Senectus, 3(2), 231-252

DOI: https://doi.org/10.26650/senectus.2025.3.2.0991
https://iupress.istanbul.edu.tr/tr/journal/senectus

Submitted: 07.08.2025
Revision requested: 17.08.2025
Last Revision Received: 30.08.2025
Accepted: 23.09.2025

Senectus

REVIEW ARTICLE

Double Jeopardy for Females: A Bibliometric Review of Gendered Ageism

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Abstract
Gender-based age discrimination refers to the intersection of age and gender prejudice and discrimination. This is a double jeopardy, where two interacting power systems lead to increased vulnerability. While both men and women experience gender-based age discrimination, evidence suggests that it has much worse health and well-being consequences for older women. However, general attitudes and norms embedded in society can render older women's experiences of gender-based age discrimination largely invisible. In addition, demographic trends have led to an increased interest in empirical research on age discrimination among older women. Despite the significant increase in the number of published articles, there has not yet been a summarized review of the scientific landscape. This article aims to fill this research gap by providing a bibliometric analysis of the field. The 532 studies included were analyzed with the VOSviewer software. The results of the analyses obtained are presented separately regarding citation and publication number distributions of authors, institutions and countries, network maps and keyword map visuals. The study's findings provide a comprehensive overview of the existing literature. It helps to identify under-researched areas or gaps in gendered ageism research. This may inspire new research questions and directions for future studies.
Keywords: Bibliometric analysis • Double jeopardy • Gendered ageism • Intersectionality • Older women

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How cite this article: Atay, E. (2025). Double jeopardy for females: A bibliometric review of gendered ageism. *Senectus, 3*(2), 231-252. https://doi.org/10.26650/senectus.2025.3.2.0991

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Introduction

Age discrimination is a widespread problem involving stereotypes, prejudices, and discrimination against individuals based on their age, mainly targeting older adults. Age discrimination is a complex phenomenon defined as a systematic process of stereotyping and discrimination against people because they are older, similar to racism and sexism (Iversen et al., 2009). Age discrimination can lead to social exclusion, limited access to health services and employment opportunities, and reduced self-esteem. Research has shown that age discrimination can have negative effects on older adults' well-being and quality of life, including their physical and mental health (Sánchez-Izquierdo et., 2022).

Gender-based age discrimination is an expression that refers to the intersection of age discrimination and gender discrimination, which mainly affects older women. It covers women's difficulties and prejudices due to their age and gender. The findings of some studies on age discrimination indicate that discrimination differs according to gender and that women experience gender discrimination and age-based discrimination together (Duncan & Loretto, 2004). The experiences of women who experience gender-based age discrimination are more evident in social perceptions and ageist attitudes toward women's appearance (Clarke & Griffin, 2008). The World Health Organization also emphasizes that age discrimination has a more significant impact on older women and underlines gender-based differences in age discrimination faced by women and men (Sánchez-Román et al., 2022).

The concept of gender-based age discrimination, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, goes beyond the individual level to the societal level, as it intersects with other forms of discrimination such as gender inequality, xenophobia, and attitudes toward migrants (Krings et al., 2021). This double disadvantage faced by older women due to social perceptions of aging, appearance, and gender roles has negative impacts on women's socio-economic status, including employment, health care, and social attitudes.

The experience of double disadvantage among women is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon encompassing various dimensions of discrimination. The double disadvantage hypothesis suggests that individuals with multiple disadvantaged statuses may experience worse outcomes than individuals who are singularly disadvantaged or privileged (Denise, 2014). This hypothesis is widespread among women who face intersecting forms of discrimination based on gender, age, race, and migrant status.

The intersection of gender and age discrimination poses a unique challenge, particularly for relatively older women in the workplace. Research highlights the gender dimensions of age discrimination and its negative impact on women's economic security (Duncan & Loretto, 2003). The experience of double disadvantage is not

limited to employment but extends to other areas, including health care, legal processes, and social norms. Women are subjected to double disadvantages, such as gendered age discrimination, which refers to discrimination based on aging and gender, as they are simultaneously categorized as "older" and "female" (Clarke & Griffin, 2008). The intersection of gender and age discrimination has implications for women's well-being, economic security, and social participation. This emphasizes the importance and necessity of a comprehensive understanding of the challenges that women face with multiple disadvantaged statuses.

The aim of this study is to reveal trends in the literature on age discrimination based on gender through a comprehensive bibliometric analysis. This study is one of the first comprehensive bibliometric assessments to examine the phenomenon of "double disadvantage" arising at the intersection of age and gender at the level of scientific production. Unlike previous narrative or systematic reviews, this study maps the intellectual and scientific structure of the field by analyzing 532 publications obtained from the Web of Science database in a large-scale and systematic manner. The originality of the study lies not only in revealing fundamental trends but also in identifying the most influential authors, institutions, and countries and making emerging themes visible through keyword networks. Thus, the study points to gaps in the literature and topics that need to be researched, offering contributions that will guide future research on age discrimination based on gender.

In line with these objectives, the study focuses on the following research questions: (1) What are the publication trends, leading authors, and main publications in the field of age discrimination based on gender? (2) Which countries and institutions are most active in this area? (3) What themes emerge through keyword and co-authorship analyses, and what future research directions are identified? To guide the reader, the remainder of the article is structured as follows: the second section discusses the relevant literature, the third section presents the methods and data, the fourth section presents the findings, and the fifth section discusses the conclusions and implications.

Literature Review

Duncan and Loretto (2003) emphasize the differential effects of age discrimination on men and women, stating that it is important to effectively address the gender-specific challenges of age discrimination. This fundamental perspective is in line with Walker et al. (2007), who focused specifically on the experiences of older women and highlighted the need for targeted research and policy interventions to support this demographic in the labor market. These studies draw attention to the unique barriers faced by older women, suggesting that general anti-discrimination policies may not be sufficient without taking gendered nuances into account.

Spedale et al. (2014) examined in more depth how organizational routines that favor younger employees, such as departing in publishing, reinforce ageism attitudes. This study contributes to our understanding of how structural and cultural practices in organizations perpetuate ageism, reinforcing the notion that youth is more valuable. The social construction of 'youth' ideology discussed by Spedale et al. emphasizes the systemic nature of ageism and requires solutions beyond individual-level interventions.

Grantees and Sayer (2006) extended the discussion to specifically include appearance-based discrimination or 'lookism' in academic settings. By demonstrating how women academics face combined discrimination based on both age and appearance, this study suggests the need for more intersectional studies that address the combined effects of multiple forms of prejudice. This intersectional approach is also highlighted by Krekula et al. (2018), who advocate for considering multiple forms of age-based marginalization. Their study emphasizes the complexity of gender-based age discrimination, highlighting the need for a more nuanced understanding that includes various intersecting identities. More recently, Meliou and Mallett (2022) examined the experiences of self-employed older women and revealed how the intersection of age and gender creates inconsistencies and difficulties in negotiating professional identities. Similarly, Ong (2022) addresses the 'gender trust gap' within the framework of life course and intersectionality, emphasizing how trust levels interact with age and gender.

Harnois and Bastos (2018) examined how mistreatment in the workplace intensifies gender-based health inequalities, addressing social and psychological dimensions. Their findings illustrate the wider effects of gender-based age discrimination beyond professional disadvantages, affecting women's overall well-being. This perspective emphasizes the importance of creating safe and inclusive work environments to mitigate the harmful effects of discrimination and promote gender equality in health. Thrasher et al. (2023) demonstrated that leadership assessments are influenced by the intersection of age and gender, and that older women in particular are at a disadvantage in terms of their perceptions of role suitability. Walker and Zelin (2021) demonstrate that being defined as 'too young' or 'too old' in the workplace is shaped by gender codes, thus showing that sexism and ageism operate together.

Rychtaříková (2019) provides a demographic perspective by analyzing the aging of the population and its implications for age discrimination in the EU. Her study calls for the elimination of gender-specific stereotypes, emphasizing the different effects of age discrimination on older men and women. In the context of an aging population, addressing these stereotypes is critical to ensure fair treatment and opportunities for older people regardless of gender. Panagopoulou et al. (2024) also examined ageism among women in Greece and found it to be associated with burnout and career decision-

making self-efficacy, revealing the occupational and psychosocial consequences of internalized ageism.

In conclusion, the literature on gender-based age discrimination provides a comprehensive understanding of the complex and multifaceted challenges women face in combating age discrimination. In addition to the discrimination that women face simply because they are women, race, age, appearance, and other factors that occur against the will of the individual constitute a second disadvantage for women. Studies emphasize the need for targeted policies, interventions, and public awareness to address the intersection of gender and age discrimination, particularly in the workplace and in societal perceptions.

In summary, while the existing literature makes important contributions to age discrimination, gender-based discrimination and their intersections, most studies are limited to theoretical discussions or small-scale empirical analyses. A large-scale and systematic mapping study that could reveal publication trends, influential authors, and emerging themes in the field is still lacking. Filling this gap is important for a better understanding of the intellectual structure of the field and for guiding future research on gender-based age discrimination.

Methodology

The number of studies on gender-based age discrimination is increasing. To better understand the distribution of studies, a bibliometric analysis was conducted using VOSviewer software. The Web of Science (WoS) database was preferred. WoS is a widely used and authoritative database of research publications and citations (Birkle et al., 2020). WoS provides information about scientific research such as author, citation, institution, country and keyword. In bibliometric studies, the Web of Science (WoS) database is frequently used in various disciplines such as accounting, machine learning, statistics, and education (Butt et al., 2021; Ho, 2020; Kaya & Hatunoğlu, 2023; López Belmonte et al., 2020). Regardless of the field, the common goal of bibliometric studies is to provide a general framework and insight into the scientific production and intellectual structure of the subject under investigation.

The dataset used in this study was created by searching the Clarivate Analytics Web of Science (WoS) database on 12.02.2024 using the keyword “gendered ageism” and selecting “all fields”. A total of 532 studies were listed as a result of the search. Unlike traditional review, bibliometric review refers to the use of bibliometric methods and systematic mapping tools to visually show the mutual influence of literature, institutions, academics, etc., in a particular field for researchers. Network maps of the information were created using the software program VOSviewer (version 1.6.19). VOSviewer is a software program frequently used for bibliometric analysis (Abbas et al., 2021; Al

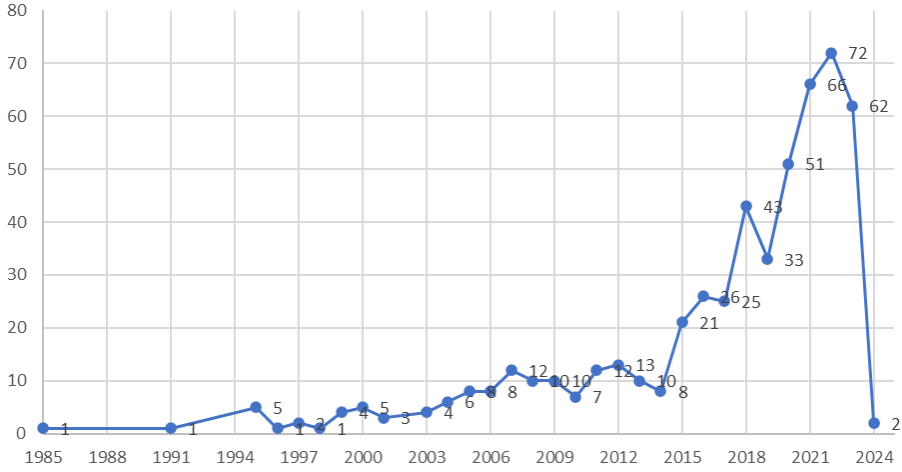
Husaeni & Nandiyanto, 2021; Kirby, 2023; McAllister et al., 2022; Megatama et al., 2022; Nan et al., 2023; Wang & Kim, 2023). The study was limited to the Web of Science database only. Other databases such as Scopus, Google Scholar and OpenAlex have been excluded from the dataset to ensure reliability, consistency and comparability. WoS was chosen because it provides standardized information on publications and citations and is recognized as a high-quality database.

Results

In this section, we analyze various aspects of the documents included in the research, such as author, citation, source, country, institution and keywords, with the help of tables and figures, to provide an overview of studies on gendered ageism.

Figure 1

Documents by Years



Studies on gendered ageism date back to 1985. Until 2001, there is no consistent increase in the number of documents. After 2014, there is a significant increase. From 8 documents in 2014, the number of documents reached 72 in 2022, reaching the highest number (Figure 1). There may be various reasons for this. First, increasing awareness and advocacy movements may have influenced the academic literature. For example, movements such as #MeToo and Time's Up, HeForShe, 50/50 by 2020, and #SayHerName have increased the intensity of awareness and advocacy. Second, gender has been a topic that has been discussed and defended in all areas of life, especially with feminism. The concept of intersectionality, which examines how various forms of discrimination (such as gender, age and race) intersect and combine, has gained importance in academic studies (Hand & Ihara, 2024). This framework has motivated academics to examine age discrimination from a gender-focused perspective, which

has increased relevant publications. Finally, the fact that international organizations such as the World Health Organization (World Health Organization, 2007) and the United Nations (United Nations, 2020) started to draw attention to the issue of ageism before 2014 may have led to an increase in the number of publications.

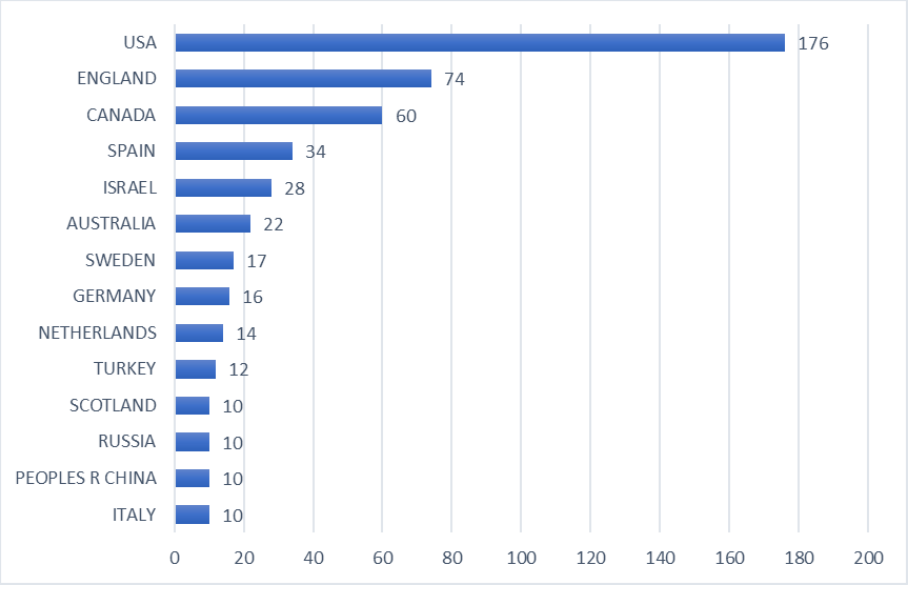
As expected, the type of these published documents is mostly articles. After the article, the review article, early access, and proceeding paper follow (Table 1).

Table 1
Document Types

Article	490
Review Article	22
Early Access	18
Proceeding Paper	17
Editorial Material	5
Meeting Abstract	3
Book Review	1

Regarding the distribution of publications on gendered ageism analyzed by country, the USA is by far the most productive country. The next most productive countries are England, Canada, and Spain (Figure 2).

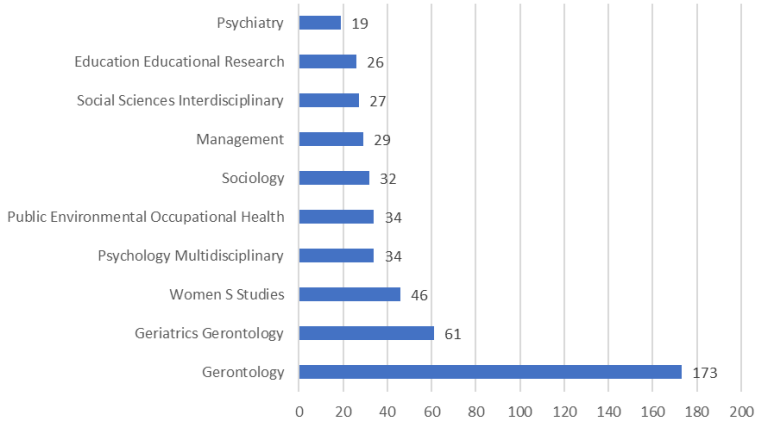
Figure 2
Number of Documents by Countries



According to the Web of Science categories, most studies on gendered ageism are categorized under gerontology and geriatrics gerontology. Women's studies, psychology multidisciplinary, public environmental, occupational health and sociology categories also contain the most significant number of documents (Figure 3).

Figure 3

Web of Science Categories

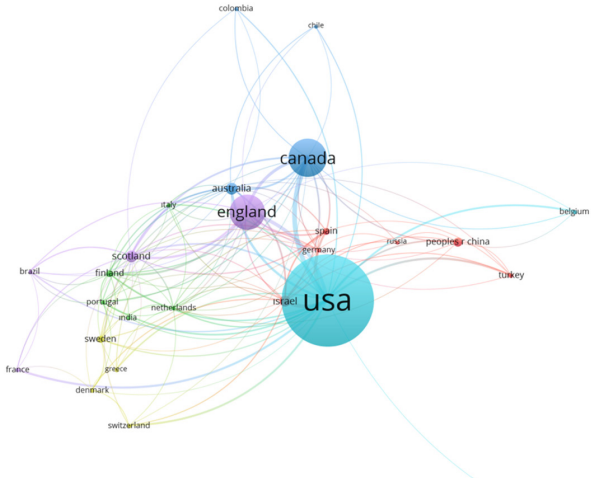


Analyses of the Countries

Considering the citation numbers of the countries, the USA, Canada, and England dominate the scientific studies on gendered ageism. Countries in the same color cluster show that they are in a citation relationship with each other. Most countries have a citation relationship with the USA. England is in the same color cluster with Scotland and France, while Canada is in the same color cluster with Australia, Chile and Colombia. Finland, Portugal, India, the Netherlands and Italy are in the green color cluster; Spain, Germany, Russia, the Czech Republic and Türkiye are in the red color cluster; Sweden, Greece, Denmark and Switzerland are in the yellow color cluster (Figure 4).

Figure 4

Analyses of Citations of Countries

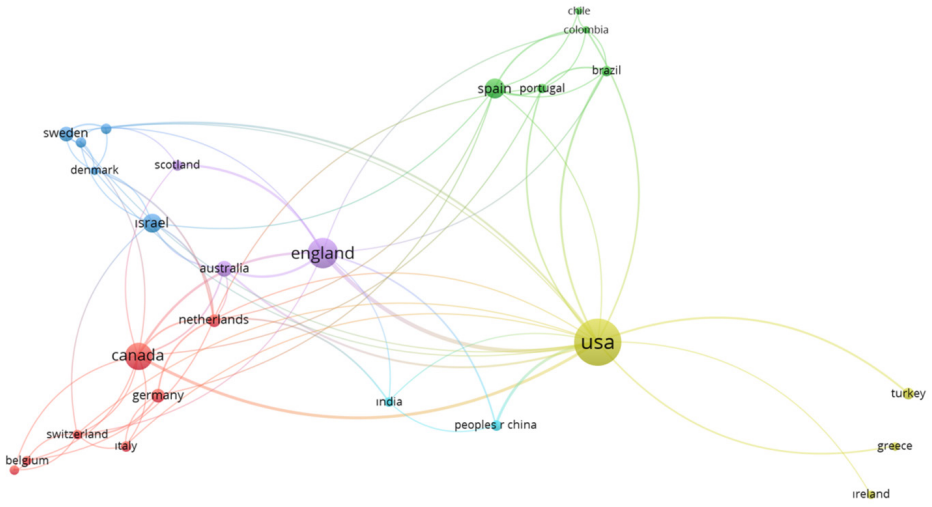


The co-author analyses of countries differ. The USA has the most diversity and is the only country where researchers from Türkiye, Greece and Ireland have direct relationships. The UK has relationships with Scotland and Australia, while Canada has co-authorship relationships with Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium. The green color cluster includes Spain, Portugal, Brazil, Colombia and Chile (Figure 5).

The relationships between co-authors across clusters are complex and influenced by a range of factors including linguistic, cultural, historical and institutional considerations. The diverse co-authorship network in the US highlights its central role in the global academic landscape, whereas the UK and Canada's relationships may emphasize historical ties and shared research interests. The Green cluster's relationships may be shaped by linguistic and regional academic networks. An understanding of these dynamics provides insights into the manner in which co-authorship patterns contribute to the wider citation relationships observed in gendered ageism studies.

Figure 5

Analyses of the Co-authors of Countries



Analyses of Organizations

In the citation analysis of the organizations, the University of British Columbia, the University of Toronto, the University of Toronto, the University of Michigan and Bar Ilan University had the highest number of citations. Bar Ilan University, which is in the middle of the network analysis visual, draws attention as the university with the highest connection strength and citation diversity (Figure 6). This is because Liat Ayalon, who has the most documents in this field and is second in the total link strength (see Table 3), works at Bar Ilan University. Although the University of Toronto is not

as productive as other universities regarding the number of documents, it is among the leading organizations in this field regarding the number of citations (Table 2).

Figure 6

Analyses of Citations of Organizations

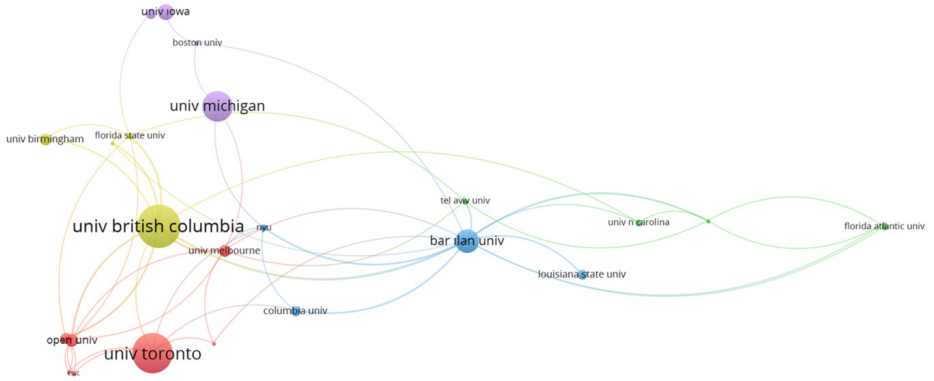


Table 2

Number of Documents and Citations by Organizations

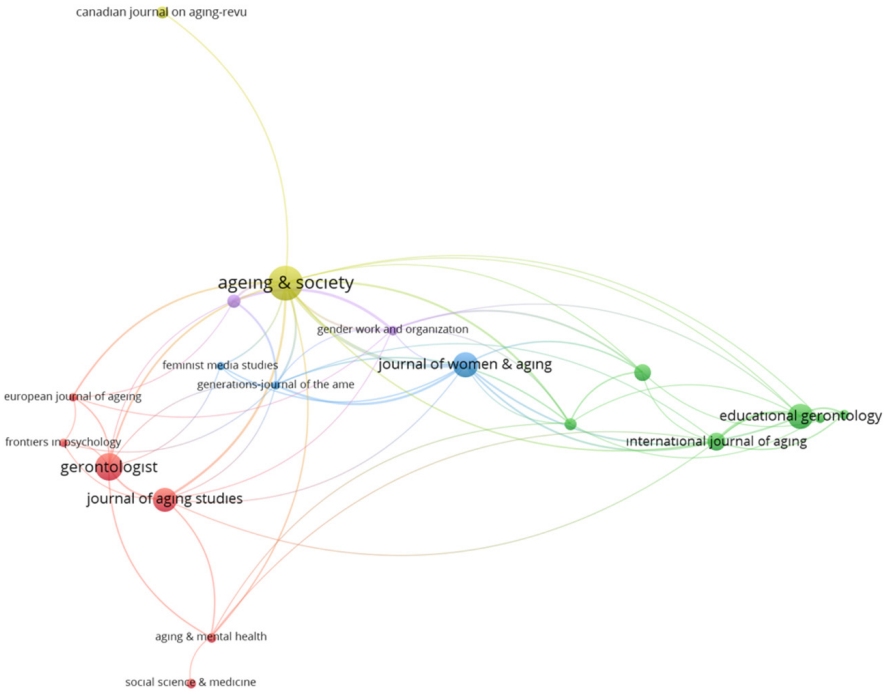
Organizations	# of Doc.	Organizations	# of Cit.
Bar Ilan University	20	University of British Columbia	653
University of British Columbia	14	University of Toronto	600
State University System of Florida	12	University of Michigan	427
University System of Ohio	10	Bar Ilan University	305
University of London	8	University of Iowa	195
University of Michigan	8	Open University UK	154
University of Michigan System	8	University of Melbourne	140
Virginia Polytechnic Institute State University	8	University of Birmingham	130
Open University UK	7	University of Manchester	126
State University of New York Suny System	7	Columbia University	113

Analyses of the Source

Ageing & Society, Educational Gerontology, Journal of Women & Aging, Gerontologist, and Journal of Aging Studies significantly lead the field in citation analysis of sources with publications on gendered ageism. Gendered ageism is also the subject of the feminist approach as it includes issues such as women and gender as well as aging and gerontology. Gendered ageism is also the subject of research on issues such as hiring, firing, promotion, and occupational training in working life (Figure 7).

Figure 7

Analyses of Citations of Sources



Analyses of the Number of Citations of the Document

The number of citations of the documents and their relationship network with each other is given in Figure 8. We provide a brief overview of the 4 documents with the most citations.

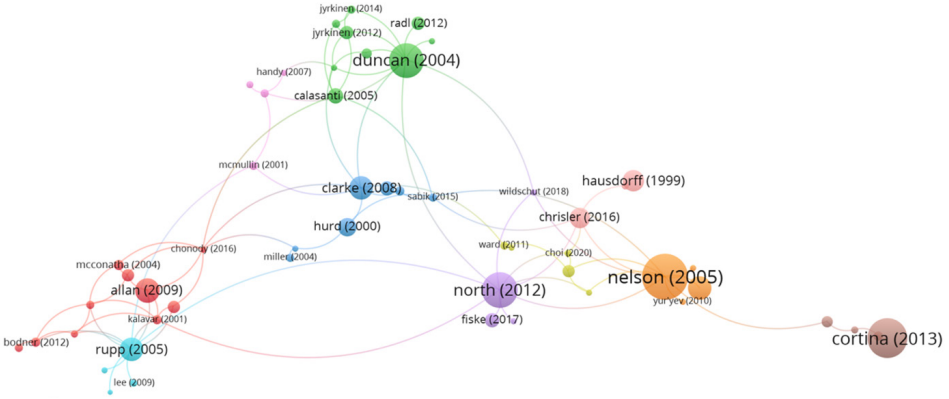
Considering the number of citations of the documents, Nelson (2005) ranks first with the highest number of citations. Nelson draws a general framework on ageism in his study. After mentioning the short historical background of ageism, he discusses two theories used by researchers as explanations of age discrimination: Functional Perspective and Terror Management. Nelson focuses on the general perception and attitude of society rather than age discrimination in the context of gender. In other highly cited documents, Cortina et al. (2013) tested aspects of Cortina's theory of selective incivility as a "modern" manifestation of sexism and racism in the workplace. They also tested an extension of this theory to age discrimination.

North and Fiske (2012) reviewed relevant empirical studies that revealed reasons for both optimism and pessimism about intergenerational relations in an aging society. The study touches upon the issue of ageism through the elements of potential tension between generations. Duncan and Loretto (2004) focused on the gender dimension of

age discrimination in their study conducted in the United Kingdom. They concluded that in all age groups, women were more likely than men to experience ageist attitudes related to appearance or sexuality.

Figure 8

Analyses of the Citations of Documents



Analyses of the Author

We analyze authors in three aspects. These are the number of documents, citations, and total link strength. Regarding the number of documents, Ayalon, L. is by far the author with the most publications in this field with 15 documents. Ayalon, L., who ranks second in terms of total link strength, is not even in the top 5 in terms of the number of citations (Table 3). Author Ayalon L. has many publications, and although the number of citations is not high, she has a diverse group of authors in terms of citations.

The author with the highest number of citations is Fiske, S. T. Although she ranks first in terms of the number of citations, she has only 3 publications (Fiske, 2012, 2017; North & Fiske, 2012) in this field. Among these publications, her systematic literature review of ageism (2012) is the most cited study (280 citations). The first author in the total link strength ranking is Clarke, L. H. The author ranks 3rd in terms of both the number of citations and documents (Table 3).

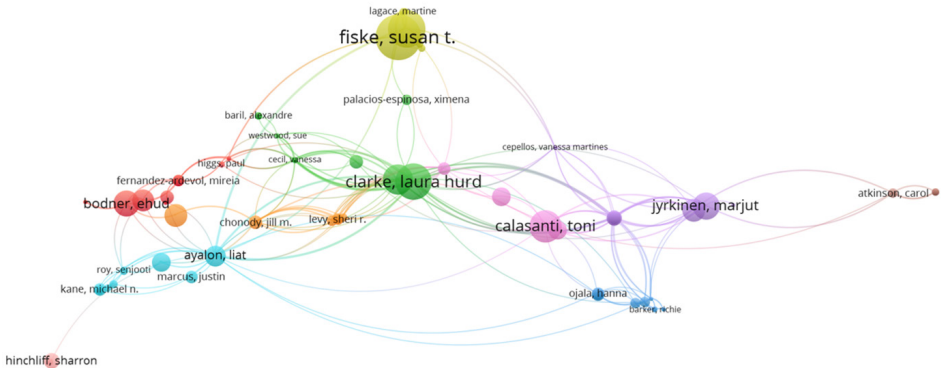
The findings in Table 3 show that prominent researchers are predominantly concentrated in institutions in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Finland. The fact that Clarke and Griffin from Canada ranked high in terms of publications, citations and total link strength reinforces this country's central role in the literature. The high citation counts of Fiske and North, who are based in the United States, clearly demonstrate this country's decisive position in the intellectual influence of the field.

Table 3
Number of Documents and Citations by Author

Author	**Country/Institution**	**Number of Documents**
Ayalon, Liat	Israel / Bar Ilan University	15
Calasanti, Toni	USA/VirginiaUSA Polytechnic Institute	7
Clarke and Laura Hurd	Canada/UniversityCanada of British Columbia	5
Griffin, Meridith	Canada/McMasterCanada University	4
Jyrkinen, Marjut	Finland/UniversityFinland of Helsinki	4
Author	**Country/Institution**	**Number of Citations**
Fiske, Susan T.	USA/Princeton University	439
North, Michael S.	USA/Leonard N. Stern School of Business	317
Clarke and Laura Hurd	Canada/University of British Columbia	293
Calasanti, Toni	USA/Virginia Polytechnic Institute	244
Griffin, Meridith	Canada/McMaster University	225
Author	**Country/Institution**	**Total Link Strength**
Clarke and Laura Hurd	Canada/University of British Columbia	54
Ayalon, Liat	Israel / Bar Ilan University	39
Griffin, Meridith	Canada/McMaster University	35
Jyrkinen, Marjut	Finland/University of Helsinki	24
Fiske, Susan T.	USA/Princeton University	25

At the center of the network mapping of the author citation analysis is Clarke, L. H., who has the highest total link strength and is in the green color cluster. Authors in the same color cluster have a strong citation relationship with each other. With 11 different authors, the most populous color cluster is the red color cluster, while the pink color cluster with 2 authors is the color cluster with the least number of authors (Figure 9).

Figure 9
Analyses of Citation of the Author

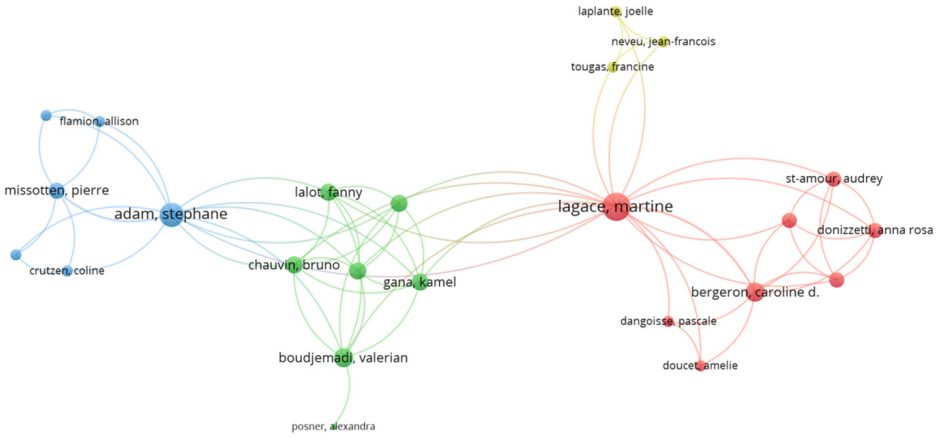


The co-authorship analysis helps us understand which authors are working together. The size of the nodes represents the total link strength of the authors. In Figure 10, the clusters are generally well distributed, and there are few links between the clusters. In other words, the collaboration between the authors is not diverse. Legace, M. is the

most obvious exception in terms of collaboration, as she has links with authors from almost all clusters and is pretty much in the center of the map. His node is also significantly larger than the others. Therefore, the overall link strength can be explained by her co-authorship with different clusters.

Figure 10

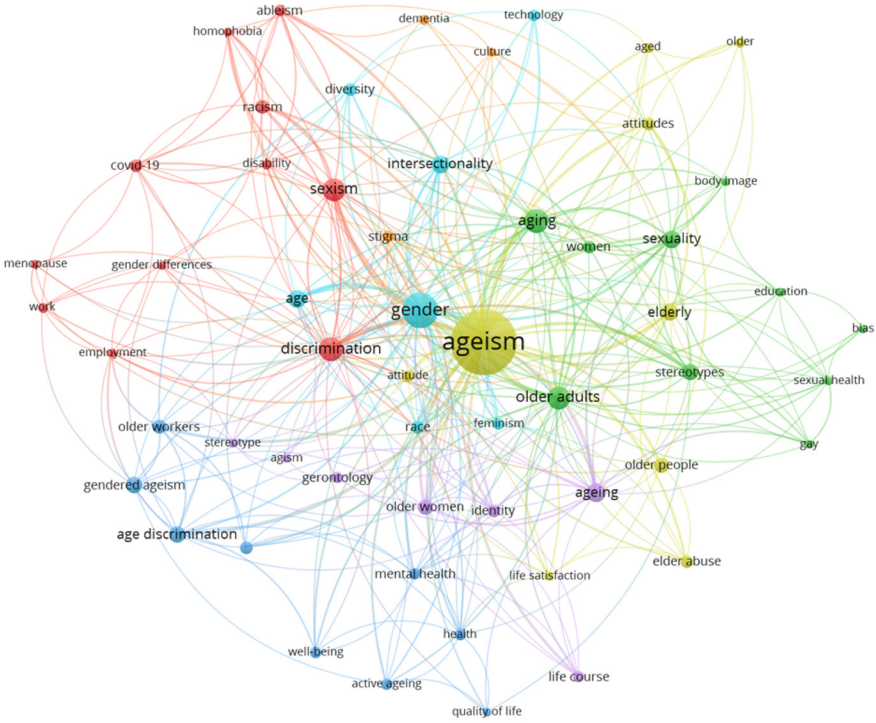
Analyses of Co-author of Author



Since keywords provide important information about the content of the studies, we also analyzed the keywords of the articles. Figure 11 shows the separation between the seven different clusters. These color clusters show which keywords have strong relationships with which keywords. In this sense, as expected, the keywords gender and age are in the center of the figure. The keywords in the same color cluster as the gender keyword are age, diversity, feminism, intersectionality, race and technology. Ageism is in the same color cluster as aging, gerontology, identity, life course, older women and stereotypes. The keyword gendered ageism is included in the blue color cluster along with the keywords active aging, age discrimination, health, intersectionality, mental health, older workers, quality of life and well-being (Figure 11).

Figure 11

Analyses of Keywords



Some journals stand out in the literature regarding the number of articles published on gendered ageism. We demonstrate the keyword distributions of the studies in the four journals with the highest number of documents among the studies in the dataset. The keywords that the articles in these journals focus on are different. For example, in the Ageing & Society, the keywords *aging* (McInnes, 2022; Wallach & Brotman, 2018; Ward & Holland, 2011), *ageism* (Adams et al., 2006; Barrett & Naiman-Sessions, 2016; Cebola et al., 2023; Clarke & Griffin, 2008; Clarke & Korotchenko, 2016; Macrae, 2018; Simpson et al., 2017), *gender* (Clarke & Korotchenko, 2010; Shadrina, 2022; Soidre, 2005) and *beauty work* (Clarke & Griffin, 2008; Clarke & Korotchenko, 2010) are frequently used. In the Gerontologist, the keywords *sexism* (Detwiler et al., 2023; Pickard, 2023; Roy & Ayalon, 2020) and *technology* (Choi et al., 2020; Koettl et al., 2023) stand out (Table 4).

Table 4

Keyword Distributions of the Journals

Journals	**# of Doc.**	**Focused Keywords**
Ageing & Society	23	Aging, ageism, gender, beauty work
Gerontologist	17	Ageism, gender, sexism, technology
Educational Gerontology	15	Ageism, attitudes, gender, knowledge, and perceptions
Journal of Women Aging	15	Ageism, feminism, older women, sexism, self-esteem

Unlike other journals, the articles published in Educational Gerontology on gendered ageism predominantly contain the keywords *attitude (Bai et al., 2023; Barrett & Cantwell, 2007; Cherry & Palmore, 2008; Intrieri & Kurth, 2018; Kalavar, 2001; Kane, 2006; Li et al., 2023)*, *knowledge (Bai et al., 2023; Lee, 2009; Li et al., 2023)*, and *perception (Allan & Johnson, 2009; Barrett & Cantwell, 2007; Kane, 2006; Lopez et al., 2020)*. It is seen that the feminist approach is prominent in the Journal of Women Aging. In the articles published in this journal, the keywords feminism (Carney, 2018; David et al., 2015; Wrenn & Lizardi, 2021), *sexism* (Gewirtz-Meydan & Ayalon, 2018; Hurd, 2000; Westwood, 2023), and *self-esteem* (Altschuler & Rhee, 2015; Jacobs & Kane, 2011) are frequently used (Table 4).

Discussion and Conclusion

This bibliometric analysis comprehensively reveals the scientific structure of gender-based age discrimination research. By analyzing 532 documents in the Web of Science database, it is observed that academic interest in this field, which is located at the intersection of age and gender discrimination, has increased significantly, especially since 2014. The findings show that certain countries (e.g. USA, UK, Canada), authors (e.g. Ayalon, Fiske, Clarke) and journals (e.g. Ageing & Society, Educational Gerontology) play a central role in shaping the academic discourse in this field.

Network analyses reveal that work on gender-based age discrimination is concentrated in a particular group of researchers and institutions, with limited cross-cluster collaborations. This suggests that interdisciplinary and international collaborations should be encouraged. Keyword analyses reveal the thematic diversity of the field but also show that this diversity is sometimes fragmented. Concepts such as 'intersectionality', 'appearance', 'feminism' and 'mental health' remain prominent but mostly isolated themes in the field.

Although there is an increase in the number of publications, the field is still open for improvement in certain aspects. First, the limited number of studies addressing the lifespan development perspective is an important gap. Empirical research on gender-based age discrimination, especially in non-Western societies, is needed. Second, although intersectional discrimination is often recognized, studies examining multiple disadvantaged groups (e.g. older women from ethnic minorities and migrant women) are insufficient.

Third, the fact that most publications are in English and produced by Western institutions may limit the global validity of the findings. The use of alternative databases such as Scopus and OpenAlex and the integration of non-English literature will increase the diversity in the field.

The findings of this study point to several important issues. First, the fact that publications are largely concentrated in Western countries, particularly the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada, indicates that research on age discrimination based on gender should be extended to non-Western contexts where cultural and institutional dynamics differ. Second, while the intellectual leadership role assumed by certain authors and institutions (e.g., Ayalon, Fiske, Clarke, and Bar Ilan University) is a positive development, there is a need for greater diversity in academic contributions and for a broader group of researchers to be involved in the process. Third, keyword analyses reveal that themes such as feminist approaches, intersectionality, and mental health are prominent but remain fragmented and disjointed. Integrating these themes through interdisciplinary approaches would significantly contribute to the field. Finally, the limited nature of co-authorship networks highlights the need to strengthen cross-country and interdisciplinary collaborations. As age discrimination based on gender is a global and multidimensional issue, it is crucial to address it through more inclusive and collaborative efforts.

In conclusion, this study contributes to the literature by mapping the evolving boundaries of gender-based ageism research. While making the intellectual structure of the field visible, it also suggests new questions and directions for researchers. Strengthening interdisciplinary and international collaborations, adopting more inclusive research frameworks, and producing studies that focus on marginalized groups are crucial for a deeper understanding of this field.

Hakem Değerlendirmesi: Dış bağımsız.
Çıkar Çatışması: Yazar, çıkar çatışması bildirmemiştir.
Finansal Destek: Yazar, bu çalışma için finansal destek almadığını beyan etmiştir.

Peer-review: Externally peer-reviewed.
Conflict of Interest: The author declares no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.
Grant Support: The author received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Kaynakça/References

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