

**Telling Our Own Story: A Bibliometrics Analysis on the Influence of Mainland China in Chinese Politics Research from 2001-2020**

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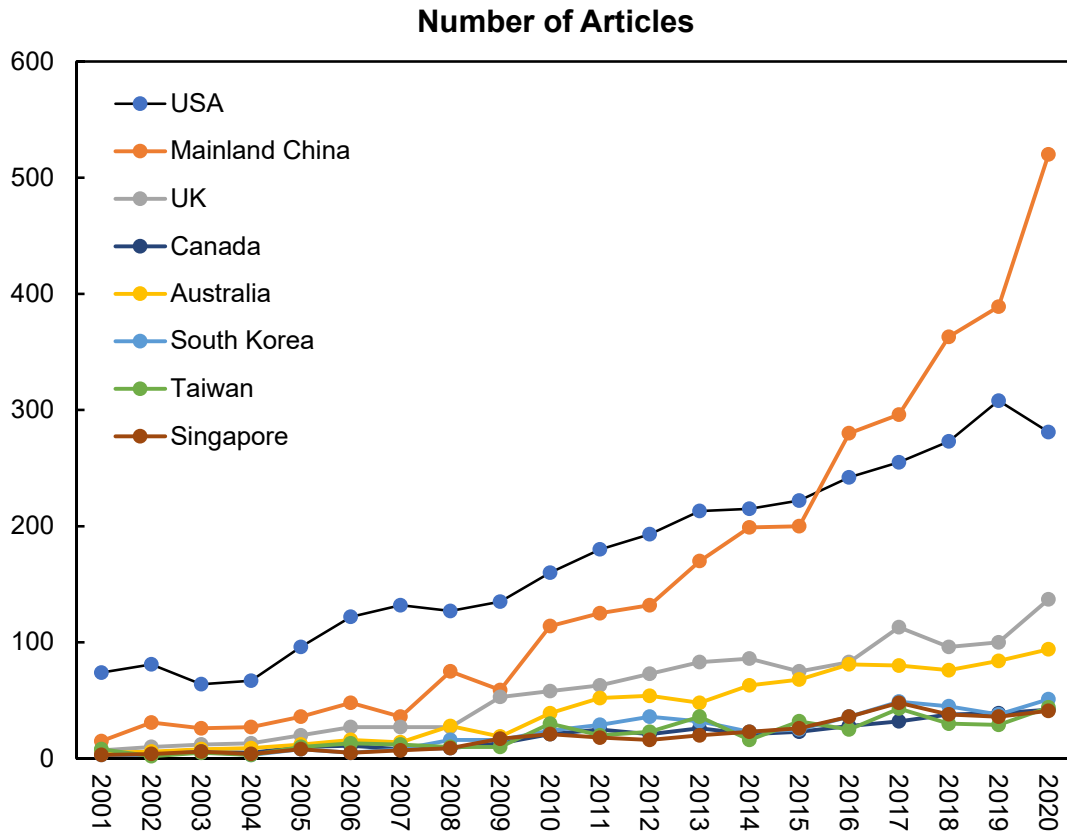
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## Calculation of Standardized Citation

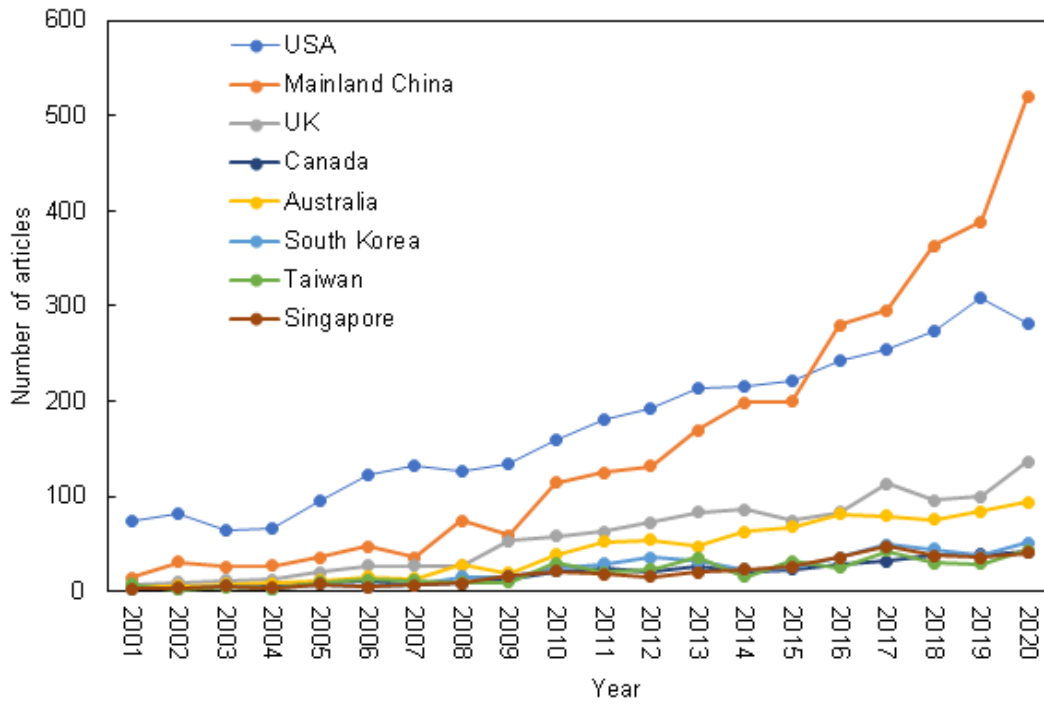
We denote that an article has total citation  $c_i$  published in Year  $y$  by the time we collected data ( $i$  denotes the order of the publication of the article in year  $y$ ). For all the articles ( $N=n_y$ ) published in Year  $y$ , we calculate the mean of total citation  $\mu_y = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_y} c_i}{n_y}$  and the standard deviation  $\sigma_y$ . Then, the standardized citation of article  $a$  equals  $(c_{ai} - \mu_y) / \sigma_y$ .

## Analysis of Institute-level results

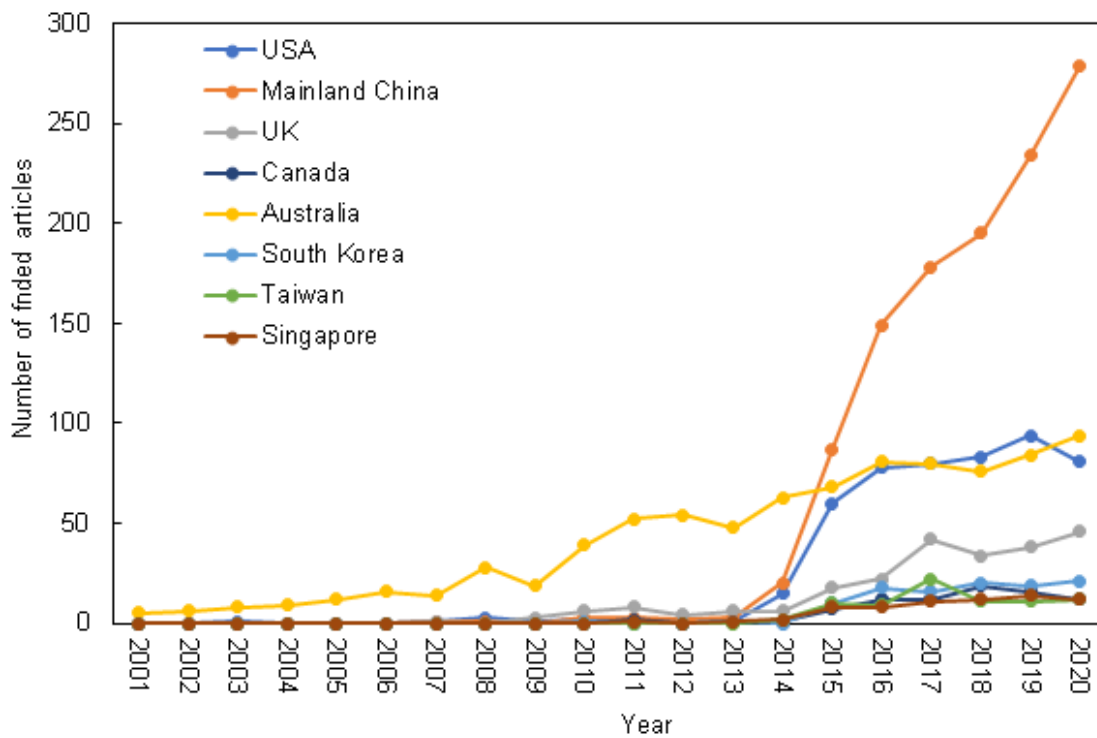
Figure 1 Number of Articles by Country/Region (Institutes)



**Figure 2 Number of Funded Articles by Country/Region (Institutes)**



**Figure 3 Proportion of Funded Articles by Country/Region (Institutes)**



**Figure 4 Comparing institutes from (Mainland) China and from the other three regions**

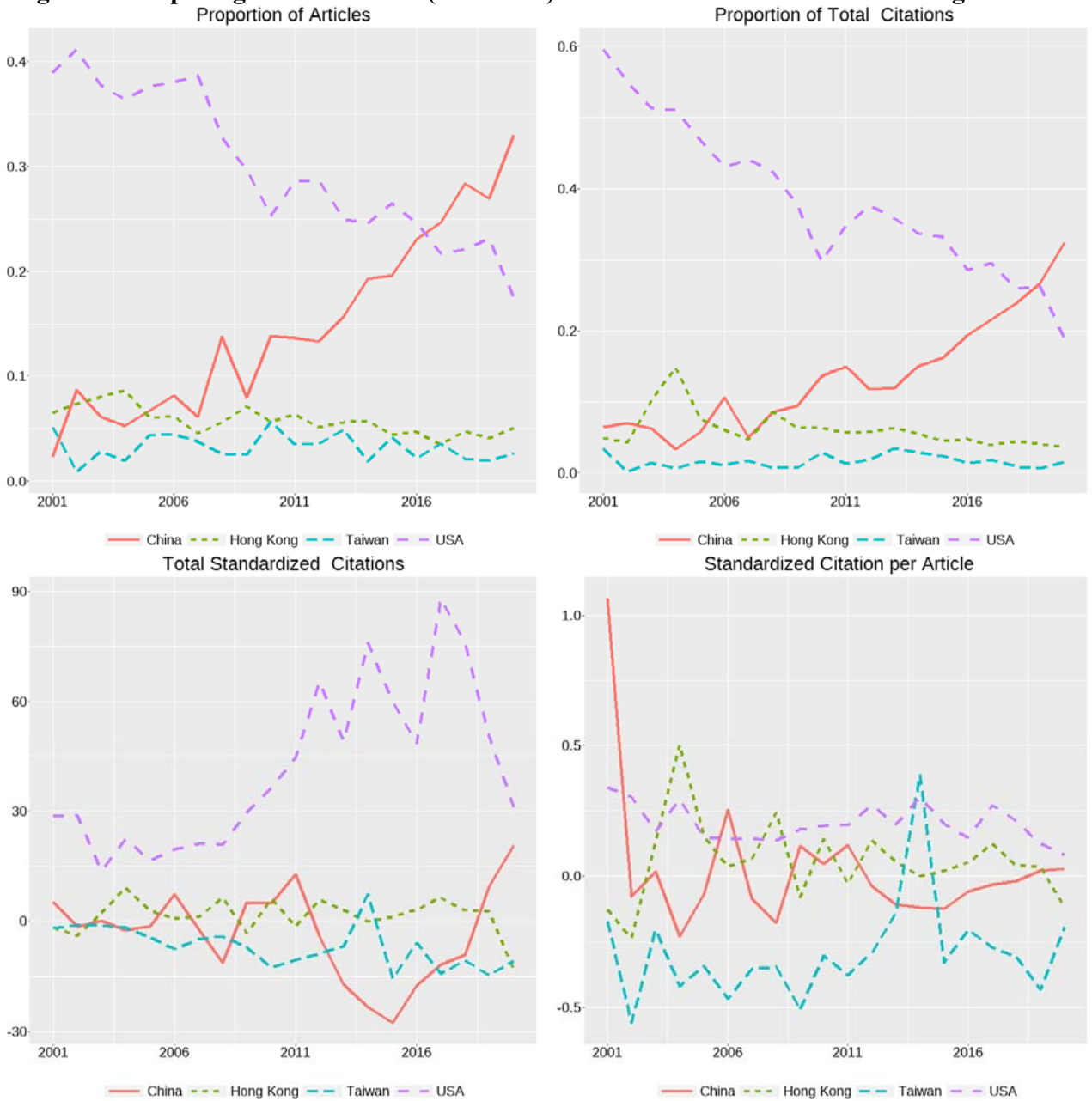


Table 1 shows the regression results by taking the authors' country and the subjects as independent variables and the citation / standardized citation as the dependent variables.

**Table 1 Regression on Citation and Region**

	Standardized Citation	Total Citation
Mainland China	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.28 (0.37)
USA	0.23 *** (0.02)	4.95 *** (0.54)
POLISCI	-0.06 ** (0.02)	-2.14 *** (0.46)
IR	-0.17 *** (0.02)	-4.03 *** (0.51)
AREA	-0.22 *** (0.02)	-3.87 *** (0.50)
Year-Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes
Constant	0.12 (0.08)	16.85 *** (1.91)
N	11285	11285
R <sup>2</sup>	0.02	0.10

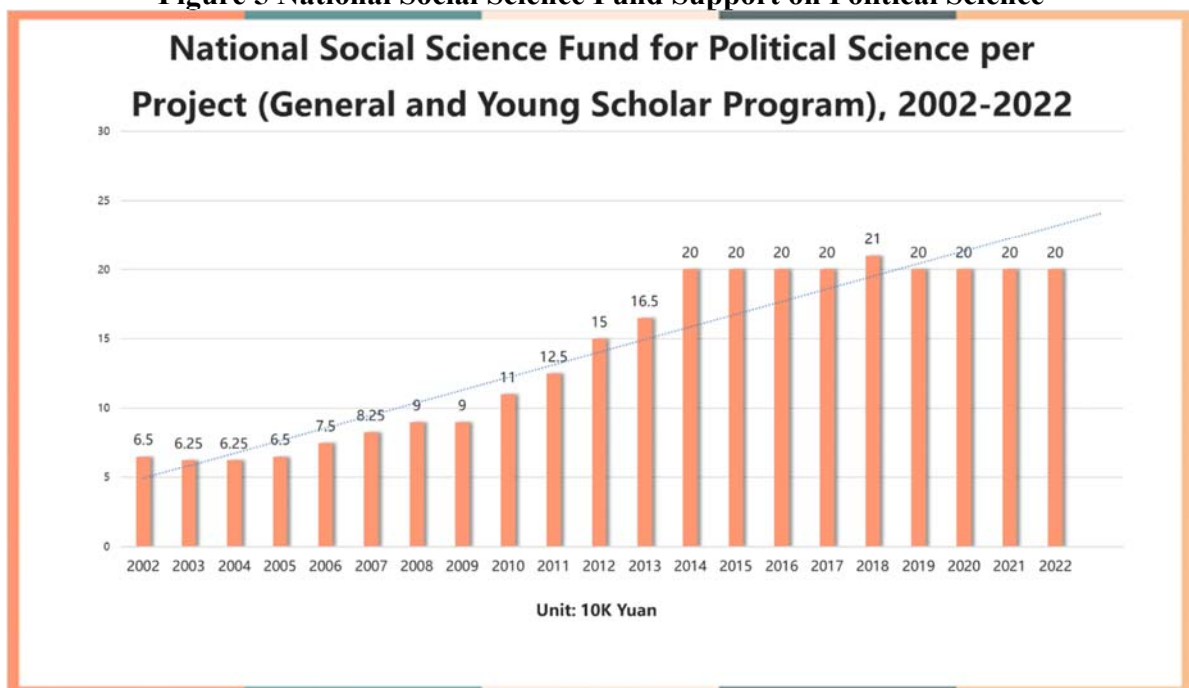
Note: OLS estimator with robust standard errors were used; the baseline of authors is articles with no authors from Mainland China institutes or USA institutes. The categories of the journals are not mutually exclusive. Yearly fixed-effects added; \*\*\* p < 0.001; \*\* p < 0.01; \* p < 0.05.

## Exploration on the Surge of Mainland China Scholars' Publications

Several potential factors may jointly contribute to the surge of publication from Mainland China institutes. First, with the economic growth and fiscal income growth, the research investment in social science from the Chinese government expanded tremendously. We analyzed the funding information collected by the Web of Science dataset and visualized the results in Figure 2 and Figure 3. We found that Mainland China had most funded articles and proportion of funded articles since 2015. During 2016-2020, China's average proportion of funded articles was 56.2% (compared to all articles Chinese institutes published), ranging from 53.2 to 60.2. In the same period, the average funded proportion of the United States institutes was 39.7%, ranging from 28.8% to 32.2%. Funded articles from British institutes took 34.1%, ranging from 26.5%-38.0%. The results show that in 2016-2020, China's publications had higher chance to be funded than their American and British counterparts.

Another indicator is the growth of National Social Science Fund. Figure 5 and Figure 6 shows that the both the financial support per project and the number of supporting projects increased substantially in 20 years.

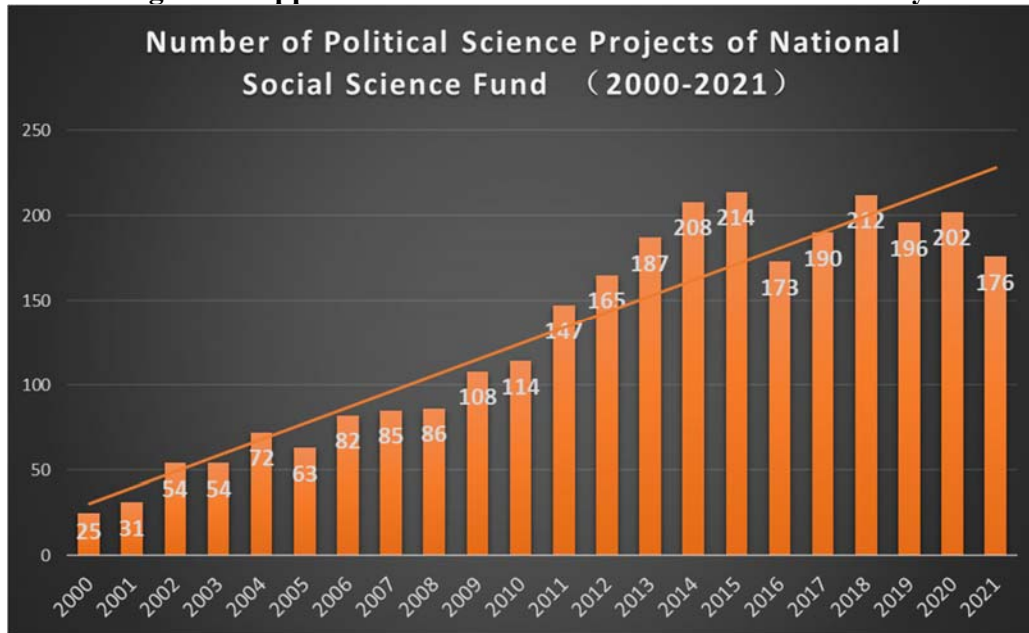
**Figure 5 National Social Science Fund Support on Political Science**



Source: National Social Science Fund Database, <https://bit.ly/37BAQ7G>



**Figure 6 Support on Political Science Increases Dramatically**



Source: National Social Science Fund Database, <https://bit.ly/37BAQ7G>

Second, Chinese high education system provides incentives for international publication. Chinese institutes have increasing ambition to become globally influential and reputable. Such ambition is the product of the government’s educational policies to build “world class” universities.<sup>1</sup> The universities also have incentives to compete for the government’s “world class” titles.<sup>2</sup> To meet this goal, universities started to hire more faculty members with PhD degree in oversea universities, to admit more oversea students, and to increase International publications.<sup>3</sup> The requests to publish in International publications (especially journals of SCI, SSCI and ESCI) create incentives for Chinese scholars. One anecdote shows that one university rewarded 100 thousand yuan per article in an SSCI Q1 journal and 50 thousand per article for an Q2 journal. Another second-tier university rewarded 1500 yuan per article for SSCI, compared to 600 yuan per article to the best

<sup>1</sup> Sharma, Yojana 2002 “More universities become ‘world class’ to meet China ambitions”, University World News, <https://www.universityworldnews.com/post.php?story=20220217082128415>, accessed 05-06-2022

<sup>2</sup> For an example of Sun Yat-Sen University in Guangdong, see <https://web.archive.org/web/20220506060712/http://www.sysu.edu.cn/en/news/news01/34345.htm> ; accessed 05-06-2022

<sup>3</sup> For an example of “Talent Program”, see: <https://web.archive.org/web/20220506060938/http://employment.ustc.edu.cn/en/enindexnews.aspx?infoID=665597895156250032>; accessed 05-01-2022; for oversea students, see: <https://web.archive.org/web/20220506061255/https://www.china-admissions.com/blog/chinese-universities-with-the-highest-number-of-international-students/>; accessed 05-06-2022; finally, the reliance on international publications becomes less, starting from year 2020. <https://web.archive.org/web/20220506061447/https://www.universityworldnews.com/post.php?story=20200225181649179>; accessed 05-06-2022

Chinese journals.<sup>4</sup> More faculty members with PhD from foreign institutes also facilitate international publication. Nevertheless, the government planned to change this publication-reliance trend starting 2020 but international publications are still important to universities as long as they need to keep their global ranking.<sup>5</sup>

Thirdly, the enthusiasm to publish articles about Chinese politics in International journals also fits the requests of the government's strategy to enhance soft power and take the "international discursive power." (争夺国际话语权) For example, Chinese scholars proposed that the "Chinese experience of governance" should be introduced into the world by using China's discourse.<sup>6</sup> Chinese institutes also consider publishing in SSCI journals as an achievement to "tell China's good stories."<sup>7</sup> Nevertheless, it is hard to identify the causal relation of the government's soft power campaign and scholars' publication with current data. We encourage future studies to systematically examine the effectiveness of such soft power campaign in.

Another potential factor of Chinese scholars' surging publication may be due to the acknowledgement of the International scholars, especially of the scholars from the United States. Figure 7 shows that collaborated publications between Mainland China scholars and American scholars has increased dramatically over 20 years, from 1 article in 2001 to 56 articles in 2019. However, this evidence is insufficient to prove the increasing acknowledgement between scholars. We regard this evidence as suggestive and urge further studies to explore.

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<sup>4</sup> Source:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220506062732/https://bbs.pinggu.org/forum.php?mod=viewthread&action=printable&tid=1335707>, accessed 05-01-2022;

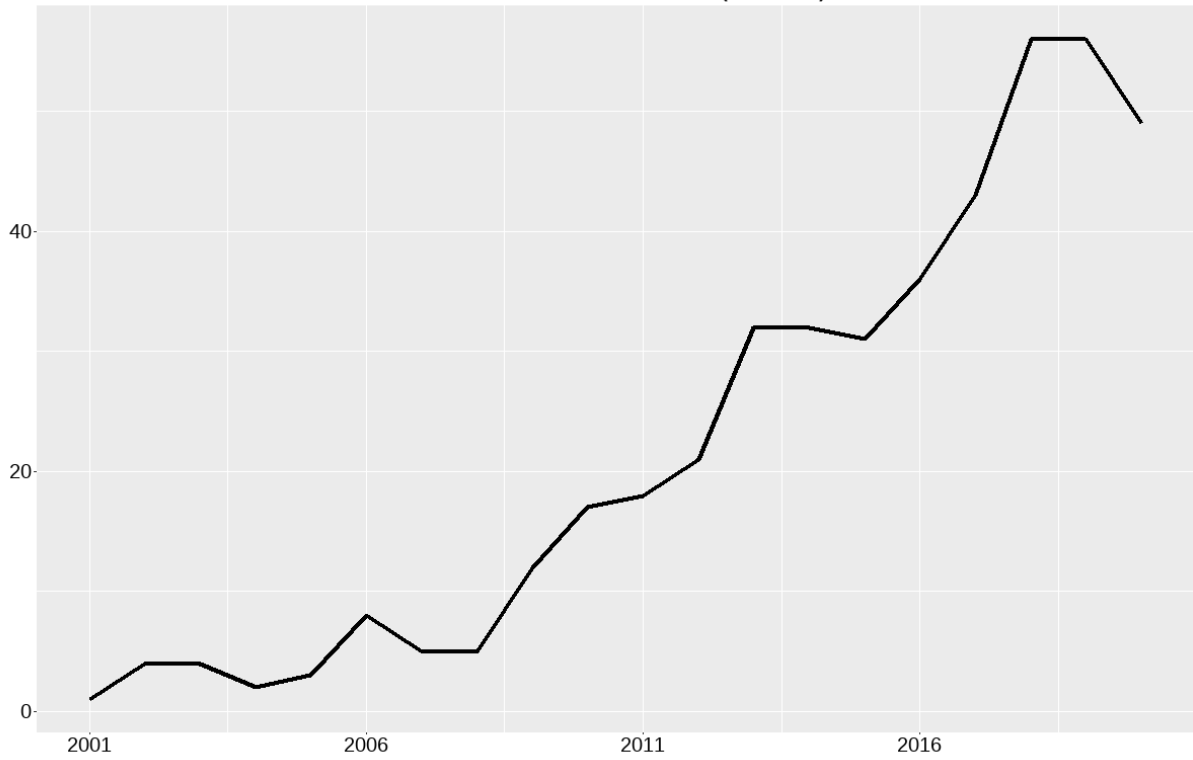
<sup>5</sup> See the announcement from the central government:

[https://web.archive.org/web/20220506062404/http://www.moe.gov.cn/jyb\\_xxgk/moe\\_1777/moe\\_1778/202010/t20201013\\_494381.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20220506062404/http://www.moe.gov.cn/jyb_xxgk/moe_1777/moe_1778/202010/t20201013_494381.html), access 05-06-2022

<sup>6</sup> Changhe Su, "Use Chinese Concepts to Tell Chinese Stories"; 苏长和. 2012. 用中国概念讲好中国故事[J/OL]. 人民论坛(S1): 5. <https://doi.org/10.16619/j.cnki.rmlt.2012.s1.028>.

<sup>7</sup> <https://econ.fudan.edu.cn/info/1024/17773.htm>, accessed 05-12-2022

**Figure 7 Articles with both American and Mainland China Coauthors over years**  
China-U.S. Collaboration (Articles)



## The Effects of Collaboration

**Table 2 Effects of Chinese Institutes' International Collaboration on Citations**

	Standardized Citation	Total Citation	Standardized Citation Binary	Total Citation Binary
Mainland China	-0.11 * (0.05)	-1.27 (1.08)	-0.12 *** (0.02)	-2.21 *** (0.34)
Number of Countries	0.16 *** (0.02)	3.34 *** (0.39)		
Collaboration			0.14 *** (0.03)	1.97 *** (0.58)
Polisci	-0.05 ** (0.02)	-1.94 *** (0.46)	-0.06 ** (0.02)	-2.01 *** (0.46)
IR	-0.18 *** (0.02)	-4.26 *** (0.51)	-0.18 *** (0.02)	-4.25 *** (0.52)
AREA	-0.22 *** (0.02)	-4.00 *** (0.51)	-0.22 *** (0.02)	-4.04 *** (0.51)
CHN#Collaboration			0.08 (0.05)	1.87 * (0.86)
CHN#Countries	0.00 (0.04)	-0.60 (0.83)		
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Constant	0.08 (0.08)	16.24 *** (1.97)	0.21 ** (0.08)	18.93 *** (1.97)
N	11285	11285	11285	11285
R2	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.10

Standard errors are heteroskedasticity robust. Number of Countries means how many countries co-authored one article. Collaboration is a binary variable that denotes number of countries equal to 1 as 0, and denotes number of countries larger than 1 as 1. \*\*\* p < 0.001; \*\* p < 0.01; \* p < 0.05.

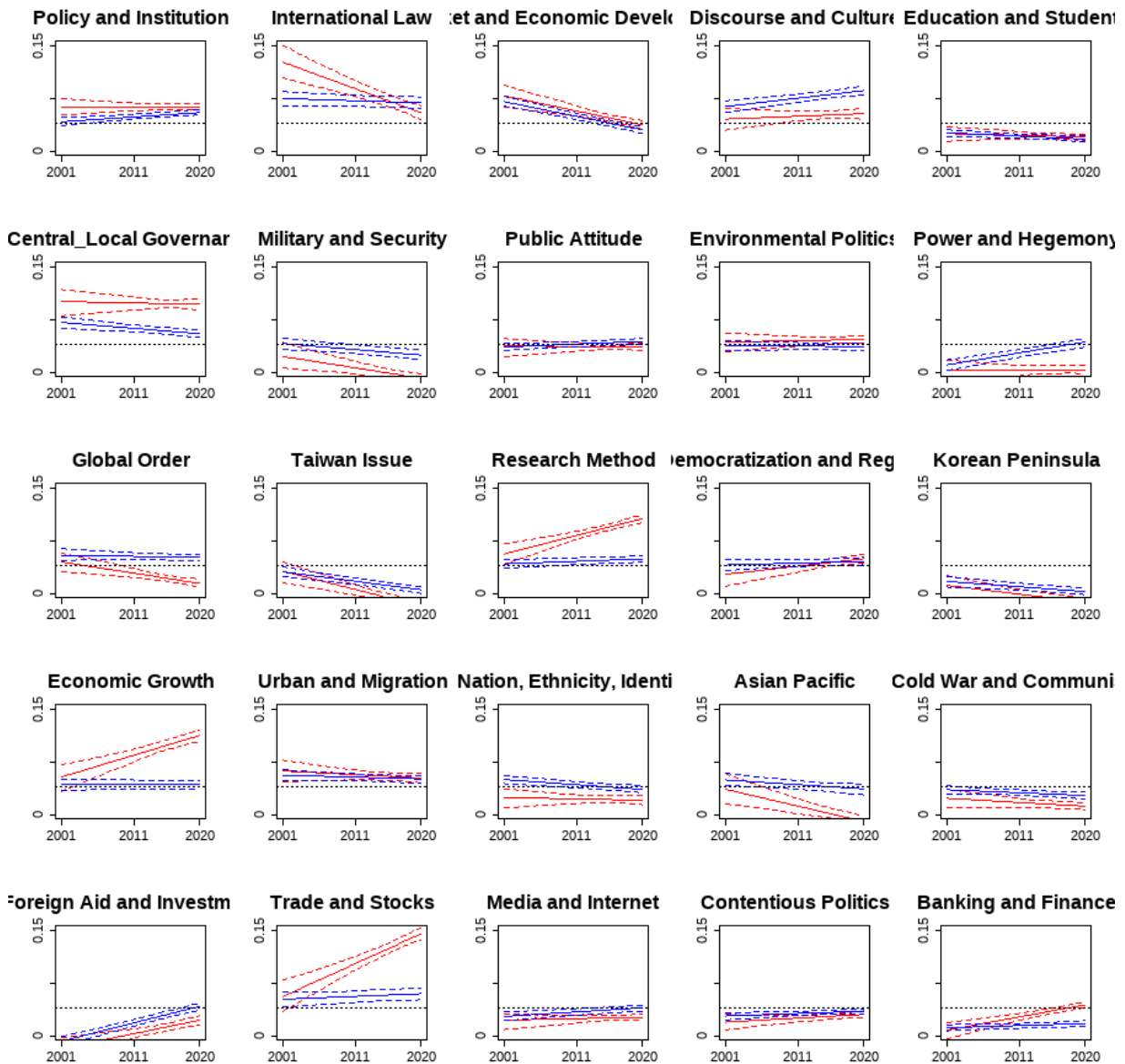
**Table 3 Effects of USA Institutes' Collaboration on Citations**

	Standardized Citation	Total Citation	Standardized Citation Binary	Total Citation Binary
USA	0.35 *** (0.06)	8.32 *** (1.30)	0.25 *** (0.03)	5.52 *** (0.68)
Number of Countries	0.15 *** (0.02)	2.96 *** (0.47)		
Collaboration			0.17 *** (0.03)	2.66 *** (0.52)
Polisci	-0.05 * (0.02)	-1.95 *** (0.45)	-0.06 ** (0.02)	-2.07 *** (0.45)
IR	-0.17 *** (0.02)	-3.95 *** (0.50)	-0.17 *** (0.02)	-4.00 *** (0.51)
AREA	-0.21 *** (0.02)	-3.71 *** (0.49)	-0.21 *** (0.02)	-3.74 *** (0.50)
USA#collb			-0.16 ** (0.05)	-3.32 ** (1.07)
USA#Countries	-0.12 ** (0.04)	-3.17 *** (0.81)		
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Constant	-0.01 (0.08)	14.21 *** (1.93)	0.10 (0.08)	16.49 *** (1.90)
N	11285	11285	11285	11285
R2	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.10

Standard errors are heteroskedasticity robust. Number of Countries means how many countries co-authored one article. Collaboration is a binary variable that denotes number of countries equal to 1 as 0, and denotes number of countries larger than 1 as 1. \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ ; \*  $p < 0.05$ .

# Mainland China Scholars' interests change over years

Figure 8 Comparison between Mainland China Scholars and the Others over years

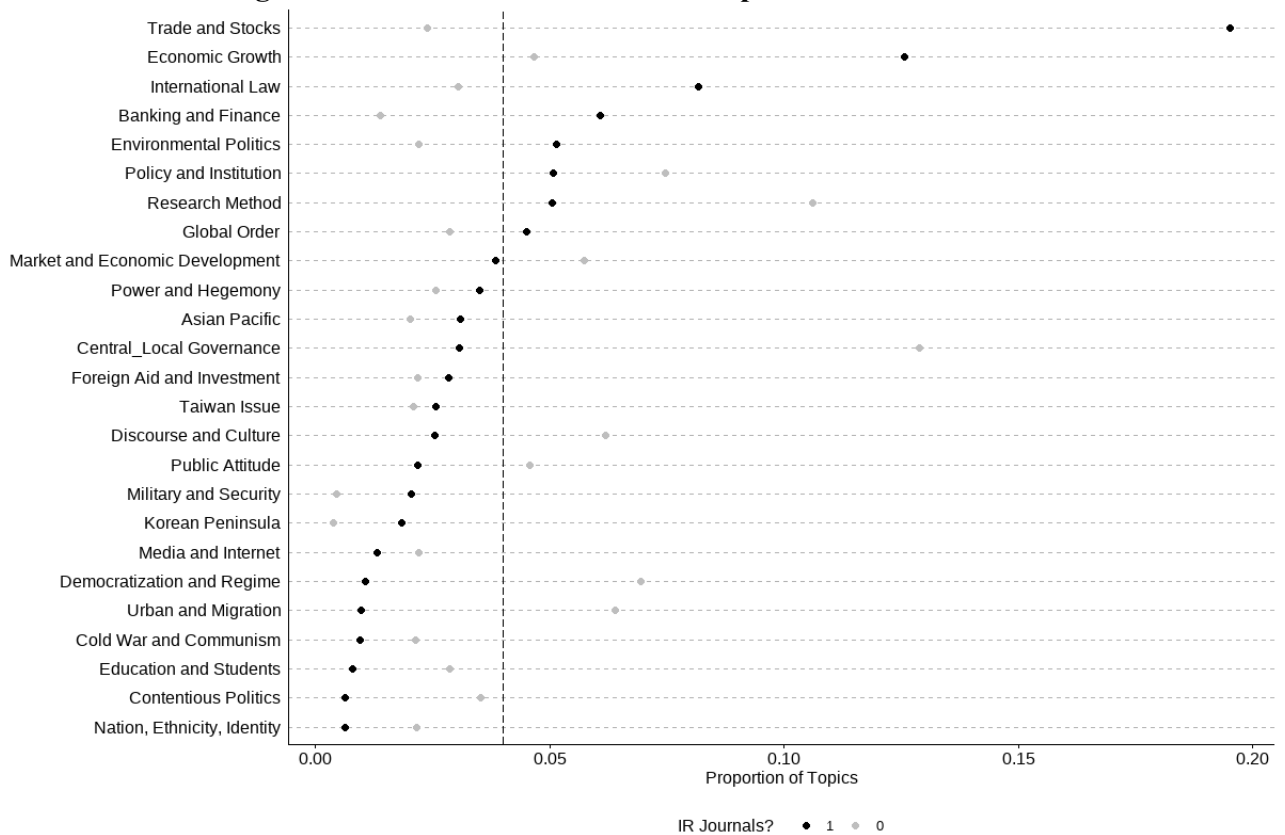


Note: The dark line depicts the proportion change of the given topic with at least one author from Mainland China institutes. The lighter grey line depicts the proportion change with no Mainland China authors. The dotted horizontal line represents the “average proportion” (4%) of 25 topics in total; CI=95%.

## Why do Chinese scholars published less on IR topics but published more on IR journals?

Figure 9 compares the topic proportions Mainland China scholars published in IR journals. There are seven topics higher than the “average proportion” (4%) of 25 topics. Five of them are in Political Economy cluster and two belong to Domestic Politics cluster, including the Research Method topic. This result suggests that in IR journals, Mainland China scholars mainly published studies of political economies. IR journals are also interested in the research methods and China’s domestic institutions/policy-making.

**Figure 9 Mainland China Scholars' Topics in IR Journals**



## **How do Mainland China scholars have a changing interest in political economy topics?**

When Mainland China scholars boost their publications on most political economy projects, why did their interests of Market and Economic Development decline?

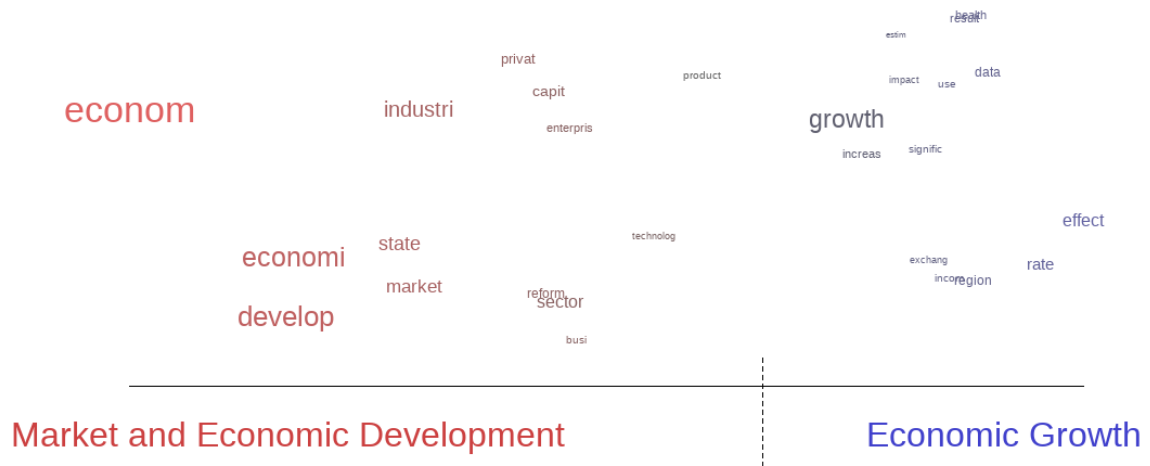


Figure 10 extracted examples of the abstracts across the PE topics. Figure 11 compares the frequently-used words between Market and Economic Development and Economic Growth. We found that the Market and Economic Development topic is relevant to a meso-level analysis of political economy, involving industries, sectors, private enterprises, capitals, and market. The Economic Growth topic is a more macro-level analysis emphasizing the usage of quantitative data. Trade and Stocks and Banking and Finance are at the micro level. In other words, Mainland China scholars published more papers on the macro- and micro- levels of Political Economy and lost their interests in the meso-level.

**Figure 10 Comparing content of Political Economic Topics**

Market and Economic Development	Economic Growth
<p>China's high-speed railway (HSR) has experienced rapid development in the past five years. The author explains that institutional factors, namely national monopoly on market resources, a highly centralised management system and substantial support from various departments in the State Council, have contributed to the sector's growth. Adhering to the independent innovation strategy and by means of mobilising resources to accomplish large undertakings, the state created an industrial development model known as the government-oriented integrated innovation model, which capitalises on the institutional advantages as mentioned above. Through this model, with the entire national railway network being operated under a unified command and dispatch system, China was able to acquire core technologies from the market, integrate a complex array of subsystems and develop a portfolio of production and research, all of which were conditions essential for achieving the rapid development of high-speed railway in China. This article, in analysing the institutional origins of China's development of the high-speed railway, sheds light on China's unique institutional advantages in shaping its national competitive advantages in the world economy today.</p>	<p>In this article, we employ the China Health and Nutrition Survey (CHNS) data to investigate the effect of medical insurance on household durable goods consumption, which is closely related to China's future rapid economic growth. We apply a logit regression model and find that medical insurance significantly promotes household durable goods consumption. Moreover, urban and rural households have different consumption choices when they are covered by medical insurance. To be more specific, urban households with medical insurance augment their consumption of refrigerators, washing machines, and air conditioners; rural households with medical insurance increase their purchases of color TVs, refrigerators, washing machines, air conditioners, and computers.</p>
Trade and Stocks	Banking and Finance
<p>We examine the informativeness of short selling in the Chinese stock market based on monthly and daily short-interest data from January 2011 to July 2018. We find that short selling negatively predicts future stock returns in China. The pattern is robust when controlling for firm size, book-to-market ratio, and liquidity. A long-short strategy using a short-interest ratio (SIR)-shares shorted to shares outstanding-generates a 0.865% monthly return. We also document that return predictability is stronger when short selling is restricted. Meanwhile, we examine the information content of short-selling activity, and we confirm that the significant negative relationship between preannouncement short activity and post-announcement period returns.</p>	<p>This study analyzes the safety and soundness of the Chinese banking system based on capital adequacy, asset quality, management, earnings, liquidity, and growth (CAMELG). In particular, we investigate how the Chinese style of shadow banking system (referred here as bank shadow) affects bank rankings. The Chinese style of shadow bank refers to banks that engage in unregulated credit activities that differ considerably from shadow banks that are activities created by non-bank financial institutions. The Chinese style of shadow bank transforms risky corporate loans into interbank lending. Therefore, risky weight assets are underestimated, thereby resulting in bias of the observed high capital and liquidity measures. Moreover, the weights of the capital and liquidity measures are distorted. Hence, the CAMELG-based ranking is incorrect. Bank regulators and shareholders should incorporate the effect of shadow bank into observed financial ratios in assessing the safety and soundness of the banking system.</p>

**Figure 11 PE Topics Comparison**



## Extra Information on the dataset

**Table 4 Top 10 cited articles, 2001-2020**

Authors	Year	Title (first few words)	Journal	Citation	Subject
King,G;Pan, J;Roberts,M E	2013	How Censorship in China	AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW	649	Political Science
Nathan,AJ	2003	Authoritarian resilience	JOURNAL OF DEMOCRACY	537	Political Science
Chan,KW;B uckingham, W	2008	China Abolishing the Hukou	CHINA QUARTERLY	466	Area Studies
Ikenberry,G J	2008	The rise of China	FOREIGN AFFAIRS	390	International Relations
Saxenian,A	2005	From brain drain to	STUDIES IN COMPARATIVE INTERNATION AL DEVELOPMENT	385	International Relations; Political Science
Edin,M	2003	State capacity and local	CHINA QUARTERLY	323	Area Studies
Mertha,A	2009	Fragmented Authoritarianism 2.0:	CHINA QUARTERLY	318	Area Studies
Shambaugh, D	2004	China engages Asia	INTERNATION AL SECURITY	303	International Relations
Yang,GB	2005	Environmental NGOs and institutional	CHINA QUARTERLY	283	Area Studies
Johnston,AI	2013	How New and Assertive Is	INTERNATION AL SECURITY	279	International Relations

**Table 5 Top 10 standardized-cited articles, 2001-2020**

<b>Authors</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Title (first few words)</b>	<b>Journal</b>	<b>Std. Citation</b>	<b>Subject</b>
King,G;Pan,J; ;Roberts,ME	2013	How Censorship in China	AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW	19.99	Political Science
Yu,H	2017	Motivation behind China's One,	JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY CHINA	14.84	Area Studies
King,G;Pan,J; ;Roberts,ME	2017	How the Chinese Government Fabricates	AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW	14.74	Political Science
Ferdinand,P	2016	Westward ho-the China dream	INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	14.31	International Relations
Mertha,A	2009	Fragmented Authoritarianism 2.0	CHINA QUARTERLY	13.46	Area Studies
Mearsheimer ,JJ	2019	Bound to Fail The	INTERNATIONAL SECURITY	12.99	International Relations
Colantone,I; Stanig,P	2018	Global Competition and Brexit	AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW	11.02	Political Science
Shih,V;Adol ph,C;Liu,MX	2012	Getting Ahead in the	AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW	10.67	Political Science
Narins,TP;A gnew,J	2020	Missing from the Map	GEOPOLITICS	10.22	Geography; Political Science
Chan,KW;B uckingham, W	2008	China Abolishing the Hukou	CHINA QUARTERLY	10.18	Area Studies

**Table 6 Journals with Most Publications, 2001-2020, Top 10**

<b>Journal</b>	<b>Article</b>	<b>Proportion</b>
EMERGING MARKETS FINANCE AND TRADE	627	5.6%
CHINA QUARTERLY	553	4.9%
JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY CHINA	543	4.8%
WORLD ECONOMY	288	2.6%
PACIFIC REVIEW	271	2.4%
ASIAN SURVEY	266	2.4%
KOREAN JOURNAL OF DEFENSE ANALYSIS	258	2.3%
MODERN CHINA	237	2.1%
CHINA-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ISSUES & STUDIES	236	2.1%
	214	1.9%

**Table 7 Journals with Most Citations, 2001-2020, Top 10**

<b>Journal</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>Proportion</b>
CHINA QUARTERLY	13055	11.0%
JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY CHINA	6475	5.5%
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	3984	3.4%
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY	3767	3.2%
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	3591	3.0%
PACIFIC REVIEW	3067	2.6%
MODERN CHINA	2927	2.5%
WORLD ECONOMY	2901	2.4%
EMERGING MARKETS FINANCE AND TRADE	2582	2.2%
CHINESE JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS	2507	2.1%

**Table 8 Journals with Most Citation Per Article, 2001-2020, Top 10**

<b>Journal</b>	<b>Citation Per Article</b>
AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW	98.39
WORLD POLITICS	59.00
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY	58.86
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE	58.33
PERSPECTIVES ON POLITICS	56.17
JOURNAL OF MODERN AFRICAN STUDIES	54.00
JOURNAL OF DEMOCRACY	46.50
AMERICAN POLITICS RESEARCH	46.00
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE	43.08
GOVERNANCE-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION	42.67

**Note: Only rank journals that published over 10 articles in the dataset.**

**Table 9 Journals with Most Standardized Citation, 2001-2020, Top 10**

<b>Journal</b>	<b>Standardized Average Citation</b>
CHINA QUARTERLY	11.29435
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY	9.381874
AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW	9.300775
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	8.518545
JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY CHINA	5.785334
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE	4.865107
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	3.911876
MARINE POLICY	3.52454
EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL RESEARCH	3.50536
ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS	3.42395

**Note: Only rank journals that published over 10 articles in the dataset.**

Figure 12 The Outburst of topics over 2001-2020

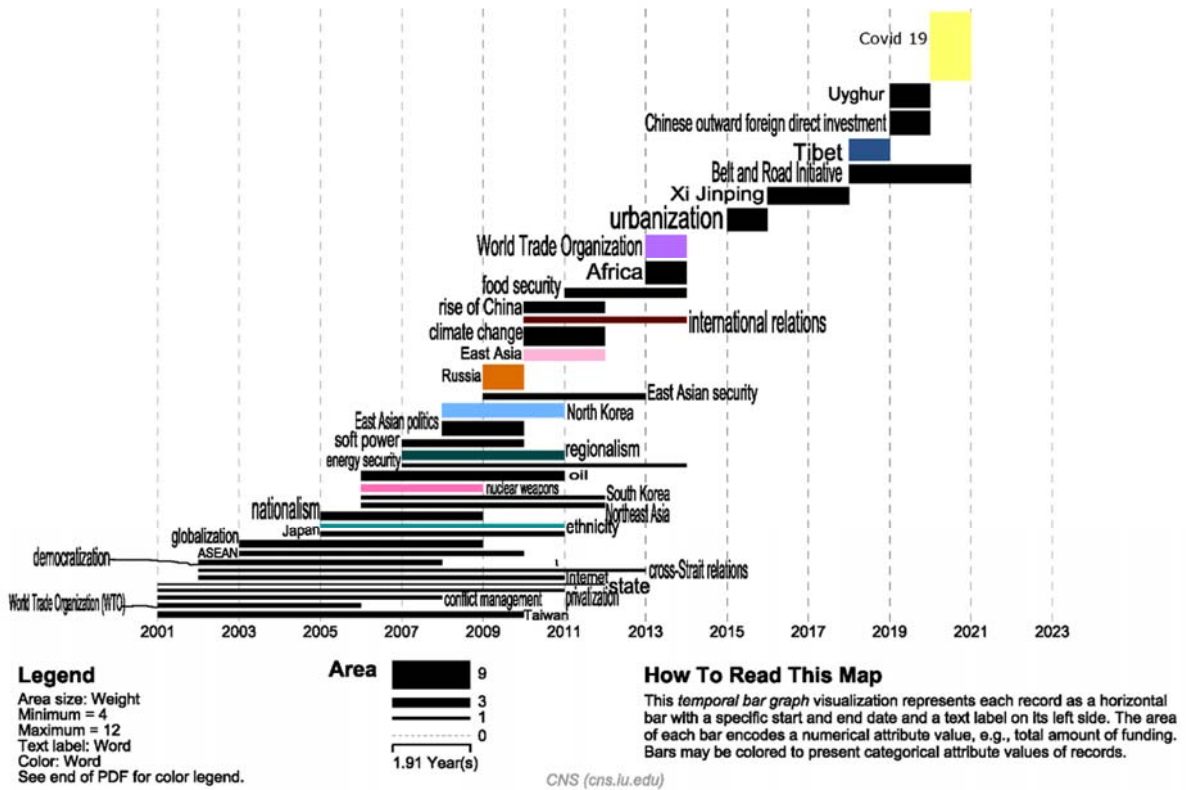




Figure 13 Word clouds of STM



**Table 10 References cited  $\geq 100$  times**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Subfield</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Complete Reference</b>	<b>Reference Time</b>
<b>IR</b>	IPE	Book	Wade, R., & Veneroso, F. (1998). The Asian crisis: the high debt model versus the Wall Street-Treasury-IMF complex. <i>New Left Review</i> , (228), 3.	255
<b>IR</b>	Security	Book	Mearsheimer, J. J., & Alterman, G. (2001). The tragedy of great power politics. WW Norton & Company.	242
<b>CP</b>	Behavior	Book	O'brien, K. J., & Li, L. (2006). Rightful resistance in rural China. Cambridge University Press.	224
<b>CP</b>	Institution	Article	Nathan, A.J. (2003). China's Changing of the Guard: Authoritarian Resilience. <i>Journal of Democracy</i> 14(1), 6-17. doi:10.1353/jod.2003.0019.	201
<b>IR</b>	IPE	Book	Gilpin, R. (2018). The challenge of global capitalism: The world economy in the 21st century. Princeton University Press.	173
<b>IR</b>	Security	Article	Johnston, A. I. (2003). Is China a status quo power?. <i>International security</i> , 27(4), 5-56.	170
<b>CP</b>	PE	Book	Landry, P. F. (2008). Decentralized Authoritarianism in China: the Communist Party's control of local elites in the post-Mao era (Vol. 1). New York: Cambridge University Press.	149
<b>CP</b>	Institution	Article	King, G., Pan, J., & Roberts, M. E. (2013). How censorship in China allows government criticism but silences collective expression. <i>American political science Review</i> , 107(2), 326-343.	147
<b>IR</b>	Security	Article	Johnston, A. I. (2013). How new and assertive is China's new assertiveness?. <i>International Security</i> , 37(4), 7-48.	145
<b>IR</b>	Security	Book	Wendt, A. (1999). Social theory of international politics (Vol. 67). Cambridge University Press.	141
<b>CP</b>	Institution	Article	O'Brien, K. J., & Li, L. (1999). Selective Policy Implementation in Rural China. <i>Comparative Politics</i> , 31(2), 167-186. <a href="https://doi.org/10.2307/422143">https://doi.org/10.2307/422143</a>	140
<b>IR</b>	Security	Article	Ikenberry, G. J. (2008). The rise of China and the future of the West-Can the liberal system survive. <i>Foreign Aff.</i> , 87, 23.	138

<b>CP</b>	Institution	Book	Lieberthal, K., & Oksenberg, M. (1988). Policy Making in China: Leaders, Structures, and Processes. Princeton University Press; Reprint edition (May 1, 1988)	137
<b>CP</b>	Institution	Article	Edin, M. (2003). State capacity and local agent control in China: CCP cadre management from a township perspective. <i>The China Quarterly</i> , 173, 35-52.	130
<b>CP</b>	PE	Book	Shirk, S. L. (1993). 14. The Political Lessons of Economic Reform in China. In <i>The political logic of economic reform in China</i> (pp. 333-350). University of California Press.	128
<b>CP</b>	Institution	Book	Lieberthal, Kenneth G., and David M. Lampton, editors <i>Bureaucracy, Politics, and Decision Making in Post-Mao China</i> . Berkeley: University of California Press, c1992 1992. <a href="http://ark.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/ft0k40035t/">http://ark.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/ft0k40035t/</a>	127
<b>CP</b>	Institution	Article	Mertha, A. (2009). "Fragmented authoritarianism 2.0": Political pluralization in the Chinese policy process. <i>The China Quarterly</i> , 200, 995-1012.	126
<b>CP</b>	PE	Article	Montinola, G., Qian, Y., & Weingast, B. R. (1995). Federalism, Chinese style: the political basis for economic success in China. <i>World politics</i> , 48(1), 50-81.	124
<b>CP</b>	Institution	Article	Li, H., & Zhou, L. A. (2005). Political turnover and economic performance: the incentive role of personnel control in China. <i>Journal of public economics</i> , 89(9-10), 1743-1762.	122
<b>IR</b>	Security	Article	Shambaugh, D. (2005). China engages Asia: reshaping the regional order. <i>International security</i> , 29(3), 64-99.	122
<b>IR</b>	Security	Book	Nye Jr, J. S. (2004). <i>Soft power: The means to success in world politics</i> . Public affairs.	121
<b>CP</b>	Institution	Book	SHIRK, S. L. (2007). <i>China Fragile Superpower: How China's Internal Politics Could Derail Its Peaceful Rise</i> .	121
<b>IR</b>	Security	Book	Kang, D. C. (2007). <i>China Rising: Peace, Power, and Order in East Asia</i> , New York.	119
<b>IR</b>	Security	Book	Walt, S. M. (1987). <i>The origins of alliances</i> . Cornell University Press.	115
<b>CP</b>	PE	Article	Oi, J. C. (1992). Fiscal reform and the economic foundations of local state corporatism in China. <i>World politics</i> , 45(1), 99-126.	114

<b>IR</b>	Security	Book	Kurlantzick, J. (2007). Charm offensive: How China's soft power is transforming the world. Yale University Press.	113
<b>CP</b>	Security	Book	Keohane, R. O., & Keohane, R. O. (1984). After hegemony. Princeton university press.	112
<b>IR</b>	Security	Book	Shambaugh, D. L. (2013). China goes global: The partial power (Vol. 111). Oxford: Oxford University Press.	109
<b>IR</b>	Security	Book	Johnston, A. I. (2007). Social States: China in International Institutions, 1980-2000. Princeton University Press.	106
<b>IR</b>	Security	Article	John J. Mearsheimer, The Gathering Storm: China's Challenge to US Power in Asia, The Chinese Journal of International Politics, Volume 3, Issue 4, Winter 2010, Pages 381–396,	106
<b>CP</b>	PE	Book	Pei, M. (2006). China's trapped transition: The limits of developmental autocracy. Harvard University Press.	106
<b>CP</b>	Institution	Book	Shambaugh, D. L., & Brinley, J. J. (2008). China's communist party: atrophy and adaptation. Univ of California Press.	106
<b>CP</b>	Institution	Book	Solinger, D. J. (1999). Contesting citizenship in urban China: Peasant migrants, the state, and the logic of the market. Univ of California Press.	105
<b>CP</b>	Institution	Book	Yang, D. L. (2004). Remaking the Chinese leviathan: Market transition and the politics of governance in China. Stanford University Press.	104
<b>CP</b>	PE	Book	Johnson, C. (1982). MITI and the Japanese miracle: the growth of industrial policy, 1925-1975. Stanford University Press.	100