

A Bibliometric Approach to the Structure and Dynamic of the TRANSATLANTIC STUDIES NETWORK

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The following research presents an exploratory study to describe the evolution and current situation of the Transatlantic Studies, by creating and analyzing the publications network in the field until 2017.

- Who are the leading institutions and researchers on transatlantic studies and how are they geographically distributed?
- Who are the most influential authors and how related are they to the main topics addressed in the field?
- What is the digital geography of the most studied countries and international relations in the area?

DATA

The dataset contains 8277 entries (books, book chapters, articles, and conference proceedings) resulting from the search: 'transatlantic OR transatlantic OR transatlántico OR transatlántico' in the data sources:

- Web of Sciences (3266 pub – 39%)
- Scopus (3601 pub – 44%)
- Google Books (1410 pub - 17%)

Each entry is described by title, abstract, publication year, language, keywords, authors, publisher or journal, authors affiliation, and bibliographic references. The geo-information about publication country and authors affiliation was added by Geocoder 1.33.0 using the institution name.

8277 publications
 151,081 authors
 543 publishers
 1532 universities
 80 countries

METHODS & TOOLS

- Co-citation and collaboration networks: Bibliometric techniques and Graph Theory.
- Topics extraction: Non-Negative Matrix Factorization from SciKit Learn.
- Abstracts and text analysis: Natural Language Processing techniques.
- Graph visualizations: Gephi.

INSTITUTIONS, PUBLISHERS, AND COLLABORATION NETWORKS: WHO PRODUCES AND OWNS THE KNOWLEDGE?

Universities & Publishers



Fig1. Distribution of authors affiliation (red) and publishers (green) in Transatlantic Studies.

Journals

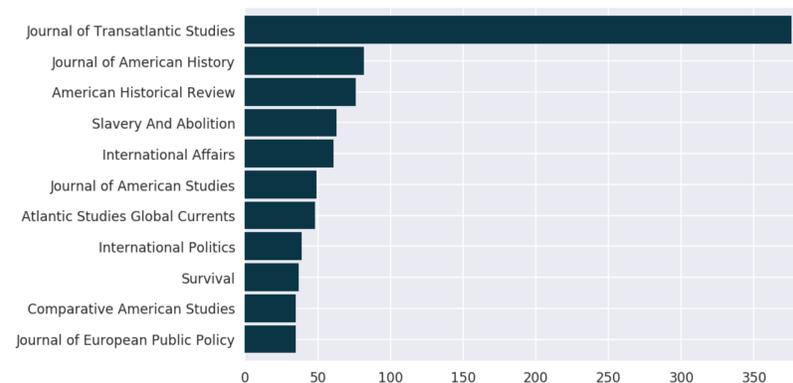


Fig2. Ten journals with more publications on Transatlantic Studies.

Collaboration Network



Fig3. Collaboration network based on co-authorship affiliation.

CO-CITATION NETWORK: MOST INFLUENTIAL AUTHORS IN THE FIELD

Table1. Ten most influential actors in the field with the amount of citations.

Authors	Citations	Authors	Citations
Genovese, E.D. & Fox-Genovese, E.	2813	Winship, M.P.	816
Osterhammel, J.	2190	Ingersoll, T.N.	792
White, E.B.	849	Shucksmith, M.	680
Stam, R. & Shohat, E.	844	Brown, D.L.	680
O'Flanagan, P.	834	Shortall, S.	680

MOST POPULAR TOPICS IN TRANSATLANTIC STUDIES

PUBLICATIONS IN ENGLISH

1. American-European integration, crisis, relationship, East-European countries, global, political power.
2. European Union, US Parliament, policy, agreement, foreign protection, terrorism.
3. NATO, military, alliance, allies, north, defence forces.
4. International constitutional law, common courts, private courts, justice.
5. Investment, trade partnership, negotiation, agreements.
6. Africans, South American, slavery, slave trade, abolition, racial job literacy.

PUBLICATIONS IN SPANISH

1. Colonialismo europeo, encuentros culturales
2. Lenguas y cultura amerindias.
3. Gramática y distanciamiento del castellano como elemento pleno ibérico.
4. Iniciativa local eclesiástica, religiones locales y procesos de empoderamiento social.

DIGITAL GEOGRAPHY: COUNTRIES & RELATIONS MOST STUDIED

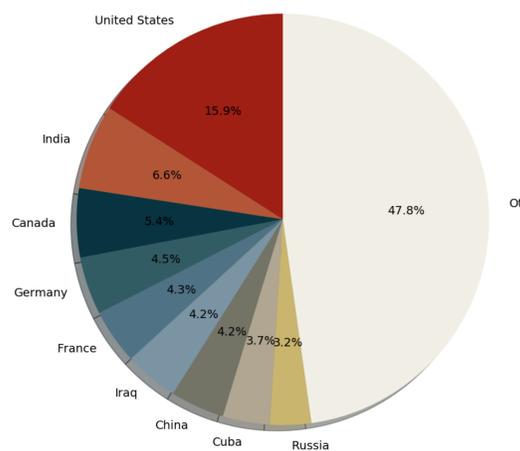


Fig4. Countries mentions in the 8277 abstracts. Fig5. Transatlantic relations addressed in the abstracts.



CONCLUSIONS

1. The scientific production in transatlantic studies shows a continued increase since the 1970s, with the highest number of publications being the last 20 years.
2. North America and Europe lead the production, distribution, and publication of knowledge in transatlantic studies; especially the United States, Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Spain, which are also the countries that lead the research collaboration network in the field.
3. North American and European countries are the most mentioned in the abstracts, as well as their relations. Others connections emerge outside this circle: US - Iraq and US- Afghanistan due to the wars started at the beginning of the century; and US - Cuba due to their political tension since 1950s.
4. English publications are more focused on the geopolitical and economic aspects of transatlantic relations, while texts in Spanish shows more interest on historical, linguistics and social perspectives.

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