

Thirty Years of the International Journal of Logistics Management

A Retrospective Analysis

Gammelgaard, Britta; Kumar, Satish; Pattnaik, Debidutta; Joshi, Rohit

Document Version
Accepted author manuscript

Published in:
International Journal of Logistics Management

DOI:
[10.1108/IJLM-03-2020-0121](https://doi.org/10.1108/IJLM-03-2020-0121)

Publication date:
2020

License
Unspecified

Citation for published version (APA):
Gammelgaard, B., Kumar, S., Pattnaik, D., & Joshi, R. (2020). Thirty Years of the International Journal of Logistics Management: A Retrospective Analysis. *International Journal of Logistics Management*, 31(2), 173-208. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJLM-03-2020-0121>

[Link to publication in CBS Research Portal](#)

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us (research.lib@cbs.dk) providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Download date: 18. Feb. 2025





Thirty Years of the International Journal of Logistics Management -A Retrospective Analysis

Journal:	<i>International Journal of Logistics Management</i>
Manuscript ID	IJLM-03-2020-0121
Manuscript Type:	Original Article
Keywords:	Management research, Logistics industry
Research Method:	Mixed method
Geography:	Asia, Europe

SCHOLARONE™
Manuscripts

Thirty Years of the *International Journal of Logistics Management* -A Retrospective Analysis

Abstract

Purpose: *International Journal of Logistics Management (IJLM)* celebrated 30 years of its publication in 2019. This study provides a retrospective overview of the *IJLM* articles between 1990 and 2019.

Research design and approach: We applied bibliometrics to study and present a retrospective summary of the publication trends, citations, pattern of authorship, productivity, popularity depicting influence, and the impact of the *IJLM*, its contributors, their affiliations, and discusses the conceptual layout of *IJLM*'s prolific themes.

Findings: With 23 yearly articles, *IJLM* contributed 689 specialized research papers on Supply Chain Management (SCM) by 2019. Authorship grew by 42 new contributors adding up to 1,256 unique *IJLM* authors by 2019. Each of its lead contributors associated with 1.55 other authors to contribute an article in the journal among which 93% are cited at least once. Survey-based research dominated in last 30 years. The *h-index* of the journal is 73 while its *g-index* suggests that 133 *IJLM* articles were cited at least 17,689 times in Scopus. *IJLM* authors affiliated to the Cranfield University and the US contributed the highest count of articles. Bibliographic coupling analysis groups *IJLM* articles into eight bibliographic clusters while network analysis exposes the thematic layout of *IJLM* articles.

Limitations of the conducted research: The literature selection is confined to the Scopus database starting from 1990, a year before the inception of the *IJLM*, thereby limiting its scope.

Originality/value: This study is the first retrospective bibliometric analysis of the *IJLM*, which is useful for aspiring contributors.

Keywords: *International Journal of Logistics Management*, Scopus, Bibliometrics, Bibliographic coupling, Network analysis, Co-word analysis

Paper type: Research

Thirty Years of the *International Journal of Logistics Management-A Retrospective Analysis*

1. Introduction

Prof. Doug Lambert and Prof. Martin Christopher founded the *IJLM* for sensitizing audiences on the need for more practical insights to strengthen the relevance of scientific contributions of logistics management across the Atlantic. This vision, along with the expansion of the international aspect of logistics management research is still the guiding outlook for the journal (Gammelgaard, 2019) with Prof. Britta Gammelgaard serving as the current Editor.

As the result of its founding vision and the able guidance of its editors, the *IJLM* features among the top 50 outlets specialized in the area of transportation research in Scimago's Journal Ranking (SJR). The source normalized impact per paper (SNIP) for the journal is 1.134 with an *h*-index of 66, implying that at least 66 of *IJLM* manuscripts are cited at least 66 times excluding self-citations. It is ranked 'A' in the Australian Business Deans Council (ABDC) 2019. Publications in the journal reveal that from 7 articles in its inaugural issue, *IJLM* has advanced to 689 manuscripts confined to its core theme by 2019. Such a rise in the quantum of publication heightens the need for an in-depth retrospection over its thirty years to track the evolution of the journal to see the way forward. Simultaneously, it is also important to suggest areas which aspiring contributors may target for the future issues of the journal.

In recent times, a large number of academic sources apply bibliometrics, also known as scientometrics, to quantify their contributions and analyse the research areas with the intention of strategizing future policies. More than a trend, the need for a quantitative perspective in modern times is crucial due to the phenomenal rise in research activities resulting in an accumulation of publications for scientific work. Therefore, deep introspection is essential to historicize the quantum of accomplishments. Simultaneously, it also illuminates and provides directions for future orientation. With such motivation, Donthu et al. (2020a) carried out a bibliometric overview of the 45 years journey of the *Journal of Business Research* and Baker

1 et al. (2020b) analysed the corpus of first 25 years of the *Journal of Corporate Finance*. Wang
2
3 et al. (2019) have investigated the accomplishments over 20 years for the *International Journal*
4
5 *of Logistics Research* and Laengle et al. (2017) have analysed the 40 years of the *European*
6
7 *Journal of Operational Research* as well. Thus irrespective of the academic disciplines, we
8
9 found that the need for such research is well established.
10

11
12 Recently the *IJLM* published an editorial reflecting the qualitative advancements of the
13
14 journal over 30 years (Gammelgaard, 2019). A similar content analysis was also carried out for
15
16 the first twenty years of the *IJLM* (Liao-Troth et al., 2012). However, the quantitative
17
18 perspectives remained unaddressed which prompted us to consider this endeavour. This study
19
20 essentially examines the *IJLM* with the following research questions (RQs):
21
22

23
24 *RQ1.* How have the publications, authorship, and citations grown over the *IJLM*'s three decades
25
26 of publishing?
27

28
29 *RQ2.* Which *IJLM* articles are the most frequently followed in academia?
30

31
32 *RQ3.* Which research methods are used for *IJLM* articles?
33

34
35 *RQ4.* Who are the prolific contributors to *IJLM*?
36

37
38 *RQ5.* Which institutions and nations are *IJLM* authors the most frequently affiliated with?
39

40
41 *RQ6.* Over which sources and countries do *IJLM* articles find the most influence?
42

43
44 *RQ7.* How has research in terms of supply chain management evolved over the thirty years of
45
46 the journal?
47

48
49 *RQ8.* How do the *IJLM*'s most prolific contributors, authors' affiliations, and its frequently
50
51 discussed themes converge intellectually?
52

53
54
55 The study uses the Scopus database for obtaining the requisite bibliographic data and
56
57 applies bibliometrics to answer the research questions. Along with an extensive range of
58
59 descriptive indicators, this work also presents the graphical overview of bibliographic
60

1 couplings and co-occurrences of the keywords specified by its authors using the Gephi and the
2 Visualization of similarities (VOS) viewer software. Apart from showing certain indications,
3 the study unfolds the networking and associations present in the *IJLM* articles through
4 analysing the available metadata.
5
6
7
8
9

10 This study contributes primarily through providing the first retrospective overview of
11 the *IJLM* between 1990 and 2019. Its findings may be useful for the editors of the *IJLM* to map
12 the way forward for the journal. More importantly, the study suggests ample avenues, which
13 aspiring contributors can target in order to enhance their chances of being published in the
14 journal. The remainder of the paper organises itself with the following divisions: Section 2
15 provides an overview of the study methods while Section 3 discuss the descriptive statistics.
16 Section 4 goes on to analyse the clustering of *IJLM* articles while Section 5 visualises the
17 bibliometric networks for those articles. Finally, Section 6 presents the key findings of the
18 study and concludes the paper.
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30

31 **2. Methodology**

32
33
34 Bibliometric studies classify the available data and construct meaningful summaries of
35 the bibliographic material (Pritchard, 1969; Broadus, 1987) pertaining to journals, research
36 areas, universities and/or countries (Chung & Cox, 1990; Blanco-Mesa et al. 2017; Merigó et
37 al. 2019; Mas-Tur et al. 2019; Baker et al. 2020a, 2020b, 2020c). Given the scope of the project
38 and the usage of data obtained from the Scopus database, the bibliometric overview of *IJLM* is
39 presented as descriptive and network analyses (Baker et al. 2020a,2020b,2020c; Donthu et al.
40 2020a, 2020b). Descriptive analyses constitute an analysis of the total number of publications,
41 citations, and citations per publication. The influence of the journal, its authors, and/or their
42 affiliations are indicated through an *h*-index while the *g*-index represents impact. The network
43 analyses expound on bibliographic coupling and the co-occurrence of keywords specified by
44 the author (Kessler, 1963; Callon et al. 1983; Ravikumar et al. 2015).
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1 It is generally believed that a body of literature exhibits intellectual convergence or
2
3 divergence by citing similar or different scientific works. Kessler (1963) explained that when
4
5 two or more documents exhibit similar reference source(s), they develop a bibliographic couple
6
7 indicating the trace of intellectual association among the citing documents. In contrast to the
8
9 views presented by Kessler; Small (1973) believed that when two or more references are
10
11 common across documents, the co-cited docs may denote similar intellectual ideas influencing
12
13 the citing document(s), whereas the co-occurrence of the keywords indicates conceptual
14
15 (thematic) similarities among the literature (Callon et al. 1983; Ravikumar et al. 2015).
16
17
18

19 We used MS-Excel, VOSviewer, and Gephi applications to carry out the analyses
20
21 indicated. MS-Excel was used to clean up the bibliographic records obtained from Scopus and
22
23 to carry out the descriptive analyses. We used VOSviewer to generate the network files
24
25 (Bastian et al. 2009) and applied the tools available in Gephi (van Eck and Waltman, 2010) to
26
27 visualize the bibliographic networks for the *IJLM* articles. Figure 1 provides the design of the
28
29 present study.
30
31
32

33 **3. Results**

34
35
36 As per Scopus, the *IJLM* published 719 documents between 1990 and 2019. However,
37
38 the application of certain filters – notably a minimum pagination length of 5 along with the
39
40 presence of valid author information – reduced the quantum of documents studied to 689
41
42 records which included 613 articles, 38 reviews, 6 editorials, and 32 conference papers. We
43
44 used all of these records for the analyses.
45
46
47

48 *3.1. Trends in publication and citation structure in the IJLM*

49
50
51 Table I shows the publication trends, the structures underlying the citations,
52
53 productivity, influence, and the impact of the *IJLM* between 1990 and 2019 while Figure 2
54
55 depicts the patterns of authorship evident in its articles.
56
57
58

59 (Insert Table I and Figure 2 about here)
60

1 Commencing with 15 publications in 1990, the *IJLM* begot its specialized repository of
2 689 supply chain management (SCM) articles by the end of 2019. Simultaneously, the number
3 of its contributing authors grew from 26 to 1,754 although the number of unique contributors
4 of the *IJLM* went up from 25 to 1,256 by 2019. The later indicator discards the repetition of
5 *IJLM* authors, which should justify its lower count. Thus, on average, authorship grew at about
6 42 unique authors contributing to the journal every year. Meanwhile, the average collaboration
7 index of the journal suggests that each of the lead researchers in the *IJLM* associates with about
8 1.55 other authors to contribute an article to the journal.
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18

19 Figure 2 shows the authorship pattern for the *IJLM* which indicates that only 16.98%
20 (117) of *IJLM* articles are sole-authored while the remaining 83.02% (572) are co-authored
21 which include 37.01% (255) by two authors, 26.85% (185) by three authors and the remaining
22 19.16% (132) are by four through seven *IJLM* authors. Such frequent collaborations indicate
23 the multi-faceted views latent in the 572 co-authored *IJLM* articles or endorse the requirement
24 for multiple skills which underly the need for collaborative research in logistics management.
25 Conversely, Baker et al. (2020a), Acedo et al. (2006) suggest that research in modern times is
26 largely collaborative due to the advancements in communication and networking technologies.
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37

38 In the first decade, the *IJLM* published 16 yearly articles (on average) which marginally
39 increased to 17 in its second decade. However, between 2010 and 2019, publications exhibited
40 an exponential growth to 356 articles while averaging about 36 articles per year. Along with
41 publications depicting scientific contributions, the academic popularity and influence of the
42 *IJLM* is also evident in its proportion of cited publications reaching 93%. Such figures suggest
43 that 93 of 100 *IJLM* articles received at least 1 citation in Scopus by the end of 2019.
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52

53 In total, the *IJLM* received 24,549 citations at 38.3 average citations to each of its
54 articles cited. Apart from the academic popularity indicated, the total citations also make some
55 additional revelations regarding the broader research domain. If not the whole picture, the count
56 of total citations does partly expose the overwhelming number of scientific papers and research
57
58
59
60

1 initiatives being undertaken in the field of SCM to which *IJLM* articles were found influential
2
3 between 1990 and 2019. Such a proposition certainly elevates the stature of the *IJLM* among
4
5 its peers and followers. A deeper analysis of the *IJLM's* influential titles and themes is presented
6
7 later.
8
9

10 In conclusion, we found the *IJLM* publishing around 23 articles per year on average, in
11
12 its past thirty years. The academic influence of the *IJLM* is evident in its 73 articles receiving
13
14 at least 73 citations while its academic impact is extended by its 133 articles which had
15
16 receiving a minimum of 17,689 citations in the Scopus database (h-index: 73, g-index: 133).
17
18 Such indicators invariably position the *IJLM* as one of the lead contributors in logistics
19
20 management research over the years.
21
22
23

24 3.1.1 Special issues in the *IJLM* publications

25
26
27 The dedication of the *IJLM* towards its core vision of expanding the domain of logistics and
28
29 SCM is also evident in its special issues. Along with its regular issues and excluding the
30
31 journal's coverage of the International Symposiums in Logistics, the *IJLM* has contributed
32
33 about 6 special issues between 1990 and 2019. Inclusion of the International Symposiums
34
35 extends the count to ten special issues. Precisely, the *IJLM* contributed 73 articles in its special
36
37 issues contributed by 192 *IJLM* authors. Excluding the multiple articles contributed by H. Min
38
39 (3), M.-C. Chen (2), C.-C. Lu (2), T. Notteboom (2), B. H. Kam (2), A.E. Ellinger (2), M. Goh
40
41 (2), T. Notteboom (2), and C. H. Glock (2), a total of 183 unique authors who constitute about
42
43 14.57% (183 of 1,256) of all *IJLM* authors, have contributed to the special issues of the journal.
44
45
46 Conversely, at 17.82 average citations per special issue-article, a total of 1,301 citations were
47
48 accorded to the *IJLM* by the end of 2019. Notably, the *h-index* indicating the influence for these
49
50 special issue articles is 16, suggesting that 16 of the special issue articles received at least 16
51
52 citations in the Scopus repository while the impact of those articles in the form of its *g-index*
53
54 is extended to 34. The later indicator suggests that 34 of the articles are cited at least 1,156
55
56
57
58
59
60

1 times by 2019. Thus, the special issue articles not only attract more authors, they also add to
2 the academic influence and impact of the journal.
3

4
5 Further, we observed a consistent trend emerging in such issues of the journal in its recent
6 years. Since 2016, the *IJLM* has contributed four special issues covering themes such as
7 "*superior services in supply chain*", "*best practices in SCM*", "*big data analytics in SCM*", and
8 "*cold chain SCM*". It is a positive indicator as through special issues the journal garners the
9 opportunity to publish state-of-the-art research in emerging global SCM research.
10 Simultaneously, special issues also provide specific research directions to the *de novo*
11 researchers aspiring to make a significant contribution to the researched field. More
12 importantly, special issues lead to further academic attention and trigger more research as
13 evident in the citations conferred to the journal. Given such indications, we suggest the journal
14 continues its trend of publishing more such issues in the future.
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

29 (Insert Table II about here)
30

31 3.2. *The most influential IJLM articles*

32 Table III lists the most influential articles published in the *IJLM* between 1990 and 2019
33 which were cited at least 141 times in Scopus.
34

35 At 56.18 average annual citations—adding up to 1,236 total citations by 2019—Martha
36 C. Cooper, Douglas M. Lambert, and Janus D. Pagh's (1997) article, "Supply chain
37 management: More than a new name for logistics", is the most influential work in the *IJLM*.
38 Interestingly, along with a minor moderation in the authorship order, Lambert, Cooper, and
39 Pagh contributed the second most influential title, "Supply chain management: Implementation
40 issues and research opportunities" (2008). At 50.38 average annual citations, the article
41 received 1,068 citations by the end of 2019. Following next, Martin Christopher and Helen
42 Peck's "Building the resilient supply chain" (2004) is accredited with 968 citations. However,
43 this article leads the table with the highest average yearly citations of 64.53, potentially
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1 suggesting a shift in the broader research domain—from supply chain to resilient supply
2 chains—in the recent years.
3

4
5 (Insert Table III about here)
6
7

8 A closer examination of the top-cited articles made some interesting revelations. We
9 found that apart from discussions on *general supply chain management* (see, Ellram and
10 Cooper, 1990; Cooper et al. 1997; Lambert et al. 1998; Sheffi, 2001) which has been the staple
11 theme for the journal; *supply chain management risk* (see, Sheffi, 2001; Jüttner, 2005;
12 Gaudenzi and Borghesi, 2006; Khan and Burnes, 2007; Rao and Goldsby, 2009; Ghade et al.
13 2012), and *resilient supply chain* (see, Christopher and Peck, 2004; Ponomarov and Holcomb,
14 2009) are among the emerging influential themes for the *IJLM*. Other topics which have
15 attracted citations include *supply chain partnership* (see, Ellram and Cooper, 1990; Lambert et
16 al. 1996), *supply chain management characteristics* (see, Cooper and Ellram, 1993), *supply*
17 *chain management strategies* (see, Bechtel and Jayaram, 1997; Christopher and Towill, 2002),
18 *strategic sourcing* (see Anderson and Katz, 1998), *third party logistics* (see, Berglund et al.
19 1999; Selviaridis and Spring, 2007), *supply chain metrics* (see, Lambert and Pohlen, 2001),
20 *supply chain management process* (see, Croxton et al. 2001), *market oriented supply chain* (see
21 Christopher and Towill, 2002), *management of supply chain returns* (see Rogers et al. 2002),
22 *collaborative supply chain* (see, Simatupang and Sridhara, 2002; Min et al. 2005; Simatupang
23 and Sridharan, 2005), *supply chain operations* (see McFarlane and Sheffi, 2003), *supply chain*
24 *integration* (see Bagchi et al. 2005; Simatupang and Sridharan, 2005; Fabbe-Costes and Jahre,
25 2008), *global supply chain* (see Christopher et al. 2006), *warehousing* (see Vijayaraman and
26 Osyk, 2006), *environmental issues concerning supply chain* (see Aronsson and Hüge Brodin,
27 2006), etc. Such historic evidence not only educates the readers regarding the topics which
28 attracted the most citations in the *IJLM* but may also suggest research avenues which aspiring
29 researchers could target in the journal.
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1 Apart from the influential themes, we also found that between 1990 and 2019, Douglas
2 M. Lambert had co-authored six of the thirty most influential articles cited 3,410 times
3 followed by Martha C. Cooper who appeared in four influential articles cited 3,069 times.
4
5 Though some of the most influential authors are already highlighted here, a more detailed
6 examination of the *IJLM*'s prolific contributors is presented in our subsequent discussions.
7
8
9
10

11 3.3 *IJLM* articles by study type

12
13 As shown in Table IV, the majority of *IJLM* articles are survey-based (TP: 211) and contributed
14 by 574 *IJLM* authors. Such studies constitute about 30.62% of all *IJLM* articles. As expected,
15 the collaboration index of these studies are among the highest in the *IJLM* as a greater number
16 of researchers are required to conduct a meaningful survey (CI: 1.72) and do so in multi-method
17 studies which require multiple skill sets among the researchers (CI: 1.73). Excluding a few, in
18 most of the remaining five-year periods as shown in the Figure 3, survey-based studies
19 dominated in the *IJLM* between 1990 and 2019. On average, in each of its active years, *IJLM*
20 contributed about 7.54 survey-based studies to academia (NAY: 28; PAY: 7.54).
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32

33
34 (Insert Table IV and Figure 3 about here)

35
36
37 However, the conceptual papers are among the most popular articles as depicted by its citations
38 (TC: 8,741; C/CP: 92.01). Such studies are also among the most influential and impactful
39 papers presented in the *IJLM* (*h*: 38; *g*: 93). Unfortunately, *IJLM* published only 37 qualitative
40 studies at 2.06 average articles in 18 of its 30 years of publications. We suggest that such studies
41 should be given more attention as sound concepts and a solid theoretical base is the foundation
42 of academic research.
43
44
45
46
47
48
49

50 3.4. *Top IJLM authors*

51
52 Table V lists the most prolific contributors in the *IJLM* between 1990 and 2019 while
53 Figure 4 reveals the temporal evolution of its top 10 contributors.
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1 Basing our analysis on the Scopus IDs of the *IJLM* authors to avoid potential errors in authors'
2 names, our study found P. J. Daugherty (Author ID: 6604065239) as the most prolific
3 researcher in the *IJLM*. The author has contributed the highest count of articles (TP: 14), all of
4 which were co-authored (CA: 14), followed by D. M. Lambert (Author ID: 55085229500) who
5 contributed 13 articles to the journal (SA: 1 and CA: 12) between 1990 and 2019. Interestingly,
6 R. I. Van Hoek (Author ID: 6701554737) and Y. Sheffi (Author ID: 36956760500) tied as the
7 lead sole-authored contributors (SA: 2 each) in the journal between 1990 and 2019. Conversely,
8 a temporal analysis of the top ten leading contributors reveals that although Daugherty is the
9 lead contributor among all; B. T. Hazen and H. Chen have emerged as the most prolific
10 contributors in the recent decade for the journal.

11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24 Apart from the publication trend, Table V also presents the popularity, productivity,
25 influence and impact of the *IJLM*'s lead contributors. In terms of citations, D. M. Lambert is
26 identified as the most popular *IJLM* author accredited with 3,670 citations. However, M. C.
27 Cooper leads with the highest average number of citations per article cited (C/CA: 521.2).
28 Conversely, our study found Daugherty as the most active researcher in *IJLM* (NAY: 12) while
29 Hazen is the most productive researcher who contributed at least 1.7 articles in each of his
30 active years in the journal (PAY: 1.7). However, we found Daugherty dominating the table as
31 the most influential and impactful researcher over the past thirty years of the journal (*h-index*:
32 11; *g-index*: 14). Apart from the authors, our study also analysed the most prolific *IJLM*
33 authors' institutions of affiliation.

34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48 (Insert Table V and Figure 4 about here)

49 3.5. Top institutions affiliated to *IJLM* authors

50
51
52
53 Table VI shows the publication trends, citation and authorship structure, activity,
54 productivity, influence exerted and the impact generated of the top institutions affiliated to
55 *IJLM* authors while Figure 5 depicts the temporal evolution of the top ten authors' institutional
56 affiliations.

(Insert Table VI and Figure 5 about here)

Invariably, Cranfield University tops the table in most parameters, which include total publications (TP: 50), authors contributing those publications (NCA: 112), number of *IJLM* author affiliations (NAA: 48), sole-authored and co-authored articles (SA: 12 and CA: 38), number of active years (NAY: 24), influence depicted through an *h*-index (*h*: 26) and impact presented in the form of a *g*-index (*g*: 49). However, our study found the Airforce Institute of Technology-Dayton as the most affiliated institution for collaborative authorship (CA: 2.7). Such an indicator depicts that each of the *IJLM* authors affiliated to the institution associated with at least 2.7 others to contribute research to the journal.

On a separate note, *IJLM* authors affiliated to the Ohio State University-Columbus are the most popular while being accredited with the highest total quantum of citations (TC: 4,935), citations per cited publication (C/CP: 182.8) and the number of citations per author affiliation (C/AA: 352.5). However, authors affiliated to RMIT University were found the most productive for contributing 2.3 articles per active year.

Conversely, the temporal evolution of the top ten authors' affiliated institutions suggests that in the recent decade of the *IJLM*, authors affiliated to Auburn University have contributed the maximum number of articles indicating that the maximum traction in SCM research is being carried out by Auburn's scholars.

Along with the authors' affiliated institutions, we have also analysed the publication trends among the *IJLM*'s top author affiliated countries.

3.6. Top countries affiliated to *IJLM* authors

Table VII presents the publication trends, authorship and citation structure, activity, productivity, influence, and impact of the countries the most frequently affiliated to by *IJLM* authors while Figure 6 shows the evolution of the top ten contributing nations.

(Insert Table VII and Figure 6 about here)

Invariably, the United States leads the table in most parameters which include total publications (TP: 302), the number of *IJLM* authors' affiliations (NAA: 425), number of contributing authors (NCA: 809), sole-authored and co-authored articles (SA: 40 and CA: 262), total citations accredited to those articles (TC: 13,515), number of active years (NAY: 30), and productivity per active year (PAY: 10.07). However, between 1990 and 2010, the *IJLM* authors affiliated to Singapore were found the most collaborative with each of its lead contributors associating with at least 2.8 others to publish an article in the journal.

Simultaneously, in terms of average citations, authors affiliated to New Zealand lead the table with the greatest number of citations per published article cited (C/CP: 98.2) and citations per author affiliation (C/AA: 53.5). However, like most other parameters, the *IJLM* authors who were affiliated to the United States were found to be the most influential and impactful between 1990 and 2019 (*h-index*: 30 and *g-index*: 108) in our study.

Of note and as shown in the figure, the temporal evolution depicts that authors affiliated to the United States have dominated in all the three decades of the *IJLM*. Such evidence also indicates that the *IJLM* has mostly been a US-dominated publishing hub. However, the growth rate of publications from China, Taiwan, India, Australia, Germany, and Finland have gained traction over the recent years of the journal making it a journal showcasing an emergence of global perspectives in its academic output.

3.7. Top journals and countries citing the *IJLM*

Table VIII enlists the sources and countries where *IJLM* articles are the most often cited. Apart from ranking the sources, the table also reveals the publisher's information, the ABDC 2019 rankings and the AJG ratings for the year 2018 for the journals frequently citing the *IJLM*.

(Insert Table VIII about here)

As indicated in the table, articles published in the *IJLM* have been most influential to the *International Journal of Production Economics (IJPE)*, which cited *IJLM* articles 443 times followed by the *International Journal of Production Research (IJPR)*, which cited the *IJLM* 374 times. Apart from naming the sources, the table also makes some interesting revelations regarding the quality of the academic sources to which the *IJLM* has been influential over the years. First, among the top 30 citing sources, about 63.3% of the journals are ranked A or A* in ABDC's 2019 list of international journals while 33.3% bear a 3 and above rating in the AJG 2018.

On further introspection we found that about 69.0% of the top-citations stream to the *IJLM* from journals which bear a rating of 2 and above in the AJG 2018 while only 13.5% of the top citations are from its peers or other like-rated journals. Such findings invariably depict an intellectual aura for *IJLM* articles, thereby qualifying the journal citations as being from sources acclaimed for publishing original and well-executed research.

Further, among its top citing countries, *IJLM* articles are most often cited in China (TC: 505), the United States (TC: 318), and India (TC: 277). Such indication is particularly insightful from the perspectives of logistics management research (LMR). With China and India being listed among the top three citing sources of the *IJLM* indicates the academic momentum in LMR in both the emerging Asian giants.

3.8. Thematic evolution of the *IJLM* corpus from 1990 to 2019

Table IX lists the themes presented in at least 10 *IJLM* articles between 1990 and 2019 while Figure 7 visualises the temporal evolution of the themes. Apart from presenting the themes popular in *IJLM*, the table and the figure make some interesting revelations about the geography and the kind of study that have gained traction in the *IJLM* between 1990 and 2019. Thus, this section not only proves to be crucial for the editorial board of the journal but also for aspiring contributors to the *IJLM*.

(Insert Table IX and Figure 7 about here)

As indicated, general "supply chain management" (SCM) and its sub-topics "supply chain", "logistics", "transportation" etc. have been the staple theme for the journal over its three decades of publishing. Between 1990 and 1999, the journal published around 2.7 average articles per year on SCM, which increased to 9.3 between 2000 and 2009 while it climbed to 10.4 yearly articles in the most recent decade of the journal. Put together, general SCM constitutes 32.94% (227 of 689) of *IJLM* contents over its three decades of publishing. Evidence also suggests that "risk management" has gained traction in citations making it the most influential theme in the journal. It picked up research attention in *IJLM* towards its second decade. Such instances should encourage the *IJLM*'s aspiring contributors on the topics to target in the journal to gain citations.

Interestingly, most of the words related to geography appear in the third decade of the journal. Among the geographic indicators, the words 'Europe', 'Asia', 'North America', 'China', 'United Kingdom', and 'United States of America' appear in 42, 29, 28, 20, 11, and 11 articles or keywords of those articles respectively. Such findings suggest that apart from the theoretical and conceptual models, the *IJLM* has also garnered a repository of empirical research pertaining to the geography specified. Simultaneously, it also reveals that the *IJLM* is not only global in terms of attracting researchers from all over the world but it is also global in its contents - highlighting and building theoretical models to resolve issues of the global supply chain. Possibly such factors qualified it for being one of the most trusted and referred to academic sources among its peers. It also highlighted that empirical studies on SCM bear greater chances of publication in the recent issues of the journal.

Similarly, in terms of the study types, the *IJLM* publishes both primary and secondary research, which are evident in words such as 'survey', 'case study', 'literature review', etc. In terms of methodology, *IJLM* articles have often used 'structural equation modelling' (SEM), 'mixed methods', etc. Such historic indicators further educate aspiring researchers on the nature of research which deserved publication in the journal.

4. Bibliographic clustering of *IJLM* articles

One of the striking features of bibliometric studies is evident in its ability to expose the semantic association among intellectuals and scientific resources. Kessler (1963) was the first to advocate that intellectual resources reveal similarities through their citations or the patterns of referencing. After a decade, Small (1973) modified his explanations to the co-citations of resources cited in a scientific document. Invariably, both Kessler and Small agreed that citations depict intellectual influence. Thus, if a scholar has referred 10 sources it means that all of the ten have some intellectual imprint on the conceptualisation of the research. Within the scope of this review, we adopted the views of Kessler in presenting the bibliographic coupling of *IJLM* articles using Visualization of Similarities (VOS) viewer and Gephi software. A similar analysis has been applied for recent studies of this genre (see Donthu et al. 2020a, 2020b, Baker et al. 2020a).

Table X reveals an important descriptive pertaining to the bibliographic clusters of *IJLM* articles, Table XI presents an overview of the clusters while Figure 8 shows the temporal evolution of the respective clusters.

4.1. Cluster 1—supply chain management—consists of 125 articles which have been published by 263 authors. The cluster ranks second in the number of *IJLM* articles presented but tops the table with most citations (TC: 7,398). The cluster also tops the table with the highest count of articles that are sole-authored (SA: 32), and the number of active years in the *IJLM* (NAY: 26). Conversely, it is the most influential and impactful cluster accredited with the highest *h* and *g* indices (*h-index*: 38; *g-index*: 85). Such evidence suggests that cluster 1 has invariably contributed the most in building the global image of the journal over its three decades.

Among other indicators, the cluster is ranked two in the number of cited publications (NCP: 116); holds the third position in citations per publication and citations per cited publication (C/P: 59.18; C/CP: 63.78), and contributes the third-highest quantum of articles

1 cited between 1 and 99 times. Simultaneously, it also holds the third rank in the productivity
2 indicator (PAY: 4.81) for clusters as well as articles that are co-authored (CA: 93). However,
3
4 the collaborative index of the cluster is the lowest among all suggesting that the areas of general
5 supply chain management have seen the least collaboration in the *IJLM* or possibly most of the
6
7 research on general SCM has been undertaken during a period before the explosion of the
8
9 internet.
10
11
12

13
14 As per Table IX, influential themes presented in the cluster of articles include terms
15 such as SCM, resilient supply chain, logistics strategy, supply chain partnership, and third-
16 party relationship (see, Cooper et al. 1997; Christopher and Peck, 2004; Cooper and Ellram,
17 1993; Lambert et al. 1996; Ellram and Cooper, 1990). Thus, the majority of the most influential
18 titles of the cluster belong to the first decade of *IJLM* publishing where the boom of internet,
19 communication, and networking technologies were yet to hold ground.
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

29 Interestingly, as per Figure 8, this cluster of the *IJLM* is de-growing since its second
30 decade which may indicate that the thematic components of the cluster are perhaps subsumed
31 into other areas, which also justifies the comparative lower citations to articles from this cluster.
32
33 However, given such a trend, aspiring contributors should target their most recent and advanced
34 studies on SCM to secure a chance of being published in the journal.
35
36
37
38
39
40

41 4.2. Cluster 2—sustainable supply chain—consists of a total of 122 articles which have
42 been contributed by 344 authors who were cited 2,037 times. This cluster engages the second-
43 highest number of *IJLM* authors who contributed to the second-highest number of co-authored
44 publications (NCA: 344; CA: 109). Interestingly, the majority of its articles are cited between
45 100 and 500 times, thus occupying the second position among all. However, in terms of the
46 number of papers, collaborations among the researchers, and the number of cited papers, the
47 cluster is ranked three (TP: 122; CI: 1.82; NCP: 111). Similarly, the influence and impact
48 indicators of the cluster are ranked fifth among all (*h-index*: 25; *g-index*: 40). Simultaneously,
49 though the activity indicator of the cluster ranks fourth among all, it is only second after the
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1 highest productive cluster of the *IJLM* (NAY: 24; PAY: 5.08). Such later indicators suggest
2 that this cluster has evolved in the later years of the *IJLM*. To such a predisposition, Figure 8
3
4 throws confirmatory evidence making cluster 2 as one of the fast-evolving clusters in the recent
5
6 years of the journal.
7
8
9

10 As indicated in Table XI, important themes presented in the cluster articles include the
11 environmental and social impact of the supply chain, logistics structure, green supply chain,
12 reverse logistics, innovation cycle, etc. (see, Aronsson et al. 2006; Pekkarinen and Ulkuniemi,
13 2008; Hazen et al. 2011; Sheffi, 2004; Van Hoek, 1998). As a note to aspiring researchers, the
14 topics highlighted in the cluster are among those desirable for targeting future research in the
15 journal.
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23

24 4.3. Cluster 3—SCM issues, its measurement, and management—consists of 85 articles
25 contributed by 202 authors receiving 5,330 citations in Scopus. The cluster occupies the fourth
26 rank in the count of articles and the number of authors contributing to those articles. However,
27 it shares the second position with cluster 4 in sole-authored contributions (SA: 19).
28 Interestingly, in terms of the proportion of the number of cited publications, quantum of total
29 citations, metrics for citations per publication, and the number of citations per cited publication,
30 the cluster is ranked two (PCP: 0.98; TC: 5,330; C//P: 62.71; C/CP: 64.22). Further, the cluster
31 leads among all others in the second citation threshold (CT2: 14) and shares the top rank with
32 the first cluster in terms of its number of active years (NAY: 26).
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45

46 However, although the cluster averages with 3.27 articles published per active year
47 (PAY: 3.27), its aura of influence and impact is ranked third and second (*h-index*: 30; *g-index*:
48 72), thereby elevating its significance within the clusters of *IJLM* articles. Such evidence also
49 demonstrates that the cluster holds some of the most influential contents in the *IJLM* and
50 perhaps it could be an extension of the first cluster of the *IJLM*. Interestingly, the temporal
51 trend is somewhat dicey—evolving in the second while declining in the third decade of *IJLM*.
52 However, the cluster is important to the *IJLM* as it attracts citations. Thus, researchers engaged
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1 in developing scales to measure SCM, SCM issues, etc. may bear a high chance of their
2 research being accepted in the future issues of the journal.
3
4

5 In addition, as per Table IX, influential themes presented in the articles constituting the
6 cluster include SCM issues, SCM risk measurement, and management, SCM processes, supply
7 chain integration, etc. (see, Lambert et al. 1998; Jüttner, 2005; Lambert and Pohlen, 2001;
8 Croxton et al. 2001; and Fabbe-Costes and Jahre, 2008).
9
10
11
12
13
14

15 4.4. Cluster 4—global supply chain—is made of 75 articles contributed by 175
16 researchers ranking fifth in both the parameters. However, in terms of total citations (TC:
17 3,981), it ranks three signifying its importance to the journal. Interestingly, the cluster also
18 contributes the third-highest count of articles that are cited between 100 and 499 times and
19 holds the credit of contributing one of the most influential works of the *IJLM* cited above 500
20 times in Scopus (CT3: 1). Further, it's only the second cluster to contribute a publication to the
21 highest citation threshold of the journal. Simultaneously, in terms of the overall influence and
22 impact measures, the cluster ranks two and three respectively (*h-index*: 34; *g-index*: 62), thus
23 establishing it as one of the important clusters in terms of citations to the journal.
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35

36 As per Table IX, some of its influential themes include terms such as collaborative
37 supply chain, global SCM, supply chain collaborations, and integrative framework (see,
38 Simatupang and Sridharan, 2002 & 2005; Sheffi, 2001; Christopher et al. 2006; Vijayaraman
39 and Osyk, 2006). Based on such historical evidence of the cluster, aspiring researchers could
40 target any of the mentioned themes to qualify a publication for the future issues of the journal.
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48

49 4.5. Cluster 5—SCM risks and resilience—is an extension of the third cluster consisting
50 of 64 articles by 171 authors cited 2,220 times. The cluster holds the sixth rank in publications,
51 authors contributing those publications, number of cited publications (NCP: 60), as well the
52 number of years the cluster was active in the *IJLM* (NAY: 16). However, in terms of the
53 quantum of total citations, number of citations per publication, and metrics for citations per
54 cited publication, the cluster is ranked fifth (TC: 2,220; C/P: 34.69; C/CP: 37.00). Though the
55
56
57
58
59
60

1 productivity indicator suggests about 4.00 articles are being published in each of the active
2 years of the cluster; its aura of influence and impact is only after five and three other clusters
3 of *IJLM* articles (*h-index*: 20; *g-index*: 46). However, as per Figure 8, it is one of the fastest
4
5 evolving clusters in the recent years of the *IJLM* and therefore its lower citations are justified
6
7 as the majority of its work is fairly new compared to others.
8
9
10

11
12 Table IX indicates that the influential themes presented in the cluster include supply
13 chain risks, supply chain resilience, SCM risk management, risk, and supply chain, etc. (see,
14 Ponomarov and Holcomb, 2009; Rao and Goldsby, 2009; Guadenzi and Borghesi, 2006; Khan
15 and Burnes, 2007; Ghade et al. 2012). Thus, as one of the fast-evolving clusters in the *IJLM*, it
16
17 is an important target for publishing research pertaining to SCM risks in the journal.
18
19
20
21
22
23

24
25 4.6. Cluster 6—logistics integration and innovation— is made up of 152 articles which
26 were contributed by 442 *IJLM* authors who were cited 2,515 times. The cluster tops the table
27 in the total number of articles, authors contributing the articles, sole-authored and co-authored
28 articles (SA: 13, CA:139), authors' collaboration index (CI: 1.91), number of cited publications
29 (NCP: 144), articles which were cited between 1 and 99 times (CT1: 143), and the overall
30 productivity indicator (PAY: 6.61). However, the activity indicator of the cluster ranks fifth
31 (NAY: 23) which is not surprising as Figure 8 highlights that this cluster is the fastest evolving
32 one in the most recent decade of *IJLM*. Hence, it is on the fastest growth track compared to all
33 other clusters which further justifies the lower count of its citations.
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45

46 Given such a trend, the lower ranking of its aura of influence and impact should not
47 surprise readers (*h-index*: 28; *g-index*: 40)—ranking fourth and fifth, respectively. Overall, we
48 gathered ample evidence to classify this cluster as the most lucrative avenue to target future
49 research in the journal. Conversely, Table IX reveals that themes influential in the cluster
50 include logistics integration, logistics innovation, SCM competitive advantage, dynamic
51 supply chain, logistics value (see, Wu et al. 2016; Gravier and Theodore, 2008; Keller and
52 Ozment, 2009; Jim and Huei, 2007; Sweeney and Campbell, 2010).
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1 4.7. Cluster 7—Smart SCM—comprises of 27 *IJLM* articles contributed by 77 authors
2 who were cited 338 times. The cluster ranks seven in most of the parameters such as total
3 publications, its number of contributors, sole-authored and co-authored articles (SA: 1; CA:
4 26), number of cited publications (NCP: 24), citations of the articles between 1 and 99 times
5 (CT1: 24), number of its active years (NAY: 15), its overall influence and impact (h-index: 11;
6 g-index: 17). Simultaneously, it occupies the last rank in terms of its number of publications
7 per active year (PAY: 1.80). The temporal evolution of the cluster suggests that though some
8 of its articles have roots back to the first decade of the *IJLM*, it depicts an evolving trend in the
9 recent years of the journal. Therefore, contributing research within its thematic boundary may
10 most likely qualify a publication in the journal.
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23

24 Table IX reveals the themes found most influential in the cluster, which include smart
25 SCM, issues of SCM personnel, logistics business performance, and intellectual capital (see,
26 Wu et al. 2016; Gravier and Theodore, 2008; Keller and Ozment, 2009; Jim and Huei, 2007;
27 Sweeney and Campbell, 2010).
28
29
30
31
32
33

34 4.8. Cluster 8—supply chain operations—is the smallest among all consisting of only
35 2 *IJLM* articles contributed by 5 *IJLM* authors. Interestingly, both the articles belong to the
36 second decade. Further, although the cluster ranks the last in most of the parameters, its articles
37 occupy the top rank in citations per published article and citations per each cited publication
38 (C/P: 115.00 and C/CP: 115.00) suggesting the presence of some influential content in the
39 cluster. However, the topics haven't attracted much of research attention in the journal or the
40 articles forming the cluster are occasional and hence not within the scope of the journal. As per
41 Table IX, the articles included in the cluster are McFarlane and Sheffi (2003) and Ala-Risku et
42 al. (2003) discussing automated SCM and merge-in-transit evaluation.
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54

55 In conclusion, we found cluster 6 (logistics integration and innovation), cluster 2 (green
56 supply chain), cluster 5 (SCM risks and resilience), and cluster 7 (smart SCM) evolving in the
57 *IJLM*. Simultaneously, cluster 1 (general SCM) is found de-growing while clusters 3 (SCM
58
59
60

1 issues, its measurement, and management) and 4 (global supply chain) are dormant in the *IJLM*.
2
3 Such findings not only warrant recursive action from the editorial team but most importantly
4
5 educate the readers about the avenues which could prove fruitful for future publication in the
6
7 journal.
8
9

10 **5. Bibliographic networks in *IJLM* articles - Visualization**

11
12

13 In this section, we expose the intellectual, social, and thematic structures latent in *IJLM*
14
15 articles. Recollecting Kessler's (1963) logical foundation on the indicators of citations or
16
17 referencing patterns, we carried out the bibliographic coupling analysis among the *IJLM*
18
19 authors and their affiliations. Besides, following Callon et al. (1983), Ravikumar et al. (2015)
20
21 Baker et al. (2020a, 2020b, 2020c), and Donthu et al. (2020a, 2020b) founded on the theoretical
22
23 justification by Small (1973), we mapped the frequently co-occurring themes to identify the
24
25 thematic structure of *IJLM* articles. Thus, beyond an authentication and confirmation of the
26
27 descriptive findings, this section is dedicated to visualising the intellectual or semantic
28
29 associations among the authors who are prolific in the *IJLM*, their national and institutional
30
31 affiliations, and the frequently occurring key terms in the journal.
32
33
34
35
36

37 To carry out the analyses, we use the visualisation of similarities (VOS) viewer and
38
39 Gephi software. VOSviewer was used to generate the network files, which were visualized in
40
41 Gephi. The nodal network of authors, their affiliations or key terms make some interesting
42
43 revelations. First, the colour of the nodes depicts the cluster/group/community of the respective
44
45 nodes. Second, the size of the nodes depicts the degree—an indicator of prominence—in a
46
47 network of authors, authors' affiliations or themes. Third, the spatial distance between any two
48
49 nodes depicts the (dis)similarity between two nodes. Fourth, the strength of a relationship
50
51 presented in the form of a link or arrow depicts the number of occasions the authors, authors'
52
53 affiliation or themes co-appeared in *IJLM* articles. Thus, frequent co-appearance of authors,
54
55 institutions, or themes suggests their semantic propositions.
56
57
58
59
60

As Figure 9 shows, the prolific contributors of the *IJLM* are grouped into four intellectual clusters suggesting four broader intellectual dimensions prevailing in supply chain management research as covered in the three decades of the *IJLM*. The strongest link is shared between B. T. Hazen and J. B. Hanna. A closer examination revealed that both the authors have co-worked in 5 *IJLM* titles, the highest among all, and are therefore most likely identical in their broader intellectual perspectives on SCM.

(Insert Figure 9 about here)

Similarly, Figure 10 depicts the bibliographic coupling among the top *IJLM* authors' affiliated institutions. Interestingly, the top institutions are also grouped into four communities or intellectual groups. Among all the authors' affiliated institutions, Cranfield University, Ohio State University, and the University of Alabama share the highest number of converging links suggesting that in a co-authored project, the lead authors are most likely from the afore-stated institutions in the *IJLM*. Besides, the institutions constituting the figure are perhaps among the most active institutions engaged in logistics management research as evident in the three decades of the *IJLM*. Conversely, these institutions most likely dominate the intellectual discourse on SCM prevailing in global academia.

(Insert Figure 10 about here)

Figure 11 shows the bibliographic coupling among the prolific authors' affiliated nations. Not surprisingly, the majority of the converging links are directed to the US making it a hub of SCM's intelligentsia with spokes extending to the UK, Australia, China, Germany, Netherlands, Spain, India, and almost all the countries represented in the figure. Such evidence confirms that in most of the co-authored studies featured in the *IJLM*, the lead contributors are often affiliated to the US. Such an observation exists in many other disciplines as well. For example, Donthu et al. (2020a) made a similar conclusion while analysing the forty-five years of research in business management in the *Journal of Business Research* which is dominated by authors affiliated to the US-based institutions. Baker et al. (2020a, 2020b, 2020c) made

1 similar observations while analysing the twenty-five years of corporate finance research
2 presented in the *Journal of Corporate Finance*, the fifty years of the *Financial Review*, twenty-
3 five years of the *Review of Financial Economics*, etc. However, in contrast to the earlier
4 observations, we found the *IJLM* to be truly international with the prominence and presence of
5 some emerging economies like China, India, and Taiwan featured among the prolific authors'
6 affiliated countries.
7
8
9
10
11
12

13
14
15 (Insert Figure 11 about here)
16

17
18 Figure 12 unveils the thematic structure of *IJLM* articles. In confirmation to the findings
19 of Table 9, the figure reveals "supply chain management" as the central theme in the *IJLM*
20 frequently co-appearing with themes such as "distribution management", "risk management",
21 "integration", "logistics" etc. Apart from these, several other terms such as "supplier relations",
22 "inventory", "distribution management", "logistics management", "decision making", etc. are
23 closely placed to the key theme indicating the plethora of intellectual diversions which have
24 emerged out of SCM over the past three decades of the *IJLM*. As expected, "risk management"
25 is different from all the other prolific themes and is therefore distantly placed within the nexus
26 of the thematic layout of the *IJLM*'s key terms. However, the term exhibits a stronger link with
27 "supply chain management" suggesting that on most occasions, a discourse on "risk
28 management" emerges out of the central idea of SCM in the *IJLM*.
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42

43
44 Among other themes, the node 'Europe' is comparatively bigger and appears within the
45 closest vicinity to 'Asia' suggesting that in most occasions *IJLM* topics have exposed the
46 empirical concerns of European and Asian SCM. Similarly, 'North America' also appears
47 within the extended nexus and so does "Survey". Appearances of such words fortify the stand
48 made in our earlier discussions regarding the emergence of empirical views gaining
49 prominence in the *IJLM*'s later years.
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57

58
59 As a concluding note, we feel that the nexus of the prominent themes in the *IJLM*
60 suggest most of the potential areas that the aspiring researchers could consider while targeting

1 a publication in the later issues of the journal. In addition, however, aspiring authors should
2 also be aware of practice relevance, which includes changes in business and geo-political
3 environments (Lambert, 2019; Gammelgaard, 2019).
4
5
6
7

8 **6. Summary and Conclusions**

9

10 The *IJLM* commenced publication with a vision to grow as a specialized hub addressing
11 the international concerns of research in the field of logistics as well as supply chain
12 management. We feel the past three decades reveal the glorious journey of the journal and its
13 legendary founders. More importantly, the journal is evolving as a leading academic outlet
14 within its specialized discipline.
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22

23 Our study found that between 1990 and 1999—the first decade of the *IJLM*—the
24 journal published 16 articles on average which increased to 17 in its second decade. However,
25 in the third decade, the figure unveils exponential growth with the yearly publications reaching
26 36 for the third decade. Consequently, the average rate of publication for the journal has
27 reached 23 between 1990 and 2019. Publications are academic contributions and therefore, the
28 *IJLM* has invariably been one of the consistent and prominent contributors to the specialized
29 discipline of *SCM* research in its past thirty years.
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39

40 Adding more to its glory, some of the *IJLM's* contributions have already emerged as
41 classics with citations skyrocketing over the 1,000 mark. Cooper et al. (1997) and Lambert et
42 al. (1998) are the most influential titles presented to the global academia in the past thirty years
43 of the journal.
44
45
46
47
48
49

50 Beyond doubt, the growth of a journal is akin to the growth in its authorship. Even on
51 this front, the journal shows its health. *IJLM* added an average of 42 new authors every year
52 between 1990 and 2019. The collaboration index of the journal is 1.55 suggesting that on
53 average a lead author consults with at least 1.55 others to contribute an article to the *IJLM*.
54 Such growth in authorship and collaboration among authors is not only important for increasing
55 publication but is all the more crucial from the point of view of global academia. Collaborative
56
57
58
59
60

1 research is a predisposition to the representation of multiple skills and expertise and is therefore
2 more valuable and increasingly important to expand the academic domain in any discipline.
3
4 Therefore, the *IJLM* deserves commendation in this front.
5
6

7
8 Conversely, we found, P. J. Daugherty as the most prolific contributor in the *IJLM*
9 followed by D. M. Lambert. However, in the most recent decade, B. T. Hazen and H. Chen
10 have contributed most publications to the *IJLM*. Simultaneously, our study found that *IJLM*
11 authors are most often affiliated to the Cranfield University followed by Ohio State University.
12 Although, between 2010 and 2019, Auburn University and the University of Arkansas have
13 emerged as the most prolific *IJLM* author affiliated institutions. Thus, with majority of the
14 *IJLM* contributors affiliated to the US-based institutions, our finding of the US dominating in
15 the *IJLM* over all periods wasn't surprising.
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

26
27 However, in contrast to most of our earlier findings, we would like to applaud the
28 editorial team of *IJLM* for sticking to its founding vision and allowing global research to thrive
29 in the journal. This justifies the increasing publications from emerging economies in the
30 journal. Interestingly, Asian countries like China, Taiwan, India, and Thailand have occupied
31 a place of prominence along with the US, Europe, and Australia making the *IJLM* truly
32 international in its perspectives.
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40

41 Among the academic sources, *IJLM* articles were found most influential to journals like
42 the *IJPE* followed by the *IJPR*. Interestingly, about 63.3% of the most citing sources of the
43 *IJLM* are ranked A or A* in the ABDC while 33.3% of them bear a 3 and above rating in the
44 AJG 2018. Such indicators highlight the quality of intellectual inputs being carried by the
45 journal's articles which qualified its citations even in highly prestigious journals of international
46 repute. Conversely, among its top citing countries, *IJLM* articles are often cited in China, the
47 United States, and India. The presence of two of the largest emerging economies in the top
48 citing nations reveals that SCM has gained more traction in the emerging economies as the
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1 management of supply chains and associated logistics create more stress on the buying and
2 manufacturing hubs feeding the global demand of supplies.
3
4

5 Further, we found that between 1990 and 2019, "supply chain management" has been
6 the most persistent and staple theme of the journal. Interestingly, from 2000 onwards, "risk
7 management" has attracted the most citations and therefore it is one of the emerging themes in
8 the *IJLM*. Simultaneously, empirical studies on SCM is gaining prominence in recent years and
9 are, therefore, one of the most lucrative avenues to target research in the journal.
10 Simultaneously, we also found that studies on measurement and scale development to address
11 SCM related issues attracted the most citations. However, as their numbers are few, scholars
12 developing scales to measure issues related to SCM bear a high chance of being published in
13 the journal.
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

26 Finally, articles published in the *IJLM* were grouped into eight bibliographic clusters.
27 We found that cluster 6, 2, 5, and 7 named as logistics integration and innovation, sustainable
28 supply chain, SCM risks and resilience, and smart SCM, respectively are in their growth phase.
29 Therefore, contributing to research in these domains is easier compared to others.
30 Simultaneously, cluster 1, on general SCM, is found de-growing while clusters 3—on SCM
31 issues, its measurement and management—and cluster 4 on the global supply chain are
32 dormant in the *IJLM*. Therefore, the editorial team must consider revamping its de-growing
33 and dormant clusters while sustaining the evolving ones.
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45

46 Thus, in general, we found that sheer dedication towards its founding vision has
47 elevated the global stature of the *IJLM* which invariably occupies a place of prominence in
48 academia in recent times. It has grown as one of the most reliable journals on international
49 supply chain management with the potential to emerge as the leader that global academia
50 should look out for. As a recommendation, we conclude that strategic moves like special issues,
51 or exclusive issues from emerging nations on the topics specified may attract more publications
52 for re-igniting the dormant and dying clusters while fortifying the standard of the *IJLM* as the
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1 first choice for SCM research in the near future. Further, in lieu of the noted discrepancies
2
3 pertaining to the total citations in commercial academic search engines (Chapman and Ellinger,
4
5 2019), inclusion of bibliometric records from sources outside Scopus may alter the results
6
7 suggesting another similar or more advanced study in future.
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

References

- Acedo, F.J., Barroso, C., Casanueva, C. and Galán, J.L. (2006), "Co-Authorship in Management and Organizational Studies: An Empirical and Network Analysis", *Journal of Management Studies*, Vol. 43 No. 5, pp. 957–983.
- Ala-Risku, T., Kärkkäinen, M. and Holmström, J. (2003), "Evaluating the applicability of merge-in-transit", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 14 No. 2, pp. 67-82.
- Anderson, M. and Katz, P. (1998), "Strategic sourcing", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 9 No. 1, pp. 1-13.
- Aronsson, H. and Hüge Brodin, M. (2006), "The environmental impact of changing logistics structures", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 17 No. 3, pp. 394-415.
- Bagchi, P., Chun Ha, B., Skjoett-Larsen, T. and Boege Soerensen, L. (2005), "Supply chain integration: a European survey", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 16 No. 2, pp. 275-294.
- Baker, H. K., Kumar, S., and Pattnaik, D. (2020a), "Twenty-five years of Review of Financial Economics: A bibliometric overview", *Review of Financial Economics*, Vol. 38 No. 1, pp. 3-23.
- Baker, H. K., Kumar, S., and Pattnaik, D. (2020b), "Twenty-five years of the Journal of Corporate Finance: A scientometric analysis", *Journal of Corporate Finance*, available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcorpfin.2020.101572>
- Baker, H. K., Kumar, S., and Pattnaik, D. (2020c), "Fifty years of The Financial Review: A bibliometric overview", *Financial Review*, available at: <https://doi.org/10.1111/fire.12228>
- Bastian, M., Heymann, S. and Jacomy, M. (2009), "Gephi: An open-source software for exploring and manipulating networks", *Third International AAAI Conference on Weblogs and Social Media*, presented at the Third International AAAI Conference on Weblogs and Social Media, available at <https://www.aaai.org/ocs/index.php/icwsm/09/paper/view/154>
- Berglund, M., van Laarhoven, P., Sharman, G. and Wandel, S. (1999), "Third-party logistics: Is there a future?", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 10 No. 1, pp. 59-70.
- Blanco-Mesa, F., Merigó, J.M. and Gil-Lafuente, A.M. (2017), "Fuzzy decision making: A bibliometric-based review", *Journal of Intelligent & Fuzzy Systems*, Vol. 32 No. 3, pp. 2033–2050.
- Broadus, R. N. (1987), "Toward a definition of bibliometrics", *Scientometrics*, Vol. 12 No. 5, pp. 373-379.
- Callon, M., Courtial, J.-P., Turner, W.A., and Bauin, S. (1983), "From translation to problematic networks: An introduction to co-word analysis", *Information (International Social Science Council)*, Vol. 22 No. 2, pp. 569-590. Chapman, K. and Ellinger, A. (2019), "An evaluation of Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar citations in operations management", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 30 No. 4, pp. 1039-1053.

- 1 Choon Tan, K., Lyman, S. and Wisner, J. (2002), "Supply chain management: A strategic
2 perspective", *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*, Vol. 22 No. 6,
3 pp. 614-631.
- 4 Chung, K.H. and Cox, R. A. K. (1990), "Patterns of productivity in the finance literature: A study
5 of the bibliometric distributions", *The Journal of Finance*, Vol. 45 No. 1, pp. 301-309.
- 6 Christopher, M. and Peck, H. (2004), "Building the resilient supply chain", *International Journal of*
7 *Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 15 No. 2, pp. 1-14.
- 8 Christopher, M. and Towill, D. (2002), "Developing market specific supply chain
9 strategies", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 13 No. 1, pp. 1-14.
- 10 Christopher, M., Peck, H. and Towill, D. (2006), "A taxonomy for selecting global supply chain
11 strategies", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 17 No. 2, pp. 277-287.
- 12 Clifford Defee, C. and Fugate, B. (2010), "Changing perspective of capabilities in the dynamic
13 supply chain era", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 21 No. 2, pp. 180-
14 206.
- 15 Cooper, M. and Ellram, L. (1993), "Characteristics of supply chain management and the
16 implications for purchasing and logistics strategy", *International Journal of Logistics*
17 *Management, The*, Vol. 4 No. 2, pp. 13-24.
- 18 Cooper, M., Lambert, D. and Pagh, J. (1997), "Supply chain management: More than a new name
19 for logistics ", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 8 No. 1, pp. 1-14.
- 20 Croxton, K., García-Dastugue, S., Lambert, D. and Rogers, D. (2001), "The supply chain
21 management processes", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 12 No. 2,
22 pp. 13-36.
- 23 Donthu, N., Kumar, S., and Pattnaik, D. (2020a), "Forty-five years of Journal of Business Research:
24 A bibliometric analysis", *Journal of Business Research*, Vol. 109, pp.1-14.
- 25 Donthu, N., Kumar, S., Pattnaik, D., Campagna, C. (2020b), "Journal of Marketing Theory and
26 Practice: A retrospective of 2005-2019", *Journal of Marketing Theory and Practice*, pp.1-21.
- 27 Ellram, Lisa M. and Cooper, Martha C. (1990), "Supply chain management, partnership, and the
28 shipper-third party relationship", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 1
29 No. 2, pp. 1-10.
- 30 Fabbe-Costes, N. and Jahre, M. (2008), "Supply chain integration and performance: A review of the
31 evidence", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 19 No. 2, pp. 130-154.
- 32 Gaudenzi, B., and Borghesi, A. (2006), "Managing risks in the supply chain using the AHP
33 method", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 17 No. 1, pp. 114-136.
- 34 Ghadge, A., Dani, S. and Kalawsky, R. (2012), "Supply chain risk management: Present and future
35 scope", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 23 No. 3, pp. 313-339.
- 36 Giménez, C. and Ventura, E. (2003), "Supply chain management as a competitive advantage in the
37 Spanish grocery sector", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 14 No. 1,
38 pp. 77-88.
- 39 Gammelgaard, B. (2019), "Editorial: Congratulations to IJLM on its first 30 years", *The*
40 *International Journal of Logistics Management*, Vol. 30 No. 1, pp. 2-7.

- 1 Gravier, M. and Theodore Farris, M. (2008), "An analysis of logistics pedagogical literature: Past
2 and future trends in curriculum, content, and pedagogy", *International Journal of Logistics
3 Management, The*, Vol. 19 No. 2, pp. 233-253.
- 4 Grawe, S. (2009), "Logistics innovation: a literature-based conceptual framework", *International
5 Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 20 No. 3, pp. 360-377.
- 6 Hazen, B., Cegielski, C. and Hanna, J. (2011), "Diffusion of green supply chain management:
7 Examining perceived quality of green reverse logistics", *International Journal of Logistics
8 Management, The*, Vol. 22 No. 3, pp. 373-389.
- 9 Jim Wu, Y. and Huei Chou, Y. (2007), "A new look at logistics business performance: Intellectual
10 capital perspective", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 18 No. 1, pp.
11 41-63.
- 12 Jüttner, U. (2005), "Supply chain risk management: Understanding the business requirements from
13 a practitioner perspective", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 16 No.
14 1, pp. 120-141.
- 15 Keller, S. and Ozment, J. (2009), "Research on personnel issues published in leading logistics
16 journals: What we know and don't know", *International Journal of Logistics Management,
17 The*, Vol. 20 No. 3, pp. 378-407.
- 18 Kessler, M.M. (1963), "Bibliographic coupling between scientific papers", *American
19 Documentation*, Vol. 14 No. 1, pp. 10-25.
- 20 Khan, O. and Burnes, B. (2007), "Risk and supply chain management: creating a research
21 agenda", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 18 No. 2, pp. 197-216.
- 22 Laengle, S., Merigó, J.M., Miranda, J., Słowiński, R., Bomze, I., Borgonovo, E., Dyson, R.G., et al.
23 (2017), "Forty Years of the European Journal of Operational Research: A bibliometric
24 overview", *European Journal of Operational Research*, Vol. 262 No. 3, pp. 803–816.
- 25 Lambert, D. (2019), "Rediscovering relevance", *International Journal of Logistics Management,
26 The*, Vol. 30 No. 2, pp. 382-394.
- 27 Lambert, D., Cooper, M. and Pagh, J. (1998), "Supply chain management: Implementation issues
28 and research opportunities", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 9 No.
29 2, pp. 1-20.
- 30 Lambert, D., Emmelhainz, M. and Gardner, J. (1996), "Developing and implementing supply chain
31 partnerships", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 7 No. 2, pp. 1-18.
- 32 Lambert, D. and Pohlen, T. (2001), "Supply chain metrics", *International Journal of Logistics
33 Management, The*, Vol. 12 No. 1, pp. 1-19.
- 34 Liao-Troth, S., Thomas, S., and Fawcett, S. (2012), "Twenty years of *IJLM*: Evolution in research",
35 *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 23 No. 1, pp. 4-30.
- 36 Mas-Tur, A., Modak, N.M., Merigó, J.M., Roig-Tierno, N., Geraci, M. and Capecchi, V. (2019),
37 "Half a century of quality & quantity: a bibliometric review", *Quality & Quantity*, Vol. 53 No.
38 2, pp. 981–1020.
- 39 McFarlane, D. and Sheffi, Y. (2003), "The impact of automatic identification on supply chain
40 operations", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 14 No. 1, pp. 1-17.

- 1 Merigó, J.M., Muller, C., Modak, N.M. and Laengle, S. (2019), "Research in production and
2 operations management: A university-based bibliometric analysis", *Global Journal of Flexible
3 Systems Management*, Vol. 20 No. 1, pp. 1–29.
- 4 Min, S., Roath, A., Daugherty, P., Genchev, S., Chen, H., Arndt, A. and Glenn Richey, R. (2005),
5 "Supply chain collaboration: what's happening?", *International Journal of Logistics
6 Management, The*, Vol. 16 No. 2, pp. 237-256.
- 7
8
- 9 Pekkarinen, S. and Ulkuniemi, P. (2008), "Modularity in developing business services by platform
10 approach", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 19 No. 1, pp. 84-103.
- 11
- 12 Ponomarov, S. and Holcomb, M. (2009), "Understanding the concept of supply chain
13 resilience", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 20 No. 1, pp. 124-143.
- 14
- 15 Pritchard, A. (1969), "Statistical bibliography or bibliometrics?", *Journal of Documentation*, Vol.
16 25, pp. 348-349.
- 17
- 18 Rao, S. and Goldsby, T. (2009), "Supply chain risks: A review and typology", *International Journal
19 of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 20 No. 1, pp. 97-123.
- 20
- 21 Ravikumar, S., Agrahari, A., and Singh, S. N. (2015), "Mapping the intellectual structure of
22 Scientometrics: A co-word analysis of the journal *Scientometrics* (2005-2010)",
23 *Scientometrics*, Vol. 102 No. 1, pp. 929-955.
- 24
- 25
- 26 Rogers, D., Lambert, D., Croxton, K. and García-Dastugue, S. (2002), "The returns management
27 process", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 13 No. 2, pp. 1-18.
- 28
- 29 Selviaridis, K. and Spring, M. (2007), "Third party logistics: A literature review and research
30 agenda", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 18 No. 1, pp. 125-150.
- 31
- 32 Sheffi, Y. (2004), "RFID and the innovation cycle", *International Journal of Logistics
33 Management, The*, Vol. 15 No. 1, pp. 1-10.
- 34
- 35 Sheffi, Y. (2001), "Supply Chain Management under the threat of international
36 terrorism", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 12 No. 2, pp. 1-11.
- 37
- 38 Simatupang, T. and Sridharan, R. (2005), "An integrative framework for supply chain
39 collaboration", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 16 No. 2, pp. 257-
40 274.
- 41
- 42 Simatupang, T. and Sridharan, R. (2002), "The collaborative supply chain", *International Journal
43 of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 13 No. 1, pp. 15-30.
- 44
- 45
- 46 Small, H. (1973), "Co-citation in the scientific literature: A new measure of the relationship between
47 two documents", *Journal of American Society for Information Science*, Vol. 24 No. 4, pp. 265-
48 269.
- 49
- 50 Stank, T., Daugherty, P. and Ellinger, A. (1999), "Marketing/logistics integration and firm
51 performance", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 10 No. 1, pp. 11-24.
- 52
- 53 Sweeney, D., Campbell, J. and Mundy, R. (2010), "Teaching supply chain and logistics
54 management through commercial software", *International Journal of Logistics Management,
55 The*, Vol. 21 No. 2, pp. 293-308.
- 56
- 57
- 58 van Eck, N.J. and Waltman, L. (2010). "VOSviewer Manual", p. 49.
- 59
- 60

- 1 Van Hoek, R. (1998), "Reconfiguring the supply chain to implement postponed
2 manufacturing", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 9 No. 1, pp. 95-
3 110.
- 4 Vijayaraman, B. and Osyk, B. (2006), "An empirical study of RFID implementation in the
5 warehousing industry", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 17 No. 1,
6 pp. 6-20.
- 7
8
- 9 Wang, C., Lim, M. K., and Lyons, A. (2018), "Twenty Years of the International Journal of Logistics
10 Research and applications: A bibliometric overview", *International Journal of Logistics
11 Research and Applications*, Vol. 22 No. 3, pp. 304-323.
- 12
- 13 Wu, L., Yue, X., Jin, A. and Yen, D. (2016), "Smart supply chain management: A review and
14 implications for future research", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*, Vol. 27
15 No. 2, pp. 395-417.
- 16
- 17 Yazdanparast, A., Manuj, I. and Swartz, S. (2010), "Co-creating logistics value: A
18 service-dominant logic perspective", *International Journal of Logistics Management, The*,
19 Vol. 21 No. 3, pp. 375-403.
- 20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

Table I. Publication trend, authorship pattern, citation structure, influence, impact, and productivity of *IJLM*

Year	T P	NC A	CNA A	G A	CI	S A	C A	PC P	TC	C/C P	C/C A	PA Y	h	g
1990	15	26	25	25	0.73	5	10	1.00	429	28.6	16.5	15.0	7	15
1991	14	23	43	18	0.64	8	6	0.86	97	8.1	4.2	14.5	7	9
1992	13	27	65	22	1.08	3	10	1.00	178	13.7	6.6	14.0	8	13
1993	16	25	85	20	0.56	8	8	0.94	706	47.1	28.2	14.5	7	15
1994	18	34	110	25	0.89	6	12	0.94	392	23.1	11.5	15.2	1	17
1995	18	35	141	31	0.94	7	11	1.00	346	19.2	9.9	15.7	1	18
1996	16	34	162	21	1.13	3	13	1.00	708	44.3	20.8	15.7	1	16
1997	16	31	184	22	0.94	4	12	1.00	1,778	111.1	57.4	15.8	1	16
1998	17	40	217	33	1.35	5	12	1.00	1,864	109.6	46.6	15.9	1	18
1999	16	40	239	22	1.50	2	14	1.00	1,062	66.4	26.6	15.9	1	15
2000	16	38	269	30	1.38	3	13	1.00	617	38.6	16.2	15.9	1	13
2001	13	24	284	15	0.85	5	8	1.00	1,494	114.9	62.3	15.7	1	12
2002	15	40	308	24	1.67	2	13	1.00	1,155	77.0	28.9	15.6	1	12
2003	16	32	324	16	1.00	4	12	1.00	788	49.3	24.6	15.6	1	14
2004	15	32	344	20	1.13	5	10	1.00	1,525	101.7	47.7	15.6	1	13
2005	15	40	372	28	1.67	3	12	1.00	1,672	111.5	41.8	15.6	1	14
2006	20	47	407	35	1.35	4	16	1.00	1,519	76.0	32.3	15.8	1	18
2007	22	55	448	41	1.50	3	19	0.95	1,262	60.1	22.9	16.2	1	17
2008	20	45	481	33	1.25	3	17	0.95	1,217	64.1	27.0	16.4	1	16
2009	22	52	513	32	1.36	3	19	1.00	1,350	61.4	26.0	16.7	1	16
2010	21	61	550	37	1.90	1	20	1.00	748	35.6	12.3	16.9	1	15
2011	15	46	578	28	2.07	0	15	1.00	418	27.9	9.1	16.8	1	13
2012	23	69	629	51	2.00	1	22	1.00	739	32.1	10.7	17.0	1	12
2013	20	57	657	28	1.85	3	17	0.95	282	14.8	4.9	17.2	1	16

1	201	29	95	724	67	2.2	0	29	0.9	489	17.5	5.1	17.	1	2
2	4					8			7				6	4	1
3	201	30	77	782	58	1.5	2	28	1.0	465	15.5	6.0	18.	1	2
4	5					7			0				1	4	0
5	201	46	120	881	99	1.6	6	40	0.9	400	9.1	3.3	19.	1	1
6	6					1			6				1	2	5
7	201	58	164	1,005	12	1.8	7	51	0.9	430	7.7	2.6	20.	1	1
8	7				4	3			7				5	2	3
9	201	64	197	1,160	15	2.0	7	57	0.9	382	6.5	1.9	22.	1	1
10	8				5	8			2				0	0	5
11	201	50	148	1,256	96	1.9	4	46	0.3	37	1.9	0.3	23.	3	4
12	9					6			8				0		

Notes: Using number of *IJLM* articles and citations to those articles as the bases, this table shows the publication trend, authorship pattern, citation structure, influence, impact, and productivity of *IJLM* articles published between 1990 and 2019. Here, TP = total publications, NCA = number of contributing authors, CNA = cumulative number of affiliated authors, GA = growth in authorship, CI = collaboration index, SA = sole-authored, CA = co-authored, PCA = proportion of cited publications, TC = total citations, C/CP = citations per cited publication, C/CA = citations per contributing author, PAY = publication per active year of *IJLM*, $h = h\text{-index}$, and $g = g\text{-index}$.

Table II. Special issues covered in *IJLM* between 1990 and 2019

Sl.	Volume	Issue	Year	Title/theme of the Special Issue	Editor(s) / Guest Editor(s)
1	19	2	2008	"Building theory in business logistics through review of literature"	Matthew A. Waller
2	23	3	2012	"16th International Symposium on Logistics: Rebuilding supply chains for a globalised world"	Christos Braziotis and Jens Eschenbaecher
3	24	1	2013	"Strategic management of ocean freight logistics in an ever changing global economy"	Jingjing Xu, Theo Notteboom
4	25	1	2014	"17th International Symposium on Logistics: New horizons for logistics and supply chain management"	Andrew Potter and Seamus O'Reilly
5	27	2	2016	"Creating superior transport logistics services in supply chains"	Ted TC Lim, Chin-Shan Lu, and Tszleung Yip
6	28	1	2017	"Benchmarking and best practices in supply chain management"	Britta Gammelgaard

7	28	3	2017	<i>"International Symposium in Logistics 19/International Symposium in Logistics 20: Designing responsible and innovative global supply chains"</i>	Booi H. Kam and Peter McCullen
8	29	2	2018	<i>"Big data analytics in logistics and supply chain management"</i>	Samuel Fosso Wamba, Angappa Gunasekaran, Thanos Papadopoulos and Eric Ngai
9	29	3	2018	<i>"Cold chain supply chain management"</i>	Kune-Muh Tsai and K. S. Pawar
10	29	4	2018	<i>"22nd International Symposium in Logistics, 2017: data driven supply chains"</i>	Mohamed M. Naim, Daniel R. Evers, and Andrej Lisec

Notes: This table lists the special issues covered in *IJLM* between 1990 and 2019. Along with the volume, issue and information pertaining to the year of publication, the table also highlights the title or theme of the special issue along with its Editor(s) or Guest Editors.

Table III. Top cited articles between 1990-2019

R	TC	Title	Author(s)	PY	CPY
1	1,236	"Supply Chain Management: More Than a New Name for Logistics"	Cooper M.C., Lambert D.M., Pagh J.D.	1997	56.18
2	1,058	"Supply Chain Management: Implementation Issues and Research Opportunities"	Lambert D.M., Cooper M.C., Pagh J.D.	1998	50.38
3	968	"Building the Resilient Supply Chain"	Christopher M., Peck H.	2004	64.53
4	502	"The Collaborative Supply Chain"	Simatupang T.M., Sridharan R.	2002	29.53
5	475	"Characteristics of Supply Chain Management and the Implications for Purchasing and Logistics Strategy"	Cooper M.C., Ellram L.M.	1993	18.27
6	458	"Supply chain risk management: Understanding the business requirements from a practitioner perspective"	Jüttner U.	2005	32.71
7	441	"Understanding the concept of supply chain resilience"	Ponomarov S.Y., Holcomb M.C.	2009	44.10

R	TC	Title	Author(s)	PY	CPY
8	401	“Supply Chain Management under the Threat of International Terrorism”	Sheffi Y.	2001	22.28
9	373	“Supply Chain Metrics”	Lambert D.M., Pohlen T.L.	2001	20.72
10	305	“Developing and Implementing Supply Chain Partnerships”	Lambert D.M., Emmelhainz M.A., Gardner J.T.	1996	13.26
11	300	“Supply chain management, Partnerships, And the shipper -Third party relationship”	Ellram L.M., Cooper M.C.	1990	10.34
12	297	“The Supply Chain Management Processes”	Croxtton K.L., García-Dastugue S.J., Lambert D.M., Rogers D.S.	2001	16.50
13	287	“Third party logistics: A literature review and research agenda”	Selviaridis K., Spring M.	2007	23.92
14	285	“Supply chain collaboration: What's happening?”	Min S., Roath A.S., Daugherty P.J., Genchev S.E., Chen H., Arndt A.D., Glenn Richey R.	2005	20.36
15	274	“Supply chain risks: A review and typology”	Rao S., Goldsby T.J.	2009	27.40
16	261	“Supply Chain Management: A Strategic Perspective”	Bechtel C., Jayaram J.	1997	11.86
17	221	“A taxonomy for selecting global supply chain strategies”	Christopher M., Peck H., Towill D.	2006	17.00
18	214	“Developing Market Specific Supply Chain Strategies”	Christopher M., Towill D.R.	2002	12.59
19	213	“The Impact of Automatic Identification on Supply Chain Operations”	McFarlane D., Sheffi Y.	2003	13.31
20	207	“An integrative framework for supply chain collaboration”	Simatupang T.M., Sridharan R.	2005	14.79
21	203	“Supply chain integration and performance: A review of the evidence”	Fabbe-Costes N., Jahre M.	2008	18.45
22	193	“Supply chain integration: A European survey”	Bagchi P.K., Chun ha B., Skjoett-Larsen T., Boege Soerensen L.	2005	13.79
23	193	“Managing risks in the supply chain using the AHP method”	Gaudenzi B., Borghesi A.	2006	14.85
24	187	“Risk and supply chain management: Creating a research agenda”	Khan O., Burnes B.	2007	15.58
25	158	“Supply chain risk management: Present and future scope”	Ghadge A., Dani S., Kalawsky R.	2012	22.57
26	155	“Third-Party Logistics: Is There a Future?”	Berglund M., Van Laarhoven P., Sharman G., Wandel S.	1999	7.75
27	151	“An empirical study of RFID implementation in the warehousing industry”	Vijayaraman B.S., Osyk B.A.	2006	11.62
28	144	“Strategic Sourcing”	Anderson M.G., Katz P.B.	1998	6.86

R	TC	Title	Author(s)	PY	CPY
29	143	“The environmental impact of changing logistics structures”	Aronsson H., Huge Brodin M.	2006	11.00
30	141	“The Returns Management Process”	Rogers D.S., Lambert D.M., Croxtton K.L., García-Dastugue S.J.	2002	8.29

Notes: This table ranks the top thirty articles published in *IJLM* between 1990 and 2019. Apart from presenting the article’s rank (R) and title based on its total citations (TC), the table also indicates the name of the contributing authors, publication year (PY), and average citations per year (CPY) of the article.

Table IV. *IJLM* articles by Research Types published during 1990-2019

Study Method	TP	%	NCA	CI	NCP	TC	C/CP	NAY	<i>h</i>	<i>g</i>	PAY
Archival	61	8.85	164	1.69	53	3,004	56.68	17	23	53	3.59
Conceptual	97	14.78	198	1.04	95	8,741	92.01	28	38	93	3.46
Survey	211	30.62	574	1.72	202	4,459	22.07	28	35	55	7.54
Case Study	78	11.32	195	1.50	71	1,684	23.72	27	22	38	2.89
Qualitative	37	5.37	94	1.54	32	838	26.19	18	15	28	2.06
Multi-method	78	11.32	213	1.73	73	2,779	38.07	20	24	51	3.90
Others	127	18.43	316	1.49	115	3,044	26.47	28	28	51	4.54

Notes: This table presents the descriptive indicators of the methods employed in *IJLM* articles published between 1990 and 2019. For abbreviations, refer Table 1. Other includes- *studies using simulation and mathematical modelling etc.*

Table V. Top *IJLM* authors between 1990-2019

Author	T P	NC A	CI A	S A	C A	PC P	TC	C/C P	NA Y	PA Y	<i>h</i>	<i>g</i>
P.J.Daugherty	14	47	2. 4	-	14	1.00	709	50.6	12	1.2	1	1
D.M.Lambert	13	37	1. 9	1	12	0.85	3,67 0	333. 6	10	1.3	1	1
B.T.Hazen	10	43	3. 3	-	10	1.00	398	39.8	6	1.7	9	1
A.E.Ellinger	10	31	2. 1	-	10	0.90	264	29.3	9	1.1	7	9
D.R.Towill	10	24	1. 4	-	10	1.00	751	75.1	9	1.1	9	1
H.Chen	9	36	3. 0	-	9	0.89	433	54.1	9	1.0	5	8

M.Christopher	9	21	1. 3	-	9	0.89	1,760	220.	9	1.0	8	8
C.W.Autry	8	27	2. 4	-	8	1.00	288	36.0	6	1.3	6	8
T.J.Goldsby	8	26	2. 3	-	8	1.00	690	86.3	6	1.3	8	8
J.B.Hanna	7	30	3. 3	-	7	1.00	231	33.0	5	1.4	7	7
P.K.Bagchi	6	17	1. 8	-	6	1.00	335	55.8	6	1.0	6	6
M.C.Cooper	6	14	1. 3	-	6	1.00	3,127	521. 2	4	1.5	5	6
L.M.Ellram	6	13	1. 2	1	5	1.00	905	150. 8	5	1.2	6	6
R.R.Glenn	6	21	2. 5	-	6	1.00	412	68.7	6	1.0	4	6
D.M.Gligor	6	19	2. 2	-	6	0.83	114	22.8	6	1.0	4	5
M.M.Naim	6	16	1. 7	-	6	1.00	232	38.7	6	1.0	5	6
S.E.Genchev	5	20	3. 0	-	5	0.80	351	87.8	5	1.0	4	4
D.S.Rogers	5	18	2. 6	-	5	1.00	550	110. 0	4	1.3	5	5
T.P.Stank	5	14	1. 8	-	5	1.00	296	59.2	5	1.0	5	5
R.I.Van Hoek	5	11	1. 2	2	3	1.00	223	44.6	4	1.3	5	5
J.M.Whipple	5	13	1. 6	-	5	1.00	240	48.0	5	1.0	4	5
C.G.Cegielski	4	15	2. 8	-	4	1.00	274	68.5	3	1.3	4	4
K.L.Croxton	4	13	2. 3	1	3	1.00	577	144. 3	3	1.3	4	4
S.J.García-Dastugue	4	14	2. 5	-	4	1.00	532	133. 0	3	1.3	4	4
M.C.Holcomb	4	10	1. 5	-	4	1.00	515	128. 8	4	1.0	4	4
H.Peck	4	9	1. 3	-	4	1.00	1,262	315. 5	4	1.0	4	4
Y.Sheffi	4	6	0. 5	2	2	1.00	788	197. 0	4	1.0	4	4

Notes: This table lists the publications, authorship pattern, citation structure, activity, productivity, influence and impact of the top contributing *IJLM* authors contributing 4 articles and cited at least 114 times between 1990 and 2019. For abbreviations refer Table 1 except, *NAY* = number of active years.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

International Journal of Logistics Management

Table VI. Top institutions affiliated to *IJLM* authors

Institution	TP	NAA	NCA	CI	SA	CA	PCP	TC	C/CP	C/AA	NAY	PAY	<i>h</i>	<i>g</i>
Cranfield University-Cranfield	50	48	112	1.2	12	38	0.98	3,382	69.0	70.5	24	2.1	26	49
Ohio State University-Columbus	30	14	81	1.7	2	28	0.90	4,935	182.8	352.5	17	1.8	20	27
Cardiff University-Cardiff	23	20	55	1.4	5	18	1.00	1,194	51.9	59.7	16	1.4	14	23
Auburn University-Auburn	21	16	75	2.6	-	21	0.90	549	28.9	34.3	11	1.9	12	19
University of Arkansas-Fayetteville	19	20	56	1.9	1	18	0.89	327	19.2	16.4	12	1.6	10	17
Michigan State University-East Lansing	17	13	46	1.7	1	16	1.00	906	53.3	69.7	14	1.2	11	17
University of Alabama-Tuscaloosa	16	8	54	2.4	-	16	0.88	534	38.1	66.8	11	1.5	8	14
Arizona State University-Tempe	15	11	31	1.1	4	11	1.00	1,122	74.8	102.0	11	1.4	13	15
Iowa State University-Ames	14	13	45	2.2	-	14	0.93	266	20.5	20.5	12	1.2	9	13
University of Tennessee-Knoxville	14	13	44	2.1	-	14	1.00	845	60.4	65.0	12	1.2	10	14
University of North Florida-Jacksonville	13	10	28	1.2	3	10	0.92	1,002	83.5	100.2	9	1.4	9	12
University of Oklahoma-Norman	12	13	37	2.1	1	11	0.92	697	63.4	53.6	10	1.2	8	11
University of North Texas-Denton	10	12	28	1.8	-	10	1.00	255	25.5	21.3	7	1.4	8	10
RMIT University-Melbourne	9	9	32	2.6	-	9	0.89	106	13.3	11.8	4	2.3	6	8
BI Norwegian School of Management-Oslo	8	9	14	0.8	2	6	1.00	515	64.4	57.2	8	1.0	7	8
Eindhoven University of Technology-Eindhoven	8	10	20	1.5	-	8	1.00	318	39.8	31.8	4	2.0	7	8
Massachusetts Institute of Technology-Cambridge	8	5	12	0.5	4	4	1.00	916	114.5	183.2	8	1.0	6	8
Miami University-Oxford	8	6	28	2.5	-	8	0.88	81	11.6	13.5	5	1.6	5	7
Nanyang Technological University-Singapore	8	9	28	2.5	-	8	1.00	147	18.4	16.3	4	2.0	7	8
Aston University-Birmingham	7	7	14	1.0	3	4	0.86	150	25.0	21.4	6	1.2	6	6
East Carolina University-Greenville	7	5	21	2.0	-	7	1.00	168	24.0	33.6	7	1.0	4	7
Helsinki University of Technology-Espoo	7	11	21	2.0	1	6	1.00	212	30.3	19.3	6	1.2	7	7
Air Force Institute of Technology-Dayton	6	6	22	2.7	-	6	1.00	146	24.3	24.3	5	1.2	4	6
Copenhagen Business School-Frederiksberg	6	5	12	1.0	2	4	1.00	369	61.5	73.8	6	1.0	5	6
Georgia Southern University-Statesboro	6	10	17	1.8	-	6	1.00	130	21.7	13.0	5	1.2	5	6
George Washington University-Washington	6	3	17	1.8	-	6	1.00	335	55.8	111.7	6	1.0	6	6
Linköping University-Linköping	6	7	14	1.3	1	5	1.00	279	46.5	39.9	6	1.0	4	6
National Taiwan Ocean University-Keelung	6	8	10	0.7	3	3	0.83	59	11.8	7.4	3	2.0	4	5

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46

Institution	TP	NAA	NCA	CI	SA	CA	PCP	TC	C/CP	C/AA	NAY	PAY	h	g
Texas Christian University-Fort Worth	6	6	19	2.2	1	5	1.00	200	33.3	33.3	6	1.0	4	6
University of Hull-Hull	6	4	16	1.7	-	6	1.00	299	49.8	74.8	5	1.2	6	6
University of Nevada-Reno	6	2	20	2.3	-	6	1.00	552	92.0	276.0	4	1.5	5	6

Notes: This table shows the publications, authorship pattern, citation structure, activity, productivity, influence, and impact of the top institutions affiliated to *IJLM* authors publishing at least six articles in *IJLM* between 1990 and 2019. For abbreviations refer Tables 1 and 3.

Table VII. Top countries affiliated to *IJLM* authors

Country	TP	NAA	NCA	CI	SA	CA	PCP	TC	C/CP	C/AA	NAY	PAY	<i>h</i>	<i>g</i>
United States	302	425	809	1.7	40	262	0.94	13,515	47.6	31.8	30	10.07	55	108
United Kingdom	142	187	336	1.4	35	107	0.98	6,363	45.8	34.0	30	4.73	39	76
China	36	61	124	2.4	-	36	0.81	278	9.6	4.6	9	4.00	10	15
Australia	34	54	113	2.3	2	32	0.88	322	10.7	6.0	13	2.62	11	16
Netherlands	31	47	81	1.6	5	26	0.97	839	28.0	17.9	15	2.07	15	28
Finland	30	47	84	1.8	2	28	0.93	578	20.6	12.3	17	1.76	14	23
Taiwan	24	42	55	1.3	8	16	0.92	230	10.5	5.5	8	3.00	10	14
Sweden	22	32	49	1.2	6	16	0.86	563	29.6	17.6	12	1.83	10	19
India	21	41	64	2.0	2	19	0.95	438	21.9	10.7	9	2.33	12	20
Germany	20	30	54	1.7	2	18	1.00	259	13.0	8.6	9	2.22	10	15
South Korea	18	23	57	2.2	-	18	0.94	201	11.8	8.7	7	2.57	10	13
France	17	26	54	2.2	2	15	0.88	413	27.5	15.9	12	1.42	9	15
Singapore	12	15	45	2.8	-	12	0.92	189	17.2	12.6	7	1.71	9	11
Spain	12	21	30	1.5	-	12	0.92	154	14.0	7.3	8	1.50	6	11
Denmark	11	19	32	1.9	2	9	1.00	415	37.7	21.8	7	1.57	8	11
Italy	11	29	37	2.4	-	11	1.00	370	33.6	12.8	7	1.57	8	11
Norway	11	13	19	0.7	4	7	1.00	551	50.1	42.4	10	1.10	9	11
Canada	9	12	23	1.6	1	8	0.67	124	20.7	10.3	8	1.13	5	6
Brazil	8	17	24	2.0	-	8	0.88	64	9.1	3.8	5	1.60	5	7
Ireland	7	8	20	1.9	-	7	1.00	225	32.1	28.1	7	1.00	5	7
New Zealand	7	11	19	1.7	-	7	0.86	589	98.2	53.5	7	1.00	6	6
Thailand	6	8	17	1.8	-	6	0.83	49	9.8	6.1	5	1.20	5	5

Notes: This table shows the publications, authorship pattern, citation structure, activity, productivity, influence, and impact of the top countries affiliated to *IJLM* authors publishing at least six articles in *IJLM* between 1990 and 2019. For abbreviations, refer Tables 1 and 3.

Table VIII. Top citing sources and authors' affiliated nations of *IJLM* articles

R	Sources	Publisher	TC	ABDC	AJG	Country	TC
1	<i>International Journal of Production Economics</i>	<i>Elsevier</i>	443	A	3	China	505
2	<i>International Journal of Production Research</i>	<i>Taylor & Francis</i>	374	A	3	US	318
3	<i>International Journal of Physical Distribution and Logistics Management</i>	<i>Emerald Group</i>	353	A	2	India	277
4	<i>Supply Chain Management</i>	<i>Emerald Group</i>	326	A	3	UK	220
5	<i>International Journal of Logistics Management</i>	<i>Emerald Group</i>	283	A	1	Malaysia	141
6	<i>International Journal of Operations and Production Management</i>	<i>Emerald Group</i>	234	A	4	Indonesia	126
7	<i>International Journal of Logistics Systems and Management</i>	<i>Inderscience</i>	220	NA	NA	Italy	118
8	<i>Journal of Business Logistics</i>	<i>John Wiley & Sons</i>	197	A	2	France	110
9	<i>Production Planning and Control</i>	<i>Taylor & Francis</i>	179	A	3	Australia	101
10	<i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i>	<i>Elsevier</i>	178	A	2	Germany	94
11	<i>International Journal of Supply Chain Management</i>	<i>Exceling Tech</i>	157	NA	NA	Brazil	93
12	<i>Sustainability</i>	<i>MDPI</i>	156	NA	NA	Thailand	92
13	<i>International Journal of Logistics Research and Applications</i>	<i>Taylor & Francis</i>	152	NA	NA	Iran	80
14	<i>Industrial Marketing Management</i>	<i>Elsevier</i>	151	A*	3	Spain	71
15	<i>Benchmarking</i>	<i>Emerald Group</i>	146	B	1	Viet Nam	71
16	<i>Industrial Management and Data Systems</i>	<i>Emerald Group</i>	122	A	2	Canada	65
17	<i>International Journal of Physical Distribution and Logistics Management</i>	<i>Emerald Group</i>	121	A	2	Pakistan	62
18	<i>Journal of Supply Chain Management</i>	<i>John Wiley & Sons</i>	114	A	3	Turkey	61
19	<i>Journal of Operations Management</i>	<i>Elsevier</i>	110	A*	4*	Finland	51
20	<i>Journal of Manufacturing Technology Management</i>	<i>Emerald Group</i>	106	B	1	UAE	45
21	<i>Journal of Purchasing and Supply Management</i>	<i>Elsevier</i>	104	A	2	Hong Kong	44
22	<i>IFIP Advances in Information and Communication Technology</i>	<i>Springer</i>	99	NA	NA	Taiwan	44

R	Sources	Publisher	TC	ABDC	AJG	Country	TC
23	<i>Transportation Research Part E: Logistics and Transportation Review</i>	<i>Elsevier</i>	93	A*	3	Russia	43
24	<i>European Journal of Operational Research</i>	<i>Elsevier</i>	90	A*	4	Sweden	42
25	<i>Computers and Industrial Engineering</i>	<i>Elsevier</i>	88	A	2	South Korea	37
26	<i>Transportation Journal</i>	<i>PSU Press</i>	84	B	NA	Poland	36
27	<i>Business Process Management Journal</i>	<i>Emerald Group</i>	83	B	2	Mexico	32
28	<i>Journal of Business and Industrial Marketing</i>	<i>Emerald Group</i>	75	A	2	Netherlands	32
29	<i>International Journal of Services and Operations Management</i>	<i>Inderscience</i>	72	NA	1	Saudi Arabia	31
30	<i>International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management</i>	<i>Emerald Group</i>	67	B	1	Portugal	28

Notes: This table ranks the sources and authors' affiliated nations citing *IJLM* articles the most between 1990 and 2019. For abbreviations refer Table 1 except, ABDC = Australian Business Deans Council quality list of journals 2019, and AJG = Chartered Association of Business Schools (CABS) Academic Journal Guide 2018.

Table IX. Top themes presented in *IJLM* articles

Theme/Type of study	1990–2019			1990–1999		2000–2009		2010–2009	
	TP	TC	C/P	TP	TC	TP	TC	TP	TC
Supply chain management	224	14,595	65.2	27	3,880	93	8,594	104	2,121
Logistics	52	3,113	59.9	15	1,853	22	1,077	15	183
Europe	42	328	7.8	4	142	1	67	37	119
Distribution management	35	1,467	41.9	1	12	22	1,153	12	302
Supply chain	34	1,962	57.7	14	792	12	1,116	8	54
Asia	29	147	5.1	-	-	-	-	29	147
North America	28	56	2.0	-	-	-	-	28	56
Integration	24	2,012	83.8	5	1,451	11	408	8	153
Decision making	24	542	22.6	1	22	3	306	20	214
Risk management	23	3,116	135.5	-	-	10	2,724	13	392
Survey	21	73	3.5	-	-	-	-	21	73
Reverse logistics	21	482	23.0	1	37	1	141	19	304
Supply chain integration	20	157	7.9	-	-	-	-	20	157
China	20	240	12.0	-	-	1	18	19	222
Buyer supplier relationships	19	43	2.3	-	-	-	-	19	43
Information technology	17	557	32.8	3	365	-	-	14	192
Sustainability	16	187	11.7	-	-	-	-	16	187
Supplier relations	16	917	57.3	1	305	6	578	9	34
Purchasing	16	1,499	93.7	3	1,282	5	105	8	112
Mixed method	16	64	4.0	-	-	-	-	16	64
Customer service	16	364	22.8	5	205	5	141	6	18
Case study	16	100	6.3	-	-	-	-	16	100
Modelling	15	233	15.5	4	127	2	72	9	34
Collaboration	14	772	55.1	1	31	3	605	10	136
Transportation	13	307	23.6	1	3	4	230	8	74
Structural equation modelling	12	184	15.3	-	-	-	-	12	184
Suppliers	12	376	31.3	2	182	5	127	5	67
Partnership	12	759	63.3	-	-	6	677	6	82
Competitive advantage	12	311	25.9	2	9	3	130	7	172
United Kingdom	11	360	32.7	1	55	8	295	2	10
United States of America	11	224	20.4	-	-	4	116	7	108
Partnering	11	606	55.1	8	480	3	126	-	-
Simulation	11	239	21.7	2	60	3	149	6	30
Management research	11	75	6.8	-	-	1	41	10	34
Channel relationships	11	446	40.5	6	215	3	204	2	27
Supply chain processes	10	59	5.9	-	-	-	-	10	59
Logistics services	10	22	2.2	-	-	-	-	10	22
Logistics management	10	228	22.8	-	-	-	-	10	228
Logistics industry	10	111	11.1	-	-	1	93	9	18
Literature review	10	56	5.6	-	-	-	-	10	56
Inventory	10	731	73.1	3	104	4	591	3	36
Customer satisfaction	10	335	33.5	1	7	6	286	3	42

Notes: This table lists the themes or type of studies presented at least 10 times in *IJLM* articles between 1990 and 2019. For abbreviations refer Table 1 except, C/P = citations per paper.

Table X. Descriptive of the clusters of *IJLM* articles

Year	Cluster							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TP	125	122	85	75	64	152	27	2
NCA	263	344	202	175	171	442	77	5
CI	1.10	1.82	1.38	1.33	1.67	1.91	1.85	1.50
SA	32	13	19	19	8	13	1	-
CA	93	109	66	56	56	139	26	2
NCP	116	111	83	69	60	144	24	2
PCP	0.93	0.91	0.98	0.92	0.94	0.95	0.89	1.00
TC	7,398	2,037	5,330	3,981	2,220	2,513	338	230
C/P	59.18	16.70	62.71	53.08	34.69	16.53	12.52	115.00
C/CP	63.78	18.35	64.22	57.70	37.00	17.45	14.08	115.00
CT1	104	109	68	61	54	143	24	1
CT2	10	2	14	7	6	1	-	1
CT3	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
NAY	26	24	26	25	16	23	15	1
PAY	4.81	5.08	3.27	3.00	4.00	6.61	1.80	2.00
h	38	25	30	34	20	28	11	2
g	85	40	72	62	46	40	17	2

Notes: This table shows the important descriptive of the clusters of *IJLM* articles published between 1990 and 2019. For abbreviations refer Table 1, except CT1, CT2, and CT3 that present the count of *IJLM* articles of the respective clusters cited between once and 99 times, 100 and 499 times, and 500 times and above.

Table XI. Overview of the clusters of *IJLM* articles

CI	TP	Central focus	Influential areas explored	TC	Title	Authors	Year	CPY
1	125	Supply chain management (SCM)	SCM, resilient supply chain, logistics strategy, supply chain partnership, third party relationship, etc.	1,236	“Supply Chain Management: More Than a New Name for Logistics”	Cooper M.C., Lambert D.M., Pagh J.D.	1997	56.2
				968	“Building the Resilient Supply Chain”	Christopher M., Peck H.	2004	64.5
				475	“Characteristics of Supply Chain Management and the Implications for Purchasing and Logistics Strategy”	Cooper M.C., Ellram L.M.	1993	18.3
				305	“Developing and Implementing Supply Chain Partnerships”	Lambert D.M., Emmelhainz M.A., Gardner J.T.	1996	13.3
				300	“Supply chain management, Partnerships, And the shipper -Third party relationship”	Ellram L.M., Cooper M.C.	1990	10.3
2	122	Sustainable supply chain	Environmental impact of supply chain, logistics structure, green supply chain, green reverse logistics, innovation cycle, etc.	143	“The environmental impact of changing logistics structures”	Aronsson H., Huge Brodin M.	2006	11.0
				119	“Modularity in developing business services by platform approach”	Pekkarinen S., Ulkuniemi P.	2008	10.8
				82	“Diffusion of green supply chain management: Examining perceived quality of green reverse logistics”	Hazen B.T., Cegielski C., Hanna J.B.	2011	10.3
				82	“RFID and the Innovation Cycle”	Sheffi Y.	2004	5.5
				79	“Reconfiguring the Supply Chain to Implement Postponed Manufacturing”	Van Hoek R.I.	1998	3.8
3	85	SCM issues, measurement and	SCM issues, SCM risk management, SCM measurement, SCM	1,058	“Supply Chain Management: Implementation Issues and Research Opportunities”	Lambert D.M., Cooper M.C., Pagh J.D.	1998	50.4

CI	TP	Central focus	Influential areas explored	TC	Title	Authors	Year	CPY
		management	processes, supply chain integration, etc.	458	“Supply chain risk management: Understanding the business requirements from a practitioner perspective”	Jüttner U.	2005	32.7
				373	“Supply Chain Metrics”	Lambert D.M., Pohlen T.L.	2001	20.7
				297	“The Supply Chain Management Processes”	Croxtan K.L., García-Dastugue S.J., Lambert D.M., Rogers D.S.	2001	16.5
				203	“Supply chain integration and performance: A review of the evidence”	Fabbe-Costes N., Jahre M.	2008	18.5
4	75	Global supply chain	Collaborative supply chain, global SCM, supply chain collaborations, integrative framework, etc.	502	“The Collaborative Supply Chain”	Simatupang T.M., Sridharan R.	2002	29.5
				401	“Supply Chain Management under the Threat of International Terrorism”	Sheffi Y.	2001	22.3
				221	“A taxonomy for selecting global supply chain strategies”	Christopher M., Peck H., Towill D.	2006	17.0
				207	“An integrative framework for supply chain collaboration”	Simatupang T.M., Sridharan R.	2005	14.8
				151	“An empirical study of RFID implementation in the warehousing industry”	Vijayaraman B.S., Osyk B.A.	2006	11.6
5	64	SCM risks and resilience	Supply chain risks, supply chain resilience, SCM risk management, risk and supply chain, etc.	441	“Understanding the concept of supply chain resilience”	Ponomarov S.Y., Holcomb M.C.	2009	44.1
				274	“Supply chain risks: A review and typology”	Rao S., Goldsby T.J.	2009	27.4
				193	“Managing risks in the supply chain using the AHP method”	Gaudenzi B., Borghesi A.	2006	14.8

CI	TP	Central focus	Influential areas explored	TC	Title	Authors	Year	CPY
				187	“Risk and supply chain management: Creating a research agenda”	Khan O., Burnes B.	2007	15.6
				158	“Supply chain risk management: Present and future scope”	Ghadge A., Dani S., Kalawsky R.	2012	22.6
6	152	Logistics integration and innovation	Logistics integration, logistics innovation, SCM competitive advantage, dynamic supply chain, logistics values, etc.	109	“Marketing/Logistics Integration and Firm Performance”	Stank T.P., Daugherty P.J., Ellinger A.E.	1999	5.5
				93	“Logistics innovation: A literature-based conceptual framework”	Grawe S.J.	2009	9.3
				76	“Supply Chain Management as a Competitive Advantage in the Spanish Grocery Sector”	Giménez C., Ventura E.	2003	4.8
				72	“Changing perspective of capabilities in the dynamic supply chain era”	Defee C.C., Fugate B.S.	2010	8.0
				68	“Co-creating logistics value: A service-dominant logic perspective”	Yazdanparast A., Manuj I., Swartz S.M.	2010	7.6
7	27	Smart SCM	Smart SCM, SCM personnel issues, logistics business performance, intellectual capital, etc.	47	“Smart supply chain management: A review and implications for future research”	Wu L., Yue X., Jin A., Yen D.C.	2016	15.7
				38	“An analysis of logistics pedagogical literature: Past and future trends in curriculum, content, and pedagogy”	Gravier M.J., Theodore Farris M.	2008	3.5
				34	“Research on personnel issues published in leading logistics journals: What we know and don't know”	Keller S.B., Ozment J.	2009	3.4
				26	“A new look at logistics business performance: Intellectual capital perspective”	Jim wu Y.-C., Huei Chou Y.	2007	2.2

CI	TP	Central focus	Influential areas explored	TC	Title	Authors	Year	CPY
				17	“Teaching supply chain and logistics management through commercial software”	Sweeney D., Campbell J., Mundy R.	2010	1.9
8	2	Supply chain operations	Automated SCM	213	“The Impact of Automatic Identification on Supply Chain Operations”	McFarlane D., Sheffi Y.	2003	13.3
				17	“Evaluating the Applicability of Merge-in-transit”	Ala-Risku T., Kärkkäinen M., Holmström J.	2003	1.1

Notes: This table presents an overview of the clusters of *IJLM* articles published between 1990 and 2019. For abbreviations refer Table 1 except, CI = cluster.

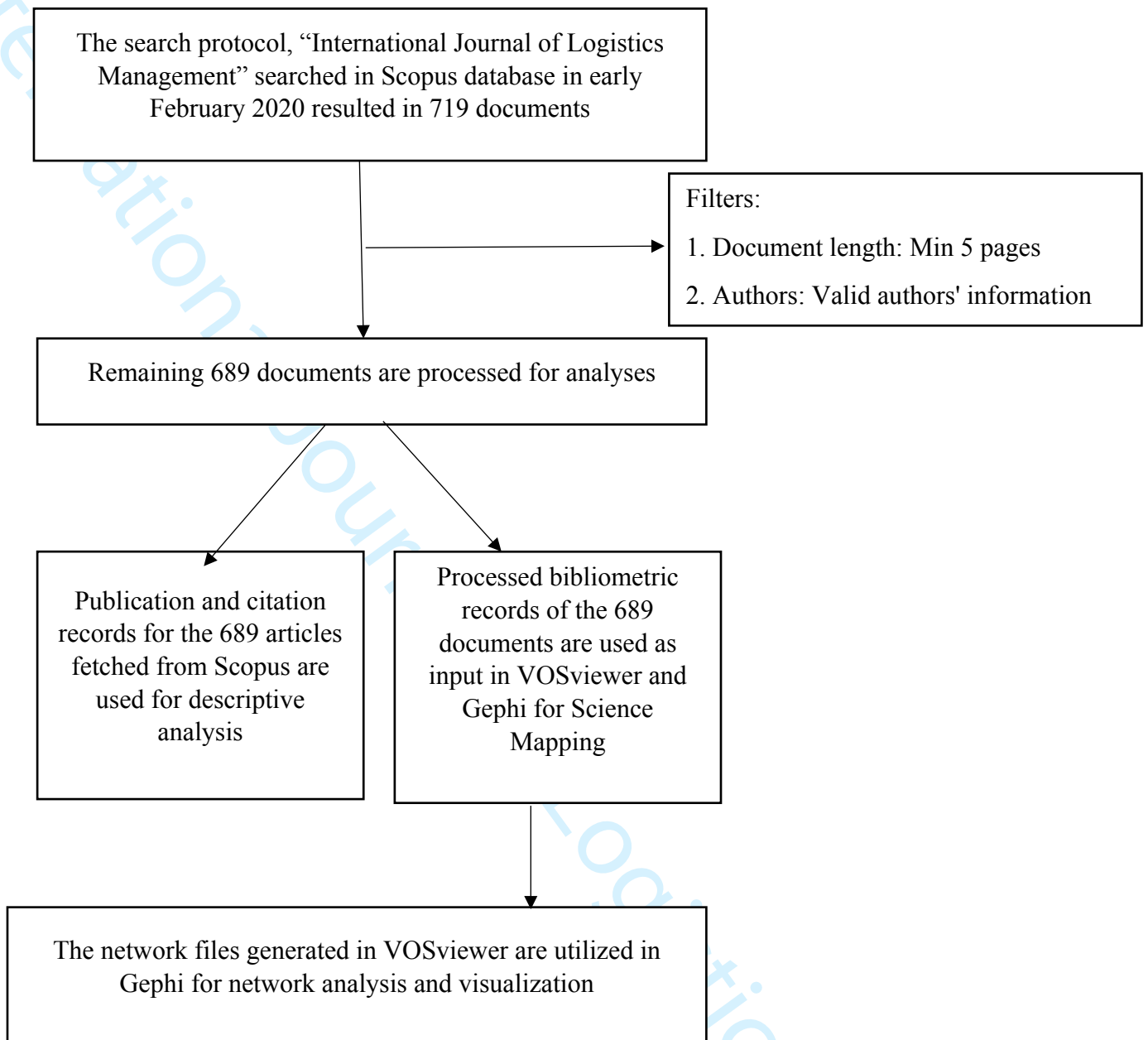


Figure 1. The study design

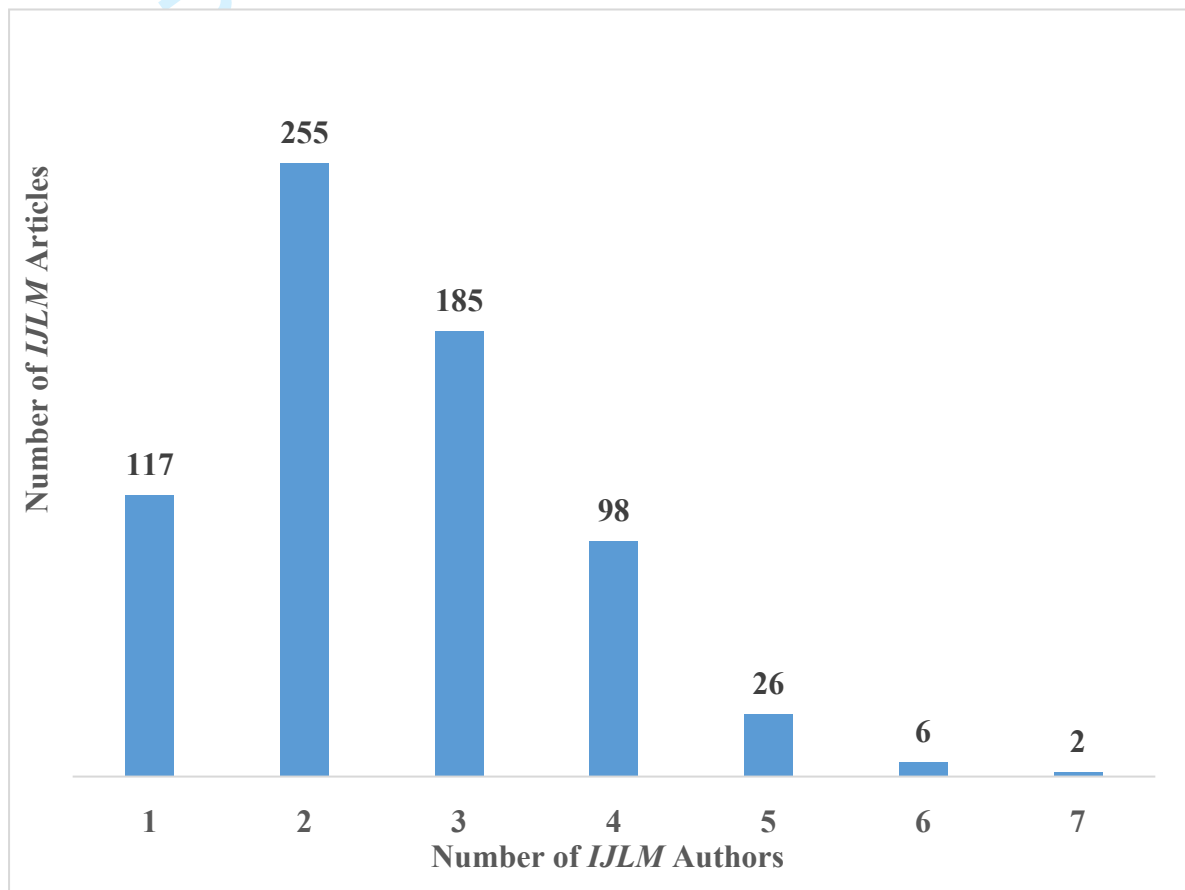


Figure 2. Authorship pattern of *IJLM* articles

Note: This figure reveals the authorship pattern of *IJLM* articles between 1990 and 2019 based by the number of its contributing authors.

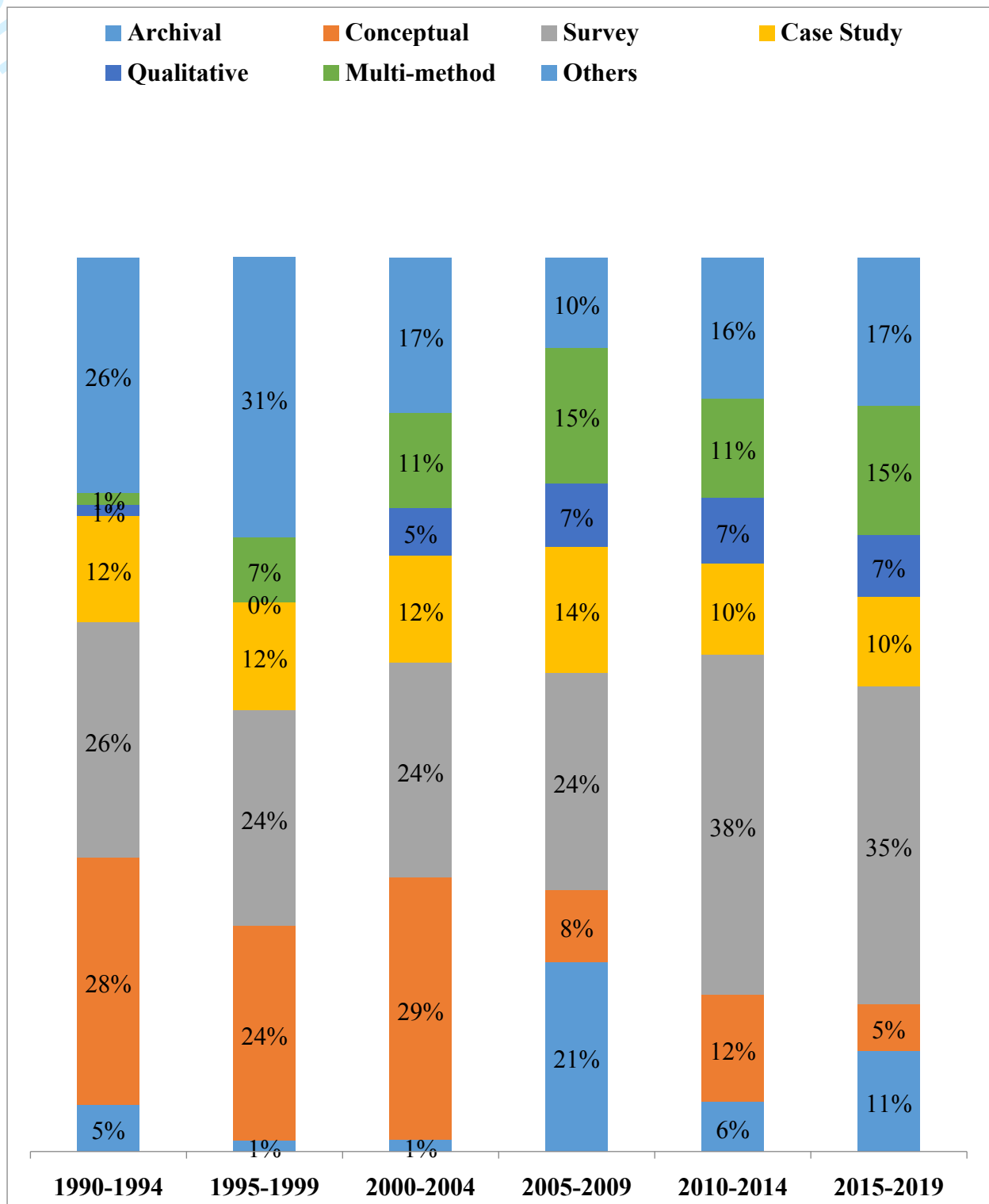


Figure 3: Temporal evolution of *IJLM* articles based on the study methods

Notes: This figure shows the temporal evolution of the study methods employed in *IJLM* articles divided into six 5-year periods between 1990 and 2019.

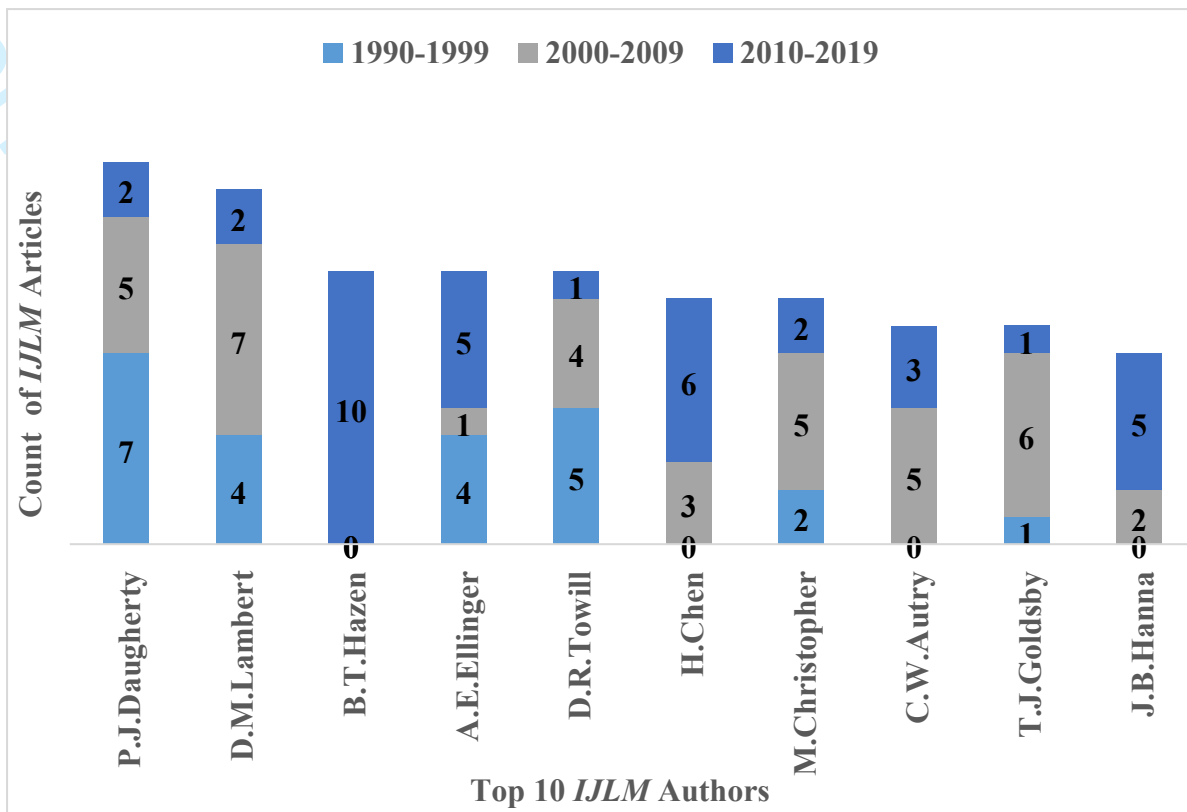


Figure 4. Temporal evolution of the top *IJLM* authors

Note: This table shows the temporal evolution of the top 10 most contributing *IJLM* authors in three 10-year periods between 1999 and 2019.

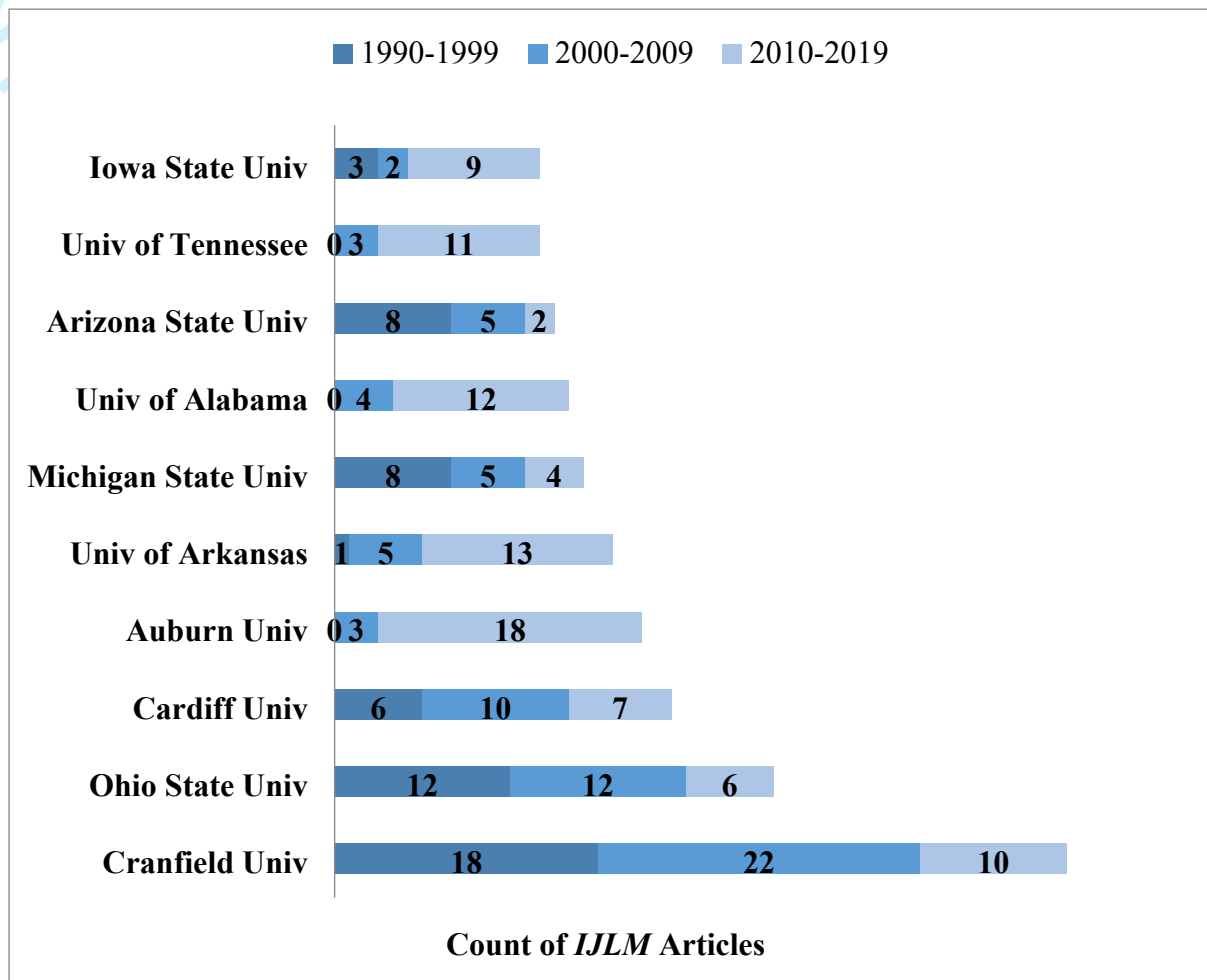


Figure 5. Temporal evolution of the top *IJLM* authors' affiliated institutions

Note: This table reveals the temporal evolution of the top 10 *IJLM* authors' affiliated institutions in three 10-year periods between 1990 and 2019.

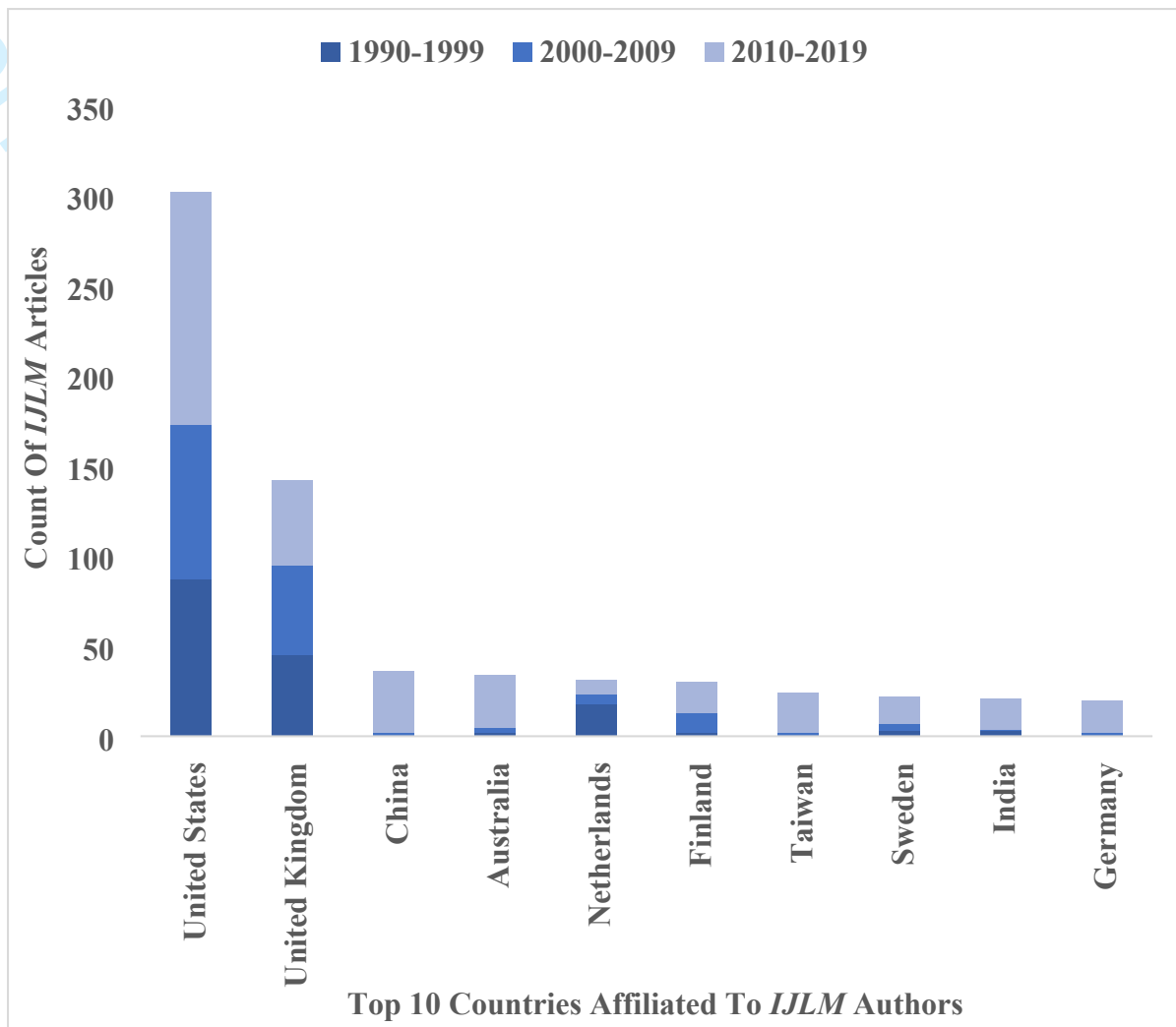


Figure 6. Temporal evolution of the top *IJLM* authors' affiliated countries

Note: This table shows the temporal evolution of the top ten *IJLM* author's affiliated countries in three 10-year periods between 1990 and 2019.

1			
2			
3			
4			Supply chain management
5			(TP:104; TC:2,121)
6			Europe
7			(TP:37; TC:119)
8			Asia
9			(TP:29; TC:147)
10			North America
11			(TP:28; TC:56)
12			Survey
13			(TP:21; TC:73)
14			Supply chain integration
15			(TP:20; TC:157)
16			Decision making
17			(TP:20; TC:214)
18			Reverse logistics
19			(TP:19; TC:304)
20			Buyer supplier relationships
21			(TP:19; TC:43)
22			China
23			(TP:19; TC:222)
24			Sustainability
25			(TP:16; TC:187)
26			Mixed method
27			(TP:16; TC:64)
28			Case study
29			(TP:16; TC:100)
30			Logistics
31			(TP:15; TC:183)
32			Information technology
33			(TP:14; TC:192)
34			Risk management
35			(TP:13; TC:392)
36			Structural equation modelling
37			(TP:12; TC:184)
38			Distribution management
39			(TP:12; TC:302)
40		Supply chain management	Supply chain processes
41		(TP:93; TC:8,594)	(TP:10; TC:59)
42		Logistics	Logistics services
43		(TP:22; TC:1,077)	(TP:10; TC:22)
44		Distribution management	Literature review
45		(TP:22; TC:1,153)	(TP:10; TC:56)
46	Supply chain management	Supply chain	Logistics management
47	(TP:27; TC:3,880)	(TP:12; TC:1,116)	(TP:10; TC:228)
48	Logistics	Integration	Management research
49	(TP:15; TC:1,853)	(TP:11; TC:408)	(TP:10; TC:34)
50	Supply chain	Risk management	Collaboration
51	(TP:14; TC:792)	(TP:10; TC:2,724)	(TP:10; TC:136)
52	1990-1999	2000-2009	2010-2019

Figure 7. Temporal evolution of the important themes presented in *IJLM* articles

Note: This figure shows the temporal evolution of the most important themes discussed in at least ten *IJLM* articles in the three 10-year periods between 1990 and 2019. For abbreviations refer Table 1.

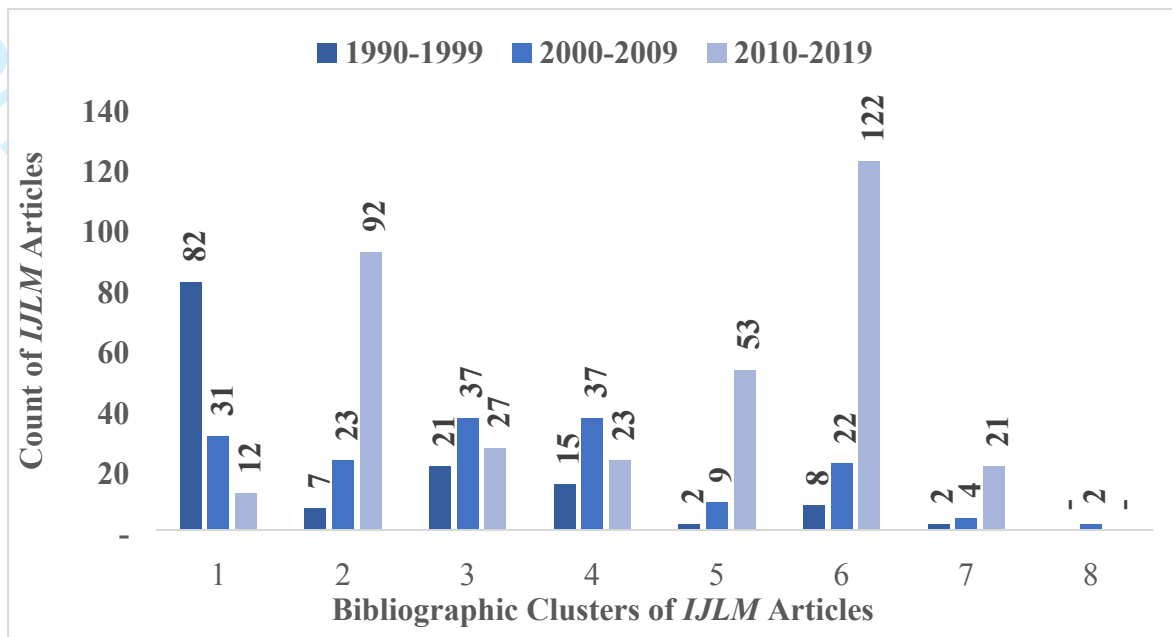


Figure 8. Temporal evolution of the clusters of *IJLM* articles

This figure shows the temporal evolution of the eight bibliographic clusters of *IJLM* articles in three 10 year periods between 1990 and 2019.

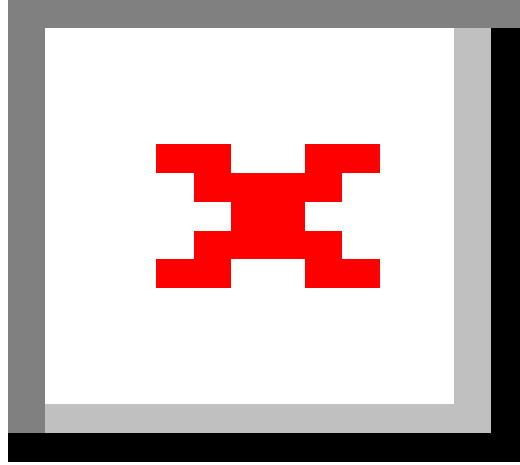


Figure 9. Bibliographic coupling among the most prolific *IJLM* authors

Note: Using VOSviewer and Gephi software, this figure unveils the intellectual clusters and association among the most prolific *IJLM* authors between 1990 and 2019. Color of the author nodes demarcates the modularity class or group of the authors, link or arrow denotes the co-authorship, strength of the link visualizes the number of co-authored associations, and special distance represent the intellectual similarities.

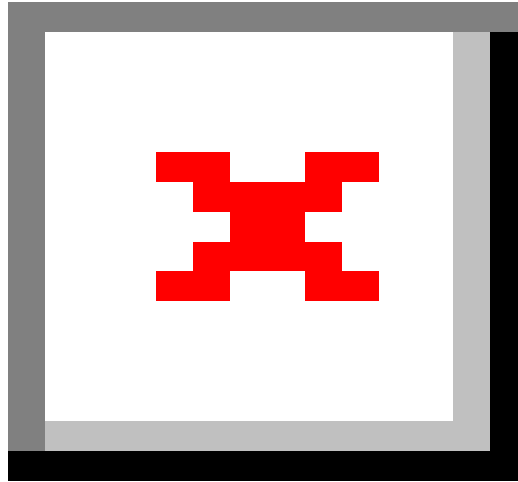


Figure 10. Bibliographic coupling among the top *IJLM* authors' affiliated institution

Note: Using VOSviewer and Gephi software, this figure unveils the intellectual cluster and association among the most prolific *IJLM* authors' affiliated institutions between 1990 and 2019. Color of the institutional nodes denotes the modularity class or group of the authors' affiliated institution, link or arrow reveals the co-authorship link, strength of the link visualizes the number of co-authored associations, and special distance represent the intellectual similarities among the authors' affiliated institutions.

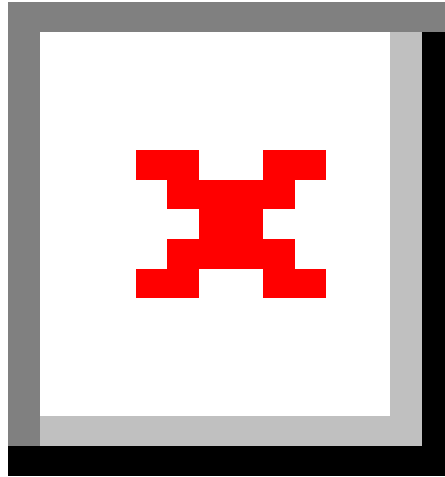


Figure 11. Bibliographic coupling among the top authors' affiliated institution

Note: Using VOSviewer and Gephi software, this figure unveils the intellectual association among the most prolific *IJLM* authors' affiliated institutions between 1990 and 2019. Color of the country nodes shows the modularity class or group of the authors' affiliated country, link or arrow reveals the co-authorship link, the strength of the link visualizes the number of co-authored associations, and special distance represents the intellectual similarities among the authors' affiliated countries.

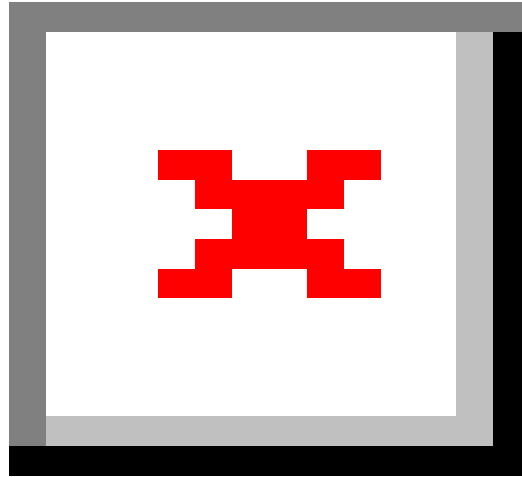


Figure 12. Co-occurrence network of the important themes and type of studies presented in *IJLM* articles

Notes: This figure shows the co-occurrence network among the important themes or types of the studies presented in at least 10 *IJLM* articles between 1990 and 2010. The color of the nodes shows the modularity class or group of the specific word(s), link or arrow reveals the co-occurrence, and strength of the link visualizes the co-occurrence count.