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A bibliometric analysis of research trends in theses about Cambodia

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Abstract

This bibliometric study examines research trends in theses about Cambodia. Bibliographic data were extracted from two academic databases: (a) ProQuest Dissertations & Thesis Global and (b) EBSCO Open Dissertations. The focus is on research theses produced between 1979 and 2024. After data cleaning and duplicate removal, 941 records were included in the analysis. Performance analysis using Microsoft Excel examined production and institutional distribution patterns, while co-word analysis using VOSviewer identified leading terms and concepts in research theses. The study found that the number of research theses about Cambodia fluctuated annually and most research theses were produced by students pursuing research degrees at universities in the United States. It was also found that research theses produced before approximately 2012 were mainly about the Khmer Rouge regime and other related topics, such as people's traumatic experience of the regime, peace processes, and democratic development, while research theses produced from approximately 2012 onward are about diverse subject areas including health, education, livelihood, agriculture, economy, environment, migration, technology, and tourism. The study suggests that these subject areas represent research areas worthy of more attention, along with other research areas such as accounting, finance, insurance, anthropology, archeology, psychology, biology, chemistry, engineering, mathematics, and physics. The implication is that future research students who are interested in Cambodia should focus on these underrepresented research areas.

Keywords: Bibliometric analysis; theses and dissertations; research trends; research theses; Cambodia

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Introduction

Cambodian studies or Khmer studies is regarded as an independent academic discipline, alongside other study areas (Cœdès, 1960; Pou, 2000). According to Pou (2000), in the 19th century, the scope of Cambodian studies was somehow limited to ancient architecture and inscription, but later the scope is extended to other aspects such as religions, literature, art (music and dance), and political institution. Overtime, the number of documents about Cambodia or Khmer has risen significantly. Based on the author's search on Google Scholar in March 2026 for documents with the term "Cambodia," "Khmer," or "Kampuchea" in their titles, the number of documents has risen significantly from 188 in 1979 to approximately 31,100 in March 2026. These documents include, but are not limited to, books, edited books, book sections, peer-reviewed journal articles, and students' theses and dissertations. Given the differences in coverage and indexing across different databases (Martín-Martín et al., 2021) and change in indexing policy overtime (Heha, 2026), the figures above should be understood as approximations rather than exact counts. Nonetheless, the observable growth in the number of documents about Cambodia raises an important question: What have scholars researched and written about Cambodia?

To answer this question, the study adopts bibliometric analysis method. The literature has shown that it is a powerful method for examining trends in research in a specific domain and identifying under-research areas without qualitatively reviewing and interpreting a large amount of the literature (Donthu et al., 2021; Mukherjee et al., 2022; Öztürk et al., 2024). Compared with conventional literature review, which involves reading and reviewing the textual content of documents, bibliometric analysis can be conducted using only bibliographic data of documents such as authors, titles, keywords, and publishers (Donthu et al., 2021). However, because there are so many types of documents produced by diverse types of people across multiple disciplines, it is difficult to arrive at a reasonable answer to the question about what scholars have talked and researched about Cambodia. Furthermore, conducting large-scale bibliometric analyses requires access to multiple academic databases, which often requires institutional subscription.

Therefore, rather than examining all types of documents about Cambodia, this study focuses on only theses and dissertations (hereinafter, referred to as "research theses"). Research theses are regarded as a form of gray literature, "which is not controlled by commercial publishers" (Paez, 2017, p. 233). They

represent scholarly contributions made by students to the academic literature. However, compared to journal articles, research theses are often given less value and less attention, partly because of concerns about their reliability and validity (Krumsvik, 2022). To capture the interest of the wider academic community, students and their supervisors often need to convert their research theses into journal articles (Larivière, 2012). However, some scholars argue that research theses are research outputs that have independent scholarly value and deserve greater attention (Larivière, 2012; Paez, 2017). One of the reasons is that research theses provide useful, detailed information that may not be published by commercial academic publishers (Paez, 2017). Therefore, conducting bibliometric analysis on research theses will provide some interesting insights not found in peer-reviewed journal articles.

A review of the literature identified two bibliometric studies examining Cambodia-related literature. The first study was conducted by Monge-Nájera et al. (2021) to understand the structure of Cambodia-related literature. However, the focus of the study was on only documents (e.g., journal articles, edited books, etc.) in the field of real science, indexed by the Science Citation Index Expanded database. In their study, Monge-Nájera et al. (2021) found that most Cambodia-related documents indexed by the database are about health, particularly infectious and tropical diseases. The second study was conducted by Ros and Heng (2022) to examine university research productivity in Cambodia, and the focus is on publications indexed by the Scopus database. The study found that documents published by Cambodian and foreign authors affiliated with Cambodian higher education institutions are in diverse subject areas including agricultural and biological sciences, medicine, environmental science, and social sciences. However, in their study, Ros and Heng (2022) did not indicate whether these documents are about Cambodia.

While their findings are useful, it is still unclear about the overall structure of the literature on Cambodia. This bibliometric study seeks to address this knowledge gap by examining bibliographic data of research theses about Cambodia from all fields including real science and social science. Through examining bibliographic data of research theses, this study will also contribute to the understanding of the evolving landscape of students' research interests, which is essential for prospective research students and academic supervisors alike, to identify potential topics that deserve further research.

This bibliometric study has three research questions as follows:

1. What are the trends in the production of research theses about Cambodia?
2. What are the leading academic institutions associated with research theses about Cambodia?
3. What are the most frequent terms occurring in research theses about Cambodia and how are they connected to one another?

The remaining sections of the paper are organized as follows. The next section describes the method, including bibliographic data collection and bibliometric analysis processes. The subsequent section presents results of the analysis. The final section discusses the results and concludes the paper by acknowledging the study's limitations and suggesting directions for future research.

Methods

Bibliographic data collection and preparation

There are several databases that provide access to research theses from different universities around the world. However, not all databases provide feasibility to export bibliographic data of relevant research theses (in format like CSV or Excel) for the purpose of bibliometric analysis. Among multiple databases, two databases are deemed practical for the purpose of bibliometric analysis and therefore used in the study. The two databases are: (a) ProQuest Dissertations & Thesis Global and (b) EBSCO Open Dissertations. The search in each database was conducted in July 2025. The focus of the search was on research theses published from 1979 to 2024 and with the term "Cambodia," "Cambodian," "Khmer," "Kampuchea," or "Kampuchean" in their titles. These terms were used to ensure that search results include only research theses about Cambodia.

As a result, the search in the ProQuest database revealed 869 theses, and the search in the EBSCO database revealed 297 theses. The bibliographic data of the research theses from the two databases were exported and then combined in Microsoft Excel for data cleaning. From the two databases combined, the total number of research theses are 1,166 theses in total. The purpose of data cleaning is to remove duplicate entries, which result from discrepancies in indexing and inconsistencies of author names and thesis titles in both databases (Donthu et al., 2021; Öztürk et al., 2024). After eliminating duplicate entries, the dataset comprised 941 theses, and later the missing information on publishing

academic institutions and country of the institutions was added manually to the dataset. The missing information was obtained from research theses themselves. The final dataset was then used as data for bibliometric analysis.

At this point, it should be noted that theses' keywords cannot be extracted from the selected databases. Therefore, in the final dataset, there is no information on theses' keywords of research theses. Dataset heading format for the analysis is illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1. Dataset heading format for bibliometric analysis

No.	Author	Year	Title	Abstract	Institution	Country of the Institution

Bibliometric analysis process

According to Donthu et al. (2021), a bibliometric analysis method comprises of a wide range of techniques that fall into two categories: performance analysis and science mapping. "In essence, performance analysis accounts for the contributions of research constituents, whereas science mapping focuses on the relationships between research constituents" (Donthu et al., 2021, p. 287). In performance analysis, the focus is on the publication performance and citation performance of authors, their affiliated institutions, and their countries. Meanwhile, in science mapping, the focus is on revealing social and conceptual structure of a given field. Science mapping comprises of different techniques including co-author analysis, co-citation analysis, bibliographic coupling, and co-word analysis (Donthu et al., 2021; Öztürk et al., 2024).

In this study, performance analysis was conducted to understand the patterns in the production of research theses (the first research question) and identify academic institutions associated with research theses (the second research question), and Microsoft Excel was used to assist this analysis. Meanwhile, co-word analysis, a technique of science mapping (Donthu et al., 2021; Öztürk et al., 2024), was conducted to identify leading key terms appearing most frequently in research theses and the connection between these terms (the third research question). To assist this analysis, VOSviewer was used. It is a free software application developed by van Eck and Waltman (2010). In the analysis process, VOSviewer was used to extract key terms from thesis titles and abstracts, connect the terms by co-occurrence, create networks of the terms, and visualize the networks as a map (Lim et al., 2024; van Eck & Waltman, 2023).

Limitations

It should be noted that this bibliometric study has three main limitations. Firstly, the selected databases, which the author has access to, do not index all research theses worldwide. Therefore, it is believed that many research theses about Cambodia, including those in non-English languages such as the Khmer language, were excluded from the study. Secondly, the selected databases do not allow feasibility to extract information on the number of times a research thesis has been cited. Therefore, citation-related analysis could not be conducted in this study. Thirdly, this bibliometric study was conducted to bibliographic data provided by the selected databases. It cannot consider the quality of research theses and cannot distinguish between desk research-based theses and fieldwork research-based theses. It cannot distinguish between the nationalities of students who produce research theses either.

Results

Production patterns

Based on the dataset, the number of research theses about Cambodia fluctuates from year to year, as illustrated in Figure 1. In 1979, which marks the end of the Khmer Rouge regime, research theses about Cambodia were not recorded in the selected databases. After 1979, the recorded number of research theses had gradually increased and reached the first peak in 2011 (47 research theses) and the second peak in 2016 (57 research theses). However, the number of research theses declined from 57 in 2016 to 38 in 2017 and 2018, slightly increased to 46 in 2019, and then declined again and annually to 11 in 2024. Here, it should be noted that a possible explanation behind the low number of research theses in 2024 may be due to database update delay.

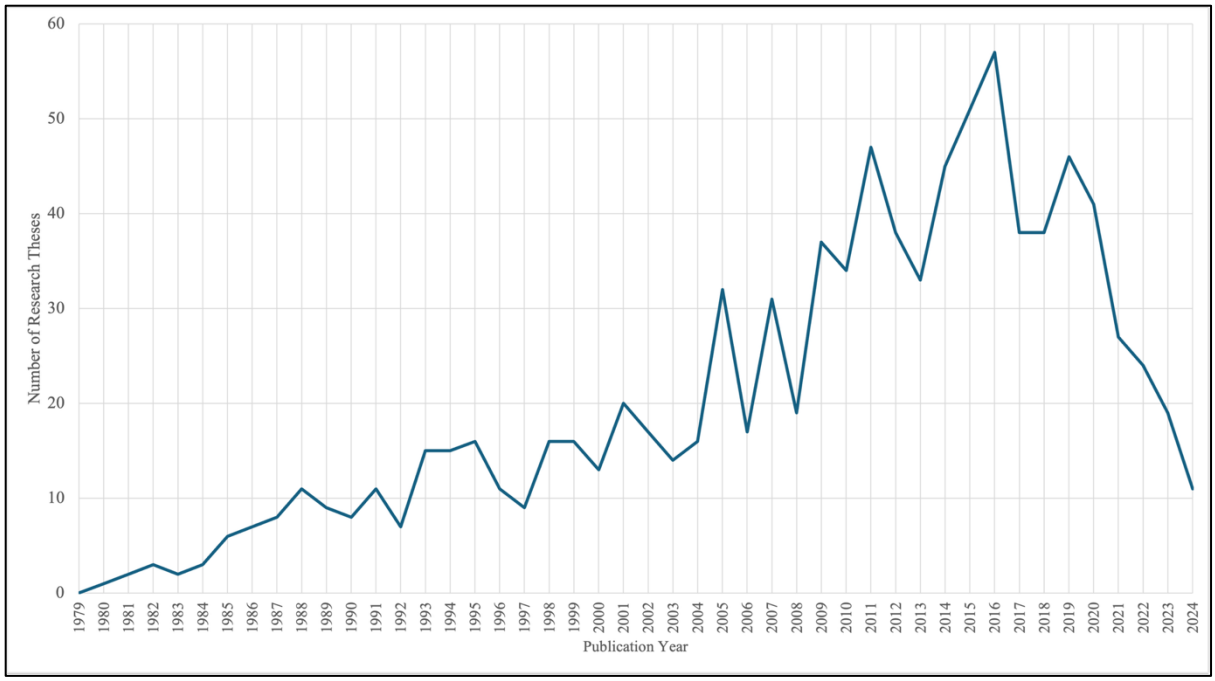


Figure 1. Trends in the production of research theses about Cambodia

Institutional distribution patterns

Among all academic institutions in the dataset, as shown in Figure 2, the California State University is the top academic institution associated with research theses about Cambodia (71 research theses). It is followed by the University of California (56 research theses), the University of London (41 research theses), the University of Hawai'i at Manoa (36 research theses), and Northern Illinois University (26 research theses). These five academic institutions represent top five institutions associated with research theses about Cambodia. They are in the United States, except for the University of London that is in England. It should be noted that the California State University and the University of California represent two distinct public university systems, and each system comprises of multiple different university campuses. Figure 2 illustrates top 20 academic institutions associated with research theses about Cambodia.

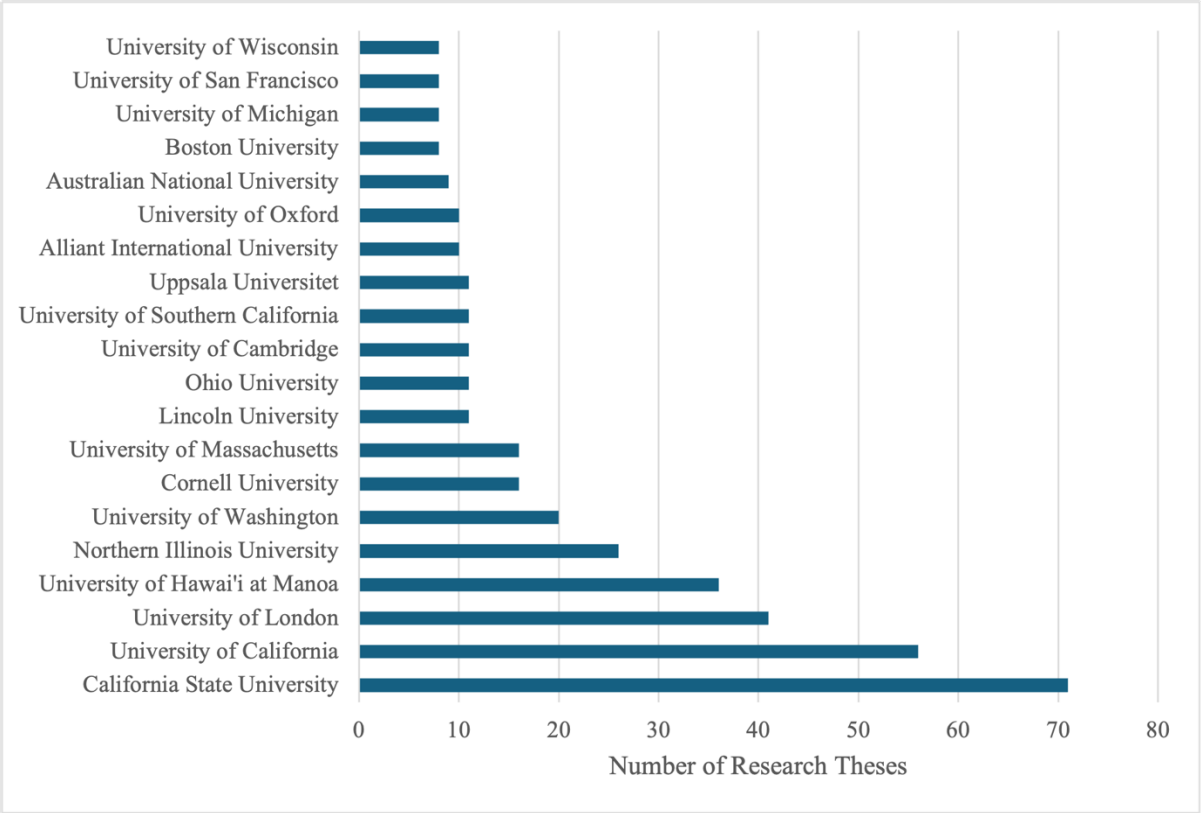


Figure 2. Top 20 academic institutions associated with research theses about Cambodia

Based on the dataset, the country with the highest number of research theses about Cambodia is the United States. The number is up to 587 (approximately 62.38% of all research theses in the dataset). Following the United States are England (134 research theses), Canada (75 research theses), Australia (36 research theses), and New Zealand (16 research theses). These five countries represent the top five countries where students pursued their degrees and wrote research theses about Cambodia. The other five countries, following the top five, include China (15 research theses), Sweden (14 research theses), Belgium (8 research theses), Portugal (8 research theses), and Scotland (8 research theses). Figure 3 illustrates top 10 countries associated with research theses about Cambodia.

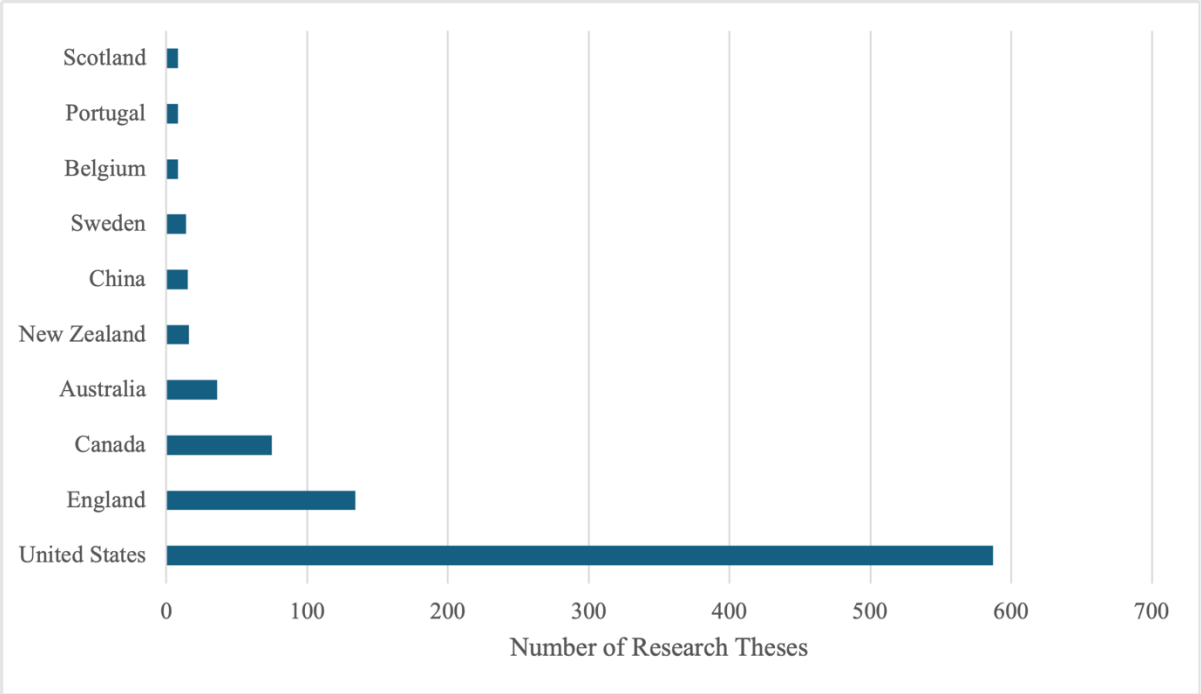


Figure 3. Top 10 countries associated with research theses about Cambodia

Most frequent terms

In the dataset, theses' keywords are not available. Therefore, only textual data from titles and abstracts of research theses are used to conduct co-word analysis. To identify most frequent terms and examine the relationship among these terms, the minimum number of occurrences in VOSviewer was set to 20, as suggested by Lim et al. (2024). According to Lim et al. (2024), this value is appropriate for larger datasets because it can reduce network noise, reveal niche themes, and make the network map readable. Because the dataset for this bibliometric study is quite large (941 theses), the value of 20 is deemed appropriate. With the value of 20 as the minimum number of occurrences, VOSviewer identified 453 terms that meet the threshold, and it regarded 272 terms (out of the 453 terms) as the most relevant terms. The terms were then manually reviewed for error, difference, and similarity.

Terms with similar meanings were merged, and a thesaurus file was created for another round of analysis in VOSviewer. Some examples of the merged terms in the thesaurus file are as follows:

- The term "women" was merged with the term "woman".
- The term "children" was merged with the term "child".
- The term "sex" was merged with the term "gender".

- The term "family member" was merged with the term "family".
- The term "ict" was merged with the term "technology".
- The term "rural area" was merged with the term "rural Cambodia".
- The terms "Khmer" and "Kampuchea" were merged with the term "Cambodia".
- The term "Kampuchean" was merged with the term "Cambodian".
- The terms "United State" and "America" were merged with the term "United States".
- The terms "Khmer American", "second generation Cambodian", and "second generation Cambodian American" were merged with the term "Cambodian American".

Using the thesaurus file, VOSviewer identified 444 terms that meet the threshold, and the software regarded 266 terms (of the 444 terms) as the most relevant terms. The terms were manually reviewed again for error, difference, and similarity. In the process, some terms such as "thesis," "present study," "future study," "data collection," "depth interview," and "fieldwork" were removed because they are common terms used in any research theses. As a result, top key terms from titles and abstracts of research theses and the number of times these terms appear together with other terms could be identified. Table 2 outlines top 10 key terms, their occurrences, links, and total link strength.

Table 2. Top 10 key terms

Number	Key terms	Occurrences	Links	Link strength
1	woman	337	218	7,636
2	child	314	219	7,169
3	group	271	242	6,254
4	Cambodian	245	242	5,785
5	student	238	200	4,583
6	state	219	232	5,094
7	history	217	242	5,395
8	identity	215	224	4,765
9	population	215	241	4,726
10	family	205	224	4,773

Here, it should be noted that when two terms co-occur in the same document, they are connected by a link line. This means that one term can link with multiple other terms and therefore have multiple links. A term with higher link

strength occurs more often with other terms in the dataset, and a term with lower link strength occurs less often with other terms in the dataset. For example, the term "woman" has 218 links, and this means that the term link with 218 other terms. The link strength of the term "woman" is 7,636, higher than the link strength of the term "family" that is 4,773. This means that the term "woman" occurs more often with other terms in the dataset than the term "family".

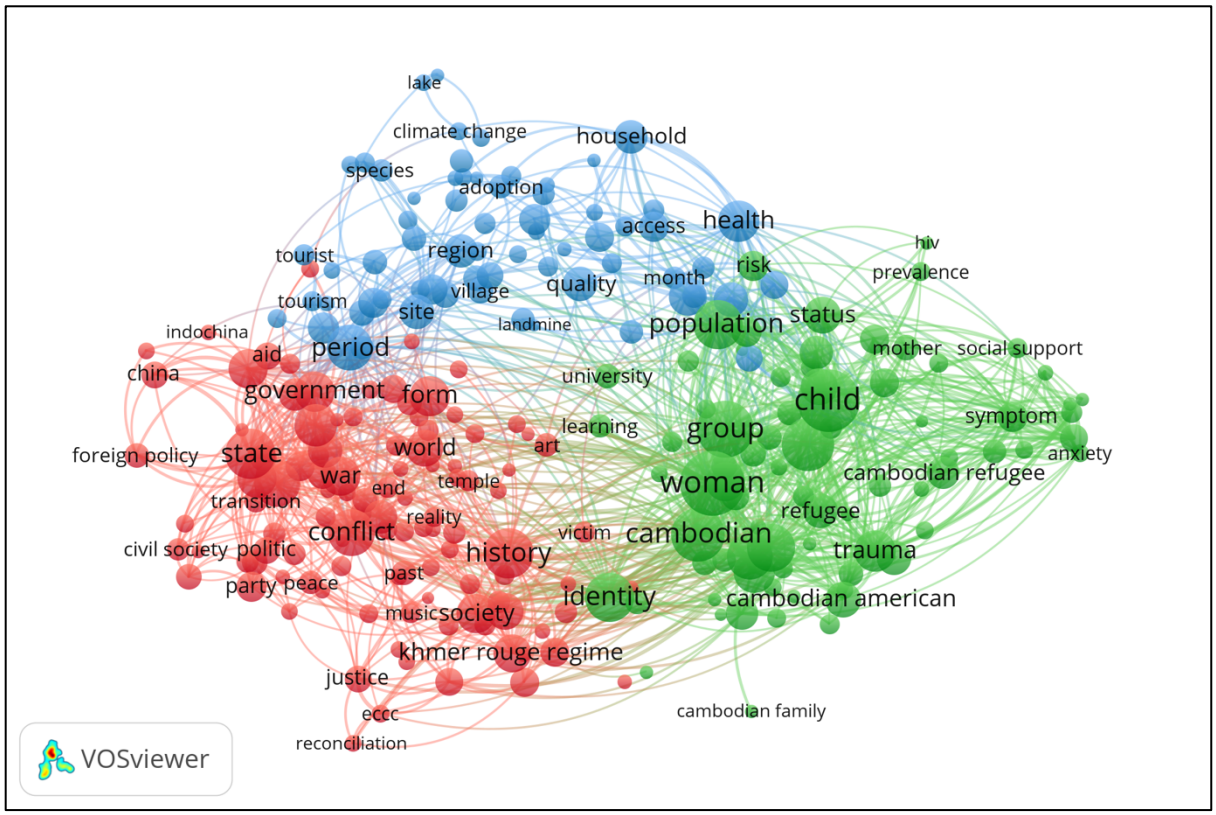


Figure 4. Network visualization of key terms

VOSviewer also created a network map of key terms, as illustrated in Figure 4. In the network map, there are numerous circles, and each circle represents a key term. A bigger circle means that the term appears more frequently while a smaller circle means that the term appears less frequently in the dataset. Besides, at the core of the map or the major cluster in the map sit the terms with higher link strength while on the outer edge of the map or the major cluster in the map sit the terms with lower link strength. VOSviewer identified 19,893 links in total, and it classified the terms into three clusters, and each cluster has its respective color.

Table 3. Top 20 key terms in Cluster 1

Number	Key terms	Occurrences	Links	Link strength
1	state	219	232	5,094
2	history	217	242	5,395
3	conflict	198	227	4,581
4	power	186	222	4,117
5	relation	168	225	3,961
6	government	154	227	3,451
7	form	149	235	3,478
8	Vietnam	148	183	3,205
9	war	146	211	3,287
10	regime	145	211	3,181
11	society	144	229	3,247
12	Khmer Rouge regime	137	216	3,216
13	narrative	129	210	2,695
14	world	129	231	2,910
15	NGO	119	180	2,360
16	discourse	114	199	2,492
17	actor	104	193	2,076
18	party	97	168	1,834
19	genocide	89	199	1,817
20	century	88	196	1,874

Cluster 1 has 108 key terms, and it is represented by red color. Top 20 key terms of the cluster are outline in Table 3, and the network map of the terms in the cluster is illustrated in more detail in Figure 5. In the cluster, "state" and "history" are the terms with the highest number of occurrences (219 and 217 occurrences, respectively). They are followed by "conflict" (198 occurrences), "power" (186 occurrences), and "relation" (168 occurrences). The appearance of these terms on the top of the list, as well as other terms in Table 3 and Figure 5, suggests that Cluster 1 represents a thematic area that focuses on the connection between concepts such as political history, state conflict (centering on the Khmer Rouge regime), power struggle, relation of the country with others, peace processes, democratic development processes, government, political party, and civil society.

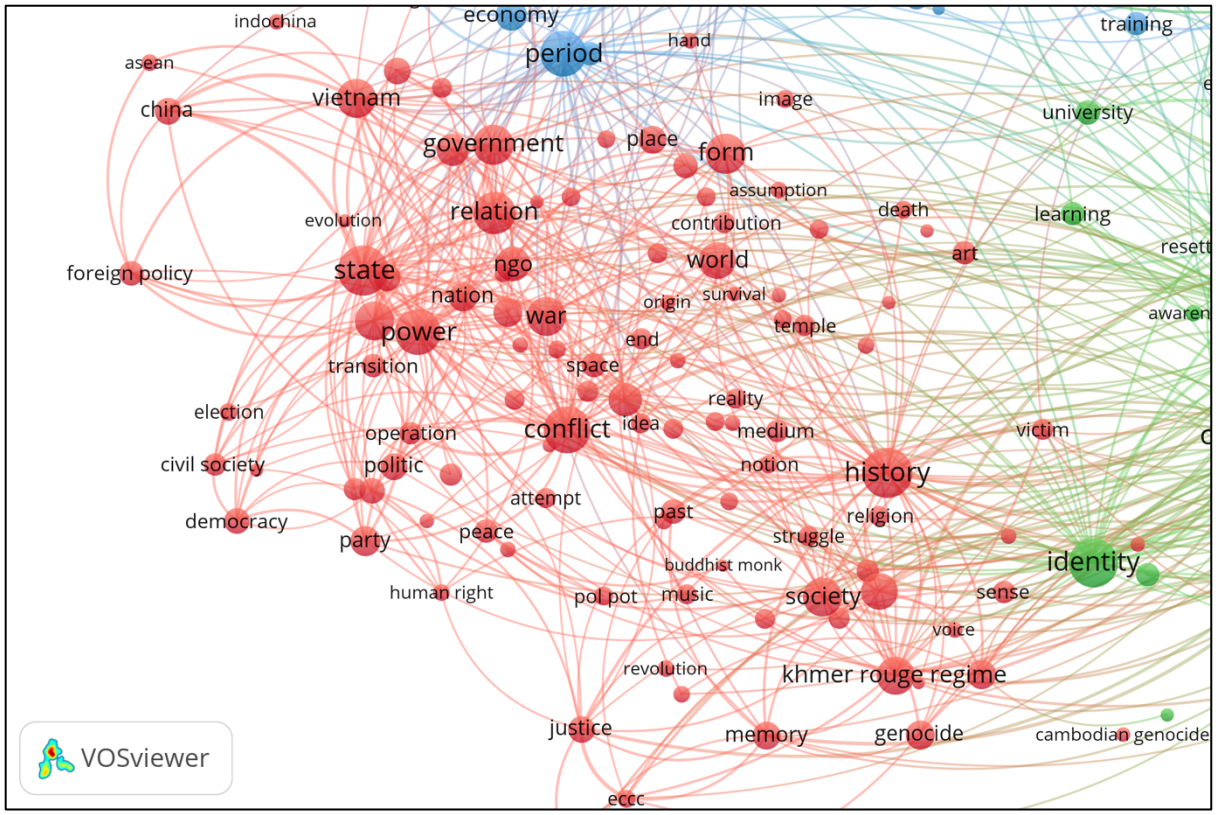


Figure 5. Network visualization of key terms in Cluster 1

Cluster 2 has 77 key terms, and it is represented by green color. Top 20 key terms of the cluster are outline in Table 4, and the network map of the terms in the cluster is illustrated in more detail in Figure 6. In the cluster, "woman" and "child" are the terms with the highest number of occurrences (337 and 314 occurrences, respectively). They are followed by "group" (271 occurrences), "Cambodian" (245 occurrences), and "student" (238 occurrences). The appearance of these terms on the top of the list, as well as other terms in Table 4 and Figure 6, suggests that Cluster 2 focuses on a thematic area that focuses on the connection between concepts such as societal trauma (as a result of the Khmer Rouge regime), women, children, refugees, acculturation processes, schools, identity, Cambodian American, and the United States.

Table 4. Top 20 key terms in Cluster 2

Number	Key terms	Occurrences	Links	Link strength
1	woman	337	218	7,636
2	child	314	219	7,169
3	group	271	242	6,254
4	Cambodian	245	242	5,785
5	student	238	200	4,583
6	identity	215	224	4,765
7	population	215	241	4,726
8	family	205	224	4,773
9	violence	187	209	5,225
10	trauma	158	203	4,331
11	United States	158	216	3,616
12	school	145	203	3,268
13	age	133	218	3,123
14	status	130	219	3,123
15	Cambodian American	124	160	2,418
16	parent	121	167	2,836
17	refugee	116	197	2,641
18	behavior	110	192	2,844
19	Cambodian refugee	105	163	2,373
20	survivor	105	193	2,812

Cluster 3 has 66 keywords, and it is represented by blue color. Top 20 key terms of the cluster are outline in Table 5, and the network map of the terms in the cluster is illustrated in more detail in Figure 7. In the cluster, “period” and “health” are the terms with the highest number of occurrences (192 and 162 occurrences, respectively). They are followed by “service” (138 occurrences), “site” (120 occurrences), and “quality” (117 occurrences). The appearance of these terms on the top of the list, as well as other terms in Table 5 and Figure 7 suggests that Cluster 3 represents a thematic area focusing on the connection between diverse concepts such as health, education, quality, livelihood, agriculture, economy, environment, migration, technology, and tourism.

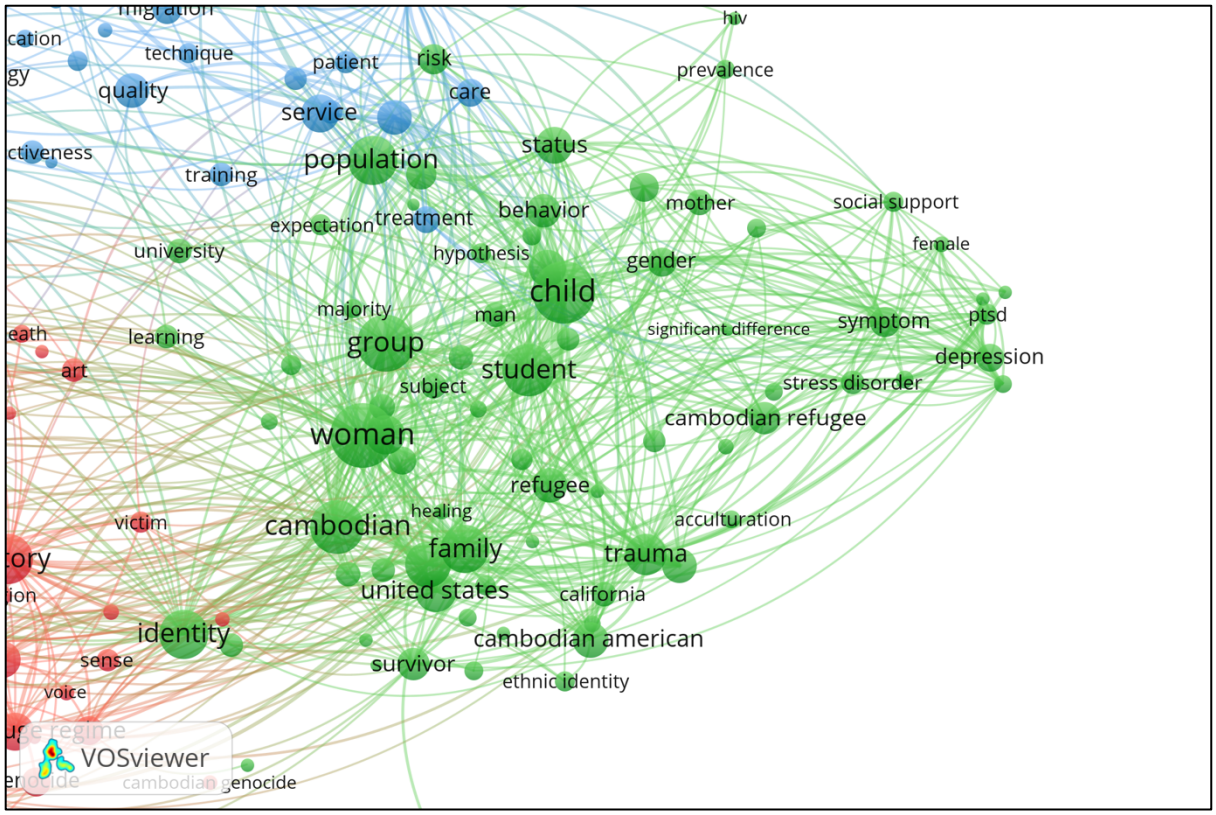


Figure 6. Network visualization of key terms in Cluster 2

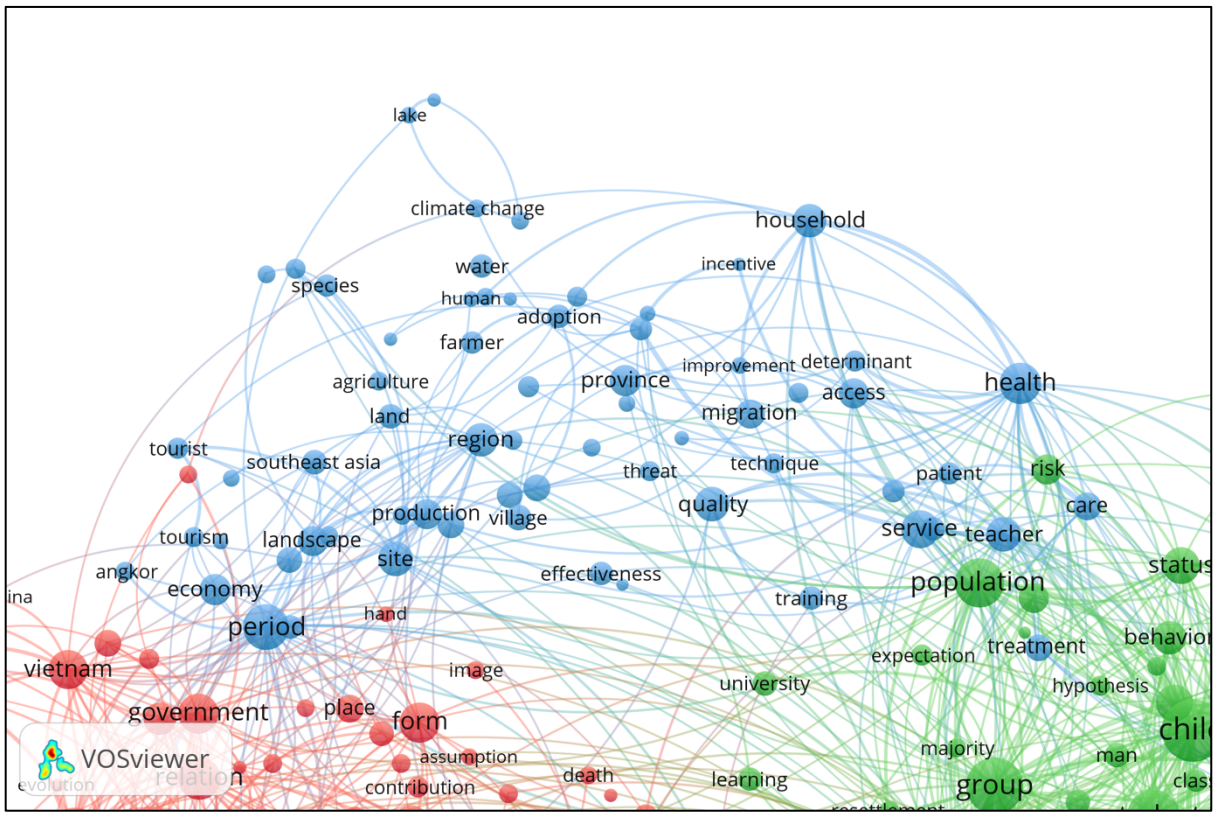


Figure 7. Network visualization of key terms in Cluster 3

Table 5. Top 20 key terms in Cluster 3

Number	Key terms	Occurrences	Links	Link strength
1	period	192	230	4,839
2	health	162	183	3,838
3	service	138	219	2,637
4	site	120	204	2,481
5	quality	117	203	2,364
6	teacher	116	175	2,919
7	region	112	214	2,947
8	household	110	161	2,519
9	economy	103	202	1,970
10	province	103	207	2,149
11	access	95	202	2,139
12	landscape	94	179	2,206
13	production	94	206	2,039
14	migration	88	174	1,760
15	care	86	168	1,967
16	technology	79	169	1,350
17	treatment	79	174	1,447
18	capacity	77	191	1,353
19	village	75	191	1,800
20	market	74	174	1,390

Temporal aspects of key terms

VOSviewer also created an overlay network map of key terms, as illustrated in Figure 8. It is an extended version of the basic network map. It does not classify terms into clusters but rather shows how terms have appeared in research theses in different time periods. In the figure, each term appears with a color, and each color represents an average publication year associated with the term. Based on Figure 8, the temporal aspects of all key terms can be understood as follows:

- From approximately 1979 to 2008: Within this period, it appears that most key terms are from Cluster 1 and Cluster 2 (as outlined in the previous section). This means that research theses about Cambodia published during this period focused on the Khmer Rouge regime and people's traumatic experience of the regime.

- From approximately 2008 to 2012: Within this period, it appears that most key terms are still from Cluster 1 and Cluster 2. This means that research theses about Cambodia published during this period should still focus on the Khmer Rouge regime but pay more attention to the peace process and democratic development in the country.
- From approximately 2012 to 2024: Within this period, it appears that most key terms are from Cluster 3. This means that research theses about Cambodia published during this period are about diverse topics such as health, education, quality, livelihood, agriculture, economy, environment, migration, technology, and tourism.

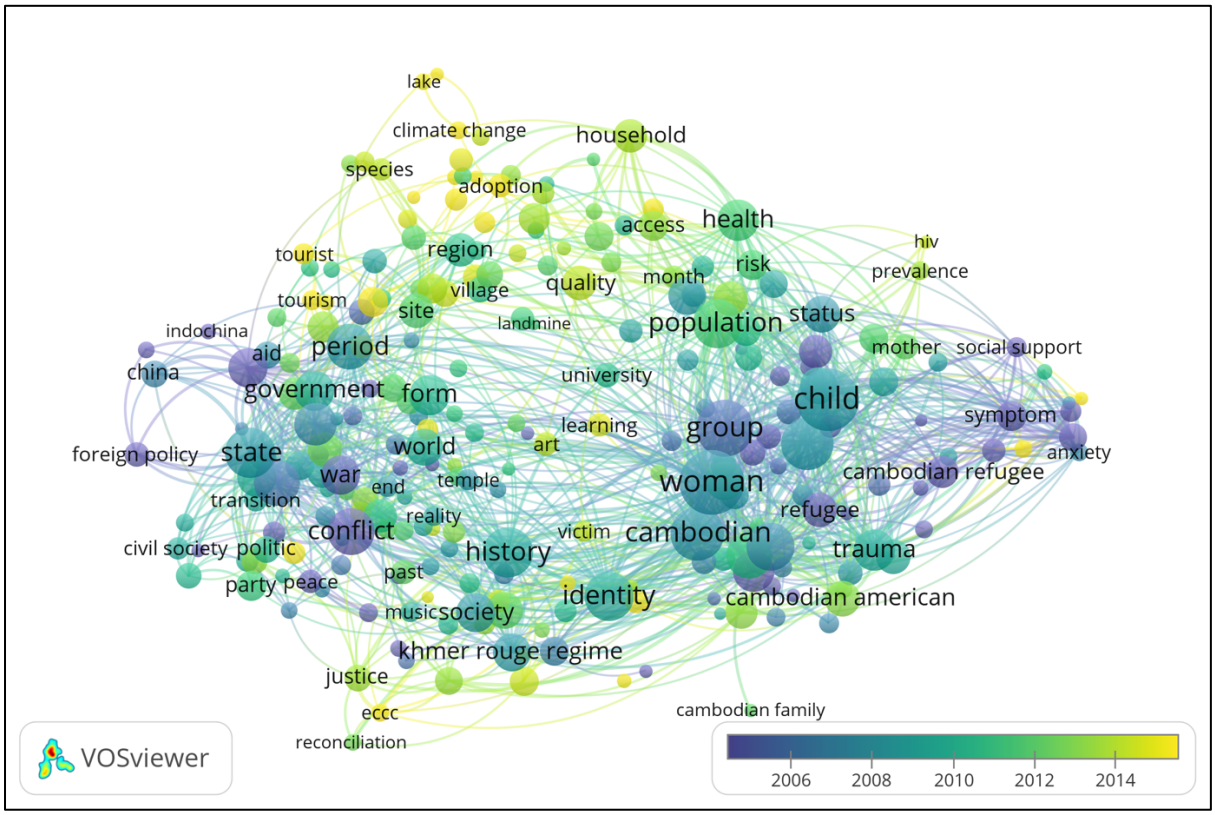


Figure 8. Overlay visualization of key terms

Less frequent terms and unreported terms

From the analysis in VOSviewer, it is found that total occurrence of all key terms in Cluster 3 appears to be lesser than the total occurrence of all key terms in Cluster 1 or Cluster 2 (see Table 6). Therefore, the connection between key terms in Cluster 3 should be indicators of a thematic area worthy of more attention. As previously noted, this thematic area connects between diverse concepts such as health, education, quality, livelihood, agriculture, economy, environment, migration, technology, and tourism. The implication of these

results is that future research students who intend to produce research theses about Cambodia should no longer focus on the Khmer Rouge regime but rather on these subject areas.

Table 6. Total occurrence of all key terms in each cluster

Total occurrence of all key terms	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3
	7,082	6,505	4,267

At this point, it should be noted that, based on the dataset, some important key terms that represent important subject areas or more broadly academic disciplines are not reported by VOSviewer. Some examples of the terms are those in the business discipline (e.g., accounting, finance, insurance, and management), those in the social science discipline (e.g., anthropology, archeology, psychology, and sociology), and those in the science discipline (e.g., biology, chemistry, engineering, mathematics, and physics). The implication is that not many research students writing research theses about Cambodia work on these subject areas. Therefore, future research students who are interested in Cambodia should also aim for these subject areas.

Discussion and conclusion

This bibliometric study shows that the number of research theses about Cambodia fluctuates every year and most research theses were written by students pursuing their degrees in the United States. These findings are particularly interesting. In general, students need to get an approval from their academic supervisors before working on any research topics. Therefore, the findings imply that faculty members in the United States advocate research about Cambodia and play an important role in documenting knowledge about Cambodia. A possible explanation behind this occurrence is the historical relation between Cambodia and the United States, particularly during the Vietnam War, before and after the Khmer Rouge regime (Chandler, 2008; Um, 2015). However, the findings should not be interpreted as evidence that faculty members in the United States have greater interest in Cambodia than those in other countries. Rather, they may reflect the institutional coverage of the selected databases.

This study extends the findings of Monge-Nájera et al. (2021) and Ros and Heng (2022) by demonstrating the structure of research theses about Cambodia. It shows that research theses about Cambodia are associated with three possible thematic areas. The first thematic area relates to the political history,

particularly the Khmer Rouge regime, relations of the country with other countries, peace processes, and democratic development processes. The second thematic area relates to people's traumatic experience of the Khmer Rouge regime and their new way of life after the regime, particularly from the perspectives of those who are now in the United States. The findings of these two thematic areas imply the significance of the Khmer Rouge regime as part of Cambodian studies and the consequences of the Khmer Rouge regime beyond Cambodia's geographical boundaries (Um, 2015). The third thematic area represents a set of diverse research topics including health, education, quality, livelihood, agriculture, economy, environment, migration, technology, and tourism. Unlike the other two thematic areas, the third thematic area reflects multiple disciplinary approaches to understanding Cambodia's contemporary development.

From the analysis, it appears that there is a shift in research interests approximately after 2012. Before 2012, research students focused heavily on the Khmer Rouge regime and other topics related to the regime. After 2012, research students who are interested in Cambodia tend to shift their focus from the Khmer Rouge regime to a wide range of research areas. These findings reinforce the value of bibliometric analysis in identifying the evolution of research themes overtime (Donthu et al., 2021). However, the findings need to be interpreted cautiously because reasons behind the evolution remain unclear. Due to the limitation of the selected databases, many research theses about Cambodia (particularly those written by students in Cambodia) are excluded from the study. Therefore, the inclusion of these research theses may yield different results. A possible implication here is that universities in Cambodia should aim for publishing and including research theses produced by their students in international academic databases. Greater visibility of research by students in Cambodia would allow international scholars to engage with locally produced knowledge and contribute to better understanding of Cambodia.

In conclusion, this bibliometric study contributes to the understanding of the structure of the academic literature about Cambodia by using bibliographic data of research theses as the basis. However, because the selected databases, which the author has access to, do not provide feasibility to extract information on the research theses' citation number, this study cannot measure and evaluate the impact of research theses about Cambodia on the wider academic

community. Therefore, future bibliometric studies should focus on this topic. In addition, although bibliometric analysis can identify broad relationships between concepts within a large body of literature, it cannot provide an in-depth understanding of the arguments of individual research articles (Zupic & Čater, 2015). Therefore, future bibliometric analysis on the structure of literature about Cambodia should be conducted in combination with systematic or narrative literature review. Furthermore, to provide a more comprehensive answer to the question "what have scholars researched and written about Cambodia?", future bibliometric studies will need to extend the scope to other types of academic texts such as books or peer-reviewed journal articles.

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Conflict of interest

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Data availability statement

The author(s) used bibliographic data provided by two academic databases: (a) ProQuest Dissertations & Thesis Global, and (b) EBSCO Open Dissertations. While the latter is accessible by the public, the former is not. Therefore, due to restriction of ProQuest Dissertations & Thesis Global, data used in this study is not publicly available.

AI use statement

The author(s) declare that no artificial intelligence (AI) tools were used in the preparation or writing of this manuscript.

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