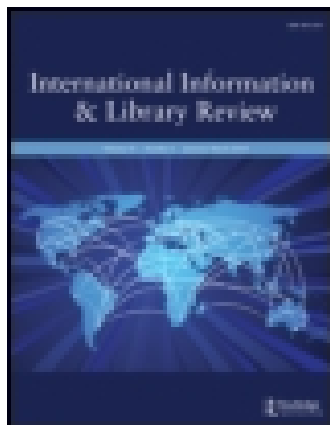


This article was downloaded by: [212.33.114.55]

On: 17 December 2014, At: 09:27

Publisher: Routledge

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



[Click for updates](#)

The International Information & Library Review

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/ulbr20>

Research Output from Palestine (1995-2012): A Bibliometric Study

Waleed M. Sweileh^a, Sa'ed H. Zyoud^b, Samah W. Al-Jabi^b, Ansam F. Sawalha^a & Suleiman Al Khalil^c

^a Department of Pharmacology/Toxicology, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine

^b Department of Pharmacotherapy and Community Pharmacy, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, An-Najah National University Nablus, Palestine

^c Department of Biomedical Science, Medical Laboratory Sciences, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, An-Najah National University Nablus, Palestine

Accepted author version posted online: 03 Nov 2014. Published online: 24 Nov 2014.

To cite this article: Waleed M. Sweileh, Sa'ed H. Zyoud, Samah W. Al-Jabi, Ansam F. Sawalha & Suleiman Al Khalil (2014): Research Output from Palestine (1995-2012): A Bibliometric Study, The International Information & Library Review

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10572317.2014.943070>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

Research Output from Palestine (1995–2012): A Bibliometric Study

Waleed M. Sweileh

*Department of Pharmacology/Toxicology, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, An-Najah National University,
Nablus, Palestine*

Sa'ed H. Zyoud and Samah W. Al-Jabi

*Department of Pharmacotherapy and Community Pharmacy, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, An-Najah National
University Nablus, Palestine*

Ansam F. Sawalha

*Department of Pharmacology/Toxicology, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, An-Najah National University,
Nablus, Palestine*

Suleiman Al Khalil

*Department of Biomedical Science, Medical Laboratory Sciences, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, An-Najah
National University Nablus, Palestine*

Palestine is a small newly established state in the Middle East. The objective of this study was to assess the quantity and quality of research output from Palestine after Oslo peace accords. The data used for this study were retrieved from Scopus database (officially known as Sciverse Scopus). Bibliometric analysis was used to identify the pattern of publication, relative growth rate, authorship pattern, collaborative measures, author's productivity, most prolific authors, and most prolific journals. A total of 3,585 published documents were retrieved from Palestine. A steady increase was observed after 2001. The *h*-index of the retrieved documents was 57. Fifty-three (1.48%) documents were published in *Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal*, whereas 52 (1.45%) and 49 (1.37%) documents were published in *Journal of Dispersion Science and Technology* and *Asian Journal of Chemistry*, respectively. Half of the top 20 journals in which Palestinian researchers had published their articles were un-indexed in Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) web of knowledge. The highest number of documents published by a Palestinian researcher was 79. The main subject area of published documents from Palestine was medicine (717; 20.00%), followed by chemistry (551, 15.37%), and engineering (530, 14.78%). The top countries involved in research collaboration with Palestine were the United States (422, 11.70%), followed by Germany (381; 10.71%), and the United Kingdom (208; 5.83%). There was a significant correlation between number of collaborating countries with Palestine in one hand, and quantity and quality of research activity in Palestine on the other hand. The number of collaborating countries with Palestine increased almost ten-fold from 1995 to 2012. Research output from Palestine showed steady growth since the Oslo peace accords. Research output was high from certain scientific disciplines while was lagging from others. Future emphasis on joint research, international collaboration, and publishing in indexed journals is needed.

Keywords: Palestine, research productivity, bibliometric, Scopus