



Systematic Review of Public Value

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Abstract (Using JPAVI Abstract Style)

Public value is a new and important concept in the field of public administration. Large number of researchers has focused on the concept of public value during the last 10 years or so. This concept gives a new idea of public management with theme of people's first approach to facilitate them. Public value creation is the main concern of public managers in today's public sector organizations. This paper presents systematic literature review of 413 articles published on the topic of public value in Scopus index journals from 1995 to 2018. The large number of articles on public value shows the importance of the concept of public value. This systematic literature review reveals that most of the work on public value has been done in developed countries like USA, UK, Australia and Netherland and developing countries are far behind on the research of public value.

Keywords: Public Value; Systematic Review, Public Administration

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INTRODUCTION

Recently, considerable number of researchers have been focusing on the study of Public Value (Bozeman, 2007; de Graaf and van der Wal, 2010; Meynhardt, 2009; Andersen et al., 2012; Fisher and Grant, 2013; Hartely, 2015). Public value has become an important construct in the present research on public administration (Esposito and Ricci, 2015) and the concept of public value has been attracting growing interest among public policy makers and managers in all over the world during past ten years or so. The foundation of public value is based on Harvard's Professor Mark Moore's seminal book *Creating Public Value* (Moore, 1995) in which he stated that fundamental function of public manager is to create public value by satisfying individual and collecting desires of public. The concept was further developed by the Work Foundation (Blaug et al., 2006) at Warwick University (Benington and Moore, 2011) in UK context (Kelly et al., 2002) and for developing countries (Karunasena and Deng, 2012). Academic community has also started discussion on the concept of public value (Stoker, 2006; Bozeman, 2007; Benington, 2009; Fisher and Grant, 2013; Dahl and Soss, 2014; Esposito and Ricci, 2015).

Some governments and academicians adopted the concept of public value and do efforts to develop an alternative model of governance in response to the traditional bureaucracy and new public management. Public value management is based on the democratic processes to explain the true spirit of public action and combat against the failures of the public sector. The followers of public value not only focus on efficiency and to achieve goal but also emphasize to fulfill the expectations of society. The goal of public value model is to make up for the failure of new public management to take into account citizens' preferences (Colon and Guerin-Schneider, 2015).

The concept of public value is significant for public sector administrators because it is an important topic in public administration and policy (Jørgensen and Bozeman, 2007, p. 355). Public value is a philosophy of public management in which public managers should think and act strategically to create public value and success is drawn

from initiating and reshaping public sector enterprises in ways that increase their value to the public (Staples, 2010).

The basic principle of public value is to guide the operations of public organization to achieve its fundamental goal of creating value for citizens through delivery of quality public services (Moore, 1995; Try and Radnor, 2007; Meynhardt, 2009). It is the target of all public and private sectors of the economy to show their contribution in creating and enhancing the value for their stake holders. Under the private sector, their goal is quite obvious that they have to generate profit in order to create private value. The goal of public sector organizations is to create public value just like the goal of private sector is to create private value. Contribution of public sector organization for the well-being of society and nation in the field of economic, social and environmental sector is considered as public value (Try and Radnor, 2007).

Public value has the capacity to examine the performance of public services from the citizen's point of view and due to this quality of public value, this concept is becoming very popular in the developed and even in developing countries to evaluate the performance of public services (Kelly et al., 2002; Benington, 2009; Alford and O'Flynn, 2009). Public value is used to measure the total impact of government activities to create values for its citizens (Kelly et al., 2002; Alford and O'Flynn, 2009). This concept is very helpful for governments to develop good relationship with citizens to improve policy decisions (Kelly et al., 2002). The future of public administration is based on the public value. So this study do a systematic review of public value to draw a clear picture about public value in the eyes of researchers and practitioners.

REVIEW METHODOLOGY

This study reviews the literature on public value from Scopus indexed journals. The key word public value was searched in from the title of Scopus indexed journals and found that there were 471 articles were published on the topic of public value in Scopus indexed journals from 1995 to 2018.



Statistics revealed that after articulated the public value in 1995, researchers did not give significant attention towards the topic of public value but from 2008 and onward researchers focus has been changed and give emphasis towards public value. In 2008, 10 articles were published in Scopus indexed journals on the topic of public value and this number were almost three times in next year i.e. in 2009 there were 29 articles on public value. The number of publication was increasing gradually and reached at 54 in 2014. In 2018, till September, there were 39 articles were published in Scopus indexed journals on this topic. Table 1 shows the number of papers published in each year.

Table 1: Distribution of Papers by publication Year

Year	No. of Papers
2014	54
2015	48
2017	45
2016	43
2018	39
2013	36
2009	29
2011	23
2012	21
2010	20
2008	10
2007	9
2006	5
2004	5
2005	3
2003	3
2002	2

Table 2 shows the name of journals that published articles on the topic of public value. Data in Table 2 describe that most of the papers were published in renowned public administration related research journals. International Journal of Public Administration gave maximum space to public value related articles and published 27 research articles on public value from 1995 to 2018. The second highest number of articles was published in Public Administration Review and this journal published 18 articles on the topic from 1995 to 2018. Similarly, Studies in Public and Non-Profit Governance published 16 articles. 13 research articles were published in each of the American Review of Public Administration, Australian Journal of Public Administration, Public Administration, Public Management Review and Public Money and Management. These all journals are well reputed and high impact factor journals that show the importance of the topic of public value in the eyes of research community.

Table 2: Distribution of Papers by Journals

Name of Journal	Papers Published
International Journal of Public Administration	27
Public Administration Review	18
Studies in Public and Non-Profit Governance	16
American Review of Public Administration	13
Australian Journal of Public Administration	13
Public Administration	13
Public Management Review	13
Public Money and Management	13
Journal of Extension	10
Museums and Public Value: Creating Sustainable Futures	10
Managing Social Issues: A Public Values Perspective	7
Public Integrity	7
Government Information Quarterly	6
International Journal of Public Sector Management	6
International Review of Administrative Sciences	6
Information Polity	5
Resources Policy	5
Administration and Society	4

Arts and Humanities in Higher Education	4
International Journal of Public Policy	4
Minerva	4
Sustainability (Switzerland)	4
Cultural Trends	3
European Journal of Information Systems	3
International Journal of Organization Theory and Behavior	3
Proceedings of the European Conference on e-Government, ECEG	3
Transforming Government: People, Process and Policy	3

Although researchers from all over the world gave emphasis on the topic of public value but we can clearly distinguish that most of the research was done on public value in developed countries. The maximum articles on public value were published from USA and these are 122 articles. The second highest researchers are belong to UK and that are 62. Researchers from Australia and Netherland also do a significant contribution on the research of public value and published 50 and 45 articles on public value respectively. From ASIA countries, China and South Korea contributed in research of public value by publishing 7 articles each. The other Asian countries included Malaysia, Singapore and Taiwan published 4, 3 and 3 research articles on public value respectively. Table 3 shows the number of research articles were published from each country during 1995 to 2018.

Table 3: Distribution of Papers by Countries

Country	No. of papers
USA	122
UK	62
Australia	50
Netherlands	45
Italy	21
Denmark	11
China	7
France	7
Ireland	7
South Korea	7
Canada	5
New Zealand	5
Spain	5
Switzerland	5
Germany	4
Sweden	4
Malaysia	4
Belgium	3
Singapore	3
Taiwan	3

It is revealed from Table 3 that most of the author belongs to USA who does work on public value. Figure 1 shows that collaborative work of USA authors with the researchers of other countries. It is evident from the data that researchers of USA collaborate with the researchers of UK, Netherland, Australia, Italy, Spain, Denmark and many more. This diversification of co-authors shows the importance of public value research.



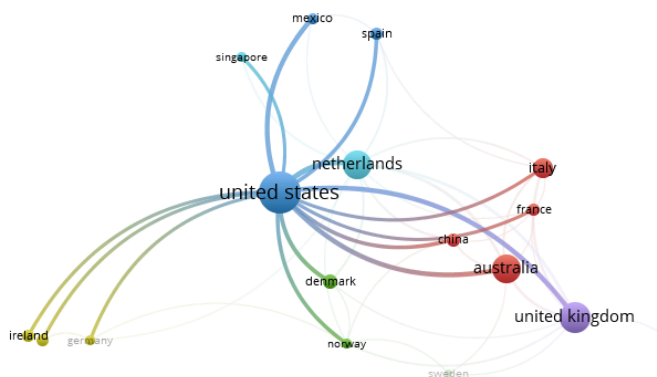


Figure 1: Collaboration of USA authors with other countries authors

Many researchers contributed their research in the field of public value. The most prominent advocate of public value are Bozeman, Jargensen, Alford, Cordella, Van der Wal, Fisher, Karunasena, Meynhardt, Sami, Talbot and many more. Bozeman and Jargensen published 7 articles each on public value while Alford, Cordella and Van der Wal published 5 articles each. Fisher, Karunasena, Meynhardt and Sami contributed with 4 articles each on public value. Table 4 describes the number of papers published by each author on the topic of public value.

Table 4: Distribution of Papers by Authors

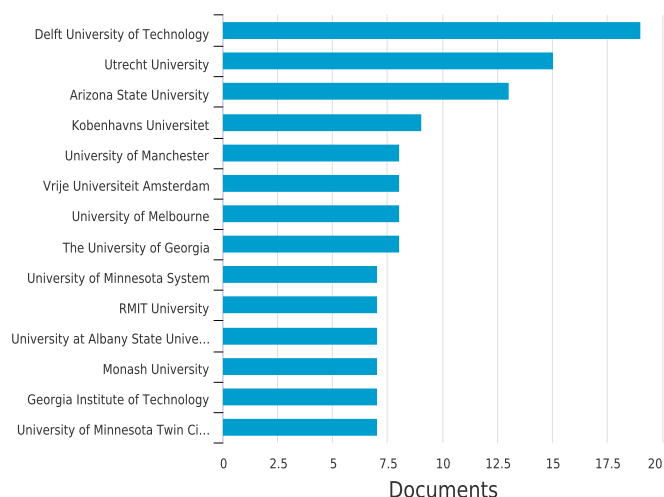
Authors	No. of Papers
Bozeman B.	7
JÃ,rgensen T.B.	7
Alford J.	5
Cordella A.	5
Van der Wal Z.	5
Fisher T.	4
Karunasena K.	4
Meynhardt T.	4
Reynaers A.-M.	4
Scott C.A.	4
Sami A.	4
de Graaf G.	3
Franz N.K.	3
Kalambokidis L.	3
Prebble M.	3
Steenhuisen B.	3
Talbot C.	3
Grimsley M.	2
Grube D.C.	2
Guarini E.	2
Hartley J.	2
Kamau G.	2
Leisink P.	2
Monroe-White T.	2
MuÃ,oz-Gielen D.	2
Shaw R.	2
Spano A.	2
Treiman J.	2
Try D.	2
Veeneman W.	2
Wang B.	2

Researchers from all over the world are working on public value and many universities are encouraging their researchers to do their research on public value. Till date the most prominent work on public value is done by the Delft University of Technology, Netherland. There were 19 research papers were published on the topic of public value by the researchers who have affiliation with Delft University of Technology, Netherland. Second highest publications by the researchers are from the Utrecht University, Netherland. This

university has 15 research papers on its credit on the topic of public value. Researchers from Arizona State University, USA has also published 13 research papers and at the 3rd highest publication on public value. University of Copenhagen, Denmark also published 9 research articles on the topic of public value. University of Manchester, Virje University, Amsterdam, University of Melbourne and The University of Georgia published 8 research papers each on the topic of public value. Figure 2 demonstrate the name of university and no of published by this university on the topic of public value.

Documents by affiliation

Compare the document counts for up to 15 affiliations



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Figure 2: Distribution of Papers by Universities

Research publication of public value is appreciated and mentioned by other researchers in their research articles. The most cited paper of public value is “Public value management: A new narrative for networked governance?” authored by Stoker in 2006. The citation of this paper has reached to 423 till October 2018. Bozeman’s article “Public values and public interest: Counterbalancing economic individualism” is second most cited article and has reached to 358 citations. This article was published in 2007. Third most cited articles are O’Flynn’s article “From new public management to public value: Paradigmatic change and managerial implications” and Jargensen & Bozeman’s article “Public values: An inventory”. Both articles are published in 2007 and reached to 278 citations. Table 5 demonstrates the most cited articles on public value.

Table 5: Distribution of Papers by Citation

Author	Title	Citation
Stoker, 2006	Public value management: A new narrative for networked governance?	423
Bozeman, 2007	Public values and public interest: Counterbalancing economic individualism	358
O’Flynn, 2007	From new public management to public value: Paradigmatic change and managerial implications	278
JÃ,rgensen & Bozeman, 2007	Public values: An inventory	278
Bozeman, 2002	Public-value failure: When efficient markets may not do	170
Bryson et al., 2014	Public value governance: Moving beyond traditional public administration and the new public management	145



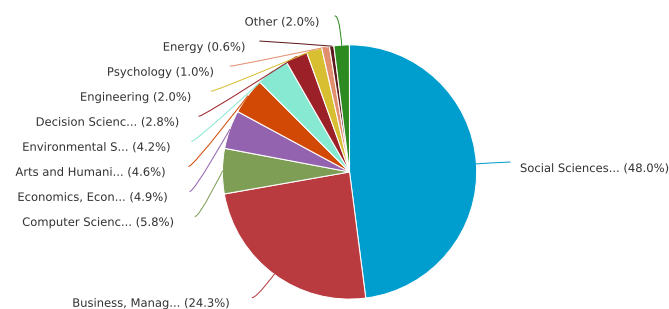
Grimsley & Meehan, 2007	e-Government information systems: Evaluation-led design for public value and client trust	141
Rhodes & Wanna, 2007	The limits to public value, or rescuing responsible government from the platonic guardians	135
Alford & O'Flynn, 2009	Making sense of public value: Concepts, critiques and emergent meanings	134
Alford & Hughes, 2008	Public value pragmatism as the next phase of public management	127
Cordella & Bonina, 2012	A public value perspective for ICT enabled public sector reforms: A theoretical reflection	107
Harrison et al., 2012	Open government and e-government: Democratic challenges from a public value perspective	101
Meynhardt, 2009	Public value inside: What is public value creation?	94
Williams & Shearer, 2011	Appraising public value: Past, present and futures	93
Nabatchi, 2012	Putting the "Public" Back in Public Values Research: Designing Participation to Identify and Respond to Values	86
Bovaird & Loeffler, 2012	From Engagement to Co-production: The Contribution of Users and Communities to Outcomes and Public Value	78
de Bruijn & Dicke, 2006	Strategies for safeguarding public values in liberalized utility sectors	77
Bozeman & Sarewitz, 2011	Public Value Mapping and Science Policy Evaluation	69
Karunasena & Deng, 2012	Critical factors for evaluating the public value of e-government in Sri Lanka	67
Morse, 2010	Integrative public leadership: Catalyzing collaboration to create public value	63
Bannister, Connolly, 2014	ICT, public values and transformative government: A framework and programme for research	62
Hadorn, 1991	The role of public values in setting health care priorities	62
Hui & Hayllar, 2010	Creating public value in e-government: A public-private-citizen collaboration framework in Web 2.0	61
Bozeman & Sarewitz, 2005	Public values and public failure in US science policy	59
Clement & Cheng, 2011	Using analyses of public value orientations, attitudes and preferences to inform national forest planning in Colorado and Wyoming	58
Cordella & Willcocks, 2010	Outsourcing, bureaucracy and public value: Reappraising the notion of the "contract state"	57
Benington, 2004	Creating the public in order to create public value?	56
Smith, 2004	Focusing on public value: Something new and something old	56
Taebi et al., 2014	Responsible innovation as an endorsement of public values: the need for interdisciplinary research	48
Erridge, 2007	Public procurement, public value and the Northern Ireland unemployment pilot projec	48

Try & Radnor, 2007	Developing an understanding of results-based management through public value theory	44
Pang et al., 2014	In public sector organisations: A public-value management perspective	43
Meyer, 2011	The Public Values Failures of Climate Science in the US	42
Rhodes & Wanna, 2009	Bringing the politics back in: Public value in westminster parliamentary government	42
Alford, 2008	The limits to traditional public administration, or rescuing public value from misrepresentation: Debate	42
JÃ,rgensen & Bozeman, 2002	Public values lost?: Comparing cases on contracting out from Denmark and the United States	42
Demski et al., 2015	Public values for energy system change	41
Moulton & Eckerd, 2012	Preserving the Publicness of the Nonprofit Sector: Resources, Roles, and Public Values	40
Willinsky, 2001	The Strategic Education Research Program and the Public Value of Research	40

The research on Public value is for the betterment of society so, it is considered as a social science subject but it is also related with other fields of studies and subject areas. Many researchers from different field take the concept of public value and use it in their research for the wellbeing of mankind. Figure 3 shows that almost half of the work on public value is done by the social scientists and it is around 48% of total work on public value. The second largest portion of research on public value is done by the business management field and it is around 24%. Computer Scientists also do their research on public value and their contribution is around 5.8%. This field is not confined to social science and business management but engineers and psychologist also contribute their ideas in this field. 4.2% research on public value is related to environment that reflects that this research also address the hot issue of global warming and pollution and contribute for sustainable environment.

Documents by subject area

Scopus



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Figure 3: Distribution of Papers by Subject Area

CONCLUSION

This study reviewed 413 research articles on public value published from 1995 to 2018 and revealed that most of the work on public value is done in developed countries like USA and European countries.



Underdeveloped countries are far behind in the research of public value. Some developing countries have started focusing on importance of public value like Malaysia and Srilanka. From ASIA countries only Singapore, Malaysia, China and Srilankan researcher give attention towards public value research. Africa is far behind in the research of public value and no significant research was found from this region.

This article analyzed the research on public value according to the publication year, source journals, and country of research, Authors names, researcher's affiliation, subject area and collaboration with researchers of other countries.

From this analysis, some important research opportunities for the future researchers were identified. There is room for researchers from developing and underdeveloped countries to focus on public value research for the betterment of their public sector.

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