

**Co-Authorship and Co-Occurrence Bibliometric Analysis of the Scientific Literature on Social Capital and Sports****Udi Sahudi<sup>1</sup>✉, Yudha Munajat Saputra<sup>2</sup>, Amung Ma'mun<sup>3</sup>, Nuryadi<sup>4</sup>, Davi Sofyan<sup>5</sup>**Department of Physical Education, Faculty of Teacher and Training Education, Universitas Majalengka, Majalengka, West Java, Indonesia<sup>15</sup>Department of Sport Science, Faculty of Sports and Health Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia<sup>2</sup>Department of Sport Pedagogy, Postgraduate School Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia<sup>3</sup>Physical Education, Health and Recreation Study Program, Faculty of Sports and Health Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia<sup>4</sup>**Article History**

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**Abstract**

Sports are regarded as social activities. By defining the publication's descriptive parameters, illustrating the pattern of citations, extracting the author's keywords, and evaluating the research's performance on the social themes of capital and sports, this study intends to provide a thorough explication. Researchers can use this study's orientation to learn more about how scholarly publications on social capital and sports have developed. This study includes an orientation for researchers to better understand the progress of scientific publications related to social capital and sports. Data was obtained from the Scopus database of 529 documents from 1998 to 2022. Among 51 countries, scientists from the United Kingdom accounted for around 125 of the total international publications. In addition, Social Sciences is the subject area that publishes the most, namely 312 documents. Kondo, Katsunori, from Chiba University, Japan, is the author with the largest total link strength of 66. Social Capital is the keyword that appears the most, with 214 occurrences, and has a total strength of 233. Overall, it can be concluded that this field of study is expanding, with new techniques and directions being developed. Therefore, a thorough analysis of social capital and sport in numerous study fields can aid scholars and professionals in advancing future understanding in these fields.

**How to Cite**

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## INTRODUCTION

Those facets of social structure known as citizen trust, reciprocity norms, and group membership are examples of social capital (Kawachi et al., 1999; Mazumdar et al., 2018). In a broad sense, social capital refers to the advantages that people receive as a result of a number of facets of the social system in which they are anchored (Coleman, 1988; Tulin et al., 2018). One of the domains where the emergence of social structures that boost social capital is extremely likely is sport. People come together through sport. Sport lacks a color sense. A universal language exists in sport. This is a widely held belief (Janssens & Verweel, 2014). Sport helps people in the community build networks and partnerships (Sherry et al., 2011).

Sport is viewed as a powerful and beneficial factor for different development outcomes, including the construction and preservation of social capital, by many policies and initiatives based on the "potential of sport" (Kobayashi et al., 2011) and the overarching goal of sports that provide peace (Oluwatoyin et al., 2021). Modern sports have developed into an astonishing magnet for human life (Sofyan et al., 2021). Communities, governments, and policymakers are starting to consider various strategies for generating and growing social capital (Schulenkorf, 2013). Sport is a crucial part of the EU's goal for social integration policies (Spaaij, 2012). In the meantime, the amount of research on the connection between social capital and sport is rapidly expanding in both breadth and reach (Rosso & McGrath, 2012). Particularly in the subject of sociology, academics are starting to believe that social capital plays a significant role in the whole development of a person.

Sport for Development is one program that has gained popularity in recent decades. Sport-for-development (SFD) programs aim to use sport as a vehicle for positive social change by fostering intercultural exchange, conflict resolution, peace building, and supporting underserved communities (Bruening et al., 2015; Lyras & Peachey, 2011). They also use traditional and non-traditional sports and cultural activities to build social capital, promote the growth of life skills, promote health and well-being, and to promote individual and societal change (Lyras & Peachey, 2011). Sports involvement has historically been linked to social capital because it is thought to be an effective way to build social networks and, as a result, to produce social capital at both the individual and community levels (Peachey et al., 2015;

Sherry et al., 2011).

Although it seems like a well-considered proposal, the development of sport and social capital has not been verified and should be approached with caution (Darcy et al., 2014). Close friendships within the group are referred to as social capital, which is congruent with fandom's reputation as an approachable and helpful pastime (Fenton et al., 2021). It is commonly acknowledged that social capital is essential to providing community sports, recreation, and recreation programs (Forsell et al., 2018). Delaney and Keaney (2005; Lee et al., 2012) look at the connection between levels of social capital and levels of sport engagement across Europe to understand how sport develops relationships between communities and promotes civic engagement. They discovered a strong link between a nation's sports engagement and its social beliefs and general well-being.

Through involvement in social and community activities, sports participation has also been linked to social capital (Marlier et al., 2015). Active citizenship as a means of building social capital is the central theme of many social policy objectives (Morgan, 2013). Social capital is utilized in sports to encourage entrepreneurship by managing the network of people who participate in sporting organizations, teams, and events (Ratten, 2015). For instance, the planning of sporting events promotes the building of social capital (Sánchez-Santos et al., 2022). Certain sporting and tourism events can build social capital inside communities (Jamieson, 2014).

Given that participation in sports (including playing, watching, and volunteering) occurs mostly in social networks, which can include traditional voluntary sports clubs, health and fitness classes, and less formal social interactions, the relationship between exercise and social capital may seem obvious. Like conversing. Go to sporting events, use neighborhood sports facilities, and wake up your neighbors in parks (Richardson & Fletcher, 2018). Organized mixed sports have been viewed as a way to bring together individuals from various racial and cultural backgrounds, which is believed to encourage interethnic harmony and tolerance. However, it is believed that engaging in sport inside one's own social network (via clubs, for example) prevents integration (Theeboom et al., 2012).

Sports are regarded as social activities. While one can play or watch sports by themselves, they are more likely to connect, converse, and watch sports with their family, friends, and acquaintances. Since your engagement behavior

will be mediated by your connections, it is crucial to have numerous networks and be aware of your social relationships. A diversified family network can differ greatly from a diverse friend network. Studies have demonstrated that despite its drawbacks, participation benefits from a broader and more diverse social network (Widdop et al., 2014). The advantages of social capital in the context of athletics, however, are not well studied (Zhou & Kaplanidou, 2017).

The lack of social bibliometric reviews of money and sports, however, is a major drawback. As a result, the gap between the trend of social capital and sports publications is beginning to be filled by this research. The mapping of the research field provided by this bibliometric study, an impartial and trustworthy resource, enables a greater range of studies (Hernández-Torrano et al., 2020). In this bibliometric review, the authors are especially interested in research pertaining to sports colleges, with the following goals: (1) describing the descriptive parameters of publications, such as publication evolution, country, and author keywords; (2) visualizing research patterns based on author and citation of academic works related to social capital in sports; and (3) extracting keywords and creating a map that describes the emergence of the term together in academic work on social capita. Researchers considering research trends in sports colleges activities and academics interested in sports colleges can all benefit from this study's ability to identify prospective future research opportunities.

## METHODS

Bibliometrics is a useful study method that academics can use to provide a thorough analysis of relevant knowledge (Abd Aziz et al., 2022). The aim of this study was to examine the development of Social Capital and Sport publications from 1998, when they first appeared, to 2022. The complete data gathering procedure, from data collection through data filtering connected to existing publications, formed the basis for this study. An essential first stage in this bibliometric review study is to identify and specify the goals of the research to be conducted. Establishing and clarifying the goals of the research to be undertaken is a crucial first stage in bibliometric review investigation (Sofyan, 2022). Building a system for analyzing research in the literature and finding publication patterns and trends has proven to be reliable with bibliometric analysis (Abdullah & Sofyan, 2022). Figure 1 shows the approach for gathering Scopus documents, which will sub-

sequently be examined.

This bibliometric review's main objective is to look at the trends in publications on social capital and sports in the Scopus database. The research was finished in the context of descriptive analysis using the document checking method in the Scopus database. On August 5, 2022, searches were made in the Scopus database using the following syntax: TITLE-ABS-KEY("sport and social capital" OR "sport" AND "social capital"). One of the criteria used to evaluate the caliber and substance of a research study is unquestionably the accuracy of database selection in a bibliometric study (Sofyan & Abdullah, 2022a). The Scopus database was chosen because it has more papers than the Web of Science and Pubmed databases and is frequently referenced in earlier research (Sweileh et al., 2017). The PRISMA flowchart's selection approach and research protocol serve as the foundation for this bibliometric analysis (Moher et al., 2010).

This evaluation uses data in the Publish or Perish (PoP), VOSviewer, and Comma-separated Values (CSV) and Research Information Systems (RIS) formats for additional analysis (Abdullah, 2021). To turn CSV data into diagrams or clusters, VOSviewer uses visual components based on mapping techniques (Abdullah & Aziz, 2021; van Eck & Waltman, 2010). Name of author, document source, publishing year, title, nation, journal, subject, and publication style are all gathered. Researcher evaluation of pertinent data, including author, location, organization, citation, cocitation, and other refining elements, is commonly aided by mapping approaches (Khalil & Crawford, 2015). Researchers employ a number of options in VOSViewer to acquire article meta-data, including 1) co-occurrence analysis, 2) author keywords, and 3) calculation technique.

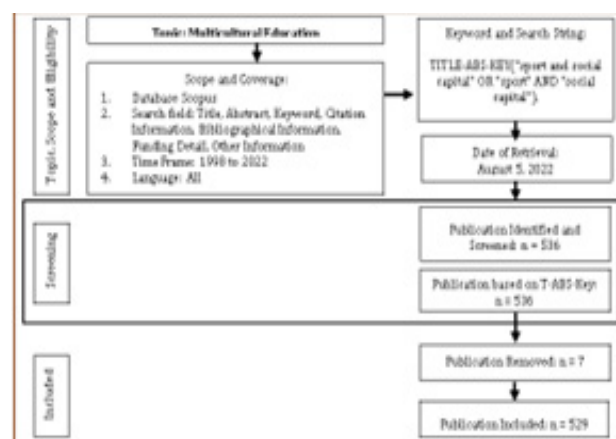


Figure 1. Flowchart research.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Metadata distribution based on document type, language, publication stage, and subject area. A total of 529 publications were found in the Scopus database related to social capital and sports from 1998 to 2022. Based on the type of document, there are nine types of documents, including: 428 (80.90%) articles; 51 (9.64%) book chapters; 20 (3.78%) conference papers; 14 (2.64%) reviews; 8 (1.51%) books; 3 (0.56%) conference reviews and erratum; and 1 (0.19%) editorial documents and notes. Based on the language used, there are 11 languages, including: English (511/96.05%), French and Spanish (4/0.75%), German and Russian (3/0.56%), Portuguese (2/0, 37%), Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Polish, and Thai (1/0.18%). Furthermore, based on the publication stage, 508 (96.03%) were final papers and 21 (3.97%) were articles in press. **Table 1** describes the subject areas of 529 documents related to social capital and sports.

**Publications by country distribution**

A list of countries with the highest number of publications related to social capital and sports has been compiled. **Table 2** and **Figure 2** illustrate the distribution of countries as well as the number of documents issued each year. Country analysis identifies which countries have the most influence in the social fields of capital and sport. The United Kingdom is the leading country with 125 published documents. The United States and

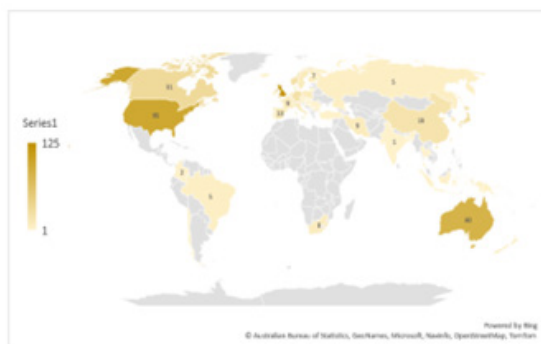
Australia, with 95 and 80 documents, respectively, **Table 2** shows the distribution of other countries in publications related to social capital and sports.

**Table 1.** subject areas related to social capital and

Subject area	Record count	Subject area	Record count
Social Sciences	312	Earth and Planetary Sciences	10
Business, Management and Accounting	141	Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	8
Medicine	126	Energy	8
Health Professions	74	Engineering	8
Psychology	52	Agricultural and Biological Sciences	7
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	45	Multidisciplinary	6
Arts and Humanities	38	Dentistry	2
Decision Sciences	29	Neuroscience	2
Environmental Science	29	Nursing	2
Computer Science	18	Materials Science	1

**Table 2.** Distribution of countries

Country	Count	Country	Count	Country	Count
United Kingdom	125	Poland	9	Indonesia	2
United States	95	South Korea	9	Bangladesh	1
Australia	80	New Zealand	8	Bulgaria	1
Canada	31	South Africa	8	Chile	1
Japan	30	Finland	7	Cyprus	1
Germany	23	Czech Republic	6	Hong Kong	1
Norway	22	Brazil	5	India	1
China	19	Portugal	5	Lithuania	1
Switzerland	16	Russian Federation	5	Papua New Guinea	1
Italy	14	Taiwan	5	Romania	1
Netherlands	13	Ireland	3	Serbia	1
Spain	13	Israel	4	Singapore	1
Belgium	12	Austria	3	Slovakia	1
Denmark	12	Croatia	3	Thailand	1
Sweden	10	Hungary	3	Tonga	1
France	9	Colombia	2	Trinidad and Tobago	1
Iran	9	Iceland	2	Turkey	1



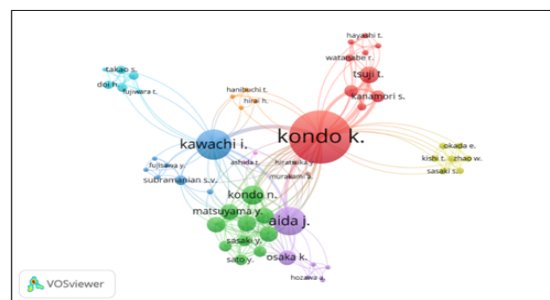
**Figure 2.** Map of the distribution of capital and sports social publications

**Co-authorship base on author and country**

For each author, **Figure 3** shows the total strength of co-authorship links with other authors to be calculated. Authors with the greatest total link strength will be selected. The minimum number of 1 documents owned by the author and the minimum number of citations is 1, found with 889 authors from 1,100 authors related to social capital and sports. One of the drawbacks of bibliometric research, which the authors of this review are aware of, is the potential similarity of the authors' names to documents (Sofyan & Abdullah, 2022b). **Table 3** shows the five authors with the greatest total power, and **Figure 3** visualizes the co-authorship network by author.

For each author, **Figure 4** shows the total strength of co-authorship links with other countries that will be calculated. The country with the greatest total link strength will be selected. The minimum number of 5 documents owned by the state and the minimum number of citations is 0, found by 27 countries out of 57 countries related to social capital and sports. **Table 4** shows 27 countries with the number of documents, citations and to-

tal link strength. While **Figure 4** is a visualization of the co-authorship network by country.



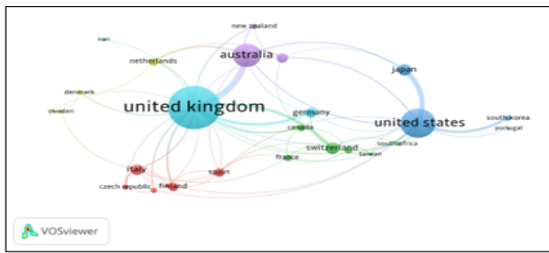
**Figure 3.** Visualization of the co-authorship network by author.

**Table 3.** Five authors with the greatest total power

Author	Affiliation	Docu- ments	Cita- tions	Total link
Kondo, Katsunori	Chiba University, Chiba, Japan	13	243	66
Kawachi, Ichiro	Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, United States	7	334	36
Aida, Jun	Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, Tokyo, Japan	5	205	34
Kondo, Naoki	University of the Yamanashi, Chuo-shi, Japan.	3	113	22
Downward, Paul	Loughborough University, Loughborough, United Kingdom	8	174	19

**Table 4.** 27 countries with the largest number of documents, citations and total link strength

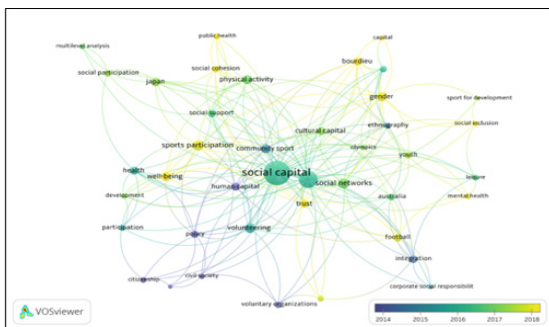
Country	Doc.	Citations	Total link strength	Country	Doc.	Citations	Total link strength
United Kingdom	127	4149	45	Czech Republic	6	68	5
United States	95	2362	29	New Zealand	8	148	5
Australia	78	1788	23	Norway	21	439	5
Japan	30	599	11	South Korea	9	71	5
Switzerland	14	237	11	Denmark	12	185	4
Italy	14	119	10	Poland	9	23	4
Belgium	12	409	9	South Africa	8	475	4
Germany	21	408	9	Sweden	10	112	3
Finland	7	25	8	Taiwan	5	9	3
Spain	13	18	8	Brazil	5	98	2
Netherlands	13	342	7	Iran	9	19	1
Canada	31	839	6	Portugal	5	37	1
China	19	64	6	Russian Federation	5	6	0
France	9	46	6				



**Figure 4.** 27 countries with the largest number of documents, citations and total strength

**Co-occurrence base on author keywords**

For each keyword, Figure 5 shows the total strength of co-occurrence links with other keywords will be calculated. The keywords with the greatest total link strength will be selected. The minimum number of keyword occurrences is 5 times and the minimum number of citations is 0, 41 keywords are found out of 1,196 keywords related to social capital and sports. Table 5 shows the 10 keywords with the greatest total link strength. While Figure 5 is a visualization of the co-authorship network by country.



**Figure 5.** Overlay visualization base on author keyword

**Table 5.** Occurrence of keywords along with the greatest total strength

Keyword	Occurrences	Total link strength
Social Capital	214	233
Sports	60	102
Social Networks	19	34
Sports Participation	18	33
Volunteering	12	28
Community sport	16	25
Gender	12	25
Physical Activity	14	25
Well-Being	11	25
Japan	9	24

**CONCLUSION**

This bibliometric analysis encourages the investigation and integration of established lines of social capital and sports research when new trends are developed. Based on a bibliometric review covering the years 1998 to 2022, the researcher discovers that the data below gives readers, educational professionals, sports practitioners, and researchers a more realistic reality about social capital and sports.

Bibliometric analyses can, in fact, forecast or shed light on the current situation of a certain field or subject. This work offers some helpful information, but it also has some limitations that should be made clear for the benefit of future readers and researchers. Only documents from the Scopus database were used as the primary source for this investigation. A bibliometric analysis may benefit from using Dimensions, Microsoft Academic, Web of Science (WoS), and Google Scholar, among other databases. Additionally, future scholars will employ other software tools like SciMAT, BibExcel, CiteSpace, and R packages to visualize vast amounts of data in a variety of contexts.

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