associate Editors

#### Renewals and Resignations in 2019

We are happy to report that Denis Chetverikov (UCLA) has agreed to join *The Econometrics Journal* as an Associate Editor and that Valentina Corradi (University of Surrey), Yuichi Kitamura (Yale University), Offer Lieberman (Bar-Ilan University), Patrik Guggenberger (The Pennsylvania State University), Thierry Magnac (Toulouse School of Economics), Jonathan Hill (University of North Carolina), Patrick Gagliardini (Università della Svizzera Italiana), Xavier D'Haultfoeuille (CREST), Konrad Menzel (New York University), Xun Tang (Rice University), Tim Vogelsang (Michigan State University), Xu Cheng (University of Pennsylvania), and Anna Mikusheva (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) have accepted renewed appointments as Associate Editors, all for three years from 1 January 2019.

Elie Tamer (Harvard University) and Xiaohong Chen (Yale University) resigned from that same date; we thank them warmly for their service to the *Journal*.

#### New Appointments, Renewals, and Resignations from 1 January 2020

For completeness, we also report the Associate Editor turnover on 1 January 2020.

We are happy to report that Raffaella Giacomini (University College London) has agreed to join *The Econometrics Journal* as an Associate Editor and that Frederico Bandi (Johns Hopkins University), Sokbae (Simon) Lee (Columbia University), Allan Timmermann (University of California, San Diego), Marcelo Moreira (Getulio Vargas Foundation), Guido Kuersteiner (University of Maryland), Emmanuel Guerre (Queen Mary University of London), Matias D. Cattaneo (Princeton University) and Philip Haile (Yale University) have accepted renewed appointments as Associate Editors, all for three years from 1 January 2020.

The current (February 2020) members of the Editorial Board are listed in Appendix A.

### 2.3. Editorial Office

The Editorial Office is managed by the Research Support Team (RST) of Tilburg University’s School of Economics and Management. Janneke Schrama-Scheepens continued to serve as the main Editorial Assistant and primary Office contact. Other members of the Research Support Team took care of the Editorial Office in her absence.

The Editorial Office continued to use Slack for organizing the workflow and the corresponding internal communications between the Editorial Assistant, the Managing Editor, the Deputy Managing Editor, and the research assistants charged with checking replication packages; and to use Dropbox for storing and exchanging files. To deal with increasing storage needs, the Office also started using SURFdrive, a cloud storage service of the Dutch education and research sector (provided via Tilburg University).

In 2019, the Editorial Office has settled on streamlined and automated procedures for all its operations. It has also developed a stable relationship with the *Journal*'s new publisher, Oxford University Press (OUP) and its production staff. In October 2019, the Managing Editor and Deputy Managing Editor, with the help of the head of the RST (Linda van Klink), reviewed the required personnel inputs and found that efficiency gains allow for a slimmed-down Office from May 2020. Based on this review, RES and Tilburg University have renewed their contract for the Editorial Office from 1 May 2020.
The Editorial Office no longer sends reports on the flow of papers at the Journal to all Associate Editors and Co-Editors in each month. Instead, these reports are now sent in batches whenever the Managing Editor has news to share with the Associate Editors and Co-Editors.

3. EDITORIAL POLICY

3.1. Submission Guidelines and Review Process

The current editorial policy, which was developed in 2016 for all new submissions from January 2017, aims at the rapid and early dissemination of research in econometrics that is of substantive applied value. We pursue this goal by inviting submissions of shorter and more focused papers that demonstrate their applied value with an empirical illustration and striving to have these submissions

- assigned to an Editor or screen rejected within one week;
- peer reviewed within three months;
- revised quickly, by avoiding multiple and major revisions; and
- published online immediately after acceptance.

To facilitate such quick review and online publication, we require that all submissions follow strict guidelines. In particular, they need to be typeset in the Journal style using its LaTeX template.

In 2019, we continued to work hard on making this policy a success, so that The Econometrics Journal will be the outlet of choice for econometric research that matters. Section 4’s statistics show that, after a substantial increase in 2018, submissions have been stable in 2019. Moreover, the Editors continue to deliver the fast review that we have promised. Finally, we expect, but cannot yet know from data, that the Journal’s focus on econometrics that matters will increase its impact.

3.2. Replication Policy

The Econometrics Journal systematically checks all replication packages of newly accepted papers for completeness, proper documentation, and functionality. These checks will limit the publication of glaring mistakes by forcing authors to double check their data, code and results before publication. They will also ensure that empirical and computational results are replicable and that proposed methods can easily be used, thus increasing the credibility and usefulness of The Econometrics Journal.

The Editors do not intend to check for robustness, whether methods are appropriate, etcetera. Rather, they will simply check whether the submitted code and data produce the tables, figures, and any other results reported in the papers.

The Deputy Managing Editor manages the replication package checks at The Econometrics Journal, aided by a pool of expert research assistants, who are all PhD students at Tilburg University. As reported in 4.3, the checks have been handled routinely and smoothly in 2019.

3.3. COPE Guidelines

With its move from Wiley to OUP on 1 January 2019, the Journal has embraced the guidelines (https://publicationethics.org/resources/guidelines) of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). In 2019, we started a review of the Journal’s compliance with its guidelines. We intend to finish this review and become a COPE member in 2020.
4. PAPERS

4.1. Submissions and Acceptances

Table 1 reports the number of new submissions and resubmissions over the past five calendar years. The statistics for 2016 and 2015 cannot be found in Annual Reports on those years, because these covered July-June periods. To allow comparison with these earlier Annual Reports and the tables in Appendix B (which are updated tables from earlier Annual Reports), we have also included statistics for the earlier July 2015–June 2016 and July 2014–June 2015 reporting periods.

We focus on submissions in the years with the current editorial policy: 2019, 2018, and 2017. For these years, we can consistently count (i) submissions that conformed to this policy’s guidelines and were handled by the Editors and (ii) nonconforming submissions that were rejected outright by the Office. These counts are not directly comparable to the total number of submissions in earlier years (see Section 4.1 in the Annual Report 2018 for a discussion of this comparison).

Table 1. Number of Submissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>New submissions</th>
<th>of which handled by</th>
<th>Resubmissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>all</td>
<td>Editors</td>
<td>Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>109</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Editors handled roughly the same number of new submissions in 2019 (131) as in 2018 (132). So, the Journal managed to hold on to the major (80.8%) increase in submissions between 2017 and 2018 (but did not further expand).

The Office rejected fewer new submissions (for not being typeset in the Journal style) in 2019 (94) than in 2018 (106). Consequently, the share of new submissions rejected on formal grounds by the Office has decreased a bit further, after a large fall between 2017 and 2018. This suggests that authors’ familiarity with the editorial policy and its submission guidelines has further improved in 2019.

Tables B.1 and B.2 record the geographical distributions of the submitted and accepted papers by year. Because these data are drawn from Editorial Express®, Table B.1 only considers the 131, 132, and 73 proper submissions handled by the Editors for 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively. Most remarkable about these tables are not the geographical distributions themselves (the distributions for 2019 are within reasonable historical bounds), but the fact that the number of accepted papers has rebounded from a low of 13 in 2018 to a historical high of 29 in 2019. This naturally follows from the large and persistent increase in submissions between 2017 and 2018 and the fast review procedures. As the Journal accepted well over the 21 or so papers needed to fill one current volume, our backlog has improved and we may be able to publish slightly more than 21 papers in 2020 (see 4.5.1).

4.2. Review Process

We continued to use Editorial Express® for the review process.

In 2019, the Editors summarily rejected 45.8% (60) of the 131 new submissions that conformed to the guidelines, which is below the shares for 2018 (55.3%) and 2017 (61.6%). If we include the submissions
that were desk rejected by the Editorial Office, then the Journal summarily rejected 68.4% (60+94=154) of all (131+94=225) new submissions in 2019. This is below the shares of summary rejections in 2018 (75.2%), 2017 (84.6%), 2016 (77.8%), and 2015 (78.6%).

Figure 1 plots the cumulative distributions of the time from new submission to a first editorial decision in 2019, 2018, 2017 (with and without submissions desk rejected by the Editorial Office), 2016, and 2015. As some, but not all, submissions desk rejected by the Editorial Office in 2018 and 2017 would have counted as summary rejections in 2016 and 2015, we would expect the distributions for those earlier years to lie between the two distributions for 2017 if review times were stable. This is not the case. Robustly, decisions were delivered faster under the current editorial policy in 2019, 2018, and 2017 than in earlier years.

In 2019, the Journal handled between 90.4% and 97.5% of new submissions within three months. In 2018, this was true for 93.9% to 96.6% and in 2017 for 94.5% to 97.8% of new submissions. This is a major improvement over the corresponding 82.4% and 82.7% in 2016 and 2015.

The differences between 2019 and 2018 are mostly due to smaller percentages of (invariably quick) summary rejections by the Office and the Editors in 2019. Figure 2 plots the cumulative decision time distributions for only those submissions that were sent to referees (and thus excluding summarily rejected...
papers). These are very similar between 2019 and 2018, despite the differences in Figure 1. Moreover, times to decision have dramatically improved since the period before the introduction of the new editorial policy (2015 and 2016). Well over 80% of decisions that were based on referee input were taken within three months in 2017, 2018, and 2019, against only about 20% in the earlier years.

Figure 2. Time from New Submission to Decision (Only Papers Sent to Referees)

Figure 3 confirms this message for those new submissions that were summarily rejected. Again, times to decision in 2019, 2018, and 2017 (between 73.3% and 84.4% of decisions within a week) are way better than in 2016 and 2015 (between 6.8% and 11.7% within a week).

Figure 3. Time from New Submission to Decision (Only Summarily Rejected Papers)
It is worth noting that all regular new submissions in 2019 were handled within 105 days. The one decision that took longer (121 days) concerned the first of the two submissions to the Special Issue on Structural Macroeconometrics (see 4.5.4).

Preliminary evidence on resubmissions suggests we mostly avoided major and multiple revisions. We will more systematically investigate this once more data under the new policy will be available.

All in all, the review performance in 2017, 2018, and 2019 has been in line with the current editorial policy, which strives to screen within 7 days, review within three months, and avoid major and multiple revisions. In 2020, we will continue to work towards minimizing unnecessary delays in editorial decisions.

4.3. Replication Package Checks

The replication package checks for The Econometrics Journal have been handled routinely and smoothly in 2019, with a smaller team of research assistants than before.

In addition, in 2019, the Deputy Managing Editor and research assistants of The Econometrics Journal have successfully piloted replication checks for the Society’s other journal, The Economic Journal.

4.4. Production

Mattson Publishing Services in Baltimore, Maryland, handled three papers from the first issue of 2019. The Journal’s new publisher, OUP, took over all aspects of production from there, as agreed earlier.

We were satisfied with the work of and cooperation between all parties involved in the transition from Wiley to OUP. The first issue of 2019 was published with a small delay relative to the new schedule agreed with OUP (the first issue was rescheduled from February to January), but this was a conscious choice for quality and fully coordinated with the Editors. Some minor issues arose in the production of later issues, but these seem to have been incidents that are not indicative of structural problems. In any case, OUP addressed all challenges that came up very well.

We used the transition to review and improve the template, style guide, and typesetting. With the help of the company running Editorial Express®, Techno Luddites Inc., we ensured that the storage and forwarding to OUP of all production files for accepted papers is now handled in Editorial Express®.

From 2019, we report the handling Co-Editor with each article published.

4.5. Publication

4.5.1. Regular Issues, Special Issues, and Editor’s Choices

The Econometrics Journal published three regular issues in 2019, with sixteen regular articles and one comment. In addition, bundled with the January issue, it published a Special Issue on the Econometrics of Games (see 4.5.3), with an editorial and one article.

From 2020 onwards, the Editors select a lead article for each issue, which OUP offers for free online as the “Editor’s Choice.” For the 2019 issues, the Editors have selected Editor’s Choices retroactively:


The number of articles published in 2019 is a bit below the norm of around 21, following a relative low number of paper acceptances in 2018 (see 4.1). As we accepted well above 21 papers in 2019, we published 8 articles in the January issue of 2020 and aim to publish more than 21 papers in 2020 overall.

4.5.2. Virtual Issue on Econometrics of Treatment Effects Published

OUP offers the opportunity to publish and promote “Virtual Issues” of The Econometrics Journal that collect articles on topics of current interest.

In November 2019, the Journal published a Virtual Issue on the Econometrics of Treatment Effects. This inaugural Virtual Issue collects new and exciting contributions to the econometrics of treatment effects, including advances in the econometrics of randomised trials and in combining econometrics with machine learning to infer treatment effects from big data. The eleven articles in this Virtual Issue are freely available until the end of February 2020 at https://academic.oup.com/ectj/pages/treatment-effects-vi.

4.5.3. Special Issue on Econometrics of Games Published

In January 2019, The Econometrics Journal published a Special Issue on Econometrics of Games. This Special Issue reports on the Special Session on Econometrics of Games at the Society's 2017 Conference in Bristol. The previous Managing Editor, Richard J. Smith, organised this session. He invited Elie Tamer (Harvard University) and Phil Haile (Yale University) to present in it and enlisted the current Managing Editor, Jaap Abbring, to chair it. Slides and a video of both presentations are available from the website of The Econometrics Journal at https://www.res.org.uk/resources-page/ectj-special-sessions-econometrics-of-games.html.

Economists now routinely use game-theoretic models in the empirical analysis of, for example, market structure and competition, principal-agent problems, auctions and auction design, and the formation of and interactions over social networks. They leverage the structure of these games to identify and estimate their primitives and evaluate policy interventions. The econometrics of games addresses the new challenges this brings.

One key challenge is that games may have no or multiple equilibria, so that their econometric implementations may be incoherent or incomplete. Elie Tamer made important contributions to this problem, with a special focus on partial identification and set estimation of games' primitives. In his Special Session presentation “Thoughts on causal inference in games,” he investigated the possible role of causal inference methods in the empirical analysis of games, with a particular focus on equilibrium multiplicity. Elie did not contribute a paper to this Special Issue, but Jaap Abbring’s Editorial (https://doi.org/10.1093/ectj/uty001) discusses Elie’s presentation in quite some detail.

Research into auctions has been particularly successful in leveraging game-theoretic structure to identify and estimate model primitives and answer policy questions. The theory of first-price sealed bid auctions, in particular, tightly characterises bidders' valuations in terms of their observed bids. In Phil Haile's presentation on "Unobserved heterogeneity in auctions," he reviewed the analysis of such auctions in the practically important case that there are auction-specific factors that are commonly observed by bidders, but unobserved to the econometrician. Such unobserved heterogeneity gives bidders an informational advantage over the econometrician, which complicates inference on auction primitives from observed bidding behaviour. Moreover, it may render bidder entry, and therefore the number of bidders in an auction, endogenous. This complicates learning about the causal effects of the number of bidders, and
thus competition, on auction outcomes and using variation in the number of bidders to identify the model. Phil showed how various known econometric methods can be adapted and extended to deal with auction-specific unobservables in bids data. Phil Haile and Yuichi Kitamura’s paper in this Special Issue (https://doi.org/10.1111/ectj.12121) provides a lucid and detailed review of these various approaches, with their advantages and disadvantages.

4.5.4. Special Issue on Structural Macroeconometrics Edited

Jaap Abbring, with the help of guest Editor Jeffrey Campbell (Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago and Tilburg University), edited a Special Issue on Structural Macroeconometrics. This Special Issue reports on the Special Session on Structural Macroeconometrics at the 2018 Annual Conference in Brighton, with presentations by

Barbara Rossi (UPF/BGSE) on “The effects of conventional and unconventional monetary policy: A new identification procedure” and

Marco del Negro (NY Fed) on “Recent developments in forecasting with DSGE models”.

Marco’s presentation is available from https://www.res.org.uk/resources-page/ectj-special-sessions-structural-macroeconometrics.html. We expect to publish this Special Issue in 2020.

4.5.5. Special Issue on Methodology and Applications of Structural Dynamic Models and Machine Learning Edited

John Rust, with the help of guest Editors Fedor Iskhakov (Australian National University) and Bertel Schjerning (University of Copenhagen), edited a Special Issue on Methodology and Applications of Structural Dynamic Models and Machine Learning. This Special Issue follows from the Second Conference on Structural Dynamic Models, which focused on the use of machine learning and artificial intelligence to facilitate solution and estimation of dynamic structural models. The Econometrics Journal supported this conference, which was hosted by the Centre for Computational Economics at the University of Copenhagen on 31 May and 1 June 2018 (http://www.econ.ku.dk/cce/events/Dynamics2018/). We expect to publish this Special Issue in 2020.

4.5.6. Commissioned Articles

In 2018, the Editors decided to annually commission one larger article that reviews important new developments in econometrics and guides empirical researchers in their application. The articles will be written and reviewed over the course of each calendar year and published in the next.

In September 2019, we learned that an article on machine learning and structural econometrics that we commissioned in 2018 would not materialize. We decided to either return to this idea, but with a different author, or commission an article related to a workshop on structural econometrics and experiments that we intend to sponsor in 2020.

4.5.7. Book and Software Reviews

We published no book reviews in 2019. In 2020, we will reconsider the editorial policy on book reviews.

4.6. Impact

4.6.1. Most Downloaded Papers in 2019

The ten papers that were downloaded most in 2019 (with first online publication months) are

Irene Botosaru and Bruno Ferman (May 2019): “On the role of covariates in the synthetic control method” https://doi.org/10.1093/ectj/utz001


Benjamin Gillen, Sergio Montero, Hyungsik Roger Moon and Matthew Shum (September 2019): “BLP-2LASSO for aggregate discrete choice models with rich covariates” https://doi.org/10.1093/ectj/utz010

4.6.2. Bibliometrics

The 2018 Journal Citation Reports® (Clarivate Analytics, 2019) for The Econometrics Journal show that its (two-year) Journal Impact Factor remained near its all-time high of 1.152, at 1.147 in 2018 (Figure 4).

**Figure 4. Journal Impact Factor**

![Figure 4](image-url)
The *Journal*’s five-year Impact Factor increased to 1.358 (from 1.163) in 2018 (Figure 5). Its Article Influence Score increased to 1.966 (from 1.789; Figure 6). Finally, the *Journal* was cited 936 times in 2018, a 10.9% increase over 2017 (Figure 7).
The Journal’s current editorial policy aims at promoting econometrics that matters and increasing its influence on the profession. However, it will take some time for this effect to be measured by the Impact Factors. The Impact Factors reported here cover citations of articles published in 2017 and before. Therefore, they do not reflect the impact of the new editorial policy, which only affected submissions from 2017 onwards (which will result in publications from 2018 onwards). The 2019 Impact Factors, which will become available halfway 2020, will be the first that cover publications under the new policy.

The two-year Journal Impact Factor, in particular, is volatile because it depends heavily on references to a small number of papers. In the longer run, if the current increase in paper acceptances persists, we will address this by publishing more papers.

5. PRIZES

The Denis Sargan Econometrics Prize is awarded for the best (unsolicited) article published in The Econometrics Journal in a given year by anyone who is within five years of being granted their doctorate. An honorarium of £1000 is awarded to the winning author.

The Denis Sargan Econometrics Prize commemorates the fundamental contributions to and profound influence on econometrics by (John) Denis Sargan. For further details, including previous winners, see https://www.res.org.uk/journals/the-econometrics-journal/events.html.

5.1. Presentation of the 2017 Denis Sargan Econometrics Prize at 2019 Annual Conference

The Society’s Past President, Andrew Chesher, presented the 2017 Denis Sargan Econometrics Prize to Vincent Boucher (Université Laval) and Ismael Mourifié (University of Toronto) at its 2019 Annual Conference. Boucher and Mourifié were awarded the Prize for their paper “My friend far, far away: a random field approach to exponential random graph models” in the October 2017 issue of The Econometrics Journal (https://doi.org/10.1111/ectj.12096).

5.2. Winners of 2018 Denis Sargan Econometrics Prize Selected

The Editors of The Econometrics Journal decided that the 2018 Denis Sargan Econometrics Prize will be shared equally between Matt Goldman (Facebook) and David M. Kaplan (University of Missouri) for their article "Non-parametric inference on (conditional) quantile differences and interquantile ranges, using $L$-statistics" in the June 2018 issue of The Econometrics Journal (https://doi.org/10.1111/ectj.12095).

Matt and David's Prize winning article provides novel methods for nonparametric inference on unconditional and conditional quantile differences and interquartile ranges, with ample guidance to practitioners. It illustrates its usefulness with empirical applications to the analyses of economies of scale in household consumption and of worker effort in a gift exchange experiment.

Jaap Abbring will present the 2018 Denis Sargan Econometrics Prize to Matt Goldman and David Kaplan at the Society’s a 2020 Annual Conference in Belfast.

6. EVENTS

6.1. Sargan Lecture

For many years, the Sargan Lecture has brought leading economists to the Annual Conference of the Royal Economic Society, often to discuss topics in econometrics. From 2019, The Econometrics Journal sponsors and publishes the Sargan Lecture, with the following remit:
The Sargan Lecture commemorates the fundamental contributions to and profound influence on econometrics by (John) Denis Sargan. It does so by promoting econometric theory and methods with substantive direct or potential value in applications and their actual empirical application. The Sargan lecture is sponsored and published by The Econometrics Journal.

The Sargan Lecture will be chaired by an Editor of The Econometrics Journal. The Society’s President invites the Sargan lecturer, in agreement with the Journal’s Editors.

In 2019, James Heckman (University of Chicago) inaugurated the Sargan Lecture under this new remit with a presentation on “Analyzing social experiments as implemented.” James Heckman has kindly agreed to publish the paper underlying this lecture in The Econometrics Journal.

The 2020 Sargan Lecture will be given by Serena Ng (Columbia University) and the 2020 one by Guido Imbens (Stanford University).

6.2. Special Session on Econometrics of Panel Data at 2019 Annual Conference

Each year, the Editors of The Econometrics Journal organize a Special Session on a subject of current interest and importance at the Society’s Annual Conference (see https://www.res.org.uk/journals/the-econometrics-journal/events/special-sessions.html). With these Special Sessions, the Journal intends to promote econometric theory and methods of substantive direct or potential value in applications and their actual empirical application. It publishes the proceedings of the Special Sessions in Special Issues.

At the 2019 Annual Conference at the University of Warwick, the Editors organized a Special Session on Econometrics of Panel Data, with presentations by

Ivan Fernandez-Val (Boston University) on "Panel models with factor structure” and

Bo Honoré (Princeton University) on "Point-identification in simple dynamic binary outcome models”.

Ivan’s presentation is available from https://www.res.org.uk/resources-page/ectj-special-sessions-econometrics-of-panel-data.html. We are editing a Special Issue with papers arising from this Session.

6.3. Special Session on Econometrics of Dynamic Discrete Choice at 2020 Annual Conference

We prepared a Special Session on Econometrics of Dynamic Discrete Choice at the 2020 Annual Conference of the Royal Economic Society in Belfast, with presentations by

Victor Aguirregabiria (University of Toronto) on "Fixed effect methods in structural dynamic discrete choice models” and

Martin Pesendorfer (London School of Economics) on "Estimation of (static or dynamic) games under equilibrium multiplicity”.

We expect to further report on this event in a future Special Issue on Econometrics of Dynamic Discrete Choice.
7. EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION

7.1. Website

The Managing Editor has continued and will continue to work with the Society’s Communications Manager and with OUP representatives to ensure that its Society (https://ectj.org) and OUP (https://academic.oup.com/ectj/) webpages are complete and easy to navigate, with minimal overlap.

Following the change of web site and publisher, we have posted fewer news items on the web site in 2019 than in previous years. We have increased our online activity in the first quarter of 2020.

7.2. Mailing List

The Journal maintains a database of over 1750 email addresses on a mail list server, with the options to subscribe and unsubscribe. Only the Editorial Office can post to this list and does so sparingly (almost exclusively to send the Journal’s Newsletters).

7.3. Newsletters

We produced no Newsletters in 2019. The next Newsletter (10) is scheduled for March/April 2020.

7.4. Marketing

OUP produced posters, flyers, and vertical banners, which we have used to promote the Journal at various meetings and through our Editorial Board. It has actually engaged with the Editors on its marketing plan and has actively promoted the Journal online and at conferences.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful for the support of the Royal Economic Society and its officers. We particularly recognize the work of the Editors and the anonymous referees, whose efforts ensure that the quality of The Econometrics Journal is maintained and improved. We are also grateful for the assistance offered by our publishers at OUP.

Jaap H. Abbring

Managing Editor, The Econometrics Journal
APPENDIX A. EDITORIAL BOARD AND OFFICE (FEBRUARY 2020)

Managing Editor
Jaap H. Abbring, Tilburg University (email: ectjmaned@res.org.uk)

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Michael Jansson, University of California, Berkeley
Dennis Kristensen, University College London
Petra Todd, University of Pennsylvania

Deputy Managing Editor
Tobias Klein, Tilburg University

Editorial Office
Janneke Schrama-Scheepens, Tilburg University (email: ectj@res.org.uk)

Associate Editors
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Chunrong Ai, University of Florida
Federico Bandi, Johns Hopkins University
Joerg Breitung, University of Bonn
Federico Bugni, Duke University
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Pedro Carneiro, University College London
Matias D. Cattaneo, University of Michigan
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Xavier D'Haultfoeuille, CREST
Yingying Fan, University of Southern California
Ivan Fernandez-Val, Boston University
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Raffaella Giacomini, University College London
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Emmanuel Guerre, Queen Mary University of London
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Philip Haile, Yale University
Marc Henry, The Pennsylvania State University
Jonathan Hill, University of North Carolina
Keisuke Hirano, The Pennsylvania State University
Stefan Hoderlein, Boston College
Yingyao Hu, Johns Hopkins University
Shakeeb Khan, Boston College
Yuichi Kitamura, Yale University
Tatiana Komarova, London School of Economics
Ivana Komunjer, Georgetown University
Guido Kuersteiner, University of Maryland
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Offer Lieberman, Bar-Ilan University
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Morten Nielsen, Queen’s University
Andriy Norets, Brown University
Taisuke Otsu, London School of Economics
Aureo de Paula, University College London
Zhongjun Qu, Boston University
Adam Rosen, Duke University
Andres Santos, University of California, Los Angeles
Olivier Scaillet, University of Geneva and Swiss Finance Institute
Susanne Schennach, Brown University
Azeem Shaikh, University of Chicago
Xun Tang, Rice University
Allan Timmermann, University of California, San Diego
Gautam Tripathi, University of Luxembourg
Tim Vogelsang, Michigan State University
This appendix provides additional information on new submissions and paper acceptances by geographic region for the last five reporting years: 2019, 2018, 2017, 2015/16 (July 2015–June 2016), and 2014/15 (July 2014–June 2015). Because it uses data from Editorial Express®, new submissions (Table B.1) in 2019, 2018, and 2017 exclude submissions that were desk rejected by the Office under the new editorial policy and cannot be compared directly to new submissions in 2015/16 and 2014/15 (see Section 4.1).

### Table B.1. Geographical Distribution of New Submissions (by Reporting Year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UK</strong></td>
<td>10 (7.63%)</td>
<td>15 (11.36%)</td>
<td>7 (9.59%)</td>
<td>11 (5.21%)</td>
<td>16 (10.19%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USA</strong></td>
<td>28 (21.37%)</td>
<td>20 (15.15%)</td>
<td>19 (26.03%)</td>
<td>42 (19.91%)</td>
<td>21 (13.38%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canada</strong></td>
<td>4 (3.05%)</td>
<td>4 (3.03%)</td>
<td>2 (2.74%)</td>
<td>3 (1.42%)</td>
<td>4 (4.46%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total %</strong></td>
<td>32.06%</td>
<td>29.55%</td>
<td>38.36%</td>
<td>26.54%</td>
<td>28.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Europe (excluding UK)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>2 (1.53%)</td>
<td>0 (0.00%)</td>
<td>0 (0.00%)</td>
<td>0 (0.00%)</td>
<td>2 (1.27%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>3 (2.29%)</td>
<td>3 (2.27%)</td>
<td>1 (1.37%)</td>
<td>5 (2.37%)</td>
<td>4 (2.55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>8 (6.11%)</td>
<td>5 (3.79%)</td>
<td>4 (5.48%)</td>
<td>9 (4.27%)</td>
<td>11 (7.01%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>9 (6.87%)</td>
<td>5 (3.79%)</td>
<td>1 (1.37%)</td>
<td>11 (5.21%)</td>
<td>8 (5.10%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1 (0.76%)</td>
<td>3 (2.27%)</td>
<td>1 (1.37%)</td>
<td>3 (1.42%)</td>
<td>1 (0.64%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scandinavia</td>
<td>2 (1.53%)</td>
<td>4 (3.03%)</td>
<td>3 (4.11%)</td>
<td>3 (1.42%)</td>
<td>4 (2.55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain &amp; Portugal</td>
<td>4 (3.05%)</td>
<td>4 (3.03%)</td>
<td>3 (4.11%)</td>
<td>6 (2.84%)</td>
<td>4 (2.55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10 (7.63%)</td>
<td>15 (11.36%)</td>
<td>4 (5.48%)</td>
<td>16 (7.58%)</td>
<td>12 (7.64%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total %</strong></td>
<td>29.77%</td>
<td>29.55%</td>
<td>23.29%</td>
<td>25.12%</td>
<td>29.31%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia &amp; NZ</td>
<td>8 (6.11%)</td>
<td>6 (4.55%)</td>
<td>5 (6.85%)</td>
<td>5 (2.37%)</td>
<td>9 (5.73%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China/HK</td>
<td>20 (15.27%)</td>
<td>25 (18.94%)</td>
<td>9 (12.33%)</td>
<td>36 (17.06%)</td>
<td>24 (15.29%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India &amp; Pakistan</td>
<td>4 (3.05%)</td>
<td>4 (3.03%)</td>
<td>2 (2.74%)</td>
<td>10 (4.74%)</td>
<td>8 (5.10%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>1 (0.76%)</td>
<td>1 (0.76%)</td>
<td>0 (0.00%)</td>
<td>1 (0.47%)</td>
<td>0 (0.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran &amp; Iraq</td>
<td>1 (0.76%)</td>
<td>2 (1.52%)</td>
<td>1 (1.37%)</td>
<td>7 (3.32%)</td>
<td>3 (1.91%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1 (0.76%)</td>
<td>2 (1.52%)</td>
<td>2 (2.74%)</td>
<td>0 (0.00%)</td>
<td>6 (3.82%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>4 (3.05%)</td>
<td>2 (1.52%)</td>
<td>5 (6.85%)</td>
<td>4 (1.90%)</td>
<td>5 (3.18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>1 (0.76%)</td>
<td>2 (1.52%)</td>
<td>0 (0.00%)</td>
<td>6 (2.84%)</td>
<td>4 (2.55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>2 (1.53%)</td>
<td>0 (0.00%)</td>
<td>0 (0.00%)</td>
<td>1 (0.47%)</td>
<td>3 (1.91%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8 (6.11%)</td>
<td>10 (7.58%)</td>
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<td>32 (15.17%)</td>
<td>5 (3.18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total %</strong></td>
<td>38.17%</td>
<td>40.91%</td>
<td>38.36%</td>
<td>48.34%</td>
<td>42.67%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>131</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>157</td>
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Table B.2. Geographical Distribution of Accepted Papers (by Reporting Year)

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<th>2014/15</th>
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<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total %</strong></td>
<td><strong>18 (62.07%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>8 (61.54%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>18(75.00%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>5(38.46%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>6(37.50%)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (excluding UK)</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scandinavia</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain &amp; Portugal</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total %</strong></td>
<td><strong>4 (13.79%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>4 (30.77%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>4 (16.67%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 (15.38%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>4 (25.00%)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of the World</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia &amp; NZ</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China/HK</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India &amp; Japan</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total %</strong></td>
<td><strong>7 (24.14%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 (7.69%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 (8.33%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>6 (46.15%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>6 (37.50%)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>29</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>