

**Global Criminology and Criminal Justice Research: A Bibliometric
Analysis of Emerging Themes and Gaps**

Mohammad Airout¹

Abstract

This study examines how organizational factors increase operational effectiveness in criminology and criminal judiciary through a systematic review of 99 research documents from 2015 to 2024. The primary objective is to identify critical factors (CSF) that affect operational efficacy, distinguish between internal factors such as staff development and leadership and external factors such as community expectations. Using a systematic overview of literature and bibliometric analysis 408 articles map the research networks of Ko-Equipment to detect thematic clusters and gaps in literature. The findings suggest that strategic organizational procedures, including efficient management and cooperation, are vital for improving efficiency, promoting innovation and responding to community needs. This research provides valuable knowledge for experts and scientists and emphasizes the importance of these factors in optimizing operations and serves as the basis for future studies on their impact in criminology and criminal judiciary.

Keywords: Criminology, Organizational Factors, Community Engagement, Bibliometrics.

Introduction

Due to the great advantages of increasing abilities and decision-making, the workforce has become optimized in recent years and the development of human resources in criminology and criminal judiciary is becoming increasingly popular. Nowadays, the organization is trying to maximize its operations in the modern environment of criminal justice in unusual ways. In this respect, the optimization of labor has become a key strategy in accordance with institutional missions and public security needs.

In this strategic focus, human resources are maximized because it increases the effectiveness of the criminal justice processes. Optimization of CCJ operations ensures early provision of court services, saves huge costs, and builds public confidence, as founded by Singer et al. (2019). Simplification of systems is just reflected in reducing all the ineffectiveness that organizations experience and increasing the performance of the organization. According to Taylor (2018), only some of the tools in this process are planning workforce and continuous professional development. These practices have an authorizing effect on organizational performance.

They enable criminal judicial agencies to meet the requirements of law enforcement and respond to community needs. Recently, the interest in linking

¹ Law department, Faculty of Law, Middle East university, Amman, Jordan. Email: Mairout@meu.edu.jo

between the optimization of the workforce and CCJ has increased performance. This suggests that there is still an active investigation into the nature of this relationship.

In the light of global challenges, there have been calls that increased crimes and pressure on resources, for workforce strategies to be developed by organizations of criminal justice to help them solve these challenges. This literature overview will therefore explore the relationship between the development of the workforce and CCJ through its CSF, which affects effective implementation.

The study follows the following research questions:

1. What are the critical factors of success (CSF) to implement the optimization of labor in criminal judicial operations?
2. How does the integration of workforce strategies with CCJ affect overall organizational performance and efficiency?

Research on critical success factors is wide and hard to overview. Research is required to create an overall view and systematize previous studies to create a reason for practice and academic skills. Identification and selection of relevant factors are often problematic in the organization of criminal judiciary because there is no consensus on what criteria or overall framework should be used.

This article will review existing literature to understand the CSF required for workforce strategies around law enforcement and court sectors. The overview includes literature from 1995 to 2024. The overview is then divided into several sections.

The first part provides a brief overview of the development of the workforce in CCJ and how it evolved. The second part focuses on the relationship between workforce strategies and CCJ effectiveness. The third part examines empirical evidence of this relationship.

The fourth part deals with the theoretical foundations that create the basis for the integration of the workforce in the CCJ, while the fifth focuses on CSF to optimize labor in the activities of criminal judiciary. The review ends with a discussion of calling for the workforce principles within CCJ and recommendations for future research.

Methods

A systematic overview of literature is an in-depth overview of existing research. It follows a focused, reproducible search method for searching analysis and synthesizing information. Qudah et al. (2023) made SLR to collect research results on several topics in criminology and criminal judiciary. The aim was not only to summarize previous studies, but also to point out research problems. The purpose is also to outline potential ways for further research and comments on restrictions identified in the work already performed.

SLR plays a key role in creating new interventions and methods. This approach offers an overall view of explicitly defined unbiased research questions.

The primary goal is therefore to identify the appropriate empirical Evidence that meets specific criteria. This will give the answer to a specific research question about Alqudah et al.

In addition, several benefits for the SLR are also identified. These include in-depth research for studies, including theoretical framework and identifying new dimensions of thinking (Qudah et al., 2021a). To achieve such goals, this research has been focused on a systematic approach. This approach is informed through a four -speed process, such as Wolfswinkel et al. (2020). These steps include formulating the scope of review, searching for literature, selection of studies and analysis of findings (Momani et al., 2023).

Table 1. Inclusion Criteria for Selecting Paper

Inclusion Criteria	Description
Search Terms	All = ("Global Criminology" OR "International Criminology" OR "Comparative Criminology") AND ("Criminal Justice" OR "Criminal Justice System" OR "Crime Policy" OR "Law Enforcement" OR "Crime Prevention" OR "Criminal Law" OR "Corrections" OR "Judicial System" OR "Policing"))
Language	English
Document Types	Scholarly articles
Source Types	Peer-reviewed journals and conference proceedings
Time Frame	1995-2024

The definition of the scope of the review was the first step. During this phase, the research team created the criteria for inclusion and exclusion, as proposed by Alshanti et al. (2024). We selected documents using keywords about crime, crime, and justice. In addition, publications should be in English and focus on works published between 1995 and 2024, as expressed in Table 1, according to Qudah et al. In 2021b. The exclusion criteria were also determined to remove studies that were not relevant to the problem.

The Web of Science was used to perform a comprehensive search for literature in the second step. Other explored sources included legal journals and politics reports (Alqudah et al., 2023a). The third step included screening studies on inclusion and exclusion criteria. We have ensured that only high quality is maintained by performing a full text overview (Abdo et al., 2021).

The thematic analysis was finally performed to analyze the findings. This helped identify common topics and patterns. In the first phase of the research proposal, a clear definition of search strategy was carried out, including the use of

specific keywords through which information was searched. The team also extended the search during the second phase on the relevant articles on the Web of Science, which was an important tool in obtaining material.

Initially, 920 articles were obtained, while only 338 articles were included with specific criteria. The removal of duplicates resulted in 145 remaining articles and after further screening only 99 articles met only 99 articles, as identified by Qudah et al. Justice works in practice.

Analysis and Findings

Figure 1 illustrates annual trends of publication from 2015 to 2024 and reveals a total of 99 documents across 18 sources, with a slight decrease in annual growth on -1.47%. The average age of the document is 4.42 years and each document gains approximately 9.97 citations, which contributes to a cumulative reference number of 5 560. The rich vocabulary is highlighted by 383 keywords from the keywords plus and 381 of the authors' keywords. The author's landscape includes 228 authors, with 22 production documents for one Ator, which shows significant cooperation, as evidenced by an average of 2.73 co -authors for the document and 34.34% with international co -authors.

Most of the publications consist mainly of 94 articles with five early access articles. In particular, 87.7% of documents are the only author, which emphasizes the trend to individual contributions. The annual citation data reveals fluctuations, culminating in 18.2 citations in 2016 and in 2023 they fall to 0.91. Since 2024, the average total quotation of Article 3.57 has been, which indicates a growing interest in newer publications. Overall, this analysis emphasizes developing outputs and patterns of cooperation, reflecting the challenges and opportunities in the field.

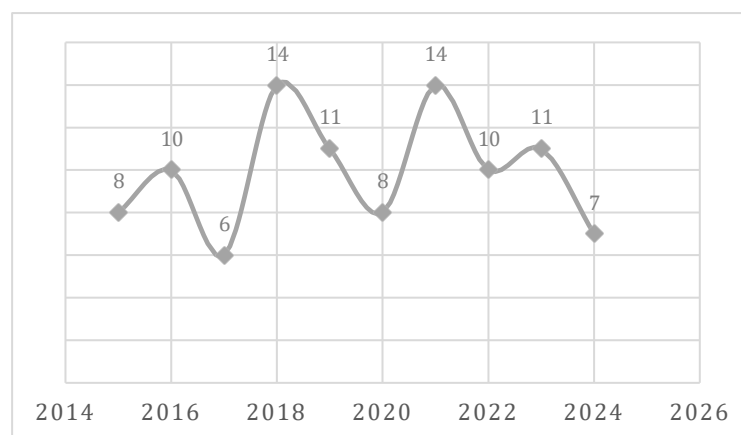


Fig. 1 Figures for Annual Publications

Source: Author

Figure 2 represents a detailed context framework for analysis of criminological research publications from 2015 to 2024, emphasizing geographical

division and citation metrics. The United States significantly leads with 118 publications and the highest total quotation (TC) in 670, which provides an impressive diameter of 11.20 citations per cell. In contrast, China, while producing 20 publications, has a lower average quotation of 7.40. This framework also emphasizes the trends of cooperation and reveals that approximately 60.6% of 60 articles from the US is a free author, a trend less significant in countries such as the United Kingdom and Australia.

In addition, the importance of magazines in the spread of research is emphasized, with the "International Magazine Therapy and Comparative Criminology" is the most prolific, publishing 66 articles followed by the "European criminology magazine" with the 7th citation metrics of these magazines reflect their diverse impact and visibility. Overall, the context framework illustrated in Figure 2 provides a major insight into the dynamics of criminological research, emphasizes international cooperation and an important role in magazines in the formation of the academic landscape in the last decade.

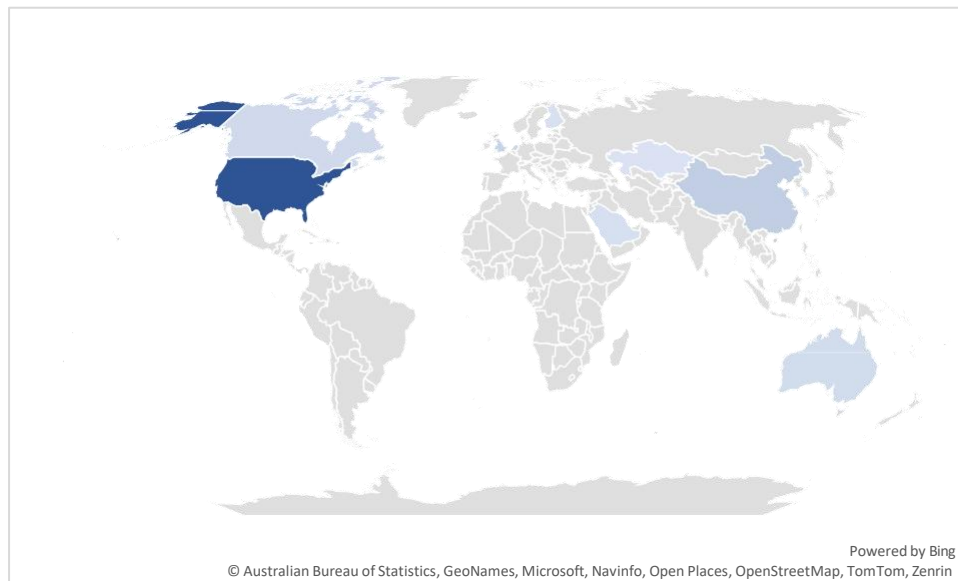


Fig. 2 The contextual framework of an article

Source: Author

Concept of Criminology

Criminology has several aspects of the multidisciplinary scope in that it focuses on the crime, crime and answers of society. The theory of routine activity, Reyns and Henson (2016) helps to explain how everyday activities create opportunities for crime. Research on fear of crime suggests that perceived regional variations exist in the degree of security by the public.

The time fluctuations of crime rate also show the impact of seasonal changes in real estate samples. Victimization and trust in the court institution provide further influence on the level of fear, a factor that has shown the link between crime and community confidence.

Taylor (2018) examines the mass murder, namely the motifs behind it. The development of the Internet has seen a new form of vigilantism and significant examples of how social dynamics affect online criminal behavior are very well documented (Chang & Poe, 2017).

Parental influence is relevant to the family level. In this respect, he studies evidence that low self-control tends to lead to juveniles. This agrees with the wider patterns of family connection and victimization across cultures. The conclusion of criminology includes various theories and studies trying to explain the original causal elements of crimes and the effectiveness of justice around the world.

The relationship between criminology and criminal judiciary

The relationship between criminology and criminal judiciary is quite complex. Criminology and criminal judiciary respond together why the crime was committed, what its impacts and how society responds. Criminology provides theoretical perspectives that help inform the practice of criminal justice. For example, the theory of routine activity helps to explain how crimes happen, as Reyns and Henson showed in 2016.

Understanding the fear of crime will also last. It creates a public perception and confidence in the institution of justice, as they do Lee et al. (2020) Furthermore, the work of Singer et al. (2019).

Criminological approaches to seasonality of crime allow police authorities to use and develop effective allocation of resources in the period of top criminal activities. According to Taylor (2018), the perpetrator's motivation may be very useful for better rehabilitation and prevention in the criminal justice system.

In principle, cases of vigilantism on the Internet have shown that criminal law enforcement authorities must immediately adapt to the crime of digital age. It is indicated that the dynamics of the family, including parental self-control, will significantly change the variants of juvenile behavior and as such require intervention strategies.

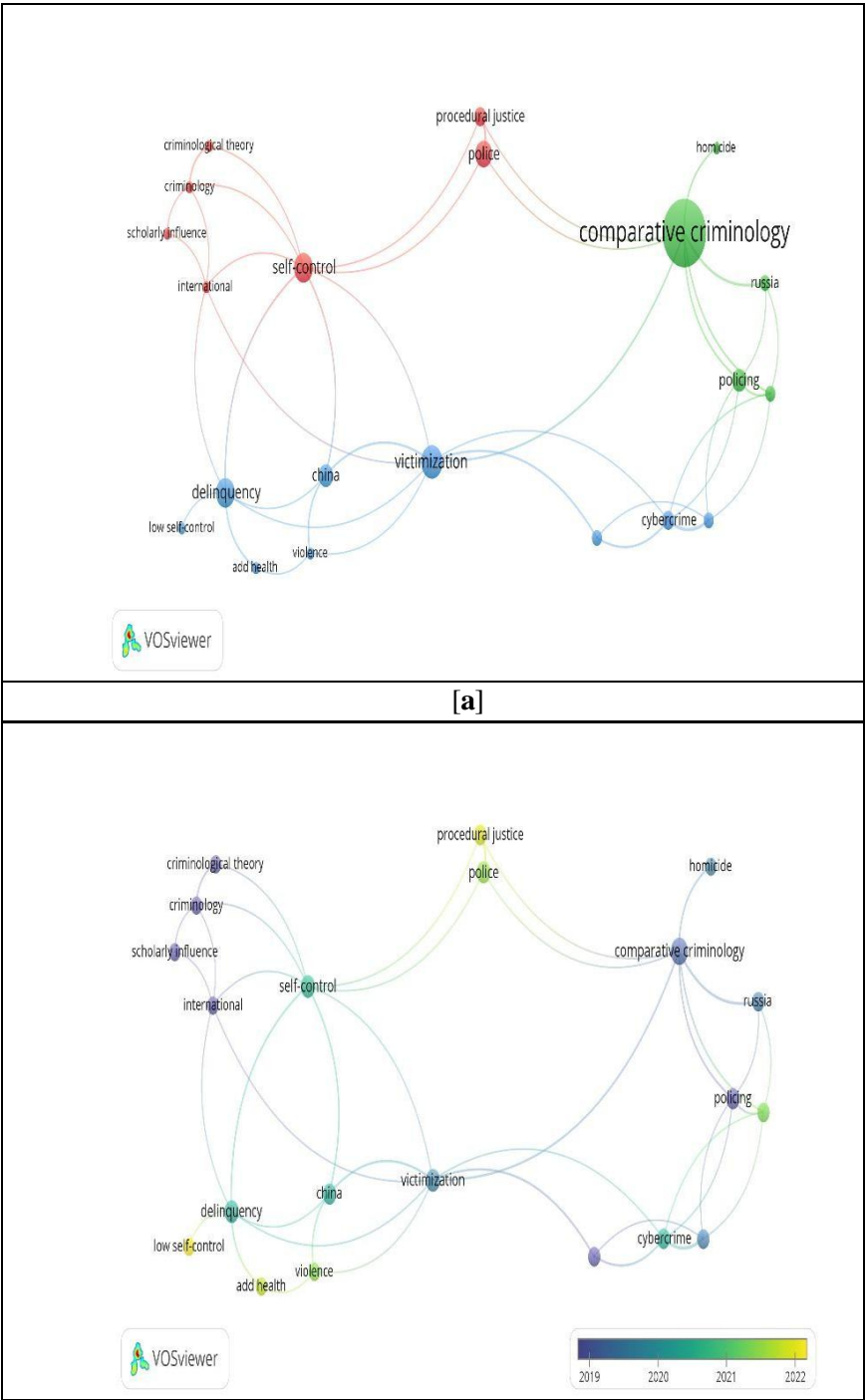
In short, it must be a common effort of criminology and criminal judiciary to understand crimes at all levels to the right from the individual incident of a crime of collective social influence. And both are needed to exist an informed approach to politicians in the prevention and intervention of crimes to meet the emerging challenges.

Themes Of Coddred Literature

The articles were thoroughly reviewed with an emphasis on their goals and results. In accordance with the subject of the current study, several important topics have appeared from the analysis. These include the trends of crime, human resources in criminal judiciary, innovation of crime prevention strategies and the

impact of social factors on criminal behavior, as shown in Figure 3. Figure 3a represents an in-depth examination of these topics, while Figure 3b describes in detail the historical impact, especially before and after the COVID-19 pandemic. The absence of studies in 2017–2018 and 2023–2024 is due to the focus of the viewer of the VOS on the period between 2019 and 2022, where the most keywords focus. Table 2 below outlines the topics of research.

Fig. 3 Themes of Literature Network.



Source: Author

Table 2. Article Topics.

Themes	Authors
Theoretical Foundations and Policing	Reyns & Henson (2016), Lee et al. (2020), Singer et al. (2019), Linning et al. (2017), Taylor (2018), Meldrum et al. (2016), Liu & Liu (2018), Cho & Galehan (2020)
Comparative and Environmental Perspectives	Lee et al. (2020), Singer et al. (2019), Linning et al. (2017), Chang & Poon (2017), Meldrum et al. (2016), Van Dijk (2015), Holt et al. (2018), Zhang (2021)
Cybercrime and Social Dynamics	Lee et al. (2020), Linning et al. (2017), Singer et al. (2019), Chang & Poon (2017), Meldrum et al. (2016), Posick & Rocque (2015), Andersson & Kazemian (2018)

Red Cluster: Theoretical Foundations and Policing

Also in criminology, theoretical roots form a necessary mirror for understanding not only police activities but also criminal behavior. For example, the theory of routine activity gives the problem of a crime in the perspective: "In order to be criminal, motivated perpetrators, suitable goals and absence of guardianship must converge in time and space" (Reyns & Henson, 2016). As a theory, it has been presented to understand phenomena, such as theft of identity and victimization, takes place in an online environment.

Fear of crime even expands to perception of security and trust in the institution of criminal judiciary. Increased fear can increase the wedge between communities and law enforcement authorities. Lee et al. (2020), Singer et al. (2019).

Taylor (2018) emphasizes that "understanding of motivation is necessary to maintain effective deterrence against mass murder". Furthermore, parental low self-control is a predictive risk factor for juvenile delinquency and tends to be more efficient from early interventions and community support, becoming necessary in determining their symptoms or symptoms at the initial possible stage.

The legitimacy of police practices will determine more important adherence to legal compliance, especially among youth. The trust between coercive authorities and communities provides a way to take effective police proceedings. As the general theory of strains shows, stressful life events are associated with delinquency, in the fact that emotional reactions provide a gate to criminal decision-making.

These diverse theories underline the multidimensional nature of crime and the police. One hand is impressed by the need for strategies based on evidence that focuses on the causes of crime, while cultivating the trust of the community on the

other side.

Green cluster: comparative and environmental perspectives

Research on comparative and environmental approaches to criminology emphasizes that the rate of crime is predetermined by specific or general aspects of society. The theory of routine activity can further explain the theft of identity online because it shows how the interaction of motivated perpetrators and suitable goals could differ in different regions. The fear of crime also varies depending on local determinants. Lee et al. (2020) shows how such unforeseen events frame property and violent crimes, thus affecting the perception and confidence of the public in the police. This perspective is shared by Singer et al. (2019) and Bouffard (2015).

For example, seasonal property crime, like Linning et al. (2017) is one of the ways to be more flexibly adapted to the police strategy of temporary and climatic events. Environmental criminology also applies to a cyber world where studies on cyber vigilantism have shown how people's attitudes turn into virtual space. The family is another important aspect: the research has documented that parental self-control affects the delinquency of juveniles and further cemented the family place in crime prevention.

Regarding cross -border measurement of crime, standardized methods have so far been persecuted by van Dijk in 2015. Holt et al. (2018) drew a routine theory of activity in conceptualization of malware infections. Studies on comparative police discretion, as in China, reveal how adherence to decisions and restorative justice are framed with regard to local practices and legitimacy assessment - Zhang, 2021.

These perspectives bring some useful knowledge of criminal behavior to the forefront and provide instructions for political decisions corresponding to socio - cultural dynamics, especially in different environments.

Blue Cluster: Cyber Crime and Social Dynamics

Cybercrime and social dynamics are the study of interaction between individual behavior and social contexts. Reyns and Henson applied a routine theory of activity in exploring the theft of online identity. They emphasize the importance of opportunities and exposures in determining the risk of victimization. This supports what Lee et al. 2020. In his work he finds that the fear of crime is mainly influenced by the factors of the environment. Their research creates a portrait of how the perception of property and violent crime differs between states.

Linning et al. (2017) discuss the issues of seasonality of crime. They suggest that time fluctuations in the area of property crime, especially in urban areas, can correlate with environmental conditions. Similarly, the relationship between victimization and confidence in the institution of criminal judiciary would be critical. In the international analysis Singer et al. (2019) it reveals that social trust affects security and security.

Other authors, Chang and Poon, 2017, are solved by internet vigilantism.

They show how social attitudes towards cyber crowdsourcing among university students reveal a shift in the dynamics of justice in cyberspace. The impact of the family environment on the formation of delinquency is solved by Meldrum et al., 2016, which will be hosted by the home that youth is led by the self-control of parents. This argument is sent by the position and Rocque, 2015, who examines the impact of a family connection on victimization across cultures.

This is reiterated by Andersson and Kazemian, who, in their work dated 2018, impress the importance of reliability concerning cross-national data on cybercrime. For further development of knowledge in the area, rigorous methodologies should be employed. Aggregately, these manifold investigations underline the need to consider social dynamics, environmental circumstances, and behavior at the individual level, steering effective prevention strategies and policy formulation related to cybercrime.

Factors Affecting Crime Prevention and Response

Effectiveness determines several internal factors in prevention and response to crime. First, there is a problem of customer focus. Those who know what the community needs can provide services that meet these needs. The result is increased satisfaction and trust among public members, as Reyns & Henson, 2016 noted. In this respect, meeting and exceeding the community expectations helps to achieve the best crime prevention procedures.

Another critical internal factor is flexibility. Experts who adapt more quickly to changes in criminal samples increase sensitivity. Shortened reaction times are important in effective crime control.

Also, the critical problem is time to response. Those who make it easier for new initiative times to respond to agencies to problems before they appear in the community (Linning et al., 2017). The quality of services is also a critical differentiator. Those who maintain high standards can also help build the reputation of the agency and create community loyalty and have a direct and positive impact on crime prevention (Singer et al., 2019).

Effective information management of effective persons in data management can create improved decision-making and operational efficiency (Taylor, 2018). Teamwork increases efforts when the staff work closer to community members. Visible and correct communication was established in response to crime (Chang & Poon, 2017).

Innovation speeds up progress. Qualified workers practice development that will lead to a competitive advantage in crime prevention. Agencies have strategic planning that coordinates the activities of the right to enforce the right with wider public security objectives and therefore improve overall efficiency.

Integration across departments also plays a major role. The staff, which acts as a connection between different aspects of public security, increases visibility and promotes confidence in the community in their operations. Effectiveness principles help reduce redundancy and simplify operations ways that meet public

satisfaction. In this way, supporting organizational culture promotes continuous improvement and subsequently increases operational efficiency and increases community confidence.

Externally, technological application increases operation efficiency. Experienced workers reduce costs and promote law enforcement. Human capital is of immense importance; Attracting and maintaining qualified work affects innovation and efficiency.

Another important determination is sustainability. Employees who can balance economic and social issues can adequately increase the reputation of any agency. Risk management skills provide reasons for effective risks, together with taking measures to mitigate these risks to improve community safety. Logistic management skills are finally helping to effectively manage resources, which ultimately helps to shorten the response time and adequately improve community satisfaction.

Challenges in the prevention and reaction of crime

Among the influenced challenges in prevention and reaction in crime is the following: Administration of the complexity of diversity in the community. This is because there are challenges for any criminal proceedings agency that turns around how to go through the parties with different needs and expectations. This includes members of the community and local organizations, each of which has different goals (Reyns & Henson, 2016).

Complexity requires adjustments to management procedures. The agencies harmonize individual objectives with the main objectives of public security, especially if the parties do not share a common vision.

Another key challenge concerns the integration of work in crime prevention into a wider framework for community security. For efficiency, proper initiatives should support public security -related objectives. In the event that there is no mismatch between practices and strategic goals, the desired results could be limited (Linning et al., 2017). For example, a certain innovation priority of the agency would be compromised at the level of strategic vision if such an agency focused only on reactive measures (Singer et al. 2019).

Developing technologies play an essential role in crime prevention. They offer a number of opportunities and challenges at the same time. For example, criminal proceedings, for example, use advanced technologies such as AI to automate processes and achieve real -time analysts. In some cases, accepting such technologies may be quite difficult, especially for countries or regions with insufficiently developed technological infrastructures.

In addition, understanding of the parties involved in ignorance of crime prevention principles prevent effective strategies to be against crime. The lack of correct knowledge of police officials results in deteriorating relationships with the community and escalation of crime (CHHN et al., 2017).

There are also other challenges that require a holistic approach. In order to solve these problems, emphasis should be strategic cohesion, integration of technology and knowledge of the parties involved.

Review of the Literature Issues

Reviewed studies provide an overview of some crime prevention strategies that take a long way to increase the security of the community. However, a number of gaps are examined in literature. One of the important gaps in literature is the general lack of studies on the practice of crime prevention at the level of various community environments. Most studies focused on city centers, with very little focus on rural environments and schools (Lee et al., 2020). Unfortunately, this limits the generality of findings and places the demand for studies to solve a variety of settings.

There is also no investigation to allow information technology to prevent crime. Although several works appreciate the importance of technology, it is not enough to study how digital tools for social media and predictive police algorithms-the security of the community are influenced. As these technologies are constantly evolving, knowledge of their impact on the effective prevention of crime is becoming more important.

While literature identifies various initiatives for crime prevention and how it has helped minimize the rate of incidents, there is little research on the role in the trust and participation of community citizens. Contemporary literature focused mainly on crime prevention procedures, with a small discussion of challenges that prevent the right implementation of police agencies. The identification of such obstacles and strategies to overcome these is therefore significant. The focus was also largely maintained at local levels without considering greater consequences in society. Such influences must be critically considered in future research, so that there has been a deepening in compression of crime prevention strategies.

Discussion

Our research has examined the connection between organizational variables and operational efficiency in criminology and criminal judiciary. A systematic overview of 99 articles created a cumulative sum of 18 factors related to the degree of efficiency. The usable factors concern the training and comparison of employees' competencies (COHN, Farrington and Iratzoqui, 2017). The organization must also be interested in obtaining competencies and management (Taylor, 2018). Effective leadership and teamwork results in increased innovation and development of the strategy with the Criminal Judgmental Subject (Singer et al., 2019).

In particular, the integration of workforce and process efficiency create better results in terms of van Dijk (2015) arguments. In the light of technological progress, according to Holt, Burruss and Bossler (2018), it is essential to understand its role in improving the efficiency of the organization. This also

focuses on the need for the development of human capital and sustainability on which Holt & DuPont (2019) has developed. In addition, risk management, sellers and logistics are also basic in organizational culture and operational efficiency; This is Meldrum et al. (2018).

However, our study showed some of the significant gaps in literature. On the one hand, there are empirical studies that have directly examined these relationships. In fact, most existing studies are mainly conceptual. This therefore requires more empirical research to confirm these findings. On the other hand, the influence of external factors, such as the dynamics of the community, also remained subdued. This is why it requires a more flexible approach in the strategies of criminal justice. After all, such gaps are filled in to ensure better operational efficiency in the area in question.

Conclusion

He focused on organizational variables that influenced operational efficiency in the arenas of criminology and criminal judiciary. Synthesis 99 identified key variables as employee development, harmonization, performance management, management, cooperation and innovation. These findings suggest that agencies that focus on these variables will increase their operating efficiency to meet the needs of the community.

However, literature has revealed large gaps, especially the empirical research of these associations. Future studies should focus on empirical research, which will study the interaction of organizational factors and operational efficiency and at the same time determine other influential factors. In addition, it is necessary to learn the practical application of these factors in various contexts within criminology and criminal judiciary.

Several designs have been obtained from the findings that are useful in improving operational efficiency. Future research should therefore focus on the direct impact of organizational factors on operational efficiency. The effect of AI and data analysis on decision -making and process optimization should be tested. Relations with the cooperating approach of the parties involved, in particular relations concerning community projects, are also welcome. Future research work must consider cultural diversity in organizational practices and add environmental procedures that increase resistance to social disturbances. Finally, research should also be developed on a variety of regulatory regulations and provide lessons in compliance with regulations and adaptation. The solution of these areas will deepen the understanding of operational efficiency in the field.

References

- Abdo, K. K., Al-Qudah, H. A., Al-Qudah, L. A., & Qudah, M. Z. A. (2023). Retracted article: The effect of economic variables (workers 'diaries abroad, bank deposits, gross domestic product, and inflation) on stock returns in the Amman Financial Market from 2005/2018. *Journal of Sustainable Finance & Investment*, 13(1), 59-72.
- Abdo, K., Al Qudah, H., Zyadat, A., Al-makadmah, I., Al Manaseh, M., AlQudah, M., & Aldmour, H. M. (2021). Impact of economic and financial determinants affecting the profitability of Jordanian Islamic banks (2012-2019). *Academy of Strategic Management Journal*, 20, 1-10.
- Abu Anzeh, A. Y., Basel Abushaweesh, Q., Alfayez, M., & AlQudah, M. Z. (2024). MAPPING THE FUTURE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND MARKETING STRATEGY-A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF EMERGING TRENDS. *EDPACS*, 1-29.
- Al Karabsheh, F. I., Abuorabi, Y. K., Abdul Kareem Abu Shaqra, K. T., & AlQudah, M. Z. (2024). Quantifying the evolution of it audit and control practices: a bibliometric approach. *EDPACS*, 1-20.
- Al Karabsheh, F. I., Qudah, H. A., Alwashah, M. A., & AlQudah, M. Z. (2021). The effect of increase in taxes on the profits of Jordanian commercial banks and their financial sustainability listed on the ASE. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship*, 25, 1-14.
- Al Qudah, S. M. A., BARGUES, J. L. F., & Gisbert, P. F. (2023). The Effect of COVID-19 on the Research Trends on Project Risk Management and Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*, 1-19.
- Al Qudah, S. M. A., BARGUES, J. L. F., & Gisbert, P. F. (2024). Bibliometric analysis of the literature on risk management in the construction sector: Exploring current and future trends. *Ain Shams Engineering Journal*, 102843.
- Aladayleh, K. J., Al Qudah, S. M. A., BARGUES, J. L. F., & Gisbert, P. F. (2023). Global trends of the research on COVID-19 risks effect in sustainable facility management fields: a bibliometric analysis. *Engineering Management in Production and Services*, 15(1), 12-28.
- Al-Qudah, H. A., Abdo, K. K., Al-Qudah, L. A., Ali, O. H., & Ahmad, M. Z. (2020). The effect of credit facilities granted by commercial banks on the Jordanian economy. *Academy of Accounting and Financial Studies Journal*, 24(4), 1-17.
- Alqudah, H., Lutfi, A., Al Qudah, M. Z., Alshira'h, A. F., Almaiah, M. A., & Alrawad, M. (2023a). The impact of empowering internal auditors on the quality of electronic internal audits: A case of Jordanian listed services companies. *International Journal of Information Management Data Insights*, 3(2), 100183.
- Alqudah, M., Ferruz, L., Martín, E., Qudah, H., & Hamdan, F. (2023b). The sustainability of investing in cryptocurrencies: A bibliometric analysis of

- research trends. *International Journal of Financial Studies*, 11(3), 93.
- Alrahamneh, S. (2024). Enhancing internal audit quality in jordanian insurance companies a coso framework perspective. *EDPACS*, 1-27.
- ALShanti, A. M., Al-Azab, H. A. H., Humeedat, M. M., & AlQudah, M. Z. (2024). Exploring the evolution of creative accounting and external auditors: Bibliometric analysis. *Cogent Business & Management*, 11(1), 2300500.
- Andersson, C., & Kazemian, L. (2018). Reliability and validity of cross-national homicide data: A comparison of UN and WHO data. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, 42(4), 287-302.
- Bouffard, J. A. (2015). Examining the direct and indirect effects of fear and anger on criminal decision making among known offenders. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 59(13), 1385-1408.
- Chang, L. Y., & Poon, R. (2017). Internet vigilantism: Attitudes and experiences of university students toward cyber crowdsourcing in Hong Kong. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 61(16), 1912-1932.
- Cho, S., & Galehan, J. (2020). Stressful life events and negative emotions on delinquency among Korean youth: An empirical test of general strain theory assessing longitudinal mediation analysis. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 64(1), 38-62.
- Cohn, E. G., Farrington, D. P., & Iratzoqui, A. (2017). Changes in the most-cited scholars and works over 25 years: The evolution of the field of criminology and criminal justice. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 28(1), 25-51.
- Holt, T. J., & Dupont, B. (2019). Exploring the factors associated with rejection from a closed cybercrime community. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 63(8), 1127-1147.
- Holt, T. J., Burruss, G. W., & Bossler, A. M. (2018). Assessing the macro-level correlates of malware infections using a routine activities framework. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 62(6), 1720-1741.
- Lee, H. D., Reyns, B. W., Kim, D., & Maher, C. (2020). Fear of crime out west: Determinants of fear of property and violent crime in five states. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 64(12), 1299-1316.
- Li, J. C. (2015). Adolescent compensated dating in Hong Kong: Choice, script, and dynamics. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 59(6), 588-610.
- Linning, S. J., Andresen, M. A., & Brantingham, P. J. (2017). Crime seasonality: Examining the temporal fluctuations of property crime in cities with varying climates. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 61(16), 1866-1891.

- Liu, S., & Liu, J. (2018). Police legitimacy and compliance with the law among Chinese youth. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 62(11), 3536-3561.
- Meldrum, R. C., Connolly, G. M., Flexon, J., & Guerette, R. T. (2016). Parental low self-control, family environments, and juvenile delinquency. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 60(14), 1623-1644.
- Meldrum, R. C., Verhoeven, M., Junger, M., van Aken, M. A., & Deković, M. (2018). Parental self-control and the development of male aggression in early childhood: A longitudinal test of self-control theory. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 62(4), 935-957.
- Momani, M. A. K. A., Alharahasheh, K. A., & Alqudah, M. (2023). Digital learning in Sciences education: A literature review. *Cogent Education*, 10(2), 2277007.
- Newburn, T. (2016). The 2011 England riots in European context: A framework for understanding the 'life-cycle' of riots. *European Journal of Criminology*, 13(5), 540-555.
- Perez Calderón, E., & Alrahamneh, S. (2024). Mapping the intellectual structure and evolution of information technology and auditing: a bibliometric review. *EDPACS*, 1-29.
- Posick, C., & Rocque, M. (2015). Family matters: A cross-national examination of family bonding and victimization. *European Journal of Criminology*, 12(1), 51-69.
- Qabajeh, M., Qubbaja, A., Jebreel, M., Zakaria AlQudah, M., & Salim Faiq Alkhatib, F. (2024). Trends and patterns in coso-related auditing research: a bibliometric study. *EDPACS*, 1-24.
- Qudah, H. A., Abdo, K. K., Al-Qudah, L. A., Aldmour, H. M., & AlQudah, M. Z. (2021a). Factors affecting credit policy in islamic banks of Jordan. *Academy of Accounting and Financial Studies*, 25(3).
- Qudah, H. A., Abdo, K. K., Al-Qudah, L. A., Kilani, O., Al Manaseh, M., & AlQudah, M. Z. (2021b). Liquidity risk measurement study case (Jordan islamic banks). *International Journal of Entrepreneurship*, 25(8), 1-9.
- Qudah, H., Baqila, B. K. A., Albadienah, J. M. O., AlQudah, M. Z., Al Qudah, S., Alrahamneh, S., ... & Qudah, I. (2024). Using bibliometrics to understand algorithmic finance. *Journal of Applied Economics*, 27(1), 2389497.
- Qudah, H., Malahim, S., Airout, R., Alomari, M., Hamour, A. A., & Alqudah, M. (2023). Islamic finance in the era of financial technology: A bibliometric review of future trends. *International Journal of Financial Studies*, 11(2), 76.
- Reyns, B. W., & Henson, B. (2016). The thief with a thousand faces and the victim with none: Identifying determinants for online identity theft victimization with routine activity theory. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 60(10), 1119-1139.

- Singer, A. J., Chouhy, C., Lehmann, P. S., Walzak, J. N., Gertz, M., & Biglin, S. (2019). Victimization, fear of crime, and trust in criminal justice institutions: A cross-national analysis. *Crime & Delinquency*, 65(6), 822-844.
- Taylor, M. A. (2018). A comprehensive study of mass murder precipitants and motivations of offenders. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 62(2), 427-449.
- Travers, M. (2019). The idea of a Southern Criminology. *International journal of comparative and applied criminal justice*, 43(1), 1-12.
- Van Dijk, J. (2015). The case for survey-based comparative measures of crime. *European Journal of Criminology*, 12(4), 437-456.
- Zhang, Y. (2021). Police discretion and restorative justice in China: Stories from the street-level police. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 65(4), 498-520.