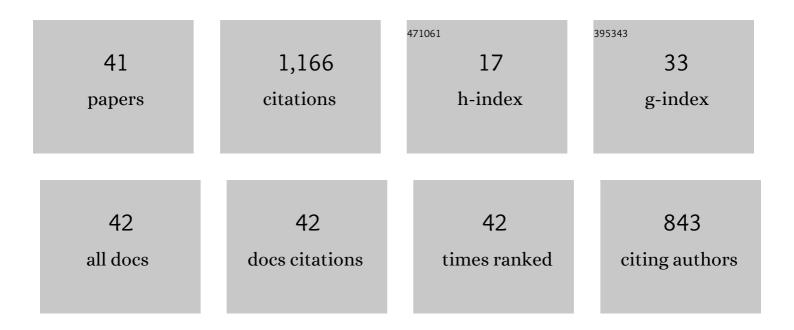
Bishawjit Mallick

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6937309/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The poverty–vulnerability–resilience nexus: Evidence from Bangladesh. Ecological Economics, 2013, 96, 114-124.	2.9	152
2	Coastal livelihood and physical infrastructure in Bangladesh after cyclone Aila. Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change, 2011, 16, 629-648.	1.0	118
3	Population displacement after cyclone and its consequences: empirical evidence from coastal Bangladesh. Natural Hazards, 2014, 73, 191-212.	1.6	110
4	Living with the Risks of Cyclone Disasters in the South-Western Coastal Region of Bangladesh. Environments - MDPI, 2017, 4, 13.	1,5	94
5	Cyclone, coastal society and migration: empirical evidence from Bangladesh. International Development Planning Review, 2012, 34, 217-240.	0.5	83
6	Trapped or Voluntary? Non-Migration Despite Climate Risks. Sustainability, 2020, 12, 4718.	1.6	55
7	Social vulnerability analysis for sustainable disaster mitigation planning in coastal Bangladesh. Disaster Prevention and Management, 2011, 20, 220-237.	0.6	46
8	The Nexus between Socio-Ecological System, Livelihood Resilience, and Migration Decisions: Empirical Evidence from Bangladesh. Sustainability, 2019, 11, 3332.	1.6	41
9	Widespread infilling of tidal channels and navigable waterways in the human-modified tidal deltaplain of southwest Bangladesh. Elementa, 2017, 5, .	1.1	41
10	Social, hydro-ecological and climatic change in the southwest coastal region of Bangladesh. Regional Environmental Change, 2017, 17, 1895-1906.	1.4	39
11	Cyclone shelters and their locational suitability: an empirical analysis from coastal Bangladesh. Disasters, 2014, 38, 654-671.	1.1	35
12	Social supremacy and its role in local level disaster mitigation planning in Bangladesh. Disaster Prevention and Management, 2011, 20, 543-556.	0.6	32
13	How do sustainable livelihoods influence environmental (non-)migration aspirations?. Applied Geography, 2020, 124, 102328.	1.7	32
14	Challenges of Testing COVID-19 Cases in Bangladesh. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 6439.	1.2	29
15	Adaptation Strategies after Cyclone in Southwest Coastal Bangladesh – Pro Poor Policy Choices. American Journal of Rural Development, 2015, 3, 24-33.	0.3	27
16	In harm's way: Non-migration decisions of people at risk of slow-onset coastal hazards in Bangladesh. Ambio, 2022, 51, 114-134.	2.8	23
17	Livelihood diversification as key to long-term non-migration: evidence from coastal Bangladesh. Environment, Development and Sustainability, 2021, 23, 8924-8948.	2.7	20
18	Random forest analysis of two household surveys can identify important predictors of migration in Bangladesh. Journal of Computational Social Science, 2021, 4, 77-100.	1.4	19

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Climate change perceptions, impacts and adaptation practices of fishers in southeast Bangladesh coast. International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management, 2022, 14, 191-211.	1.5	19
20	The emergence of residential satisfaction studies in social research: A bibliometric analysis. Habitat International, 2021, 109, 102336.	2.3	18
21	Exploring Vulnerability–Resilience–Livelihood Nexus in the Face of Climate Change: A Multi-Criteria Analysis for Mongla, Bangladesh. Sustainability, 2020, 12, 7054.	1.6	18
22	A bibliometric review on the drivers of environmental migration. Ambio, 2022, 51, 241-252.	2.8	15
23	Moving Beyond the Focus on Environmental Migration Towards Recognizing the Normality of Translocal Lives: Insights from Bangladesh. Global Migration Issues, 2016, , 105-128.	0.3	11
24	Societal Dealings with Cyclone in Bangladesh-A Proposal of Vulnerability Atlas for Sustainable Disaster Risk Reduction. Journal of Coastal Zone Management, 2015, 18, .	0.3	11
25	Understanding Climate Adaptation Cultures in Global Context: Proposal for an Explanatory Framework. Climate, 2016, 4, 59.	1.2	10
26	Livelihood after Relocation—Evidences of Guchchagram Project in Bangladesh. Social Sciences, 2017, 6, 76.	0.7	9
27	Analysis of residential satisfaction: An empirical evidence from neighbouring communities of Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0250838.	1.1	9
28	Applying machine learning to social datasets: a study of migration in southwestern Bangladesh using random forests. Regional Environmental Change, 2022, 22, 1.	1.4	9
29	Climatic Impacts and Responses of Migratory and Non-Migratory Fishers of the Padma River, Bangladesh. Social Sciences, 2018, 7, 254.	0.7	7
30	Livelihoods dependence on mangrove ecosystems: Empirical evidence from the Sundarbans. Current Research in Environmental Sustainability, 2021, 3, 100077.	1.7	6
31	Disaster-Induced Migration and Adaptation Discourse in Bangladesh. , 2015, , 164-185.		6
32	Necessity of Acceptance? Searching for a Sustainable Community-Based Disaster Mitigation Approach-The Example of a Coastal City in Bangladesh. , 2011, , .		5
33	Staying despite riverbank erosion: evidence of coastal Bangladesh. SN Social Sciences, 2021, 1, 1.	0.4	5
34	Livelihood challenges of â€~double strike' disasters: Evidence from rural communities of southwest coastal Bangladesh during the Covid-19 pandemic and cyclone Amphan. Current Research in Environmental Sustainability, 2021, 3, 100100.	1.7	4
35	Climate migration studies in the Pacific (CMSP) - A bibliometric analysis. Current Research in Environmental Sustainability, 2022, 4, 100132.	1.7	4
36	How Does the Rohingya Influx Influence the Residential Satisfaction and Mobility Intentions of the Host Communities in Bangladesh?. Journal of International Migration and Integration, 2022, 23, 1311-1340.	0.8	2

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Socio-political Distancing Amid Disaster: Empirical Evidence from Bangladesh. Climate Change Management, 2021, , 353-370.	0.6	1
38	What Influence Evacuation Decisions at Cyclone Shelters? Empirical Evidence from Bangladesh. Climate Change Management, 2021, , 199-221.	0.6	0
39	Role of gender and political connectedness after extreme events in coastal Bangladesh. , 2022, 1, 1.		Ο
40	Disaster-Induced Migration and Adaptation Discourse in Bangladesh. , 0, , .		0
41	COVID-19 Burdens on Livelihood Opportunities: A Study of Easy-Bike Drivers in Rangpur City, Bangladesh. World, 2022, 3, 389-402.	1.0	0