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OM Research: Leading Authors and Institutions

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ABSTRACT

In this study, we focus on papers published in a set of four premier journals, *Journal of Operations Management*, *Production and Operations Management*, *Manufacturing and Service Operations Management*, and *Management Science* over the 15-year period of 2001–2015. Using simple and weighted counts of papers along with network measures of *Total Degree* centrality and *Bonacich Power* centrality, we provide rankings of top authors and institutions in the field of Operations Management (OM) serving as hubs of research, connectivity, and productivity from across the world. In view of benefits that can accrue from increased research collaboration between academicians and practitioners, we examine the levels of practitioner participation in the research works published across these premier journals. We survey the extent to which the top ranked authors and institutions network with practitioners in producing joint publications in these journals. By identifying the top ranked authors and institutions in OM, this study provides information that can be useful to stakeholders who may wish to engage in collaborative research with the leading agents, or pursue educational opportunities with them. The study also presents a profile of productivity levels and what it takes for authors and institutions to rank among the top tiers. In so doing, it offers insights into yearly publication rates and underlying trends—insights that can be useful in the context of promotion and tenure, faculty evaluations, and in assessing the standings of individuals and institutions relative to leadership benchmarks. [Submitted: November 6, 2019. Revised: April 22, 2020. Accepted: April 22, 2020.]

Subject Areas: Faculty Evaluation, Operations Management Research, Practitioner Participation, Promotion and Tenure, Rankings, Research Leadership, Social Networks, Research Productivity, Benchmarks, Top Authors, and Top Institutions.

Correction added on July 13, 2020 after first online publication: Counts for POM, MSOM, and MS were slightly changed for certain individuals and respective universities after a reevaluation for accuracy.

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INTRODUCTION

With the ever-increasing importance of research and research engagement, this study examines the body of Operations Management (OM) papers published in a selected set of four premier journals: *Journal of Operations Management* (JOM), *Production and Operations Management* (POM), *Manufacturing and Service Operations Management* (MSOM), and *Management Science* (MS) to identify leading authors and institutions serving as important hubs of connectivity and productivity in OM research. We primarily examine publications since the turn of the century over the 15-year period of 2001–2015. In addition to measures of research output, we also employ social network measures of centrality to identify leading OM authors and institutions from across the world.

Social network analysis has been used extensively in empirical and theoretical studies in the social sciences out of interest in examining patterns of human interaction (Wasserman & Faust, 1994; Fischer & Shavit, 1995). The structure of social networks can have a myriad of implications, such as the spread of information, ideas, knowledge, and sharing of resources. Social networks have important implications not only for research in the field of OM, but also for research in general. The aspect of co-authorship in research endeavors, as a form of social networking, is increasingly drawing the interest of the academic community (Laband & Tollison, 2000; Barabási et al., 2002; Moody, 2004; Acedo, Barroso, Casanueva, & Galan, 2006; Martins, Martins, Csillag, & Pereira, 2012). Research collaborations hold considerable appeal as they serve to dynamically spur the sharing of ideas, knowledge, competencies, and perspectives. They also have the potential to improve quality of the research effort and research productivity. Accordingly, in our study, we recognize authors and institutions not only by the count of papers on which they are included in authorship, but also based on network measures of centrality. The centrality measures we use are indicative of the extent and nature of relationships authors and institutions have developed as well as their potential to influence research by serving as informational bridges between entities engaged in OM research endeavors.

In view of the potential benefits that can accrue from greater interactions between academicians and practitioners in research endeavors (Cascio, 2008; Chang, 2019), we examine the levels of practitioner participation in the authorship of research published across the four journals. We also probe the extent to which the top ranked authors and institutions network with practitioners in producing joint publications.

Additionally, we also present a profile of the productivity levels and what it takes for authors and institutions to rank among the top tiers. Such profiles offer insights into yearly publication rates and underlying trends—insights that can be useful in the context of promotion and tenure, faculty evaluations, the granting of awards and recognitions, and in assessing the standings of individuals and institutions relative to leadership benchmarks and aspirations.

METHODOLOGY

Selection of the Journal Set

A number of studies across various business disciplines have ranked authors and institutions based on publications appearing in a selected set of highly rated journals within their particular discipline (Grover, Segars, & Simon, 1992; Claver, González, & Llopis, 2000; Trieschmann, Dennis, Northcraft, & Nieme, 2000). In the field of OM, numerous studies have used such methodology. As some examples, Young, Baird, and Pullmam (1996) identified and ranked the top 100 authors and institutions based on publications appearing in an exclusive set of highly rated journals over a 5-year period. Babbar, Koufteros, Bendoly, Behara, Metters, & Boyer (2020) analyzed aspects of dispersion displayed by highly published authors and institutions, and drew attention to lessons that may be learned, based on publications appearing in a select set of premier OM journals. Malhotra and Kher (1996) ranked institutions in the field of OM based on publications appearing across five highly regarded journals over a span of 15 years. In a similar manner, Hsieh and Chang (2009) identified and ranked the top 20 authors in the field of OM based on publications appearing across a set of five leading journals.

Accordingly, the analysis undertaken in our study is based on papers published in four premier journals: JOM, POM, MSOM, and MS. These journals are among the most highly respected outlets for OM research (Agarwal, 2002; Olson, 2005; Theoharakis, Voss, Hadjinicola, & Soteriou, 2007; Meredith, Steward, & Lewis, 2011; Shang, Saladin, Fry, & Donohue, 2015) and are all included in the *Financial Times* select list of top 50 journals. They are also included in the University of Texas-Dallas (2020) select list of premier business journals.

In order to measure contribution, Malhotra and Kher (1996) used standardized number of pages published as a primary measure and number of papers published as a secondary measure—also showing that these two measures are highly correlated across the journals, with Spearman's rank correlation coefficient being .89 (significant at the .001 level). In our study, we use the number of papers published as a measure of contribution for three reasons. First, the correlation between the standardized number of pages and the number of papers published is found to be very high (i.e., .89), as alluded to by Malhotra and Kher (1996). Second, we are hesitant to equate contribution with the standardized number of pages published as factually some of the most highly cited papers appearing in these journals are relatively short papers. Third, journals have different standards or traditions for manuscript length and these standards continue to evolve.

Data Collection

As our research aims to identify top authors and institutions in the field of "OM," every paper published in the core operations management journals JOM, POM, and MSOM over the 15-year period of 2001–2015 was included in the data set for this research.

Being a journal of much broader business scope, MS publishes research from across a wide range of disciplines such as accounting, behavioral economics, business strategy, entrepreneurship and innovation, finance, information systems, marketing, operations management, etc. Each of these areas (referred to as departments

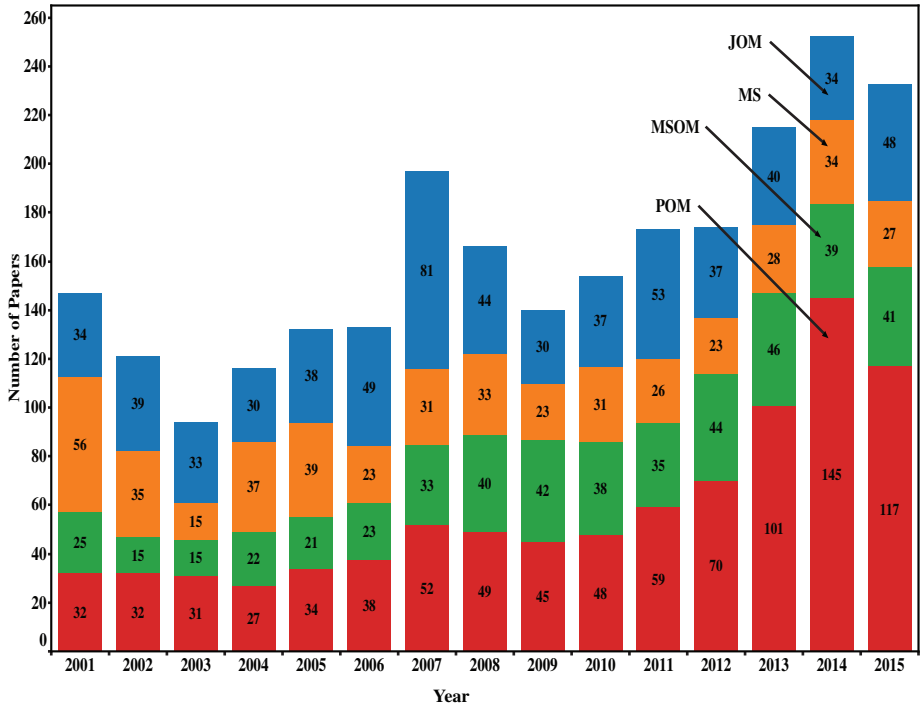
by MS) is assigned Department Editors who administer the review process of manuscripts deemed as belonging to their respective department. Starting with issue number 5 of the year 2004, every article appearing in MS identifies the particular department the paper was deemed to belong to. Accordingly, from that point forward, every paper that listed its department as being operations and supply chain management, supply chain management, operations management, or manufacturing was included in the 15-year data set of our study. For simplicity, going forward and throughout the article, we shall refer to these departments collectively as the *OM department*. It should be noted that during certain periods in time MS also published papers under the umbrella (i.e., department) of interdisciplinary management research, and public sector applications. We examined all such papers and included from among them those that had a definitive OM focus in their interdisciplinary composition or in the nature of their public sector application. For the set of papers appearing in MS from 2001 through issue number 4 of 2004, as they did not list the particular department they belonged to, all papers were reviewed and those deemed to be OM papers were included in our data set. A second author also reviewed the papers independently from 2001 through issue number 4 of 2004 from MS and identified OM papers. There was a high degree of agreement between the two reviewers. The very few papers that were not mutual to both were discussed and inclusion from among these was based on agreement between the reviewers.

We note that an exception is made on two occasions and specifically when generating two tables (i.e., Tables 2b and 6). For those two tables, our selection of MS papers was more inclusive; in essence, we are including papers that have an OM interface or linkage but those papers were accepted by other departments such as Decision Analysis, Optimization, and Marketing among others. The motivation to construct those two tables is to offer the constituents an ability to examine overall productivity for promotion and tenure decisions (or other recognitions such as professorships or awards). Towards this purpose, each author took the responsibility to review every single paper over a different 3 year period across all MS departments during 2004–2015 and generated a list of additional MS papers as having an OM interface or linkage.

No Editorials, Replies, Rejoinders, or Erratums were included. Accordingly, this data set comprised 627 papers from JOM, 880 from POM, 479 from MSOM, and 461 from MS, for a total of 2447 papers from across these journals. The fields of data entry for each paper in our data set included the title of the journal, the year of publication, volume number, issue number, name of each of the authors of the paper, the institutional affiliation of each author as it appeared on the paper, and the country/region of location of each author's affiliated institution as noted on the paper. In addition to the credit given to authors, the data, as entered, also gave credit to institutions based on how these appeared in the author affiliations as listed on the paper.

Figure 1 shows the trend in the number of published papers overall and by journal over the 15-year period of 2001–2015. While a positive slope is visible in the aggregate, POM can, for the most part, be credited for this growth in that the number of papers published in POM increased from 146 to 177 to 363, respectively, over the consecutive 3-year periods of 2007–2009, 2010–2012, and 2013–2015.

Figure 1: Trend in the number of published papers.



Data Standardization

To ensure accuracy and reliability of the data, we carefully checked and standardized all fields of the data. As an example, in some cases we found inconsistency in how the name of a particular author appeared across different papers published in these journals. On some papers, the author's first name appeared as a nick name rather than the complete first name. In some other cases, while the author's complete name was listed on a particular paper, the author's middle initial was excluded on some other(s). Before performing the analysis, we carefully checked and standardized each author's name in the database such that it read exactly the same across every record containing that author's name. We similarly checked and standardized the names of each of the institutions of affiliation and countries/regions listed across papers in order to ensure that they are identical across the entire data set.

Our standardization of records in the data set ensured the accuracy of counts as well as accuracy of the network measures of centrality that we employed in this study. In constituting our data set, we assigned each paper a unique identifier, such as JOM200101, comprising the journal name (JOM), year of publication (2001), and the sequential number (01) assigned to the paper in keeping with the order of its inclusion from that journal. We used this same nomenclature in the assigning of a unique identification marker to every paper included from across all four journals.

Joint Publications and Network Measures of Centrality

The proportion of co-authored papers in published research has continued to rise for quite some time (Acedo et al., 2006). Our analysis of authorship of papers published across our four journals also confirms such trend. We found the percentage of sole-authored papers to have systematically declined over the 15-year period of our study: from an average of 14.9% for the 5-year period of 2001–2005, to 10.4% for 2006–2010, and 7.2% for 2011–2015, essentially cut in half. During this same period, we found the percentage of papers with three or more authors having increased from an average of 38.7% for 2001–2005, to 45.3% for 2006–2010, to 56.9% for 2011–2015; almost a 50% increase.

A natural outcome of greater numbers of multiauthored papers has been the promulgation of networking in research endeavors, with social networks receiving increased attention in the research literature (Borgatti & Li, 2009; Martins et al., 2012). Members of networks benefit from synergy via the sharing of information, ideas, expertise and resources and, by doing so, they are able to enhance the work of others in the network (Moody, 2004; Buhman, Kekre, & Singhal, 2005; Acedo et al., 2006; Hayes, 2008; Singhal & Singhal, 2012a). Social network analysis maps relational linkages among agents in terms of things such as membership, communication, workflow, the sharing of resources, or exchange of goods, with the agents in a research context representing entities such as authors or institutions (Scott, 2000; Carter, Ellram, & Tate, 2007). In such analysis, individual agents are viewed as being part of the larger structure they are embedded in (Fombrun, 1982; Benedek, Lublóy, & Vastag, 2014).

Social network analysis has been used extensively to examine linkages within and across organizations, both vertically and horizontally and at the individual and organizational levels (Gulati, 1998; Borgatti & Foster, 2003; Sarker, Sarker, Kirkeby, & Chakraborty, 2011). As social networks affect collaboration and decision making, organizations benefit from tapping the knowledge of social networks to identify greater opportunities for collaboration (McGregor, 2006; Levina, Levin, McGill, & Nediak, 2015), innovation (Lovejoy & Sinha, 2010; Mazzola, Perrone, & Kamuriwo, 2015), learning (Kraatz, 1998), product development (Gunnec & Raghavan, 2017), marketing (Guo, Pathak, & Cheng, 2015; Srinivasan, Guo, & Devaraj, 2017), and recognition of needs (Sosa, 2014). Other benefits, derived from across varied contexts, can include matters such as cost reduction, transaction efficiency, increased collaboration in research, and the pooling of resources.

In the context of business, a firm's ability to access key resources through its network of alliances has the potential to engender competitive advantage (Gulati, Nohria, & Zaheer, 2000; Morris, Bessant, & Barnes, 2006; Allred, Fawcett, Wallin, & Magnan, 2011) with the pooled network resources constituting a form of social capital for the networked firms (Burt, 1997; Gulati, 1999). Just as organizations create and manage knowledge in order to gain competitive advantages (Garvin, 1993; Hult, Ketchen, & Nichols, 2003; Kearns & Lederer 2003; Tomas & Hult, 2003; Carter et al., 2007; Revilla & Villena, 2012), in the context of research, stakeholders, such as faculty, students, and practitioners, can benefit from knowing who the top ranked authors and institutions are based not only on the count of papers published but also the network measures of centrality.

The importance or prominence of agents in a network is usually defined by measures of their location in the network. These measures include *total degree* (also referred to as *degree*) and *Bonacich power*, which are different *centrality* measures in dichotomous (nondirectional) relationships such as those in this study. With research showing network centrality as affecting the agent's influence and opportunism (Fombrun, 1983; Brass, 1984; Ronchetto, Hutt, & Reingen, 1989; Dong, Liu, Yu, & Zheng, 2015), measures of centrality have been extensively used for assessing the prominence of agents in networks (Freeman, 1979; Faust, 1997; Acedo et al., 2006; Carter, Leuschner, & Rogers, 2007; Martins et al., 2012; Babbar, Behara, Koufteros, & Wong, 2018; Babbar, Koufteros, Behara, & Wong, 2019).

The *total degree centrality* of an agent is a measure based on the relative number of direct connections the particular agent (in our case, an author or an institution hereafter) has with other agents in the network. It is calculated based on the agent $\times$ agent matrices. Agents scoring high on this metric have more connections to others in the same network, are considered as being "in the know," and likely to receive and pass important information on to others in the network because of their being linked to so many others. By virtue of their position, these agents have access to resources such as ideas, perspectives, knowledge, and expertise of many others (Wasserman & Faust, 1994).

A characteristic that further adds to the leadership role of agents lies in the fact that while these agents are connected to others, those that they are connected to are also in turn highly connected with others. In this sense, the prominence of a central agent in a network is enhanced by the extent to which its neighbors are also central. The measure of such centrality of an agent is the *Bonacich power centrality*, which computes the centrality of each agent based on the centrality of its neighbors (Bonacich, 1972). This measure of centrality captures the weightiness of connections and is calculated based on the agent $\times$ agent matrices.

When the entire network is the unit of modeling, the measure of network *density* describes the level of links or connections among the agents in the network. Network density is defined as the ratio of the number of links between agents relative to the maximum possible links for a network. When considering co-authorships within an academic discipline (such as in OM) across the world, one can expect the actual level of collaboration among individuals to be very low compared to all possible links.

With respect to the simple count of papers published, single authors are accounted for in the same way as other authors who have co-authored papers with others. This is because the simple count of number of papers assigned to each author includes the papers on which the author is either a single author or part of a team of co-authors. However, we also compute, present, and recognize authors based on the measure of weighted count of published papers that includes consideration of the number of authors on a paper.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Before presenting and discussing our findings on top authors and institutions, we present some descriptive statistics of our overall data set in Table 1.

Table 1: Some descriptive statistics of the overall data set.[a]

Journal	Total Papers the Journal Published	No. of Unique Authors who Have Published in the Journal	Average No. of Unique Authors who Have Published in the Journal Per Paper	Average No. of Authors Per Paper	Percentage of Papers that are Sole Authored	No. of Unique Institutions that Have Published in the Journal	Average No. of Unique Institutions that Have Published in the Journal Per Paper	Average No. of Institutions Per Paper
JOM	627	992	1.58	2.64	9.89%	378	0.60[c]	2.04
POM	880	1,396	1.59	2.54	8.98%	485	0.55	2.04
MSOM	479	742	1.55	2.47	11.69%	242	0.50	2.00
MS	461[b]	670	1.44	2.40	11.06%	210	0.45	1.95
Total (overall)	2,447	2,878	1.18	2.53	10.13%	801	0.33	2.01

[a]These statistics are for the 15-year period of 2001–2015 of this study.
[b]As MS is an interdisciplinary journal, this is the number of papers published in MS that were identified as being OM papers based on the paper's accepting department. The 461 OM papers in MS represent 20.73% of the 2224 papers MS published over the 15-year period. For the other three primary journals, all papers published in them were considered as being OM papers.
[c]The differences in the average number of unique institutions that have published in the journal per paper are statistically significant across journals (at least at an alpha of .05) except between POM and MSOM and MSOM and MS.

On average, roughly 2.5 authors appear on each paper published in any of the four journals, while the percentage of papers that are sole authored hovers around 10%. The average number of institutions represented per paper is about two. While all four journals share roughly the same average number of authors per paper, a similar percentage of papers that are sole authored, and a comparable average number of institutions per paper, *Management Science* displays a slightly lower average number of unique authors who have published in the journal per paper and a lower average number of unique institutions that have published in the journal per paper.

The Top Authors

In this section, we identify the most-published authors as well as those found to rank among the top based on network measures of total degree centrality and Bonacich power centrality.

The most-published authors

Table 2a presents the top 50 most-published OM authors from across the world based on total number of papers on which the individual is included as author from across all four journals over the 15-year period of 2001–2015. We also include for these top authors their weighted count of papers, with weighted counts computed such that an author receives a credit of $1/n$ toward that author's weighted count, where n is the number of authors on the paper.

As seen in Table 2a, the top two most-published OM authors are Luk N. Van Wassenhove and Aleda V. Roth, having published 38 and 28 papers, respectively, across all four journals over the 15-year period. They are followed by Panos Kouvelis with 27, Roger G. Schroeder with 26, and Suresh P. Sethi with 24. Of the top five authors, four are from U.S.-based institutions (i.e., their current institutional affiliation is in the United States), and one (i.e., Luk N. Van Wassenhove) from a French institution. Of the top 50 authors (51 in all, including ties), 44 are based in the United States, two in each of Canada and Hong Kong, and one in each of France, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. When the weighted number of papers metric is considered, the top three authors respectively are Luk N. Van Wassenhove, Aleda V. Roth, and Panos Kouvelis, followed by Gérard P. Cachon at #4 and Roger G. Schroeder at #5.

While the counts presented in Table 2a include all papers from JOM, POM, and MSOM, and those accepted by the OM department of MS, we wanted to examine whether the list of the most published authors differs if we were to be more inclusive when pondering publications at MS. Thus, we considered additional papers that have an OM linkage or interface but which were accepted for publication by a MS department other than OM (e.g., Decision Analysis, Optimization, Entrepreneurship and Innovation). As such, we examined all papers authors have published in MS over the 15-year period of this study and, from among those, we identified all of their papers that had some linkage/interface to OM—irrespective of their departmental affiliation. The initial batch of papers that were identified by each author was reviewed by a second author and final selection and inclusion of papers deemed as having some linkage to OM was based upon agreement between the researchers.

Table 2a: Top 50 OM authors by total number of papers.

Rank	Author	Total Papers[a]	Weighted Number of Papers Authored[b]	Current Institutional Affiliation[c]	Current Country or Region of Affiliation[d]
1	Wassenhove, Luk N. Van	38	13.43	INSEAD (France)	France
2	Roth, Aleda V.	28	11.25	Clemson University	USA
3	Kouvelis, Panos	27	11.00	Washington University	USA
4	Schroeder, Roger G.[e]	26	8.98	University of Minnesota	USA
5	Sethi, Suresh P.	24	7.48	The University of Texas at Dallas	USA
6	Tang, Christopher S.	23	8.58	University of California, Los Angeles	USA
7	Dawande, Milind	21	5.98	The University of Texas at Dallas	USA
8	Netessine, Serguei	20	8.17	University of Pennsylvania	USA
9	Cachon, Gérard P.	19	10.25	University of Pennsylvania	USA
	Swaminathan, Jayashankar M.	19	7.42	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	USA
	Linderman, Kevin W.	19	6.20	University of Minnesota	USA
	Sriskandarajah, Chelliah	19	5.40	Texas A&M University	USA
13	Loch, Christoph H.	18	7.42	University of Cambridge	UK
	Swink, Morgan L.	18	7.00	Texas Christian University	USA
	Boyer, Kenneth K.	18	6.78	The Ohio State University	USA
	Narasimhan, Ram[e]	18	6.45	Michigan State University	USA
17	Seshadri, Sridhar	16	5.92	University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign	USA
18	Mieghem, Jan A. V.	15	8.25	Northwestern University	USA
	Bendoly, Elliot	15	7.28	The Ohio State University	USA

Continued

Table 2a: Continued.

Rank	Author	Total Papers[a]	Weighted Number of Papers Authored[b]	Current Institutional Affiliation[c]	Current Country or Region of Affiliation[d]
	Katok, Elena	15	6.25	The University of Texas at Dallas	USA
	Terwiesch, Christian	15	6.17	University of Pennsylvania	USA
	Klassen, Robert D.	15	6.15	Western University	Canada
	Toktay, L. Beril	15	6.00	Georgia Institute of Technology	USA
24	Corbett, Charles J.	14	6.67	University of California, Los Angeles	USA
	Chen, Ying-Ju	14	6.50	The HK U of Science and Technology	Hong Kong
	Shen, Zuo-jun M.	14	5.36	University of California, Berkeley	USA
	Choi, Thomas Y.	14	5.28	Arizona State University	USA
	Ferguson, Mark E.	14	4.92	University of South Carolina	USA
29	Taylor, Terry A.	13	8.00	University of California, Berkeley	USA
	Whitt, Ward	13	7.83	Columbia University	USA
	Plambeck, Erica L.	13	6.67	Stanford University	USA
	Özer, Özalp	13	6.17	The University of Texas at Dallas	USA
	Singhal, Vinod R.	13	5.83	Georgia Institute of Technology	USA
	Rungtusanatham, Manus J.	13	4.98	York University	Canada
	Gaur, Vishal	13	4.70	Cornell University	USA
	Iravani, Seyed M. R.	13	4.42	Northwestern University	USA
	Guide, V. Daniel R. Jr.	13	4.25	Pennsylvania State University	USA
	Souza, Gilvan C.	13	4.25	Indiana University Bloomington	USA

Continued

Table 2a: Continued.

Rank	Author	Total Papers[a]	Weighted Number of Papers Authored[b]	Current Institutional Affiliation[c]	Current Country or Region of Affiliation[d]
39	Su, Xuanming	12	8.17	University of Pennsylvania	USA
	Tomlin, Brian	12	6.83	Dartmouth College	USA
	Zhang, Fuqiang	12	6.50	Washington University	USA
	Rosenzweig, Eve D.	12	5.50	Emory University	USA
	Feng, Qi A.	12	5.17	Purdue University	USA
	Graves, Stephen C.	12	5.17	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	USA
	Lee, Hau L.	12	5.00	Stanford University	USA
	Pagell, Mark	12	4.93	University College Dublin	Ireland
	Gallego, Guillermo	12	4.82	The HK U of Science and Technology	Hong Kong
	Atasu, Atalay	12	4.67	Georgia Institute of Technology	USA
	Raman, Ananth	12	4.50	Harvard University	USA
	Hopp, Wallace J.	12	4.28	University of Michigan	USA
	Devaraj, Sarv	12	4.25	University of Notre Dame	USA

[a]This count includes all papers published in JOM, POM, and MSOM and "papers from MS only accepted by the 'OM department'."
[b]This count of weighted number of papers authored across the four journals over the 15-year period of 2001-2015 is determined by crediting the author1/n for each paper with n being the number of authors on the paper.
[c]This is the author's current institution or, if the author is retired, the most recent institution the retired author was affiliated with.
[d]This is the country or region of affiliation of the institution the author is currently at or of the institution where the author retired from.
[e]An author who is retired.

Table 2b presents the more expansive body of papers of these authors that have linkage to OM and ranks the authors based on the counts so derived. Given this broader consideration, only two more researchers (Viswanathan Krishnan and Laurens Debo) were added to the list. This signifies that the most published OM faculty primarily do publish papers with the core OM department, as expected. However, the relative ranking across the authors has somewhat shifted. As can be seen in this table, Luk N. Van Wassenhove remains the top author based on total papers, with Panos Kouvelis and Aleda V. Roth in a tie for second, followed by Roger G. Schroeder at number 4 and Suresh P. Sethi at number 5. When one looks at the weighted number of papers, the top author, Luk N. Van Wassenhove, remains the same, followed by Panos Kouvelis at number 2, Aleda V. Roth and Gérard P. Cachon in a tie at number 3, and Ward Whitt at number 5. For additional insights, we also provide in Table 2b the year of earning a PhD for each of these top authors along with the corrected yearly publication and weighted yearly publication rates based on the number of years the author held a PhD over the 15-year review period. Such corrections in the yearly rates affect those who earned their PhD "during" the 15-year period of this study. When the *corrected publication rate* is considered, the top three researchers remain the same as those by total papers, Ying-Ju Chen places at number 4, and Roger G. Schroeder at number 5. On the other hand, when the *weighted corrected publication rate* is considered, the top author remains the same, Ying-Ju Chen places at number 2, Xuanming Su at number 3, Panos Kouvelis at number 4, and Aleda V. Roth and Gérard P. Cachon in a tie at number 5.

With all four journals being among the most prestigious outlets for OM specific research and yet having their own identity, editorial philosophy, guidelines, and requisites, it would be interesting to see who the most published OM authors are by journal. Accordingly, Table 3 presents the most published OM authors by journal. Interestingly, the sets of top three authors by journal are mutually exclusive across the four journals. Roger G. Schroeder (with 20 papers in JOM) and Ram Narasimhan (16) are the two most published authors in JOM, followed by Kevin W. Linderman (14) and Morgan L. Swink (14) in a tie for third. Luk N. Van Wassenhove (with 21 papers in POM), Suresh P. Sethi (17), and Christopher S. Tang (15) are the three most published authors in POM. Panos Kouvelis (with 9 papers in MSOM) and Charles J. Corbett (8) are the two most published authors in MSOM, followed by Jing-Sheng Song (7) in third. Serguei Netessine (with 14 papers in MS) is the most published author in MS when only papers from the OM department are considered, followed by Gérard P. Cachon (12) in second and Christian Terwiesch (11) in third. For the interested reader, Appendix A presents an identical table—except it is more inclusive for MS.

While the frequency of papers offers a descriptive statistic of research output of individual authors, it does not provide insights into the prominence of agents based on their location within networks and the potential they possess to stimulate research and influence the quality of research outcomes by serving as hubs of connectivity and informational bridges between entities engaged in OM research. Accordingly, we also deploy social network measures and present the top 50 authors based on network measures of *total degree* centrality and *Bonacich power* centrality.

Table 2b: Top 50 authors by total number of papers (nominal, weighted, and corrected).[a]

Rank	Author	Total Papers	Weighted Number of Papers Authored[b]	Year of Earning PhD Degree	# of Years Holding a PhD Degree Over the Review Period[c]	Yearly Publication Rate Corrected for the Number of Years Holding a PhD Over the Review Period	Weighted Yearly Publication Rate Corrected for the Number of Years Holding a PhD Over the Review Period	Current Institutional Affiliation[d]	Current Country or Region of Affiliation[e]
1	Wassenhove, Luk N. Van	38	13.43[g]	1979	15	2.533[g]	0.895[g]	INSEAD (France)	France
2	Kouvelis, Panos	28	11.50	1988	15	1.867	0.767	Washington University	USA
	Roth, Aleda V.	28	11.25	1986	15	1.867	0.750	Clemson University	USA
4	Schroeder, Roger G.[f]	26	8.98	1966	15	1.733	0.599	University of Minnesota	USA
5	Sethi, Suresh P.	25	7.82	1972	15	1.667	0.521	The University of Texas at Dallas	USA
6	Tang, Christopher S.	23	8.58	1985	15	1.533	0.572	University of California, Los Angeles	USA
	Dawande, Milind	23	6.48	1997	15	1.533	0.432	The University of Texas at Dallas	USA
8	Cachon, Gérard P.	21	11.25	1995	15	1.400	0.750	University of Pennsylvania	USA
	Netessine, Serguei	21	8.42	2001	14.5	1.448	0.581	University of Pennsylvania	USA

Continued

Table 2b: Continued.

Rank	Author	Total Papers	Weighted Number of Papers Authored[b]	Year of Earning PhD Degree	# of Years Holding a PhD Degree Over the Review Period[c]	Yearly Publication Rate Corrected for the Number of Years Holding a PhD Over the Review Period	Weighted Yearly Publication Rate Corrected for the Number of Years Holding a PhD Over the Review Period	Current Institutional Affiliation[d]	Current Country or Region of Affiliation[e]
	Swaminathan, Jayashankar M.	21	8.25	1996	15	1.400	0.550	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	USA
11	Katok, Elena	20	8.25	1996	15	1.333	0.550	The University of Texas at Dallas	USA
	Loch, Christoph H.	20	8.17	1991	15	1.333	0.545	University of Cambridge	UK
	Terwiesch, Christian	20	7.87	1997	15	1.333	0.525	University of Pennsylvania	USA
	Sriskandarajah, Chelliah	20	5.65	1986	15	1.333	0.377	Texas A&M University	USA
15	Linderman, Kevin W.	19	6.20	1998	15	1.267	0.413	University of Minnesota	USA
16	Whitt, Ward	18	11.08	1969	15	1.200	0.739	Columbia University	USA
	Swink, Morgan L.	18	7.00	1992	15	1.200	0.467	Texas Christian University	USA
	Boyer, Kenneth K.	18	6.78	1994	15	1.200	0.452	The Ohio State University	USA

Continued

Table 2b: Continued.

Rank	Author	Total Papers	Weighted Number of Papers Authored[b]	Year of Earning PhD Degree	# of Years Holding a PhD Degree Over the Review Period[c]	Yearly Publication Rate Corrected for the Number of Years Holding a PhD Over the Review Period	Weighted Yearly Publication Rate Corrected for the Number of Years Holding a PhD Over the Review Period	Current Institutional Affiliation[d]	Current Country or Region of Affiliation[e]
	Narasimhan, Ram[f]	18	6.45	1976	15	1.200	0.430	Michigan State University	USA
20	Seshadri, Sridhar	17	6.25	1993	15	1.133	0.417	University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign	USA
21	Mieghem, Jan A. V.	16	8.75	1995	15	1.067	0.583	Northwestern University	USA
	Toktay, L. Beril	16	6.25	1998	15	1.067	0.417	Georgia Institute of Technology	USA
23	Bendoly, Elliot	15	7.28	2001	14.5	1.034	0.502	The Ohio State University	USA
	Chen, Ying-Ju	15	7.00	2007	8.5	1.765	0.824	The HK U of Science and Technology	Hong Kong
	Corbett, Charles J.	15	7.00	1996	15	1.000	0.467	University of California, Los Angeles	USA
	Klassen, Robert D.	15	6.15	1995	15	1.000	0.410	Western University	Canada
	Shen, Zuo-jun M.	15	5.70	2000	15	1.000	0.380	University of California, Berkeley	USA
	Ferguson, Mark E.	15	5.17	2001	15	1.000	0.345	University of South Carolina	USA

Continued

Table 2b: Continued.

Rank	Author	Total Papers	Weighted Number of Papers Authored[b]	Year of Earning PhD Degree	# of Years Holding a PhD Degree Over the Review Period[c]	Yearly Publication Rate Corrected for the Number of Years Holding a PhD Over the Review Period	Weighted Yearly Publication Rate Corrected for the Number of Years Holding a PhD Over the Review Period	Current Institutional Affiliation[d]	Current Country or Region of Affiliation[e]
	Iravani, Seyed M. R.	15	5.08	1997	15	1.000	0.339	Northwestern University	USA
30	Su, Xuanming	14	9.17	2004	11.5	1.217	0.797	University of Pennsylvania	USA
	Plambeck, Erica L.	14	7.17	2000	15	0.933	0.478	Stanford University	USA
	Krishnan, Viswanathan	14	6.83	1993	15	0.933	0.455	University of California, San Diego	USA
	Singhal, Vinod R.	14	6.33	1988	15	0.933	0.422	Georgia Institute of Technology	USA
	Choi, Thomas Y.	14	5.28	1992	15	0.933	0.352	Arizona State University	USA
	Gaur, Vishal	14	5.03	2001	14.5	0.966	0.347	Cornell University	USA
36	Taylor, Terry A.	13	8.00	2000	15	0.867	0.533	University of California, Berkeley	USA
	Zhang, Fuqiang	13	7.00	2004	11.5	1.130	0.609	Washington University	USA
	Özer, Özalp	13	6.17	2000	15	0.867	0.411	The University of Texas at Dallas	USA

Continued

Table 2b: Continued.

Rank	Author	Total Papers	Weighted Number of Papers Authored[b]	Year of Earning PhD Degree	# of Years Holding a PhD Degree Over the Review Period[c]	Yearly Publication Rate Corrected for the Number of Years Holding a PhD Over the Review Period	Weighted Yearly Publication Rate Corrected for the Number of Years Holding a PhD Over the Review Period	Current Institutional Affiliation[d]	Current Country or Region of Affiliation[e]
	Gallego, Guillermo	13	5.32	1988	15	0.867	0.355	The HK U of Science and Technology	Hong Kong
	Rungtusanatham, Manus J.	13	4.98	1995	15	0.867	0.332	York University	Canada
	Hopp, Wallace J.	13	4.62	1984	15	0.867	0.308	University of Michigan	USA
	Devaraj, Sarv	13	4.58	1997	15	0.867	0.305	University of Notre Dame	USA
	Guide, V. Daniel R. Jr.	13	4.25	1992	15	0.867	0.283	Pennsylvania State University	USA
	Souza, Gilvan C.	13	4.25	2000	15	0.867	0.283	Indiana University Bloomington	USA
45	Tomlin, Brian	12	6.83	2000	15	0.800	0.455	Dartmouth College	USA
	Rosenzweig, Eve D.	12	5.50	2002	13.5	0.889	0.407	Emory University	USA
	Feng, Qi A.	12	5.17	2006	9.5	1.263	0.543	Purdue University	USA
	Graves, Stephen C.	12	5.17	1977	15	0.800	0.345	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	USA

Continued

Table 2b: Continued.

Rank	Author	Total Papers	Weighted Number of Papers Authored[b]	Year of Earning PhD Degree	# of Years Holding a PhD Degree Over the Review Period[c]	Yearly Publication Rate Corrected for the Number of Years Holding a PhD Over the Review Period	Weighted Yearly Publication Rate Corrected for the Number of Years Holding a PhD Over the Review Period	Current Institutional Affiliation[d]	Current Country or Region of Affiliation[e]
	Lee, Hau L.	12	5.00	1983	15	0.800	0.333	Stanford University	USA
	Pagell, Mark	12	4.93	1997	15	0.800	0.329	University College Dublin	Ireland
	Atasu, Atalay	12	4.67	2007	8.5	1.412	0.549	Georgia Institute of Technology	USA
	Raman, Ananth	12	4.50	1994	15	0.800	0.300	Harvard University	USA
	Debo, Laurens G.	12	4.33	2002	13	0.923	0.333	Dartmouth College	USA

[a]This table includes papers from MS that were published by the "OM department" and by other departments as long as the paper had an OM linkage.
[b]This count of weighted number of papers authored across the four journals over the 15-year period of 2001-2015 is determined by crediting the author based on the number of authors on each paper such that the author receives a credit of 1.0 towards this count for a paper that is sole authored, a credit of 0.2 for a paper having five authors, etc. The top five scores are highlighted in grey.
[c]The values that contain (end in) half year are indicative of the author receiving the PhD *during* the 15-year period of this study (and around the middle of that year as is typical).
[d]This is the author's current institutional affiliation or, if the author is retired, the most recent institution the retired author was affiliated with.
[e]This is the country or region of affiliation of the institution the author is currently at or of the institution where the author retired from.
[f]An author who is retired.
[g]The top five corrected scores are highlighted in gray.

Table 3: Most published OM authors by journal.[a,b]

Journal							
Rank	JOM[c]	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM[c]	Rank	MS
1	Schroeder, Roger G. (20, U of Minnesota)	1	Wassenhove, Luk N. Van (21, INSEAD France)	1	Kouvelis, Panos (10, Washington U)	1	Netessine, Serguei (14, U of Pennsylvania)
2	Narasimhan, Ram (16, Mihigan State U)	2	Sethi, Suresh P. (17, The U of Texas at Dallas)	2	Corbett, Charles J. (8, U of California, Los Angeles)	2	Cachon, Gérard P. (12, U of Pennsylvania)
3	Linderman, Kevin W. (14, U of Minnesota)	3	Tang, Christopher S. (15, U of California, Los Angeles)	3	Song, Jing-Sheng (7, Duke U)	3	Terwiesch, Christian (11, U of Pennsylvania)
	Swink, Morgan L. (14, Texas Christian U)	4	Dawande, Milind (14, The U of Texas at Dallas)	4	Cachon, Gérard P. (6, U of Pennsylvania)	4	Taylor, Terry A. (10, U of California, Berkeley)
5	Roth, Aleda V. (13, Clemson U)	5	Sriskandarajah, Chelliah (13, Texas A&M U)	5	Dawande, Millind (6, The U of Texas at Dallas)	5	Beil, Damian R. (8, U of Michigan)
6	Boyer, Kenneth K. (12, The Ohio State U)	6	Chen, Ying-Ju (12, The Hong Kong U of Science and Technology)		Graves, Stephen C. (6, Massachusetts Institute of Technology)		Wassenhove, Luk N. Van (8, INSEAD France)
	Choi, Thomas Y. (12, Arizona State U)	7	Kouvelis, Panos (11, Washington U)		Hsu, Vernon N. (6, The Chinese U of Hong Kong)	7	Duenyas, Izak (7, U of Michigan)
8	Malhotra, Manoj K. (11, Case Western Reserve U)	8	Roth, Aleda V. (10, Clemson U)		Mieghem, Jan A. V. (6, Northwestern U)		Gaur, Vishal (7, Cornell U)

Continued

Table 3: Continued.

	Journal						
Rank	JOM[c]	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM[c]	Rank	MS
	Rungtusanatham, Manus J. (11, York U)		Swaminathan, Jayashankar M. (10, U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)		Netessine, Serguei (6, U of Pennsylvania)		Loch, Christoph H. (7, U of Cambridge)
10	Klassen, Robert D. (10, Western U)	10	Atasu, Atalay (8, Georgia Institute of Technology)		Plambeck, Erica L. (6, Stanford U)		Mieghem, Jan A. V. (7, Northwestern U)
	Pagell, Mark (10, U College Dublin)		Geismar, H. Neil (8, Texas A&M U)		Secomandi, Nicola (6, Carnegie Mellon U)		Olivares, Marcelo (7, U of Chile)
12	Benton, W. C. Jr. (9, The Ohio State U)		Guide, V. Daniel R. Jr. (8, Pennsylvania State U)		Whitt, Ward (6, Columbia U)		Plambeck, Erica L. (7, Stanford U)
13	Bendoly, Elliot (8, The Ohio State U)		Ketzenberg, Michael E. (8, Texas A&M U)	13	Babich, Volodymyr (5, Georgetown U)	13	Allon, Gad (6, U of Pennsylvania)
	Devaraj, Sarv (8, U of Notre Dame)		Seshadri, Sridhar (8, U of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)		Baron, Opher (5, U of Toronto)		Cohen, Morris A. (6, U of Pennsylvania)
	Rabinovich, Elliot (8, Arizona State U)		Souza, Gilvan C. (8, Indiana U Bloomington)		Ferguson, Mark E. (5, U of South Carolina)		Federgruen, Awi (6, Columbia U)
	Vonderembse, Mark A. (8, U of Toledo)	16	Bendoly, Elliot (7, The Ohio State U)		Gallego, Guillermo (5, The Hong Kong U of Science and Technology)		Ho, Teck-Hua (6, National U of Singapore)

Continued

Table 3: Continued.

Journal							
Rank	JOM[c]	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM[c]	Rank	MS
17	Droge, Cornelia (7, Michigan State U)		Feng, Qi A. (7, Purdue U)		Gupta, Diwakar (5, The U of Texas at Austin)		Kapuscinski, Roman (6, U of Michigan)
	Hult, Tomas G. M. (7, Michigan State U)		Ferguson, Mark E. (7, U of South Carolina)		Hopp, Wallace J. (5, U of Michigan)		Katok, Elena (6, The U of Texas at Dallas)
	Patel, Pankaj C. (7, Villanova U)		Lee, Hau L. (7, Stanford U)		Huh, Woonghee T. (5, The U of British Columbia)		Kim, Sang-Hyun (6, Yale U)
	Rosenzweig, Eve D. (7, Emory U)		Shen, Zuo-Jun M. (7, U of California, Berkeley)		Koole, Ger (5, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)		Kouvelis, Panos (6, Washington U)
	Ward, Peter T. (7, The Ohio State U)		Simchi-Levi, David (7, Massachusetts Institute of Technology)		Lariviere Martin A. (5, Northwestern U)		Özer, Özalp (6, The U of Texas at Dallas)
	Yeung, Andy C. L. (7, The Hong Kong Polytechnic U)		Toktay, L. Beril (7, Georgia Institute of Technology)		Robinson, Lawrence W. (5, Cornell U)		Rudi, Nils (6, Yale U)
23	Choo, Adrian, S. (6, Michigan State U)	23	Anderson, Edward G. Jr. (6, The U of Texas at Austin)		Sethi, Suresh P. (5, The U of Texas at Dallas)		Su, Xuanming (6, U of Pennsylvania)
	Das, Ajay (6, Baruch College)		Boyacı, Tamer (6, The European School of Management and Technology)		Sriskandarajah, Chelliah (5, Texas A&M U)		Toktay, L. Beril (6, Georgia Institute of Technology)

Continued

Table 3: Continued.

	Journal					
Rank	JOM[c]	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM[c]	Rank	MS
	Flynn, Barbara B. (6, Indiana U Bloomington)		Chen, Jian (6, Tsinghua U)		Swaminathan, Jayashankar M. (5, U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)		Tomlin, Brian (6, Dartmouth College)
	Goldstein, Susan M. (6, U of Minnesota)		Gaimon, Cheryl (6, Georgia Institute of Technology)		Wang, Yunzeng (5, U of California, Riverside)	26	Aviv, Yossi (5, Tel Aviv U)
	Handley, Sean M. (6, U of South Carolina)		Iravani, Seyed M. R. (6, Northwestern U)		Wassenhove, Luk N. Van (5, INSEAD France)		Bernstein, Fernando (5, Duke U)
	Nair, Anand (6, Michigan State U)		Koster, René B. M. D. (6, Erasmus U)		Zhang, Fuqiang (5, Washington U)		Debo, Laurens G. (5, Dartmouth College)
	Shah, Rachna (6, U of Minnesota)		Loch, Christoph H. (6, U of Cambridge)		Ziya, Serhan (5, U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)		DeCroix, Gregory A. (5, U of Wisconsin-Madison)
	Singhal, Vinod R. (6, Georgia Institute of Technology)		Mookerjee, Vijay S. (6, The U of Texas at Dallas)	30	Benjaafar, Saif (4, U of Minnesota)		Iravani, Seyed M. R. (5, Northwestern U)
	Voss, Christopher A. (6, London Business School)		Stecke, Kathryn E. (6, The U of Texas at Dallas)		Bernstein, Fernando (4, Duke U)		Lee, Hau L. (5, Stanford U)
	Wu, Zhaohui (6, Oregon State U)		Yan, Houmin (6, City U of Hong Kong)		Dada, Maqbool (4, Johns Hopkins U)		Li, Lode (5, Yale U)

Continued

Table 3: Continued.

	Journal						
Rank	JOM[c]	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM[c]	Rank	MS
33	Calantone, Roger J. (5, Michigan State U)		Zhang, Jun (6, Fudan U)		Debo, Laurens G. (4, Dartmouth College)		Vulcano, Gustavo J. (5, Universidad Torcuato di Tella)
	Forza, Cipriano (5, Università di Padova)	34	Akşin O. Z. (5, Koç Ü)		Erhun, Feryal (4, U of Cambridge)		Zenios, Stefanos A. (5, Stanford U)
	Ketchen, David J. Jr. (5, Auburn U)		Arya, Anil (5, The Ohio State U)		Fisher, Marshall L. (4, U of Pennsylvania)		Zhang, Fuqiang (5, Washington U)
	Ketokivi, Mikko A. (5, IE U)		Boyer, Kenneth K. (5, The Ohio State U)		Gans, Noah (4, U of Pennsylvania)	36	Bassamboo, Achal (4, Northwestern U)
	Koufteros, Xenophon A. (5, Texas A&M U)		Cai, Gangshu (5, Santa Clara U)		Gurvich, Itai (4, Cornell U)		Benjaafar, Saif (4, U of Minnesota)
	Krause, Daniel R. (5, Colorado State U)		Cakanyildirim, Metin (5, The U of Texas at Dallas)		Kapuscinski, Roman (4, U of Michigan)		Chen, Fangruo (4, Shanghai Jiao Tong U)
	Liu, Yi (5, Shanghai Jiao Tong U)		Chao, Xiuli (5, U of Michigan)		Kok, Gurhan A. (4, Koç Ü)		Corbett, Charles J. (4, U of California, Los Angeles)
	Schoenherr, Tobias (5, Michigan State U)		Hausman, Warren H. (5, Stanford U)		Ray, Saibal (4, McGill U)		Gallego, Guillermo (4, The Hong Kong U of Science and Technology)
	Singhal, Jaya (5, U of Baltimore)		Heese, Hans S. (5, North Carolina State U)		Ryzin, Garrett J. V. (4, Cornell U)		Gans, Noah (4, U of Pennsylvania)

Continued

Table 3: Continued.

Journal							
Rank	JOM[c]	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM[c]	Rank	MS
	Singhal, Kalyan (5, U of Baltimore)		Krishnan, Viswanathan (5, U of California, San Diego)		Shang, Kevin H. (4, Duke U)		Girotra, Karan (4, INSEAD France)
	Tatikonda, Mohan V. (5, Indiana U Bloomington)		Ovchinnikov, Anton (5, Queens U)		Shen, Zuo-Jun M. (4, U of California, Berkeley)		Ha, Albert Y. (4, The Hong Kong U of Science and Technology)
	Treville, Suzanne D. (5, U of Lausanne)		Özer, Özalp (5, The U of Texas at Dallas)		Tang, Christopher S. (4, U of California, Los Angeles)		Iyer, Ananth V. (4, Purdue U)
	Verma, Rohit (5, Cornell U)		Parker, Geoffrey G. (5, Dartmouth College)		Tomlin, Brian (4, Dartmouth College)		Janakiraman, Ganesh (4, The U of Texas at Dallas)
	Zhao, Xiande (5, China Europe International Business School)		Pinedo, Michael (5, New York U)		Vulcano, Gustavo (4, Universidad Torcuato di Tella)		Kekre, Sunder (4, Carnegie Mellon U)
			Raman, Ananth (5, Harvard U)		Wu, Owen Q. (4, Indiana U Bloomington)		Lai, Guoming (4, The U of Texas at Austin)
			Ryan, Jennifer K. (5, U of Nebraska-Lincoln)		Zeevi, Assaf (4, Columbia U)		Liu, Liming (4, Lingnan U)
			Schroeder, Roger G.[2] (5, U of Minnesota)		Zipkin, Paul H. (4, Duke U)		Martínez de Aalbéniz, Víctor (4, Universidad de Navarra)
			Shanthikumar, George J. (5, Purdue U)				Mendelson, Haim (4, Stanford U)

Continued

Table 3: Continued.

Journal							
Rank	JOM[c]	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM[c]	Rank	MS
			Sodhi, Manmohan S. (5, City U London)				Nagarajan, Mahesh (4, The U of British Columbia)
			Subramanian, Ravi (5, Georgia Institute of Technology)				Rajagopalan, Sampath (4, U of Southern California)
			Topaloglu, Huseyin (5, Cornell U)				Raman, Ananth (4, Harvard U)
			Whitt, Ward (5, Columbia U)				Ryzin, Garrett J. V. (4, Cornell U)
			Xia, Yusen (5, Georgia State U)				Seshadri, Sridhar (4, U of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)
			Zhou, Sean X. (5, The Chinese U of Hong Kong)				Shumsky, Robert A. (4, Dartmouth College)
							Swinney, Robert (4, Duke U)
							Tang, Christopher S. (4, U of California, Los Angeles)
							Wein, Lawrence M. (4, Stanford)
							Xiao, Wenqiang (4, New York U)

[a] By number of papers published; for MS, only papers accepted by the "OM Department" are included.
[b] The interested reader is referred to Appendix A for a more inclusive consideration of MS.
[c] Included in this table are only 46 authors for JOM and 49 for MSOM because of the very large number of ties at the next lower paper count.

The top OM authors by total degree centrality

The *total degree centrality* of an agent (the author in this case) is a measure based on the relative number of direct connections the agent has with other agents in the network. For the author × author network with shared papers (2,878 authors, network density 0.0008787), the top 50 authors based on the measure of total degree centrality are presented in Table 4. These authors have the most direct connections to other authors and thus have access to the ideas, thoughts, and perspectives of the many authors they are connected to in working relationships.

As can be seen in Table 4, Luk N. Van Wassenhove, Suresh P. Sethi, and Roger G. Schroeder are, respectively, the top three authors based on the measure of total degree centrality. Of the top five authors, four are based in the United States and one in France. Of the top 50 authors, 41 are based in the United States, three in Canada, two in each of Hong Kong and the United Kingdom, and one in each of France and Ireland.

The top OM authors by Bonacich power centrality

An important characteristic that raises the leadership role of an author in networks lies in the author being connected to authors who are highly connected with others. In this sense, the prominence of an author in a network is enhanced by the extent to which his or her co-authors are also central. The measure of this kind of centrality is *Bonacich power centrality* that captures the weightiness of connections. In an organizational context, this measure reveals who is connected to the most powerful (e.g., other highly connected) people and thus is more influential. For the author × author network with shared papers (2878 authors, network density 0.0008787), the top 50 authors based on Bonacich power centrality are presented in Table 5.

Luk N. Van Wassenhove leads all authors, followed by Milind Dawande in second, and Roger G. Schroeder in third. Of the top five authors, four are based in the United States and one in France. Of the top 50 authors, 41 are based in the United States, three in Canada, two in each of Hong Kong and the United Kingdom, and one in each of France and Ireland.

Extent to which top OM authors network with each other, levels of output, and emerging top authors

It is interesting to note that the top 50 authors (Table 2a) have a total of 686 unique papers over the 15 years covered by this study. Of these, 562 (81.92%) papers have only one author who is in the top 50 list, while 116 papers (16.91%) have two authors who belong to this group. Only eight papers (1.17%) have three top 50 authors co-authoring. This signifies lack of collaborative relationships among the leading authors—the type of collaborations that can potentially accelerate progress of the discipline. Nevertheless, there appears to be a greater degree of collaboration of top 50 authors with authors from different countries. Among the papers by the top 50 authors, 440 papers (64.14%) have all-U.S. authors, while 30 papers (4.37%) have all-non-U.S. authors. However, it is very encouraging to note that 216 papers (31.49%) have mixed-authorship of U.S. and non-U.S. authors, indicating that many U.S.-based authors are collaborating with peers from other parts of the world, thereby facilitating exchange of ideas across global networks.

Table 4: Top 50 OM authors based on total degree centrality.[a]

Rank	Author	Total Degree Centrality	Current Institutional Affiliation[b]	Country/Region of Affiliation[c]
1	Wassenhove, Luk N. Van	0.105	INSEAD France	France
2	Sethi, Suresh P.	0.074	The University of Texas at Dallas	USA
3	Schroeder, Roger G.[d]	0.073	University of Minnesota	USA
4	Dawande, Milind	0.070	The University of Texas at Dallas	USA
	Roth, Aleda V.	0.070	Clemson University	USA
6	Kouvelis, Panos	0.063	Washington University	USA
	Sriskandarajah, Chelliah	0.063	Texas A&M University	USA
8	Tang, Christopher S.	0.060	University of California, Los Angeles	USA
9	Linderman, Kevin W.	0.056	University of Minnesota	USA
10	Narasimhan, Ram[d]	0.049	Michigan State University	USA
11	Netessine, Serguei	0.048	U of Pennsylvania	USA
	Swaminathan, Jayashankar M.	0.048	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	USA
13	Boyer, Kenneth K.	0.047	The Ohio State University	USA
14	Swink, Morgan L.	0.045	Texas Christian University	USA
15	Loch, Christoph H.	0.042	University of Cambridge	UK
16	Seshadri, Sridhar	0.041	University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign	USA
17	Klassen, Robert D.	0.040	Western University	Canada
18	Ferguson, Mark E.	0.039	University of South Carolina	USA
19	Choi, Thomas Y.	0.038	Arizona State University	USA
	Guide, V. Daniel R. Jr.	0.038	Pennsylvania State University	USA
	Souza, Gilvan C.	0.038	Indiana University Bloomington	USA
22	Cachon, Gérard P.	0.037	University of Pennsylvania	USA
	Rungtusanatham, Manus J.	0.037	York University	Canada
24	Bendoly, Elliot	0.036	The Ohio State University	USA
	Gaur, Vishal	0.036	Cornell University	USA
	Iravani, Seyed M. R.	0.036	Northwestern University	USA

Continued

Table 4: Continued.

Rank	Author	Total Degree Centrality	Current Institutional Affiliation[b]	Country/Region of Affiliation[c]
	Terwiesch, Christian	0.036	University of Pennsylvania	USA
	Toktay, L. Beril	0.036	Georgia Institute of Technology	USA
29	Katok, Elena	0.035	The University of Texas at Dallas	USA
30	Pagell, Mark	0.034	University College Dublin	Ireland
31	Hopp, Wallace J.	0.033	University of Michigan	USA
	Shen, Zuo-Jun M.	0.033	University of California, Berkeley	USA
33	Devaraj, Sarv	0.032	University of Notre Dame	USA
34	Gallego, Guillermo	0.031	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	Hong Kong
	Gavirneni, Srinagesh	0.031	Cornell University	USA
	Mieghem, Jan A. V.	0.031	Northwestern University	USA
	Raman, Ananth	0.031	Harvard University	USA
38	Chen, Ying-Ju	0.030	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	Hong Kong
	Corbett, Charles J.	0.030	University of California, Los Angeles	USA
	Duenyas, Izak	0.030	University of Michigan	USA
	Erhun, Feryal	0.030	University of Cambridge	UK
42	Atasu, Atalay	0.029	Georgia Institute of Technology	USA
	Beil, Damian R.	0.029	University of Michigan	USA
	Debo, Laurens G.	0.029	Dartmouth College	USA
	Feng, Qi A.	0.029	Purdue University	USA
	Huh, Woonghee T.	0.029	The University of British Columbia	Canada
47	Geismar, H. Neil	0.028	Texas A&M University	USA
	Kekre, Sunder	0.028	Carnegie Mellon University	USA
	Malhotra, Manoj K.	0.028	Case Western Reserve University	USA
	Simchi-Levi, David	0.028	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	USA

[a]For MS, only papers accepted by the "OM Department" are included.
[b]This is the author's current institutional affiliation or, if the author is retired, the most recent institution the retired author was affiliated with.
[c]This is the country or region of affiliation of the institution the author is currently at or of the institution where the author retired from.
[d]An author who is retired.

Table 5: Top 50 OM authors based on Bonacich power centrality.[a]

Rank	Author	Bonacich Power Centrality	Current Institutional Affiliation[b]	Country/Region of Affiliation[c]
1	Wassenhove, Luk N. Van	0.514	INSEAD France	France
2	Dawande, Milind	0.330	The University of Texas at Dallas	USA
3	Schroeder, Roger G.[d]	0.328	University of Minnesota	USA
4	Sethi, Suresh P.	0.317	The University of Texas at Dallas	USA
5	Sriskandarajah, Chelliah	0.301	Texas A&M University	USA
6	Roth, Aleda V.	0.294	Clemson University	USA
7	Linderman, Kevin W.	0.250	University of Minnesota	USA
	Kouvelis, Panos	0.250	Washington University	USA
9	Tang, Christopher S.	0.236	University of California, Los Angeles	USA
10	Narasimhan, Ram[d]	0.182	Michigan State University	USA
11	Netessine, Serguei	0.180	U of Pennsylvania	USA
12	Swaminathan, Jayashankar M.	0.179	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	USA
13	Boyer, Kenneth K.	0.177	The Ohio State University	USA
14	Swink, Morgan L.	0.172	Texas Christian University	USA
15	Guide, V. Daniel R. Jr.	0.166	Pennsylvania State University	USA
16	Loch, Christoph H.	0.154	University of Cambridge	UK
17	Seshadri, Sridhar	0.153	University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign	USA
	Souza, Gilvan C.	0.153	Indiana University Bloomington	USA
19	Toktay, L. Beril	0.152	Georgia Institute of Technology	USA
20	Ferguson, Mark E.	0.148	University of South Carolina	USA
21	Klassen, Robert D.	0.143	Western University	Canada
22	Cachon, Gérard P.	0.139	University of Pennsylvania	USA
23	Atasu, Atalay	0.136	Georgia Institute of Technology	USA
24	Choi, Thomas Y.	0.134	Arizona State University	USA
	Rungtusanatham, Manus J.	0.134	York University	Canada
26	Terwiesch, Christian	0.133	University of Pennsylvania	USA

Continued

Table 5: Continued.

Rank	Author	Bonacich Power Centrality	Current Institutional Affiliation[b]	Country/Region of Affiliation[c]
27	Gaur, Vishal	0.132	Cornell University	USA
28	Bendoly, Elliot	0.131	The Ohio State University	USA
29	Geismar, H. Neil	0.130	Texas A&M University	USA
30	Iravani, Seyed M. R.	0.127	Northwestern University	USA
31	Gavirneni, Srinagesh	0.122	Cornell University	USA
	Katok, Elena	0.122	The University of Texas at Dallas	USA
33	Mookerjee, Vijay S.	0.121	The University of Texas at Dallas	USA
34	Pagell, Mark	0.119	University College Dublin	Ireland
35	Debo, Laurens G.	0.118	Dartmouth College	USA
36	Feng, Qi A.	0.116	Purdue University	USA
	Hopp, Wallace J.	0.116	University of Michigan	USA
38	Devaraj, Sarv	0.114	University of Notre Dame	USA
	Shen, Zuo-Jun M.	0.114	University of California, Berkeley	USA
40	Mieghem, Jan A. V.	0.113	Northwestern University	USA
41	Raman, Ananth	0.112	Harvard University	USA
42	Gallego, Guillermo	0.111	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	Hong Kong
43	Chen, Ying-Ju	0.109	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	Hong Kong
44	Choo, Adrian, S.	0.108	Michigan State University	USA
	Corbett, Charles J.	0.108	University of California, Los Angeles	USA
46	Duenyas, Izak	0.107	University of Michigan	USA
47	Rosenzweig, Eve D.	0.106	Emory University	USA
48	Beil, Damian R.	0.105	University of Michigan	USA
49	Erhun, Feryal	0.102	University of Cambridge	UK
50	Huh, Woonghee T.	0.100	The University of British Columbia	Canada

[a]For MS, only papers accepted by the "OM Department" are included.
[b]This is the author's current affiliation or, if the author is retired, the most recent institution the retired author was affiliated with.
[c]This is the country or region of affiliation of the institution the author is currently at or of the institution where the author retired from.
[d]An author who is retired.

It is no surprise that a significant number of the top 50 authors and universities are in the United States, as it has a far greater number of academic research institutions and OM researchers compared to any other country. The four journals included in this study are also housed in the United States. However, we must note that Luk Van Wassenhove of INSEAD (France), as the top author under any criteria, has been a dominant influencer for over four decades.

Promotion and tenure decisions are rather critical in academia. Table 6 furnishes valuable information for time intervals of 5 and 10 years post earning a PhD degree in order to inform the reader about productivity levels of leading authors that coincide with promotion and tenure decisions. In contrast to all other tables, Table 6 is different as it focuses only on researchers that graduated between 2001 and 2009 and who were ranked in the top 100 researchers based on the productivity metrics used to generate Table 2a. We present the records for the top 25 researchers but due to ties, the table includes the records of 27 individuals. In this fashion, the table examines publication records of individuals who are relatively recent graduates and have completed a full 10-year period post earning their PhD degrees. Subsequently, the information provided here diverges from all other tables as it includes data from 2001 to 2019. Furthermore, this table includes "all" publications in *Management Science* irrespective of the accepting department or topic because for tenure and/or promotion decisions the departmental affiliation of the paper may not be as salient. What is apparent from Table 6 is that the productivity levels post the first 5-year interval are substantively higher ($p < .0001$). For the first 5-year post-PhD period, on average each researcher in the list published around 3.74 papers or an average of 0.75 papers per year. However, for the second 5-year interval, on average each researcher produced 6.11 papers or an average of 1.22 papers per year. For the duration of the 10 years, on average each researcher published 9.85 papers or 0.99 papers per year. We shaded the top five (with some ties) researchers across the different columns. For the 10-year interval, Ying-ju Chen and Guoming Lai stand out as emerging authors with 19 and 16 papers, respectively.

The Top Institutions in OM

In this section, we move to identify the most-published institutions by number of OM papers published across the four journals and also those that rank among the top based on network measures of total degree centrality and Bonacich power centrality.

The most-published OM institutions

Table 7 presents the top 50 institutions by total number of OM papers that carry the institution's affiliation in the authorship of papers published in the journal set over the 15-year period of 2001–2015. Also included for these top institutions in Table 7 is their weighted count of papers determined by crediting the institution $m(1/n)$ toward that institution's weighted count, where m is the number of authors from that same institution and n the number of authors on the paper.

As illustrated in Table 7, the top three institutions, respectively, based on the measure of total papers are University of Minnesota (109 papers), University of Pennsylvania (104), and Columbia University (99). All three of these institutions

Table 6: Publication rates of those from among the top 100 most published authors who received their PhD during 2001 or later, at 5 and 10 years post-PhD and normalization against highest publication rates.

Overall Rank[a]	Author	Year of PhD	Number of Papers During the First 5 Post-PhD Years[b]	Number of Papers During the First 10 Post-PhD Years[b]	Nominal Difference in Papers Between the First 10 and 5 Post-PhD Years	Percentage Difference in Papers Between the First 10 and 5 Post-PhD Years	Number of Papers in First 5 Years Post-PhD Normalized Against Maximum (Max = 9)	Number of Papers in First 10 Years Post-PhD Normalized Against Maximum (Max = 19)
8	Netessine, Serguei	2001	4	12	8	200.00%	0.44	0.63
19	Bendoly, Elliot	2001	1	11	10	1000.00%	0.11	0.58
24	Chen, Ying-ju	2007	5	19[d]	14	280.00%	0.56	1.00
24	Ferguson, Mark E.	2001	4	9	5	125.00%	0.44	0.47
28	Gaur, Vishal	2001	5	10	5	100.00%	0.56	0.53
39	Atasu, Atalay	2007	6	12	6	100.00%	0.67	0.63
39	Beil, Bamian R.	2003	0	8	8	NA	0.00	0.42
39	Rosenzweig, Eve D.	2002	6	11	5	83.33%	0.67	0.58
39	Su, Xuanming	2004	9[c]	14	5	55.55%	1.00	0.74
39	Zhang, Fuqiang	2004	7	13	6	85.71%	0.78	0.68
52	Debo, Laurens G.	2002	2	11	9	450.00%	0.22	0.58
52	Erhun, Feryal	2002	0	6	6	NA	0.00	0.32
52	Feng, Qi A.	2006	4	14	10	250.00%	0.44	0.74
52	Huh, Woonghee T.	2003	2	7	5	250.00%	0.22	0.37
60	Martínez-de-Albéniz, Víctor	2004	1	10	9	900.00%	0.11	0.53

Continued

Table 6: Continued.

Overall Rank[a]	Author	Year of PhD	Number of Papers During the First 5 Post-PhD Years[b]	Number of Papers During the First 10 Post-PhD Years[b]	Nominal Difference in Papers Between the First 10 and 5 Post-PhD Years	Percentage Difference in Papers Between the First 10 and 5 Post-PhD Years	Number of Papers in First 5 Years Post-PhD Normalized Against Maximum (Max = 9)	Number of Papers in First 10 Years Post-PhD Normalized Against Maximum (Max = 19)
60	Rabinovich, Elliot	2001	2	7	5	250.00%	0.22	0.37
72	Allon, Gad	2005	3	10	7	233.33%	0.33	0.53
72	Bernstein, Fernando	2001	3	7	4	133.33%	0.33	0.37
72	Geismar, Neil H.	2003	5	7	2	40.00%	0.56	0.37
72	Patel, Pankaj C.	2009	8	10	2	25.00%	0.89	0.53
72	Ray, Saibal	2001	4	5	1	25.00%	0.44	0.26
72	Vulcano, Gustavo	2003	2	7	5	250.00%	0.22	0.37
90	Choo, Adrian S.	2003	5	5	0	0.00%	0.56	0.26
90	Gray, John V.	2006	2	8	6	300.00%	0.22	0.42
90	Kok, Gurhan A.	2003	3	9	6	200.00%	0.33	0.47
90	Lai, Guoming	2009	5	16	11	220.00%	0.56	0.84
90	Subramanian, Ravi	2005	3	8	5	166.67%	0.33	0.42

[a]This ranking is based on total number of OM papers the author published across the four journals over the 15-year period (2001–2015) of the study.
[b]These are counts of all papers the author has published across all four journals over the period. For consistency, these numbers for the first 5 and 10 post-PhD years are, respectively, all ("not just OM") papers the individual published across the four journals over the first 5 and 10 *calendar years following* the year in which PhD was received.
[c]Benchmark for 5-year period. Top publication rates are lightly shaded in gray.
[d]Benchmark for 10-year period. Top publication rates are heavily shaded in gray.

Table 7: Top 50 OM institutions based on total number of OM papers carrying the institution's affiliation in authorship.

Rank	Institution	Total Papers	Weighted Number of Papers[a]	Country/ Region
1	University of Minnesota	109	56.08	USA
2	University of Pennsylvania	104	56.16	USA
3	Columbia University	99	57.92	USA
4	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	94	53.66	USA
5	Stanford University	92	53.56	USA
6	The University of Texas at Dallas	90	50.91	USA
7	Georgia Institute of Technology	88	46.33	USA
8	Michigan State University	87	46.21	USA
9	INSEAD France	84	35.85	France
10	University of Michigan	76	37.88	USA
11	Northwestern University	75	43.58	USA
12	Pennsylvania State University	72	34.92	USA
13	Arizona State University	69	37.19	USA
14	University of California, Los Angeles	65	38.17	USA
	University of California, Berkeley	65	34.17	USA
16	The Ohio State University	63	31.55	USA
17	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	62	30.35	USA
18	Washington University	57	31.50	USA
19	Indiana University Bloomington	56	29.70	USA
20	Cornell University	55	29.48	USA
	New York University	55	26.32	USA
22	The University of Texas at Austin	52	25.70	USA
23	University of Maryland	50	24.73	USA
24	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	49	25.33	Hong Kong
25	Harvard University	47	27.42	USA
26	Duke University	46	25.87	USA
27	University of Southern California	44	24.33	USA
	Texas A&M University	44	21.87	USA
29	Purdue University	43	22.26	USA
30	Carnegie Mellon University	40	24.02	USA
31	Western University	38	17.73	Canada
32	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	36	20.87	Hong Kong
	Emory University	36	20.70	USA
	The University of British Columbia	36	19.27	Canada
	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	36	16.35	Hong Kong
36	Clemson University	35	14.77	USA
37	University of South Carolina	33	17.35	USA
	University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign	33	14.75	USA
39	McGill University	32	18.67	Canada
40	London Business School	31	16.35	UK
	University of Notre Dame	31	15.36	USA
42	Erasmus University	27	14.58	The Netherlands
	INSEAD Singapore	27	13.58	Singapore

Continued

Table 7: Continued.

Rank	Institution	Total Papers	Weighted Number of Papers[a]	Country/ Region
44	National University of Singapore	26	10.02	Singapore
45	University of Toronto	25	13.93	Canada
	University of Florida	25	12.07	USA
47	Singapore Management University	24	12.00	Singapore
48	University of Washington	23	12.75	USA
	University of Rochester	23	12.33	USA
	University of Utah	23	11.58	USA
	City University of Hong Kong	23	10.87	Hong Kong

[a]The count of weighted number of papers is determined by crediting the institution m(1/n) towards that institution's weighted count, where m is the number of authors from that same institution and n the number of authors on the paper. "We note that for MS, only those papers accepted by the "OM department" are included in the count."

are based in the United States. From among the top 10 institutions, nine are based in the United States and one in France. Of the top 50 institutions (51 in all, including ties), 37 are based in the United States, four in each of Canada and Hong Kong, three in Singapore, and one in each of France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. When the weighted count is considered, the list of the top three institutions includes Columbia University, University of Pennsylvania, and University of Minnesota. The list of the top five institutions adds University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Stanford University.

As we did for authors, we also examined which institutions are the most published institutions by journal. In Table 8, we present the top institutions by journal based on the number of OM papers carrying the institution's affiliation in authorship. The sets of top five institutions by journal are interesting in that there is no overlap among the top five institutions across JOM, POM, and MSOM–with these sets being mutually exclusive and thus encompassing 15 institutions. In contrast, there is significant overlap between the top five institutions of MSOM and MS, with four institutions appearing among the top five of both MSOM and MS.

In the following subsections, we also deploy social network measures for institutions and present the top 50 institutions based on network measures of *total degree* centrality and *Bonacich power* centrality.

The top OM institutions by total degree centrality

Institutions high in total degree centrality are considered as being "in the know" (Wasserman & Faust, 1994) and have many connections with other institutions in the same network. For the institution × institution network with shared papers (801 institutions, network density 0.01026) the top 50 institutions with the highest total degree centrality are presented in Table 9. The top three institutions, respectively, on the measure of total degree centrality are University of Minnesota, University of Pennsylvania, and Michigan State University.

Table 8: Top OM institutions by journal.[a]

	Journal						
Rank	JOM	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM	Rank	MS
1	Michigan State University (65) (USA)	1	The University of Texas at Dallas (57) (USA)	1	Columbia University (38) (USA)	1	University of Pennsylvania (58) (USA)
2	University of Minnesota (53) (USA)	2	Georgia Institute of Technology (41) (USA)	2	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (32) (USA)	2	Stanford University (43) (USA)
3	Arizona State University (45) (USA)	3	INSEAD France (32) (France)	3	Northwestern University (31) (USA)	3	Columbia University (38) (USA)
4	The Ohio State University (34) (USA)	4	Pennsylvania State University (30) (USA)	4	University of Pennsylvania (29) (USA)	4	INSEAD France (32) (France)
5	Indiana University Bloomington (24) (USA)	5	The University of Texas at Austin (29) (USA)	5	Stanford University (28) (USA)	5	Northwestern University (29) (USA)
6	University of South Carolina (21) (USA)		University of California, Los Angeles (29) (USA)	6	University of Michigan (22) (USA)	6	University of California, Berkeley (25) (USA)
	Western University (21) (Canada)		University of Minnesota (29) (USA)	7	Duke University (21) (USA)		University of Michigan (25) (USA)
8	Clemson University (17) (USA)		University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (29) (USA)	8	University of California, Los Angeles (20) (USA)	8	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (24) (USA)
	Emory University (17) (USA)	9	Texas A&M University (24) (USA)	9	Washington University (19) (USA)	9	Duke University (23) (USA)
10	Georgia Institute of Technology (15) (USA)	10	Indiana University Bloomington (23) (USA)	10	Georgia Institute of Technology (18) (USA)	10	New York University (22) (USA)

Continued

Table 8: Continued.

Journal							
Rank	JOM	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM	Rank	MS
11	Texas A&M University (14) (USA)		University of California, Berkeley (23) (USA)	11	New York University (17) (USA)		University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (22) (USA)
	Texas Christian U (14) (USA)		University of Maryland (23) (USA)	12	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (16) (USA)	12	Washington University (20) (USA)
	University of Arkansas (14) (USA)	13	Cornell University (22) (USA)		Pennsylvania State University (16) (USA)	13	The HK U of Science and Technology (19) (Hong Kong)
14	Pennsylvania State University (13) (USA)	14	Columbia University (21) (USA)	14	Carnegie Mellon University (15) (USA)	14	The University of Texas at Dallas (17) (USA)
	University of Notre Dame (13) (USA)		The Ohio State University (21) (USA)		University of Minnesota (15) (USA)	15	Harvard University (16) (USA)
	University of Toledo (13) (USA)		University of Michigan (21) (USA)	16	INSEAD France (14) (France)		University of California, Los Angeles (16) (USA)
17	London Business School (12) (UK)	17	Michigan State University (20) (USA)		Purdue University (14) (USA)		University of Southern California (16) (USA)
	Oregon State University (12) (USA)	18	The Chinese University of Hong Kong (19) (USA)		The University of Texas at Dallas (14) (USA)	18	The University of Texas at Austin (15) (USA)
	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (12) (USA)	19	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (18) (USA)		University of California, Berkeley (14) (USA)	19	Georgia Institute of Technology (14) (USA)
20	University of Cambridge (11) (UK)		Washington University (18) (USA)	20	The HK U of Science and Technology (13) (Hong Kong)		Yale University (14) (USA)

Continued

Table 8: Continued.

Journal							
Rank	JOM	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM	Rank	MS
	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (11) (USA)	21	Stanford University (17) (USA)		University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign (13) (USA)	21	Pennsylvania State University (13) (USA)
	Xi'an Jiaotong University (11) (China)	22	Erasmus University (16) (The Netherlands)	22	Cornell University (12) (USA)		The University of British Columbia (13) (Canada)
23	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University (10) (Hong Kong)		The Hong Kong Polytechnic University (16) (Hong Kong)		Harvard University (12) (USA)	23	Carnegie Mellon University (12) (USA)
24	Ball State University (9) (USA)		The HK U of Science and Technology (16) (Hong Kong)		The University of British Columbia (12) (Canada)		Cornell University (12) (USA)
	Cornell University (9) (USA)		Purdue University (16) (USA)		University of Southern California (12) (USA)		INSEAD Singapore (12) (Singapore)
	University of Maryland (9) (USA)	26	City University of Hong Kong (14) (Hong Kong)	26	University of Maryland (11) (USA)		University of Minnesota (12) (USA)
	University of Tennessee Knoxville (9) (USA)		Harvard University (14) (USA)	27	University of Chicago (10) (USA)	27	Purdue University (10) (USA)
	Wake Forest University (9) (USA)		McGill University (14) (Canada)		University of Toronto (10) (Canada)		University of Chicago (10) (USA)
	York University (9) (Canada)		University of Notre Dame (14) (USA)		University of Washington (10) (USA)	29	Dartmouth College (9) (USA)
30	Auburn University (8) (USA)		University of Pennsylvania (14) (USA)	30	McGill University (9) (Canada)	30	Singapore Management University (7) (Singapore)

Continued

Table 8: Continued.

Journal							
Rank	JOM	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM	Rank	MS
	DePaul University (8) (USA)	31	Arizona State University (13) (USA)		The Chinese University of Hong Kong (9) (Hong Kong)		University of Maryland (7) (USA)
	Georgia State University (8) (USA)		Clemson University (13) (USA)		University of Rochester (9) (USA)	32	London Business School (6) (UK)
	IE University (8) (Spain)		New York University (13) (USA)	33	Singapore Management University (8) (Singapore)		University of California, Irvine (6) (USA)
	North Carolina State University (8) (USA)		University of Southern California (13) (USA)		The University of Texas at Austin (8) (USA)		University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign (6) (USA)
	University of Michigan (8) (USA)	35	Northwestern University (12) (USA)	35	Eindhoven University of Technology (7) (The Netherlands)		University of Rochester (6) (USA)
36	Colorado State University (7) (USA)		University of Cincinnati (12) (USA)		Georgetown University (7) (USA)		University of Toronto (6) (Canada)
	George Mason University (7) (USA)		University of Virginia (12) (USA)		INSEAD Singapore (7) (Singapore)		University of Washington (6) (USA)
	Georgia Southern University (7) (USA)		Western University (12) (Canada)	38	Arizona State University (6) (USA)	38	Arizona State University (5) (USA)
	Rutgers University (7) (USA)	39	Emory University (11) (USA)		Case Western Reserve University (6) (USA)		Boston University (5) (USA)
	The University of Melbourne (7) (Australia)		The University of British Columbia (11) (Canada)		London Business School (6) (UK)		Case Western Reserve University (5) (USA)

Continued

Table 8: Continued.

	Journal						
Rank	JOM	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM	Rank	MS
41	Erasmus University (6) (The Netherlands)		Tsinghua University (11) (China)		Shanghai University of Finance and Economics (6) (China)		National University of Singapore (5) (Singapore)
	Helsinki University of Technology (6) (Finland)		University of Florida (11) (USA)		University of California, Irvine (6) (USA)		The Hong Kong Polytechnic University (5) (Hong Kong)
	INSEAD France (6) (France)		University of Miami (11) (USA)		University of Florida (6) (USA)		The Ohio State University (5) (USA)
	Iowa State University (6) (USA)	44	Carnegie Mellon University (10) (USA)	44	City University of Hong Kong (5) (Hong Kong)		University of Florida (5) (USA)
	National University of Singapore (6) (Singapore)		Fudan University (10) (China)		Indiana University Bloomington (5) (USA)		University of Notre Dame (5) (USA)
	The Chinese University of Hong Kong (6) (Hong Kong)		Koç Üniversity (10) (Turkey)		Nayang Technological University (5) (Singapore)		University of Wisconsin-Madison (5) (USA)
	Thunderbird (6) (USA)		National University of Singapore (10) (Singapore)		National University of Singapore (5) (Singapore)	47	Emory University (4) (USA)

Continued

Table 8: Continued.

Journal							
Rank	JOM	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM	Rank	MS
	Universidade Católica Portuguesa (6) (Portugal)		University of California, Riverside (10) (USA)		The Hong Kong Polytechnic University (5) (Hong Kong)		Indiana University Bloomington (4) (USA)
	University of Calgary (6) (Canada)	49	Indian School of Business (9) (India)		Universidad de Navarra (5) (Spain)		Lund University (4) (Sweden)
	University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign (6) (USA)		Santa Clara University (9) (USA)		University of Oregon (5) (USA)		McGill University (4) (Canada)
	University of Utah (6) (USA)		Southern Methodist University (9) (USA)		University of Wisconsin-Madison (5) (USA)		Southern Methodist University (4) (USA)
	Vanderbilt University (6) (USA)		University of Toronto (9) (Canada)		Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (5) (The Netherlands)		Universidad de Navarra (4) (Spain)
			University of Utah (9) (USA)				University of California, Riverside (4) (USA)
			Vanderbilt University (9) (USA)				University of Oregon (4) (USA)
							University of Utah (4) (USA)

[a]The top institutions are sorted based on the number of papers (conveyed in parentheses) appearing in that journal over the 15-year period of 2001–2015 on which the institution's affiliation appears in authorship. The counts of number of papers reported here are determined such that the institution receives a credit of one toward the count irrespective of whether it appears one or more times as the institution of affiliation in the authorship of the paper. Also conveyed in parenthesis is the country of location (country/region) of the institution. We note that for MS, only those papers accepted by the "OM department" are included in the count.

Table 9: Top 50 OM institutions based on Total Degree Centrality.[a]

Rank	Institution	Total Degree Centrality	Country/ Region
1	University of Minnesota	0.291	USA
2	University of Pennsylvania	0.247	USA
3	Michigan State University	0.238	USA
4	Georgia Institute of Technology	0.233	USA
	INSEAD France	0.233	France
6	The University of Texas at Dallas	0.231	USA
7	Columbia University	0.230	USA
8	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	0.222	USA
9	Stanford University	0.205	USA
	University of Michigan	0.205	USA
11	Pennsylvania State University	0.191	USA
12	Arizona State University	0.187	USA
13	Northwestern University	0.180	USA
14	The Ohio State University	0.173	USA
15	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0.165	USA
16	University of California, Berkeley	0.153	USA
	University of California, Los Angeles	0.153	USA
18	New York University	0.148	USA
19	Indian University Bloomington	0.147	USA
20	Cornell University	0.140	USA
	University of Maryland	0.140	USA
22	The University of Texas at Austin	0.134	USA
	Washington University	0.134	USA
24	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	0.133	Hong Kong
25	Texas A&M University	0.120	USA
26	Duke University	0.116	USA
27	Clemson University	0.112	USA
28	Harvard University	0.111	USA
29	Purdue University	0.106	USA
30	Carnegie Mellon University	0.103	USA
31	University of Southern California	0.102	USA
	Western University	0.102	Canada
33	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	0.100	Hong Kong
34	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	0.093	Hong Kong
	The University of British Columbia	0.093	Canada
36	Emory University	0.091	USA
37	University of Illinois Urbana Champaign	0.089	USA
38	University of South Carolina	0.085	USA
39	National University of Singapore	0.083	Singapore
40	McGill University	0.079	Canada
	University of Florida	0.079	USA
42	University of Notre Dame	0.078	USA
43	London Business School	0.077	UK
44	Erasmus University	0.070	The Netherlands
45	INSEAD Singapore	0.069	Singapore
	University of Toronto	0.069	Canada

Continued

Table 9: Continued.

Rank	Institution	Total Degree Centrality	Country/ Region
47	City University of Hong Kong	0.068	Hong Kong
48	University of Cambridge	0.067	UK
49	University of Miami	0.063	USA
50	University of Utah	0.061	USA
	North Carolina State University	0.061	USA
	University of California, Riverside	0.061	USA

[a]For MS, only papers accepted by the "OM Department" are included.

Of the top five institutions, four are located in the United States and one in France. Of the top 50 institutions (52 in all, including ties), 38 are in the United States, four in each of Canada and Hong Kong, two in each of Singapore and the United Kingdom, and one in each of France and the Netherlands.

The top OM institutions by Bonacich power centrality

An institution scores high on Bonacich power centrality by virtue of it being connected with institutions that in turn are highly connected with other institutions. This adds to the prominence of the institution via the weightiness of the centrality of those institutions it is connected to in the network. For the institution $\times$ institution network with shared papers (801 institutions, network density 0.01026), the top 50 institutions with the highest Bonacich power centrality are presented in Table 10. The top three institutions, respectively, on this measure of power centrality are the University of Minnesota, University of Pennsylvania, and Columbia University.

Of the top five institutions, four are located in the United States and one in France. Of the top 50 institutions, 37 are in the United States, four in each of Canada and Hong Kong, two in Singapore, and one in each of France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

Practitioner participation in authorship and networking with practitioners

Research and practice are complementary aspects of knowledge: while research is knowledge innovation, practice is knowledge application (Chang, 2019). Research can be useful for solving real-world problems (Prasad, Babbar, & Motwani, 2001; Kielhofner, 2005). Nevertheless, there remains a weak association between research and practice across disciplines (Short, Keefer, & Stone, 2009; Han & Stenhouse, 2015), with the research–practice gap adversely affecting communities and hindering the advancement of disciplines (Chang, 2019). Accordingly, numerous scholars have suggested bridging this gap by strengthening academic–practitioner collaborations (Cascio, 2008; Kernaghan, 2009; Short & Shindell, 2009) and tapping benefits that can accrue from practice-driven research that such collaborations help promote (Singhal & Singhal, 2012b; Roth, Singhal, Singhal, & Tang, 2016). In their paper appearing in the *Academy of Management Journal*, Amabile et al. (2001) underscore the point that insights practitioners boast from the field provide

Table 10: Top 50 OM institutions based on Bonacich power centrality.[a]

Rank	Institution	Bonacich Power Centrality	Country/ Region
1	University of Minnesota	0.177	USA
2	University of Pennsylvania	0.155	USA
3	Columbia University	0.135	USA
4	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	0.134	USA
5	INSEAD France	0.133	France
6	Georgia Institute of Technology	0.131	USA
7	Michigan State University	0.120	USA
8	The University of Texas at Dallas	0.119	USA
9	Stanford University	0.117	USA
10	University of Michigan	0.111	USA
11	Pennsylvania State University	0.101	USA
12	Northwestern University	0.094	USA
13	Arizona State University	0.087	USA
14	The Ohio State University	0.086	USA
15	University of California, Berkeley	0.079	USA
16	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0.078	USA
17	New York University	0.072	USA
18	University of California, Los Angeles	0.070	USA
19	Indiana University Bloomington	0.067	USA
20	Cornell University	0.065	USA
	University of Maryland	0.065	USA
22	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	0.059	Hong Kong
	The University of Texas at Austin	0.059	USA
24	Washington University	0.056	USA
25	Harvard University	0.054	USA
	Texas A&M University	0.054	USA
27	Duke University	0.052	USA
28	Carnegie Mellon University	0.045	USA
29	Clemson University	0.044	USA
	Purdue University	0.044	USA
	University of South Carolina	0.044	USA
32	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	0.042	Hong Kong
	Western University	0.042	Canada
34	Emory University	0.041	USA
	University of Illinois Urbana Champaign	0.041	USA
36	The University of British Columbia	0.039	Canada
37	National University of Singapore	0.036	Singapore
38	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	0.035	Hong Kong
39	University of South Carolina	0.034	USA
40	McGill University	0.032	Canada
41	University of Florida	0.031	USA
	University of Notre Dame	0.031	USA
43	INSEAD Singapore	0.030	Singapore
	London Business School	0.030	UK

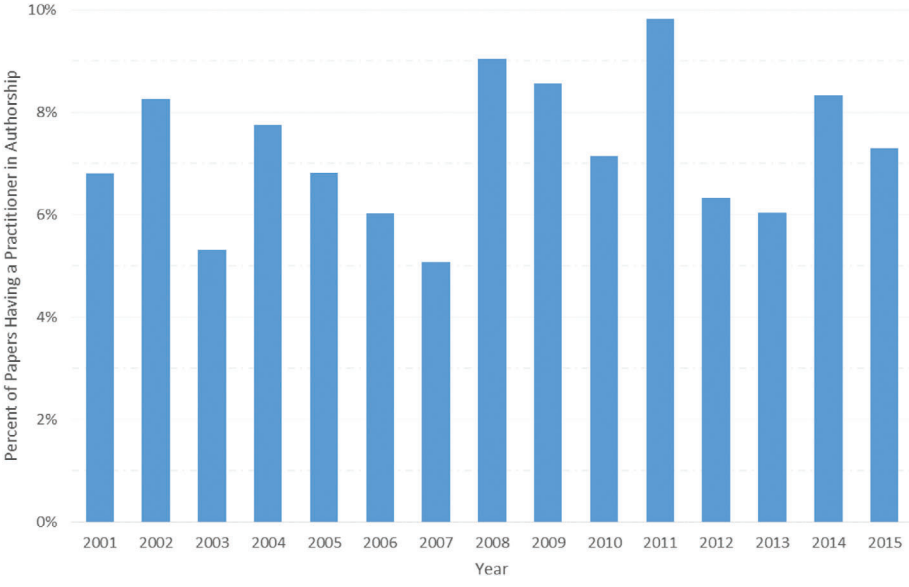
Continued

Table 10: Continued.

Rank	Institution	Bonacich Power Centrality	Country/ Region
45	Erasmus University	0.027	The Netherlands
	University of Miami	0.027	USA
	University of Utah	0.027	USA
48	City University of Hong Kong	0.026	Hong Kong
	University of Toronto	0.026	Canada
50	University of Chicago	0.025	USA

[a]For MS, only papers accepted by the "OM Department" are included.

Figure 2: Percentage of papers having a practitioner in authorship. The percentages here are from papers published across all four journals.



relevance to the research and management research will be substantially strengthened by effective collaboration between researchers and practicing managers.

Not only is research beneficial to both academicians and practitioners, each of these groups can make substantial contribution and, through synergies, enhance the quality of research endeavors. As such, in this section, we examine the extent of practitioner participation in the authorship of research published in the four journals. We also examine the levels of collaboration the top ranked authors and institutions have had with practitioners.

Figure 2 shows the annual percentage of papers from across all four journals that included a practitioner in authorship. As one can see in Figure 2, the level of practitioner participation in authorship has stayed much the same over the

years—at around 7% or so of all published papers. Over the 15-year period of our study, we found the average percentage of papers that had a practitioner in authorship to be 7.27%.

Do the journals differ in the levels of practitioner participation that they exhibit? As the findings we present in Table 11 show, there are differences between the journals in this regard. We found the levels of practitioner participation to be 3.67%, 6.94%, 8.75%, and 9.60%, respectively, for JOM, MS, POM, and MSOM over the 15-year period. With only 3.67% of its published papers including a practitioner in authorship, JOM has had the lowest level of practitioner participation among the four journals. Further, as shown in Table 11, we found the difference between JOM's level of practitioner participation and that of each of the other journals to be statistically significant.

Having examined the levels of practitioner participation in the authorship of papers the journals published, we also examined the extent to which the most-published authors in the world (Table 2a) network with practitioners in publishing jointly with them. Of great interest is whether these top ranked authors exhibit a higher or else lower propensity to network with practitioners than do the overall authors who have published in the same set of journals over the 15-year period of our study. We present our findings in Table 12.

Interestingly, we found that each of the sets of top three, top five, top 10, top 25, and top 50 most-published OM authors displayed a lower propensity to collaborate with practitioners in the authorship of research than that displayed by the overall set of all authors who have published in these journals. The top three authors included a practitioner on only 1.72% of the papers they published, while the top five authors included a practitioner on only 2.14%, the top 10 authors on 3.42%, the top 25 authors on 4.00%, the top 50 authors on 6.07% and all authors on 7.27% of the papers they published. The consistent increase in the extent to which the top authors include practitioner(s) in the authorship of papers is quite visible (Table 12) as one moves from the set of top three authors to each subsequent larger set of top authors. Put another way, the higher the authors are ranked, the lesser seems to be their inclination to publish with practitioners. Further, as highlighted in Table 12, we found the differences in the extent of practitioner participation displayed by each of the top three, top five, top 10, and top 25 authors relative to that displayed by all authors to be statistically significant.

Is it just top authors, or do top institutions also display a lower propensity to collaborate with practitioners in the authorship of research than that displayed by the overall set of all institutions who have published in these journals? We examine the top institutions in this regard and present our findings in Table 13.

Table 13 reveals that practically there are no differences in participation of practitioners across institution sets. Although on the surface the participation of practitioners appears to be somewhat more prevalent for the top three and top five institutions, the differences across any tiers are not statistically significant by a long shot. The findings are in contrast to the results for top authors where the participation levels of practitioners with the top three through top 25 authors was different than the participation of practitioners for the set of all authors. In this respect, differences in practitioner participation appear to be salient when sets of authors are concerned but not institutions.

Table 11: The participation of practitioners over different journals.[a]

Journal	Total Number of Papers this Journal Published	Total Number of Papers (of this Journal) that Have a Practitioner in Authorship	Percentage of Papers (of this Journal) that Have a Practitioner in Authorship	Comparisons of Practitioner Authorship Across Journals		
JOM	627	23	3.66826%	JOM-POM *p*-value .001[b]	JOM-MSOM *p*-value .00001	JOM-MS *p*-value .01468
POM	880	77	8.75000%		POM-MSOM *p*-value .60306	POM-MS *p*-value .25014
MSOM	479	46	9.60334%			MSOM-MS *p*-value .13888
MS	461	32	6.94143%			

[a]This is over the 15-year period of 2001–2015. We note that for MS, only those papers accepted by the "OM Department" are included in the count.
[b]Significant *p*-values are shaded in gray color.

Table 12: The participation of practitioners over different author sets.

Set	Author Set	Total Number of Unique[a] Papers this Set of Authors Has Published	Total Number of Unique Papers (of this Set of Authors Combined) that Have a Practitioner in Authorship	Percentage of Unique Papers (of this Set of Authors Combined) that Have a Practitioner in Authorship	Comparisons Across Sets				
1	Top three authors combined	116	2	1.72413%	1–2 *p*-value .81034	1–3 *p*-value .36812	1–4 *p*-value .23800	1–5 *p*-value .05614	1–6 *p*-value .02202
2	Top five authors combined	140	3	2.14285%		2–3 *p*-value .47770	2–4 *p*-value .29834	2–5 *p*-value .06010	2–6 *p*-value .02088
3	Top 10 authors combined	234	8	3.41880%			3–4 *p*-value .70394	3–5 *p*-value .11876	3–6 *p*-value .02642
4	Top 25 authors combined	450	18	4.00000%				4–5 *p*-value .12114	4–6 *p*-value .01108
5	Top 50 authors combined	741	45	6.07287%					5–6 *p*-value .26272
6	All authors	2447	178	7.27421%					

[a]The count of "Unique" papers does not double-count any paper (such as a paper that may be co-authored by two authors of the "top three authors combined" set). We note that for MS, only those papers accepted by the "OM department" are included in the count.

Table 13: The participation of practitioners over different institution sets.

Set	Institution Set	Total Number of Unique[a] Papers this Set of Institutions Has Published	Total Number of Unique Papers (of this Set of Institutions Combined) that Have a Practitioner in Authorship	Percentage of Unique Papers (of this Set of Institutions Combined) that Have a Practitioner in Authorship	Comparisons Across Sets				
1	Top three institutions combined	292	26	8.90411%	1–2 *p*-value .92034	1–3 *p*-value .86502	1–4 *p*-value .72786	1–5 *p*-value .63836	1–6 *p*-value .77182
2	Top five institutions combined	457	44	9.62801%		2–3 *p*-value .74140	2–4 *p*-value .57548	2–5 *p*-value .47770	2–6 *p*-value .60306
3	Top 10 institutions combined	807	63	7.80669%			3–4 *p*-value .83366	3–5 *p*-value .71138	3–6 *p*-value .88866
4	Top 25 institutions combined	1414	98	6.93069%				4–5 *p*-value .86502	4–6 *p*-value .91240
5	Top 50 institutions combined	1842	117	6.35179%					5–6 *p*-value .75656
6	All institutions	2446	178	7.27719%					

[a]The count of "Unique" papers does not double-count any paper (such as a paper that may be co-authored by two institutions of the "top three institutions combined" set). We note that for MS, only those papers accepted by the "OM Department" are included in the count.

Table 14: Profile of what it takes to place among the top OM authors across all four journals combined.

Author Set[a]	Average and the Min[b] and Max Number of Papers this Set of Authors Published Over the 5-Year Period of 2001–2005	Average and the Min and Max Number of Papers this Set of Authors Published Over the 5-Year Period of 2006–2010	Average and the Min and Max Number of Papers this Set of Authors Published Over the 5-Year Period of 2011–2015	Average and the Min and Max Number of Papers this Set of Authors Published Over the Entire 15-Year Period of 2001–2015
Top 10	7.70 (6, 13)	9.90 (8, 13)	11.40 (9, 19)	24.00 (19, 37)
Top 11–25	5.13 (5, 6)	6.67 (6, 8)	7.47 (7, 9)	15.93 (14, 19)
Top 26–50	4.32 (4, 5)	4.92 (4, 6)	5.88 (5, 7)	12.52 (11, 14)
Top 51–100	3.42 (3, 4)	3.84 (3, 4)	4.46 (4, 5)	9.34 (8, 11)
Top 101–150	2.44 (2, 3)	3.00 (3, 3)	3.76 (3, 4)	7.26 (7, 8)
Top 151–200	2.00 (2, 2)	2.60 (2, 3)	3.00 (3, 3)	6.18 (6, 7)
Top 201–250	2.00 (2, 2)	2.00 (2, 2)	3.00 (3, 3)	5.46 (5, 6)
Overall[c]	1.54 (1, 13)	1.62 (1, 13)	1.67 (1, 19)	2.15 (1, 37)

[a]These are based on a simple count of papers published across all four journals and the reported sets determined by a sorting of these values such that each set includes only that many values as specified by the particular set (i.e., the first 10 values comprise the top 10; the next 15 values the top 11–25 set; the next 25 the top 26–50 set, etc.). We note that for MS, only those papers accepted by the "OM Department" are included in the count.
[b]The min and max number of papers are presented within the parentheses after the average number of papers of each author set.
[c]Overall signifies for all authors who have published in any of these four journals.

Productivity Levels and What It Takes for OM Authors and Institutions to Rank in the Top Tiers

So that we, as a discipline, can have an understanding of what productivity levels it took for faculty to place among any of the various top tiers of authors in the world, we present in Table 14 the average number of papers for each top-tier author set, along with the min and max number of papers that set of authors published across all four journals combined. To provide greater insight, we present this information for each of three 5-year periods (i.e., 2001–2005, 2006–2010, and 2011–2015) as well as for the overall 15-year period of 2001–2015.

Some themes seem evident from the findings presented in Table 14. When one scans across the figures of the three consecutive 5-year periods, the level of 5-year productivity within each tier shows a consistent rise from one 5-year period to the next. For example, while it took on average 7.70 papers to place among the top 10 set of most-published OM authors from across the world during 2001–2005, it took on average 9.90 papers during 2006–2010, and on average 11.40 papers during 2011–2015 to place in that set. During the most recent 5-year period (2011–2015) of this study, if a faculty member (say, over the 5-year period prior to going up for P&T) published between 5 and 7 papers across these journals, that would place that individual among the top 26–50 most-published authors in the

world. We can reasonably extrapolate, from the fairly consistent upward trend in productivity levels the data reveals, that as we go forward what it will take to place in the top tiers is likely going to be higher than what it took during the most recent 5-year period.

Additional insights can also be gleaned for P&T purposes from the output levels of the various top-tier OM author sets presented in Table 14 for assessing where a prospective P&T applicant might stand relative to the top tiers. For example, the top 26–50 tier of most-published authors in the world had a yearly publication rate of less than one paper (more specifically: a publication rate of $12.52/15 = 0.84$/year) in these journals over the 15-year period of this study. Those who placed among the top 151–200 tier of authors had a yearly publication rate of less than 0.5 papers (7.26/15) in these journals over the 15-year period. Looking at the output levels during the most recent 5-year period (2011–2015) of this study, someone who published between three and four papers in these journals (an average yearly publication rate of $3.76/5 = 0.75$) over this recent 5-year period would rank among the top 101–150 authors in the world.

With each of these journals being highly regarded, in Table 15 we profile the productivity levels (average number of papers, along with the min and max) of each of the top-tier author sets of each individual journal.

Publishing in these journals is no easy feat. From Table 15, one can see, for example, someone publishing between four and five papers (a yearly publication rate of $4.36/15 = 0.29$ papers/year) in MS over the 15-year period would be among the top 26–50 most published authors in that journal. Looking at the most recent 5-year period (2011–2015), someone publishing two papers in MS over that 5-year period would be ranked among the top 26–50 most published authors in that journal.

Having looked at authors, we now move to consider institutions. What does it take for an institution to place among any of the different tiers of the most-published institutions from across the world? In a manner similar to that used for authors above, in Tables 16 and 17, respectively, we profile the productivity levels (average number of papers, along with the min and max number of papers) it took for institutions to place among any of the various top tiers based on publications across all four journals (Table 16) and each individual journal (Table 17).

As was the case for authors, the level of 5-year productivity across the four journals combined (Table 16) within each tier of top institutions shows a consistent rise from one 5-year period to the next. As mentioned earlier, publishing in these journals is no easy feat. For example, it took an institution just one paper across the four journals combined to place among the top 151–200 tier of most-published institutions over the 5-year period of 2001–2005. That increased to 1.82 papers, on average, for the following 5-year period of 2006–2010, and to 2.46 papers during the most recent 5-year period of 2011–2015 of this study. Institutions that placed among the top 51–100 most-published institutions over the entire 15-year period had a yearly publication rate of merely 1.05 (i.e., 15.68/15) papers.

As far as institutional productivity levels by journal (Table 17) is concerned, institutions that placed among the top 11–25 tier of most-published institutions of JOM, for instance, had on average a yearly publication rate of about 0.79 papers (i.e., 11.87/15) in JOM over the 15-year period. Those among the top 26–50 tier of

Table 15: Profile of what it takes to place among the top OM authors of each individual journal.

	Average and the Min and Max[a] Number of Papers this Set of Authors Published in the Particular Journal Over the 5-Year Period of 2001–2005				Average and the Min and Max Number of Papers this Set of Authors Published in the Particular Journal Over the 5-Year Period of 2006–2010				Average and the Min and Max Number of Papers this Set of Authors Published in the Particular Journal Over the 5-Year Period of 2011–2015				Average and the Min and Max Number of Papers this Set of Authors Published in the Particular Journal Over the Entire 15-Year Period of 2001–2015			
Author Set[b]	JOM	POM	MSOM	MS	JOM	POM	MSOM	MS	JOM	POM	MSOM	MS	JOM	POM	MSOM	MS
Top 10	5.90	3.10	2.60	3.60	5.40	5.30	3.30	4.40	5.20	8.20	3.60	4.00	13.30	13.10	6.70	8.40
	(5, 10)	(3, 4)	(2, 4)	(3, 4)	(4, 7)	(3, 9)	(3, 6)	(3, 6)	(4, 7)	(6, 14)	(3, 6)	(3, 6)	(10, 20)	(8, 21)	(6, 9)	(7, 13)
Top 11–25	3.20	2.07	2.00	2.73	3.27	3.00	2.67	2.40	3.27	4.33	2.87	2.60	7.40	7.00	5.13	5.87
	(3, 4)	(2, 3)	(2, 2)	(2, 3)	(3, 4)	(3, 3)	(2, 3)	(2, 3)	(3, 4)	(4, 5)	(2, 3)	(2, 3)	(6, 10)	(6, 8)	(5, 6)	(5, 6)
Top 26–50	2.08	1.68	1.20	2.00	2.44	2.16	2.00	2.00	2.36	3.40	2.00	2.00	5.12	5.28	4.12	4.36
	(2, 3)	(1, 2)	(1, 2)	(2, 2)	(2, 3)	(2, 3)	(2, 2)	(2, 2)	(2, 3)	(3, 4)	(2, 2)	(2, 2)	(4, 6)	(5, 6)	(3, 5)	(4, 5)
Top 51–100	1.60	1.00	1.00	1.34	1.82	1.56	1.30	1.10	1.82	2.58	1.72	1.10	3.40	4.04	3.00	3.12
	(1, 2)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(1, 2)	(1, 2)	(1, 2)	(1, 2)	(1, 2)	(1, 2)	(2, 3)	(1, 2)	(1, 2)	(3, 4)	(3, 5)	(3, 3)	(3, 4)
Top 101–150	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.82	3.00	2.16	2.16
	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(2, 2)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(2, 3)	(3, 3)	(2, 3)	(2, 3)
Top 151–200	1.00	1.00	0.72[c]	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.48	2.00	1.86
	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(0, 1)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(2, 2)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(2, 2)	(2, 3)	(2, 2)	(1, 2)
Top 201–250	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.44	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.74	1.00
	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(0, 0)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(1, 2)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(2, 2)	(2, 2)	(1, 2)	(1, 1)
Overall[d]	1.45	1.19	1.19	1.29	1.34	1.29	1.26	1.34	1.34	1.41	1.27	1.31	1.67	1.60	1.60	1.66
	(1, 10)	(1, 4)	(0, 4)	(1, 4)	(1, 7)	(1, 9)	(1, 6)	(1, 6)	(1, 7)	(1, 14)	(1, 6)	(1, 6)	(1, 20)	(1, 21)	(1, 9)	(1, 13)

[a]The min and max number of papers are, respectively, presented within the parentheses below the average for each set.
[b]This is based on a simple count of papers and the reported sets determined by a sorting of those values such that each set is composed of only that many values as specified by the particular set (i.e., the first 10 values comprise the top 10; the next 15 values the top 11–25 set; the next 25 the top 26–50 set, etc.). We note that for MS, only those papers accepted by the "OM Department" are included in the count.
[c]Only a total of 186 authors published in MSOM during the 2001–2005 period.
[d]Overall signifies for all authors who have published in the particular journal.

Table 16: Profile of what it takes to place among the top OM institutions across all four journals combined.

Institution Set[a]	Average and the Min[b] and Max Number of Papers this Set of Institutions Published Over the 5-Year Period of 2001–2005	Average and the Min and Max Number of Papers this Set of Institutions Published Over the 5-Year Period of 2006–2010	Average and the Min and Max Number of Papers this Set of Institutions Published Over the 5-Year Period of 2011–2015	Average and the Min and Max Number of Papers this Set of Institutions Published Over the Entire 15-Year Period of 2001–2015
Top 10	26.00 (19, 36)	31.50 (26, 40)	37.40 (32, 46)	90.40 (75, 107)
Top 11–25	13.60 (11, 18)	19.67 (17, 25)	26.33 (19, 31)	59.00 (47, 74)
Top 26–50	7.60 (6, 10)	10.24 (7, 17)	15.96 (13, 19)	32.24 (23, 46)
Top 51–100	3.84 (3, 6)	4.50 (3, 7)	8.40 (6, 13)	15.68 (11, 23)
Top 101–150	1.96 (1, 3)	2.54 (2, 3)	4.28 (3, 6)	8.26 (7, 11)
Top 151–200	1.00 (1, 1)	1.82 (1, 2)	2.46 (2, 3)	5.24 (4, 7)
Top 201–250	1.00 (1, 1)	1.00 (1, 1)	1.76 (1, 2)	3.42 (3, 4)
Overall[c]	1.41 (0, 36)	1.91 (0, 40)	2.83 (0, 46)	6.15 (1, 107)

[a]This is based on a simple count of papers published across all four journals and the reported sets determined by a sorting of those values such that each set includes only that many values as specified by the particular set (i.e., the first 10 values comprise the top 10; the next 15 values the top 11–25 set; the next 25 the top 26–50 set, etc.). We note that for MS, only those papers accepted by the "OM Department" are included in the count.
[b]The min and max number of papers are, respectively, presented within the parentheses after the average for each set.
[c]Overall signifies for all institutions who have published in any of these four journals.

most-published institutions in JOM had on average a yearly publication rate of 0.48 papers in JOM. The output levels of the various top-tier institution sets presented in Table 17 can serve as a useful guide for assessing where an institution might stand relative to the top tiers for each journal.

CONCLUSION, LIMITATIONS, AND FUTURE RESEARCH

We reviewed the top most published authors and institutions based on data from four journals over a 15-year period while using a variety of metrics. We also examined the degree to which the top most published OM authors and institutions work with practitioners. We note, however, that many of these authors also place their best work with other premier journals, such as the *Decision Sciences* or *Operations Research*, and sometimes they cross traditional functional boundaries and publish in journals such as *Academy of Management Journal*, *Strategic Management Journal*, or *MIS Quarterly*. Thus, in this manuscript we partially evaluate the overall contributions of individuals and institutions. Future research may examine a wider spectrum of journals.

To assure accuracy of the data for this study, we painstakingly spent over 1,000 hours to manually enter data points and construct the data set while also

Table 17: Profile of what it takes to place among the top OM institutions of each individual journal.

Institution Set[b]	Average and the Min and Max[a] Number of Papers this Set of Institutions Published in the Particular Journal Over the 5-Year Period of 2001–2005				Average and the Min and Max Number of Papers this Set of Institutions Published in the Particular Journal Over the 5-Year Period of 2006–2010				Average and the Min and Max Number of Papers this Set of Institutions Published in the Particular Journal Over the 5-Year Period of 2011–2015				Average and the Min and Max Number of Papers this Set of Institutions Published in the Particular Journal Over the Entire 15-Year Period of 2001–2015			
	JOM	POM	MSOM	MS	JOM	POM	MSOM	MS	JOM	POM	MSOM	MS	JOM	POM	MSOM	MS
Top 10	10.80	6.40	6.30	11.70	12.20	10.10	10.60	11.60	11.10	19.70	10.20	9.30	31.20	32.10	25.70	30.30
	(5, 22)	(4, 9)	(4, 10)	(8, 22)	(7, 27)	(7, 22)	(8, 16)	(8, 17)	(7, 16)	(14, 32)	(8, 14)	(7, 15)	(15, 65)	(23, 56)	(18, 38)	(22, 52)
Top 11–25	3.67	3.33	2.87	5.27	4.47	4.93	5.33	5.07	5.53	11.80	6.47	5.20	11.87	19.00	14.00	15.00
	(3, 5)	(3, 4)	(2, 4)	(4, 7)	(4, 6)	(4, 6)	(4, 8)	(3, 7)	(4, 7)	(10, 14)	(5, 8)	(4, 7)	(9, 14)	(15, 23)	(12, 17)	(12, 21)
Top 26–50	2.36	2.00	1.56	2.52	2.72	3.32	2.32	1.68	3.36	7.16	3.72	2.48	7.16	11.64	7.04	5.88
	(2, 3)	(2, 2)	(1, 2)	(2, 4)	(2, 3)	(2, 4)	(2, 3)	(1, 3)	(3, 4)	(6, 9)	(3, 5)	(2, 3)	(6, 9)	(9, 14)	(5, 11)	(4, 11)
Top 51–100	1.22	1.08	0.74[c]	1.06	1.78	1.54	1.20	0.84	1.60	4.10	1.64	1.02	4.16	6.20	2.96	2.30
	(1, 2)	(1, 2)	(0, 1)	(1, 2)	(1, 2)	(1, 2)	(1, 2)	(0, 1)	(1, 2)	(3, 6)	(1, 3)	(1, 2)	(3, 6)	(4, 9)	(2, 5)	(1, 4)
Top 101–150	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.54	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.00	1.00	2.30	1.00	0.02	2.66	3.52	1.46	1.00
	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(0, 0)	(0, 1)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(0, 1)	(0, 0)	(1, 1)	(2, 3)	(1, 1)	(0, 1)	(2, 3)	(3, 4)	(1, 2)	(1, 1)
Top 151–200	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.30	0.22	0.00	1.74	2.06	1.00	1.00
	(0, 1)	(0, 1)	(0, 0)	(0, 0)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)	(0, 0)	(0, 0)	(1, 1)	(1, 2)	(0, 1)	(0, 0)	(1, 2)	(2, 3)	(1, 1)	(1, 1)
Top 201–250	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.30	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.52	0.84	0.20
	(0, 0)	(0, 0)	(0, 0)	(0, 0)	(0, 1)	(0, 1)	(0, 0)	(0, 0)	(0, 1)	(1, 1)	(0, 0)	(0, 0)	(1, 1)	(1, 2)	(0, 1)	(0, 1)
Overall[d]	0.42	0.34	0.23	0.42	0.58	0.57	0.42	0.34	0.59	1.34	0.54	0.36	1.59	2.24	1.19	1.12
	(0, 22)	(0, 9)	(0, 10)	(0, 22)	(0, 27)	(0, 22)	(0, 16)	(0, 17)	(0, 16)	(0, 32)	(0, 14)	(0, 15)	(0, 65)	(0, 56)	(0, 38)	(0, 52)

[a]The min and max number of papers are, respectively, presented within the parentheses below the average for each set.
[b]This is based on a simple count of papers and the reported sets determined by a sorting of those values such that each set is composed of only that many values as specified by the particular set (i.e., the first 10 values comprise the top 10; the next 15 values the top 11–25 set; the next 25 the top 26–50 set, etc.). We note that for MS, only those papers accepted by the "OM Department" are included in the count.
[c]Only a total of 87 institutions published in MSOM during the 2001–2005 period.
[d]Overall signifies for all institutions who have published in the particular journal.

preparing the various data files. Nevertheless, our data set is limited and we do not delve into qualitative issues or dynamics of networks in our study. Our data set does not contain information on attributes, such as whether a particular author has served as an editor, associate editor, or department editor with these (or some other) journals; whether linkages between highly ranked researchers and their PhD students who may also exhibit high productivity levels exist; whether the individual who an author has published with was earlier his/her PhD student or a student in a PhD program of an institution which that author may have been affiliated with; and whether connections outside of joint publications that someone may have had with others existed; etc. While we made every effort to assure data accuracy, an omission, if any, that may have crept in is inadvertent. Our data (other than Table 6, which spans 2001–2019) set also spans only a 15-year period of 2001–2015. There remains an opportunity for future research to examine and offer insights into qualitative aspects of networks. Using data sets that may either be more focused, contain more detailed information, or which span longer periods of time, future research offers opportunities to examine dynamics of networks and what role, if any, PhD programs, service in editorial capacity, institutional status, prior publication record, etc., play in the context of research networks and collaborations.

When examining the most published institutions and their respective networks, we did not adjust or normalize the data based on the number of research-active faculty they deploy or have employed over the years. Institutions that count a large number of research-active faculty simply have the potential to generate more papers. Accounting for the number of research-active faculty each institution retains over the years is not an easy feat as the faculty count changes over the years. Furthermore, faculty listed in a given department may hold administrate roles at the departmental, college or university levels, respectively. Thus, it is not easy to decipher on a year-by-year basis, and in a retroactive fashion, the number of research-active faculty across hundreds of institutions. We consider this a limitation of our current work. An additional limitation is that our analysis is based on number of papers published, not impact (citations or some other such measure) of the papers.

Are there any tangible benefits from networking? It appears based on correlation analysis that researchers that score high on centrality measures also demonstrate high productivity. We compiled a list of all 63 researchers that appeared in the list of most productive researchers or had the highest centrality measures and correlated their respective measures. The correlations between the total number of papers with total degree centrality and Bonacich power centrality are 0.93 and 0.90, respectively. Similarly, the correlations between the two measures of centrality and the yearly publication record corrected for the number of years holding a PhD are 0.84 and 0.83, respectively. The correlations between the centrality measures with weighted number of papers and with weighted yearly publication rate corrected for the number of years holding a PhD over the review period are somewhat lower (i.e., 0.61 and 0.57, and 0.49 and 0.47, respectively), but substantive. In essence, the number of direct connections in the network as well as being connected with those that are highly connected may be fruitful as far as productivity is concerned. Simultaneously, highly productive researchers may be rather attractive to other potential network partners, eliciting interest to jointly produce manuscripts, further increasing the productivity levels of focal agents.

While networking renders benefits, it should not be inferred that only those who network with others that are influential are able to publish in these leading journals. Ten (i.e., Stephen C. Graves, Hau L. Lee, Erica L. Plumbeck, Vinod R. Singhal, Xuanming Su, Terry A. Taylor, Brian Tomlin, Ward Whitt, Fuqiang Zhang, and Özer Özalp) of the top 50 authors (see Table 2a) are not listed in Tables 4 and 5, which present the top 50 individuals that boast the highest levels of centrality. Furthermore, the number of unique authors whose work these journals published increased from 924 during the first 5-year period of 2001–2005 to 1,204 during 2006–2010 and 1,684 during 2011–2015. Such increase in participation is encouraging and indicative of excellent research being welcome and published in these journals irrespective of author networks.

We also present a profile of the productivity levels and show what it takes for authors and institutions to rank among the top tiers. Such profiles furnish insights into yearly publication rates and underlying trends that can be useful in the context of promotion and tenure and in assessing the standings of individuals and institutions relative to leadership benchmarks. Table 6 is rather informative for promotion/tenure decisions as it rests on publication records of those who ranked among the top 100 and graduated during 2001–2009. It includes data from 2001–2019 to assure a full 10-year period for those that have graduated in 2009 and contains all *Management Science* papers irrespective of departmental affiliation. The table produced faculty productivity for the first five and 10 years post-graduation intervals and reveals that productivity levels, at least within the realm of the journal set examined here, soared 63% for the second 5-year period vis-à-vis the first 5-year period. This represents extraordinary growth.

Finally, as our findings show, top ranked authors have displayed a lower propensity to collaborate with practitioners in the authorship of research than that displayed by the overall set of all authors who have published in these journals. In view of the benefits that can accrue from greater practitioner participation in research, we encourage academic institutions, administrators, and editors to consider ways by which greater participation by practitioners and higher levels of collaborations between academicians and practitioners can be achieved. Funding of such collaborations and promoting and rewarding joint academic–practitioner publications can help in furthering this cause.

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Milad Baghersad is an assistant professor in the Department of Information Technology and Operations Management in the College of Business at Florida Atlantic University. He received his PhD in business information technology from the Pamplin College of Business at Virginia Tech. His primary research interests include supply chain disruptions and disaster operations management. Milad has published papers in peer-reviewed journals, including the *Decision Sciences, International Journal of Production Economics*, *Transportation Research Part E*, and the *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences*.

Appendix A: Most published OM authors by journal (For MS, this table includes papers accepted by the OM department at MS as well as those having linkage to OM but accepted by departments other than OM)

With all four journals being among the most prestigious outlets for OM research and yet having their own identity, editorial philosophy, guidelines, and requisites, it would be interesting to see who the most published authors are by journal. The Table below presents the most published authors by journal. Interestingly, the sets of top-three authors by journal are mutually exclusive across the four journals. Roger G. Schroeder (with 20 papers in JOM) and Ram Narasimhan (16) are the two most published authors in JOM, followed by Kevin W. Linderman (14) and Morgan L. Swink (14) in a tie for third. Luk N. Van Wassenhove (with 21 papers in POM), Suresh P. Sethi (17), and Christopher S. Tang (15) are the three most published authors in POM. Panos Kouvelis (with 10 papers in MSOM) is the most published author in MSOM, followed by Charles J. Corbett (8) and Jing-Sheng Song (7). Christian Terwiesch (with 16 papers in MS) is the most published author in MS, followed by Serguei Netessine (15) and Gérard P. Cachon (14).

	Journal						
Rank	JOM[a]	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM[a]	Rank	MS
1	Schroeder, Roger G. (20, U of Minnesota)	1	Wassenhove, Luk N. Van (21, INSEAD France)	1	Kouvelis, Panos (10, Washington U)	1	Terwiesch, Christian (16, U of Pennsylvania)
2	Narasimhan, Ram (16, Mihigan State U)	2	Sethi, Suresh P. (17, The U of Texas at Dallas)	2	Corbett, Charles J. (8, U of California, Los Angeles)	2	Netessine, Serguei (15, U of Pennsylvania)
3	Linderman, Kevin W. (14, U of Minnesota)	3	Tang, Christopher S. (15, U of California, Los Angeles)	3	Song, Jing-Sheng (7, Duke U)	3	Cachon, Gérard P. (14, U of Pennsylvania)
	Swink, Morgan L. (14, Texas Christian U)	4	Dawande, Milind (14, The U of Texas at Dallas)	4	Cachon, Gérard P. (6, U of Pennsylvania)	4	Katok, Elena (11, The U of Texas at Dallas)
5	Roth, Aleda V. (13, Clemson U)		Sriskandarajah, Chelliah (13, Texas A&M U)		Dawande, Millind (6, The U of Texas at Dallas)	5	Taylor, Terry A. (10, U of California, Berkeley)

Continued

Appendix A: Continued.

	Journal						
Rank	JOM[a]	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM[a]	Rank	MS
6	Boyer, Kenneth K. (12, The Ohio State U)	6	Chen, Ying-Ju (12, The Hong Kong U of Science and Technology)		Graves, Stephen C. (6, Massachusetts Institute of Technology)	6	Loch, Christoph H. (9, U of Cambridge)
	Choi, Thomas Y. (12, Arizona State U)	7	Kouvelis, Panos (11, Washington U)		Hsu, Vernon N. (6, The Chinese U of Hong Kong)	7	Beil, Damian R. (8, U of Michigan)
8	Malhotra, Manoj K. (11, Case Western Reserve U)	8	Roth, Aleda V. (10, Clemson U)		Mieghem, Jan A. V. (6, Northwestern U)		Gaur, Vishal (8, Cornell U)
	Rungtusanatham, Manus J. (11, York U)		Swaminathan, Jayashankar M. (10, U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)		Netessine, Serguei (6, U of Pennsylvania)		Ho, Teck-Hua (8, National U of Singapore)
10	Klassen, Robert D. (10, Western U)	10	Atasu, Atalay (8, Georgia Institute of Technology)		Plambeck, Erica L. (6, Stanford U)		Mieghem, Jan A. V. (8, Northwestern U)
	Pagell, Mark (10, U College Dublin)		Geismar, H. Neil (8, Texas A&M U)		Secomandi, Nicola (6, Carnegie Mellon U)		Olivares, Marcelo (8, U of Chile)
12	Benton, W. C. Jr. (9, The Ohio State U)		Guide, V. Daniel R. Jr. (8, Pennsylvania State U)		Whitt, Ward (6, Columbia U)		Plambeck, Erica L. (8, Stanford U)

Continued

Appendix A: Continued.

Journal							
Rank	JOM[a]	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM[a]	Rank	MS
13	Bendoly, Elliot (8, The Ohio State U)		Ketzenberg, Michael E. (8, Texas A&M U)	13	Babich, Volodymyr (5, Georgetown U)		Su, Xuanming (8, U of Pennsylvania)
	Devaraj, Sarv (8, U of Notre Dame)		Seshadri, Sridhar (8, U of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)		Baron, Opher (5, U of Toronto)		Wassenhove, Luk N. Van (8, INSEAD France)
	Rabinovich, Elliot (8, Arizona State U)		Souza, Gilvan C. (8, Indiana U Bloomington)		Ferguson, Mark E. (5, U of South Carolina)	15	Duenyas, Izak (7, U of Michigan)
	Vonderembse, Mark A. (8, U of Toledo)	16	Bendoly, Elliot (7, The Ohio State U)		Gallego, Guillermo (5, The Hong Kong U of Science and Technology)		Iravani, Seyed M. R. (7, Northwestern U)
17	Droge, Cornelia (7, Michigan State U)		Feng, Qi A. (7, Purdue U)		Gupta, Diwakar (5, The U of Texas at Austin)		Kouvelis, Panos (7, Washington U)
	Hult, Tomas G. M. (7, Michigan State U)		Ferguson, Mark E. (7, U of South Carolina)		Hopp, Wallace J. (5, U of Michigan)		Krishnan, Viswanathan (7, U of California, San Diego)
	Patel, Pankaj C. (7, Villanova U)		Lee, Hau L. (7, Stanford U)		Huh, Woonghee T. (5, The U of British Columbia)		Rudi, Nils (7, Yale U)
	Rosenzweig, Eve D. (7, Emory U)		Shen, Zuo-Jun M. (7, U of California, Berkeley)		Koole, Ger (5, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)		Toktay, L. Beril (7, Georgia Institute of Technology)

Continued

Appendix A: Continued.

	Journal						
Rank	JOM[a]	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM[a]	Rank	MS
	Ward, Peter T. (7, The Ohio State U)		Simchi-Levi, David (7, Massachusetts Institute of Technology)		Lariviere Martin A. (5, Northwestern U)		Whitt, Ward (7, Columbia U)
	Yeung, Andy C. L. (7, The Hong Kong Polytechnic U)		Toktay, L. Beril (7, Georgia Institute of Technology)		Robinson, Lawrence W. (5, Cornell U)	22	Allon, Gad (6, U of Pennsylvania)
23	Choo, Adrian, S. (6, Michigan State U)	23	Anderson, Edward G. Jr. (6, The U of Texas at Austin)		Sethi, Suresh P. (5, The U of Texas at Dallas)		Cohen, Morris A. (6, U of Pennsylvania)
	Das, Ajay (6, Baruch College)		Boyacı, Tamer (6, The European School of Management and Technology)		Sriskandarajah, Chelliah (5, Texas A&M U)		Debo, Laurens G. (6, Dartmouth College)
	Flynn, Barbara B. (6, Indiana U Bloomington)		Chen, Jian (6, Tsinghua U)		Swaminathan, Jayashankar M. (5, U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)		Federgruen, Awi (6, Columbia U)
	Goldstein, Susan M. (6, U of Minnesota)		Gaimon, Cheryl (6, Georgia Institute of Technology)		Wang, Yunzeng (5, U of California, Riverside)		Girotra, Karan (6, INSEAD France)
	Handley, Sean M. (6, U of South Carolina)		Iravani, Seyed M. R. (6, Northwestern U)		Wassenhove, Luk N. Van (5, INSEAD France)		Kapuscinski, Roman (6, U of Michigan)
	Nair, Anand (6, Michigan State U)		Koster, René B. M. D. (6, Erasmus U)		Zhang, Fuqiang (5, Washington U)		Kavadias, Stylianos (6, U of Cambridge)

Continued

Appendix A: Continued.

	Journal						
Rank	JOM[a]	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM[a]	Rank	MS
	Shah, Rachna (6, U of Minnesota)		Loch, Christoph H. (6, U of Cambridge)		Ziya, Serhan (5, U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)		Kim, Sang-Hyun (6, Yale U)
	Singhal, Vinod R. (6, Georgia Institute of Technology)		Mookerjee, Vijay S. (6, The U of Texas at Dallas)	30	Benjaafar, Saif (4, U of Minnesota)		Özer, Özalp (6, The U of Texas at Dallas)
	Voss, Christopher A. (6, London Business School)		Stecke, Kathryn E. (6, The U of Texas at Dallas)		Bernstein, Fernando (4, Duke U)		Tomlin, Brian (6, Dartmouth College)
	Wu, Zhaohui (6, Oregon State U)		Yan, Houmin (6, City U of Hong Kong)		Dada, Maqbool (4, Johns Hopkins U)		Zhang, Fuqiang (6, Washington U)
33	Calantone, Roger J. (5, Michigan State U)		Zhang, Jun (6, Fudan U)		Debo, Laurens G. (4, Dartmouth College)	33	Arya, Anil (5, The Ohio State U)
	Forza, Cipriano (5, Università di Padova)	34	Akşin O. Z. (5, Koç Ü)		Erhun, Feryal (4, U of Cambridge)		Aviv, Yossi (5, Tel Aviv U)
	Ketchen, David J. Jr. (5, Auburn U)		Arya, Anil (5, The Ohio State U)		Fisher, Marshall L. (4, U of Pennsylvania)		Bassambo, Achal (5, Northwestern U)
	Ketokivi, Mikko A. (5, IE U)		Boyer, Kenneth K. (5, The Ohio State U)		Gans, Noah (4, U of Pennsylvania)		Benjaafar, Saif (5, U of Minnesota)
	Koufteros, Xenophon A. (5, Texas A&M U)		Cai, Gangshu (5, Santa Clara U)		Gurvich, Itai (4, Cornell U)		Bernstein, Fernando (5, Duke U)
	Krause, Daniel R. (5, Colorado State U)		Cakanyildirim, Metin (5, The U of Texas at Dallas)		Kapuscinski, Roman (4, U of Michigan)		Corbett, Charles J. (5, U of California, Los Angeles)

Continued

Appendix A: Continued.

	Journal							
Rank	JOM[a]	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM[a]	Rank	MS
	Liu, Yi (5, Shanghai Jiao Tong U)		Chao, Xiuli (5, U of Michigan)		Kok, Gurhan A. (4, Koç Ü)		DeCroix, Gregory A. (5, U of Wisconsin-Madison)
	Schoenherr, Tobias (5, Michigan State U)		Hausman, Warren H. (5, Stanford U)		Ray, Saibal (4, McGill U)		Gallego, Guillermo (5, The Hong Kong U of Science and Technology)
	Singhal, Jaya (5, U of Baltimore)		Heese, Hans S. (5, North Carolina State U)		Ryzin, Garrett J. V. (4, Cornell U)		Gans, Noah (5, U of Pennsylvania)
	Singhal, Kalyan (5, U of Baltimore)		Krishnan, Viswanathan (5, U of California, San Diego)		Shang, Kevin H. (4, Duke U)		Lee, Hau L. (5, Stanford U)
	Tatikonda, Mohan V. (5, Indiana U Bloomington)		Ovchinnikov, Anton (5, Queens U)		Shen, Zuo-Jun M. (4, U of California, Berkeley)		Li, Lode (5, Yale U)
	Treville, Suzanne D. (5, U of Lausanne)		Özer, Özalp (5, The U of Texas at Dallas)		Tang, Christopher S. (4, U of California, Los Angeles)		Mendelson, Haim (5, Stanford U)
	Verma, Rohit (5, Cornell U)		Parker, Geoffrey G. (5, Dartmouth College)		Tomlin, Brian (4, Dartmouth College)		Seshadri, Sridhar (5, U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)
	Zhao, Xiande (5, China Europe International Business School)		Pinedo, Michael (5, New York U)		Vulcano, Gustavo (4, Universidad Torcuato di Tella)		Siemsen, Enno (5, U of Wisconsin-Madison)

Continued

Appendix A: Continued.

Journal							
Rank	JOM[a]	Rank	POM	Rank	MSOM[a]	Rank	MS
			Raman, Ananth (5, Harvard U)		Wu, Owen Q. (4, Indiana U Bloomington)		Swaminathan, Jayashankar M. (5, U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)
			Ryan, Jennifer K. (5, U of Nebraska-Lincoln)		Zeevi, Assaf (4, Columbia U)		Vulcano, Gustavo J. (5, Universidad Torcuato di Tella)
			Schroeder, Roger G.[2] (5, U of Minnesota)		Zipkin, Paul H. (4, Duke U)		Xiao, Wenqiang (5, New York U)
			Shanthikumar, George J. (5, Purdue U)				Xu, Susan H. (5, Pennsylvania State U)
			Sodhi, Manmohan S. (5, City U London)				Zenios, Stefanos A. (5, Stanford U)
			Subramanian, Ravi (5, Georgia Institute of Technology)				
			Topaloglu, Huseyin (5, Cornell U)				
			Whitt, Ward (5, Columbia U)				
			Xia, Yusen (5, Georgia State U)				
			Zhou, Sean X. (5, The Chinese U of Hong Kong)				

[a]Included in this table are only 46 authors for JOM and 49 for MSOM because of the very large number of ties at the next lower paper count.