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Global Literature Trend on Collaborative Governance
(Scientometric Analysis in the Social Sciences Discipline)

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Abstract

Collaborative governance (CG) is a framework considered appropriate for every entity, especially the government, to overcome various problems in public services that feel suffocating. CG grows yearly; various empirical and theoretical perspectives have been discussed, but some still need to highlight their various terms. Therefore, this paper aimed to map collaborative governance research, particularly social science. The Scopus database was used for literature, and 386 articles were yielded. Furthermore, the VOSViewer is software to visualize thematic data synthesis. This study found a significant evolution during two decades in CG studies and reported several essential issues. Ansell, C., published the most articles, Meijer & Bolvar (2016) received the most citations, and Ansell, C. and Torfing, J were the authors with the most active collaborative networks. Additionally, Roskilde Universitet was the top affiliation that published their work. The USA had a robust international research collaboration network, and Sustainability Switzerland published the most papers for CG's study). Likewise, the most frequent co-occurrences of keywords were "collaborative governance", "governance approach", "water Management", "stakeholders", "decision making", and "participatory approach". Another point, there were the top five most distinguished themes selected; "food security", "smart city", "technology", "biodiversity", and "sustainable development".

Keywords: *Collaborative Governance; Scientometric; Social Science; Vosviewer.*

A. Introduction

Collaboration governance (CG) studies have received serious attention from scholars in social science disciplines, and the concept of CG has been seen as a viable solution to solving problems in public services. Florini & Pauli (2018) noted that the current public interests are highly diverse, and it seems difficult to act as a single actor to serve the public, therefore in this case, the government needs non-state actors. Scott & Thomas (2015) stated that public institutions often use the concept of collaboration to foster relationships between organizations in policy networks, program/service initiation, or sponsorships. Thus, Qi (2019) point out that collaborative governance is a cross-stakeholder framework in collaborating with various institutions, levels of government, or public, private, and not-for-profit environments. Taufik, et al (2021) all expertise from various stakeholders are encouraged to engage in discussion, decision-making, implement, as well as responds' to specific possible problem. According to Florini & Pauli (2018), some programs within the CG framework, for instances, poverty alleviation, reduction of environmental impacts, and food security.

Collective engagement between entities is based on the conception of pooled trust, which is a product of judgment, experience, and disposition, in which they trust each other, and are willing to act on the words, actions, and decisions of others (Getha-Taylor, et al, 2019). In addition to the collective trust factor, other factors determine CG's success, such as the effect of power-sharing, leadership style, management strategy, efficient and effective collaboration between entities (Costumato, 2021). Therefore, it is brings interesting for scholars to explore various perspectives in CG studies more comprehensively. For example, collaborative governance studies have reached the issue of smart city governance and sustainability (Ben Yahia, et al, 2021; Broccardo, et al, 2019; Mészáros, 2021; Viale Pereira, et al, 2017). In particular, collaborative governance studies have touched on the issue of public health services and policies (Agbodzakey, 2021; Ansell, 2015; Lang, 2019; Lee, et al, 2019). Furthermore, collaborative governance studies are connected with policies and the quality of education programs (Beerkens & Udam, 2017; Eldridge, Larry, et al, 2018; Lopes, 2021). On the other hand, collaborative governance studies intersect

with environmental issues and challenges of climate change (Barton, et al, 2015; Brink & Wamsler, 2018; Zeppel, 2012). As well as, collaborative governance is associated with studies on the development of tourist destinations and their management (Bichler & Lösch, 2019; Keyim, 2018; Pujiyono,et al, 2019).

Despite the growing interest in the subject of CG in recent years, no comprehensive literature review (up to our knowledge) has been carried out by scholars to analyze the state of the literature and its evolution as a valuable research topic with high applicability to the field of social science. Specifically, only a few scholars focus on the literature on risk in decision-making between stakeholders in a collaborative circle (Caby & Frehen, 2021), there is new institutional forms in collaboration to manage smart cities (Meijer & Bolívar, 2016). Research on the dynamics of performance appraisal in the context of collaborative governance (Costumato, 2021). There are studies on trust and conflict resolution capabilities between actors in collaborative governance (Getha-Taylor, et al, 2019). However, our article provides a thorough understanding of CG studies in general, each section highlighting the scientometrics of the evolution of CG, author, citation, affiliate, and publisher. Further, it highlights the key co-occurrence of keywords CG, author and country networks, overlay visualization, and density. Furthermore, text data analysis, for instance, hierarchy diagrams in CG, cluster analysis, and word frequencies, aims to see the various contexts of the study contained in the CG study.

B. Method

Scientometric was used in this study. Scientometrics as a social science mapping instrument that is used to assess the publication quality of data collected, and the consequence of influences by individual or author, institutional or affiliation, and national or country, along with available networks (Sooryamoorthy, 2020). Therefore, the scientometric is important to identify and reveal the interrelationship of key terms and the evolution of studies, as well as other expressions, thereby providing a solid foundation for scholars to place current contributions and discover new research for future lines. However, the literature database used in this study is Scopus, which

has the advantages of extensive literature data collection coverage, comprehensive literature types, and qualified data. Through the Scopus database, we collect descriptive data such as yearly publication, author and citations, journal names, author's affiliation by document, and country or territory. In particular, I focus on all access types and yearly publications from the beginning to July 15, 2022, and the search yielded 386 articles. The subject area is a "social science", the document type is an "article", the publication stage is "final", the keyword is "collaborative governance", the source is a "journal", and the language is "English".

In addition, to visually create data that highlights emerging trends and patterns, i used the VOSViewer tool. Through this application, i have relied on three visualization types: network, overlay, and density visualization. Details of the analysis can be shown in Figure 1. There are five stages of starting a systematic literature review, first taking data through Scopus with several selected terms. Second, the data acquisition results are exported in the form of RIS and CSV format. Further, it is analyzed through VOSViewer with the available analysis menu. Moreover, sorting out the dominant terms related to the topic and producing three visualizations: network, overlay, and density, displayed various data. Finally, export the data in images and CSV format to provide an assessment in tables and thorough analysis.
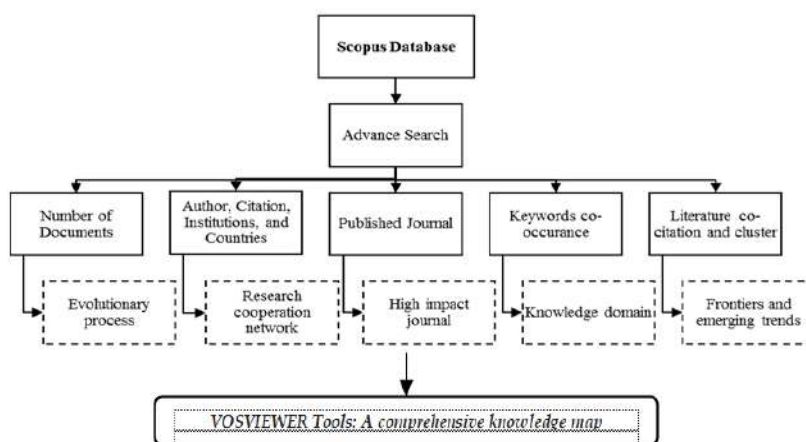

Figure 1. Research framework
Source: Author

C. Result and Discussion

1. *Progression of Scientific Output*

Figure 2. Presented the highlight how quickly trends and evolution of collaborative governance studies in social science disciplines. The emergence of collaborative governance studies has been attention since 2002 in the Scopus database, and yielded 386 articles. The study from Brown (2002) initiated of collaborative governance study, but from 2003 to 2005 there was a void on collaborative governance issues, and again emerged by Birner & Wittmer (2006), and in 2007 took void and 2008 has emerged from Acar, et al. (2008). Furthermore, collaborative governance studies experienced a fluctuating increase until mid-2022, the most contributing collaborative governance study occurred in 2020 with a total of papers published 77 journal articles, this increasing change also saw an increase of 39 articles from the previous year. Thus, I can claim that over the past two decades, scholars have shown the impact of collaborative governance from social science disciplines, making it an area of research that has received growing scholarly attention, however, Brown (2002) study is an article that starting point of an incredibly new line of collaborative governance study in social science disciplines in the Scopus database.
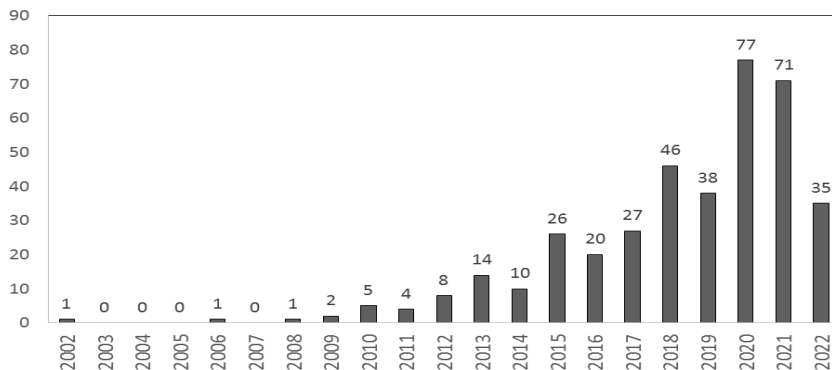

Figure 2. Yearly publication
Source: Scopus Database

2. *Author and Citations Analysis*

Figure 3 shows the findings of authors who have a high frequency of publications and cited in collaborative governance studies. Several scholars have been found for most frequencies authors, such as Ansell, C. with 8

published articles, followed by Torfing, J. with 7 articles, and Ulibarri, N., with 6 articles. These three scholars can be claimed to have a high number of document publications. On the other hand, it also presents several documents that have a significant influence on collaborative governance studies. This means that their articles have a very high-quality value, so that several scholars subsequently cite them and become their work as references in their research. The publication that the most cited document by author is Meijer & Bolívar (2016) with total of 654 citations, compared to several other scholars, the total citations are very far. Where the study of Vurro, et al. (2009) as many as 147 cited, far superior in terms of the number of citations in the work. This is when referring to the Ansell, C. article who has the highest number of articles not included in the ranks of the five influential articles.

In Fig 4. Point out a collaboration network in journal articles on collaborative governance. Several scholars are producing collaboration networks and acting as liaisons between authors and one another. Seven authors collaborate network based on color clusters, such as Ansell, C., (orange), Torfing, J., (brown), Siddiki, S., (blue), Douglas, N., (yellow), Parker, C. F., (green), Sørensen, E., (purple), and Trivellato, B., (red). These names have published articles that collaborate, where Ansell, C., and Torfing, J., are strong writers in collaborating and bridging collaboration with other writers. It can be claimed that their publication has a high impact on collaborative governance studies that are increasingly comprehensive and add to the richness of various types of perspectives.
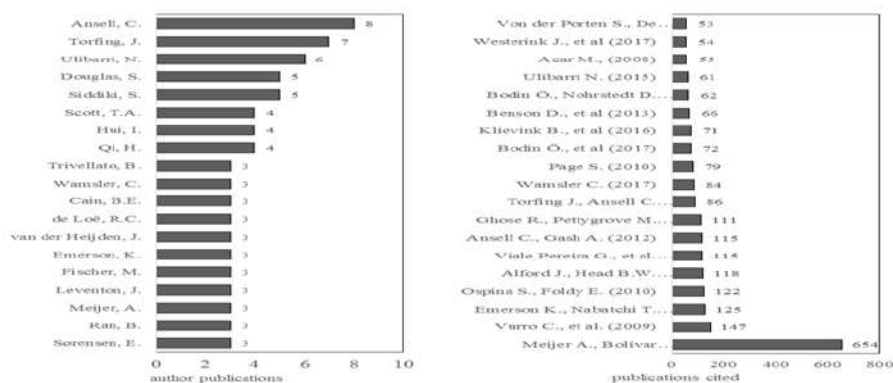
Figure 3. Number of article by authors and most influential authors from articles
Source: Scopus database
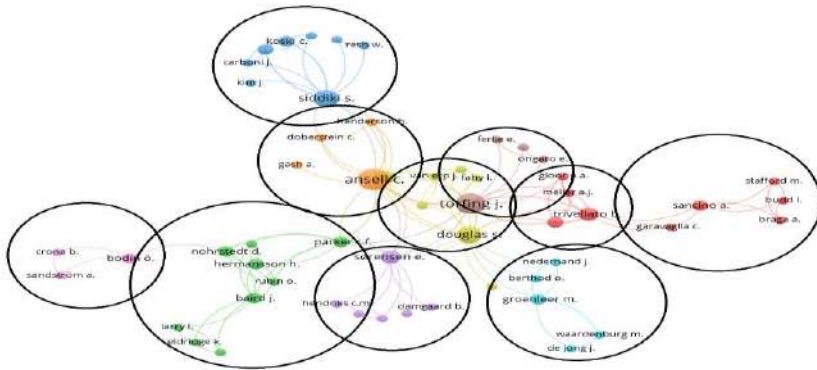
Figure 4. Co-Occurrences collaboration author by document
Source: VOSViewer

3. *Affiliation, Countries, Relationships among the International Research Groups Analysis*

Figure 5. provided the list of most articles publication by affiliation, there are some of institutions were published of collaborative governance issues, such as the high number of article by affiliation is Roskilde Universitet with total of 12 publications, followed by Universiteit Utrecht with number of publication is 10 articles, and Utrecht University School of Governance took 9 publications.
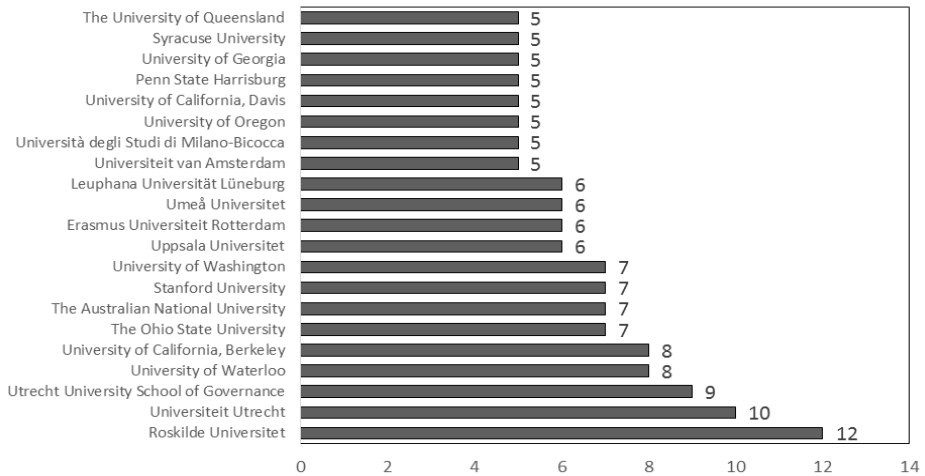
Figure 5. Institution or affiliation analysis
Source: Scopus database

Figure 6, showed countries that have produced articles on collaborative governance. The country that contributed the most to this issue was the United States, with a total of 130 articles published. The number of publications obtained by the USA is very high compared to other countries such as the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of around 36 documents. On the other hand, the country with the highest number of citations was the USA, with 1956 citations cited. Followed by the Netherland with a total of 1140 citations cited; both countries had more than 1000 citations, which confirmed that articles originating from these countries have a very high impact on collaborative governance studies.

Figure 7. Also shows the collaborative relationship of articles between countries, where a large label size indicates the number of articles. Lines connecting countries to each other indicate co-authoring. When the two countries were linked by a line, they collaborated on the circulation of a publication. Some of these countries are the hub for collaboration between other countries, namely the United States as a country with a high number of collaborations between countries, followed by the Netherlands, Australia, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy.
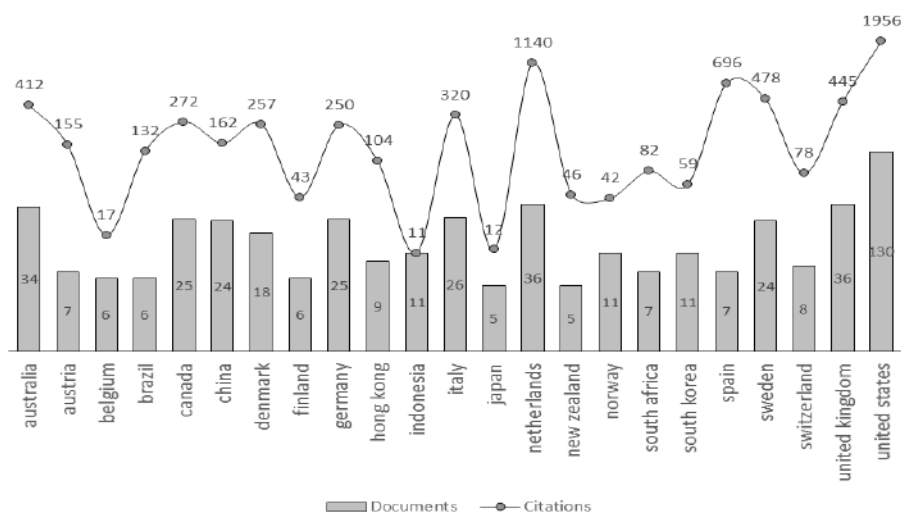
Figure 6. Countries and It citation analysis on collaborative governance study
Source: Scopus database
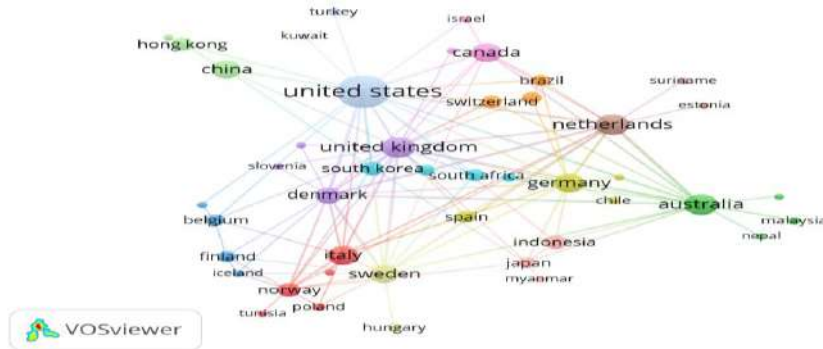
Figure 7. Countries and the relationships among the international research

4. *Journals Analysis*

Table 1, provided journals that have a frequency of the number of articles published by them, there are some very high journals that issue collaborative governance studies, such as 'Sustainability Switzerland' with a total of 25 articles (6,476%). This publisher holds the first rank beating several other publishers such as 'Society and Natural Resources' with a total of 15 articles (3,886%), Environmental Science and Policy with a total of 14 articles (3,626%), and so on. However, this finding confirmed that the journal from Sustainability Switzerland has a high release ratio, and it is concerned with collaborative governance studies, which seems to far outperform the total articles published by other publishers.

Table 1. Distribution of journals and highly publication articles

Journals Name	No. of Articles	Citations	%
Sustainability Switzerland	25	160	6.476
Society And Natural Resources	15	122	3.886
Environmental Science And Policy	14	244	3.626
American Review Of Public Administration	13	206	3.367
Policy And Politics	12	139	3.108
Land Use Policy	11	245	2.847
Policy Studies Journal	11	268	2.847
Policy and Society	10	247	2.590
Administration and Society	10	86	2.590
Environmental Policy and Governance	9	111	2.331
International Journal of Public Administration	8	52	2.072

Journals Name	No. of Articles	Citations	%
International Journal of Public Sector Management	8	44	2.072
Public Management Review	8	113	2.072
Public Money and Management	7	41	1.813
Journal of Environmental Planning and Management	6	35	1.554
Public Performance and Management Review	6	232	1.554
Water Switzerland	6	24	1.554
Politics and Governance	5	71	1.295
Innovation Journal	5	126	1.295

5. *Identifying Leading Research Topics*

In this section, presenting an exploration of the distribution of keywords and research topics from all the articles obtained, collaborative governance studies have found some important terms issued by all scholars, it proves that collaborative governance study have entered a particular field of study. In addition, bolder lines indicate more common occurrences (how many articles appear with the keyword along with other keywords). The coincidence that nodes and keywords are of the same color implies that they are separate from the same cluster. Fig 8, point out the frequencies of keyword and connection to several issues, such 'collaborative governance' as many as 882 total link strength, followed by 'governance approach' with 610 total link strength, 'water management' with 200 total link strength, 'stakeholders' with 192 total link strength, 'decision making' with 190 total link strength, and 'participatory' approach as much as 132 total link strength. These keywords become prominent in all articles reviewed.
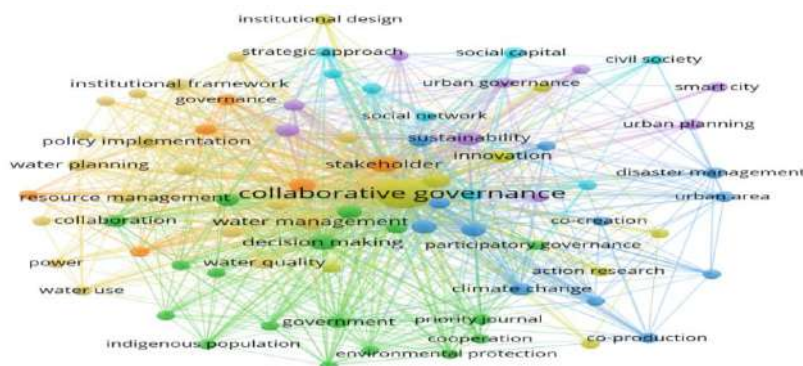

Figure 8. High-frequency keywords clustering

Figure 8 and figure 9. Represents some of the striking themes studied by past scholars related to collaborative governance. The issue with the highest network strength is the issue of 'food security' with a total link strength of 64, followed by 'smart city' with 62 total link strength. No less interesting from the side of the 'technology' study, which obtained a total link strength of 58, and 'biodiversity' with a total link strength of 54. On the other hand, a division of clusters intersects in the study, as in Cluster #1 represented 'forest' and urban regeneration. The Cluster #2 obtained by 'open government', 'smart city', and 'technology'. The Cluster #3 is provided by 'climate change' and 'sustainable development'. Then Cluster #4 was taken by 'biodiversity', 'food security', and 'water quality'. Finally, cluster #5 was showed 'conflict resolution' and 'disaster'.
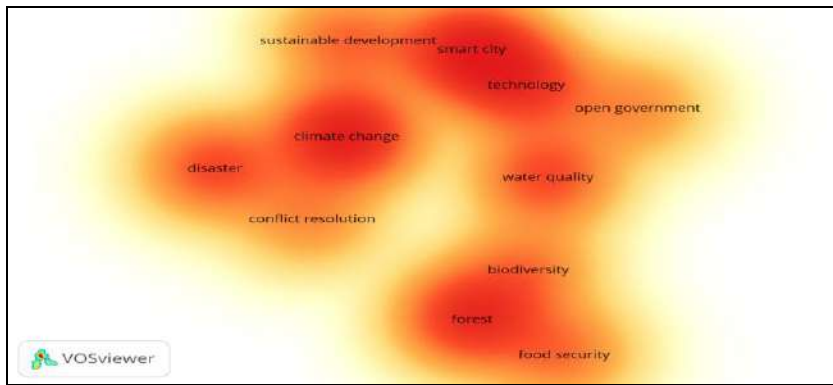
Figure 9. The most themes in text data from articles

Table 2. Spread of themes on collaborative governance studies were selected

Label	Cluster	Links	Total Link Strength	Occurrences
Biodiversity	4	6	54	8
Climate Change	3	6	22	22
Conflict Resolution	5	4	11	7
Disaster	5	3	32	13
Food Security	4	2	64	9
Forest	1	7	12	12
Open Government	2	3	11	7
Smart City	2	5	62	21
Sustainable Development	3	3	45	10
Technology	2	9	58	15
Urban Regeneration	1	2	8	6
Water Quality	4	2	2	13

Source: VOSViewer

D. Conclusion

This research utilized scientometrics to explore collaborative governance in social science. This form of research does not strive to explain the relationship between scientific production and other factors, but rather offers a foundation for investigating the emergence and evolution of scholarly literature in a specific scientific discipline, in our case collaborative governance in social science discipline. This would be, to the best of our knowledge, the first scientometric renewed emphasis on the complexity of collaborative governance.

The goal of this study, as stated in the introduction, is to explore the most significant components of the scientific literature on CG content. To that reason, I asked various questions, which all were well fulfilled. The intensity of publication period, the most relevant scholars and the citation count, the countries and institutions in which those who undertake studies, the research networks wherein those who participate, the journal articles in which they publish their research, and relevant research key points for the complexity of CG are all studied.

The following key conclusions are drawn: The annual trend of publication activity in collaborative governance research in the social science discipline was detected in 2002. Several scholars have produced comprehensive GC studies, of which Ansell, C. (8 papers). However, there is no direct correlation between the total documents and the citations obtained, where the author who received the most citations was from the article Meijer & Bolívar (2016), with a total of 654 citations. Then, this CG research is reported to have collaborated on an international scope, where the highest network and a bridge for several other researchers are Ansell, C., and Torfing, J. In short, the work of Ansell, C., is frequently produced by a scholar who productively produces work in a global network.

Furthermore, several affiliates supported the development of CG studies, whereas Roskilde Universitet, a renowned institution, produced 12 publications on CG studies. Furthermore, the results of the analysis of countries and state networks in producing CG works were obtained by the

USA as the largest producer of works, with a total of 130 articles. Besides, it is important to underline that publishers produce many CG studies, such as Sustainability Switzerland, with 25 articles. It indicates that the journal is very concerned with the CG study. The CG study obtained several important things from the overall CG study in the form of text data, where the highest number of keywords were "collaborative governance", "governance approach", "water management", "stakeholders", "decision making", and "participatory approach". Considering that there is one important term among the five keywords above, namely water management, it means that few scholars are concerned about governance collaboration in handling water. In addition, this is also a sticking point to be highlighted that it relates to the themes obtained from the CG study, "food security", "smart city", "technology", and "biodiversity", as well as "sustainable development".

This work contains limits that can be explored more in the upcoming. The first constraint arises from one of scientometric analysis's primary characteristics: its vulnerability to the kind of databases studied. Because this study relied on the Scopus database. It is also feasible to enhance the study by using distinctive kinds of articles from databases other than Scopus. The second restriction is a direct outcome of the use of scientometric study: it must be used as a complement to a comprehensive and in-depth consideration of different works. Papers that integrate scientometric analysis with a literature review might improvement is required of research.

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