

Ranking and mapping the contributions by overseas Chinese strategy scholars: A systematic and relevant analysis

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Jiao, Cui, Wang, and Xu (2014) developed a ranking of overseas Chinese strategy scholars in terms of their contributions to the strategy research. Such a ranking is interesting not only because it provides a clear picture of the academic contributions of overseas Chinese scholars, but also because it can help the universities and scholars in mainland China to develop collaborative ties with overseas Chinese scholars in a more targeted manner.

To complement and extend the work by Jiao et al. (2014), we have adopted a different, but more systematic approach to ranking the overseas Chinese strategy scholars. First, we have generated the list of overseas Chinese strategy scholars by checking all of their publications in eight academic journals that are most relevant to the domain of strategy or strategic management. Though this approach is more time-consuming, it will not miss any potentially important scholars in the analysis. Second, we have focused on the strategy-relevant articles published in the eight academic journals by the overseas Chinese scholars. To that end, we selected only the eight most strategy-relevant journals rather than covering all top-tier business

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journals. In addition, we have coded each article in the selected eight journals to make sure that all articles included in our analysis fall into the broadly defined domain of strategic management. Third, in addition to ranking the listed overseas Chinese scholars based on their strategy research, we have further ranked them based on their China-related strategy publications. Finally and most interestingly, we have applied the method of network analysis to the identification of the co-citation pattern among the listed overseas Chinese scholars

By adopting a more systematic approach to ranking scholars, we have produced ranking results different from those reported by Jiao et al. (2014). Our study complements Jiao et al.'s (2014) study in providing a more complete picture of the academic contributions of overseas Chinese strategy scholars. In this study, we refer overseas Chinese to two groups of individuals. The first group of individuals includes those who were born in mainland China, but now are holding a primary affiliation to non-mainland Chinese institutions. A second group of individuals refers to those who are with the Chinese ancestry, but were born outside of mainland China. According to this definition, overseas Chinese scholars holding a primary affiliation to an institution in Hong Kong, Macao, or Taiwan are also included in our study. Even though Hong Kong and Macau were reunited with China in 1997 and 1999, the Chinese government established Hong Kong and Macau as special administrative regions with a high-degree autonomy. Further, Taiwan is always considered as part of the Greater China region. Finally, a high proportion of the strategy scholars in these three regions had received their degrees from US or European business schools. As a result, the scholarly achievements made by these scholars are similar to those overseas Chinese scholars in Europe and North America.

Research methodology

Journal selection

Jiao et al. (2014) chose the top 24 business journals ranked by The University of Texas at Dallas and three additional journals devoted to China and the Asia Pacific region (i.e., *Asia Pacific Journal of Management*, *Management and Organization Review*, and *Asian Business and Management*). Our journal selection is different on two major areas.

First, rather than focusing on all the top 24 leading business journals on the list compiled by the University of Texas at Dallas, we chose only six general management journals (i.e., *Academy of Management Journal*, *Academy of Management Review*, *Administrative Science Quarterly*, *Journal of International Business Studies*, *Organization Science*, and *Strategic Management Journal*). Even though some strategy scholars occasionally publish in journals in various fields other than general management, most tend to publish in general management journals. Since the focus is on strategy research, the selection of all the 24 top journals ranked by The University of Texas at Dallas would distort and obscure the focus on strategy scholars.

Second, we selected only *Asia Pacific Journal of Management* and *Management and Organization Review* as the journals devoted to the Asia Pacific region and China, with the deletion of *Asian Business and Management*. This is primarily because the

latter has only recently established itself as an SSCI journal of relevance to Asian strategy scholars. According to *Journal Citation Report* published by Thomson Reuters, the impact factor of *Asian Business and Management* in year 2014 is .367, while those of *Asia Pacific Journal of Management* and *Management and Organization Review* are 2.742 and 3.277 respectively. Hence, including articles published in *Asian Business and Management* might produce biased ranking results.

Article selection

The third major distinction between our approach and that of Jiao et al. (2014) is that we select only a subset of articles which are relevant to our focus on the China-related strategy articles published by the overseas Chinese scholars. Jiao et al. (2014) took into consideration all the articles published in all 24 top journals, but this approach is problematic in the sense that many articles published in the 24 top journals are not strategic in nature (e.g., the articles published in finance and accounting journals, and even some articles in general management journals) or not related to China (this is applicable to all journals).

In this study, we coded each article published in the above-mentioned eight journals in terms of whether an article was strategic in nature. Among the eight journals used to evaluate the strategy scholars, *Journal of International Business Studies* is an interdisciplinary journal, publishing not only articles on management, but also on accounting, finance, and marketing. In addition, *Asia Pacific Journal of Management* also occasionally published articles on finance or marketing before 2004. Hence, for the articles published in the above two journals, we first coded whether an article was on management, and then coded it as a strategy article if the level of analysis of the management-related article was organization rather than individual. Other than those two journals, the other six journals only publish management articles. We hence coded the articles published in these six journals as strategy articles based on whether the level of analysis was on organization (either as the primary level or as one of key levels), rather than on individual or team as the primary level.

Finally, we coded whether an article was China-related. Following the procedure of Jia, You, and Du (2012), an article was coded as China-related if (1) part of sample or the full sample was from China, (2) the concepts in the article were developed in the unique Chinese contexts, or (3) the issue or phenomenon examined was unique to the Chinese contexts.

Identification of strategy scholars

Our approach to identifying the list of strategy scholars also differs from that adopted by Jiao et al. (2014). They generated the list of strategy scholars by identifying those authors who had published articles in *Asia Pacific Journal of Management*, *Management and Organization Review*, and *Strategic Management Journal*, checking the editorial review board members of *Management and Organization Review*, and searching the registered members of the *International Association for Chinese Management Research* (IACMR).

Different from the above approach, we identified all the Chinese authors who had published articles in the selected eight management journals. The advantage

of this approach is that we take into account most of the impactful Chinese authors because most of the core Chinese strategy scholars have published articles in the selected eight journals.

We manually checked each author's background and coded whether he or she was an overseas Chinese. We coded an author as an overseas Chinese if (1) the author was born in mainland China, but received his or her doctoral degree overseas and worked overseas at least for 1 year, or (2) the author was not born in mainland China, but is an ethnic Chinese. As a result of this coding procedure, China-born authors who had the overseas educational experience with no or less than 1-year overseas work experiences were not coded as overseas Chinese scholars.

Coding procedures

In order to ensure that our results are reliable and valid, we triangulated our coding according to the following procedure. First, the authors of this article discussed the coding procedure and developed a coding protocol. Second, we asked two research students to download all the articles published in the eight journals, and then coded the articles and the authors according to the coding protocol independently. Third, the two lead co-authors of this study compared the coding results provided by the research students, and discussed where the two students generated different coding results until the two co-authors reached an agreement on each and every article.

Ranking rules

Following the procedures adopted by Jiao et al. (2014) and by prior studies on academic ranking (e.g., Lu, 2003; Peng & Zhou, 2006), we ranked strategy scholars both in terms of the quantity of their contributions (i.e., the number of their articles) and the quality of their contributions (i.e., the citation patterns of their articles). Specifically, we first ranked the overseas Chinese strategy scholars with the measures of raw and adjusted counts of their published articles. For the raw count, we granted each author one full credit per article regardless if he or she is the sole author or one of several co-authors of the article published in the selected eight journals. For the adjusted count, we granted each author the percentage of one-full credit based on the number of co-authors for each article. If an author is the sole author of an article, he or she will be given one adjusted credit. If an author co-authored with one additional author, each of the two co-authors will be given .5 credit (i.e., 1 credit divided by 2 co-authors). Similarly, if an author co-authored an article with two additional authors, each will be given .33 credit (i.e., 1 credit divided by 3 co-authors). This procedure applies to the cases of more than four co-authors. In sum, the credit an author can get from publishing an article is equal to the reciprocal of the number of co-authors for that article.

Second, we also ranked the overseas Chinese strategy scholars with the two measures of the raw and adjusted citations of their published articles. For the raw citation, we calculated the total citations of all the articles published by each author in the selected eight journals. The citations of each article were from Google Scholar on January 18, 2015. For the adjusted citation, given the cumulative nature of citations, we adjusted the absolute citations by the publication year of all articles. An article's adjusted citation equals its Google Scholar

Citations weighted by $1/(2012-Y)$ where Y is the year in which the article was published.

It should be noted that, compared with Web of Science SSCI, Google Scholar tends to produce an inflated citation count, since it takes into account working papers and books in addition to journal articles. In contrast, Web of Science SSCI provides a more restrictive citation count based on citations in SSCI listed journals. We chose to base our analyses on Google Scholar because two of our selected journals, *Asia Pacific Journal of Management* and *Management and Organization Review*, were not covered by SSCI until 2008. As a result, using Web of Science SSCI citation count might underestimate the impact of scholars who published in these two journals before 2008.

Research results

Distributions of articles and authors across eight journals

Table 1 presents the distributions of strategy articles published by overseas Chinese strategy scholars across the selected eight journals. As shown in Panel A of Table 1, the top three journals in which overseas Chinese strategy scholars published their strategy articles are *Journal of International Business Studies*, *Strategy Management Journal*, and *Asia Pacific Journal of Management*. However, when we consider if those strategy articles are related to China, over

Table 1 Distribution of articles and scholars across eight journals

Panel A: Distribution of articles across eight journals			
Distribution of general strategy articles		Distribution of China-related strategy articles	
Academy of Management Journal	62	Academy of Management Journal	13
Academy of Management Review	30	Academy of Management Review	2
Asia Pacific Journal of Management	134	Asia Pacific Journal of Management	73
Administrative Science Quarterly	14	Administrative Science Quarterly	2
Journal of International Business Studies	148	Journal of International Business Studies	80
Management and Organization Review	30	Management and Organization Review	26
Organization Science	50	Organization Science	9
Strategy Management Journal	141	Strategy Management Journal	41
Panel B: Distribution of authors across eight journals			
Distribution of authors of general strategy articles		Distribution of authors of China-related strategy articles	
Academy of Management Journal	43	Academy of Management Journal	9
Academy of Management Review	22	Academy of Management Review	1
Asia Pacific Journal of Management	106	Asia Pacific Journal of Management	63
Administrative Science Quarterly	11	Administrative Science Quarterly	2
Journal of International Business Studies	103	Journal of International Business Studies	56
Management and Organization Review	26	Management and Organization Review	23
Organization Science	38	Organization Science	7
Strategy Management Journal	91	Strategy Management Journal	27

62 % of China-related strategy articles are published in *Asia Pacific Journal of Management* and *Journal of International Business Studies*.

Panel B of Table 1 presents the distribution of authors of strategy articles across journals. We found that 105 overseas Chinese strategy scholars had published strategy articles in *Asia Pacific Journal of Management*, while 102 overseas Chinese strategy scholars had published their strategy articles in *Journal of International Business Studies*. The distribution of authors of China-related strategy articles shows a similar pattern.

Ranking overseas Chinese scholars based on strategy articles

Table 2 shows the rankings of overseas Chinese scholars based on both the quantity and quality of their contributions. Given the space limitation, we only report the top 40 scholars according to their adjusted article counts and adjusted citations. Because we took into account only the articles from the eight journals (instead of 27 journals) and we excluded those articles that were unrelated to strategy (instead of having both strategy and non-strategy articles), the raw count, adjusted count, raw citations, and adjusted citations for some scholars reported in our tables are different from those reported by Jiao et al. (2014).

Several notable differences between our ranking results and those reported by Jiao et al. (2014) are worth mentioning. First, several authors with high ranking in terms of both quantity and quality of contributions were not included in the study by Jiao et al. (2014). For example, Jiatao Li, Wenping Tsai, Chung-Ming Lau, Kevin Zheng Zhou, and Phillip H. Phan had relatively high rankings in terms of quality of contributions, but they were missing in the reported ranking by Jiao et al. (2014). The primary reason for this difference is that Jiao et al. (2014) did not include those Chinese scholars who worked in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan in their study, but we did cover them. The policies of the Chinese government to attract established overseas scholars also apply to those who work in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan. For example, taking advantage of the policies issued by the Ministry of Education in China, Kevin Zheng Zhou became a “*Changjiang Scholar*” Chair Professor at Xi’an Jiaotong University in early 2015. In addition, since such scholars are working in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, they are geographically closer to the universities in mainland China relative to those who work at the universities in the US and Europe. It is worth noting that the Chinese scholars based in East Asia as a group tend to rank higher in terms of China-related publications. This may be due to the easier access to the data in mainland China and more convenient for them to build close collaborative relationships with more scholars based in mainland China.

Another reason that some of the top-notch Chinese scholars were missing in the study by Jiao et al. (2014) is that, although they were trying to build a comprehensive list of overseas Chinese strategy scholars, their approaches of identifying such scholars tend to miss some scholars. As mentioned earlier, Jiao et al. (2014) first compiled a list of authors who had published articles in *Asia Pacific Journal of Management*, *Management and Organization Review*, and *Strategic Management Journal*, plus the members of the editorial review board of *Management and Organization Review*, and the registered members of the IACMR. However, it is still highly likely that some overseas Chinese scholars

Table 2 The ranking of scholars based on their publications on strategy

Ranked by adjusted count				Ranked by adjusted citation					
Rank	Name	Current affiliation	Raw count	Adjusted count	Rank	Name	Current affiliation	Raw citations	Adjusted citations
1	Yadong Luo	University of Miami	39	29.50	1	Mike W. Peng	University of Texas at Dallas	10,951	1743.06
2	Mike W. Peng	University of Texas at Dallas	33	16.08	2	Yadong Luo	University of Miami	9468	1097.41
3	Jiatao Li	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	17	8.42	3	Wenpin Tsai	Penn State University	9854	933.03
4	Ming-Jer Chen	University of Virginia	16	7.58	4	Eric W. K. Tsang	University of Texas at Dallas	3078	550.66
5	Yigang Pan	York University	13	7.17	5	Ming-Jer Chen	University of Virginia	6039	519.54
6	Yan Zhang	Rice University	13	6.83	6	Kevin Zheng Zhou	The University of Hong Kong	1613	496.47
7	Eric W. K. Tsang	University of Texas at Dallas	11	6.50	7	Yan Zhang	Rice University	1568	468.14
8	Shih-Fen S. Chen	University of Western Ontario	7	5.83	8	Jiatao Li	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	3192	411.12
9	Wenpin Tsai	Penn State University	10	5.83	9	Haiyang Li	Rice University	2126	403.13
10	Peter Ping Li	Copenhagen Business School	5	5.00	10	Yi Jiang	California State University	1118	374.75
11	Chung-Ming Lau	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	9	4.92	11	Chung-Ming Lau	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	3501	340.87
12	Haiyang Li	Rice University	11	4.50	12	Bing-Sheng Teng	Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business	4084	312.99
13	Kevin Zheng Zhou	The University of Hong Kong	12	4.33	13	Stan Xiao Li	York University	1464	306.45
14	Peggy M. Lee	Arizona State University	7	4.17	14	Denis Y. L. Wang	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	1352	282.53
15	Phillip H. Phan	The Johns Hopkins University	8	4.00	15	Zhiang (John) Lin	University of Texas at Dallas	832	274.31
16	Wei Shen	Arizona State University	7	4.00	16	Jane W. Lu	University of Melbourne	2368	271.10
17	Xiaowei Luo	INSEAD	6	3.83	17	Julie Juan Li	City University of Hong Kong	867	244.83

Table 2 (continued)

Ranked by adjusted count				Ranked by adjusted citation					
Rank	Name	Current affiliation	Raw count	Adjusted count	Rank	Name	Current affiliation	Raw citations	Adjusted citations
18	Bernard Yeung	National University of Singapore	9	3.33	18	Rosalie L. Tung	Simon Fraser University	1119	244.09
19	J. Justin Tan	York University	8	3.33	19	Haibin Yang	The City University of Hong Kong	458	217.00
20	Tony W. Tong	University of Colorado Boulder	7	3.08	20	Weijian Shan	PAG Group	3339	203.12
21	Jane W. Lu	University of Melbourne	5	3.00	21	Poh-Kam Wong	National University of Singapore	1604	200.50
22	Mingfang Li	California State University Northridge	7	3.00	22	Zi-Lin He	Tilburg University	1604	200.50
23	Rosalie L. Tung	Simon Fraser University	4	3.00	23	Ping Zheng	Canterbury Christ Church University	1002	200.40
24	Stan Xiao Li	York University	8	2.92	24	Xin Liu	BNP Paribas	1002	200.40
25	David K. Tse	The University of Hong Kong	7	2.83	25	Yigang Pan	York University	2293	198.88
26	Zhiang (John) Lin	University of Texas at Dallas	9	2.83	26	J. Justin Tan	York University	1597	194.87
27	Lee Li	York University	4	2.75	27	Heli C. Wang	Singapore Management University	446	192.25
28	Heli C. Wang	Singapore Management University	6	2.67	28	Lianxi Zhou	Brock University	642	185.10
29	Weijian Shan	PAG Group	5	2.67	29	Christine M. Chan	The University of Hong Kong	886	180.31
30	Julie Juan Li	City University of Hong Kong	6	2.58	30	David K. Tse	The University of Hong Kong	1951	174.71
31	Aimin Yan	Boston University	4	2.50	31	Bernard Yeung	National University of Singapore	1480	173.36
32	Jing Li	Simon Fraser University	6	2.50	32	Xiaohui Liu	Loughborough University	336	166.92
33	Gongming Qian	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	5	2.33	33	Daphne W. Yiu	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	936	156.53
34	Wei-Ru Chen	CEIBS	4	2.33	34	Carolyn Y. Woo	Catholic Relief Services	2072	146.75

Table 2 (continued)

Ranked by adjusted count				Ranked by adjusted citation					
Rank	Name	Current affiliation	Raw count	Adjusted count	Rank	Name	Current affiliation	Raw citations	Adjusted citations
35	Chi-Nien Chung	National University of Singapore	5	2.17	35	Christina Fang	New York University	596	140.00
36	Danchi Tan	National Cheng-Chi University	4	2.17	36	Fang Wu	University of Texas at Dallas	330	133.50
37	Christine M. Chan	The University of Hong Kong	6	2.08	37	Michael Song	N.A.	1241	133.38
38	Yuan Lu	Shantou University	5	2.08	38	Tony W. Tong	University of Colorado Boulder	417	130.60
39	Henry Wai-Chung Yeung	National University of Singapore	2	2.00	39	Jing Li	Simon Fraser University	261	127.75
40	Wenyi Chu	National Taiwan University	2	2.00	40	Wei Shen	Arizona State University	1156	122.65

The total number of authors is 393, and the list only includes authors with an adjusted count among the top 40, and those with an adjusted citation among the top 40

may not have published in the above three journals, nor had they joined the IACMR and been selected as the editorial members of *Management and Organization Review*. As a matter of fact, Jiao et al. (2014) only identified 151 overseas Chinese strategy scholars. In contrast, we used a different approach: we checked all the published articles in the selected eight journals, and we actually identified 393 overseas Chinese strategy scholars, almost doubling the number of authors identified by Jiao et al. (2014).

A second difference between our results and those of Jiao et al. (2014) is that, although our selection of journals is more restrictive and the eight journals we selected are all covered in their study (thus the raw count for an author in our study should be lower than or equal to that reported by Jiao et al.), we even identified more publications for one author in our list (i.e., Shih-Fen Chen). We wondered that the reason might be that, because they generated the name list first and used the name list to search their journal publications, they might have missed some of the publications when different journals used different ways to list author names. For example, we found that while the name of Shih-Fen Chen appeared at *Journal of International Business Studies* as “Chen, Shih-Fen S.,” it appeared in *Strategic Management Journal* as “Shih-Fen S. Chen,” and in *Asia Pacific Journal of Management* as “Shih-Fen Chen.”

Third, because of the different approaches used to identify the articles and authors, our rankings of overseas Chinese strategy scholars also differs from those reported by Jiao et al. (2014). Notably, Jiatao Li, Shih-Fen Chen, and Wenpin Tsai are ranked as 3rd, 8th, and 9th in terms of quality of contributions. As mentioned earlier, Jiatao Li was not included in the study by Jiao et al. (2014) since he worked at a Hong Kong university, while Shih-Fen Chen was not ranked among the top 10 scholars due to the fact that the study by Jiao et al. (2014) missed some of his publications when they searched his name in the databases. In addition, Wenpin Tsai was not in the list of top 34 authors in the study by Jiao et al. (2014) both in terms of quantity and quality of contributions. Hence, it is highly likely that Jiao et al. (2014) had missed Wenpin Tsai when they generated the name list for overseas Chinese strategy scholars. This again shows the limitations of the approach adopted by Jiao et al. (2014).

Our results also differ from those reported by Jiao et al. (2014) in the ranking of authors in terms of quality of contributions. In particular, in the ranking of authors' quality of contributions, Wenpin Tsai, Kevin Zheng Zhou, and Jiatao Li were ranked as 3rd, 6th, and 8th, respectively. As mentioned above, all three authors were missing in the study by Jiao et al. (2014) because Kevin Zheng Zhou and Jiatao Li were working at Hong Kong universities, while Wenpin Tsai was not included possibly due to the approach by Jiao et al. (2014) in generating the name list.

In addition, Michael Song was listed as a top 10 scholar both in terms of quantity and quality of contributions in the study by Jiao et al. (2014), while in our study he is ranked as 37th according to the adjusted citation. The major reason for this difference is that Michael Song has a marketing background and has published many articles in top-tiered marketing journals (e.g., *Journal of Marketing* and *Journal of Marketing Research*) that are among the top 24 business journals listed by The University of Texas at Dallas. In contrast, because we have

taken into account only general management journals, we have excluded Michael Song's publications in marketing journals from our analyses.

Ranking of overseas Chinese strategy scholars based on China-related articles

As mentioned earlier, the purpose of Chinese state policies is to encourage collaborations between overseas Chinese scholars and mainland Chinese scholars. We expect that those who engage in China-related research should have shared interests in collaboration, especially between overseas Chinese scholars and mainland Chinese scholars. For this reason, it might also be helpful for the Chinese government agencies and universities to be able to identify those overseas Chinese scholars who are most actively involved in China-related research.

Table 3 presents the ranking of overseas Chinese scholars based on their China-related strategy publications. There are several notable differences between Tables 2 and 3 in terms of the rankings of both quantity and quality of contributions. First, in terms of quantity of contributions, while only one scholar based at a university in Hong Kong was ranked at the top 10 in Table 2, there are four scholars from the universities in Hong Kong were ranked at the top 10 in Table 3 (i.e., Jiatao Li, Kevin Zheng Zhou, Julie Juan Li, and David K. Tse).

Similarly, Chung-Ming Lau and Denis Y. L. Wang, both of who are working in Hong Kong, are ranked as the 5th and 10th in terms of quality of contributions in Table 3, but they are not at the top 10 in Table 2. These differences again provide evidence that the scholars who work at the universities in Hong Kong are more likely to have the stronger interest in doing China-related research. Hence, in order to truly promote the collaboration between mainland Chinese scholars and overseas Chinese scholars, we should take into account overseas scholars who work in Hong Kong, especially for China-related research.

Further, another difference between Table 2 and Table 3 is that Haiyang Li and J. Justin Tan are ranked as top 10 scholars concerning quantity of contributions in Table 3. Indeed, nine out of 11 strategy articles published by Haiyang Li, and seven out of eight strategy articles published by J. Justin Tan are China-related. Hence, when seeking collaborative relationship with overseas scholars, mainland Chinese universities and scholars need to pay attention to not only overseas scholars' quantity of publication, but also their specific areas of interest and expertise, especially those China-related ones.

Rankings based on China-related strategy articles across different journals

Publishing in the top six general management journals (i.e., *Academy of Management Journal*, *Academy of Management Review*, *Administrative Science Quarterly*, *Journal of International Business Studies*, *Organization Science*, and *Strategic Management Journal*) can be much more difficult than publishing in *Asia Pacific Journal of Management* and *Management and Organization Review*. However, largely because *Asia Pacific Journal of Management* and *Management and Organization Review* have the missions of publishing studies devoted to the Asia Pacific and China, the two journals are much more receptive to China-related strategy articles. As a result, we have further ranked overseas Chinese strategy scholars based on their China-related strategy

Table 3 The ranking of scholars based on their publications on China-related strategy

Ranked by adjusted count				Ranked by adjusted citations					
Rank	Name	Current affiliation	Raw count	Adjusted count	Rank	Name	Current affiliation	Raw citations	Adjusted citations
1	Yadong Luo	University of Miami	35	27.33	1	Mike W. Peng	University of Texas at Dallas	8189	1017.38
2	Mike W. Peng	University of Texas at Dallas	16	8.92	2	Yadong Luo	University of Miami	8757	980.16
3	Yigang Pan	York University	12	6.67	3	Kevin Zheng Zhou	The University of Hong Kong	1234	422.48
4	Jiatao Li	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	10	4.42	4	Haiyang Li	Rice University	1953	374.70
5	Peter Ping Li	Copenhagen Business School	4	4.00	5	Chung-Ming Lau	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2578	263.70
6	Haiyang Li	Rice University	9	3.83	6	Jiatao Li	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	1347	258.56
7	Kevin Zheng Zhou	The University of Hong Kong	9	3.42	7	Yan Zhang	Rice University	829	257.67
8	J. Justin Tan	York University	7	3.00	8	Yi Jiang	California State University	1000	256.75
9	Julie Juan Li	City University of Hong Kong	6	2.58	9	Julie Juan Li	University of Melbourne	867	244.83
10	David K. Tse	The University of Hong Kong	6	2.33	10	Denis Y. L. Wang	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	919	229.75
11	Yan Zhang	Rice University	6	2.33	11	Ping Zheng	Canterbury Christ Church University	1002	200.40
12	Yuan Lu	Shantou University	5	2.08	12	Xin Liu	BNP Paribas	1002	200.40
13	Lee Li	York University	2	2.00	13	Yigang Pan	York University	2204	193.32
14	Jing Li	Simon Fraser University	5	2.00	14	Lianxi Zhou	Brock University	642	185.10
15	Eric W. K. Tsang	The University of Texas at Dallas	3	1.83	15	David K. Tse	The University of Hong Kong	1862	169.15
16	Victor Nee	Cornell University	3	1.83	16	Rosalie L. Tung	Simon Fraser University	844	168.80
17	Chung-Ming Lau	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	4	1.58	17	Xiaohui Liu	Loughborough University	336	166.92

Table 3 (continued)

Ranked by adjusted count				Ranked by adjusted citations					
Rank	Name	Current affiliation	Raw count	Adjusted count	Rank	Name	Current affiliation	Raw citations	Adjusted citations
18	Eric (Er) Fang	The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	2	1.50	18	J. Justin Tan	York University	1556	153.87
19	Jing Yu Yang	University of Sydney	4	1.50	19	Jing Li	Simon Fraser University	237	121.75
20	Shaomin Li	Old Dominion University	4	1.42	20	Fang Wu	The University of Texas at Dallas	225	112.50
21	Shih-Fen S. Chen	University of Western Ontario	2	1.33	21	Yuan Lu	Shantou University	369	111.03
22	Gongming Qian	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2	1.33	22	Katherine K. Xin	CEIBS	1665	108.01
23	Jianglei Zou	ABN-AMRO Bank	3	1.33	23	Wei-ping Wu	Hong Kong Baptist University	518	99.89
24	Xufei Ma	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	3	1.33	24	Qing Cao	University of Connecticut	290	96.67
25	Dean Xu	The University of Melbourne	3	1.17	25	Bernard Yeung	National University of Singapore	373	93.25
26	Xiaohui Liu	Loughborough University	4	1.12	26	Minyuan Zhao	University of Pennsylvania	373	93.25
27	Aimin Yan	Boston University	2	1.00	27	Shaomin Li	Old Dominion University	499	91.06
28	Hongxin Zhao	Saint Louis University	2	1.00	28	Xuening Luo	Temple University	453	90.60
29	Hua Wang	Euromed Marseille Ecole de Management	1	1.00	29	Eric W. K. Tsang	The University of Texas at Dallas	574	89.17
30	Jessie Qi Zhou	Southern Methodist University	2	1.00	30	Victor Nee	Cornell University	1332	88.75
31	Jintong Tang	Saint Louis University	1	1.00	31	Nan Lin	Duke University	86	86.00
32	Ming-Jer Chen	University of Virginia	1	1.00	32	Cuili Qian	The City University of Hong Kong	86	86.00
33	Nan Lin	Duke University	1	1.00	33	Heli C. Wang	Singapore Management University	86	86.00
34	Phillip H. Phan	The Johns Hopkins University	3	1.00	34	Haibin Yang	The City University of Hong Kong	191	85.17
35	Weijian Shan	PAG Group	1	1.00	35	Sunny Li Sun	The University of Missouri-Kansas City	191	85.17
36	Wenhong Chen	The University of Texas at Austin	1	1.00	36	Yi Tang	Hong Kong Polytechnic University	167	83.50

Table 3 (continued)

Ranked by adjusted count			Ranked by adjusted citations						
Rank	Name	Current affiliation	Raw count	Adjusted count	Rank	Name	Current affiliation	Raw citations	Adjusted citations
37	Wenyi Chu	National Taiwan University	1	1.00	37	Chengqi Wang	University of Nottingham	648	83.40
38	Xiaohua Lin	University of Windsor	2	1.00	38	Michael Song	University of Missouri at Kansas City	668	83.36
39	Xiaowen Tian	Bond University	1	1.00	39	Gerald Yong Gao	University of Missouri-St. Louis	159	79.50
40	Lianxi Zhou	Brock University	3	.92	40	Zhiang (John) Lin	University of Texas at Dallas	175	71.92

The total number of authors is 201, and the list only includes scholars with adjusted counts among the top 40, and those with adjusted citations among the top 40

Table 4 The ranking of scholars based on their publications on china-related strategy in top 6 journals

Ranked by adjusted appearance				Ranked by adjusted citations					
Rank	Name	Current affiliation	Raw count	Adjusted count	Rank	Name	Current affiliation	Raw citations	Adjusted citations
1	Yadong Luo	University of Miami	27	21.17	1	Yadong Luo	University of Miami	8134	921.93
2	Yigang Pan	York University	12	6.67	2	Mike W. Peng	University of Texas at Dallas	7105	815.28
3	Mike W. Peng	University of Texas at Dallas	8	4.58	3	Kevin Zheng Zhou	The University of Hong Kong	1152	406.08
4	Haiyang Li	Rice University	8	3.33	4	Haiyang Li	Rice University	1923	364.70
5	Jiatao Li	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	7	3.08	5	Yan Zhang	Rice University	829	257.67
6	Kevin Zheng Zhou	The University of Hong Kong	8	2.92	6	Chung-Ming Lau	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2435	250.70
7	David K. Tse	The University of Hong Kong	6	2.33	7	Julie Juan Li	The City University of Hong Kong	762	229.83
8	Yan Zhang	Rice University	6	2.33	8	Denis Y. L. Wang	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	919	229.75
9	Eric W. K. Tsang	University of Texas at Dallas	3	1.83	9	Yi Jiang	California State University	919	229.75
10	J. Justin Tan	York University	4	1.83	10	Jiatao Li	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	1189	212.31
11	Julie Juan Li	The City University of Hong Kong	5	1.58	11	Ping Zheng	Canterbury Christ Church University	1002	200.40
12	Eric (Er) Fang	The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	2	1.50	12	Xin Liu	BNP Paribas	1002	200.40
13	Jianglei Zou	ABN-AMRO Bank	3	1.33	13	Yigang Pan	York University	2204	193.32
14	Jing Li	Simon Fraser University	3	1.33	14	Lianxi Zhou	Brook University	642	185.10
15	Chung-Ming Lau	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	3	1.08	15	David K. Tse	The University of Hong Kong	1862	169.15
16	Yuan Lu	Shantou University	3	1.08	16	Rosalie L. Tung	Simon Fraser University	844	168.80
17	Victor Nee	Cornell University	1	1.00	17	J. Justin Tan	York University	1460	144.28
18	Shih-Fen S. Chen	University of Western Ontario	1	1.00	18	Fang Wu	The University of Texas at Dallas	225	112.50
19	Weijian Shan	PAG Group	1	1.00	19	Katherine K. Xin	CEIBS	1665	108.01

Table 4 (continued)

Ranked by adjusted appearance				Ranked by adjusted citations					
Rank	Name	Current affiliation	Raw count	Adjusted count	Rank	Name	Current affiliation	Raw citations	Adjusted citations
20	Xiaohua Lin	University of Windsor	2	1.00	20	Yuan Lu	Shantou University	310	102.06
21	Xiaowen Tian	Bond University	1	1.00	21	Qing Cao	University of Connecticut	290	96.67
22	Xufei Ma	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2	1.00	22	Bernard Yeung	National University of Singapore	373	93.25
23	Lianxi Zhou	Brock University	3	.92	23	Minyuan Zhao	University of Pennsylvania	373	93.25
24	David Tan	University of Washington	2	.83	24	Wei-ping Wu	Hong Kong Baptist University	453	90.60
25	Dean Xu	The University of Melbourne	2	.83	25	Xuening Luo	Temple University	453	90.60
26	Joe Nan Zhou	The City University of Hong Kong	3	.83	26	Eric W. K. Tsang	The University of Texas at Dallas	574	89.17
27	Xianming Liu	University of London Birkbeck College	2	.83	27	Xiaohui Liu	Loughborough University	256	86.92
28	Yingqi Wei	University of Leeds	2	.83	28	Cullit Qian	The City University of Hong Kong	86	86.00
29	Xiaohui Liu	Loughborough University	3	.78	29	Heli C. Wang	Singapore Management University	86	86.00
30	Gerald Yong Gao	University of Missouri-St. Louis	2	.75	30	Yi Tang	Hong Kong Polytechnic University	167	83.50
31	Katherine K. Xin	CEIBS	2	.75	31	Chengqi Wang	University of Nottingham	648	83.40
32	Chengqi Wang	University of Nottingham	2	.67	32	Michael Song	University of Missouri at Kansas City	668	83.36
33	Christine M. Chan	The University of Hong Kong	2	.67	33	Gerald Yong Gao	University of Missouri-St. Louis	159	79.50
34	Dong Chen	Loyola Marymount University	2	.67	34	Xianming Liu	University of London Birkbeck College	347	71.83
35	Marshall S. Jiang	Brock University	2	.67	35	Yingqi Wei	University of Leeds	347	71.83
36	Shaomin Li	Old Dominion University	2	.67	36	Daphne W. Yiu	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	321	64.20
37	Ji Li	Hong Kong Baptist University	2	.58	37	Joe Nan Zhou	The City University of Hong Kong	287	62.21
38	Kevin Lam	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2	.58	38	Aimin Yan	Boston University	1080	60.00
39	Michael Song	University of Missouri at Kansas City	2	.58	39	Victor Nee	Cornell University	1155	57.75
40	Aimin Yan	Boston University	1	.50	40	Jianglei Zou	ABN-AMRO Bank	145	55.40

The total number of authors is 116, and the list only includes scholars with adjusted counts among the top 40, and those with adjusted citations among the top 40

publications in the top six journals and in the two journals devoted to the Asia Pacific and China, respectively.

Table 4 presents the rankings of overseas Chinese strategy scholars according to their China-related strategy articles in the top six journals. These results are similar to those reported in Table 3, with only a few changes in their rankings as measured by both the quantity and quality of their contributions.

Table 5 presents the ranking of overseas Chinese strategy scholars according to their China-related strategy articles in *Asia Pacific Journal of Management* and *Management and Organization Review*. There are several notable features in terms of the ranking results in Table 5. First, though Yadong Luo and Mike W. Peng remained as the most prolific scholars, Peter Ping Li was ranked as the 3rd in terms of the quantity of contribution. Second, Nan Lin, Xiaohui Liu, and Jing Li were ranked as the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th in terms of quality of contribution in Table 5. In particular, although both Nan Lin and Xiaohui Liu only has one article published in *Management and Organization Review* in year 2011, their articles were highly cited over 80 times in subsequent years.

Discussion

Critical implications

We have ranked overseas Chinese strategy scholars via an approach different from that of Jiao et al. (2014). We have obtained some interesting ranking results distinctive from those reported by Jiao et al. (2014). Consequently, our study makes several unique contributions. First, we have suggested and provided evidence that by checking all the published articles one by one could generate a more comprehensive list of authors for ranking scholars in terms of their contributions. Indeed, though using the list of editorial review board members (e.g., *Management and Organization Review*) as well as the members of academic associations (e.g., IACMR) can be helpful in identifying relevant scholars, relying too much on such lists can miss some important scholars, thus leading to some biased results. Hence, future studies concerning the ranking of academic contributions need to rely on the more time-consuming approach of checking all published articles for more reliable ranking data.

Second, our results also reveal the importance of including scholars from Hong Kong in the ranking of overseas Chinese scholars. As the ranking results in this study show, overseas scholars from Hong Kong have been making important academic contributions in terms of both quantity and quality of contribution. In particular, these authors tend to have the stronger interest in engaging in China-related research than those from the US and Europe. For this reason, if Chinese government intends to promote effective collaboration between mainland Chinese scholars and overseas Chinese scholars, it should pay more attention to those scholars who are based at the universities in Hong Kong.

Third, our rankings results based on China-related strategy research show that overseas Chinese scholars might not necessary conduct China-related research. Indeed, because most of these scholars received their doctoral degrees from US or European universities, it is highly likely that a great proportion of them might

Table 5 The ranking of scholars based on their publications on China-related strategy in *APJM* and *MOR*

Ranked by adjusted count				Ranked by adjusted citations					
Rank	Name	Current affiliation	Raw count	Adjusted count	Rank	Name	Current affiliation	Raw citations	Adjusted citations
1	Yadong Luo	University of Miami	8	6.17	1	Mike W. Peng	University of Texas at Dallas	1084	202.10
2	Mike W. Peng	University of Texas at Dallas	8	4.33	2	Nan Lin	Duke University	86	86.00
3	Peter Ping Li	Copenhagen Business School	4	4.00	3	Xiaohui Liu	Loughborough University	80	80.00
4	Lee Li	York University	2	2.00	4	Jing Li	Simon Fraser University	97	73.50
5	Jiatao Li	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	3	1.33	5	Yadong Luo	University of Miami	623	58.23
6	J. Justin Tan	York University	3	1.17	6	Jessie Qi Zhou	Southern Methodist University	279	52.36
7	Jing Yu Yang	The University of Sydney	3	1.17	7	Peter Ping Li	Copenhagen Business School	254	51.89
8	Gongming Qian	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	1	1.00	8	Victor Zitian Chen	University of North Carolina, Charlotte	50	50.00
9	Hongxin Zhao	Saint Louis University	2	1.00	9	Shaomin Li	Old Dominion University	88	49.67
10	Hua Wang	Euromed Marseille Ecole de Management	1	1.00	10	Yuan Yi Chen	Hong Kong Baptist University	99	49.50
11	Jessie Qi Zhou	Southern Methodist University	2	1.00	11	Jiatao Li	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	158	46.25
12	Jintong Tang	Saint Louis University	1	1.00	12	Jing Yu Yang	the University of Sydney	239	43.55
13	Julie Juan Li	City University of Hong Kong	1	1.00	13	Haibin Yang	The City University of Hong Kong	60	41.50
14	Ming-Jer Chen	University of Virginia	1	1.00	14	Sunny Li Sun	The University of Missouri-Kansas City	60	41.50
15	Nan Lin	Duke University	1	1.00	15	Tianyu Zhang	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	38	38.00
16	Wenhong Chen	The University of Texas at Austin	1	1.00	16	Kuang S. Yeh	National Sun Yat-Sen University	64	32.00
17	Wenyi Chu	National Taiwan University	1	1.00	17	Shyh-Jer Chen	National Sun Yat-sen University	64	32.00
18	Yuan Lu	Shantou University	2	1.00	18	Victor Nee	Cornell University	177	31.00

The total number of authors is 113, and the list only includes scholars with an adjusted count greater than 1.00, and those with an adjusted citation greater than 30

choose to do research that is more relevant to US or European companies. In this sense, differentiating China-related studies from those studies that have nothing to do with China can further help the Chinese government to target relevant overseas scholars in a more effective way.

Additional co-citation analysis

To further understand how overseas Chinese strategy scholars interact and interconnect with each other, we conducted author co-citation analysis to reveal the intellectual structure among overseas Chinese strategy scholars at different periods of time. A co-citation count is the frequency with which two references or authors are cited together by the later literature (Small, 1973). In our study, a co-citation count between two given authors can result from citing two articles written by them separately and citing one co-authored article. Co-citation analysis has been widely used in various disciplines, including management (e.g., Nerur, Rasheed, & Natarajan, 2008; Ramos-Rodríguez & Ruíz-Navarro, 2004), and it has been considered a reasonable measure of the proximity among, and influence of, the cited authors (McCain, 1990; Mullins, Hargens, Hecht, & Kick, 1977).

The co-citation analysis in this study has been conducted on two lists of authors. The first was the top 40 overseas Chinese strategy scholars ranked by their strategy articles (Table 2, adjusted count rank). The second list was the top 40 overseas Chinese strategy scholars ranked by their China-related strategy articles (Table 3, adjusted count rank). We treated each author as a collection of all his or her publications and citations, and divided the related data into three periods: Period 1 (before 2000), Period 2 (2001–2007), and Period 3 (2008–2014) to track the possible temporal patterns of evolution.

The technical procedure to generate the co-citation network graphs is as follows. First, we retrieved all relevant citation information to all articles in the selected eight journals by each of the top 40 authors from the Web of Science SSCI based on cited reference search. Second, we generated the raw counts of co-citations among every pair of authors into a matrix. Third, the raw count matrix was converted into a social network file and then imported to the social network analysis software (SNA) of *Gephi* (Bastian, Heymann, & Jacomy, 2009). Finally we presented the visualized network map using the build-in algorithm of “*ForceAtlas*” (for details of this algorithm, see Noack, 2007).

Figures 1, 2, and 3 display the network diagrams in three periods of the top 40 overseas Chinese scholars in Table 2. Figures 4, 5, and 6 display the network diagrams in three periods of the top 40 overseas Chinese scholars in Table 3, based on their Chinese-related articles. In each network graph, each scholar is represented by a circle, and the size of the circle is proportional to the raw count of the scholar’s publications in the selected eight journals. The color pattern is based on the centrality of each scholar: the darker the color, the higher the centrality. The thickness of the curved lines among the scholars is proportional to their co-citation count. In order to improve readability, co-citation counts at different periods are normalized differently, so comparing circle sizes or line thicknesses across different graphs across the three periods is not meaningful.

In our brief analysis, we focus primarily on the centrality of individual authors and also the general trend of community development. In co-citation analysis, it is

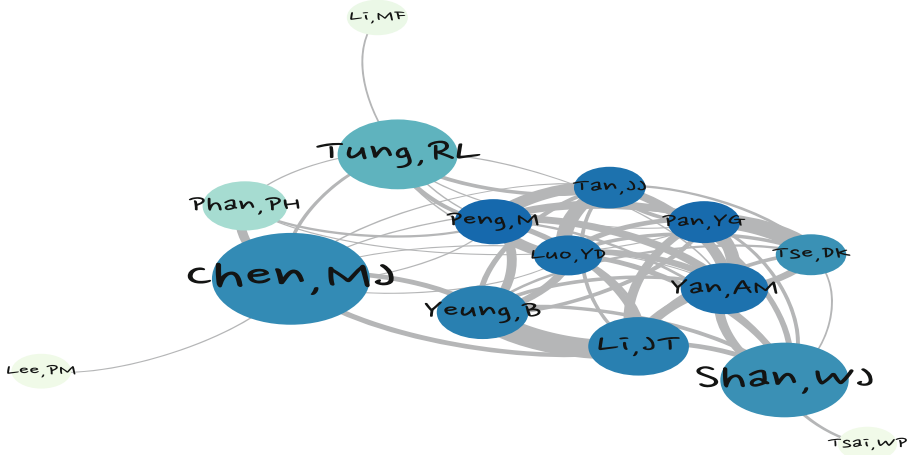


Fig. 1 Network diagram of scholars in Table 2 by adjusted count rank (Before 2000)

common to see the citation to a certain article starts to grow only 6–10 years after its publication. This is because it tends to take some years for other articles that cite the prior article to get published, so an article cannot get cited at the time of its publication. In our database, the majority of articles were published after the year of 2000, so the influence of the Chinese scholars as a whole was quite small before 2000: only the publications of a handful scholars were cited by peers, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4.

In later two periods, the graphs (Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6) show a growing trend of strategy research regarding the two domains of general strategy research and China-related strategy research. The center position of Yadong Luo and Mike W. Peng is more prominent during these years in both domains of research. This finding is in accordance with the non-graph ranking results. It shows that not only are the two author most prolific, but also they are at the center of research community network. Even though Ming-Jer Chen maintains his influence across

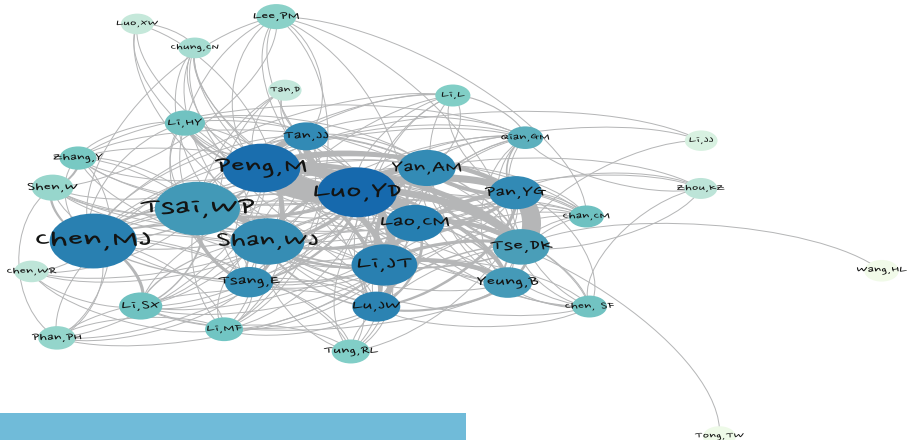


Fig. 2 Network diagram of scholars in Table 2 by adjusted count rank (2001–2007)

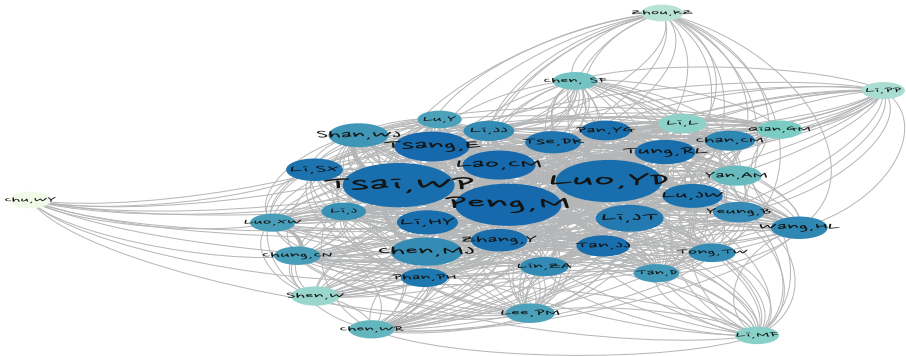


Fig. 3 Network diagram of scholars in Table 2 by adjusted count rank (2008–2014)

all three periods, the research community displays a diverging trend of interest in the later periods, so his more recent position has become a more localized center later. Further, several factors can contribute to the centrality of an author. Besides an author’s large number of publications, citations, and co-citations, centrality can also reflect the author’s broad interest in various topics. The broader the interest in more topics with diverse publications, the more centralized he or she may become, *ceteris paribus*.

Also related to the non-graph ranking results in Table 2, high-ranking scholars, such as Eric Tsang, Wenping Tsai, Jiatao Li, Chung-Ming Lau, and Rosalie L. Tung also occupy positions close to the center in Periods 2 and 3 (Figs. 2 and 3). In particular, Wenping Tsai’s influence kept rising and reached a critical position in the most recent period (Fig. 3). Similarly, many high-ranking scholars in Table 3, such as Yigang Pan, Chung-Ming Lau, Eric Tsang, Haiyang Li, Jiatao Li, and Yan Zhang locate also close to the center in Periods 2 and 3 (Figs. 5 and 6).

Finally, scholars from Hong Kong form a considerable part of the total network, but they do not all cluster together. This also reflects their divergent interests in the domain of

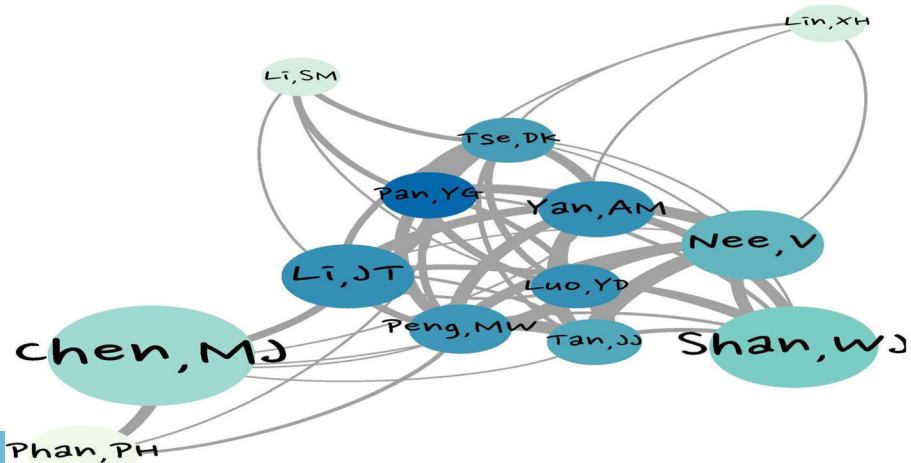


Fig. 4 Network diagram of scholars in Table 3 by adjusted count rank (Before 2000)

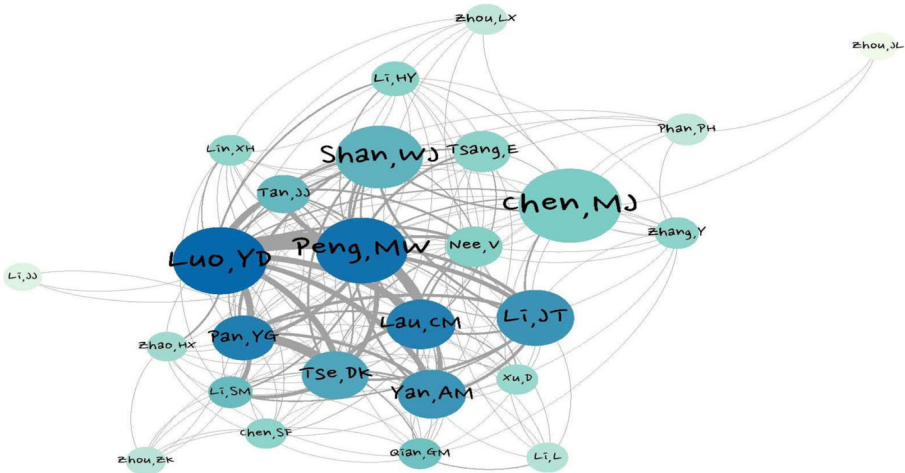


Fig. 5 Network diagram of scholars in Table 3 by adjusted count rank (2001–2007)

strategy research (including China-related and non-China-related), and their extensive collaborations with other overseas Chinese scholars across the world beyond Hong Kong.

One special note is worth mentioning. Among the eight journals we selected, SSCI only covers *Asia Pacific Journal of Management* and *Management and Organization Review* from 2008 onward, so those scholars who published in these two journals before 2008 are under-presented in all the co-citation graphs.

Limitations and future research directions

Some limitations of this study should be acknowledged. First, although we selected the eight journals based on relevance and quality, we cannot rule out the possibility that some overseas Chinese overseas scholars might choose to publish in other journals that are not in our list. For example, some scholars might have published their articles in

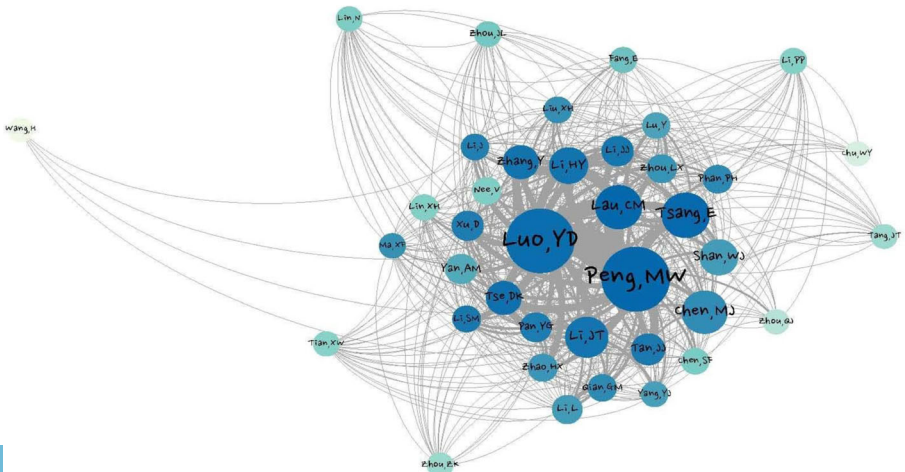


Fig. 6 Network diagram of scholars in Table 3 by adjusted count rank (2008–2014)

high quality journals, such as *Journal of Management Studies* and *Journal of Management*. This might bias our ranking results. Hence, future studies can expand the journal list so as to develop a broader dataset for the purpose of ranking overseas Chinese scholars.

Second, we focus simply on studies on strategy, to the exclusion of studies on other topics. Since the Chinese government is trying to attract overseas scholars from a variety of fields of study, future study can also benefit by developing the rankings of scholars based on their publications on other domains, such as organizational behavior, marketing, finance, accounting, and operational management.

Third, the co-citation analysis does not focus on the topical issues beyond taking all the publications of each scholar so as to reveal where specifically each scholar is most influential. Future research can focus on the issue of topical interconnections to show how scholars are interacting and mutually influencing each other in special topical areas rather than the overall influence of such scholars without specifying where their primary impacts lie.

Conclusion

By checking the published articles in the selected list of eight most relevant journals, this study provides a systematic and relevant ranking and mapping of overseas Chinese strategy scholars. Based on multiple ranking and mapping methods, Yadong Luo and Mike W. Peng are found to be the most impactful scholars in both terms of quantity and quality of contributions. Further, our ranking and mapping results reveal that overseas Chinese strategy scholars working at the universities in Hong Kong are as prolific as those working in the US and European universities. Our ranking and mapping analysis can provide useful information for mainland Chinese universities and scholars to identify research collaborators among overseas Chinese strategy scholars, especially in the area of China-related strategy research. Finally, we call for more attention to China-related strategy research because it is the unique domain where the special competitive advantages of Chinese strategy scholars would lie.

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