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Outlining new product development research through bibliometrics: Analyzing journals, articles and researchers

Nelson A. Andrade-Valbuena, Jose M. Merigo,

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Outlining new product development research through bibliometrics

Analyzing journals, articles and researchers

Nelson A. Andrade-Valbuena

School of Economics and Business, Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile, and

Jose M. Merigo

Department of Management Control and Information Systems,

School of Economics and Business, Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile

Abstract

Purpose – New product development (NPD) is a noteworthy field that has attracted the attention of scholars for its relevance for firm success. Based on bibliometric indicators and spatial distance network analysis, the authors outline the general structure overview of NPD research through the last 40 years of scientific production; identify and categorize key articles, authors, journals, institutions, and countries related to NPD research; identify and map the research subareas that have mostly contributed to the construction of NPD intellectual structure. The paper aims to discuss these issues.

Design/methodology/approach – The work uses the Web of Science Core Collection and the visualization of similarities viewer software. The analysis searches for all the documents connected to NPD available in the database. The graphical visualization maps the bibliographic data in terms of bibliographic coupling and co-citation.

Findings – The general NPD citation pattern evidences a construction of knowledge and learning, as evidenced in different subjects, such as biology or physics. Relevant contributions and contributors are highlighted as journals, articles, researchers, countries and institutions in overall NPD research and in its constituent subfields. Five subareas related to the NPD field based on journals and authors network are identified: marketing; operations and production; strategy; industrial engineering and operations; and management.

Originality/value – This paper contributes to the NPD literature by offering a global perspective on the field by using bibliometric data graphical networks, providing insights about the influence of individual actors and its contributions to build bridges between the different subfields of research in NPD.

Keywords Web of science, Bibliometrics, New product development, VOS viewer

Paper type General review

1. Introduction

Over the years, new product development (NPD) has become a key strategic issue for companies because it contributes to the firm's competitiveness and therefore to sustainability, measured in terms of profitability, growth and success (Calantone and Di Benedetto, 2000). The NPD literature explores the entire process of bringing to market tangible or intangible products (Calantone *et al.*, 1995). Due to its relatedness to innovation (Biemans *et al.*, 2010), research in this field has grown rapidly for the last 20 years, leading to efforts to understand tools, techniques and methods that can offer the firm some competitive advantages (Griffin, 1997). These efforts have generated substantial volumes of scientific material and academic information. For instance, a basic topic search in the Web of Science (WoS) database, limiting the request to the phrase "New Product Development" can lead to more than 3,000 academic products.

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In recent years, researchers from many different domains and key areas have adopted bibliometric techniques, in order to categorize and rank the scientific material, to provide a general overview of different fields, such as strategy (Nerur *et al.*, 2016), management (Gallardo-Gallardo *et al.*, 2015; Olavarrieta and Villena, 2012; Podsakoff *et al.*, 2008), entrepreneurship (Landström *et al.*, 2012; Servantie *et al.*, 2016), productions and operations management (Hsieh and Chang, 2009), innovation (Fagerberg *et al.*, 2012; Sakata *et al.*, 2013; Thongpapanl, 2012), sustainability (Franceschini *et al.*, 2016), natural resource accounting (Zhong *et al.*, 2016), decision making (Blanco-Mesa *et al.*, 2017; Yu *et al.*, 2016) and International Business (Sullivan *et al.*, 2011).

Bibliometric techniques inherit the benefits of objectivity from quantitative analysis enabling the construction of a systematic analysis that considers a study's relevance at different levels in any field. By examining authors, papers and journals through a combined analysis of useful objective measures such as citations, the number of publications and other information, bibliometric techniques allow us to categorize research and rank it depending on its weight to the discipline (Valenzuela *et al.*, 2017). Moreover, it can be helpful as a triangulation tool to validate inferences made by experts related to historical evolution and the intellectual structure of any field (Nerur *et al.*, 2008).

A difficulty of analyzing a multidisciplinary subject such as NPD is that it is deliberately founded by different subfields which compound a dependent intellectual structure. For instance, when considering different models in NPD using contingency variables, a wide source of information from different fields emerge, such as strategy, marketing, operations management, innovation, engineering, etc. (Cooper and Kleinschmidt, 1995; De Brentani and Kleinschmidt, 2004; Carson *et al.*, 2006; Keller, 2001; Calantone *et al.*, 2003; Du *et al.* 2015). This lies on the facts that theoretical frameworks are built on knowledge shared with different subjects of study and disciplines that constitute a dependency relationship with those fields.

Through the use of bibliometric techniques and distance-based visualization of similarities (VOS) analysis, this paper seeks to extend our knowledge of NPD research by identifying the intellectual evolution of the field. The objective is to find key contributors and contributions and its impact from the last 40 years of research, outlining the most prominent and prolific based on the WoS database (WoS). More specifically, our goals are to find the general structure overview of NPD research through the last 40 years of scientific production; categorize key articles, authors, journals, institutions, and countries related to NPD research; identify the research subareas that have mostly contributed to the construction of the intellectual structure in NPD research; map the intellectual structure between the identified research subareas, determining the relationship between them by using VOS based on spatial distance analysis.

To reach these goals, we use a combination of bibliometric measures from the WoS database such as citations and number of papers, to get a general citation structure overview of the field. Second, we calculate some indices like the impact factor index and the H-index (Hirsch, 2005) to trace the historical influence and evolution of NPD research, and to categorize research output from individual scientific achievements. Finally we use a network structure of authors and journals based on the bibliometric mapping and clustering analysis approach utilizing the VOS-viewer software to identify the most prominent journals and authors whose contributions have allowed to build bridges between the different subareas of research.

Regarding goal (1), we find that the distribution of the production of NPD research material over time has followed an upper tendency of research, similar to the one that is showed in the WoS database. Moreover the historical evolution of the calculated impact factor index of all NPD papers published supports the relevance that NPD is gaining among the scientific community. The general NPD citation pattern evidences a construction of knowledge and learning, the result of which can be called leaders of the field, as evidenced in different subjects, such as biology, physics or computing.

With respect to goal (2), we find that the *Journal of Product Innovation Management* is the most prominent journal in the NPD field, followed by the *Strategic Management Journal*, *Journal of Marketing* and the *Journal of Management Science*. From different perspectives, several authors are of great significance to the NPD literature, such as Gary Lynn, Roger Calantone, Michael Song, Robert Cooper and Abbie Griffin.

Relating to goals (3) and (4), we identify three subareas related to the NPD field based on the journals network: marketing, operations and production, and strategy, which are lead by the *Journal of Industrial Marketing Management*, the *Management Science Journal*, and the *Creativity and Innovation Management* correspondingly. Moreover, based on the authors network we find another two subareas related to NPD that have been frequently supporting NPD research: industrial engineering and operations; and management, which are led by Cooper and Eisenhardt correspondingly.

Although bibliographic analysis has produced plenty of different contributors and contributions to relatively similar domains in the field, no published paper has provided a general overview of NPD. Even though the aim of this paper is to provide a general orientation of the most prolific and prominent NPD research, it is important to note that some limitations emerge from the use of WoS as the focus of analysis, as it does not cover the full range of knowledge products that are generated in NPD research, such as conferences and associations. However, several other factors were considered in order to provide a better representation of the NPD field, such as books and conference proceedings.

The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 gives a description of the methodology used. Section 3 presents a general overview of NPD research; shows the most prominent journals and articles in this subject, as well as the most prolific and prominent researchers; and maps the intellectual structure between the identified research subareas based on journals and authors networks. Section 4 presents some conclusions of the paper.

2. Methodology

The bibliometric process was based on data from the WoS, which is currently owned by Clarivate. This choice was made because of the levels of seriousness and prestige that the journals indexed there have among the scientific community, many of which are the main forums of publications of different specialized fields of research commonly related to NPD such as strategy (Nerur *et al.*, 2016). Data search was limited to the WoS core collection, which covers 151 research areas, representing more than 12,000 journals and approximately 50,000,000 articles and other scientific publications at the time this research was conducted (see for example, Bonilla *et al.*, 2015).

A basic topic search was made, limiting the request to the phrase “NPD”. This specific exploration allowed us to explore the entire process of bringing to market tangible or intangible products as it is known in the engineering and management fields of knowledge, which is the aim of this paper. In September 2016, 3,059 results were found, covering ten different categories of publications: articles (2,760), proceedings papers (175), reviews (125), editorial material (89), book reviews (47), news items (10), meeting abstracts (16), corrections (4), notes (3), reprints (1), letters (3) and correction additions (1). In order to guide the research to the specific production of scientific knowledge in the field as purely as possible, only the first three categories were taken into account for analysis. Accordingly, 2,890 results were included in the data analysis.

The bibliometric process was performed according to the procedures proposed by Merigó *et al.* (2015) and Van Eck and Waltman (2010). Under this objective, this research utilized two different tools to classify the different journals and authors: first, the mentioned H-index, which has gained general acceptance by the scientific community as a valid ratio to measure the impact of scientific outcomes (Hirsch, 2005), is defined as a function of the number of citations and papers published and is calculated as the number of publications

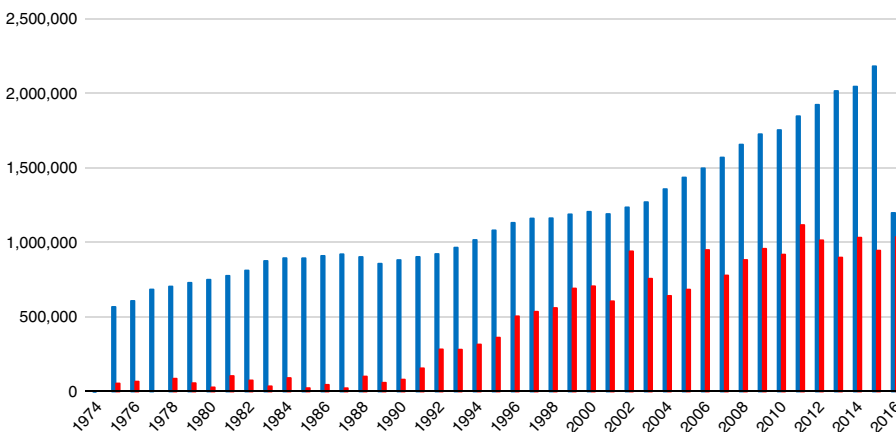
that have received at least the same or more number of citations; and second, the bibliometric mapping and clustering proposed by Van Eck and Waltman (2010), which was applied under the analysis approach of bibliometric mapping and clustering (Merigó *et al.* 2016) utilizing the VOS-viewer software, version 1.6.4 developed by Van Eck and Waltman (2010). This software allows a bibliometric distance-based analysis of the VOS, in which the distance between two items reflects the strength of the relation between them; the shortest distance represents the strongest relationship and vice versa. Moreover, this kind of analysis allows the use of fractional counting, which assigns a fraction of the authorship of each paper based on the number of authors of each publication. Fractional counting means that only a fraction of the authorship of each paper is assigned, depending on the number of authors included in it.

3. Results and analysis

3.1 A General structure overview of NPD research

The distribution of the production of this academic material over time is shown in Figure 1. There is a rise in the number of publications since 1990: all papers published after that year represent approximately 97 percent of all the published material analyzed. Moreover, the proportion of the production of these intellectual sources on NPD has followed the tendency of the WoS database, boosted by the addition of several journals and the inclusion of the NPD subject in the scope of other ones, demonstrating the relevance that NPD is gaining among the scientific community. Since 2000, 147 papers were published in the WoS journals on average each year, and in 2016, 124 were published up to September 2016, when this analysis was conducted.

To evaluate the general NPD citation pattern, the number of citations was classified in different ranks, including the number of papers that each rank references and the percentage of its composition to the total number of papers, as shown in Table I. Note that only two papers reached more than 1,000 citations and almost 13 percent of the papers reached 50 citations or more. This evidences a construction of knowledge and learning, the results of which can be called leaders of the field, as evidenced in different subjects, such as biology, physics or computing. Moreover, an important trait derived from Table I is linked to the H-index (Hirsch, 2005), which has been highly used and accepted as a bibliometric instrument



Notes: Blue bars indicate all papers published in each year, and red bars indicate the ratio $(NPD-TP/WoS-TP) \times 10^{11}$ where NPD-TP is the total number of New Product Development papers published and WoS-TP is the total of papers published in WoS

Figure 1.
Total articles +
reviews published
in WoS per year
since 1974

| PY | ≥ 1000 | ≥ 500 | ≥ 250 | ≥ 100 | ≥ 50 | ≥ 25 | ≤ 25 | TP | % P | % Acum. P. |
|------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-----|------------|
| 1975–1980 | | | | | | | 19 | 19 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 1981–1985 | | | | | 1 | 3 | 24 | 27 | 0.9 | 1.6 |
| 1986–1990 | | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 15 | 27 | 0.9 | 2.5 |
| 1991–1995 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 19 | 38 | 57 | 81 | 138 | 4.8 | 7.3 |
| 1996 | | | 3 | 9 | 16 | 22 | 35 | 57 | 2.0 | 9.3 |
| 1997 | | | 3 | 10 | 19 | 33 | 29 | 62 | 2.1 | 11.4 |
| 1998 | | | 2 | 10 | 19 | 32 | 33 | 65 | 2.2 | 13.7 |
| 1999 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 32 | 50 | 82 | 2.8 | 16.5 |
| 2000 | | | 1 | 11 | 22 | 43 | 42 | 85 | 2.9 | 19.4 |
| 2001 | | 1 | 3 | 7 | 28 | 38 | 34 | 72 | 2.5 | 21.9 |
| 2002 | | 2 | 7 | 20 | 36 | 56 | 60 | 116 | 4.0 | 26.0 |
| 2003 | | | | 8 | 26 | 48 | 48 | 96 | 3.3 | 29.3 |
| 2004 | | 1 | 1 | 10 | 30 | 50 | 37 | 87 | 3.0 | 32.3 |
| 2005 | | | 1 | 5 | 21 | 44 | 54 | 98 | 3.4 | 35.7 |
| 2006 | | | | 11 | 32 | 66 | 76 | 142 | 4.9 | 40.6 |
| 2007 | | | | 5 | 17 | 38 | 84 | 122 | 4.2 | 44.8 |
| 2008 | | | | 3 | 13 | 41 | 105 | 146 | 5.1 | 49.9 |
| 2009 | | | | 1 | 17 | 46 | 119 | 165 | 5.7 | 55.6 |
| 2010 | | | | 1 | 10 | 36 | 125 | 161 | 5.6 | 61.1 |
| 2011 | | | | 2 | 6 | 32 | 174 | 206 | 7.1 | 68.3 |
| 2012 | | | | 1 | 1 | 9 | 186 | 195 | 6.7 | 75.0 |
| 2013 | | | | | 1 | 4 | 177 | 181 | 6.3 | 81.3 |
| 2014 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 209 | 211 | 7.3 | 88.6 |
| 2015 | | | | | | | 207 | 207 | 7.2 | 95.7 |
| 2016 | | | | | | | 123 | 123 | 4.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 2 | 8 | 32 | 153 | 378 | 744 | 2,146 | 2,890 | – | – |
| Percentage | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 5.3 | 13.1 | 25.7 | 74.3 | 100.0 | – | – |

Table I.
New product
development citation
structure in the WoS

Notes: PY, publication year; ≥ 1000, ≥ 500, ≥ 250, ≥ 100, ≥ 50, ≥ 25, is the number of papers that have reached that number of citations; TP is the total number of published papers in that year; % P is the ratio of papers published in the year compared to the total of papers published in NPD; %Acum. P. is the accumulated percentage of papers until that year

that intends to measure the impact of research output from individual scientific achievements (Alonso *et al.*, 2009). Given this order of ideas, and according to Table I, it can be said that almost 85 percent of NPD papers will have an H-index of 25 or less. The NPD research has a 116 H-index, showing that 116 papers in this field received at least 116 citations.

Moreover, the impact factor of all NPD papers published in the last ten years is provided in Table II. It was calculated based on two elements of the Impact Factor Ratio: the numerator is the ratio of citations in the year (*t*) to papers published in the two previous years (*t* – 1) and (*t* – 2); the denominator is the number of papers published in

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NPD–TP | 142 | 122 | 146 | 165 | 161 | 206 | 195 | 181 | 211 | 206 | 124 |
| NPD–TC | 2,768 | 3,228 | 4,073 | 4,791 | 5,523 | 6,438 | 7,016 | 7,171 | 7,880 | 9,003 | 4,817 |
| NPD–TP2 | 185 | 240 | 264 | 268 | 311 | 326 | 367 | 401 | 376 | 392 | 348 |
| NPD–TC2 | 275 | 334 | 424 | 407 | 474 | 620 | 633 | 703 | 614 | 725 | 417 |
| NPD–IF | 1.49 | 1.39 | 1.61 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.90 | 1.72 | 1.75 | 1.63 | 1.85 | 1.20 |

Table II.
NPD impact factor
during the last
10 years

Notes: NPD-TP, total of Papers published during the *n*-year; NPD-TC, total of citations received during the *n*-year; NPD-TC2, total of the *n*-year citations from the (*n* – 1) year and (*n* – 2) year papers published; NPD-IF impact factor of the *n*-year

year (t). As evidenced, there is an upward trend in the Impact factor during the period, as the progressive inclusion of more journals in the field prompted the publication of more papers, as evidenced in the structure of NPD publications in Table I, driving the increase in the significance of previous publications, allowing fewer publications with huge numbers of citations.

3.2 Most prominent journals in NPD

Using the H-index approach, Table III was constructed with the top 50 journals that published papers in the NPD field. The most relevant journal is the *Journal of Product Innovation Management*, whose H-index based on NPD papers (hereafter H-NPD) which is almost double that of the next journal on the list, the *Management Science Journal*. The relevance of the top journal was expected, as it is a specialized journal in the field and boasts huge numbers compared to the entire population of journals, publishing almost 15 percent of publications in the NPD field. Other very important journals on the field—some newer than others—are *Journal of Engineering and Technology Management*, *Technovation*, *R&D Management*, *Research-Technology Management*, and *International Journal of Technology Management*. Other very relevant interdisciplinary journals that cover NPD directly are the *Management Science Journal*, *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*, *International Journal of Production Economics*, *International Journal of Production Research and the Journal of Production and Operations Management*, *Journal of Engineering Design*, *Production and Operations Management* and *Journal of Business & Industrial Marketing*. Note that the list presents some familiar names that regularly publish papers related to NPD, such as *IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management*, *Expert Systems with Applications* and the *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*.

The dispersion of the blue items and their distances in Figure 2 indicate the closed relationship with four identified clusters related to the NPD field: marketing (yellow items), operations and production (gray items), and strategy (red items). In the first cluster, the *Journal of Product Innovation Management*, given its position and size, represents the most prominent and prolific journal in the field of NPD, as evidenced by the H-NPD analysis from Table II.

Again, *R&D Review and Research in Technology Management* are at the center of the cluster analysis. From this perspective, the *Harvard Business Review* is considered very influential in the field. This journal considers multidisciplinary topics such as innovation, technology, entrepreneurship, leadership, and strategy. Another journal that has been relevant to the cluster is the *California Management Review*, thanks to subjects covered, such as intellectual property management, which are highly relevant to the field.

The second cluster is the marketing cluster (Yellow), and its obvious proximity to NPD is evidenced in the overlapping of items, as shown in Figure 2. In this sense, the *Journal of Industrial Marketing Management*, the *Journal of Marketing Science*, *Journal of Business Marketing* and the *Journal of Business Research* most closely fit the field of NPD. However, marketing and the *Journal of Marketing*, even though not as close to the NPD cluster as the first mentioned, are extremely valuable to the NPD field, as they cover various subjects closely related to NPD research.

The third cluster is the operations and production cluster (gray). Even though the *MIT Sloan Management Review* is closer to the subject of NPD, other journals, such as the *Management Science Journal*, *Technovation* and the *IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management*, impact NPD research more strongly because of their citations, as seen in Table II. The fourth cluster is management (red cluster), which includes a new journal that is closely related to NPD: *Creativity and Innovation Management*. This cluster evidences a relatively homogenous impact on NPD from at least six journals due to their citations and the number of papers in the subject, such as *The Strategic Management Journal*,

Table III.
Top 50 most prominent new product development journals

| R | Journal | H-NPD | TC-NPD ^a | TP-NPD | %NPD/TP | TP | TC | H | IF | ≥ 250 | ≥ 100 | ≥ 50 | ≥ 25 | T50 |
|----|------------------|-------|---------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|
| 1 | <i>JoPIM</i> | 73 | 17,606 | 412 | 34 | 1,200 | 38,813 | 94 | 2,086 | 7 | 43 | 112 | 184 | 11 |
| 2 | <i>Man, Sc</i> | 34 | 3,785 | 50 | 1 | 5,500 | 265,334 | 213 | 2,741 | 2 | 13 | 25 | 38 | 5 |
| 3 | <i>IMM</i> | 29 | 2,189 | 96 | 4 | 2,523 | 40,201 | 78 | 1,93 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 37 | 0 |
| 4 | <i>IEEE-ToEM</i> | 26 | 1,967 | 87 | 6 | 1,406 | 24,388 | 61 | 1,454 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 26 | 1 |
| 5 | <i>TECH</i> | 23 | 1,548 | 79 | 4 | 1,806 | 29,325 | 68 | 2,243 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 0 |
| 6 | <i>R&DM</i> | 22 | 1,689 | 78 | 6 | 1,232 | 18,723 | 60 | 1,19 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 18 | 0 |
| 7 | <i>JoETM</i> | 21 | 1,219 | 51 | 11 | 482 | 6,540 | 41 | 1,474 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 1 |
| 8 | <i>JoM</i> | 19 | 2,823 | 27 | 2 | 1,625 | 180,039 | 211 | 3,885 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 19 | 5 |
| 9 | <i>ESwA</i> | 18 | 804 | 38 | 0 | 10,259 | 130,773 | 92 | 2,981 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| 10 | <i>RTM</i> | 17 | 939 | 63 | 2 | 3,054 | 8,899 | 41 | 1,052 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 0 |
| 11 | <i>JPE</i> | 16 | 758 | 40 | 1 | 5,348 | 90,088 | 94 | 2,782 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| 12 | <i>JAMSc</i> | 15 | 822 | 24 | 2 | 968 | 37,481 | 97 | 3,744 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| 13 | <i>JoTM</i> | 15 | 739 | 88 | 5 | 1,859 | 10,357 | 34 | 0,867 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| 14 | <i>JoO&P</i> | 15 | 542 | 43 | 3 | 1,439 | 32,066 | 74 | 2,252 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| 15 | <i>SWJ</i> | 14 | 4,351 | 16 | 1 | 2,207 | 234,960 | 227 | 3,38 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 5 |
| 16 | <i>JOM</i> | 14 | 1,705 | 21 | 3 | 683 | 37,028 | 105 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 2 |
| 17 | <i>JMR</i> | 14 | 1,602 | 21 | 1 | 1,873 | 137,219 | 159 | 3,109 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 2 |
| 18 | <i>RP</i> | 13 | 620 | 23 | 1 | 2,627 | 115,936 | 155 | 3,47 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| 19 | <i>JoBV</i> | 12 | 1,159 | 15 | 2 | 985 | 50,369 | 110 | 4,204 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 1 |
| 20 | <i>JoBR</i> | 12 | 903 | 34 | 1 | 4,495 | 69,730 | 99 | 2,129 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 1 |
| 21 | <i>JoPR</i> | 12 | 467 | 47 | 1 | 8,491 | 112,330 | 97 | 1,693 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 22 | <i>HBR</i> | 11 | 587 | 13 | 0 | 3,754 | 101,477 | 141 | 2,249 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 23 | <i>JoED</i> | 11 | 266 | 29 | 4 | 767 | 6,829 | 30 | 1,946 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 24 | <i>OSc</i> | 10 | 2,139 | 13 | 1 | 1,443 | 128,465 | 167 | 3,36 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| 25 | <i>CMR</i> | 10 | 886 | 11 | 1 | 1,331 | 42,833 | 100 | 1,109 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| 26 | <i>C&IE</i> | 10 | 675 | 23 | 0 | 5,672 | 51,748 | 75 | 2,086 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| 27 | <i>POM</i> | 10 | 352 | 20 | 2 | 1,016 | 18,210 | 64 | 1,732 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 28 | <i>CI</i> | 10 | 277 | 19 | 1 | 2,144 | 24,702 | 57 | 1,685 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 29 | <i>LRP</i> | 10 | 232 | 14 | 1 | 2,340 | 23,756 | 62 | 2,936 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 30 | <i>FQP</i> | 9 | 329 | 15 | 1 | 1,929 | 35,669 | 74 | 3,688 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 31 | <i>JIRM</i> | 9 | 269 | 14 | 2 | 582 | 13,493 | 55 | 1,833 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 32 | <i>IM&DS</i> | 9 | 186 | 27 | 2 | 1,368 | 14,320 | 48 | 1,278 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 33 | <i>DSc</i> | 8 | 616 | 14 | 1 | 1,235 | 34,238 | 85 | 1,418 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 0 |

(continued)

| R | Journal | H-NPD | TC-NPD ^a | TP-NPD | %NPD/TP | TP | TC | H | IF | ≥ 250 | ≥ 100 | ≥ 50 | ≥ 25 | T50 |
|----|---------|-------|---------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|
| 34 | Mk.Sc. | 8 | 456 | 11 | 1 | 1,110 | 43,507 | 101 | 1.647 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| 35 | SCM | 8 | 192 | 10 | 2 | 620 | 10,061 | 47 | 2.731 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 36 | CE-RA | 8 | 158 | 27 | 5 | 586 | 4,609 | 29 | 1.02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | JoB&IMk | 8 | 118 | 21 | 4 | 550 | 2,871 | 22 | 0.973 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | TFSc&T | 7 | 311 | 10 | 1 | 1,453 | 64,468 | 128 | 5.15 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| 39 | EJOR | 7 | 283 | 18 | 0 | 14,434 | 300,407 | 175 | 2.679 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| 40 | MSMR | 7 | 262 | 8 | 1 | 573 | 10,372 | 53 | 2.114 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| 41 | C&CE | 7 | 219 | 13 | 0 | 6,367 | 108,697 | 110 | 2.581 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 42 | JoSCM | 7 | 149 | 9 | 5 | 188 | 3,744 | 33 | 4.571 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 43 | AoMJ | 6 | 877 | 6 | 0 | 2,669 | 268,742 | 254 | 6.233 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 |
| 44 | KBS | 6 | 222 | 8 | 0 | 2,565 | 25,189 | 54 | 3.325 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 45 | TR&SC | 6 | 184 | 11 | 0 | 3,040 | 30,945 | 63 | 2.678 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 46 | JoCP | 6 | 158 | 12 | 0 | 5,789 | 70,153 | 82 | 4.959 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 47 | EJoMk | 6 | 146 | 17 | 1 | 1,358 | 12,400 | 45 | 1.088 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 48 | AEI | 6 | 118 | 8 | 1 | 596 | 7,720 | 37 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 49 | IJoIE | 6 | 116 | 8 | 0 | 1,905 | 20,776 | 47 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 50 | TA&SM | 6 | 105 | 10 | 1 | 961 | 9,532 | 40 | 0.845 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Notes: R is the rank; H-NPD is the H-index only with NPD papers; TC-NPD and TP-NPD are the total number of NPD citations and papers, respectively, during 1974–2016; TP and TC are the total number of papers and citations in the period, respectively; %NPD/TP represents the ratio of overall published papers compared to NPD papers; H and IF are the H-index and the impact factor reported by WoS; ≥ 250 , ≥ 100 , ≥ 50 , and ≥ 25 are the number of NPD papers with more than 250, 100, 50 and 25, respectively; T50 is the number of papers classified in the top 50 list, as shown in Table V. *JoPIM, Journal of Product Innovation Management; Man. Sc. Management; JoETM, Journal of Industrial Marketing Management; IEEE-ToEM, IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management; TECH, Technovation; R&DM, R&D Management; JoETM, Journal of Engineering and Technology Management; JoM, Journal of Marketing; ESuA, Expert Systems with Applications; RTM, Research-Technology Management; JPE, International Journal of Production Economics; JAMS, Journal of the Academy Of Marketing Science; JoTM, International Journal of Technology Management; JJO&P, International Journal of Operations & Production Management; SMJ, Strategic Management Journal; JOM, Journal of Operations Management; JMR, Journal of Marketing Research; RP, Research Policy; JoBV, Journal of Business Venturing; JoBR, Journal of Business Research; JJoPR, International Journal of Production Research; HBR, Harvard Business Review; JoED, Journal of Engineering Design; OS., Organization Science; CMR, California Management Review; C&IE, Computers & Industrial Engineering; POM, Production and Operations Management; CI, Computers in Industry; LRP, Long Range Planning; FQP, Food Quality and Preference; JIRM, International Journal of Research in Marketing; IM&DS, Industrial Management & Data Systems; DSc., Decision Sciences; Mk.Sc., Marketing Science; SCM, Supply Chain Management-An International Journal; CE-RA, Concurrent Engineering-Research and Applications; JoB&IMk, Journal of Business & Industrial Marketing; TFS&T, Trends in Food Science & Technology; EJOR, European Journal of Operational Research; MSMR, MIT Sloan Management Review; C&CE, Computers & Chemical Engineering; JoSCM, JoCP, Journal of Supply Chain Management; AoMJ, Academy Of Management Journal; KBS, Knowledge-Based Systems; TF&SC, Technological Forecasting and Social Change; JoCP, Journal of Cleaner Production; EJoMk, European Journal of Marketing; AEI, Advanced Engineering Informatics; IJoIE, International Journal of Industrial Economics; and TA&SM, Technology Analysis & Strategic Management. ^athe list is ordered top-down, considering the H-NPD index as the first classification item. The second classification item is the TC-NPD*

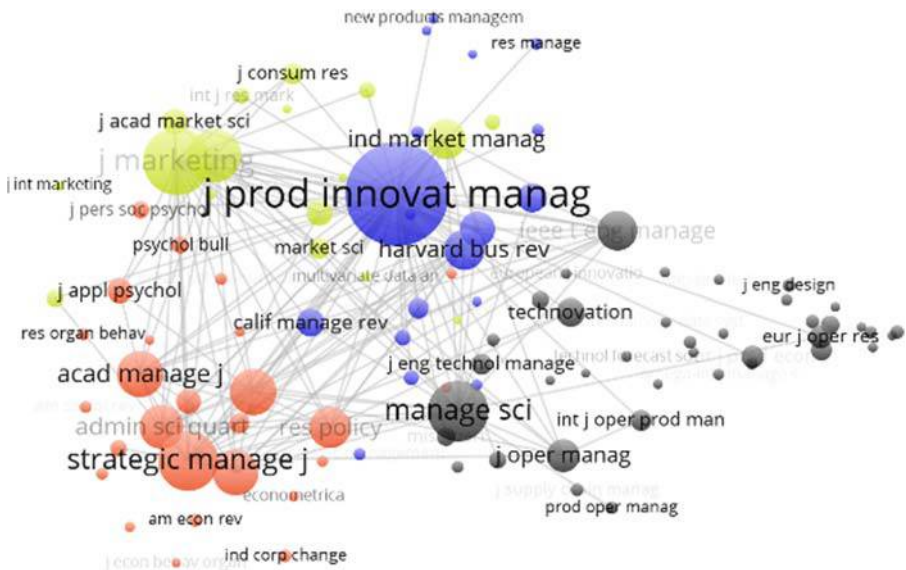


Figure 2.
Bibliographic data
map (size variation-
network visualization)

Source: Based on bibliographic coupling analysis by Kessler (1963) from NPD Journals (1974–2016)

Academy of Management Journal, *Research Policy*, *Organization Sciences*, the *Academy of Management Review*, and the *Administrative Science Quarterly*. The latter two journals did not classify in the Table II ranking. All the mentioned results are highlighted by the density of item aggrupation in Figure 2, which evidences four hotspots from the four relevant clusters in the field, highlighting the *European Journal of Operations Research*—another important source of development in the NPD field.

In order to provide a better perspective on the quality of each journal, the impact factor of each journal reported by WoS is also provided in Table II.

The main limitation in this kind of analysis is that it could ignore some other relevant sources of information not covered by the WoS, such as books and other relevant journals associated with different professional associations related to NPD. To give a more integrated view on this field of research, relevant information is presented in this article. Table IV presents a list of 20 journals that cover both the NPD research, and other relevant journals in innovation research. Table VI presents relevant books associated with the field.

3.3 Most prominent articles in NPD

One of the most relevant issues related to bibliometrics is to reveal the most popular and influential papers in this field of NPD research. In order to do so, Table V presents the top 50 most cited papers since 1975. In this list, the most popular paper is Leonard-Barton's 1992 article. Three authors have classified four papers in this top 50 list: Griffin, A., and the prolific co-authorship of Handfield and Ragatz. From 83 authors in the list, 67 ranked one paper each, which shows a homogeneous distribution in this sense. Hansen (1999) is another classic and popular article, as it is the most cited paper every year.

Another important source of bibliometric information is books. Unfortunately, the WoS research did not directly produce this information. However, using the “Cited Reference Search,” it is possible to obtain the number of received citations from this very important source of knowledge. In this sense, a manual data search was conducted to find and classify

| New product development journals | Innovation journals |
|---|--|
| 1 <i>International Journal of Product Development (IJPD)</i> | <i>Quality Innovation Prosperity/Kvalita Inovacia Prosperita</i> |
| 2 <i>New Product Quality and Product Development Teams</i> | <i>Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship</i> |
| 3 <i>Journal of Industrial Engineering and Management</i> | <i>International Journal of Innovation and Learning</i> |
| 4 <i>Visions Magazine</i> | <i>Economics of Innovation and New Technology</i> |
| 5 <i>The International Journal of Innovation Management</i> | <i>International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation Management</i> |
| 6 <i>GPS World</i> | <i>Handbook of the Economics of Innovation</i> |
| 7 <i>International Society for Professional Innovation Management (ISPIM)</i> | <i>Innovation: Management, Policy and Practice</i> |
| 8 <i>International journal of new product development & innovation management</i> | <i>International Journal of Innovation Management</i> |
| 9 <i>Innovation Management and New Product Development</i> | <i>International Journal of Innovation and Sustainable Development</i> |
| 10 <i>Faster New Product Development</i> | <i>International Journal of Technological Learning, Innovation and Development</i> |
| 11 <i>Journal of Product & Brand Management</i> | <i>Journal of Technology Management and Innovation</i> |
| 12 <i>International Journal of Product Development</i> | <i>Innovation Journal</i> |
| 13 <i>International Journal of Materials and Product Technology</i> | <i>Smart Innovation, Systems and Technologies</i> |
| 14 <i>Manufacturing Technology</i> | <i>Innovation Policy and the Economy</i> |
| 15 <i>Journal of Food Products Marketing</i> | <i>International Journal of Innovation Science</i> |
| 16 <i>International Journal of Product Lifecycle Management</i> | <i>Advances in the Study of Entrepreneurship, Innovation, and Economic Growth</i> |
| 17 <i>International Journal of Design Sciences and Technology</i> | <i>International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation</i> |
| 18 <i>Publishing and Production Executive</i> | <i>Research on Technological Innovation, Management and Policy</i> |
| 19 <i>European Production Engineering</i> | <i>Spinnovation</i> |
| 20 <i>Global Product Development</i> | <i>International Journal of Foresight and Innovation Policy</i> |

Table IV.
List of some New Product Development journals not indexed in the WoS

books relevant to the field. This search technique has many restrictions because, sometimes, the books are not correctly cited, as evidenced by the database. Table VI shows the top 20 books with more than 30 citations produced through this search procedure. Most of these books are classics in the NPD research field. Note that the number of citations for some of these publications is comparable to the journal article citations shown in Table V, highlighting the importance of this information to the NPD research, so a deeper exploration can be worthwhile for further investigations. Note that three authors from the top 50 most cited articles list are also in the top 20 most cited book list: Cooper, R.; Hauser, J., and Kleinschmidt, E. evidencing their prominence in the NPD field.

3.4 Most prolific and prominent researchers in NPD

In order to present an integrated perspective, an analysis of the most cited researchers was conducted. This exploration was complemented with an analysis of the number of papers they published in order to find not only the most influential researchers but also the most active researchers in the NPD field. In this sense, to overcome limitations based only on an analysis of citations and number of papers, a cross-data analysis was made by taking into account the quality of the journal measured by its H-Index and the most cited journals considering NPD research only. Furthermore, a co-citation analysis based on a bibliographic data map is also presented. Table VII presents the top 50 authors in NPD ordered by the H-NPD index.

As we can see, Lynn, G. is the most prolific author on NPD. One of his publications is among the top 50 most prominent articles in NPD, and almost 70 percent of his WoS

| R | Journal | NPD-TC | Title | Author(s) | PY | C/Y |
|----|-----------------|--------|--|--|------|--------|
| 1 | <i>SMJ</i> | 1,791 | Core capabilities and core rigidities – a paradox in managing new product development | Leonard-barton, D. | 1992 | 74.63 |
| 2 | <i>ASQ</i> | 1,728 | The search-transfer problem: The role of weak ties in sharing knowledge across organization subunits | Hansen, M.T. | 1999 | 101.65 |
| 3 | <i>OrgSc</i> | 780 | A pragmatic view of knowledge and boundaries: Boundary objects in new product development | Carlile, P.R. | 2002 | 55.71 |
| 4 | <i>SMJ</i> | 736 | Social capital, knowledge acquisition, and knowledge exploitation in young technology-based firms | Yli-tenko, H., Autio, E. and Sapienza, H.J. | 2001 | 49.07 |
| 5 | <i>OrgSc</i> | 652 | Demography and design – predictors of new product team performance | Ancona, D.G. and Caldwell, D.F. | 1992 | 27.17 |
| 6 | <i>JoPIM</i> | 641 | A critical look at technological innovation typology and innovativeness terminology: a literature review | Garcia, R. and Calantone, R. | 2002 | 45.79 |
| 7 | <i>JoM</i> | 626 | From embedded knowledge to embodied knowledge: New product development as knowledge management | Madhavan, R. and Grover, R. | 1998 | 34.78 |
| 8 | <i>SMJ</i> | 530 | Exploration and exploitation alliances in biotechnology: A system of new product development | Rothaermel, F.T. and Deeds, D.L. | 2004 | 44.17 |
| 9 | <i>JoBV</i> | 506 | Strategic alliances and the rate of new product development: An empirical study of entrepreneurial biotechnology firms | Deeds, D.L. and Hill, C.W.L. | 1996 | 25.30 |
| 10 | <i>JoPIM</i> | 505 | Determinants of new product performance – a review and metaanalysis | Montoya-weiss, M.M. and Calantone, R. | 1994 | 22.95 |
| 11 | <i>JoPIM</i> | 485 | PDMA research on new product development practices: Updating trends and benchmarking best practices | Griffin, A. | 1997 | 25.53 |
| 12 | <i>OrgSc</i> | 454 | Knowledge networks: Explaining effective knowledge sharing in multiunit companies | Hansen, M.T. | 2002 | 32.43 |
| 13 | <i>JoPIM</i> | 451 | Integrating R&D and marketing: A review and analysis of the literature | Griffin, A. and Hauser, JR. | 1996 | 22.55 |
| 14 | <i>C&IE</i> | 415 | Issues in environmentally conscious manufacturing and product recovery: a survey | Gungor, A. and Gupta, S.M. | 1999 | 24.41 |
| 15 | <i>MeatSc.</i> | 380 | Consumer perception of meat quality and implications for product development in the meat sector – a review | Grunert, K.G., Bredahl, I. and Brunso, K. | 2004 | 31.67 |
| 16 | <i>JoOM</i> | 378 | New service development: areas for exploitation and exploration | Menor, L.J., Tatikonda, M.V. and Sampson, S.E. | 2002 | 27.00 |
| 17 | <i>JoMR</i> | 373 | The impact of organizational memory on new product performance and creativity | Moorman, C. and Miner, A. S. | 1997 | 19.63 |
| 18 | <i>JoM</i> | 364 | Organizing for effective new product development – the moderating role of product innovativeness | Olson, E.M., Walker, O.C. and Ruekert, R.W. | 1995 | 17.33 |
| 19 | <i>JoPIM</i> | 357 | Benchmarking the firms critical success factors in new product development | Cooper, R.G. and Kleinschmidt, E.J. | 1995 | 17.00 |
| 20 | <i>Man. Sc</i> | 341 | A model of new product development – an empirical-test | Zirger, B.J. and Maidique, M.A. | 1990 | 13.12 |
| 21 | <i>HBR</i> | 309 | The new new product development game | Takeuchi, H. and Nonaka, I. | 1986 | 10.30 |

Table V.
Top 50 most cited papers in NPD during the 1974–2016 period

(continued)

| R | Journal | NPD-TC | Title | Author(s) | PY | C/Y |
|----|----------------|--------|--|--|------|-------|
| 22 | <i>JoOM</i> | 308 | Supplier integration into new product development: coordinating product, process and supply chain design | Petersen, K.J, Handfield, R. B. and Ragatz, G.L. | 2005 | 28.00 |
| 23 | <i>JoM</i> | 307 | An examination of organizational factors influencing new product success in internal and alliance-based processes | Sivadas, E. and Dwyer, F.R. | 2000 | 19.19 |
| 24 | <i>SMJ</i> | 292 | Incumbent's advantage through exploiting complementary assets via interfirm cooperation | Rothaermel, F.T. | 2001 | 19.47 |
| 25 | <i>JoPIM</i> | 284 | Success factors for integrating suppliers into new product development | Ragatz, G.L, Handfield, R.B. and Scannell, T.V. | 1997 | 14.95 |
| 26 | <i>JoMR</i> | 274 | Cross-functional product development teams, creativity, and the innovativeness of new consumer products | Sethi, R, smith, D.C. and Park, C.W. | 2001 | 18.27 |
| 27 | <i>JoPIM</i> | 266 | An interim-report on measuring product development success and failure | Griffin, A. and Page, A.L. | 1993 | 11.57 |
| 28 | <i>Man. Sc</i> | 265 | Shifting innovation to users via toolkits | Von Hippel, E. and Katz, R. | 2002 | 18.93 |
| 29 | <i>IJoFM</i> | 263 | Application of cereals and cereal components in functional foods: a review | Charalampopoulos, D., Wang, R., Pandiella, S.S. and Webb, C. | 2002 | 18.79 |
| 30 | <i>OpR</i> | 251 | Material management in decentralized supply chains | Lee, H.L. and Billington, C. | 1993 | 10.91 |
| 31 | <i>MISQ</i> | 250 | A design theory for systems that support emergent knowledge processes | Markus, M.L., Majchrzak, A. and Gasser, I. | 2002 | 17.86 |
| 32 | <i>CMR</i> | 248 | Marketing and discontinuous innovation: The probe and learn process | Lynn, G.S., Morone, J.G. and Paulson, A.S. | 1996 | 12.40 |
| 33 | <i>Man. Sc</i> | 246 | Performance assessment of the lead user idea-generation process for new product development | Lilien, G.L., Morrison, P.D., Searls, K., Sonnack, M. and Von Hippel, E. | 2002 | 17.57 |
| 34 | <i>JoPIM</i> | 245 | An exploratory analysis of the impact of market orientation on new product performance – a contingency approach | Atuahenegima, K. | 1995 | 11.67 |
| 35 | <i>Man. Sc</i> | 243 | Patterns of communication among marketing, engineering and manufacturing – a comparison between 2 new product teams | Griffin, A. and Hauser, J.R. | 1992 | 10.13 |
| 36 | <i>JoPIM</i> | 243 | Discontinuous innovation and the new product development process | Veryzer, R.W. | 1998 | 13.50 |
| 37 | <i>ASQ</i> | 235 | Organizational improvisation and learning: A field study | Miner, A.S., Bassoff, P. and Moorman, C. | 2001 | 15.67 |
| 38 | <i>ISR</i> | 229 | From IT leveraging competence to competitive advantage in turbulent environments: The case of new product development | Pavlou, P.A., and E.L. Sawy, O.A. | 2006 | 22.90 |
| 39 | <i>JoETM</i> | 227 | Transferring R&D knowledge: the key factors affecting knowledge transfer success | Cummings, J.L. and Teng, B.S. | 2003 | 17.46 |
| 40 | <i>Man. Sc</i> | 226 | Integrating operations and marketing perspectives of product innovation: The influence of organizational process factors and capabilities on development performance | Tatikonda, M.V. and Montoya-Weiss, M.M. | 2001 | 15.07 |

(continued)

Table V.

| R | Journal | NPD-TC | Title | Author(s) | PY | C/Y |
|----|------------------|--------|--|---|------|-------|
| 41 | <i>CMR</i> | 224 | Involving suppliers in new product development | Handfield, R.B., Ragatz, G.L., Petersen, K.J. and Monczka, R.M. | 1999 | 13.18 |
| 42 | <i>SMJ</i> | 223 | Knowledge sharing in organizations: Multiple networks, multiple phases | Hansen, M.T., Mors, M.L. and Lovas, B. | 2005 | 20.27 |
| 43 | <i>AoMJ</i> | 223 | Mass customization – implementing the emerging paradigm for competitive advantage | Kotha, S. | 1995 | 10.62 |
| 44 | <i>JoPIM</i> | 220 | Environmental uncertainty, organizational integration, and new product development effectiveness: A test of contingency theory | Souder, W.E., Sherman, J.D. and Davies-Cooper, R. | 1998 | 12.22 |
| 45 | <i>JoM</i> | 218 | The convergence of planning and execution: Improvisation in new product development | Moorman, C. and Miner, A.S. | 1998 | 12.11 |
| 46 | <i>AoMJ</i> | 216 | Cross-functional project groups in research and new product development: Diversity, communications, job stress, and outcomes | Keller, R.T. | 2001 | 14.40 |
| 47 | <i>JoM</i> | 210 | National culture and new product development: An integrative review | Nakata, C. and Sivakumar, K. | 1996 | 10.50 |
| 48 | <i>IEEE-ToEM</i> | 209 | Factors for success in R&D projects and new product innovation: A contextual framework | Balachandra, R. and Friar, J.H. | 1997 | 11.00 |
| 49 | <i>JoPIM</i> | 204 | Determinants of timeliness in product development | Cooper, R.G. and Kleinschmidt, E.J. | 1994 | 9.27 |
| 50 | <i>JoBR</i> | 198 | Benefits associated with supplier integration into new product development under conditions of technology uncertainty | Ragatz, G.L., Handfield, R.B. and Petersen, K.J. | 2002 | 14.14 |

Notes: R, rank; NPD-TC, total citations of the NPD papers published; PY, publication year; C/Y, average number of citations per year during the period. *SMJ*, *Strategic Management Journal*; *ASQ*, *Administrative Science Quarterly*; *OrgSc*, *Organization Science*; *JoPIM*, *Journal of Product Innovation Management*; *JoM*, *Journal of Marketing*; *JoBV*, *Journal of Business Venturing*; *C&IE*, *Computers & Industrial Engineering*; *MeatSc.*, *Meat Science*; *JoOM*, *Journal of Operations Management*; *JoMR*, *Journal of Marketing Research*; *Man. Sc.*, *Management Science*; *HBR*, *Harvard Business Review*; *IJoFM*, *International Journal of Food Microbiology*; *OpR*, *Operations Research*; *MISQ*, *MIS Quarterly*; *CMR*, *California Management Review*; *ISR*, *Information Systems Research*; *JoETM*, *Journal of Engineering and Technology Management*; *AoMJ*, *Academy Of Management Journal*; *IEEE-ToEM*, *IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management*; *JoBR*, *Journal of Business Research*

Table V.

publications concentrate on the field. In this sense, de Brentani, U. is the author most concentrated on NPD (12 out of 14 papers are on NPD). Roger Calantone has reached remarkable numbers when referring to the number of citations. His overall production of publications and the number of citations received per paper makes him a very important contributor to the NPD research. In this sense, Frank Rothaermel has received the highest number of citations per paper (207 citations per paper); considering that he has only four publications on NPD in the WoS, the number of citations demonstrates his remarkable contributions to the field.

In order to monitor the influence of the publications by these authors, a classification based on the number of publications in the top 10 journals constructed on its H-NPD impact is shown in Table VIII. Note that almost all the authors have published in the *Journal of Product Innovation Management*, with Calantone being the most salient author published. It is understandable that several authors, such as Yan, Lee, Buyukozkan, Grunert and Becker, have not published in these journals possibly because their research lines are not directly focused on the core of NPD *per se*, although they have addressed the issue in different research areas, enriching the NPD field.

| R | Authors | Book title | Edition(s) | Times cited in WoS |
|----|---|--|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Uhrich, K. | <i>Product Design and Development</i> | 1995, 2000, 2003, 2004, 2008, 2011, 2012 | 2,283 |
| 2 | Norman, D. | <i>The Design of Everyday Things Editorial: Basic Books, New York</i> | 1988, 1990, 2002, 2013 | 1,642 |
| 3 | Stone, H. | <i>Sensory Evaluation Practices</i> | 1985, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1997, 2004, 2012 | 1,389 |
| 4 | McDonough, W. and Braungart, M. | <i>Cradle to Cradle: Remaking the Way We Make Things</i> | 2002 | 618 |
| 5 | Urban, G. and Hauser, J. | <i>Design and Marketing Of New Products</i> | 1993 | 445 |
| 6 | Crawford, C. and Benedetto, A. | <i>New Products Management</i> | 1983, 1987, 1991, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2014 | 405 |
| 7 | Cooper, R., Scott, E. and Kleinschmidt, E. | <i>Portfolio Management for New Products</i> | 1997, 1998, 2001 | 258 |
| 8 | Kahn K.B., Kay S. E., Slotegraaf R.J. and Uban S. | <i>The PDMA Handbook of New Product Development: Third Edition</i> | 1996, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2012, 2013 | 243 |
| 9 | Kelley, Tom | <i>The Art of Innovation: Lessons in Creativity from IDEO, America's Leading Design Firm</i> | 2001 | 178 |
| 10 | De Bono, E. | <i>Lateral Thinking: Creativity Step by Step</i> | 1970, 1973 | 173 |
| 11 | Rowe, P | <i>Design thinking</i> | 2015 | 149 |
| 12 | Crampton Smith, G. and Moggridge, B. | <i>Designing Interactions</i> | 2007 | 147 |
| 13 | Ries, E. | <i>The Lean Startup: How Today's Entrepreneurs Use Continuous Innovation to Create Radically Successful Businesses</i> | 2011 | 139 |
| 14 | Lidwell, W., Holden, K. and Butler, J | <i>Universal Principles of Design</i> | 2003 | 97 |
| 15 | Gershenfeld, N. | <i>Fab: The Coming Revolution on Your Desktop—from Personal Computers to Personal Fabrication</i> | 2005 | 86 |
| 16 | Reinertsen, D. | <i>Managing the Design Factory</i> | 1997 | 60 |
| 17 | Cooper, R.G. | <i>Winning at New Products: Creating Value Through Innovation</i> | 2011 | 51 |
| 18 | Maeda, J. | <i>The Laws of Simplicity (Simplicity: Design, Technology, Business, Life)</i> | 2006 | 40 |
| 19 | Cooper, R. G. and Edgett, S. J. | <i>Lean, Rapid and Profitable New Product Development</i> | 2005 | 30 |
| 20 | Moore, G.A. | <i>Dealing with Darwin: How Great Companies Innovate at Every Phase of Their Evolution</i> | 2005 | 30 |

Table VI.
Some books in new product development with more than 50 citations in WoS

With the aim of getting a better overview, a list of the ten authors with the highest number of publications in the top 8 most cited journals in NPD is presented in Table IX. Calantone and Cooper have the most complete profiles in these journals, present in four journal lists. Cooper is at the top of the list for *Research-Technology Management* and the *International Journal of Technology Management*, and Calantone is the top publisher in

Table VII.
Top 50 of the most prolific and prominent researchers on new product development

| R | Author | TC-NPD | TP-NPD | H NPD ^a | Country | Last institution registered | H | TP | TC | TP10 | TC10 | T50 |
|----|--------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----|-----|-------|------|-------|-----|
| 1 | Lynn, G.S. | 856 | 23 | 15 | USA | Stevens Inst Technol | 18 | 33 | 1,630 | 15 | 354 | 1 |
| 2 | Calantone, R. | 2,236 | 16 | 14 | USA | Michigan State Univ | 39 | 155 | 6,692 | 76 | 1,362 | 2 |
| 3 | Song, M. | 545 | 15 | 13 | USA | Univ Missouri | 16 | 21 | 862 | 16 | 547 | 0 |
| 4 | Song, X.M. | 1,324 | 13 | 13 | USA | Michigan State Univ | 19 | 21 | 1,628 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 5 | Droge, C. | 647 | 14 | 12 | USA | Michigan State Univ | 31 | 69 | 3,223 | 27 | 707 | 0 |
| 6 | Chen, C.H. | 283 | 16 | 11 | Singapore | Nanyang Technol Univ | 20 | 85 | 1,358 | 54 | 817 | 0 |
| 7 | Cooper, R.G. | 1,134 | 13 | 11 | Canada | McMaster Univ | 42 | 79 | 6,233 | 10 | 421 | 2 |
| 8 | Barczak, G. | 737 | 12 | 11 | USA | Northeastern Univ | 16 | 29 | 918 | 19 | 397 | 0 |
| 9 | Attuahene-Gima, K. | 1,105 | 12 | 10 | Peoples R China | City Univ Hong Kong | 22 | 35 | 2,729 | 10 | 492 | 1 |
| 10 | McDonough, E.F. | 662 | 11 | 10 | USA | Northeastern Univ | 14 | 29 | 835 | 8 | 71 | 0 |
| 11 | Goffin, K. | 313 | 15 | 9 | England | Cranfield Sch Management | 11 | 26 | 359 | 20 | 234 | 0 |
| 12 | Chin, K.S. | 247 | 15 | 9 | Peoples R China | City Univ Hong Kong | 26 | 129 | 2,180 | 90 | 1,549 | 0 |
| 13 | Souder, W.E. | 634 | 13 | 9 | USA | Univ Alabama | 20 | 33 | 1,332 | 33 | 1,332 | 1 |
| 14 | Schmidt, JB | 722 | 12 | 9 | USA | Univ Oklahoma | 11 | 17 | 801 | 6 | 68 | 0 |
| 15 | de Brentani, U. | 549 | 12 | 9 | Canada | Concordia Univ | 9 | 14 | 551 | 11 | 156 | 0 |
| 16 | Yan, W. | 236 | 12 | 9 | Singapore | Nanyang Technol Univ | 18 | 78 | 925 | 46 | 509 | 0 |
| 17 | Salomo, S. | 312 | 11 | 9 | Denmark | DTU Tech Univ Denmark | 12 | 23 | 501 | 22 | 448 | 0 |
| 18 | Ozer, M. | 240 | 15 | 8 | Peoples R China | City Univ Hong Kong | 10 | 22 | 234 | 15 | 89 | 0 |
| 19 | Akgun, A.E. | 374 | 12 | 8 | Turkey | Gebze Inst Technol | 16 | 38 | 905 | 30 | 520 | 0 |
| 20 | Gerwin, D. | 395 | 10 | 8 | Canada | Carleton Univ | 9 | 17 | 865 | 4 | 17 | 0 |
| 21 | Fuller, J. | 445 | 8 | 8 | Austria | Univ Innsbruck | 13 | 25 | 760 | 25 | 760 | 0 |
| 22 | Swmk, M. | 422 | 8 | 8 | USA | Michigan State Univ | 21 | 34 | 1,513 | 24 | 1,065 | 0 |
| 23 | Ernst, H. | 356 | 11 | 7 | Germany | WHU Otto Beisheim | 13 | 22 | 487 | 21 | 480 | 0 |
| 24 | Lee, A.H.I. | 173 | 11 | 7 | Peoples R China | Chung Hua Univ | 17 | 65 | 1,049 | 65 | 1,049 | 0 |
| 25 | Choy, K.L. | 279 | 9 | 7 | Peoples R China | Hong Kong Polytech Univ | 20 | 81 | 1,306 | 66 | 832 | 0 |
| 26 | Deeds, D. | 1,161 | 8 | 7 | USA | Georgia Inst Technol | 9 | 11 | 1,568 | 1 | 172 | 2 |
| 27 | Kessler, EH | 404 | 7 | 7 | USA | Pace Univ | 10 | 14 | 819 | 3 | 23 | 0 |
| 28 | Kwong, C.K. | 116 | 12 | 6 | Peoples R China | Hong Kong Polytech Univ | 19 | 110 | 1,331 | 79 | 703 | 0 |
| 29 | Muffatto, M. | 216 | 9 | 6 | Italy | Univ Padua | 8 | 16 | 277 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| 30 | Barclay, I. | 119 | 8 | 6 | England | Liverpool John Moores Univ | 8 | 19 | 490 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 31 | Dayan, M. | 119 | 8 | 6 | United Arab Emirates | United Arab Emirates Univ | 8 | 15 | 164 | 15 | 164 | 0 |
| 32 | Huang, G.Q. | 101 | 7 | 6 | Peoples R China | Univ Hong Kong | 27 | 158 | 2,268 | 121 | 1,404 | 0 |
| 33 | Buyukozkan, G. | 217 | 6 | 6 | Turkey | Galatasaray Univ | 23 | 67 | 1,872 | 57 | 1,445 | 0 |

(continued)

| R | Author | TC-NPD | TP-NPD | H-NPD ^a | Country | Last institution registered | H | TP | TC | TP10 | TC10 | T50 |
|----|------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----|-------|-------|------|-------|-----|
| 34 | Marion, T.J. | 50 | 9 | 5 | USA | Northeastern Univ | 5 | 14 | 60 | 14 | 60 | 0 |
| 35 | Millson, MR | 252 | 6 | 5 | USA | Calif State Univ | 5 | 8 | 253 | 5 | 21 | 0 |
| 36 | Bonner, JM. | 383 | 5 | 5 | USA | Univ Wisconsin | 10 | 18 | 517 | 9 | 123 | 0 |
| 37 | Nijssen, E.J. | 185 | 5 | 5 | The Netherlands | Univ Nijmegen | 12 | 23 | 531 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | Chen, LH | 122 | 5 | 5 | Peoples R China | Natl Cheng Kung Univ | 276 | 2,278 | 145 | 970 | 0 | 0 |
| 39 | Wang, Y.M. | 75 | 5 | 5 | Peoples R China | Fuzhou Univ. | 35 | 101 | 3,420 | 92 | 2,772 | 0 |
| 40 | Griffin, A. | 195 | 11 | 4 | USA | Univ Utah | 8 | 28 | 353 | 27 | 349 | 4 |
| 41 | Meyer, M.H. | 296 | 8 | 4 | USA | Northeastern Univ | 13 | 30 | 795 | 11 | 26 | 0 |
| 42 | Bstieler, L. | 177 | 7 | 4 | USA | Univ New Hampshire | 5 | 11 | 207 | 10 | 142 | 0 |
| 43 | Grunert, K.G. | 242 | 5 | 4 | Denmark | Aarhus Univ | 32 | 132 | 3,147 | 97 | 1,280 | 1 |
| 44 | Ettlie, J.E. | 156 | 5 | 4 | USA | Rochester Inst Technol | 9 | 15 | 297 | 11 | 219 | 0 |
| 45 | Becker, M.C. | 86 | 5 | 4 | Italy | Univ Salerno | 5 | 6 | 100 | 4 | 38 | 0 |
| 46 | Rothaermel, F.T. | 828 | 4 | 4 | USA | Georgia Inst Technol | 16 | 22 | 2,403 | 16 | 1,328 | 2 |
| 47 | Tatikonda, M.V. | 579 | 4 | 4 | USA | Univ N Carolina | 5 | 5 | 616 | 5 | 616 | 2 |
| 48 | Langerak, F. | 217 | 4 | 4 | Netherlands | Erasmus Univ. | 12 | 18 | 527 | 8 | 171 | 0 |
| 49 | Perks, H. | 110 | 3 | 3 | England | Univ Manchester | 7 | 9 | 193 | 7 | 108 | 0 |
| 50 | Chen, HH. | 41 | 2 | 2 | Peoples R China | Tsing Hua Univ | 3 | 3 | 64 | 3 | 64 | 0 |

Notes: R is rank; H-NPD is the H-index only with NPD papers; TC-NPD and TP-NPD is the total number of NPD citations and papers, respectively, during the 1974–2016 period; TP, TC are the Total number of Papers and Citations in the whole period, respectively; H is the H-index comprehending all the papers from the author in WoS during the 1974–2016 period; TP10 and TC10 are the total of papers and total of citations of all the author's papers published in WoS in last ten years; T50 is the number of papers classified in the top 50 list shown in Table V.³⁸ The list is ordered top-down, considering the H-NPD index as the first classification item; the second classification item is the TC-NPD; the third classification item is the TP-NPD

Table VIII.
Total of papers
published by the top
10 journals in Table II

| R | Top 50 authors | JOPIM | MSc | IMM | IEEE-TOEM | TechN | R&D M | JOETM | JoM | ESWA | RTM | Total |
|----|--------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|-----|-------|
| 1 | Lynn, G.S. | 9 | | 4 | 6 | | | | | | 3 | 22 |
| 2 | Calantone, R. | 32 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 34 |
| 3 | Song, M. | 8 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 12 |
| 4 | Song, X.M. | 9 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | | | 13 |
| 5 | Droge, C. | 13 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 14 |
| 6 | Chen, CH | | | 4 | | | | | | 1 | | 5 |
| 7 | Cooper, RG | 2 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 10 | 14 |
| 8 | Barczak, G. | 11 | | 3 | 2 | | 4 | | | | 1 | 21 |
| 9 | Attuahene-Gima, K. | 6 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | 11 |
| 10 | McDonough, E.F. | 7 | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | 10 |
| 11 | Goffin, K. | 3 | | | | | 2 | | | | 5 | 10 |
| 12 | Chin, K.S. | | | | 2 | | | | | 7 | | 9 |
| 13 | Souder, W.E. | 13 | | | | | | | | | | 13 |
| 14 | Schmidt, J.B. | 5 | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| 15 | de Brentani, U. | 7 | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| 16 | Yan, W. | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 17 | Salomo, S. | 6 | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 18 | Ozer, M. | 2 | | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | 6 |
| 19 | Akgun, A.E. | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | 1 | 8 |
| 20 | Gerwin, D. | | 2 | | 3 | | | 4 | | | | 12 |
| 21 | Fuller, J. | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 6 |
| 22 | Swink, M. | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 |
| 23 | Ernst, H. | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 |
| 24 | Lee, A.H.I. | | | | | | | | 3 | | | 6 |
| 25 | Choy, K.L. | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 0 |
| 26 | Deeds, D. | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 27 | Kessler, E.H. | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 5 |
| 28 | Kwong, C.K. | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | 3 |
| 29 | Muffatto, M. | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| 30 | Barclay, I. | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| 31 | Dayan, M. | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | 5 |
| 32 | Huang, G.Q. | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 33 | Buyukozkan, G. | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |

(continued)

| R | Top 50 authors | JOPIM | MS | IMM | IEEE-TOEM | Techn | R&D M | JOETM | JoM | ESWA | RTM | Total |
|----|------------------|-------|----|-----|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|-----|-------|
| 34 | Marion, T.J. | 6 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 7 |
| 35 | Millson, MR | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 6 |
| 36 | Bonner, J.M. | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 4 |
| 37 | Nijssen, E.J. | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 4 |
| 38 | Chen, L.H. | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| 39 | Wang, Y.M. | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 40 | Griffin, A. | 7 | 1 | 15 | | | | | | | | 23 |
| 41 | Meyer, MH. | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 |
| 42 | Bstieler, L. | 3 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 4 |
| 43 | Grunert, K.G. | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| 44 | Ettlie, J.E. | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| 45 | Becker, M.C. | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 46 | Rothaermel, F.T. | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 47 | Tatikonda, M.V. | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 4 |
| 48 | Langerak, F. | 7 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 10 |
| 49 | Perks, H. | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 4 |
| 50 | Chen, H.H. | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| | Total | 175 | 7 | 43 | 23 | 9 | 20 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 21 | 326 |

Notes: JOPIM, *Journal Of Product Innovation Management*; MS, *Management Science*; IMM, *Industrial Marketing Management*; IEEE-TOEM, *IEEE Transactions On Engineering Management*; Techn, *Technovation*; R&D M, *R & D Management*; JOETM, *Journal of Engineering and Technology Management*; JoM, *Journal of Management*; ESWA, *Expert Systems with Applications*; RTM, *Research-Technology Management*

Table IX.
Authors with the highest number of publications in the top 8 most cited NPD journals (1974–2016)

| <i>JOPM</i> Author | <i>IMM</i> TP | <i>IMM</i> Author | <i>IEEE-TOEM</i> TP | <i>IEEE-TOEM</i> Author | <i>TechN</i> TP | <i>TechN</i> Author | <i>IJTM</i> TP | <i>IJTM</i> Author | <i>MSc</i> TP | <i>MSc</i> Author | <i>R & D M</i> TP | <i>R & D M</i> Author | <i>RTM</i> TP | <i>RTM</i> Author | TP |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----|
| R Barczak, G. | 15 | Ozer, M. | 4 | Bierly, P.E. | 3 | Takayama, M. | 3 | Cooper, R. | 3 | Kavadias, S. | 6 | Calantone, R.J. | 3 | Cooper, R.G. | 9 |
| 1 Calantone, R.J. | 15 | Griffin, A. | 3 | Griffin, A. | 3 | Watanabe, C. | 3 | Corso, M. | 3 | Eliashberg, J. | 3 | Willemson, D. | 3 | Edgett, S.J. | 8 |
| 2 Griffin, A. | 14 | Barczak, G. | 2 | Lynn, G.S. | 3 | Wong, V. | 3 | Deszca, G. | 2 | Gerwin, D. | 3 | Akgun, A.E. | 2 | Goffin, K. | 5 |
| 3 De Brentiani, U. | 11 | Bonner, J.M. | 2 | Mu, J.F. | 3 | Armstrong, P. | 2 | Ishii, K. | 2 | Krishnan, V. | 3 | Barclay, J. | 2 | Kleinschmidt, E.J. | 5 |
| 4 Souder, W.E. | 11 | Di Benedetto, C.A. | 2 | Cooper, R. | 2 | Cooper, R. | 2 | Kurokawa, S. | 2 | Mihm, J. | 3 | Bierly, P.E. | 3 | Willemson, D. | 3 |
| 5 Hultink, E.J. | 10 | Durmusoglu, S.S. | 2 | Calantone, R. | 2 | Cormican, K. | 2 | Lynn, G.S. | 2 | Von Hippel, E. | 3 | Cooper, R. | 2 | Gupta, A.K. | 2 |
| 6 Song, M. | 9 | Eng, T.Y. | 2 | Chai, K.H. | 2 | Eng, T.Y. | 2 | Mawilliams, B. | 2 | Herstatt, C. | 2 | Prattini, F. | 2 | Koners, U. | 2 |
| 7 Droge, C. | 8 | Fredericks, E. | 2 | Chen, C.J. | 2 | Fuller, J. | 2 | Munro, H. | 2 | Bhattacharyya, S. | 2 | Herstatt, C. | 2 | LYNN, G.S. | 2 |
| 8 Salomo S. | 8 | Harnancioglu, N. | 2 | Di Benedetto, A. | 2 | Griffy-Brown, C. | 2 | Noori, H. | 2 | Kekre, S. | 2 | Keskin, H. | 2 | Munson, J.M. | 2 |
| 9 Schmidt, J.B. | 8 | Iyer, G.R. | 2 | Filippini, R. | 2 | Gunasekaran, A. | 2 | Sandmeier, P. | 2 | Loch, C.H. | 2 | Kumar, V. | 2 | Spivey, W.A. | 2 |
| 10 Calantone, R. | 7 | Lancioni, R.A. | 2 | Hultink, E.J. | 2 | Ilori, M.O. | 2 | Souder, W.E. | 2 | Morrison, P.D. | 2 | Parkinson, S.T. | 2 | Szwejczewski, M. | 2 |

Notes: TP-NPD is the total number of NPD papers during the 1974–2016 period; *JOPIM*, *Journal of Product Innovation Management*; *IMM*, *International Journal of Technology Management*; *MSc*, *Management Science*; *R&D M*, *R & D Management*; *RTM*, *Research-Technology Management*; *TechN*, *Technovation*; *IJTM*, *International Journal of Technology Management*; *IMM*, *Industrial Marketing Management*; *IEEE-TOEM*, *IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management*; *TechN*, *Technovation*; *IJTM*, *International Journal of Technology Management*; *MSc*, *Management Science*; *R&D M*, *R & D Management*; *RTM*, *Research-Technology Management*

the *Journal of R&D Management*. Another two very prolific researchers in the NPD area are Griffin and Lynn, who are ranked in three different journals each. A remarkable number of papers published in the NPD research area come from Barczak; even when her name does not appear in the other journals list in Table IX, she is among the top 8 most important researchers in the development of knowledge in the field, as seen in Table VII.

In order to provide a more integrated view, a bibliographic data map co-citation analysis based on fractional counting was conducted, taking into account first authors only. The co-citation analysis relates the frequency that two authors are cited together, and it is useful to reveal the structure, diffusion and influence of a knowledge field (Servantie *et al.*, 2016). As seen in Figure 3, the analysis revealed three main areas related to NPD that have been frequently cited: management (green cluster); strategy (red cluster); and industrial engineering and operations (purple cluster). Note that, when these areas are cited, there is no evident mixture of citations, except with counted authors, that are very similar in the limits of the three areas; nonetheless, each area can be clearly delimited. The clearest co-cited author in NPD is Cooper, who is also the most salient co-cited author in industrial engineering and operations (purple cluster). Griffin is another prominent author co-cited in this cluster, but her work is also often co-cited in the strategy cluster. With respect to the management cluster, Song is the most cited author, followed by Gupta, Sowder and Calantone. Finally, in the Strategy cluster, several classic names frequently cited by NPD authors emerge, such as Eisenhardt, Chesbrough, Porter, and Teece. Even when its work is not directly focused on NPD, its impact on this research field is undiscussed.

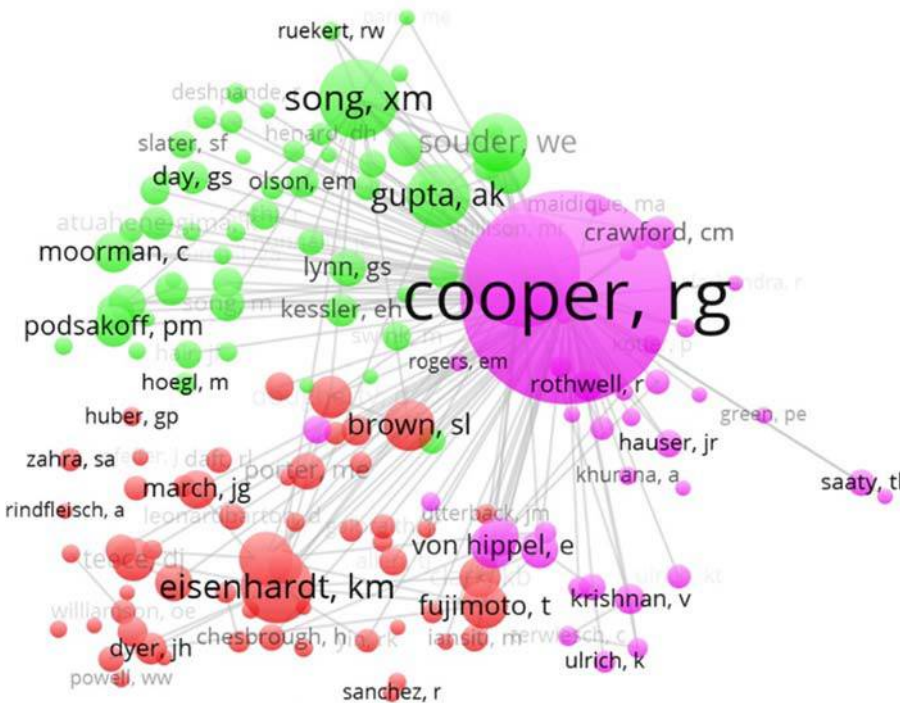


Figure 3.
Bibliographic data
map (size variation-
network visualization)

Source: Based on co-citation analysis by Small (1973) from NPD authors (1974–2016)

4. Conclusions

Bibliometric methods have been used to present a general outline of NPD research. We attempted to reach this goal identifying the intellectual evolution of the field through the use of bibliometric techniques and distance-based analysis, by taking different levels of analysis (articles, authors, journals, institutions and countries) and its impact from the last 40 years of NPD research based on the WoS database.

Our results evidence an increase in the production of research on NPD, as well as its impact, demonstrating the relevance that NPD is gaining among the scientific community. This increase could also be attributed to the inclusion of several journals in the field over the years, which has prompted the publication of more papers.

The most relevant journal is the *Journal of Product Innovation Management*. The relevance of this journal was expected, as it is a specialized journal in the field and has huge numbers compared to the entire journal population. Other very important journals focused on the field—some newer than others—are *Journal of Engineering and Technology Management*, *Technovation*, *R&D Management*, *Research-Technology Management*, and *International Journal of Technology Management*. The most popular paper is Leonard-Barton's 1992 article. Hansen (1999) is another classic and popular article, as it is the most cited paper annually. With respect to authors, the most prolific researcher is Lynn G., almost 70 percent of his publications in WoS are concentrated on the field. Calantone R. has also remarkable numbers as a very important contributor to NPD research. From different perspectives, several authors are of significance to the NPD literature such as Gary Lynn, Michael Song, Robert Cooper and Abbie Griffin.

The network analysis based on journals allowed us to identify three subareas related to the NPD field based on the journals network: marketing, operations and production, and strategy, which are led by *Industrial Marketing Management*, *Management Science*, and *Creativity and Innovation Management*.

Based on the authors network it is possible at some extent to depict, the social construction of a discipline that takes place at individual level, as noted by Nerur *et al.* (2008). This led us to find another two subareas related to NPD that have been frequently supporting NPD research at a social construction level: industrial engineering and operations; and management, which are led by Cooper and Eisenhardt correspondingly.

Even when the aim of this paper is to provide a comprehensive picture on the most prolific and prominent NPD research, it is important to note that some limitations emerge from the same characteristics of the methodology addressed here. For instance, the assignation of authorship when calculating the H-NPD Index was made by considering full authorship for each paper. Even when this issue was considered by applying different bibliometric approaches, such as co-authorship, bibliographic coupling and fractional authorship, the results should still be taken with caution. Another restriction in the presented information is that it does not include other information that could lead to different results, such as indexes that are different from the H-index or information gathered from another source of information accepted by scholars, such as specialized associations or conferences. Nevertheless, some other relevant sources of information not covered by the WoS, such as books and a few relevant journals associated with different professional associations related to NPD were also taken into account in order to provide a better representation of the field.

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Corresponding author

Nelson A. Andrade-Valbuena can be contacted at: nandradev@fen.uchile.cl

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