

The case for scholarly nationalism in public administration

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Objectives today

Describe the evolving knowledge-production system in public administration

And its more problematic tendencies

Make a modest case for scholarly nationalism

To protect a distinctive Canadian approach to scholarship in public administration

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Defining scholarly nationalism

An approach to scholarship in public administration that recognizes and defends national particularities in the aims and methods of research

And which resists the homogenizing and hegemonic tendencies that operate within the emerging knowledge-production system

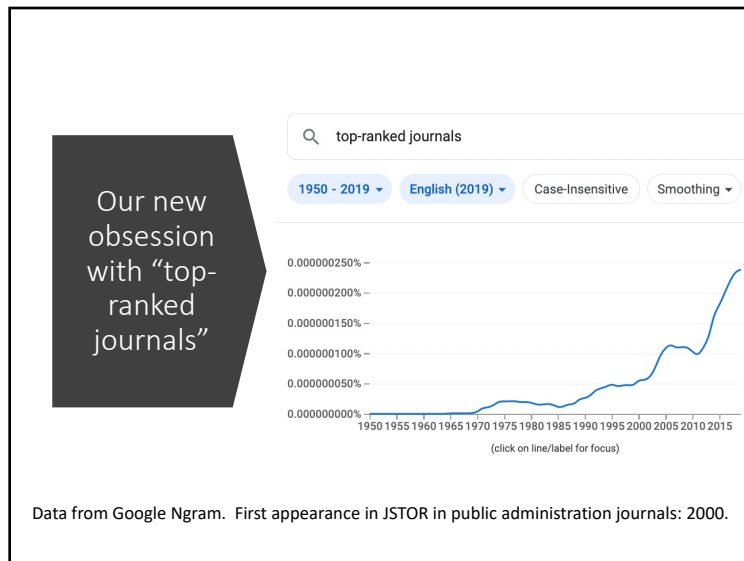
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The emerging knowledge-production system in public administration

- Components
 - "International" or "global" associations
 - "International" or "global" journals
 - "International" or "global" accreditation systems
 - Global ranking schemes for journals (JCR, Scopus) and scholarly programs
 - Globalized bibliographic databases (Google Scholar)
 - Impact measurement systems
 - Altmetrics, H-Scores, RG Scores, Faculty Scholarly Productivity Index (FSPI)
- Features of the emerging system include
 - Corporatization: For-profit multinationals own major components of the system
 - Metrification of performance
 - Stakhanovism: Production for its own sake
 - Pressures toward conformism: an epistemological monoculture
 - Hegemonic pressures: epistemological imperialism

(Roberts, Alasdair. "Trapped in a Silicon Cage." *Administrative Theory & Praxis* (2019))

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SCOPUS data ranks Governance fourth in public administration

The most recent release of SCOPUS journal impact metrics has ranked *Governance* fourth in the field of public administration. SCOPUS provides data for two impact measures: Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) and SCImago Journal Rank (SJR). *Governance* is ranked fourth according to both measures. [See the ranking.](#)

Source Title	2015 SNIP	2015 SJR
Administrative Science Quarterly	2.215	5.768
Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory	2.202	5.114
Governmental Information Quarterly	1.716	5.171
Statecraft	1.970	3.352
Journal of Public Relations Research	1.705	3.320
Journal of Policy Analysis and Management	1.910	3.207
Journal of Policy Development	1.262	3.194
Public Administration Review	1.565	3.177
Policy Studies	1.548	3.174
Journal of European Public Policy	1.564	3.160
Public Administration	1.305	3.107
International Public Management Journal	0.890	2.989
Public Administration Review	0.965	2.980
Review of Public Personnel Administration	0.903	0.983
European Review of Public Administration	1.102	0.902
Journal of Information Technology and Politics	1.506	0.998
Policy Studies Journal	1.244	0.703
Environmental and Planning C: Government and Policy	1.204	0.711
Journal of Social Policy	1.268	0.744
Journal of Public Policy	1.121	0.712
Regulation and Governance	1.054	0.708
Regulation and Governance	1.202	0.692
Social Policy and Administration	1.237	0.670
International Review of Administrative Sciences	1.102	0.604
Science and Public Policy	0.940	0.620
Journal of Higher Education Policy and Management	0.873	0.611
Review of Policy Research	0.811	0.552
Administration and Society	0.773	0.552

Written by Governance
March 25, 2014 at 11:25 am

Posted in [Journal rankings](#)

Journal Citation Reports: 15th year in top ten

Governance has marked its fifteenth straight year as a top ten journal in the field of public administration by impact factor, according to *Journal Citation Reports*. In the most recent rankings, *Governance* stands sixth in public administration, and is also included among the top twenty in political science by impact factor. *Governance* celebrates its twenty-fifth year of publication in 2012.

Written by Governance
October 16, 2012 at 5:11 pm

Posted in [Journal rankings](#)

Governance jumps to #3 in journal citation rankings

Governance is now ranked #3 for impact among scholarly journals in public administration, according to ISI's Journal Citation Report for 2009, released yesterday. *Governance* was ranked #8 in the 2008 rankings and #9 in the 2007 rankings. Among journals in political science, *Governance* is now ranked #11, up from #22 in 2008 and #25 in 2007.

Written by Governance
June 18, 2010 at 8:14 am

Posted in [Journal rankings](#)

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REVIEW

The evaluation of scholarship in academic promotion and tenure processes: Past, present, and future [version 1; referees: 2 approved]

Lesley A. Schimanski¹, Juan Pablo Alperin ^{1,2}

¹SchCommLab, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC, V6B 5K3, Canada
²School of Publishing, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC, V6B 5K3, Canada

research and publication in R1 at the expense of teaching and service. Similarly, van Dalen & Henkens (2012) reported that faculty in high publication pressure environments, as typically experienced in the US, perceived publication in top-rank journals is the strongest factor in determining academic success.

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Google Scholar "public administration" bibliometric

About 12,600 results (0.34 sec)

Articles

Any time
Since 2022
Since 2021
Since 2018
Custom range...

Sort by relevance
Sort by date

Any type
Review articles

☐ include patents
☒ include citations

☒ Create alert

Examining the Evolution of the Field of **Public Administration** through a **Bibliometric Analysis of *Public Administration Review***
C.Ni, CR Sugimoto, A Robbin - *Public Administration Review*, 2017 - Wiley Online Library
... **Bibliometrics** offers a complementary view of the history of a discipline and the evolution of ... the discipline of **public administration** and its bridging role between **public administration** and ...
☆ Save ⓘ Cite Cited by 54 Related articles All 3 versions

[HTML] Foundations and trends in performance management. A twenty-five years **bibliometric analysis in business and public administration domains**
C Cuccurullo, M Aria, F Sarto - *Scientometrics*, 2016 - Springer
... Finally, differently from other **bibliometric** articles on performance management, we perform our analysis distinguishing business subfield and **public administration** subfield in order to ...
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What happened to the public organization? A **bibliometric analysis of public administration and organization studies**
R Vogel - *The American Review of Public Administration*, 2014 - journals.sagepub.com
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Assessing the usefulness of **bibliometric** indicators for the humanities and the social and behavioral sciences: A comparative study
AJ Nederhof, RA Zwaan, RE De Bruin, PJ Dekker - *Scientometrics*, 1989 - Springer
... literature and language, and **public administration**. Only some of the ... For all disciplines, **bibliometric** indicators are potentially ... , Dutch literature and **public administration**, ISI-citation data ...
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Anand, A. & Brix, J. (forthcoming) "The learning organization and organizational learning in the public sector: A review and research agenda", *The Learning Organization*, Vol. 00 No. 00, pp. 000-000. DOI 10.1108/TLO-05-2021-0061.
This is the authors' accepted manuscript (AAM)

The learning organization and organizational learning in the public sector: *A review and research agenda*

Findings – Through an analysis of 238 journal publications obtained from the Scopus database, we determine the leading authors, countries, highly cited papers and take the stock of current literature. Similarly, by analyzing papers published between 2010 to 2020, we identify current tendencies and emerging themes of OL and LO in the public sector and offer avenues for future research.

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Clarivate

Journal Citation Reports

Browse journals Browse categories Browse publishers

48 journals

Journal name/abbreviation, ISSN/eISSN, category, publisher

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SSCI JCR Year: 2020

Journal name	ISSN	eISSN	Category	Total Citations	2020 JIF
<input type="checkbox"/> JOURNAL OF EUROPEAN PUBLIC POLICY	1350-1763	1466-4429	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - SSCI	6,982	7.339
<input type="checkbox"/> JOURNAL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND THEORY	1053-1858	1477-9803	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - SSCI	8,156	7.000
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Management Review	1471-9037	1471-9045	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - SSCI	5,665	5.898
<input type="checkbox"/> Regulation & Governance	1748-5983	1748-5991	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - SSCI	1,795	5.400
<input type="checkbox"/> Review of Public Personnel Administration	0734-371X	1552-759X	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - SSCI	1,609	5.298
<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REVIEW	0033-3352	1540-6210	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - SSCI	13,794	5.257

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What countries are represented in the top ten PA journals?

Country	Total	Percent	Cumulative	Population
USA	1058	32.9%	32.9%	330 million
UK	381	11.8%	44.7%	67 million
Netherlands	246	7.6%	52.4%	17 million
Germany	219	6.8%	59.2%	83 million
Italy	132	4.1%	63.3%	60 million
Denmark	128	4.0%	67.3%	6 million
Switzerland	100	3.1%	70.4%	9 million
Australia	95	3.0%	73.3%	26 million
China	91	2.8%	76.2%	1.4 billion
Canada	89	2.8%	78.9%	38 million
Belgium	83	2.6%	81.5%	12 million
Sweden	69	2.1%	83.6%	10 million

Journal Citation Reports, 2020

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Research Article

Development of Public Administration Research with a Bibliometric Analysis

Zepeng Yu

Department of Information Resources Management, School of Public Affairs, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310058, Zhejiang, China

In general, the US, the UK, and the Netherlands are always the main players in publishing highly cited papers.

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What
countries
aren't
represented
in top
journals?

Country	Population	Percent of articles
China	1.4 billion	2.8%
India	1.4 billion	0.1%
Indonesia	271 million	0.1%
Pakistan	225 million	0.2%
Brazil	214 million	0.7%
Nigeria	211 million	0.03%
Bangladesh	172 million	0.03%
Mexico	126 million	0.3%

(Eight of the ten most populous countries in the world)

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Raadschelders, Jos C. N., and Kwang-Hoon Lee. "Trends in the Study of Public Administration: Empirical and Qualitative Observations from Public Administration Review, 2000–2009." *Public Administration Review* 71.1 (2011): 19–33.

Table 4 Number of Publications in *PAR* by Topic, 2000–2009

Topic	Article	Book Review	Reply	Total
Accountability	8	3	0	11
Bureaucracy	39	20	4	63
Citizen participation	23	5	0	28
Development administration	1	0	1	2
Education	10	0	0	10
Ethics	22	8	3	33
Budget/finance	34	8	3	45
Governance	13	12	6	31
Administrative history	4	15	0	19
Intergovernmental relations	14	2	1	17
Information/e-government	23	7	0	30
Administrative law	14	5	1	20
Management	112	30	10	152
Organization	70	12	10	92
<i>PAR</i>	2	0	1	3
Personnel management	79	13	5	97
Policy	64	43	6	113
Politics	19	13	11	43
Society	3	15	0	18
Nature of the study	42	13	16	71
Terrorism	5	0	1	6
Total	601	224	79	904

Not on the list?

Indigenous governance
Multiculturalism
Executive functions
Defense
Policing

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PAR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REVIEW

Catherine Althaus
ANZSOG
Claran O'Faircheallaigh
Griffith University

Bureaucratic Representation, Accountability, and Democracy:
A Qualitative Study of Indigenous Bureaucrats in Australia
and Canada

Our field research was undertaken as part of a comparative project on Indigenous leadership in public services in Queensland and British Columbia (Althaus and O'Faircheallaigh 2019). A key

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Representative bureaucracy refers to the idea that the composition of any bureaucracy should mirror that of society and in doing so, reflect the diversity of attitudes, values, and interests found therein (Krislov 2012). To the extent that bureaucracies do reflect this diversity, they are believed to be more likely to create or facilitate policy outcomes that contribute to the well-being of the population as a whole (Bradbury and Kellough 2011; Coleman, Brudney, and Kellough 1998).

bureaucrats, thereby contributing to potential legitimacy improvement and willingness to coproduce policy and service delivery (Headley, Wright, and Meier 2021; Ricucci et al. 2015; Ryzin et al. 2017). Alternatively bureaucratic representation can be (2) *active*, in which case bureaucrats work consciously and deliberately to change existing policies and patterns of resource allocation in ways that improve outcomes for the population cohort from which they are drawn. Assuming that bureaucrats exercise a degree of discretion, bureaucratic representation, particularly active representation, can have significant implications for accountability and democracy.

Bureaucratic representation can be (1) *passive*, with its impact following automatically from the social and cultural values and attitudes of its members. Recent scholarship has explored *symbolic* representation as a unique passive form that can change the attitudes, behaviors, and trust levels of minority citizens through their positive associations with minority

Some public administration scholars consider the effects of bureaucratic representation to be negative on the basis that bureaucrats who pursue the interests of cohorts from which they are drawn are not

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American Review of Public Administration 41(2): 157–67.

American Journal of Political Science 42(3): 717–44.

Public Administration Review 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.1111/puar.13358>.

Public Administration Review 66: 850–61.

Public Administration Review 76(1): 121–30.

Public Management Review 19(9): 1365–79.

Public Administration Review 66: 193–205.

American Review of Public Administration 50(8): 880–97.

Public Administration: 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.1111/padm.12681>.

Administration & Society 46(4): 395–421.

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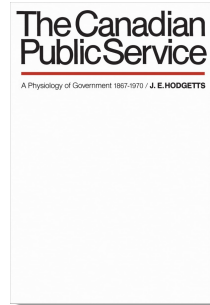
A Canadian scholarly style?

- A **distinctive mode of inquiry** based on understandings about common problems, objectives, and research methods
- Features include:
 - **Attention to history**
 - **Attention to “large forces”**
 - **Concern about overall regime design**
 - **Connection between politics and administration**
 - Awareness of regime fragility
 - Awareness of challenges to sovereignty
 - Awareness of need for systemic adaptation
 - Skepticism about imported models and rigid formulas
 - Pragmatism and “a strong tolerance for ambiguity” (Gow)

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The foundations of a Canadian style? Hodgetts’ approach to public administration

- “Respect for the **history** of institutions”
- Attention to “great **environmental factors**”
- Adaptation to “turbulent environment”
- Attention to “political theory and political action”
- And to **political economy**
- Concern about American influence
- And about **national unity**
- Pragmatism; **skepticism** about imported structures and orthodoxies



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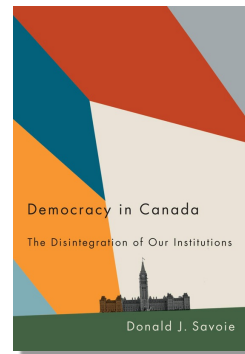
Alexander Brady in "Training for Public Administration: A Symposium." *The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* 11, no. 4 (1945): 499-523.

My first proposition is an emphasis upon the basic fact that public administration is the administration of the state, and not simply the administration of individual departments of government. It has to deal with the management of the state in its aggregated activities, and hence broadly with the whole subtle art of government. The tone of that management never depends simply upon what industrious and zealous civil servants in their offices may do, or how they may do it, but, among other things, upon the effective organization of parliamentary committees, the conscience and intelligence of their members, the modes of planning parliamentary work, and even the quality of discussion within the conclaves of parties, or the antics and verbal orgies of the demagogue in public debate. The genuine and profitable study of public administration in a democratic state cannot be narrower than the broad frame of government, if we are to appreciate duly the ultimate end sought—the competent management of the state. One phase of national

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Savoie's approach to public administration

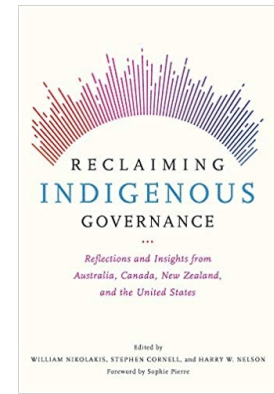
- "History matters in all things"
- "powerful forces" and "socio-economic circumstances"
- Attention to "politico-administrative institutions"
- Concern for national unity and fragility of national political institutions
- And about adaptability of NPIs in the face of "new forces"
- Concern for underrepresentation of regions
- And about misfit of imported institutions



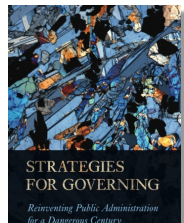
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Challenges of indigenous governance

- Recovering "our stories, our history"
- Working within "extremely constrained sovereignty"
- Escaping economic dependence
- Accommodating diversity among Nations
- "Ongoing negotiations" with dominant powers
- "adapting institutions to meet changing legal, political, and economic conditions"
- Avoiding imposed, "boilerplate" forms of government
- Protecting "fragile gains"



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Cornell University Press, 2020

Table 1 Levels of analysis in public administration

Macro-level	Study of the governance strategies that are devised by leaders to advance critical national interests and the ways in which these strategies influence the overall architecture of the state.
Meso-level	Study of the design, consolidation, administration, and reform of specific institutions—that is, laws, organizations, programs and practices—within the state.
Micro-level	Study of the attitudes and behavior of officials within the state apparatus and of people who are subject to their authority. ¹

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Polity Books, 2018

Government leaders craft strategies to pursue national objectives given the circumstances that confront them at a particular moment. Leaders want to believe that they have crafted an overall strategy that will work forever, a durable way of managing national problems. But leaders are always disappointed. Circumstances change and strategies have to be reconsidered and overhauled. This process of self-scrutiny and adaptation is unpleasant but unavoidable.

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Related concepts

- Policy style
 - “‘Standard operating procedures’ for making and implementing policies” that vary among societies – Richardson et al, 1982
- Administrative style
 - “There are distinct characteristics to the ways and procedures through which public administrations typically accomplish their daily tasks.” – Bayerlein and Knill, 2019
- Administrative tradition
 - “An historically based set of values, structures and relationships with other institutions that defines the nature of appropriate public administration within a society” – Peters, *Administrative Tradition* (2021), p. 23
- These concepts relate to the activities of public sector institutions within a country, not the *study* of such activities

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An analogy in IPE

- The “British School” in International Political Economy
 - Cohen, Benjamin J. *International Political Economy: An Intellectual History*. Princeton University Press, 2008. Chapter 2.
- Features of British School:
 - “A different vision of how the world works”
 - More normative
 - More qualitative than quantitative
 - More interpretative in tone
 - More institutional and historical in nature
- A product of “place and historical circumstance”
- Clashes in orientation, method with “American School”
- But adds value by addressing “grander issues of social transformation and historical change”

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What approach to engagement?

- A modest degree of scholarly nationalism
- Caution about biases in the emerging knowledge-production system
- Deliberateness in defining and preserving a Canadian approach to scholarship in public administration
 - Relating to topics, values, and methods

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