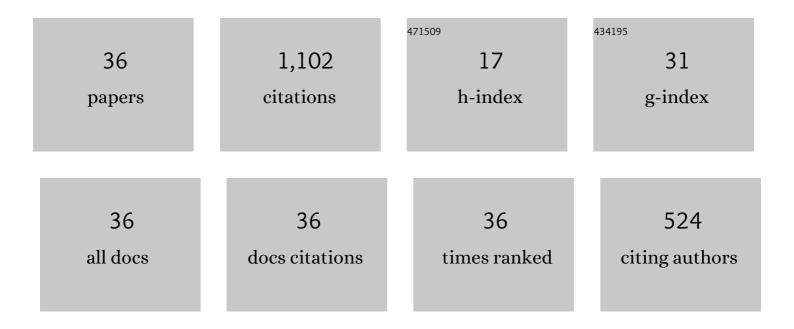
## Adam Lankford

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/5100626/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	A Comparative Analysis of Suicide Terrorists and Rampage, Workplace, and School Shooters in the United States From 1990 to 2010. Homicide Studies, 2013, 17, 255-274.	1.2	111
2	Précis of <i>The Myth of Martyrdom: What Really Drives Suicide Bombers, Rampage Shooters, and Other Self-Destructive Killers</i> . Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2014, 37, 351-362.	0.7	107
3	Public Mass Shooters and Firearms: A Cross-National Study of 171 Countries. Violence and Victims, 2016, 31, 187-199.	0.7	99
4	Mass Shooters in the USA, 1966–2010: Differences Between Attackers Who Live and Die. Justice Quarterly, 2015, 32, 360-379.	1.9	80
5	Fame-seeking rampage shooters: Initial findings and empirical predictions. Aggression and Violent Behavior, 2016, 27, 122-129.	2.1	66
6	Don't Name Them, Don't Show Them, But Report Everything Else: A Pragmatic Proposal for Denying Mass Killers the Attention They Seek and Deterring Future Offenders. American Behavioral Scientist, 2018, 62, 260-279.	3.8	65
7	From Columbine to Palestine: A comparative analysis of rampage shooters in the United States and volunteer suicide bombers in the Middle East. Aggression and Violent Behavior, 2011, 16, 98-107.	2.1	56
8	Could Suicide Terrorists Actually Be Suicidal?. Studies in Conflict and Terrorism, 2011, 34, 337-366.	1.3	50
9	Are America's public mass shooters unique? A comparative analysis of offenders in the United States and other countries. International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice, 2016, 40, 171-183.	0.9	43
10	Promoting aggression and violence at Abu Ghraib: The U.S. military's transformation of ordinary people into torturers. Aggression and Violent Behavior, 2009, 14, 388-395.	2.1	38
11	A suicide-based typology of suicide terrorists: Conventional, coerced, escapist and indirect. Security Journal, 2014, 27, 80-96.	1.7	31
12	Why have public mass shootings become more deadly?. Criminology and Public Policy, 2020, 19, 37-60.	3.1	31
13	A Psychological Autopsy of 9/11 Ringleader Mohamed Atta. Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology, 2012, 27, 150-159.	1.9	30
14	Are the Deadliest Mass Shootings Preventable? An Assessment of Leakage, Information Reported to Law Enforcement, and Firearms Acquisition Prior to Attacks in the United States. Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, 2019, 35, 315-341.	1.1	30
15	Identifying Potential Mass Shooters and Suicide Terrorists With Warning Signs of Suicide, Perceived Victimization, and Desires for Attention or Fame. Journal of Personality Assessment, 2018, 100, 471-482.	2.1	29
16	Do suicide terrorists exhibit clinically suicidal risk factors? A review of initial evidence and call for future research. Aggression and Violent Behavior, 2010, 15, 334-340.	2.1	27
17	Mass Killings in the United States from 2006 to 2013: Social Contagion or Random Clusters?. Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, 2018, 48, 459-467.	1.9	25
18	Media Coverage of Mass Killers: Content, Consequences, and Solutions. American Behavioral Scientist, 2018, 62, 151-162.	3.8	19

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Race and mass murder in the United States: A social and behavioral analysis. Current Sociology, 2016, 64, 470-490.	1.4	18
20	Detecting mental health problems and suicidal motives among terrorists and mass shooters. Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 2016, 26, 315-321.	0.8	17
21	Harming animals and massacring humans: Characteristics of public mass and active shooters who abused animals. Behavioral Sciences and the Law, 2018, 36, 739-751.	0.8	17
22	Do the media unintentionally make mass killers into celebrities? An assessment of free advertising and earned media value. Celebrity Studies, 2018, 9, 340-354.	0.8	15
23	Has the role of mental health problems in mass shootings been significantly underestimated?. Journal of Threat Assessment and Management, 2020, 7, 135-156.	1.2	15
24	Rehabilitating Terrorists Through Counter-Indoctrination: Lessons Learned From The Saudi Arabian Program. International Criminal Justice Review, 2011, 21, 118-133.	1.1	12
25	Mass murderers in the United States: predictors of offender deaths. Journal of Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology, 2015, 26, 586-600.	1.0	12
26	A sexual frustration theory of aggression, violence, and crime. Journal of Criminal Justice, 2021, 77, 101865.	2.3	12
27	The timing of opportunities to prevent mass shootings: a study of mental health contacts, work and school problems, and firearms acquisition. International Review of Psychiatry, 2021, 33, 638-652.	2.8	11
28	Evidence that suicide terrorists are suicidal: Challenges and empirical predictions. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2014, 37, 380-393.	0.7	10
29	Suicide Terrorism as a Socially Approved Form of Suicide. Crisis, 2010, 31, 287-289.	1.2	6
30	A Psychological Re-Examination of Mental Health Problems among the 9/11 Terrorists. Studies in Conflict and Terrorism, 2018, 41, 875-898.	1.3	5
31	Do the Ages of Mass Shooters Matter? Analyzing the Differences Between Young and Older Offenders. Violence and Gender, 2019, 6, 11-15.	1.6	4
32	An epidemiological analysis of public mass shooters and active shooters: Quantifying key differences between perpetrators and the general population, homicide offenders, and people who die by suicide Journal of Threat Assessment and Management, 2021, 8, 125-144.	1.2	4
33	Do Past U.S. Acts Constitute Terrorism? Implications for Counterterrorism Policy. International Criminal Justice Review, 2010, 20, 417-435.	1.1	2
34	On sacrificial heroism. Critical Review of International Social and Political Philosophy, 2013, 16, 634-654.	0.8	2
35	A Close Examination of the 2016 Dallas and Baton Rouge Police Killers: Identifying Potential Risk Factors and Influences for Copycat Violence. International Criminal Justice Review, 0, , 105756772110612.	1.1	2
36	Are there Reasons for Optimism in the Battle against Sexual Assault?. Sociology Compass, 2016, 10, 38-47.	2.5	1