

Unveiling trends in perceived organizational performance: A comprehensive bibliometric analysis with R Studio

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Abstract

This research provides a bibliometric analysis of perceived organizational performance, aiming to trace the evolution of related literature over time. The study analyzed 55 publications spanning 1994 to 2023, employing bibliometric techniques with a strong focus on scientific article mapping and performance analysis using R software. The findings highlight annual trends in total citations, revealing significant fluctuations in the field over the decades. Emerging themes such as organizational learning and culture are identified, offering promising directions for future research. Notably, the USA and UK recorded the highest number of citations, while India demonstrated remarkable productivity among developing economies. The study's practical implications lie in its ability to guide researchers across various domains, particularly those focusing on perceived organizational performance, by providing a comprehensive overview of scholarly developments in this area over time. This analysis offers insights into the evolution of research themes, enabling scholars to identify gaps and opportunities in the field. Its originality lies in delivering a rigorous and comprehensive bibliometric analysis of the past three decades, shedding light on significant advancements and trends in perceived organizational performance. By utilizing advanced analytical methods, this study contributes valuable knowledge to the academic community, enhancing the understanding of this critical organizational concept.

Keywords: Perceived organizational performance, web of science, r-studio, performance analysis, science mapping

Introduction

Performance is the foundation of wholly organizational activities and is crucial for ensuring the organization's ongoing survival (Chen, Lun, Yan, Hao, & Weng, 2019) ^[10]. Organizational performance is widely recognized as one of the most commonly utilized dependent variables in contemporary organizational research (Rogers & Wright, 1998) ^[38]. Organizational performance is the outcome of an organization's actions, indicating how well it meets its goals by using resources efficiently and effectively (Alagaraja, 2013) ^[2]. It is accurate to assert that objective measures can have their limitations due to an increased risk of measurement errors (Darwish, Singh, & Wood, 2016a) ^[35]. "Subjective measures" provide a more detailed view of a firm's productivity compared to its competitors and improve the broader application of research results. On the other hand, "objective measures" are further accurate but have a more limited focus (R. S. Allen, Dawson, Wheatley, & White, 2007) ^[4]. Perceived organizational performance describes how staff members feel about their company's overall performance in comparison to rivals (Berberoglu, 2018a). The phrases "perceived organizational performance," "perceived firm performance," and "perception of an organization's performance" can be used interchangeably (Javed, Syed, & Javed, 2018) ^[27]. Perceived organizational performance, which links organizational behavior with strategic management, has become a key focus because it affects how stakeholders view an organization's success. It is shaped by various factors, and understanding these elements is vital for organizations aiming to improve their image, attract stakeholders, and achieve lasting success (Okorley, Mensah, & Amoah-Mensah, 2024) ^[34]. Numerous studies show that employees play a crucial role in influencing their companies'

performance (Delaney and Huselid, 1996; Farias, 2010; Bellou and Andronikidis, 2008; Guest, 1997) ^[6, 17, 20, 24]. Bibliometric analysis is a systematic method that employs statistical and quantitative techniques to analyze research studies (Farrukh *et al.*, 2021; Nejati *et al.*, 2017) ^[32]. This approach helps identify trends, developments, and leading nations and authors in specific fields, offering valuable insights for new researchers to uncover uncultivated areas (Pham *et al.*, 2020 ^[37]; Farrukh *et al.*, 2021b). Consequently, this study utilized bibliometric techniques to examine the development and evolution of perceived organizational performance literature over the past three decades. The study analyzed 55 research papers from the Scopus database, covering the years 1994 to 2023, selected based on specific criteria.

The study seeks to address the following research questions

1. How many documents have been published on perceived organizational performance?
2. What are the most commonly explored themes of perceived organizational performance?
3. Who is most productive in the field of perceived organizational performance—authors, universities, and countries?
4. Who are the most collaborative authors in the area of perceived organizational performance?
5. What are the key articles in the ground of perceived organizational performance?

The two bibliometric methods used in this study are scientific mapping analysis and performance analysis. The performance analysis looks at annual citation counts, the number of articles produced, top authors, most cited papers

and countries, leading institutions, key keywords, and prominent authors. Using R software, the scientific mapping analysis is carried out and includes networks of author and country collaborations, coupling maps, thematic mapping, and keyword co-occurrence. The composition of the paper is as follows: The first section includes the introduction, and the second section covers the literature review. The process for obtaining pertinent data is described in the third part. The science mapping analysis is covered in the fifth section, while the performance analysis is presented in the fourth. The discussion, implications, limitations, potential further research, and conclusion are covered in the last part.

Literature review

In today rapidly evolving and uncertain business landscape, organizations must continuously improve their performance (Nwankpa & Datta, 2017) ^[33]. Organizational performance refers to how effectively a company achieves its aims and purposes. High organizational performance is usually indicated through factors such as productivity, progress, and market value (Cho & Pucik, 2005) ^[11]. The overall performance of an organization is the result of the combined performance of all its employees. Therefore, improving organizational performance can only be achieved by enhancing the individual performances of its employees (Mullins, 2010). The notion of perceived organizational performance involves the subjective assessment of how employees view their organization's overall performance relative to competitors in the same industry. The term "perceived organizational performance" designates how employees' opinion the overall performance of their organization (John T Delaney, 1996) ^[17]. It is an important concept because it helps researchers understand the relationship between employees' attitudes and organizational performance (Perry-Smith & Blum, 2000) ^[36]. It is often linked to strategies and reward systems that unswervingly impact employees' attitudes within the organization (R. Allen & Helms, 1970) ^[3]. To assess organizational performance, a common approach is to use a mix of perceived organizational effectiveness, employee morale, and intentions to leave the organization as criteria (Jain, 2012) ^[26].

Several studies have been done in the area of perceived

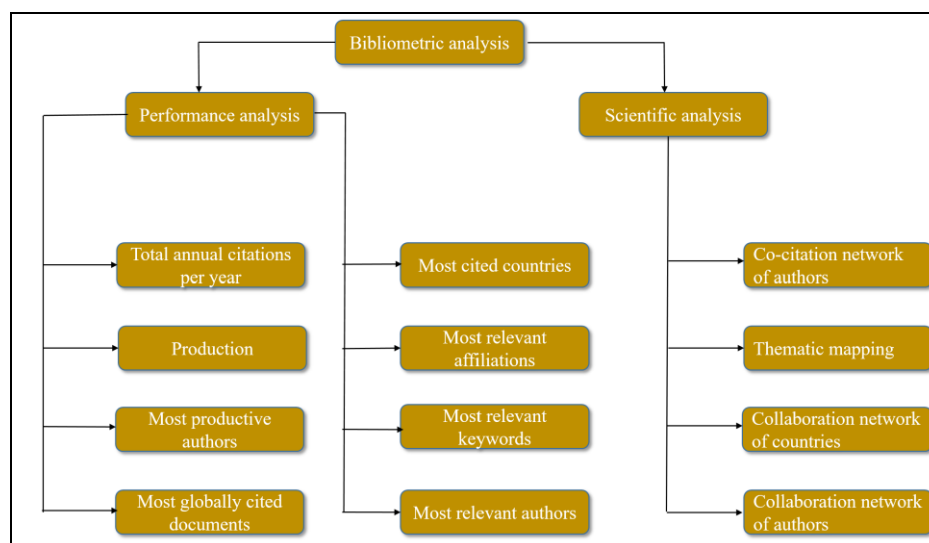
organizational performance with organizational commitment (Bakiev, 2013; Berberoglu, 2015 ^[2, 7]; Berberoglu, 2018b), job satisfaction (Kanyurhi and Bugandwa Mungu Akonkwa, 2016; Zeffane and Melhem, 2017; Coggburn *et al.*, 2014) ^[13, 28, 43], participative management (Park *et al.*, 2016) ^[35] human resource practices (Darwish *et al.*, 2016b ^[35]; Naveed *et al.*, 2017; Sheehan *et al.*, 2007) ^[41] etc. This analysis intentions to collectively analyze entirely the previous literature in the Web of Science database related to perceived organizational performance.

Methodology

Performance analysis and scientific mapping, two bibliometric approaches, were used in the study's rigorous examine and analysis of the literature. The process was carried out in several stages. Initially, a search was conducted within the Web of Science database using the keyword "Perceived Organizational Performance" focusing on articles published between 1994 and 2023. Next, studies were chosen according to specific inclusion and exclusion criteria. Following this, bibliometric analysis was applied to evaluate the scientific output of the articles. Lastly, the findings were examined using performance analysis and scientific mapping.

Literature Search

To find the research articles on perceived organizational performance using the Web of Science database. The keywords "perceived organizational performance" and "perception on organizational performance" were used to identify relevant studies. The search was limited to articles published from 1994 to 2023. The search employed the string "ALL FIELDS," meaning it looked for studies where "perceived organizational performance" appeared anywhere in the article, not just in titles or abstracts. Additionally, the search was refined by using either "perceived organizational performance" or "perception on organizational performance" in all fields, and results were limited to English-language articles using the filter "(LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, 'English'))". This method ensures a comprehensive search for articles relevant to perceived organizational performance within a specific timeframe.



Source: Author's creation

Fig 1: Levels of Bibliometric Analysis

Bibliometric technique

Bibliometric analysis is a key method used to organize and examine studies. Initially, data collection and analysis were performed manually, but the advent of scientometrics and bibliometrics has made knowledge synthesis much easier, particularly with the help of computerized data processing, which has led to a rise in publications (Ellegaard & Wallin, 2015) ^[19]. Bibliometric analysis is now widely used in various management and business fields, such as strategic management, marketing, social entrepreneurship, and human resource management, and is increasingly adopted by journals to overview their publications (Agostini *et al.*, 2020; Granados *et al.*, 2011; Martínez-López *et al.*, 2018) ^[1, 12, 30]. Conferring to (Cobo, López-Herrera, Herrera-Viedma,

& Herrera, 2011) ^[12], bibliometrics involves two primary methods: performance analysis, which assesses the influence of scientific contributors, and science mapping, which explores the structural and dynamic elements of research, including co-citation and co-word analysis.

Data Analysis

Annual Total Citations per Year

Table 1 presents a detailed overview of organizational performance through the lens of average citation metrics over the years. From 1994 to 2023, the data highlights significant fluctuations in both the mean total citations per article (MeanTCperArt) and the mean total citations per year (MeanTCperYear).

Table 1: Annual total citation per year

Year	MeanTCperArt	N	MeanTCperYear	CitableYears
1994	4.00	1	0.13	31
1999	209.00	1	8.04	26
2000	363.00	1	14.52	25
2003	289.00	1	13.14	22
2004	12.00	2	0.57	21
2005	1.00	1	0.05	20
2006	154.00	1	8.11	19
2007	148.33	3	8.24	18
2008	55.50	2	3.26	17
2009	105.00	1	6.56	16
2010	76.67	3	5.11	15
2012	60.00	1	4.62	13
2013	43.50	2	3.62	12
2014	34.33	3	3.12	11
2015	34.00	1	3.40	10
2016	37.33	3	4.15	9
2017	69.33	3	8.67	8
2018	39.00	5	5.57	7
2019	22.00	3	3.67	6
2020	8.80	5	1.76	5
2021	3.50	4	0.88	4
2022	9.40	5	3.13	3
2023	1.33	3	0.66	2

Notes: N = Number of Publications, MeanTCperArt = Average total citations per article, MeanTCperYear = Average total citations per year

Source: Author elaboration

The peak performance occurred in 2000 with a remarkable average of 363 citations per article and 14.52 citations per year, indicating a period of high scholarly impact. In contrast, recent years show a declining trend, with a notable drop to 1.33 citations per article in 2023. This decline might reflect a decrease in research output relevance or a shifting focus within the organization. The number of citable years (CitableYears) suggests a gradual reduction in the longevity of impactful work, possibly pointing to a need for strategic adjustments to enhance sustained scholarly influence and adapt to evolving research landscapes.

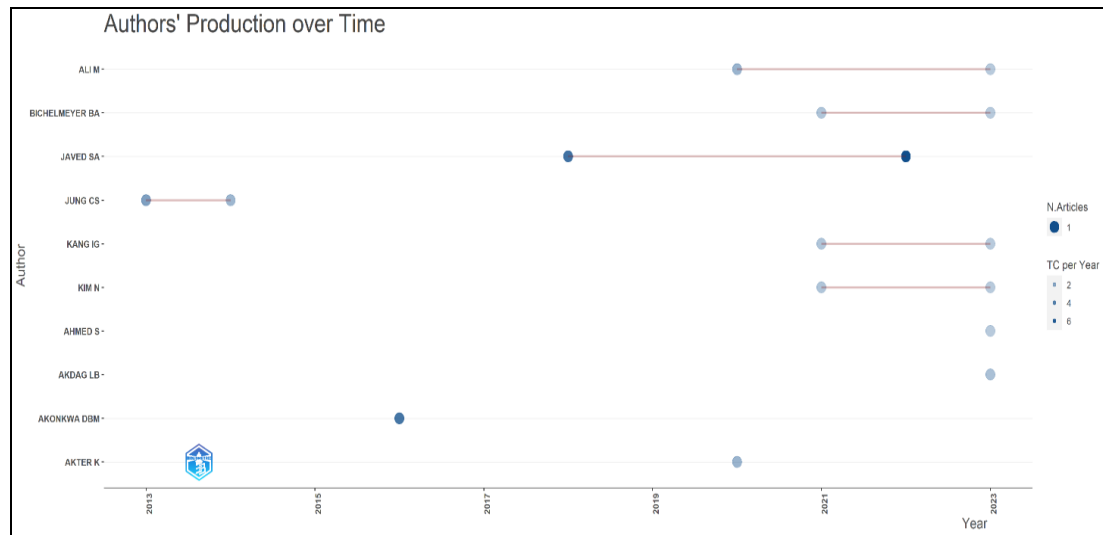
Production

This provides a longitudinal view of the number of articles published annually by the organization from 1994 to 2023. The data reveals a sporadic output in the early years, with no articles published in several years, but shows a notable increase in productivity from 2007 onwards. Particularly, 2018 to 2022 saw consistently high output, peaking at five

articles per year. This trend suggests an improvement in organizational performance, reflecting a growing emphasis on research and scholarly contributions over time.

Most Productive authors

Fig 2 provides a snapshot of various authors' contributions to perceived organizational performance, highlighting their works' total citations (TC) and citations per year (TCpY). Notably, JAVED SA (2018) ^[27] and JAVED SA (2022) exhibit high citation rates, reflecting the significant impact on the field, with TCpY values of 4.857 and 6.667, respectively. In contrast, more recent publications from 2023, such as those by AHMED S and KIM N, show lower TC and TCpY, suggesting limited influence thus far. This distribution indicates that while foundational works from earlier years have established a strong impact, newer contributions are still gaining traction in the scholarly community.



Source: Author elaboration

Fig 2: most productive authors

Most globally cited documents

Table 2 presents a collection of the top ten globally cited academic articles on perceived organizational performance, authored by distinguished researchers from 2013^[2] to 2023. The articles cover a range of topics, with significant contributions reflected in citation counts. The most cited article, "Internal Marketing, Employee Job Satisfaction, And Perceived Organizational Performance in Microfinance Institutions" By Akonkwa DBM (2016)^[35], has received 42 citations, highlighting its influence in the study of internal marketing's impact on organizational outcomes. Javed SA's "Perceived Organizational Performance and Trust in Project

Manager and Top Management in Project-Based Organizations" (2018) is notable for its 34 citations and high citations per year (TCpY) of 4.857, showcasing its relevance in project management research. Other key works include "Goals, Strategic Planning, And Performance in Government Agencies" (2013)^[2] and "Structure and Perceived Performance in Public Organizations" (2014)^[13] by Jung CS, reflecting a strong focus on public sector dynamics. Published in prominent journals like the *International Journal of Bank Marketing* and *Public Management Review*, these documents are widely referenced, underscoring their global academic impact.

Table 2: Most globally cited documents

Author	Year	Title	Source	TC	TcpY
Akonkwa DBM	2016	Internal Marketing, Employee Job Satisfaction, and Perceived Organizational Performance in Microfinance Institutions	International Journal of Bank Marketing	42	4.667
Javed Sa	2018	Perceived Organizational Performance and Trust in Project Manager and Top Management in Project-Based Organizations: Comparative Analysis Using Statistical and Grey Systems Methods	Grey Systems Theory And Application	34	4.857
Jung Cs	2013	Goals, Strategic Planning, and Performance in Government Agencies	Public Management Review	31	2.583
Javed Sa	2022	Performance Evaluation of Construction Sub-Contractors Using Ordinal Priority Approach	Evaluation and Program Planning	20	6.667
Jung Cs	2014	Structure and Perceived Performance in Public Organizations	Public Management Review	16	1.455
Ali M	2020	Work-Life Programmes and Organisational Outcomes: The Role of The Human Resource System	Personnel Review	8	1.6
Kang Ig	2021	A Machine-Learning Classification Tree Model of Perceived Organizational Performance in US Federal Government Health Agencies	Sustainability	3	0.75
Akdag Lb	2023	Exploring the Black Box of Human Resource and Business Strategy Linkage: The Effect of Strategic Fits on Organizational Performance	International Journal of Manpower	2	1
Kang Ig	2023	Racial/Ethnic Differences in Employee Perceived Organizational Performance, Job Satisfaction, And Diversity Management Among The US Federal Public Health Agencies	Public Personnel Management	1	0.5
Ali M	2023	Does Leadership Gender Diversity Drive Corporate Social Responsibility and Organizational Outcomes? The Role Of Organization Size	Australian Journal of Management	1	0.5

Source: Author elaboration

Most cited countries

Table 3 shows the top 20 countries ranked by total citations and average citations per article. The USA ranks first, with

878 total citations and an average of 79.80 citations per article, highlighting its significant research impact. Israel, despite having fewer total of 564 citations, stands out with

the highest average citations per article at 282.00, suggesting high-impact work. The United Kingdom, Cyprus, and Spain also show significant contributions, with notable average citations of 75.00, 81.00, and 77.50, respectively.

Table 3: Most cited countries

S. No	Country	Total citations	Average Article Citations
1	USA	878	79.80
2	Israel	564	282.00
3	United Kingdom	375	75.00
4	Cyprus	162	81.00
5	Spain	155	77.50
6	Korea	139	23.20
7	China	105	26.20
8	U Arab Emirates	92	46.00
9	Australia	79	19.80
10	Switzerland	64	32.00
11	India	60	30.00
12	Netherlands	60	60.00
13	Portugal	57	57.00
14	Belgium	42	42.00
15	Canada	25	8.30
16	Germany	22	22.00
17	Pakistan	14	7.00
18	Slovakia	12	12.00
19	Italy	1	1.00
20	Slovenia	1	1.00

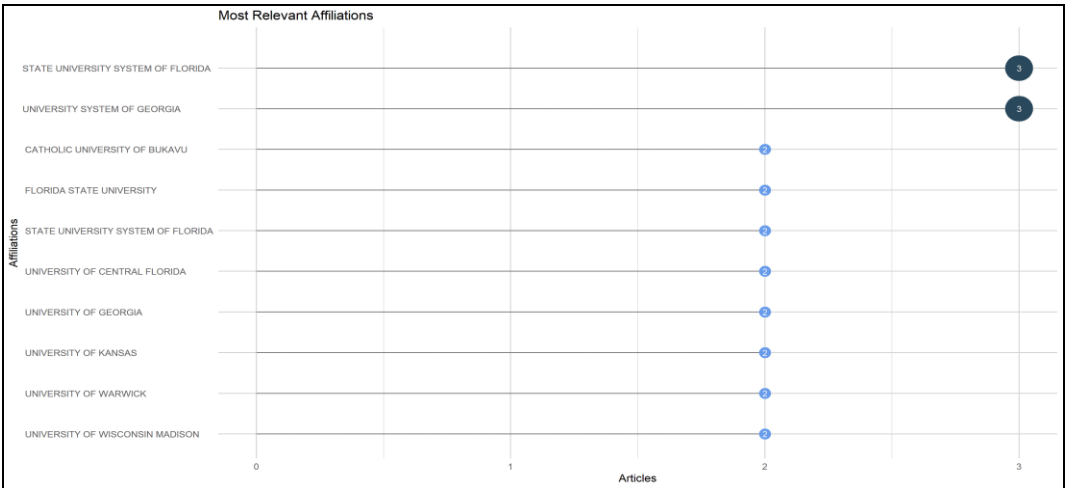
Source: Author elaboration

Countries like Korea and China, with moderate total citations, have lower average citations per article, indicating a broader but potentially less impactful research output. Smaller countries like Slovenia and Italy have minimal contributions, both with only one article and one citation, reflecting a limited presence in the research landscape. Overall, the data highlights the variability in both the quantity and impact of research across different nations.

Most relevant affiliations

Fig 3 illustrates the affiliations with the highest number of articles published, indicating their prominence and research

output in the academic community. The State University System of Florida and the University System of Georgia lead the list with three articles each, demonstrating their significant research contributions. Both these institutions, along with others like Florida State University, University of Central Florida, and University of Georgia, which each have two articles, highlight the strong research environment within these states. Notably, international institutions like the Catholic University of Bukavu and the University of Warwick also feature prominently with two articles each, underscoring their active participation in global research efforts.



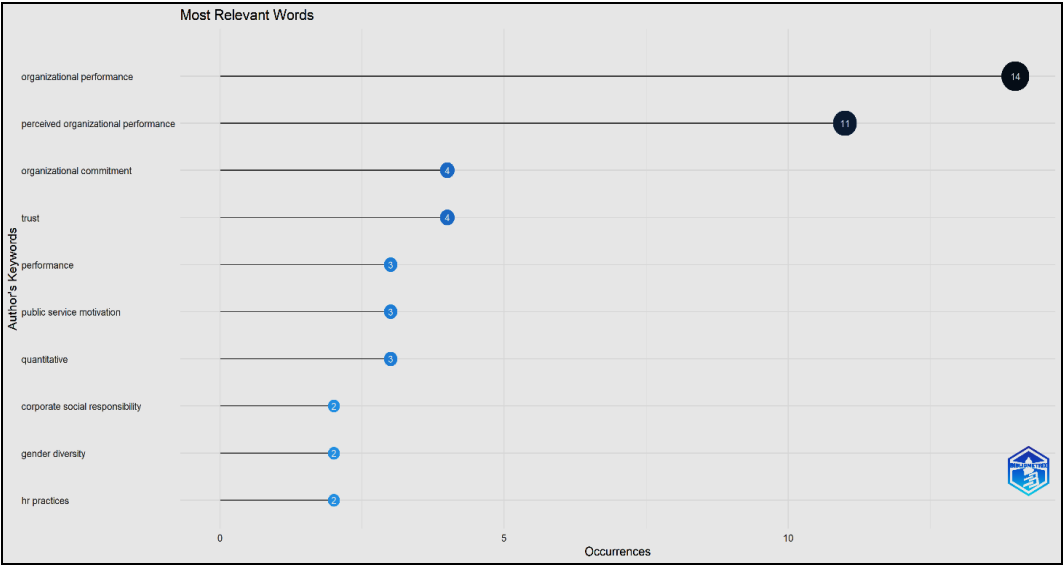
Source: Author elaboration

Fig 3: Most relevant affiliations

The presence of multiple articles from the University of Wisconsin system, including both the University of Wisconsin Madison and the broader University of Wisconsin System, reflects a concentrated effort within this

university system to advance scholarly research. Overall, these affiliations represent key players in the academic landscape, contributing significantly to the body of knowledge in their respective fields.

Most relevant keywords



Source: Author elaboration

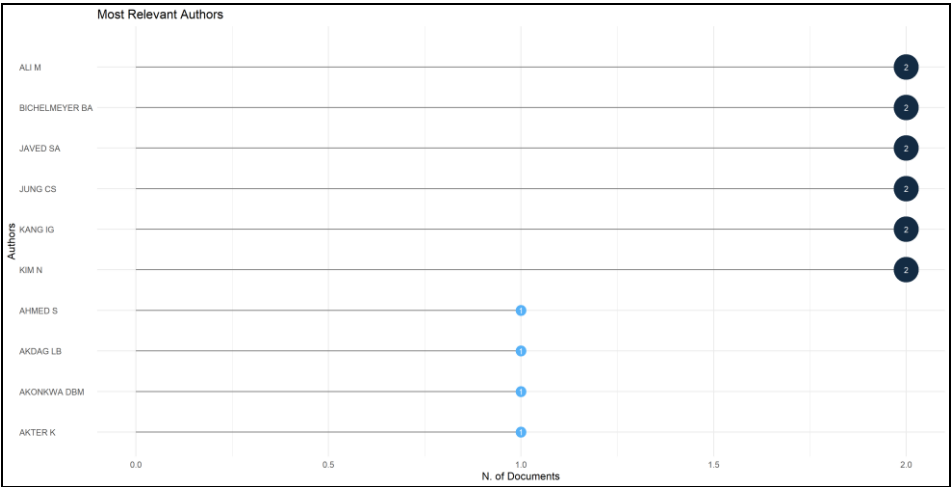
Fig 4: Most relevant keywords

Fig 4 illustrates a quantitative analysis of the most relevant keywords related to organizational studies, highlighting their frequency of occurrence. The keyword "organizational performance" stands out with 14 occurrences, indicating its central importance in the research landscape. Closely following, "Perceived Organizational Performance" appears 11 times, suggesting a significant focus on subjective evaluations within organizations. "Organizational commitment" and "trust" each occur 4 times, reflecting their critical roles in employee engagement and organizational dynamics. Other notable keywords include "performance," "public service motivation," and "quantitative," each appearing 3 times, emphasizing the importance of measurable outcomes and motivational factors in public sector research. Additionally, "corporate social responsibility" and "gender diversity" each have 2 mentions, underscoring emerging interests in ethical business practices

and diversity. Lastly, "HR practices," also appearing twice, points to the ongoing relevance of human resource strategies in organizational studies. This distribution suggests a diverse yet focused exploration of organizational themes. This data provides a snapshot of the prevailing themes and areas of interest in the field of organizational research.

Most relevant authors

Fig 5 highlights the distribution of articles authored by various researchers, showcasing the most prolific contributors within a specific field of study. Six authors, namely Ali M, Bichelmeyer Ba, Javed Sa, Jung Cs, Kang Ig, and Kim N, each authored two articles, indicating their significant contributions and ongoing research activities. These authors appear to be leading voices in the subject area, potentially providing valuable insights and advancements through their work.



Source: Author elaboration

Fig 5: most relevant authors

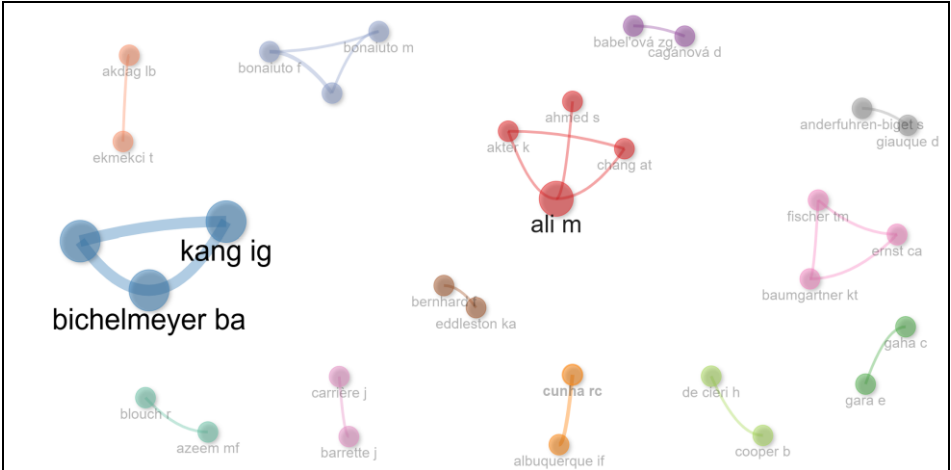
The presence of multiple articles by these authors suggests a deep engagement with the topic and a likely influence on contemporary discourse. In contrast, Ahmed S, Akdag Lb,

Akonkwa Dbm, and Akter K each contributed one article, indicating emerging or supplementary roles in the research landscape. The variation in article contributions highlights a

From 1994 to 2023, the most explored themes included hr practices, organizational performance, and perception. In summary, while motor themes like organizational performance and trust were central and well-developed, emerging themes like organizational learning and organizational culture showed high relevance but lower development. The focus has consistently been on HR practices and performance.

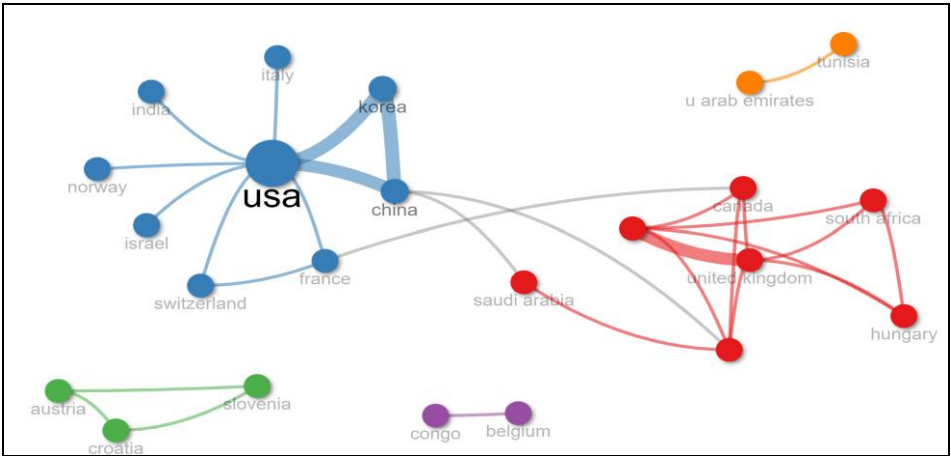
Collaboration network of countries and authors

Collaboration moreover aids the research field develop quickly (Wang *et al.*, 2020) [42]. In Fig 8, the authors' cooperation association is displayed. The strength of the authors' collaboration is shown by the thickness of the line. According to the Fig, Serenko is the author in the field of knowledge management who collaborates the most. John Dumay and Nick Bontis. After Dimitris Askounis, Kostas Metaxiotis was the second most cooperative author with the highest co-authorship with Kostas Ergazakis indicated by the line's thickness.



Source: Author elaboration

Fig 8: Collaboration network of authors



Source: Author elaboration

Fig 9: Collaboration network of countries

According to the Fig, Bichelmeyer ba collaborates with Kim n and Kang is the most out of all authors in the perceived organizational performance field. According to the line's thickness, Ali M shared the most co-authorship with Ahmed S, Chang, and Akter K, making him the second most collaborative author. One of the collaborative research studies by Cooper b, Cathy Sheehan, Peter Holland, and Helen De Cieri was titled "The relationship between HRM avenues of political influence and perceived organizational performance." Frédéric Varone, David Glauque, and Simon Anderfuhren-Biget are the other collaborators. Perceived organizational performance publications have fluctuated over the past three decades, according to a bibliometric study of perceived organizational performance research. It is noteworthy to mention that the USA has the highest number

of publications produced in partnership with other countries such as Italy, France, Switzerland, India, Korea, China, Norway, and Israel. Additionally, the UK publishes more publications than all other countries, including Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Hungary, Canada, and South Africa. An article with an author from each country is indicated by each line connecting the countries. As seen in Fig 9, the thickness of the line denotes several countries working together.

Discussion

Businesses need to outperform their competitors in the cutthroat business world of today. A company's ability to perform better depends on how well its employees or human resources perform overall (Berberoglu, 2018a). Organizational performance can be established by public

organizations with the use of performance measurement (Bakiev, 2013) ^[2]. Perceived organizational performance describes how staff members feel about their company's overall performance in comparison to rivals (Berberoglu, 2018a). "Subjective measures" offer a richer picture of a firm's productivity in comparison to its competitors and enhance the generalizability of the research findings, whereas "objective measures" are more precise but have a narrower scope (R. S. Allen *et al.*, 2007) ^[4]. This bibliometric analysis describes the trends and performance of perceived organizational performance. Annual total citations per year illustrate perceived organizational performance trends from 1994 to 2023, revealing significant fluctuations. Peak performance was in 2000 with 363 citations per article and 14.52 per year. Recent years show a decline, dropping to 1.33 citations per article in 2023, indicating a reduced scholarly impact. The annual article publication with sporadic early output and a significant increase from 2007 ^[41] onward. High productivity peaked at five articles per year between 2018 and 2022, indicating a stronger focus on research and scholarly contribution to perceived organizational performance. The most productive authors' contributions to perceived organizational performance, focus on total citations (TC) and citations per year (TCpY). JAVED SA's works from 2018 ^[27] and 2022 show high impact with TCpY values of 4.857 and 6.667. In contrast, recent 2023 AHMED S and KIM N publications have lower citation metrics, indicating that newer contributions are still building their influence. This suggests that earlier works have had a more significant impact, while recent publications are still emerging in the scholarly community. The top ten globally cited academic articles on perceived organizational performance had the most cited article, "Internal Marketing, Employee Job Satisfaction, and Perceived Organizational Performance in Microfinance Institutions" by Akonkwa DBM (2016) ^[35], with 42 citations, underscores its significant impact. Other notable works include Javed SA's 2018 ^[27] article on project management, emphasizing their global academic influence. The top 20 countries by total and average citations had the USA leads in total citations, while Israel has the highest average citations per article. Korea and China show broader but less impactful research, and Slovenia and Italy have minimal contributions. The showcases top academic affiliations by article count, with the State University System of Florida and the University System of Georgia leading. Institutions like Florida State University and international entities like the University of Warwick also stand out, highlighting their significant contributions to global research efforts. The most relevant keywords are perceived organizational performance, with "organizational performance" with 14 occurrences and "Perceived Organizational Performance" with 11 occurrences as central themes. Topics like "organizational commitment," "trust," "public service motivation," and "corporate social responsibility" also emerge, indicating diverse yet focused research interests in the field. The authors' multiple contributions suggest significant influence, while Ahmed S, Akdag Lb, Akonkwa Dbm, and Akter K, with one article each, represent emerging voices. The Walktrap clustering diagram, with nine distinct author clusters, reveals key

insights into academic fields. Cluster 1, led by Meyer J.P. and Gould-Williams, focuses on organizational psychology. Cluster 2, featuring Fornell C. and Hair J., centers on quantitative methods, while other clusters address various specialized areas, highlighting the authors' diverse contributions. Motor themes such as perceived organizational performance and trust are well-developed and central. In contrast, themes like HR management and sustainable HRM are developed but isolated. Emerging themes like organizational learning and culture are relevant but less developed. Overall, HR practices and organizational performance have been consistently explored from 1994 to 2023. Serenko is the top collaborator in knowledge management, while Bichelmeyer, Kim, and Kang are key Figs in perceived organizational performance research. The USA leads in international collaborations, with the UK surpassing countries like Saudi Arabia and Canada in publication output.

Practical implications

The study has numerous implications for both academia and business. Perceived organizational performance researchers should first attempt to work with institutions on new issues that must be addressed. Second, managers can utilize this study to comprehend how the perceived organizational performance has changed over time and which aspects need improvement. Thirdly, to enhance the effectiveness of an organization's decision-making process, policymakers and managers can utilize the study's emphasis on the most pertinent themes, domains, and articles. Fourth, the study can help academics and researchers determine the most interesting areas to explore further in the field of perceived organizational performance. Fifth, the study can also be useful for researchers who are new to the field of perceived organizational performance and are utilizing bibliometric analysis. Researchers in any field will benefit from the study's guidance in comprehending and utilizing science mapping and performance analysis. Sixth, the study will enable researchers to promote further and analyze the issues, allowing them to examine the themes under investigation and expand the subject of perceived organizational performance.

Limitations and future research

The analysis focuses on the Web of Science database, which is updated continuously in response to changes in the number of publications. As a result, in the future, a bibliometric analysis on a certain theme will reveal notable differences. The study's other disadvantage is that it only included empirical studies and review papers in its bibliometric analysis, disposing of information from other sources like books and conferences. Additional resources, such as books, journals, and conferences, should be used in future studies. When choosing the right information sources for the next research, Scopus has a higher degree of singularity—that is, it has more unique documents—which is particularly noteworthy (Sánchez, De La Cruz Del Río Rama, & García, 2017) ^[40]. Nevertheless, when performing the bibliometric study, {Citation} it is crucial to consider measures like the impact factor and the social science citation index. Therefore, a bibliometric study is required to

be carried out on the articles that are indexed in Web of Science and Scopus.

Funding Declaration

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Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

This study did not involve human participants, animals, or any studies requiring ethical approval.

Consent to Publish

It is not applicable, as this manuscript does not contain individual data or images requiring consent for publication

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