



# **AUTHORSHIP & TOPICS IN THREE PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES JOURNALS: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS, 1996–2021**

Caroline Bhattacharya, Gavin Hart, Sean Haughey, Stephen Holden Bates and Alexandra Meakin



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# AUTHORSHIP & TOPICS IN THREE PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES JOURNALS: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS, 1996–2021

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## Abstract:

We analyse bibliometric patterns of three established parliamentary and legislative studies journals - *Parliamentary Affairs*, *The Journal of Legislative Studies* and *Legislative Studies Quarterly* – across a 25-year period. Overall, we find: (i) a decline in sole authorship; (ii) a non-steady increase in female authorship, (iii) that authorship is becoming more international, even if scholars based in the US and UK continue to publish most often in the three journals; and (iv) six topic clusters that characterise the sub-discipline. We also present local (i.e. within these three journals) and global citation networks, and key publications within each of the six topic clusters.

## Key words:

Bibliometrics; Journals; Legislative Studies; Parliamentary Studies; Sub-Discipline

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# A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES JOURNALS, 1996–2021<sup>2</sup>

## INTRODUCTION

To accompany our 2021 survey of the sub-discipline of parliamentary and legislative studies (Bhattacharya *et al.* 2021), we carried out a bibliometric analysis of three parliamentary studies journals: *Parliamentary Affairs*, *The Journal of Legislative Studies* and *Legislative Studies Quarterly*.

After outlining how we collected the data and our methods, we present below the findings of our analysis concerning co-authorship, gender, affiliations and cross-country collaborations, citations, topics of study and key publications.

## DATA COLLECTION AND METHODS

We picked the three established international journals in parliamentary and legislative studies – *Parliamentary Affairs*, *The Journal of Legislative Studies* and *Legislative Studies Quarterly* – and downloaded the list of publications for the last 25 years (1996-2021) from *Scopus* on 19 April 2021. 2,632 documents were downloaded, and after removing editorials, short introductions and notes, errata, invited guest contributions, etc., our dataset comprises 2,431 articles.

Table 1: Number of publications.

| Journal                                   | Downloaded | After cleaning |
|-------------------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| <i>Parliamentary Affairs</i>              | 1,191      | 1,072          |
| <i>The Journal of Legislative Studies</i> | 759        | 728            |
| <i>Legislative Studies Quarterly</i>      | 682        | 631            |
| Total:                                    | 2,632      | 2,431          |

We extracted the list of authors (N=2,355) and crawled more info (such as full name and latest affiliation) from the Scopus database using the author identification number and the `pybliometrics` package (Rose & Kitchin, 2019).

Using three gender categories (male, female, and trans/non-binary), we then assigned by hand the gender of the authors, drawing on our own familiarity with them, their name or written and visual cues on their websites and social media accounts (use of pronouns in biographies, photos, etc.)<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> This study has ethical clearance from the University of Birmingham.

<sup>3</sup> This approach is imperfect due to the potential for misgendering a small share of the authors (see Heath-Kelly, 2021 and Pflaeger Young *et al.*, 2021). We discuss on page 5 how we attempt to overcome this issue.

Before proceeding with the analysis of the publications, we cleaned up the database and tried to fill in missing affiliation data by looking up the publications. If an author had more than one affiliation, we use the first one listed.

The citation and co-authorship networks below were generated with the freely available *VOSviewer* tool (Van Eck & Waltman, 2014a) and *CitNetExplorer* (Van Eck & Waltman, 2014b), as well as the open-source software *Gephi* (Bastian et al., 2009).

## RESULTS

### Co-authorship

As in the social sciences in general, we see a declining trend in single-author publications, albeit (at present) remaining in the majority (see *Figure 1*). Between 2004 and 2019, the average number of authors increased from 1.39 to 2.02 (see *Figure 2*). As illustrated in *Table 2*, in the US-based journal *Legislative Studies Quarterly* the average number of authors (1.8) is significantly higher than in the other two journals (around 1.5).

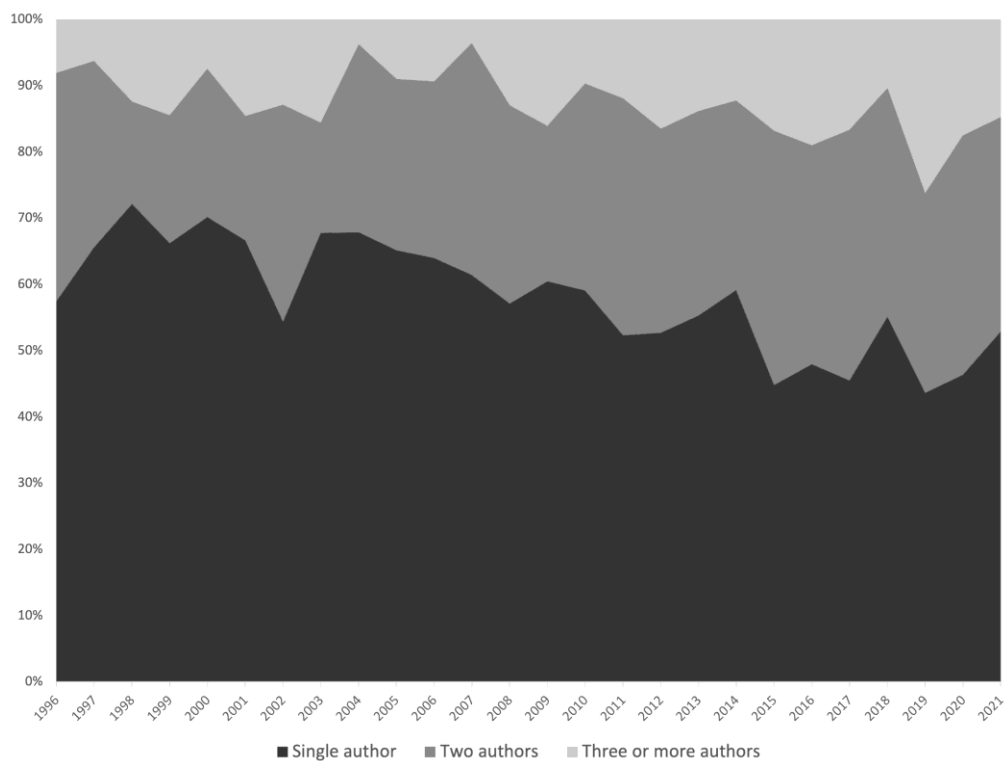


Figure 1: Percentage of single-author, two-author and multi-author publications, 1996-2021.

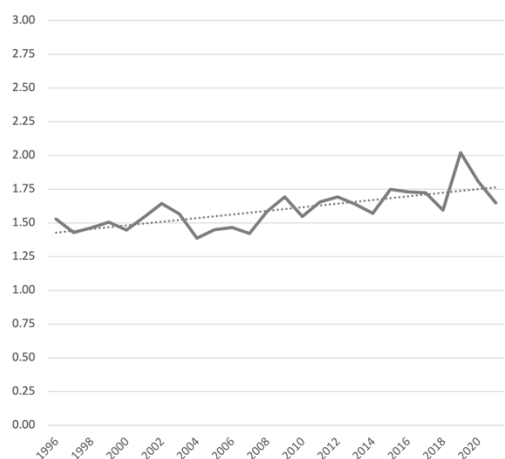


Figure 2: Average number of authors, 1996-2021.

Table 2: Number of authors by journal.

| Journal                                   | Single author | Two authors | Three or more authors | Mean |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|------|
| <i>Parliamentary Affairs</i>              | 62.7%         | 27.0%       | 10.4%                 | 1.53 |
| <i>The Journal of Legislative Studies</i> | 60.7%         | 29.1%       | 10.2%                 | 1.54 |
| <i>Legislative Studies Quarterly</i>      | 46.0%         | 33.6%       | 20.4%                 | 1.80 |

Table 3 lists authors with eight or more publications in our dataset. Figure 3 provides further insights into co-authorship networks. Using modularity analysis, we identify 54 groups, some of which form a larger sub-network revolving around Cristina Leston-Bandeira, Jonathan Tonge, Philip Norton, Charles J. Pattie, Ron Johnston, James Mitchell, Paul F. Whiteley, Michael Thrasher and Colin Rallings, among many others. While many of the authors from Table 3 are central actors in the co-authorship network, some publish mostly by themselves or with less prolific authors, and hence feature less prominently or not at all in the network graph. There are 14 groups with five or more authors, and looking at these co-authorship communities by gender, we find two groups in which there is at least an equal number of women and men. There are also two all-male groups and three groups of ten or more authors with only one woman.



Table 3: Authors with most publications in our dataset.

| Author                   | Number of publications | Country of latest affiliation <sup>4</sup> | Year of first and last output |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Philip Norton            | 30                     | United Kingdom                             | 1996   2020                   |
| Cristina Leston-Bandeira | 18                     | United Kingdom                             | 1999   2021                   |
| Ron Johnston             | 14                     | United Kingdom                             | 1997   2014                   |
| Charles J. Pattie        | 14                     | United Kingdom                             | 1997   2014                   |
| Meg Russell              | 14                     | United Kingdom                             | 2000   2016                   |
| David Arter              | 13                     | Finland                                    | 2000   2012                   |
| James Mitchell           | 13                     | United Kingdom                             | 1998   2020                   |
| Michael Thrasher         | 13                     | United Kingdom                             | 1997   2019                   |
| Paul F. Whiteley         | 13                     | United Kingdom                             | 1997   2017                   |
| Jonathan Bradbury        | 12                     | United Kingdom                             | 2000   2020                   |
| Philip Cowley            | 12                     | United Kingdom                             | 1996   2014                   |
| Matthew V. Flinders      | 12                     | United Kingdom                             | 2000   2020                   |
| Colin Rallings           | 12                     | United Kingdom                             | 1997   2019                   |
| Jonathan Tonge           | 11                     | United Kingdom                             | 2012   2020                   |
| Alan Doig                | 10                     | United Kingdom                             | 1997   2006                   |
| Andrew Gray              | 10                     | United Kingdom                             | 1996   2005                   |
| Robert J.D. Hazell       | 10                     | United Kingdom                             | 2000   2019                   |
| Bill Jenkins             | 10                     | United Kingdom                             | 1996   2005                   |
| Tapio Raunio             | 10                     | Finland                                    | 1996   2020                   |
| Roger Scully             | 10                     | United Kingdom                             | 1997   2017                   |
| Paul D. Webb             | 10                     | United Kingdom                             | 2001   2020                   |
| Harold D. Clarke         | 9                      | United States                              | 2001   2017                   |
| David T. Denver          | 9                      | United Kingdom                             | 1997   2020                   |
| Mark Stuart              | 9                      | United Kingdom                             | 2001   2010                   |
| Stephen J. Ward          | 9                      | United Kingdom                             | 2003   2020                   |
| Tim Bale                 | 8                      | United Kingdom                             | 1997   2020                   |
| Hugh M. Bochel           | 8                      | United Kingdom                             | 1998   2021                   |
| Olivier Costa            | 8                      | France                                     | 2012   2018                   |
| Gary W. Cox              | 8                      | United States                              | 1999   2018                   |
| Justin Fisher            | 8                      | United Kingdom                             | 2001   2020                   |
| Laura McAllister         | 8                      | United Kingdom                             | 1998   2018                   |
| David M. Olson           | 8                      | United States                              | 1996   2011                   |
| Andrew Russell           | 8                      | United Kingdom                             | 2004   2020                   |
| Thomas Saalfeld          | 8                      | Germany                                    | 1997   2021                   |
| David Sanders            | 8                      | United Kingdom                             | 1997   2015                   |

<sup>4</sup> According to Scopus author profile.

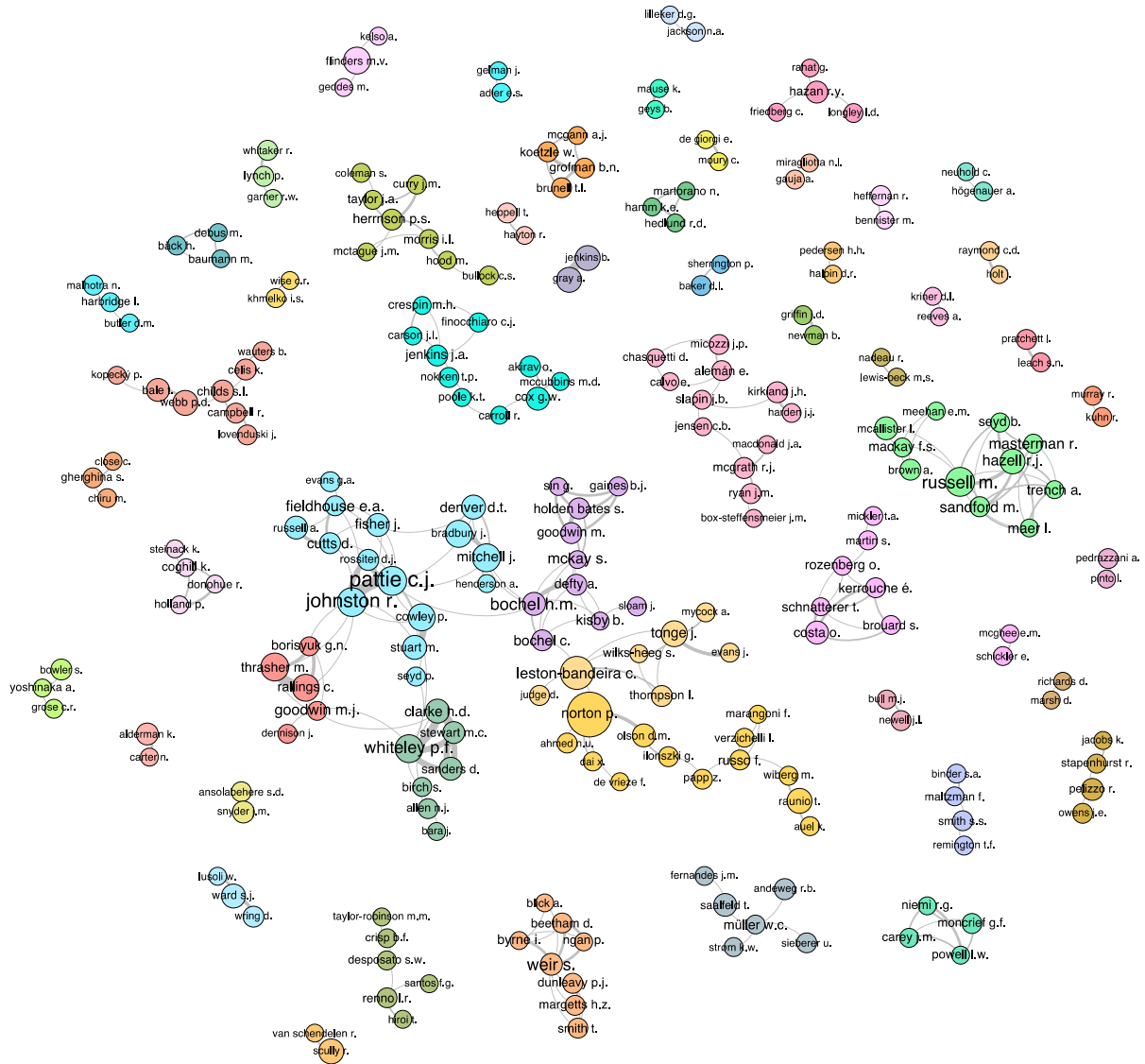


Figure 3: Co-authorship network, colour-coded by cluster.

Note: The network includes authors with a minimum of three publications in the dataset, who have links to other authors with at least three publications. The node size reflects their number of publications in the data set, and the label size is proportional to the degree, i.e., the number and strength of connections to other authors.

## Gender

Out of the 2,355 authors in our dataset, we estimate that the number of male authors ranges between 1657 (70.4%) and 1689 (71.7%), the number of female authors ranges between 642 (27.3%) and 654 (27.7%), and the number of trans or non-binary authors ranges between 2 (0.1%) and 47 (2.0%)<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> Of the 2,355 authors, we assigned 1,691 (71.8%) as male, 655 (27.8%) as female, and none as trans or non-binary (We were unable to assign a gender to nine authors). None of the respondents to our 2021 survey (Bhattacharya *et al.* 2021), or to the 2021 PSA Membership and EDI survey self-identified as trans or non-binary; however, we know that studies estimate that gender-diverse persons represent 0.1% to 2% of populations investigated (Spizzirri *et al.*

Focusing on female authors, we find that  $\approx 580$  of 2,431 publications, that is,  $\approx 23.9\%$ , were written by a female author as the first or only author. In *Parliamentary Affairs*,  $\approx 25.5\%$  of articles have a female single/first author, and in *The Journal of Legislative Studies* and *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, the shares are  $\approx 23.8\%$  and  $\approx 21.2\%$  respectively. As shown in Figure 4, over time, we observe a non-steady increase with regular setbacks, e.g., between 2012 and 2014, and the rise in female authorship is less pronounced in *Legislative Studies Quarterly* (see Figure 5).

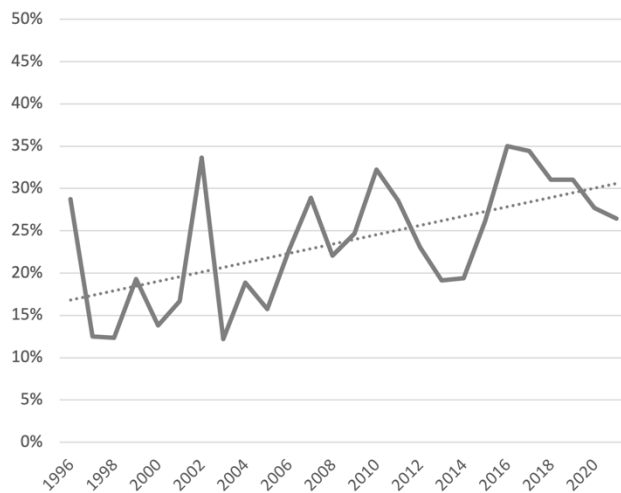


Figure 4: Approximate percentage of publications with female single or first author, 1996-2021.

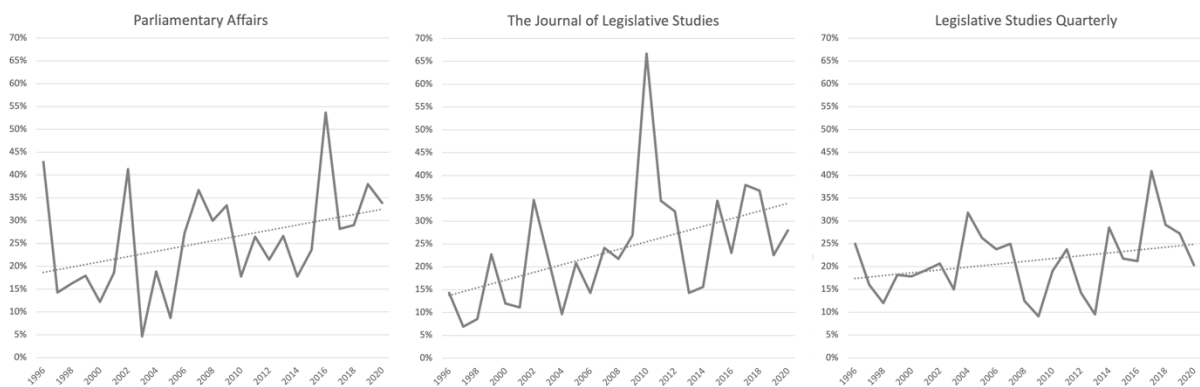


Figure 5: Approximate percentage of publications with female single or first author by journal, 1996-2020<sup>6</sup>.

2021). Therefore, to take into account that we may have misgendered some of the authors in our dataset, we estimate ranges of authors in each gender category.

The range of gender-diverse authors was calculated by multiplying the total number of authors by the upper and lower estimates for the presence of gender-diverse persons in the general population; the ranges of male and female authors were calculated by subtracting the upper and lower estimates for gender-diverse authors from the total number of authors and then multiplying the remainders by the percentage of authors we assigned as male or female. We recognise that this is not an ideal way of proceeding; if you have any ideas about how we could better analyse the gender of authors in any future research, please get in touch.

<sup>6</sup> The spike in 2010 for the *Journal of Legislative Studies* was caused in large part by a special issue on ceremony and ritual in parliaments within which all but one of the authors were assigned as female.

In terms of citations, the analysis does not reveal a notable difference between the average number of citations received by publications by a female single/first author ( $\approx 13.61$ ) compared to their male colleagues ( $\approx 13.54$ ). Similarly, as illustrated in *Table 4* and perhaps surprisingly, we do not observe much difference in women and men’s likelihood to collaborate.

*Table 4: Number of co-authors by gender of first author.*

| Gender of first author | Single author    | Two authors      | Three or more authors | Mean           |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| <i>Female</i>          | $\approx 57.7\%$ | $\approx 30.3\%$ | $\approx 11.7\%$      | $\approx 1.59$ |
| <i>Male</i>            | $\approx 57.9\%$ | $\approx 29.0\%$ | $\approx 13.3\%$      | $\approx 1.61$ |

### **Affiliation and cross-country collaboration**

We have authors from 65 countries (see *Figure 6*). Overall, 65.4% of publications were written by a single or first author based in the UK or US, but there is evidence of a declining trend over time (see *Figure 7*), meaning that parliamentary studies is becoming more international. As we would expect, *Parliamentary Affairs* features mainly UK-based authors and *Legislative Studies Quarterly* predominantly US-based scholars, while more than half of the publications in *The Journal of Legislative Studies* have a single/first author based in another country than the UK or the US (see *Figure 8*).

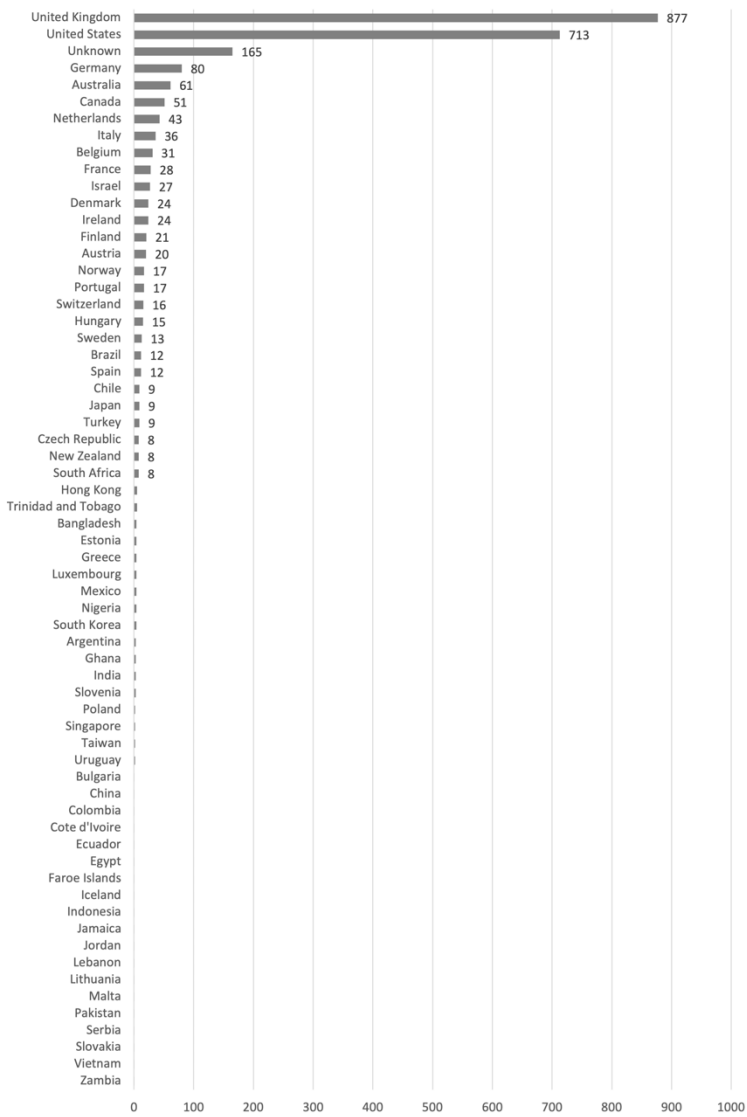


Figure 6: Country of affiliation of single/first authors.

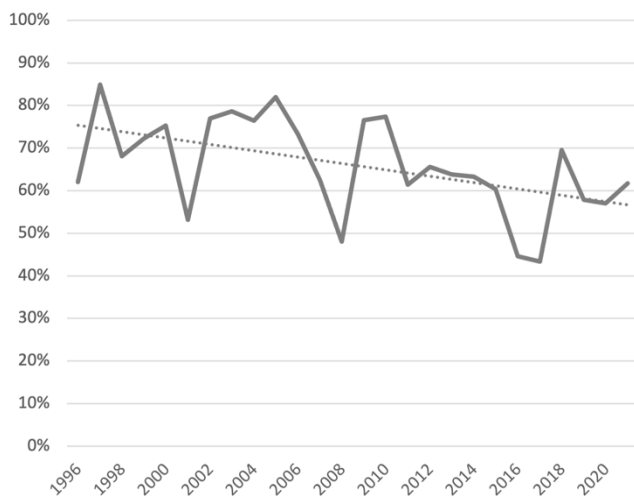


Figure 7: Percentage of single/first authors based in the UK or US, 1996-2021.

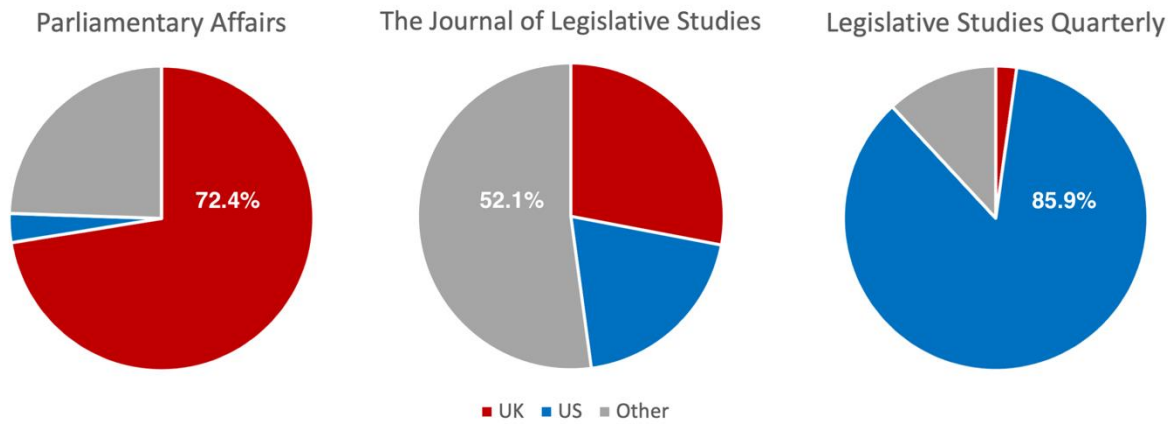


Figure 8: Percentage of single/first authors based in the UK, US and elsewhere by journal.

Note: Publications where the affiliation of the first author is unknown were excluded.

Out of 1,018 multi-author publications, 199 (19.5%) involved authors from more than one country. Single-author articles have received on average 13 citations. Multi-author publications with contributors from the same country received 14.1 citations, and articles with authors from different countries have been cited 14.6 times on average. Since the database has some missing affiliations for the years 1996 to 2008<sup>7</sup>, the rise in cross-country collaborations over time (see Figure 9) might partially be due to missing data for the pre-2009 period.

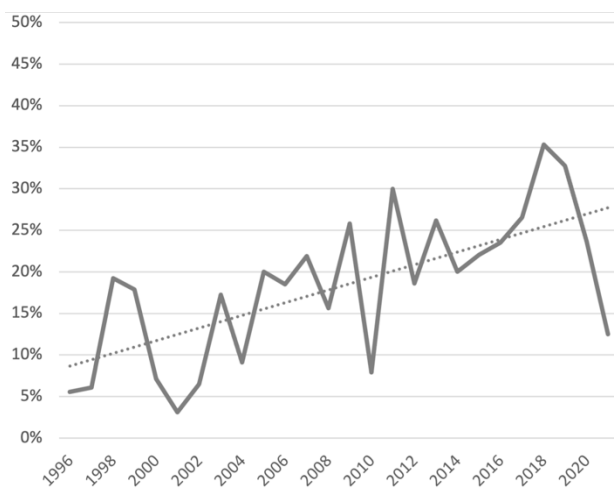


Figure 9: Percentage of multi-author publications with cross-country affiliations, 1996-2021.

<sup>7</sup> In the case of 65 articles published between 1996 and 2008, we cannot determine whether the authors come from different countries, as the affiliation is unknown for at least one of the authors.

## Citations

With regard to the number of citations per article, *Table 5* shows the range, mean, median and the lower, median and upper quartiles both overall and for each of the three journals. Over ten per cent of articles are yet to be cited<sup>8</sup>. *Table 6* lists all articles across the three journals with over 100 citations reported by Scopus.

*Table 5: Citations per article.*

| Journal           | Range | Mean | Mode | Quartiles |        |    |
|-------------------|-------|------|------|-----------|--------|----|
|                   |       |      |      | Q1        | Median | Q3 |
| All               | 0-263 | 13.5 | 0    | 2         | 7      | 16 |
| <i>JoLS</i>       | 0-213 | 10.0 | 0    | 2         | 5      | 11 |
| <i>LSQ</i>        | 0-263 | 20.9 | 0    | 4         | 12     | 26 |
| <i>Parl. Aff.</i> | 0-220 | 11.7 | 3    | 3         | 7      | 14 |

The citation network in *Figure 10* visualises who cites whom and gets cited by whom *locally*<sup>9</sup>. Modularity analysis reveals 12 clusters, that is, groups of authors who tend to cite each other's work. There are nine larger citation clusters with at least nine authors and, in three of them, women make up less than 15%.

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<sup>8</sup> Including by their own author.

<sup>9</sup> Here, locally (as opposed to globally) means that the network only includes articles published within the three journals under consideration and not any publication published elsewhere.

Table 6: Articles with over 100 citations.

| Authors                                            | Title                                                                                                         | Year | Journal           | Citations |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------|-----------|
| Will L., Benoit K.R., Slava M., Laver M.A.         | Scaling Policy Preferences From Coded Political Texts                                                         | 2011 | <i>LSQ</i>        | 263       |
| Matland R.E.                                       | Women's Representation in National Legislatures: Developed and Developing Countries                           | 1998 | <i>LSQ</i>        | 248       |
| Swers M.L.                                         | Are Women More Likely to Vote for Women's Issue Bills Than Their Male Colleagues?                             | 1998 | <i>LSQ</i>        | 229       |
| Silcock R.                                         | What Is e-Government?                                                                                         | 2001 | <i>Parl. Aff.</i> | 220       |
| Sieberer U.                                        | Party Unity in Parliamentary Democracies: A Comparative Analysis                                              | 2006 | <i>JoLS</i>       | 213       |
| Jackson N.A., Lilleker D.G.                        | Microblogging, Constituency Service and Impression Management: UK MPs and the Use of Twitter                  | 2011 | <i>JoLS</i>       | 174       |
| Levitt S.D., Wolfram C.D.                          | Decomposing the Sources of Incumbency Advantage in the U.S. House                                             | 1997 | <i>LSQ</i>        | 162       |
| Di Gennaro C., Dutton W.H.                         | The Internet and the Public: Online and Offline Political Participation in the United Kingdom                 | 2006 | <i>Parl. Aff.</i> | 161       |
| Howell W., Adler E., Cameron C., Riemann C.        | Divided Government and the Legislative Productivity of Congress, 1945-94                                      | 2000 | <i>LSQ</i>        | 154       |
| Brady D.W., Han H.C., Pope J.C.                    | Primary Elections and Candidate Ideology: Out of Step With the Primary Electorate?                            | 2007 | <i>LSQ</i>        | 146       |
| Strøm K.W.                                         | Rules, Reasons and Routines: Legislative Roles in Parliamentary Democracies                                   | 1997 | <i>JoLS</i>       | 145       |
| Poole K.T., Rosenthal H.L.                         | D-NOMINATE After 10 Years: A Comparative Update to Congress: A Political-Economic History of Roll-Call Voting | 2001 | <i>LSQ</i>        | 137       |
| Koger G.                                           | Position Taking and Cosponsorship in the U.S. House                                                           | 2003 | <i>LSQ</i>        | 134       |
| Ansolabehere S.D., Snyder J.M., Stewart C.H.       | The Effects of Party and Preferences on Congressional Roll-Call Voting                                        | 2001 | <i>LSQ</i>        | 127       |
| Schwindt-Bayer L.A.                                | Making Quotas Work: The Effect of Gender Quota Laws on the Election of Women                                  | 2009 | <i>LSQ</i>        | 123       |
| Ward S.J., Gibson R.K., Lusoli W.                  | Online Participation and Mobilisation in Britain: Hype, Hope and Reality                                      | 2003 | <i>Parl. Aff.</i> | 121       |
| Baldez L.                                          | Elected Bodies: The Gender Quota Law for Legislative Candidates in Mexico                                     | 2004 | <i>LSQ</i>        | 117       |
| King J.D.                                          | Changes in Professionalism in U.S. State Legislatures                                                         | 2000 | <i>LSQ</i>        | 116       |
| Raunio T.                                          | Holding Governments Accountable in European Affairs: Explaining Cross-National Variation                      | 2005 | <i>JoLS</i>       | 113       |
| Squire P.                                          | Uncontested Seats in State Legislative Elections                                                              | 2000 | <i>LSQ</i>        | 110       |
| Eatwell R.                                         | The Rebirth of the 'Extreme Right' in Western Europe?                                                         | 2000 | <i>Parl. Aff.</i> | 108       |
| Raunio T.                                          | National Parliaments and European Integration: What We Know and Agenda for Future Research                    | 2009 | <i>JoLS</i>       | 104       |
| Crombez C.                                         | The Co-Decision Procedure in the European Union                                                               | 1997 | <i>LSQ</i>        | 103       |
| Carey J.M., Niemi R.G., Powell L.W., Moncrief G.F. | The Effects of Term Limits on State Legislatures: A New Survey of the 50 States                               | 2006 | <i>LSQ</i>        | 102       |
| Cox G.W.                                           | Electoral Rules and the Calculus of Mobilization                                                              | 1999 | <i>LSQ</i>        | 101       |
| Kavanagh D., Richards D.                           | Departmentalism and Joined-Up Government: Back to the Future?                                                 | 2001 | <i>Parl. Aff.</i> | 100       |



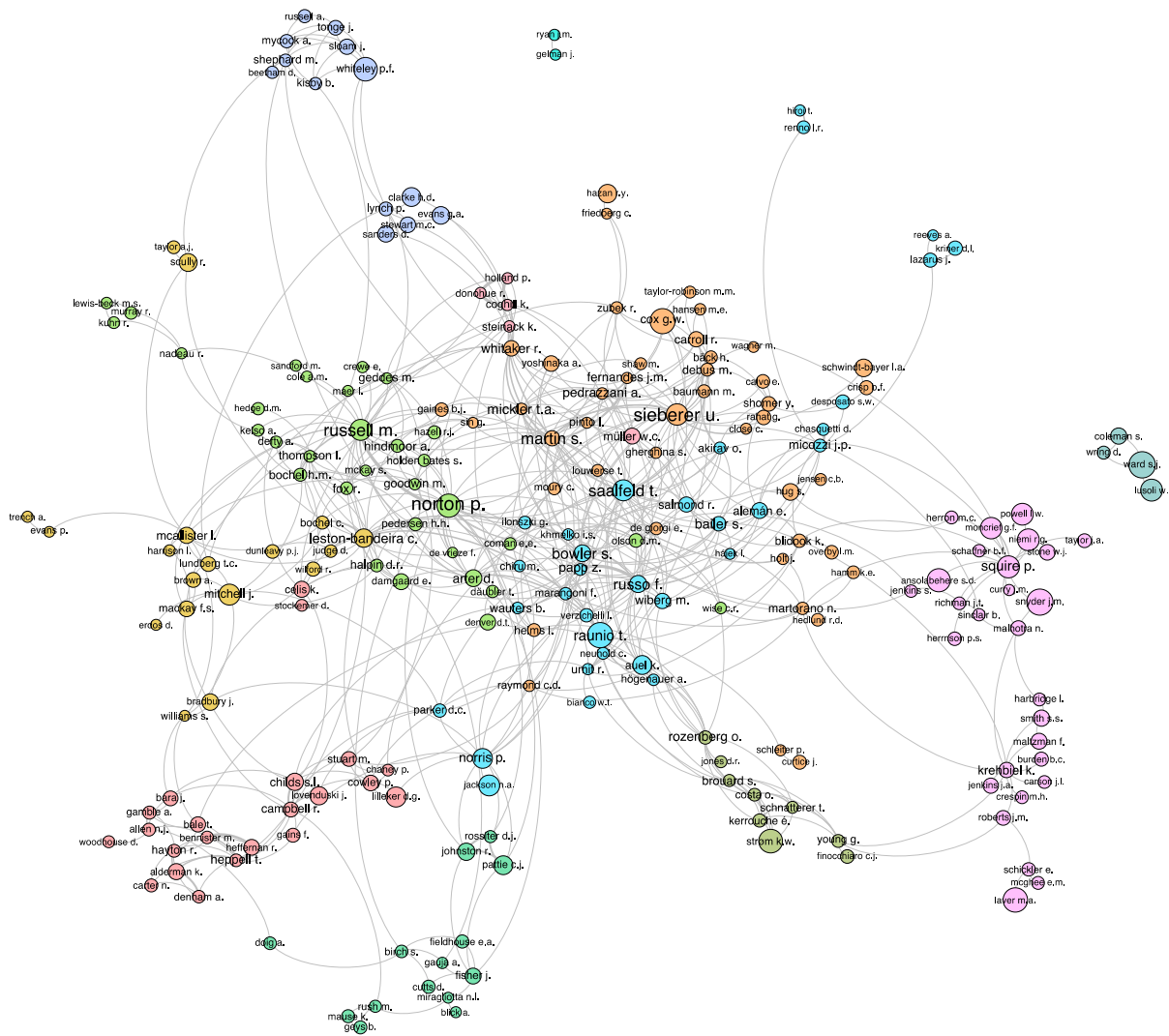


Figure 10: Local citation network, colour-coded by cluster.

Note: The network includes authors with a minimum of three publications in the dataset, who have links with other authors with a minimum of three publications. The node size reflects the total number of citations received by publications they have (co-)authored in our dataset, and the label size is proportional to the degree, i.e. the number and strength of citation links to other authors.

## Topics and key publications

As only 688 (28.3%) of the 2,431 publications in our database have keywords, but 2,002 (82.4%) articles have an abstract and all have a title, we decided to employ text mining techniques on the titles and abstracts to analyse the key topics. With the help of VOSviewer (Van Eck & Waltman, 2011), we extracted the most frequent and relevant terms from the titles and abstracts. We removed general terms (e.g., “show” and “one”) and terms that relate to research conduct and methods (“hypothesis”, “original data”, “previous work”, etc.), since our primary aim is to detect and map the main research topics. We also grouped very similar terms, for example, “party cohesion”, “party control”, “party discipline”, “party loyalty” and “party unity” into “party loyalty/discipline”. When generating the network, we applied binary

counting and set a minimum frequency of 10, meaning we restrict the analysis to terms that appear in at least 10 articles. The terms were then ordered by relevance score<sup>10</sup>, and we picked the top 366.

Six clusters emerged from the analysis and are visualised in *Figure 11*. To aid our interpretation, we also list the most frequent terms from each cluster in *Table 7*. The red cluster primarily revolves around both chambers in the UK Parliament, devolution and the devolved parliaments, committees, parliamentary engagement and communication as well as political participation. This is complemented by topics dealing with elections and parties in the UK (yellow cluster). The second largest cluster (green) relates predominantly to US legislative politics and institutions, roll-call voting and law-making, complemented by the purple cluster focusing on different aspects of legislative behaviour and speech, party leadership and party loyalty or discipline as well as the incentives presented through the electoral system. The blue cluster reflects topics related to the European Union and European integration, parliamentary and party systems, parliamentary culture as well as studies on a range of European countries and Oceania. Finally, a separate literature on women, ethnic minorities and different concepts of representation has emerged (cyan cluster).

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<sup>10</sup> Terms with a low relevance score tend to be of a more general nature, not representative of a specific topic, and thus not very informative (Van Eck & Waltman, 2011).

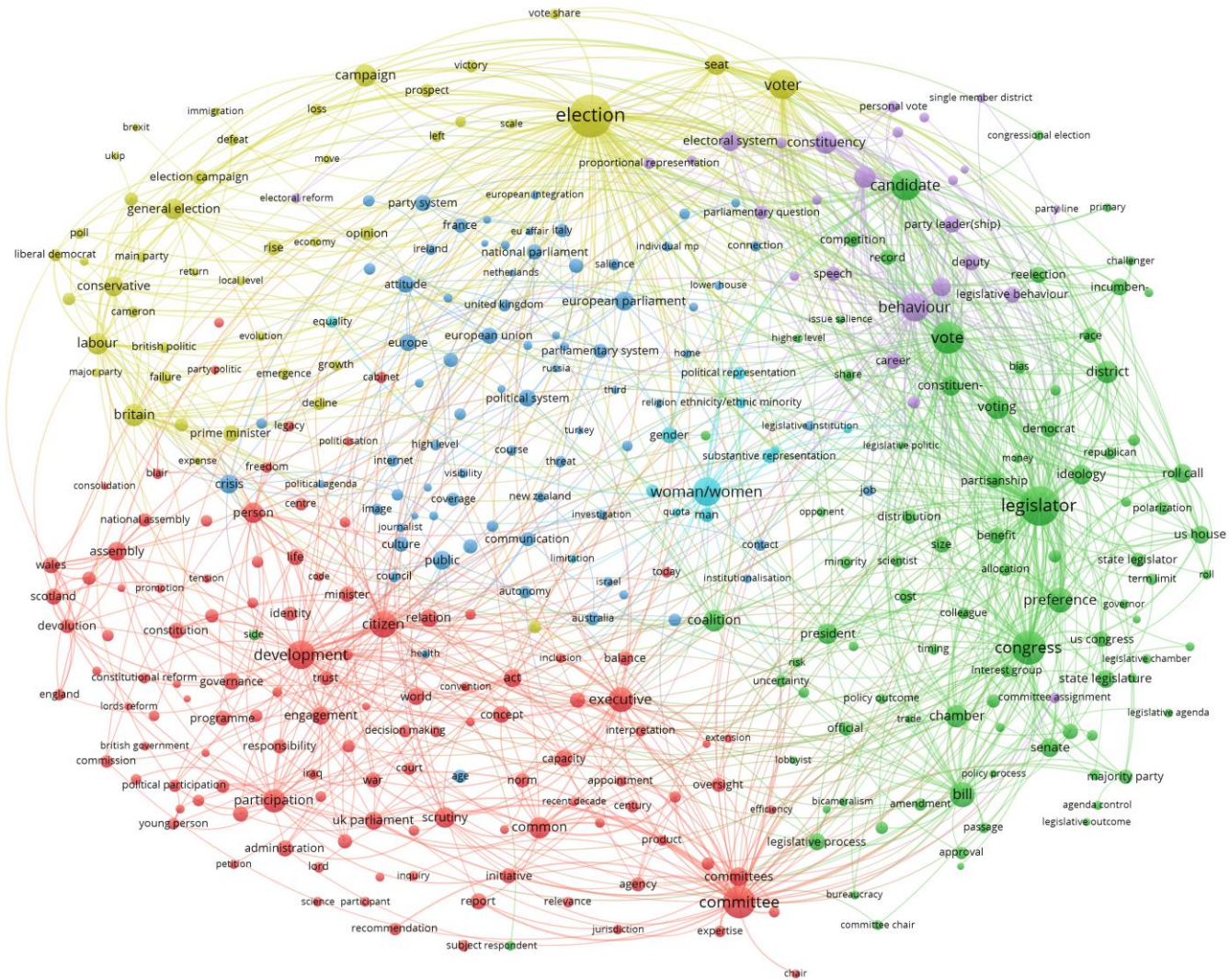


Figure 11: Co-occurrence network of terms, colour-coded by cluster.

Note: The network includes the 366 most relevant terms that appeared in a minimum of 10 publications.

Table 7: Most frequent terms per cluster.

| Cluster 1 (red):<br><i>UK parliaments, committees,<br/>participation &amp; engagement,<br/>devolution</i> | Cluster 2 (green):<br><i>US legislatures &amp; politics, roll-<br/>call voting</i> | Cluster 3 (blue):<br><i>Europe &amp; EU, parliamentary &amp;<br/>party systems, Oceania</i> | Cluster 4 (yellow):<br><i>UK elections, politics &amp; parties</i> | Cluster 5 (purple):<br><i>Legislative behaviour &amp; speech,<br/>party unity, electoral system</i> | Cluster 6 (cyan):<br><i>Women, ethnic minorities,<br/>representation</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Committee                                                                                                 | Legislator                                                                         | Crisis                                                                                      | Election                                                           | Behaviour                                                                                           | Woman/women                                                              |
| Development                                                                                               | Congress                                                                           | Public                                                                                      | Voter                                                              | Constituency                                                                                        | Gender                                                                   |
| Citizen                                                                                                   | Vote                                                                               | European Parliament                                                                         | Britain                                                            | Incentive                                                                                           | Man                                                                      |
| Executive                                                                                                 | Candidate                                                                          | Attitude                                                                                    | Campaign                                                           | Electoral system                                                                                    | Substantive representation                                               |
| Participation                                                                                             | Bill                                                                               | Europe                                                                                      | Labour                                                             | Party loyalty/discipline                                                                            | Diversity                                                                |
| Common                                                                                                    | Preference                                                                         | Political system                                                                            | General election                                                   | Party leader(ship)                                                                                  | Political representation                                                 |
| Person                                                                                                    | Voting                                                                             | European Union                                                                              | Seat                                                               | Legislative behaviour                                                                               | Equality                                                                 |
| Scrutiny                                                                                                  | Chamber                                                                            | Party system                                                                                | Conservative                                                       | Career                                                                                              | Ethnicity/ethnic minority                                                |
| Committees                                                                                                | District                                                                           | Culture                                                                                     | Prime minister                                                     | Deputy                                                                                              | Descriptive representation                                               |
| Assembly                                                                                                  | Coalition                                                                          | National parliament                                                                         | Rise                                                               | Speech                                                                                              | Limitation                                                               |
| Relation                                                                                                  | President                                                                          | Communication                                                                               | Election campaign                                                  | Parliamentary question                                                                              | Quota                                                                    |
| Act                                                                                                       | Constituen-                                                                        | France                                                                                      | Opinion                                                            | Responsiveness                                                                                      | Descriptive                                                              |
| UK Parliament                                                                                             | Ideology                                                                           | Germany                                                                                     | Prospect                                                           | Personal vote                                                                                       |                                                                          |
| Engagement                                                                                                | Roll call                                                                          | Parliamentary democracy                                                                     | Decline                                                            | Proportional representation                                                                         |                                                                          |
| Governance                                                                                                | Senate                                                                             | Parliamentary system                                                                        | Public opinion                                                     | Electoral incentive                                                                                 |                                                                          |
| World                                                                                                     | US House                                                                           | Event                                                                                       | Referendum                                                         | Reputation                                                                                          |                                                                          |
| Capacity                                                                                                  | State legislature                                                                  | Australia                                                                                   | Failure                                                            | Committee assignment                                                                                |                                                                          |
| Concept                                                                                                   | Incumben-                                                                          | Coverage                                                                                    | Liberal Democrat                                                   | Electoral connection                                                                                |                                                                          |
| Scotland                                                                                                  | Legislative process                                                                | Age                                                                                         | Coalition government                                               | Bundestag                                                                                           |                                                                          |
| Constitution                                                                                              | Size                                                                               | Italy                                                                                       | Victory                                                            | Electoral reform                                                                                    |                                                                          |
| Administration                                                                                            | Democrat                                                                           | Autonomy                                                                                    | Turnout                                                            | Legislative activity                                                                                |                                                                          |
| Life                                                                                                      | Benefit                                                                            | United Kingdom                                                                              | Loss                                                               | Electoral rule                                                                                      |                                                                          |
| Report                                                                                                    | Re-election                                                                        | Regulation                                                                                  | Cameron                                                            | Single member district                                                                              |                                                                          |
| Wales                                                                                                     | Competition                                                                        | Absence                                                                                     | Emergence                                                          | Dissent                                                                                             |                                                                          |

Table 8 provides a *global* overview of the publications that have been cited most frequently in the references of the publications of our dataset. To shed more light on the evolution of the literature over time, we use *CitNetExplorer* (Van Eck & Waltman, 2014b) to identify and map core publications published in one of the three journals under consideration. The network graphs below visualise citation relations on a vertical timeline, thus allowing for a more dynamic analysis. First, we seek to identify core publications from the three journals, which in this case are articles that have citation relations with at least four other core publications. In our dataset, there are 190 core publications, and *Figure 12* includes a selection of the 90 most frequently cited core publications<sup>11</sup>. These core publications fall into five clusters, that is, groups of articles which are connected to each other by citation. To get a better understanding, we take a closer look and visualise each cluster (see *Figures 13-1 – 13-5*).

The largest cluster includes 54 core publications, concerning questions related to casework, term limits and legislative professionalisation (left area of *Figure 13-1*), US state legislatures (centre), and the role of political parties as well as a recent wave of studies on committee assignments (right). The green cluster comprises of 40 publications revolving around committees, co-sponsorship and legislative productivity (left in *Figure 13-2*) as well as partisanship and roll-call voting (right). The purple cluster with 34 publications includes many articles on legislative careers and turnover (left in *Figure 13-3*), constituency focus and legislative speech (centre). In addition, this cluster features studies on Latin America, and the impact of the larger political system and rules on legislative behaviour (right). The orange cluster includes a total of 33 core publications on institutionalism and rules (left in *Figure 13-4*), parliamentary questions (centre) and how electoral incentives affect legislative behaviour (right). The yellow cluster of 29 core publications (see *Figure 13-5*) connects literatures on MPs' productivity (left), public engagement and the use of new and social media by parliament and MPs (centre), and hearings and evidence in committees as well as reforms of the UK select committees (right).

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<sup>11</sup> Here, we use internal citations from other publications in the dataset.

Table 8: Most cited references (as extracted with CitNetExplorer)

| <i>Cited reference</i>                                                                                                                                                    | <i>Citations</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Mayhew, D.R. (1974). <i>Congress: The electoral connection</i> . New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.                                                                    | 225              |
| Cox, G.W., & McCubbins, M.D. (1993). <i>Legislative Leviathan: Party government in the House</i> . Berkeley: University of California Press.                              | 160              |
| Cox, G.W., & McCubbins, M.D. (2005). <i>Setting the agenda: Responsible party government in the U.S. House of Representatives</i> . New York: Cambridge University Press. | 127              |
| Poole, K.T., & Rosenthal, H. (1997). <i>Congress: A political-economic history of roll call voting</i> . New York: Oxford University Press.                               | 122              |
| Carey, J.M., & Shugart, M.S. (1995). Incentives to cultivate a personal vote: A rank ordering of electoral formulas. <i>Electoral Studies</i> , 14(4), 417-439.           | 115              |
| Rohde, D.W. (1991). <i>Parties and leaders in the postreform House</i> . Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.                                                        | 109              |
| Fenno, R.F. (1978). <i>Home style: House members in their districts</i> . Boston: Little, Brown.                                                                          | 97               |
| Krehbiel, K. (1991). <i>Information and legislative organization</i> . Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.                                                           | 94               |
| Cain, B., Ferejohn, J., & Fiorina, M. (1987). <i>The personal vote: Constituency service and electoral independence</i> . Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.        | 89               |
| Downs, A. (1957). <i>An economic theory of democracy</i> . New York: Harper and Row.                                                                                      | 75               |
| Pitkin, H.F. (1967). <i>The concept of representation</i> . Berkeley: University of California Press.                                                                     | 75               |
| Aldrich, J.H. (1995). <i>Why parties? The origin and transformation of party politics in America</i> . Chicago: University of Chicago Press.                              | 73               |
| Krehbiel, K. (1998). <i>Pivotal politics: A theory of U.S. lawmaking</i> . Chicago: University of Chicago Press.                                                          | 69               |
| Miller, W.E., & Stokes, D.E. (1963). Constituency influence in Congress. <i>American Political Science Review</i> , 57(1), 45-56.                                         | 64               |
| Binder, S.A. (1997). <i>Minority rights, majority rule: Partisanship and the development of Congress</i> . Cambridge University Press.                                    | 61               |
| Carey, J.M. (2007). Competing principals, political institutions, and party unity in legislative voting. <i>American Journal of Political Science</i> , 51(1), 92-107.    | 60               |
| Krehbiel, K. (1993). Where's the party? <i>British Journal of Political Science</i> , 23(2), 235-266.                                                                     | 51               |
| Searing, D.D. (1994). <i>Westminster's world: Understanding political roles</i> . Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.                                                | 50               |

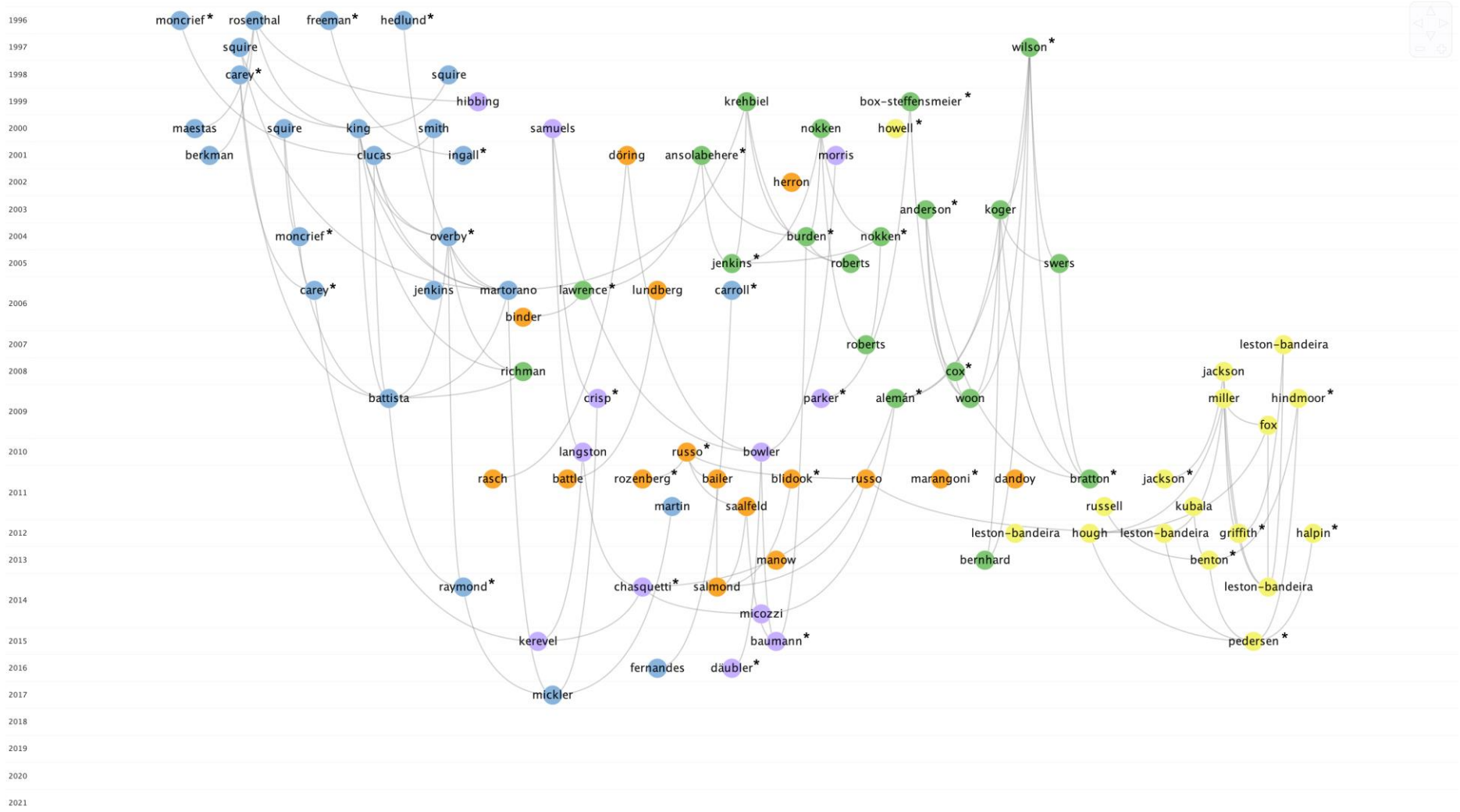


Figure 12: Citation network of core publications as a vertical timeline, colour-coded by cluster.

Note: The labels display the last name of the first author, and multi-author publications are marked with an asterisk.

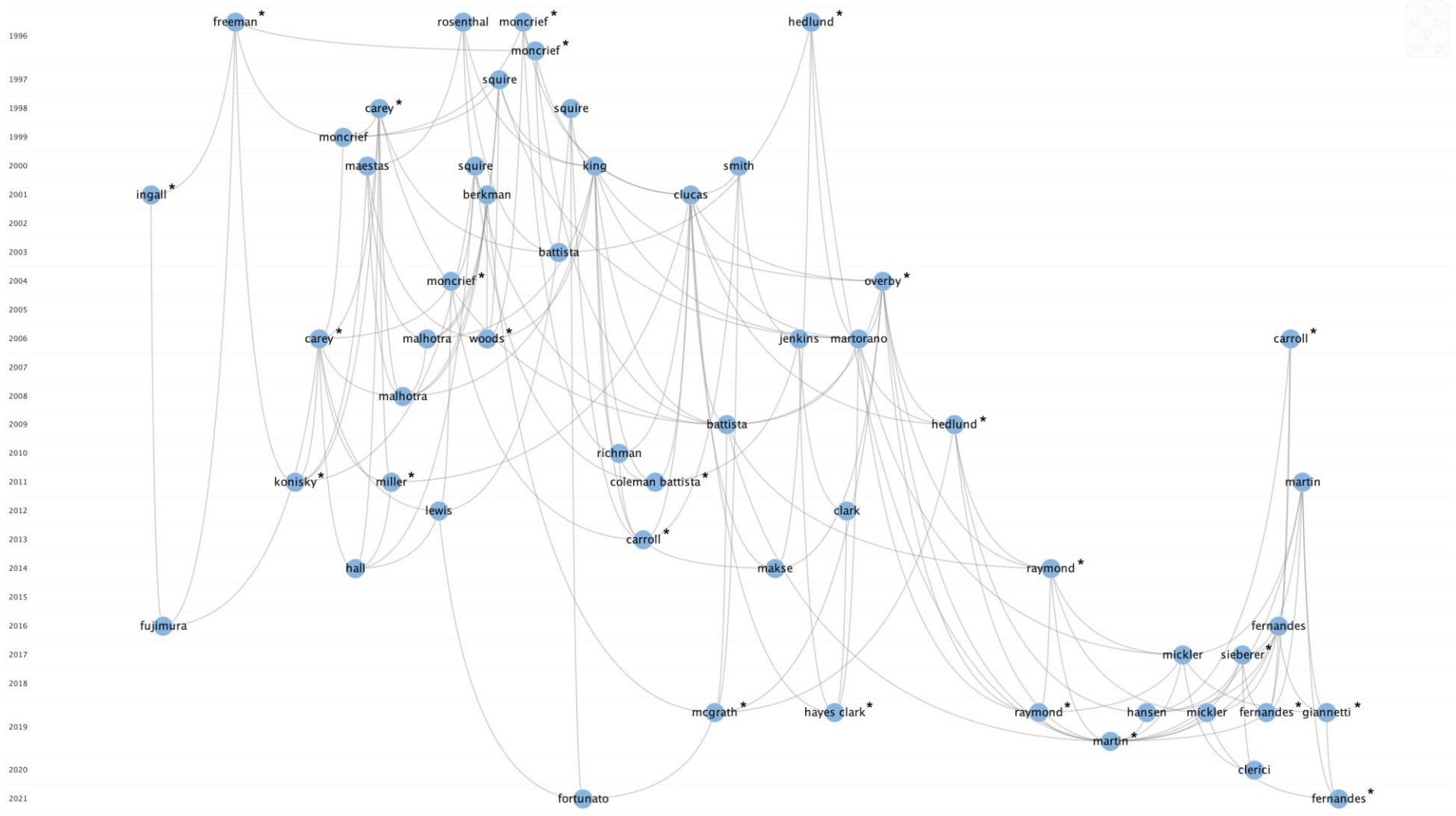


Figure 13-1: Citation network of literatures on term limits, legislative professionalism, US state legislatures, the role of political parties and committee assignments.



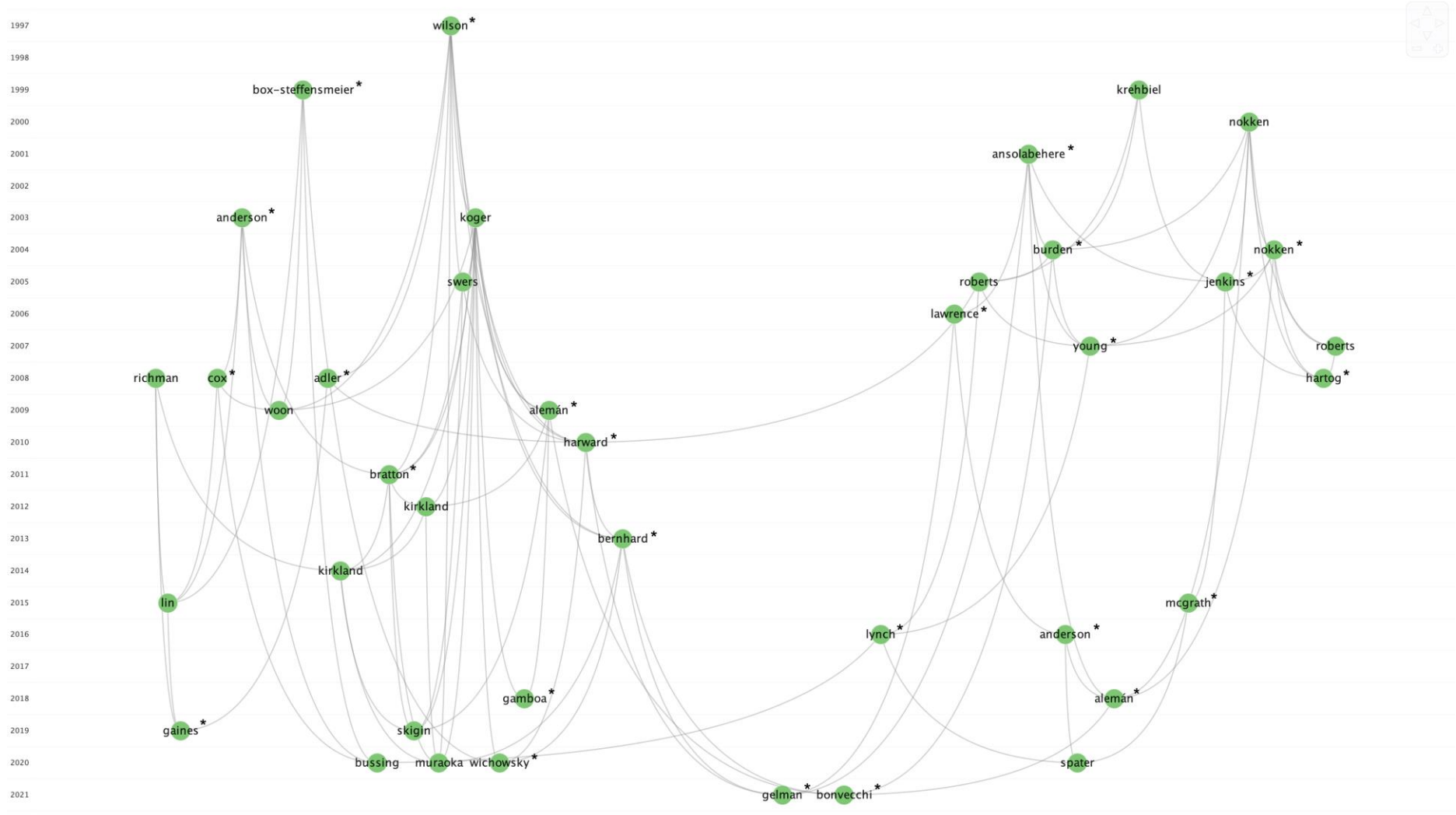


Figure 13-2: Citation network of literatures on committees, legislative productivity, co-sponsorship, partisanship and roll-call voting.

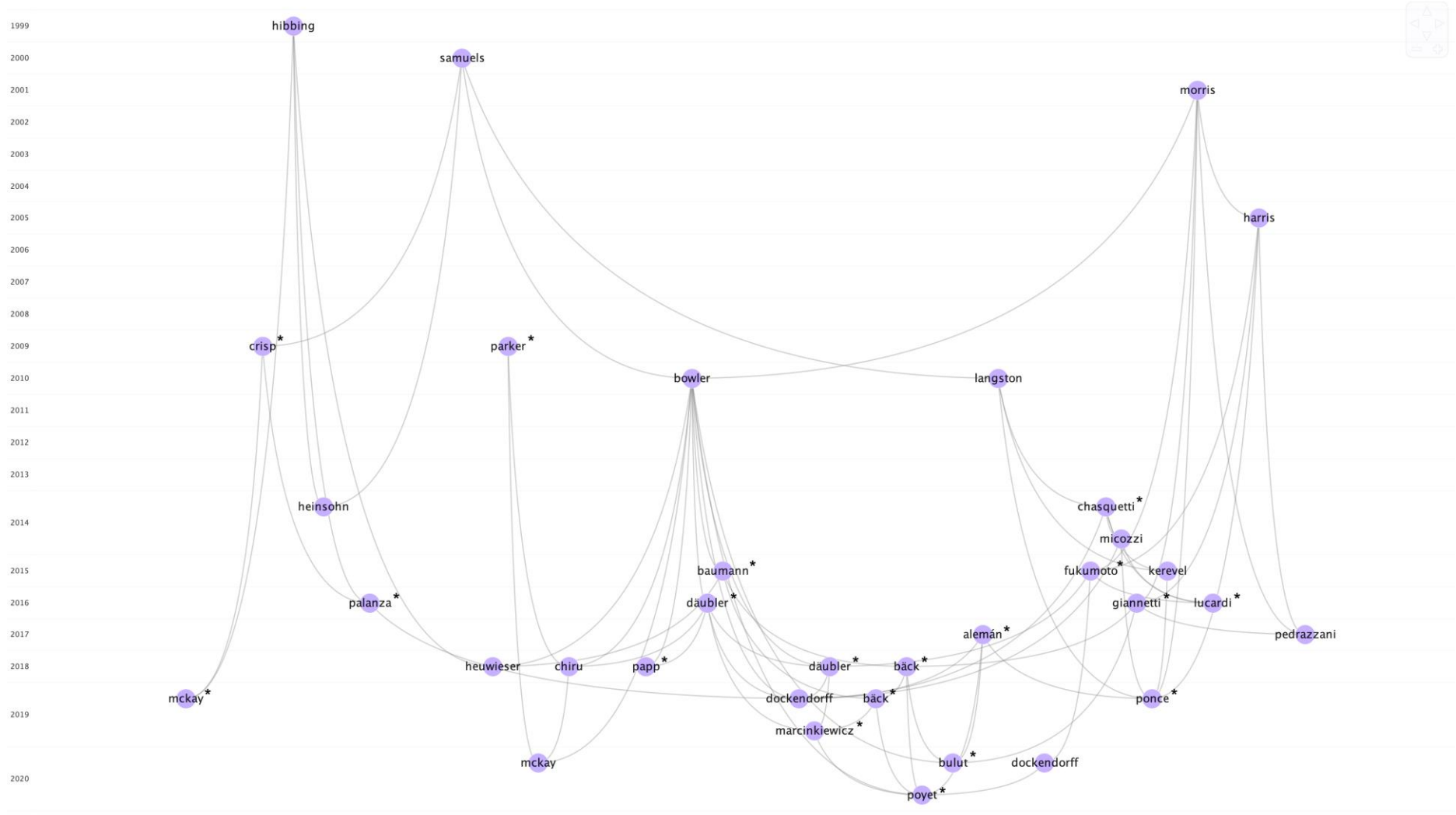


Figure 13-3: Citation network of literatures on legislative careers and turnover, the impact of the political system on legislative behaviour, and legislative speech.

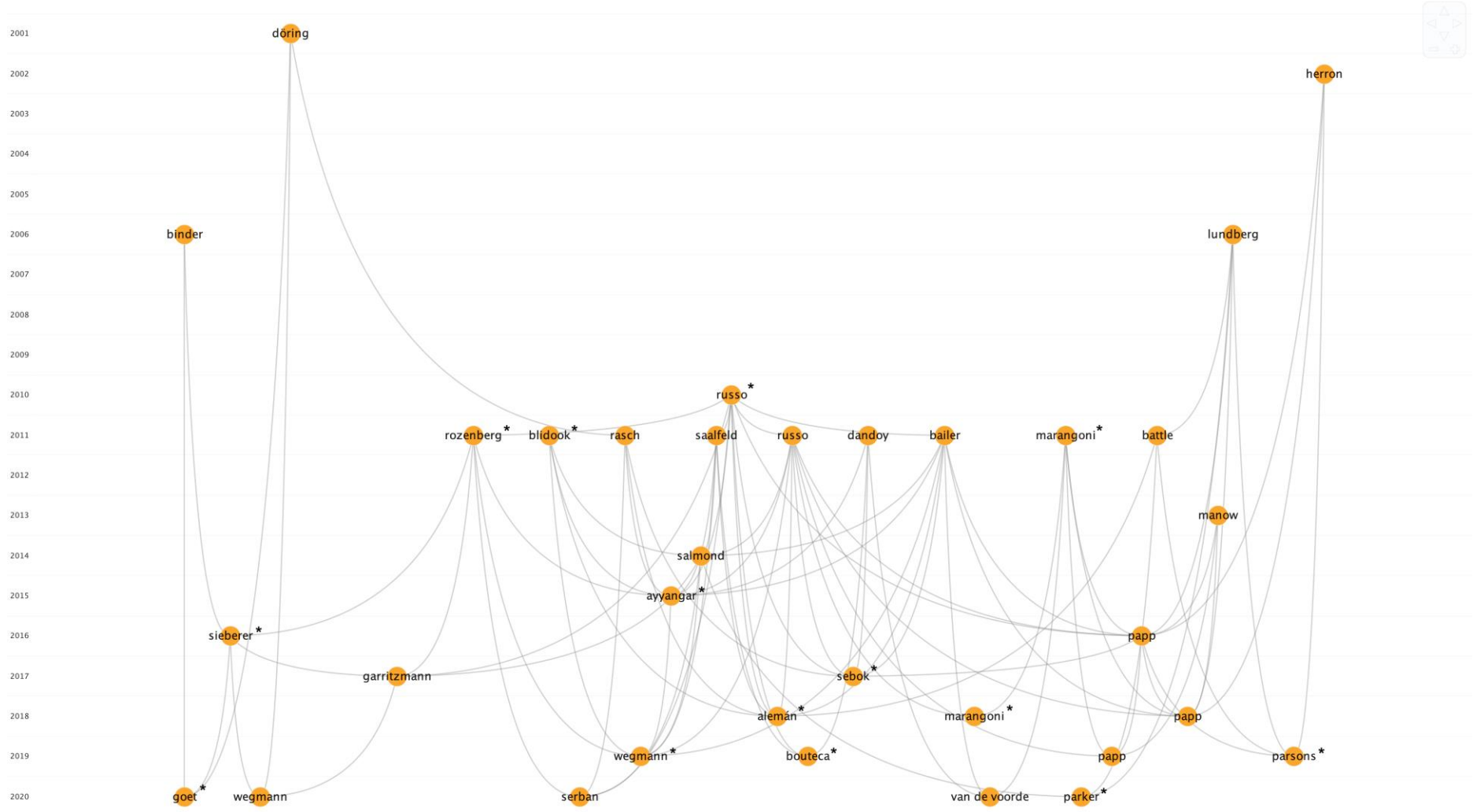


Figure 13-4: Citation network of literatures on institutionalism, parliamentary questions and electoral incentives.

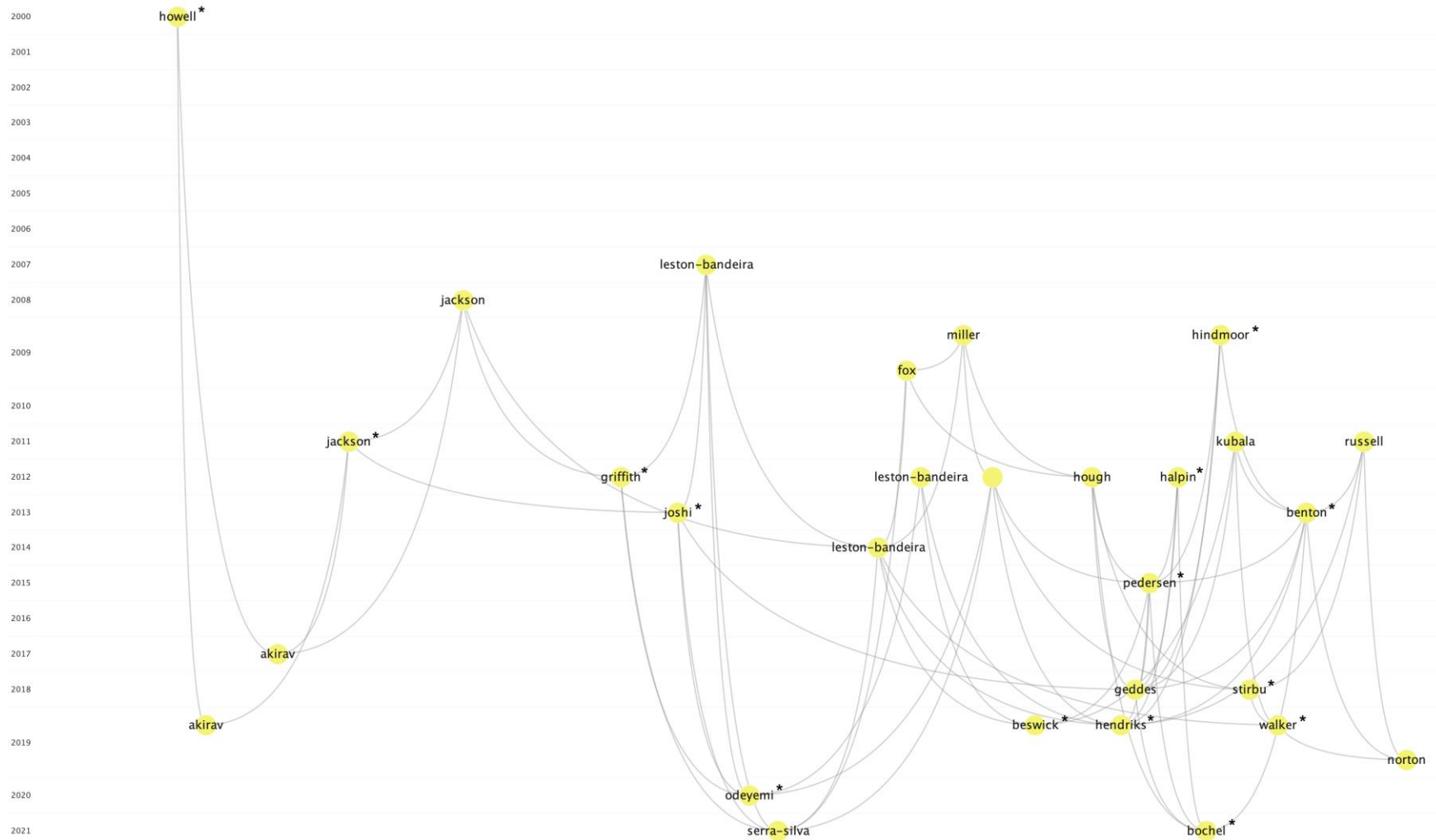


Figure 13-5: Citation network of the literatures on MPs' productivity, committee hearings and reform, public engagement and new (social) media.

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