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Empowerment Evaluation Research Trends: Bibliometric Analysis for the Years 2014 to 2023

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Abstract

Empowerment evaluation is critical in ensuring that the empowerment program achieves its goals and provides the intended benefits to the community it serves. By conducting a complete bibliometric analysis for the period 2014-2023, this study analyzed the current state and research trends in the subject of empowerment evaluation. This research focused on publication language, growth rates, keywords, most frequently used authors, most referenced papers, most prolific authors, most productive institutions, and most active countries. 355 journal articles were obtained from the Scopus database for bibliometric mapping analysis. The research findings showed that: (1) the majority of articles were written in English; (2) the most published articles were in 2015, with 65 articles; (3) empowerment was the most commonly used keyword; (4) the article by Fox, J.A. 2015 was the most frequently cited document; (5) Ponsford, R. from the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, United Kingdom (England) is the most prolific writer; and (6) the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine in the United Kingdom (England) is a public institution that produces the most work in the field of empowerment evaluation; and (7) the United States is the country with the highest work productivity in this field. This paper makes an important contribution to the topic of empowerment evaluation by providing a complete overview, scientific landscape, and future directions for the advancement and strengthening of research in the field

Keywords: Research trends, Bibliometric analysis, Empowerment, Evaluation Program

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INTRODUCTION

One of the key goals of development is community empowerment, which strives to strengthen the community's ability and independence in managing resources and increasing their quality of life. Evaluation of community empowerment is necessary in order for these empowerment projects to run properly and efficiently (Mantovani et al., 2017; Ayala-Nunes et al., 2018; Arwin et al., 2022). There has been an expanding study trend in recent years connected to the evaluation of community empowerment. These studies concentrate on various areas of empowerment assessment, such as measuring program effectiveness, examining program impacts,

and assessing community participation, among other things (Fetterman & Wandersman, 2007; Smith, 2007). Several elements can contribute to this research trend on community empowerment. One of them is the pressure to guarantee that empowerment programs sponsored by governments or non-governmental organizations (NGOs) give genuine benefits to those served (Heath & Moreau, 2023).

The increasing number of organizations and institutions involved in empowerment programs has also contributed to the increasing trend of research on empowerment evaluation (Donaldson, 2017; Loss & Wise, 2008). With proper evaluation, empowerment programs may be modified and directed to be more targeted and beneficial to the individuals served (Andersen & Bilfeldt, 2017). Furthermore, research trends in measuring community empowerment can be attributed to the advancement of technology and research methods that enable researchers to collect and evaluate data more rapidly and precisely (Phillips et al., 2018). This makes community empowerment evaluation research easier to do (Fox, 2015; Saprii et al., 2015).

These research on community empowerment evaluation can also make an essential contribution to the advancement of empowerment theory and practice (Gram et al., 2019). Researchers can establish a stronger conceptual framework to comprehend the aspects that influence the effectiveness of empowerment programs by researching what has been done in prior empowerment projects. Furthermore, these studies can provide advice and recommendations to institutions and organizations involved in empowerment projects, allowing them to improve program quality and ensuring that the program produces real benefits to the community (Dahler-Larsen, 2021; De Keizer & Ammenwerth, 2005; Kurniawan & Zaphiris, 2006); (Clark et al., 2019).

With the growing trend of study on evaluating community empowerment, it is intended that the empowerment programs put in place would become more effective and efficient, as well as give greater advantages to the communities served (Bellavia, 2023). Trends in community empowerment research can also help to improve accountability and transparency in the implementation of empowerment programs (Clark et al., 2019). In this context, evaluation can help to ensure that funds and resources used for empowerment programs are used effectively and efficiently (Clark et al., 2019; Heath & Moreau, 2023; Linares-Palomar & Baraybar-Fernández, 2017; Phillips et al., 2018; Wyngaarden et al., 2022). The adoption of a participatory approach in the implementation of empowerment initiatives has also been influenced by research trends on evaluating community empowerment. The individuals served are involved in the entire program implementation process, including the evaluation, under this approach (Belcher et al., 2022). This can help to improve community participation in empowerment programs and ensuring that they are more tailored to the needs and ambitions of the community (Linares-Palomar & Baraybar-Fernández, 2017).

Globally, international institutions such as the World Bank and the United Nations (UN) have paid growing attention to research trends on assessing community empowerment. This is evidenced by the growing number of programs and activities developed by these institutions around the world to improve the evaluation of community empowerment (Radović & Šušnjara, 2019). Globally, international institutions such as the World Bank and the United Nations (UN) have paid growing attention to research trends on assessing community empowerment. This is evidenced by the growing number of programs and activities developed by these institutions around the world to improve the evaluation of community empowerment (Fuad et al., 2022; Nurabadi et al., 2022; Velarde et al., 2023). It is intended that by continuing to increase the quality of community empowerment evaluations, future empowerment projects will become more successful and efficient, as well as generate larger community benefits (Ayala-Nunes et al., 2018; Belcher et al., 2022; Greene et al., 2019; Mantovani et al., 2017; Tibaldo, 2022).

The research questions that guided this research were as follows: (1) 1) RQ1: What publication language is used most often?; (2) RQ2: How many publications in this area were published from 2014 to 2023?; (3) RQ3: What keywords are used most often by the author?; (4)

RQ4: Which article documents are most often cited by other authors?; (5) RQ5: Who is the most prolific writer?; (6) RQ6: Which institution has the most publications?; (7) RQ7: Which country is the most productive in terms of article production in the mentioned field?

METHODS

Study Design

This systematic review seeks to comprehend advancements in empowerment evaluation. As a study object, we used the journal literature on empowerment evaluation. As a result, researchers gathered scientific material from the Scopus database from 2014 to 2023. Researchers followed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) criteria to give a complete review of the empowerment evaluation literature in this bibliometric analysis (Helbach et al., 2023; Jumah et al., 2021; Li et al., 2017; Parums, 2021). The overall procedure for conducting a bibliometric analysis based on PRISMA is presented in Figure 1.

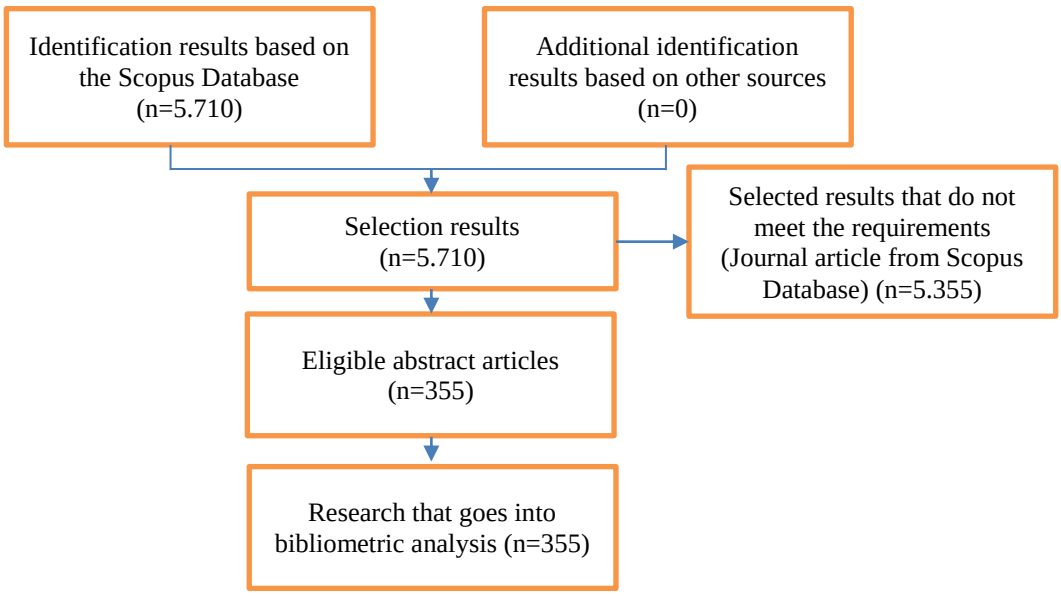

Figure 1. PRISMA flow in research

The goal of using PRISMA is to remove bias and report on the results of the analysis in a transparent and believable manner. As proposed by McBurney & Novak (2002), bibliometric analysis tools can be used to investigate quantitatively research trends and publication features in a field of study. Bibliometric analysis can provide a comprehensive, systematic account of a quantitative publication and help researchers identify research trends and patterns in a specific sector (Prilatama & Sopiah, 2022).

Procedure

On May 5, 2023, the selected documents in this study were retrieved from the Scopus database using the official website https://www.scopus.com/. Using a search function that includes a keyword combination followed by "AND". The following is the command: TITLE-ABS-KEY (empowerment AND evaluation). Articles with terms in the title, abstract, or keywords were chosen as the criteria. (1) the language of publication; (2) the year of publication; (3) the keywords utilized; (4) documents; (5) the writer; (6) productive journals; and (7) a productive country are the variables analyzed. A specific time frame, precisely ten years, was used in the search procedure. This bibliometric analysis covered journal article papers published between 2014 and 2023. Researchers examined 5,710 articles and removed 5,355 articles, yielding 355 article documents for the extraction stage. Each article's data, including citation information, information

bibliography, abstract, and keywords, was downloaded. The document was then uploaded to the VOSViewer program

Data Analysis

The publications were thoroughly studied to obtain important data in order to answer the study questions. During the analysis phase, the data was also examined. The researcher extracted information from the Scopus database into a format (file.csv) for analysis. After then, descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage) were used to examine the data. The researcher then presented quantitative data such as annual publication growth, articles with the highest number of publications, and institutions or authors with the highest productivity, as well as a statistical analysis guided by the number of times an author is cited in other Scopus-indexed journal articles.

Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative method that comprises of co-occurring terms, citations, and merging bibliographies. VOSviewer, a popular software, was utilized in this work to collect, evaluate, develop, and show bibliographical characteristics. VOSviewer was used to express network visualization and graphical representation of the most commonly used keywords, terms in the abstract, and citation and co-citation analysis in the researched papers. The software is particularly useful for visualizing the co-occurrence of author keywords, author bibliographic links, and country bibliographic linkages. VOSviewer software was employed in this study because it is widely used in bibliometric analysis publications (Gupta et al., 2022; Liu et al., 2021; Munir et al., 2022). In addition, researchers used Microsoft Excel to display tables and graphs in terms of publication language, number of annual publications, most cited documents, productive authors, relevant journals, productive institutions, and active countries

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

Language Publication

The results of the analysis showed 355 article documents on evaluation of empowerment in the 2014-2023 period. As shown in Table 1, to answer PP1. Research in the field of empowerment evaluation had been published in 7 different languages. Regarding the language of published articles, 93.0% were published in English, followed by Spanish (3.9%), and Portuguese (0.8%). The other languages were Croatian, Lithuanian, Persian (n=2), Bosnian, French, German, Japanese, Polish and Serbian (n=1).

Table 1. Language used (Top Five)

Language	Document	Percentage (%)
English	330	93,0%
Spanish	14	3,9%
Portuguese	3	0,8%
Croatian	2	0,6%
Lithuanian	2	0,6%

Annual Production

To answer PP2, the visualization of scientific article production in the field of empowerment evaluation indicated that the number of publications varied throughout the year. As can be seen, it had the highest number of publications in 2015 and the lowest number in 2014. The number of publications has changed throughout time. There were two significant rises, one in 2015 (n=65; 30 citations) and the other in 2018 (n=54; 286 citations). Figure 2 highlights the changes in publishing in the subject of empowerment evaluation since 2014. Citations, on the other hand,

had increased since 2015 and continued to rise until 2022. During the observed decade, 2022 had the highest number of citations, with a total of 1,002 citations (26.7%).

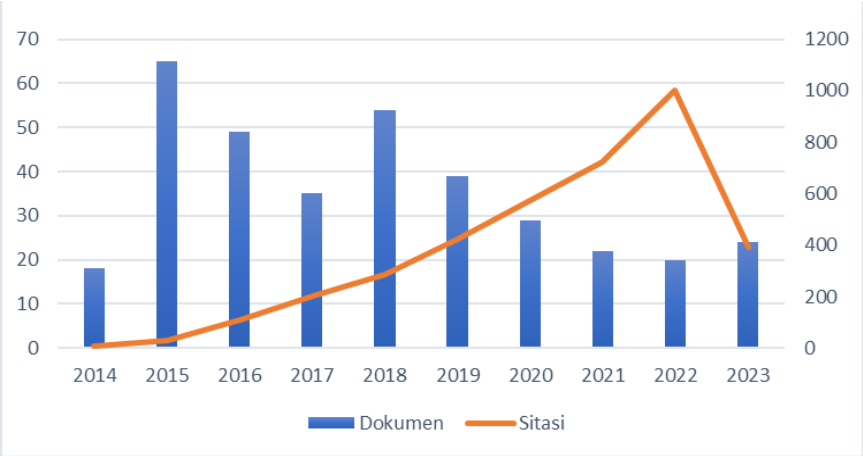

Figure 2. Development of Publications and Citations (2014-2023)

The Most Used Keywords

To answer PP3, researchers considered the appearance of each term at the same time. This study was carried out to find important terms that appear frequently in published papers. The nodes represent the terms, and the distance between them represents the relationship between each term. The magnitude of the keywords represents their frequency of occurrence in the study under consideration. The larger it is, the more associations it has with others.

Figure 3 depicts the appearance of the key words utilized by the author. This visualization map had 11 clusters, as determined by VOSviewer. "Empowerment" was the most often used term (148 occurrences, 1,748 total link strength). Furthermore, the most often used terms are "human" (102, 2.053), "humans" (78, 1.689), and "female" (54, 1.295).

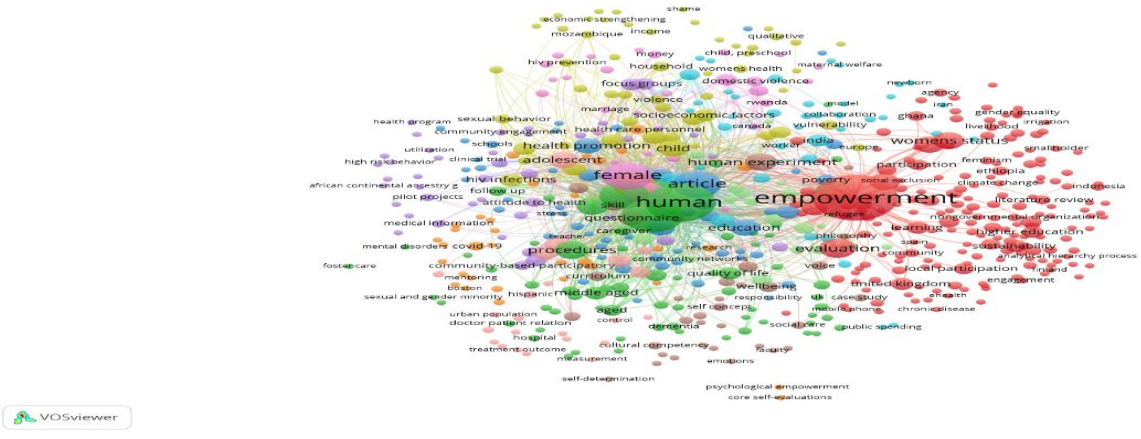

Figure 3. Bibliometric maps based on author keywords co-occurrence

As seen in Figure 3, different colors reflect the document's publishing date based on the keywords that appear. The yellow color denotes keywords that are new to the publication. This graph demonstrates that "empowerment" is the most often mentioned theme in papers in this field. The following is an explanation of the frequency of recurrence of keywords in Table 2.

Table 2. Keyword occurrence frequency

Keyword	Occurrence	Total Link Strength
Empowerment	148	1748
Human	102	2053
Humans	78	1689
Female	54	1295
Male	51	1234
Article	50	1147
Adult	41	1015
Program evaluation	40	766

The most Cited Documents

With respect to PP4, documents with the highest number of citations are shown in Table 3. This table shows the journal articles with the highest citations among empowerment evaluation articles since 2014.

Table 3. Number of document citations (Top 15)

No.	Article's Title	Author(s)	Year	Journal	Citation
1	Social Accountability: what does the evidence really say?	Fox, J.A.	2015	World Development	274
2	Community health workers in rural India: Analysing the opportunities and challenges Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) face in realising their multiple roles	Saprii, L., Richards, E., Kokho, P., Theobald, S.	2015	Human Resources for Health	140
3	Mobilizing knowledge: determining key elements for success and pitfalls in developing community-based tourism	Dodds, R., Ali, A., Galaski, K.	2018	Current Issues in Tourism	121
4	The effect of payment and incentives on motivation and focus of community health workers: five case studies from low- and middle-income countries	Singh, D., Negin, J., Otim, M., Orach, C.G., Cumming, R.	2015	Human Resources for Health	82
5	Fair fracking? ethics and environmental justice in United Kingdom shale gas policy and planning	Cotton, M.	2017	Local Environment	79
6	Evaluating the engagement of universities in capacity building for sustainable development in local communities	Shiel, C., Leal Filho, W., do Paço, A., Brandli, L.	2016	Evaluation and Program Planning	76
7	Unpacking community resilience through capacity for change	Steiner, A., Markantoni, M.	2014	Community Development Journal	74
8	Better futures: a randomized field test of a model for supporting	Geenen, S., Powers, L.E., Phillips, L.A.,	2015	Journal of Behavioral	63

	young people in foster care with mental health challenges to participate in higher education	(...), Salazar, A., Swank, P.		Health Services and Research	
9	Can the state empower communities through localism? An evaluation of recent approaches to neighbourhood governance in England	Bailey, N., Pill, M.	2015	Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy	59
10	Empowering media citizenship through educommunication	Gozálvez, V., Contreras-Pulido, P.	2014	Comunicar	47
11	Cash for women's empowerment? a mixed-methods evaluation of the government of Zambia's child grant program	Bonilla, J., Zarzur, R.C., Handa, S., (...), Ring, H., Seidenfeld, D.	2017	World Development	46
12	Twelve-month effects of the cope healthy lifestyles teen program on overweight and depressive symptoms in high school adolescents	Melnyk, B.M., Jacobson, D., Kelly, S.A., (...), O'Haver, J.A., Marsiglia, F.F.	2015	Journal of School Health	46
13	Applications of the capability approach in the health field: a literature review	Mitchell, P.M., Roberts, T.E., Barton, P.M., Coast, J.	2017	Social Indicators Research	44
14	Enhancing coastal livelihoods in Indonesia: an evaluation of recent initiatives on gender, women and sustainable livelihoods in small-scale fisheries	Stacey, N., Gibson, E., Loneragan, N.R., (...), Adhuri, D., Fitriana, R.	2019	Maritime Studies	42
15	Linking transitions to sustainability: a study of the societal effects of transition management	Schäpke, N., Omann, I., Wittmayer, J.M., van Steenbergen, F., Mock, M.	2017	Sustainability (Switzerland)	42

The top 15 papers with the most influence based on the highest number of citations were chosen. The top 15 papers were published evenly each year when examined by year of publication. Articles published between 2014 and 2023 were cited 47 times. The most cited article, as shown in Table 2, is titled "Social Accountability: What Does the Evidence Really Say?" and was published in 2015. It received 274 citations. This article was a meta-analysis that reinterpreted evaluation from a fresh angle, highlighting contrasts between tactical and strategic ways to encouraging citizens' ambitions to contribute to improving public sector performance (Fox, 2015).

Next is an article entitled "Community Health Workers in Rural India: Analysing the Opportunities and Challenges Accredited Social Health Activists (Ashas) Face in Realizing Their Multiple Roles" which examines the gap between increasing interest in the performance of community health workers (CHW) in participation and empowerment of society in India. This article, published in 2015, had been cited 140 times in the period of 2014 to 2023(Saprii et al., 2015).

Next, a work entitled "Mobilizing Knowledge: Determining Key Elements for Success and Pitfalls in Developing Community-Based Tourism" published in 2018, examining the evaluation process carried out in implementing community-based tourism (CBT) as an approach to

sustainable tourism (Prilatama & Sopiah, 2022), with 121 citations. The total number of citations for the 355 article papers was 3,746 as a result of the study. The year with the most citations was 2022, with 1,002 citations. The average citation per article was 10.55, based on the number of published papers. Meanwhile, until 2022, the average number of citations per year was 372.66. There were 9 (2.5%) article documents with at least 50 citations, while only 3 (0.8%) had more than 100 citations. In comparison, 18% of papers (n=64) had not yet been mentioned.

The Most Productive Author

Table 4 presents information on the 15 prolific authors with the highest number of publications connected to empowerment evaluation for PP5. It should be emphasized that the number of publications is a productivity metric.

Table 4. Author Publication Productivity (Top 15)

No.	Author(s)	Affiliation	Country	*N*	*H*-index
1	Ponsford, R.	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine	United Kingdom	5	8
2	Popay, J.	Lancaster University	United Kingdom	5	39
3	Whitehead, M.	University of Liverpool	United Kingdom	5	58
4	Egan, M.	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine	United Kingdom	4	27
5	Halliday, E.	Lancaster University	United Kingdom	4	11
6	Orton, L.	The University of Sheffield	United Kingdom	4	17
7	Peterman, A.	The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	United States	4	31
8	Barnes, A.	The University of Sheffield	United Kingdom	3	10
9	Collins, M.	Lancaster University	United Kingdom	3	7
10	González-Calvo, L.	Friends in Global Health, Quelimane	Mozambique	3	11
11	Jones, B.D.	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	United States	3	22
12	Lewis, S.	The University of Edinburgh	United Kingdom	3	7
13	Moon, T.D.	Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville	United States	3	21
14	Salway, S.	The University of Sheffield	United Kingdom	3	23
15	Stern, E.	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine	United Kingdom	3	14

It is readily apparent that 3 authors had the most publications: Ruth Ponsford, Jennie M. Popay, and Margaret M. Whitehead, each with five articles. Matt Egan, Emma C. Halliday, Lois Catherine Orton, and Amber Peterman were the authors that had published four articles. Interestingly, 11 of the top 15 writers were from the United Kingdom (England), 3 were from the United States (United States), and one was from Mozambique. Table 4 also includes a list of the most prolific writers based on the H-index, which is a measure of the productivity and impact of research published in the Scopus database. As seen in Table 4, Margaret M. Whitehead from the University of Liverpool had the highest H-index among the top 15 publications, with an H-index of 58.

In this part, we also examined the collaboration networks of the dataset's contributors. The minimum number of documents produced by a given author was set at 2, while the minimum number of citations produced by an author was set at 43. Figure 4 depicts the cooperation network of all 12 writers. As we can see on this map visualization, there were two collaborative clusters, each with its own color. Each cooperation partnership had a similar size and was linked to other clusters. The number of author's articles increased as the node size increased.

By analyzing this figure, it is depicted that the first cluster (in red) had 6 authors, namely Barnes, A., had a close link with Collins, M. and Powell, K., and was distant with Salway. In addition, there was another author, namely Towsend, A., and Lewis, S. The second cluster (green) consisted of 6 authors: Egan, M., Halliday, E., Orton, L., Ponsford, R., Popay, J., and Whitehead, M. It can be inferred that cooperation among empowerment evaluation researchers was quite strong. This can be seen from the fact that in this study, the authors generally were connected with one another.

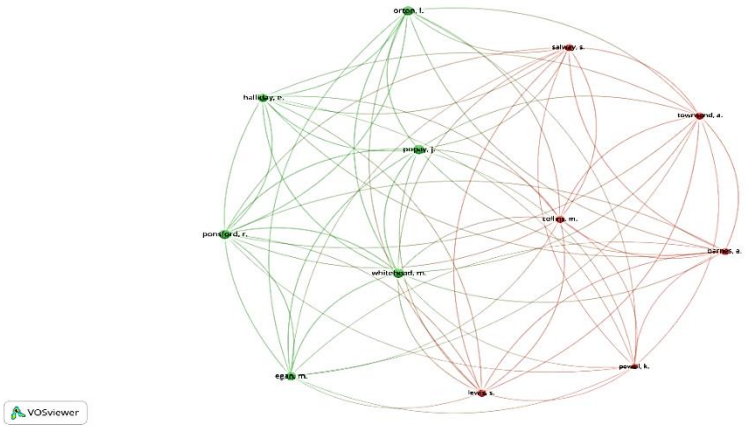

Figure 4. Authors Network Collaboration

The Most Productive Institution

With regard to PP6, Table 5 displays the distribution of countries, types of institutions and number of publications from the 15 most productive institutions. As shown in Table 5, all top 15 institutions contributed 22% (n=78) of total publications.

Table 5. Most productive institution (Top 15)

No	Institution	Country	Type	Document
1	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine	United Kingdom	Public	13
2	University of Liverpool	United Kingdom	Public	7
3	The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	United States	Public	6
4	UNSW Sydney	Australia	Public	6
5	University of Washington	United States	Public	5
6	Lancaster University	United Kingdom	Public	5
7	The Division of Health Research, Lancaster University	United Kingdom	Public	5
8	International Food Policy Research Institute	United States	Private	4
9	The University of Sheffield	United Kingdom	Public	4
10	University of Birmingham	United Kingdom	Public	4
11	University College London	United Kingdom	Public	4

12	Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam	Netherland	Private	4
13	Columbia University	United States	Public	4
14	FHI 360	United States	Private	4
15	Friends in Global Health	Mozambique	Private	3

The most producing institution in this discipline, according to Table 5, was the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, a public university with 13 article documents. Its output rate was slightly higher than that of comparable universities. The University of Liverpool was in second place, with 7 article documents. With 6 publications, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill was the third most productive public university in the United States. This figure was comparable to UNSW Sydney, which had 6 article documents. The list above included 4 private educational institutes. According to the data in the table above, 73.3% of institutions were managed privately, while 26.7% were managed publicly. As a result, it is possible to conclude that contributions to empowerment evaluation were dominated by public universities. 7 of the 15 institutions were from the United Kingdom (England), 5 from the United States (United States), and one each from Australia, the Netherlands, and Mozambique.

Countries with a Big Contribution

Answering PP7, the top 15 countries in terms of countries with the highest scientific production are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Country Cintribution (Top 5)

Country	Total Documents	Percentage (%)
United States	90	25%
United Kingdom	76	21%
Spain	25	7%
Australia	20	6%
Netherlands	19	5%
Canada	17	5%
Indonesia	17	5%
Italy	15	4%
South Africa	15	4%
Germany	14	4%
China	13	4%
Iran	9	3%
India	8	2%
Portugal	8	2%
Switzerland	8	2%
Sweden	6	2%

The 15 countries/territories that provided the most productive works, as shown in Table 6, contributed 90 article documents, or 25% of the total. The United States stood out among the others as the country having the most documents (n=90; 25%). The United Kingdom (UK) received the second highest number of article documents (76; 21%), followed by Spain (25; 7%). Canada and Indonesia (n=17; 5%), Italy and South Africa (n=15; 4%), and India, Portugal, and Switzerland (n=8; 2%) all share the same number. According to the top 15 data, the European continent appeared to be the most productive, with 171 (48.2%) and the Americas coming in

second with 107 (30.1%). The Asian continent has 47 (13.2%) countries, including Indonesia, Iran, China, and India.

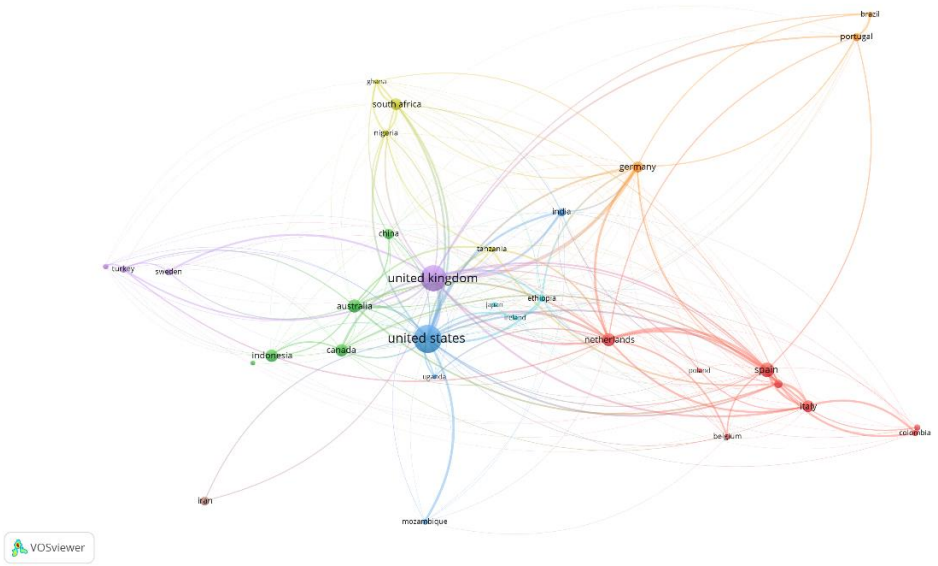

Figure 5. Countries' Bibliographic Connections

Finally, Figure 5 depicts the countries' bibliographic connections. A country's minimum number of papers was set at 3, while its minimum number of citations was set at 5. The number of countries to be chosen at random was indicated as 32. The total link strength and the number of publications were then determined. Figure 5 depicts the analysis results, which revealed that the authors were divided into 8 groups. Belgium, Colombia, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, and Switzerland form the greatest cluster. Meanwhile, the second cluster included Australia, Canada, China, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Different colors represented various clusters. For example, in Cluster 5, Finland, Sweden, Turkey, and England, which were all purple, were linked. The United States is the top country on this list, with 90 article documents and 2,729 total link strength, followed by the United Kingdom (n=76, 2,718 total link strength).

In this study, we traced publishing patterns in the subject of empowerment evaluation during the last decade (2014-2023) using the Scopus database. This bibliometric study provided a thorough overview of previous research as well as potential avenues for future research in this topic. According to the findings, the most often utilized languages in publications were English (330 published articles), Spanish (14 published articles), and Portuguese (3 published articles). This is consistent with prior research findings.

Regarding the primary language of publication, López-Belmonte et al., (2020) argued that English is the most used language in article publications. This is in line with Weijen (2012) who stated that around 80% of all journals indexed by Scopus were published in English. The earliest publication in this topic was in 1978, when an article was published, and it had been cited 5 times since then. The analysis was limited to the years 2014-2023. The number of publications produced in this field was increasing. There had been 5,710 article documents in this field since 1978. Then, between 2014 and 2022, 3,324 article documents were recorded.

Because of the fluctuation cycle inherent in publications, the creation of papers in the subject of empowerment evaluation was intriguing. With 65 documents published in 2015, it was the year with the most publications. Then it steadily reduced in 2016 and 2017. Afterwards, there was a significant spike in 2018 with 54 papers, followed by a progressive reduction until 2022. 20 articles were published in 2022, and 24 pieces were published as of May 2023. This suggests that it is conceivable for an increase to occur in 2023.

Therefore, the current findings confirm Price's Law which asserts that scientific output growth tends to double after 10 years. The bibliometric study results suggested that "empowerment" was the most often used keyword. This study trend in the subject of empowerment evaluation had not become an interesting topic among academics in various locations during the previous decade. The most cited article documents were primarily centered in 2022, according to the year distribution. Jonathan A. Fox had received the most citations per article so far, with 274 citations (Fox, 2015), followed by articles written by Lipeko Saprii, Esther Richards, Puni Kokho, and Sally Theobald with 140 citations (Saprii et al., 2015). In the last 10 years, the essay produced by Jonathan A. Fox et al. had created a significant impact on empowerment assessment research. In other words, the articles that were often mentioned represented the most prominent scientific work in the topic.

CONCLUSION

According to the top 15 authors' data, the majority of them were from the United Kingdom (England), followed by the United States (United States) and Mozambique. These findings suggested an increase in interest in this topic in the United Kingdom (UK). In other words, British authors had made major contributions to the advancement of empowerment assessment research. The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (UK) was the most productive institution, followed by the University of Liverpool (UK) and The University of North Carolina (USA). According to data, the majority of institutions with the most publications were located in England. The outcomes of this investigation confirmed the evidence that England had the most studies in the subject of empowerment evaluation. Finally, this bibliometric analysis has given an in-depth look at the evolution of publications in the topic of empowerment evaluation from 2014 to 2023. A search in this field yielded 355 results. According to the analysis, English was the most commonly used language in research reports and publications in this sector. The year with the most scientific publications was 2015, and the number had fluctuated between 2015 and 2022. Popular keywords included "empowerment", "human", "humans", "female", "male", "article", "adult" and "program evaluation". With 274 citations, the article "Social Accountability: What Does the Evidence Really Say?" published in 2015 had the most citations. Ponsford, R. of the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine in the United Kingdom was the most prolific writer on this subject. Meanwhile, the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine in England was the most active contributor. The United States of America generated a total of 90 article documents (25%) in this field.

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