

Cross-tabulation Analysis of Indonesian Social Research in the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract This study investigates the productivity of Indonesian social scientists during the COVID-19 pandemic, with a particular concentration on their contributions to COVID-19 prevention and management. By categorizing social science research according to themes such as authors' gender, authors' institution of origin, forms of collaboration, and journal quality, this study examines the patterns and factors that influence research output. Using information from the Scopus database, 1,071 journal articles were analyzed in total. The findings indicate that collaborations with foreign researchers considerably improve productivity and publication quality, with Malaysian and Australian institutions serving as the most active partners. Nevertheless, there are gender disparities, as female authors write and are cited less frequently than male authors. The study stresses the importance of increasing international collaboration among Indonesian authors and implementing affirmative action policies to support and empower female researchers. This study contributes to the existing body of knowledge by providing policymakers, funding agencies, and academic institutions with recommendations for fostering a more inclusive and influential research environment in Indonesia.

Keywords social science; social scientist; Indonesia; COVID-19; productivity; cross-tabulation

I. Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic represents a never-before-seen method of virus

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transmission; it generates enormous uncertainty and generates more scientific community interest than previous epidemics such as SARS, Ebola, Swine Flu, and Bird Flu (Lohse & Canali, 2021; Shaw, 2021). COVID-19 is a catastrophic event that dramatically alters the daily lives of people in numerous nations (Gómez et al., 2021; Stehrenberger, 2020). Social realities, such as disparity in health services, economic inequality, the circulation of fake news, and a decline in mental health, have contributed to the current situation, which is difficult to compare (Brown & Zinn, 2021). Consequently, while ‘the medical community has designed appropriate Health interventions, the social science community is doing the same to promote specific social interventions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic (Ferreira & Serpa, 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic has prompted an unprecedented amount of research and publication in numerous disciplines, including the social sciences (Ballano, 2021a; Lee, 2020). Social scientists have also encouraged policymakers to utilize social scientists’ scientific research. Academics are able to create formal and informal pathways for linking research and policy by conceptualizing science and policymaking as social practices operating within a constellation of relationships (de Aguieta & Torras-Gómez, 2020a; Kronen et al., 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic presents a unique opportunity to examine government engagement with multidisciplinary research (Candido et al., 2021). At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, numerous academics advised the government to adhere to scientific principles. Academics responded swiftly by rejecting a single truth and calling for a recognition of the potential and limitations of each discipline (Barei-Guyot, 2021). The lack of scientific understanding and credible information regarding COVID-19 is causing tension among policymakers, the general public, and the scientific community. Simultaneously, in recent decades, scientific evidence has been accumulated and proven to be able to aid governments in navigating difficult situations by providing a series of science-based decisions (Briggs et al., 2021; V. Singh & Verma, 2021).

Since infectious disease outbreaks and pandemics in the early 20th century, social scientists have provided input on a variety of health catastrophes (Green & Cladi, 2020; Visvanathan, 2020). Social scientists have made contributions to the management of HIV/AIDS, SARS, Ebola, Zika, Avian Influenza, and COVID-19 since the 1990s (da Silva et al., 2020). The majority of studies, regardless of the policy implications they produce, are written for an academic audience, which creates barriers to their incorporation into policy. In order to facilitate the application of scientific evidence, social scientists have been equipped with the scientific temperament necessary to operationalize the resulting knowledge.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indonesian government is encouraging the production of vast quantities of new data and knowledge in

order to rapidly generate additional scientific capacity and skills to address the rapidly changing research landscape and the need to bolster existing capacities (Mietzner, 2020; Roziqin et al., 2021; Ssenyonga, 2021). This is accomplished by facilitating research, including social research, through national, provincial, and regional grant funding programs. In order to determine the extent to which social scientists in Indonesia have contributed to managing the COVID-19 pandemic, it is necessary to investigate their output.

The primary objectives of this study are to map the productivity of Indonesian social scientists during the COVID-19 pandemic, examine the role of social science research in contributing to better COVID-19 prevention and management, classify social science research based on factors such as authors' gender, authors' institution origin, types of collaboration, and journal quality, and assess the effect of international collaboration on the productivity and publication quality of Indonesian social scientists. This study is guided by the following research question: To what extent have Indonesian social scientists contributed to managing the COVID-19 pandemic, taking into account their productivity and factors such as authors' gender, authors' institution of origin, collaboration categories, and journal quality? This research seeks to contribute to the existing body of knowledge by shedding light on the productivity and influence of Indonesian social scientists during the COVID-19 pandemic. The findings will aid policymakers, funding agencies, and academic institutions in developing strategies to boost research productivity, promote international collaboration, and address gender disparities. In addition, the study emphasizes the significance of instituting affirmative action policies to assist and empower female researchers, thereby fostering a more inclusive research environment in Indonesia.

II. Method

This study examines the productivity of social scientists in Indonesia during the COVID-19 pandemic using content analysis (Krippendorff, 2013). In more detail, this study mapped out COVID-19 pandemic-related themes such as collaborative efforts with foreign researchers, productive authors, and productive higher education institutions. This study drew its data from the Scopus database, which contains 1,071 scientific articles with the keyword COVID-19, selecting only Indonesian authors and articles from the social sciences (Bar-Ilan, 2008; Pranckutė, 2021; V. K. Singh et al., 2021). This is accomplished by conducting a Boolean search in the Scopus database. The search keyword is TITLE-ABS-KEY (covid-19) AND (LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Indonesia")) AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR, 2022))

OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR, 2021) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR, 2020)) AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "SOCP")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE, "j"))).

The collected data were then converted to Microsoft Excel for analysis based on the gender of the first author, the type of collaboration, the origin of the institution, the target journal, and the Quartile Scopus. We display data using frequency and percentage. In addition, we use SPSS 20 to perform crosstab analysis based on specific data, such as (1) fields of science with Quartile Scopus; (2) fields of science and citation; (3) gender and quartile journal; (4) gender and citation; (5) collaborative types and Journal Quartile; and (6) collaborative types and citation.

III. Results and Discussion

Table 1 presents the top 10 collaborating countries. We, initially, listed the collaborating countries and found that 56 articles were jointly written by authors of Malaysian origin. These articles had been cited as many as 121 times. Moreover, Indonesian authors also collaborated with Australian institutions and produced 31 articles that had been cited as many as 430 times. There were as many as 15 articles co-authored with German nationals that had been cited 375 times. Collaborations between Indonesian and Japanese authors; and Indonesian and Saudi Arabian authors had resulted in as many as 13 articles that had been cited 352 times and 389 times, respectively.

Table 1. Top 10 collaborating countries

Countries	Number of articles	Citations
Malaysia	56	121
Australia	31	430
United States	26	156
Thailand	21	110
Philippines	20	95
Taiwan	18	43
United Kingdom	18	91
China	15	85
Germany	15	375
Japan	13	352
Saudi Arabia	13	389

In terms of the institution (Table 2), as many as 63 journal articles (cited 567 times) were written by authors from Universitas Indonesia, which held the highest position in this category. Universitas Gadjah Mada was the runner-up with as many as 47 articles (cited 127 times). Very similar to Universitas Gadjah Mada was Universitas Padjadjaran, which produced 40 articles (cited 125 times). Meanwhile, Universitas Sebelas Maret generated 32 articles with just 26 citations, whereas Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia produced 33 articles that had been cited 236 times.

Table 2. Top 10 institutions

Institutions	Number of articles	Citations
Universitas Indonesia	63	567
Universitas Gadjah Mada	47	127
Universitas Padjadjaran	40	125
Universitas Airlangga	36	104
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	33	116
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	33	236
Universitas Negeri Jakarta	33	53
Universitas Sebelas Maret	32	26
Bina Nusantara University	30	118
Universitas Negeri Malang	29	74

Although Malaysia was the top collaborating country for article production, authors from Mapua University had written 11 articles they co-authored with Indonesian nationals, which had been cited as many as 83 times (Table 4). We noted that most of the collaborations were carried out by institutions in Asia, such as Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong, and Singapore, compared to those found in European or American countries. Specifically speaking, there were 10 articles that had been cited 23 times originating from Universiti Utara Malaysia. Moreover, there were two Australian institutions, i.e., the University of Queensland and Monash University, that respectively produced 8 and 5 articles that had been cited 29 and 8 times.

Table 3. Top 10 collaborating institutions abroad

Institutions	Country	Number of articles	Citations
Mapua University	The Philippines	11	83
Universiti Utara Malaysia	Malaysia	10	23
The University of Queensland	Australia	8	29
Universiti Teknologi MARA	Malaysia	6	4
King Saud University	Saudi Arabia	6	34
International Islamic University Malaysia	Malaysia	6	25
Sapienza Università di Roma	Italy	6	56
The University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong	5	16
Rijksuniversiteit Groningen	The Netherland	5	29
National University of Singapore	Singapore	5	43
Monash University	Australia	5	8
HSE University	Russia	5	32

Table 4 showcases data relating to the 10 most productive authors. Only two out of the 10 authors were from state higher education institutions, namely Universitas Sriwijaya (Syakurah, R.A.) and Institut Teknologi Sepuluh November (Nadlifatin, R.), each generating 13 and 9 articles that had been cited as many as 23 and 40 times, respectively. 8 of the remaining authors were from private higher education institutions. Furthermore, there were four authors affiliated with Muhammadiyah-based higher education institutions, i.e., Nurmandi, A. (Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta), Fauzi, A. (Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang), Lolita, L. (Universitas Ahmad Dahlan), and Purnomo, E.P. (Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta).

Table 4. Top 10 authors

Authors	Affiliation	Number of articles	Citations from Scopus
<u>Syakurah, R.A.</u> (Amelia & Syakurah, 2020; Chandra & Syakurah, 2020; Citra & Syakurah, 2022; Erjalia & Syakurah, 2021; Linardi et al., 2021; Mahfuza et al., 2020; Nabila et al., 2022; Natalia & Syakurah, 2021; Ramadhan & Syakurah, 2021; Randana & Syakurah, 2021; Rizqullah & Syakurah, 2021; Silvalena & Syakurah, 2022; Syakurah et al., 2021)	Universitas Sriwijaya	13	23
<u>Nadlifatin, R.</u> (Belmonte et al., 2022; M. M. L. Cahigas et al., 2022; Gumasing et al., 2022; Kusonwattana et al., 2022; Ong, Pequeña, et al., 2022; Ong, Prasetyo, Bagon, et al., 2022; Ong, Prasetyo, Mariñas, et al., 2022; Persada et al., 2022; Yuduang et al., 2022)	Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember	9	40
<u>Nurmandi, A.</u> (Dewi et al., 2020; Gumasing et al., 2022; Khadafi, Nurmandi, Qodir, et al., 2022; Khadafi, Nurmandi, Ritonga, et al., 2022; Nurmandi et al., 2022; Purnomo, Agustiyara, et al., 2022a; Purnomo et al., 2021; Setiawana et al., 2021; Tuti et al., 2022)	Universitas Muhamadiyah Yogyakarta	9	26
<u>Redi, A.A.N.P.</u> (Kishimoto et al., 2021; Navarro et al., 2021; Ong, Prasetyo, Picazo, et al., 2021; Ong, Prasetyo, Young, et al., 2021; Persada et al., 2023; Prasetyo, Dewi, et al., 2021; Prasetyo, Ong, et al., 2021; Prasetyo, Tanto, et al., 2021; Santosa et al., 2022)	Bina Nusantara University	9	80
<u>Saudi, M.H.</u> (Apriwandi et al., 2021; Bagja et al., 2021; Effendi et al., 2021; Kurniawan et al., 2021; Rachman et al., 2021; Rahmayanti & Saudi, 2021; Sakti & Saudi, 2021; Saudi & Saudi, 2021; Wijaya et al., 2021)	Universitas Widyatama	7	0
<u>Fauzi, A.</u> (Fauzi et al., 2021, 2022; Hindun et al., 2021; Rofieq & Fauzi, 2022; Sondakh et al., 2022)	Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang	5	29
(Lolita & Ikhsanudin, 2022; Nanda, Lolita, Indayati, Rusdiyanti, Ikhsanudin, et al., 2021; Nanda, Lolita, Indayati, Rusdiyanti,	Universitas Ahmad Dahlan	5	9

Nurjannah, et al., 2021; Perwitasari et al., 2021; Pribadi et al., 2021)			
Persada, S.F. (M. M. Cahigas et al., 2022; Ong, Prasetyo, De Leon, et al., 2022; Ong, Prasetyo, Kusonwattana, et al., 2022; Ong, Prasetyo, Lagura, et al., 2022; Ong, Prasetyo, Vallespin, et al., 2022)	Universitas Pelita Harapan	5	22
Pramono, (R. Aditya, Martoyo, Adi Nurcahyo, et al., 2022; Aditya, Martoyo, Ariela, et al., 2022; Han et al., 2022; Juliana et al., 2022; Pramono et al., 2022)	Universitas Pelita Harapan	5	22
Purnomo, E.P. (Kawuryan et al., 2022; Panyasing et al., 2022; Purnomo, Agustiyara, et al., 2022b; Purnomo, Fathani, et al., 2022; Wijayati et al., 2023)	Universitas Muhamadiyah Yogyakarta	5	23

Unfortunately, out of the top 10 journals targeted for publication by Indonesian authors, 3 of them had been discontinued, which are Review of International Geographical Education Online, Library Philosophy and Practice, dan Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. Meanwhile, the International Journal of Public Health Science, the Cypriot Journal of Educational Sciences, Pharmacy Education, dan the International Journal of Human Movement and Sports Sciences had a CiteScore below 2 (Table 4). The remaining journals, i.e., Sustainability and the International Journal of Data and Network Science, had CiteScore above 2.

1. Crosstabulation Analysis

1.1. Research area and quartile

This section is aimed at analyzing which research area produced the most journal articles with high quartile and vice versa (Figure 1). Articles published by Q1 journals were mostly in the field of education with as many as 66 journal articles (28.4%). This is followed by the field of economics, business, and management with 45 journal articles (19.4%). The next research area is sociology with 30 journal articles (12.9%). Meanwhile, the field of science that contributed the least was law with just 1 article (0.4%). As for Q2 journals, the ranking is the same as observed for Q1 journals. Moreover, the research areas that had the most articles published in discontinued journals were economics, business, and management (26%), public policy and administration (21.4%), and education (19.1%).

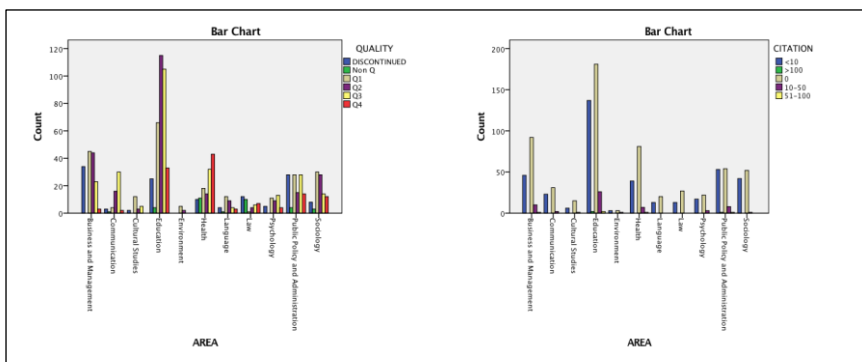


Figure 1. Crosstabulation analysis of research area dan quartile

Figure 2. Crosstabulation analysis of research area and citation

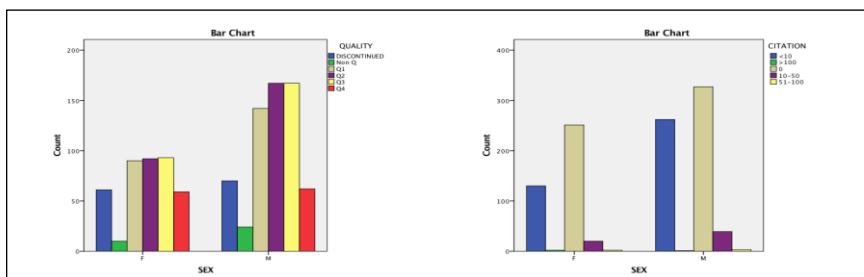


Figure 3. Crosstabulation analysis of gender and research quartile

Figure 4. Crosstabulation analysis of gender and citation

1.2 Research area and citation

We also conducted a cross-tabulation analysis between the research area and citation. Figure 2 shows that the articles with over 100 citations were from the field of education with as many as 2 journal articles (66.7%). Below that, namely articles with between 51 and 100 citations, were journal articles published in the same research area with as many as 2 articles (40%). In fact, the field of education also contributed the most uncited articles with as many as 181 journal articles (31.1%) in the field of education that had not been cited at the time the data for this research was taken.

1.3 Gender and quartile

Subsequently, we also correlated gender and journal quartile (Figure 3). We found that the number of articles at every quartile level was mostly written by male authors by as many as first authors. A relatively similar number was found for Q4 and discontinued journals. To be specific, in Q4 journals, 51.2% of articles were written by men and 48.8% by female first authors. In discontinued

journals, male authors contributed 53.4%, while female authors as many as 46.6%. We also found that most articles in Q1 journals were written by male first authors with as many as 142 articles (22.5%). While as many as 162 articles (64.5%) written by men were published in Q2 journals.

1.4 Gender and citation

Conversely, in terms of journal articles that had been cited over 100 times, we found that 66.7% were written by female first authors, as visualized in Figure 4. Meanwhile, for articles cited between 51 and 100, we found that 60% were written by male first authors. As for uncited articles, we found 327 journal articles (51.7%) were written by male first authors. This is similar to journal articles that had been cited less than once, wherein 262 (41.5%) articles were written by male authors.

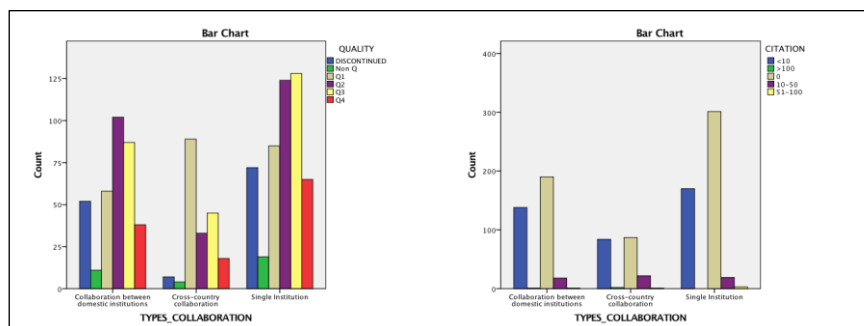


Figure 5. Crosstabulation analysis of types of collaboration and quartile

Figure 6. Crosstabulation analysis of types of collaboration and citation

1.5 Types of collaboration and quartile

Regarding types of collaboration, as presented in Figure 5, articles in Q1 journals were largely written by authors collaborating with foreign authors, contributing as many as 89 journal articles (38.4%). Meanwhile, in Q4 journals, we found that most of the articles (53.7%) were written by authors from a single institution. As for discontinued journals, we found that collaborations among domestic institutions contributed the most with as many as 72 articles (55%).

1.6 Types of collaboration and citation

The final feature in this analysis refers to examining which types of collaboration contributed to the most cited articles (Figure 6). We found that the cross-country collaboration type was the greatest contributor with as many as 2 articles (66.7%), which is also the case for journals that published articles with 10-50 citations. Subsequently, we also found that articles that had not been cited

at all were written by authors coming from a single institution in Indonesia, with as many as 301 articles (52.1%). This is also the case for articles that were cited less than 10 times, most of them were written by authors from a single institution with as many as 170 articles (43.4%).

IV. Discussion

This study discovered that Indonesian authors collaborated with authors from all over the world. Our study found that Indonesian social scientists collaborate closely with Malaysian authors, co-authoring 56 articles. This demonstrates two things: first, Indonesian authors may prefer to collaborate with Malaysian authors due to linguistic and cultural similarities (Kelana & Hara, 2009; Liow, 2004; Rohani Hj. Ab Ghani & Zuhlilmi Paidi, 2011). In addition, many institutions of higher education in Indonesia currently collaborate with universities in Malaysia (Na & Kang, 2019; Thirkell-White, 2012).

Our second finding demonstrates that the majority of social science authors in Indonesia are affiliated with Legal Entities (PTNBH). Official Entity State Universities, abbreviated as PTN-BH, are government-established state universities with the legal status of an independent public entity. With complete autonomy, a higher education institution can manage its own household in accordance with its own objectives. Because they have a larger budget for research, this type of institution has proven to be more independent and more productive (Ebadi & Schiffauerova, 2015; Ibrahim et al., 2017; Reed et al., 2008; Sandstrom & Heyman, 2016).

This study also finds the majority of productive social scientists are not affiliated with PTN-BH universities. The majority are graduates of large private universities in Indonesia. This may confirm findings from prior research indicating that private universities have simpler financial administration and management of accountability. As a result, writers in private institutions of higher education have become more productive (Nanuru & Utama, 2020; Reed et al., 2008; Wilkinson, 2022).

We also use crosstab analysis to identify certain patterns. Our research revealed that research in the field of education is widely published in the journal Q1. In addition, your study discovered that education-related research is the most cited publication. This may be due to the fact that Indonesian higher education institutions offer numerous educational study programs. This has significant effects on production. In addition, this finding is consistent with previous research, which found that, during the COVID-19 pandemic, there was significant concern regarding the shift from face-to-face to online learning

(Ballano, 2021b; Brown & Zinn, 2021; de Aguilera & Torras-Gómez, 2020b; Ferreira & Serpa, 2020; Margarida et al., 2021).

The study also found that male authors produce more scientific articles than female authors. Additionally, articles with female first authors are not cited more frequently than articles with male authors. This demonstrates that the dominance of male authors is not limited to the natural and engineering sciences but also extends to the social sciences (Bender et al., 2022; Dapiton et al., 2020). The study also confirms that female authors' research publications are cited less frequently than those of male authors. This study also confirms that female writers may face additional challenges as a result of their dual responsibilities as housewives and working individuals (Dapiton et al., 2020).

In terms of collaboration, our crosstab analysis revealed that, for publication in Q1 journals, more Indonesian authors collaborated with authors from other countries than with Indonesian authors. In addition, our study revealed that international collaboration allowed authors to avoid choosing predatory journals as their destination. This may be due to the fact that authors from different countries produce a greater variety of knowledge and perspectives, which contribute to the wealth of social science (Fang et al., 2020). Moreover, the type of study is typically a comparative study between countries, which has a high chance of being published in the Q1 journal.

V. Conclusion

This study found that in the COVID-19 pandemic situation, writers with a social science background in Indonesia collaborated with researchers from around the world to produce knowledge in an effort to bridge the lack of social touch in studies and practices of prevention and treatment, managing the pandemic of COVID-19. This study uncovered several advantages of such efforts. The benefit is the propensity to publish in Q1 journals and avoid publication in defunct or predatory journals. Additionally, international collaboration tends to result in more frequently cited research. This study also found that PTN-BH universities and private university authors were more productive. This suggests that the adaptability of financial management and the responsible use of research funds may be a factor in determining the authors' productivity. In addition, there are numerous causes for the increase in Scopus-indexed journal articles. While scientific publications improve the rankings of universities in Indonesia, publication of Scopus-indexed journal articles is a requirement for promotion to professor and associate professor. An increase in publications may be a relevant indicator for university rankings, but quality and genuine contributions to knowledge and science must remain a top priority. Universities and relevant ministries must maintain academic integrity in their

research and publications despite the pressure to disseminate more. This entails the selection of significant research topics, appropriate methodology, dependable analysis, and publication in reputable journals. Prioritize the quality of research and university-external partnerships in order to increase the social and economic impact of universities. For accountability, universities require a method of evaluation and measurement that is objective and transparent. Other metrics, such as research impact, academic activity, and societal problem resolution, should be evaluated in addition to the quantity of publications.

Female authors write less frequently than men, and their work is also cited less frequently. This is due to the possibility that female authors have fewer opportunities to obtain research funding. Other factors, including finances, contribute to the low research output of Indonesian female academicians. Consider gender inequality in opportunities and resources for research. There are barriers for women academics to attain prominent positions, research funding, and equal recognition. Lack of social support, gender discrimination, and gender roles all contribute to women's inadequate research participation. Additionally, cultural, societal, and gender norms can influence the career decisions and research interests of female academics. Academic and familial obligations can impede research efforts. To increase female academic research, a holistic strategy is required. Academic professions for women must be encouraged, networks and collaboration must be bolstered, and inclusion and diversity in research must be emphasized. This study emphasizes the need for continued Indonesian-international collaboration in social research. Reforming bureaucracy is necessary to facilitate research funding. Affirmative action policies are required to increase the number of female researchers. This discussion of affirmative action programs implies that academic women must overcome obstacles and hindrances in order to achieve equality and inclusion. Affirmative action strategies address research and resource access disparities between men and women. This policy is intended to cultivate a more inclusive and equitable academic environment in which female researchers have equal access to research opportunities. Affirmative action was advocated to resolve the disparity in research funding between men and women. This strategy affords female academicians equal funding for research, employment opportunities, and recognition. This policy is intended to increase academic diversity. However, affirmative action programs must be based on thorough research and an in-depth comprehension of gender disparities in scientific inquiry. To make the policy suitable, just, and effective, additional research and stakeholder engagement are required.

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