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Analysis of Partner Satisfaction with Cooperation Implementation at Institut Teknologi Kalimantan in 2025

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Abstract

This study examined partner satisfaction with the implementation of institutional cooperation at Institut Teknologi Kalimantan (ITK) in 2025. It aimed to assess overall partner satisfaction, identify factors associated with satisfaction levels, and formulate strategic recommendations for improving institutional cooperation management. A descriptive quantitative research design was employed using an online questionnaire administered to 46 representatives of ITK's partner institutions. The research instrument comprised 30 statements covering six dimensions: communication and coordination, cooperation services, cooperation program implementation, cooperation benefits, ITK's institutional reputation and professionalism, and cooperation sustainability. Responses were assessed using a five-point Likert scale and analyzed through descriptive statistics, indicator rankings, the Partner Satisfaction Index, and relative gap analysis based on the overall mean score. The findings revealed an overall mean satisfaction score of 4.704 out of 5, equivalent to 94.09%, indicating a very high level of partner satisfaction. Among the six dimensions, cooperation benefits achieved the highest mean score (4.757), whereas cooperation services recorded the lowest (4.665). At the indicator level, institutional benefits received the highest score (4.826), while administrative process clarity obtained the lowest (4.522). Furthermore, none of the 1,380 individual item responses received a score of 1 or 2, reflecting consistently positive partner evaluations. These findings suggest that ITK should maintain its outcome-oriented cooperation strategies while prioritizing administrative simplification, timely document processing, reliable scheduling, and responsive, partner-specific problem-solving mechanisms. Overall, the study provides an empirical foundation for strengthening evidence-based institutional cooperation governance, improving service quality, and promoting sustainable partnerships at ITK.

INTRODUCTION

Partnerships between higher education institutions and external organizations have become increasingly important in advancing research, education, community engagement, innovation, and the exchange of institutional knowledge and resources. The effectiveness of institutional partnerships depends not only on the establishment of formal cooperation agreements but also on the ability of participating institutions to maintain effective communication, coordinate collaborative activities, fulfill mutual commitments, and achieve measurable benefits. Recent studies on university–industry collaboration have emphasized the importance of mutual trust, shared objectives, effective coordination, and measurable collaborative outcomes as critical factors contributing to successful institutional partnerships (Al Harrasi & Al Subhi, 2024;

Bamford et al., 2024; Cantner et al., 2024; Kleiner-Schaefer & Schaefer, 2022; O'Dwyer et al., 2023).

At Institut Teknologi Kalimantan (ITK), partner satisfaction serves as an important indicator for evaluating the quality and effectiveness of institutional cooperation implemented throughout 2025. Assessing partner satisfaction is particularly relevant because external partner institutions directly experience various aspects of cooperation management, including administrative procedures, program implementation, institutional responsiveness, professional conduct, and partnership continuity. Although high overall satisfaction scores may reflect positive perceptions of institutional cooperation, a comprehensive evaluation at the indicator level is necessary to identify operational deficiencies and areas requiring improvement that may not be apparent from aggregate satisfaction scores.

Previous studies in higher education have identified service reliability, institutional responsiveness, and perceived value as important factors associated with stakeholder satisfaction (Magasi et al., 2022; Nguyen, 2022; Putri et al., 2025; Rozak et al., 2022; Sianturi, 2026; Singh & Singla, 2021; Wahyuni et al., 2024; Wasngadiredja & Legowo, 2026; Wibowo et al., 2026; Yidana et al., 2023). Similarly, research examining university partnerships has highlighted the relationship between cooperation quality, effective coordination, and long-term collaborative outcomes (Isaeva et al., 2022; Supriyanto et al., 2024). Collectively, these findings demonstrate the relevance of service quality and relational factors in shaping stakeholder satisfaction. However, differences in research populations, measurement instruments, institutional contexts, and units of analysis limit the direct applicability of previous findings to ITK's external institutional partners. In particular, findings derived from student satisfaction surveys or university–industry projects may not fully represent the experiences and expectations of organizations engaged in broader institutional cooperation.

The specific research gap addressed in this study concerns the absence of an integrated empirical baseline for evaluating satisfaction among ITK's institutional partners in 2025. Such an assessment requires the simultaneous examination of overall satisfaction, six operational dimensions, 30 individual indicators, and qualitative feedback obtained through open-ended survey responses. Previous research conducted at ITK primarily examined students' experiences with online learning rather than satisfaction with external institutional cooperation (Setiowati et al., 2022). Accordingly, the present study extends the institutional evaluation framework by shifting the unit of analysis from students as educational service users to representatives of external partner institutions. It also incorporates indicator-level rankings to identify specific operational aspects requiring managerial attention and continuous improvement.

This study is particularly relevant because effective institutional cooperation governance requires a clear distinction between the achievement of substantive partnership outcomes and the reliability of administrative processes supporting their implementation. Without systematic evaluations of partner experiences, operational challenges such as delayed documentation, unclear administrative procedures, inconsistent communication, and inadequate responsiveness may persist despite favorable assessments of overall cooperation benefits. A structured partner satisfaction survey provides an empirical basis for identifying service deficiencies, prioritizing institutional improvements, and monitoring the extent to which formal cooperation agreements are translated into meaningful collaborative activities and deliverables. Nevertheless, the descriptive cross-sectional research design limits the

interpretation of findings to observed satisfaction patterns and does not establish causal relationships among the evaluated dimensions.

The principal contribution of this study lies in its comprehensive assessment framework, which incorporates six dimensions of institutional cooperation: communication and coordination, cooperation services, cooperation program implementation, cooperation benefits, ITK's institutional reputation and professionalism, and cooperation sustainability. The evaluation utilized 30 measurement indicators and open-ended responses collected from 46 representatives of partner institutions, providing an empirical foundation for identifying comparatively stronger and weaker aspects of cooperation management. Furthermore, the study employed a relative gap analysis based on deviations from the overall mean satisfaction score rather than the conventional expectation–perception gap approach associated with the SERVQUAL model (Parasuraman et al., 1988). This methodological distinction enables a more accurate interpretation of relative performance differences across cooperation dimensions and indicators without implying that discrepancies between partner expectations and perceived service performance were directly measured.

This study aimed to assess partner satisfaction with the implementation of institutional cooperation at ITK in 2025, identify the highest- and lowest-rated satisfaction dimensions and indicators, and formulate targeted managerial recommendations for improving cooperation governance. The findings were expected to contribute to evidence-based administrative decision-making, more efficient response times and document management procedures, improved mechanisms for addressing partner-specific concerns, and the establishment of a systematic framework for continuous partner satisfaction monitoring. From a practical perspective, the study provides institutional decision-makers with actionable information for strengthening service quality, enhancing partnership management, and supporting sustainable institutional collaboration. However, the generalizability of the findings remains limited to the participating respondents and the institutional context examined, highlighting the need for broader sampling and longitudinal validation in future research.

METHOD

This study employed a descriptive quantitative approach with a cross-sectional survey design to evaluate institutional cooperation at Institut Teknologi Kalimantan (ITK) in 2025. The target population consisted of partner institutions engaged in active cooperation with ITK, represented by personnel familiar with the implementation and management of collaborative activities. Data were collected from 46 respondents through an online questionnaire. The sampling approach was nonprobability-based, as a probability sampling procedure was not documented. The unit of analysis focused on institutional partners' evaluations of cooperation management, including administrative processes, service quality, program implementation, and partnership outcomes.

Primary data were collected using Google Forms through a structured questionnaire comprising 30 closed-ended statements distributed across six dimensions, with five indicators per dimension, and five open-ended questions addressing cooperation benefits, operational challenges, and recommendations for improvement. Responses to the closed-ended statements were measured using a five-point Likert scale. The collected data were screened for completeness, tabulated, and categorized according to the corresponding satisfaction dimensions. Instrument reliability was assessed using Cronbach's alpha (Cronbach, 1951),

which yielded a coefficient of 0.984, indicating excellent overall internal consistency. However, this result did not independently establish the construct validity or reliability of each dimension.

Data were analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques, including frequency distributions, percentages, mean scores, and sample standard deviations for each indicator. Dimension-level mean scores and indicator rankings were calculated to identify areas of relatively high and low partner satisfaction. The Partner Satisfaction Index (IKM) was calculated by dividing the overall mean satisfaction score by the maximum Likert scale value of five and multiplying the result by 100 (Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017). Relative gap analysis was conducted by comparing individual indicator scores with the overall mean satisfaction score to identify priority areas for institutional improvement. Responses to open-ended questions were analyzed thematically to identify recurring concerns and recommendations. Data processing and statistical calculations were performed using spreadsheet-based analysis, without inferential statistical testing or causal modeling.

Table 1. Measurement Dimensions and Indicator Ranges

Code	Dimensions	Indicator
A	Communication and Coordination	1–5
B	Cooperation Services	6–10
C	Implementation of Cooperation Programs	11–15
D	Benefits of Cooperation	16–20
E	ITK's Reputation and Professionalism	21–25
F	Sustainability of Cooperation	26–30

Source: Research questionnaire, processed by the author

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overall Partner Satisfaction

Analysis of 46 valid responses resulted in an overall average of 4.704 or rounded to 4.70/5. The IKM obtained was 94.09%. Of the 1,380 indicator responses, there were no scores of 1 or 2. The distribution was dominated by scores of 4 and 5, while only eight indicators obtained at least one score of 3. The concentration of responses on high scores confirmed a very high level of overall satisfaction, while lower relative values indicated certain administrative and operational areas that still needed improvement.

Table 2. Partner Satisfaction Distributed Dimensions

Ratings	Dimensions	Average	SD	Table of Contents	Gap
1	Benefits of Cooperation	4.757	0.450	95.13%	+0.052
2	Sustainability of Cooperation	4.713	0.481	94.26%	+0.009
3	Communication and Coordination	4.709	0.483	94.17%	+0.004
4	Implementation of Cooperation Programs	4.696	0.489	93.91%	-0.009
5	ITK's Reputation and Professionalism	4.687	0.510	93.74%	-0.017
6	Cooperation Services	4.665	0.491	93.30%	-0.039

Source: Data was processed based on 46 survey responses.



Figure 1. Partner Satisfaction Based on the Dimension of Cooperation
Source: Figures based on the partner survey described in this study.

The dimension of cooperation benefits is the strongest dimension (4,757), followed by the sustainability of cooperation (4,713) and communication and coordination (4,709). The implementation of cooperation programs is close to the overall average (4,696), while ITK's reputation and professionalism are 4,687. Cooperation services are the lowest dimension with a score of 4,665. The difference between the highest and lowest dimension scores is only 0.092 points, which shows that partners' perceptions of various aspects of ITK's cooperation receive a high score. However, the cooperation service dimension obtained the lowest score so that the administrative service aspect can be one of the priorities for improving the quality of cooperation management.

Descriptive Statistics, Response Distribution, and Ranking 30 Indicators

Tables 3 and 4 present the complete results of 30 indicators. The percentage was calculated based on 46 respondents. None of the indicators received a score of 1 or 2. The highest score was found in indicator 16, benefits to the institution (4,826), followed by indicator 17, support for the institution's goals (4,804). The lowest score was found in indicator 6, clarity of the administrative process (4,522), followed by indicators 12 and 24 which both obtained 4,543.

Table 3. Satisfaction Per Indicator, Response Percentage and Gap (1–15)

No.	Indicator	Average	SD	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	Gap	Ratings
1	Clarity Information	4.674	0.519	0.0	0.0	2.2	28.3	69.6	-0.030	23
2	Speed Response	4.652	0.526	0.0	0.0	2.2	30.4	67.4	-0.052	24
3	Quality Coordination Facilities	4.696	0.465	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	69.6	-0.009	21
4	Contact ITK	4.783	0.467	0.0	0.0	2.2	17.4	80.4	+0.078	3
5	Communication Professional	4.739	0.444	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	73.9	+0.035	7
6	Clarity Administrative Process	4.522	0.547	0.0	0.0	2.2	43.5	54.3	-0.183	30
7	Compatibility Services with Needs	4.739	0.491	0.0	0.0	2.2	21.7	76.1	+0.035	8

No.	Indicator	Average	SD	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	Gap	Ratings
8	Services that friendly and Professional	4.717	0.455	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	71.7	+0.013	11
9	Accuracy Time Documents	4.630	0.488	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	63.0	-0.074	27
10	Compatibility with Agreement	4.717	0.455	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	71.7	+0.013	12
11	Programs Implemented As planned	4.652	0.526	0.0	0.0	2.2	30.4	67.4	-0.052	25
12	Accuracy Time Schedule	4.543	0.546	0.0	0.0	2.2	41.3	56.5	-0.161	28
13	ITK's Commitment	4.783	0.417	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	78.3	+0.078	4
14	Activities meet Hope	4.739	0.491	0.0	0.0	2.2	21.7	76.1	+0.035	9
15	Solution Problem	4.761	0.431	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	76.1	+0.057	6

Source: Data processed based on 46 survey responses

Table 4. Satisfaction Per Indicator, Response Percentage and GAP (16–30)

No.	Indicator	Average	SD	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	Gap	Ratings
16	Benefits for institutions	4.826	0.383	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	82.6	+0.122	1
17	Support to the goal Institutions	4.804	0.453	0.0	0.0	2.2	15.2	82.6	+0.100	2
18	Improvement Program quality	4.717	0.502	0.0	0.0	2.2	23.9	73.9	+0.013	13
19	Source benefits Human power	4.652	0.482	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8	65.2	-0.052	26
20	Positive impact The Real Thing	4.783	0.417	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	78.3	+0.078	5
21	ITK's Reputation	4.739	0.491	0.0	0.0	2.2	21.7	76.1	+0.035	10
22	Professionalism	4.717	0.502	0.0	0.0	2.2	23.9	73.9	+0.013	14
23	Commitment Against the agreement	4.717	0.502	0.0	0.0	2.2	23.9	73.9	+0.013	15
24	Specific solutions for partners	4.543	0.546	0.0	0.0	2.2	41.3	56.5	-0.161	29
25	Work competencies Same	4.717	0.502	0.0	0.0	2.2	23.9	73.9	+0.013	16
26	Satisfaction with Implementation	4.696	0.511	0.0	0.0	2.2	26.1	71.7	-0.009	22
27	Willingness to continue	4.717	0.502	0.0	0.0	2.2	23.9	73.9	+0.013	17
28	Willingness to Recommend n	4.717	0.502	0.0	0.0	2.2	23.9	73.9	+0.013	18
29	Potential expansion Program	4.717	0.455	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	71.7	+0.013	19
30	Satisfaction Overall against Management	4.717	0.455	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	71.7	+0.013	20

Source: Data processed based on 46 survey responses

The rankings show that the strongest perceptions of partners are concentrated on substantive value and institutional commitment. The top five indicators are benefit to the institution (4,826), support for institutional goals (4,804), ease of contact with ITK (4,783), ITK commitment (4,783), and tangible positive impact (4,783). The lowest ranked indicators are clarity of administrative processes (4,522), timeliness (4,543), provision of specific solutions for partners (4,543), timeliness of documents (4,630), and speed of response/implementation of programs as planned/human resource benefits (4,652). All remain at high levels, but they are the most useful signals for operational improvement.

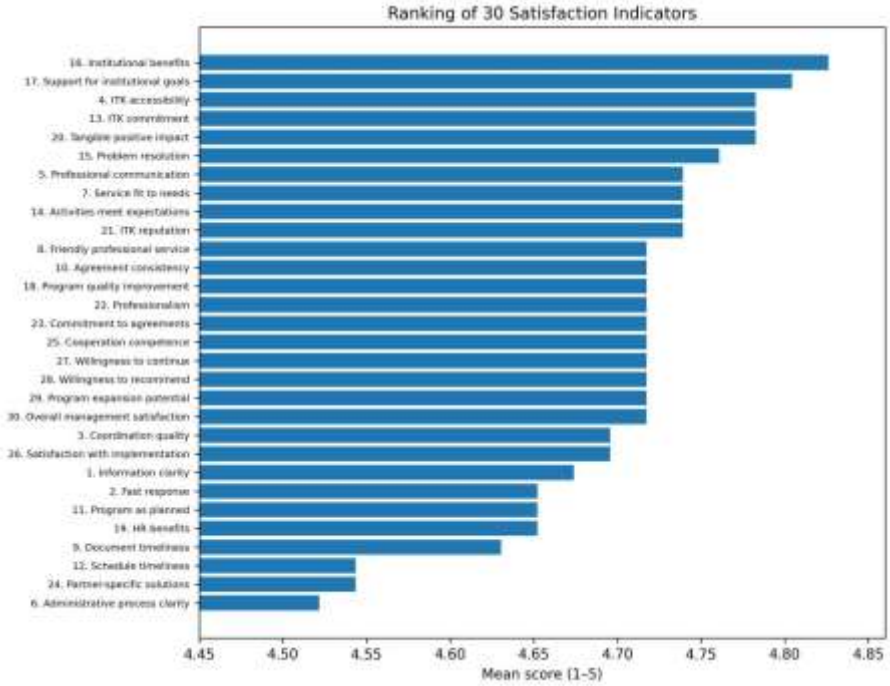


Figure 2. Rank 30 Partner Satisfaction Indicators

Source: Figures based on the partner survey described in this study.

Gap Analysis and Improvement Priorities

Gap analysis was used to compare the average score of each indicator with the overall average of partner satisfaction of 4.704. This study did not measure expectations separately. The gap used was a relative gap, not a SERVQUAL gap between perception and expectation. A negative value indicates an indicator score is below the overall average while a positive value indicates a score is above average. The results of the analysis are used to identify relatively lower indicators as the basis for determining improvement priorities.

Table 5. Indicators with the Lowest and Highest GAP

No.	Indicator	Average	Gap	Interpretation
6	Clarity of the administrative process	4.522	-0.183	Improvement priorities
12	Timeliness	4.543	-0.161	Improvement priorities
24	Partner-specific solutions	4.543	-0.161	Improvement priorities
9	Timeliness of documents	4.630	-0.074	Improvement priorities
2	Response speed	4.652	-0.052	Improvement priorities
16	Benefits for institutions	4.826	+0.122	Retained strength
17	Support for institutional goals	4.804	+0.100	Retained strength
20	Real positive impact	4.783	+0.078	Retained strength
13	ITK's Commitment	4.783	+0.078	Retained strength
4	Ease of contacting ITK	4.783	+0.078	Retained strength

Source: Data processed based on 46 survey responses

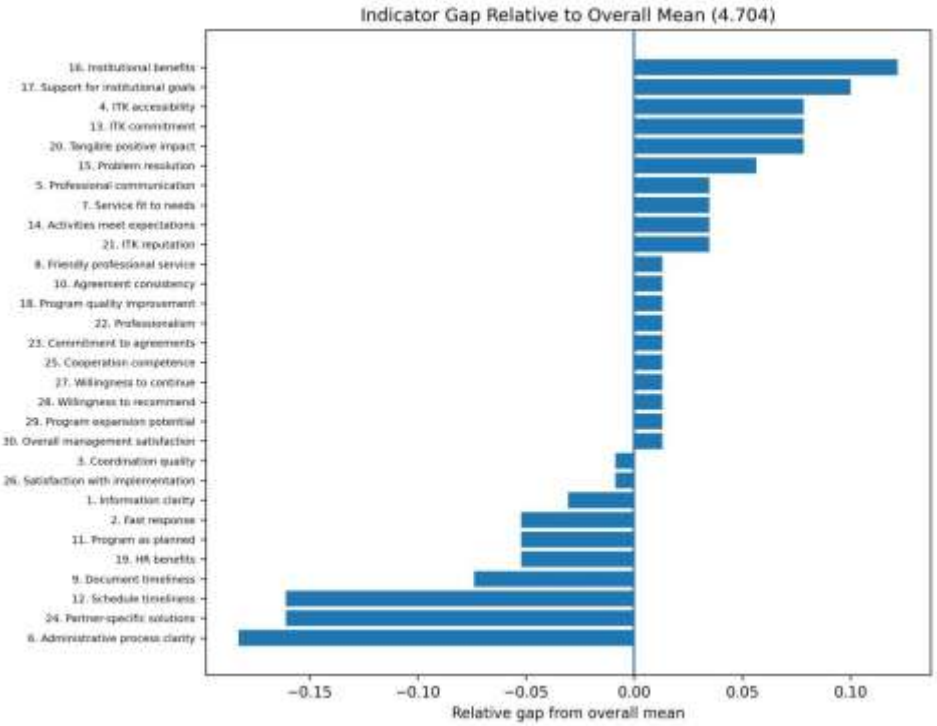


Figure 3. GAP Indicator to Overall Average

Source: Figures based on the partner survey described in this study.

The most obvious improvement priorities were clarity of administrative processes (−0.183), followed by timeliness (−0.161) and provision of specific solutions for partners (−0.161). Timeliness of documents (−0.074), speed of response (−0.052), implementation of programs as planned (−0.052), and human resource benefits (−0.052) were also below the overall average. The strongest positive gaps were found in benefits to institutions (+0.122), support for institutional objectives (+0.100), ease of contact with ITK (+0.078), ITK commitment (+0.078), and tangible positive impact (+0.078).

Discussion: Factors Related to Partner Satisfaction

Perceived benefits were the strongest descriptive factors. The benefit dimension obtained a score of 4,757 and contained two of the three highest indicators. This suggests that partners primarily rate cooperation when it contributes to institutional goals and produces tangible outputs. These results are in line with Evans et al. (2023), who identified resources, learning, validation, reputation, and career benefits as outcomes of college and industry collaboration, and Cantner et al. (2024), who emphasized the mechanisms that enable the creation of collaborative outcomes.

Communication and coordination form a strong relational foundation. This dimension obtained a score of 4.709 and the ease of contacting ITK and professional communication are strong indicators. These results are consistent with O'Dwyer et al. (2023), who emphasize trust and cohesion and Isaeva et al. (2022), who show that coordination helps partners align different goals. For ITKs, easily accessible points of contact and clear communication therefore need to be treated as partnership governance mechanisms.

Cooperative services are the lowest dimension and the lowest indicator is the clarity of the administrative process. This suggests that the main opportunity for improvement lies in the administrative journey, not in the substantive value of the cooperation. Studies of higher education service quality also identified reliability, responsiveness, and service efficiency as important elements in satisfaction (Ghozali et al., 2025; Magasi et al., 2022; Nguyen, 2022).

Therefore, the appropriate response is to redesign services in a targeted manner, rather than changing the partnership model as a whole.

Sustainability indicators also obtained high scores. The willingness to continue, recommend and expand cooperation each obtained a score of 4.717. This shows that a high level of satisfaction is accompanied by positive relationship intentions. This pattern is consistent with Usman and Ekasari (2022) and Supriyanto et al. (2024), who associate satisfaction and partnership quality with sustainability or outputs related to loyalty.

Open Response and Strategic Implications

Open-ended responses complement the quantitative results. Partners cited benefits in the form of network expansion, knowledge and experience exchange, educational opportunities, and joint research or publications. Some respondents stated that there were no major obstacles, while suggestions for improvement included clearer communication, faster administrative follow-up, expanded cooperation opportunities, and more diverse and practical collaborative programs. These responses reinforced quantitative priorities in the service process while confirming the strength of the benefit dimension.

Table 6. Summary of Partners' Open Responses

Aspects Conveyed by Partners	Responses that mention	Strategic Implications
Networking/relationships	12	Strengthen communication and Partnership Networks Sustainable
Education/training	27	Develop the program Training, Capacity Building and learning activities together
Research/publication	30	Encourage increased research collaborative and co-publication
Administration/service	29	Increase speed, Ease and clarity Cooperative Administration Services
Program expansion	37	Develop form and Scope of cooperation Partner needs

Source: Results of analysis and categorization of open responses based on keywords; a single response can be categorized into more than one aspect.

Comparison with Current Research and Contributions

The ITK result of 4.70/5 should not be compared numerically with other studies without considering differences in respondents, instruments, and scales. However, methodologically, this study is in line with partner satisfaction research at Trisakti University, UHAMKA, and Pattimura University (Rismita & Fetrimen, 2024; Syauta & Noija, 2025; Usman & Ekasari, 2022). This study also complements the previous SPECTA study by Setiowati et al. (2022), which assessed ITK students' satisfaction with online learning using the Customer Satisfaction Index and Importance Performance Analysis and reported a score of 74.79%. This research shifts the unit of analysis to external cooperation partners and focuses on the management of institutional cooperation, not learning experiences.

The contribution of this study is in the form of a baseline of 2025 specific to ITK with complete evidence at the indicator level. The results show that ITK has had a strong performance in value creation, commitment, accessibility, and institutional impact, while administrative clarity, timeliness, and partner-specific problem solving are the most actionable weaknesses. These results support the orientation of strategic partnerships, which is when formal agreements are transformed into measurable programs, benefits, and sustainable relationships.

Strategic Recommendations for the Management of ITK Cooperation

No.	Strategy	Operational Actions
1	Administrative simplification	Drafting document formats, requirements lists and service standards for MoU/MoA/PKS/IA to improve the efficiency of the administrative process
2	Strengthening service responsiveness	Assign PIC, response time standards, channels communication and escalation mechanisms and Follow-up Recording
3	Strengthening schedule control	Using a calendar of shared activities, Set deadlines and perform reminders and monitoring of activities
4	Preparation of a settlement mechanism Partner Issues	Establish a grievance handling mechanism and partner needs through a clear PIC, limits Completion time and action documentation Next
5	Strengthening of focus on benefits	Ensuring that each activity has a purpose, Measurable benefits and benefits for ITK and partners
6	Institutionalization of monitoring and evaluation	Conduct partner satisfaction surveys in a and integrate the results of the evaluation into in work planning and development same.
7	Development of a collaboration dashboard	Integrate partner data, agreements, activities, access, outdoor, satisfaction, and Development of cooperation in the system Integrated monitoring
8	Transformation of agreements into programs	Develop an annual work plan and targets that are measurable so that the cooperation agreement can be implemented through concrete programs
9	Expansion of strategic programs	Developing cooperation in the field of research, publications, exchanges, training, Community service and programs Innovation according to the needs of partners

Source: Formulated based on survey results of 46 respondents and a review of relevant and current literature.

CONCLUSION

The survey involving 46 representatives of partner institutions revealed a very high overall level of satisfaction with the implementation of institutional cooperation at Institut Teknologi Kalimantan (ITK) in 2025, with a mean score of 4.704 out of 5 and a Partner Satisfaction Index (IKM) of 94.09%. Among the six evaluated dimensions, cooperation benefits achieved the highest mean score (4.757), whereas cooperation services recorded the lowest (4.665). At the indicator level, perceived institutional benefits received the highest satisfaction score (4.826), while clarity of administrative procedures obtained the lowest score (4.522). The relative gap analysis identified several priority areas for improvement, particularly administrative transparency, timely document processing, schedule reliability, institutional responsiveness, and partner-specific problem-solving mechanisms. These findings provide descriptive evidence of differences in satisfaction across cooperation dimensions and indicators rather than statistically established determinants of partner satisfaction. Overall, the results indicate that ITK has maintained favorable institutional partnerships while highlighting opportunities to strengthen administrative efficiency, service consistency, and cooperation management.

Based on these findings, ITK should prioritize the standardization of cooperation documentation, clarification of administrative responsibilities and designated contact persons,

establishment of transparent escalation procedures, systematic monitoring of deadlines, and implementation of periodic partner satisfaction assessments linked to measurable cooperation outcomes. Future research should expand the coverage of partner institutions, clearly document the sampling frame and response rate, and conduct separate validity and reliability assessments for each satisfaction dimension. Studies adopting the SERVQUAL framework should also distinguish between partner expectations and perceived service performance to ensure methodological consistency. Furthermore, longitudinal research and inferential statistical approaches are recommended to examine the relationships among institutional service quality, perceived cooperation benefits, partner satisfaction, and partnership sustainability. Such investigations could provide stronger empirical evidence regarding the factors associated with successful institutional cooperation while addressing the methodological limitations of the present descriptive cross-sectional study.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest related to the conduct of the research, preparation, or publication of this article.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

All authors contributed to the preparation of this article. Muhammad Kharisma, Dini Septiantoro and Firda Ayu Melati, was responsible for the conceptualization of the study, data collection and analysis, interpretation of the results, and manuscript preparation. The other authors contributed to the review, editing, and final approval of the manuscript.

GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE USAGE STATEMENT

The authors declare that no generative artificial intelligence was used in the preparation of this article.

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