Literature on terrorism: A bibliometric analysis of articles published during 1981-1990

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Abstract

This study conducted a bibliometric analysis of papers on terrorism published in journals from 1981-1990. The 402 citations were retrieved from Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) via DIALOG. The findings show that the annual growth of this literature is unstable. These papers come from many disciplines indicating that terrorism has not yet developed into a specialty. The literature is dispersed, mostly thin, in 139 journals with no identifiable core. Single-author and English language publications are dominant. Most of the papers originate in the U.S.A and U.K. It is suggested that indexing should be expanded to cover journals published in developing countries and their languages. It is also suggested that studies on larger samples should be conducted to identify rates of growth, core authors, core journals, and changes in research topics.

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Bibliometric Analysis for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Office of Research and Development’s Particulate Matter Research. This is a bibliometric analysis of the papers prepared by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) intramural and extramural researchers on particulate matter (PM) research, which is a component of EPA’s Air Research Program. For this analysis, 1,561 papers were reviewed, and they were published from 1998 to 2007. This index indicates how often articles published in a journal are cited within the same year and it is useful in comparing how quickly journals are cited. Bibliometric analyses that focus solely on research published in journals may not give an accurate representation of SSH research output. In addition, bibliometric analyses reflect the biases of the databases used. For example, the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) and the Arts and Humanities Citation Index (AHCI) of Thomson ISI over-represent research output published in English. Publication count. The number of articles published in learned journals during a specific time frame is an indicator of the output of a set or subset within the science system. It is also possible to compare numbers in order to gauge output intensity in specific fields (specialization index). Citations and impact factor.