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**RELATIONSHIP OF INNOVATION, INTERNET USE AND OPEN DATA
WITH THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OPEN GOVERNMENT IN
IBEROAMERICAN COUNTRIES**

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Abstract

A documentary review was carried out on the production of research papers published in high impact journals indexed in the Scopus database regarding the study of the relationship between Innovation, Internet use and Government Effectiveness in Ibero-American countries. The purpose of the bibliometric analysis is to identify the main characteristics in the volume of publications, which is analyzed through the elaboration of graphs and figures organized according to their Year of

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Publication, Country of Origin, Area of Knowledge and Type of Publication. Once the information was organized, different publications were identified and a qualitative analysis was carried out in order to know the position of some authors regarding the subject matter proposed in this review. Among the findings identified, it is determined that, in Latin America, a total of 41 documents have been published during the period 2016-2021, being the latter year and 2017 in which, more records were made, reaching 9 copies in each period. Spain was the Iberoamerican country with the highest scientific production reported in Scopus, reaching a total of 18 publications. The area of knowledge that made the greatest contribution to research on the topic of study during the period in question was Social Sciences, with 21 documents. Finally, it was established that 56% of the total production corresponds to journal articles.

Keywords: Innovation, Internet, Open Data, Open Government, Government Effectiveness.

1. Introduction

The debate about the concept of “Open Government” arose in the United States in 1950 when Congress was discussing the creation of a Public Information Law that would allow all actors in society to be observers of government actions in the management of resources (Yu & Robinson, 2012). The term covers even the public policies of the state which have been adjusted since then to inspire transparency of government management to society. Currently, Open Government is understood as the work of the State in the search for public transparency, accountability, participatory public management, among other strategies designed to ensure the proper use of public resources. It is worth noting that this term is associated with what is known as Open Data, which is based on the accessibility of information by citizens, regarding the management of state resources in areas such as state contracting, resource allocation, social investment, among others, through the use of the Internet as a tool to exercise vigilance in these aspects.

Therefore, one of the main characteristics of Open Government lies not only in the accessibility of data but also in the guarantees it provides to civil society to actively participate in any process through monitoring tools based on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) as well as in the commitment of government actors to provide quality open data (ARAUJO, ALBANO, GERMANO, & TAKAOKA, 2012). Access to government information by citizens strengthens democracy, so it is sought that governments ensure the aforementioned transparency in order to combat irregularities that commonly occur in different States such as corruption. The above points to

the generation of a participatory society that shows interest in combating criminal acts by public officials through the use of new technologies (Nicolás & Catachura, 2020).

As mentioned above, it is important to know the importance of knowing the papers published in high impact journals as a theoretical basis for the generation of new knowledge regarding the study of Open Government and Open Data and the use of the Internet for accessibility to public information, so this research has been carried out to answer the question: How has been the publication of research papers on the study of the relationship between innovation, use of the Internet and open data with the effectiveness of open government in Latin American countries during the period 2016-2020?

2. General Objective

To analyze from a bibliometric and bibliographic perspective, the production of high impact research papers on the relationship between innovation, internet use and open data with the effectiveness of open government in Ibero-American countries during the period 2016-2020.

3. Methodology

Quantitative analysis of the information provided by Scopus is performed under a bibliometric approach on the scientific production concerning the relationship between innovation, internet use and open data with the effectiveness of open government in Ibero-American countries during the period 2016-2021. Likewise, it is analyzed from a qualitative perspective, examples of some research papers published in the area of study mentioned above, from a bibliographic approach to describe the position of different authors on the proposed topic.

3.1 Methodological design

Table 1 shows the methodological design proposed for the development of this research.

Table 1. *Methodological Design*

	PHASE	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
PHASE 1	DATA COLLECTION	Data was collected using the Search tool on the Scopus web page, where a	Published papers whose study variables are related to the relationship between

		total of 41 published documents were identified.	innovation, internet use and open data with the effectiveness of open government. Research papers published during the period 2016-2021. Without distinction of type of research. Limited to Latin American countries. Without distinction, of area of knowledge.
PHASE 2	CONSTRUCTION OF ANALYSIS MATERIAL	The information identified in the previous phase is organized. The classification will be made by means of graphs, figures and tables based on data provided by Scopus.	Year of publication Country of origin of the publication. Area of knowledge. Type of publication
PHASE 3	DRAFTING OF CONCLUSIONS AND FINAL DOCUMENT	After the analysis carried out in the previous phase, the study proceeds to the drafting of the conclusions and the preparation of the final document.	

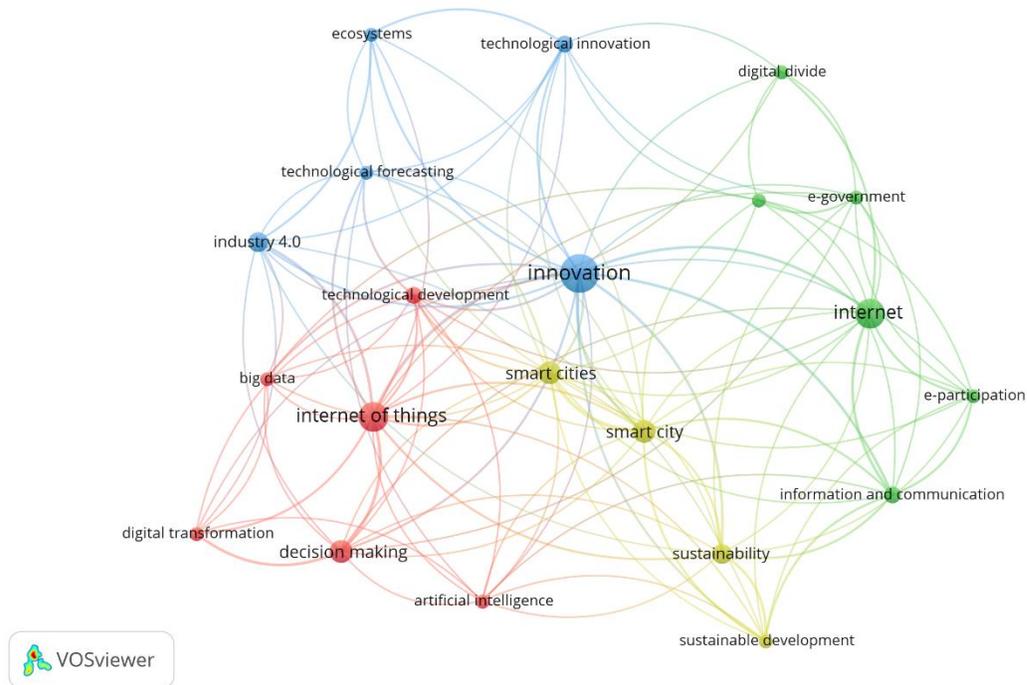
Source: Own elaboration (2022)

4. Results

4.1 Co-occurrence of words

Figure 1 shows the co-occurrence of keywords within the publications identified in the Scopus database.

Figure 1. Word Co-occurrence



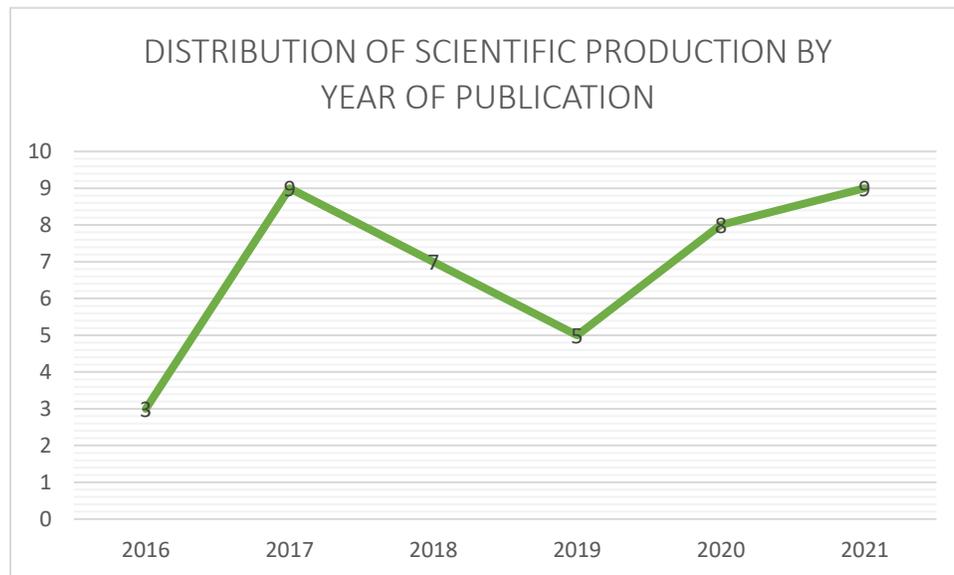
Source: Own elaboration (2022); based on data provided by Scopus.

Figure 1 shows the words Innovation, Smart Cities, Technological Development and Internet are strongly present, since research policies based on technological and communication tools are vital for the growth of any country today, for the establishment of strategies and the promotion of models that overcome the crises generated in various fields of society and the strengthening of future generations to create economic development and boom in the population itself. Therefore, words such as E-Government, E-participation, Sustainability are also shown, since, in the countries that are part of the objective of this research, they have technology as a resource in the improvement and control of Governments, such tools in the political field have established a better service to citizens, a more interactive and inclusive communication and an optimization of public management, which leads to reduce corruption rates that burden Ibero-American countries and to legitimize their processes, obtaining in the end more sustainable Smart Cities. There are also words such as Artificial Intelligence, Decision Making and Research Technology, which are ultimately of important relevance in the scientific research development of this production.

4.2 Distribution of scientific production by year of publication.

Figure 2 shows how the scientific production is distributed according to the year of publication, taking into account that the period to be analyzed corresponds to the years 2016 to 2021.

Figure 2. Distribution of scientific production by year of publication.



Source: Own elaboration (2022); based on data provided by Scopus.

In order to perform the bibliometric analysis raised in the development of this debit, it is necessary to understand the study of the variables within the period of time defined for the exploration of this research and that is the one comprising from 2016 to the 2021 validity, counted with a remarkable improvement from 3 publications registered in Scopus Database to the 2021 validity with 9 scientific productions, within which it is necessary to highlight the article entitled “*Adoption of e-government in Colombia: The importance of government policy in the use of e-government by citizens*” (Sanchez-Torres, Arroyo-Cañada, Varon-Sandoval, & Sanchez-Alzate, 2021). This research was one of the first to be carried out in Latin America with the purpose of analyzing the theory of adoption of technology, presenting an exploratory character and was carried out with the collection and study of 445 surveys throughout the country through technological tools (PLS 3.0 software.), for which it was concluded that, in view of the advances in technology that have been experienced in recent years, its implementation is necessary as a mechanism for continuous interaction with the needs of the population itself and as an instrument to optimize the processes of public officials. These

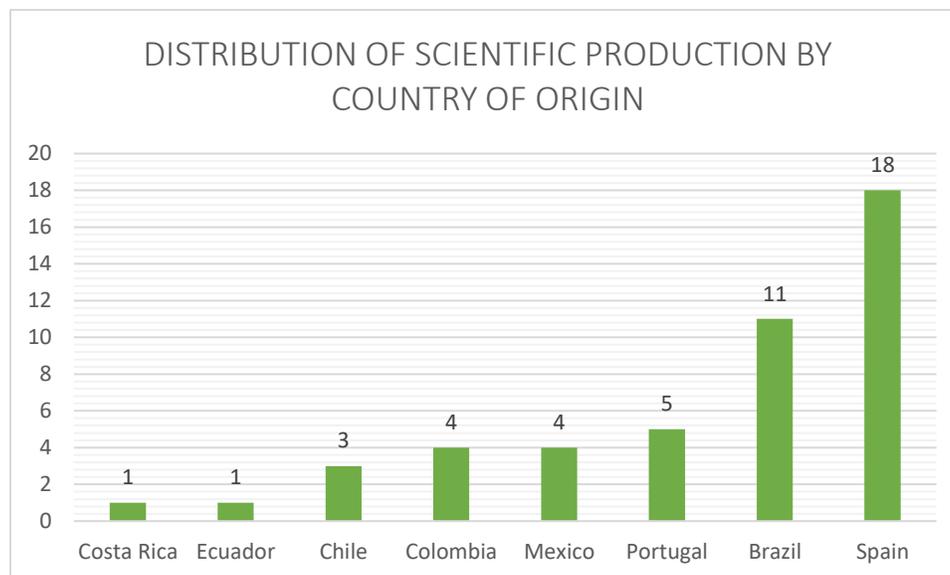
updates of e-government, have been truly welcomed by citizens and of great effect for the challenges that arose on the occasion of the health crisis of COVID-19.

On the other hand, a study of 2019 also reflects the exploration of the variables and is called “User-oriented representation of Smart Cities indicators to support the decision-making processes of citizen governments” (Limon-Ruiz et al., 2019). This research adopts its study to the model of the urbanist Boyd Cohen of Wheel of Cities, which has as object the follow-up of key indicators used to facilitate the support in the decision making of the governmental entities on the part of the citizenship, follow-up of vital importance to know the progress of a society and to establish from this evolution the imposition of measures for the continuous improvement in population, measures that allow at all times the constant interaction of the main actors of a community through an electronic functional prototype, which will cover the established premises, its objectives and above all the understanding of the existing needs in Latin American communities. The metrics obtained by the optimal use of these technological tools are the pillar for the creation of policies that mitigate and eradicate the shortcomings of the system, its study, observation and analysis are key on the road to the conversion of a smart city.

4.3 Distribution of scientific production by country of origin.

Figure 3 shows the distribution of scientific production according to the nationality of the authors.

Figure 3. *Distribution of scientific production by country of origin.*



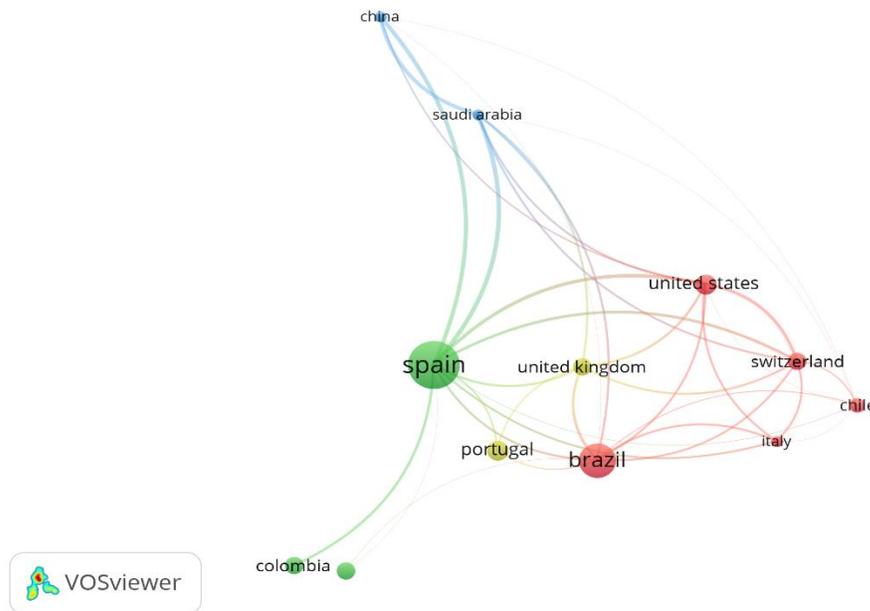
Source: Own elaboration (2022); based on data provided by Scopus.

Taking into account the analysis proposed in the development of this scientific article, it is important to establish the scientific production registered in the Scopus database, in attention to the countries that are part of the geographical delimitation under study, in this case those that are part of Ibero-America, as shown in Figure 3, and the results show that Spain has the largest number of publications with a total of 18, followed by Brazil with a total of 11 records and in third place the country of Portugal with 5 publications of the total. It is for this reason that it is important to highlight also the Colombian production with respect to the variables under study with the article entitled “*Competition policies for the Internet market in Colombia: Impact on entrepreneurship*” (Osorio & Rendón, 2019). This study had its main motivation in determining the effectiveness of Development, Innovation and Research in the telecommunications sector in Colombia.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development made specific recommendations for the use of the Internet in the country, in addition it was concise in determining that they should work on better government policies for the application in the commercial market and the impact on end consumers, this derived from a study on the Internet market between 2010 and 2015 in a theoretical and empirical way, which showed large gaps in the facilitation of the use of communications tools and technology by the State to medium and small enterprises (SMEs) in order to aim for better business indicators and the emergence of entrepreneurship itself and is that in Colombia the Internet market contains a high impact on business processes, marketing and advertising, generating of course the need to regulate the implementation of state policies that allow free trade and avoid unfair competition, leading of course to raise rates of innovation, research and competition.

At this point, it should be noted that the production of scientific publications, when classified by country of origin, presents a special characteristic and that is the collaboration between authors with different affiliations to both public and private institutions, and these institutions can be from the same country or from different nationalities, so that the production of an article co-authored by different authors from different countries of origin allows each of the countries to add up as a unit in the overall publications. This is best explained in Figure 4, which shows the flow of collaborative work from different countries.

Figure 4. Co-citations between countries.



Source: Own elaboration (2022); based on data provided by Scopus.

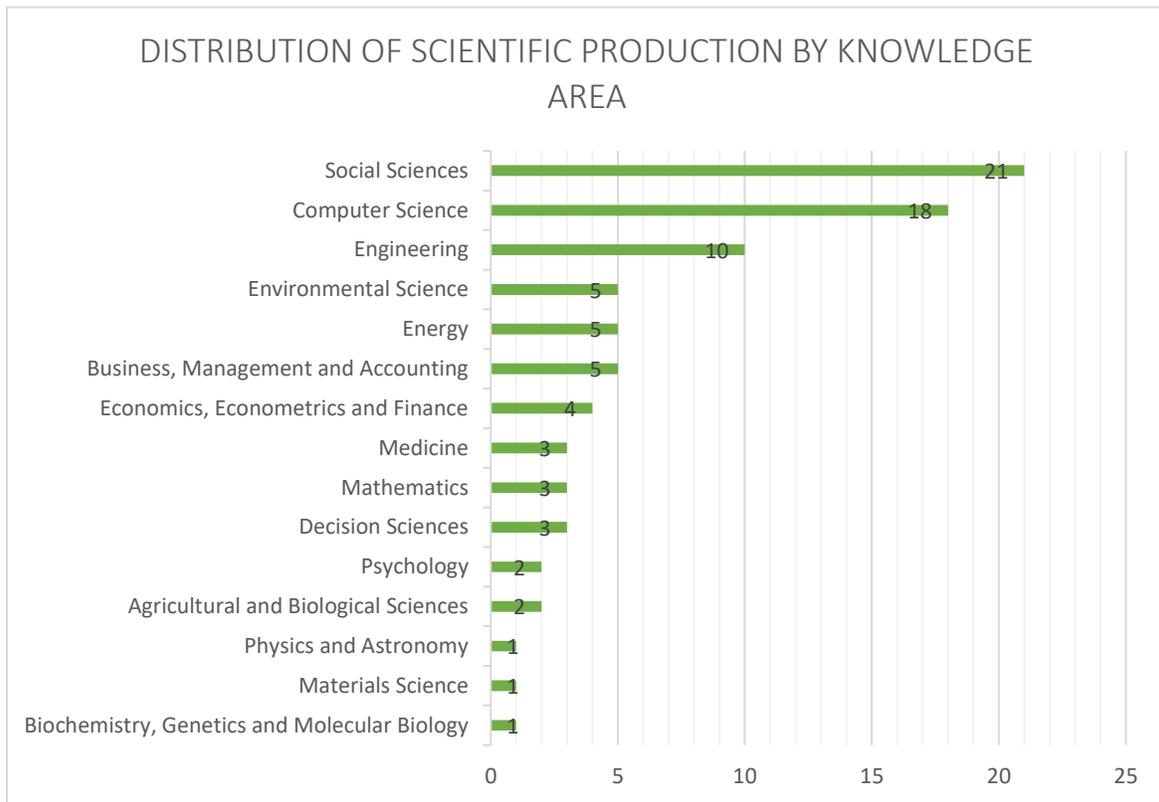
Figure 4 shows Spain as the country with the largest number of productions with authors affiliated to countries such as Saudi Arabia, China, Portugal and the United Kingdom, and also shows that of the productions under investigation there is a strong presence of authors affiliated to the North American country of the United States, which also has a relationship with countries such as the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Brazil. Colombia appears with a really important presence in the scientific production of the variables in alliance with countries such as Spain and with a total of 4 productions of the total of the demographic delimitation.

The use of Internet, its coverage, impact and development is today one of the most relevant issues in the political agendas of the various countries, so that determining, through the proposed bibliometric analysis, the effectiveness of the policies drawn up by the different governmental entities and their impact is of real importance.

4.4 Distribution of scientific production by area of knowledge

Figure 5 shows how the production of scientific publications is distributed according to the area of knowledge through which the different research methodologies are executed.

Figure 5. Distribution of scientific production by area of knowledge.



Source: Own elaboration (2022); based on data provided by Scopus.

In the current context where digital tools are constantly gaining prominence, it is important to emphasize that Latin American administrations are no strangers to these events. Their implementation is absolutely necessary and because policies delimit human behavior in society in all its areas. It is not strange that several areas of knowledge turn their knowledge to the achievement of solutions and to the constant analysis of the variables of this debt, as shown in Figure 5, where Social Sciences are in first place with a total of 21 publications registered in the Scopus Database, followed by Computer Sciences with a total of 18 productions and in third place Engineering with 10 of the total analyzed.

Also noteworthy is the article in the area of Social Sciences entitled “*The development of e-government in the small municipalities of the Valencian Community (Spain): more mirror than glass*” (Oltra & Verdú, 2020). This is a study based on the census of 582 municipalities of the Valencian Community of the Ibero-American country “Spain” between 2005-2017, in order to determine the impact, advantages and benefits of the implementation of e-government in small municipalities and the consequences in the determination of measures of the administrations themselves.

The research took into account primarily the information, transaction, transparency, and participation of the Electronic Administration, for which it was shown that the implementation of the

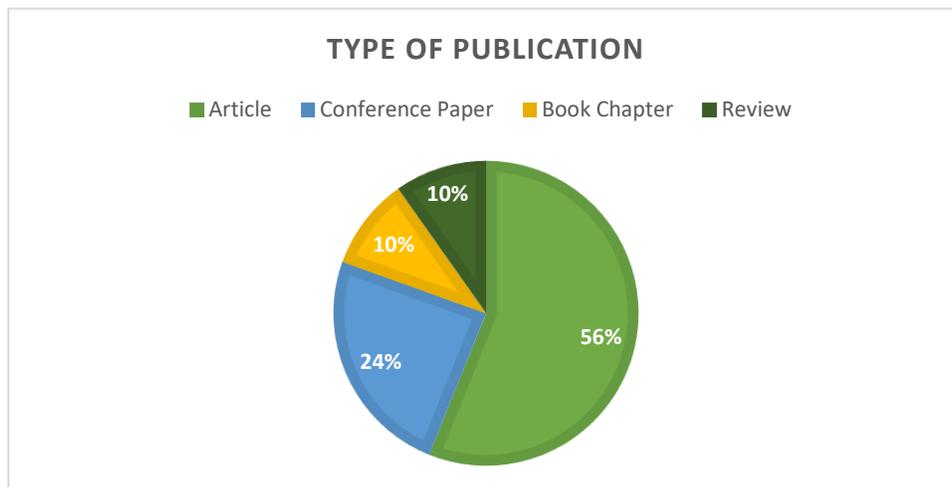
same in these rural communities, meant the shortening of the digital gap between municipalities, leading to autonomy and effective participation of the population in an active way. The application of these innovative tools allows from all spheres the massive inclusion of populations that were alien to globalized knowledge; having up-to-date information in real time is vital for political participation in concrete decision making. The communities, with the help of the Local Government, tend to the total inclusion of the same, in attention to the fulfillment of the ultimate goal of the policy from any model of state.

Within the proposed analysis, there are also areas of knowledge such as Environmental Sciences, Medicine and even mathematics, since these are variables of significant relevance in the world of scientific research.

4.5 Type of publication

Figure 6 shows how the bibliographic production is distributed according to the type of publication chosen by the authors.

Figure 6. Type of publication.



Source: Own elaboration (2022); based on data provided by Scopus.

In the proposed study and from the information provided by the Scopus Database, according to the variables used, it is found that the scientific production under review was used by the different authors of the writings, different types of publication, as shown in Figure 6, being the Scientific Article the most used with 56% of the total scientific production, followed by the Conference Article represented in 24% and with 10% the Book Chapters. The use of different types of publications allows

the dissemination from different approaches and optics the understanding and analysis of the use of Internet as a factor of innovation in political and governmental decision making from the different scenarios of administration in Latin America and Ibero-America. It is important to point out the article entitled “*E-Government and e-participation through online citizen budgets and electronic lobbying: Promises and challenges*” (Baxter, 2017), which focused on determining whether e-governance and e-participation really have a binding purpose, are inclusive in nature and are truly effective.

The study concentrates on the approach of two lines of research according to the following premise (citizen budgets and facilitation of citizen lobbying practices), for which it is concluded that the use of technological tools as a citizen policy objective is a great advantage when interacting the State with the community itself. However, this research was carried out in regions belonging to the United States of America, so that in terms of the application of the efficiency of Open Governments in Ibero-America, they should focus not only on the optimum performance of technological portals, but also on human factors, such as corruption and other scourges that contaminate the legitimacy of electoral processes, especially in Latin America.

Reviews as a type of publication are also of special importance to determine the approaches and diverse contributions in terms of scientific production on this topic.

Conclusions

Thanks to the documentary review carried out in the development of this document it is possible to conclude that, within the Ibero-American community, Spain with 18 documents published between 2016 and 2021 was the country with the highest number of researches registered in Scopus in the study of the relationship between innovation, the use of internet with the effectiveness of Open Government and Open Data as a strategy for citizen participation in the oversight of the management of public resources.

The area of knowledge that contributed the most to the execution of the different methodologies for the generation of scientific publications related to the aforementioned topic was Social Sciences with 21 documents that register the social impact generated by the institutionalization of policies for an open government in search of public transparency that promotes citizen participation through technological tools by means of which oversight is encouraged in the processes involved in the management of the different tasks in the national agenda.

It is important to highlight that citizen participation in the different processes in the management of public resources, mainly combats one of the most latent scourges in the governments of Latin American countries such as corruption, or at least it is one of the purposes pursued by the

generation of open data available on the Internet regarding the distribution of resources in the different issues of social impact such as education, security, health, employment, culture, among others. In this way, society is expected to actively participate in the oversight of the fulfillment of the duties of officials in the different government fronts from the most remote communities to large cities and capitals, which is pursued through the use of the Internet and virtual platforms that contribute to the expected efficiency of government managers or public servants in Ibero-American countries in the exercise of their administrative functions.

The development of documentary reviews such as the one proposed in this document seeks to measure the impact generated by the use of the Internet in the strategies designed for an open government through the analysis that describes the characteristics of the scientific production from a quantitative perspective, obtaining data regarding the volume of annual production and the participation of authors from different countries affiliated to Ibero-American institutions. Likewise, the research aims to know the position of the different expert authors on the aforementioned subject, who in general terms agree on the important contribution generated by the use of technological tools in the search for a transparent government through open data to which citizens can have access in order to know in detail the execution of the different tasks in the state agenda. It is hoped that the information contained in this document can be used as a theoretical basis for the generation of new knowledge that will allow the design of new and better tools to promote citizen participation in defense of democracy in Ibero-American countries.

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