



# Global Landscape On Current Immigration Visa Policy Studies: A Bibliometric Analysis

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**Abstract.** This study offers a bibliometric analysis of research on visa policy studies extracted from the Scopus database. Visa policy has huge effects on the economy, security, and well-being of the state. This article investigates the trends and impacts, the present condition of publications, and the most popular author and topic in visa policy research. According to the author's knowledge, a bibliometric study of the phrase "visa policy" in the Scopus database has not yet been conducted. This work intends to fill the void by presenting a comprehensive review of the bibliometric analysis of the relevant literature. The bibliometric method was utilized to examine 61 documents from the Scopus database pertaining to visa policy research articles from 1954 to 2022. The keyword "visa policy" appears in the title of articles and is used in the search query. Software, including Microsoft Excel 365 for frequency analysis and VOSviewer for data visualization, was utilized to evaluate metadata. Harzing's Publish or Perish was used to obtain citation metrics. This analysis demonstrates that the quantity of publications on visa policy research has declined over time. The study has made a contribution to the existing body of knowledge by showing current trends in research on visa policies and their effects throughout the world. This study not only broadens the productivity and effect of publications on visa policy based on nation and author, but it also complements and extends upon those areas of research. In conclusion, but certainly not least, the findings of this research study offer insightful perspectives on the topics that are most frequently discussed by academics in the field of visa policy studies.

Keywords: Immigration, visa policy, bibliometric analysis, trends, impacts.

## 1. Introduction

Generally, immigration visa policy pertains to the norms and regulations established by governments to govern the entry and stay of foreign nationals. This policy is crucial in defining cross-border migration and the social, economic, and political consequences of immigration. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, a visa is an official document or stamp within a passport that allows the bearer to enter or exit a country. Meloni (2013) asserts that visas are intricately related to the notion of the state and some of its most

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essential duties. They proclaim the sovereign authority to restrict admission into the country, play a significant role in recognizing other countries and governments, and serve as a conduit for information from embassies abroad. From a national standpoint, they are a foreign policy and internal security tool. A visa allows a traveler to enter a country up to the port of entry i.e. airport, seaport, or land border crossing (Chakravorty & Chaturvedi, 2015; Mau et al., 2015).

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Some scholars assert that immigration visa regulations enable nation-states to preserve territorial control by balancing economic and political objectives with immigration control and security. Neumayer [4] and Liempt [5] emphasize that nation-states implement visa restrictions to find a balance between accommodating economic and political interests, maintaining immigration control, and safeguarding national security. On the other hand, visas are considered sociologically as defense mechanisms used by national governments to differentiate and control citizens and non-citizen nationals [6],[7]. These perspectives reflect the inherent conflicts and complexities of immigration visa laws, underlining the subject's complexity. Additionally, it is crucial to note that each country has its immigration visa policy.

Multiple nations have distinct objectives and priorities regarding their immigration policies. For instance, Canada's immigration strategy has four basic objectives: demographic, economic, social, and humanitarian [8]. Additionally, Since the early 1990s, Australia's immigration policies have transitioned from population building to economic migration [9, 10]. Subsequently, the definition of multiculturalism has evolved, particularly since the 1989 National Agenda for a Multicultural Australia, which described multiculturalism as a system of citizenship rights and responsibilities. These objectives highlight the diversity of immigration policy in terms of both the types of immigrants accepted and the tools or visa programs utilized.

To be more precise, visa policy is subject to border control policy, and individual parts of this system mutually impact one another. Visa and border control policies are inextricably linked and have mutual effects. Visa policies are critical in the externalization of border control [11]. These policies aim to protect border integrity and ensure that people entering a country have the proper documentation [12]. Furthermore, visa policies have far-reaching consequences that go beyond border control. They can have an impact on a variety of sectors, including tourism, trade, and foreign investment. Visa limitations have been shown to reduce bilateral trade and foreign investment, albeit to a lesser amount than previously thought [13]. Visa policies have a considerable impact on bilateral trade since they can either help or hinder international trade [14]. In addition, visa policies might have an impact on tourism development because they can operate as an exclusion factor [7].

As a result, countries must remove their mobility barriers to support the tourism sector, such as those implemented in developing countries [15]. In response to increased tourism and limited administrative capacity to process a growing number of visa applications, however, many states have decided to waive the visa requirement for certain nationalities. Consequently, extended mobility rights are granted to trustworthy and desired groups, allowing those who still require a visa to be monitored more closely [16]. Although this profiling system is a common immigration approach implemented by every country in the world, the eligibility criteria remain dependent on national interests and priorities. Hence, there is a growing interest and research activity in visa policy studies, both globally and within specific countries, reflecting the importance of immigration as a policy issue [17].

This research conducts a bibliometric analysis of published visa policies research by involving the following research questions.

RQ 1 – What is the current trend and impact of publication in visa policy studies?

RQ 2 – Which are the most productive and influential countries and authors on visa policy studies?

RQ 3 – Which are the most prevalent themes of visa policy studies between scholars?

This work is organized into four sections: methods, results and findings, discussion of various issues and problems raised in addressing the research questions, and conclusions. This study sought to get a better understanding of worldwide visa regimes, particularly in light of rising global visa liberalization. By reviewing Scopus database papers on visa policy, researchers will be able to make future research recommendations.

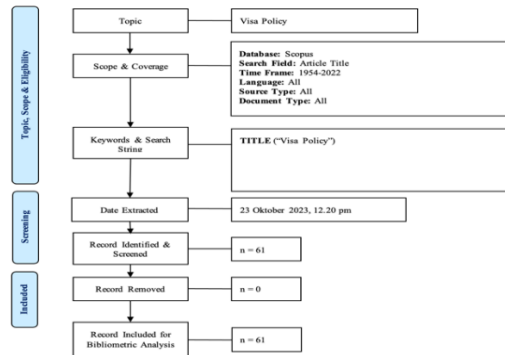
## 2. Materials And Methods

To solve the research questions posed in this study, bibliometric analysis is employed. The use of mathematical and statistical tools in books and other communication mediums is characterized as bibliometrics [18]. Meanwhile, bibliometrics, as defined by Potter [19], is the study and measurement of publication patterns and all types of written communication, as well as its authors. Bibliometric analysis is one method for assessing the pattern of publications, texts, and information, as well as publishing documents in particular scientific literature, by making use of quantitative and statistical analytic methodologies. This may be done in a variety of different ways [20]. The articles that are being examined may be used to detect publishing patterns, and bibliometric analysis can be used to determine specific information about publications, such as their authors, citations, and the frequency of certain keywords [21].

In this bibliometric study, the Scopus scientific database was utilized to analyze documents with the title "visa policy." This study examines all sorts of Scopus publications published between 1954 and 2022. Scopus is a large multidisciplinary database that contains citations and abstracts from peer-reviewed papers, trade journals, books, patent records, and conference proceedings. It includes tools for tracking, analyzing, and visualizing search data. To be more precise, Scopus is the largest database of annotations and information about scientific literature, which contains more than 1.8 billion citations, 335 thousand books, 87 million publications, 26,591 active peer-reviewed journals, 11.7 million conference papers from 148,500 worldwide events (including 6,128 Gold Open Access journals) [22, 23]. This kind of database can provide a comprehensive overview of the world's scientific research output. Currently, the international scientific community regards the Scopus database as one of the key sources of related information.

The Scopus database performed bibliometric analysis as of October 2023. The search query "visa policy" in the article title was used to find relevant publications published in any language about visa policy research. The article titles were researched by the authors of this study since they are critical in representing the current landscape of immigration visa policy studies, which reflect the research topic and goal of this study [24].

The search approach is depicted in Figure 1. The bibliometric analysis was applied to all documents. The following methods were employed in this study: Microsoft Excel 365 was used to compute the frequency and percentage for each publication and create a graphical presentation, VOSviewer (version 1.6.19) to create and visualise the bibliometric networks & Harzing's Publish and Perish tool was used to compute the citations metrics.



**Fig 1.** Flow diagram, of the search strategy in the scopus database.

### 3. Results and Discussions

This section presents the results of the bibliometric analysis used to solve the research problems. The current study sought to answer questions about the current trend and influence of publication in visa policy studies. Second, identify the most productive and influential countries and authors in the field of visa policy studies, and finally, identify the most prevalent themes in the field of visa policy studies. The following attributes were used to analyze the extracted academic work during the search process: annual growth of publication, document and source type, document languages, subject area, citation analysis, distribution of publication by countries, authorship analysis, keywords analysis, and title and abstract analysis.

The findings involved annual growth data from 1954 to 2022, including frequency and percentage. To analyze publishing patterns in visa policy, we used a total of publications divided by year, nation, journal, author, and organization to understand the current trends and impact of publications in visa policy research. To calculate the data for this analysis, we use bibliographic data from the Scopus database. The annual growth discussion will highlight the trend and influence of publications in visa policy as the first point for demonstrating current trends.

#### Annual growth of publication

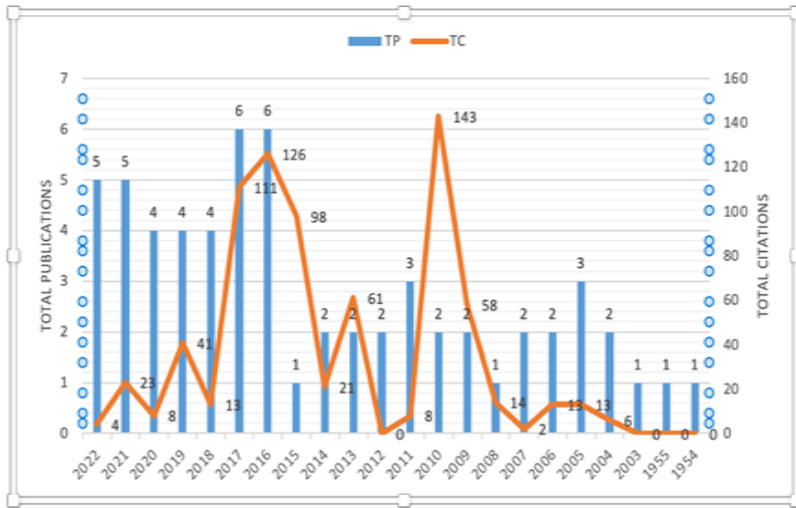
Table 1 summarizes the comprehensive statistics of yearly visa policy publications from 1954 to 2022. According to the Scopus database, the Journal of Heredity published the first research on visa policy in November 1954. The majority of the publications, as shown in the table, were published between 2016-2017, with a total of 12 papers (19,67%). Documents published in 2010 were honored with the most citations (the total number of

citations was 143; the average number of citations per publication was 71,50), while the publications published in 1954, 1955, 2003, and 2012 have no citations at all. However, there were two significant increases in citations in 2010 and 2016 with a total of 143 and 126 citations respectively, then it began to decline in the following years (see Figure 2).

**Table 1.** Growth of Publicationby Year

Year	TP	%	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	h	g
1954	1	1,64%	0	0	0,00	0,00	0	0
1955	1	1,64%	0	0	0,00	0,00	0	0
2003	1	1,64%	0	0	0,00	0,00	0	0
2004	2	3,28%	2	6	3,00	3,00	1	2
2005	3	4,92%	2	13	4,33	6,50	2	2
2006	2	3,28%	1	13	6,50	13,00	1	2
2007	2	3,28%	1	2	1,00	2,00	1	1
2008	1	1,64%	1	14	14,00	14,00	1	1
2009	2	3,28%	2	58	29,00	29,00	2	2
2010	2	3,28%	2	143	71,50	71,50	2	2
2011	3	4,92%	2	8	2,67	4,00	1	2
2012	2	3,28%	0	0	0,00	0,00	0	0
2013	2	3,28%	2	61	30,50	30,50	2	2
2014	2	3,28%	2	21	10,50	10,50	2	2
2015	1	1,64%	1	98	98,00	98,00	1	1
2016	6	9,84%	6	126	21,00	21,00	6	6
2017	6	9,84%	5	111	18,50	22,20	2	5
2018	4	6,56%	3	13	3,25	4,33	2	3
2019	4	6,56%	4	41	10,25	10,25	3	4
2020	4	6,56%	3	8	2,00	2,67	2	2
2021	5	8,20%	3	23	4,60	7,67	3	3
2022	5	8,20%	3	4	0,80	0,00	1	1

Notes: TP=total number of publications; NCP=number of cited publications; TC=total citations; C/P=average citations per publication; C/CP=average citations per cited publication; h=h-index; and g=g-index.



**Fig 2.** Results of cross-sectional optical microscope observations showing a small imperfection.

After identifying the annual growth, the document and source type of the visa policy publications will be analyzed as follows.

### Document and Source Type

The collected information would be analyzed based on the type and source of the document. Document type identifies the sort of document based on the document's credibility, such as "conference paper, article, book chapter, etc." In contrast, source type reflects the document source's type, such as journal, conference proceedings, book series, book, or trade publication. The conference paper's document type may differ from the source paper [25]. For instance, a conference paper is the document type for a paper presented during a conference. However, depending on its publication status, the same document may be labeled as a full journal article, conference proceeding, or book chapter by source type.

According to Table 2, the published materials on visa policy have been divided into eight categories. According to the data, more than half of all publications are classed as articles (63.93 %), followed by book chapters (13.11 %). While editorials, letters, and short surveys account for less than 5% of the total number of published works. Similarly, the papers in this study were classified into four main sources, with the journal being the highest source type with 47 documents (77.05 %) and the book coming in second with 10 documents (16.39 %). 1,64% (1 document) of the total number of publications is book series, as seen in Table 3.

**Table 2.** Document type

<i>Document Type</i>	<i>TP</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Article</i>	39	63,93%
<i>Book Chapter</i>	8	13,11%
<i>Review</i>	5	8,20%
<i>Note</i>	4	6,56%
<i>Book</i>	2	3,28%
<i>Editorial</i>	1	1,64%
<i>Letter</i>	1	1,64%
<i>Short Survey</i>	1	1,64%
<i>Total</i>	61	100

**Table 3.** Document source

<i>Source Type</i>	<i>TP</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Journal</i>	47	77,05%
<i>Book</i>	10	16,39%
<i>Trade Journal</i>	3	4,92%
<i>Book Series</i>	1	1,64%
<i>Total</i>	61	100

After identifying the document and source type, the language was analyzed to determine the document's language that was written in.

#### Languages of the Document

Table 4. depicts that the majority of publications on visa policy use English as the primary language (more than 90%) in comparison with other languages, which constitutes only 6.66% in total.

**Table 4.** Languages Used for Publications

<i>Language</i>	<i>TP</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>English</i>	57	93,44%



<i>German</i>	2	3,28%
<i>French</i>	1	1,64%
<i>Russian</i>	1	1,64%
<i>Total</i>	61	100,00%

By understanding the current trend in languages, the next characteristic that needs to be identified is the subject area of the visa policy studies.

### Subject Area

This analysis classifies the publications in visa policy based on subject area as presented in Table 5. The distribution of published literature on visa policy, in general, spread in different fields such as Social Sciences, Art and Humanities, Economics, Econometrics, and Finance. More than 50% of publications on visa policy are categorized in the Social Sciences subject area, followed by 14.63% in Art and Humanities. Meanwhile, Engineering, Environmental Science, Physics, and Astronomy are the least subject areas categorized in this study (less than 4%).

**Table 5.** Subject Area

<i>Subject Area</i>	<i>TP</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Social Sciences</i>	42	51,22%
<i>Arts and Humanities</i>	12	14,63%
<i>Economics, Econometrics and Finance</i>	7	8,54%
<i>Business, Management and Accounting</i>	5	6,10%
<i>Medicine</i>	4	4,88%
<i>Multidisciplinary</i>	3	3,66%
<i>Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology</i>	2	2,44%
<i>Chemical Engineering</i>	2	2,44%
<i>Decision Sciences</i>	2	2,44%
<i>Engineering</i>	1	1,22%
<i>Environmental Science</i>	1	1,22%
<i>Physics and Astronomy</i>	1	1,22%

Afterward, to measure the impact of publications on visa policy, a citation analysis will be conducted below.

### Citation Analysis

Citation analysis was carried out to better understand the impact of publications in visa policy studies. Table 6 highlights the citation metrics for papers retrieved on October 23, 2023, at 12.20 p.m. As can be seen, there were 763 citations registered throughout the 68 years (1954 to 2022) of visa policy articles. Harzing's Publish or Perish program generated these citation metrics by loading a RIS formatted file from the Scopus database into the software and displaying the raw citation metrics. Furthermore, Table 7 shows the top ten most cited papers (based on the number of documents cited) according to the Scopus database. The document "The Global Mobility Divide: How Visa Policies Have Evolved over Time " by S. Mau, F. Gülzau, L. Laube, N. Zaun (2015), Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, Routledge, has earned the most citations (98 citations or an average of 12.3 citations per year).

**Table 6.** Citation Metrics

<i>Metric</i>	<i>Data</i>
<i>Publication years</i>	1954-2022
<i>Citation years</i>	69 (1954-2023)
<i>Papers</i>	61
<i>Citations</i>	763
<i>Cites/year</i>	11,06
<i>Cites /paper</i>	12,51
<i>Cites/author</i>	483,5
<i>Papers/author</i>	47,74
<i>Author/paper</i>	1,41
<i>h-index</i>	13
<i>g-index</i>	26

Source: Harzing's Publish or Perish

**Table 7.** Highly cited articles – Most influential papers

No	Authors	Title	Year	TC	C/Y
1	S. Mau, F. Gülzau, L. Laube, N. Zaun	The Global Mobility Divide: How Visa Policies Have Evolved over Time	2015	98	12,3
2	D. Bigo, E. Guild	Policing at a distance: Schengen visa policies	2017	84	14
3	S. Mithas, H.C. Lucas Jr.	Are Foreign IT Workers Cheaper? U.S. Visa Policies and Compensation of Information Technology Professionals	2010	78	6
4	S. Mau	Mobility Citizenship, Inequality, and the Liberal State: The Case of Visa Policies	2010	65	5
5	M. Czaika, M. Hobolth	Do restrictive asylum and visa policies increase irregular migration into Europe?	2016	61	8,71
6	C. Finotelli, G. Sciortino	Through the Gates of the Fortress: European Visa Policies and the Limits of Immigration Control	2013	53	5,3
7	B. Neiman, P. Swagel	The impact of post-9/11 visa policies on travel to the United States	2009	32	2,29
8	K. Shih	Labor market openness, H-1B visa policy, and the scale of international student enrollment in the United States	2016	27	3,86
9	Z. Kasli, A. Parla	Broken lines of Illegality and the reproduction of state sovereignty: The impact of visa policies on immigrants to Turkey from Bulgaria	2009	26	1,86
10	S. Lee, Y.C. Chien	The making of 'skilled' overseas Koreans: transformation of visa policies for co-ethnic migrants in South Korea	2017	23	3,83

From the above systematic analysis, current trends and the impact of publications on visa policy are addressed. Afterward, the second research question will be answered by identifying the visa policy publications based on country and authorship.

#### Publications by Country

This section discusses the current state of productivity and its influence on visa policy studies based on country. As detailed in Table 8, scholars from 21 countries have published their work, which is collected from the Scopus database. It can be seen that the United States is the most active in contributing to visa policy studies with 14 total publications. Germany and the United Kingdom came after with 6 publications each, while Belgium, France, and Turkey produced 15 publications in total. Meanwhile, in terms of total citations, Germany came first with 196 citations, followed by the United States (181) and France (103). Nevertheless, there are 13 publications which undefined by the Scopus database.

**Table 8.** Publications by Country

Country	TP	%	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	h	g
<i>United States</i>	14	18,92%	11	181	12,93	16,45	7	13
<i>Germany</i>	6	8,11%	5	196	32,67	39,20	5	6
<i>United Kingdom</i>	6	8,11%	4	65	10,83	16,25	2	6
<i>Belgium</i>	5	6,76%	3	25	5,00	8,33	2	5
<i>France</i>	5	6,76%	4	103	20,60	25,75	3	5
<i>Turkey</i>	5	6,76%	5	61	12,20	12,20	5	5
<i>Netherlands</i>	4	5,41%	3	90	22,50	30,00	2	4
<i>Canada</i>	3	4,05%	2	26	8,67	13,00	2	3
<i>Spain</i>	2	2,70%	2	55	27,50	27,50	2	2
<i>Australia</i>	1	1,35%	1	23	23,00	23,00	1	1
<i>Bulgaria</i>	1	1,35%	1	1	1,00	1,00	1	1
<i>Denmark</i>	1	1,35%	1	61	61,00	61,00	1	1
<i>Italy</i>	1	1,35%	1	53	53,00	53,00	1	1
<i>Mexico</i>	1	1,35%	1	3	3,00	3,00	1	1
<i>Norway</i>	1	1,35%	1	1	1,00	1,00	1	1
<i>Peru</i>	1	1,35%	0	0	0,00	0,00	0	0
<i>Poland</i>	1	1,35%	1	2	2,00	2,00	1	1
<i>Portugal</i>	1	1,35%	1	10	10,00	10,00	1	1
<i>Russian Federation</i>	1	1,35%	1	3	3,00	3,00	1	1
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	1	1,35%	1	11	11,00	11,00	1	1
<i>Undefined</i>	13	17,57%	4	31	2,38	7,75	4	5

### Authorship Analysis

The distribution of publications by country has been analyzed, and hence this section will be focused on the analysis of the most active author in visa policy studies. Table 9. shows only the most popular author with a minimum of two publications in visa policy studies. Mau, S. sits in first place as the most productive and influential author with four publications and 178 citations. It is followed by Infantino, F., Laube, L., and Meloni, A. who produced 3 papers individually. In contrast, by the number of total citations per author, Laube, L. came second with 124 citations, and Guild, E came after with 84 citations from only two publications.

In total, there have been 74 authors publishing work in the area of visa policy studies indexed by Scopus. However, there is one undefined author who published their work in the Journal of Heredity, University of Oxford in 1954 with no citation as seen in Table 10.

Table 10. also identifies the number of authors per document, in which can be observed that more than 50% of publications are written by a single author. 36,07% of total publications are written by two authors, while few publications in visa policy studies are written by more than two authors.

**Table 9.** The Most Active Authors

<i>Author Name</i>	<i>TP</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>NCP</i>	<i>TC</i>	<i>C/P</i>	<i>C/CP</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>g</i>
<i>Mau, S.</i>	4	University of Bremen	Germany	4	178	44,50	44,50	4	4
<i>Infantino, F.</i>	3	Université Libre de Bruxelles	Belgium	2	24	8,00	12,00	2	3
<i>Laube, L.</i>	3	Forum Internationale Wissenschaft	Germany	3	124	41,33	41,33	3	3
<i>Meloni, A.</i>	3	University of East London	United Kingdom	3	20	6,67	6,67	2	3
<i>Brabandt, H.</i>	2	University of Bremen	Germany	2	15	7,50	7,50	2	2
<i>Czaika, M.</i>	2	University of Oxford	United Kingdom	2	62	31,00	31,00	1	2
<i>Gilman, V.</i>	2	C and EN Washington	United States	0	0	0,00	0,00	0	0
<i>Guild, E.</i>	2	University of Nijmegen	Netherlands	1	84	42,00	84,00	1	2

**Table 10.** Number of authors (s) per document

<i>Author Count</i>	<i>Total Publication</i>	<i>% (N= 61)</i>
<i>1</i>	36	59,02
<i>2</i>	22	36,07
<i>3</i>	1	1,64
<i>4</i>	1	1,64
<i>0*</i>	1	1,64

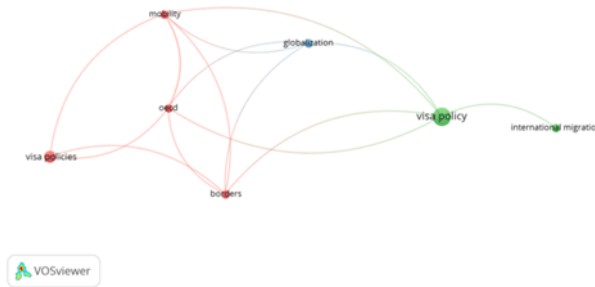
\*No author listed for this type of document

After addressing all of the issues linked to the second research question, as described above, the final research question about the most popular visa policy topics among researchers will

be discussed. To identify the most prominent topics, the following analysis of keywords has been conducted.

### Keyword Analysis

The primary assumption of keyword analysis is that the author's keywords are adequate to reflect the article's contents [26]. When two keywords appear in the article at the same time, it indicates that the two topics are related. To answer the final research question, we apply keyword and co-occurrence analysis in the VOSviewer program. The authors utilized VOSviewer, a software tool for creating and visualizing bibliometric networks, to map the keywords assigned to each article (Figure 3). Figure 3 depicts a map visualization of authors' keywords created by VOSviewer, which represents the strength of the relationship between keywords in color, the scale of the circle, font, and the thickness of connecting lines. Related terms are typically grouped in the same color. Based on the data, 3 clusters in visa policy studies were formed based on the author's keywords. For example, the graphic implies that visa policy and international migration, which are all colored green are tightly related and commonly occur together. Subsequently, the globalization cluster with blue color is closely connected to the remaining clusters i.e. the green and red colors.



**Fig 3.** Network visualization map of the author keywords



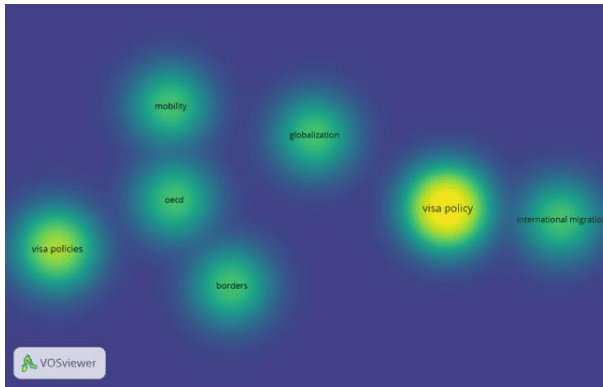
**Fig 4.** Overlay visualization map of the author's keywords**Fig 5.** Density visualization map on author keywords

Figure 4 also displays the most recent research subjects that have been conducted. The use of yellow indicates that one of the topics that has been the focus of recent study is international migration, which is highly relevant to visa policy. The only difference between Figure 4 and Figure 3 is that the colors in Figure 4 are based on the publication date of the research. Next, Figure 5 is an illustration of a high number of publications on visa policy, which is indicated by the bright yellow color. However, the deeper the hue goes (colors range from yellow to green to blue), the fewer articles there are in the relevant keywords. In addition, examples of the keywords that appear most frequently are provided below.

**Table 11.** Top 20 keywords

<i>Author's Keywords</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Visa Policy</i>	12	4,92%
<i>United States</i>	9	3,69%
<i>Immigration Policy</i>	8	3,28%
<i>Mobility</i>	7	2,87%
<i>International Migration</i>	6	2,46%
<i>Education</i>	4	1,64%
<i>Students</i>	4	1,64%
<i>Visa Policies</i>	4	1,64%
<i>EU Visa Policy</i>	3	1,23%
<i>Globalization</i>	3	1,23%

<i>Human</i>	3	1,23%
<i>International Cooperation</i>	3	1,23%
<i>Migration</i>	3	1,23%
<i>Organization And Management</i>	3	1,23%
<i>Policy</i>	3	1,23%
<i>Priority Journal</i>	3	1,23%
<i>Public Policy</i>	3	1,23%

Finally, the analysis of titles and abstracts has been completed to further elucidate the most prominent themes.

#### Title and Abstract Analysis

VOSviewer is used to examine titles and abstracts from gathered documents based on the number of occurrences and concurrent occurrences. To be more specific, the binary counting approach is used in the building of the co-occurrence network in this investigation. Because of the binary numbering, noun phrases that exist just once in a publication title are regarded the same as noun phrases that appear, for instance, ten times.

Figure 6 depicts a visualization of a word co-occurrence network in which at least three terms appear, depending on the title and abstract fields. Figure 6 depicts visa policy as the major word that serves as the network's core node in visa policy studies. The size of the nodes indicates the importance of the occurrence, while the thickness of the connecting lines indicates the strength of the association between words. Related terms, such as those highlighted in the same color, are frequently seen together. The graphic, for example, shows that visa policy, policy, government, analysis, change, research, process, common visa policy, collaboration, visa issuance, member state, paper, region, European Union, literature, and other terms in blue are closely connected and frequently appear together. VOSviewer created four distinct colors to represent the four clusters using 86 phrases from the title and abstract of the article, 1.988 linkages, and a total link strength of 3.911.





Citation matrices were utilized to answer the second research question, which was to discover the impact of publications in the field of visa policy. The citation metrics described in this study can explain the importance of visa policy studies. As a result of 68 years of publishing in the field of visa policy (1954-2022), 61 papers and over 763 citations have been published. In general, the Scopus database of visa policy papers is cited 11,06 times every year, with 12,51 citations per publication and 1,41 authors per paper.

Finally, to address the third research question, which concerns the most common themes of visa policy among researchers. The essential points of this field may be viewed in the results of VOSviewer's keyword analysis and title and abstract analysis. When we went through Table 11, for example, the phrases "visa policy," "international migration," "immigration policy", "migration," "globalization," and "mobility" were among the top ten most prevalent keywords we found in the collected papers.

Although bibliometric analysis has a special nature, this study has limits that should be addressed in order to give a clear understanding for the reader and to improve the quality of any future research. Bibliometric analysis has a specific character. To begin, the document's title indicates that the keywords that were utilized are exclusively pertinent to matters pertaining to visa policy. Therefore, the results of the query search in other areas such as the abstract and keywords, author, and affiliates, as well as the source title, have not been included in this study. The primary reason for this is that the majority of the research that concentrates on a certain subject will be contained in the title of the paper. There is a possibility that certain individuals will include search-query-related phrases in either the abstract or the keywords. Nevertheless, it's possible that the researchers' interests aren't exactly aligned with what they're searching for in their findings. As a result, screening and cleaning activities have to be completed before the analysis can get underway. Additional search terms may be used in subsequent research to broaden the scope of the investigation.

Second, because there is no search query that is one hundred percent flawless, it is important to plan for both positive and negative mistakes [27]. Third, our investigation only concentrated its attention on the Scopus database as the primary location from which document searches were carried out. Even though it is one of the most comprehensive databases for indexing scientific publications, Scopus does not include all of the sources that are now accessible to researchers. Other databases that are now accessible might be used for further study, such as Web of Science, Google Scholar, Dimension, and PubMed. The combination of all of these datasets might potentially produce more intriguing and worthwhile findings. In spite of these restrictions, the study has made a contribution to the existing body of knowledge by showing current trends in research on visa policies and their effects throughout the world. This study not only broadens the productivity and effect of publications on visa policy based on nation and author, but it also complements and extends upon those areas of research. In conclusion, but certainly not least, the findings of this

research study offer insightful perspectives on the topics that are most frequently discussed by academics in the field of visa policy studies.

## Authors' Contributions

Agung Sulisty Purnomo is the first author and corresponding author. Muhammad Syaroni rofii is the second author and the data analyst.

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