Glossary:   
Cumulative Advantage: an explanatory principle for social stratification in science where resources, scientific prestige, and publishing opportunities create scientific stars \citep[p.~235]{Mali2012}.

Preferential Attachment: where junior researchers publish with well-established scientific stars \citep[p.~232]{Mali2012}.

Connectedness: the level of structural cohesion, useful for comparing across years.

Differential homophily

Degree Centrality: the number of ties a node has

Degree Distribution: the distribution of the number of ties each node has in a network.

Degree Popularity

Density: ratio of the number of actual links to the number of possible links in the network

Gini coefficient: a single measure of the degree of inequality based on the entire distribution.

Betweenness: quantifies the frequency with which a node appears along the shortest paths between other pairs of nodes in the network

Betweenness distribution: provides a detailed view of how many of these pivotal individuals bridge disciplinary gaps

Uniform Homophily

Scientific Stars: individuals who have an unequal distribution of collaborative scholarly work \citep[p.~235]{Mali2012}.

Sociality

Selective Mixing

Transitivity

Concepts: single words or phrases that encapsulate key ideas emerging from the data

Themes: cognitive classifications that aggregate objects, events, and observations with shared characteristics