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Twenty-five years (1992–2016) of the International Business Review: A bibliometric overview

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ABSTRACT

The International Business Review (IBR) is a leading international academic journal in the field of International Business (IB). Such leadership is reflected in the large number of publications that grow year after year and particularly in the large number of citations received from other journals of high academic prestige. The aim of this study is to conduct a bibliometric overview of the leading trends regarding the journal's publications and citations since its creation in 1992 until 2016. The work identifies the authors, universities, and countries that publish the most in IBR by mainly using the Scopus database though eventually complemented with Web of Science (WoS) Core Collection. It also analyzes the most cited papers and articles of the journal. Besides, the study graphically maps the bibliographic material by using the visualization of similarities (VOS) viewer software. In order to do so, the work uses co-citation analysis, bibliographic coupling, and co-occurrence of author keywords. The results show the prominent European profile of the journal where contributors from European universities and countries are the most productive ones in the journal. Particularly, British and Scandinavian universities obtain the most remarkable results. However, mostly scholars from North America, but also from Oceania and East Asia are increasingly and regularly publishing in the journal. In addition, IBR is very well connected to other leading journals in the field, such as the Journal of International Business Studies (JIBS) and the Journal of World Business (JWB), as well as with other top management journals, thus demonstrating its core position in IB research conducted worldwide.

1. Introduction

The International Business Review (IBR), the official journal of the European Academy of International Business (EIBA), is an international journal focused on advancing knowledge and practice of international business (IB). IBR has, as its main purpose[1], "to foster the exchange of ideas on a range of important international subjects and to provide stimulus for research and the further development of international perspectives".

The journal was launched in 1992. At that time, the name of the journal was Scandinavian International Business Review until 1993 when it adopted the current name. The founding editor-in-chief (EIC) was Pervez Ghauri, currently at the University of Birmingham, and continuing to be the editor-in-chief of the journal. IBR started as a quarterly journal until 1996 when it became bimonthly. The journal is very well-recognised worldwide, ranked with classification 3 at CABS[2], with an impact factor in the Journal Citation Reports of 2.476 in 2016 (where it appeared in the Business category ranked in the 46th position out of 121 journals). Very recently, IBR impact factor in JCR has been updated to 2.754 in 2017.

In 2017, IBR celebrated its 25th anniversary and, partly in order to celebrate this remarkable event, the aim of this study is to conduct a thorough bibliometric assessment of the journal during its first 25 years of existence (1992–2016). Several other journals have celebrated a

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[1] https://www.journals.elsevier.com/international-business-review/

[2] Chartered Association of Business Schools. According to CABS webpage (https://charteredabs.org).3 rated journals publish original and well executed research papers and are highly regarded. These journals typically have good submission rates and are very selective in what they publish. Papers are heavily refereed. These highly regarded journals generally have good to excellent journal metrics relative to others in their field, although at present not all journals in this category carry a citation impact factor.

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special anniversary by publishing a special issue (Kozlowski, Chen, & Salas, 2017), a review (Van Fleet et al., 2006), or an editorial (Barley, 2016). Some of these studies have also focused on developing a bibliometric or retrospective evaluation of a given journal. For example, Heck, Cooley, and Hubbard (1986) analyzed the leading authors and universities in the Journal of Finance at that time. Schwert (1993) showed the evolution of the Journal of Financial Economics over its first years of existence. Inkpen and Beamish (1994) analyzed the first twenty-five years of the Journal of International Business Studies. Malhotra et al. (2005; 2013) analysed the International Marketing Review. More recently, Merigó, Mas-Tur, Roig-Tierno, and Ribeiro-Soriano (2015)) have developed a bibliometric overview of the Journal of Business Research, while Martínez-López, Merigó, Valenzuela, and Nicolás (2018)) have just published a bibliometric analysis of the European Journal of Marketing also due to its fiftieth anniversary, and López-Duarte, Vidal-Suárez, and González-Díaz (2018)) published another analysis of the Asia Pacific Journal of Management between 2005 and 2014.

The celebration of the 25th anniversary of IBR represented a very significant landmark in the recent history of the journal and, in our opinion, also an excellent moment to conduct a retrospective evaluation of the journal since its creation in 1992 until 2016, that is, the first 25 years of the magazine. While there are several approaches to do so, including systematic literature reviews of research (in the IB context see, for instance, Seno-Alday, 2010; Miravitlles & Zhang, 2016; Gaur & Kumar, 2018), this study adopts a bibliometric approach -applied to IBR as the focal unit of analysis- in order to identify the most characterizing trends of the journal regarding its publications and citations throughout this period of time (1992–2016). Accordingly, the present study identifies the most cited papers, the leading authors, universities, and countries that have published in the focal journal as well as the cited articles of IBR publications based mostly upon the use of the Scopus database, though complemented by the WoS database where noted. It also develops a graphical analysis of the bibliographic material by using the visualization of similarities (VOS) viewer software (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010). With this software, the work builds co-citation analysis, bibliographic coupling, co-occurrence of author keywords, and co-authorship.

This study complements and updates prior bibliometric research in the field, some of which had led IBR out of the scope of analysis (Inkpen & Beamish, 1994; Lahiri & Kumar, 2012), by providing a more detailed picture of this particular journal's contribution to scholarly production in the IB field across numerous institutions and countries around the world. The results show the leading role of European contributors, universities, and countries in the journal together with an increased relevance of scholars from research institutions and countries worldwide. Furthermore, IBR is found to be very well connected to other top international journals in the field, as well as with other top management journals, thus demonstrating its core position in contemporary IB research.

The remainder of the article is organized as follows. Section 2 presents the main highlights and milestones of IBR during its first 25 years. Section 3 reviews the use of bibliometric methods particularly in IB research and briefly describes the methodology of the present study. Section 4 presents the results regarding leading articles, authors, universities, and countries contributing to IBR from 1992 until 2016. This section also develops the mapping analysis of these results with VOS viewer software. Finally, Section 5 summarizes the main findings and conclusions of the study.

2. Main highlights and milestones of IBR

IBR started publishing its first issues in 1992. According to Pervez Ghauri, editor-in-chief (EIC) since its foundation, this project had started as an idea two years earlier, in order to promote a born-European journal specialized in IB research conducted worldwide.

Actually, in the founding EIC's own words: "The main reason [to create IBR] was to provide a forum for IB scholars, from all over the world, for dissemination of knowledge in the international business field. At that time, in Europe journals proceeding from the United States of America were considered rather parochial and the published papers mostly coming out of America followed a set pattern and methodological approach. European and Asian researchers were thus considered at a disadvantage and we felt that there was need for such a journal that would have no bias towards any region or methodological approach" (Ghauri, 2005).

In the first three issues, the name of the journal was Scandinavian International Business Review (SIBR). It was justified because Europe, especially Scandinavia, had been the home of much of the foremost research undertaken in the field of international business studies at that time, and many pioneering developments had emerged from this region. SIBR influenced the developments in international business throughout the world to provide a European perspective. Also, SIBR provided a forum for Scandinavian and European academics for the exchange of ideas and views on a range of important international subjects. The first issues of the journal presented articles by prominent IB scholars including: Désirée Blankenburg, Leo Sharma, Jan Johanson, Jan-Erik Vahlne, Johan Roos, John Cantwell, Peter Buckley, and Peter Lorange, among others.

The number of original academic articles in SIBR slightly grew over time. From publishing six articles in the first issue, eight articles were published in the second issue and then 12 articles in the third one. In 1993, the journal changed its name to International Business Review (IBR). Since then the number of issues per year has been evolving, as the journal has become better known. In the year 1994, for volume three, already under the name of IBR, the number of issues increased from three to four per year, becoming a quarterly publication. This growth occurred again in the year 1996, where six issues were published per year instead of four. This gave an opportunity for a greater number of researchers to submit their research work to IBR and disseminate their results. Currently, IBR offers one volume of six issues per year.

With the growth in the number of issues per year, it has also seen growth in the number of articles published per issue. Until 2007, the issues published on average six original research articles. Then in 2008, the issues raised the number of original research articles published to an average of eight per issue. Subsequently, in 2011, the issues increased to an average of 12 original research articles published by issue. Finally, from 2014 to the present, the issues increased the number of original research articles published to an average of 15 per issue. Both the increase in the number of issues per year, and the number of articles per issue, indicate the growth that the journal has had, and the growing interest of the scientific community to publish their work in IBR.

Initially, the editorial board of SIBR (the precedent journal of IBR) was constituted by 39 experts, of whom 56% would come from Europe, 36% from the USA and Canada, 5% from Asia and 3% from Oceania. In 2001, it was agreed that IBR would become the official journal of the European International Business Academy (EIBA) (Engwall, Pahlberg, & Persson, 2018). Then, IBR started to accept members of EIBA on the editorial board. The participation of these new members has been a key factor to promote the journal since then. Actually, according to the EIC: "All the associate editors and members of the board depend upon their standing and reputation, as this helps in getting the journal accepted in the market" (Ghauri, 2005).

Currently, the editorial board consists of 72 experts, 67% from Europe, 18% from the USA and Canada, 7% from Asia, 7% from Oceania and one representative from South America. Evidently, over the years the number of publications published in the journal has increased, however, the high participation of experts from Europe in the editorial board can be still observed, particularly from the UK, the Netherlands, France, Spain and, of course, Scandinavian countries. The above, helped to define a European focus of the journal as a distinctive

Table 1
Ranking of top ten IB journals within IB subject area (ranked by AJG).

R	Journal	AJG 2018	AJG 2015	ABS 2010	ABS 2009	JCR rank	SJR rank	SNIP rank	IPP Rank
1	Journal of International Business Studies	4*	4*	4	4	1	1	2	1
2	Journal of World Business	4	4	3	3	3	5	3	2
3	African Affairs	3	3			7	6	1	7
4	Asia Pacific Journal of Management	3	3	2	3	4	4	8	4
5	International Business Review	3	3	3	2	6	8	7	6
6	Journal of Common Market Studies	3	3	3	3	8	3	5	8
7	Journal of International Management	3	3	2	2	5	7	10	5
8	Management and Organization Review	3	3			2	2	4	3
9	Management International Review	3	3	3	3	9	9	19	11
10	Asia Pacific Business Review	2	2	2	2	19	24	27	27

AJG (Academic Journal Guide) by CABS (Chartered Association of Business Schools) AJG 2018 journal quality rating definitions: 4* = journals of distinction that are recognized as world-wide exemplars of excellence; 4 = journals publishing the most original and best-executed research; 3 = journals publishing original and well-executed papers and that are highly regarded; 2 = journals publishing original research at an acceptable standard; 1 = journals publishing research of a recognized, but more modest standard in their field (Tuselmann et al., 2016).

Table 2
Publications of leading IB journals between.2007–2016

R	Journal	TP	TC	TC-SC	C/P	H	≥500	≥200	≥100	≥10	IF	5Y-IF
1	JIBS	609	29938	27932	49,16	89	3	17	73	497	5,87	7,43
2	JWB	514	13773	12695	26,8	60	0	6	23	326	3,76	4,54
3	AA	276	5021	4844	18,19	38	0	0	0	161	2,5	3,15
4	APJM.	368	5687	4801	15,45	38	0	0	2	186	2,02	3,45
5	**IBR**	686	10663	9442	15,54	45	0	0	6	341	2,48	5,67
6	JCMS	751	12250	11418	16,31	49	0	1	6	382	2,08	2,59
7	JIM	266	5602	5086	21,06	37	0	0	8	166	2,60	3,20
8	MOR	212	4580	4013	21,6	35	0	1	7	112	1,46	3,18
9	MIR	303	4212	3957	13,9	32	0	0	3	143	1,52	2,73
10	APBR	252	1161	1042	4,61	14	0	0	0	28	1,00	1,05

Abbreviations: R = Rank (according to C/P); TP = Total papers; TC = Total citations; TC-SC = Total citations without self-citations; C/P = Cites per paper; H = *h*-index; ≥500, ≥200, ≥100, ≥10 = Number of articles with more than 500, 200, 100 and 10 cites; IF = Impact factor of the Journal Citation Reports 2016; 5Y-IF = 5-year impact factor of the Journal Citation Reports 2016.

hallmark, which has been maintained since the foundation of the journal in 1992.

Regarding the indexation of the journal in the most prestigious databases, in 2006, close to a new edition of the EIBA Annual conference, the editor Pervez Ghauri officially announced that IBR was approved by ISI for Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). The journal reported its first 2-year impact factor in the Journal Citation Report since 2007, with a value of 1.056. After a decade, in 2017 its 2-year impact factor is 2.754 being currently positioned in the second quartile in the entire Business discipline.

In order to provide a general perspective of IBR compared to other major IB and non-IB journals, some key findings can be identified in Tables 1 and 2.

Following Tüselmann, Sinkovics, and Pishchulov, 2015; Tuselmann, Sinkovics, & Pishchulov, 2016), Table 1 shows different rankings of top ten IB journals within IB subject area. This table is ranked according to AJG (Academic Journal Guide) 2018 prepared by CABS (Chartered Association of Business Schools). As we see in Table 1, IBR is considered a journal of high prestige and with a quality mark for most of the international ranking lists. The case of the CABS rankings is interesting (ABS in 2009 and 2010, later called AJG in 2015 and 2018). It is possible to see that in the year 2019 IBR was ranked in a ranking 3 (journals in this category publish original and well-executed papers and that are highly regarded). For these well-regarded journals in their field, papers are fully refereed according to accepted standards and conventions. Impact factors are somewhat more modest in certain cases) in 2015 and also for the year 2018, while IBR is already considered a journal in category 3 (journals publish original and well-executed research papers and are highly regarded). These journals have a very good referendum and have a very selective referendum in these fields, and they are highly regarded as journals in this category). The previous advance, which positions IBR as a journal in category 3, reflects that, although it is not the leading journal in the IB area, it is currently a journal of high prestige and international recognition. It is important to remember that this advance in international prestige is also recognized when IBR is the official journal of the European International Business Academy (EIBA), which is one of the most important scientific societies in the IB area. IBR 's good performance and progress, as a prestigious journal in the IB area, has been ratified in other academic studies, notably Dubois and Reeb (2000); Bhardwaj (2016) and Tuselmann et al. (2016), where IBR appears regularly among the three or five main IB journals.

On the other hand, several bibliometric results based upon publications available in the Web of Science (WoS) Core Collection over the last 10 years (2007–2016) can be considered in Table 2. It shows several key performance indicators of leading IB journals and some other general management journals ranked by citations per paper according to WoS[3] . The main aim is to see the results of IBR and its current status as compared to other leading journals in the general management area and also in the IB field (Dubois & Reeb, 2000; Tuselmann et al., 2016). Overall, IBR has had a high growth in all its performance indicators

[3] Twelve journals strongly connected to IB available in Web of Science Core Collection and with impact factor (IF) in the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) of 2016 are listed here. Note, however, that through the Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI), several other IB journals are gradually entering the Web of Science Core Collection and will have an impact factor in the near future including: Critical Perspectives on International Business (Emerald), Journal of International Business and Entrepreneurship Development (Inderscience), Journal of International Entrepreneurship (Springer), Review of International Business and Strategy (Emerald), Thunderbird International Business Review (Wiley), and Multinational Business Review (Emerald).

Table 3
Comparison of leading IB journals: Annual evolution between 2007–2017.

IF	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
JIBS	2.283	2.992	3.766	4.184	3.406	3.062	3.594	3.563	3.62	5.869	6.198
JWB	0.69	1.524	2.627	1.986	2.383	2.617	1.907	2.388	2.811	3.758	3.993
AA	1.098	1.264	1.660	1.490	1.544	1.474	1.554	1.945	1.904	2.577	2.500
APJM	–	–	–	3.355	3.062	4.099	2.742	2.091	2.135	2.024	2.474
IBR	1.056	1.2	1.062	1.489	1.511	1.849	1.489	1.713	1.669	2.476	2.754
JCMS	0.653	1.837	1.316	1.274	1.308	1.603	1.477	1.855	1.830	2.243	2.089
JIM	–	–	1.854	1.298	1.698	2.2	1.096	1.648	1.982	2.6	2.298
MOR	–	–	–	2.806	2.441	2.829	3.277	2.442	2.738	1.714	1.462
MIR	–	–	–	0.882	0.754	1.043	0.929	1.118	1.076	1.516	2.279
APBR	–	–	–	–	0.492	0.783	0.583	0.569	0.683	1	0.788
TP	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
JIBS	66	75	79	86	61	41	46	54	53	48	50
JWB	34	33	39	42	52	66	50	56	67	75	58
AA	29	24	27	30	27	29	26	26	26	32	32
APJM	–	–	–	34	37	52	58	46	39	39	37
IBR	34	46	48	44	49	84	80	98	91	112	90
JCMS	44	54	59	71	70	81	85	97	92	98	95
JIM	25	23	34	29	26	26	28	28	22	25	28
MOR	–	–	–	16	25	22	21	21	37	30	30
MIR	5	32	36	33	36	34	34	32	32	29	32
APBR	–	–	–	–	28	32	33	30	29	37	41
TC	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
JIBS	5090	6275	7286	8349	9640	10043	10217	11431	11645	13489	12979
JWB	543	821	1186	1502	1872	2042	2518	2912	3288	4238	4420
AA	265	444	550	588	661	642	779	804	940	1185	1429
APJM	–	–	–	836	835	1080	1116	1218	1361	1749	1966
IBR	133	238	390	600	851	1104	1219	1792	2059	2643	3023
JCMS	584	1033	1277	1165	1273	1404	1391	1778	1733	2331	3188
JIM	1	43	107	256	345	565	661	767	893	1078	1130
MOR	–	–	–	353	379	546	574	661	810	983	1188
MIR	155	158	192	256	384	463	532	707	737	1018	1069
APBR	–	–	–	–	146	171	235	250	271	412	535

Note that the results are according to the information available in Web of Science Core Collection.
Abbreviations: IF = Impact Factor of the Journal Citation Reports of Web of Science; TP = Total papers (articles and reviews); TC= Total citations.

throughout this period.

IBR shows an average of 15.5 citations per paper over the period 2007–2016 (7th out 12 in the IB-focused journal ranking) and an impact factor very close to 2.5 in 2016. That is, when analyzing the classifications in Tables 1 and 2, as in the studies of Dubois and Reeb (2000); Bhardwaj (2016) and Tuselmann et al. (2016), there is evidence that IBR is firmly established as a core and high level journal in the IB area.

Focusing on IB journals, it is also very interesting to analyse the evolution of the impact factor of IBR through time and to compare it with the other major journals in the IB field. Table 3 shows these results and also includes the annual number of articles published and the citations received each year between 2007–2016 (and the latest data available in 2017) according to Web of Science Core Collection.

In general terms, IBR stands regularly as an important journal in the IB research field. As can be observed, while JIBS is always achieving the highest impact factor among top-leading IB journals, usually followed by JWB, IBR usually appears between the third and fifth position in the journal ranking according to this indicator. Over the last decade, the impact factor of IBR has gradually increased from 1.0 in 2007 to 2.4 in 2016 (even higher in 2017 with 2.7), and it seems that in the future it will expectedly grow even more due to the increasing number of journals indexed in Web of Science. When comparing the results of IBR (ranked by CABS in level 3) in terms of IF, number of publications and number of citations, versus JIBS and JWB journals (ranked by CABS in levels 4 * and 4, respectively) we can see interesting elements. For example, the annual growth in the number of articles published in the last 10 years by IBR is much higher than the annual growth in the number of articles of the leading journals in IB. The latter reflects the appeal for the researchers of the discipline to publish in IBR. Along with this, it is interesting to analyze the growth in the number of citations. While the growth in the number of citations of JIBS has been 2.5 times, of JWB it has been 8.1 times, in the particular case of IBR, the growth in the number of citations has been 22.7 times in the last 10 years. These data, which show that IBR grows, not only in the number of publications, but also in the number of citations and its h-index, reflect why the journal has advanced position to a category 2 in 2009 according to the classification of CABS, to a category 3 in 2018, which shows the prestige and recognition that IBR has gained over time.

Since its origin in 1992 as SIBR until the end of 2016, IBR has published a total number of 1213 articles. At the beginning, the journal was publishing about twenty articles per year growing quickly in a couple of years to thirty documents. This growth continued until 2011 when the journal published forty-nine documents. In 2012, the size of the journal grew significantly up to eighty-four articles, and in 2014 up to one hundred and twenty-seven documents. Fig. 1 shows the annual evolution of publications in IBR since 1992 until 2016.

During the period 1992–2016, the journal has accumulated 28,495 citations in total which makes a ratio of 23.49 citations per paper. Currently, the *h*-index is 74. That is, of the 1213 documents, 74 have received 74 citations or more and there are no75 articles with 75 citations or more.

3. Bibliometric methodology in international business research

There are different approaches for analysing a set of documents of a journal, a topic or a country (Garfield, 1955). A very common approach is through the development of a bibliometric analysis. Bibliometrics is usually defined as the research field that analyzes the bibliographic data with quantitative methods (Broadus, 1987; Pritchard, 1969). It is very useful for providing a complete picture of the data by using different perspectives including authors, universities, journals, and topics.

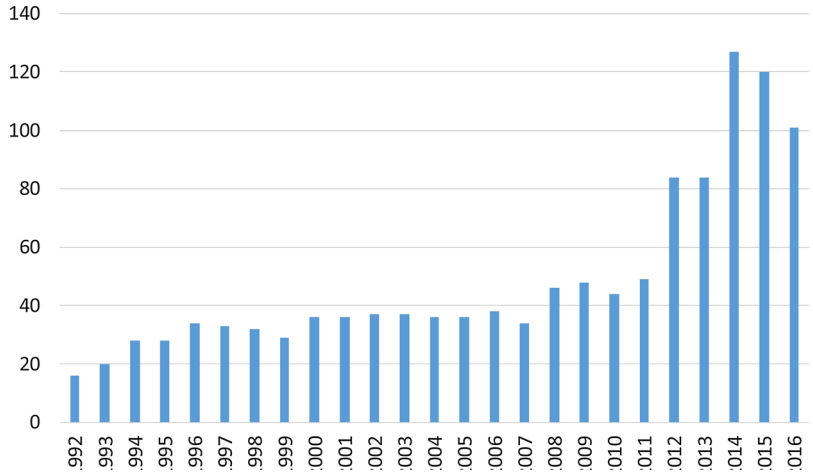

Fig. 1. Annual number of publications in IBR.

Today, thanks to the development of computers and the Internet, it is much more affordable to develop a bibliometric study because the data is available online and several computer methods can provide very interesting results of the bibliographic data.

There are bibliometric studies in a wide range of areas including management (Aguinis, Ramani, & Villamor, 2018; Gomes, Barnes, & Mahmood, 2016; Podsakoff, MacKenzie, Podsakoff, & Bachrach, 2008), economics (Coupé, 2003), econometrics (Baltagi, 2007), entrepreneurship (Landstrom, Harirchi, & Astrom, 2012), innovation (Merigó, Cancino, Coronado, & Urbano, 2016), and health economics (Wagstaff & Culyer, 2012), among others. In international business and management, there are also a wide number of relevant bibliometric studies conducted since the early 90 s uo to the present moment. For example, Morrison and Inkpen (1991) developed a pioneer analysis of the most productive authors and universities in international business journals. Pierce and Garven (1995) analysed the leading journals where international business research appears up to the nineties. Dubois and Reeb (2000) presented a ranking of international business journals. Werner (2002) analyzed key trends of research in the international management literature from 1996 to 2000 by reviewing 20 top management journals. Acedo and Casillas (2005) identifiedcurrent paradigms in the international management field by using an author co-citation analysis. Chan, Fung, and Lai (2005)) developed a general school ranking of the field, and Chan, Fung, and Leung (2006)) analysed four top international business journals between 1995 and 2004 including the leading universities in the field during this period. Griffith, Cavusgil, and Xu (2008)) identified emerging themes in international business research by examining scholarly work over the time period 1996–2006 in six leading journals in the field. Pisani (2009) also investigated the recent diffusion of international management research in top management journals. Treviño, Mixon, Funk, and Inkpen (2010)) presented a general overview of the field analysing the leading authors, while Lahiri and Kumar (2012) presented an updated ranking of universities and faculty members in international business. Even more recently, Xu, Poon, and Chan (2014)) developed another quality-based ranking of scholars and universities, while Bhardwaj (2016) analysed the recent trends in international business literature, and Tuselmann et al. (2016) provided an updated international business journals ranking. Finally, White, Guldiken, Hemphill, He, and Khoobdeh (2016)) conducted a bibliometric analysis of international strategic management research from 2000 to 2013. Acknowledging all these earlier antecedents in the literature, some of which had led IBR out of their scope of analysis (Inkpen & Beamish, 1994; Lahiri & Kumar, 2012), this bibliometric study contributes prior research by providing a more focused and detailed analysis of the contribution of IBR to enhance scholarly production in the IB field.

In the literature, there are a wide range of bibliometric indicators (Alonso, Cabrerizo, Herrera-Viedma, & Herrera, 2009; Merigó et al., 2015) in order to provide a representative bibliometric overview (Ding, Rousseau, & Wolfram, 2014). This study focuses on the total number of publications and citations. By using publications, the work measures the volume of published research while citations focus on popularity and influence. Note that there is a huge debate regarding the optimal bibliometric indicator/s and currently there is no clear consensus about the importance of publication production and influence (Podsakoff et al., 2008). The study also considers many other indicators including the *h*-index (Hirsch, 2005), as well as the number of citationsper paper and citation thresholds. For some specific analyses, the work also uses some additional indicators including the Shanghai and Quacquarelli & Symonds (QS) World university rankings in order to provide a general view of the leading universities of IBR and the productivity and citations per capita in order to normalize the size of the countries.

The article also maps the bibliographic material graphically by using the VOS viewer software (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010). VOS viewer collects the data building different maps with bibliographic coupling, co-citation analysis and co-occurrence of author keywords. It is important to recall that bibliographic coupling measures the number of times two documents cite the same third document visualizing the most productive variables (size of the circles) and similarity in the reference profile (Kessler, 1963). Co-citation analyzes documents that receive citations form the same third documents mapping the most cited sources (size of the circles) and the connection between those cited by the same sources (Cancino, Merigó, Coronado, Dessouky, & Dessouky, 2017; Small, 1973; Valenzuela, Merigó, Johnston, Nicolás, & Jaramillo, 2017). Co-occurrence of author keywords measures the most frequent keywords (size of the circles) and those that appear in the same documents most frequently (Laengle et al., 2017; Martínez-López et al., 2018). Note that in the literature there are other software tools for mapping the bibliographic material (Cobo, Lopez-Herrera, Herrera-Viedma, & Herrera, 2011). The main reason for using VOS viewer is because of its ability to provide visual and informative maps of the bibliographic data. Additionally, it handles the analysis of co-citations, bibliographic coupling and co-occurrence of keywords in a rather easy way, making it feasible to classify these results.

The main source of data comes from the Scopus database which is usually regarded as a leading one for representing academic research (Valenzuela et al., 2017). The search process was developed between March and June 2017 and considers all the documents published in IBR between 1992 until the last issue of 2016. Note that in some specific cases, particularly when developing the graphical analysis with VOS viewer, this work also uses the Web of Science Core Collection database.

Table 4
Most productive authors in IBR.

R	Author Name	University	Country	TP	TC	H	C/P	≥100	≥20	≥5
1	Forsgren, M.	Uppsala University	Sweden	7	711	7	101.57	3	7	7
2	Dunning, J.H.	Rutgers University	USA	6	631	4	105.17	1	3	4
3	Andersson, U.	Copenhagen Business School	Denmark	9	481	8	53.44	2	5	8
4	Buckley, P.J.	University of Leeds	UK	19	385	10	20.26	0	8	11
5	Cavusgil, S.T.	Georgia State University	USA	20	360	11	18.00	0	7	16
6	Gabrielsson, M.	Aalto University	Finland	6	340	5	56.67	2	4	5
7	Young, S.	University of Glasgow	UK	6	335	5	55.83	2	5	5
8	Dimitratos, P.	University of Glasgow	UK	9	326	5	36.22	1	5	5
9	Björkman, I.	Aalto University	Finland	5	303	4	60.60	2	3	4
10	Johanson, J.	Uppsala University	Sweden	6	279	6	46.50	1	5	6
11	Leonidou, L.C.	University of Cyprus	Cyprus	5	256	4	51.20	1	2	4
12	Pla-Barber, J.	University of Valencia	Spain	5	251	5	50.20	1	5	5
13	Brock, D.M.	Ben-Gurion University	Israel	6	239	6	39.83	1	4	6
14	Yamin, M.	University of Manchester	UK	7	238	6	34.00	0	5	6
15	Harris, S.	University of Edinburgh	UK	6	232	5	38.67	1	3	5
16	Wang, C.	University of Nottingham	UK	7	221	6	31.57	0	3	7
17	Rugman, A.M.	University of Reading	UK	6	206	5	34.33	0	3	5
18	Glaister, K.W.	University of Warwick	UK	11	201	6	18.27	0	4	7
19	Sinkovics, R.R.	University of Manchester	UK	10	200	8	20.00	0	3	8
20	Brouthers, L.E.	Kennesaw State University	USA	5	185	4	37.00	0	2	4
21	Strange, R.	University of Sussex	UK	11	182	7	16.55	0	3	9
22	Eriksson, K.	Royal Institute of Technology	Sweden	7	179	5	25.57	0	3	5
23	Liu, X.	Loughborough University	UK	9	176	6	19.56	0	2	6
24	Welch, L.S.	University of Melbourne	Australia	6	165	6	27.50	0	5	6
25	Buck, T.	University of Glasgow	UK	6	151	4	25.17	0	2	4
26	Freeman, S.	University of Adelaide	Australia	5	145	4	29.00	0	2	4
27	Giroud, A.	University of Manchester	UK	6	141	4	23.50	0	3	4
28	Holm, U.	Uppsala University	Sweden	6	136	4	22.67	0	1	4
29	Liu, X.	Loughborough University	UK	5	132	4	26.40	0	2	4
30	Boateng, A.	Glasgow Caledonian University	UK	5	130	4	26.00	0	2	4
31	Clegg, J.	University of Leeds	UK	7	127	4	18.14	0	2	4
32	Selmer, J.	Aarhus University	Denmark	5	111	5	22.20	0	3	5
33	Piesse, J.	University of Stellenbosch	S. Africa	5	101	5	20.20	0	2	4
34	Schwens, C.	University of Düsseldorf	Germany	7	100	4	14.29	0	2	3
35	Hult, G.T.M.	Michigan State University	USA	5	95	4	19.00	0	1	4
36	Jain, S.C.	University of Connecticut	USA	5	91	4	18.20	0	2	3
37	De Clercq, D.	Brock University	Canada	5	90	3	18.00	0	2	3
38	Demirbag, M.	University of Essex	UK	6	87	3	14.50	0	2	2
39	Martín Martín, O.	Uppsala University	Sweden	6	86	5	14.33	0	2	3
40	Plakoyiannaki, E.	University of Leeds	UK	5	83	3	16.60	0	2	3

*Ranking according to Total citations. Abbreviations available in Tables 1 and 2.

4. Results

This section analyses the bibliometric results of the study according to Scopus and the VOS viewer software though complemented with WoS where noted. First, it considers the most productive authors in IBR. Afterwards it examines the universities with the highest number of publications in the journal followed by the countries. Moreover, the analysis considers the most influential (cited) documents of IBR and finally the most representative keywords and research themes.

4.1. Leading authors, universities and countries in IBR

Throughout its 25 years of existence, many authors from very different universities and countries have published their research works in IBR. Concerning the most productive contributors to the journal, Table 4 presents a list with the forty most productive authors according to their number of publications in IBR with a minimum threshold of five, although ranked by the number of citations that these articles have received.

Historically, the most productive authors in IBR are S. Tamer Cavusgil with 20 and Peter J. Buckley with 19 publications in the journal which have generated 360 and 385 citations, respectively. The former, S. Tamer Cavusgil, also shows the highest *h*-index (11). However, Mats Forsgren from Uppsala University has the highest number of citations (711) based upon his 7 publications in IBR (two of which are among the 50 most cited documents in the journal and all seven exceeding 20 citations), followed by John H. Dunning (6 articles and 631 citations yielding the highest ratio of citations per paper with 105) and Ulf Andersson (9 articles and 481 citations). Only 12 authors have published articles that exceed 100 citations. In this, Mats Forsgren stands out again with three studios that exceed a hundred citations. Even before, the complete list of authors of Table 3 exceeds 20 citations.

In order to graphically visualize the most influential authors in IBR and see how they connect between each other, Fig. 2 maps the results by developing a co-citation analysis of authors, considering those authors with at least one hundred citations and one hundred representative connections. Note that the size of the circle measures the number of citations that the author has received in IBR.

According to this, Jan Johanson from Uppsala University seems to be the most influential author followed by other leading contributors such as John H. Dunning, Peter *J*. Buckley, Bruce Kogut, Paul W. Beamish, and Tamer S. Cavusgil. Many other well-known authors in international business research also appear in the figure. In this analysis of co-citations, three large clusters can be observed (respective colors). The first one (red one), led by nodes Johanson *J*, Cavusgil ST and McDougall P, focus on the study of topics on gradual or accelerated internationalization process of firms (Uppsala model versus born global firms model). The main topics covered are SMEs, entry mode, internationalization process, export performance and international entrepreneurship. A second cluster (blue one), led by the nodes Dunning JH, RugmanAM and Ghoshal S, concentrates studies regarding multinational enterprises and / or foreign direct investment as a foreign

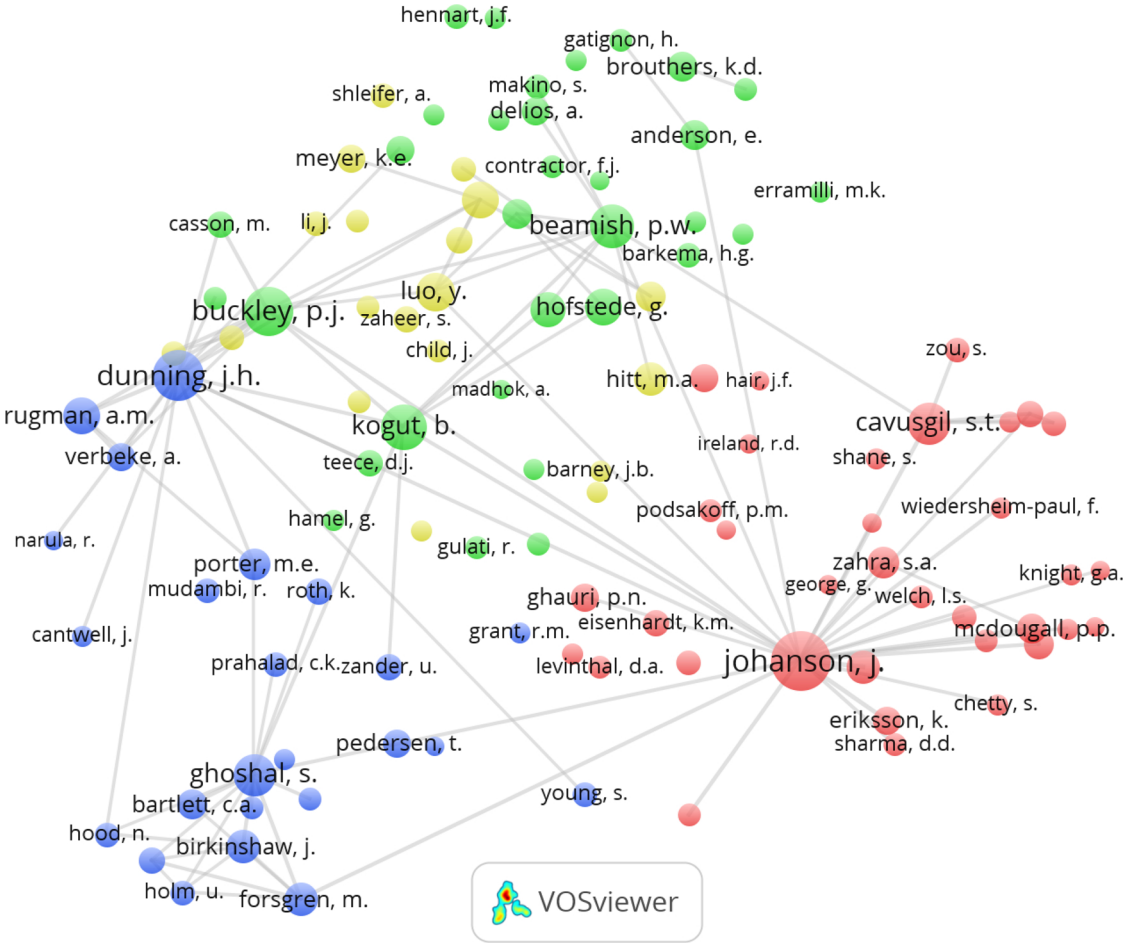

Fig. 2. Co-citation of authors in IBR.

entry strategy. In this sense, the main topics address the problem regarding strategies, production and performance of multinational enterprises. A third cluster (green one), led by Buckley PJ, Kogut B and Hofstede G, reflects studies concerning culture, cultural distance and trust-related perceptions in new geographic markets. Also, studies about institutional context and product or service strategy. Green and blue clusters are strongly connected, because their analysis also focuses on the evaluation of performance and strategies of large companies or multinationals. In this sense, the link is very strong for dealing with themes relating to Multinational structural evolution, timing of a FDI and profitability of the world's largest firms. This is the case of the Dunning JH and Buckley PJ nodes. Further away from the previous nodes are the studies that are concentrated in the red cluster, with its main node Johanson *J*, where the main approach is to study the behavior in foreign trade of new companies, or mature companies, which are smaller.

Regarding the universities connected to IBR's contributors, Table 5 shows the forty most contributing universities with a minimum threshold of seven publications in IBR and ranked by the total number of citations.

Uppsala University leads the ranking of IBR's contributors so much for the total number of publications (41), citations (1752), and *h*-index (20). It is also the only university with ten publications in IBR receiving fifty or more citations. According to the ARWU and QS rankings, Uppsala University is ranked 60 and 98, respectively. IBR is in the top 100 universities worldwide. It should be noted that the 12 universities that follow Uppsala University in the ranking of IBR's contributors (Table 4) are not necessarily in the top 100 rankings of ARWU and QS universities. The case of Manchester Universityis interesting, it is placed 14th in our ranking, and positioned very well in the ARWU and QS rankings, 35 and 29, respectively.

UK universities are perhaps the most relevant in the list with four of them (University of Reading, University of Leeds, London Business School, and University of Strathclyde) among the first eight in the ranking. The London Business School, occupying the 7th place in the ranking, leads the ratio of citations per paper with more than one hundred. Additionally, it is also worth mentioning the remarkable results of several other Scandinavian universities (Copenhagen Business School, Aalto University, Stockholm School of Economics, and Hanken School of Economics) in the Top 10. Actually, the first non-European universities appear in the ranking just after the ones in the Top 10. This again seems to be related to the fact that IBR is a UK-based journal with a strong tradition in Northern European countries.

In some cases (University of Manchester, National University of Singapore, Monash University, King's College London, University of Melbourne, among others), some universities with a very good place in ARWO and QS rankings are not necessarily at the first position in ranking of IBR's contributors. Their publications have not yet achieved a greater impact in terms of obtaining a high number of citations, as they did the articles published from Uppsala University, University of Reading, Copenhagen Business School, Aalto University and Stockholm School of Economics. The explanation for the above may be due to the fact that the papers published in IBR that come from authors affiliated with the top 100 universities of the ARWU and QS rankings are, in general, articles published after 2000, which implies that they have a lower number of years to consider the citations reached and therefore have a lower h-index. On the other hand, and in relation to the articles published in the nineties by those researchers coming from Northern

Table 5
Leading universities in IBR in terms of publications and citations.

R	University	Country	TP	TC	H	C/P	≥100	≥50	≥10	ARWU	QS
1	Uppsala University	Sweden	41	1752	20	42.73	5	10	28	60	98
2	University of Reading	UK	26	1133	13	43.58	1	5	14	301-400	175
3	Copenhagen Business School	Denmark	30	1066	18	35.53	2	5	21	–	–
4	Aalto University	Finland	19	1032	12	54.32	5	6	12	401-500	133
5	Stockholm School of Economics	Sweden	20	931	15	46.55	3	5	16	401-500	196
6	University of Leeds	UK	52	712	16	13.69	0	2	21	101-150	93
7	London Business School	UK	7	709	7	101.29	3	6	6	–	–
8	University of Strathclyde	UK	19	699	12	36.79	3	4	12	–	272
9	Hanken School of Economics	Finland	11	628	10	57.09	3	4	10	–	–
10	Erasmus University Rotterdam	Netherlands	10	614	10	61.40	3	4	10	101-150	144
11	Rutgers, State U New Jersey	USA	19	914	8	48.10	2	3	7	96	301
12	University of Ottawa	Canada	7	545	5	77.86	2	2	5	201-300	291
13	Victoria University of Wellington	New Zealand	7	507	7	72.43	1	2	7	301-400	228
14	University of Manchester	UK	28	468	13	16.71	0	2	14	35	29
15	Norwegian Business School	Norway	18	445	10	24.72	1	2	10	–	–
16	University of Bradford	UK	15	423	7	28.20	1	3	6	–	551-600
17	Michigan State University	USA	19	393	11	20.68	0	1	13	101-150	160
18	University of Nottingham	UK	18	386	10	21.44	0	2	10	101-150	75
19	University of Auckland	New Zealand	8	361	6	45.13	2	3	5	151-200	81
20	Chinese University of Hong Kong	China	14	356	10	25.43	1	1	9	201-300	44
21	National University of Singapore	Singapore	14	355	9	25.36	0	1	9	83	12
22	University of Pavia	Italy	8	348	7	43.50	1	2	6	301-400	551-600
23	Georgia State University	USA	20	343	7	17.15	1	2	7	–	701 +
24	University of Sheffield	UK	18	337	6	18.72	1	2	4	101-150	84
25	University of Glasgow	UK	12	311	7	25.92	1	1	7	151-200	63
26	Monash University	Australia	14	296	10	21.14	0	1	10	79	65
27	Vienna U Economics and Business	Austria	14	295	7	21.07	1	2	5	–	–
28	University of Valencia	Spain	10	295	8	29.50	1	1	7	401-500	551-600
29	University of Cyprus	Cyprus	8	265	5	33.13	1	2	3	–	–
30	Loughborough University	UK	15	264	8	17.60	0	1	7	–	237
31	City University of Hong Kong	China	11	263	8	23.91	0	1	6	201-300	55
32	University of Groningen	Netherlands	20	253	8	12.65	0	1	7	72	113
33	University of Edinburgh	UK	9	250	6	27.78	1	1	3	41	19
34	Hong Kong Polytechnic University	China	14	245	10	17.50	0	0	10	301-400	111
35	King's College London	UK	15	220	7	14.67	0	1	6	50	21
36	University of Melbourne	Australia	9	220	7	24.44	0	1	5	40	42
37	Aston University	UK	9	207	7	23.00	0	0	7	–	358
38	George Washington University	USA	7	165	6	23.57	0	1	5	301-400	363
39	Hong Kong Baptist University	China	14	161	9	11.50	0	0	7	401-500	278
40	Brock University	Canada	9	153	5	17.00	0	1	4	–	–

*Ranking according to Total citations. Abbreviations are in Tables 1 and 2 except: ARWU and QS = Ranking in the general ARWU and QS university rankings. ARWU: Academic Ranking of World Universities (http://www.shanghairanking.com/). QS: Quacquarelli Symonds or QS World University Rankings (https://www.topuniversities.com/qs-world-university-rankings).

European countries universities, it is possible to see that the elapsed time significantly helps in reaching a greater number of citations, and with it to present a greater number of -index and be better position in our ranking of Table 5.

An important issue is to map the universities that publish in IBR. With this aim, the current study considers bibliographic coupling, co-authorship and citation analysis by analysing the data of the Web of Science Core Collection. It is interesting ro recall that in this case bibliographic coupling measures those universities that cite the same documents more frequently. Fig. 3 visualizes the results between 2007 and 2016 with a threshold of three documents and one hundred connections.

The results are consistent with those in Table 5 although Fig. 3 indicates that during the last several years, British universities are becoming seemingly more relevant than Scandinavian universities in IBR. Particularly, the University of Leeds shows the most remarkable results followed by Uppsala University and the University of Manchester.

Further analyses[4] indicate that by looking into co-authorship of universities, the results are quite similar although here the network connections visualize those universities that publish more papers together. One issue to consider is the citation analysis of universities. Here, the network connections visualize the universities that cite each other more frequently. From a general point of view, these results are quite similar because in all of them the circles measure the number of documents, which is the same for all the figures. The differences appear in the network visualization where the figures visualize the strongest connections in terms of similarity in citation profile (bibliographic coupling), co-authorship and citations between universities.

Another useful issue is to generalize the university results at the country level. Table 6 presents the thirty countries with the highest number of articles in IBR and ranked by the number of citations.

As expected, the USA and the UK obtain the most remarkable results, both in terms of total papers and citations (327 articles and 7649 citations in the case of the USA, and 308 articles and 7599 citations in the case of the UK). These are the only two countries with more than ten publications in IBR receiving a minimum of one hundred citations (12 and 13, respectively). Scandinavian countries are, however, even more productive and influential when normalizing per million inhabitants. Among them, Sweden (76 articles and 2922 citations), Finland (49 articles and 1978 citations), and Denmark (39 articles and 1941 citations) clearly stand out, with also very good ratios of citations per paper (38, 40, and 49, respectively). While developed countries largely dominate the list, emerging countries such as China (position 12th), South Korea (16th), Taiwan (17th), Turkey (27th), South Africa (29th), and India (30th) do also appear in it which reflects the high level of multinationality of the journal whose defining international perspective

[4] These results are available in the Appendix A (Figs. A1 and A2).

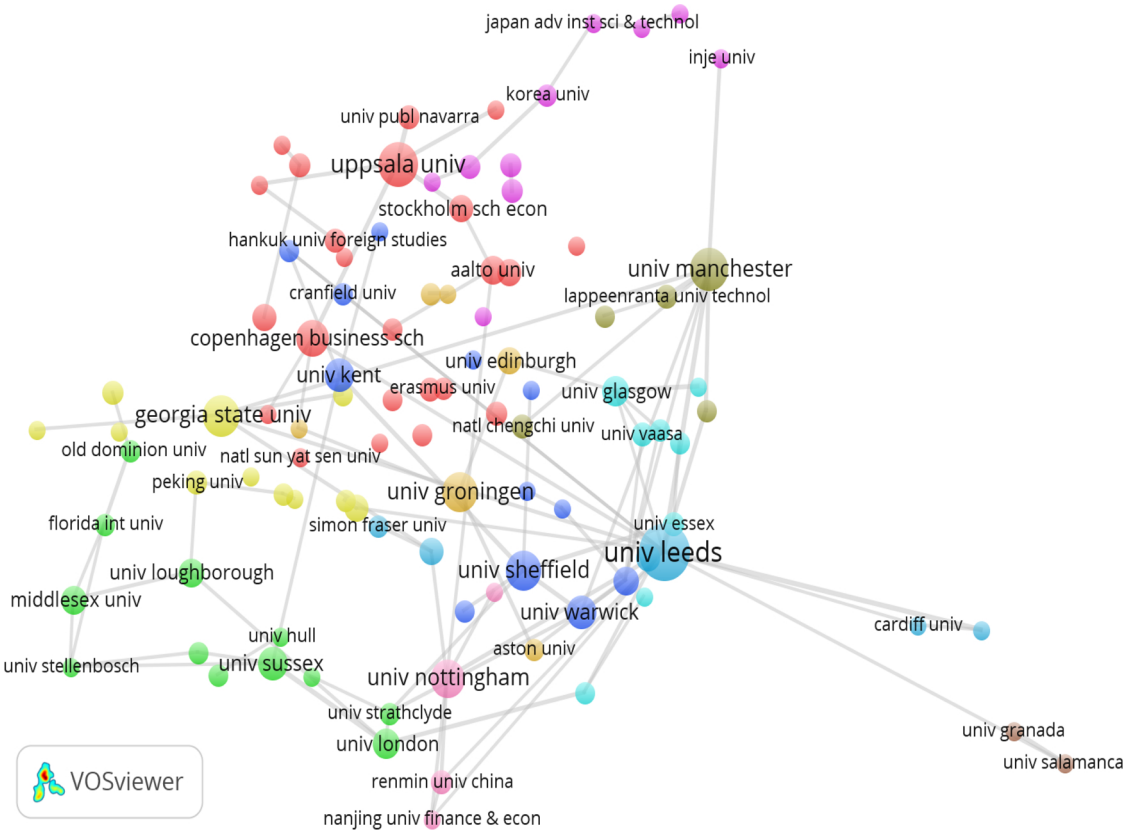

Fig. 3. Bibliographic coupling of universities publishing in IBR.

Table 6
Leading countries in IBR in terms of publications and citations.

R	Country	TP	TC	H	C/P	≥100	≥50	≥10	TP/Pop	TC/Pop
1	USA	327	7649	41	23.39	12	28	163	1.01	23.53
2	UK	308	7599	45	24.67	13	33	150	4.73	116.71
3	Sweden	76	2922	28	38.45	7	15	54	7.63	293.17
4	Canada	56	2203	21	39.34	5	7	32	1.54	60.71
5	Finland	49	1978	23	40.37	7	12	31	8.91	359.51
6	Denmark	39	1941	20	49.77	3	7	29	6.78	337.39
7	Netherlands	49	1681	23	34.31	5	10	31	2.87	98.43
8	Australia	71	1624	23	22.87	3	7	49	2.92	66.83
9	Spain	65	1610	21	24.77	2	5	34	1.40	34.67
10	New Zealand	25	1167	15	46.68	3	7	19	5.28	246.67
11	Italy	42	904	18	21.52	1	4	23	0.69	14.92
12	China	52	880	18	16.92	0	1	29	0.04	0.64
13	Germany	63	754	16	11.97	0	2	28	0.77	9.18
14	Norway	31	743	14	23.97	1	4	15	5.89	141.12
15	France	43	565	13	13.14	0	2	15	0.66	8.73
16	South Korea	40	562	14	14.05	0	1	15	0.78	11.00
17	Taiwan	39	497	12	12.74	0	3	15	1.66	21.13
18	Greece	17	459	10	27.00	1	2	9	1.47	39.80
19	Israel	19	410	10	21.58	1	2	9	2.20	47.51
20	Singapore	17	384	10	22.59	0	2	10	3.03	68.49
21	Japan	11	350	7	31.82	1	2	7	0.09	2.76
22	Switzerland	16	343	9	21.44	0	2	9	1.91	41.01
23	Austria	12	303	7	25.25	1	2	5	1.37	34.56
24	Cyprus	8	276	6	34.50	1	2	4	9.41	324.71
25	Portugal	15	241	7	16.07	1	1	6	1.45	23.31
26	Ireland	9	231	5	25.67	1	1	5	1.89	48.56
27	Turkey	18	213	8	11.83	0	1	8	0.23	2.67
28	Belgium	16	201	6	12.56	0	1	4	1.41	17.72
29	South Africa	9	148	6	16.44	0	1	4	0.16	2.64
30	India	8	115	5	14.38	0	0	4	0.01	0.09

*Ranking according to Total citations. Abbreviations are in Tables 1 and 2 except: TP/Pop and TC/Pop = Total publications and citations per million inhabitants.

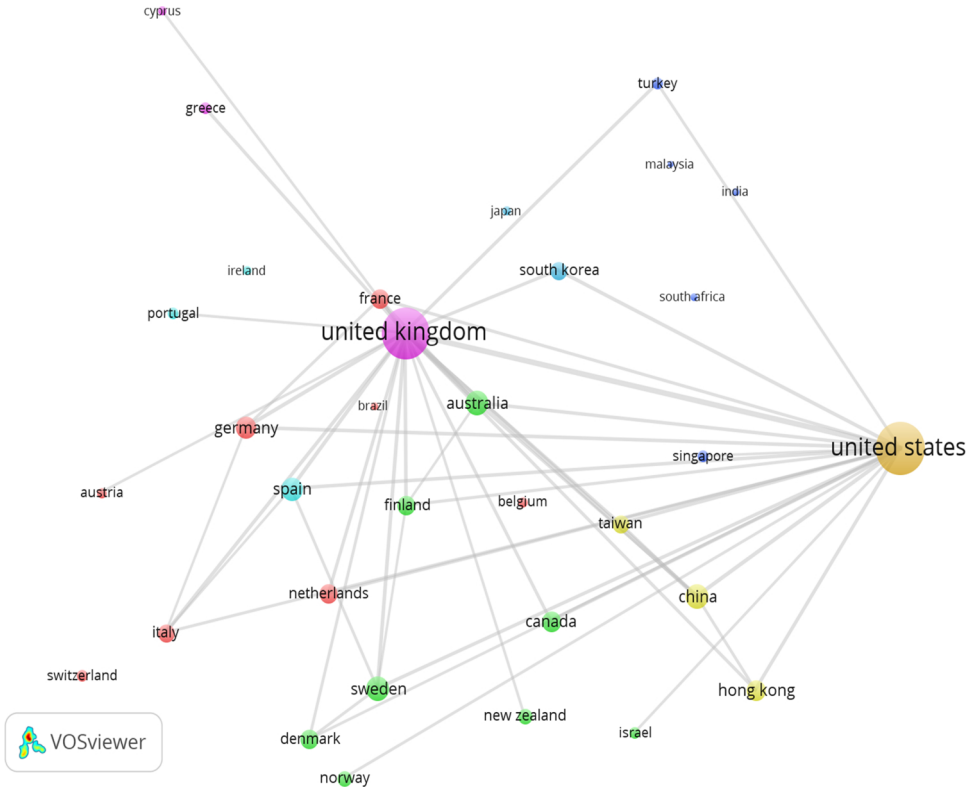

Fig. 4. Bibliographic coupling of countries publishing in IBR.

is enhanced by the increased geographical spread of its contributors. Generally speaking, there is a certain level of parallelism between the main authors, their respective universities, and the countries where these universities are established in terms of their contribution to IBR.

Note that the results at the university level, represent the publications of authors working at these universities when the documents are published in IBR. Going a step further, it is also possible to map the results at the country level. That is, the countries of the universities where the authors are publishing in IBR. Fig. 4 shows the results with a threshold of five documents and fifty connections.

Again, it can be seen that the UK and the USA are the countries that lead in terms of publications in the journal. Many other European countries, however, also achieve significant results in IBR such as Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, France, Denmark, Finland, and Spain, among others, as well as several countries in other continents (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and China[5]).

4.2. Citation structure of IBR

Table A1 presents more deeply the annual number of publications in IBR by looking into the citation structure during the first 25 years of the journal (period 1992–2016).

In fact, more than half of the articles published in IBR have received ten or more citations with almost 10% reaching a minimum of fifty citations. However, only 1% of the articles achieves or exceeds the exacting two hundred citations threshold. Currently, the most cited documents of IBR are from the end of the previous millennium and the beginning of the new one. Obviously, the articles of the last several years need more time to increase their number of citations, with only seven articles out of the 348 published between 2014 and 2016 receiving a minimum of twenty citations.

In order to more specifically identify the most cited articles of the journal, Table 7 presents the fifty most cited documents of all-time in IBR.

The most cited paper of the journal with 649 citations was published by Tage Koed Madsen and Per Servais in 1997 and studies the (at that time) surprising rise of born- global firms characterized by following an early and rapid internationalization pattern which challenged previous IB theories and models (such as the Uppsala Model). Essentially, this paper is considered to be one of the pioneering studies in the emerging field of International Entrepreneurship (García-Lillo, Claver-Cortés, Marco-Lajara, & Úbeda-García, 2017; Jones, Coviello, & Tang, 2011; Knight & Liesch, 2015). In total, four IBR articles have more than four hundred citations, all of them receiving more than thirty citations per year. Interestingly, two of them also deal with the phenomenon of early internationalizing of small firms (Coviello & Munro, 1997; Rialp, Rialp, & Knight, 2005). Thirteen documents have two hundred or more citations, and forty-five out of the fifty have been selected in this list of more than one hundred. The most recent paper in the Top-50 documents in IBR ordered by citations was published in 2010 and appears in the 42nd place of the list with 106 citations. It deals with international business, corporate social responsibility and sustainable development issues (Kolk & Van Tulder, 2010). This clearly demonstrates that it takes some time for the articles published especially in the last six years in IBR, as in most of the journals, before they can achieve a very considerable record of one hundred citations and/or to accumulate more than 10 citations per year.

Table 7 gives us important evidence of how papers published in IBR have been at the forefront of publication in topics that have become important areas of IB research. For example, the entry mode of firms in international markets is currently a relevant topic within IB literature, where it is essential to read the papers of Calof and Beamish (1995) and Ambos, Ambos, and Schlegelmilch (2006)). In addition, the current issue for the internationalization processes of smaller companies, requires studying the results in the works of Madsen and Servais (1997);

[5] Note that the publications of China include Hong Kong since 1997. However, before 1997, the publications of Hong Kong appear separately because at that time Hong Kong was an independent country.

Table 7
The 50 most cited documents published in IBR.

R	TC	Title	Author/s	Year	C/Y
1	649	The internationalization of born globals: An evolutionary process?	Madsen, T.K., Servais, P.	1997	32,45
2	583	Network relationships and the internationalisation process of small software firms	Coviello, N., Munro, H.	1997	30,68
3	518	The eclectic paradigm as an envelope for economic and business theories of MNE activity	Dunning, J.H.	2000	32,38
4	431	The phenomenon of early internationalizing firms: What do we know after a decade (1993-2003) of scientific inquiry?	Rialp, A., Rialp, J., Knight, G.A.	2005	39,18
5	289	The internationalization process of Born Globals: A network view	Sharma, D.D., Blomstermo, A.	2003	22,23
6	276	Internationalisation of small to medium-sized manufacturing firms: A network approach	Chetty, S., Blankenburg Holm, D.	2000	17,25
7	267	The evolution of relationship marketing	Sheth, J.N., Parvatiyar, A.	1995	12,71
8	243	Adapting to foreign markets: Explaining internationalization	Calof, J.L., Beamish, P.W.	1995	11,57
9	236	Social capital, knowledge, and the international growth of technology-based new firms	Yli-Renko, H., Autio, E., Tontti, V.	2002	16,86
10	225	The concept of learning in the Uppsala internationalization process model: A critical review	Forsgren, M.	2002	16,07
11	214	Foreign investment location and institutional development in transition economies	Bevan, A., Estrin, S., Meyer, K.	2004	17,83
12	206	The internationalisation of 'high performing' UK high-tech SMEs: A study of planned and unplanned strategies	Crick, D., Spence, M.	2005	18,73
13	200	Response rates in international mail surveys: Results of a 22-country study	Harzing, A.-W.	1997	10,53
14	194	Questioning guanxi: Definition, classification and implications	Fan, Y.	2002	13,86
15	194	The business of international business is culture	Hofstede, G.	1994	8,82
16	191	In the shadow: The impact of language on structure, power and communication in the multinational	Marschan-Piekkari, R., Welch, D., Welch, L.	1999	11,24
17	182	Organizational knowledge creation theory: A first comprehensive test	Nonaka, I., Byosiere, P., Borucki, C.C., Konno, N.	1994	8,27
18	176	Subsidiary embeddedness and control in the multinational corporation	Andersson, U., Forsgren, M.	1996	8,80
19	165	Cognition and international entrepreneurship: Implications for research on international opportunity recognition and exploitation	Zahra, S.A., Korri, J.S., Yu, J.	2005	15,00
20	164	Organizing for knowledge flows within MNCs	Gupta, A.K., Govindarajan, V.	1994	7,45
21	153	Organizational knowledge, collective practice and Penrose rents	Spender, J.-C.	1994	6,95
22	149	Standardization versus adaptation of international marketing strategy: An integrative assessment of the empirical research	Theodosiou, M., Leonidou, L.C.	2003	11,46
23	148	Learning from foreign subsidiaries: An empirical investigation of headquarters' benefits from reverse knowledge transfers	Ambos, T.C., Ambos, B., Schlegelmilch, B.B.	2006	14,80
24	146	Hofstede, Schwartz, or managerial perceptions? The effects of different cultural distance measures on establishment mode choices by multinational enterprises	Drogendijk, R., Slangen, A.	2006	14,60
25	145	Born globals: How to reach new business space rapidly	Gabrielsson, M., Manek Kirpalani, V.H.	2004	12,08
26	142	Social relationships and business networks: The case of Western companies in China	Björkman, I., Kock, S.	1995	6,76
27	136	Born globals: Propositions to help advance the theory	Gabrielsson, M., Kirpalani, V.H.M., Dimitratos, P., Solberg, C.A., Zucchella, A.	2008	17,00
28	136	Subsidiary entrepreneurship, internal and external competitive forces, and subsidiary performance	Birkinshaw, J., Hood, N., Young, S.	2005	12,36
29	129	Analysing the link between export intensity, innovation and firm size in a science-based industry	Pla-Barber, J., Alegre, J.	2007	14,33
30	129	Entrepreneurs' relationships for internationalization: Functions, origins and strategies	Harris, S., Wheeler, C.	2005	11,73
31	121	The development of subsidiary-management research: Review and theoretical analysis	Paterson, S.L, Brock, D.M	2002	8,64
32	121	A holistic approach to internationalisation	Fletcher, R.	2001	8,07
33	119	Centralization and autonomy: Back to the future	Young, S., Tavares, A.T.	2004	9,92
34	119	A resource-based analysis of sustainable competitive advantage in a global environment	Fahy, J.	2002	8,50
35	117	The HR system, organizational culture, and product innovation	Lau, C.-M., Ngo, H.-Y.	2004	9,75
36	113	An analysis of determinants of entry mode and its impact on performance	Chen, H., Hu, M.Y.	2002	8,07
37	110	Cultural distance, political risk, or governance quality? Towards a more accurate conceptualization and measurement of external uncertainty in foreign entry mode research	Slangen, A.H.L., van Tulder, R.J.M.	2009	15,71
38	110	Corporate elites as informants in qualitative international business research	Welch, C., Marschan-Piekkari, R., Penttinen, H., Tahvanainen, M.	2002	7,86
39	108	A contingency model of the association between strategy, environmental uncertainty and performance measurement: Impact on organizational performance	Hoque, Z.	2004	9,00
40	107	Managing subsidiary knowledge creation: The effect of control mechanisms on subsidiary local embeddedness	Andersson, U., Björkman, I., Forsgren, M.	2005	9,73
41	107	Management of foreign market entry	Johanson, J., Vahlne, J.-E.	1992	4,46
42	106	International business, corporate social responsibility and sustainable development	Kolk, A., van Tulder, R.	2010	17,67
43	105	Collaborating with competitors to acquire resources	Chetty, S.K., Wilson, H.I.M.	2003	8,08
44	102	The outcome set of relationship marketing in consumer markets	Gruen, T.W.	1995	4,86
45	101	Fighting the corporate immune system: A process study of subsidiary initiatives in multinational corporations	Birkinshaw, J., Ridderstråle, J.	1999	5,94
46	99	Entry mode research: Past and future	Canabal, A., White III, G.O.	2008	12,38
47	97	Technology and export behaviour: A resource-based view approach	López Rodríguez, J., García Rodríguez, R.M.	2005	8,82
48	97	The growth of alliances in the knowledge-based economy	Contractor, F.J., Lorange, P.	2002	6,93
49	96	Trade promotion and SME export performance	Wilkinson, T., Brouthers, L.E.	2006	9,60
50	96	Firm size, business experience and export intensity in SMEs: A longitudinal approach to complex relationships	Majocchi, A., Bacchiocchi, E., Mayrhofer, U.	2005	8,73

*Ranking according to Total citations. Abbreviations available in Table 1 except for C/Y = Citations per year.

Crick and Spence (2005); Rialp et al. (2005), among others. The thematic on internationalization of companies has been analyzed in IBR from multiple perspectives, from theoretical approaches, that see in the contact networks an internationalization tool (Coviello & Munro, 1997, Chetty and Holm, 2000, Sharma & Blomstermo, 2003) or in the study of cultural aspects, managerial perceptions and social capital issues that support the firm's growth in its participation in international markets, where it is recommended to read Hofstede, 1994Hofstede (1994); Yli-Renko et al., 2002Yli-Renko, Autio, and Tontti (2002) and Drogendijk and Slangen (2006). FinallYliy, and very influential in the IB studies from the perspective of large companies, particularly MNE, the influence of IBR with the following articles is very high: Andersson and

Table 8
Most influential documents in IBR publications.

R	Year	Cited Reference	Type	Citations	TLS
1	1977	Johanson, J. and Vahlne, JE., J Int Bus Stud, V8, P23	A	113	112
2	1990	Cohen, WM. and Levinthal, DA., Admin Sci Quart, V35, P128	A	76	75
3	1991	Barney J, J Manage, V17, P99	A	75	74
4	1988	B Kogut and H Singh, J Int Bus Stud, V19, P411	A	73	73
5	2003	Podsakoff, P.M., Mackenzie, S.B., Lee, J.Y. and Podsakoff, N.P., J Appl Psychol, V88, P879	A	66	64
6	2009	Johanson J. and Vahlne, JE, J Int Bus Stud, V40, P1411	A	63	63
7	1995	Zaheer S, Acad Manage J, V38, P341	A	54	52
8	1980	Hofstede G, Cultures Consequences (1 st edition)	B	48	43
9	1990	North D, Institutions Inst Change Ec Perfor	B	46	41
10	2007	Luo YD and Tung, RL., J Int Bus Stud, V38, P481	A	45	44
11	1990	Johanson J. and Vahlne, JE., Int Market Rev, V7, P11	A	44	44
12	1991	Aiken LS, West, SG. And Reno, RR., Applied Multiple Regression / Correlation Analysis	B	43	43
13	2000	Autio E., Sapienza, HJ. and Almeida, JG., Acad Manage J, V43, P909	A	43	43
14	1981	Fornell, C and Larcker, DF., J Marketing Res, V18, P39	A	42	41
15	1994	Oviatt, BM. and McDougall, P.P., J Int Bus Stud, V25, P45	A	42	42
16	1986	Podsakoff, PM. and Organ, DW., J Manage, V12, P531	A	40	40
17	1989	Eisenhardt KM, Acad Manage Rev, V14, P532	A	39	38
18	2001	Hofstede GH, Cultures Consequences (2nd edition)	B	39	33
19	1993	Kogut B. and Zander, U., J Int Bus Stud, V24, P625	A	39	39
20	1989	Bartlett CA. and Ghoshal, S., Managing Across Borders	B	38	35
21	1988	Dunning JH, J Int Bus Stud, V19, P1	A	37	37
22	1997	Hitt MA, Hoskisson RE. and Kim, H., Acad Manage J, V40, P767	A	37	36
23	1975	Johanson J. and Wiedersheim-Paul, F., J Manage Stud, V12, P305	A	36	36
24	1998	Barkema HG. and Gomez-Mejia, L., Acad Manage J, V41, P135	A	35	35
25	1977	Armstrong JS and Overton, TS, J Marketing Res, V14, P396	A	34	34
26	1983	DiMaggio PJ and Powell, WW., Am Sociol Rev, V48, P147	A	34	32
27	1976	Buckley PJ and Casson, M, Future of the Multinational Enterprise	B	33	33
28	2007	Buckley PJ, Clegg, LJ, Cross AR, Liu X., Voss H. and Zheng P., J Int Bus Stud, V38, P499	A	33	33
29	1997	Eriksson K, Johanson J, Majkgård A. and Sharma DD, J Int Bus Stud, V28, P337	A	33	33
30	2000	Hoskisson RE, Eden L, Lau CM and Wright M., Acad Manage J, V43, P249	A	33	33

*Ranking according to Citations. Abbreviations: R = Rank; A = Article; B = Book; TLS = Total Co-citation Link Strength.

Forsgren, 1996Andersson and Forsgren (1996), Dunning (2000), Bevan, Estrin, and Meyer (2004)), among others.

Another interesting issue is to analyse the most influential or most cited documents by the publications of IBR. With this aim, this work uses the VOS viewer (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010) and develops a co-citation analysis of documents obtaining the most cited by the investigated journal. Table 8 shows a list with the Top 30.

The most cited document by the publications of IBR, with a total of 113 citations, is the seminal contribution of Jan Johanson and Jan-Erik Vahlne published in the Journal of International Business Studies in 1977 about the gradual internationalisation process of the firm (Uppsala-Model), which is widely considered to be one of the most influential papers in IB research (Johanson & Vahlne, 1977). Three other relevant articles (Barney, 1991; Cohen & Levinthal, 1990; Kogut & Singh, 1988) have also widely influenced the papers published in IBR with 76, 75, and 73 citations, respectively. Interestingly, while the seminal contributions by Johanson and Vahlne (1977) and Kogut and Singh (1988), both published in JIBS, clearly fit the IB research sphere and, consequently, are very logically referred to by authors publishing in IBR, it is also clear that the more organizational strategy-oriented research perspectives underlying the resource-based view of the firm (Barney, 1991) and the notion of absorptive capacity in terms of learning and innovation (Cohen & Levinthal, 1990) have also been very successfully transferred to the IB field and highly adopted by a large number of contributors in IBR. It is interesting to see the high values of the Total Co-citation Link Strength (TLS) shown in Table 8. Documents with high values of TLS are regarded as more similar. In this sense it is possible to see how similar the work published by IBR is and that they cite the respective work mentioned as the most cited in Table 8. Actually, this work is very influential in the discipline, and then the work that is published at IBR also has a great influence on other academic work at IB. Besides, most of the documents shown in Table 8 are research articles (24) although there are also six highly influential books in the list.

4.3. Journals with the strongest connection to IBR

Concerning the cited articles of IBR and according to the results available in Scopus, Table 9 presents the thirty journals, ranked by total papers, whose articles cite IBR more frequently and divided into periods of five years. This approach follows the methodology of Thongpapanl (2012) although this study analyses the journals that give more citations to IBR instead of analysing those journals that IBR publications cite more.

Interestingly, the widely considered top one academic journal in international business research, JIBS, whose articles most frequently cite IBR contributions throughout the period 1992–2016 with a total number of 269 JIBS papers citing IBR ones, out of which 104in the most recent period 2012–2016. This clearly reflects the fact that IBR is consistently, since its emergence, a key journal reference also for authors publishing in JIBS, undoubtedly the most reputed journal in the field. It is worth noting that JIBS shows a very low acceptance rate. In the case of JWB, throughout the period 1992–2016, it is possible to find a total number of 252 papers citing IBR ones. From a general point of view, the influence of IBR in the highly ranked journals in CABS is obvious (see Table 1).

On the one hand, some of the journals in the list are focused or specialized in the area of international business/management including the Journal of International Business Studies, the Journal of World Business, Management International Review, or Journal of International Management (see Table 1). On the other hand, Table 9 shows another group of journals, specialized in other fields, but citing papers published by IBR, such as: general business/management (Journal of Business Research, Management Decision, European Management Journal), marketing (International Marketing Review, the Journal of International Marketing, Industrial Marketing Management), human resource management (International Journal of Human Resource Management), and entrepreneurship (Journal of International Entrepreneurship), among others, usually with a especial orientation

Table 9
Citing articles of IBR: Journals ranked by total papers.

1992–1996			1997–2001			2002–2006			2007–2011		2012–2016		Total	
R	Journal	TP	R	Journal	TP	R	Journal	TP	Journal	TP	Journal	TP	Journal	TP
1	JIBS	8	1	JIBS	22	1	IMR	41	JIBS	97	JWB	153	JIBS	269
2	IMR	4	2	JIMK	16	2	JIBS	38	MIR	83	JBR	118	JWB	252
3	JIMK	3	3	IMR	14	3	IJHRM	36	IMM	78	JIBS	104	MIR	206
4	SMJ	3	4	IMM	12	4	IMM	29	JWB	72	MIR	99	IMR	193
5	IJRM	2	5	EMJ	11	5	JIMK	26	IJHRM	59	IMR	76	IMM	189
6	JGMK	2	6	IJHRM	10	6	AIM	24	IMR	58	JIM	74	JBR	188
7	LODJ	2	7	JBIM	10	7	MIR	24	JIM	57	IJHRM	72	IJHRM	176
8	OS	2	8	JGMK	10	8	JBR	23	JBR	39	IMM	70	JIM	155
9	RS	2	9	MD	10	9	JIE	22	JIE	36	JIE	69	JIE	127
10	APBR	1	10	MIP	9	10	JIM	20	JIMK	36	MBR	63	JIMK	113
			11	APBR	8	11	JWB	19	MBR	35	EJIM	58	MBR	109
			12	IJTM	8	12	JBE	17	PIBR	34	MD	54	JBE	98
			13	JBR	7	13	EJMK	15	EJMK	33	PIBR	54	MD	95
			14	JWB	7	14	JMS	15	JBE	30	JBE	50	PIBR	88
			15	RS	7	15	APJM	14	JSBED	28	TIBR	49	APJM	82
			16	RP	7	16	JBIM	14	JMS	25	AIM	43	EMJ	82
			17	APJM	6	17	JEMK	14	SIJ	25	IJESB	42	JBIM	80
			18	JMKM	6	18	APBR	13	APJM	24	EBR	41	TIBR	79
			19	SJM	6	19	JGMK	12	MD	24	IJEM	39	APBR	76
			20	SMJ	5	20	IJTM	11	EMJ	23	APJM	38	EJIM	76
						21	MBR	11	JEWB	22	JSBM	38	EBR	71
						22	EMJ	11	TECH	22	EMJ	37	JSBED	69
						23	IJEIM	10	JBIM	21	IJPE	36	EJMK	66
						24	IJGSB	10	APBR	20	ABM	35	SIJ	62
						25	ISBJ	10	EBR	20	JBIM	35	IJESB	61
						26	JSBED	10	RP	20	APBR	34	JGMK	60
						27	PPM	10	TIBR	20	IJBG	34	JMS	60
						28	TECH	10	EJIM	18	ISBJ	34	ISBJ	59
						29	TIBR	10	IJTM	17	JIMK	32	JSBM	59
						30	APJML	10	JGMK	17	JSBED	30	APJML	59

Abbreviations JIBS = J Int Business Studies; IMR = Int Marketing Rev; JIMK = J Int Marketing; SMJ = Strategic Management J; IJRM = Int J Research Marketing; JGM = J Global Marketing; LODJ = Leadership Organization Development J; OS = Organization Science; RS = Regional Studies; APBR = Asia-Pacific Business Rev; IMM = Industrial Marketing Management; EMJ = European Management J; IJHRM = Int J Human Resource Management; JIBM = J Business & Industrial Marketing; MD = Management Decision; MIP = Marketing Intelligence & Planning; IJTM = Int J Technology Management; JBR = J Business Research; JWB = J World Business; RP = Research Policy; APJM = Asia-Pacific J Management; JMKM = J Marketing Management; SJM = Scandinavian J Management; AIMK = Advances Int Marketing; MIR = Management Int Rev; JIE = J Int Entrepreneurship; JIM = J Int Management; JBE = J Business Ethics; EJMK = European J Marketing; JMS = J Management Studies; JEMK = J Euromarketing; IJTM = Int J Technology Management; MBR = Multinational Business Rev; IJEIM = Int J Entrepreneurship and Innovation Management; IJGSB = Int J Globalisation and Small Business; ISBJ = Int Small Business J; JSBED = J Small Business and Enterprise Development; PPM = Problems and Perspectives in Management; TECH = Technovation; TIBR = Thunderbird Int Business Rev; APJML = Asia-Pacific J Marketing and Logistics; PIBR = Progress Int Business Research; SIJ = Service Industries J; JEWB = J East West Business; EBR = European Business Rev; EJIM = European J Int Management; AIM = Advances Int Management; IJESB = Int J Entrepreneurship and Small Business; IJEM = Int J Emerging Markets; JSBM = J Small Business Management; IJPE = Int J Production Economics; ABM = Asian Business and Management; IJBG = Int J Business and Globalisation.

towards international issues. This fact reveals the increasing interdisciplinary existing among these areas of knowledge relating tothe firm.

In order to analyse the citing articles of IBR more deeply, the countries, universities, and authors that add more citations to IBR are also considered. Table A2 shows the results for the Top 30.

By countries, the UK (with a total of 2749 papers citing IBR) and the USA (with 2723) are the countries whose researchers add more citations to IBR, basically because they are countries that publish a lot with huge potential for giving citations. Interestingly, the third and fourth places in this ranking are occupied by China with a total of 1257 papers and Australia with 1,155, respectively. Taking into account that IBR is the official journal associated with the European Academy of International Business (EIBA) and actually a UK-established journal, it is highly remarkable that, except for the UK, the other three countries providing more citations to IBR are non-European (the USA, China and Australia). This verifies the key influence of this European-based journal especially for IB-oriented researchers from other regions of the world. Less surprisingly, mostly Western and Central European countries such as Spain (996), Germany (802), Finland (742), Sweden (647), Italy (568), France (536), Netherlands (528), and Denmark (496) also rank high in this list which fits the predominantly European flavour of the journal and, consequently, the attention that researchers from European countries usually pay to the research works published in IBR. By universities, European universities monopolize the first eleven places in the ranking, with the Copenhagen Business School taking the first place (230 articles from researchers of this university cite IBR publications), followed mostly by UK-based universities such as the University of Leeds (207), the University of Manchester (170), the University of Reading (165) or the University of Strathclyde (132). It is, however, worth noting that several Scandinavian universities, such as Uppsala University (214), Aalto University (207), Hanken School of Economics (125) or Lappeenranta University of Technology (125) also appear in the first placesof the ranking which shows the traditional influence of the journal in the Nordic region. Note, however, that IBR was originally the Scandinavian International Business Review (SIBR). Finally, looking at specific authors who most regularly cite IBR in their respective publications, a similar pattern is found with mostly British- and Scandinavian-based researchers, among others, occupying first place in the ranking.

In order to deepen knowledge regarding the results shown above, we also develop a graphical visualization of the bibliographic data by using the VOS viewer software (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010) and the Scopus database. First, concerning the co-citation of journals in IBR, Fig. 5 presents the journals that have received at least thirty citations in the journal between 2007 and 2016, and visualizing the one hundred

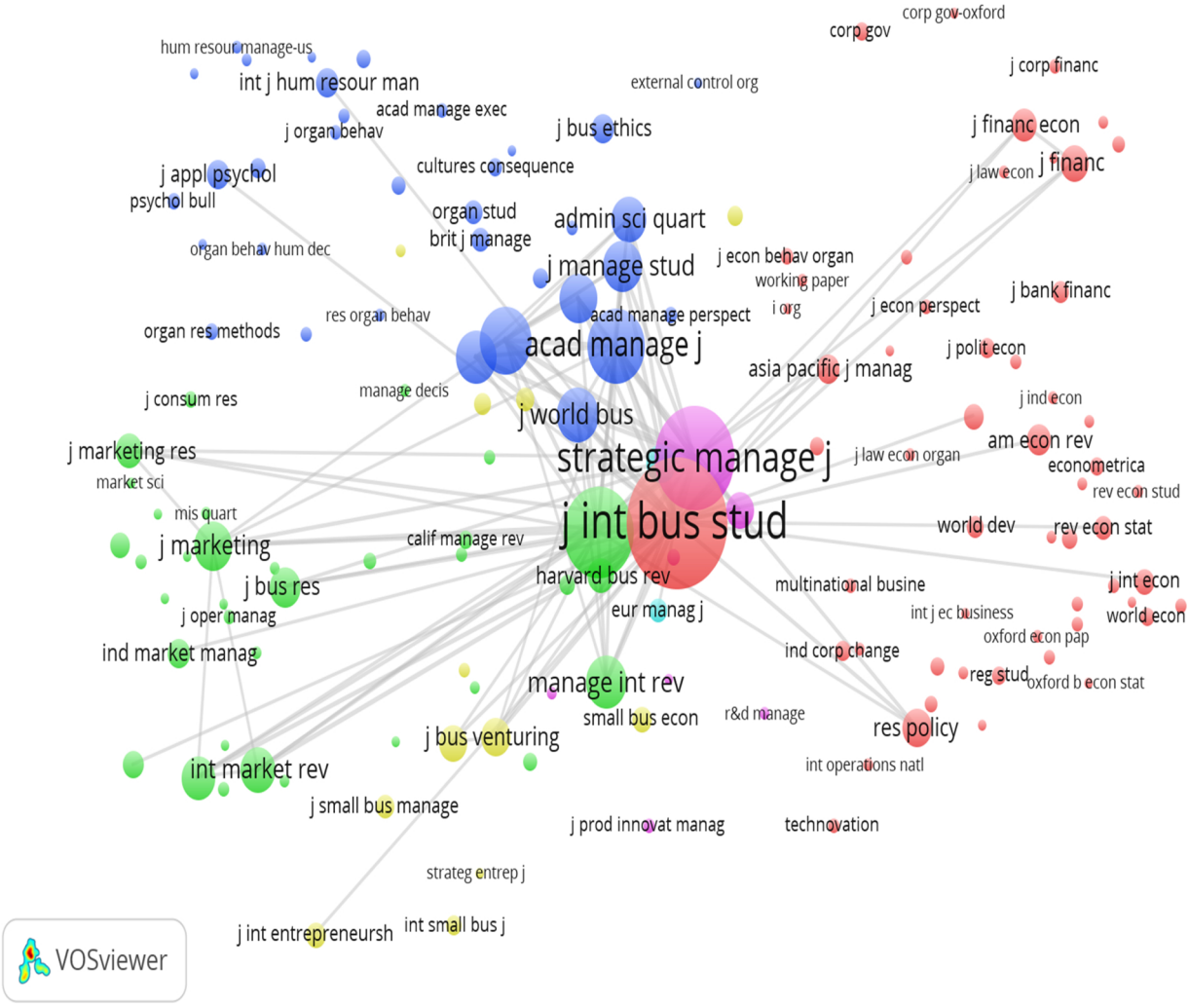

Fig. 5. Co-citation of journals cited in IBR.

most representative connections. Note that specifically for this Figure, the work uses the data of the Web of Science Core Collection.

The Journal of International Business Studies is the most influential journal in IBR amongst the main international business journals including, apart from IBR, the Journal of World Business and Management International Review. Strategic Management Journal also achieves a very strong position in the journal. Other connected areas also receive citations in IBR in a higher or lesser extent, mainly journals from marketing (Journal of Marketing Research, Journal of Marketing, International Marketing Review), management (Academy of Management Journal, Journal of Management Studies, Administrative Science Quarterly), economics (American Economic Review) and finance (Journal of Finance, Journal of Financial Economics).

In order to provide a clearer picture of the journals cited in IBR, Table 10 shows the fifty most cited journals in IBR between 1992 and 2016 classifying the results between 1992–2001, 2002–2011 and 2012–2016[6] .

The Journal of International Business Studies (JIBS) is, by far, the most cited journal in IBR in all the five-year periods with a total of 6777 citations. It also shows a clear increasing trend in total citations in IBR throughout the period 1992–2016. Other mainstream journals in strategy and management such as the Strategic Management Journal and the Academy of Management Journal and Academy of Management Review are also very significantly cited in IBR (3,934, 1,935, and 1662 total citations in IBR, respectively). Note that the self-citations of IBR (2960 in total) are becoming very significant especially during the last ten years (2517 from 2007 until 2016). This also proves the growth of the journal and its consolidation in the current century as a leading journal in the international business field. Other significant journals in the IB field, such as Management International Review and the Journal of World Business are found in the 7th and 12th place in this ranking, respectively.

4.4. Most frequent keywords and themes in IBR

In order to identify the most used keywords that appear in the title page of a published article in IBR and how they are evolving through time, Table 11 shows the thirty-five most common keywords selected by the authors in the journal from a global time perspective and also considering three consecutive periods: 1992–2001, 2002–2011 and 2012–2016[7] .

Interestingly, the keyword ‘internationalization’ appears in first place with 79 author keyword occurrences in total, while ‘Emerging

[6] Graphical visualizations of the co-citation of journals of IBR for each period are available in the Appendix A (Figs. A3–A5).

[7] Additional results graphically showing co-occurrence of author keywords of documents published in IBR across these three periods of time are available in the Appendix A (Figs. A6–A8).

Table 10
Most cited journals in IBR.

		Global		Q5	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
R	Journal	Cit	CLS	Cit	Cit	Cit	Cit	Cit
1	Journal of International Business Studies	6777	5422.18	240	649	883	1600	3405
2	Strategic Management Journal	3934	3369.62	127	272	630	763	2142
3	Academy of Management Journal	1935	1798.88	28	103	236	437	1131
4	Academy of Management Review	1662	1546.87	67	128	231	347	889
5	Journal of Marketing	1380	1188.83	167	196	260	284	473
6	Management International Review	1157	1102.35	70	148	196	224	519
7	International Marketing Review	958	890.22	56	146	146	190	420
8	Administrative Science Quarterly	901	859.43	57	80	135	169	460
9	Journal of Management Studies	856	824.37	33	68	83	159	513
10	Organization Science	852	805.61	20	37	108	187	500
11	Journal of World Business	787	758.12	–	7	42	136	602
12	Journal of Management	776	754.95	14	36	91	160	475
13	Journal of International Marketing	697	661.36	4	39	93	203	358
14	Journal of Marketing Research	663	619.42	48	109	108	142	256
15	Harvard Business Review	657	625.03	115	95	119	97	231
16	Journal of Business Research	648	623.08	30	82	82	144	310
17	Management Science	532	519.77	21	63	72	117	259
18	Journal of Business Venturing	493	464.69	5	8	65	113	302
19	Research Policy	488	439.12	13	33	62	75	305
20	Journal of International Management	418	405.78	–	3	32	79	304
21	European Journal of Marketing	409	391.8	38	61	69	95	146
22	Journal of Finance	406	346.29	11	20	69	79	227
23	Journal of Financial Economics	389	349.33	3	15	58	69	244
24	Journal of Business Ethics	351	230.17	–	57	74	44	176
25	Industrial Marketing Management	338	319.27	54	34	27	39	184
26	American Economic Review	329	312.8	13	20	61	77	158
27	Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science	289	279.06	17	37	48	50	137
28	California Management Review	279	271.38	38	45	61	46	89
29	Asia Pacific Journal of Management	262	253.93	8	6	19	44	185
30	Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice	262	246.54	2	–	24	49	187
31	Journal of Applied Psychology	248	238.28	4	17	13	40	174
32	Sloan Management Review	235	230.68	28	33	60	45	69
33	Columbia Journal of World Business	228	212.89	58	75	44	22	29
34	Small Business Economics	228	216.07	1	2	22	49	154
35	Int J Human Resource Management	222	195.34	2	15	18	51	136
36	Organization Studies	222	218.81	8	22	27	68	97
37	American Journal of Sociology	216	212.72	16	11	23	59	107
38	Journal of International Economics	214	202.38	1	8	19	56	130
39	Journal of International Entrepreneurship	212	199.73	–	–	19	42	151
40	European Management Journal	209	205.62	12	19	39	28	111

*Ranking according to Citations. Excluding citations in IBR. Abbreviations: R = Rank; Cit = Total citations in IBR; CLS = Co-citation links; Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5 = Total citations in IBR in 2012–2016, 2007–2011, 2002–2006, 1997–2001, 1992-1996.

markets' in 5th place shows a total of 25 occurrences as a more general keyword for indicating the setting of the study. However, when considering 'internationalization', 'China (2nd)', 'foreign direct investment' (4th), and/or 'performance' (3rd) together, then, these keywords would obtain much higher results than the rest of the market under review. While popularity of this particular research setting expanded mostly in the second decade of the journal and has continued greatly afterwards, other more traditional keywords such as foreign direct investments or FDI seem to be reducing their importance lately. Interestingly, no specific methodological keyword appears among the forty most common keywords in IBR of all-time, revealing that researchers do not tend to clearly identify their research method/s among these keywords.[8] Some other thematic keywords which have become increasingly popular in the last several years are emerging markets, absorptive capacity (Apriliyanti & Alon, 2017), culture (and its related concepts), and innovation. Something similar can be said regarding some increasingly considered approaches such as Agency Theory, Institutional Theory, Corporate Governance, and especially International Entrepreneurship. The latter, for instance, is a very symptomatic keyword. While the keyword International Entrepreneurship simply did not appear among the Top 40 keywords of the journal in the period 1992–2001, it ranked 8th in the period 2002–2011 and 19th in the period 2012–2016. Notably, newly, smaller, and entrepreneurial internationalizing firms, such as born-globals and international new ventures, have caught the increased attention of international business and entrepreneurship scholars alike in the emergent discipline of International Entrepreneurship (Baier-Fuentes, Merigó, Amorós, & Gaviria-Marin, 2018; Jones et al., 2011; Oviatt & McDougall, 1994), and IBR has become an outstanding journal at showing it.

Complementarily, Fig. 6 graphically shows the co-occurrence of authors' keywords in IBR articles considering a minimum threshold of five occurrences and one hundred connections.

As mentioned above, Internationalization, foreign direct investment or FDI, and performance are the most common keywords in the journal. This verifies a traditional interest of IBR researchers and contributors in explaining the performance of internationalized firms. In addition, keywords referring to emerging economies and/or markets stand out. In particular, China emerges as a very common keyword witnessing the interest of this particular emerging economy as a research setting. With regards to theoretical concepts and constructs, institutional theory, eclectic paradigm, absorptive capacity, network-related concepts, and in a lesser extend internalization theory and resource-based view, theoretical keywords are usual in IBR. The journal has also become a relevant forum in which international entrepreneurship researchers have

[8] However, Yang, Wang, and Su, (2006)) published in IBR a detailed review of research methodologies in International Business in six leading journals in the field (JIBS, MIR, JWB, IMR, JIM and IBR) from 1993-2002.

Table 11
Most common author keyword occurrences in IBR.

	Global			2012–2016			2002–2011			1992–2001		
R	Keyword	Oc	Co	Keyword	Oc	Co	Keyword	Oc	Co	Keyword	Oc	Co
1	Internationalization	79	76	China	31	30	Internationalization	30	28	Internationalization	21	20
2	China	64	62	Internationalization	28	28	China	28	27	Foreign Direct Investment	12	11
3	Performance	47	47	Performance	20	20	Foreign Direct Investment	18	17	Performance	10	10
4	Foreign Direct Investment	46	43	Emerging Markets	17	17	Performance	17	17	Multinational Enterprises/Firm	10	10
5	Multinational Enterprises/Firm	29	29	Foreign Direct Investment	16	15	Emerging Economies/Markets	13	13	Strategy	9	9
6	Emerging Economies/Markets	23	22	Absorptive Capacity	13	13	International Entrepreneurship	11	8	Joint Ventures	8	8
7	Networks	20	20	Innovation	13	13	Cultural/Psychic Distance	9	9	Networks	7	7
8	Export Performance	20	18	Corporate Governance	11	11	International Joint Ventures	9	9	R&D	7	7
9	International Joint Ventures	19	19	Agency Theory	11	10	Multinational Enterprises/Firm	9	9	China	5	5
10	International Entrepreneurship	19	15	Multinational Enterprises/Firm	10	10	Trust	8	8	Control	5	5
11	Absorptive Capacity	18	18	Emerging Economies/Markets	10	9	Globalization	8	8	Culture	5	5
12	Corporate Governance	18	18	Trust	10	9	Institutions	8	8	India	5	5
13	International Business	18	17	SMEs	9	9	International Business	8	7	Relationship Marketing	5	5
14	Trust	18	17	Export Performance	9	8	Corporate Governance	7	7	Exporting	4	4
15	Cultural/Psychic Distance	18	16	Institutional Theory	9	8	Export Performance	7	7	Subsidiaries	4	4
16	Culture	17	16	International Experience	9	8	Knowledge	7	7	Human Resource Management	4	4
17	National Culture	17	16	Cultural/Psychic Distance	9	7	Learning	7	7	International Business	4	4
18	Institutional Theory	16	15	Middle Class	8	8	Networks	7	7	Knowledge Transfer	4	4
19	Strategy	15	15	International Entrepreneurship	8	7	International Marketing	6	6	Management	4	4
20	Institutions	15	14	Cross-Border Acquisitions	6	6	Knowledge Transfer	6	6	Marketing	4	4
21	Innovation	13	13	Exports	6	6	Subsidiaries	6	6	National Culture	4	4
22	Agency Theory	11	10	International Business	6	6	Strategy	6	6	Singapore	4	4
23	India	11	10	International Joint Ventures	6	6	Absorptive Capacity	5	5	Strategic Alliances	4	4
24	Knowledge Transfer	10	10	Networks	6	6	Embeddedness	5	5	Export Performance	4	3
25	Learning	10	10	Productivity	6	6	Exports	5	5	Business Networks	3	3
26	Subsidiaries	10	10	Firm Performance	6	5	Social Capital	5	5	Competitiveness	3	3
27	Firm Performance	10	9	India	6	5	Transitional Economy	5	5	Cooperation	3	3
28	SMEs	9	9	Dynamic Capabilities	5	5	Acquisition	4	4	Exporters	3	3
29	International Experience	9	8	Export	5	5	Country Risk	4	4	International Competitiveness	3	3
30	Globalization	8	8	Korea	5	5	Developing Countries	4	4	Japan	3	3
31	Middle Class	8	8	Ownership	5	5	Export Intensity	4	4	Learning	3	3
32	Knowledge	7	7	Brazil	4	4	Firm Performance	4	4	Licensing	3	3
33	R&D	7	7	Central Asia	4	4	Integration	4	4	Manufacturing	3	3
34	Cross-Border Acquisitions	6	6	Commitment	4	4	Born Globals	3	2	Mexico	3	3
35	Productivity	6	6	Competition	4	4	Control	2	2	Organizational Cultures	3	3

Abbreviations: R = Rank; Oc = Author keyword occurrences; Co = Author keyword co-occurrences links. Note that in the case of a tie in the number of occurrences, the keywords appear in alphabetical order.

published their research work usually focused on the so-called born-global firms and international new ventures.

Finally, Table 11 presents, as mentioned above, a longitudinal keyword analysis as a proxy to identify the most common research topics or themes as historically revealed in IBR. Also, Table 12 relates the list of keywords (Table 11), which are usually used as a way to thematically position a given research work in the literature, with the main themes or topics of IBR. Additionally, this table connects the 50 most cited papers of IBR of all time (Table 6) with these research themes.

As it can be observed, amongst the most common themes generally addressed in IBR there are a large number of studies concerning the internationalization process of firms (usually SMEs), usually adopting either Uppsala model and/or born globals/international new ventures (INVs) perspectives, as well as studies about multinational enterprises conducting foreign direct investments (FDI). Accordingly, many of the most influential IBR articles have provided newer, more complete and complementary views to some of the more traditional models and frameworks previously existing in the IB literature.

A first clear example can be observed in the abundant literature in connection with the internationalization process of the firm. The seminal articles by Johanson and Vahlne (1977) and Johanson and Wiedersheim-Paul (1975) in the 70 s are undoubtedly among the most cited worldwide in this topic (Engwall et al., 2018). In those articles, the authors first empirically and then theoretically developed a model of the internationalization process of the firm, known as the Uppsala-Model that explained the gradual acquisition, integration, and use of knowledge regarding foreign markets. The main assumption of this model is that lack of experiential knowledge is a key barrier to develop international operations. Considering IBR, five of its most cited works (Madsen & Servais, 1997; Rialp et al., 2005; Sharma & Blomstermo, 2003; Forsgren, 2002; Crick & Spence, 2005) have deepened and complemented the analysis of the gradual process of internationalization with a different approach, which shows the emergence and consolidation of a new breed of new/young companies that follow an early and accelerated process of internationalization from inception or shortly thereafter, called born globals (BGs) and/or international new ventures (INV) (see García-Lillo et al. (2017) or Dzikowski (2018) as two very recent examples of bibliometric analysis focused on these firms). These five of the most cited articles in IBR investigating this BG/INV phenomenon have had a very great impact on the international business and entrepreneurship literature alike, adding more than 1750 citations to the journal by 2017.

A second interesting example of how influential IBR is in contemporary IB research is related to articles published in the journal aconcerning foreign direct investment (FDI) and multinational corporations (MNCs). According to Engwall et al. (2018), the seminal papers by Kogut and Zander (1993); Gupta and Govindarajan (2000); Borensztein, De Gregorio, and Lee (1998)) and Caves (1971) around these topics are among the most cited of the entire IB literature, gathering more than 4000 citations in total. Considering, however, some of the most cited articles in IBR dealing with FDI and MNCs (Ambos et al., 2006; Bevan et al., 2004; Calof & Beamish, 1995; Drogendijk & Slangen, 2006; Dunning, 2000; Theodosiou & Leonidou, 2003), they have already gather nearly 1500 citations (see Table 7), which clearly indicates the impact of these IBR publications in the scientific community.

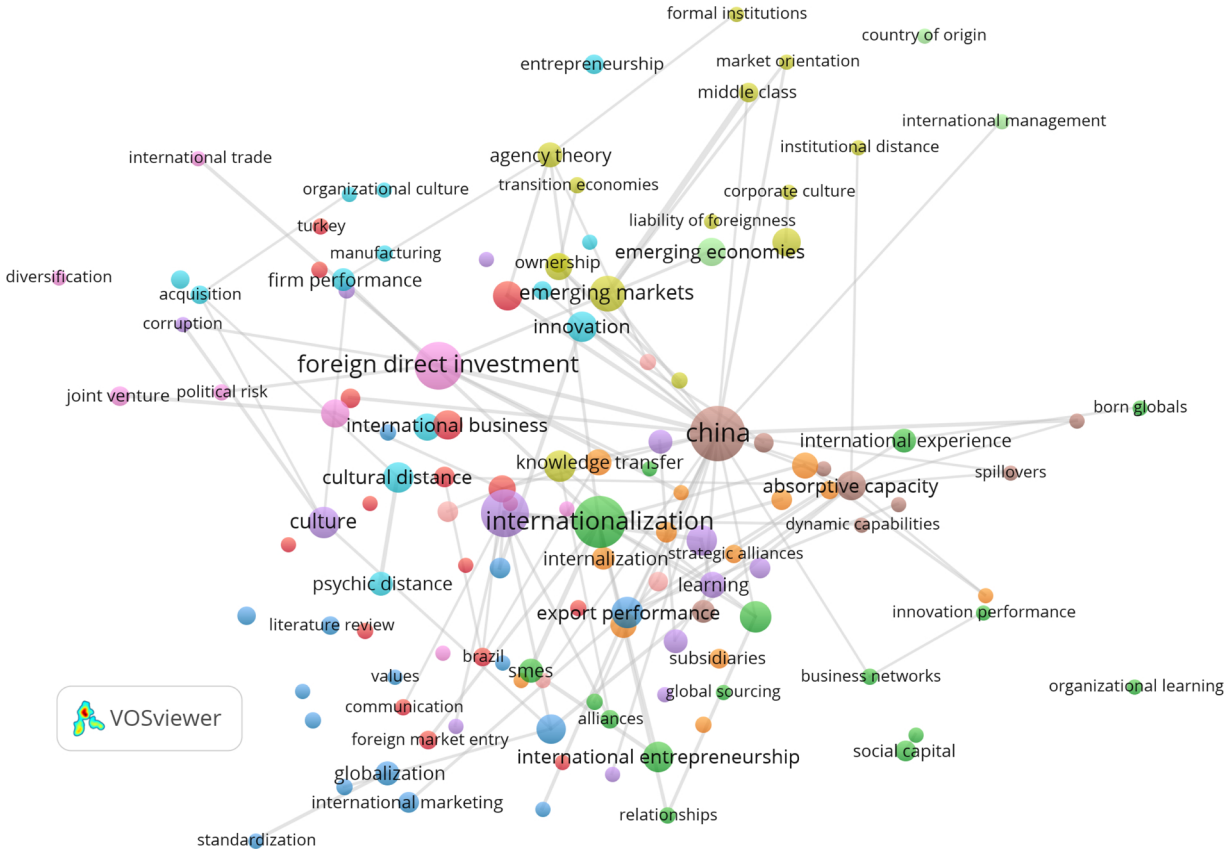

Fig. 6. Co-occurrence of keywords of documents published in IBR.

Table 12
Main research themes according to the 50 most cited papers and the most popular keywords in IBR.

R	Research Theme/Topic	T50	Main Keywords	K	K 92-01	K 02-11	K 12-16
1	Studies about gradual or accelerated internationalization process of firms (Uppsala Model vs Born Globals or International New Ventures)	12	SMEs	9	–	–	9
			Internationalization	12	–	6	6
			Export Performance	20	4	7	9
			International Entrepreneurship	19	–	11	8
2	Studies about multinational enterprises and/or foreign direct investment as a foreign entry strategy	12	Foreign Direct Investments/FDI	46	12	18	16
			Multinational Enterprises/Firm	29	10	9	10
3	Studies about culture, cultural distance and trust-related perceptions in new geographic markets	11	Distance	18	–	9	9
			Culture	17	5	12	–
			Trust	18	–	8	10
4	Studies about institutional context and product/service adaptation strategy	5	Institutions	15	–	8	7
			Strategy	15	9	6	–
5	Studies about exporting firms and performance in international markets	3	Performance	47	10	17	20
			Export Performance	20	4	7	9
			Firm Performance	10	–	4	6

Abbreviations: R = Ranking; T50 = number of papers on this theme that appear among the fifty most cited papers of IBR (Table 7); K, K12-16, K02-11, K92-01 = number of keywords in Table 12 that connect with this research theme or topic. Note that K12-16, K02-11 and K92-01 are for the columns that refer to the periods 2012–2016, 2002–2011 and 1992 and 2001, respectively.

Besides, very recent data of the most downloaded articles currently in IBR on MNC-related topics are the papers by Cao, Navare, and Jin (2018), who study how international retailers rebuild their core business logic in a new host country.

Also, amongst the most investigated research topics in IBR there are very influential papers about the adaptation of international marketing strategy to foreign markets, learning processes by/from foreign subsidiaries, different cultural distance measures and their effects on entry mode choices, foreign investment location and institutional development in both developed and developing economies, among others. All these previous examples of topics widely covered in IBR show a natural link between the most influential articles published in this journal and those in the entire IB literature. This connection has also been analysed in this paper by means of co-citation and bibliographic coupling analysis showing the strong link of IBR with other top journals in IB research.

5. Discussion and conclusions

Bibliometric studies are very useful to obtain a general picture of the

most significant issues occurring in a specific field and/or journal (Merigó et al., 2015). They can be of general interest for all people potentially interested in a given journal/s or field in order to quickly identify its most relevant and distinguishing issues. Due, however, to the nature of this study focused on assessing scholarly production of a particular IB journal such as IBR, its primary findings and implications concern mostly scholars and researchers who either have already contributed to the journal or expect to do so in the future, as well as the managers of the journal themselves. Additionally, the results of any bibliometric study may also provide clear research directions to be developed in the future based on the current mainstreams of a given research field or journal (Servantie, Cabrol, Guieu, & Boissin, 2016). Nevertheless, the increasing demands of impact and relevance of academic research for practitioners and policy-making communities also make them potentially interested in this type of analysis as a way to be aware of important developments occurring in the journal's area.

The International Business Review (IBR) celebrated its 25th anniversary in 2017. Due to this remarkable anniversary, the present study was aimed at conducting a retrospective evaluation of the journal by using several bibliometric indicators and providing some insightful results mainly generated from the Scopus database and partly combined with WoS. In particular, the paper shows a general overview of the publication and citation structure of IBR in order to identify key trends of the journal such as the most relevant or cited documents, and contributing authors, universities, and countries. In order to deepen knowledge regarding the results, the work also develops a graphical visualization of the results by using the VOS viewer software. The study considers co-citation of documents, journals and authors in order to identify the most cited bibliographic material in IBR. At the university level, the work considers bibliographic coupling, co-authorship and citation analysis, and at the country level the focus is put on bibliographic coupling. The mapping analysis ends with a keyword analysis that visualizes the most common keywords in the journal and how they are evolving through time. All in all, the study provides a detailed overview of the specific but significant contribution of IBR to increase scholarly production in the IB field across numerous authors, academic institutions and countries around the world.

IBR comprises a large number of peer-reviewed articles (1213 in total from 1992 until 2016). There has been an exponential increase in the trend and rhythm of publications in the journal throughout time sometimes animated with special issues on specific research topics. Key references during this period among which the 50 most cited publications of the journal shown before clearly stand out, have helped to structure and consolidate the IB domain. This interest in the journal is also reflected in the current geographic and academic variety, in terms of the contributors' countries and universities of origin forming a large and ever-expanding community started mainly in Europe. Accordingly, this study has found that Scandinavian and British universities are traditionally the most productive and influential research institutions in the journal, the top-ranked ones, based on total citations are Uppsala University, the University of Reading and Copenhagen Business School. The top authors in IBR based on total papers during the analysed period and total citations are Forsgren, Dunning, Andersson, Buckley and Cavusgil. In terms of countries, the findings also show that the UK and the USA are the most productive countries in the journal although Scandinavian countries are more relevant when normalizing the results per capita. Nevertheless, the rankings also clearly show the growing importance of publishing in IBR outside of (Northern) Europe and the US, especially in Oceania and Asia. Well aligned with the intrinsic international nature of the discipline of the journal, this fact is also indicative of a wider community of IB researchers and schools located across different parts of the world. When comparing the current findings with those of previous research (Lahiri & Kumar, 2012) some interesting coincidences can be found in terms of specific authors and institutions contributing to IBR and simultaneously other core IB journals. Note that not always the most prolific authors are eminent scholars and that IBR papers are regularly cited by eminent scholars in top IB and management journals.

Although other research has focused more deeply on journal rankings in the IB field (Dubois & Reeb, 2000; Lahiri & Kumar, 2012; Tuselmann et al., 2016), the present study has also ranked the position of IBR especially in comparison to some other core IB journals by means of assessing the evolution of the impact factor of these journals in JCR as well as in terms of the total number of citations. According to these indicators, IBR usually appears in fourth and fifth place in the ranking according to the time-dependent impact factor, but reaches third place among the leading IB journals attending to the total number of citations (even when excluding self-citations). in addition, further evidence in terms of journals citing IBR articles and most cited journals in IBR also show that it is a leading international business journal strongly and consistently well-connected with other top IB journals, such as the Journal of International Business Studies and the Journal of World Business, but also with other mainstream journals in the fields of strategy, management, marketing and entrepreneurship especially those with a special orientation to consider international issues. This is surely in line with an increase in international business/management-related articles in non-IB journals like Strategic Management Journal or the Academy of Management Review, among others (Pisani, 2009; Treviño et al., 2010).

The several co-citations analyses graphically developed with the help of the VOS viewer software (co-citation of journals cited in IBR, co-citation of authors and bibliographic coupling of universities and countries publishing in the journal, as well as the co-occurrence of keywords of IBR publications) also help to discover the patterns of knowledge diffusion and influence (Servantie et al., 2016) inside and outside the focal journal forming a distinctive and interconnected community in the IB arena. Besides, the dynamic analysis of thematic keywords in IBR publications also shows the external contributions received from other disciplines and perspectives, including the resource-based view, institutional theory, network perspective, absorptive capacity and, very significantly, international entrepreneurship, which have largely enriched the body of knowledge of IB and nurtured the development of new concepts and research contexts (i.e. emerging market economies) in the journal. Therefore, in order to further enrich knowledge in the field, future IBR contributors should continue their endeavours to integrate new developments both within and between disciplines.

Therefore, by focusing on the great bulk of research published in IBR in its 25 years of history (1992–2016) and applying a bibliometric approach, this study has measured and ranked the production of faculty members, academic institutions and countries according to their publications in this particular journal as well as their citations elsewhere. The analysis conducted above is, however, not free from some significant limitations. Undoubtedly, the most obvious limitation of this study derives from having focused and actually limited most of our bibliometric analysis to a single IB journal, IBR in this case, and only very scarcely to other leading journals in IB research. While it was a fully deliberate choice due to the main purpose of celebrating the 25th anniversary of this journal, any attempt to generally understand scholarly production in the IB field across different time periods, including IBR performance, would require the inclusion of a larger number of academic journals in order to establish even more comprehensive and exhaustive rankings of journals, scholars, academic institutions, and countries in the IB field (see Lahiri & Kumar, 2012; Treviño et al., 2010; Tuselmann et al., 2016). Therefore, utmost care should be taken regarding generalizing for the entire field of international business (IB) the highly IBR-based records presented in this paper. It is also worth noting that our results encompass up to 2016 and may change for the focal journal in the future. The main reason is because IBR is dynamic through time with many new articles being published every year. Therefore, many other variables may emerge in the journal (such as introducing new topics, conceptual frameworks and research

methodologies by future contributors) bringing significant changes in the journal trends presented above. Additionally, note that the study has exploited data about the focal journal mainly derived from Scopus and, though in a lesser degree, from the Web of Science Core Collection. Thus, the limitations that apply to these databases may also apply to this study. Finally, it should also be acknowledged that the present study was not originally designed as, and does not actually perform, a fully systematic and integrative literature review of the very varied and highly relevant theoretical, methodological and empirical contribution of this particular journal to IB research. It was primarily conceived with the main objective of identifying, from a bibliometric standpoint, the leading trends in terms of publications and citations of IBR partly as a means to commemorate its 25th anniversary. A similar journal-focused approach has been taken by other bibliometric studies to celebrate journal anniversaries in other fields of research and assess their achievements (Laengle et al., 2017; Merigó et al., 2015). Our bibliometric overview of IBR, however, adds to the IB literature by providing a fairly detailed picture of the scholarly structure and production, characterising the focal journal since its emergence in the early 90 s until the present. In this way, it partly differs from but also extends prior bibliometric literature in the field (Chan et al., 2006; Engwall et al., 2018; Lahiri & Kumar, 2012; Treviño et al., 2010) by updating and deepening knowledge specifically referred to IBR in order to assess its relevance and centrality as a core journal in the IB field. Further bibliometric studies of IB journals motivated by a special anniversary or other related events are expected in the future because this approach provides a practical retrospective evaluation of the leading trends of a journal or a set of journals. The future direction of IBR, according to its regarded position as an IB journal that is "upwardly mobile", in terms of journal standing and ranking, needs to be at the forefront in publishing emerging issues. Continuing to be a core outlet for eminent scholars in IB and increasing its traction of IBR papers cited in leading journals covering a wider management and business domain. The quality of research published in IBR is also increasing, providing a wider impact and usefulness across subject areas.

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Appendix A

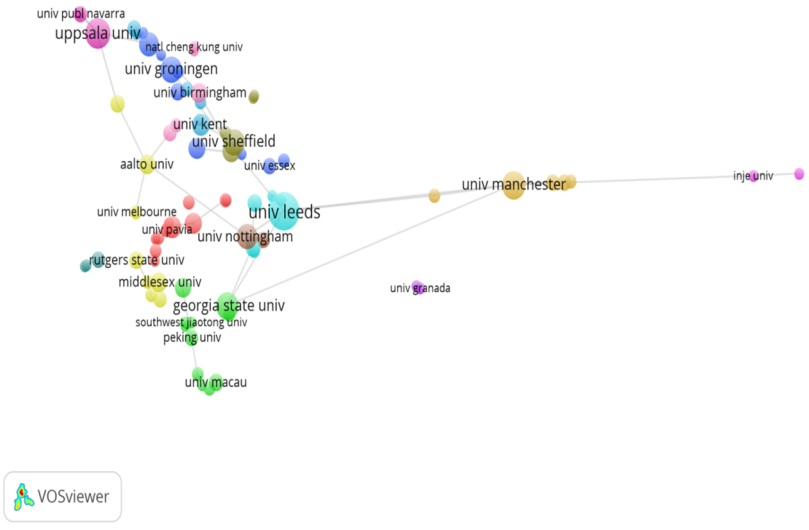

Fig. A1. Co-authorship of universities publishing in IBR.

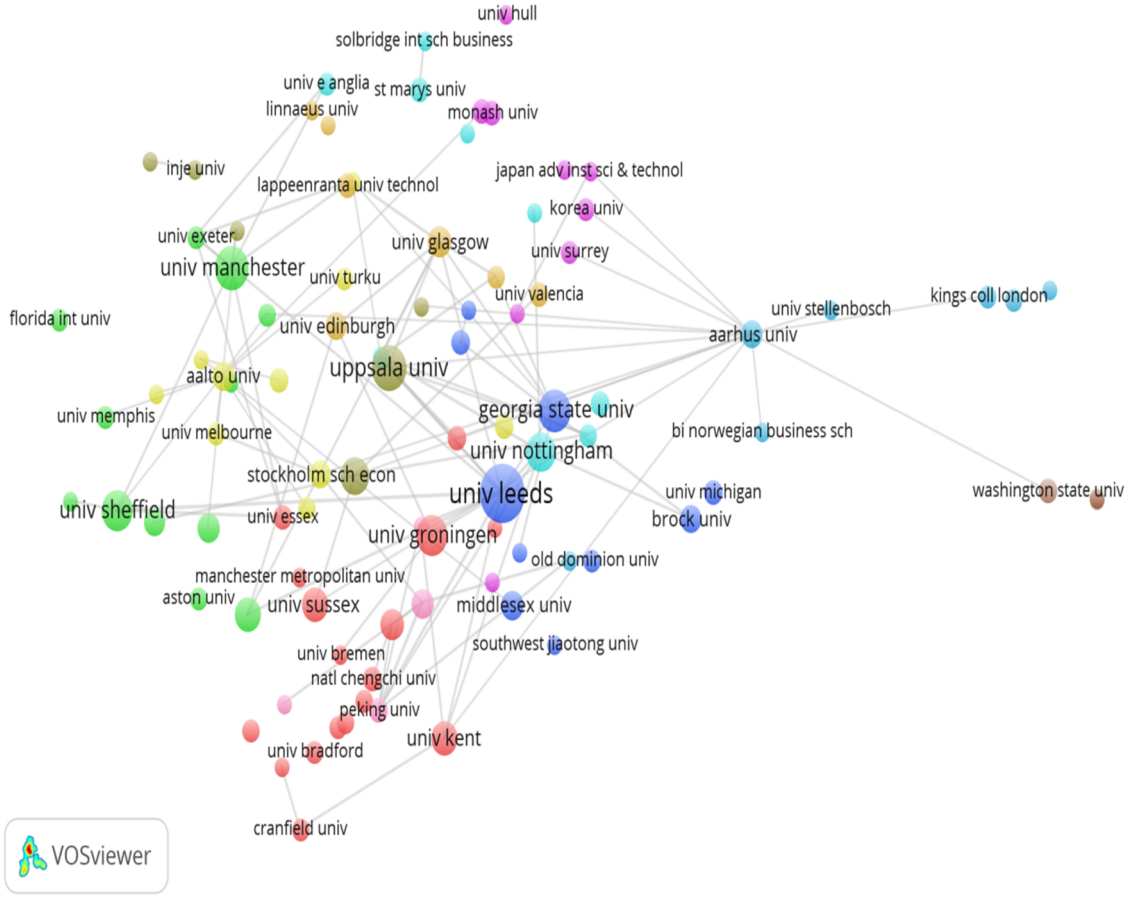

Fig. A2. Citation analysis of universities publishing in IBR.

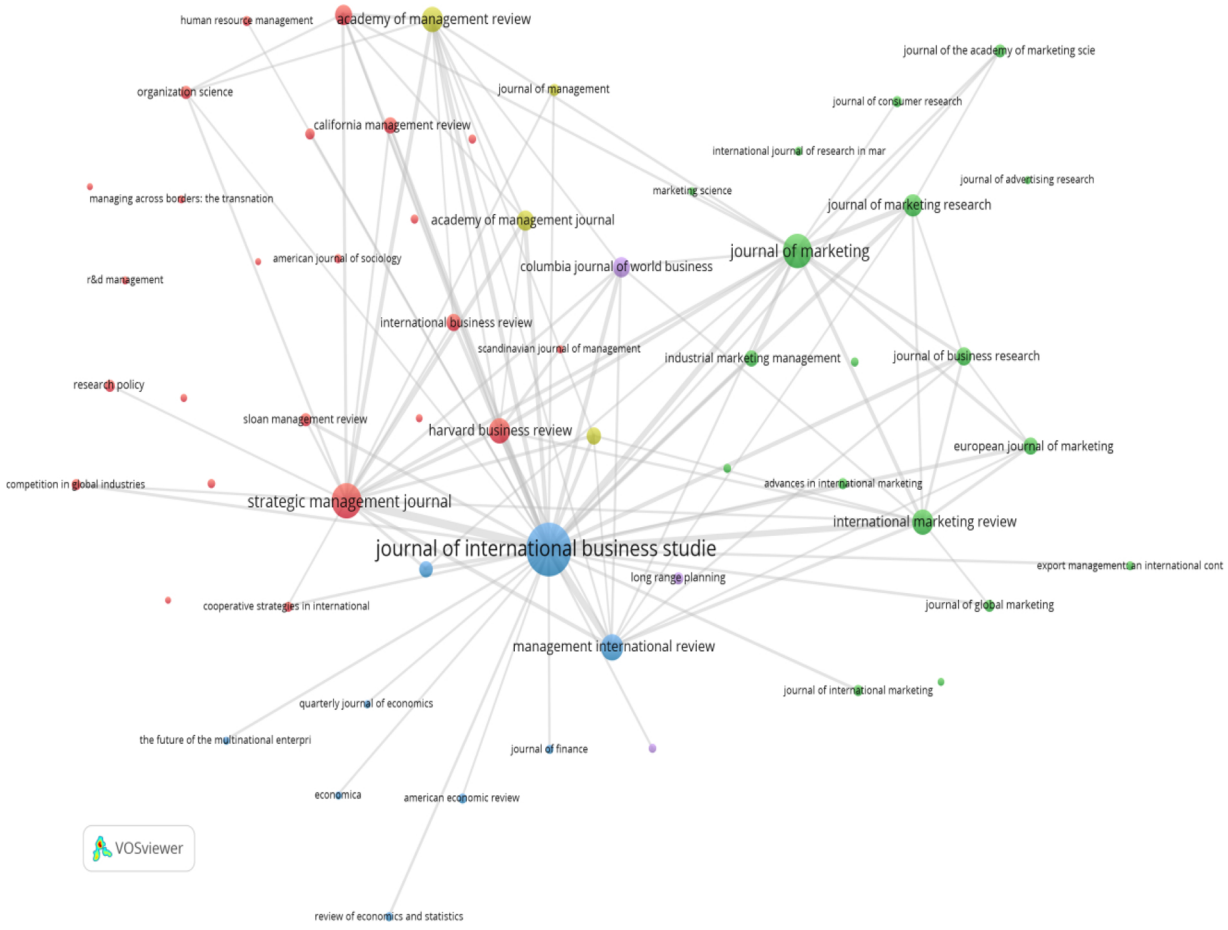

Fig. A3. Co-citation of journals cited in IBR: 1992–2001.

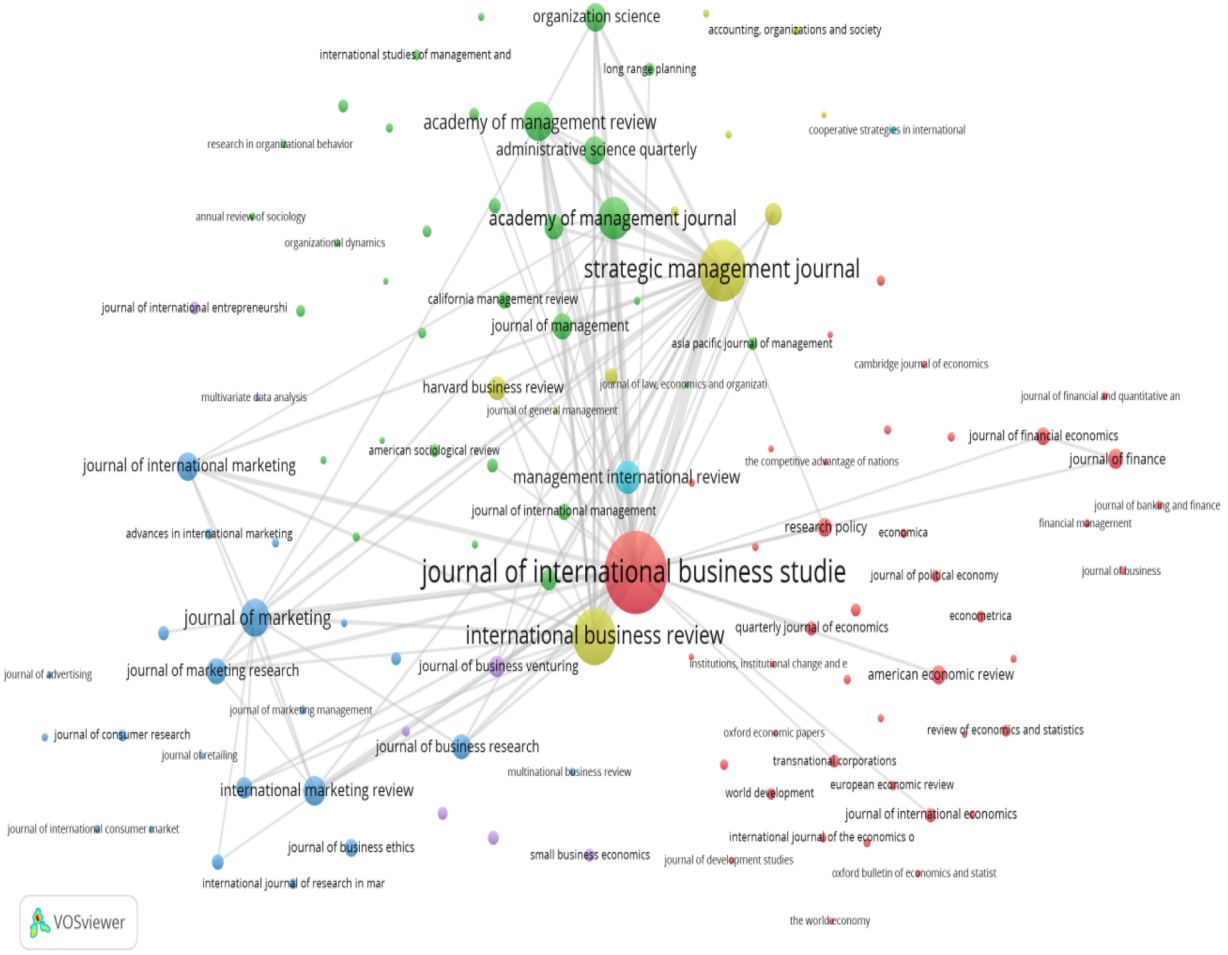

Fig. A4. Co-citation of journals cited in IBR:2002–2011.

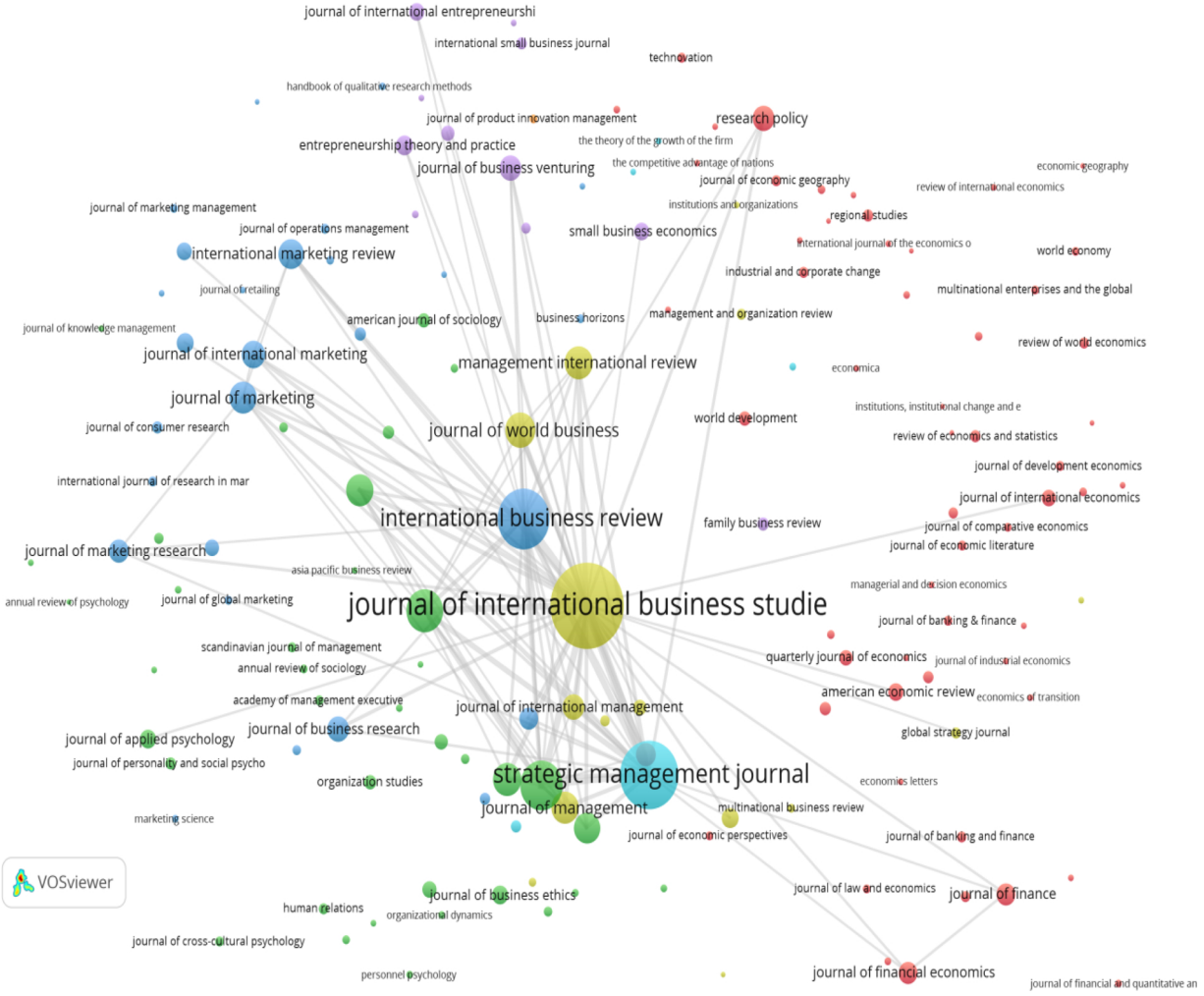

Fig. A5. Co-citation of journals cited in IBR: 2012–2016.

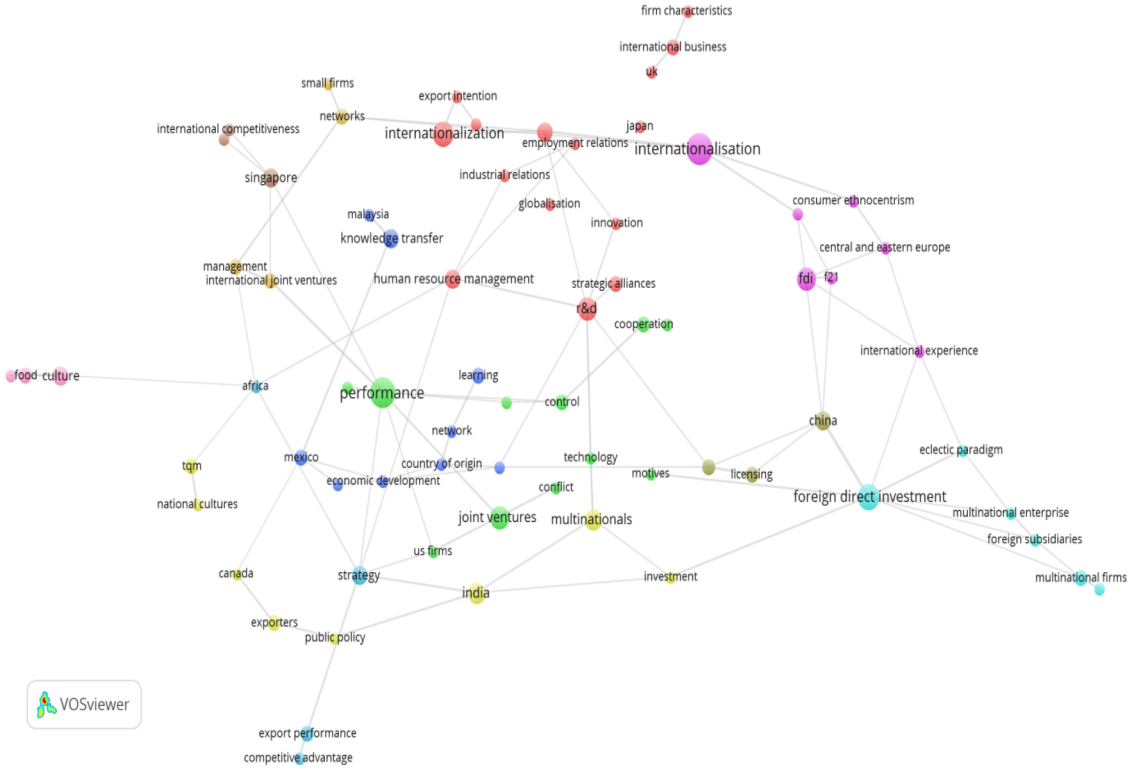

Fig. A6. Co-occurrence of author keywords of publications in IBR: 1992–2001.

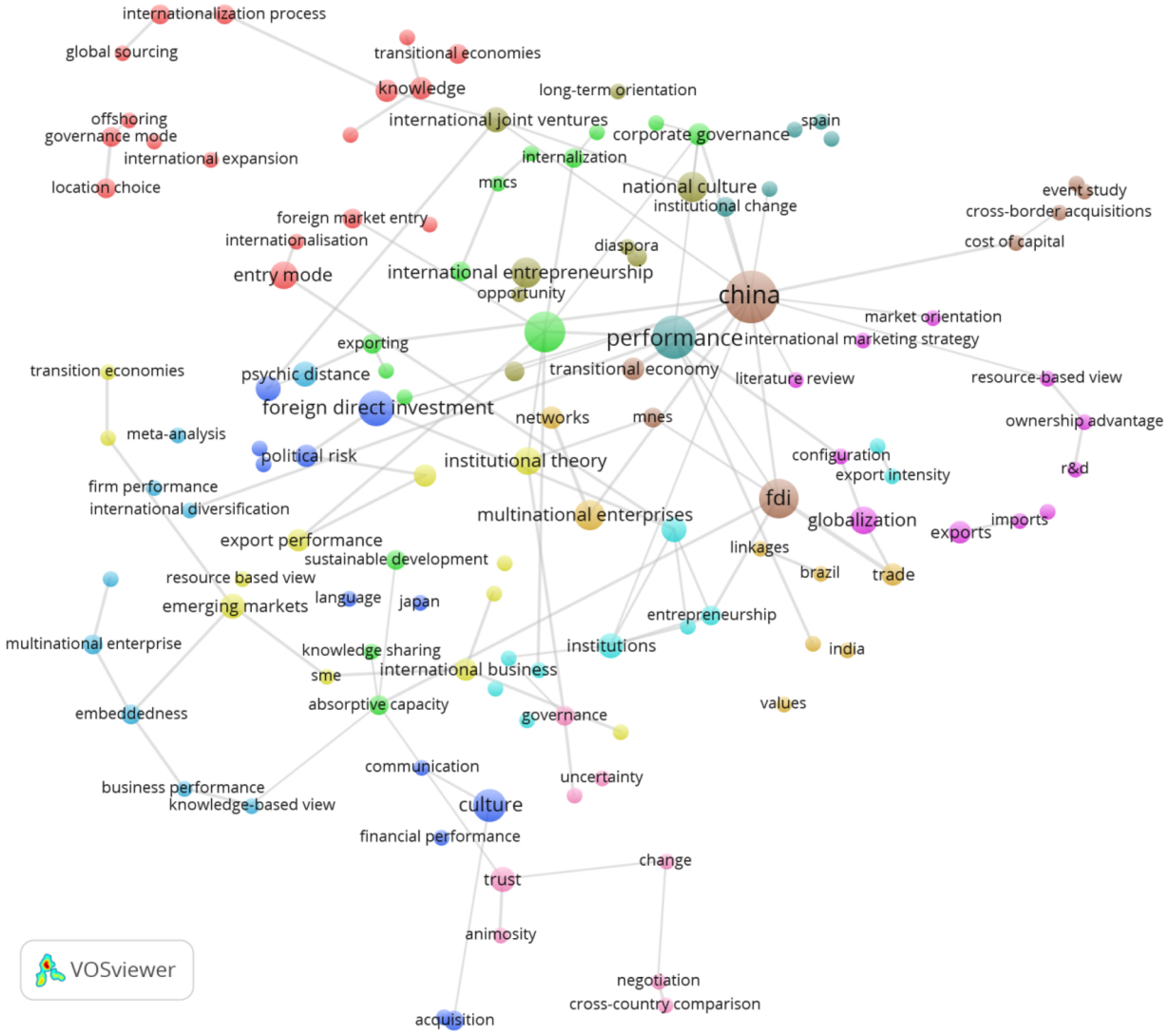

Fig. A7. Co-occurrence of author keywords of publications in IBR:2002–2011.

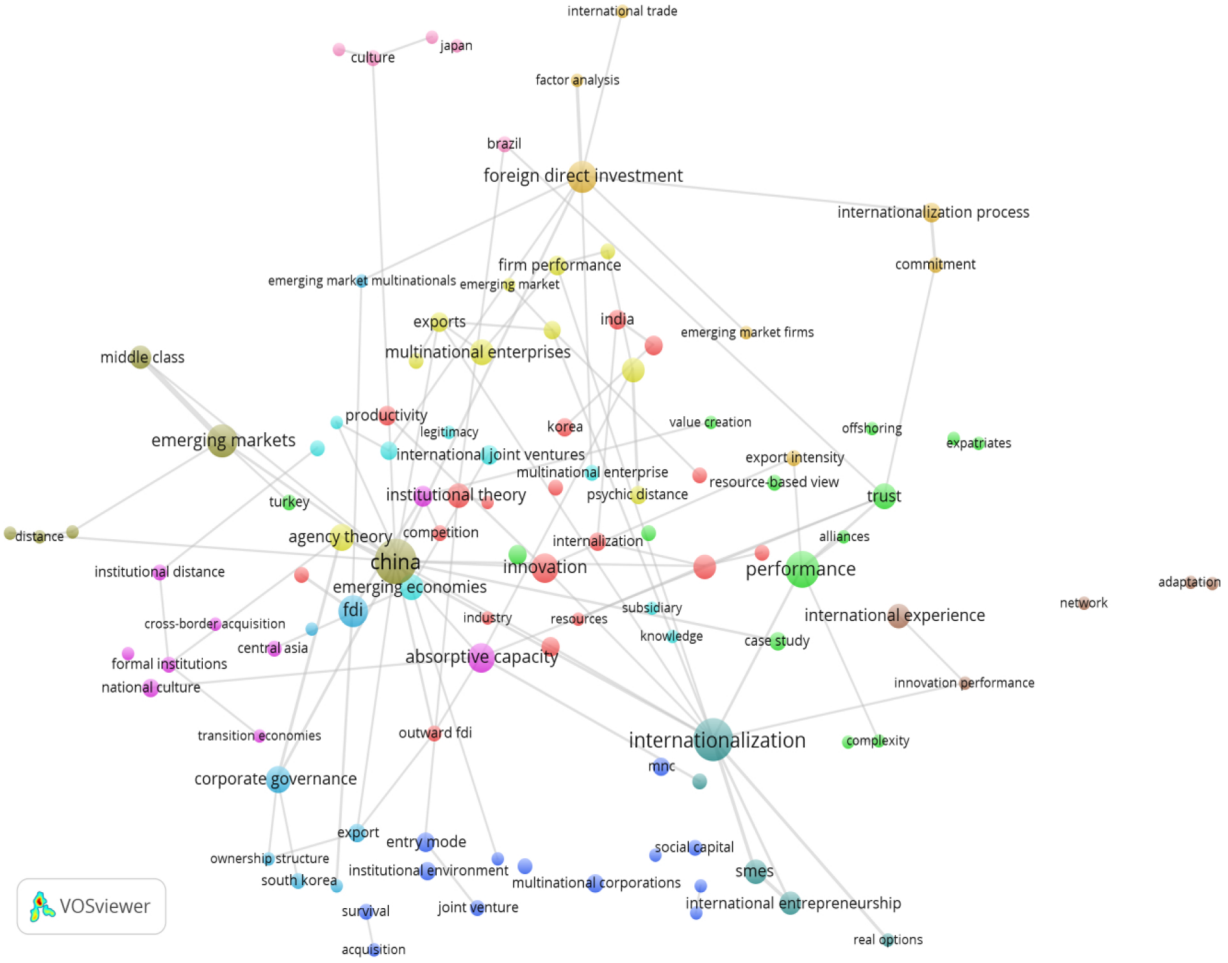

Fig. A8. Co-occurrence of author keywords of publications in IBR: 2012–2016.

Table A1
Annual citation structure of IBR.

Year	TP	TC	≥200	≥100	≥50	≥20	≥10	≥5	≥1
1992	16	444	0	1	4	8	8	10	11
1993	20	185	0	0	0	3	8	10	14
1994	28	1006	0	4	4	11	14	16	25
1995	28	1196	2	4	6	10	16	19	27
1996	34	1056	0	1	4	20	26	30	32
1997	33	1939	2	2	4	12	17	29	32
1998	32	950	0	0	7	15	26	28	31
1999	29	885	0	2	3	13	20	28	28
2000	36	1682	2	2	7	19	28	30	34
2001	36	878	0	1	2	13	28	32	35
2002	37	2060	2	7	12	24	29	35	37
2003	37	1473	1	3	7	20	30	35	37
2004	36	1488	1	5	9	20	25	26	35
2005	36	2428	2	6	16	25	32	32	32
2006	38	1322	0	2	9	19	30	34	36
2007	34	1122	0	1	7	21	28	30	33
2008	46	1391	0	1	7	25	35	42	46
2009	48	1376	0	1	4	29	42	45	48
2010	44	1175	0	1	4	24	32	38	44
2011	49	1127	0	0	3	25	40	43	49
2012	84	1342	0	0	1	24	51	70	83
2013	84	800	0	0	0	11	32	54	76
2014	127	785	0	0	0	6	21	58	92
2015	120	313	0	0	0	1	3	12	65
2016	101	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Total	1213	28495	12	45	120	398	621	786	1000
%	100.00%	–	0.99%	3.71%	9.89%	32.81%	51.20%	64.80%	82.44%

Abbreviations: TP and TC = Total papers (articles, reviews, letters and notes) and citations; ≥200, ≥100, ≥50, ≥20, ≥10, ≥5, ≥1 = Number of papers with equal or more than 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5 and 1 citations, respectively.

Table A2
Citing articles of IBRAuthors, universities and countries.

R	Author	TP	University	TP	Country	TP
1	Buckley, P.J.	62	Copenhagen Business School	230	UK	2749
2	Selmer, J.	56	Uppsala University	214	USA	2723
3	Sinkovics, R.R.	50	University of Leeds	207	China	1257
4	Ghauri, P.N.	44	Aalto University	207	Australia	1155
5	Lauring, J.	43	University of Manchester	170	Spain	996
6	Dimitratos, P.	41	University of Reading	165	Germany	802
7	Glaister, K.W.	39	University of Strathclyde	132	Finland	742
8	Pedersen, T.	39	Hanken School of Economics	125	Sweden	647
9	Saarenketo, S.	39	Lappeenranta University of Technology	125	Canada	626
10	Crick, D.	38	University of Nottingham	120	Italy	568
11	Cavusgil, S.T.	37	University of Vaasa	112	Taiwan	559
12	Harzing, A.W.	33	Hong Kong Polytechnic University	110	France	536
13	Forsgren, M.	32	Monash University	107	Netherlands	528
14	Yamin, M.	32	Vienna University of Economics and Business	102	Denmark	496
15	Nummela, N.	31	University of Valencia	102	Malaysia	446
16	Puumalainen, K.	31	National University of Singapore	99	South Korea	344
17	Andersson, U.	30	University of Melbourne	99	India	329
18	Johanson, J.	30	Loughborough University	98	Brazil	307
19	Leonidou, L.C.	30	Chinese University of Hong Kong	97	New Zealand	305
20	Verbeke, A.	30	University of Sheffield	94	Norway	296
21	Demirbag, M.	29	Erasmus University Rotterdam	92	Turkey	266
22	Rugman, A.M.	29	University of Glasgow	90	Switzerland	231
23	Holm, U.	28	University of Groningen	90	Japan	222
24	Kuivalainen, O.	28	University of Southern Denmark	89	Austria	212
25	Meyer, K.E.	28	University of Birmingham	87	Portugal	212
26	Dunning, J.H.	27	Stockholm School of Economics	86	Belgium	193
27	Freeman, S.	27	Aarhus University	86	Singapore	173
28	Giroud, A.	27	University of Turku	86	Greece	168
29	Ambos, B.	26	King's College London	83	Ireland	161
30	Björkman, I.	26	University of New South Wales	81	South Africa	155

*Ranking according to Total papers. Abbreviations are available in Tables 1 and 2.

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