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The *Policy Studies* journal: A Bibliometric and mapping study from 2015-2020

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Abstract

As a leader of the contribution in public policy and scientific knowledge, *Policy Studies* has impacted a broad audience, both theoretic and practical. This article aims to provide a complete overview of research trends and research themes published in *Policy Studies* during the period 2015-2020 with a bibliometric approach. Bibliographic data downloaded from Scopus database. The study uses the bibliometric tools with VOSviewer and R studio programming. Findings indicate that *Policy Studies* has consistently published in policy science research. During that period, most researchers were from developed countries, and much of their work was influential. Seven main clusters are often discussed in the *Policy Studies* to more comprehensive detail, the future research not only uses the Scopus indexation but also other credible international indexations.

Keywords: Bibliometric analysis; mapping study; *Policy Studies*; VOSviewer; R studio

Introduction

A policy is often in the form of a general statement about priorities, written rules or guidelines, procedures, and or standards to be achieved (Pal, 2005). In simple terms, Pal (2005) describes a policy as action to achieve desired goals in a specific context and direct organizational or individual decisions. The purpose is an abstract value that society wants to obtain and the policy is an instrument to achieve these goals (Aiafi, 2017). The policy is often associated with processes in government, political processes, and the resolution of public problems (Haigh, 2019). Carlsson (2017) explains that policy is a set of ideas and processes to be implemented in simple terms. This process is often likened to the phrase "politics in, public administration out" and is described as an ordered sequence of agenda-setting, problem definition, formulation, implementation, evaluation, and termination (Kelly & Palumbo, 1992). However, this policy definition has drawn protests whereby policy is more dominant in the policy process (Sabatier, 1991). The policy process goes beyond that, and there are policy networks, iron triangles, garbage can model, policy streams and communities. Ostrom (2005) proposes the policy life cycle as more complex according to reality, precisely a behavioral policy.

In its development, the science of policy involves the complexity of uncertain conditions. Mueller (2019) explains that policy science focuses on central decision-making, objectives, and analysis of different process stages, emphasizing multi-actor arenas, distributed decision-making, and unpredictable outcomes. More broadly, five theoretical factors related to policies include agenda-setting, adoption and implementation; policy analysis; policy history; policy process theory; and public opinion (Jenkins-Smith et al., 2018). The thirteen substantive focus areas include comparative public policy; defense and security

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policy; economic policy; education policy; energy and natural resource policy; environmental policy; governance; health policy; international relations and policy; law and policy; science and technology policy; social policy; and urban public policy.

Policy science contributes to society's rule-making, both formal and informal (Tollefson et al., 2014). In determining community rulemaking, the government acts as a facilitator, not as a top-down manager. Therefore, it affects the policy-making process where policies involve participation, equity, accountability, transparency, and responsibility. These elements will later determine the right policies to solve problems according to community needs, such as the example of water drainage governance (Tollefson et al., 2014).

As of 2020, public problems summarized in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are still not under control, such as poverty and hunger, environmental degradation, the threat of war and violence, gender inequality, disempowerment, the absence of water and sanitation, disease and more (United Nations, 2020). Also, there are still challenges in overcoming the Covid-19 pandemic in various countries, global protests against institutional racism, wildfires in Australia due to weather changes, floods in Indonesia, riots due to politics in various countries, and others. These public problems can have an impact on the social, political, and economic aspects of society. So, the message is that policy is an essential instrument in solving public problems.

Solving public problems using policy is not easy (James, 2020). Policies from the center cannot be immediately implemented in the community. Many processes are passed, such as negotiations, collaboration, digital governance, deliberation systems, and others. Thus, there are policies that have been successfully implemented, and there are policies that have failed. Public policies fail due to a complex system where the system cannot be controlled or predicted (Mueller, 2019). In general, public policies fail because they require a lot of information and expertise; they involve public mobilization, cooperation, and coordination of stakeholders and organizations; the tasks are challenging to do; there is a tendency for corruption, incompetence, and political motivation (Mueller, 2019). Through the contribution of science, this policy studies journal helps identify effective instruments for delivering policies.

In line with the objectives of policy studies, Moon (1988) explains the importance of studying policy science, namely: (1) reforming the policy process scheme and its factors so that the government can better identify or anticipate essential issues that occur in the future; identify problem causal relationships; determine the development model; inform how the government is acting according to the analysis; (2) consider the relative merits of pluralist, elitist, corporatist, and Marxist political explanations based on the insights gleaned from policy studies. The comparative public policy literature offers an opportunity to examine various explanations for the different findings of public policy provisions between countries; (3) create a professional policy group that can contribute to solving socioeconomic problems.

Moon's (1988) expectation is in line with the complexity of policy science that has developed today. When viewed in Policy Studies, the development of policy science has come to an uncertain issue (James, 2020). Social scientists and researchers are expected to answer the challenges of the uncertainty of the current pandemic conditions. At least James (2020) emphasized that policy researchers, if they want to make a difference, they need to have influence. To map the complexity of policy science, *Policy Studies* is here as a forum for the development of updated policy science.

Policy Studies is a long-standing, international journal focusing on public policy and governance at all levels and across all continents. It publishes original articles, which are assessed through a rigorous peer-review process (James, 2020). Since it was first published in 1980, *Policy Studies* has contributed greatly to the development of science, especially in public policy. Although at the beginning of its development, policy studies concentrated on “what governments do?” Furthermore, “why they do it?” (Moon, 1988), it has since evolved to include determining problems, designing policy implementation, diffusion policy, determining power and governance, publishing journals with a variety of research method approaches, and solving problems in an uncertain world like today (James, 2020).

Policy Studies experienced rapid development internationally, starting in 2004 with Professor Evan as editor. During his 17 years as an editor, the reputation of the journal continued to increase as a reputable international journal published through peer reviews from authors from all over the world (James, 2020). Starting from the first publication, *Policy Studies* has successfully published 1,180 papers. According to Scopus, at the time of this analysis, the journal occupies the 2nd quartile (Q2) in the subject of social sciences, especially the public administration area with an impact factor of 1.2 in 2019 and SJR (Score Journal Rank) 0.482. *Policy Studies* has also been widely distributed in the scientific community, with 105K downloads/views per year. Meanwhile, based on Clarivate Analytics in 2020, in Journal Citation Reports it is ranked 37/48 in the field of public administration.

The complexity of policy science published in articles in *Policy Studies* has not explicitly been mapped. For example, the type of review article in five years is only 0.4%. We want to fill the research gap in bibliometric and mapping studies with this article. We are working on mapping the published articles in *Policy Studies* in the 2015-2020 range to find out about the latest issues of policy science. Researchers analyzed using the R studio and VOSviewer software. In addition, the contribution of this study is to help practitioners from a theoretical perspective in resolving policy issues in an era of uncertainty.

Methods

This study employs a bibliometric analysis. For the journal, a bibliometric analysis of a single journal represents an added benefit, as this allows a reader to get a quick summary of the types of publications over time and details about the area of inquiry or a journal’s theoretical structure and significant themes (Kabongo, 2019; Sajovic et al., 2018). Data extraction, processing, network generation, interpretation, and visualization are all steps in bibliometric analysis (Kumar, Pandey, & Tomar, 2020). The bibliographic data for this analysis were drawn from the Scopus database, which is one of the most comprehensive peer-reviewed literature databases (Kumar, Sureka, et al., 2020). Bibliometric analysis research scope can be used in any scope. Another term for bibliometric analysis is “Scientometrics,” which analyzes a particular theme or a journal within a certain period (Zurita et al., 2020). Moreover, Zurita et al. (2020) describe the study considers several variables, including top publications, citation structure, active and influential authors, contributing countries and institutions, and others. The detailed step by steps in this study is as

follow;

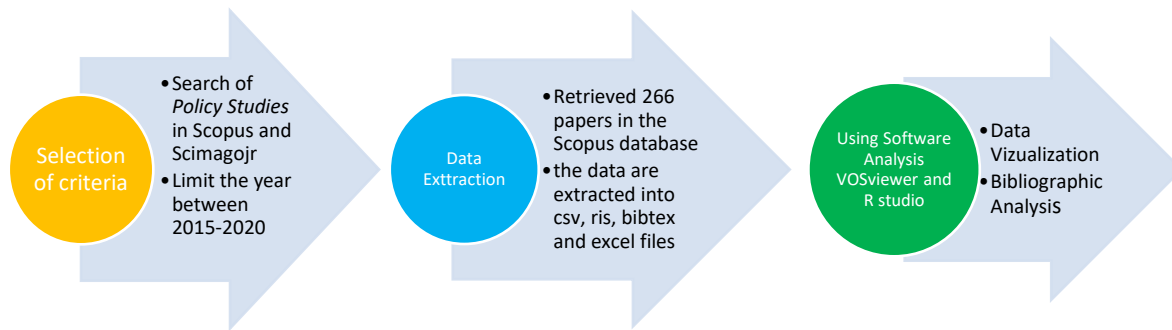


Figure 1. Design of the study

This study was conducted using the bibliometric tool by VOSviewer and afterward analysis by R studio. For analysis, bibliometric by VOSviewer uses CSV and RIS data extracted from the Scopus database, which consists of document papers (266) in journal policy studies between 2015-2020. Then the description is analyzed based on keywords co-occurrence. Meanwhile, for bibliometric analysis using R studio, data downloaded Bibtex file based on author name, affiliation, abstract, keywords, references, document type, corresponding author of 266 papers were imported to R studio. Afterward, the functions of the biblioshiny package were used to generate descriptive and graphical bibliometric results (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2020).

Bibliometric analysis and mapping studies for a journal have been carried out, including Kumar et al. (2020) in the *Latin American Business Review, Journal of Heritage Tourism* (Kumar, Sureka, et al., 2020), *Public Management Review (PMR)* over 20 years (Kumar, Pandey, & Haldar, 2020). Furthermore, Zurita et al. (2020) in the *Journal of Network and Computer Applications* in 1997-2019. Balica et al. (2020) conducted a bibliometric analysis and citation measurement in the *Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine*. (Kabongo, 2019) conducted a bibliometric analysis in the *Journal of African Business Journal* on the twentieth anniversary. Sharma et al. (2020) look at the scientific contribution to travel and tourism education in *Journal of teaching in travel tourism*. Yanbing et al. (2020) also conducted bibliometrics on *the Journal of Nursing Management* from 1993-2018.

The main results are based on three analyses: descriptive analysis, intellectual structure, and conceptual structure. The descriptive analysis explains the annual publication output, citation structure, and type of documents. For intellectual structure this identifies the most contributing author, institutions, and countries, and influential papers. Finally, the conceptual structure identifies various concepts frequently used in policy studies journals and divides them into clusterization and mapping studies.

Table 1. Summary of Main Information

Description	Results
Timespan	2015-2020
Journal	Journal of Policy Studies
Documents	266
Average years from publication	2.21
AUTHORS	
The number of Authors	479
Authors appearances	549
Authors of single-authored documents	109
Authors of multi-authored documents	370
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single authored documents	120
Authors per Document	1.7
Co-Authors per Documents	1.95
Collaboration Index	2.28

Source: Data modified by R studio

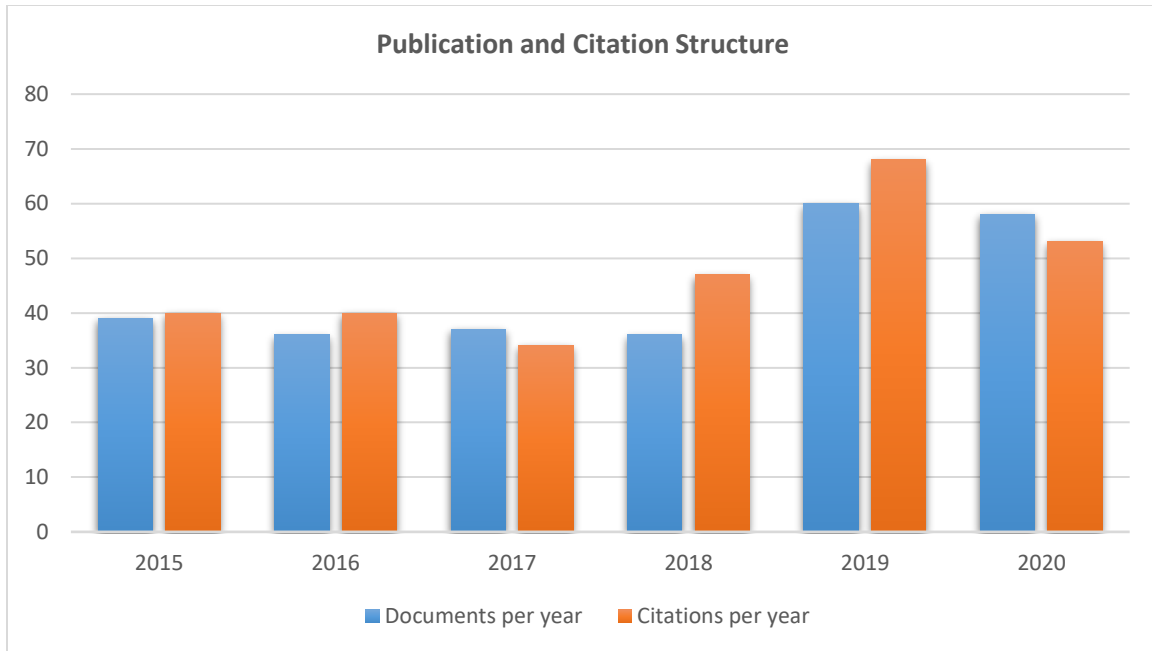
Results and Discussion

Table 1 describes necessary details to provide an overall image of *Policy Studies* results from 2015 to 2020. In this section, the researcher divides it into several sub-discussions, namely publication and citation structure, the leading author, institutions, and countries; the most influential works; and primary research cluster analysis and mapping study.

Publication and Citation Structure of Policy Studies

Since it was first published in 1980, *Policy Studies* has significantly contributed to the development of science, particularly policy and governance. Understanding the productivity of a journal can be determined by the number of articles published and the number of citations to determine the effect of the journal (Svensson, 2010). During the 2015-2020 period, 266 documents were published. This consists of research articles, editorials, erratum, notes, and reviews (Figure 3). On average, the journal has published 2.21 papers per year. A total of 266 documents from *Policy Studies* from 2015-2020 have been cited 282 times. For five years, 2019 has the highest number of published documents, namely 60 papers. This year also has the most significant number of citations compared to other years. One of the articles with the most citations in 2019 was written by West et al. (2019) published in one particular issue. According to Scopus data, this article has been cited 17 times and is open access. Apart from the quality of the articles and the substance discussed in a paper, the nature of open access also can increase citation because it is not limited to one scientific community.

Policy Studies is consistently published six times each year, although the total number of articles published is uncertain. The length of the editorial process partly influences it until an article is accepted, which is 224 days. Figure 2 indicates that the increase in document productivity is directly proportional to the number of documents cited. It means that efforts to increase the productivity of articles in a journal can increase their influence on the scientific community. It is also proven from the Scimagojr data that the citations/document (per 2 years) in 2019 is 1,757.



Source: Adopted from Scopus database

Figure 2. The number of paper publications per year.

From a general point of view, *Policy Studies* is consistently at the top of journals in social sciences, particularly on public policy and governance. In a 5-year analysis, 2015 is in Quartile 1 (Q1), and 2016-2020 is in Quartile 2 (Q2) (scimagojr.com). Based on data from Scopus, *Policy Studies* had an impact factor of 1.2 in 2019, with an average of five years, namely 1,178. Also, it has a Journal Rank Score (SJR) of 0.842 in 2019, an increase from the previous year of 0.405. Further, from the analysis of the structure of publication *Policy Studies* from 2015-2020 (Figure 3), the type of article document is 95.9% or 255 documents, others are in the form of eight editorial type documents, one document erratum, and one document note. Also, found was an article with a review typewritten by Howard & Chambers (2016) with the title *The challenge of quantifying national well-being: lessons from the Measures of Australia's Progress initiative*. It indeed strengthens the contribution of this article to enrich the number and quality of reviews in *Policy Studies*.

Document by type

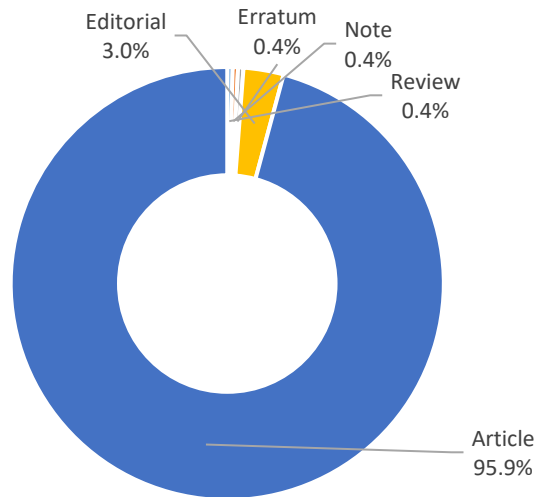


Figure 3. Type of document in *Policy Studies* , 2015-2020

Leading authors, institutions and countries represented in Policy Studies

This section assesses contributors based on authors, institutions, and countries in articles published in *Policy Studies*. Figure 4 shows that David Marsh from the Faculty of Business, Government & Law University of Canberra, Australia, and Hendrik Wagenaar from the International School for Government, King's College London, UK, are the most prominent authors. They publish their research in *Policy Studies*, both of which have six documents. Marsh has six documents cited 40 times with details of the 2015 publication as many as 16 citations; in 2016, 14 citations and in 2018, ten citations. In terms of citations, an article entitled "Political participation and citizen engagement: beyond the mainstream" became the article with the most citations, 16, in 2015. This article discusses the reconceptualization of political participation and the relationship between collective and collective action and political activities online and offline; relationship norms of duties and norms of involvement with opposition or legitimacy; and the emergence of everyday makers. After collecting and reviewing various recent articles on political participation activities, Marsh found many "new" activities on political participation in several countries, such as Italy with political engagement through online activities in the discussion forum of Italy's Five Star Movement; Spain with a comparative analysis of Twitter content of two demonstration activities; Australia by broadening the understanding of political participation through exploring the way MamaBake (a small group for women) does politics.

Furthermore, Hendrik Wagenaar, with six articles, has been cited 37 times with details of 21 citations in 2018, 13 citations in 2019, and three citations in 2020. Wagenaar received the most citations from one article with the title "Beyond 'linking knowledge and action': towards a practice-based approach to interdisciplinary sustainability interventions" (West et al., 2019) which has been cited 21 times overall from Google Scholar data. This article discusses the relationship between knowledge and ongoing action. Wagenaar explores the relationship between researchers and policy actors in implementing a practice-based approach to address climate change and conservation cases. There are three Wagenaar conclusions; first, practice is necessary to act on the existing situation, where knowledge is a tool or is

produced as a product. So that policy actors do not “apply knowledge” but use knowledge to act in concrete situations. Second, a practice-based approach can usefully reconfigure the value, contribution, and role of research (and researcher) for those interested in generating “actionable knowledge.” Third, a practice-based approach helps identify appropriate skills and evaluations for interdisciplinary research and co-production research effectively.

Documents by author

Compare the documents for up to 10 authors.

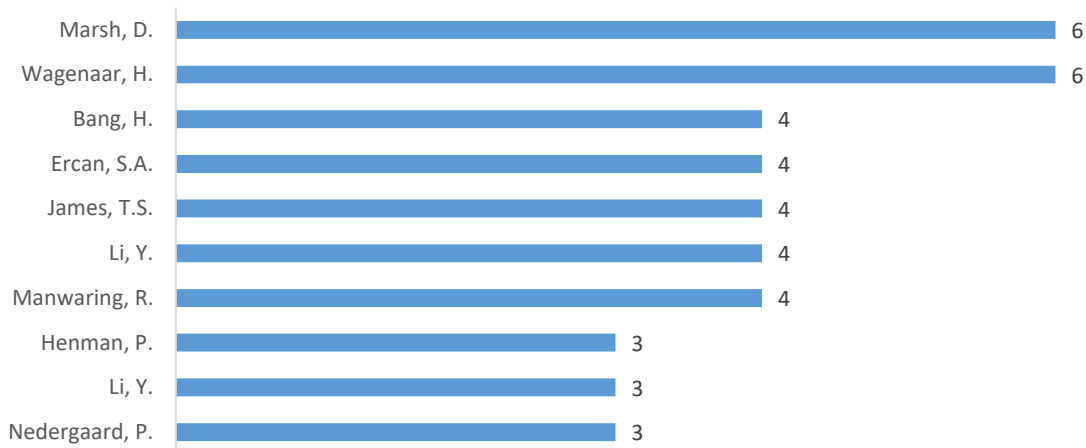


Figure 4. The most authors contribution in *Policy Studies*, 2015-2020

Subsequent authors are Henrik Bang (Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis, University of Canberra, Canberra, Australia), Selen A Ercan (Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis, Center for Deliberative Democracy and Global Governance, University of Canberra, Canberra, Australia), Toby S James (School of Politics, Language, and Communication Studies, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom), Ya Li (School of Public Administration, Beihang University, China), and Rob Manwaring (School of Social and Policy Studies, Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia). The five authors each have four documents. Based on document citations, the Selen A Ercan document was cited 52 times, followed by Ya Li with 20 citations; Henrik Bang 17 citations; Toby S James 10 citations; and Rob Manwaring 6 citations. So, in terms of citations, Selen A Ercan tops the list with 52 citations, followed by David Marsh with 40 citations. Ercan is the only author with one publication receiving more than 50 citations. Country affiliations from most authors were from Australia such as David Marsh, Henrik Bang, Selen A Ercan, and Rob Manwaring.

The authors in *Policy Studies* come from various countries globally, both developing and advanced countries. However, the top 10 authors who contributed the most were mostly developed countries (Figure 6). Based on the institutional of author affiliations (Figure 5), the University of Canberra ranks first with 40 document articles about policy studies or the equivalent of 15% of the total documents. Subsequent author affiliations are from the Faculty of Business, Government & Law with 32 documents or the equivalent of 12% of the total documents.

Documents by Affiliation

compare the document counts for up to 10 affiliations.

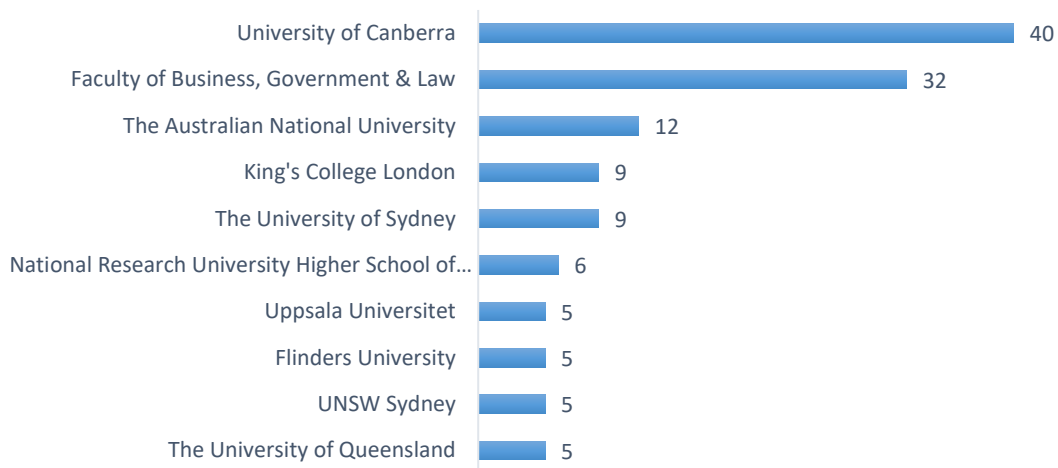


Figure 5. Affiliation contribution in *Policy Studies*

Figure 6 shows that authors from Australia contribute about 34, 21% (91) of *Policy Studies* publications. The United Kingdom and the United States are next with 59 and 32 publications, respectively. Then the country affiliations under 20 consecutive documents are China (16); Sweden (14); Canada (13); Netherlands (13); South Korea (10); and Germany (9); and Austria (7). It confirms that practices still influence the scientific contribution to *Policy Studies* in developed countries and authors from developed countries.

Documents by country or territory

compare the document counts for up to 10 countries

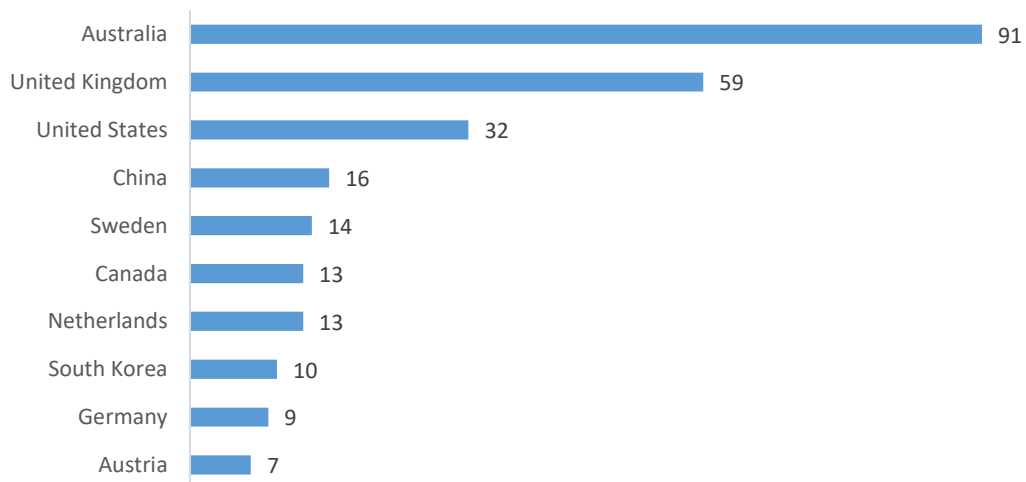


Figure 6. Author's countries in *Policy Studies*

Influential works in Policy Studies

Table 2 shows the ten most-cited works, in other words, the most influential articles published in Policy Studies. The citation taken is a calculation entered into the Scopus database (as of April 2021), meaning that documents citing articles in Policy Studies are also published in other journals indexed by Scopus. The work of Tosun & Lang (2017) on policy integration and debate on terminology among the scholars has been cited 81 times in the Scopus database. Furthermore, Mendonça & Ercan (2015) article about deliberation and protest with case studies in Turkey and Brazil has been cited 30 times. The same work on deliberative democracy from Ercan & Dryzek (2015) has been cited 28 times. Ansell & Geyer's (2017) article introduces concepts of pragmatist theory and complexity related to policymaking cited 25 times. The article from Dodge (2015) which discusses the role of civil society in supporting the deliberative process, has been cited 23 times. Tormey & Feenstra (2015) article on the fertile body of political parties in Spain has been cited 21 times. Article West et al. (2019) regarding linking knowledge and action that contribute to contemporary policy theory has been cited 20 times. Article from da Cruz & Marques (2017) addresses a collection of guidelines for structuring a theoretically sound local governance evaluation method cited 20 times. Also Le Galès (2016) on performance measurement as an instrument of policy. The last, an article by Redaelli (2016) about the development of a governance framework for the NEA's innovative placemaking policy to understand better the NEA's position, which has been cited 19 times.

Based on ten influential articles for other research, most of them are about specific concepts, therefore, this concept becomes a reference by researchers in analyzing certain phenomena.

Table 2. Top ten most cited works*

No	Title of documents	Year	Citation
1	Policy integration: mapping the different concepts	2017	81
2	Deliberation and protest: strange bedfellows? Revealing the deliberative potential of 2013 protests in Turkey and Brazil	2015	30
3	The reach of deliberative democracy	2015	28
4	'Pragmatic complexity' a new foundation for moving beyond 'evidence-based policy making'?	2017	25
5	The deliberative potential of civil society organizations: framing hydraulic fracturing in New York	2015	23
6	Reinventing the political party in Spain: the case of 15M and the Spanish mobilisations	2015	21
7	Beyond "linking knowledge and action": towards a practice-based approach to transdisciplinary sustainability interventions	2019	20
8	Structuring composite local governance indicators	2017	20
9	Performance measurement as a policy instrument	2016	20
10	Creative placemaking and the NEA: unpacking a multi-level governance	2016	19

*the data retrieved per 15 April 2021 in Scopus database

Main Research Cluster Analysis and Mapping Study

Cluster Analysis

This section discusses concepts that are often discussed in the 2015-2020 period in Policy Studies. The researcher identified seven clusters of 266 documents. Figure 7 is a visualization of these clusters obtained from VOSviewer with different color codes per cluster. This clusterization aims to assist researchers in analyzing certain concepts in the future. The bigger the circle of a concept, the more often the concept is discussed by previous researchers. In addition, through this network, researchers can also see their research position with other studies that are similar or even different. The network below also indicates that, even though it is in the same cluster, the concept of one is still connected with concepts included in other clusters. Meanwhile, Table 3 is the identified cluster along with the list of concept items.

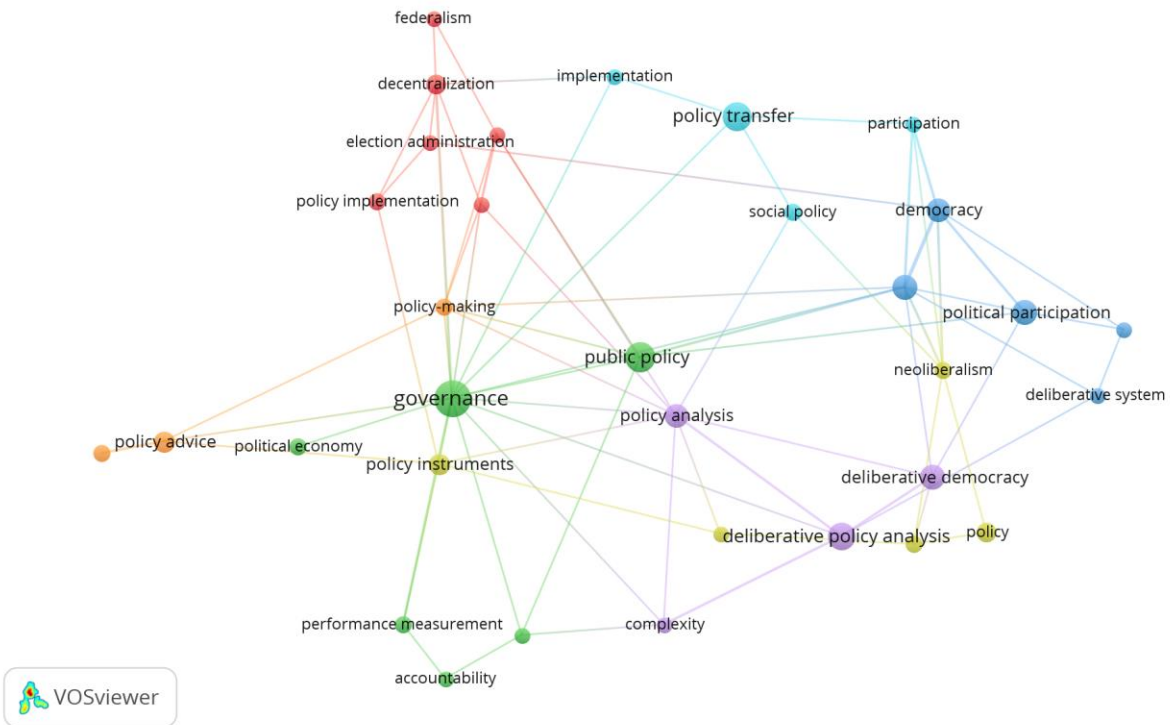


Figure 7. Cluster analysis of concepts in *Policy Studies*, 2015-2020

Table 3 shows each cluster along with the concept items therein. It means that researchers, especially new researchers, can focus on other concepts if they take a particular cluster. The concept items included in each cluster can help researchers find areas related to the study. Cluster 1 deals with decentralization, federalism, and intergovernmental studies. Cluster 2 generally emphasizes accountability and performance measurement. Cluster 3 discusses the deliberative system, participation, and democratization. Then, Cluster 4 emphasizes the aspects of neoliberalism and policy instruments. Furthermore, Cluster 5 discusses the concept of deliberative policy and policy analysis. Cluster 6 emphasizes implementation and policy transfer with Cluster 7 consisting of policy advisory.

Table 3. Cluster and items of concept

Name of Cluster		
Cluster	Concept items	Number of items (Color)
Cluster 1	Decentralization, election administration, federalism, intergovernmental relation, multi-level governance, policy implementation	6 items (red)
Cluster 2	Accountability, governance, legitimacy, performance measurement, political economy, public policy	6 items (green)
Cluster 3	Deliberative system, democracy, democratization, political participation, populism	5 items (blue)
Cluster 4	Neoliberalism, policy, policy design, policy instruments, regulation	5 items (yellow)
Cluster 5	Complexity, deliberative democracy, deliberative policy analysis, policy analysis	4 items (purple)
Cluster 6	Implementation, participation, policy transfer, social policy	4 items (tosca)
Cluster 7	Policy advice, policy advisory system, policymaking	3 items (orange)

Mapping Study

In *Policy Studies*, there are several relevant words in the abstracts of articles published. Apart from the word policy itself, the words political, public, governance, analysis, and policies are also the most relevant words that are contained. The explanation of Figures 11, 12, and 13 shows that *Policy Studies* consistently focuses on the aims and scope of the journal, namely “policy” with a varied discussion of areas related to policy studies. For example, the word “Governance” in the writings of Li & Qiu (2020) alludes to the word “Governance” as a way to identify the delivery of public services carried out by public sector employees in China. This concept is used to provide good institutional insights and designs in the field of public service delivery. Meanwhile, in the writings of Hasselman & Stoker (2017) the word “Governance” is used as one of the limits of economic rationalism in making decisions about public policy. Several examples of using the word “policy” can be seen in Wicaksono (2018), making policy transfer one of the factors influencing the change management process in academic, administrative cases in Indonesia. Candel (2019) also discusses “policy” integration, and there are other articles that use the word “policy” a great deal.

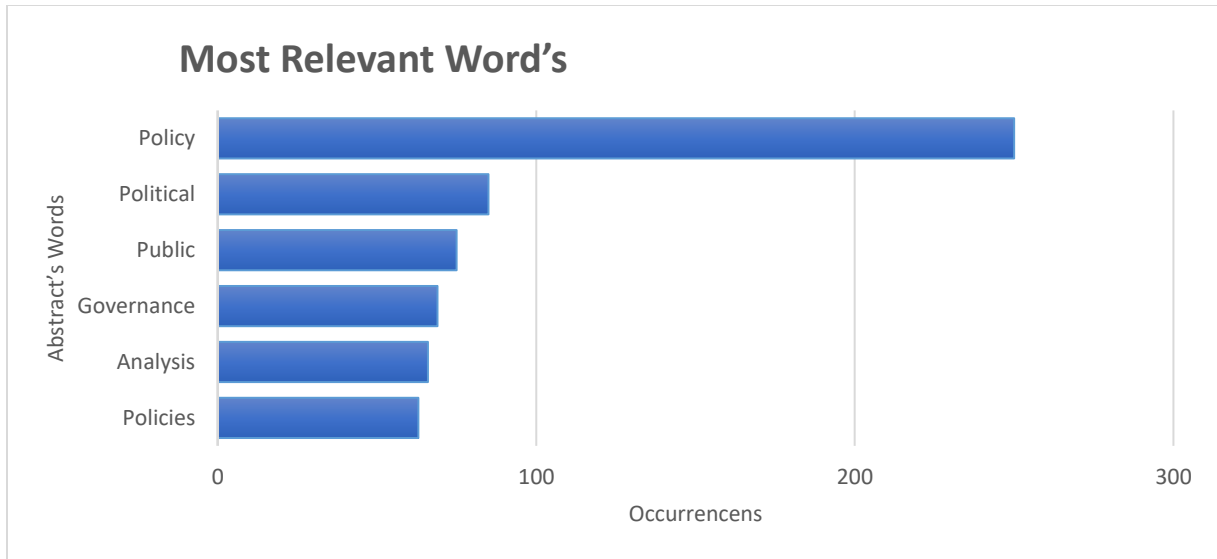


Figure 10. Most relevant words based on abstract word using R Studio

Based on several facts of events recorded by R Studio, this thematic map based on density (Figure 11) and centrality shows that the words “ policy” , “ political” , “ governance” , “ analysis” , and “ public” are overlapping words with the same typology region. Based on the mapping visualization produced by R Studio, the three most relevant words found in *Policy Studies* other than the word “policy” itself are the words “political”, “analysis”, and “governance”.

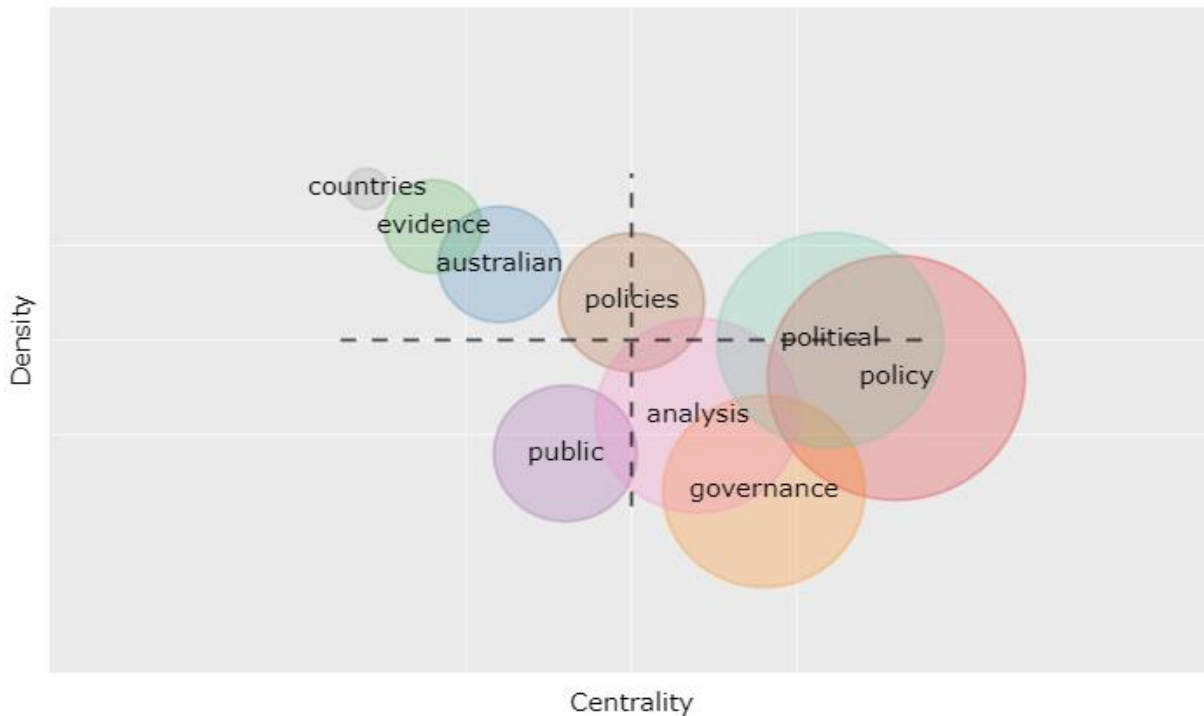


Figure 11. Co-occurrence of abstract using R Studio

What has been previously explained has been strengthened by the results of word cloud analysis using R Studio as a tool used to explore words that often appear based on research abstract data published in 2015-2020 in *Policy Studies*. Based on the visualization of the word cloud image and the results of the data analysis, the word “policy” is the most dominant, but the words “political” “analysis”, “deliberative” , and “governance” are also important words found in the abstract that need to be paid attention to remember that the word also has a connection with *Policy Studies*.



Figure 12. Word cloud of abstract using R studio

The visualization in Figure 12 indicates that the bold and big size in the word cloud visualization font aims to identify the mapping form of the number of words that are the topic of each abstract article in *Policy Studies*. Several country names, such as Australia, Brazil, China, Korea, and Europe, are included in the word cloud because most of the articles in *Policy Studies* discuss certain countries or regions. Furthermore, relevant topics are “Deliberative”, which is one of the most used keywords in identifying contestations in public policymaking (Girard, 2015). In addition, in the case of hydraulic fracturing in New York, “deliberative is considered as a rhetorical space that has the potential to resolve conflicts with regulatory negotiations” (Dodge, 2015). Meanwhile, in Boossabong & Chamchong (2019) article published in *Policy Studies*, the term “deliberative policy analysis” describes the political and cultural challenges in Thailand. Meanwhile, the article (Wagenaar & Wenninger, 2020) uses “deliberative policy analysis” like a knife to show the linkages and institutional designs to policymaking.

Conclusion

Since its first publication in 1980, *Policy Studies* has been a scientific resource for policy practitioners and academics worldwide. This article is concentrated to provide a complete overview of research trends and research themes published in *Policy Studies* during the 2015-2020 period using a bibliometric approach. Bibliometric data is retrieved from the Scopus database, extracted into CSV, RIS, and BIBTEX files. To gain insight into the journal's growth patterns, we looked at publication and citation structure, frequent contributors, associated institutions, and countries. The cluster analysis was using keyword co-occurrence analysis by VOSviewer. While the mapping study analysis using R Studio with biblioshiny package and abstract's word.

During this period, a total of 266 papers have been published. They have received a total of 282 citations times based on the Scopus database. Most of the document types in *Policy Studies* are articles. Marsh (Australia) and Wagenaar (UK) are the two most productive authors with six documents. Authors in *Policy Studies* come from various countries in the world. The fact that *Policy Studies* has drawn many authors from various countries around the world demonstrates the journal's global scope. However, the top 10 most contributed authors were from developed countries, such as Australia, the UK, the United States, Netherlands, and Germany. Outside these countries, there are countries in the Asian region, namely China and South Korea. To expand its horizons, the journal should promote publication from other advanced countries, especially in developing countries. Based on the Scopus database, the most influential work is entitled "Policy integration: mapping the different concepts" by Tosun and Lang (2017) cited as many as 81 times. Of articles that get many citations, the majority are discussing specific theories or concepts.

Based on co-occurrence analysis using VOSviewer, there are seven cultures of various concepts discussed in *Policy Studies* between 2015-2020. The clustering can help researchers to see the position of their research compared to previous studies. In addition, clustering serves to make it easier for researchers to find studies related to the area of study being carried out. Furthermore, based on analysis using the R studio program, *Policy Studies* consistently focuses on policy issues. In the discussion, the researcher variously discussed policy studies following related areas. Researchers also found that, based on the word cloud analysis, studies in *Policy Studies* are often in certain countries or certain regions.

Limitations

Despite this study using a wide range of bibliometric and mapping analysis, it has certain limitations. This study only measures and analyzes within the last five years; this timeframe was chosen because the developing policy issues are increasingly complex and require up-to-date contextualization. In addition, the database used to support bibliometric analysis is just one indexation, namely Scopus. Thus, future studies need to include articles from other quality databases like Web of Science as well in order to achieve a more comprehensive analysis. Other researchers can also publish or perish to see the citations for each published article to see the influence of *Policy Studies* more broadly.

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