# Bibliometric Analysis on Psychological Entitlement *

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The concept of entitlement, deeply entrenched in psychological paradigms, has emerged as a focal point for examining its links to personality constructs and societal dynamics. This study, titled "Psych Entitlement Bibliometric Analysis," embarks on a systematic journey to decipher the historical and interdisciplinary evolution of entitlement research within the psychological domain. Utilizing bibliometric methodologies, we map the academic trajectory of entitlement studies, identify key contributors and seminal works, and explore its intersections with disciplines such as sociology, economics, and political science. The analysis aspires to provide a panoramic view of entitlement research, illuminating its multi-dimensional facets and establishing a foundation for future interdisciplinary explorations and discussions.

*Keywords*: Bibliometric Analysis, Psychological Entitlement, 1st Round Report

## Contents

76 **Note**

77 *Informally saying...*

78 이 보고서는 Psychological Entitlement(PE) 주제에 대한 흥미로 시작함

79 *Acknowledgement*

80 Aubery의 도움이 컷음

81 *Idea / Decision Making / Issue*

82 • Bibliometric analysis on PE to understand better

83 *Project Plan*

**Introduction**

Entitlement, a multifaceted psychological construct, has piqued the curiosity of researchers due to its associations with various personality dimensions, interpersonal relationships, and broader societal implications. While entitlement has been frequently studied within the realm of narcissistic traits and personality components, a comprehensive understanding of the evolution, interdisciplinary linkages, and methodological challenges of research on this topic remains an academic quest. This research venture aims to address this gap by embarking on a "Psych Entitlement Bibliometric Analysis", a methodical exploration of academic contributions on entitlement in psychology. Drawing from bibliometric methodologies, this study seeks to map the developmental trajectory of entitlement research, spotlight influential authors and pivotal sources, and probe into the intersections of psychology with disciplines such as sociology, economics, and political science. As we venture into this analysis, we anticipate uncovering the nuanced dimensions of entitlement and its expansive implications across academic and societal landscapes.

**Result of 1st Biblometirc Analysis**

*Overview*

*Main Information*

The bibliometric findings provided reflect the scholarly activity surrounding the topic of psychological entitlement over a timespan of almost two decades (2004 to 2023). Here's an elaboration and interpretation of the presented results:

- Main Information About Data: Timespan (2004-2023): The data spans 20 years, providing a long-term view of the topic's development and progression.

- Sources (129): A significant number of different sources (e.g., journals, books) have contributed to the subject, indicating that the topic is of interest across various scholarly platforms.

- Documents (208): Over these two decades, 208 documents have been published on the topic, suggesting a steady interest and ongoing research activity.

- Annual Growth Rate (19.39%): This positive growth rate signifies that the interest and publication rate on the topic has been growing annually at a notable rate. This could indicate increasing importance or awareness of the subject over time.

- Document Average Age (4.18 years): On average, the documents are just over 4 years old, which points to a relatively recent surge in publications.

- Average Citations Per Doc (24.45): This is a strong indicator of the relevance and impact of these documents in the scholarly community. The higher the average number of citations, the more influential or foundational these works likely are in the field.

- References (9865): The large number of references indicates a rich backdrop of prior research and a broad interconnection with other scholarly works.

- Document Contents:

  - Keywords Plus (660) and Author's Keywords (599): The number of keywords signifies a wide array of sub-topics and thematic concerns within the umbrella of psychological entitlement. This can show the breadth and nuances of research in this area.

- Authors:

  - Authors (580): The topic has engaged a large number of researchers, suggesting diverse viewpoints and multifaceted research contributions.
  - Authors of Single-authored Docs (16) and Single-authored Docs (18): A smaller portion of the documents are single-authored, indicating that collaborative efforts are dominant in this area.

- Authors Collaboration:

  - Co-Authors Per Doc (3.38): On average, each document has more than three authors, reinforcing the notion of collaborative research efforts in this field.
  - International Co-authorships (26.44%): Over a quarter of the works involve international collaboration, pointing to the global relevance and interest in the topic. This kind of collaboration often brings diverse perspectives and methodologies to the research.

136  • Document Types:

137  – Article (194): Most of the documents are articles, suggesting that peer-reviewed jour-
138  nals are the primary platform for disseminating research on this topic.
139  – Article; Book Chapter (1): There's a single document that seems to be both an article
140  and a book chapter, which is a bit unusual but may represent a particularly influential
141  piece that's been republished or included in an anthology.
142  – Article; Early Access (13): These are articles that have been accepted for publication
143  and are available online before they are formally published. This can be seen as an
144  indicator of the immediacy and evolving nature of the research in the field.

145  In conclusion, the bibliometric findings suggest that psychological entitlement is a topic of
146  growing interest with a vast array of research avenues and significant scholarly engagement. The
147  high average citations and extensive author collaborations underline its importance and relevance
148  in the academic community.

| Description | Results |
| --- | --- |
| MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA | |
| Timespan | 2004:2023 |
| Sources (Journals, Books, etc) | 129 |
| Documents | 208 |
| Annual Growth Rate % | 19.39 |
| Document Average Age | 4.18 |
| Average citations per doc | 24.45 |
| References | 9865 |
| DOCUMENT CONTENTS | |
| Keywords Plus (ID) | 660 |
| Author's Keywords (DE) | 599 |
| AUTHORS | |
| Authors | 580 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Authors of single-authored docs | 16 |
| AUTHORS COLLABORATION | |
| Single-authored docs | 18 |
| Co-Authors per Doc | 3.38 |
| International co-authorships % | 26.44 |
| DOCUMENT TYPES | |
| article | 194 |
| article; book chapter | 1 |
| article; early access | 13 |

*Annual Scientific Production*

The provided data reflects the annual scientific production in terms of the number of articles published from 2004 to 2023. Here's an elaboration and interpretation of the presented results:

- 2004-2008: The period marks a relatively stagnant phase in the scientific production with only a few articles being published. Specifically, the years 2005-2007 saw no articles being produced, which indicates that the topic might not have been in the limelight or of significant interest during these years.

- 2009-2012: There's a slight uptick in the number of articles, but the output remains minimal. This suggests a gradual growth of interest in the subject matter.

- 2013: A noticeable spike in articles is observed in this year with 9 articles published. This might be indicative of a key event, breakthrough, or a change in the perception of the subject that led to increased research interest.

- 2014-2016: The momentum from 2013 continues with a steady number of articles each year, showcasing consistent interest and research activity in the field.

- 2017: A slight dip is observed in this year, but it could be an anomaly given the general upward trend.

- 2018-2021: There's a consistent rise in the number of articles published annually, signaling that the topic is gaining traction and is likely becoming more central to academic and research conversations.

168    • 2022: This year saw a dramatic surge in articles with 39 publications. This could be attributed

169      to various factors like significant research breakthroughs, increased funding, or global events

170      that may have heightened interest in the subject.

171    • 2023: While there is a decrease in the number of articles compared to 2022, the count of 29 is

172      still significantly higher than the numbers from the preceding decade. It suggests sustained

173      interest, albeit with a slight slowdown possibly due to saturation, a shift in research focus,

174      or other external factors.

| Year | Articles |
| --- | --- |
| 2004 | 1 |
| 2005 | 0 |
| 2006 | 0 |
| 2007 | 0 |
| 2008 | 1 |
| 2009 | 2 |
| 2010 | 4 |
| 2011 | 1 |
| 2012 | 1 |
| 2013 | 9 |
| 2014 | 13 |
| 2015 | 11 |
| 2016 | 13 |
| 2017 | 10 |
| 2018 | 15 |
| 2019 | 17 |
| 2020 | 21 |
| 2021 | 21 |
| 2022 | 39 |
| 2023 | 29 |

## Annual Scientific Production



¹⁷⁵
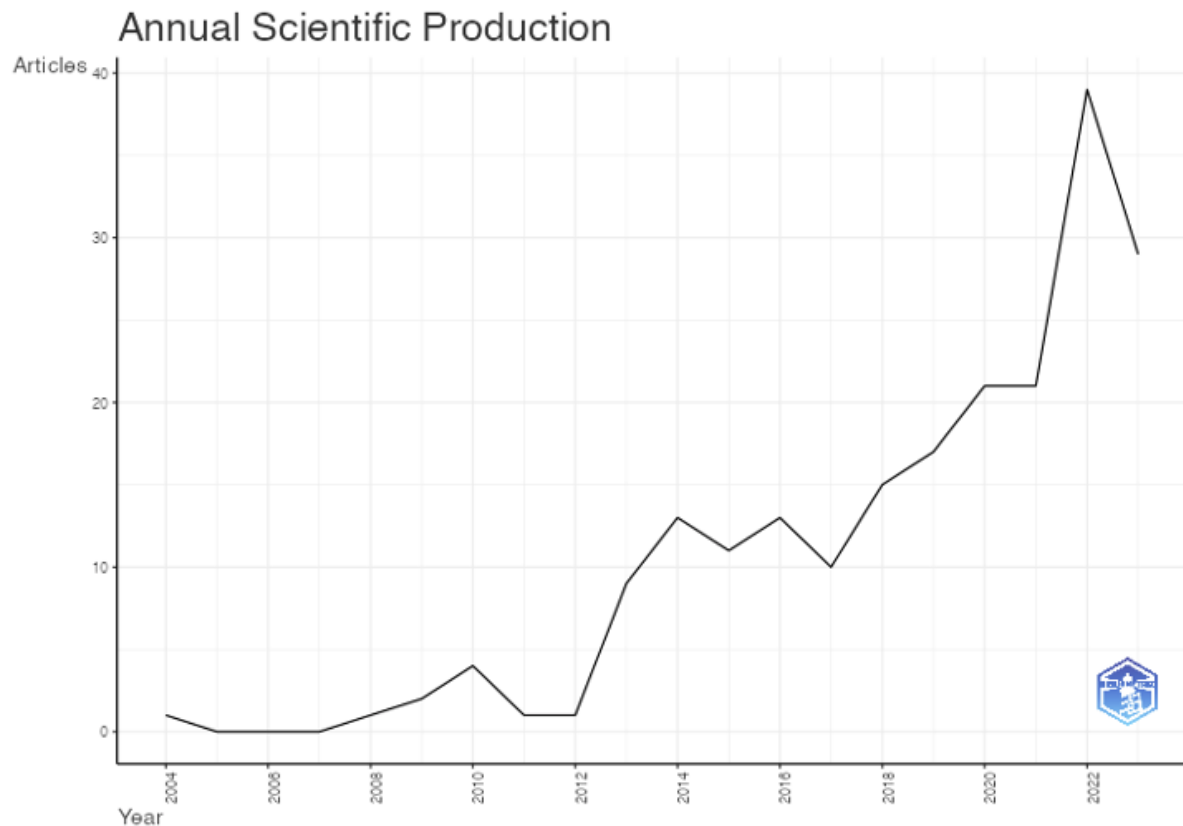
¹⁷⁶    In conclusion, the data on annual scientific production from 2004 to 2023 reveals a trend of

¹⁷⁷  growing academic interest and research activity in the subject over the years. After a slow start in

¹⁷⁸  the initial years, there has been a consistent increase in publications, especially in the last decade.

¹⁷⁹  This can be indicative of the evolving importance and relevance of the topic in the scientific com-

¹⁸⁰  munity.

¹⁸¹  *Average Citations per Year*

¹⁸²    • The provided data details the average citations per article for each year from 2004 to 2023.

¹⁸³      Here's an elaboration and interpretation of the presented results:

¹⁸⁴      – Year: Represents the year when the articles were published.

¹⁸⁵      – MeanTCperArt: This metric shows the mean total citations for articles published in that

¹⁸⁶        respective year. It offers insights into how impactful or influential the articles from a

¹⁸⁷        specific year have been over time.

¹⁸⁸      – N: Indicates the number of articles published in that respective year.

189 – MeanTCperYear: Represents the mean total citations for articles from a particular year

190 divided by the number of years since publication. This gives a per-year citation aver-

191 age, which helps in understanding the sustained interest or relevance of the articles.

192 – CitableYears: Refers to the number of years since the article's publication up to 2023.

| Year | MeanTCperArt | N | MeanTCperYear | CitableYears |
|------|-------------:|---|--------------:|-------------:|
| 2004 | 680.00 | 1 | 34.00 | 20 |
| 2008 | 44.00 | 1 | 2.75 | 16 |
| 2009 | 93.00 | 2 | 6.20 | 15 |
| 2010 | 212.00 | 4 | 15.14 | 14 |
| 2011 | 53.00 | 1 | 4.08 | 13 |
| 2012 | 36.00 | 1 | 3.00 | 12 |
| 2013 | 36.22 | 9 | 3.29 | 11 |
| 2014 | 56.62 | 13 | 5.66 | 10 |
| 2015 | 16.82 | 11 | 1.87 | 9 |
| 2016 | 34.69 | 13 | 4.34 | 8 |
| 2017 | 15.20 | 10 | 2.17 | 7 |
| 2018 | 12.73 | 15 | 2.12 | 6 |
| 2019 | 19.76 | 17 | 3.95 | 5 |
| 2020 | 19.86 | 21 | 4.96 | 4 |
| 2021 | 11.14 | 21 | 3.71 | 3 |
| 2022 | 4.31 | 39 | 2.15 | 2 |
| 2023 | 1.45 | 29 | 1.45 | 1 |

193 • Interpretation:

194 – 2004: The single article published in 2004 has an astounding 680 total citations, averag-

195 ing 34 citations per year over 20 years. This suggests that this article might have been

196 seminal or groundbreaking in its domain.

197 – 2008-2012: Articles published during this period have moderate to high mean total ci-

198 tations, but relatively low annual averages. This might indicate that while these articles

199 were influential, their annual citation rate diminished over time, or they had a more

200 immediate impact post-publication.

– 2013-2016: There's a mix of articles in terms of their impact. For instance, articles from

202 2013 and 2014 have decent annual citation rates, indicating their sustained relevance.

203 However, the 2015 batch, despite having 11 articles, has a lower mean total citation,

204 suggesting these articles might not have garnered as much attention.

– 2017-2021: Articles from these years have reduced mean total citations, but their an-

206 nual averages are more consistent, hovering between 2 to 5 citations per year. This

207 consistency suggests a stable interest in the research topics of these articles.

– 2022-2023: The most recent articles have the lowest mean total citations, which is ex-

209 pected given they've had less time to accrue citations. Notably, the articles from 2022,

210 despite being 39 in number, have an average of only 2.15 citations per year, which

211 might indicate a shift in research interest or saturation in the topic.

212 In conclusion, the data on average citations per year gives insights into the research landscape

213 from 2004 to 2023. It reveals trends about the influence and lasting impact of articles, with some

214 years producing seminal works with high citation counts and others having consistent yet moder-

215 ate impacts. It's also evident that as the number of articles increases in recent years, the mean total

216 citations tend to decrease, possibly indicating a shift in research dynamics or saturation of certain

217 topics.
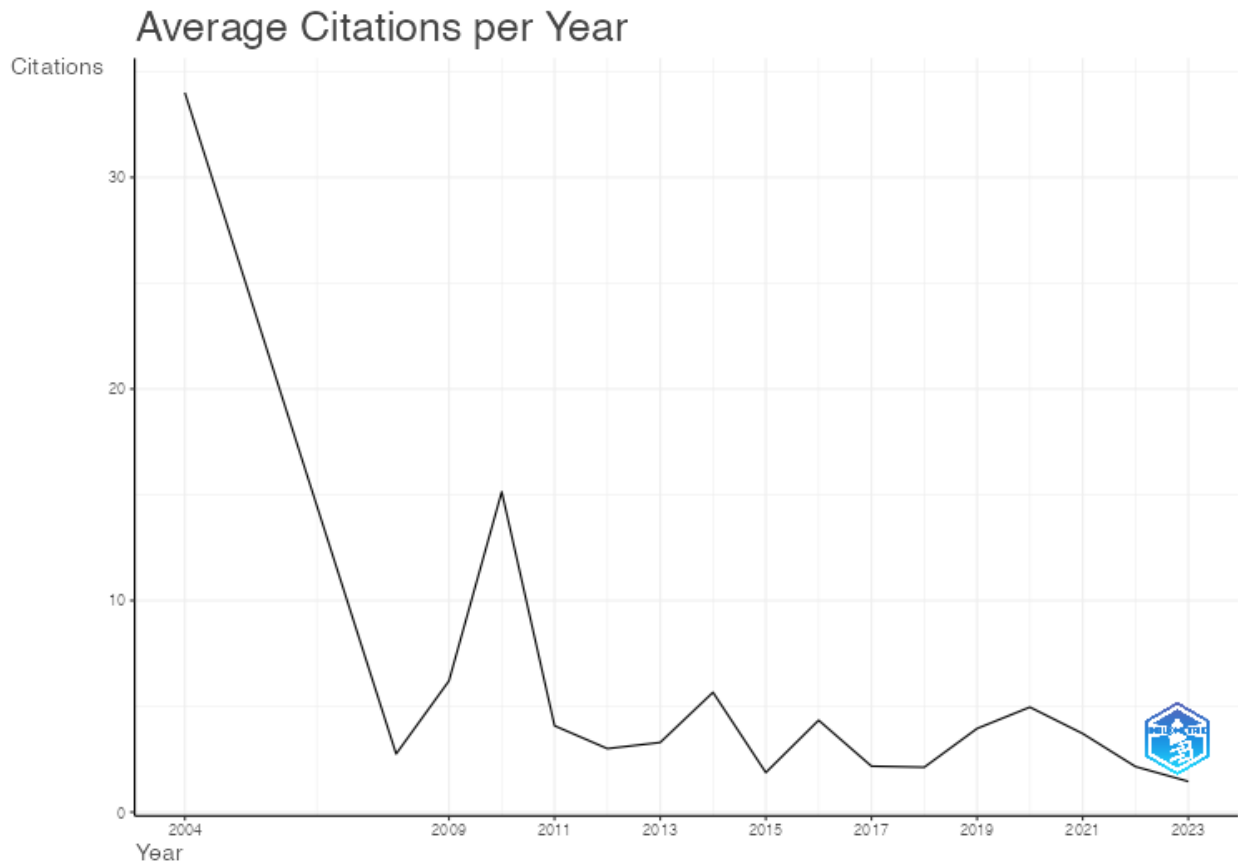
*Three-Field Plot*

The provided visual is a three-field plot that showcases relationships between three distinct categories: IDs (likely indicative of keywords or themes), AUs (which appears to represent authors), and SOs (likely indicating source journals or publications).

- ID (Keywords/Themes):

  - Abusive Supervision and Moderating Role Impact: These terms suggest research on the negative aspects of leadership and the factors that can influence or mitigate its effects.
  - Work, Perceptions, Performance Antecedents, and Consequences: These are central themes in organizational psychology and suggest research into how perceptions and antecedents can influence work performance and its subsequent outcomes.
  - Self and Psychological Entitlement: Indicates studies focused on individual self-concept

and the phenomenon where individuals believe they deserve more than others.

– Outcomes, Personality, Behavior, and Model: These are broad research areas that cover results of certain interventions or behaviors, individual personality traits, human behavior in organizations, and theoretical models.

– Narcissism, Validation, Narcissistic Personality-Inventory, and Self-Esteem Entitlement Personality-Inventory: These keywords indicate a focus on narcissistic traits, validation of certain psychological tools, and instruments that measure self-esteem and entitlement.

- AU (Authors): The list includes various authors who've contributed to this body of research. The lines connecting authors to keywords suggest their specific areas of expertise or focus. For instance, 'Harvey P' appears to be associated with 'Abusive Supervision' and 'Moderating Role Impact', hinting that this author has contributed research in these areas.

- SO (Source Journals):

    – Personality and Individual Differences: A journal that generally publishes research on individual differences in personality.

    – Journal of Research in Personality: Focuses on various aspects of personality research.

    – Journal of Managerial Psychology, Journal of Personality Assessment, and Organizational Behavior: Focus on psychological themes as they pertain to management, personality assessment tools, and behavior in organizational settings.

    – The plot offers a visual representation of the intersection between topics of study, the authors who've conducted research in those areas, and the journals where their work has been published. The crisscrossing lines depict the interconnections and provide a snapshot of who is contributing to which areas of research and where they're getting published.

In essence, this three-field plot provides a comprehensive overview of the research landscape for the themes covered, highlighting the key contributors and the journals that are at the forefront of this academic discourse.

258

259 *Sources*

260 *Most Relevant Sources*

261 The list details the number of articles related to psychological entitlement published across dif-

262 ferent journals. The journals range from specific psychology-focused sources to more general or

263 interdisciplinary sources, like those focusing on business, management, marketing, hospitality, or

264 even technology.

265 • Pattern Observation:

266 – Top Journals: The journal "PERSONALITY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES" has

267 the highest number of articles (12), followed by "JOURNAL OF BUSINESS ETHICS"

268 (10). After these, a few journals such as "CURRENT PSYCHOLOGY", "FRONTIERS IN

269 PSYCHOLOGY", and "PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY BULLETIN"

270 have published 6 articles each on the topic.

271 – Interdisciplinary Nature: The range of journals suggests that psychological entitlement

272 is a topic of interest not just in pure psychological research but also in applied areas

273 like business, marketing, management, and even tourism.

274 – Decline in Article Count: There's a noticeable decline in the number of articles as we

275 move down the list. Many journals have published only one article on psychological

276 entitlement, showing a wide distribution of the topic across various publications but

277 with a concentration in a few top journals.

278 • Interpretation:

279 – Predominant Focus: Given that "PERSONALITY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES"

280 and "JOURNAL OF BUSINESS ETHICS" are the top publishers on the topic, it can

281 be inferred that psychological entitlement is being extensively studied in the context

282 of both individual personality traits and its implications in the business and ethical

283 scenarios.

284 – Relevance Across Fields: The interdisciplinary nature of the journals shows that psy-

285 chological entitlement is a topic that has implications and relevance across various

286  fields. This could be because entitlement, as a psychological construct, impacts various

287  facets of human behavior, from work ethics in corporate environments to consumer be-

288  havior in the marketplace.

289  – Broad Interest, Focused Research: The wide array of journals with only one article on

290  the topic suggests that while psychological entitlement has piqued interest across var-

291  ious academic communities, intensive research (multiple articles) is limited to journals

292  with a more direct relevance to the topic.

293  In conclusion, psychological entitlement is a widely explored topic with significant research

294  concentrations in areas related to personality studies and business ethics. Its interdisciplinary ap-

295  peal makes it a subject of interest across various academic and applied fields.

| Sources | Articles |
| --- | --- |
| PERSONALITY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES | 12 |
| JOURNAL OF BUSINESS ETHICS | 10 |
| CURRENT PSYCHOLOGY | 6 |
| FRONTIERS IN PSYCHOLOGY | 6 |
| PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY BULLETIN | 6 |
| JOURNAL OF MANAGERIAL PSYCHOLOGY | 4 |
| JOURNAL OF PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT | 4 |
| JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN PERSONALITY | 4 |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF MARKETING | 3 |
| JOURNAL OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY | 3 |
| JOURNAL OF BUSINESS RESEARCH | 3 |
| JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY | 3 |
| JOURNAL OF ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR | 3 |
| PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS | 3 |
| PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY | 3 |
| SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PERSONALITY SCIENCE | 3 |
| SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF EDUCATION | 3 |
| APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY-AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW-PSYCHOLOGIE APPLIQUEE-REVUE INTERNATIONALE | 2 |

Most Relevant Sources



296
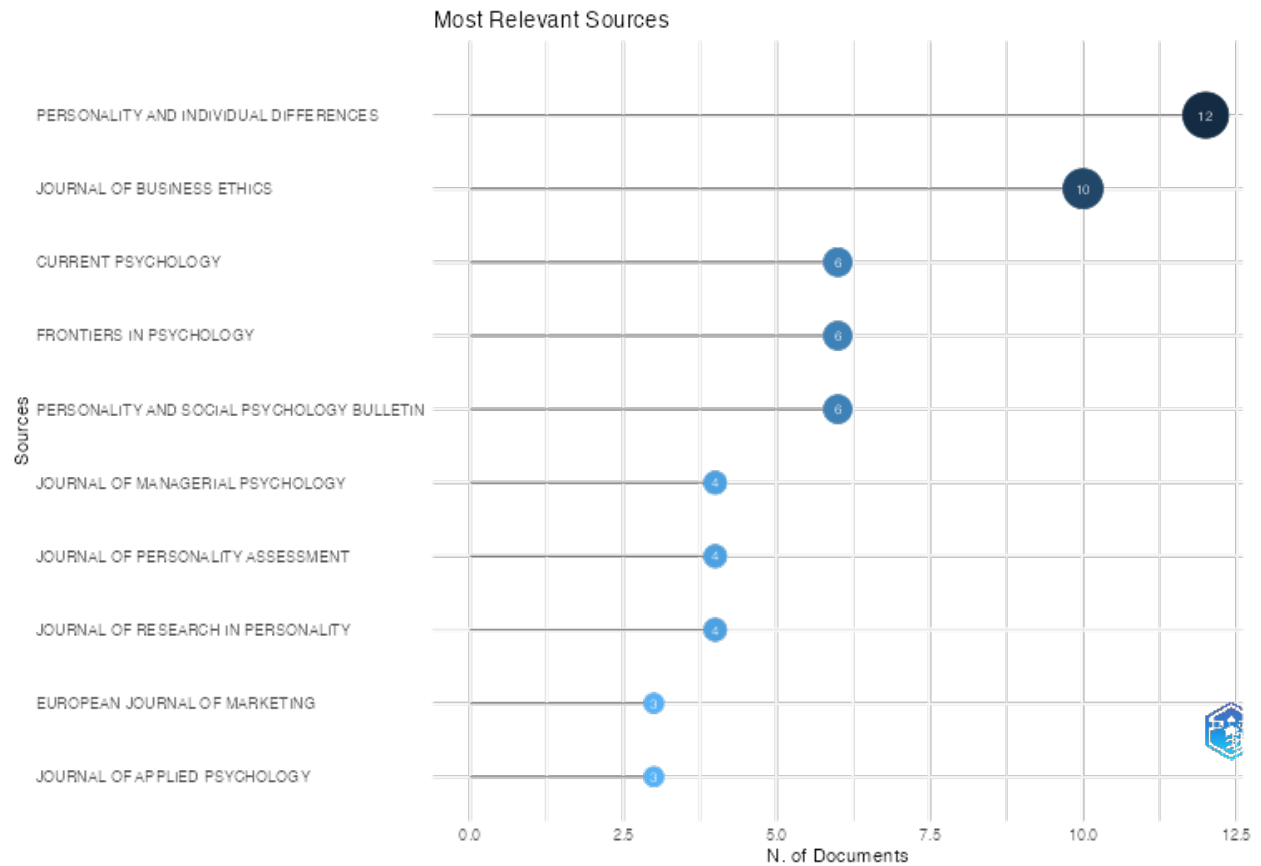
*Most Local Cited Sources*

the frequency of citations across different sources within the context of psychological entitlement.
Here's an elaboration on the patterns and an interpretation:

- Pattern:

    - Highly Cited Journals: The most cited sources are "J PERS SOC PSYCHOL" with 795
      citations and "J APPL PSYCHOL" with 686 citations. These two are significantly ahead
      of the others, suggesting that they are seminal or central in the field of psychological
      entitlement.

    - Broad Range: The sources seem to encompass a wide range of psychological jour-
      nals from more general ones like "PSYCHOL BULL" to more specific like "J OCCUP
      HEALTH PSYCH" or "J BUS ETHICS". This suggests that the topic of psychological
      entitlement is of interest across various sub-disciplines and not limited to a niche area.

- – Varying Citations: The number of citations per source varies dramatically, from a high of 795 to a low of 10. This reflects the inherent variation in the influence and relevance of different journals or publications within the field.

- – Focus on Personality and Social Psychology: Many of the top-cited journals (e.g., "J PERS SOC PSYCHOL", "PERS INDIV DIFFER") are centered around personality and social psychology, indicating that psychological entitlement might be a topic deeply rooted in these areas.

- Interpretation:

    - – Central Role of Top Journals: The fact that journals like "J PERS SOC PSYCHOL" and "J APPL PSYCHOL" have the highest citations suggests that they likely publish foundational or highly influential work on psychological entitlement. Researchers and practitioners looking to delve deep into this topic might start with articles from these sources.

    - – Interdisciplinary Interest: The presence of journals like "J BUS ETHICS" and "J BUS RES" indicates that psychological entitlement is not only a topic of interest within pure psychology but also has implications and relevance in business and ethics. This could mean that entitlement behaviors might be studied in organizational contexts or in ethical decision-making scenarios.

    - – Depth and Breadth: Given the wide range of sources and the varying number of citations, it's evident that the field of psychological entitlement is both deep (with some journals providing extensive insights) and broad (with many journals touching upon the topic).

    - – Relevance to Modern Issues: The presence of journals focusing on business, leadership, and organizational behavior suggests that entitlement might be a significant topic of interest in modern organizational dynamics, leadership styles, and workplace behaviors.

In conclusion, psychological entitlement seems to be a multifaceted topic with deep roots in personality and social psychology but has broad implications across various fields, especially in

business and organizational settings. Researchers and practitioners have a rich tapestry of sources to draw from, with some journals providing foundational insights and others offering unique perspectives based on their sub-discipline focus.

| Sources | Articles |
| --- | --- |
| J PERS SOC PSYCHOL | 795 |
| J APPL PSYCHOL | 686 |
| J PERS ASSESS | 353 |
| PERS INDIV DIFFER | 340 |
| J ORGAN BEHAV | 330 |
| J BUS ETHICS | 322 |
| ACAD MANAGE J | 299 |
| PERS SOC PSYCHOL B | 273 |
| J MANAGE | 238 |
| PSYCHOL BULL | 184 |
| J RES PERS | 171 |
| J PERS | 162 |
| ACAD MANAGE REV | 158 |
| LEADERSHIP QUART | 135 |
| ORGAN BEHAV HUM DEC | 133 |
| HUM RELAT | 131 |
| PERS PSYCHOL | 124 |
| HUM RESOUR MANAGE R | 117 |

Most Local Cited Sources
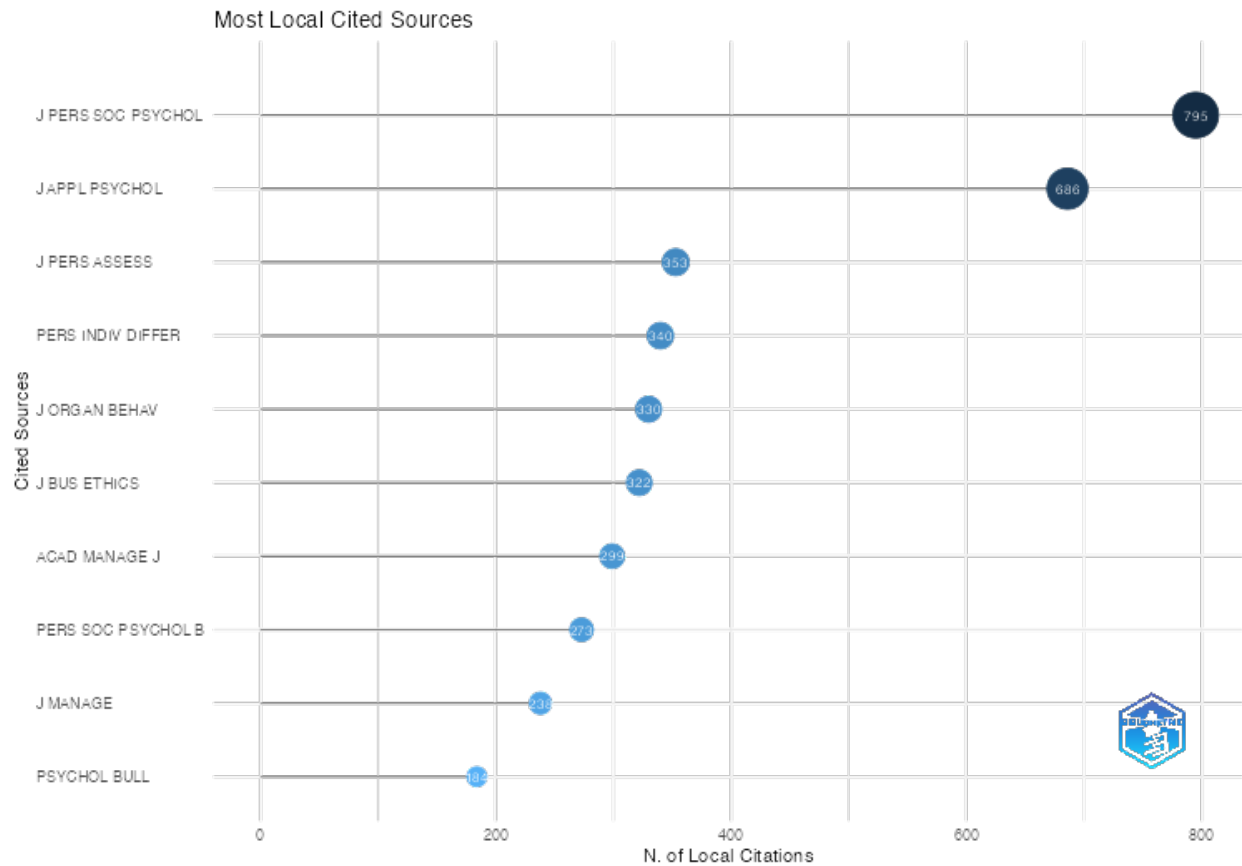
Bradford's Law

Bradford's Law, also known as the Bradford Distribution, is a pattern first described by the British librarian Samuel C. Bradford in 1934. It's a fundamental concept in the field of bibliometrics, which is the study of information patterns in written publications. Bradford's Law makes observations about the scatter of scientific literature and can be explained as follows:

- Core Journals: If you list journals in decreasing order of the number of articles they publish on a particular topic, they will fall into a pattern where a few journals will contribute the most articles on the topic (the core), and the number of articles will drop off sharply as you move away from these core journals.

- Zones of Productivity: Bradford divided this distribution into "zones" of productivity. The first zone contains the fewest journals but provides the most articles. Each subsequent zone contains more journals than the previous one, but they yield fewer articles.

- Mathematical Representation: Mathematically, if the number of journals in the first zone is n, the number in the second zone would be k * n, and in the third zone, it would be k^2 * n, and so on, where k is a constant. However, the number of articles in each zone would be roughly the same.

- Implications for Searching Literature: The principle suggests that a researcher can achieve a significant portion of the available literature on a specific topic by focusing on the core journals. It also implies that as one expands the search to more journals, the yield of relevant articles decreases.

- Bradford's Law and Modern Libraries: The concept is used in library science for journal collection development and management. By identifying the core journals in a specific field, libraries can optimize their collection to ensure they have the most relevant resources for their users.

In essence, Bradford's Law is about the concentration and distribution of articles on a specific topic across various journals. It highlights the idea that a small number of journals will usually account for a large portion of articles on a given topic, while a larger set of journals will contribute progressively fewer articles on that same topic.

| SO | Rank | Freq | cumFreq |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSONALITY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES | 1 | 12 | 12 |
| JOURNAL OF BUSINESS ETHICS | 2 | 10 | 22 |
| CURRENT PSYCHOLOGY | 3 | 6 | 28 |
| FRONTIERS IN PSYCHOLOGY | 4 | 6 | 34 |
| PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY BULLETIN | 5 | 6 | 40 |
| JOURNAL OF MANAGERIAL PSYCHOLOGY | 6 | 4 | 44 |
| JOURNAL OF PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT | 7 | 4 | 48 |
| JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN PERSONALITY | 8 | 4 | 52 |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF MARKETING | 9 | 3 | 55 |
| JOURNAL OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY | 10 | 3 | 58 |
| JOURNAL OF BUSINESS RESEARCH | 11 | 3 | 61 |
| JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY | 12 | 3 | 64 |
| JOURNAL OF ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR | 13 | 3 | 67 |
| PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS | 14 | 3 | 70 |
| PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY | 15 | 3 | 73 |
| SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PERSONALITY SCIENCE | 16 | 3 | 76 |
| SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF EDUCATION | 17 | 3 | 79 |
| APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY-AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW-PSYCHOLOGIE APPLIQUEE-REVUE INTERNATIONALE | 18 | 2 | 81 |

*RESULT OF 1ST BIBLIOMETIRC ANALYSIS*

- Zone 1: Contains the most frequently cited journals in your dataset. You have 15 journals in this zone. These journals together account for 70 citations (cumulative frequency of 70).

- Zone 2: Contains the next set of journals which are cited less frequently than those in Zone 1. You have 50 journals in this zone, more than three times the number in Zone 1. These journals together account for an additional 60 citations, taking the cumulative frequency to 130.

- Zone 3 (only a portion is visible, so the interpretation is based on the visible data): Contains the next set of journals which are cited even less frequently than those in Zone 2. In the visible portion, you have 25 journals. These journals account for an additional 35 citations, taking the visible cumulative frequency to 165.

According to Bradford's Law, the journals in Zone 1 are core journals for the topic or field of interest, and researchers in this field would be well-advised to be familiar with these. The journals in Zone 2 are more peripheral, but still relevant. They offer additional insights and context but may not be as essential as Zone 1 journals. Zone 3 contains even more specialized or peripheral journals that occasionally publish relevant articles on the topic.

- In this study:

  – "PERSONALITY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES" and "JOURNAL OF BUSINESS ETHICS" are the top two most frequently cited journals, making them highly central to the research topic. As you move further down the list, the frequency of citations decreases, indicating that while they may occasionally publish articles relevant to the topic, they aren't the central focus of these journals.

  – Bradford's Law is used to identify the most influential journals in a particular field or on a particular topic. From your data, the journals in Zone 1 would be essential for researchers in your field of interest. The journals in Zones 2 and 3 provide supplementary and more specialized information.

Core Sources by Bradford's Law

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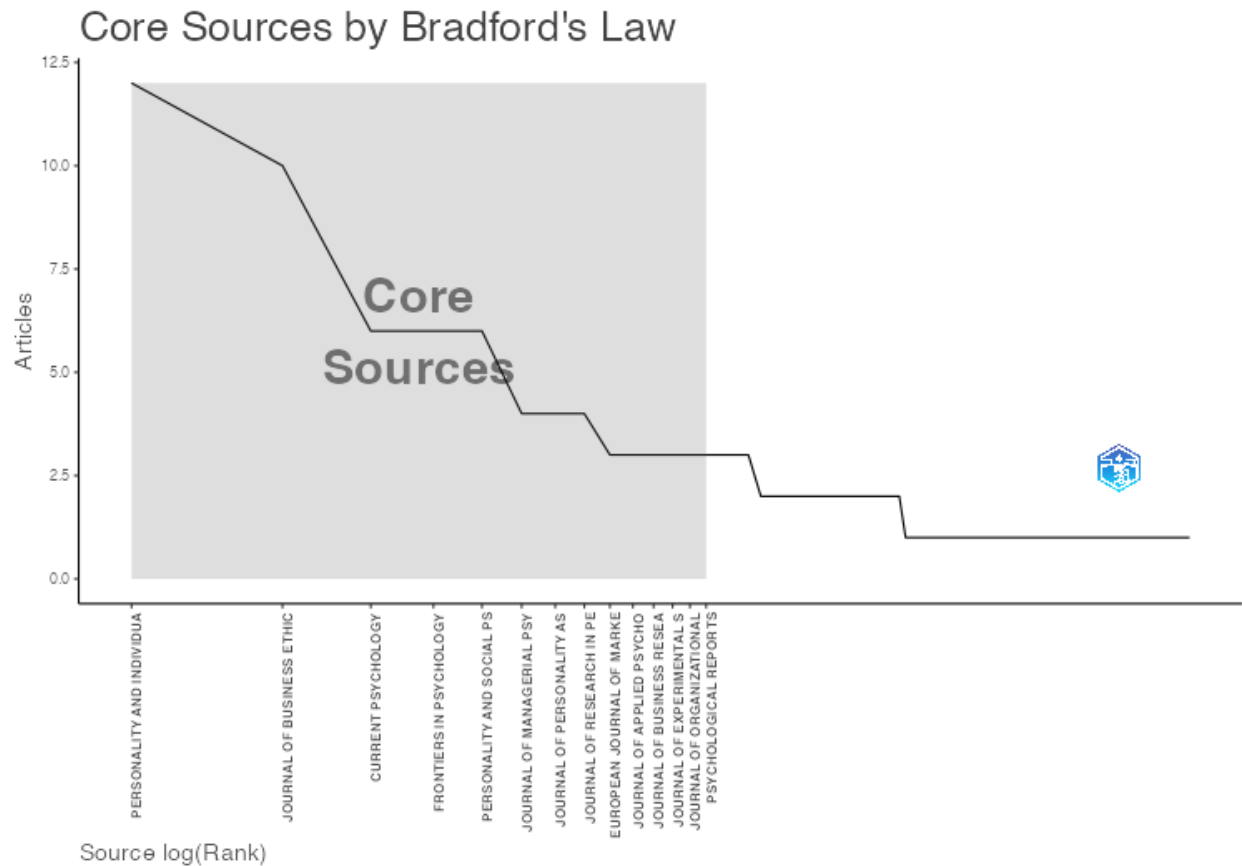
*Sources' Local Impact*

This table represent bibliometric data, including different indices and citation metrics, for various academic journals related to psychology, management, and other areas.

- Measurements

    - Element: The title of the academic journal.
    - h_index: The h-index is an author-level metric that attempts to measure both the productivity and citation impact of the publications of a scientist or scholar. Here, it likely refers to the journal's h-index, measuring the number of articles that have received at least that many citations.
    - g_index: An index proposed to overcome the disadvantages of h-index.
    - m_index: The rate of publication, or how many papers were published per year.
    - TC: Total citations for the papers published in that journal.

         25

406        – NP: Number of papers published in the journal.

407        – PY_start: Publication Year of the earliest paper being considered in this dataset.

408    It's important to note that these metrics are used to gauge the impact and influence of academic

409 journals in their respective fields. The higher the h-index, for example, the more influential the

410 journal might be perceived in its field, based on its articles being cited frequently.

| Element | h_index | g_index | m_index | TC | NP | PY_start |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSONALITY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES | 9 | 12 | 0.9000000 | 196 | 12 | 2014 |
| JOURNAL OF BUSINESS ETHICS | 6 | 10 | 1.0000000 | 242 | 10 | 2018 |
| PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY BULLETIN | 5 | 6 | 0.4545455 | 271 | 6 | 2013 |
| JOURNAL OF PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT | 4 | 4 | 0.2000000 | 739 | 4 | 2004 |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF MARKETING | 3 | 3 | 0.5000000 | 25 | 3 | 2018 |
| FRONTIERS IN PSYCHOLOGY | 3 | 6 | 0.2727273 | 63 | 6 | 2013 |
| JOURNAL OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY | 3 | 3 | 0.7500000 | 189 | 3 | 2020 |
| JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY | 3 | 3 | 0.3000000 | 47 | 3 | 2014 |
| JOURNAL OF ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR | 3 | 3 | 0.2000000 | 258 | 3 | 2009 |
| JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN PERSONALITY | 3 | 4 | 0.3333333 | 50 | 4 | 2015 |
| PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY | 3 | 3 | 0.2727273 | 77 | 3 | 2013 |
| SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PERSONALITY SCIENCE | 3 | 3 | 0.3000000 | 65 | 3 | 2014 |
| ASSESSMENT | 2 | 2 | 0.1428571 | 202 | 2 | 2010 |
| CURRENT PSYCHOLOGY | 2 | 4 | 0.2222222 | 20 | 6 | 2015 |
| ETHICS & BEHAVIOR | 2 | 2 | 0.6666667 | 18 | 2 | 2021 |
| INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY | 2 | 2 | 0.2857143 | 23 | 2 | 2017 |
| JOURNAL OF BUSINESS AND PSYCHOLOGY | 2 | 2 | 0.4000000 | 72 | 2 | 2019 |
| JOURNAL OF BUSINESS RESEARCH | 2 | 3 | 1.0000000 | 10 | 3 | 2022 |

411    The provided image displays a various academic journals on the y-axis and what appears to be

412 a measure or score on the x-axis. The blue dots represent the values associated with each journal.

413    • From the data table accompanying the image:

414       – PERSONALITY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES stands out with the highest h_-

415          index of 9, g_index of 12, and has been active since 2014. This suggests it's a highly

416          influential journal within its domain over the past years.

417       – JOURNAL OF BUSINESS ETHICS and PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

418          BULLETIN follow closely with h_index values of 6 and 5, respectively.

419       – When considering the m_index, which is often a measure of the speed at which the

420          h_index grows, JOURNAL OF BUSINESS ETHICS has the highest m_index of 1, indi-

421          cating rapid growth or influence within a shorter time frame. This is confirmed by its

422          start year being more recent (2018) compared to other top journals.

423       – JOURNAL OF PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT has been active for a longer period (since

424          2004) and has a significant number of total citations (739). However, its h_index, g_in-

425          dex, and m_index are relatively lower, suggesting it's well-established but perhaps not

426          currently as influential in terms of new citations as some other journals.

427       – Most of the journals have been active for several years, with some starting their publi-

428          cations in the early 2000s and others more recently in the 2020s. This variance in pub-

429          lication start year gives a sense of the longevity and establishment of these journals in

430          their respective fields.

431    In summary, the plot and accompanying data provide a comparative look at the influence and

432 impact of various academic journals. The metrics used (h_index, g_index, m_index) are commonly

433 applied in academia to gauge the importance and influence of journals, authors, and publications.

434 In this context, journals like PERSONALITY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES and JOURNAL

435 OF BUSINESS ETHICS appear to be particularly influential based on their high h_index and g_-

436 index scores.

437
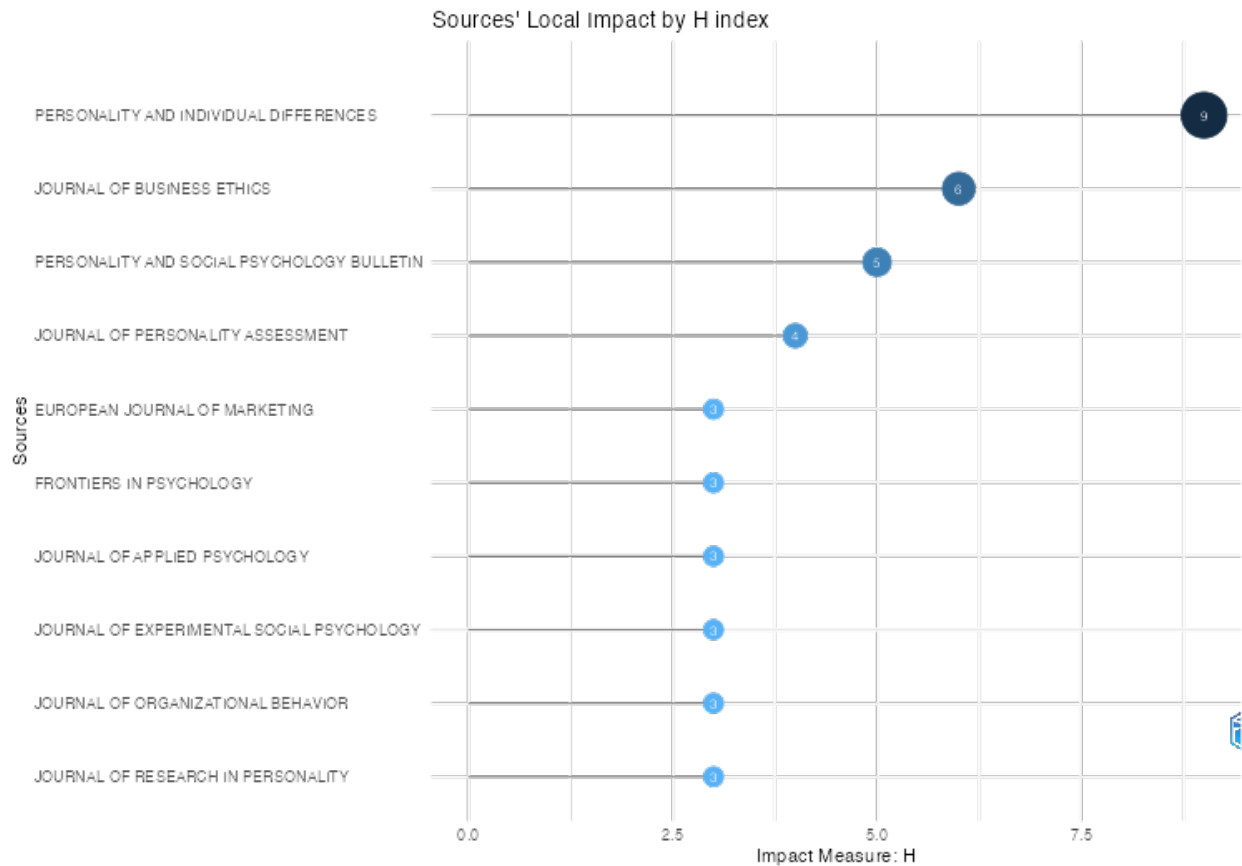
*Sources' Production over Time*

438

439 The table shows the annual occurrences of publications related to "psychological entitlement"
440 across five different sources from the year 2004 to 2023.

441    • Pattern

442        – From 2004 to 2012, there is minimal to no activity across all five sources.

443        – Starting from 2013, there is a noticeable increase in publications in the "FRONTIERS
444          IN PSYCHOLOGY" and "PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY BULLETIN"
445          journals.

446        – In 2014, "PERSONALITY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES" journal also started
447          publishing on the topic.

448        – From 2016 onwards, there's a consistent and rapid increase in publications in the "PER-
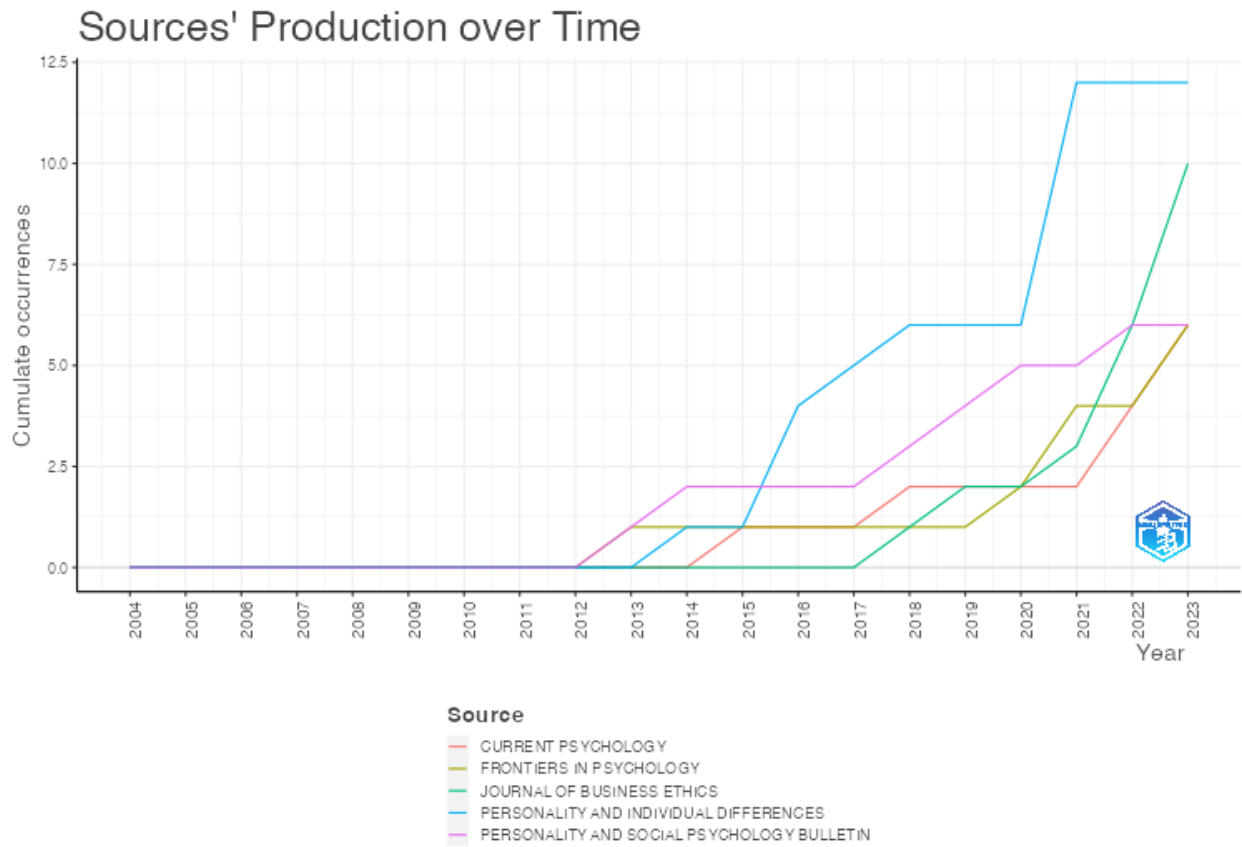449          SONALITY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES" journal.

450      – By 2018, all the five sources have shown some level of activity in the topic.

451      – From 2021 to 2023, there is a particularly sharp increase in publications in the "JOUR-

452         NAL OF BUSINESS ETHICS" journal.

453   • Interpretation:

454      – Emerging Interest: There was almost no interest or research on "psychological enti-

455         tlement" in the given journals until 2012. However, starting from 2013, there's a clear

456         uptrend suggesting an emerging interest in the topic.

457      – Dominant Source: "PERSONALITY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES" seems to be

458         the most active and dominant source for research on this topic, given its consistent and

459         increasing number of publications from 2016 onwards.

460      – Diverse Interest: By 2023, all journals show an interest in the topic, indicating its grow-

461         ing importance and relevance across different areas of psychology and business ethics.

462      – Rising Business Ethics Interest: The steep increase in the "JOURNAL OF BUSINESS

463         ETHICS" from 2021 to 2023 suggests that the topic of "psychological entitlement"

464         might have found new relevance or implications in the field of business ethics dur-

465         ing this period.

466      – Stabilization in Some Journals: Journals like "FRONTIERS IN PSYCHOLOGY" and

467         "PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY BULLETIN" have seen a stabilization

468         in their publication count by 2023, indicating a possible saturation or consistent interest

469         without significant new developments.

470   In conclusion, "psychological entitlement" has evolved from a scarcely researched topic to one

471   of considerable interest across various journals over the two decades. This could be indicative of

472   changing societal, organizational, or individual dynamics making the study of entitlement more

473   relevant and critical.

| Year | PERSONALITY.AND.INDIVIDUAL.DIFFERENCES | JOURNAL.OF.BUSINESS.ETHICS | CURRENT.PSYCHOLOGY | FRONTIERS.IN.PSY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2004 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2006 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2011 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2013 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2014 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2015 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| 2016 | 4 | 0 | 1 | |
| 2017 | 5 | 0 | 1 | |
| 2018 | 6 | 1 | 2 | |
| 2019 | 6 | 2 | 2 | |
| 2020 | 6 | 2 | 2 | |
| 2021 | 12 | 3 | 2 | |

## Sources' Production over Time



Source
— CURRENT PSYCHOLOGY
— FRONTIERS IN PSYCHOLOGY
— JOURNAL OF BUSINESS ETHICS
— PERSONALITY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES
— PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY BULLETIN

474

475   *Authors*

476   *Authors*

477   *Most Relevant Authors*   The table illustrates a bibliometric analysis of the most relevant authors

478   in the field of psychological entitlement. The analysis measures the contributions of each author

479   by the number of articles and a fractionalized count, which indicates shared authorship and the

480   division of credit among multiple authors.

481   • Top Contributors:

482   – EXLINE JJ and HARVEY P are the leading authors, both having contributed to 9 arti-

483   cles on psychological entitlement. Their fractionalized counts (3.1 and 2.9833, respec-

484   tively) suggest that while they've published the same number of articles, the shared

485   authorship differs slightly between them.

486   – GRUBBS JB follows with 6 articles and a fractionalized count of 2.0667.

487   – BRUNELL AB, CAMPBELL WK, and SIBLEY CG have all contributed to 5 articles, but

488   their fractionalized counts differ, indicating varying levels of shared authorship across

489   their publications.

490   – Diverse Contributions: Many authors have contributed to multiple articles, with 24

491   authors contributing to 3 articles and a larger group of 46 authors contributing to 2

492   articles. The fractionalized counts for these authors vary widely, highlighting the di-

493   versity in shared authorship.

494   – Fractionalized Count Insight: The fractionalized count gives insight into the shared

495   contribution of an author. A fractionalized count less than the actual number of articles

496   suggests that the author often collaborates with others. For instance, EXLINE JJ with 9

497   articles has a fractionalized count of 3.1, which means he frequently collaborates with

498   other authors.

499   • Interpretation:

500   – Collaborative Nature: The field of psychological entitlement appears to be highly col-

501   laborative. Many authors seem to partner with others, as evidenced by the fractional-

ized counts. This is common in academic research, where multiple researchers bring complementary skills and perspectives.

– Prolific Authors: The top contributors (EXLINE JJ, HARVEY P, and GRUBBS JB) are central figures in the research on psychological entitlement. Their consistent contributions highlight their expertise and influence in the domain.

– Breadth of Research: The sheer number of authors contributing multiple articles (even if just two) indicates that the topic of psychological entitlement has garnered broad interest in the academic community. It suggests a dynamic and expanding field with many researchers exploring various facets of the topic.

– Fractionalized Counts as a Metric: It's essential to recognize the importance of fractionalized counts in bibliometric analyses. While the number of articles indicates productivity, the fractionalized count provides insight into collaborative efforts and shared contributions.

In conclusion, the field of psychological entitlement appears to be an active area of research with multiple authors making significant contributions. The collaborative nature of the field suggests a thriving academic community where ideas are likely shared, debated, and refined collectively.

| Authors | Articles | Articles.Fractionalized |
|---------|----------|-------------------------|
| EXLINE JJ | 9 | 3.1000000 |
| HARVEY P | 9 | 2.9833333 |
| GRUBBS JB | 6 | 2.0666667 |
| BRUNELL AB | 5 | 1.9761905 |
| CAMPBELL WK | 5 | 1.1261905 |
| SIBLEY CG | 5 | 1.8333333 |
| HART W | 4 | 1.2500000 |
| NEWMAN A | 4 | 0.9500000 |
| QIN X | 4 | 0.7666667 |
| STRONGE S | 4 | 1.5000000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ZITEK EM | 4 | 2.0000000 |
| BARAN T | 3 | 0.4785714 |
| CHEN C | 3 | 0.5666667 |
| HOCHWARTER WA | 3 | 0.7333333 |
| KHAN AK | 3 | 0.7833333 |
| LAIRD MD | 3 | 0.8666667 |
| LEE A | 3 | 0.7500000 |
| MARTINKO MJ | 3 | 0.9166667 |



Most Relevant Authors
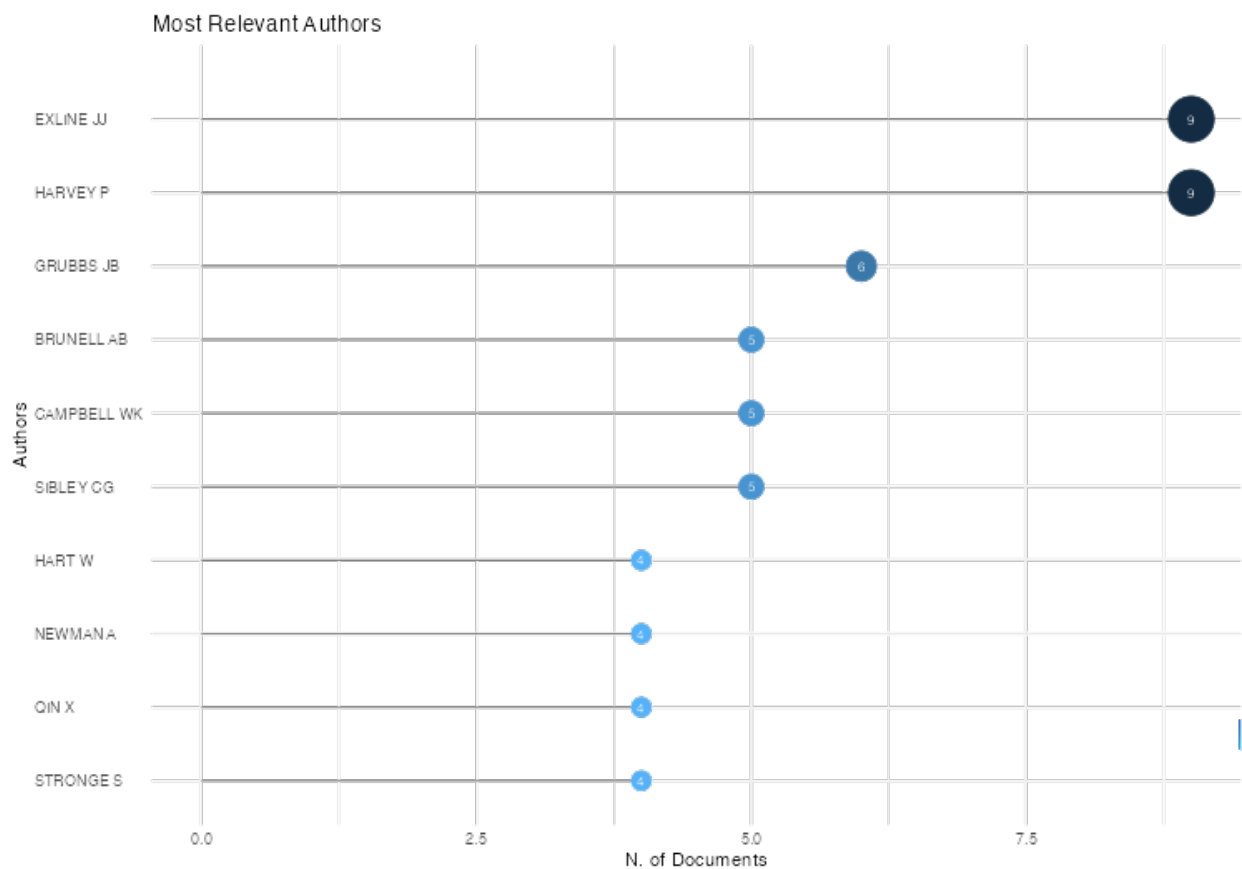
519

520 *Most Local Cited Authors*   The provided bibliometric analysis focuses on "most local citations"

521 related to the field of psychological entitlement. "Local citations" typically refer to the number of

522 times an author's work is cited by other works within a specific dataset or field of study.

523    • Interpretation

- Leading Authors: At the top of the list are EXLINE JJ (271 citations), HARVEY P (241 citations), and CAMPBELL WK (226 citations). These authors appear to be pivotal contributors in the field of psychological entitlement, given their high local citation count. Their works are widely recognized and referenced by other researchers, signifying that their research is influential and foundational in this area of study.

- Prominent Contributors: Authors such as BONACCI AM, BUSHMAN BJ, SHELTON J, MARTINKO MJ, and HARRIS KJ also have substantial citation counts, ranging from approximately 93 to 196. Their contribution to the field is significant, and their research has been instrumental for other scholars.

- Active Researchers: Authors like GRUBBS JB, MILLER JD, NEWMAN A, SCHWARZ G, and LEE A have citation counts ranging from around 39 to 70. These authors have made noteworthy contributions and are actively engaged in expanding the field's knowledge base.

- Emerging Scholars: As we move further down the list, we see a mix of authors with citations ranging from 10 to 38. These individuals, such as VINCENT LC, ZITEK EM, LEGOOD A, and GAUGHAN ET, might be seen as emerging scholars whose work is gaining traction. Their research is being recognized, and they might be ones to watch for future impactful contributions.

- Diverse Research Topics: Given the wide range of citation counts, it's evident that the field of psychological entitlement is broad, with many researchers contributing diverse findings. Some might be focused on foundational theories, while others could be examining new dimensions or applications of the concept.

- Consistent Contributors: Some authors, such as EXLINE JJ, HARVEY P, and CAMPBELL WK, appeared in the previous list (most relevant authors based on articles) and are also present in this one. Their consistent presence indicates not only their prolific contributions but also the impactful nature of their work.

In conclusion, the list offers insights into the central figures in the field of psychological entitlement. Their research is the backbone of this academic domain, helping to shape discussions, guide further studies, and influence applications of the concept. Whether they are long-standing

553 contributors or newer entrants, each author has played a role in enhancing the understanding of

554 psychological entitlement.

| Author | LocalCitations |
| --- | --- |
| EXLINE JJ | 271 |
| HARVEY P | 241 |
| CAMPBELL WK | 226 |
| BONACCI AM | 196 |
| BUSHMAN BJ | 196 |
| SHELTON J | 196 |
| MARTINKO MJ | 135 |
| HARRIS KJ | 93 |
| GRUBBS JB | 70 |
| MILLER JD | 41 |
| NEWMAN A | 41 |
| SCHWARZ G | 41 |
| LEE A | 39 |
| VINCENT LC | 37 |
| ZITEK EM | 36 |
| LEGOOD A | 33 |
| GAUGHAN ET | 32 |
| PRYOR LR | 32 |

Most Local Cited Authors
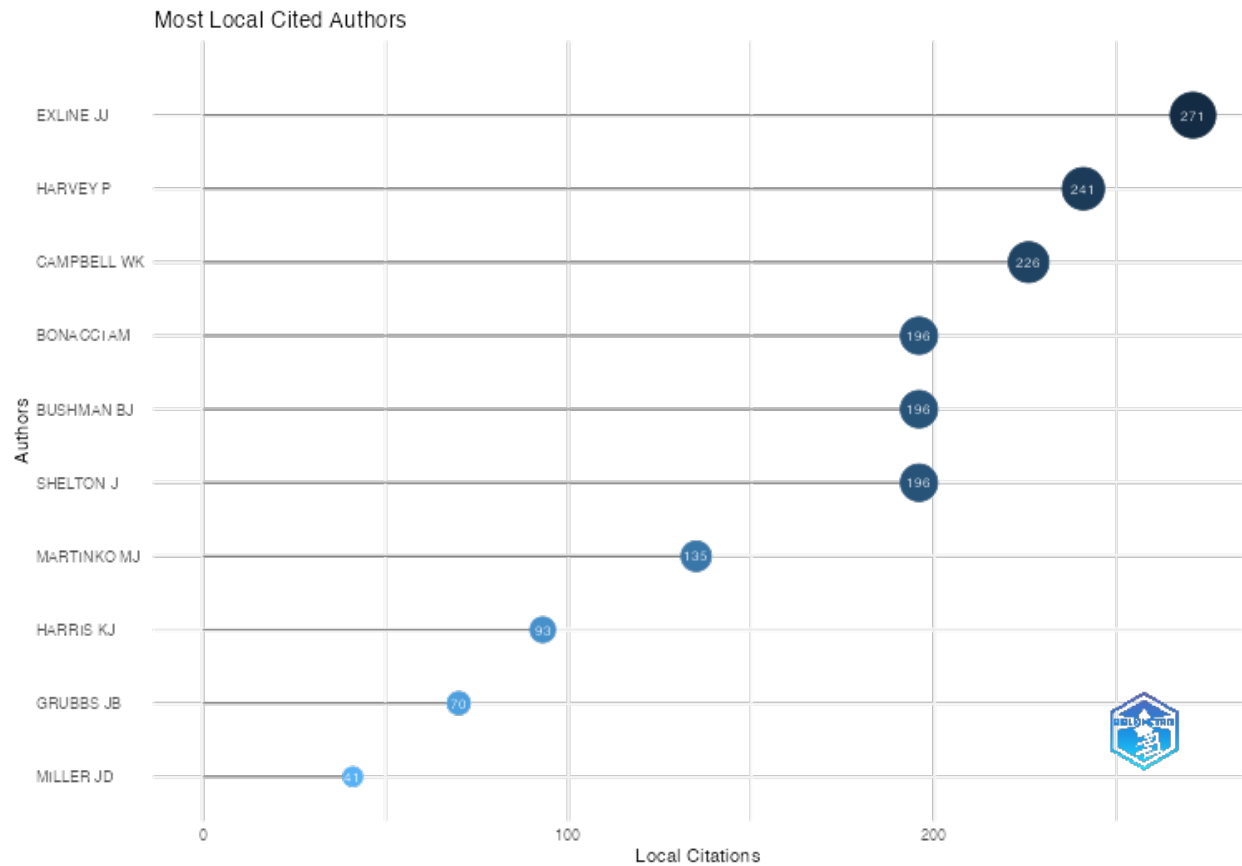


*Authors' Production over Time* This bibliometric analysis reflects the scholarly publications on the topic of psychological entitlement by various authors over the years. Let's elaborate on the results, particularly focusing on the "authors' production over time":

• Most Prolific Authors:

    – EXLINE JJ and HARVEY P appear to be the most prolific authors on the topic, with numerous publications spread across the years.

    – GRUBBS JB, SIBLEY CG, and BRUNELL AB also have made substantial contributions to the topic. Trend in Publications:

    – HARVEY P has been consistently publishing on the topic from 2009 up to 2021. Notably, the highest cited paper from HARVEY P is from 2009 with a total citation (TC) of 161.

    – EXLINE JJ started publishing earlier in 2004, with the most cited paper having 680 citations. There seems to be a consistent trend in their publications until 2018.

> – GRUBBS JB's publications span from 2013 to 2018, with a consistent focus on the theme of entitlement in the context of religion.
>
> – SIBLEY CG has contributions ranging from 2014 to 2021, while BRUNELL AB's works span from 2014 to 2018.

- Variety of Topics:

> – The publications delve into various facets of psychological entitlement such as its connection with work-family conflict, perceptions of abusive supervision, struggles with deity, and its association with narcissism.
>
> – Some of the authors, like EXLINE JJ and GRUBBS JB, focus heavily on the religious and spiritual aspect of entitlement, discussing topics such as struggles with deity and divine entitlement.
>
> – HARVEY P focuses more on the workplace implications of entitlement, touching upon aspects like workplace bullying, abusive supervision, and supervisor communication.
>
> – SIBLEY CG and BRUNELL AB look into the relationship between narcissism and entitlement, exploring topics like self-regard, self-esteem, and grandiose narcissism.

- Citation Analysis:

> – The TC (Total Citations) and TCpY (Total Citations per Year) columns provide insights into the impact of the articles. A higher TC indicates that the paper has been influential and widely cited by peers.
>
> – EXLINE JJ's 2004 paper in the Journal of Personality Assessment stands out with a whopping 680 citations, making it one of the foundational papers in this analysis.
>
> – HARVEY P's 2014 paper in the Academy of Management Perspectives also seems to be highly influential with 143 citations.

In conclusion, the bibliometric analysis offers a comprehensive view of the scholarly landscape of psychological entitlement. The diversity of topics covered by these authors, from workplace implications to religious sentiments and the intricate relationship between narcissism and entitlement, provides a multifaceted understanding of the concept. The citation analysis further emphasizes the importance and impact of some of these works in the academic community.

| Author | year | TI |
| --- | --- | --- |
| HARVEY P | 2021 | ENTITLEMENT: FRIEND OR FOE OF WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT? |
| EXLINE JJ | 2018 | GOD OWES ME: THE ROLE OF DIVINE ENTITLEMENT IN PREDICTING STRUGGLES WITH A DEITY |
| HARVEY P | 2018 | VICTIM AND CULPRIT? THE EFFECTS OF ENTITLEMENT AND FELT ACCOUNTABILITY ON PERCEPTIONS OF ABUSIV |
| EXLINE JJ | 2017 | RELATIONAL REASONS FOR NONBELIEF IN THE EXISTENCE OF GODS: AN IMPORTANT ADJUNCT TO INTELLECTUA |
| EXLINE JJ | 2016 | TRAIT ENTITLEMENT: A COGNITIVE-PERSONALITY SOURCE OF VULNERABILITY TO PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS |
| HARVEY P | 2016 | ABUSIVE SUPERVISION: SUBORDINATE PERSONALITY OR SUPERVISOR BEHAVIOR? |
| EXLINE JJ | 2016 | SELF, STRUGGLE, AND SOUL: LINKING PERSONALITY, SELF-CONCEPT, AND RELIGIOUS/SPIRITUAL STRUGGLE |
| HARVEY P | 2015 | ACCOUNTABILITY, ENTITLEMENT, TENURE, AND SATISFACTION IN GENERATION Y |
| HARVEY P | 2015 | ENTITLED TO SOLUTIONS: THE NEED FOR RESEARCH ON WORKPLACE ENTITLEMENT |
| EXLINE JJ | 2014 | PSYCHOLOGICAL ENTITLEMENT AND AMBIVALENT SEXISM: UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF ENTITLEMENT IN PR |
| EXLINE JJ | 2014 | HUMBLING YOURSELF BEFORE GOD: HUMILITY AS A RELIABLE PREDICTOR OF LOWER DIVINE STRUGGLE |
| HARVEY P | 2014 | ABUSIVE SUPERVISION AND THE ENTITLED EMPLOYEE |
| HARVEY P | 2014 | ATTRIBUTION THEORY IN THE ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCES: THE ROAD TRAVELED AND THE PATH AHEAD |
| EXLINE JJ | 2013 | I DESERVE BETTER AND GOD KNOWS IT! PSYCHOLOGICAL ENTITLEMENT AS A ROBUST PREDICTOR OF ANGER AT |
| HARVEY P | 2010 | FRUSTRATION-BASED OUTCOMES OF ENTITLEMENT AND THE INFLUENCE OF SUPERVISOR COMMUNICATION |
| HARVEY P | 2009 | AN EMPIRICAL EXAMINATION OF THE ROLE OF ATTRIBUTIONS IN PSYCHOLOGICAL ENTITLEMENT AND ITS OUTC |
| EXLINE JJ | 2009 | EMPATHY, SELF-AFFIRMATION, AND FORGIVENESS: THE MODERATING ROLES OF GENDER AND ENTITLEMENT |
| EXLINE JJ | 2004 | PSYCHOLOGICAL ENTITLEMENT: INTERPERSONAL CONSEQUENCES AND VALIDATION OF A SELF-REPORT MEASU |
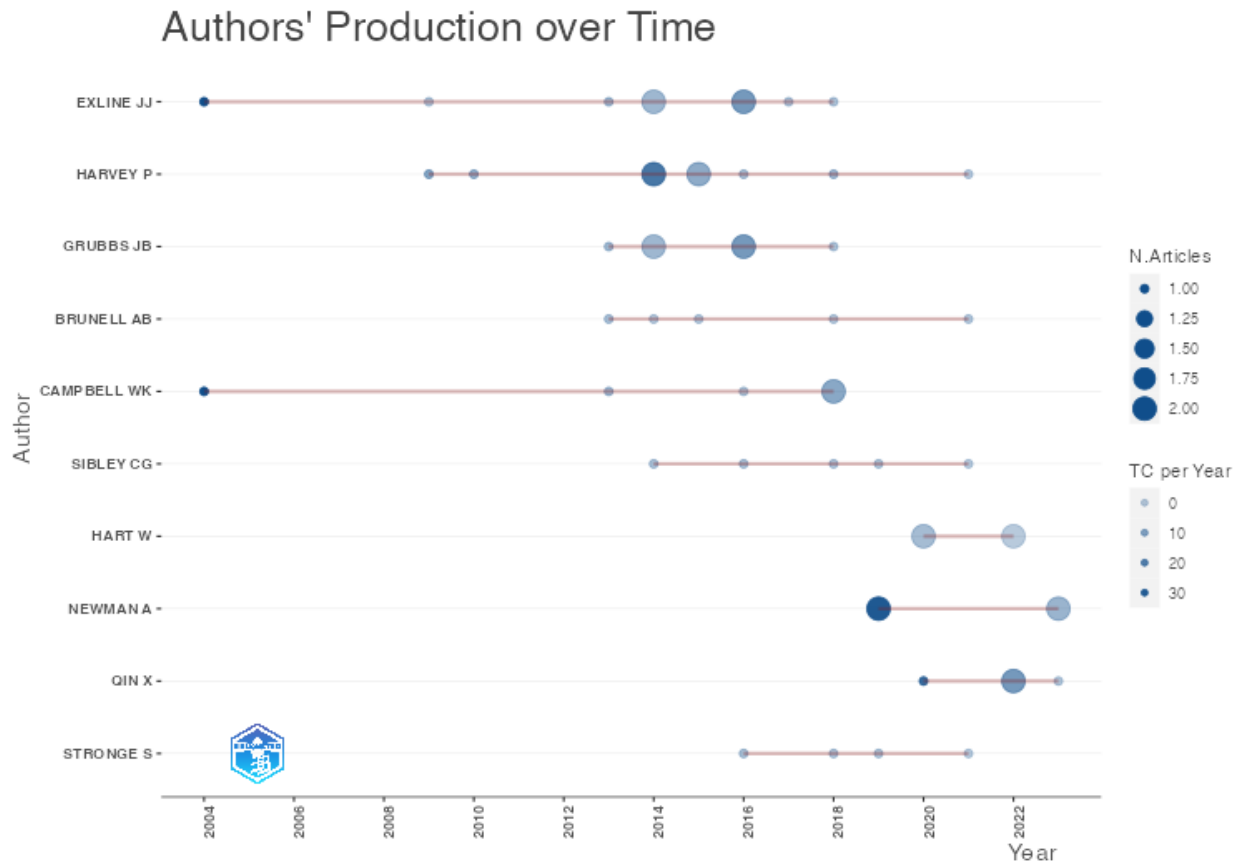
*Lotka's Law*   Lotka's Law is a fundamental principle in bibliometrics and scientometrics, which are fields concerned with the quantitative study of scientific and technological literature. Named after Alfred J. Lotka, who proposed the idea in 1926, this law describes the frequency with which authors publish in a particular field.

**Lotka's Law** can be represented mathematically as:

$$Y = \frac{C}{X^{\alpha}}$$

- Where:

    - $Y$ is the number of authors making $X$ contributions
    - $C$ is a constant (it describes the number of authors making only one contribution)
    - $\alpha$ is a constant usually close to 2 (though it can vary depending on the discipline).

- Interpretation of Lotka's Law:

1. **Majority Publishes Once**: A large number of authors will have only one publication, which corresponds to the value of $C$.

2. **Decrease in Frequency**: As the number of publications per author (i.e., productivity) increases, the number of authors who have published that many times decreases, and this decrease is very sharp (often described as an inverse square law).

3. **Few Prolific Authors**: Only a very small number of authors will be responsible for a large portion of the publications in a particular field. This can be thought of as the "80-20" principle, where a minority (often around 20%) of authors produce the majority (around 80%) of the work.

- Application:

  - **Identify Core Authors**: By applying Lotka's Law, organizations and researchers can identify the core authors or the most prolific contributors in a particular field or topic.
  - **Analysis of Scientific Output**: Lotka's Law can be utilized to analyze the scientific output of a field, helping in recognizing the distribution of productivity among authors.
  - **Research Evaluation**: Research institutions might use this principle to evaluate the research output of their faculty or departments, understanding the distribution of prolific authors versus those who publish less frequently.

It's worth noting that while Lotka's Law provides a useful general observation about scientific productivity, there are variations depending on the specific scientific discipline or field of study. The values of $C$ and $\alpha$ might differ across disciplines, and in some cases, other bibliometric models might offer a better fit to the data.

| N.Articles | N.Authors | Freq |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 507 | 0.874137931 |
| 2 | 49 | 0.084482759 |
| 3 | 13 | 0.022413793 |
| 4 | 5 | 0.008620690 |
| 5 | 3 | 0.005172414 |

| | | |
|---:|---:|---:|
| 6 | 1 | 0.001724138 |
| 9 | 2 | 0.003448276 |
| NA | NA | NA |
| NA | NA | NA |

- Measurement for the Lotka's law is the following:

    - N.Articles: This is the number of articles written by an author.
    - N.Authors: This is the number of authors who have written the corresponding N.Articles.
    - Freq: This is the frequency (proportion) of those authors relative to the total number of authors.

- Pattern

    - Majority of authors (507 out of 580, or 87.41%) have published only once on the topic of psychological entitlement. This is consistent with Lotka's Law's general observation that a large number of authors will have a single publication.
    - A smaller number of authors have published more than once. Specifically:

        * 49 authors (8.45%) have published twice.
        * 13 authors (2.24%) have published three times.
        * 5 authors (0.86%) have published four times.
        * 3 authors (0.52%) have published five times.
        * 1 author (0.17%) has published six times.

    - Interestingly, while no author has published exactly seven or eight times, 2 authors (0.34%) have published nine times.

- Interpretations

    - Consistent with Majority Publishing Once: The data suggests that the field of psychological entitlement, like many academic disciplines, follows the general trend observed in Lotka's Law: the majority of authors have published only once.

650  – Decreasing Frequency with Increasing Productivity: As authors' productivity (number
651  of articles) increases, their frequency decreases. This is a clear representation of Lotka's
652  Law in action.

653  – Prolific Authors are Few: There are very few authors who have published multiple
654  times, with an extremely small number publishing more than five times. This reaffirms
655  the "80-20" principle of Lotka's Law, where a minority of authors produce a significant
656  portion of the work. In this case, those who publish more than once are part of the
657  minority producing a major chunk of the research on psychological entitlement.

658  – Anomaly in the Data: The presence of two authors who have published nine times,
659  but no authors who have published seven or eight times, is an interesting anomaly. It
660  suggests that while most authors in this field may follow the general trend of Lotka's
661  Law, there are always exceptions or outliers.

662  – Research Specialization: The presence of authors with higher publication numbers in-
663  dicates that there are some researchers who have specialized deeply in the topic of
664  psychological entitlement and have contributed significantly to the field.

665  In summary, the bibliometric analysis of psychological entitlement seems to follow the gen-
666  eral trends observed in Lotka's Law. Most authors publish only once, with a sharp decrease in
667  frequency as the number of publications per author increases. There's a small fraction of authors
668  who are particularly prolific and contribute a significant portion of the research in this domain.

Author Productivity through Lotka's Law

669
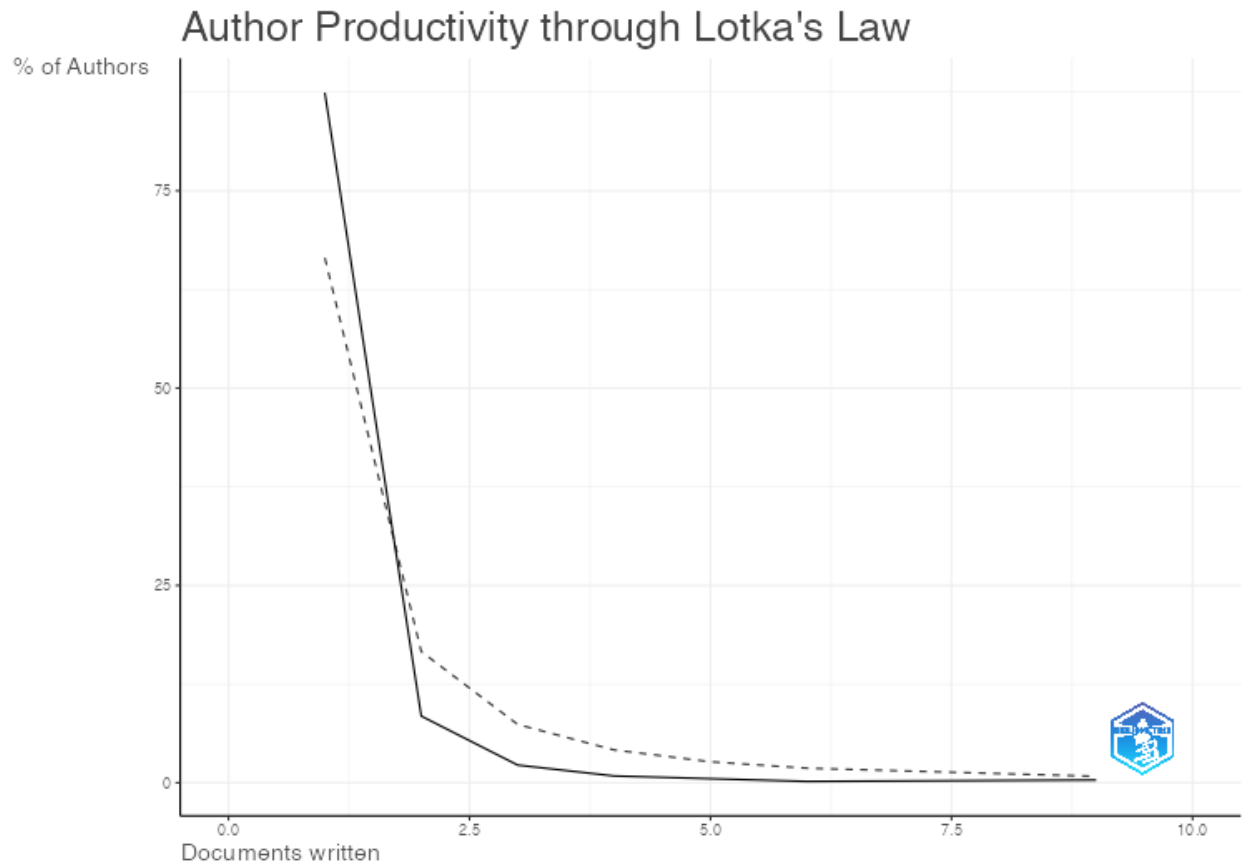
*Authors' Local Impact*

- The followings are the measurement of the local impact

  - Element: Name of the author.

  - h_index: h-index of the author, which represents the maximum number of articles an author has written that have received at least the same number of citations.

  - g_index: g-index of the author, a metric that takes into account the distribution of citations received by a researcher's publications.

  - m_index: Rate of acquiring h-index points. It is calculated by dividing the h-index by the number of years since the first published paper of the author.

  - TC: Total citations the author has received.

  - NP: Number of publications by the author.

  - PY_start: The year of the author's first publication.

- Elaboration and Interpretation:

683  – Prolific Researchers in Psychological Entitlement:

684  \* EXLINE JJ stands out as the most impactful author, with an h-index of 9, g-index

685  of 9, and a total of 942 citations. HARVEY P and GRUBBS JB follow closely with

686  h-indices of 8 and 6 respectively.

687  – Consistency of Research:

688  \* Authors like EXLINE JJ and HARVEY P have a significant h-index and g-index

689  with equal values, indicating consistent high-impact research. The close values

690  between h-index and g-index for most authors suggest a uniform distribution of

691  citations across their publications.

692  – Rate of Impact:

693  \* KHAN AK has an m-index of 0.75, indicating a rapid acquisition of h-index points

694  since his first publication in 2020. This suggests that KHAN AK has had a signifi-

695  cant impact in a short amount of time.

696

697  \* In contrast, researchers like CAMPBELL WK have a lower m-index (0.25) but have

698  been publishing since 2004, indicating a slower, consistent accumulation of im-

699  pact over time.

700  – Total Citations vs. Number of Publications:

701  \* Some authors, like LUKOWITSKY MR and PINCUS AL, have received a large

702  number of citations (711) from only two publications, indicating that these specific

703  works had a significant influence in the field.

704  – Emerging Authors:

705  \* Authors such as KHAN AK, LEE A, and NEWMAN A, who started publishing re-

706  cently (around 2019-2020), have already attained an h-index greater than 2, show-

707  ing their emerging influence in the field.

708  – Veterans in the Field:

∗ Authors like EXLINE JJ and CAMPBELL WK, who began publishing in 2004, have accumulated a significant number of citations over time, solidifying their established reputation in the field.

– Depth vs. Breadth of Impact:

∗ The difference between h-index and g-index can give insights into the depth vs. breadth of an author's impact. An author like BRUNELL AB has a g-index higher than the h-index, suggesting that beyond the top 4 papers (h-index), there is at least one other paper that has received a substantial number of citations.

In summary, this bibliometric analysis provides insights into the impact and influence of researchers in the field of psychological entitlement. It showcases both established veterans who have contributed consistently over the years and emerging authors who are quickly making a mark. The h-index, g-index, and m-index collectively offer a holistic view of an author's impact, consistency, and rate of influence in the field.

| Element | h_index | g_index | m_index | TC | NP | PY_start |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EXLINE JJ | 9 | 9 | 0.4500000 | 942 | 9 | 2004 |
| HARVEY P | 8 | 9 | 0.5333333 | 638 | 9 | 2009 |
| GRUBBS JB | 6 | 6 | 0.5454545 | 222 | 6 | 2013 |
| CAMPBELL WK | 5 | 5 | 0.2500000 | 804 | 5 | 2004 |
| BRUNELL AB | 4 | 5 | 0.3636364 | 74 | 5 | 2013 |
| SIBLEY CG | 4 | 5 | 0.4000000 | 82 | 5 | 2014 |
| ZITEK EM | 4 | 4 | 0.4444444 | 85 | 4 | 2015 |
| BARAN T | 3 | 3 | 0.3750000 | 43 | 3 | 2016 |
| HOCHWARTER WA | 3 | 3 | 0.2142857 | 53 | 3 | 2010 |
| KHAN AK | 3 | 3 | 0.7500000 | 97 | 3 | 2020 |
| LEE A | 3 | 3 | 0.6000000 | 158 | 3 | 2019 |
| MARTINKO MJ | 3 | 3 | 0.2000000 | 279 | 3 | 2009 |
| MILLER JD | 3 | 3 | 0.1875000 | 106 | 3 | 2008 |

| NEWMAN A   | 3 | 4 | 0.6000000 | 161 | 4 | 2019 |
| SCHWARZ G  | 3 | 3 | 0.6000000 | 161 | 3 | 2019 |
| STRONGE S  | 3 | 4 | 0.3750000 | 51  | 4 | 2016 |

Authors' Local Impact by H index



722
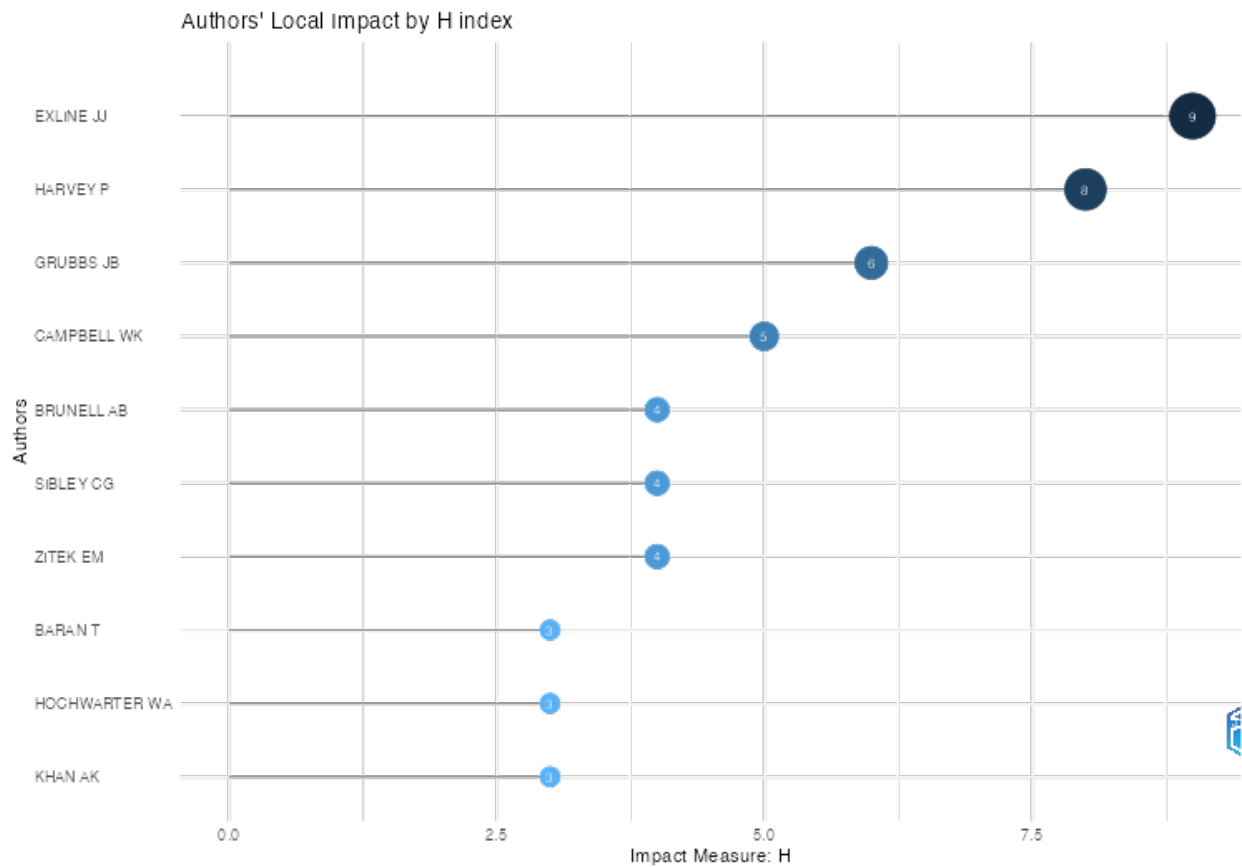
*Affiliations*

*Most Relevant Affiliations*    The data provided is a bibliometric analysis focusing on the affiliations that have contributed to research related to psychological entitlement. Bibliometric analyses help understand the research landscape of a specific topic by evaluating the academic output from various institutions. The data lists different university systems and universities with the number of articles they've published on the topic.

- Elaboration and Interpretation:

  - Top Contributors:

    * State University System of Florida and Florida State University are the leading affiliations with 17 and 12 articles respectively. This suggests that research on psychological entitlement is strong within Florida, making it a potential hub for this kind of research.

  - Geographic Spread:

    * The affiliations are widespread geographically, from the USA to Poland (University of Gdansk) to New Zealand (University of Auckland). This illustrates that psychological entitlement is a topic of global interest.

  - University Systems vs Individual Universities:

    * It's notable that some affiliations are listed as systems (like 'State University System of Florida' or 'University System of Ohio') while others are specific universities (like 'Ohio State University'). The systems encompass multiple universities, so a high count for a system might indicate that multiple universities within that system are studying the topic.

  - Duplicates and Discrepancies:

    * Some universities appear to be listed multiple times, either due to variations in naming or repeated listings (e.g., 'University System of Ohio' and 'Ohio State University', 'Case Western Reserve University' with both 6 and 4 articles). It's important to rectify these discrepancies for an accurate analysis.

750 – Prolific Research Hubs:

751   * Apart from the State University System of Florida, other significant contributors

752     include the University of New Hampshire, Ohio State University, and the Univer-

753     sity of Georgia. These institutions can be considered primary hubs for research on

754     psychological entitlement.

755 – Diverse Research Interests:

756   * The list includes universities renowned for various fields, from psychology to

757     business to technology. This suggests that the topic of psychological entitlement

758     might be interdisciplinary, involving multiple domains like organizational behav-

759     ior, social psychology, business ethics, and more.

760 – Global Research Interest:

761   * Affiliations range from North America, Europe, Asia, and Oceania, reflecting the

762     worldwide interest and relevance of psychological entitlement research.

763   In conclusion, the analysis paints a picture of a vibrant and diverse research landscape for psy-

764 chological entitlement. Institutions in Florida, particularly the State University System of Florida

765 and Florida State University, appear to be at the forefront. However, the topic has captivated re-

766 searchers globally, emphasizing its importance across cultures and academic disciplines.

| Affiliation | Articles |
| --- | --- |
| STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA | 17 |
| FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY | 12 |
| UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE | 9 |
| OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY | 8 |
| UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | 7 |
| UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF OHIO | 7 |
| UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF OHIO | 7 |
| UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA TUSCALOOSA | 6 |

| | |
|---|---|
| UNIVERSITY OF GDANSK | 6 |
| CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY | 6 |
| UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND | 6 |
| HARVARD UNIVERSITY | 5 |
| UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI | 5 |
| UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA SYSTEM | 5 |
| UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF NEW HAMPSHIRE | 5 |
| CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM | 4 |
| CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY | 4 |
| GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY | 4 |



767
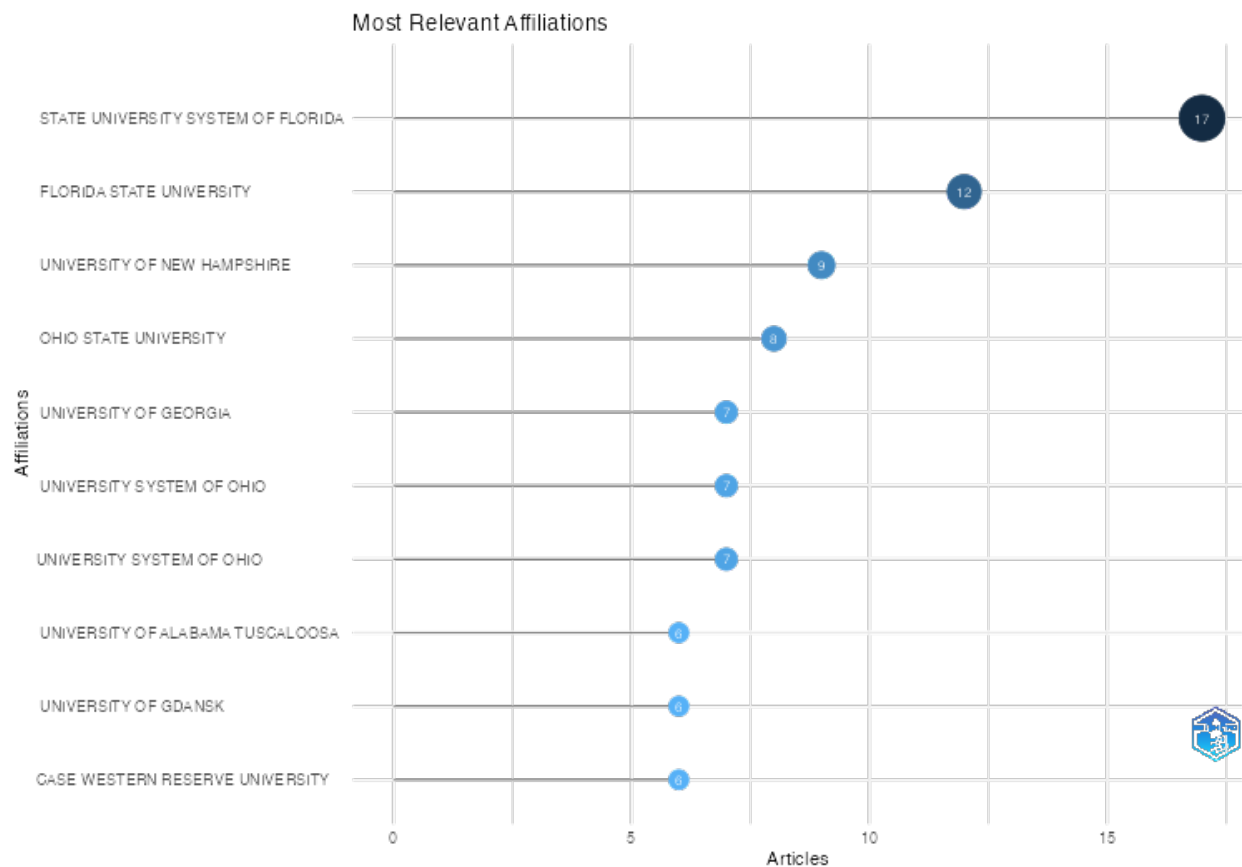
*Affiliations' Production over time*   The table provided represents a bibliometric analysis of the production of articles related to psychological entitlement across different universities and university systems over a span of approximately two decades. Here's an elaboration and interpretation of

771  the results for each institution:

772  • University of Georgia (UGA)

773      – Trend: UGA has been consistent in producing articles related to psychological entitle-
774        ment, with a noticeable increase in production from 2016 onwards.
775      – Interpretation: UGA might have a strong research focus or a dedicated team/department
776        in this area. The consistent growth indicates an ongoing interest and expertise in the
777        topic of psychological entitlement at this university.

778  • Florida State University (FSU)

779      – Trend: FSU had no articles until 2009 but showed a significant jump in production from
780        2018 onwards.
781      – Interpretation: While FSU might have started its research focus in this area a bit later
782        than UGA, it has shown a rapid increase in recent years, possibly indicating new re-
783        search initiatives or funding in this domain.

784  • State University System of Florida

785      – Trend: This system also had no articles until 2009 but saw a significant rise from 2018
786        onwards, even surpassing individual universities in later years.
787      – Interpretation: The collective efforts of the universities under this system seem to be
788        yielding high research output in recent years, indicating collaborative or state-wide
789        initiatives towards the study of psychological entitlement.

790  • University of New Hampshire

791      – Trend: Steady increase in articles from 2009, with a plateau from 2020.
792      – Interpretation: The university has shown a growing interest in the field over the years
793        but seems to have reached a saturation or steady state in recent times.

794  • Ohio State University

795      – Trend: No articles until 2013, followed by a steady increase.

796  – Interpretation: The university might have initiated its research focus in this domain

797  around 2013, and since then, it has maintained consistent growth.

798  • University System of Ohio (mentioned twice with similar data)

799  – Trend: No articles until 2013, then a gradual rise.

800  – Interpretation: Similar to Ohio State University, the collective efforts of the universities

801  under the University System of Ohio started yielding results from 2013. This might

802  indicate a statewide focus or collaborative initiatives in this domain from that year.

803  In general, the topic of psychological entitlement seems to have gained traction and attention

804  from the mid to late 2000s and has maintained a consistent growth trajectory across these institu-

805  tions. The increasing number of articles over the years underscores the growing importance and

806  recognition of the topic in academic and research circles.

| Affiliation | Year | Articles |
| --- | --- | --- |
| UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | 2004 | 1 |
| UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | 2008 | 2 |
| UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | 2009 | 2 |
| UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | 2010 | 2 |
| UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | 2011 | 2 |
| UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | 2012 | 2 |
| UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | 2013 | 3 |
| UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | 2014 | 3 |
| UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | 2015 | 3 |
| UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | 2016 | 4 |
| UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | 2017 | 4 |
| UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | 2018 | 6 |
| UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | 2019 | 6 |
| UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | 2020 | 6 |
| UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | 2021 | 6 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | 2022 | 6 |
| UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | 2023 | 7 |
| FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY | 2004 | 0 |



Affiliations' Production over Time

807
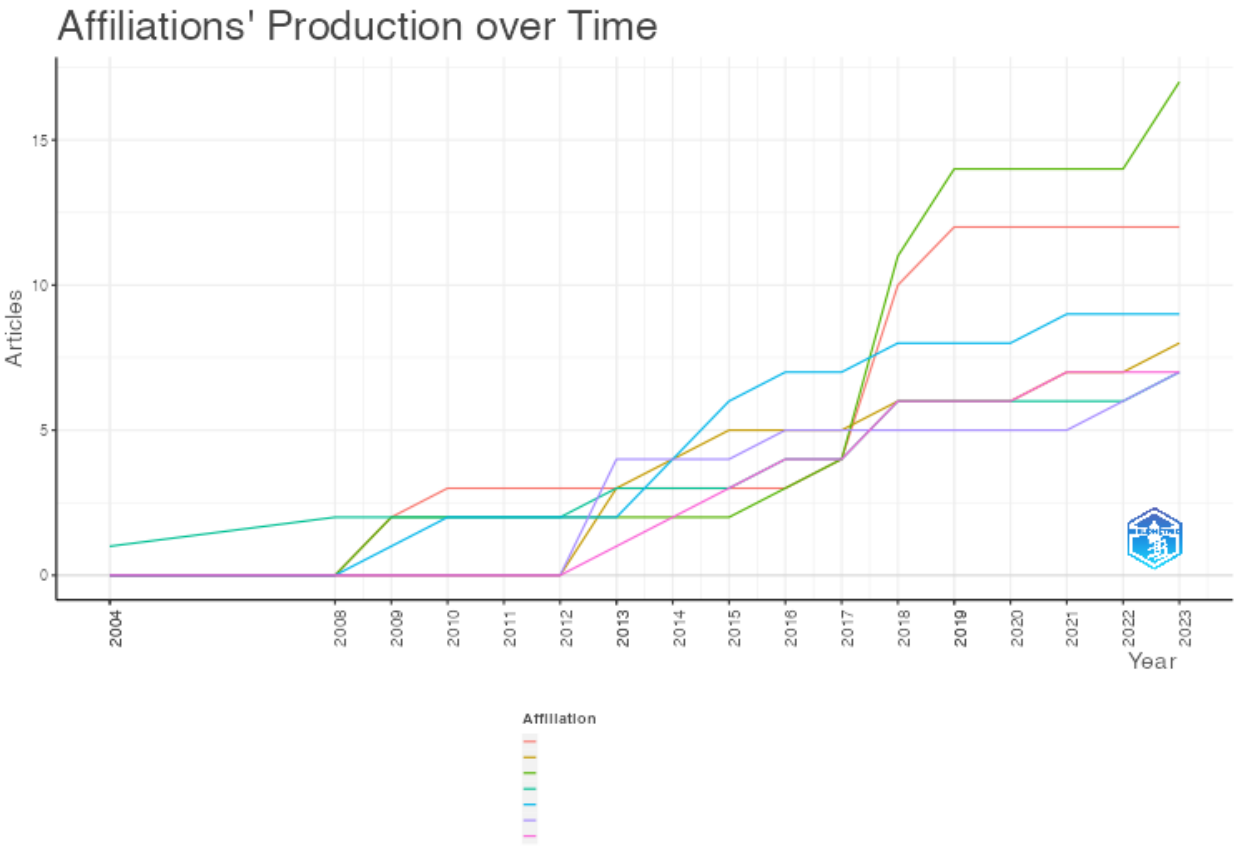
*Countries*

*Corresponding Author's Countires*   The data presented offers a bibliometric analysis of psychological entitlement based on the country of the corresponding author. Here's an interpretation and elaboration of the results:

- Distribution of Articles by Country:

    - The USA leads with a significant margin, contributing to 96 articles, which is over double the next highest contributor, China, with 39 articles.
    - Following these two leaders, there's a sharp drop with Canada and Australia producing 12 and 9 articles respectively.
    - The majority of other countries contributed fewer than 10 articles, with many only contributing a single article. Single Country Publications (SCP) vs. Multiple Country

- Publications (MCP):

    - The USA has a high number of SCPs (85) and a relatively low number of MCPs (11). This could indicate a strong domestic research community in the USA, where collaborations within the country are more common than international collaborations.
    - China, despite having fewer articles than the USA, has almost the same number of MCPs (10), showing a higher propensity for international collaboration.
    - The United Kingdom stands out with all of its articles being MCPs. This indicates that UK researchers in this field are heavily collaborating with international peers.
    - Australia, Poland, and New Zealand also have a notable ratio of MCPs, suggesting a strong international collaborative spirit.

- Frequency & MCP Ratio:

    - The frequency represents the proportion of total articles that each country contributes. The USA has the highest frequency, contributing to almost 46.2% of the articles.
    - MCP Ratio gives an idea about the international collaboration tendency of a country in this field. Countries like the United Kingdom and Slovenia have an MCP Ratio of 1, meaning all their articles are a result of international collaborations.

835   – On the contrary, several countries like Italy, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Finland, Iran, Israel,
836      Saudi Arabia, Sweden, and Thailand have an MCP Ratio of 0, indicating they only
837      have domestic publications in this area.

838   The field of psychological entitlement sees the USA as a major contributor, both in terms of
839   volume and domestic research. However, countries like the UK show a strong inclination towards
840   international collaboration, even if their overall contribution is lower. China, despite its significant
841   contribution, also tends to collaborate internationally. Many countries have limited contributions
842   in this field, and their inclination towards domestic or international collaboration varies widely.

| Country | Articles | SCP | MCP | Freq | MCP_Ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| USA | 96 | 85 | 11 | 0.461538462 | 0.1145833 |
| CHINA | 39 | 29 | 10 | 0.187500000 | 0.2564103 |
| CANADA | 12 | 9 | 3 | 0.057692308 | 0.2500000 |
| AUSTRALIA | 9 | 4 | 5 | 0.043269231 | 0.5555556 |
| PAKISTAN | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0.028846154 | 0.5000000 |
| POLAND | 6 | 2 | 4 | 0.028846154 | 0.6666667 |
| GERMANY | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0.024038462 | 0.4000000 |
| KOREA | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0.024038462 | 0.4000000 |
| NEW ZEALAND | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0.024038462 | 0.6000000 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0.024038462 | 1.0000000 |
| INDIA | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0.014423077 | 0.6666667 |
| NETHERLANDS | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0.014423077 | 0.6666667 |
| BANGLADESH | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0.009615385 | 0.5000000 |
| ITALY | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0.009615385 | 0.0000000 |
| BULGARIA | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.004807692 | 0.0000000 |
| CYPRUS | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.004807692 | 0.0000000 |
| FINLAND | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.004807692 | 0.0000000 |

## Corresponding Author's Countries



*SCP: Single Country Publications, MCP: Multiple Country Publications*
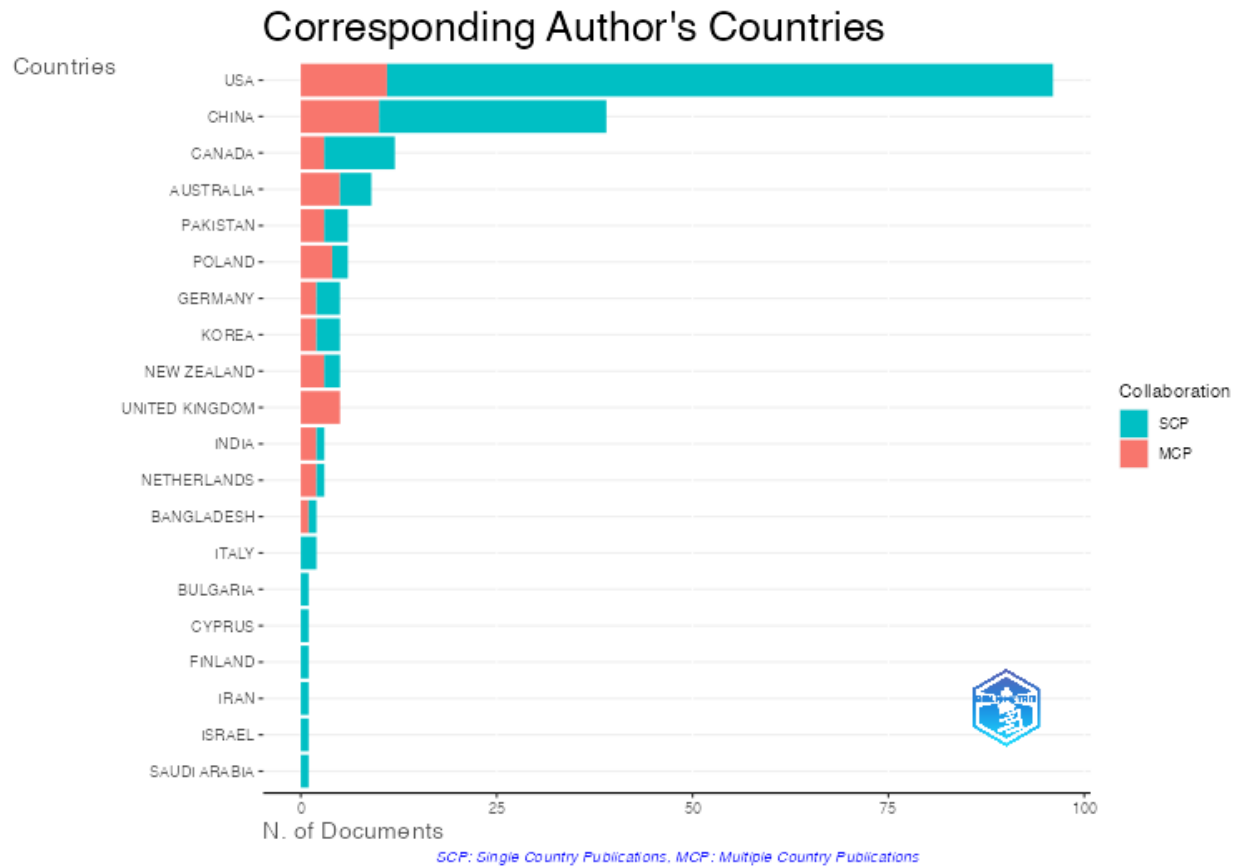
*Countries' Scientific Production*    The "Country Scientific Production" map provides a visual representation of the global distribution of scientific publications related to psychological entitlement. Let's interpret the findings based on the data provided:

- Leading Countries: The USA stands out with a considerable lead in the number of publications, producing 240 articles. China follows with 94 articles, showcasing the two nations' dominance in the field of psychological entitlement research.

- Active Regions:

    - North America: The USA, with 240 publications, and Canada, with 20, are prominently active in North America.

    - Asia: Apart from China's significant contribution, South Korea, India, Malaysia, Singapore, and a few other Asian nations also appear on the list, indicating an active research landscape in the region.

- Oceania: Australia and New Zealand are the major contributors from this region with 31 and 7 articles, respectively.
- Europe: A variety of European countries have contributed to the research. Poland (18), the UK (17), Germany (10), and the Netherlands (6) are among the top European nations in this domain.

- Diverse Participation: Numerous countries have made smaller but still crucial contributions to the field, ranging from 1 to 5 publications. This widespread participation indicates the global interest and relevance of the topic.
- High Collaboration Indicators: The fact that many countries are involved, even if with a smaller number of articles, might suggest international collaborations in the research. This is particularly evident in European countries where multiple nations have contributions in the single digits.
- Areas with Limited Research: The African and South American continents seem to have limited representation in this bibliometric analysis, with only a few countries from these regions on the list. This could indicate either a lesser focus on the topic of psychological entitlement in these regions or possibly less research infrastructure and funding available for this specific field.

In conclusion, the field of psychological entitlement research is actively pursued globally, with a clear dominance by the USA and China. The diverse participation from countries across continents indicates the universal relevance of the subject. However, there are regions like Africa and South America that might benefit from increased research focus and collaborations.

| region | Freq |
|---|---|
| USA | 240 |
| CHINA | 94 |
| AUSTRALIA | 31 |
| CANADA | 20 |
| POLAND | 18 |
| UK | 17 |

| GERMANY | 10 |
| --- | --- |
| SOUTH KOREA | 9 |
| NEW ZEALAND | 7 |
| PAKISTAN | 7 |
| NETHERLANDS | 6 |
| INDIA | 5 |
| ITALY | 5 |
| FRANCE | 4 |
| MALAYSIA | 4 |
| SINGAPORE | 3 |
| SWITZERLAND | 3 |
| BANGLADESH | 2 |

## Country Scientific Production



877
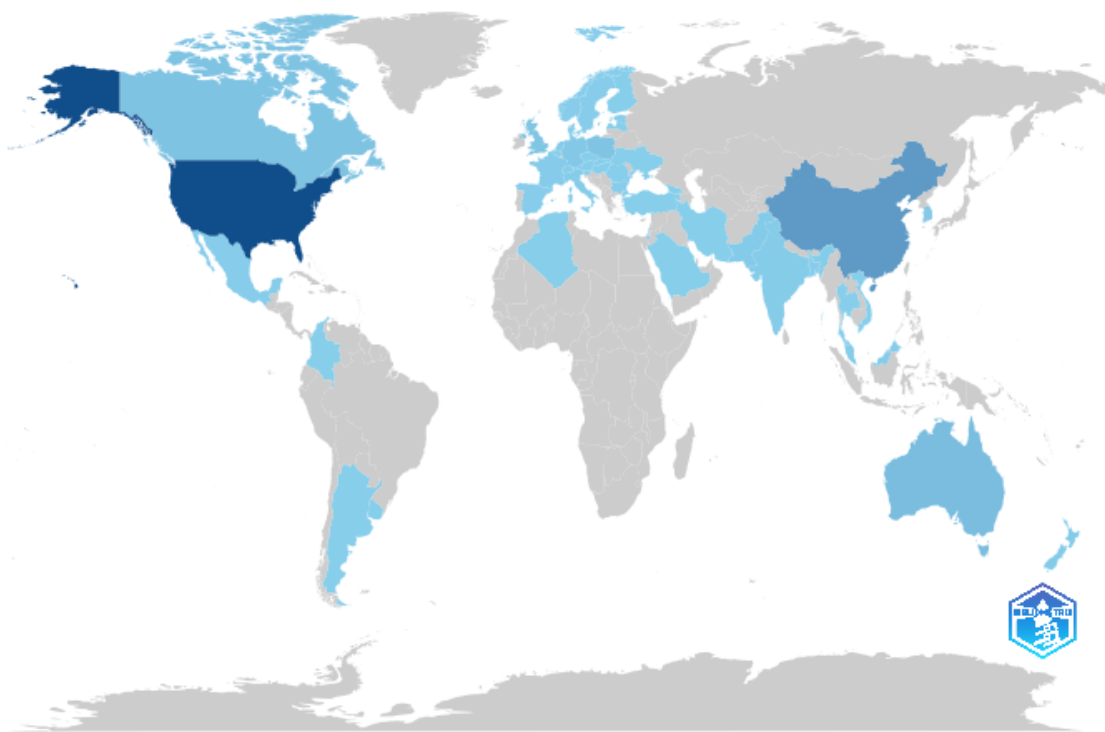
*Countires' Production over Time*    The "Country Production Over Time" data provides insight into the trajectory of research production related to psychological entitlement across various countries from 2004 to 2023. Let's delve into the key findings and interpret them:

- USA:

    – Growth Trend: There's a clear and consistent upward trend in the number of articles produced by the USA, indicating increasing interest and research intensity over the years. Rapid Expansion: Particularly noteworthy is the acceleration starting around 2013, with a sharp increase from 36 articles in 2013 to 240 in 2023. This might suggest heightened interest, funding, or breakthroughs in the field during this period.

- Canada:

    – Late Start: Canada began its research contributions in this area notably later than the USA, with its first articles appearing in 2013. Steady Increase: Since then, there has been a gradual rise in articles each year, reflecting growing interest and expanding research efforts in Canada.

- Australia:

    – Later Involvement: Australia's involvement in this research field began around 2014, a decade after the USA. Consistent Growth: After its initiation, Australia has seen a consistent increase in research contributions, with slight accelerations in certain periods (e.g., 2017-2018 and 2019-2020).

- China:

    – Explosive Growth: China's contribution remained dormant until around 2014. However, after a slow start, there has been an explosive growth in recent years, especially between 2021 and 2023 where the number jumped from 18 to 94. This indicates a rapid intensification of research interests and perhaps significant investments in this domain.

- Poland:

903    – Sudden Interest: Poland began its research endeavors in this area around 2015. There
904       was a noticeable increase between 2015 and 2017.
905    – Plateauing: However, from 2019 onwards, the number of articles has remained con-
906       sistent at 18, suggesting a plateau in research intensity or a stabilization in research
907       outputs.

908    The field of psychological entitlement has witnessed growing global interest over the years.
909 While the USA has consistently been a leading contributor, other countries have joined the re-
910 search landscape at different times, with varying intensities. China's recent surge suggests that
911 the country is potentially becoming a significant player in this domain. The different trajectories
912 among countries might be influenced by various factors, including academic interests, funding
913 availability, societal relevance of the topic, and collaborations with other nations. In essence, the
914 data paints a picture of a dynamic and evolving global research landscape on psychological en-
915 titlement, with countries entering the field, intensifying their contributions, and in some cases,
916 stabilizing their research outputs.

| Country | Year | Articles |
| --- | --- | --- |
| USA | 2004 | 5 |
| USA | 2008 | 6 |
| USA | 2009 | 10 |
| USA | 2010 | 16 |
| USA | 2011 | 17 |
| USA | 2012 | 18 |
| USA | 2013 | 36 |
| USA | 2014 | 55 |
| USA | 2015 | 80 |
| USA | 2016 | 98 |
| USA | 2017 | 108 |
| USA | 2018 | 135 |
| USA | 2019 | 148 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| USA | 2020 | 164 |
| USA | 2021 | 192 |
| USA | 2022 | 219 |
| USA | 2023 | 240 |
| CANADA | 2004 | 0 |

## Country Production over Time



917
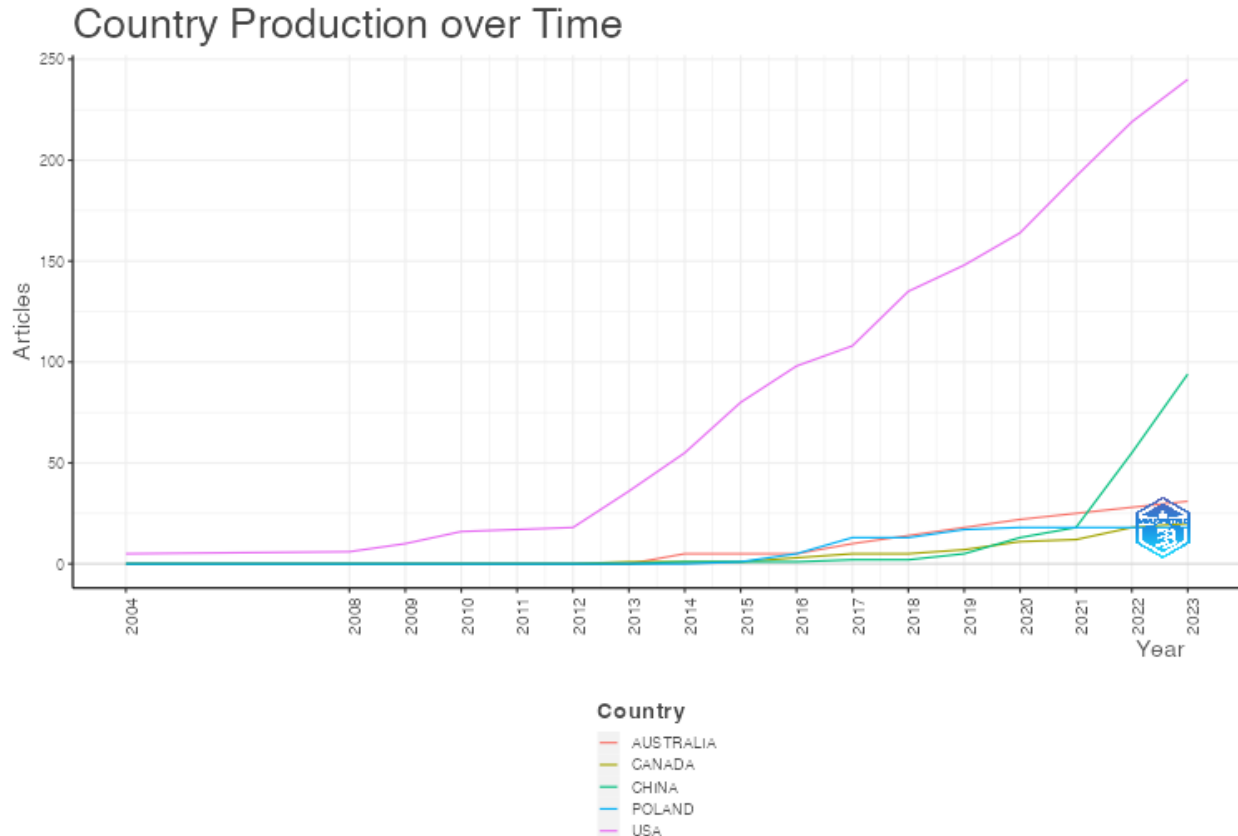
*Most Cited Countries*    The "Most Cited Countries" data offers insights into the influence and im-

pact of research on psychological entitlement by country, as measured by total citations (TC) and

average citations per article. Here's an elaboration and interpretation of the results:

• USA:

– Leading Influence: With a total citation count of 3,852 and an average of 40.1 citations

per article, the USA stands out as the leading influencer in the field of psychological

entitlement. This suggests that studies conducted in the USA are not only abundant but also of high impact.

- CHINA:

  – Emerging Influence: Despite a relatively lower average citation count of 5.8 per article, China's total citations of 228 indicate that the country has a growing body of research in this domain, albeit with lesser global influence compared to the USA.

- CANADA:

  – Consistent Impact: With an average of 18.5 citations per article and a total of 222, Canada's research exhibits consistent influence in the field.

- UNITED KINGDOM:

  – High-Impact Research: The UK has an impressive average of 34 citations per article from a total of 170, suggesting that while their volume of publications might be lesser than some other countries, the impact of their research is considerable.

- CYPRUS:

  – Focused Quality: Despite having a total citation count of 54, Cyprus stands out with an average of 54 citations per article, indicating that they might have produced fewer but highly influential papers in this field.

- Others:

  – Diverse Impact: Countries like Pakistan, Australia, and New Zealand have made noticeable contributions, with varying average citations suggesting differences in the impact of their research. Emerging Contributors: Countries such as Germany, India, and Italy, although having made contributions, have lower citation averages, suggesting that their research in this field might be emerging or less globally influential at the moment.

948    The data reflects the global landscape of research influence in the domain of psychological

949 entitlement. The USA's dominance in both total citations and average citations underscores its

950 central role in shaping the discourse in this field. The presence of countries with high average

951 citations but lower total citations (like Cyprus) hints at the possibility of producing influential

952 cornerstone articles that are widely recognized.

953    It's also worth noting that citation counts can be influenced by various factors, including acces-

954 sibility of journals, collaboration networks, and the global relevance of the topics studied. Some

955 countries with lower average citations could be in the nascent stages of exploring this domain,

956 and their influence might grow with time. In sum, while total citation count gives an idea about

957 the volume and overall influence of a country's contributions, the average article citations provide

958 insights into the quality or impact of individual articles emanating from that country.

| Country | TC | Average.Article.Citations |
|---|---|---|
| USA | 3852 | 40.1 |
| CHINA | 228 | 5.8 |
| CANADA | 222 | 18.5 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 170 | 34.0 |
| PAKISTAN | 126 | 21.0 |
| AUSTRALIA | 109 | 12.1 |
| NEW ZEALAND | 82 | 16.4 |
| NETHERLANDS | 72 | 24.0 |
| POLAND | 59 | 9.8 |
| CYPRUS | 54 | 54.0 |
| GERMANY | 25 | 5.0 |
| INDIA | 23 | 7.7 |
| ISRAEL | 14 | 14.0 |
| IRAN | 13 | 13.0 |
| ITALY | 8 | 4.0 |
| BANGLADESH | 5 | 2.5 |

| BULGARIA | 5 | 5.0 |
| --- | --- | --- |

Most Cited Countries



959
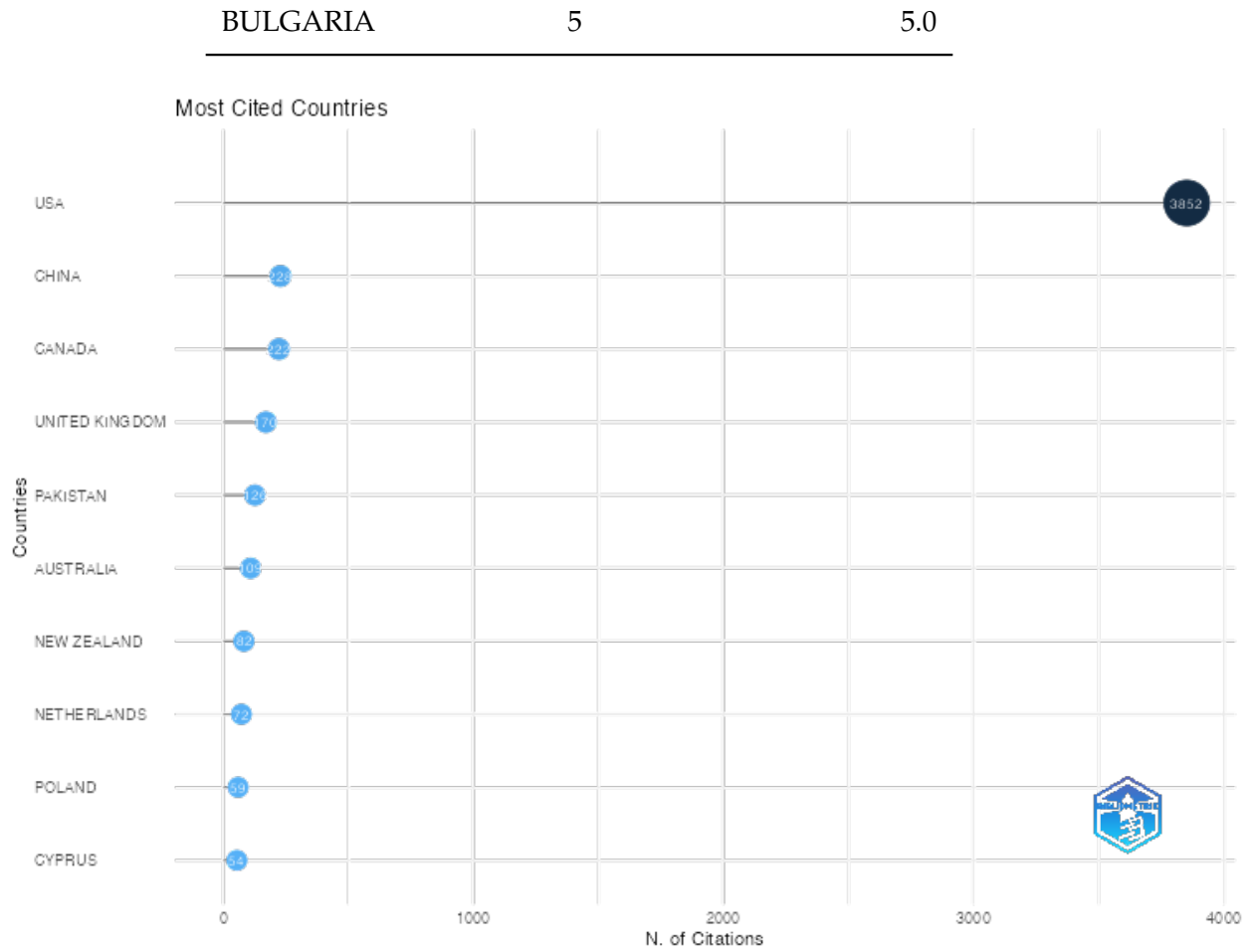
*Documents*

*Documents*

*Most Global Cited Documents*    The provided data appears to be a bibliometric analysis focused on psychological entitlement. Here's an interpretation based on the given data:

- Publication Volume and Recognition: From a cursory glance, it is evident that some authors and papers are cited more often than others. This can be a rough indicator of their influence and acceptance in the scientific community. For instance, Campbell WK's 2004 paper is the most cited, with 680 total citations, suggesting that it might be foundational or highly influential in this domain.

- Recent Impact: More recent papers, like Qin X's 2020 article and Alnaimi AMM's 2021 article, have quickly accumulated citations. This implies that they might be presenting novel insights or methodologies that have rapidly gained attention.

- Citations Per Year: This metric can be valuable for understanding the relative impact of papers over time. For example, the paper by Lee A in 2019 stands out with a high rate of 25.6 citations per year. Such a high rate of citation in a short time suggests significant current relevance or influence.

- Normalized TC: The normalized total citations (TC) offer a relative view of each paper's citations adjusted for other factors. Here, the paper by Ogunfowora B in 2022 has the highest normalized TC value of 8.589285714, indicating its strong relative impact compared to other articles in the list.

- Recurring Authors: Some authors, such as Harvey P, appear multiple times in the list. This suggests that they are prominent contributors to the field of psychological entitlement.

- Publication Outlets: Examining where these papers are published could provide insight into the leading journals in the field. Notably, "Journal of Applied Psychology", "Journal of Organizational Behavior", and "Journal of Business Ethics" emerge multiple times, indicating their importance as outlets for research on psychological entitlement.

- Topics & Trends: Although the specific topics of each paper aren't provided, looking into the papers' abstracts or keywords can provide insights into trending sub-topics or emerging

areas of interest within psychological entitlement.

- Chronological Trends: Older foundational papers (like Campbell's 2004) might lay the groundwork for the field, while newer papers reflect current trends, issues, and methodologies. Tracking the trajectory of citations over time could reveal shifts in the field's focus and interest.

To draw more detailed insights, a deeper dive into each paper's content, abstract, and the context of its citations would be needed. This would enable a more nuanced understanding of the evolution of the field, pivotal research moments, and emerging directions.

| Paper | DOI | Total.Citations | TC.per.Year | Normalized.TC |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAMPBELL WK, 2004, J PERS ASSESS | 10.1207/s15327752jpa8301_04 | 680 | 34.000000 | 1.0000000 |
| PINCUS AL, 2010, ANNU REV CLIN PSYCHO | 10.1146/annurev.clinpsy.121208.131215 | 537 | 38.357143 | 2.5330189 |
| PIFF PK, 2014, PERS SOC PSYCHOL B | 10.1177/0146167213501699 | 190 | 19.000000 | 3.3559783 |
| WRIGHT AGC, 2010, ASSESSMENT | 10.1177/1073191110373227 | 174 | 12.428571 | 0.8207547 |
| HARVEY P, 2009, J ORGAN BEHAV | 10.1002/job.549 | 161 | 10.733333 | 1.7311828 |
| HARVEY P, 2014, ACAD MANAGE PERSPECT | 10.5465/amp.2012.0175 | 143 | 14.300000 | 2.5258152 |
| LEE A, 2019, J BUS ETHICS | 10.1007/s10551-017-3456-z | 128 | 25.600000 | 6.4761905 |
| HARVEY P, 2010, HUM RELAT | 10.1177/0018726710362923 | 108 | 7.714286 | 0.5094340 |
| WHEELER AR, 2013, J OCCUP ORGAN PSYCH | 10.1111/joop.12034 | 106 | 9.636364 | 2.9263804 |
| QIN X, 2020, J APPL PSYCHOL | 10.1037/apl0000456 | 104 | 26.000000 | 5.2374101 |
| GIVERTZ M, 2014, COMMUN RES | 10.1177/0093650212456392 | 86 | 8.600000 | 1.5190217 |
| HARVEY P, 2014, LEADERSHIP QUART | 10.1016/j.leaqua.2013.08.001 | 84 | 8.400000 | 1.4836957 |
| KESEBIR P, 2014, J PERS SOC PSYCHOL | 10.1037/a0035814 | 82 | 8.200000 | 1.4483696 |
| GRUBBS JB, 2016, PSYCHOL BULL | 10.1037/bul0000063 | 79 | 9.875000 | 2.2771619 |
| VINCENT LC, 2016, ACAD MANAGE J | 10.5465/amj.2014.1109 | 73 | 9.125000 | 2.1042129 |
| PRIESEMUTH M, 2016, J ORGAN BEHAV | 10.1002/job.2080 | 62 | 7.750000 | 1.7871397 |
| RASMUSSEN K, 2016, AGGRESSIVE BEHAV | 10.1002/ab.21632 | 59 | 7.375000 | 1.7006652 |
| GOOR D, 2020, J CONSUM RES | 10.1093/jcr/ucz044 | 57 | 14.250000 | 2.8705036 |

996
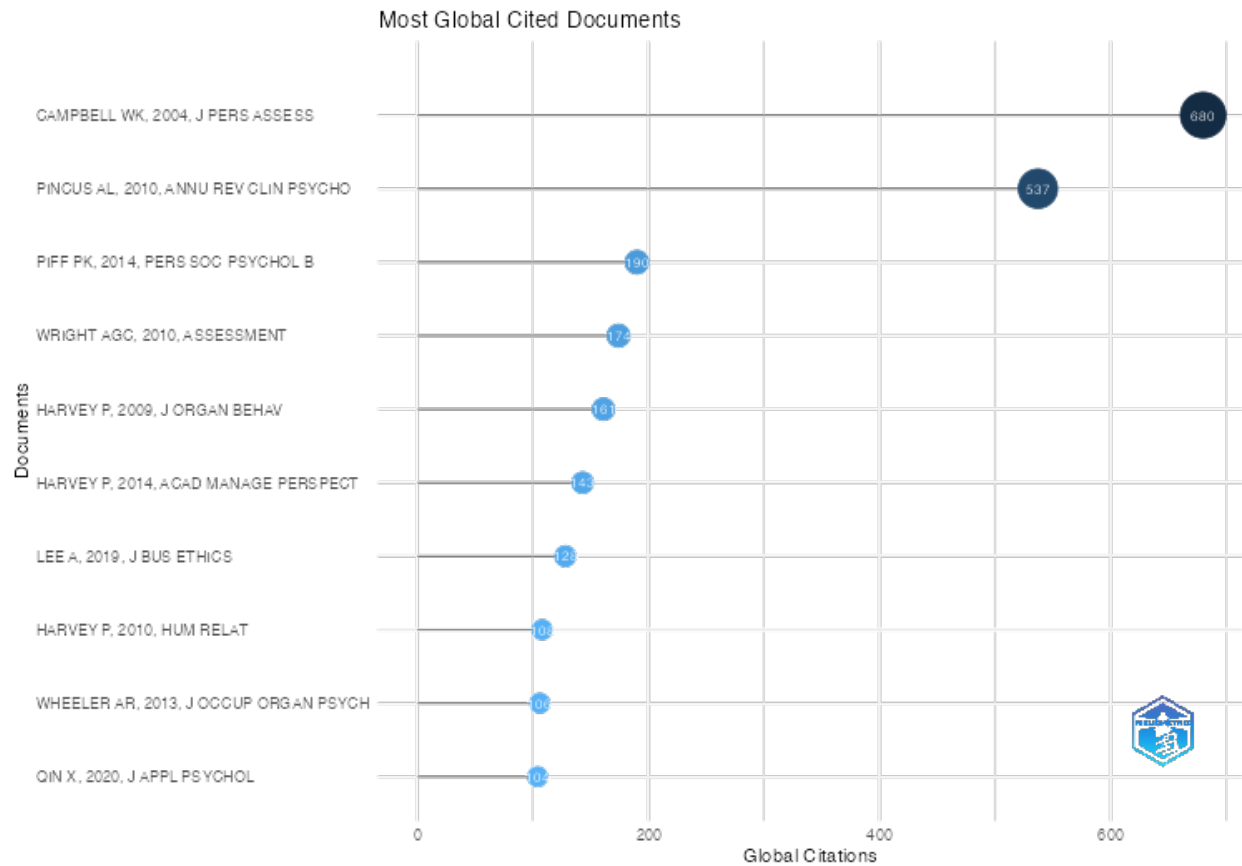
997 *Most Local Cited Documents*    Based on the bibliometric data provided on the topic of psychological

998 entitlement, we can make several observations:

999    • Most Cited Documents:

1000        – The document by "CAMPBELL WK, 2004, J PERS ASSESS" has the highest number

1001            of local citations (196) and global citations (680). This implies that this document is

1002            highly influential and is frequently cited both within the context of the specific topic

1003            (local citations) and in the broader research community (global citations).

1004    • Prominent Authors:

1005        – Harvey P. appears multiple times on the list, indicating a significant contribution to the

1006            field of psychological entitlement.

1007    • Recent Documents with High Citations:

– Articles such as "LEE A, 2019, J BUS ETHICS" and "NASEER S, 2020, J BUS PSY-CHOL" are relatively recent but have amassed a significant number of citations. This may suggest that they introduce key ideas or methodologies that have quickly become influential in the field.

• High Ratio of Local to Global Citations:

– Documents like "PRYOR LR, 2008, J PERS ASSESS" and "HARVEY P, 2015, J ORGAN BEHAV" have high ratios of local to global citations. This indicates that while they might not be as widely cited outside of the specific topic, they are seminal within the domain of psychological entitlement.

• Normalized Citations:

– The normalized citations provide a sense of the document's influence when accounting for the year of publication. For example, "LEE A, 2019, J BUS ETHICS" has the highest normalized local citations, indicating that, when adjusted for its year of publication, it's one of the most frequently cited works in this specific context.

• Diverse Range of Journals:

– The documents come from a wide array of journals, ranging from personal assessment journals to organizational behavior and business ethics. This showcases the interdisciplinary nature of research on psychological entitlement.

In summary, this analysis provides insights into the key documents and authors shaping the discourse on psychological entitlement. The data suggests a mix of foundational works, seminal authors, and emerging influential papers that offer a comprehensive view of the field's evolution and current state.

| Document | DOI | Year | Local.Citations | Global.Citations | Ratio | No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAMPBELL WK, 2004, J PERS ASSESS | 10.1207/s15327752jpa8301_04 | 2004 | 196 | 680 | 28.82352941 | |
| HARVEY P, 2009, J ORGAN BEHAV | 10.1002/job.549 | 2009 | 100 | 161 | 62.11180124 | |
| HARVEY P, 2010, HUM RELAT | 10.1177/0018726710362923 | 2010 | 62 | 108 | 57.40740741 | |
| GRUBBS JB, 2016, PSYCHOL BULL | 10.1037/bul0000063 | 2016 | 33 | 79 | 41.7721519 | |
| LEE A, 2019, J BUS ETHICS | 10.1007/s10551-017-3456-z | 2019 | 33 | 128 | 25.78125 | |
| PRYOR LR, 2008, J PERS ASSESS | 10.1080/00223890802248893 | 2008 | 32 | 44 | 72.72727273 | |
| HARVEY P, 2014, LEADERSHIP QUART | 10.1016/j.leaqua.2013.08.001 | 2014 | 31 | 84 | 36.9047619 | |
| HARVEY P, 2015, J ORGAN BEHAV | 10.1002/job.1989 | 2015 | 27 | 35 | 77.14285714 | |
| VINCENT LC, 2016, ACAD MANAGE J | 10.5465/amj.2014.1109 | 2016 | 25 | 73 | 34.24657534 | |
| LESSARD J, 2011, J ADOLESCENCE | 10.1016/j.adolescence.2010.05.014 | 2011 | 21 | 53 | 39.62264151 | |
| GRUBBS JB, 2013, PSYCHOL RELIG SPIRIT | 10.1037/a0032119 | 2013 | 21 | 51 | 41.1764059 | |
| JORDAN PJ, 2017, ORGAN PSYCHOL REV | 10.1177/2041386616647121 | 2017 | 20 | 29 | 68.96551724 | |
| ROSE KC, 2014, PERS INDIV DIFFER | 10.1016/j.paid.2013.11.004 | 2014 | 18 | 25 | 72 | |
| PRIESEMUTH M, 2016, J ORGAN BEHAV | 10.1002/job.2080 | 2016 | 17 | 62 | 27.41935484 | |
| PIFF PK, 2014, PERS SOC PSYCHOL B | 10.1177/0146167213501699 | 2014 | 14 | 190 | 7.368421053 | |
| ANASTASIO PA, 2014, SOC PSYCHOL PERS SCI | 10.1177/1948550613519683 | 2014 | 13 | 19 | 68.42105263 | |
| LANGE J, 2019, PERS SOC PSYCHOL B | 10.1177/0146167218808501 | 2019 | 13 | 33 | 39.39393939 | |
| NASEER S, 2020, J BUS PSYCHOL | 10.1007/s10869-019-09623-0 | 2020 | 13 | 52 | 25 | |

Most Local Cited Documents
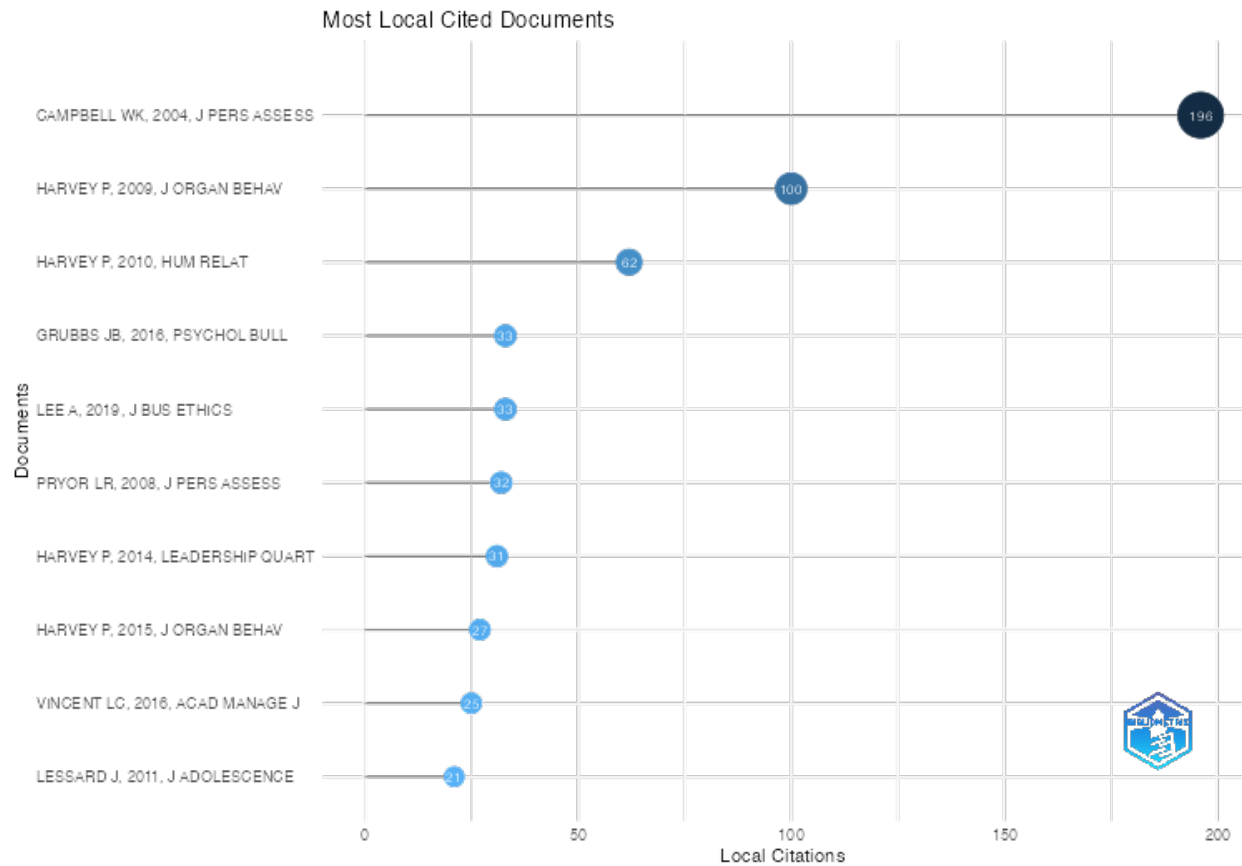
1030

*Cited References*

*Most Local Cited References*     The provided list comprises bibliometric analysis of references related to the topic of "psychological entitlement." Here's a summary and interpretation of the data:

1. Key Themes:

   - Narcissism: Many of the papers deal with narcissism and related personality aspects, such as RASKIN R's and EMMONS RA's papers.
   - Organizational Behavior: Some papers delve into how psychological entitlement affects organizational behavior and leadership, as seen in the works of HARVEY P.
   - Psychological Assessment: Some papers focus on the assessment and scales related to narcissism and entitlement, like those by PRYOR LR and CAMPBELL WK.
   - Relation with Other Factors: There are works that correlate psychological entitlement with other variables, such as religion (GRUBBS JB) or generational differences (TWENGE J. M.).

2. Highly Cited Works: The top five most-cited papers in the list are:

   - CAMPBELL WK, 2004 (196 citations)
   - HARVEY P, 2009 (100 citations)
   - RASKIN R, 1988 (63 citations)
   - HARVEY P, 2010 (62 citations)
   - ZITEK EM, 2010 (47 citations)

   This indicates the importance and foundational nature of these papers in the field of psychological entitlement.

3. Recurring Authors:

   - HARVEY P's works appear multiple times, emphasizing the significant contribution of this author in the domain of psychological entitlement.
   - Other names like GRUBBS JB and EMMONS RA also have multiple mentions, indicating their considerable influence in the field.

4. Journals of Publication: Journals such as "J PERS SOC PSYCHOL," "J ORGAN BEHAV," and "HUM RESOUR MANAGE R" appear multiple times, suggesting they might be leading outlets for research on this topic.

5. Temporal Trend: While there's a mix of older and newer publications, there's a noticeable presence of research articles from the last two decades, emphasizing the growing interest in psychological entitlement in recent years.

6. Diverse Research Approaches: The variety of journals and the diverse nature of topics suggest a multidisciplinary approach to studying psychological entitlement, from understanding its basic structure to its implications in organizational and social settings.

In conclusion, psychological entitlement is a multifaceted topic with a rich body of literature. The provided list showcases seminal works, emerging themes, and the most influential authors in the field, highlighting its evolution and significance in contemporary psychology.

| Cited.References | Citations |
|---|---|
| CAMPBELL WK, 2004, J PERS ASSESS, V83, P29, DOI 10.1207/S15327752JPA8301_04 | 196 |
| HARVEY P, 2009, J ORGAN BEHAV, V30, P459, DOI 10.1002/JOB.549 | 100 |
| RASKIN R, 1988, J PERS SOC PSYCHOL, V54, P890, DOI 10.1037/0022-3514.54.5.890 | 63 |
| HARVEY P, 2010, HUM RELAT, V63, P1639, DOI 10.1177/0018726710362923 | 62 |
| ZITEK EM, 2010, J PERS SOC PSYCHOL, V98, P245, DOI 10.1037/A0017168 | 47 |
| ANONYMOUS, 2002, HUM RESOUR MANAGE R, DOI DOI 10.1016/S1053-4822(01)00055-9, 10.1016/S1053-4822(01)00055-9 | 45 |
| FISK GM, 2010, HUM RESOUR MANAGE R, V20, P102, DOI 10.1016/J.HRMR.2009.11.001 | 42 |
| PODSAKOFF PM, 2003, J APPL PSYCHOL, V88, P879, DOI 10.1037/0021-9010.88.5.879 | 42 |
| YAM KC, 2017, ACAD MANAGE J, V60, P373, DOI 10.5465/AMJ.2014.0234 | 38 |
| EXLINE JJ, 2004, J PERS SOC PSYCHOL, V87, P894, DOI 10.1037/0022-3514.87.6.894 | 37 |
| ANONYMOUS, 2001, FAM J | 34 |
| GRUBBS JB, 2016, PSYCHOL BULL, V142, P1204, DOI 10.1037/BUL0000063 | 33 |
| LEE A, 2019, J BUS ETHICS, V154, P109, DOI 10.1007/S10551-017-3456-Z | 33 |
| MOELLER SJ, 2009, J EXP SOC PSYCHOL, V45, P448, DOI 10.1016/J.JESP.2008.11.005 | 33 |
| PRYOR LR, 2008, J PERS ASSESS, V90, P517, DOI 10.1080/00223890802248893 | 32 |
| HARVEY P, 2014, LEADERSHIP QUART, V25, P204, DOI 10.1016/J.LEAQUA.2013.08.001 | 31 |
| BROWN RP, 2009, PERS SOC PSYCHOL B, V35, P951, DOI 10.1177/0146167209335461 | 27 |
| HARVEY P, 2015, J ORGAN BEHAV, V36, P460, DOI 10.1002/JOB.1989 | 27 |

Most Local Cited References
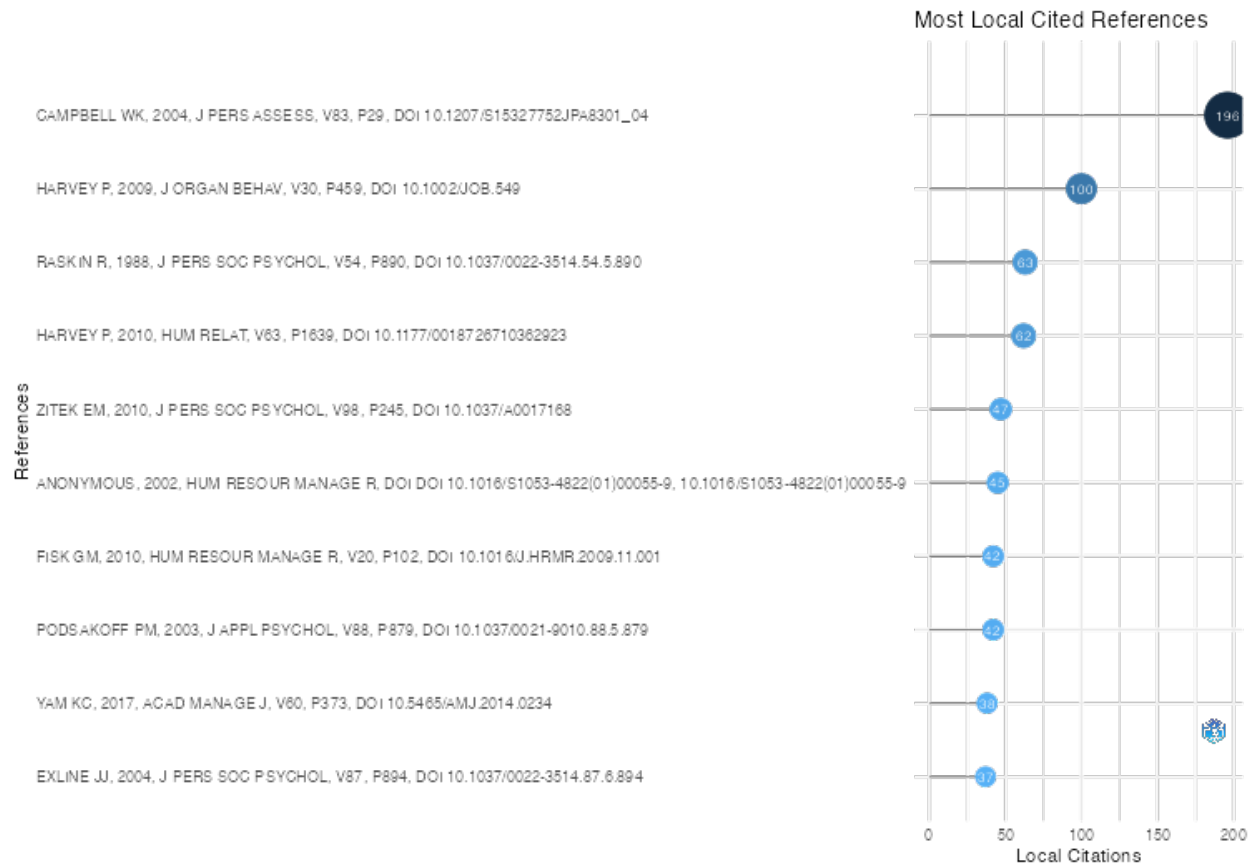
1069

*References Spectroscopy*     When we talk about "References Spectroscopy" in the context of biblio-metrics, we are drawing an analogy with the spectroscopic techniques used in the physical sciences to analyze materials based on the spectrum of the radiation they emit or absorb.

- Reference Spectrum: Just as a material has a unique spectrum in physical spectroscopy, a research paper or topic will have a unique "spectrum" of references it cites. This spectrum can give insight into the foundational works for that paper or topic, indicating which previous works are most influential or relevant.

- Analysis: By examining the "spectra" (or citation patterns) of multiple papers or topics, one can identify trends, clusters, and gaps in the research landscape. This is analogous to how one might use spectroscopy to categorize and analyze different materials based on their spectral signatures.

- Evolution Over Time: Just as the spectrum of a star can tell us about its age and stage in the lifecycle, looking at the changing citation patterns or "spectra" over time can reveal how a

field or topic has evolved. It can show which works have become foundational over time or which ones have fallen out of favor.

- Intensity & Peaks: In physical spectroscopy, the intensity of certain peaks in a spectrum can indicate the concentration of specific elements or compounds. Similarly, in bibliometrics, certain references might be cited much more frequently than others, indicating their centrality or importance to the field. These "peaks" in the citation spectrum can point to seminal works or pivotal authors in a domain.

- Comparative Analysis: By comparing the "spectra" of different papers, topics, or even researchers, one can identify overlaps, synergies, and distinctions. This can be useful for interdisciplinary research, collaboration opportunities, or understanding the landscape of a broad field.

- Anomalies & Outliers: Sometimes, a spectrum will have unexpected peaks or features. In bibliometrics, unexpected citation patterns might indicate emerging areas of interest, interdisciplinary bridges, or even issues like citation cartels or excessive self-citation.

- Application: Just as spectroscopy has practical applications in material identification, quality control, and more, bibliometric "spectroscopy" can be used for research evaluation, funding allocation, curriculum design, and other academic or research management tasks.

In essence, the concept of "References Spectroscopy" in bibliometrics is a metaphorical way of describing the deep analysis of citation patterns to understand the structure, evolution, and dynamics of scholarly research.

| Year | Citations | diffMedian5 | diffMedian |
|------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1776 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1777 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1778 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1779 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1780 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1781 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1782 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1783 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1784 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1785 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1786 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1787 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1788 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1789 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1790 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1791 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1792 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1793 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The "Reference publication year spectroscopy" (RPYS) is a method to analyze the age of cited references in a given publication set. It can reveal the seminal works and foundational literature within a topic or domain. Let's break down and interpret the given data on the bibliometric analysis of psychological entitlement:

- Overall Trend: From 1990 to about 2010, there's a general upward trend in citations. This suggests that the topic of psychological entitlement was garnering increasing attention in the scholarly community.

- Seminal Peaks: The "diffMedian5" and "diffMedian" columns show changes in citations from one year to the next. Large positive values can indicate particularly influential works or events related to psychological entitlement. For instance, there are significant peaks in 1991, 1994, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2009, and 2010. These years likely correspond to key publications or shifts in the field.

- Plateau Phase: From around 2011 to 2017, the number of citations fluctuates but stays relatively stable. This might suggest that the field reached a maturity or saturation point, with foundational works well-established and newer works building upon them.

- Downward Trend: Post-2017, there's a noticeable decline in citations, particularly after 2018. This could be due to various reasons: a) the topic might be less in vogue, b) there might be a

shift towards newer, related topics, c) foundational works on psychological entitlement have been well-established and are now taken as a given rather than being explicitly cited.

- Significant Drop: The sharp drop in citations in 2022 and 2023 suggests that the topic is no longer as central to the discourse as it once was. It's also worth noting that very recent years might not be fully representative due to publication delays and the time it takes for works to be cited.

- Differential Analysis: The "diffMedian5" seems to be a five-year rolling median difference, and "diffMedian" is a direct year-on-year difference. In places where "diffMedian5" shows a change but "diffMedian" does not, this suggests that the change is more gradual or spread out over several years rather than a sharp, single-year spike.

In conclusion, the RPYS for psychological entitlement suggests that the topic gained significant traction from the early 1990s to the 2010s, with several potentially seminal works or key events sparking interest in the field. The latter years show a decline in explicit citations, which could be indicative of the topic's evolution, a shift in research focus, or the maturation and consolidation of key ideas within the domain.
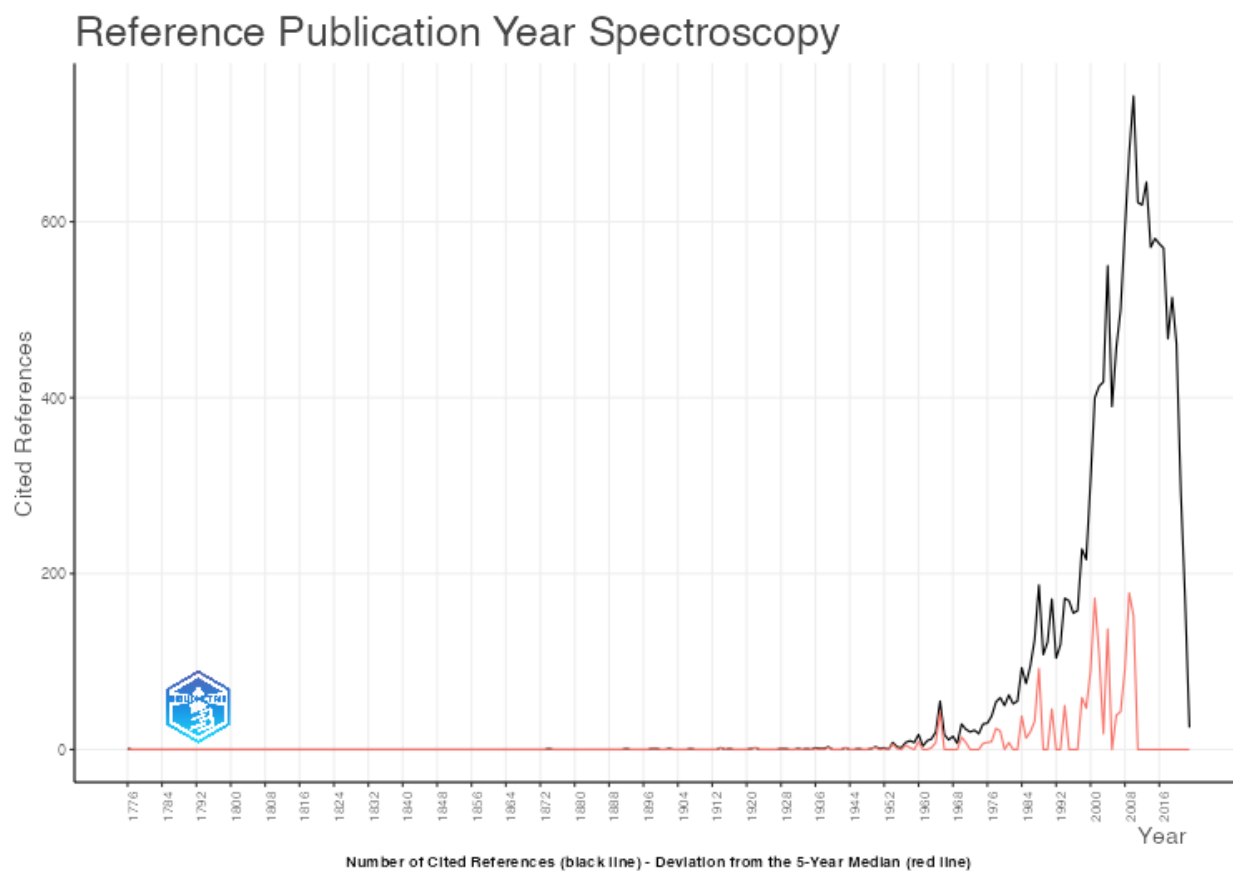
1135

*Words*

*Most Frequent Words* The provided data lists the most relevant words and their occurrences in a bibliometric analysis related to psychological entitlement. Let's break down and interpret the list:

- Core Topic: The term "psychological entitlement" has the highest occurrence, which is expected as it is the core topic of the analysis.
- Research Focus:

  - Validation & Model: The presence of terms like "validation" (59 occurrences) and "model" (23 occurrences) suggests that a substantial amount of research is focused on the validation of measures or models related to psychological entitlement.
  - Consequences & Outcomes: With "consequences" (61 occurrences) and "outcomes" (24 occurrences) ranking high, it's clear that a significant portion of the literature investigates the consequences or outcomes of psychological entitlement in various contexts.

- Associated Traits:

  - Personality & Narcissism: The terms "personality" (34 occurrences), "narcissism" (31 occurrences), and "narcissistic personality-inventory" (19 occurrences) suggest that there's a strong association or overlap between psychological entitlement and narcissistic traits. Researchers are likely exploring the relationship between these two constructs.
  - Self-esteem & Self: The mentions of "self-esteem" (24 occurrences) and "self" (22 occurrences) imply a focus on self-worth and self-perception in the context of psychological entitlement.

- Application Areas:

  - Work & Performance: The occurrence of "work" (27 occurrences) and "performance" (19 occurrences) indicates that a segment of the research delves into how psychological entitlement manifests or affects the workplace and job performance.

1161       – Abusive Supervision: The term "abusive supervision" (16 occurrences) suggests a spe-

1162       cific area of interest, where the dynamics between entitlement and leadership behav-

1163       iors might be explored.

1164       • Research Mechanisms:

1165       – Antecedents & Moderating Role: "Antecedents" (15 occurrences) suggests studies into

1166       what causes or precedes entitlement, while "moderating role" (16 occurrences) indi-

1167       cates that some research investigates factors that might influence or modify the rela-

1168       tionship between entitlement and other variables.

1169       – Perceptions & Attitudes: These terms suggest a focus on how psychological entitle-

1170       ment affects or is influenced by individuals' perceptions and attitudes.

1171       • Methodological Considerations:

1172       – Fit Indexes: The term "fit indexes" (10 occurrences) implies that statistical models, like

1173       structural equation modeling, might be frequently employed in this research area, with

1174       a focus on the goodness-of-fit of the models.

1175      In conclusion, the bibliometric analysis reveals that research on psychological entitlement is

1176 multifaceted. It delves into the validation of the construct, its consequences in various contexts

1177 (especially the workplace), its association with narcissism and self-esteem, and the factors that

1178 might precede or modify its effects. The field appears to employ robust statistical methodologies,

1179 as indicated by terms related to model validation and fit.

| Words | Occurrences |
| --- | --- |
| psychological entitlement | 114 |
| consequences | 61 |
| validation | 59 |
| personality | 34 |
| narcissism | 31 |
| work | 27 |

| | |
|---|---|
| behavior | 24 |
| outcomes | 24 |
| self-esteem | 24 |
| model | 23 |
| self | 22 |
| narcissistic personality-inventory | 19 |
| performance | 19 |
| perceptions | 18 |
| abusive supervision | 16 |
| moderating role | 16 |
| antecedents | 15 |
| impact | 13 |

Most Relevant Words



1180

1181



1182

1183   *Words' Frequency over Time*   The provided table offers a bibliometric analysis of the frequency of

1184   specific words related to "psychological entitlement" over a span of two decades.
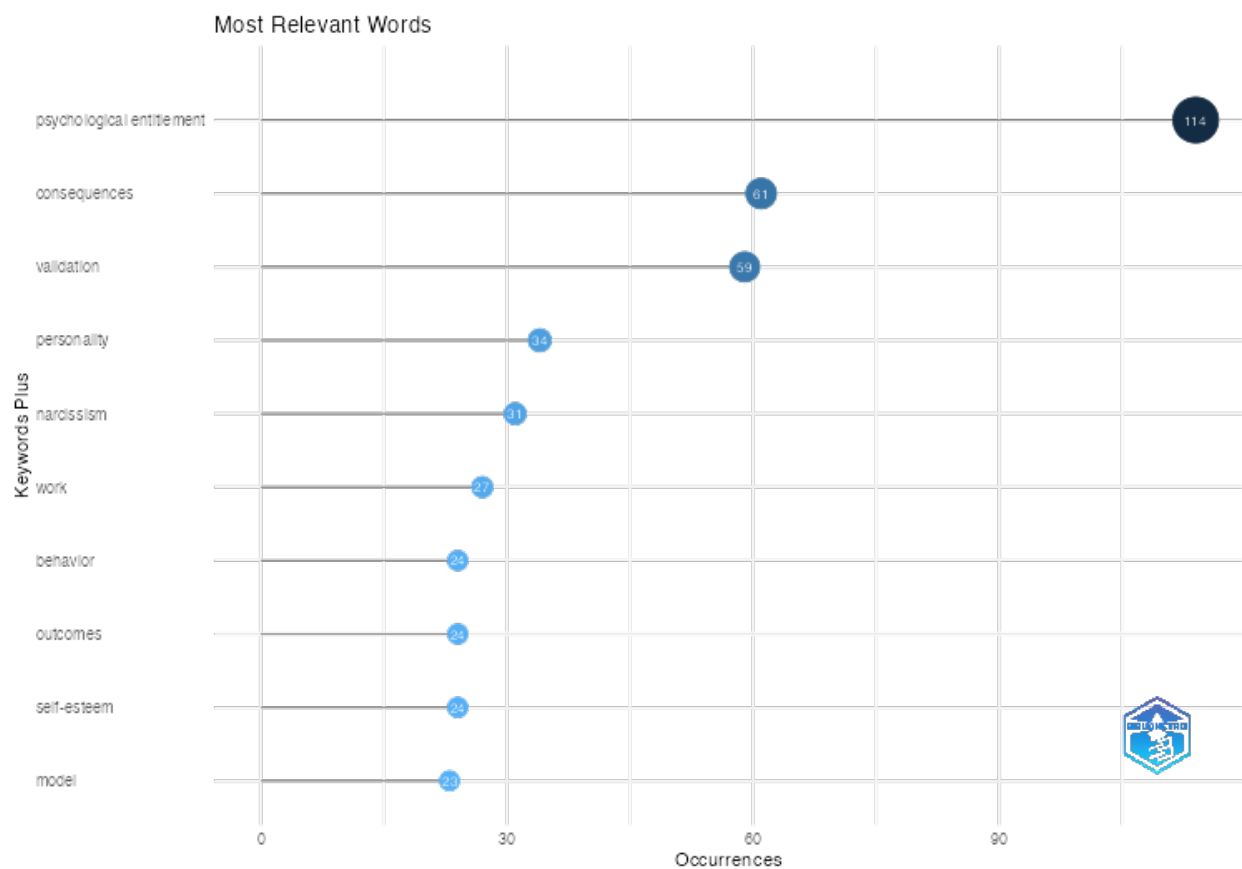
1185   • Initial Period (2004-2008): During this period, only the word "narcissism" appears with a

1186   frequency of 1, suggesting that discussions around narcissism were ongoing, but the concept
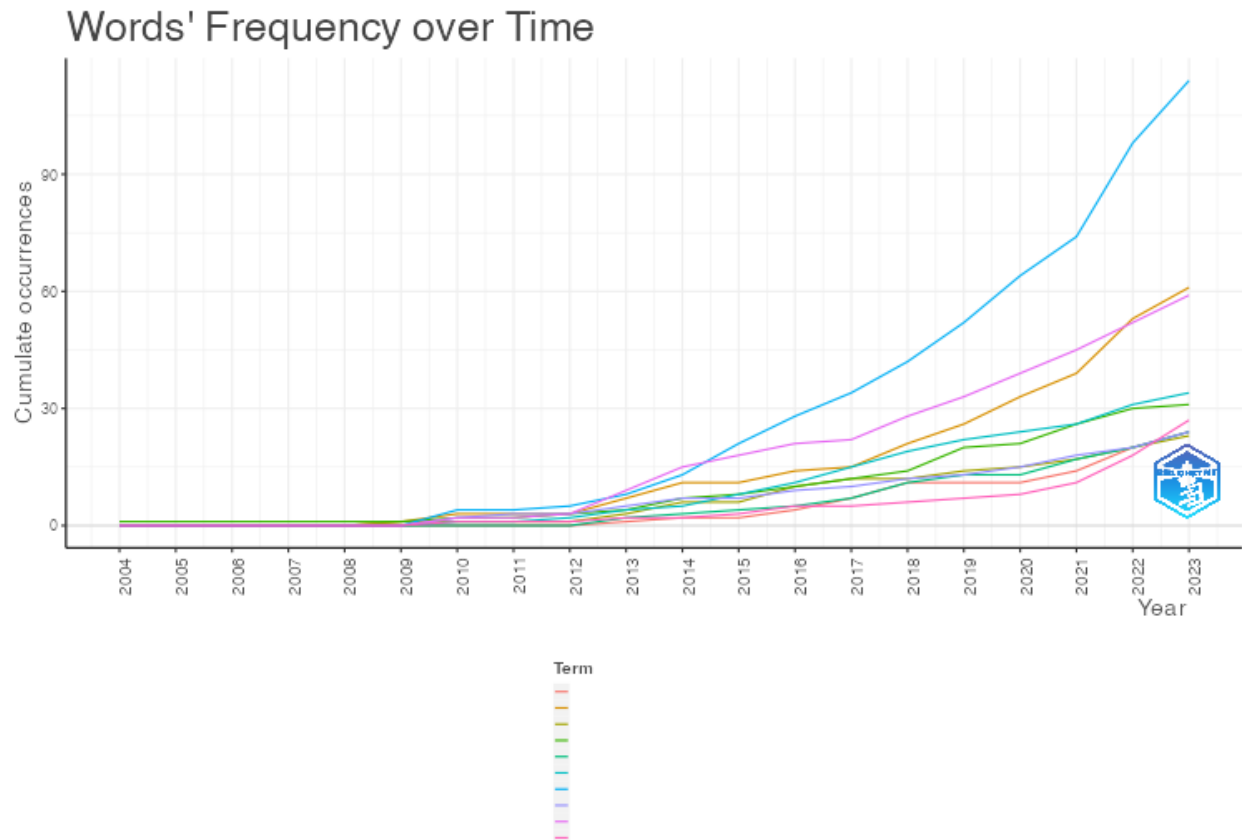
of psychological entitlement had not yet gained significant traction in the literature.

- Early Emergence (2009-2013): We notice the introduction of terms like "psychological entitlement," "consequences," "validation," "personality," "work," "self-esteem," and "model" by 2013. This indicates that researchers began to explore the concept of psychological entitlement in more depth during this period.

- Rapid Growth (2014-2018): The frequency of all the terms notably increases during these years, reflecting a growing interest and emphasis on the topic. The spike in terms like "validation" and "model" suggests an active effort in establishing robust measures or frameworks for psychological entitlement. Similarly, the rise in terms like "consequences," "outcomes," and "behavior" points to investigations into the ramifications of this construct.

- Peak and Maturation (2019-2023): The continuous rise in the frequency of all terms, especially "psychological entitlement," indicates that this period is likely the peak of research activity around the topic. By 2023, the research has diversified to cover various dimensions of psychological entitlement, including its relationship with narcissism, work, behavior, self-esteem, and the underlying models or frameworks.

- Noteworthy Trends:

  - "Psychological entitlement" as a term has witnessed the most dramatic growth, starting from zero occurrences in 2009 to 114 in 2023. This exponential growth reflects the escalating importance and recognition of the topic in academic research.

  - "Validation" and "model" have had a steady rise, underlining the emphasis on establishing rigorous conceptual and empirical models for psychological entitlement.

  - The terms "narcissism" and "personality" display a continuous increase, suggesting an exploration of psychological entitlement in relation to broader personality constructs.

  - Terms like "work," "behavior," and "outcomes" suggest a focus on the practical implications and manifestations of psychological entitlement, especially in organizational or interpersonal contexts.

In conclusion, the bibliometric analysis reveals the evolving trajectory of research on psychological entitlement. Starting with an initial focus on narcissism, the field has expanded to explore various dimensions, implications, and correlates of psychological entitlement, reaching its peak

1216  research activity in the recent years.

| Year | PSYCHOLOGICAL.ENTITLEMENT | CONSEQUENCES | VALIDATION | PERSONALITY | NARCISSISM | WORK | BEHAVIOR | Report | OUT |
|------|---------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|------|----------|--------|-----|
| 2004 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 0 | |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 0 | |
| 2006 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 0 | |
| 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 0 | |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 0 | |
| 2009 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 0 | |
| 2010 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 0 | |
| 2011 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 0 | |
| 2012 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 0 | |
| 2013 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 2 | | 1 | |
| 2014 | 13 | 11 | 15 | 5 | 7 | 2 | | | |
| 2015 | 21 | 11 | 18 | 8 | 8 | 3 | | | |
| 2016 | 28 | 14 | 21 | 11 | 10 | 5 | | | |
| 2017 | 34 | 15 | 22 | 15 | 12 | 5 | | | |
| 2018 | 42 | 21 | 28 | 19 | 14 | 6 | | | |
| 2019 | 52 | 26 | 33 | 22 | 20 | 7 | | | |
| 2020 | 64 | 33 | 39 | 24 | 21 | 8 | | | |
| 2021 | 74 | 39 | 45 | 26 | 26 | 11 | | | |

*RESULT OF 1ST BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS*

1217

Trend Topics    The table you provided captures the bibliometric analysis of "trend topics by key-words occurrence" in the domain of psychological entitlement. Here's a systematic elaboration and interpretation:

• Emerging Terms (2013-2014):

  – Construct-validity: Interest began around 2013 and peaked in 2014. This suggests that early work in the field aimed to establish the legitimacy and validity of certain constructs.

  – Inventory and Personality-inventory: These terms signal that tools and measures were being developed or referred to, especially in 2014.

  – Gender-differences: This indicates that by 2014, researchers began exploring how entitlement may manifest differently between genders.

  – Self-esteem: Started gaining traction in 2014, indicating exploration of psychological entitlement in relation to self-worth and self-perception.

- Maturation of the Field (2015-2017):

  - Grandiose and Narcissistic personality-inventory: The rise of these terms suggests a deepening interest in the relationship between grandiose notions, narcissism, and entitlement.

  - Model: The prominence of this keyword indicates attempts to create or refine theoretical or empirical models around entitlement.

  - Construct: Further emphasizes the ongoing work to solidify and define key concepts in the field.

- Broadening Horizons (2018-2020):

  - Outcomes and Consequences: These terms reveal a focus on understanding the tangible effects or results of psychological entitlement.

  - Psychological Entitlement: The term itself peaks around 2020, signifying the height of research activity and interest around the concept.

  - Self: The emphasis on "self" indicates an exploration into the internal aspects or intrapersonal dynamics of entitlement.

- Recent and Contemporary Focus (2021-2023):

  - Behavior and Performance: These keywords indicate a shift towards understanding the practical implications of entitlement in real-world scenarios or organizational contexts.

  - Antecedents: This suggests that research is looking at the precursors or factors that lead to psychological entitlement.

  - Abusive Supervision and Employees: A clear indication that the research is taking an organizational turn, delving into workplace dynamics and how entitlement interacts with leadership styles and employee behavior.

  - Moderating Role: The rise of this term implies that recent studies might be examining factors that amplify or mitigate the effects of psychological entitlement.

In essence, the bibliometric analysis showcases the evolution of research on psychological entitlement. From initial phases centered around construct definition and validation, the research

transitioned to a deeper exploration of related concepts like narcissism and self-esteem. In more
recent years, the focus seems to have expanded to understanding the real-world implications of
entitlement, especially within organizational settings.

| item | freq | year_q1 | year_med | year_q3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| construct-validity | 6 | 2013 | 2014 | 2016 |
| inventory | 6 | 2014 | 2014 | 2018 |
| personality-inventory | 13 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 |
| gender-differences | 8 | 2014 | 2016 | 2020 |
| grandiose | 8 | 2015 | 2016 | 2018 |
| model | 23 | 2015 | 2017 | 2022 |
| narcissistic personality-inventory | 19 | 2015 | 2017 | 2020 |
| construct | 5 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| personality | 34 | 2016 | 2018 | 2021 |
| self-esteem | 24 | 2014 | 2018 | 2021 |
| fit indexes | 10 | 2016 | 2018 | 2021 |
| validation | 59 | 2014 | 2019 | 2021 |
| narcissism | 31 | 2016 | 2019 | 2021 |
| outcomes | 24 | 2017 | 2019 | 2022 |
| psychological entitlement | 114 | 2017 | 2020 | 2022 |
| consequences | 61 | 2018 | 2020 | 2022 |
| self | 22 | 2015 | 2020 | 2022 |
| behavior | 24 | 2017 | 2021 | 2022 |

Trend Topics

1262
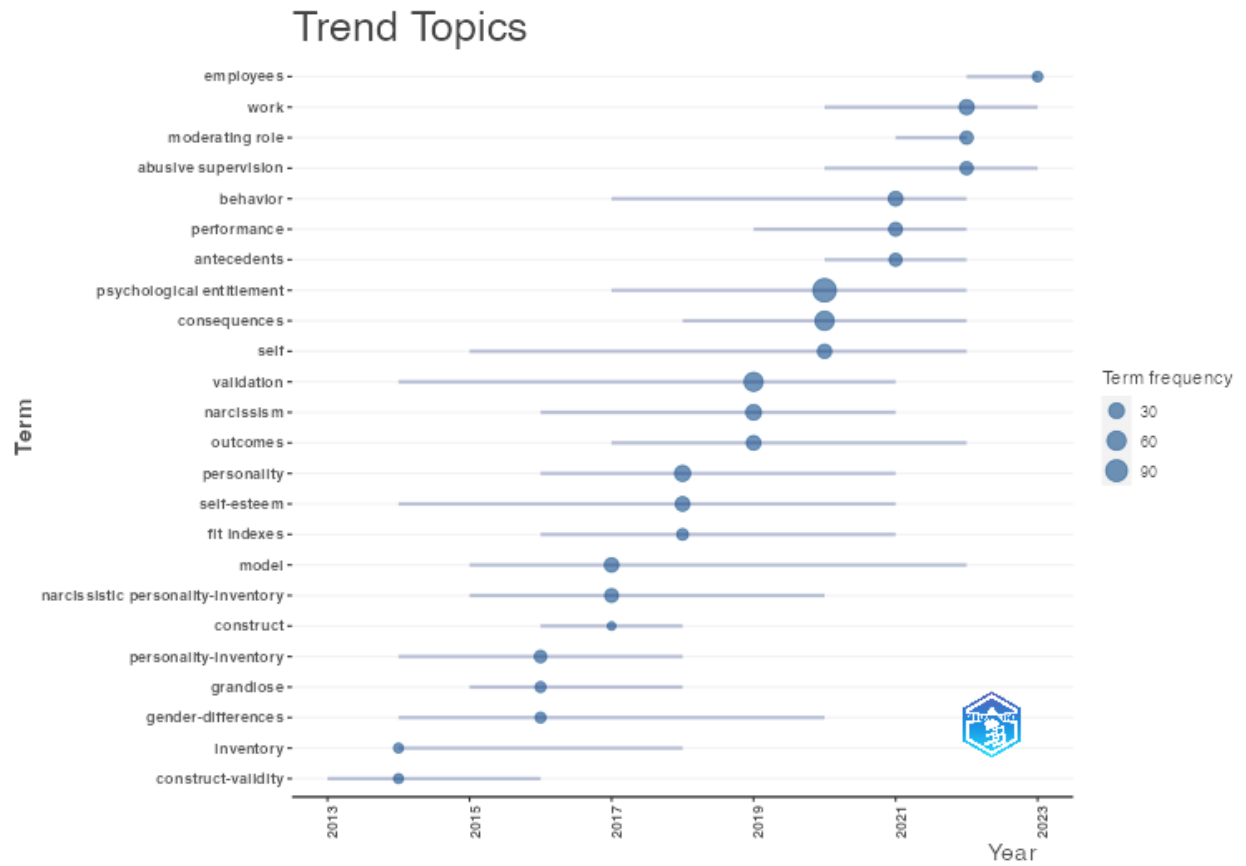
1263  *Clustering*

1264  *Clustering by Coupling*

1265  Bibliometric coupling occurs when two documents reference a common third document in their

1266  bibliographies. It's a method used to understand and visualize the intellectual structure of a sci-

1267  entific field.

| params | values |
| --- | --- |
| analysis | documents |
| field | CR |
| n | 250 |
| minfreq | 1 |
| label.term | ID |
| ngrams | 1 |
| impact.measure | local |
| stemming | FALSE |
| n.labels | 3 |
| size | 0.3 |
| community.repulsion | 0 |
| repel | FALSE |
| cluster | walktrap |

1268  • Table1 Parameters:

1269    – Analysis of Documents using the CR (Cited References) field.

1270    – 250 Documents were considered.

1271    – The analysis uses a single word (ngram = 1) as a term.

1272    – The labeling term used is 'ID'.

1273    – The impact measure is local, meaning the citation scores are specific to this dataset and

1274      do not refer to global scores.

1275   – Stemming is set to false, which means words in their base form were not merged (e.g.,

1276     'running', 'runner', and 'ran' are treated as distinct words).

1277   – The size of 0.3 might refer to the size of the nodes or clusters in a visualization (if one

1278     exists).

1279   – Community repulsion and repel are both set to zero or false, which means there is no

1280     repulsion force in the clustering process. This could have implications for the layout of

1281     a network visualization.

1282   – Walktrap is the clustering method used. Walktrap is a method that identifies commu-

1283     nities (or clusters) in networks by simulating random walks.

| documents | NormalizedLocalCitationScore | Cluster |
|---|---|---|
| GRUBBS JB, 2016, PSYCHOL BULL | 3.90 | 1 |
| GRUBBS JB, 2013, PSYCHOL RELIG SPIRIT | 3.00 | 1 |
| LANGE J, 2019, PERS SOC PSYCHOL B | 2.40 | 1 |
| ROSE KC, 2014, PERS INDIV DIFFER | 2.17 | 1 |
| BRUNELL AB, 2018, PERS INDIV DIFFER | 2.00 | 1 |
| PIFF PK, 2014, PERS SOC PSYCHOL B | 1.69 | 1 |
| ACKERMAN RA, 2013, J PSYCHOPATHOL BEHAV | 1.57 | 1 |
| ANASTASIO PA, 2014, SOC PSYCHOL PERS SCI | 1.56 | 1 |
| GRUBBS JB, 2014, SEX ROLES | 1.20 | 1 |
| CAMPBELL WK, 2004, J PERS ASSESS | 1.00 | 1 |
| PRYOR LR, 2008, J PERS ASSESS | 1.00 | 1 |
| STRONGE S, 2018, PERS SOC PSYCHOL B | 1.00 | 1 |
| LESSARD J, 2011, J ADOLESCENCE | 1.00 | 1 |
| BOSWELL SS, 2012, SOC PSYCHOL EDUC | 1.00 | 1 |
| CROWE ML, 2016, J PERS DISORD | 0.95 | 1 |
| HART W, 2020, J PERS ASSESS | 0.94 | 1 |
| STRONGE S, 2016, J RES PERS | 0.83 | 1 |
| ZEMOJTEL-PIOTROWSKA MA, 2017, INT J PSYCHOL | 0.77 | 1 |

- Table2 Results:

    - The documents are categorized into clusters based on their bibliometric coupling. It appears you have two clusters in the data you shared.
    - Each document is represented by its first author's last name, publication year, and the journal of publication.
    - The Normalized Local Citation Score reflects the relative importance of each document within the dataset. A higher score indicates that the document is more frequently cited by other documents in the dataset.
    - Cluster 1 predominantly includes publications from journals focusing on psychology and individual differences, while Cluster 2 seems to be more focused on business ethics and management. This could suggest that the topic of psychological entitlement has been explored both in the context of individual psychology and in organizational/business settings.

- Interpretation:

    - Cluster 1: This cluster seems to be focused on the psychological and individual aspects of entitlement. Key journals here include 'PSYCHOL BULL', 'PERS SOC PSYCHOL B', and 'PERS INDIV DIFFER'. GRUBBS JB appears frequently, suggesting they are a significant author in this field, particularly in the years 2016, 2014, and 2013.
    - Cluster 2: This cluster seems more aligned with business and organizational studies, with a focus on psychological entitlement in organizational contexts. Notable journals include 'J BUS ETHICS', 'J APPL PSYCHOL', and 'J MANAGE'. 'EISSA G, 2022, J BUS ETHICS' has the highest citation score in this cluster, indicating its importance.

| label | group | freq | centrality | impact | color |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| psychological entitlement - conf 28.1% validation - conf 56.1% self-esteem - conf 65.2% | 1 | 69 | 0.4206972 | 1.749569 | #E41A1C80 |
| psychological entitlement - conf 35.1% consequences - conf 54.1% work - conf 88.9% | 2 | 71 | 0.5386146 | 2.575895 | #377EB880 |
| psychological entitlement - conf 36.8% consequences - conf 29.5% narcissism - conf 56.7% | 3 | 68 | 0.4813273 | 2.450570 | #4DAF4A80 |

*RESULT OF 1ST BIBLOMETIRC ANALYSIS*

1306    The table is the showcase of data related to three different Cluster, and each group has labels
1307 that possibly describe certain attributes or characteristics along with their associated confidence
1308 scores (e.g., "psychological entitlement - conf 28.1%"). Each group also has associated measures
1309 like frequency (freq), centrality, impact, and a color code.

1310 • Cluster 1: "psychological entitlement - conf 28.1%, validation - conf 56.1%, self-esteem - conf
1311    65.2%"

1312    – Centrality (0.420697217): This metric can be an indicator of how central or influential
1313      this group is within a network or dataset. A centrality value of 0.420697217 for Group
1314      1 suggests that it has moderate centrality or influence, but it's not the most central
1315      among the three groups.
1316    – Impact (1.74956949): This might indicate the overall effect or importance of this group
1317      in the context being studied. An impact value of 1.74956949 shows that it has a signifi-
1318      cant impact, but it's the least impactful when compared to the other two groups.

1319 • Cluster 2: "psychological entitlement - conf 35.1%, consequences - conf 54.1%, work - conf
1320    88.9%"

1321    – Centrality (0.538614563): With a centrality value of 0.538614563, this group appears to
1322      be the most central or influential among the three. It may play a pivotal role in the
1323      network or dataset being analyzed.
1324    – Impact (2.575894948): This group has the highest impact score of 2.575894948 among
1325      the three, suggesting it's the most impactful or significant group.

1326 • Cluster 3: "psychological entitlement - conf 36.8%, consequences - conf 29.5%, narcissism -
1327    conf 56.7%"

1328    – Centrality (0.481327325): This group's centrality is slightly higher than Group 1 but
1329      lesser than Group 2, making it moderately central or influential.
1330    – Impact (2.450569652): Its impact is slightly less than Group 2 but significantly higher
1331      than Group 1, indicating that it has a major effect or importance.

Clusters by Documents Coupling
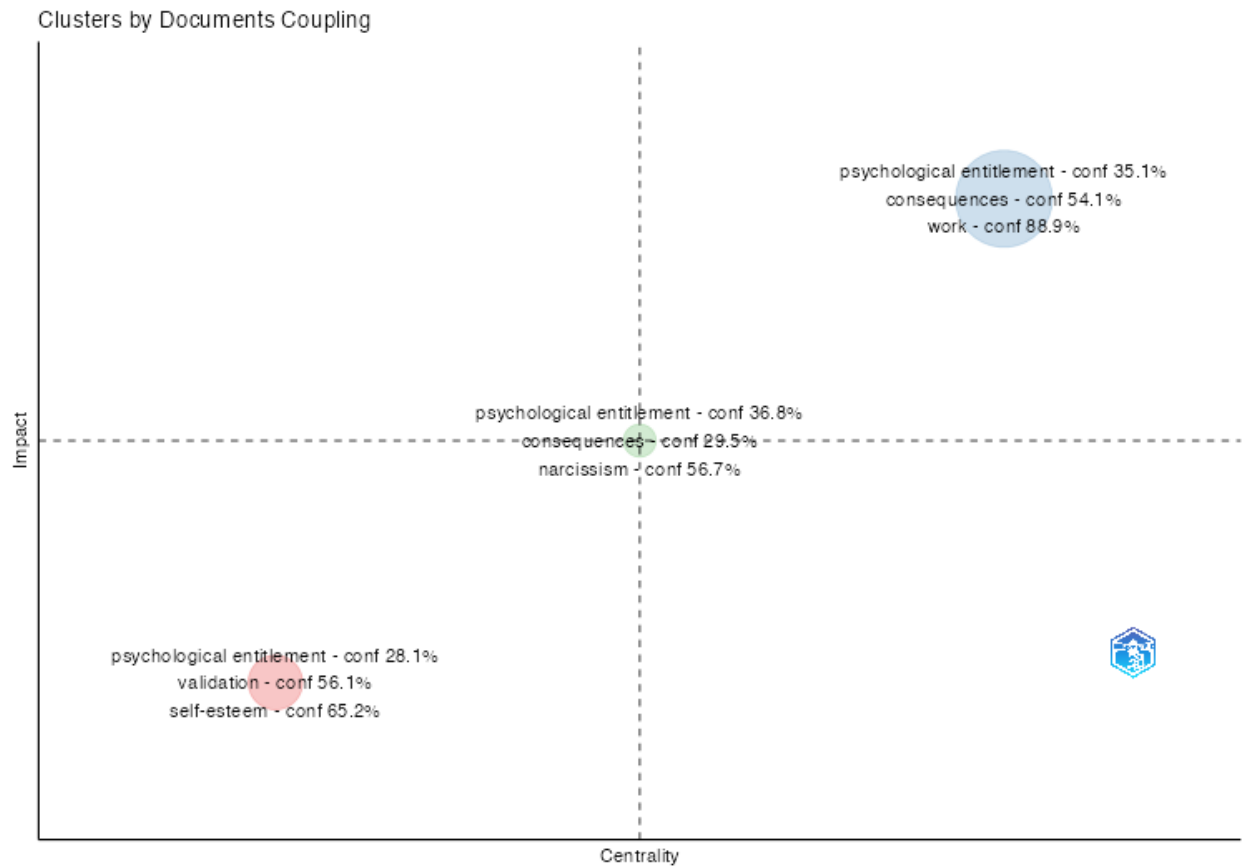


In conclusion, while Cluster 2 seems to be the most central and impactful among the three groups, Cluster 3 follows closely, especially in terms of impact. Cluster 1 has the least centrality and impact among them. This could imply various things depending on the context, such as Cluster 2's attributes being more prevalent or more crucial in the dataset or network under study.

**Coupling network of documents using CR**

chen q, 2023, front psychol

zitelziuik 202,12921,spord indifediffer

mao hy, 2023, front psychol

neville l, 2019,

vatankhan s, 2018, tour rev

zemojtel-piotrowska ma, 2017, int j psy

psychol pers sci.
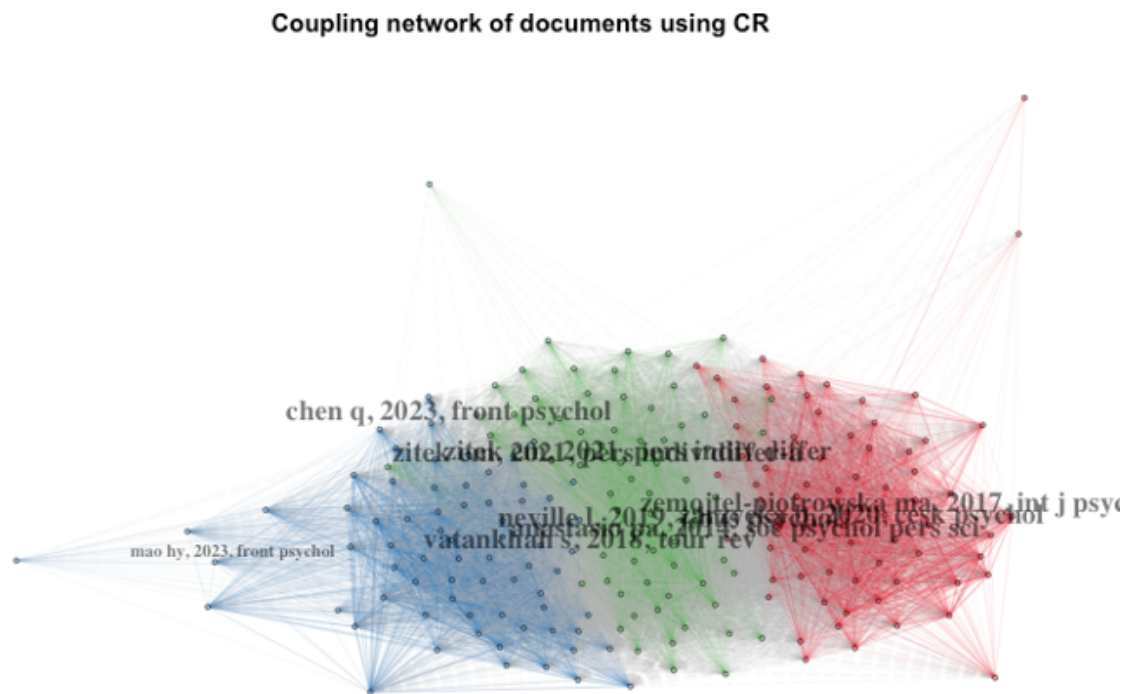
1337

In summary, the bibliometric coupling results indicate that the field of psychological entitlement is explored in two primary contexts: individual psychological perspectives and organizational/business perspectives. Researchers and scholars might be looking at how entitlement manifests and impacts both individual behavior and larger organizational dynamics.

1342  *Conceptual Structure*

1343  *Network Approach*

1344  *Co-occurence Network*    The data is a result of a bibliometric analysis of the topic "psychological

1345  entitlement." The analysis focuses on a co-occurrence keyword network, indicating which terms

1346  frequently appear together in the literature. This type of analysis is often used to understand the

1347  key themes and topics within a research domain, as well as the relationships between these topics.

1348  • Measurement

1349  – Node: This refers to a specific keyword or term.

1350  – Cluster: Keywords are grouped into clusters, suggesting thematic areas or common

1351  topics within the literature.

1352  – Betweenness: A measure of centrality, indicating a node's role as a 'bridge' between

1353  other nodes. High betweenness means that the keyword serves as a crucial connection

1354  between various topics.

1355  – Closeness: It measures how close a node is to all other nodes in the network. A higher

1356  closeness value implies the keyword is closely related to many other topics.

1357  – PageRank: Borrowed from the algorithm used by Google Search, it measures the im-

1358  portance of a node in the network. A higher value means the keyword is more influ-

1359  ential or significant.

1360  • Interpretation:

1361  – Cluster 1: Keywords like "identification," "citizenship," "employees," and "leader-

1362  ship" suggest this cluster might revolve around identifying psychological entitlement

1363  in organizational or workplace contexts, especially regarding employee behavior and

1364  leadership roles.

1365  – Cluster 2: With keywords such as "narcissistic personality-inventory," "traits," "gender-

1366  differences," and "dark triad," this cluster likely focuses on the psychological and

1367  personality-based aspects of entitlement. The presence of "dark triad" and "machi-

1368  avellianism" indicates research on malevolent personality traits and their relation to

1369  entitlement.

- Cluster 3: Dominated by the keyword "psychological entitlement" itself, along with "validation," "personality," and "narcissism," this cluster is central to the entire research domain. It's clear from the high PageRank and Betweenness values for "psychological entitlement" that it's a pivotal node in the research.

- Cluster 4: Keywords like "consequences," "work," "behavior," and "performance" suggest this cluster concerns the consequences or outcomes of psychological entitlement in a work or organizational context. Terms like "abusive supervision" and "organizational citizenship behavior" further point towards this interpretation.

- Cluster 5: With keywords "anger" and "emotions," this cluster seems to delve into the emotional aspects or consequences of psychological entitlement.

According to the finding, it reveals that research on psychological entitlement is multifaceted. It covers areas from personality traits and emotional aspects to the implications of entitlement in the workplace and its broader societal implications. The high betweenness and PageRank of the term "psychological entitlement" itself underscore its centrality in this field of research.

| Node | Cluster | Betweenness | Closeness | PageRank |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| identification | 1 | 2.3042320 | 0.01111111 | 0.012438261 |
| citizenship | 1 | 0.3091831 | 0.01075269 | 0.009253718 |
| employees | 1 | 4.5357621 | 0.01086956 | 0.010050010 |
| job-performance | 1 | 0.3399471 | 0.01086956 | 0.009003942 |
| leadership | 1 | 0.6495750 | 0.01111111 | 0.010047219 |
| mediation | 1 | 0.4020612 | 0.01063830 | 0.008936235 |
| gratitude | 1 | 0.0000000 | 0.01020408 | 0.005432997 |
| narcissistic personality-inventory | 2 | 5.9665194 | 0.01162791 | 0.022874845 |
| personality-inventory | 2 | 3.7342414 | 0.01149425 | 0.017552794 |
| traits | 2 | 0.6252346 | 0.01086956 | 0.009365793 |
| gender-differences | 2 | 0.7318011 | 0.01111111 | 0.009328773 |
| grandiose | 2 | 0.1765338 | 0.01086956 | 0.009931495 |
| machiavellianism | 2 | 1.4258860 | 0.01111111 | 0.009564365 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| pathological narcissism | 2 | 0.3601452 | 0.01086956 | 0.010426549 |
| construct-validity | 2 | 0.0000000 | 0.01075269 | 0.007225938 |
| dark triad | 2 | 0.5554128 | 0.01052632 | 0.007597054 |
| psychological entitlement | 3 | 577.7561482 | 0.01960784 | 0.141924104 |
| validation | 3 | 114.5732293 | 0.01538462 | 0.073953040 |



1384

1385 *Thematic Map*    Based on the provided data, it appears to be a bibliometric analysis of the term

1386 "psychological entitlement". Bibliometric analysis is used to quantify and analyze published liter-

1387 ature on a particular topic, often to identify the most prevalent themes, authors, and journals. The

1388 data seems to be organized in a thematic map, detailing the occurrences and relevance of certain

1389 words or terms associated with psychological entitlement.

1390    • Validation Cluster:

1391        – The primary word with the highest occurrence is "validation" (59 times).

1392        – Within this cluster, other terms like "self-esteem", "narcissistic personality-inventory",

1393            "personality-inventory", "aggression", and "traits" appear, suggesting that a signifi-

1394            cant portion of the literature is dedicated to the validation of instruments, scales, and

concepts related to psychological entitlement.

- The importance of the validation theme is further emphasized by high centrality scores, with "validation" having the highest betweenness centrality, closeness centrality, and pagerank centrality among the cluster. These measures indicate the significance and influence of a node (word) within the network.

- Attitudes Cluster:

  - The term "attitudes" stands out with 10 occurrences. Words like "construct-validity", "gender", "ambivalent sexism", and "ideology" suggest that the literature also touches upon attitudes towards entitlement, perhaps studying how entitlement manifests differently across genders or how it correlates with other beliefs and ideologies.

- Psychological Entitlement Cluster:

  - This is the most dominant theme, given the focus of the analysis. The term "psychological entitlement" appears a whopping 114 times.
  - This cluster delves into the consequences, personality aspects, and manifestations of psychological entitlement. The inclusion of terms like "consequences", "narcissism", "behavior", "outcomes", "self", "performance", and "perceptions" suggests a broad exploration of how entitlement is perceived, its impacts, and its associations with other psychological constructs.
  - Other terms such as "abusive supervision", "moderating role", "antecedents", and "impact" hint towards studies that examine the causes, effects, and potential moderating factors related to psychological entitlement in various settings, particularly the workplace.
  - Terms like "organizational citizenship behavior", "job-performance", "leadership", and "employees" indicate a strong organizational or occupational focus in the literature.

In summary, there's a strong focus on validating tools and scales that measure entitlement, understanding attitudes towards it, and exploring its many implications, especially in workplace settings. The prominence of terms related to narcissism, aggression, and other personality traits

1422  also suggests that entitlement is often discussed in conjunction with other psychological charac-

1423  teristics.

| Occurrences | Words | Cluster | Cluster_Label | btw_centrality | clos_centrality | pagerank_centrality |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 59 | validation | 1 | validation | 2405.12796 | 0.002325581 | 0.035522088 |
| 24 | self-esteem | 1 | validation | 1398.22785 | 0.002314815 | 0.015669957 |
| 19 | narcissistic personality-inventory | 1 | validation | 581.18099 | 0.002087683 | 0.011767612 |
| 13 | personality-inventory | 1 | validation | 273.38493 | 0.001980198 | 0.008485074 |
| 9 | aggression | 1 | validation | 327.19807 | 0.002061856 | 0.006556842 |
| 9 | scale | 1 | validation | 196.71199 | 0.001988072 | 0.005346236 |
| 9 | traits | 1 | validation | 342.97381 | 0.001992032 | 0.006556502 |
| 8 | grandiose | 1 | validation | 98.88721 | 0.001901141 | 0.005892648 |
| 7 | pathological narcissism | 1 | validation | 69.53901 | 0.001960784 | 0.005623781 |
| 7 | satisfaction | 1 | validation | 268.55073 | 0.002100840 | 0.005824875 |
| 7 | validity | 1 | validation | 184.55885 | 0.001976285 | 0.005109342 |
| 6 | anger | 1 | validation | 272.44252 | 0.002105263 | 0.005009398 |
| 6 | attributions | 1 | validation | 157.23999 | 0.002049180 | 0.004451986 |
| 6 | dark triad | 1 | validation | 271.30574 | 0.002049180 | 0.005181166 |
| 6 | emotions | 1 | validation | 156.21010 | 0.001968504 | 0.004902054 |
| 6 | inventory | 1 | validation | 176.75190 | 0.001930502 | 0.004361781 |
| 6 | predictors | 1 | validation | 218.94938 | 0.002087683 | 0.004809786 |
| 5 | 5-factor model | 1 | validation | 80.61011 | 0.001908397 | 0.004307070 |

The given table seems to represent various metrics about different thematic clusters in a dataset.

- Measurement

  - Cluster: This represents the thematic cluster or category. The theme could be any topic of interest.
  - CallonCentrality: This appears to be a metric for measuring the importance or centrality of each cluster. A higher value implies the cluster has more importance or central role.
  - CallonDensity: This measures how tightly knit the themes within a cluster are. A higher value indicates that the items or themes in this cluster are closely related.
  - RankCentrality: This is the rank based on the centrality. A lower rank means the cluster is more central.
  - RankDensity: This is the rank based on the density. A lower rank means the cluster has a higher density.
  - ClusterFrequency: This indicates how often the cluster appears in the dataset.

- Interpretation by Cluster:

  - validation:

    * It has a high CallonCentrality which means it plays an important role in the dataset.
    * Its CallonDensity is also high, showing that the themes within this cluster are closely related.
    * Its frequency of 372 is the second-highest, suggesting it's a recurring theme.

  - links:

    * Low in centrality but has a decent density.
    * It's not a frequent theme with only 5 occurrences.
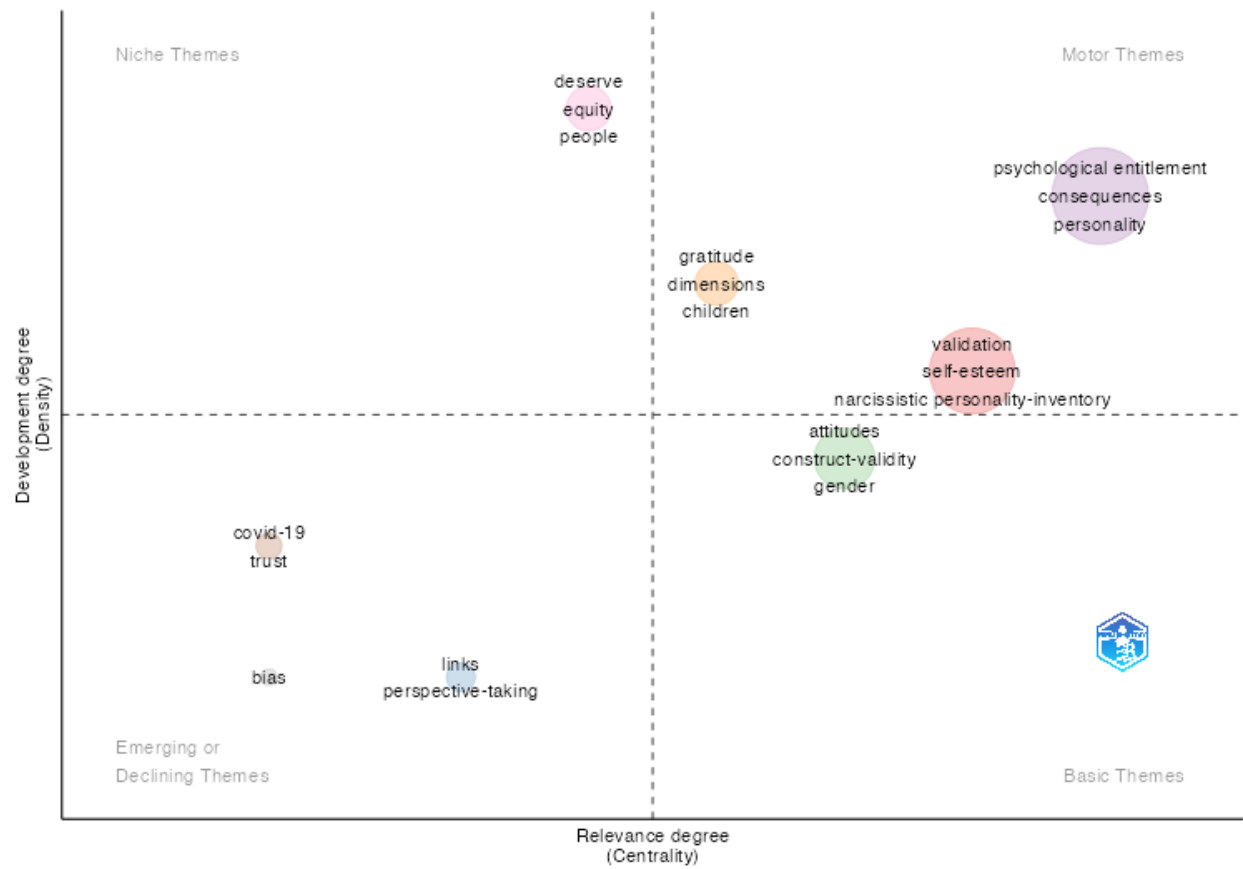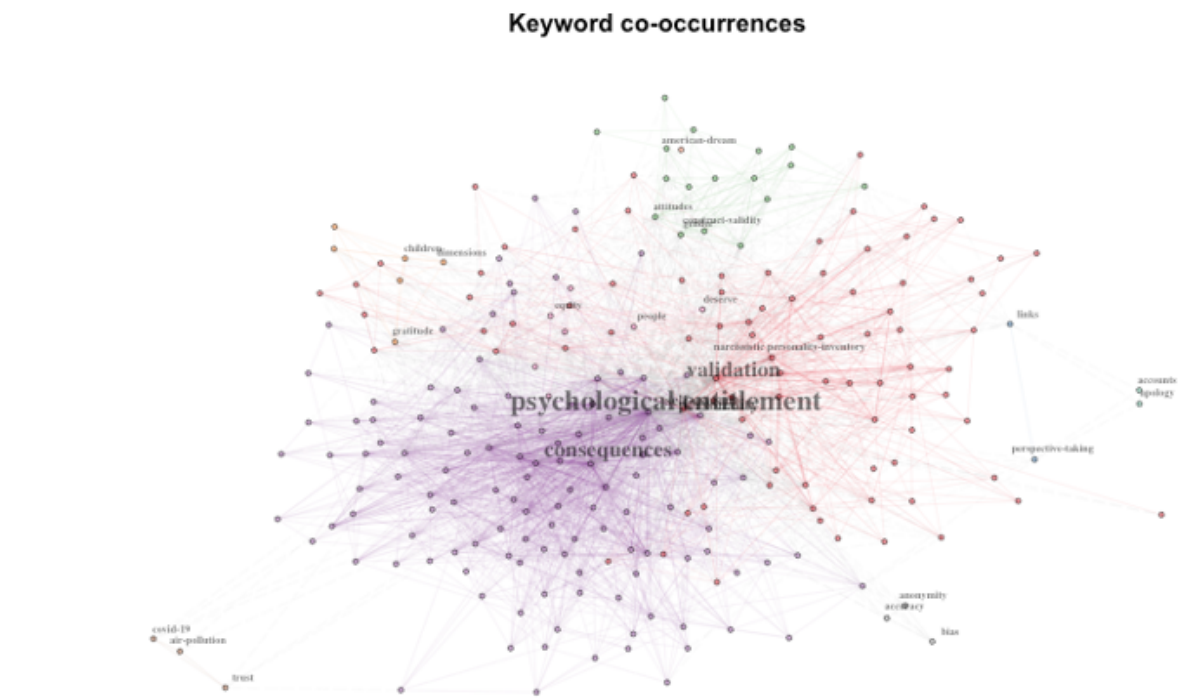
  - attitudes:

    * Moderate centrality and high density.

1450        ∗ Occurs 56 times, making it a notable theme but not dominant.

1451        ∗ psychological entitlement:

1452            · Highest in terms of centrality, suggesting it's the most central theme.

1453            · Also has the highest density, implying a strong relationship between its themes.

1454            · The most frequent cluster with 844 occurrences.

1455    – gratitude:

1456        ∗ Moderate centrality and very high density.

1457        ∗ Occurs 15 times in the dataset.

1458    – covid-19:

1459        ∗ Has the lowest centrality.

1460        ∗ Its density is above average, suggesting themes within are somewhat related.

1461        ∗ It's a less frequent theme with only 4 occurrences.

1462    – deserve:

1463        ∗ Low centrality but has the highest density, implying the themes within are very
1464          tightly knit.

1465        ∗ Occurs 17 times.

1466    – bias:

1467        ∗ The least central alongside covid-19.

1468        ∗ Has a decent density.

1469        ∗ Least frequent with only 2 occurrences.

1470    Due to the searching term, "Psychological entitlement" seems to be the most dominant theme

1471 based on the metrics, followed by "validation". On the other hand, "bias" and "covid-19" are the

1472 least prominent themes in this dataset. The metrics provide a detailed insight into the significance,

1473 cohesion, and prevalence of each cluster in the dataset.

| Cluster | CallonCentrality | CallonDensity | RankCentrality | RankDensity | ClusterFrequency |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| validation | 10.0635614 | 67.38911 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 372 |
| links | 0.3333333 | 50.00000 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 5 |
| attitudes | 2.4087302 | 66.19048 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 56 |
| psychological entitlement | 15.1692216 | 72.35195 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 844 |
| gratitude | 2.0555556 | 71.11111 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 15 |
| covid-19 | 0.0000000 | 62.50000 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 4 |
| deserve | 1.3055556 | 100.00000 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 17 |
| bias | 0.0000000 | 50.00000 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2 |

Development degree
(Density)

Niche Themes                                                    Motor Themes

deserve
equity
people

psychological entitlement
consequences
personality

gratitude
dimensions
children

validation
self-esteem
narcissistic personality-inventory

attitudes
construct-validity
gender

covid-19
trust

links
bias        perspective-taking

Emerging or
Declining Themes                                                Basic Themes

Relevance degree
(Centrality)

1474

**Keyword co-occurrences**



1475

*Thematic Evolution* The provided table displays bibliometric analysis results for the thematic evo-
lution of "psychological entitlement" from the period 2004-2023. Here's an interpretation of the
columns and the results:

- Columns:

    – CL1: Represents the cluster or theme for the period 2004-2020.

    – CL2: Represents the evolved or corresponding cluster or theme for the period 2021-
    2023.

    – Words: Key terms associated with the thematic evolution.

    – Inc_Weighted: Likely a measure of how significantly the theme has grown or evolved
    between the two periods.

    – Inc_index: Another measure of thematic evolution, which might offer a relative com-
    parison across various themes.

    – Occ: The number of occurrences of the particular theme.

   

1489         – Stability: A metric indicating the consistency or persistence of the theme over time. A

1490         lower value may suggest a more volatile or evolving theme, whereas a higher value

1491         indicates a more stable theme.

1492    • Interpretation by Thematic Evolution:

1493        – attitudes → attitudes (2021-2023):

1494            * The theme of "attitudes" seems to have remained consistent across the periods

1495            but with moderate growth. This theme occurred five times and remained rela-

1496            tively stable.

1497        – attitudes → gender (2021-2023):

1498            * The theme evolved from "attitudes" to a focus on "gender" in the recent period.

1499            * This theme shows significant growth and appears four times.

1500        – psychological entitlement → entitlement (2021-2023):

1501            * A significant evolution, the themes have broadened to cover various aspects re-

1502            lated to job performance, workplace behavior, and entitlement itself.

1503            * The theme appeared 5 times and has low stability, indicating it's evolving.

1504        – psychological entitlement → narcissism (2021-2023):

1505            * The thematic evolution suggests a shift in focus to personality traits like narcis-

1506            sism and Machiavellianism.

1507            * This theme is quite frequent with 24 occurrences, but with low stability.
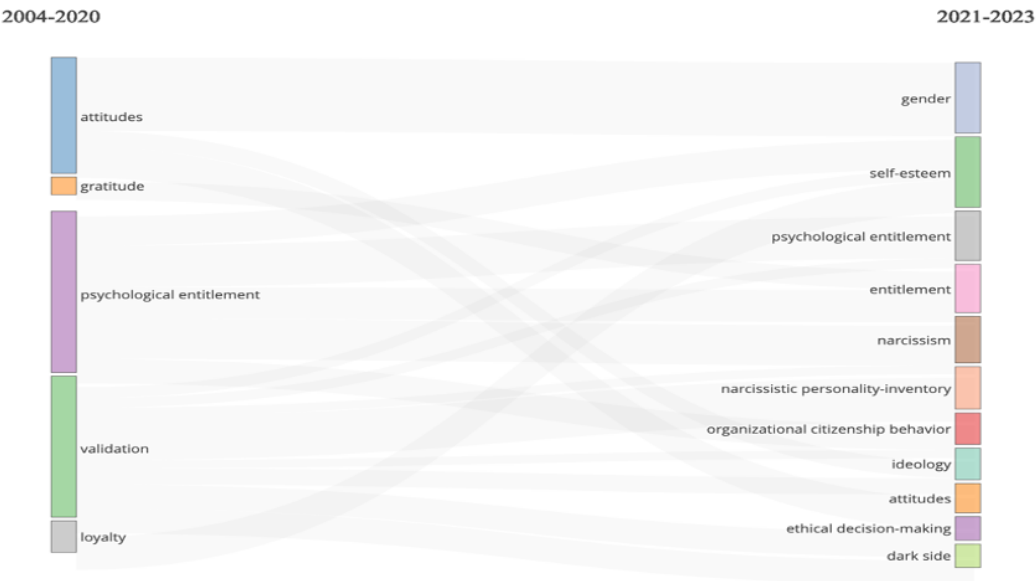
1508        – psychological entitlement → psychological entitlement (2021-2023):

1509            * This theme remains broadly consistent but has expanded to cover a wide range

1510            of aspects related to psychological entitlement in the workplace and its conse-

1511            quences.

1512            * With 64 occurrences, it is one of the most dominant themes, but its low stability

1513            suggests it's rapidly evolving.

1514        – validation → dark side (2021-2023):
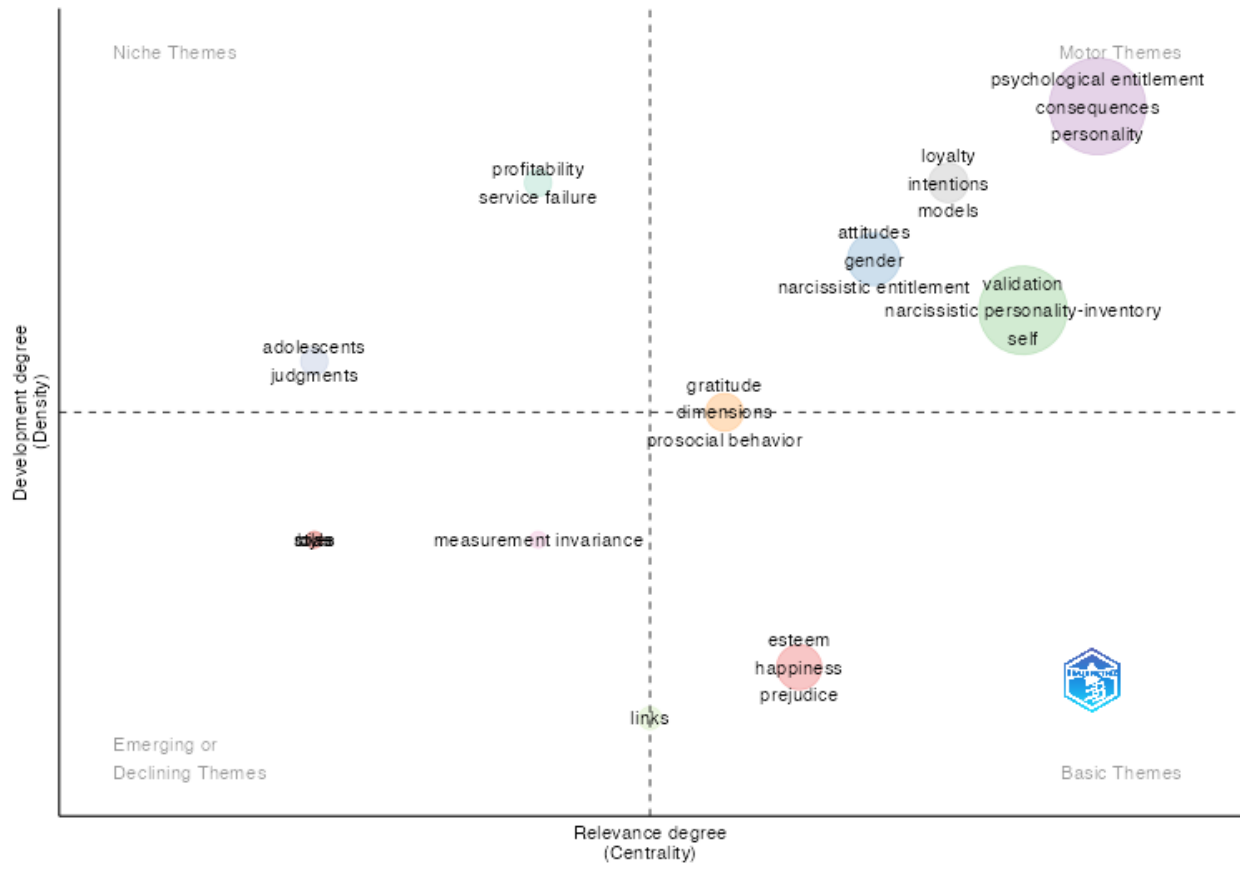
        * The thematic shift suggests a more in-depth exploration of the negative or "dark side" aspects of validation.

        * Occurring 7 times, it has moderate stability.

– validation → narcissistic personality-inventory (2021-2023):

        * This theme shows a strong shift towards studying the narcissistic personality-inventory.

        * With 16 occurrences and moderate stability, it suggests a growing interest in this aspect.

| CL1 | CL2 | Words |
|---|---|---|
| attitudes–2004-2020 | attitudes–2021-2023 | attitudes |
| attitudes–2004-2020 | gender–2021-2023 | gender |
| attitudes–2004-2020 | ideology–2021-2023 | ambivalent sexism |
| gratitude–2004-2020 | entitlement–2021-2023 | gratitude |
| loyalty–2004-2020 | self-esteem–2021-2023 | models;satisfaction |
| psychological entitlement–2004-2020 | entitlement–2021-2023 | job-performance;entitlement;mediation;bad things;workplac |
| psychological entitlement–2004-2020 | narcissism–2021-2023 | personality;narcissism;machiavellianism;predictors |
| psychological entitlement–2004-2020 | organizational citizenship behavior–2021-2023 | organizational citizenship behavior;workplace deviance |
| psychological entitlement–2004-2020 | psychological entitlement–2021-2023 | psychological entitlement;consequences;model;outcomes;bel |
| psychological entitlement–2004-2020 | self-esteem–2021-2023 | self-esteem;conservation;resources;injustice |
| validation–2004-2020 | dark side–2021-2023 | scale |
| validation–2004-2020 | entitlement–2021-2023 | decision-making |
| validation–2004-2020 | ethical decision-making–2021-2023 | individual-differences |
| validation–2004-2020 | ideology–2021-2023 | traits |
| validation–2004-2020 | narcissism–2021-2023 | aggression;gender-differences |
| validation–2004-2020 | narcissistic personality-inventory–2021-2023 | narcissistic personality-inventory |
| validation–2004-2020 | organizational citizenship behavior–2021-2023 | counterproductive work behavior |
| validation–2004-2020 | psychological entitlement–2021-2023 | validation;self;validity |
| validation–2004-2020 | self-esteem–2021-2023 | fit indexes;sensitivity |

1523

1524   • Time window1



1525

**Keyword co-occurrences**



1526

1527    • time window 2



1528

**Keyword co-occurrences**



1529
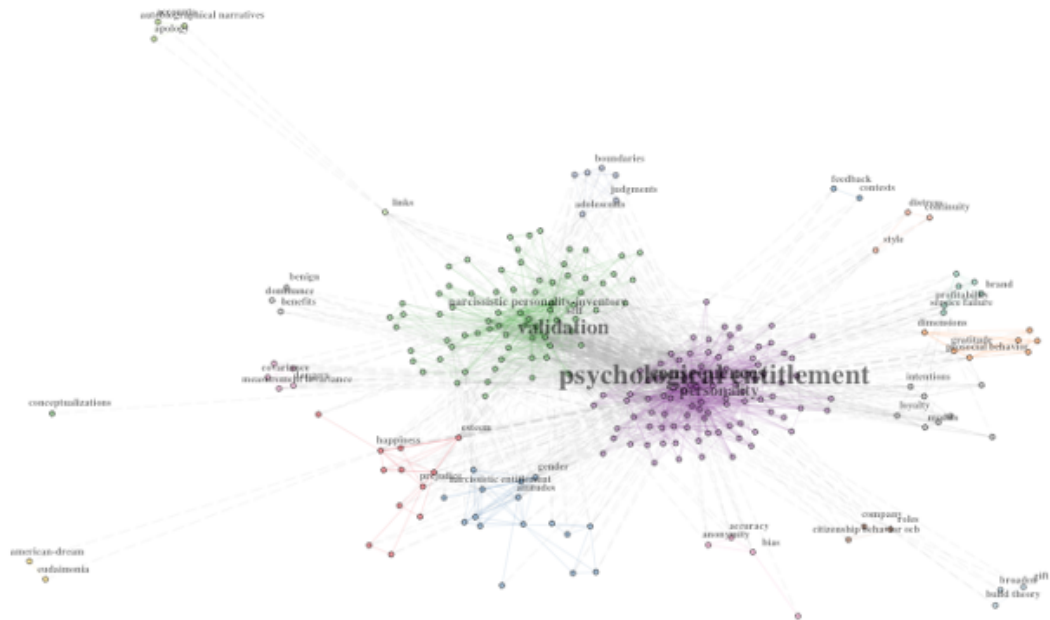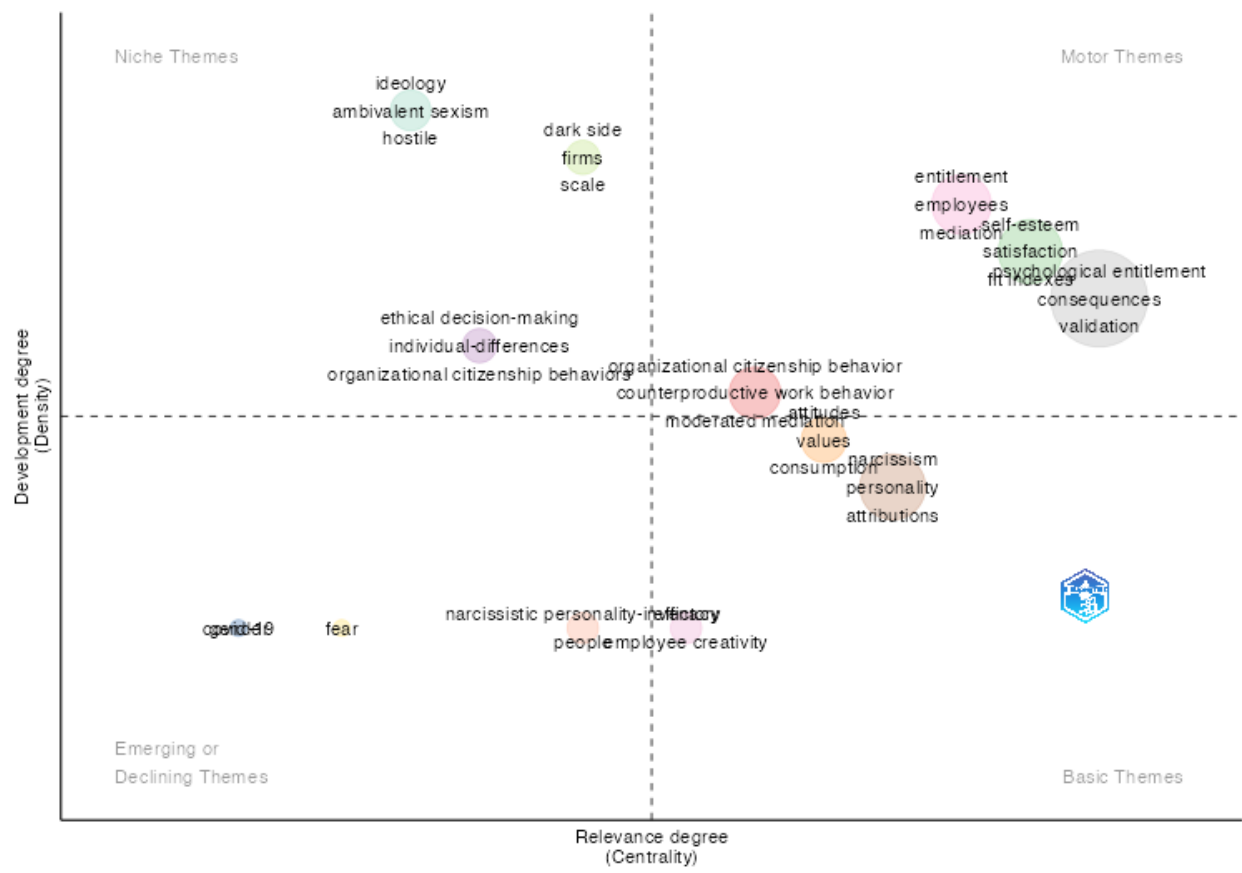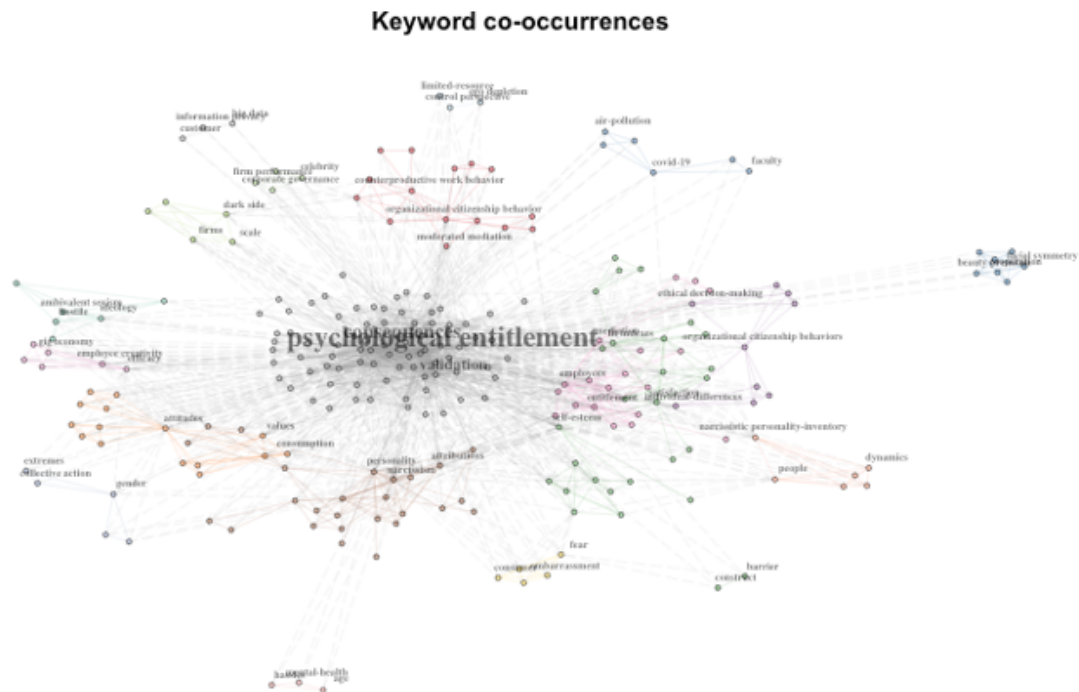
1530    "Psychological entitlement" as a theme has seen diverse evolutions over the two periods. Some

1531    themes have broadened their scope, like "psychological entitlement," which now encompasses

1532    various facets of workplace behavior and outcomes. Meanwhile, others like "validation" have di-

1533    versified into exploring the darker aspects or focusing on specific personality measures. The anal-

1534    ysis provides a comprehensive view of the thematic trajectories in the literature on psychological

1535    entitlement from 2004 to 2023.

*Factorial Approach*

*Factorial Analysis*   Factorial analysis is a statistical method used to identify the underlying relationships among a set of variables. Here, you've presented data for words (probably representing research themes or keywords) and documents (probably representing research papers) in two different dimensions (Dim.1 and Dim.2).

| params | values |
| --- | --- |
| field | ID |
| ngrams | 1 |
| method | MCA |
| minDegree | 6 |
| clust | 1 |
| k.max | 8 |
| stemming | FALSE |
| labelsize | 5 |
| documents | 5 |
| graph | FALSE |

- Table 1: Word Analysis

  - Dimension 1 (Dim.1) and Dimension 2 (Dim.2) represent two factors or dimensions onto which words from the literature on psychological entitlement have been plotted. Their coordinates on these two dimensions can give insight into the thematic areas that emerge from this literature. Here's a breakdown:

    * Central Concepts: The words close to (0,0) such as "psychological.entitlement" and "personality" indicate they are central or foundational concepts to this field.
    * Work-related Themes: Words like "work," "performance," "organizational.citizenship.behavior," and "job.performance" are located towards positive values in Dim.1, suggesting a theme related to workplace implications of entitlement.

1551     \* Personality and Traits: Words like "narcissistic.personality.inventory," "traits," and

1552       "dark.triad" suggest that there's a significant focus on personality factors and

1553       traits associated with entitlement.

1554     \* Emotions and Behaviors: Words such as "emotions," "anger," and "aggression"

1555       hint at an exploration of the emotional and behavioral implications of entitlement.

| word | Dim.1 | Dim.2 | cluster |
|---|---|---|---|
| psychological.entitlement | 0.02 | -0.05 | 1 |
| consequences | 0.60 | -0.25 | 1 |
| validation | -0.58 | -0.27 | 1 |
| personality | 0.07 | -0.38 | 1 |
| narcissism | -0.25 | -0.33 | 1 |
| work | 1.18 | -0.38 | 1 |
| behavior | 0.49 | -0.86 | 1 |
| outcomes | 0.41 | -0.31 | 1 |
| self.esteem | -0.38 | -0.10 | 1 |
| model | -0.23 | 0.17 | 1 |
| self | -0.10 | 0.34 | 1 |
| narcissistic.personality.inventory | -1.25 | 0.16 | 1 |
| performance | 0.51 | -0.15 | 1 |
| perceptions | 0.61 | -0.16 | 1 |
| abusive.supervision | 1.11 | 0.13 | 1 |
| moderating.role | 0.93 | -0.73 | 1 |
| antecedents | 1.37 | -0.17 | 1 |
| impact | 0.83 | -1.00 | 1 |

1556 • Table 2: Document Analysis

1557     – The documents listed are likely influential papers related to psychological entitlement.

1558       The Dim.1 and Dim.2 coordinates give a sense of the thematic focus of each document:

* Central and Foundational Papers: Papers close to (0,0) such as those by "campbell wk, 2004" and "pincus al, 2010" may be foundational to the field, given their central positioning.

* Highly Contributive Documents: The "contrib" column indicates the contribution of each paper to the factor or dimension. For instance, "lee a, 2019, j bus ethics" has a high contribution of 22.54, which means this paper significantly shapes the structure of the thematic area it is related to.

* Total Citations (TC): This metric shows the influence or impact of a particular document in the field. Papers by "campbell wk, 2004" and "pincus al, 2010" have high citations, indicating their importance and widespread reference in the literature.

| word | Dim.1 | Dim.2 | cluster |
|---|---|---|---|
| psychological.entitlement | 0.02 | -0.05 | 1 |
| consequences | 0.60 | -0.25 | 1 |
| validation | -0.58 | -0.27 | 1 |
| personality | 0.07 | -0.38 | 1 |
| narcissism | -0.25 | -0.33 | 1 |
| work | 1.18 | -0.38 | 1 |
| behavior | 0.49 | -0.86 | 1 |
| outcomes | 0.41 | -0.31 | 1 |
| self.esteem | -0.38 | -0.10 | 1 |
| model | -0.23 | 0.17 | 1 |
| self | -0.10 | 0.34 | 1 |
| narcissistic.personality.inventory | -1.25 | 0.16 | 1 |
| performance | 0.51 | -0.15 | 1 |
| perceptions | 0.61 | -0.16 | 1 |
| abusive.supervision | 1.11 | 0.13 | 1 |
| moderating.role | 0.93 | -0.73 | 1 |
| antecedents | 1.37 | -0.17 | 1 |

| impact | 0.83 | -1.00 | 1 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |

1569    The factor analysis reveals that the literature on psychological entitlement spans a wide range

1570  of themes from workplace outcomes to personality traits, emotions, and behaviors. Influential

1571  papers have significantly shaped these thematic areas, and their citations indicate their continued

1572  relevance in the field. The overall results provide a bird's-eye view of the landscape of research on

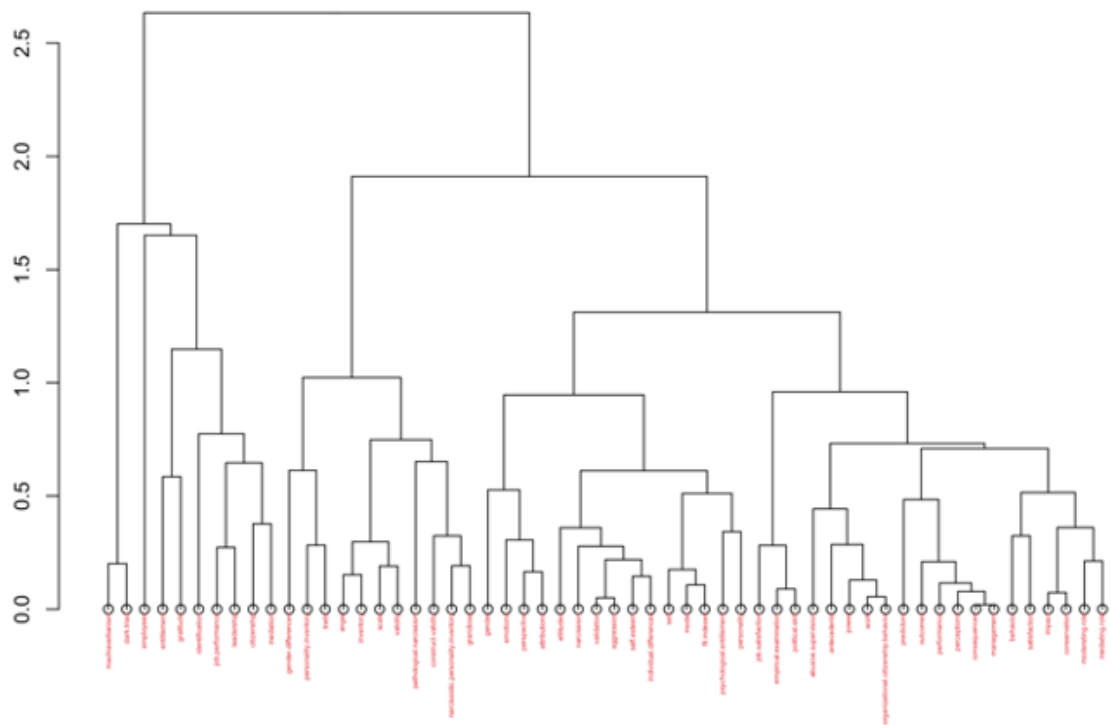1573  psychological entitlement, guiding readers towards key themes and influential papers.



1574

1575

1576  *Intellectual Structure*

1577  *Co-citation Network*

1578  Co-citation Network: When two articles or publications are cited together in another work, they
1579  are said to be co-cited. The more frequently two articles are co-cited, the stronger their relationship
1580  is believed to be. Co-citation network analysis helps in understanding the intellectual structure of
1581  a particular field.

1582  • Based on the data provided:

1583    – Node: Represents the publication or author and year of publication.
1584    – Cluster: It indicates the grouping or category these publications belong to. In this data,
1585      there are two main clusters (1 and 2) which might represent two dominant themes or
1586      subfields within psychological entitlement.
1587    – Betweenness: This metric gauges the number of times a node functions as a bridge
1588      between two other nodes. A high betweenness value suggests that the publication has
1589      a gatekeeping role in the flow of information. For instance, "campbell wk 2004" has a
1590      significantly high betweenness, indicating its central role in the co-citation network.
1591    – Closeness: Measures how close a node is to all other nodes in the network. A higher
1592      closeness score implies that the publication is closer to other publications in the net-
1593      work, suggesting its significance. Many nodes have similar closeness values, indicating
1594      they might have similar levels of relevance or interconnectedness in the domain.
1595    – PageRank: A measure borrowed from web search algorithms. It assesses the relative
1596      importance of a node in the network. Higher values suggest greater importance. "camp-
1597      bell wk 2004" and "harvey p 2009" have higher PageRank values, hinting that they
1598      might be seminal works in the domain.

1599  • Interpretation:

1600    – The works "campbell wk 2004" and "harvey p 2009" seem to be highly influential in
1601      the field of psychological entitlement based on their high betweenness and PageRank
1602      scores. They might be foundational or seminal papers in the domain.

- Cluster 1 and Cluster 2 likely represent two main thematic groups or subfields within psychological entitlement. The exact nature of these clusters would require domain-specific knowledge or content analysis of the actual publications.

- Publications with higher closeness centrality are more interconnected within the network. They are usually good starting points for understanding the broader discourse in the field.

- Some nodes, like "rosenberg m. 1965," have low closeness and PageRank scores. This could mean they are less central or possibly older works that have given way to newer, more central works.

In summary, this co-citation analysis provides a structural overview of the literature on psychological entitlement. To truly understand the thematic or content differences between the two clusters or the significance of highly cited works, a deeper dive into the actual content of these publications would be required.

| Node | Cluster | Betweenness | Closeness | PageRank |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| campbell wk 2004 | 1 | 286.1790014 | 0.012345679 | 0.07745097 |
| raskin r 1988 | 1 | 21.7844393 | 0.012345679 | 0.04112105 |
| zitek em 2010 | 1 | 17.8193274 | 0.011494253 | 0.02652481 |
| exline jj 2004 | 1 | 16.5544718 | 0.012048193 | 0.02486022 |
| grubbs jb 2016 | 1 | 9.0069198 | 0.012048193 | 0.01972333 |
| moeller sj 2009 | 1 | 4.7002847 | 0.011494253 | 0.02517601 |
| pryor lr 2008 | 1 | 1.9479443 | 0.010526316 | 0.02377613 |
| brown rp 2009 | 1 | 0.9999555 | 0.010101010 | 0.02338597 |
| ackerman ra 2011 | 1 | 0.3270049 | 0.009174312 | 0.02110848 |
| emmons ra 1984 | 1 | 2.4539571 | 0.011235955 | 0.02023079 |
| hayes a. 2017 | 1 | 3.3397429 | 0.011235955 | 0.01482077 |
| hu lt 1999 | 1 | 6.4689745 | 0.011764706 | 0.01443425 |
| reidy de 2008 | 1 | 2.7415380 | 0.010526316 | 0.01682570 |
| anonymous 2009 2009 | 1 | 1.1261113 | 0.010101010 | 0.01671725 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| bishop j 2002 | 1 | 4.8524841 | 0.011494253 | 0.01768553 |
| greenberger e 2008 | 1 | 1.5781237 | 0.010101010 | 0.01728195 |
| grubbs jb 2013 | 1 | 0.6971125 | 0.009900990 | 0.01813375 |
| lessard j 2011 | 1 | 1.7183114 | 0.010526316 | 0.01862993 |



1616
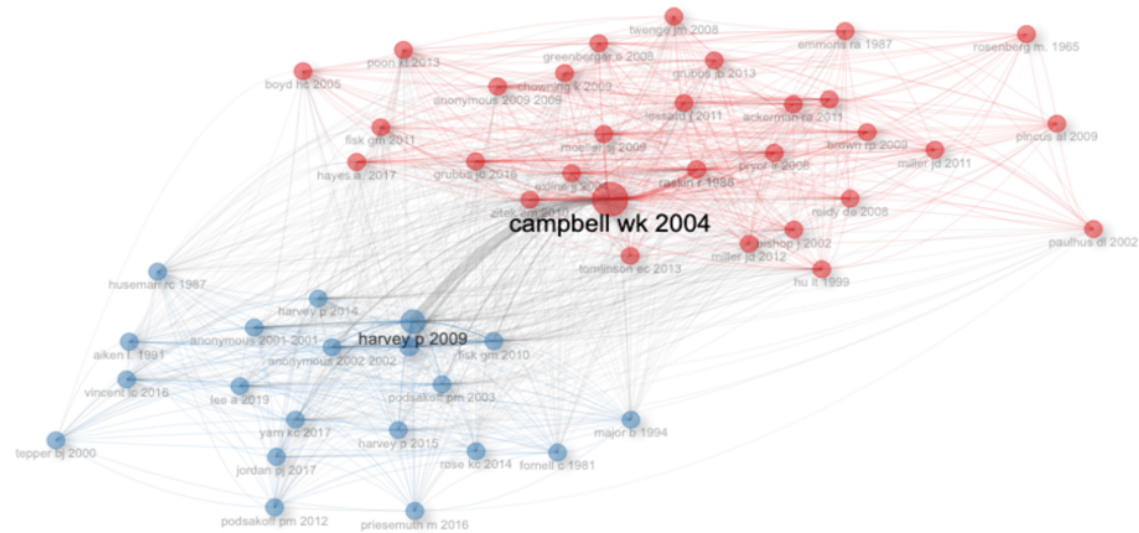
*Historiograph*

The provided data consists of a bibliometric analysis focused on psychological entitlement. Bibliometric analysis refers to the use of quantitative methods to study or measure the publication patterns of all forms of written communication. Here, we have an analysis of articles concerning the concept of "psychological entitlement," presenting their titles, key words, year of publication, and citation scores.

- Elaboration and interpretation:

    – Historiographical Map: Historiographical mapping visualizes the development of research on a topic over time. This can often be represented in a flowchart or network diagram, showing how studies build upon each other. The map might demonstrate the evolution of thought in the field, key milestones, and areas of contention.

125

- General Findings:

    - The research on psychological entitlement appears to have its origins around 2004 with Campbell's work and has continued through at least 2016.

    - The earlier works, such as those by Campbell and Pryor, tend to focus on defining psychological entitlement and distinguishing it from related concepts like narcissism.

    - As time progresses, the field appears to branch out. We see works looking into the implications of entitlement in the workplace (by authors like Harvey and Hochwarter), its relationship with other personality traits (Lessard, Grubbs, and Anastasio), and its sociocultural dimensions (Piff).

- Key Themes and Patterns:

    - Narcissism and Psychological Entitlement: Multiple studies emphasize the relationship between narcissism and entitlement, often aiming to distinguish between the two. For instance, Pryor's 2008 work directly compares scales of narcissism and entitlement.

    - Workplace Implications: There's significant interest in how entitlement plays out in the workplace. Studies by Harvey in 2009, 2010, 2014, and 2015, for instance, explore the consequences of entitlement on workplace behavior, communication with supervisors, and feelings of violation in the workplace.

    - Sociocultural Dimensions: Some papers, like the one by Piff in 2014, delve into broader sociocultural aspects, looking into connections between entitlement and wealth or socioeconomic status.

    - Other Psychological Impacts: Works like the one by Zitek in 2015 explore interesting niches such as the impact of entitlement on creativity.

- Citation Analysis:

    - "Local Citation Score (LCS)" represents the number of times an article was cited by other papers within this specific dataset.

    - "Global Citation Score (GCS)" indicates the total number of times an article was cited by papers outside of this dataset. Campbell's 2004 paper appears to be foundational,

1655   as it has a very high GCS of 680, indicating its wide influence and recognition in the

1656   broader academic community. Many later papers probably built upon or responded to

1657   this foundational work.

1658   • Clustering:

1659   – All articles fall into cluster 1. This suggests they are closely related in terms of themes

1660   or citations, forming a cohesive body of research.

| Paper | Title |
|---|---|
| CAMPBELL WK, 2004, J PERS ASSESS DOI 10.1207/S15327752JPA8301_04 | PSYCHOLOGICAL ENTITLEMENT: INTERPERSONAL CONS |
| PRYOR LR, 2008, J PERS ASSESS DOI 10.1080/00223890802248893 | A COMPARISON OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ENTITLEMENT |
| HARVEY P, 2009, J ORGAN BEHAV DOI 10.1002/JOB.549 | AN EMPIRICAL EXAMINATION OF THE ROLE OF ATTRIBU |
| HARVEY P, 2010, HUM RELAT DOI 10.1177/0018726710362923 | FRUSTRATION-BASED OUTCOMES OF ENTITLEMENT AND |
| HOCHWARTER WA, 2010, J OCCUP HEALTH PSYCH DOI 10.1037/A0020523 | STRAIN REACTIONS TO PERCEIVED ENTITLEMENT BEHAV |
| LESSARD J, 2011, J ADOLESCENCE DOI 10.1016/J.ADOLESCENCE.2010.05.014 | ARE YOUTHS' FEELINGS OF ENTITLEMENT ALWAYS "BAD" |
| GRUBBS JB, 2013, PSYCHOL RELIG SPIRIT DOI 10.1037/A0032119 | I DESERVE BETTER AND GOD KNOWS IT! PSYCHOLOGICA |
| ANASTASIO PA, 2014, SOC PSYCHOL PERS SCI DOI 10.1177/1948550613519683 | BEYOND DESERVING MORE: PSYCHOLOGICAL ENTITLEM |
| ROSE KC, 2014, PERS INDIV DIFFER DOI 10.1016/J.PAID.2013.11.004 | ENTITLEMENT IS ABOUT 'OTHERS', NARCISSISM IS NOT: R |
| PIFF PK, 2014, PERS SOC PSYCHOL B DOI 10.1177/0146167213501699 | WEALTH AND THE INFLATED SELF: CLASS, ENTITLEMENT |
| HARVEY P, 2014, LEADERSHIP QUART DOI 10.1016/J.LEAQUA.2013.08.001 | ABUSIVE SUPERVISION AND THE ENTITLED EMPLOYEE |
| HARVEY P, 2015, J ORGAN BEHAV DOI 10.1002/JOB.1989 | ENTITLED TO SOLUTIONS: THE NEED FOR RESEARCH ON |
| ZITEK EM, 2015, J EXP SOC PSYCHOL DOI 10.1016/J.JESP.2014.10.006 | DESERVE AND DIVERGE: FEELING ENTITLED MAKES PEOP |
| BRUMMEL BJ, 2015, APPL PSYCHOL-INT REV DOI 10.1111/APPS.12023 | OBLIGATION AND ENTITLEMENT IN SOCIETY AND THE W |
| PRIESEMUTH M, 2016, J ORGAN BEHAV DOI 10.1002/JOB.2080 | THE MORE I WANT, THE LESS I HAVE LEFT TO GIVE: THE M |

In summary, the analysis offers an insightful overview of the trajectory of research on psy-
chological entitlement over a 12-year span. The consistent interest and expanding areas of study
reflect the concept's significance in understanding human behavior in various contexts, especially
in workplace settings. The foundational work by Campbell has paved the way for subsequent
research that delves deeper into the nuances of the concept and its various implications.
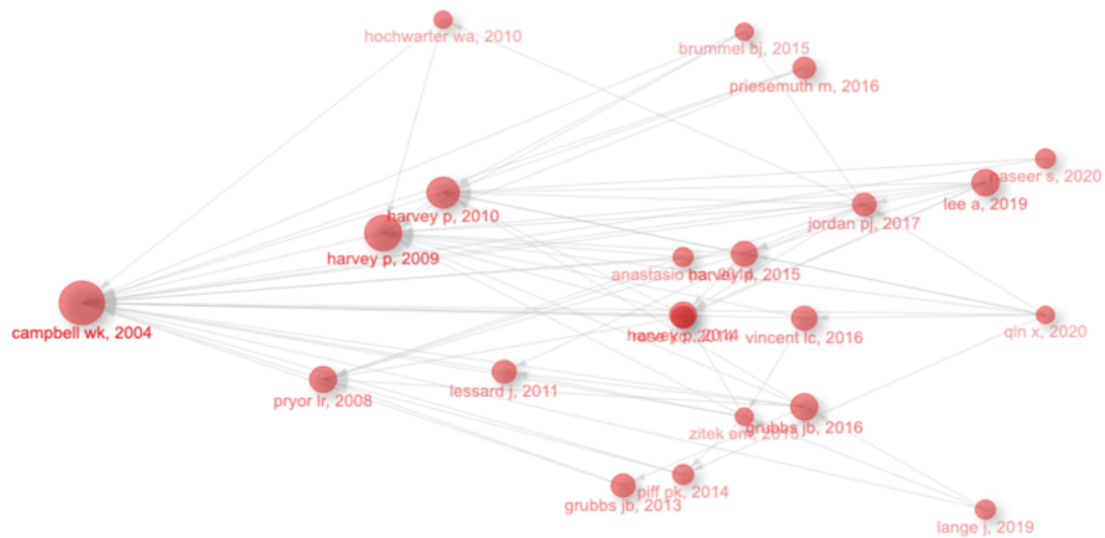
1667  *Social Structure*

1668  *Collaboration Network*

1669  The given data presents a bibliometric analysis of the author collaboration network on the topic of

1670  psychological entitlement. The metrics included are betweenness, closeness, and PageRank. Let's

1671  delve into an interpretation of the results:

1672  • Metrics Explanation:

1673  – Node: This refers to the author's name.

1674  – Cluster: Authors are grouped into clusters, indicating their collaborative interactions.

1675  – Betweenness: A measure of centrality, representing the number of times a node acts

1676  as a bridge along the shortest path between two other nodes. It signifies an author's

1677  influence and capacity to connect different parts of the network.

1678  – Closeness: Measures how close an author is to all other authors in the network. A

1679  higher value means they are more central, indicating that they can reach other nodes

1680  more quickly.

1681  – PageRank: Originally designed for ranking web pages, this metric has been applied to

1682  bibliometric analysis. It evaluates the importance of an author based on the number

1683  and quality of citations.

1684  • Interpretation:

1685  – "newman a" has the highest betweenness among Cluster 1, indicating a pivotal role in

1686  bridging collaborations within that group.

1687  – "harvey p" in Cluster 2 has high betweenness and PageRank values, signifying their

1688  central role and importance within the cluster.

1689  – "campbell wk" in Cluster 3 is notable due to a high closeness value, indicating close

1690  ties with other authors in the cluster.

1691  – Authors in Cluster 4 ("sibley cg", "stronge s", "cichocka a") all have high closeness

1692  values of 0.5, denoting a tight-knit collaboration.

1693   – For clusters 5 to 8, we see that the closeness values are uniformly high (1), but this
1694     might be because they are smaller clusters with likely only 2 authors collaborating
1695     directly.

1696   – Isolated Clusters: Clusters like 5 to 12 have 0 betweenness for all authors, suggesting
1697     that these authors might be collaborating closely within their cluster but are not signif-
1698     icantly linking their cluster to others.

1699   – Diverse Collaboration: Authors in Cluster 1 seem to have the most diverse collabora-
1700     tion as indicated by various non-zero betweenness values, implying that they serve as
1701     bridges to different parts of the network.

1702   – Prominent Authors: Authors with higher PageRank values, such as "harvey p", "new-
1703     man a", and "sibley cg", are likely to be more influential in the field of psychological
1704     entitlement, as they are deemed important based on their citations and collaborations.

| params | values |
| --- | --- |
| normalize | association |
| Title | Author Collaboration network |
| type | auto |
| label | TRUE |
| labelsize | 2 |
| label.cex | TRUE |
| label.color | FALSE |
| label.n | 50 |
| halo | FALSE |
| cluster | walktrap |
| community.repulsion | 0.05 |
| size | 5 |
| size.cex | TRUE |
| curved | FALSE |

| Node | Cluster | Betweenness | Closeness | PageRank |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| newman a | 1 | 6 | 0.16666667 | 0.040563847 |
| lee a | 1 | 4 | 0.14285714 | 0.031204004 |
| schwarz g | 1 | 0 | 0.12500000 | 0.029136191 |
| eissa g | 1 | 0 | 0.11111111 | 0.020020639 |
| lester sw | 1 | 0 | 0.11111111 | 0.020020639 |
| liu j | 1 | 0 | 0.09090909 | 0.009054681 |
| harvey p | 2 | 5 | 0.25000000 | 0.053233531 |
| laird md | 2 | 0 | 0.14285714 | 0.015062125 |
| martinko mj | 2 | 0 | 0.16666667 | 0.026586520 |
| harris kj | 2 | 0 | 0.16666667 | 0.020711761 |
| madison k | 2 | 0 | 0.14285714 | 0.009406063 |
| exline jj | 3 | 0 | 0.25000000 | 0.032424483 |
| grubbs jb | 3 | 0 | 0.25000000 | 0.028940489 |
| campbell wk | 3 | 2 | 0.33333333 | 0.028068413 |
| miller jd | 3 | 0 | 0.20000000 | 0.010566615 |
| sibley cg | 4 | 0 | 0.50000000 | 0.027759740 |
| stronge s | 4 | 0 | 0.50000000 | 0.027759740 |
| cichocka a | 4 | 0 | 0.50000000 | 0.019480519 |

1705    Overall, this findings provides insights into the collaboration dynamics among researchers in

1706  the field of psychological entitlement. It identifies central figures, close-knit groups, and potential

1707  influencers based on their collaborative patterns and network metrics.
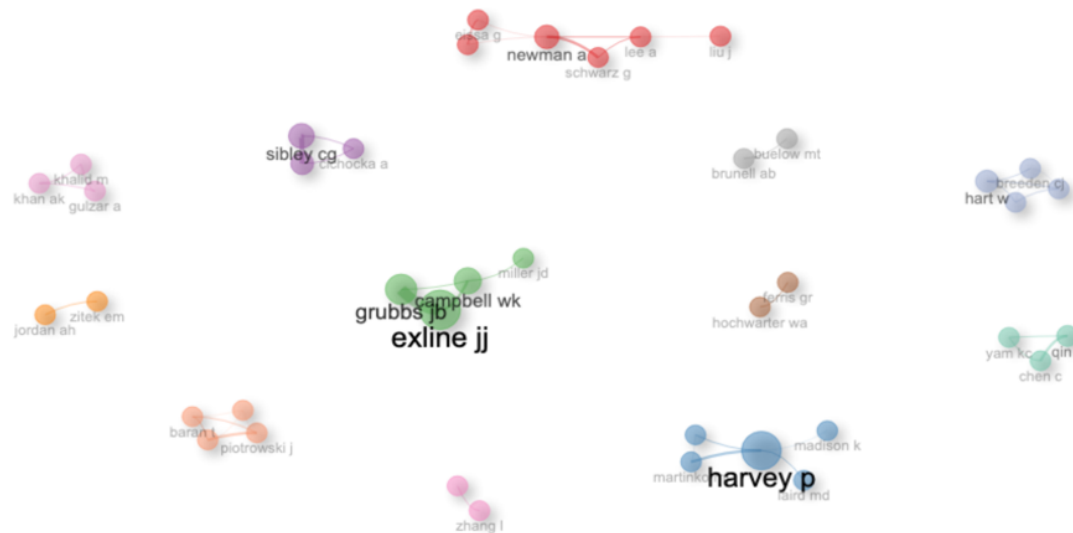
1708

*Countries' Collaboration World Map*

The dataset offers a broad view of the collaborations between countries in the field of psychological entitlement. The frequencies indicate the number of times scholars from two countries have co-authored papers. In this case, the majority of collaborations have a frequency of 1, meaning that many pairs of countries have collaborated once.

• Collaboration Network Country-wise Interpretation:

  – Algeria: Seems to have a significant collaborative network with European countries such as Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Romania, Slovakia, and Ukraine, among others. Algeria also collaborates with countries outside Europe such as Colombia, Vietnam, and Uruguay.

  – Australia: Australia has a broad collaboration network, showing partnerships with Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, France, Germany, and more. Notably, there is a higher frequency of collaborations with India (2 times), Malaysia (2 times), and the United Kingdom (4 times).

- China: China's notable collaborations are with Australia (3 times), Malaysia (2 times), and Singapore (2 times).

- Germany: Germany has a diverse collaboration map, extending its research partnerships to Algeria, Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Colombia, and more. It has higher frequencies of collaborations with France and Netherlands (2 times each).

- India, Italy, and Malaysia: Each of these countries has a diverse set of collaborative partnerships with many other nations, which include Algeria, Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Colombia, and more.

- Intercontinental Collaborations: There are collaborations between countries from different continents, such as Australia-Argentina, Australia-India, and China-United Kingdom, indicating a global interest in the topic.

- European Collaborations: There seems to be a dense network of collaborations among European countries. Countries like Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, and Romania, among others, frequently appear, indicating strong intra-European collaboration in this field.

- Key Collaborative Hubs: While many countries collaborate only once with others, a few countries like Australia, China, Germany, India, Italy, and Malaysia seem to be at the center of multiple collaborations, suggesting that these might be significant hubs or influential regions in psychological entitlement research.

| From | To | Frequency |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ALGERIA | ARMENIA | 1 |
| ALGERIA | BELGIUM | 1 |
| ALGERIA | COLOMBIA | 1 |
| ALGERIA | CZECH REPUBLIC | 1 |
| ALGERIA | ESTONIA | 1 |
| ALGERIA | GEORGIA | 1 |
| ALGERIA | HUNGARY | 1 |
| ALGERIA | LATVIA | 1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ALGERIA | ROMANIA | 1 |
| ALGERIA | SLOVAKIA | 1 |
| ALGERIA | UKRAINE | 1 |
| ALGERIA | URUGUAY | 1 |
| ALGERIA | VIETNAM | 1 |
| ARMENIA | BELGIUM | 1 |
| ARMENIA | COLOMBIA | 1 |
| ARMENIA | CZECH REPUBLIC | 1 |
| ARMENIA | ESTONIA | 1 |
| ARMENIA | GEORGIA | 1 |



1742
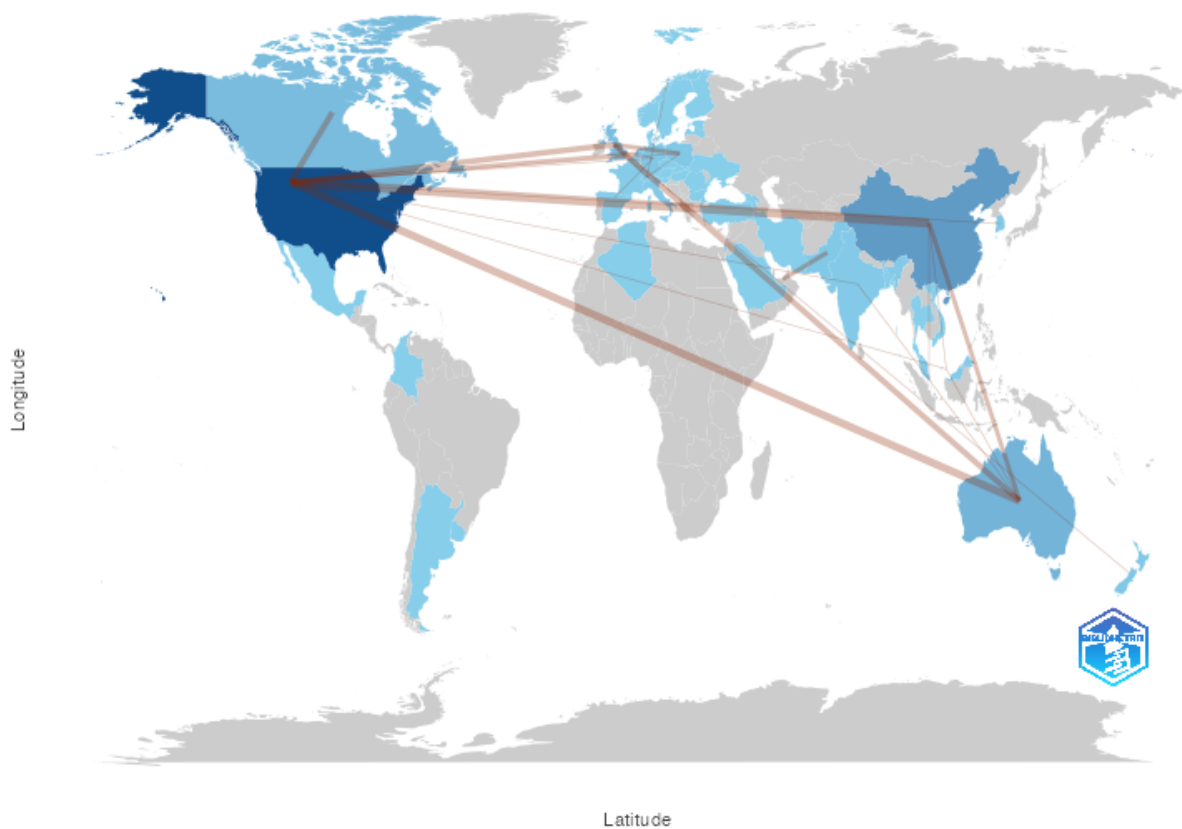
In conclusion, the collaboration word map based on co-authorship reveals a global interest in psychological entitlement, with several nations emerging as significant contributors and collaborators. While many collaborations are one-offs, a few countries play central roles, fostering relationships with multiple nations. The data suggests a strong intra-European collaboration net-

1747  work and diverse intercontinental partnerships.

1748 **Discussion**

1749 • Relevant Arguments:

1750 – The concept of "entitlement" has significant ramifications in various psychological set-
1751 tings, such as understanding narcissistic traits.

1752 – Bibliometric analyses can provide a holistic view of a research domain by mapping its
1753 development, identifying key authors, and primary sources.

1754 – "Psych Entitlement" might not be a well-recognized term as of January 2022, but the
1755 underlying themes of entitlement in psychology are worth exploring.

1756 – Entitlement overlaps with other disciplines, making interdisciplinary studies crucial.

1757 – Understanding entitlement can lead to insights into broader societal and cultural phe-
1758 nomena.

1759 – Bibliometric analysis on entitlement can help determine the prominence of this concept
1760 over time.

1761 – The methodologies and databases used can significantly influence the results of a bib-
1762 liometric analysis.

1763 – The impact of entitlement on individual behavior, relationships, and societal dynamics
1764 is an area of ongoing research.

1765 – It's essential to understand the different contexts in which entitlement manifests (e.g.,
1766 in privileged settings vs. underprivileged settings).

1767 – Identifying the gaps in the existing literature on entitlement can guide future research
1768 directions.

1769 • Potential Research Questions:

1770 – How has the concept of entitlement evolved in psychological literature over the last
1771 two decades?

1772 – Who are the key authors and what are the foundational papers in entitlement research
1773 within psychology?

1774 – How does the theme of entitlement intersect with other psychological constructs like
1775 narcissism, self-esteem, or self-worth?

1776    – What are the societal and cultural factors that contribute to feelings of entitlement?

1777    – How does entitlement manifest differently across various demographics, such as age,
1778       gender, or socio-economic status?

1779    – In what ways does entitlement impact interpersonal relationships and group dynam-
1780       ics?

1781    – Are there particular intervention strategies effective in addressing maladaptive entitle-
1782       ment in clinical settings?

1783    – How can bibliometric analyses be optimized to capture the vast scope of literature on
1784       entitlement?

1785    – What are the methodological challenges in conducting bibliometric analyses on niche
1786       psychological topics?

1787    – How does the concept of entitlement in psychology compare with its interpretations
1788       in sociology, economics, or political science?

1789    Regarding "Psych Entitlement Bibliometric Analysis", here are three discussion points: - Na-
1790 ture and Evolution of Psych Entitlement Research: - The term "Psych Entitlement Bibliometric
1791 Analysis" is not directly recognized in the current academic literature as of my last update in
1792 January 2022. However, "entitlement" is a concept often studied in psychological literature, fo-
1793 cusing on aspects like narcissistic entitlement, entitlement as a component of personality, or social
1794 entitlement perceptions. A bibliometric analysis on this topic would be crucial to understanding
1795 the historical development, influential authors, and key publications in the realm of entitlement
1796 research. It would shed light on how the concept has evolved over the years, and which method-
1797 ologies or populations are most frequently studied. - Interdisciplinary Implications: - Given the
1798 multidimensional nature of entitlement, its study is not limited to psychology alone. It may inter-
1799 sect with areas such as sociology, economics, political science, and even law. For instance, social
1800 entitlements often become focal points of political debates and economic policies. The bibliomet-
1801 ric analysis of the subject would reveal if and how research bridges these disciplines, highlighting
1802 potential collaboration points or gaps in the interdisciplinary dialogue. - Methodological Chal-
1803 lenges and Innovations: - Any bibliometric analysis faces challenges like database selection, cita-
1804 tion tracking, and dealing with variations in terminologies across papers. Specifically, for a topic

like entitlement, understanding the nuances between various related terms (like 'narcissistic entitlement' or 'psychological entitlement') is crucial. Additionally, as research methodologies evolve, newer forms of research outputs, such as preprints, open access articles, or datasets, might become relevant. The discussion could revolve around the adaptability of bibliometric tools to these changes and innovations in capturing a comprehensive picture of the research landscape.

In essence, a bibliometric analysis on the topic of psychological entitlement could open avenues for understanding its historical and interdisciplinary context, and the methodological challenges and innovations associated with such an analysis would provide insights into the evolution of the research domain.

**Conclusion**

The term "Psych Entitlement Bibliometric Analysis" was introduced, but it's not directly recognized in the academic literature as of January 2022. However, the concept of "entitlement" has been explored within psychological studies, focusing on areas like narcissistic entitlement and its aspects within personality traits. A bibliometric analysis on this subject would be essential for mapping the development, key authors, and primary sources associated with entitlement research. The analysis would offer insights into the interdisciplinary implications of entitlement, as it overlaps with disciplines like sociology, economics, political science, and law. Lastly, methodological challenges in performing bibliometric analyses, such as database selection and term variations, were discussed, emphasizing the importance of capturing a comprehensive view of the research landscape.