


# SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW WITH BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON PUBLIC GOVERNANCE WITH EMPHASIS ON FEREAL INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

REVISÃO SISTEMÁTICA DE LITERATURA COM ANÁLISE BIBLIOMÉTRICA SOBRE GOVERNANÇA PÚBLICA COM ÊNFASE EM INSTITUIÇÕES FEDERAIS DE ENSINO SUPERIOR  
REVISIÓN SISTEMÁTICA DE LITERATURA CON ANÁLISIS BIBLIOMÉTRICO SOBRE GOBERNANZA PÚBLICA CON ÉNFASIS EN INSTITUCIONES FEDERALES DE EDUCACIÓN SUPERIOR


## Ana Lúcia de Medeiros

Degree in Economic Sciences from the Federal University of Paraíba, master's degree in Economics from the Federal University of Paraíba and Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie. Completed a doctoral internship at ISCTE/IUL in Lisbon PT. She is currently an adjunct professor II at the Fundação Universidade Federal do Tocantins and at the Master's in Policy Management. [analucia@uft.edu.br](mailto:analucia@uft.edu.br).

 0000-0001-5833-3586

## Alexandre Antonio de Oliveira Carvalho

Degree in Business Administration from the University of Tocantins Foundation, MBA in Government Project Management from the University of Tocantins Foundation, Master's student in the Postgraduate Program in Regional Development at the Federal University of Tocantins. He is currently an effective server in the position of Administrator at the State University of Tocantins. [alexandre.ao@unitins.br](mailto:alexandre.ao@unitins.br)

 0000-0001-7804-794X

Received: 02.23.2023.  
Accepted: 04.30.2023.  
Published: 05.16.2023

## ABSTRACT:

Public governance has been gaining space in the national literature, especially in recent years, when the federal government assumed that it would be a state policy. This paper aims to present the results of a systematic literature review with bibliometric analysis on public governance, especially the one that emphasizes the Federal Institutions of Higher Education (IFES, Brazilian acronym). The research data were found in the database of the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel for January/February 2022, and used the procedures defined in the Proknow-C method. The results showed an expressive national literature approaching public governance; however, when analyzed under the IFES' perspective, the quantity of articles meeting the protocols established by the method was insignificant, indicating a gap in this knowledge field, even though the Federal Audit Court has been carrying out public governance audits in Brazilian federal universities, since 2018.

**KEYWORDS:** Bibliometric analysis; Public governance; Public university; Systematic review.

## Introduction

The Public Governance theme has been gaining field in the academic universe, but it can be said that it remains from the 1990s, when efforts to reform the State could be noticed, which brought in its core the attempt to make the State more focused on postures aimed at serving society and thus promoting a relationship oriented to results (Silveira & De Jesus, 2021).

With the evolution of the understanding of the public governance process, trajectory would now be geared towards enlarging and applying the focus on the condition that the State must establish the fundamental policies for achieving common

goals, mainly with the society effective participation as principal, but with the public servant responsibility as an agent.

The Federal Decree no. 9,230/2017 defines that public governance is “[...] the set of leadership, strategy, and control mechanisms put in place to evaluate, direct, and monitor management, with a view to public policy management and providing services of interest to society” (Brasil, 2017, art. 2º I). Therefore, it can be understood that any public organization can use this model to obtain gains in its management, including the Federal Institutions of Higher Education (IFES, Brazilian acronym), because of its importance for the social role it plays and for the results delivered to society. This paper aims to present the results of a systematic literature review with bibliometric analysis on public governance, especially the one emphasizing the IFES.

This paper consists of: (a) introduction; (b) literature review, in which comments on systematic literature review and on bibliometric analysis; (c) methodology; and (d) results obtained with the research.

## 2 Literature review

The systematic literature review goes back to the 1904s and was initially carried out by analysis focused on the health area, based on objective considerations, in which Karl Pearson showed that the combinations of different responses in isolated situations did not allow to ensure the necessary conditions to avoid failure. In 1955, the first systematic review was published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, which was really consolidated in 1990 with the event of the Cochrane Collaboration foundation, which aimed to design, maintain, and publish systematic reviews in the medicine field (Cordeiro, Oliveira, Rentería, & Guimarães, 2007).

Academic research work demands from its operator a search for a quality literature in quantity that can compose a portfolio that provides the needed base for scientific work. Thus, it has been found that the systematic review has conquered many adepts, this happening because researchers are looking for more than a literature review, but a scientific review for the establishment of appropriate protocols in such a way that the obtained results can be constituted a body of documents in a logical way systematically built (Galvão & Ricarte, 2019).

The importance to use the systematic literature review method is noticeable, justified because its objective is the compilation of indicatives about a research question that offers the possibility to identify the best works for assembling the theoretical framework, considering that the research was carried out based on predefined, well-designed, and well-applied protocols (Pereira & Galvão, 2014). While the systematic

review determines what is wanted, the way, and the reason, the amount is expressed by the bibliometric analysis. Bibliometric analysis can be used as a relevant support for the systematic review because this method can quantify the results obtained, being able to measure the knowledge volume produced in a certain knowledge area, considering the results from the systematic analysis (Teixeira, Iwamoto, & Medeiros, 2013).

Bibliometrics can rely on six types of methodology for its application, which are: "citation analysis, co-citation analysis, bibliographic grouping, cword analysis and webometrics [...]", according to Teixeira et al. (2013). The citation analysis method considered by these authors is used here at the time of the bibliometric analysis, considering that this method is highlighted in bibliometrics for contemplating items such as the authors' production volume, the authors' impact factor, period of literature production, the most cited journals, among others (Teixeira et al., 2013).

Making a systematic literature review with bibliometric analysis on public governance in IFES seems to be needed, since the IFES have the society as their maintainer, therefore, they must give satisfactory results that value production, efficiency, and effectiveness. To materialize these responsibilities, the Court Union Accounts (TCU, Brazilian acronym) instituted in 2017 the integrated survey of public organizational governance, in which IFES also took part (Marques, Peter, Nascimento, & Machado, 2020).

Public policies aimed at IFES, defined in the Education Development Plan (PDE, Brazilian acronym), have demanded a lot of effort from managers more specifically regarding actions aimed at rescuing the disclosure of higher education assisted by the Support Program for Restructuring and Expansion Plans of the Federal Universities (REUNI, Brazilian acronym), insofar as the IFES had a greater extent growth since the applications of these plans. It is not possible to see an increase in public funding resources proportional to demand, and this scarcity increasingly forces managers more and more to rethink ways to manage this mismatch (Marques et al., 2020; Sobreira & Rodrigues, M., 2018).

It is important to note that governance has its north and its measurement established, as a system and/or methodology, focusing on optimizing planning (Teixeira & Gomes, 2019) as an element to establish and analyze scenarios, aiming at the desired success of future actions, (Marques et al., 2020); this procedure means that it is needed to establish and monitor goals according to effective indicators, based on cost/benefit, if it intends to obtain a certain result, and that these results can materialize the effectiveness level of organizational management (Abrucio, 2007; Oliveira & Piza, 2015).

Klein, Pizzio, and Rodrigues, W. (2018), under the light of institutional theory, understand governance as an instrument that aims to balance between reducing

transactional spending and offering acceptable results of goods or services by stakeholders. Governance can embody a variety of combinations, including hierarchical regulation, mutual adjustment mechanism, and agreements produced by negotiation among social actors; in recent decades, governance has been incorporated into the public sector at an international level (Alqooti, 2020).

There is not a well-defined concept in the national and international literature in relation to the public governance. In many cases, it is noticed by the international vision as synonymous of public management under a more plural and participatory perspective (Elliott, 2002; Kettl, 2000; Osborne, 2006). On the other hand, the governance concept applied to the public sector is in line with the concept used by the World Bank, which understands governance as a way to manage a country's economic and social affairs aiming to promoting development (Kulshreshtha, 2008; World Bank, 1992). Public governance emerges as a main objective of the State, through accountability and transparency mechanisms to generate positive impacts on society and not only to fulfill the role to perform tasks providing services such as corporate governance (Alcântara et al., 2015; Almquist, Grossi, Helden, & Reichard 2013; Al-Naser, 2019).

Universities are in the context of public organizations, increasingly present in the social context with expressive commitment, especially today, acting in favor to the professionalization conditions to citizens, production and disclosure of scientific knowledge, and generation and operationalization of innovative technologies with strong impact on social, economic, and cultural boost (Freire, Conejero, & Parente, 2021).

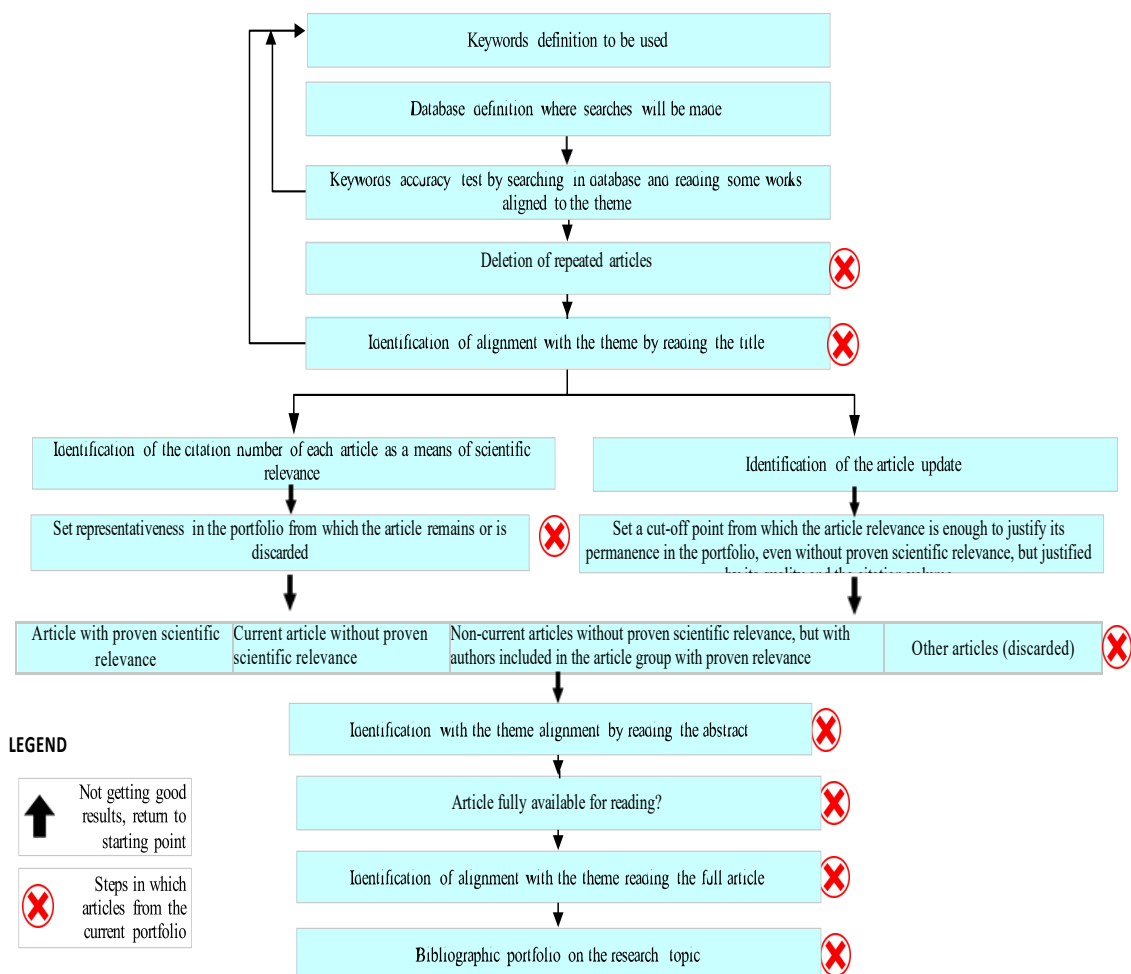
With a more restricted focus on governance in a public university, one cannot fail to comment on the stakeholder importance, as the alignment between them and organizational interests is almost a duel causing great difficulty in achieving the objectives; based on this reality, one can see the importance of public governance in universities, which, even so, has its practice under strong complexity, considering the dynamism and the interaction of many social actors (Freire et al., 2021).

Even if public governance is a system, which carries in its primary scope the efforts to offer tools and methods trying to guarantee deliveries closer to what is expected by stakeholders, in a public university, mainly, the practice of a system with this shape, no matter how detailed, still very complex, precisely because of the salience of those involved; that is, the stakeholders are certainly part of the process execution as they politically support it internally and externally and charge for this same system. Therefore, the planning process demands an imagined action, guided by the indicator analysis and the actors' more active participation that act both on the supply and demand sides of the services provided by the public university.

### 3 Methodology

For this work, data was collected on the *Portal Periódico* in the database of the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES, Brazilian acronym). The Proknow-C methodology (Knowledge Development Process-Constructivist) developed by the Laboratory of Multicriteria Methodologies, in Decision Support (LabMCDA) of the Federal University of Santa Catarina was used to analyze the researched information. This methodology was chosen because it is suitable for establishing the bibliographic portfolio to be used after carrying out the bibliometric review (Afonso, Souza, Ensslin, S., & Ensslin, R., 2011). For this work, the steps were established: (a) definition of keywords; (b) definition of the database for carrying out the research; (c) test of keyword accuracy in relation to accuracy to the theme; (d) exclusion of repeated articles; (e) identification of the number of each article citation as a measure of scientific relevance; (f) identification of article update; (g) identification of article availability; and (h) assembling the bibliographic portfolio (Figure 1).

**Figure 1** Summary of Proknow-C application steps



Source: Adapted from Afonso et al. (2011) by the authors (2022).

After applying the established protocol and having the articles returned during the research made in the systematic review, a refined bank of articles was defined for assembling the final bibliographic portfolio (Afonso et al., 2012). Then, a bibliometric analysis was carried out, whose object was the study under a quantitative perspective of scientific results, disclosure, and use of published studies with the exposure of these findings based on numerical data (Medeiros, Vieira, Braviano, & Gonçalves, 2015).

Knowledge was emerged regarding the results of the researched returns, quantifying them in terms of selected documents, discarded due to duplicity or article not aligned with the research theme, that is, bibliometrics is the quantitative method application with the purpose to investigate the merits on the knowledge production. This procedure was based on detailed quantitative studies related to the findings at the systematic review time and that came to compose the bibliographic portfolio to be used in the literature review (Cassundé, Barbosa, & Mendonça, 2018).

It was considered needed to establish two axes to be used in the systematic review for bibliometric analysis because the objective is to study public governance, more specifically on public governance applied to the federal university. Keywords were used to catch the feedback on public governance in a more general aspect for axis 1; for axis 2, the keywords used were intended to return articles that brought discussions about public governance applied to public universities (federal, state, and/or municipal), forming a more concentrated aspect.

In this way, it was intended to identify and select a set of articles that would provide the needed theoretical basis for discussion intended in this work, which is a study on public governance in public universities.

#### **4 Data analysis and discussion**

Seeking to establish the possibilities to filter the articles that could serve as a theoretical basis for assembling this work, the systematic review was split into two axes to meet both the broader dimension (axis 1, public governance) and the more specific dimension (axis 2, public governance in public universities). To this end, eight keywords were chosen for the most comprehensive dimension, axis 1, and four keywords for the more specific dimension, axis 2.

To meet stage 2, the Capes database was defined aiming to search articles, since its *Portal de Periódicos* is a virtual library that concentrates and offers the best in national and international scientific production (Table 1).

**Table 1** Keywords, filters and Boolean operators used

Keywords/Filters and Boolean operators used		Axle
1	[Any field contains=(Master Plan for State Reform)]	1
2	[Title contains=(Public administration reforms)]	1
3	[Title is exact=(Management Reform)]	1
4	[Title contains=(Management)] and [Title contains=(Failures)]	1
5	[Title contains=(Public governance)]	1
6	[Title Contains=(Public Governance)] and [Title Contains=(Conceptual Review)]	1
7	[Title is exact=(trajectory)] and [Title contains=(public management)]	1
8	[Title is Exact=(Public Governance)] and [Any Field Contains=(Indicators)]	1
9	[Title contains=(Public governance)]	2
10	[(Title is exact=(Federal University)) and [Title is exact=(Public governance)]	2
11	[(Title Contains=(Public Governance)] and [Title Contains=(Federal Universities)] and [Title Contains=(Union Court of Auditors)]	2
12	[Title is exact=(Governance in the public sector)] and [Title contains=(Higher education institution)]	2
13	[(Title contains=(University Governance)) and [Title contains=(Amazon)]	2

Source: Basis of the systematic review prepared by the authors (2022).

*Exclusion* of repeated articles, and *identification of the theme alignment* by reading the title, the amount of returns obtained, the axes covered, the number of articles selected, the articles discarded because they were duplicates or because they were not aligned with the theme, or because they were non-accessible are listed to develop steps 3, 4, and 5, when *analyzing the keywords accuracy* and *reading some articles* aligned to the themes (Table 2).

The EndNote bibliographic reference management software was used, which was filtered identifying duplicate articles by downloading the articles returned in the "RIS" format (Research Information System) directly from the *Portal Periódico* of Capes to optimize the actions of these stages. After discarding duplicate and non-accessible articles, the titles and keywords of the remaining articles were analyzed, and, finally, relevant articles to the research were selected to compose the bibliographic portfolio.

**Table 2** Summary of the returns obtained by the research in the database

Keywords	Return	Axle	Selected	Duplicates	Not aligned to the theme	Inaccessible
[Title contains=(Public governance)]	572	1	13	201	358	0
[Title contains=(Public administration reforms)]	167	1	3	52	111	0
[Title is Exact=(Public Governance)] and [Any Field Contains=(Indicators)]	13	1	4	4	4	0

[Title Contains=(Public Governance)] and [Title Contains=(Conceptual)]	4	1	1	3	0	0
[Title is exact=(trajectory) and [Title=(public management)]	23	1	1	11	8	3
[Title contains=(Management)] and [Title contains=(Failures)]	3	1	1	1	0	1
[Title is exact=(Management Reform)]	39	1	2	9	24	4
[Any field contains=(Master Plan for State Reform)]	2	1	1	0	0	1
[Title is exact=(Federal University)] and [Title is exact=(Public governance)]	2	2	2	0	0	0
[Title Contains=(Public Governance)] and [Title Contains=(Federal Universities)] and [Title Contains=(Union Court of Auditors)]	2	2	1	1	0	0
[Title is exact=(Governance in the public sector)] and [Title contains=(Higher education institution)]	2	2	1	1	0	0
[Title contains=(Public governance)]	1	2	1	-	-	-
[(Title contains=(University Governance)] and [Title contains=(Amazon)]	2	2	1	1	0	0
	832		32	284	505	9

Source: Bibliometric analysis base of the systematic review prepared by the authors (2022).

The number of articles returned that met axis 2, referring to public governance specifically applied to public universities, presented a very low level, when compared to the articles returned that met axis 1, which is the area on public governance in its comprehensive form could be identified during the systematic review, carried out in the *Portal Periódico* of CAPES. Six articles were used, that is, 66.67% among the nine articles returned in the search for axis 2; this was because three were duplicates.

When counting the number of articles returned, 98.8% of the total of 832 articles refer specifically to axis 1 and only 9 articles met the specificities of axis 2, which represents only 1.1% of the total.

It is understood that the low number of scientific research works focused on public governance theme in public universities is associated with the short time in which this



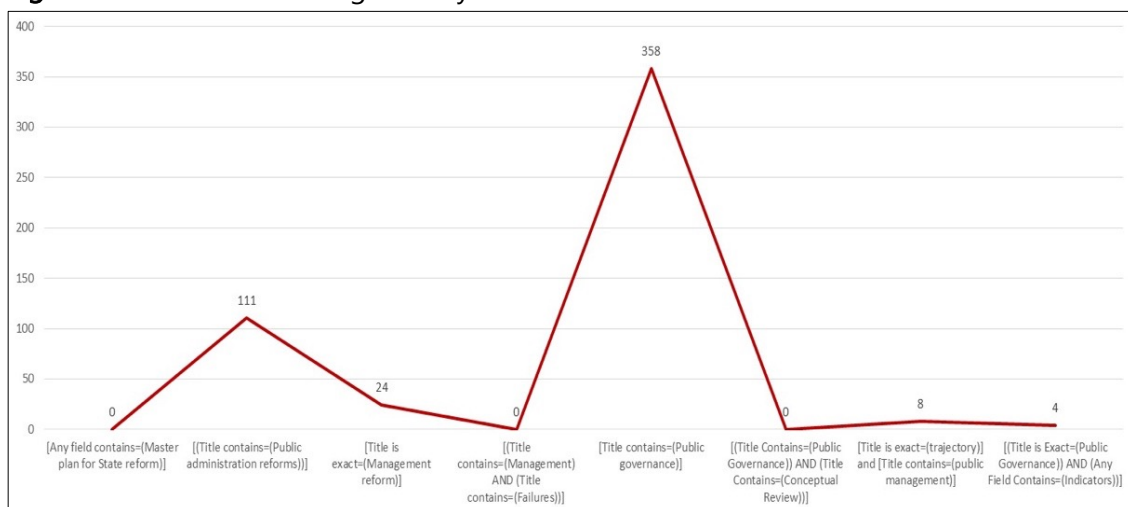
orientation of the TCU came into force as a rule for IFES by the Brazilian Federal Decree No. 9,203/2017 (Brasil, 2017).

It is important to emphasize that this statement regarding the amount of scientific production in the area is justified by considering that the Capes database on its *Portal Periódico* is a tool that offers more than 42,000 titles of periodicals in complete text and with its referenced bases (Brasil/Capes, 2021); it is certainly a reference in terms of searching for academic works.

In step 4 (Table 2), the volume of duplicate articles in the database used in this research was very high. This statement is supported by the results, in which 284 were duplicates from the 832 articles returned, which is equivalent to 34.13% of the total, and that only 1.08% of the articles returned were inaccessible, corresponding to only 9 articles.

Regarding step 5 of the methodology used here, it was sought to *identify* the *alignment* with the *theme* by *reading* the title in comparison with the keywords. As the keywords were realigned and refined, it was possible to reduce the number of articles not aligned to the research topic, based on the keywords found in the returned articles in relation to the title. The realignment was done so as not to lose the main focus of the content sought for assembling the bibliographic portfolio to support the literature review. It should be noted here that the realignment was applied more specifically to axis 1, due to the occurrence of the number of articles returned and not aligned with the research topic at the time of reading the keywords and the abstract (Figure 2).

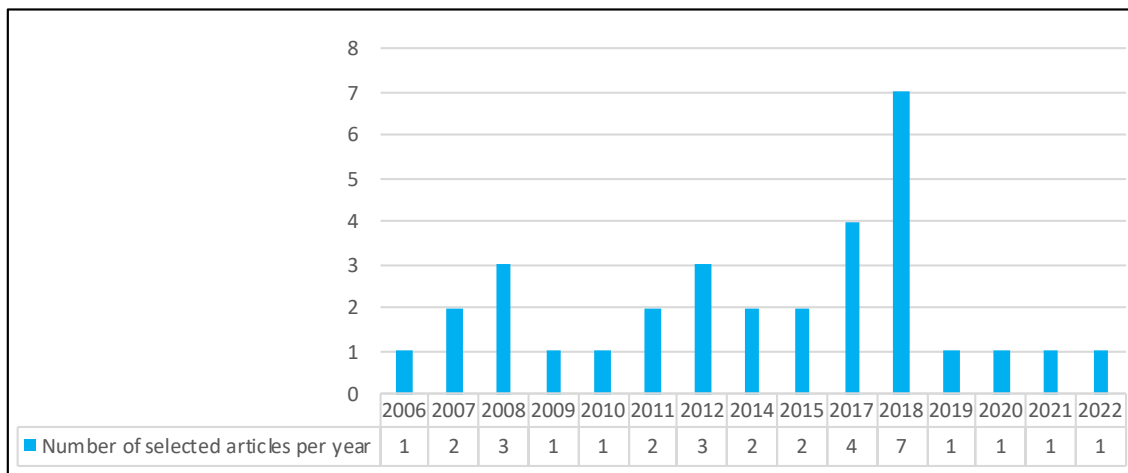
**Figure 2** Statement of realigned Keywords



Source: Bibliometric analysis base of the systematic review, prepared by the authors (2022).

The configuration of the bibliographic portfolio for this research was carried out in steps 6 and 7, aiming to *identify the scientific relevance* of each work and *identifying the update* of the selected works. For this procedure, *the number of articles selected per year* was firstly tabulated (Figure 3) and, secondly, the number of citations per article/year to configure the *scientific relevance* sought for the selected articles was tabulated (Figure 4).

**Figure 3** Number of works selected for the bibliographic portfolio by publication year



Source: Bibliometric analysis base of the systematic review prepared by the authors (2022).

In Figure 3, among the selected articles, the largest volume was concentrated in the years 2017 (12.5%) and 2018 (21.9%), both representing 34.4% of the total works selected; joining the years 2007, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2014, and 2015, the total comprises 43.8% of the production for the researched theme.

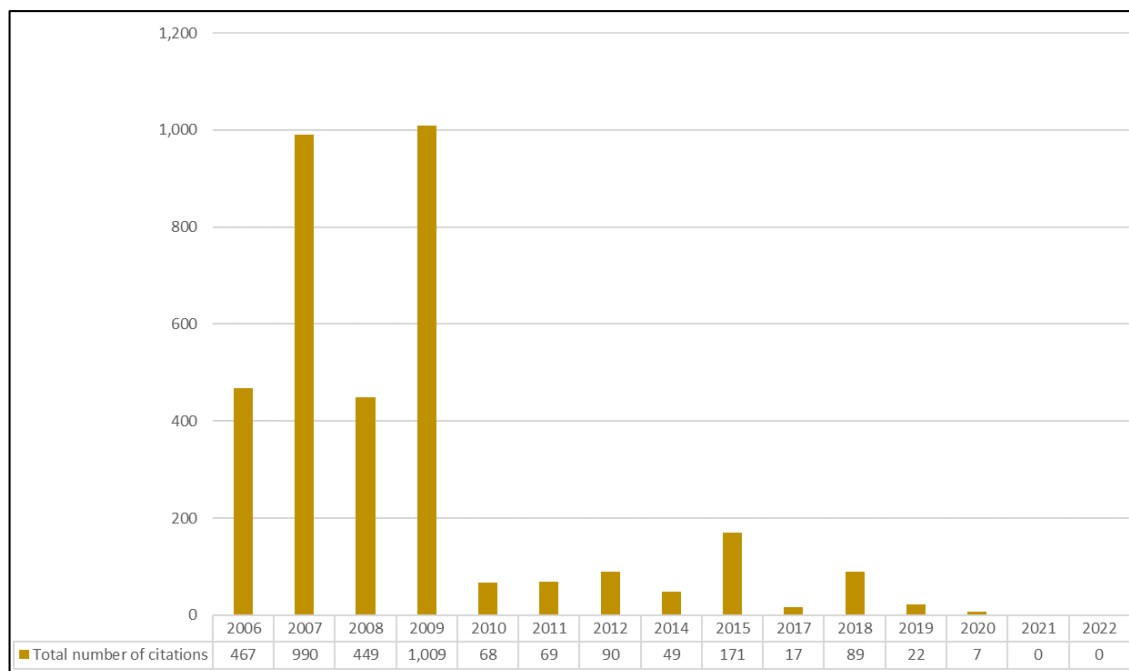
The years 2006, 2009, 2010, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 had the lowest production volume for the research theme, not meeting the protocols applied in this work with the sum of the production of the mentioned years responsible for 12.5 %; in other words, each year cited represents only 3.1%, with only one work returned for each year.

The initial intention would be to search for articles published from 2010 to 2020, but articles produced in years before 2010 and after 2020 were accepted, due to the low return volume that met the research theme now accomplished, mainly in relation to axis 2, added to the need for a more robust theoretical basis.

In carrying out steps 6 and 7 of the Proknow-C methodology, the selection of articles, until then, was based on the aspects analyzed regarding accuracy to the research topic in line with the keywords and the scientific relevance identified by the number of citations computed for each returned article. It is noteworthy that the citation volume

received by selected articles was identified by consulting the Google Scholar tool (Figure 4).

**Figure 4** Graph representing the total number of citations per article/year



Source: Bibliometric analysis base of the systematic review prepared by the authors (2022).

The citation volume obtained by certain articles and/or article group presents a high number to the detriment of others; it was found during the bibliometric analysis.

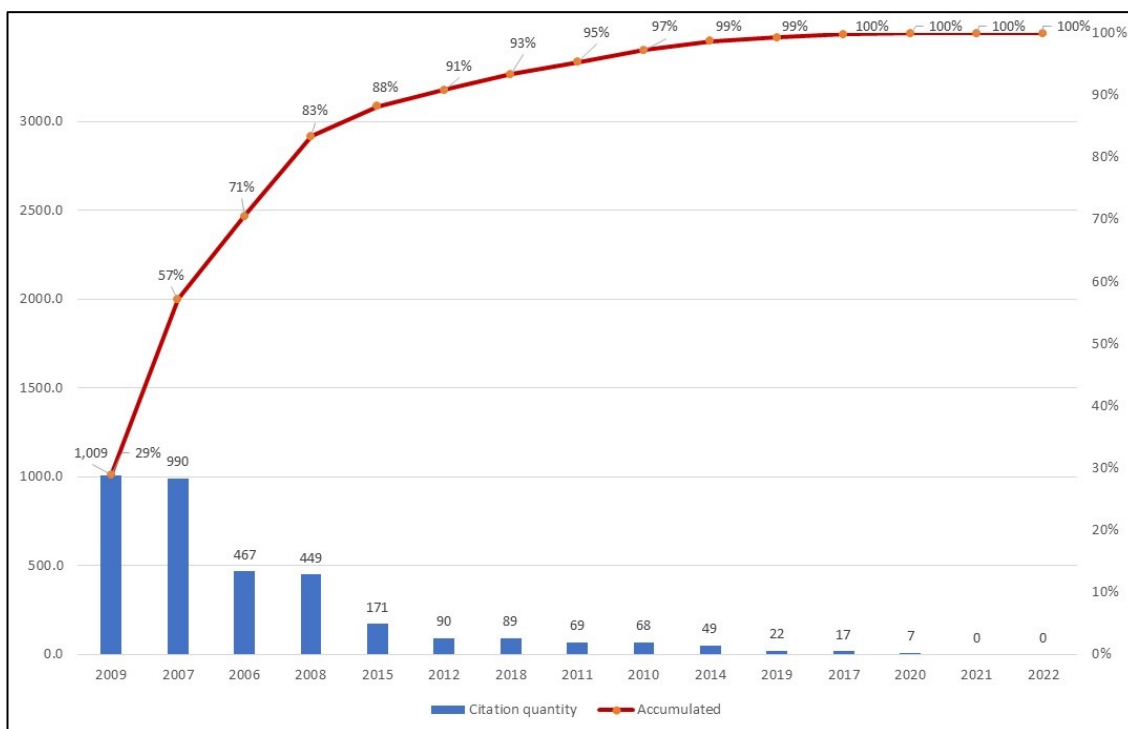
Another way to show the citation volume per article and/or article group/year can be seen in Figure 5, in which the Pareto diagram was used to show that the articles and/or article group published in 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009 are responsible for more than 2,900 citations, which represents a percentage above 80% in relation to the citation total referring to the researched topic. The low citation volume in relation to articles from 2020 may be attributed to the short time of publication in relation to this research period.

To carry out steps 8 and 9, the *representativeness* of the articles returned and analyzed were established, as well as the observation regarding their *actuality*. It is worth mentioning here that the articles by Freire et al. (2021) and Marques et al. (2020) had not been cited until then, according to data included in the Google Scholar tool consulted at this research time, but, even so, they were selected to compose the bibliographic portfolio due to the relevance of their content and being one of the few articles returned during the consultation about governance in a public university, as well as, in compliance with step 10, when the orientation for valuing the citation sum by the authors responsible

for the two works in question comprised 784 and 383 citations, respectively, at this research time, according to Google Scholar

For the above reason, it is understood that the authors are well accepted by the academic community, as already mentioned, by being articles that deal with public governance applied to higher education institutions (axis 2) having a low return of publication volume (Figure 6).

**Figure 5** Pareto Diagram on the article and/or article group/year responsible for the highest number of citations on the researched topic



Source: Bibliometric analysis base of the systematic review prepared by the authors (2022).

Figure 6 presents the bank of authors defined at the end of the systematic review carried out in this work, showing the weight of each author and/or author group of the selected articles, in relation to the citation volume composing the literature portfolio. It should be noted here that the total number of citations found by this research is 107,074 related to the author group that make up the literature portfolio.

To establish the citation volume of each author and/or author group per selected article, the American Psychological Association (APA) standards were used, more specifically in determining that from three authors the indication of the first author is accepted followed by the Latin expression et al. In this way, the citation sum by the author or author group for each selected article was obtained.

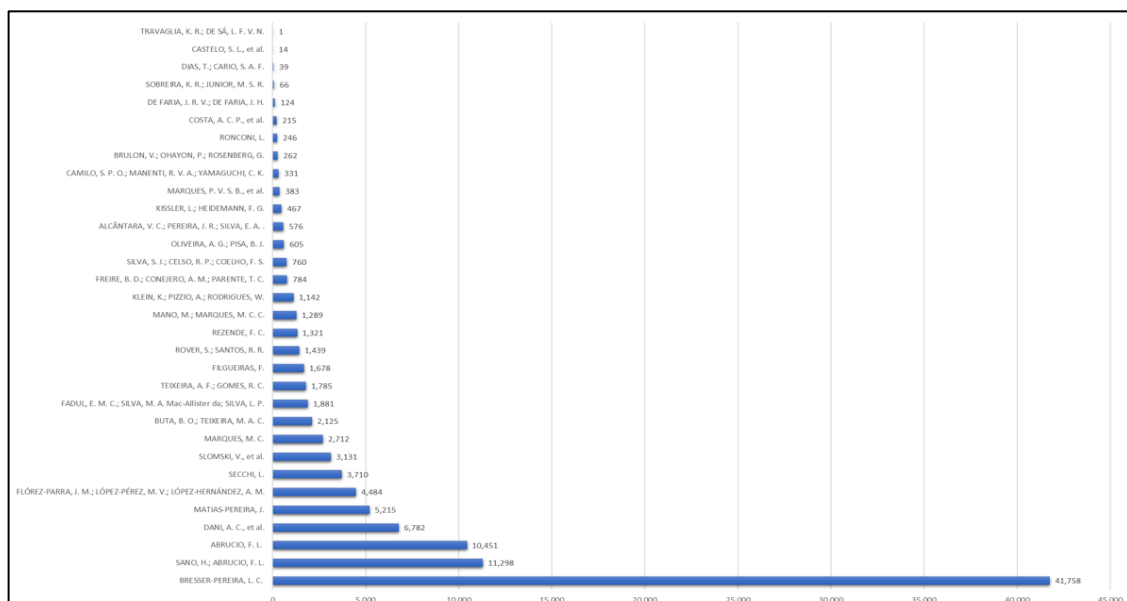
According to the research in the Google Scholar tool, searching citation volume for each selected work, author, and/or author group, the authors Bresser-Pereira (2017), Sano e Abrucio (2008), Abrucio (2007), Dani, Dal Magro, Matias-Pereira, & Zonatto (2018), Matias-Pereira (2008), and Flórez-Parra, López-Pérez, & López-Hernández (2014) stand out in the bibliographic portfolio established, counting on a volume of 79,988 citations, which makes a higher average of 13,331 citations per author, emphasizing that these authors work with themes focused on axis 1 of this research, that is, they discuss public governance in its most comprehensive form (Figure 6).

Regarding axis 2, which deals more specifically with the topic of public governance in public universities, it was identified that the authors Costa, Leal, Nascimento, Mendonça, & Guerra, (2018), Freire et al. (2021), Klein et al. (2018), Mano e Marques (2012) and Sobreira and Rodrigues, M. (2018) are responsible for more than 3,879 citations, making a higher average to 646 citations per author.

A representation of 74.72% is reached, while only six authors and/or of author group with returned works that meet axis 1 is equal to 3.63%, when comparing the total citations of the defined literature portfolio and the research result, which is 107,074 in relation to the six most cited authors or author group, whose works meet axis 1.

Considering the analyzes above made, there is an understanding that the relationship between the volume of published works and the issue of public governance in a public university, in relation to its low demand, may be showing a reality of low scientific production on this topic (Figure 6).

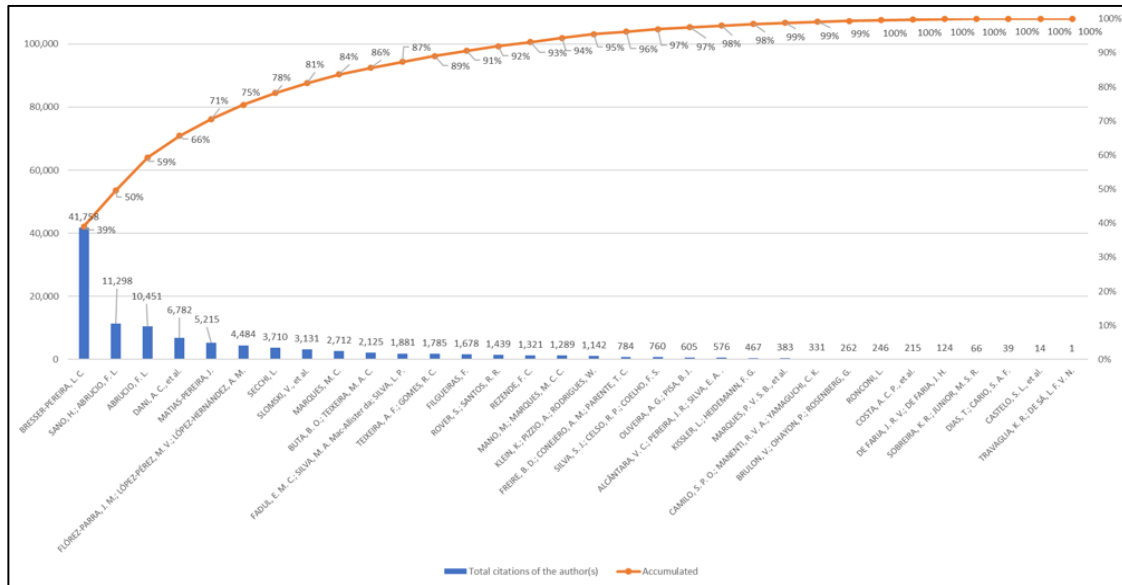
**Figure 6** Author database with the respective numbers of citations



Source: Bibliometric analysis base of the systematic review, prepared by the authors (2022).

Figure 7 shows the citation volume of the authors or author group of the selected works, being highlighted in the Pareto diagram that the first six authors or author group are the most relevant and are responsible for more than seventy percent of the citation total that make up the selected bibliographic portfolio, resulting from this research.

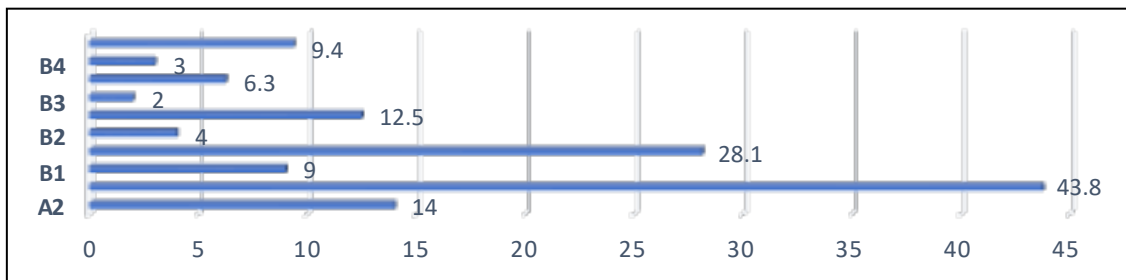
**Figure 7** Pareto diagram on the relevance of authors considering the citation volume



Source: Bibliometric analysis base of the systematic review, prepared by the authors (2022).

To further ensure the acknowledgement of the scientific relevance given to the articles aiming to select them for the bibliographic portfolio composition, some searches were made on the *Sucupira* platform about the identification defined by the "Qualis-Periódico", Brazilian system of periodical evaluation established and maintained by Capes, in which each article had been published. Results of these queries are shown in Figure 8.

**Figure 8** Result of the "Qualis-Periódico" classifying of the journals in which the selected articles were published



Source: Bibliometric analysis base of the systematic review, prepared by the authors (2022).

As can be seen, 43.8% of the selected articles were published in journals with “Qualis-Periódico” A2, followed by 28.1% in journal B1, 12.5% in B2, 6.3% in B3, and 9.4% in the journal B4.

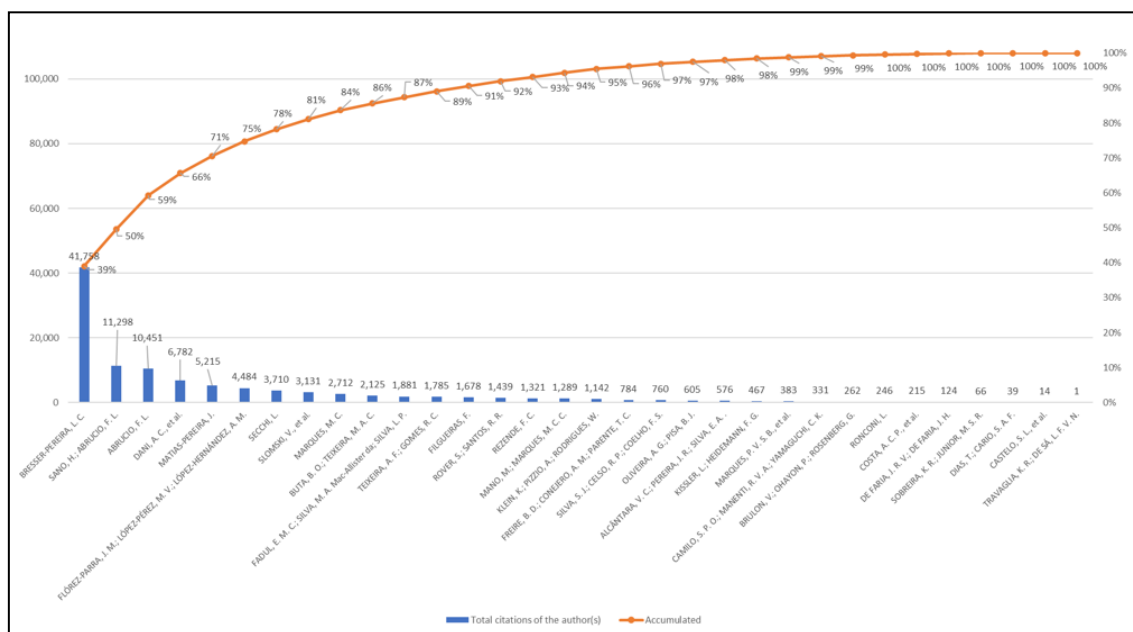
According to the Research Support Center at the Health Complex of the State University of Rio de Janeiro [CAPCS (Brazilian acronym), 2021], classifications A1 and A2 are considered of international relevance, while classifications B1 and B2 are considered of national relevance, and classifications B3, B4, and B5 are classified as average.

The selected files are present in sixteen periodicals, namely: (a) *Revista de Administração Pública*; (b) *Revista de Administração de Empresa*; (c) *Revista de Administração Contemporânea*; (d) *Revista do Serviço Público*; (e) *Revista Emancipação-UEPG*; (f) *Revista de Ciência da Administração*; (g) *Journal of Accounting, Management, and Governance-JAMG*; (h) *Revista de Administração Pública e Gestão Social*; (i) *Revista de Sociologia e Política* (j) *Revista Innovar-Univ.Nac.Colômbia*; (k) *Revista Debates-UFRGS*; (l) *Revista Organização e Sociedade*; (m) *Revista Educação & Sociedade*; (n) *Revista de Gestão Corporativa, Revista Controle*; (o) *Doutrina e Artigos*; and (p) *Revista Gestão Universitária na América Latina*.

Journals with the highest number of citations related to the researched topic are showed according to Pareto diagram. *Revista de Administração Pública* is the most relevant journal related to the topic of this research, especially when approaching axis 1, which deals with public governance in a more comprehensive way (Figure 9).

Regarding the relevance, it can be said that the *Revista de Administração Pública* alone is responsible for 80% of the citations made by researchers. With a little more detail, it is possible to say that the journal in question added to the *Revista de Administração de Empresa* and *Revista de Administração Contemporânea* are responsible for more than 90% of all citations made by researchers, according to the Google Scholar tool (Figure 9).

Figure 9 Pareto Diagram of journals with the highest number of citations



Source: Bibliometric analysis base of the systematic review, prepared by the author (2022).

At the end of every systematic review with due attention to steps 11 to 14, defined in the summary of the Proknow-C, identification was made with the theme aligned with the abstract content, making sure that the selected article was available for reading and the identification was aligned with the theme confirmed by the complete reading of the article and the proper bibliometric analysis. Bibliographic portfolio was defined and selected, considering the literature review by the work presented here (Table 3).

Table 3 Bibliographic portfolio defined after systematic review

Item	Author/Work/Periodical
1	Abrucio, F. L. (2007). Trajetória recente da gestão pública brasileira: um balanço crítico e a renovação da agenda de reformas. <i>Revista de Administração Pública</i> [online], 41(spe), 67-86. Recovered from: <a href="https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/4MzHG77HTWjv7BPjYL7mcGg/?format=pdf&amp;lang=pt">https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/4MzHG77HTWjv7BPjYL7mcGg/?format=pdf&amp;lang=pt</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-76122007000700005">https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-76122007000700005</a> .
2	Alcântara, V. C., Pereira, J. R., & Silva, E. A. F. (2015). Gestão social e governança pública: as aproximações e (de)limitações teórico-conceitual. <i>Revista de Ciências da Administração</i> , 17, 11-29. Recovered from: <a href="https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/2735/273543118001.pdf">https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/2735/273543118001.pdf</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.5007/2175-8077.2015v17nespp11">https://doi.org/10.5007/2175-8077.2015v17nespp11</a> .
3	Bresser-Pereira, L. C. (2017). Reforma gerencial e legitimação do estado social. <i>Revista de Administração Pública</i> , 51(1). Recovered from: <a href="https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/b3VNr8KRsgTBM4Hfktj3skn/?lang=pt">https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/b3VNr8KRsgTBM4Hfktj3skn/?lang=pt</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-7612166376">https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-7612166376</a> .
4	Brulon, V., Ohayon, P., & Rosenberg, G. (2012). A reforma gerencial brasileira em questão: contribuições para um projeto em construção. <i>Revista do Serviço Público</i> , 63(3), 265-284. Recovered from:



	<a href="https://revista.enap.gov.br/index.php/RSP/article/view/99/95">https://revista.enap.gov.br/index.php/RSP/article/view/99/95</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.21874/rsp.v6i3.99">https://doi.org/10.21874/rsp.v6i3.99</a> .
5	Buta, B. O., & Teixeira, M. A. C. (2020). Governança pública em três dimensões: conceitual, mensural e democrática. <i>Organizações &amp; Sociedade</i> , 27, 370-395. Recovered from: <a href="https://www.scielo.br/j/osoc/a/HjzrZXnPcTkyY5Q77GssnfH/abstract/?lang=pt">https://www.scielo.br/j/osoc/a/HjzrZXnPcTkyY5Q77GssnfH/abstract/?lang=pt</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1590/1984-9270941">https://doi.org/10.1590/1984-9270941</a> .
6	Camilo, S. P. O., Manenti, R. V. A., & Yamaguchi, C. K. (2018). Práticas de governança pública municipal: análise informacional dos sítios eletrônicos em portais de transparência. <i>Revista de Ciências da Administração</i> , 8-23. Recovered from: <a href="https://periodicos.ufsc.br/index.php/adm/article/view/2175-8077.2018V20nespp8">https://periodicos.ufsc.br/index.php/adm/article/view/2175-8077.2018V20nespp8</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.5007/2175-8077.2018V20nespp8">https://doi.org/10.5007/2175-8077.2018V20nespp8</a> .
7	Castelo, S. L., Castelo, A. D., Castelo, J. L., Silveira, H., & Araújo, V. F. de. (2017). Governança pública e performance: uma revisão sistemática de literatura. <i>Revista Controle: Doutrinas e artigos</i> , 15(2), 289-319. Recovered from: <a href="https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=6522428">https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=6522428</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.32586/rcda.v15i2.403">https://doi.org/10.32586/rcda.v15i2.403</a> .
8	Costa, A. C. P. da., Leal, A. F. P., Nascimento, L. C. B. do., Mendonça, C. M. C., & Guerra, L. C. B. (2018). Alinhamento da gestão de processos com os mecanismos do modelo de governança pública do TCU: o estudo de caso em uma universidade federal da Amazônia Oriental. <i>Revista do Serviço Público</i> , 69(3), 741-772. Recovered from: <a href="https://revista.enap.gov.br/index.php/RSP/article/view/3183">https://revista.enap.gov.br/index.php/RSP/article/view/3183</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.21874/rsp.v69i3.3183">https://doi.org/10.21874/rsp.v69i3.3183</a> .
9	Dani, A. C., Dal Magro, C. B., Matias-Pereira, J., & Zonatto, V. C. S. (2018). Efeito da qualidade da governança pública sobre o sentimento de confiança da população nas instituições governamentais: uma análise para países latino-americanos. <i>Administração Pública e Gestão Social</i> , 10(4). Recovered from: <a href="https://periodicos.ufv.br/apgs/article/view/5518">https://periodicos.ufv.br/apgs/article/view/5518</a> . doi: <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.21118/apgs.v10i4.1794">http://dx.doi.org/10.21118/apgs.v10i4.1794</a> . ISSN 2175-5787.
10	Dias, T., & Cario, S. A. F. (2014). Governança Pública: ensaiando uma concepção. <i>Contabilidade, Gestão e Governança</i> , 17(3). Recovered from: <a href="https://scholar.archive.org/work/2vebhd6sfncuffu33xyxgiyz7q/access/wayback/https://www.revistacgg.org/contabil/article/download/621/pdf">https://scholar.archive.org/work/2vebhd6sfncuffu33xyxgiyz7q/access/wayback/https://www.revistacgg.org/contabil/article/download/621/pdf</a> .
11	Fadul, E. M. C., Silva, M. de A. Mac-Allister da S., & Lindomar, P. (2012). Ensaio de interpretações e estratégias para o campo da administração pública no Brasil. <i>Revista de Administração Pública</i> , 46(6), 1437-1458. Recovered from: <a href="https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/rS5Jtfr37kC3zWnmMmZyrvH/?format=pdf&amp;lang=pt">https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/rS5Jtfr37kC3zWnmMmZyrvH/?format=pdf&amp;lang=pt</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-76122012000600002">https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-76122012000600002</a> .
12	Faria, J. R. V., & Faria, J. H. A. (2017). Concepção de Estado e a Administração Pública no Brasil no âmbito do Plano Diretor de Reforma do Estado. <i>Administração Pública e Gestão Social</i> , 9(3), 140-147. Recovered from: <a href="https://periodicos.ufv.br/apgs/article/view/5144/pdf">https://periodicos.ufv.br/apgs/article/view/5144/pdf</a> . doi: <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.21118/apgs.v1i3.1331">http://dx.doi.org/10.21118/apgs.v1i3.1331</a> .
13	Filgueiras, F. (2018). Indo além do gerencial: a agenda da governança democrática e a mudança silenciada no Brasil. <i>Revista de Administração Pública</i> , 2, 71-88. Recovered from: <a href="https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/PryL9JzmYhyVBTrdG3GGxsr/?lang=pt#">https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/PryL9JzmYhyVBTrdG3GGxsr/?lang=pt#</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-7612161430">https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-7612161430</a> .
14	Flórez-Parra, J. M., López-Pérez, M. V., & López-Hernández, M. A. (2014). Gobierno corporativo y sector público: un estudio bibliométrico en las principales revistas ISI. INNOVAR. <i>Revista de Ciencias Administrativas y Sociales</i> , 24(51), 79-97. Recovered

	from: <a href="https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/818/81829842007.pdf">https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/818/81829842007.pdf</a> . doi: <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.15446/innovar">http://dx.doi.org/10.15446/innovar</a> .
15	Freire, B. D., Conejero, A. M., & Parente, T. C. (2021). Saliência, influência e participação dos stakeholders nas estruturas de governança e no processo de tomada de decisão de instituições públicas de ensino superior. <i>Revista Gestão Universitária na América Latina-GUAL</i> , 251-275. Recovered from: <a href="https://periodicos.ufsc.br/index.php/gual/article/view/80297">https://periodicos.ufsc.br/index.php/gual/article/view/80297</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.5007/1983-4535.2021.e80297">https://doi.org/10.5007/1983-4535.2021.e80297</a> .
16	Kissler, L., & Heidemann, F. G. (2006). Governança pública: novo modelo regulatório para as relações entre Estado, mercado e sociedade? <i>Revista de Administração Pública</i> , 40(3,) 479-499. Recovered from: <a href="https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/rwrQDBzcvb7qVLGgdBvdWDH/?format=pdf&amp;lang=pt">https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/rwrQDBzcvb7qVLGgdBvdWDH/?format=pdf&amp;lang=pt</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-76122006000300008">https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-76122006000300008</a> .
17	Klein, K., Pizzio, A., & Rodrigues, W. (2018). Governança universitária e custos de transação nas universidades da Amazônia legal brasileira. <i>Educação &amp; Sociedade</i> , 39, 455-474. Recovered from: <a href="https://www.scielo.br/j/es/a/X6GmFXgkdfB7YhhzRkzDZdK/?format=html">https://www.scielo.br/j/es/a/X6GmFXgkdfB7YhhzRkzDZdK/?format=html</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1590/ES0101-73302018176926">https://doi.org/10.1590/ES0101-73302018176926</a> .
18	Mano, M., & Marques, M. C. C. (2012). Novos modelos de governo na universidade pública em Portugal e competitividade. <i>Revista de Administração Pública</i> , 46, 721-736. Recovered from: <a href="https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/qM7Gn6fbwj3JP9cbsxJLpYL/?format=html&amp;lang=pt">https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/qM7Gn6fbwj3JP9cbsxJLpYL/?format=html&amp;lang=pt</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-76122012000300005">https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-76122012000300005</a> .
19	Marques, M. C. C. (2012). Aplicação dos Princípios da Governança Corporativa ao Sector Público. <i>Revista de Administração Pública</i> , 46, 721-736. Recovered from: <a href="https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/qM7Gn6fbwj3JP9cbsxJLpYL/?lang=pt">https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/qM7Gn6fbwj3JP9cbsxJLpYL/?lang=pt</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-76122012000300005">https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-76122012000300005</a> .
20	Marques, P. V. S. B., Peter, M. G. A., Nascimento, C. P. S., & Machado, M. V. V. (2020). Governança nas Universidades Federais do Brasil segundo o "Levantamento Integrado de Governança Organizacional Pública" do Tribunal de Contas da União. <i>Revista Controle: Doutrinas e artigos</i> , 18(2), 164-196. Recovered from: <a href="https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=7671512">https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=7671512</a> .
21	Matias-Pereira, J. (2008). Administração pública comparada: uma avaliação das reformas administrativas do Brasil, EUA e União Européia. <i>Revista de Administração Pública</i> , 42, 61-82. Recovered from: <a href="https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/FS8639jwkgbK8Vk3GrzDb9Q/abstract/?lang=pt">https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/FS8639jwkgbK8Vk3GrzDb9Q/abstract/?lang=pt</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-76122008000100004">https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-76122008000100004</a> .
22	Oliveira, A. G., & Pisa, B. J. (2015). IGovP: índice de avaliação da governança pública - instrumento de planejamento do Estado e de controle social pelo cidadão. <i>Revista de Administração Pública</i> , 49, 1263-1290. Recovered from: <a href="https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/KxTVtv4BGSZCLpYDP4b4wRR/abstract/?lang=pt">https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/KxTVtv4BGSZCLpYDP4b4wRR/abstract/?lang=pt</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-7612136179">https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-7612136179</a> .
23	Rezende, F. C. (2008). O ajuste gerencial e seus limites: a falha sequencial em perspectiva comparada. <i>Revista de Sociologia e Política</i> , 16, 127-143. Recovered from: <a href="https://www.scielo.br/j/rsocp/a/xHFLt6883jktLTMwDL5bTjv/?format=pdf&amp;lang=pt">https://www.scielo.br/j/rsocp/a/xHFLt6883jktLTMwDL5bTjv/?format=pdf&amp;lang=pt</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1590/S0104-44782008000300010">https://doi.org/10.1590/S0104-44782008000300010</a> .
24	Ronconi, L. (2011). Governança pública: um desafio à democracia. <i>Emancipação</i> , 11(1). Recovered from: <a href="https://revistas.uepg.br/index.php/emancipacao/article/view/1696">https://revistas.uepg.br/index.php/emancipacao/article/view/1696</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.520/Emancipacao.v.11i1.0002">https://doi.org/10.520/Emancipacao.v.11i1.0002</a> .

25	Rover, S., & Santos, R. R. (2019). A influência da governança pública na eficiência da alocação dos recursos públicos. <i>Revista de Administração Pública</i> , 53, 732-752. Recovered from: <a href="https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/hgNrfWjKs9cRhx434YmKNQh/?lang=pt&amp;format=html">https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/hgNrfWjKs9cRhx434YmKNQh/?lang=pt&amp;format=html</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-761220180084">https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-761220180084</a> .
26	Sano, H., & Abrucio, F. L. (2008). Promessas e resultados da Nova Gestão Pública no Brasil: o caso das organizações sociais de saúde em São Paulo. <i>Revista de Administração de Empresas</i> , 48, 64-80. Recovered from: <a href="https://www.scielo.br/j/rae/a/nRDJMVhZqmZHxZtDhmQkWJz/abstract/?lang=pt">https://www.scielo.br/j/rae/a/nRDJMVhZqmZHxZtDhmQkWJz/abstract/?lang=pt</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-75902008000300007">https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-75902008000300007</a> .
27	Secchi, L. (2009). Modelos organizacionais e reformas da administração pública. <i>Revista de Administração Pública</i> , 43(2), 347-369. Recovered from: <a href="https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/ptr6WM63xtBVpfvK9SxJ4DM/?lang=pt#">https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/ptr6WM63xtBVpfvK9SxJ4DM/?lang=pt#</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-76122009000200004">https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-76122009000200004</a> .
28	Silva, S. J., Celso, R. P., & Coelho, F. S. (2012). Análise comparativa das políticas de governança eletrônica nos BRIC(s). <i>Revista Debates</i> , 6(2), 37. Recovered from: <a href="https://seer.ufrgs.br/index.php/debates/article/view/26552/19972">https://seer.ufrgs.br/index.php/debates/article/view/26552/19972</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.22456/1982-5269.26552">https://doi.org/10.22456/1982-5269.26552</a> .
29	Slomski, V., Camargo, G. B. de., Filho, A. C. C. A., & Slomski, V. G. (2010). A demonstração do resultado econômico e sistemas de custeamento como instrumentos de evidência do cumprimento do princípio constitucional da eficiência, produção de governança e accountability no setor público: uma aplicação na Procuradoria Geral do Município de São Paulo. <i>Revista de Administração Pública</i> , 44, 933-937. Recovered from: <a href="https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/VwpbtnKx9jmNTb67GbytgLq/?lang=pt">https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/VwpbtnKx9jmNTb67GbytgLq/?lang=pt</a> . doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-76122010000400008">https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-76122010000400008</a> .
30	Sobreira, K. R., & Rodrigues, M., S., Jr. (2018). Governança no setor público: avaliação do nível de aderência de uma instituição de ensino superior ao modelo de governança pública da IFAC. <i>Revista de Governança Corporativa</i> , 5(1). Recovered from: <a href="https://www.rgc.org.br/ojs-3.2.1-2/index.php/Journals/article/view/33">https://www.rgc.org.br/ojs-3.2.1-2/index.php/Journals/article/view/33</a> .
31	Teixeira, A., F., & Gomes, R., C. (2018). Governança pública: uma revisão conceitual. <i>Revista do Serviço Público - RSP</i> , 70(4), 519-550. Recovered from: <a href="https://repositorio.enap.gov.br/handle/1/5422">https://repositorio.enap.gov.br/handle/1/5422</a> .
32	Travaglia, K., R., & De Sá, L. F. V. N. (2017). Fortalecimento da governança: uma agenda contemporânea para o setor público brasileiro. <i>Revista Controle: Doutrinas e artigos</i> , 15(1), 22-53. Recovered from: <a href="https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=6167809">https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=6167809</a> .

Source: Basis of systematic review and bibliometric analysis, prepared by the authors (2022).

## 5 Final considerations

At the end of this work, considering the methodology of systematic literature review, based on searches carried out in the database of the *Portal Periódico* of Capes, whose results were showed and statistically analyzed and considering the bibliometric analysis methodology, it was possible to see that the volume of scientific production, focused on the theme of public governance in public universities, defined for axis 2, presented an inexpressive volume.

The statement regarding this low scientific production can be seen in the literature portfolio (Table 3), in which a temporal gap between the years of the work publication was noticed, occurring in 2011 and 2020, corresponding to 16.7% per year, that is, 33.4% of the total of only six selected works (Table 3). Four publications were found in 2018, corresponding to 66.7% of the total works returned.

On the basis of the findings, there is a gap of seven years since the first publication returned and it was already taking place in Brazil, regarding the practices aimed at public governance, and the researchers did not pay attention to the research elaboration, showing the realities experienced by IFES that served as a guide to assist them at the time of implementing public governance in their departments, once it became under the regulation of internal control bodies in 2017.

In the consideration above made, when compared to the total of thirty-two works selected to compose the literature portfolio, twenty-six of them only address the theme focused on public governance, in its most comprehensive form defined for axis 1, representing more than 81 % of the total; in relation to the publication period, the year with the highest production was 2015, with thirteen publications, representing 50% of the total, followed by 2019, with five publications, corresponding to 19.23%, and 2009 with four publications, corresponding to 15.38%, that is, the average production for this theme is three years.

Therefore, it is expected that the results obtained in this research can serve to guide researchers in the public governance knowledge field, regarding the authors and journals that publish the most on the subject. The data showed that the field is little explored, regarding public governance in public universities, and it is believed that this is related to the short time in which its implementation in IFES is mandatory (Decree 9,203/2017) (Brasil, 2017). In later works, it will be possible to extend the research to the international field so that comparative analyzes can be carried out with the Brazilian reality.

## References

- Abrucio, F. L. (2007). Trajetória recente da gestão pública brasileira: um balanço crítico e a renovação da agenda de reformas. *Revista de Administração Pública* [online], 41, n. spe, 67-86. Recovered from <https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/4MzHG77HTWjV7BPjYL7mcGg/?format=pdf&lang=pt>. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-76122007000700005>.
- Afonso, M. H. F., Souza, J. V., Ensslin, S. R., & Ensslin, L. (2012). Como construir conhecimento sobre o tema de pesquisa? Aplicação do processo Proknow-C na busca de literatura sobre avaliação do desenvolvimento sustentável. *Revista de Gestão Social e Ambiental*, 5(2), 47-62. Recovered from <https://rgsa.emnuvens.com.br/rgsa/article/view/424>. doi: <https://doi.org/10.24857/rgsa.v5i2.424>.

- Alcântara, V. C., Pereira, J. R., & Silva, E. A. F. (2015). Gestão social e governança pública: as aproximações e (de)limitações teórico-conceitual. *Revista de Ciências da Administração*, 17, p. 11-29. Recovered from <https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/2735/273543118001.pdf>. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5007/2175-8077.2015v17nespp11>.
- Almqvist, R., Grossi, G., Van Helden, G. J. Van, & Reichard, C. (2013). Public sector governance & accountability. *Critical perspective on Accounting*, 24(7-8), 479-487. Recovered from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1045235412001207?via%3Dihub>. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpa.2012.11.005>.
- Al-Naser, M. H. (2019). Public governance and economic growth: conceptual framework. *International Journal of Business Ethics and Governance*, 2(2), 1-15. Recovered from <https://scholar.archive.org/work/t3i535v5krirc3n5rcy6dlqaaq/access/wayback/https://ijbeg.com/index.php/1/article/download/21/37>.
- Alqooti, A. A. (2020). Public governance in the public sector: literature review. *International Journal of Business Ethics and Governance*, 3(3), 14-25. Recovered from <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/14d9/0a6f12e04f75b7649977b191d6b6c55857e1.pdf>. doi: 10.51325/ijbeg.v3i3.47.
- Decreto nº 9.203, de 22 de novembro de 2017 (2017). *Dispõe sobre a política de governança da administração pública federal direta, autárquica e fundacional*. Brasília, DF. Recovered from <https://pesquisa.in.gov.br/imprensa/jsp/visualiza/index.jsp?data=23/11/2017&jornal=515&pagina=3&totalArquivos=112>.
- Centro de Apoio à Pesquisa no Complexo de Saúde da Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro. (2021). *O que é o Qualis-Periódico?*. Recovered from <http://www.capcs.uerj.br/o-que-e-qualis-periodico/>.
- Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (2021). *Nova interface. Portal de Periódicos ganha página mais moderna*. Recovered from <https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/portal-de-periodicos-ganha-pagina-mais-moderna>.
- Cassundé, F. R. S. A., Barbosa, M. A. C., & Mendonça, J. R. C. (2018). Entre revisões sistemáticas e bibliometrias: como tem sido mapeada a produção acadêmica em Administração no Brasil? *Informação & Informação*, 23(1), 311-334. Recovered from <https://www.uel.br/revistas/uel/index.php/informacao/article/view/25226> doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5433/1981-8920.2018v23n1p311>.
- Cordeiro, A. M., Oliveira, G. M., Rentería, J. M., & Guimarães, C. A. (2007). Revisão sistemática: uma revisão narrativa. *Revista do Colégio Brasileiro de Cirurgias*, 34, 428-431. Recovered from <https://www.scielo.br/j/rcbc/a/CC6NRNtP3dKLgLPwcmV6Gf/abstract/?lang=pt>. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0100-69912007000600012>.
- Costa, A. C. P., Leal, A. F. P., Nascimento, L. C. B., Mendonça, C. M. C., & Guerra, L. C. B. (2018). Alinhamento da gestão de processos com os mecanismos do modelo de governança pública do TCU: o estudo de caso em uma universidade federal da Amazônia Oriental. *Revista do Serviço Público*, 69(3), 741-772. Recovered from <https://revista.enap.gov.br/index.php/RSP/article/view/3183>. doi: <https://doi.org/10.21874/rsp.v69i3.3183>.
- Elliott, O. V. (2002). *The tools of government: A guide to the new governance*. Oxford University Press. Recovered from <https://books.google.com.br/books?hl=pt-BR&lr=&id=iIUDASOPc4oC&oi=fnd&pg=PR5&dq=The+tools+of+government:+A+guide+to+the+new+governance.+&ots=6bbOFwN0Fu&sig=pOKrKd9eVzKTFx>

- qF9l44YZgFyik#v=onepage&q=The%20tools%20of%20government%3A%20A%20guide%20to%20the%20new%20governance.&f=false.
- Freire, B. D., Conejero, A. M., & Parente, T. C. (2021). Saliência, influência e participação dos stakeholders nas estruturas de governança e no processo de tomada de decisão de instituições públicas de ensino superior. *Revista Gestão Universitária na América Latina-GUAL*, 4(3), 251-275. Recovered from <https://periodicos.ufsc.br/index.php/gual/article/view/80297>. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5007/1983-4535.2021.e80297>.
- Galvão, M. C. B., & Ricarte, I. L. M. (2019). Revisão sistemática da literatura: conceituação, produção e publicação. *Logeion: Filosofia da informação*, 6(1), 57-73. Recovered from <http://revista.ibict.br/fiinf/article/view/4835>. doi: DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21728/logeion.2019v6n1.p57-73>.
- Kettl, D. (2000). *The Global Public Management Revolution*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institute. Recovered from <https://books.google.com.br/books?hl=pt-BR&lr=&id=unsdBuuMJP8C&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&dq=The+global+public+management+revolution:+A+report+on+the+transformation+of+governance&ots=hUyPMQdiBl&sig=tOD6r7lPv9OvT7DgRDFX2IHQ8JQ#v=onepage&q=The%20global%20public%20management%20revolution%3A%20A%20report%20on%20the%20transformation%20of%20governance&f=false>.
- Klein, K., Pizzio, A., & Rodrigues, W. (2018). Governança universitária e custos de transação nas universidades da Amazônia legal brasileira. *Educação & Sociedade*, 39, 455-474. Recovered from <https://www.scielo.br/j/es/a/X6GmFXgkdfB7YhhzRkzDZdK/?format=html>. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1590/ES0101-73302018176926>.
- Kulshreshtha, P. (2008). Public sector governance reform: the World Bank's framework. *International Journal of Public Sector Management*, 21(5), 556-567. Recovered from <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/09513550810885831/full/html>. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/09513550810885831>.
- Marques, P. V. da S. B., Peter, A. M. da G., Nascimento, C. P. S., & Machado, M. V. V. (2020). Governança nas Universidades Federais do Brasil segundo o "Levantamento Integrado de Governança Organizacional Pública" do Tribunal de Contas da União. Universidade Federal do Ceará. *Revista Controle: Doutrinas e artigos*, 18(2), 164-196. Recovered from <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=7671512>. ISSN-e 2525-3387, ISSN 1980-086X,
- Medeiros, I. L., Vieira, A., Braviano, G., & Gonçalves, B. S. (2015). Revisão Sistemática e Bibliometria facilitadas por um Canvas para visualização de informação. *InfoDesign-Revista Brasileira de Design da Informação*, 12(1), 93-110. Recovered from <https://infodesign.emnuvens.com.br/infodesign/article/view/341>. doi: <https://doi.org/10.51358/id.v12i1.341>.
- Oliveira, A. G., & Pisa, B. J. (2015). IGovP: índice de avaliação da governança pública - instrumento de planejamento do Estado e de controle social pelo cidadão. *Revista de Administração Pública*, 49, 1263-1290. Recovered from <https://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/KxTVtv4BGSZCLpYDP4b4wRR/abstract/?lang=pt>. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-7612136179>.
- Osborne, S. (2006). The new public governance?. *Public Management Review*, 8(3), 377-387. Londres: Routledge. Recovered from <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14719030600853022> <https://doi.org/10.1080/14719030600853022>.
- Pereira, M. G., & Galvão, T. F. (2014). Etapas de busca e seleção de artigos em revisões sistemáticas da literatura. *Epidemiologia e Serviços de Saúde*, 23(2), 369-371.

- Recovered from <https://www.scielo.org/article/ress/2014.v23n2/369-371/>. doi:  
<https://doi.org/10.5123/S1679-49742014000200019>.
- Silveira, A. C., & De Jesus L. J. C. (2021). *A governança pública em instituições federais de ensino superior, estudo de caso de uma universidade federal brasileira*. Encontro Brasileiro de Administração Pública. Recovered from <https://sbap.org.br/ebap/index.php/home/article/view/36>.
- Sobreira, K. R., & Rodrigues Junior, M., S. (2018). Governança no setor público: avaliação do nível de aderência de uma instituição de ensino superior ao modelo de governança pública da IFAC. *Revista de Governança Corporativa*, 5(1). Recovered from <https://www.rgc.org.br/ojs-3.2.1-2/index.php/Journals/article/view/33>.
- Teixeira, A. F., & Gomes, R. C. (2019). Governança pública: uma revisão conceitual. *Revista ENAP*, 70(4), 519-550. Recovered from <https://revista.ena.gov.br/index.php/RSP/article/view/3089>.  
<https://doi.org/10.21874/rsp.v70i4.3089>.
- Teixeira, M. L. M., Iwamoto, H. M., & Medeiros, A. L. (2013). Estudos bibliométricos em administração: discutindo a transposição de finalidade. *Administração: ensino e pesquisa*, 14(3), 423-452. Recovered from <https://raep.emnuvens.com.br/raep/article/view/57>. doi:  
<https://doi.org/10.13058/raep.2013.v14n3.57>.
- World Bank. (1992). *Governance and Development*. The world Bank, Washington. DC. Recovered from <https://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/abs/10.1596/0-8213-2094-7>.

**RESUMO:**

A governança pública vem ganhando espaço na literatura nacional nos últimos anos, quando o governo federal assumiu que ela seria uma política de Estado. O objetivo deste trabalho é apresentar os resultados de uma revisão sistemática de literatura com análise bibliométrica sobre o tema, em especial o que se refere às Instituições Federais de Ensino Superior (IFES). Os dados da pesquisa foram retirados da base de dados da CAPES referentes a janeiro/fevereiro de 2022, tendo sido utilizados para tratamento das informações o método Proknow-C. Os resultados mostraram uma expressiva literatura nacional sobre governança pública, porém, quando analisada sob a perspectiva das IFES, o volume de artigos que atendem aos protocolos estabelecidos pelo método foi inexpressivo, indicando uma lacuna neste campo de conhecimento, ainda que o Tribunal de Contas da União, desde 2018, venha fazendo auditorias em governança pública em universidades federais brasileiras.

**PALAVRAS-CHAVE:** Governança pública; Universidade Pública; Revisão sistemática; Análise bibliométrica.

**RESUMEN:**

La gobernanza pública viene ganando espacio en la literatura nacional en los últimos años, cuando el gobierno federal asumió que esto sería una política de Estado. Este artículo pretende presentar los resultados de una revisión sistemática de la literatura con análisis bibliométrico sobre el tema, principalmente con respecto a las Instituciones Federales de Educación Superior (IFES). Los datos de la investigación fueron tomados de la base de datos de la Coordinación para el Perfeccionamiento del Personal de Educación Superior, referente a enero/febrero 2022, y se utilizaron los procedimientos definidos en el método Proknow-C. Los resultados mostraron una expresiva literatura nacional sobre gobernanza pública; sin embargo, cuando se analiza desde la perspectiva del IFES, el volumen de artículos que cumplen con los protocolos establecidos por el método fue insignificante, indicando un fracaso en este campo del conocimiento, aunque el Tribunal Federal de Cuentas ha estado realizando auditorías de gobernanza pública en las universidades federales brasileñas desde 2018.

**PALABRAS CLAVES:** Governança pública; Universidade pública; Revisão sistemática; Análise bibliométrica.