

MAPPING RESEARCH ON SOCIAL MEDIA AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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ABSTRAK

Perkembangan media sosial telah mengubah cara mahasiswa mengakses informasi, berdiskusi, dan berpartisipasi dalam aktivitas politik. Penelitian ini bertujuan memetakan perkembangan kajian media sosial dan perilaku politik mahasiswa melalui analisis bibliometrik terhadap 23 artikel jurnal terindeks Scopus periode 2010–2025 yang diseleksi berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Analisis menggunakan Biblioshiny (Bibliometrix R package) untuk mengidentifikasi tren publikasi, produktivitas sumber, dan sitasi, serta VOSviewer untuk memvisualisasikan jaringan *co-authorship* dan *keyword co-occurrence*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan peningkatan publikasi dalam beberapa tahun terakhir yang tersebar pada jurnal komunikasi, ilmu politik, jurnalisme, psikologi, dan kajian media. Analisis sitasi mengidentifikasi publikasi paling berpengaruh berdasarkan jumlah sitasi, sedangkan jaringan kolaborasi penulis masih terfragmentasi dalam klaster kecil. Kata kunci *social media* mendominasi dan berkaitan erat dengan *political participation*, *political efficacy*, *online political participation*, serta *university students*. Visualisasi *overlay* menunjukkan meningkatnya perhatian terhadap partisipasi politik daring. Penelitian ini memberikan pemetaan terstruktur mengenai tren, kolaborasi, dan tema utama penelitian.

Kata kunci

Analisis bibliometrik; Mahasiswa; Media sosial; Perilaku politik

ABSTRACT

The development of social media has transformed how university students access information, engage in discussions, and participate in political activities. This study aims to map research trends on social media and students' political behavior through a bibliometric analysis of 23 Scopus-indexed journal articles published between 2010 and 2025, selected using predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria. Biblioshiny (Bibliometrix R package) was employed to analyze publication trends, source productivity, and citations, while VOSviewer was used to visualize co-authorship and keyword co-occurrence networks. The findings reveal increasing publication trends across communication, political science, journalism, psychology, and media studies journals. Citation analysis identifies highly cited publications, while co-authorship networks reveal fragmented collaboration within small clusters. Social media emerges as the dominant keyword, closely associated with political participation, political efficacy, online political participation, and university students. Overlay visualization indicates growing scholarly attention to online political participation. This study provides a structured overview of research trends, collaboration patterns, and key themes in the field.

Keywords

Bibliometric analysis; Political behavior; Social media; University students

Introduction

The rapid expansion of social media over the past two decades has fundamentally transformed political communication and the ways individuals interact with political information. Digital platforms have shifted political discourse from one-way communication dominated by traditional media to interactive environments where users actively create, exchange, and disseminate political content. Consequently, social media has become an important arena for political discussion, opinion formation, and civic participation, particularly among younger generations who rely heavily on digital technologies in their daily lives.

Among these groups, university students have become one of the most active participants in contemporary digital political environments. As digitally literate users, they increasingly depend on social media to obtain political information, discuss public issues, express political opinions, and engage in civic activities. Empirical studies consistently illustrate that social media encourages political participation by facilitating access to political information, strengthening interactions with political actors, and expanding opportunities for political discussion (T. Ahmad et al., 2019; Tang & Lee, 2013). Similar evidence has been reported in various national contexts, including China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Indonesia, and Kenya, suggesting that social media has become an increasingly influential component of university students' political experiences.

Political behavior, however, extends beyond political participation alone. It encompasses a broader range of political orientations and activities, including political discussion, political efficacy, political attitudes, political support, and civic engagement. Existing studies suggest that social media contributes to these dimensions through different mechanisms. Exposure to political information and interaction with online networks can strengthen political efficacy and encourage more active political engagement (De La Garza Montemayor et al., 2019), while social media discussions facilitate the exchange of political viewpoints and enhance students' confidence in participating in democratic processes (Miller et al., 2015; Rocha et al., 2017). More recent studies further indicate that digital platforms continue to reshape political behavior through emerging forms of online participation and democratic engagement among university students (Jang et al., 2014; Safaqa, 2024)

At the same time, the influence of social media on political behavior is not uniform across different political and cultural contexts. Studies conducted in authoritarian and democratic settings demonstrate that digital platforms may encourage civic participation while simultaneously reinforcing political support, ideological divisions, or context-specific patterns of political engagement (Hao et al., 2014; Kumler & Howell, 2025). Other studies highlight how social media facilitates youth participation in political campaigns, student political activism, and democratic engagement through platform-specific communication practices (Kuttig & Suykens, 2020; Ojo et al., 2025). These findings suggest that political behavior in digital environments is shaped not only by technological affordances but also by institutional, cultural, and social contexts.

Despite the growing body of empirical research, the literature remains fragmented. Most studies investigate specific countries, social media platforms, or individual dimensions of political behavior, such as political participation, political discussion, or political efficacy. As a result, relatively little attention has been devoted to understanding how these research themes are interconnected or how the field has evolved. Furthermore, although bibliometric analysis has been widely applied to map the

intellectual structure of many research domains, comprehensive bibliometric evidence focusing specifically on social media and political behavior among university students remains limited.

Bibliometric analysis offers an appropriate approach to address this research gap. Rather than synthesizing empirical findings from individual studies, bibliometric techniques quantitatively examine publication patterns, citation relationships, collaboration networks, and keyword relationships within a selected body of literature. This approach enables researchers to identify influential publications, dominant research themes, and collaboration patterns while providing a structured overview of the development of a research area. Consequently, bibliometric analysis helps summarize the existing literature and identify potential directions for future research.

Several bibliometric studies have examined social media within the broader context of political communication, including political communication on social media (Subekti et al., 2023), social media in political campaigns (Pellegrino, 2023), and social media use in political campaigns (Firdauz & Sobari, 2024). However, these studies have generally explored the topic from a broader perspective, with limited attention given to university students as a distinct population and political behavior as a specific research focus. Moreover, studies that systematically examine publication trends, collaboration patterns, influential publications, and dominant research themes related to social media and political behavior among university students remain limited.

To address this gap, the present study provides a bibliometric overview of Scopus-indexed research on social media and political behavior among university students. Specifically, this study examines publication trends, influential publications, collaboration patterns, and keyword relationships within the selected literature, while identifying potential directions for future research. Accordingly, this study addresses the following research questions: 1. What are the publication trends and influential studies on social media and political behavior among university students?, 2. What are the dominant research themes and collaboration patterns identified in the selected literature?, 3. What potential directions for future research can be identified based on the bibliometric findings?

By addressing these research questions, this study provides a bibliometric overview of research on social media and political behavior among university students. The findings contribute to a better understanding of publication trends, influential studies, and collaboration patterns within the selected literature, while also identifying opportunities for future research.

Method

This study employed a bibliometric analysis to systematically map the development of research on social media and political engagement among university students. Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative approach that examines publication metadata to identify publication trends, influential publications, collaboration patterns, and the conceptual structure of a particular research field (Passas, 2024). By analyzing bibliographic information, this method provides a comprehensive overview of the evolution and characteristics of scientific literature within a defined domain (Marlés-Sáenz et al., 2025). Bibliometric analysis has been widely applied across various disciplines to evaluate research productivity and scholarly influence based on published scientific works (Garner et al., 2018). All bibliographic data were retrieved from the

Scopus database, selected for its extensive coverage of peer-reviewed literature and its recognition as one of the most reliable multidisciplinary citation databases (Baas et al., 2020).

The literature search was conducted in the TITLE-ABS-KEY field of the Scopus database using a Boolean search strategy that combined keywords related to social media, political engagement, and university students. Based on the search strategy presented in Table 1, 2.953 records were initially retrieved from the Scopus database. The records were then screened following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) framework to ensure a transparent, systematic, and reproducible article selection process. All records were retrieved from Scopus on 8 January 2026.

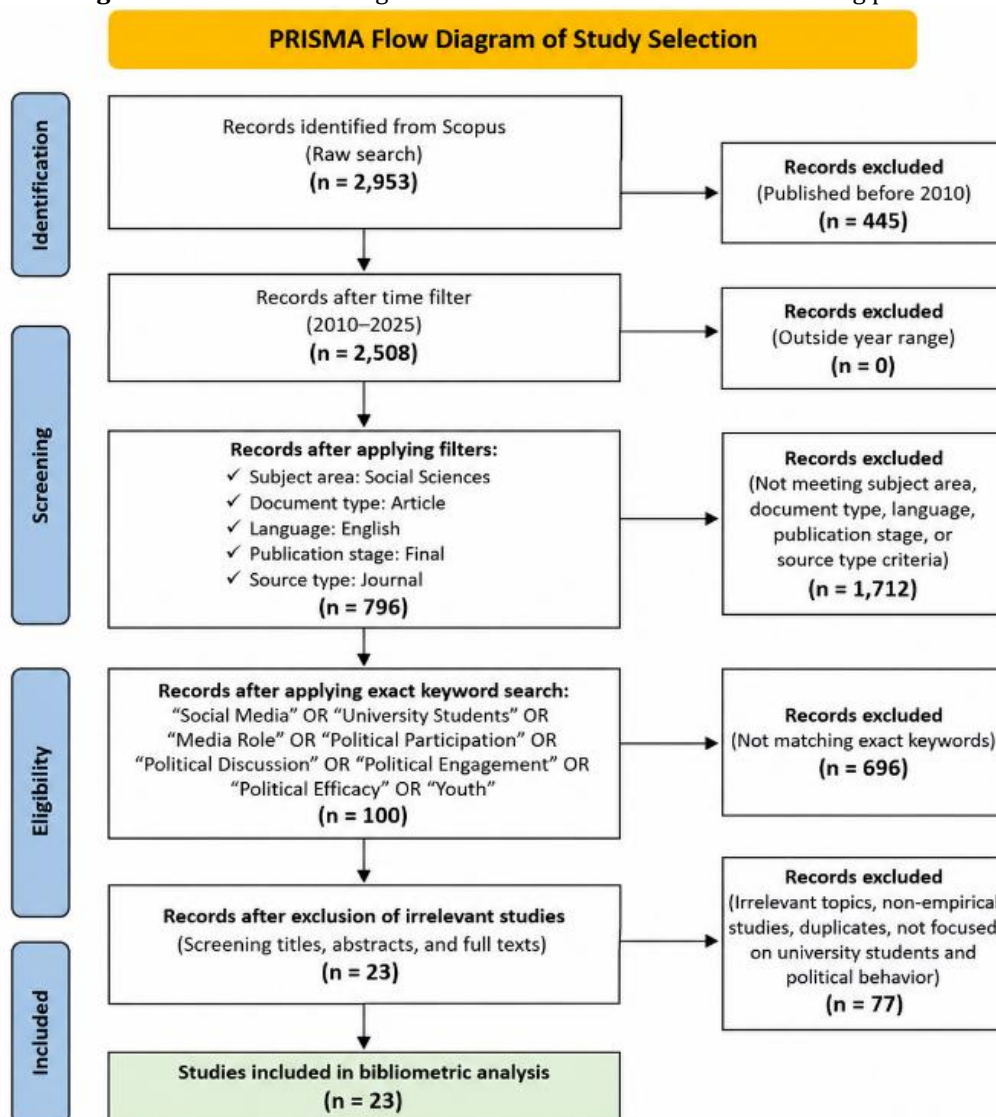
Table 1. Searching Details for Bibliometric References

Keyword	(TITLE-ABS-KEY (social media) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (political) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (university students)
Year Range	2010 – 2025
Document Type	Article
Language	English

Source: Processed by Authors (2026)

The search query intentionally used the broader keyword "political" to maximize retrieval of studies covering diverse dimensions of political behavior (e.g., political participation, political efficacy, political discussion, and political engagement). Conceptual relevance was subsequently ensured through manual screening based on predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Figure 1. PRISMA flow diagram of the literature search and screening process



Source: Processed by the Authors (2026)

The screening process was conducted in several stages. First, restricting the publication period to 2010–2025 reduced the dataset from 2,953 to 2,508 records. Second, limiting the dataset to English-language journal articles, Social Sciences as the subject area, final publication stage, and article as the document type resulted in 796 eligible records. Third, applying the selected exact keywords (Social Media, University Students, Media Role, Political Participation, Political Discussion, Political Engagement, Political Efficacy, and Youth) reduced the dataset to 100 records. Finally, titles, abstracts, author keywords, and, where necessary, the full texts were manually screened to assess conceptual relevance. Studies were excluded if they did not primarily examine the relationship between social media and political behavior or participation among university students, focused on different study populations, or discussed political issues only incidentally. Following this multi-stage screening process, 23 journal articles met all inclusion criteria and were included in the final bibliometric analysis.

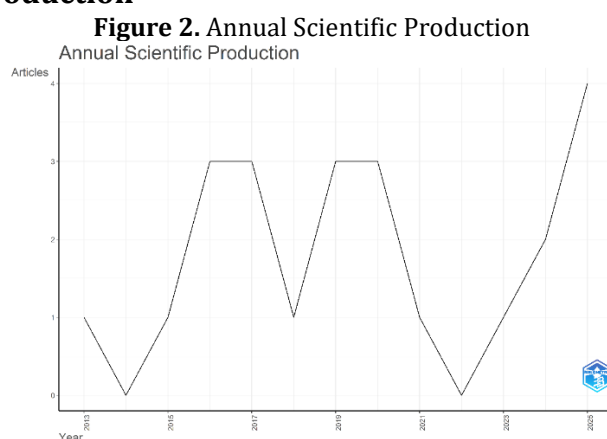
Although the final dataset consists of only 23 articles, this number reflects a deliberate and focused selection based on strict inclusion criteria. The search strategy was designed to capture studies that simultaneously address social media, political behavior, and university students within peer-reviewed journal articles indexed in Scopus between 2010 and 2025. This narrow scope ensures thematic coherence and conceptual specificity, which is crucial for bibliometric mapping of a distinct subfield. Moreover, bibliometric studies do not always rely on large datasets; rather, their strength lies in the ability to reveal structure, trends, and thematic development within a bounded research domain. In this case, the limited number of publications is indicative of an emerging scholarly niche, and the small corpus allows for more focused visualization of thematic patterns.

The final dataset was analyzed using two complementary bibliometric software packages. VOSviewer (version 1.6.20) was employed to construct and visualize keyword co-occurrence networks, co-authorship networks, overlay visualization, and density visualization, enabling the identification of conceptual relationships, collaboration patterns, and more recent publication trends. Biblioshiny, the web interface of the Bibliometrix package in R, was used to perform descriptive bibliometric analyses, including annual scientific production, source productivity, and author productivity. The combination of these two software packages provides complementary analytical perspectives by integrating network visualization with descriptive bibliometric analysis.

Network visualizations were interpreted based on keyword occurrence frequency, co-occurrence relationships, collaboration networks, cluster formation, and temporal visualization. In the VOSviewer network maps, node size represents the frequency of occurrence or productivity of an item, link strength indicates the strength of relationships between items, and clusters represent groups of closely related elements within the bibliometric network. These analyses enabled the identification of dominant research themes, influential contributors, collaboration patterns, and the conceptual structure of research on social media and political behavior among university students.

Result

Annual Scientific Production



Source: Processed by Authors (2026)

Figure 2 illustrates the annual scientific production of studies on social media and political engagement among university students between 2013 and 2025 (Although the search period covered 2010–2025, the earliest publication meeting the inclusion criteria

was published in 2013). Research output remained relatively limited during the early years, with only one publication recorded in 2013 and 2015, and no publications identified in 2014. The number of publications increased modestly between 2016 and 2020, reaching three articles per year in 2016, 2017, 2019, and 2020. A temporary decline occurred in 2021–2023, before publication activity increased again, reaching two articles in 2024 and peaking at four articles in 2025. Overall, the findings indicate a gradual increase in scholarly attention to this topic in recent years, despite fluctuations in annual publication output.

Table 2. Most Cited Publications in the Selected Dataset

Authors	Articles	Total Citations	Key Findings
Tang & Lee, 2013	Facebook Use and Political Participation: The Impact of Exposure to Shared Political Information, Connections With Public Political Actors, and Network Structural Heterogeneity	207	Facebook political exposure and diverse networks enhance political participation.
Ahmad T et al., 2019	The Use of Social Media on Political Participation Among University Students: An Analysis of Survey Results From Rural Pakistan	88	Social media increases students' political awareness, efficacy, and participation.
Miller et al., 2015	Talking Politics on Facebook: Network Centrality and Political Discussion Practices in Social Media	71	Network centrality promotes political discussion on Facebook.
Li & Chan, 2017	Comparing social media use, discussion, political trust and political engagement among university students in China and Hong Kong: an application of the O–S–R–O–R model	55	Political discussion and trust mediate social media's effect on political engagement.
Li et al., 2016	The dual impact of social media under networked authoritarianism: Social media use, civic attitudes, and system support in China	39	Social media strengthens both civic attitudes and system support.
Kamau S.C, 2017	Democratic engagement in the digital age: youth, social media and participatory politics in Kenya	37	Social media encourages democratic engagement among young people.
Tang Y & Wen Q, 2023	An Empirical Study of the Impact of Social Media Use on Online Political Participation of University Students in Western China	26	Social media use positively affects online political participation.
Ahmad S, 2020	Political behavior in virtual environment: Role of social media intensity, internet connectivity, and political affiliation in online political persuasion among university students	14	Social media intensity and political affiliation shape online political behavior.
Reichert F, 2021	Collective Protest and Expressive Action Among University Students in Hong Kong: Associations Between Offline and Online Forms of Political Participation	14	Online and offline political participation are closely interconnected.

Onyechi N.J, 2018	Taking Their Destiny in Their Hands: Social Media, Youth Participation and the 2015 Political Campaigns in Nigeria	11	Social media mobilizes youth participation in political campaigns.
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Source: Processed by the Authors (2026)

Table 2 presents the ten most cited publications based on total citation counts. The most highly cited publication is Tang and Lee (2013), which received 207 citations, followed by Ahmad et al. (2019) with 88 citations and Miller et al. (2015) with 71 citations. These highly cited studies consistently highlight the important role of social media in shaping political participation, political discussion, political efficacy, and democratic engagement among university students and young people across different national contexts. Overall, the citation distribution indicates that the most highly cited studies in the selected literature primarily examine the relationship between social media, political behavior, and civic engagement in the digital era.

Table 3. Most Productive Journals

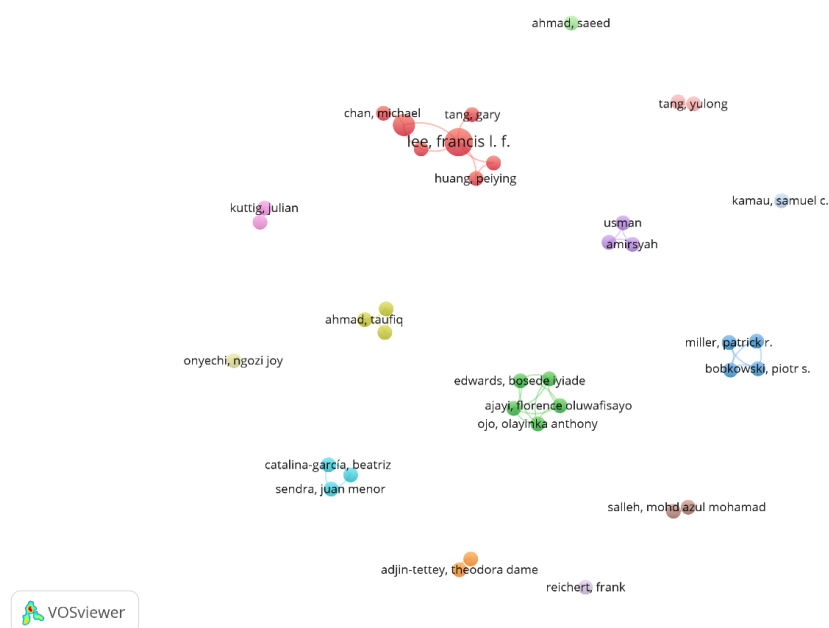
No	Journal	Number of Articles
1	African Journalism Studies	2
2	Environment and Social Psychology	2
3	Frontiers in Political Science	2
4	Jurnal Komunikasi: Malaysian Journal of Communication	2
5	Advanced Science Letters	1
6	Analisi	1
7	Asian Journal Of Communication	1
8	Communicatio	1
9	Communication and The Public	1
10	International Journal of Communication	1

Source: Processed by Authors (2026)

Table 3 presents the most productive journals publishing research on social media and political behavior among university students. African Journalism Studies, Environment and Social Psychology, Frontiers in Political Science, and Jurnal Komunikasi: Malaysian Journal of Communication were the most productive sources, each contributing two articles. The remaining journals, including Advanced Science Letters, Analisi, Asian Journal of Communication, Communicatio, Communication and the Public, and International Journal of Communication, each published one article. The distribution of publications across journals in communication, political science, journalism, psychology, and interdisciplinary social sciences indicates that research on social media and political behavior has attracted scholarly attention from multiple academic disciplines.

Co-authorship Network Analysis

Figure 3. Co-authorship Network



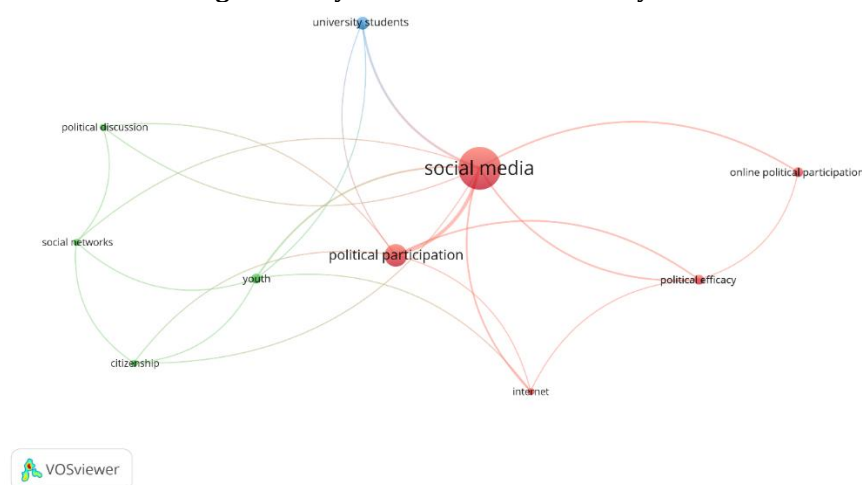
Source: Processed by Authors

Figure 3 presents the co-authorship network generated from the selected publications. The analysis was conducted using VOSviewer with the full counting method. Of the 58 authors identified in the dataset, 37 met the minimum threshold of two citations per author and were included in the network visualization. Node size represents the number of publications contributed by each author, while links indicate co-authorship relationships. The thickness of each link reflects the strength of collaboration, measured by Total Link Strength (TLS).

The visualization reveals that collaboration occurs primarily within small research groups, with limited collaboration across different author teams.. The largest collaboration cluster is centered on Francis L. F. Lee, who collaborates with Michael Chan, Gary Tang, Peiying Huang, and other co-authors within the same research group. Additional collaboration clusters include Bosede Iyade Edwards, Florence Oluwafisayo Ajayi, and Olayinka Anthony Ojo, as well as Patrick R. Miller and Piotr S. Bobkowski. Several authors, including Samuel C. Kamau, Mohd Azul Mohamad Salleh, Ngozi Joy Onyechi, Julian Kuttig, Frank Reichert, and Saeed Ahmad, appear as isolated nodes without observable co-authorship links within the analyzed dataset. Overall, the network suggests that research on social media and political behavior among university students is conducted primarily within small, independent research teams rather than through extensive inter-group collaboration.

Keyword Co-occurrence Analysis

Figure 4. Keyword Co-occurrence Analysis



Source: Processed by the Authors

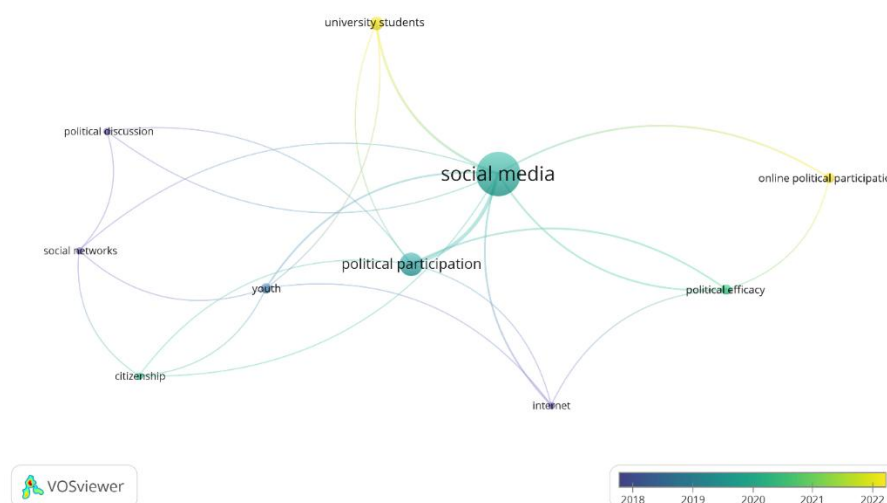
Figure 4 presents the keyword co-occurrence network generated using VOSviewer (version 1.6.20) based on author keywords. The analysis applied the full counting method with a minimum occurrence threshold of two. Of the 89 author keywords identified in the dataset, 12 met the specified threshold and were included in the network visualization. Before the final result, non-conceptual geographical terms (e.g., *China* and *Hong Kong*) were excluded to improve the interpretability of the conceptual network. Node size represents keyword occurrence frequency, while links indicate the strength of co-occurrence relationships between keywords.

Among all keywords, social media appears as the largest and most central node, reflecting its dominant role in the literature. It is strongly connected with political participation, political efficacy, online political participation, internet, and university students, suggesting that these concepts form the core research focus or themes in this field. The strong connections indicate that existing studies primarily investigate how social media shapes political participation and political behavior among university students.

The network also reveals two complementary thematic clusters. One cluster comprises political discussion, social networks, citizenship, and youth, highlighting the importance of online interaction and civic engagement in influencing political behavior. Another cluster centers on university students, emphasizing the population most frequently examined in studies of social media and political participation. The co-occurrence network reveals that current research is organized around three interconnected themes, which are social media as a platform for political participation, civic interaction through online discussion and social networks, and political behavior among university students.

Temporal Evolution of Research Themes

Figure 5. Keyword Overlay Analysis



Source: Processed by the Authors

Figure 5 presents the overlay visualization of the keyword co-occurrence network generated using VOSviewer. In this visualization, node colors represent the average publication year of each keyword, ranging from 2018 (blue) to 2022 (yellow). This temporal mapping illustrates the evolution of research topics on social media and political behavior among university students over time.

The visualization presents that social media remains the central keyword throughout the study period, maintaining strong connections with political participation, political efficacy, internet, and university students. The green color of *social media* indicates that it has consistently served as the core concept linking various research topics between earlier and more recent studies.

Earlier studies, represented by blue-colored keywords, focused primarily on political discussion, social networks, internet, and youth, emphasizing online communication and interaction as key elements influencing political behavior. In contrast, more recent studies, indicated by yellow-colored keywords such as university students and online political participation, suggests a growing emphasis on university students as the primary research population and on digital forms of political participation. This temporal shift suggests that recent research has increasingly examined how social media supports political participation among university students within online environments while continuing to build upon earlier discussions of social interaction and political communication.

Discussion

Research Development and Intellectual Structure

The gradual increase in publications over the past decade suggests that the relationship between social media and political behavior among university students has become an increasingly important area of scholarly inquiry. Although the number of studies remains relatively limited, the growing publication trend reflects broader concerns about the transformation of political participation in the digital era, where social media has become integral to how young people access political information, express opinions, and engage in civic activities. This trend is particularly evident in

recent years, indicating that researchers are paying greater attention to the political implications of digital communication among university students.

The citation analysis further suggests that the most cited publications predominantly focus on the role of social media in shaping political participation. Early influential studies primarily emphasized how exposure to political information and interaction with political actors through social media encourage greater political participation (Tang & Lee, 2013). Subsequent studies expanded this perspective by showing that social media also strengthens political efficacy and political awareness among university students, thereby increasing both online and offline forms of political participation (S. Ahmad, 2020; T. Ahmad et al., 2019). More recent research has further highlighted the importance of political discussion and political trust as mechanisms through which social media influences political engagement (Li & Chan, 2017), suggesting that digital platforms affect political behavior not only by providing information but also by fostering interaction, deliberation, and confidence in political participation.

The diversity of publication outlets also reflects the interdisciplinary character of this research field. Studies are published across journals specializing in communication, political science, journalism, psychology, and media studies, suggesting that political behavior in digital environments is increasingly understood as a multidimensional phenomenon (Onyechi, 2018). Rather than being examined solely from a political science perspective, recent studies have incorporated communication processes, media effects, and psychological factors to explain how university students engage with politics through social media (Malima et al., 2025; Reichert, 2021; Salman & Mohamad Salleh, 2020; Zainon et al., 2017).

Despite these developments, the co-authorship network indicates that collaboration among researchers remains relatively fragmented. Most collaborations occur within small research teams, while cross-group connections are limited. The collaboration network surrounding Francis L. F. Lee represents the strongest research partnership in the dataset, whereas many other authors appear to publish independently or within isolated groups. This pattern suggests that research on social media and political behavior among university students is still evolving, with opportunities for broader international collaboration that could strengthen comparative perspectives, theoretical development, and methodological diversity in future studies.

Research Themes and Future Directions

Social media has emerged as the central concept within the intellectual structure of this research field, highlighting its fundamental role in shaping political behavior among university students. Rather than functioning solely as a medium for communication, social media has increasingly been examined as a space where students access political information, exchange opinions, develop political efficacy, and participate in political activities. This central position is reflected in the strong relationships between *social media*, *political participation*, *political efficacy*, and *online political participation* identified in the keyword network. Similar conclusions are reported by Li & Chan (2017) and Ahmad et al. (2019), who explain that social media encourages political participation by facilitating political discussion, strengthening political efficacy, and expanding opportunities for civic engagement.

Another notable pattern is the changing emphasis of research over time. Earlier studies were largely concerned with political discussion, social networks, and internet

use as key mechanisms for encouraging civic participation. More recent publications, however, increasingly focus on online political participation among university students, suggesting a shift from understanding digital communication itself toward examining its influence on political behavior in higher education settings. This transition is also reflected in recent studies conducted in Kenya and Nigeria, which emphasize democratic engagement and youth participation through social media within contemporary political contexts (Kamau, 2017; Ojo et al., 2025).

Although the existing literature provides substantial evidence regarding the relationship between social media and political participation, the conceptual structure of the field remains relatively concentrated around a limited number of recurring themes. Recently appearing themes such as algorithmic content recommendation, artificial intelligence in political communication, misinformation, and cross-platform political engagement are still largely absent from the keyword network. These gaps suggest promising directions for future research, particularly through comparative and cross-cultural studies, which may provide broader insights into how different political and technological contexts influence university students' political behavior.

Conclusion

The findings of this bibliometric analysis indicate that research on social media and political behavior among university students has gradually expanded over the past decade, reflecting increasing scholarly attention to this topic. The selected publications are distributed across several disciplines, including communication, political science, journalism, psychology, and media studies, demonstrating the interdisciplinary nature of the field.

Citation analysis shows that the most highly cited publications within the selected literature primarily examine the relationship between social media, political participation, civic engagement, and political efficacy. Meanwhile, the co-authorship network reveals that collaboration remains concentrated within several small and disconnected research groups, suggesting that broader collaboration across researchers and institutions has yet to develop. Keyword co-occurrence analysis further identifies social media as the central research theme, closely connected with political participation, political efficacy, online political participation, and university students. In addition, the overlay visualization indicates increasing scholarly attention to online political participation in more recent publications.

Taken together, these findings provide a structured bibliometric overview of publication trends, influential publications within the selected literature, collaboration patterns, and dominant research themes in this field.

Several limitations should be acknowledged when interpreting the findings of this study. First, the analysis relied exclusively on the Scopus database. Although Scopus is widely recognized for its broad coverage of high-quality peer-reviewed publications, relevant studies indexed in other databases may not have been captured. Second, the search strategy was designed to ensure a focused and conceptually consistent dataset; however, studies using different keywords or terminology may have been inadvertently excluded. Third, the analysis was limited to English-language journal articles, which may have overlooked valuable contributions published in other languages or document types.

Another limitation concerns the size of the final dataset. After applying rigorous inclusion and exclusion criteria, only 23 articles were retained for analysis. While this

relatively small dataset enabled a focused examination of studies directly relevant to the research objectives, it may not fully represent the broader and continuously evolving literature on social media and political behavior among university students. Consequently, the findings should be interpreted as a mapping of a specific segment of the literature rather than a comprehensive representation of all related research.

Finally, the citation analysis is inherently subject to citation age bias, whereby recently published studies have had less time to accumulate citations than older publications. As a result, citation-based indicators may not fully reflect the potential scholarly influence of newer research. Future bibliometric studies could address these limitations by incorporating multiple bibliographic databases, broader search strategies, additional publication types, and multilingual sources, while also considering complementary bibliometric indicators that better capture the impact of recently published studies.

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