


## **UMA AVALIAÇÃO CIENCIOMÉTRICA DA PRODUTIVIDADE DA PESQUISA SOBRE MAUS-TRATOS INFANTIS DO BANCO DE DADOS WEB OF SCIENCE**

A scientometric assessment of research productivity on Child Maltreatment from Web of Science database


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### **RESUMO**

**Objetivo:** Este estudo examina a produtividade da pesquisa sobre maus-tratos infantis em todo o mundo, de 2012 a 2021. Além disso, empregamos medidas estatísticas cientométricas para analisar a produtividade dos maus-tratos infantis.

**Método:** O método qualitativo cientométrico foi utilizado para este estudo, e os dados necessários foram recuperados da base de dados Web of Science.

**Resultado:** Neste estudo, os autores tomaram a base de dados Web of Science como fonte de dados. A palavra-chave Maltrato Infantil foi utilizada para extrair os dados necessários para esta análise. Os dados recuperados foram analisados utilizando os softwares VOSviewer e Bibexcel. Um total de 4.661 documentos foram recuperados para este estudo. O estudo mostra que a citação média por artigo e o índice de eficiência de publicação aumentaram de 2012 a 2021. Da mesma forma, o grau de colaboração foi observado como uma tendência ascendente em 2021. O índice de coeficiente colaborativo e os valores do índice de coeficiente colaborativo modificado aumentaram observada na tendência crescente em 2021. O autor mais produtivo do estudo foi Cicchetti D, que publicou 66 (0,56%) documentos.

**Conclusões:** Este estudo avaliou o crescimento e a tendência da produtividade dos maus-tratos infantis em todo o mundo de 2012 a 2021. Mostrou esse crescimento constante no período selecionado. Forneceu uma compreensão das publicações sobre maus-tratos infantis.

**PALAVRAS-CHAVE:** Maus-tratos infantis. Cientometria. Web da Ciência. Bibliometria. Padrão de autoria.

## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** This study examines the research productivity on child maltreatment across the globe from 2012 to 2021. Furthermore, we employed scientometric statistic measurements to analysis of child maltreatment productivity.

**Method:** The scientometric qualitative method was used for this study, and the required data was retrieved from the Web of Science database.

**Results:** In this study, the authors have taken the Web of Science database as the data source. The keyword Child Maltreatment has used for extracting the required data for this analysis. The retrieved data was analyzed using VOSviewer and Bibexcel software. A total of 4661 documents were retrieved for this study. The study shows that the average citation per paper and publication efficiency index increased from 2012 to 2021. Similarly, the degree of collaboration was observed to be an upward trend in 2021. The collaborative co-efficiency index and modified collaborative co-efficiency index values were observed in the growing trend in 2021. The most productive author in the study was Cicchetti D, who has published 66 (0.56%) documents.

**Conclusions:** This study has evaluated the growth and trend of child maltreatment productivity across the globe from 2012 to 2021. It has shown that constant growth in the selected period. It has provided an understanding of child maltreatment publications.

**KEYWORDS:** Child maltreatment. Scientometrics. Web of Science. Bibliometrics. Authorship Pattern.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Child maltreatment is the abuse and neglect that occurs to children under 18 years of age, moreover, it includes all types of physical and emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, and negligence. Which results in potential harm to the children's health, survival, and development. According to 'World Health Organization (WHO, 2023), nearly 3 in 4 children, or 300 million children aged from 2–4 years, regularly suffer physical punishment and psychological violence. Child maltreatment includes impaired lifelong physical and mental health, and the social and occupational outcomes can ultimately slow a country's economic and social development. In May 2016, World Health Assembly resolution endorsed the first-ever WHO's global plan of action on strengthening the role of the health systems within a nation's multi-sectorial response to address interpersonal violence, particularly against children. Child maltreatment can affect cognitive and academic performance and is strongly associated with alcohol and drug abuse and smoking, key risk factors for non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as cardiovascular diseases and cancer. Developing legislation that forbids harsh punishment and imparting good preventive skills are examples of practical preventative strategies. According to the organization



"United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF, 2023), abuse of children, elderly people, and intimate partners is all considered domestic violence. In addition, (UNICEF, 2023) research states that around 15 million teenage females in the 15–19 age range had experienced forced sex at some point in their life. On the other hand, around 10% of children worldwide lack access to any kind of legal protection from physical punishment. (Grose et al., 2020) studies shows that gender-based violence mainly directed at women and teenage girls affects the sexual and reproductive health of victims worldwide.

The scientists defined Scientometrics is "The quantitative methods of the research on the development of science as an informational process" (Mulchenko; Nalimov, 1969, p. 12). The quantitative aspects and characteristics of science and scientific inquiry are the focus of scientometrics. Its focus is on studies that use mathematical and statistical techniques to examine the evolution and operations of science. Similarly, the terms bibliometrics (a Greek word) and metrics (a Latin word) have come together. Bibliometrics is "The application of mathematical methods to books, journals and other media of communication" (Pritchard, 1969, p. 348). Child maltreatment is one of the international issues in the society. In recent years, it has significantly increased. Thus, this study has been conducted for understanding the research publications and the trend of child maltreatment. Hence, this research has been done in the field of child maltreatment in a scientometric approach. It is predominant to map the research output in child maltreatment to help academicians, researchers, and policymakers trace the trend and development of child maltreatment publications.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A review of the past studies related to scientometrics on child maltreatment and child maltreatment-related subtypes, such as child sexual abuse, elder abuse, child neglect and child bullying, gives an understanding of scholarly publications. Even though the researchers have been conducted various research approaches related to child maltreatment, some studies have not conducted in the scientometrics approach. Thus, this study has been conducted to identify the international collaboration patterns among the authors and the growth of child maltreatment across the globe. Few similar pieces of literature are discussed. Schvirck et al (2024) explored a study of academic

productivity in the web of science database during 2017 to 2021 on invisible publications. The authors were used descriptive statistics for analysis. In addition to, binominal regression method employed for identified the variable influence in the sample. In conclusion, the authors found the 256,524 articles were make up the corpus research, 39,469 articles were no citations and 91,963 articles only received 4 citations. Tran (2018) examined the "Bibliometric Overview on Child Maltreatment" publications from 1916 - 2018; this study. data were gathered via the Web of Science database. Selected data were collected in May 2018. The authors have analyzed publications for years, articles, journals, authors, keywords, and countries contributions. Totally 47090 papers were published from 1916-2018. Most of the documents were published between 2010 and 2018. This study found that Psychology 16649 papers are the most highly contributed area in child maltreatment research. Among the 192 countries, the United States was the most productive with 26367 papers. This study concluded that child maltreatment has gradually increased in duration. Furthermore, Naveed et al (2017) analyzed the scientometric output of child psychiatry from 1980 to 2016. Their study analyzed the top seven journals of child and adolescent psychiatry. Co-citation and cluster analysis were examined, and the authors observed the rapid expansion and innovation in child and adolescent psychiatry. Roberto and Hoy (2021) assessed on elder abuse between 1950 and 2017, and the results showed that Western European and North American countries produced the majority of the scholarly literature on the subject. Sweileh (2021) evaluated the international research collaboration on gender abuse. The Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect published nearly thirteen research papers, suggesting that other publishers ought to step up and publish studies on elder abuse. Mitra et al (2021) conducted a scientometrics study on "Portrait of child sexual abuse" research with 300 articles. This study examined the positive relationship between time and the growth of citations; moreover, the Indian Journal of Psychiatry has received the maximum number of publications among various sources. This study was conducted at the Indian level. The highest number of publications, 42, was published in 2015, and the lowest number in 2001 was only two articles. Journal articles occupy the first position among the sources. The highest number of citations was obtained in the year 2012(5690), and the degree of collaboration value was found to be 0.87. Vega-Arce et al (2019) conducted a bibliometric study concentrates on patterns of child Sexual Maltreatment



research from 1991 to 2017. The investigation depended on the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE). The outcomes show a dynamic in the volume of filed articles that forcefully became somewhere between 2009 and 2017. These articles were distributed generally in English and 777 diaries; the biggest volume of articles was in paediatrics. The diary creators come from 105 nations, with the US positioning at the top in all bibliometrics pointers surveyed. A total of 3714 articles on CSA were used to work out the Y-record for creators. Of the creators, J.D. Bremner and G. Hornor have the most noteworthy commitments, with a Y-record of 24 (0.7854). Six of the ten profoundly referred to papers kept up with their effect as per the 2017 references. The fact that it concentrates the best number makes data that exploration patterns in CSA can be grouped into 11 classifications. Finally, this article talks about the sort of examination that adds to the collection of information about CSA and the difficulties of this stance for the projection of future studies. Vinayastri and Awaluddin (2022) examined the literature on child bullying from 2017–2022, producing 1400 articles on child maltreatment from Scopus, Google Scholar, and Crossref, VOSviewer displays bibliometric findings, and the motto is "Publish or perish." Three themes are displayed using VOSviewer: student relationships, bullying victims, and child bullying. There are six clusters in which child abuse is categorized: Cluster 1 has 84 links and 45 items; Cluster 2 has 121 links and 28 items; Cluster 3 has 59 links and 27 items; Cluster 4 has 80 links and 16 items; Cluster 5 has 50 links and 13 items; and Cluster 6 has 50 links and two items. This study concluded that child bullying emphasizes prevention from handling victims of bullying students. The present study analyzed the collaboration and trend of research in the domain of child maltreatment by using several scientometrics techniques. Although several scientometrics studies have been published on child maltreatment, some studies have not filled the gap. Thus, the study makes an effort to address some of the gaps that are currently in the area. The study identifies eminent authors, influential journals, countries, and scientometric indicators on child maltreatment publications.

The study's primary objective is to understand the growth pattern, authorship pattern, and collaboration of scholarly publications in child maltreatment publications. The other objectives of the study are

- To examine the year wise distribution of publications on child maltreatment
- To find out the relative growth rate and doubling time



To measure the collaborative index, collaborative co-efficiency index, modified collaborative co-efficiency index

To find out the authorship pattern

To calculate degree of collaboration among various authors

To measure the average citation per paper and publication efficiency index of child maltreatment publications.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

Scientometrics analysis of Child maltreatment publication data has been gathered from Institute for Scientific Information's Web of Science (Clarivate) world's leading citation database on May 05, 2024. Extracted data was collected using the search strategy TITLE-ABS-KEY = "Child maltreatment"; the selected timespan was from 2012 to 2021. Totally 4,661 records were retrieved in plain text format. It has included all bibliographic details. The retrieved data was analyzed through Bibexcel, Histcite, VOSviewer and Microsoft Excel software. Bibexcel adopted bibliographic data and other textual data. It is a spreadsheet program. Bibexcel is an excellent tool for scientometrics and bibliometrics analysis. Especially in citation analysis, co-citation analysis, cluster analysis, bibliographic coupling, and other bibliographic data-based analysis. VOSviewer is a computer program mainly used for bibliometric and scientometrics analysis. Developed in Java Programming, VOSviewer can assemble maps based on network data. Maps are designed using the VOS mapping method and the VOS clustering technique. VOSviewer can be used to view and explore maps. It provides visualization in various dimensions such as network, overly, density, exploration, zooming, scrolling, and searching facilities to expand the map. VOSviewer is a mapping technology tool that can be utilized to construct different maps for research publications, authors, journals, bibliographic coupling, institutions, and countries, as well as to create maps of keywords based on a co-occurrence network. HistCite is a versatile software program designed to help scholars visualize the findings of Web of Science literature searches. It is quick, simple, and offers insights and data that the Web of Science does not. HistCite produces data tables and graphs in an HTML format that is legible on a web browser and clear and instructive. HistCite is an algorithmic historiography software program created by the Institute for Scientific Information's founder, Dr. Eugene Garfield, who first developed the examination of



historiographic citations. Microsoft Excel is a spreadsheet program that allows users to organize, format, and calculate data. It's part of the Microsoft 365 software suite, including Word, PowerPoint, Teams, and Outlook. The data were retrieved in plain text format and took more than five hours to process. The software represented research publications, authors, journals, bibliographic coupling, institutions, countries, keywords, and citation information. The software are freely accessible, but there is a need for specific training to handle them.

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Year-wise Publications

Table 1 and Figure 1 denotes the contribution of year-wise published 4,661 documents on child maltreatment publications from 2012 to 2021.

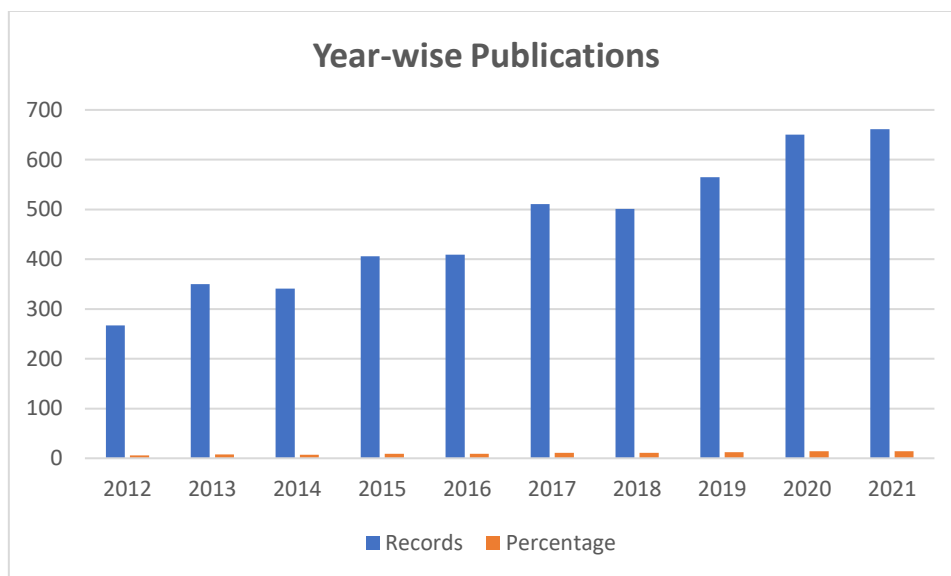
Table 1 - Year-wise publications

S. No	Year	Records	Percentage	Cumulative	Cumulative percentage	Total Local Citation Score	Total Global Citation Score.
1	2012	267	5.72	267	5.72	1667	10593
2	2013	350	7.50	617	13.22	2113	12474
3	2014	341	7.31	958	20.55	1477	9523
4	2015	406	8.72	1364	29.26	1915	10640
5	2016	409	8.77	1773	38.03	1203	7788
6	2017	511	10.96	2284	49.00	1488	11266
7	2018	501	10.75	2785	59.75	1003	7172
8	2019	565	12.15	3350	71.87	606	5305
9	2020	650	13.95	4000	85.81	188	4740

10	2021	661	14.17	4661	100	80	1908
Total		4661	100				

Source: Web of Science, 2024.

Figure 1 - Year-wise Publications



Source: Web of Science, 2024.

Overall, the maximum number of documents were published in 2021, with 661 records (14.17%), followed by 2020, with 650 records (13.95%). In 2012, just a few documents were issued, with 267 (5.72%). This observation confirms that Child maltreatment publications gradually increased from 2012 to 2021. Researchers may be interested in the field to explore the problems of child maltreatment. Furthermore 2016, the World Health Organization endorsed the first global action plan to strengthen the health system and prepare nations to combat violence and World Health Organization provides technical and normative guidance for evidence-based child maltreatment prevention. It also advocates for increased international support for child maltreatment prevention. It highlights the development of public policies worldwide that tend to favour the development of new scientific research.

## 4.2 Publication Efficiency Index



Table 2 depicts the publication efficiency index of child maltreatment publications. When the PEI value is more than 1, it denotes the influence of research and publications.

Table 2 - Publication efficiency index

Year	Total publications	Total Number of citations	ACPP	TNCi/TNCt	TNPi/TNPt	PEI
2012	267	10593	39.67	0.13	0.05	2.27
2013	350	12474	35.64	0.15	0.07	2.04
2014	341	9523	27.92	0.11	0.07	1.59
2015	406	10640	26.20	0.13	0.08	1.50
2016	409	7788	19.04	0.09	0.08	1.09
2017	511	11266	22.04	0.13	0.10	1.26
2018	501	7172	14.31	0.08	0.10	0.81
2019	565	5305	9.38	0.06	0.12	0.53
2020	650	4740	7.29	0.05	0.13	0.41
2021	661	1908	2.88	0.02	0.14	0.16
Total	4661	81409	204.41	1	0.82	9.52

Source: Web of Science, 2024. Legend: ACPP = Average citation per paper: PEI = Publication efficiency index.

$$PEI = \frac{TNCi/TNCt}{TNPi/TNPt}$$

Where.

TNCi = Total citations received within a specific year



TNCt = Total citations for all years

TNPi = Total number of documents published in a given year

TNPt = Total amount of documents published across all years

According to Table 2 above, which is part of the published output on child maltreatment, PEI values are greater than one from 2012 to 2017 and ACP values are higher throughout that time period. However, after 2018, the PEI is smaller than one, indicating that publications on child maltreatment have less of an influence on research in the years to come. It is evident from the study in the above table that a better value for publication efficiency comes from a higher average citation per paper. In 2012, PEI and ACP ranked highest (2.27 and 39.67), with 10593 citations for 267 works. Over the course of the trial, the average ACP was 37.16, and the average PEI was 1.73.

### 4.3 Collaborative Index (CI), Collaborative Co-efficiency Index (CC), Modified Collaborative Co-efficiency Index (MCC)

Table 3 indicates the Collaborative index, Collaborative co-efficiency index, and Modified collaborative co-efficiency index measurements.

Table 3 - Collaborative index (CI), Collaborative co-efficiency index (CC), Modified collaborative co-efficiency index (MCC)

Year	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	6A	7A	8A	9A	10A	>10 A	Total	CI	CC	MCC
2012	24	64	53	51	31	17	10	9	4	1	3	267	3.71	0.63	0.63
2013	50	73	63	69	39	23	10	6	8	3	6	350	3.65	0.59	0.59
2014	34	71	67	54	52	27	13	8	11	2	2	341	3.84	0.63	0.63
2015	38	82	89	74	47	36	17	7	5	5	6	406	3.82	0.63	0.63
2016	37	72	80	72	53	37	19	19	7	4	9	409	4.11	0.65	0.65
2017	46	77	95	99	56	42	35	23	11	8	19	511	4.36	0.66	0.66
2018	35	84	99	95	76	35	33	14	7	8	15	501	4.23	0.67	0.67
2019	60	71	107	95	73	65	45	10	13	7	19	565	4.33	0.66	0.66
2020	59	89	113	114	109	52	35	29	14	15	21	650	4.42	0.67	0.67

2021	39	83	136	105	102	67	37	33	14	14	31	661	4.65	0.69	0.69
Total	422	766	902	828	638	401	254	158	94	67	131	4661	41.12	6.48	6.48

Source: Web of Science, 2024.

The year 2021 had the greatest rate of CI (4.65) and the year 2013 had the lowest (3.65); likewise, especially remarkable Collaborative Co-efficiency index, Modified Collaborative Co-efficiency index was also discovered to be in the year 2021(0.69 and 0.69). The shortest amount of Collaborative Co-efficiency index is in 2013(0.59), modified collaborative co-efficiency index is in 2013(0.59).

#### 4.4 Year-wise Authorship Pattern

Table 4 shows the year-wise authorship pattern from 2012 to 2021. Three authors in the first place have contributed 902 counts. The second and third places were scored by four and two authors, with 828 and 766 counts, respectively.

Table 4 - Year-wise authorship pattern

Authors/ Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
1	24	50	34	38	37	46	35	60	59	39	422
2	64	73	71	82	72	77	84	71	89	83	766
3	53	63	67	89	80	95	99	107	113	136	902
4	51	69	54	74	72	99	95	95	114	105	828
5	31	39	52	47	53	56	76	73	109	102	638
6	17	23	27	36	37	42	35	65	52	67	401
7	10	10	13	17	19	35	33	45	35	37	254
8	9	6	8	7	19	23	14	10	29	33	158
9	4	8	11	5	7	11	7	13	14	14	94

10	1	3	2	5	4	8	8	7	15	14	67
>10	3	6	2	6	9	19	15	19	21	31	131
Total	267	350	341	406	409	511	501	565	650	661	4661

Source: Web of Science, 2024.

The six authors scored fourth and fifth place with 638 and 422 counts. Moreover, fewer counts get last place, with ten authors with 67 counts. The table observed that collaboration highly contributed to the authorship pattern within three authors.

#### 4.5 Degree of Collaboration

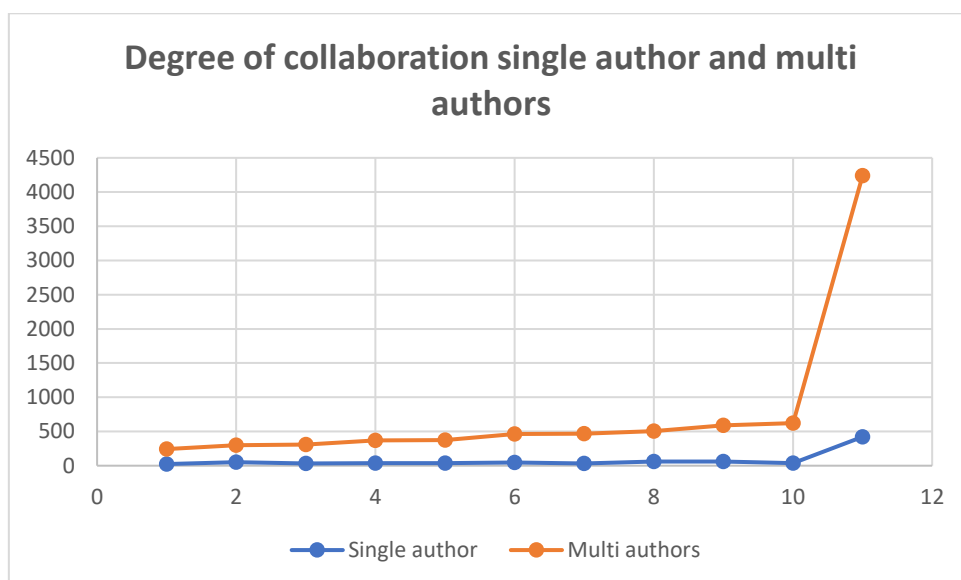
Table 5 and Figure 2 computed the degree of collaboration indicating the trend in single and multiple authors from 2012 to 2021.

Table 5 - Degree of collaboration

Year	Single author	Multi authors	Multi-authors + Single author	Degree of collaboration
2012	24	243	267	0.91
2013	50	300	350	0.85
2014	34	307	341	0.9
2015	38	368	406	0.9
2016	37	372	409	0.9
2017	46	465	511	0.9
2018	35	466	501	0.93
2019	60	505	565	0.89
2020	59	591	650	0.9
2021	39	622	661	0.94
Total	422	4239	4661	0.9

Source: Web of Science, 2024.

Figure 2 - Degree of collaboration single author and multi authors



Source: Web of Science, 2024.

There is a range of 0.91 to 0.94 in the degree of collaboration, with an average of 0.9. The formula is used to determine the Degree of Collaboration.  $DC = \frac{Nm}{Nm+Ns}$ ,  $Nm$  = Number of Multi Authors,  $Ns$  = Number of Single Authors. The author (Subramaniam, 1983) has suggested this formula for calculating the Degree of Collaboration.

$$DC = \frac{4239}{4661} = 0.90$$

Consequently, the degree of collaboration in the child maltreatment study is 0.90, indicating the involvement of several authors.

#### 4.6 Relative Growth Rate and Doubling Time

Table 6 indicates the Relative growth rate and doubling time. From 2012 to 2021, the highest relative growth rate is 1.95. The lowest relative growth rate is 0.57 in the year 2013.

Table 6 - Relative growth rate and doubling time

S. No	Year	Records	Cumulative records	W1	W2	W(a)= W2- W1	Mean	Dt(a)	Mean
1	2012	267	267	-	5.58	-		-	
2	2013	350	617	5.85	6.42	0.57		0.57	
3	2014	341	958	5.83	6.84	1.01	0.85	0.64	0.45
4	2015	406	1364	6.00	7.21	1.21		0.57	
5	2016	409	1773	6.01	7.48	1.47		0.47	
6	2017	511	2284	6.23	7.73	1.5		0.46	
7	2018	501	2785	6.21	7.93	1.72		0.40	
8	2019	565	3350	6.33	8.11	1.78	1.74	0.38	0.39
9	2020	650	4000	6.47	8.29	1.82		0.38	
10	2021	661	4661	6.49	8.44	1.95		0.35	
Total		4661							

Source: Web of Science, 2024.

The highest doubling time was 0.64 in 2014, and the lowest was 0.35 in 2021. From this computation, authors can identify the relative growth rate as an increasing trend and a doubling time-decreasing trend. To calculate the relative growth rate value. In this study, one year is taken as the unit of time, and the mean relative growth rate R (1-2) can be calculated by using the following equation.

$$R (1-2) = \frac{w2-w1}{T2-T1}$$

Where, R (1-2) = Mean relative growth rate over the specified period interval

W1 = log w1 (Natural log of the initial number of publications)

W2 = log w2 (Natural log of the initial number of publications)

T2-T1 = Unit difference between the initial time and final year

## 4.7 Most Productive Authors

Top 15 productive authors were recognized in Child maltreatment publications in table 7. The authors published 27-67 papers during 2012-2021.

Table 7 - Most productive authors

S. No	Author	Records	Percentage	Rank
1	Cicchetti D	67	0.56	1
2	Rogosch FA	42	0.35	2
3	Fegert JM	40	0.34	3
4	Tonmyr L	40	0.34	4
5	MacMillan HL	39	0.34	5
6	Fallon B	37	0.30	6
7	A link LRA	36	0.30	7
8	Maguire-Jack K	36	0.30	8
9	Yoon S	33	0.27	9
10	Van IJzendoorn MH	32	0.26	10
11	Handley ED	31	0.25	11
12	Afifi TO	31	0.25	12
13	Putnam-Hornstein E	29	0.25	13
14	Trocme N	27	0.23	14
15	Bakermans-Kranenburg MJ	27	0.23	15
16	Others	11411	95.43	16
	Total	11958	100	



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Source: Web of Science, 2024.

The author Cicchetti D from the Institute of Child Development, the University of Minnesota, has occupied the first rank with 67 publications. Followed by Rogosch FA with 42 publications, Fegert JM and Tonmyr L with 40 articles; the rest of the authors have contributed less than 40 Publications.

#### 4.8 Documents Type-wise Distribution

The table 8 shows the distribution of child maltreatment publications by document type. 13 documents were identified in the study.

Table 8 - Documents type-wise distribution

S. No	Document type	Records	Percentage
1	Article	3914	83.99
2	Review	357	7.65
3	Editorial Material	132	2.84
4	Meeting Abstract	124	2.67
5	Article: Early Access	61	1.30
6	Letter	17	0.37
7	Review: Early Access	14	0.30
8	Correction	14	0.30
9	Article; Proceedings Paper	12	0.25
10	Article; Book Chapter	9	0.19
11	Book Review	4	0.08
12	Review: Book Chapter	2	0.04
13	Correction: Early Access	1	0.02

	Total	4661	100
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Source: Web of Science, 2024.

Out of 4661 records, 3914 (83.99%) of articles were observed, and the review came in second among the 13 items, 357 (7.65%) records from the study period have been found. During the study time, the other types that are selected by the study include the following: editorial material, proceeding paper, letter, news item, book chapter, correction, and data papers. The journal predominated over other types of documents since it is widely disseminated in the scientific literature that the scientific journal article is the vehicle of science communication that grants the most academic prestige to researchers, especially in the field of exact sciences and health. In this sense, researchers seek to publish their research results in scientific journals to expand their reputations within the field of academic disputes, recalling the theory of academic fields formulated by the French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu;

#### 4.9 Journals-wise Contributions

Table 9 depicts the journals-wise contributions of the top ten journals are ordered respectively. The most productive journal is Child Abuse and Neglects, which published 687 articles.

Table 9 - Journals-wise contributions

S. No	Journal	Records	Total Local Citation Score	Total Global Citation Score	Impact Factor	Type of Publication
1	Child abuse & Neglect	687	2973	15302	3.4	Open Access
2	Children and Youth Services Review	333	835	3918	2.4	Open Access
3	Child maltreatment	205	612	3094	4.5	Open Access

4	Journal of Interpersonal Violence	154	190	1157	2.6	Open Access
5	Development and psychopathology	101	423	2597	3.1	Open Access
6	Journal of Family Violence	85	218	967	2.7	Open Access
7	Journal of child and family studies	80	116	833	1.6	Open Access
8	Child abuse review	61	315	1122	0.9	Open Access
9	Trauma, violence & abuse	56	290	1286	5.4	Open Access
10	Paediatrics	50	310	2307	2.0	Open Access

Source: Web of Science, 2024.

The second most productive journal is the Children and Youth Services Review, which published 333 articles. The lowest-produced journal in the top ten journals is Paediatrics, with 50 articles. Out of 820 journals, excluding the top ten journals, the rest contributed with less than 50 articles.

#### 4.10 Most Used Keywords

Table 10 shows the top 10 keywords are utilized in order of their keywords contribution. 2273 is the maximum number of times the child keyword is used.

Table 10 - Most used keywords

S. No	Keyword	Records	Total Local Citation Score	Total Global Citation Score
1	Child	2273	7357	36228
2	Maltreatment	1955	6989	32599



3	Children	574	1492	9228
4	Abuse	551	1471	9934
5	Childhood	515	1483	14016
6	Risk	471	1253	7969
7	Violence	447	807	8247
8	Health	369	1019	10755
9	Review	286	1381	13457
10	Parenting	254	602	4896

Source: Web of Science, 2024.

The second most used keyword is maltreatment, which was used in 1955 times. The total local citation score of the child keyword is 7357, and the total global citation core of the child is 36228. Table 10 confirms that child is a frequently used keyword in the study.

#### 4.11 Most Productive Countries

Table 11 displays the contribution of publications on child maltreatment by country. The whole number of records observed in the study is 4,661 from 2012 - 2021.

Table 11 - Most productive countries

S. No	Country	Records	Total Local Citation Score	Total Global Citation Score
1	USA	2764	8140	50570
2	Canada	453	1191	8116
3	UK	421	1166	10440
4	Australia	298	953	9287
5	Germany	234	276	3939

6	Netherlands	185	731	4242
7	Peoples R China	150	420	2276
8	Spain	88	115	1225
9	Switzerland	83	308	5043
10	Japan	81	52	530

Source: Web of Science, 2024.

The analyses bring out the fact that 2764 records on Child maltreatment publications published by USA, is the country with the highest productivity. Canada ranks second, with 453 records and 421 publications produced by UK with third place.

## 5. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

In conclusion, the results of this study provide an understanding of the scientific productivity on child maltreatment from 2012 to 2021. From the results, it is confirmed that the country the United States of America published the most works on child maltreatment. From the review of the previous related studies, it has been identified. For example, the studies carried out by Tran (2018) and Vega-Arce et al. (2019) come from the United States of America. This study emphasizes that Child maltreatment during childhood is a society-disrepute activity because children are the future generations. Research about child maltreatment is a predominant thing to do researchers in the growing era to prevent child maltreatment activities against children. The research findings confirm that child maltreatment publications have significantly increased in the selected years. Further research will help society's well-being and enrichment.

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# NOTAS

## AGRADECIMENTOS

A University Grants Commission (UGC) [número da concessão NTA Ref. No: 200510350827] apoiou este trabalho de pesquisa. Os autores agradecem ao Dr. N. Radhakrishnan, Professor do Departamento de Biblioteconomia e Ciência da Informação da Universidade Periyar, Salem, por fornecer conselhos e comentários valiosos para melhorar o trabalho.

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## CONJUNTO DE DADOS DE PESQUISA

Todo o conjunto de dados que sustenta os resultados deste estudo foi publicado no próprio artigo.

## FINANCIAMENTO

A University Grants Commission (UGC) [número da concessão NTA Ref. Nº: 200510350827] apoiou este trabalho de pesquisa

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## PUBLISHER

Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina. Programa de Pós-graduação em Ciência da Informação. Publicação no [Portal de Periódicos UFSC](#). As ideias expressadas neste artigo são de responsabilidade de seus autores, não representando, necessariamente, a opinião dos editores ou da universidade.

## EDITORES

Edgar Bisset Alvarez, Ana Clara Cândido, Patrícia Neubert, Genilson Geraldo, Jônatas Edison da Silva, Mayara Madeira Trevisol, Edna Karina da Silva Lira e Luan Soares Silva.

## HISTÓRICO

Recebido em: 05-08-2024 – Aprovado em: 11-11-2024 – Publicado em: 29-12-2024

