



Evolving Interdisciplinary and International Social Networks



Insights from Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans in the Pacific Region (1990-2024)

Session 15 (S15) – 2025 PICES Annual Meeting

Yokohama, Japan – November 13, 2025

Raphael Roman & Karen Hunter

Context – WG-51 Project

This case study analysis is part of
Working Group 51:
*“Exploring Human Networks to
Power Sustainability”*



- ☐ Increase our understanding of **characteristics and gaps in ocean science** between the northeast and northwest Pacific Ocean,
- ☐ Develop a **methodology** to evaluate how the **human networks** can power ‘transformative ocean science’

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This case study analysis is part of
Working Group 51:
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Fisheries and Oceans
Canada

As our focus is on **national marine science organizations** in each PICES member country, this case study will concentrate on **Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)**.

DFO is the primary federal institution responsible for managing Canada’s fisheries and ocean resources.

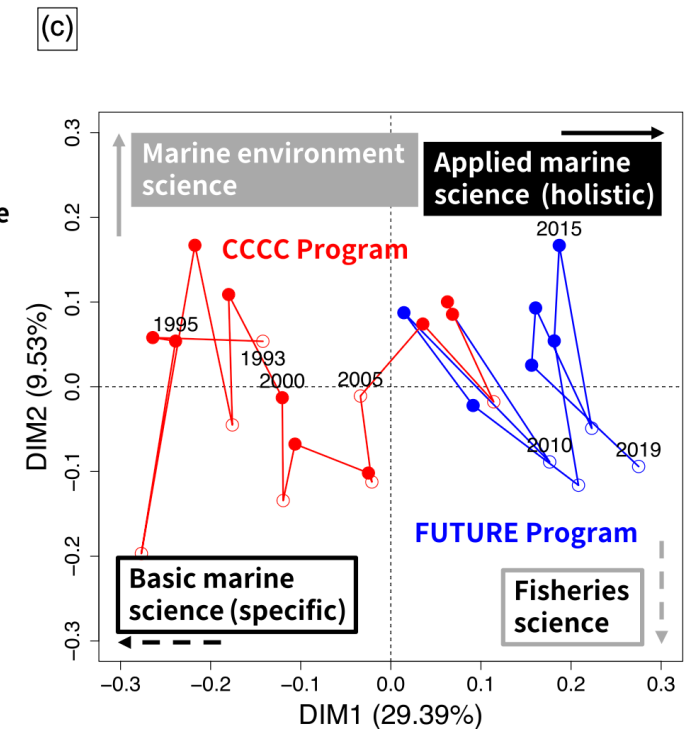
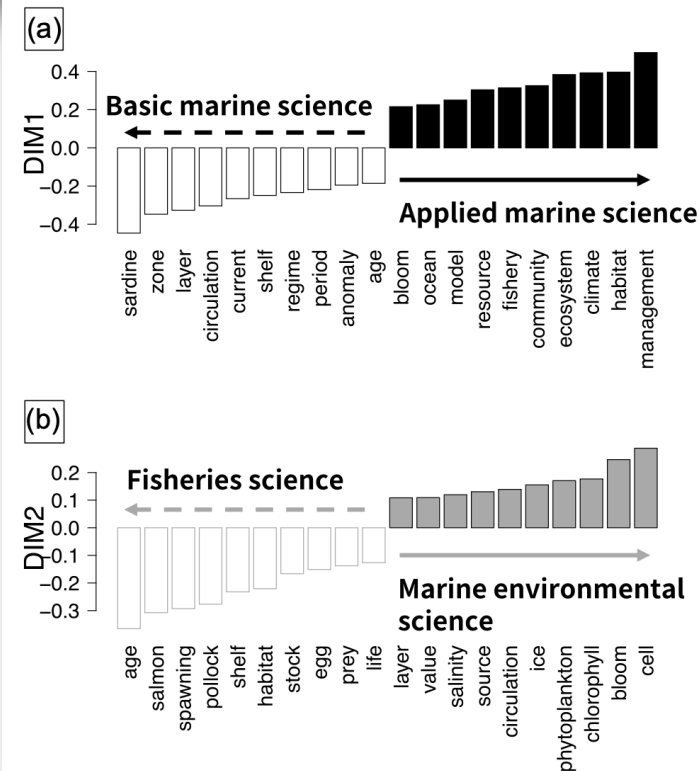


Lessons learned from the PICES FUTURE Program on development of an interdisciplinary international science program to advance ocean sustainability

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 Daisuke Hasegawa ^{ID 5}, Karen L. Hunter ^{ID 3}, Sukyung Kang ^{ID 6}, Oleg N. Katugin ^{ID 7}, Saeseul Kim ⁸,
 Vyacheslav B. Lobanov ^{ID 9}, Emanuele Di Lorenzo ^{ID 10}, Mackenzie Mazur ^{ID 3}, Hitomi Oyaizu ¹,
 Fangli Qiao ^{ID 11}, Ryan R. Rykaczewski ^{ID 12}, Erin V. Satterthwaite ^{ID 13}, Seongbong Seo ^{ID 14},
 Chengjun Sun ^{ID 11}, Thomas W. Theriault ^{ID 3}, Mitsutaku Makino ^{ID 15,†}

Context — WG-51 Project

Quantitative
text analysis



Extracting Abstract Data from Web of Science

Search Criteria



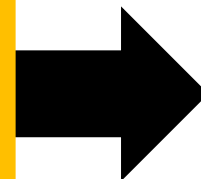
- **Location:** British Columbia, Canada
- **Organization:** Fisheries & Oceans Canada (DFO)
- **Years:** 1990-2024

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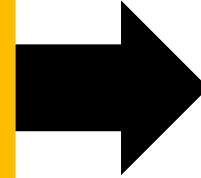
**Number of
publications retrieved -
ALL SCIENCES
(n= 5,723)**

Extracting Abstract Data from Web of Science

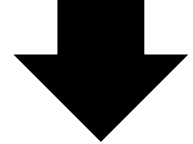
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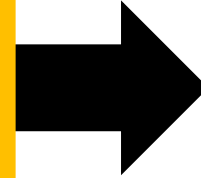
After Data cleaning
(filtering out
publications that lacked
abstracts or did not list
DFO among the authors'
affiliations) **(n=5,293)**

Extracting Abstract Data from Web of Science

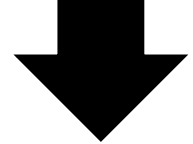
Search Criteria



- **Location:** British Columbia, Canada
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- **Years:** 1990-2024

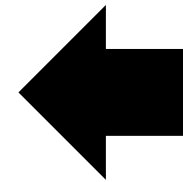


**Number of
publications retrieved -
ALL SCIENCES
(n= 5,723)**



Collaborative landscape

- **93** unique countries across all regions
- **1,908** institutional affiliations



After Data cleaning
(filtering out
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State of Pacific Ocean Basin Research

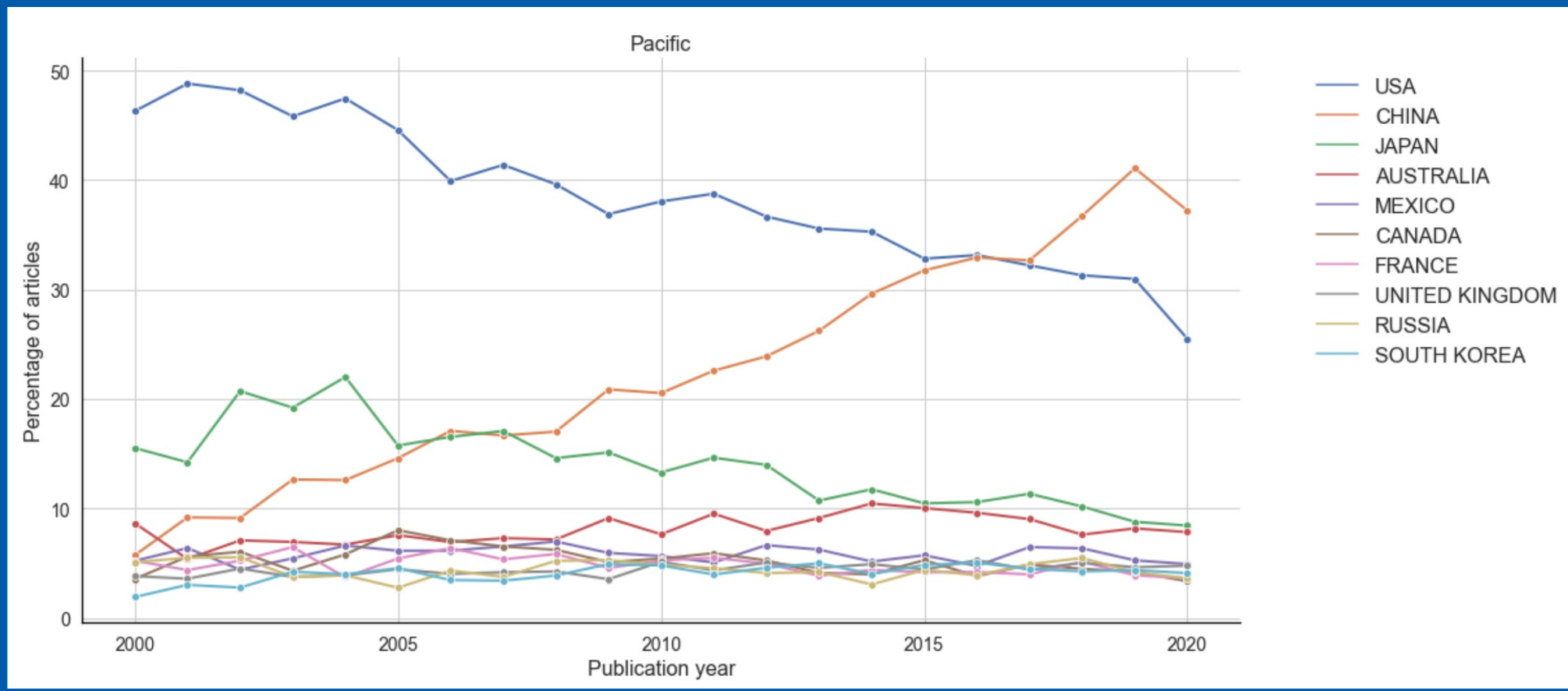
ARTICLE OPEN

Assessing the global ocean science community: understanding international collaboration, concerns and the current state of ocean basin research

Ross W. K. Potter¹ and Brodie C. Pearson²



Publications Trends
per country



State of Pacific Ocean Basin Research

npj | ocean sustainability www.nature.com/npj oceansustain

ARTICLE OPEN 

Assessing the global ocean science community: understanding international collaboration, concerns and the current state of ocean basin research

Ross W. K. Potter ¹✉ and Brodie C. Pearson ²



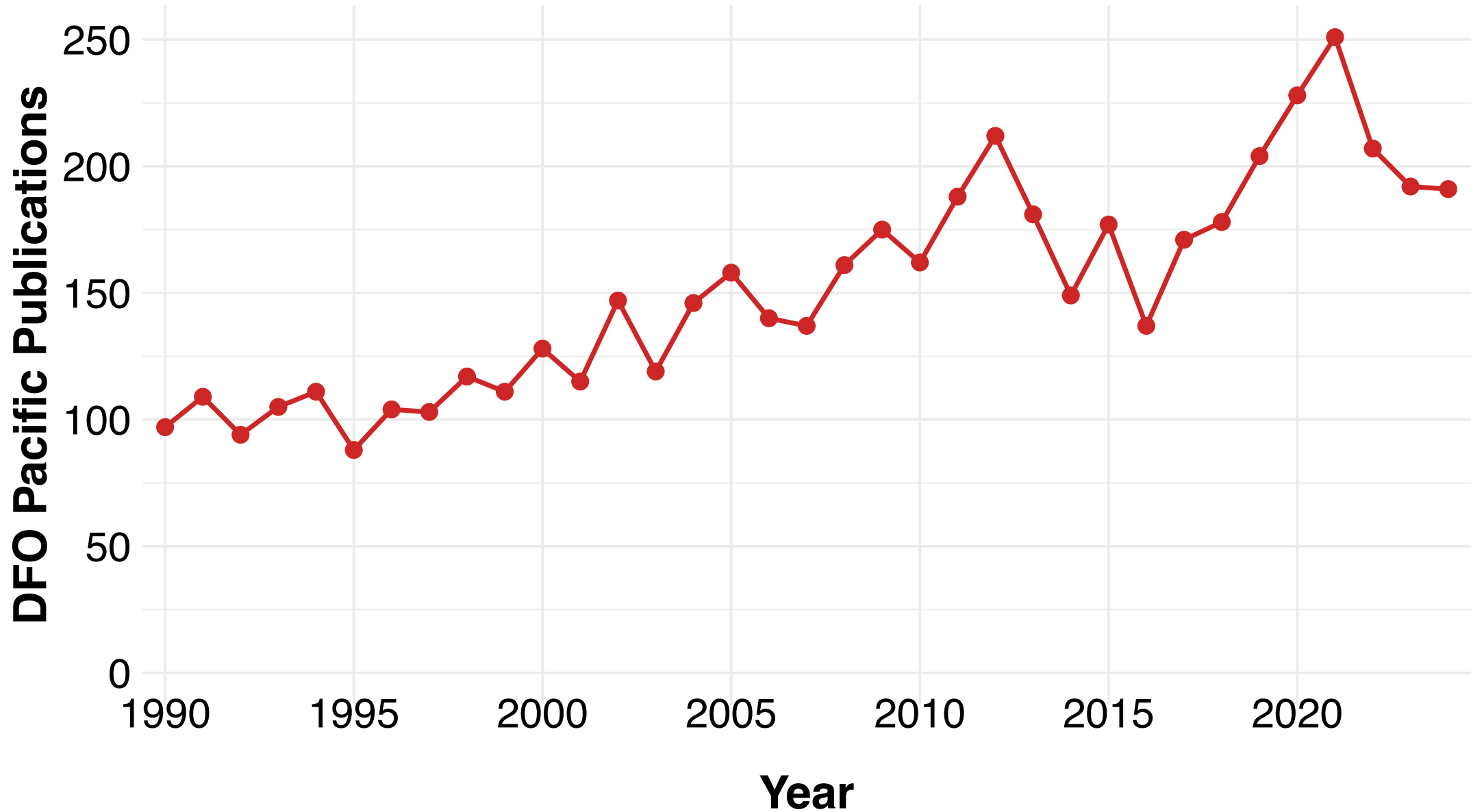
Shares of G20
Research Output
by Ocean Basin

Table 1. Percentage share of research output by ocean basin for G20 countries and five comparators.

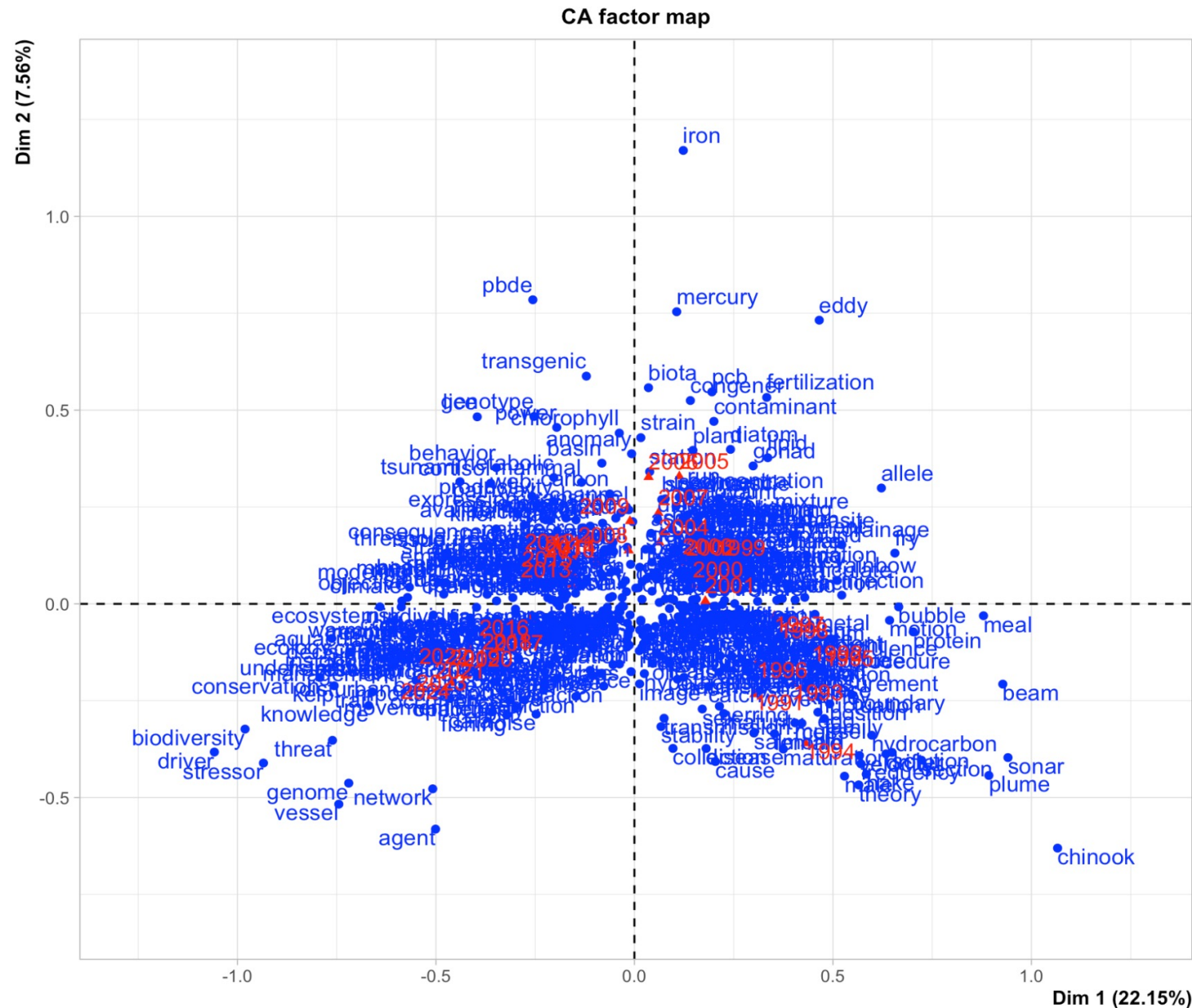
Country	Arctic	Atlantic	Indian	Pacific	Southern
Argentina	0.08	1.94	0.05	0.22	1.07
Australia	1.37	2.48	6.47	8.37	16.72
Brazil	0.15	9.8	0.48	0.69	1.17
Canada	18.92	9.13	1.74	4.92	3.97
China	6.33	2.4	8.19	26.57	4.32
France	4.01	9.43	9.15	4.64	10.38
Germany	13.85	8.89	8.02	3.88	17.84
India	0.17	0.32	26.12	1.09	2.82
Indonesia	0.02	0.04	1.01	0.79	0
Italy	1.49	4.43	1.85	0.89	7.91
Japan	4.24	1.23	7.97	12.72	4.44
Mexico	0.08	2.99	0.23	5.77	0.2
Russia	29.84	1.89	1.85	4.35	3.49
Saudi Arabia	0.17	0.23	7.38	0.17	0.15
South Africa	0.17	0.81	3.25	0.31	3.39
South Korea	1.95	0.4	1.31	4.26	2.87
Turkey	0.12	0.67	0.21	0.13	0.02
United Kingdom	6.83	13.98	7.15	4.54	22.33
USA	28.79	32.95	20.01	35.98	36.7
Egypt	0.08	0.18	5.29	0.05	0
Iran	0.02	0.08	9.01	0.15	0
Malaysia	0.02	0.07	0.63	1.01	0.12
New Zealand	0.14	0.38	0.7	3.13	7.31
Norway	18.51	9.89	1.04	0.69	3.52

Comparators were chosen based on research output, GERD (gross domestic expenditure on research and development), and location (i.e., coastal). Shares may total more than 100% for any basin as collaborative efforts count towards multiple countries. Countries with at least a 20% share have values underlined and in bold, countries with shares between 10 and 20% are in bold.

DFO Publications Time Series (1990-2024)



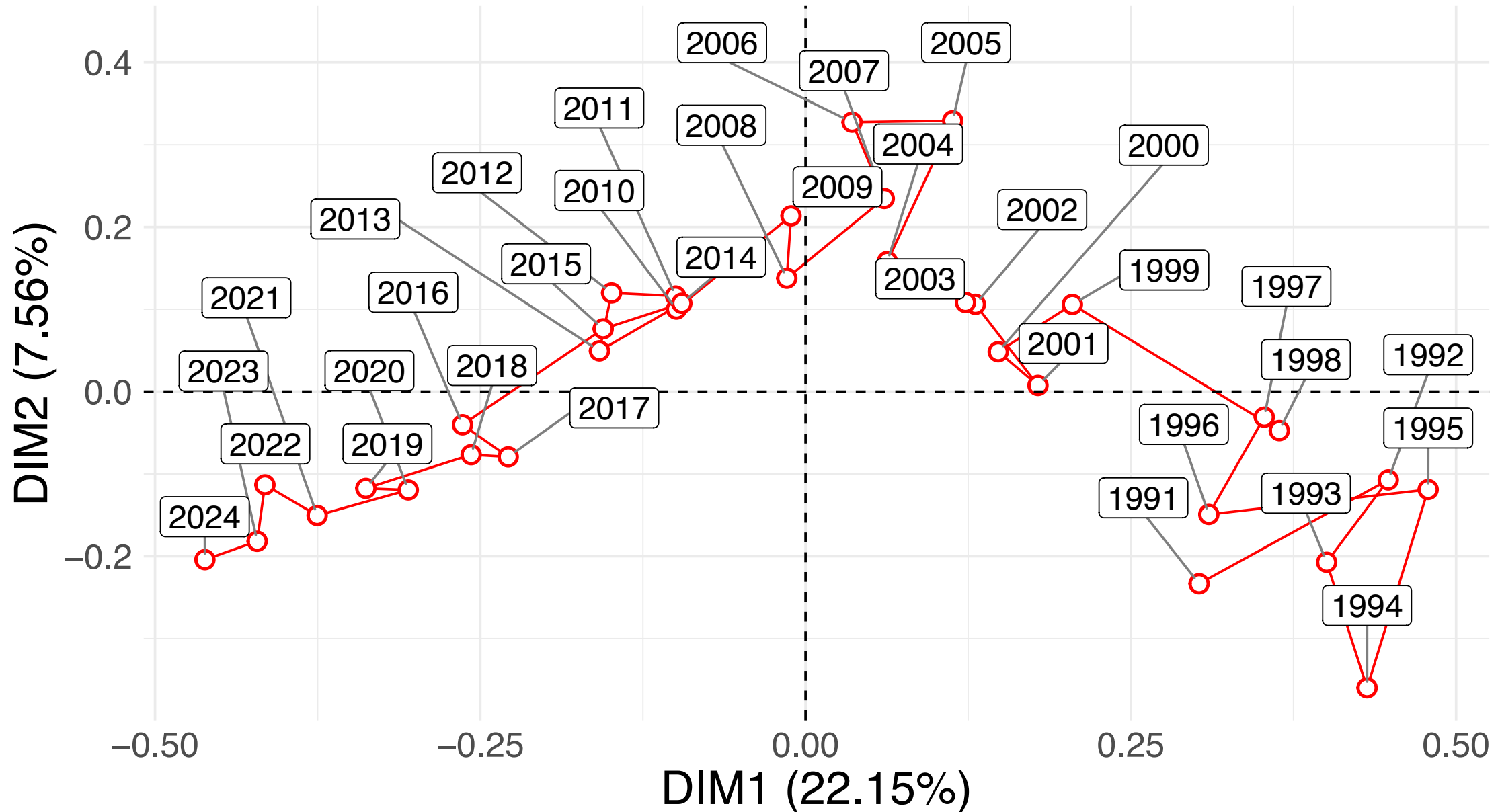
Top 500 Words



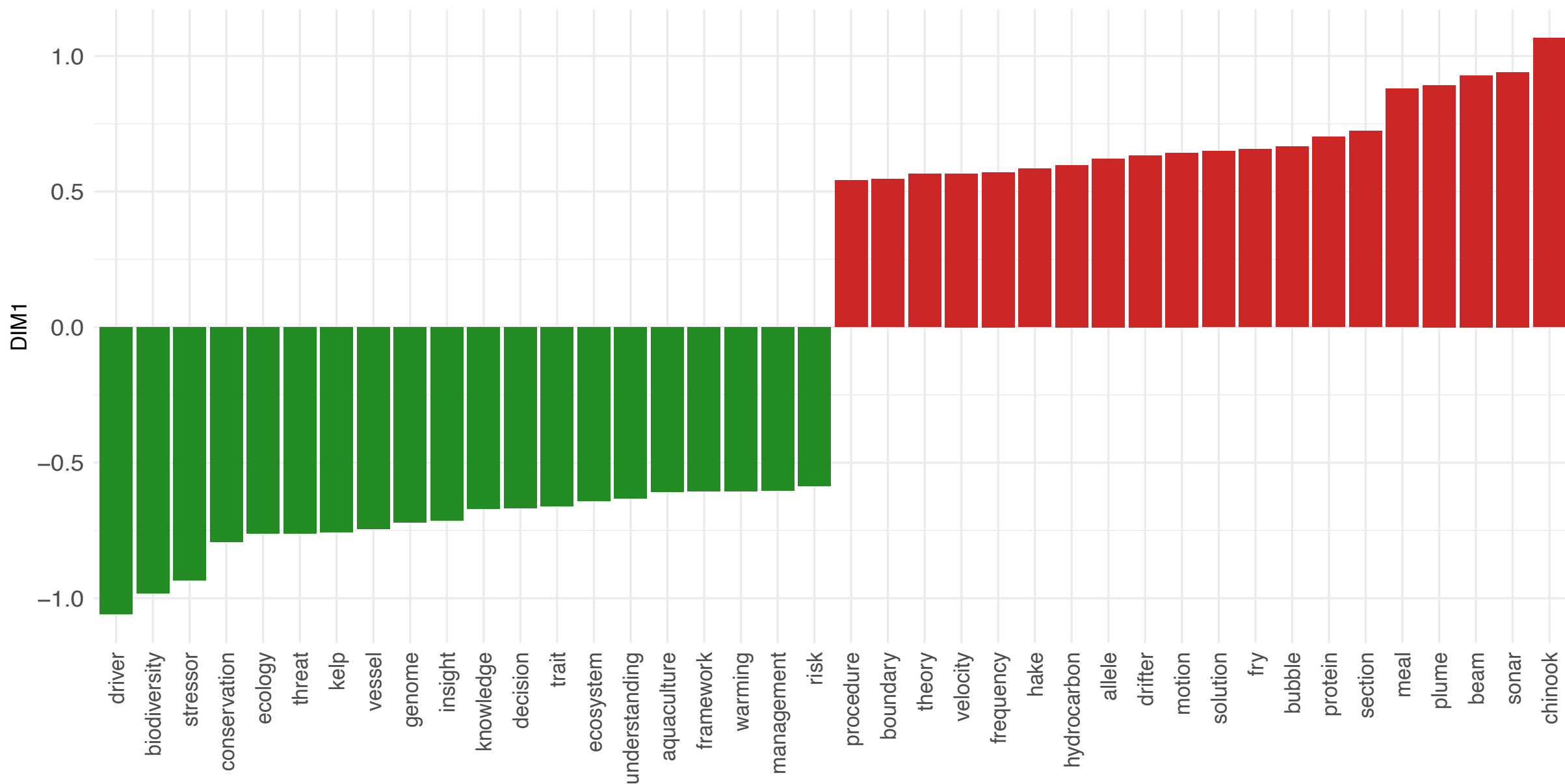
Top 500 Words



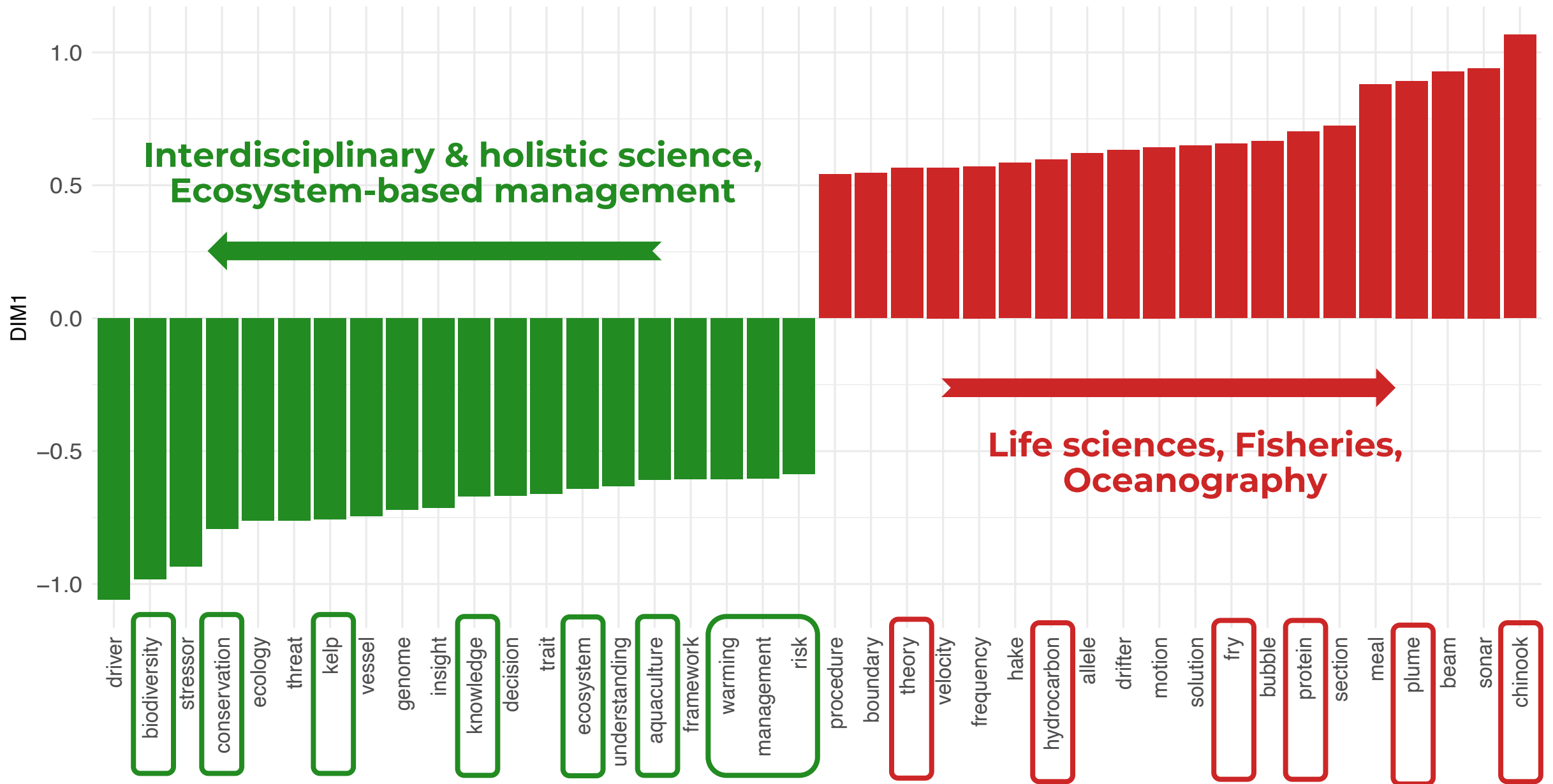
Correspondence Analysis Years (1990-2024)



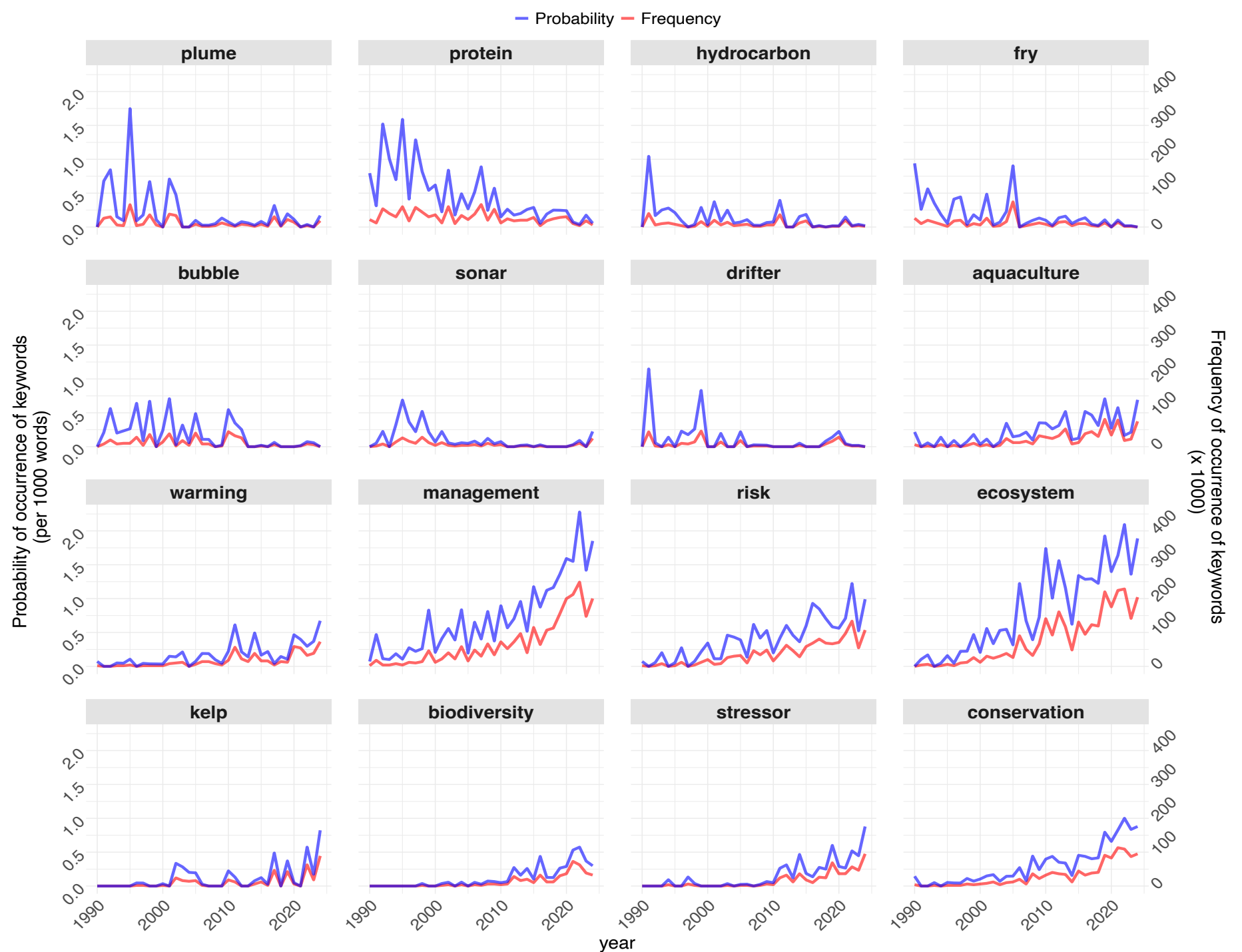
Top 10 Keywords of Dim1



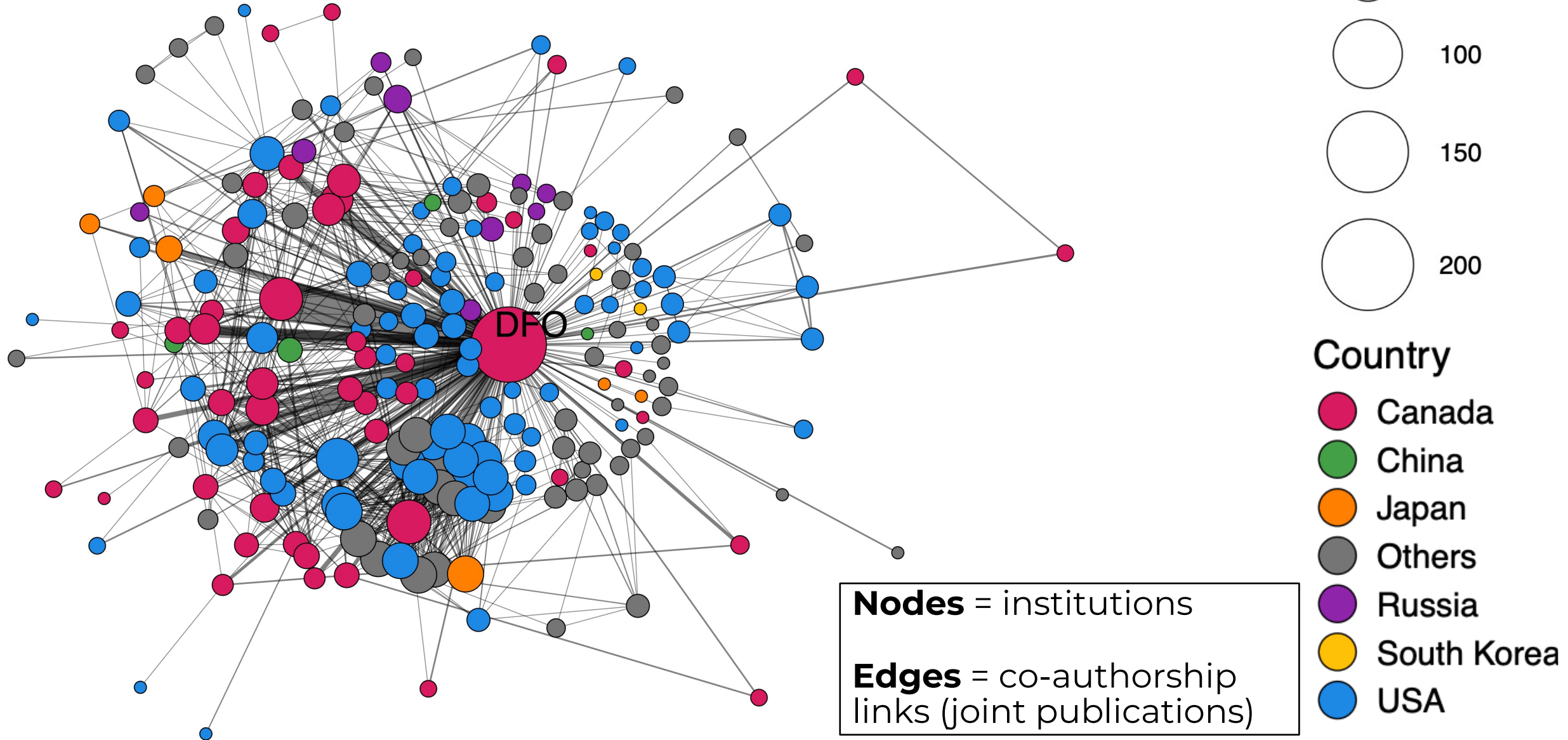
Top 10 Keywords of Dim1



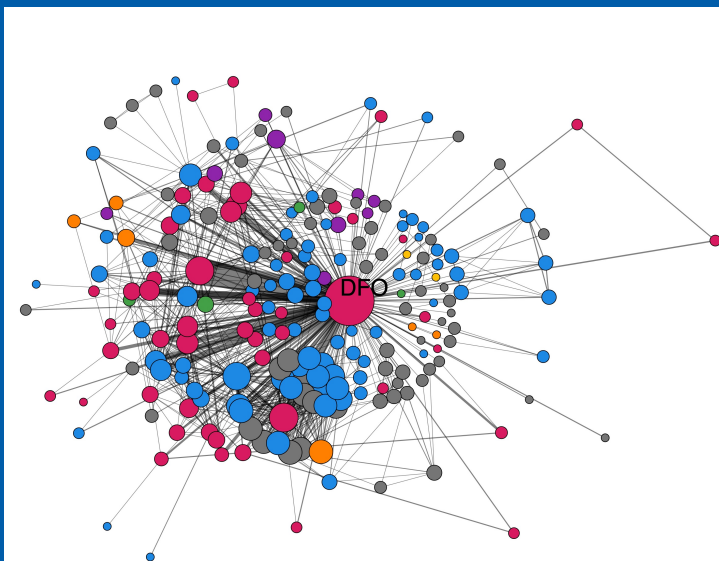
Frequency and Probability of Dim1 keywords occurrence



DFO's Institutional Collaboration Network in the 1990s



1990–1999



N = 226

Degree
= 203

Strength
= 651

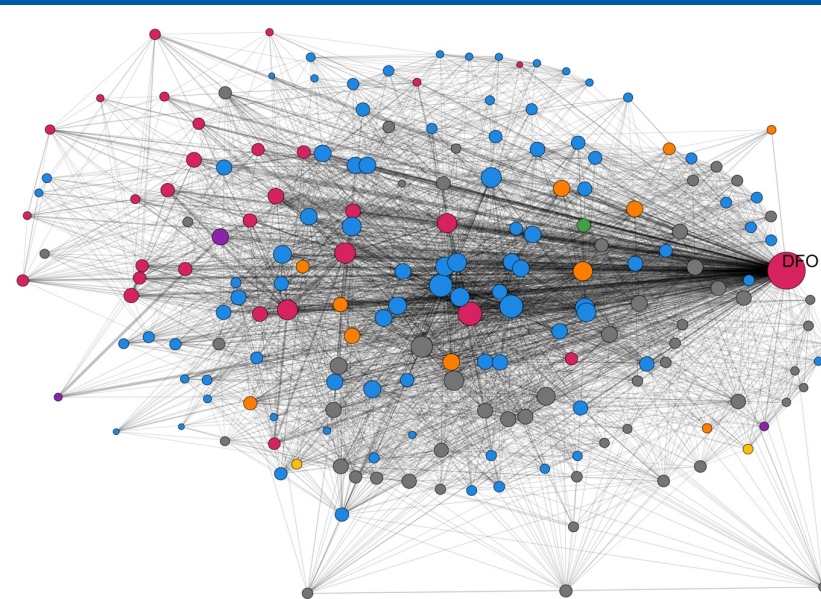
HHI = 0.44

PICES
= 76.5%

Country

- Canada
- China
- Japan
- Others
- Russia
- South Korea
- USA

2000–2009



N = 486

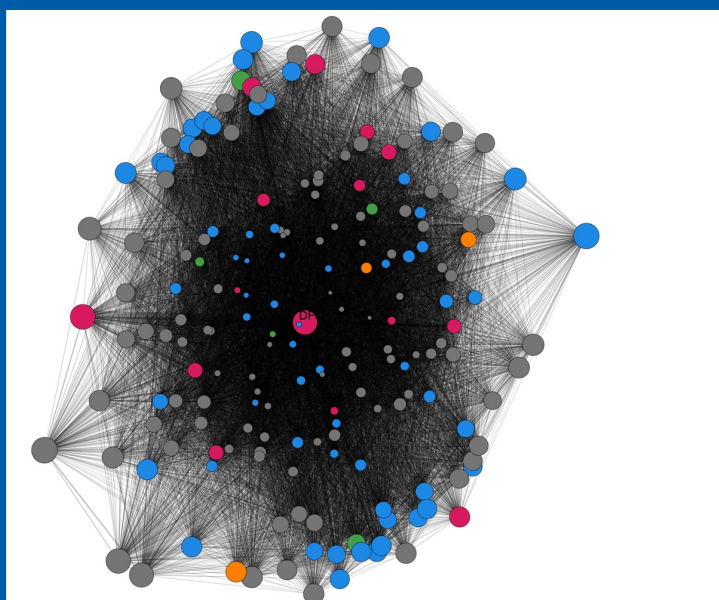
Degree
= 479

Strength
= 2,804

HHI = 0.39

PICES
= 80.5%

2010–2019



N=1,346

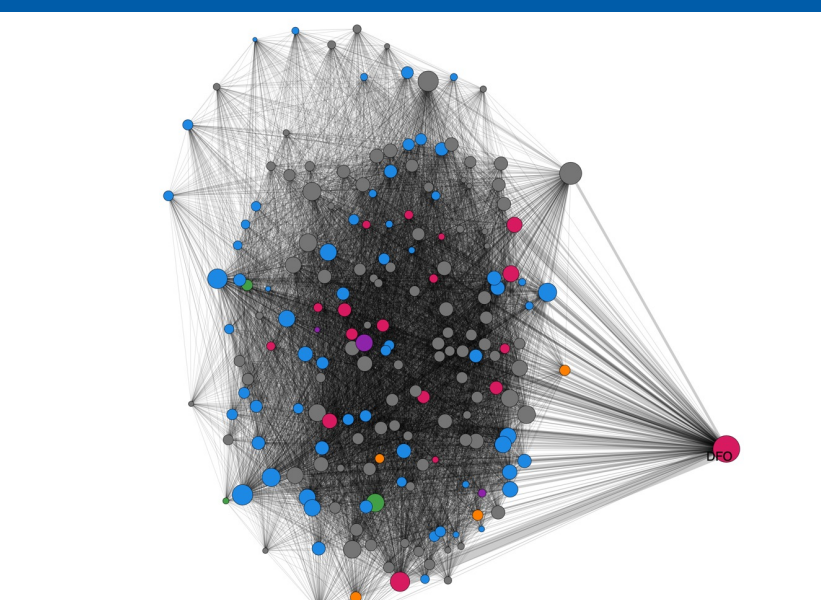
Degree
= 939

Strength
= 6,477

HHI = 0.25

PICES
= 73%

2020–2024



N = 1,217

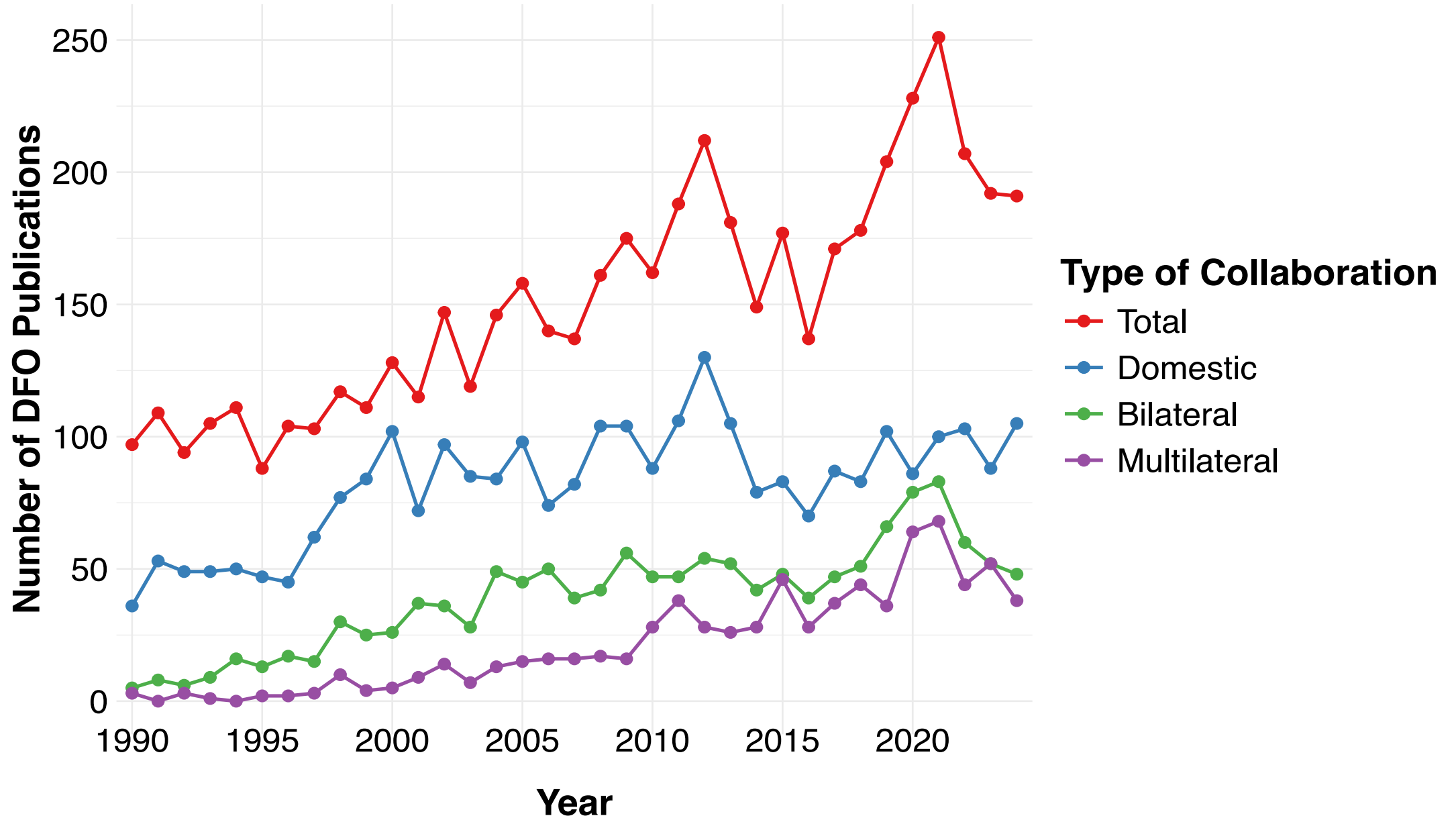
Degree
= 1,216

Strength
= 6,117

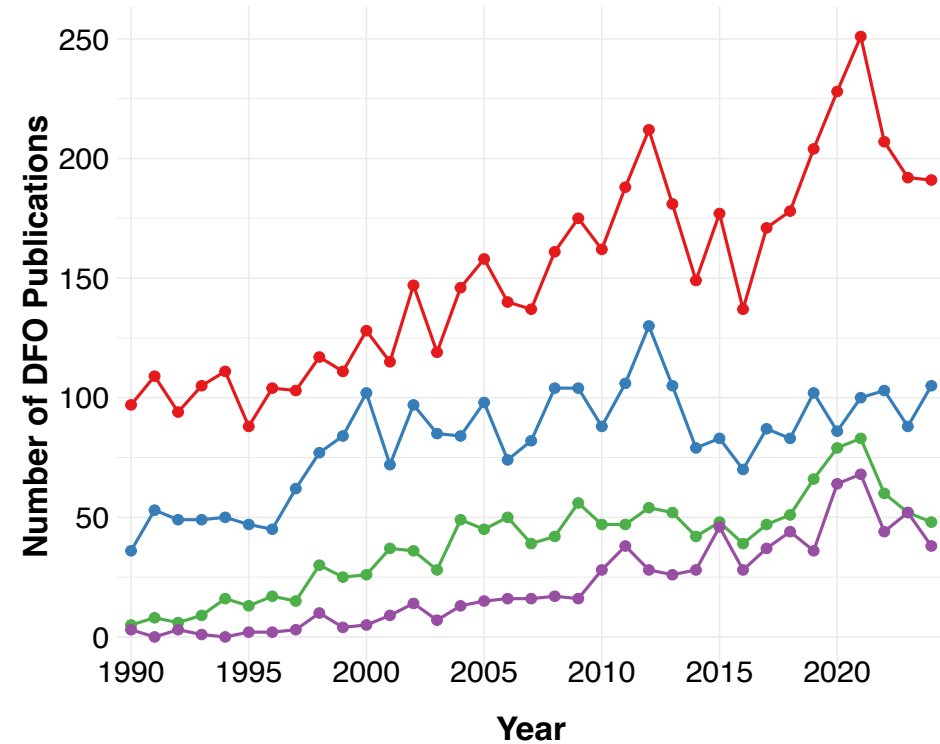
HHI = 0.20

PICES
= 78%

Types of Collaboration (1990-2024)



Bilateral Collaborations (1990-2024)



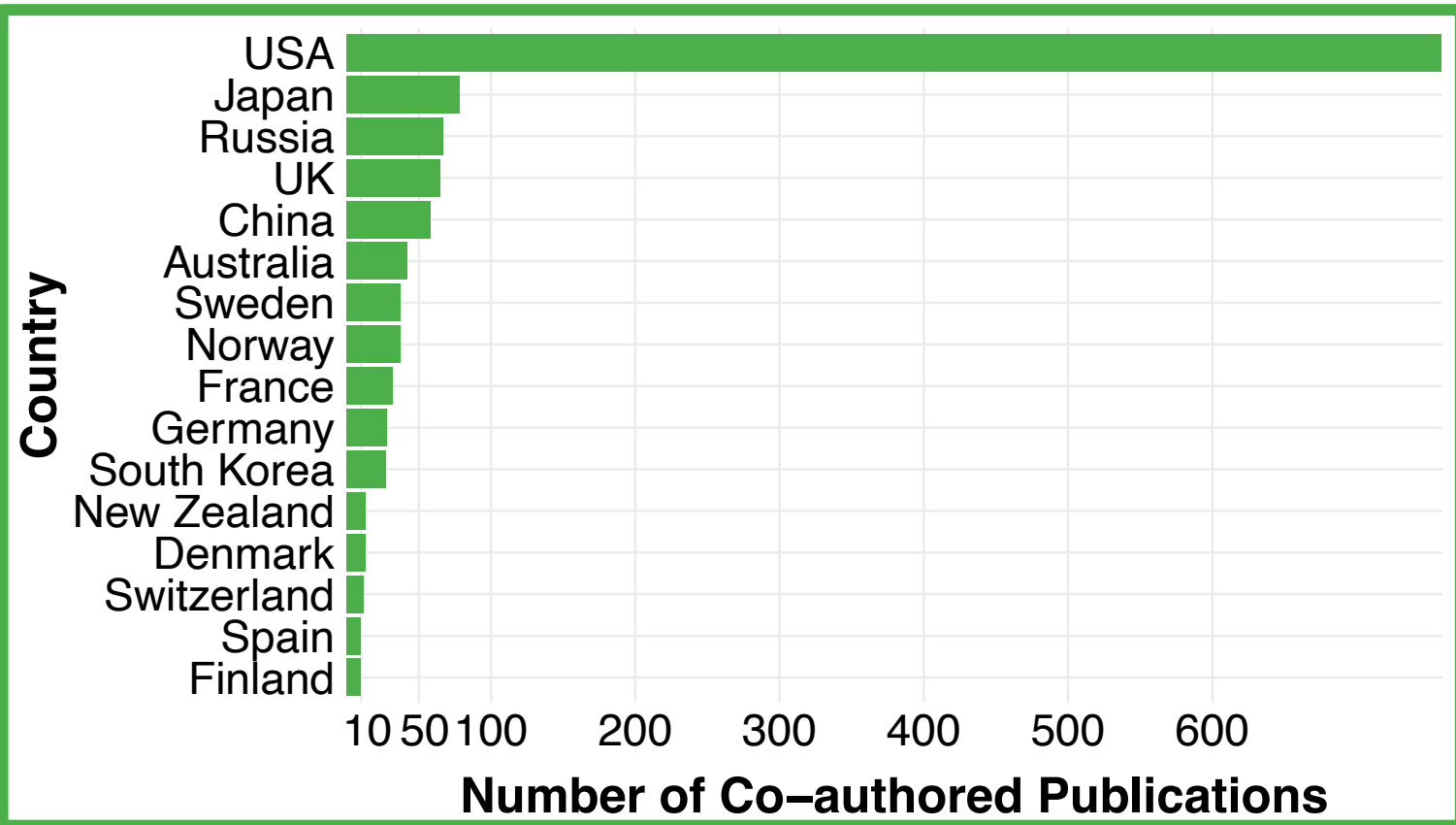
Type of Collaboration

- Total
- Domestic
- Bilateral
- Multilateral

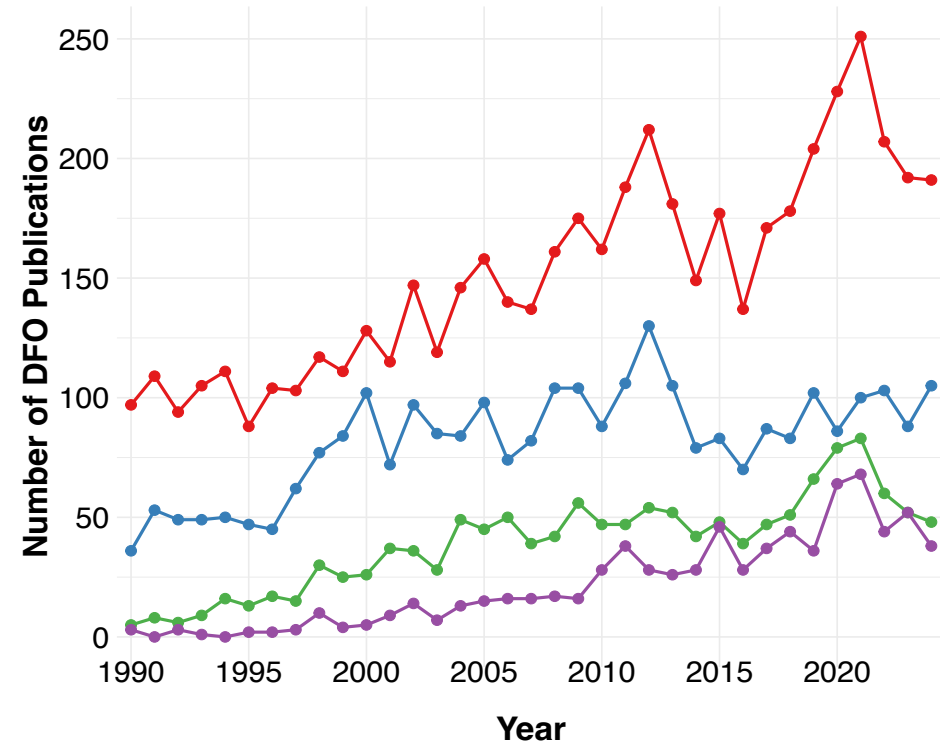
Year



Top 10 Countries
in Bilateral
Collaborations



Bilateral Collaborations (1990-2024)



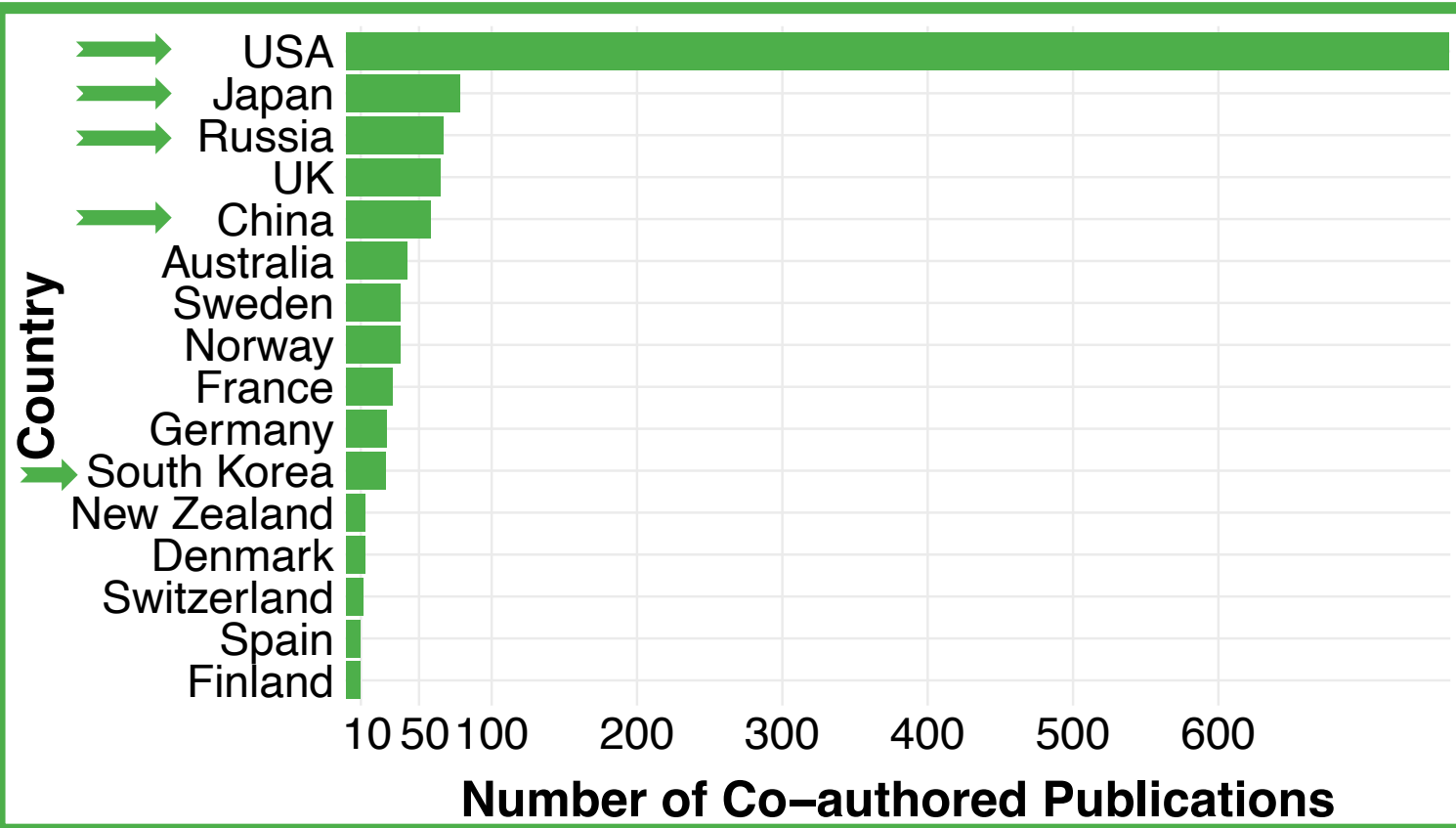
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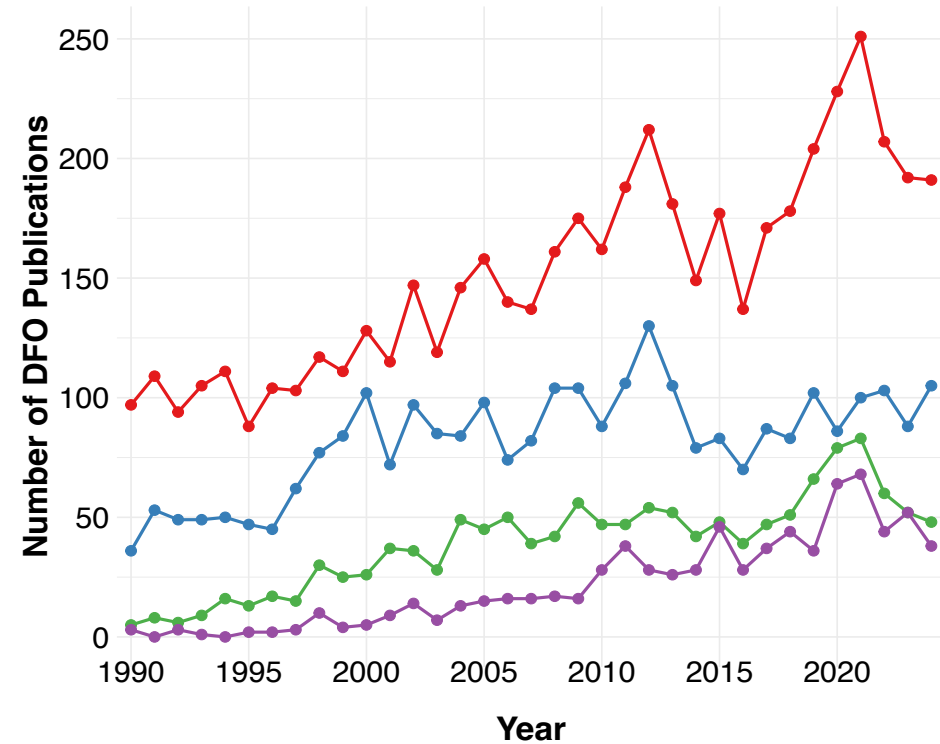
Year



Top 10 Countries
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Multilateral Collaborations (1990-2024)



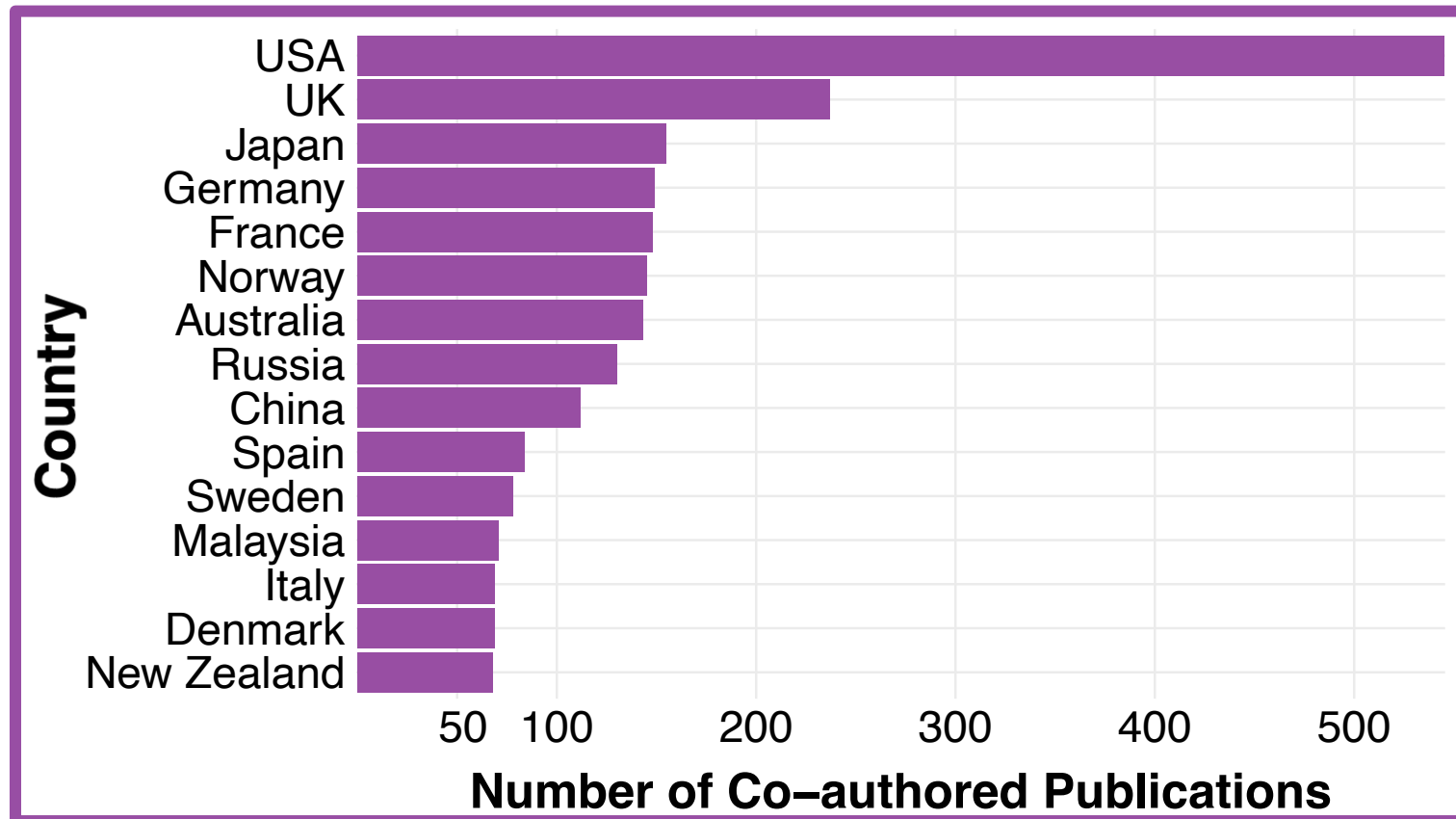
Type of Collaboration

- Total
- Domestic
- Bilateral
- Multilateral

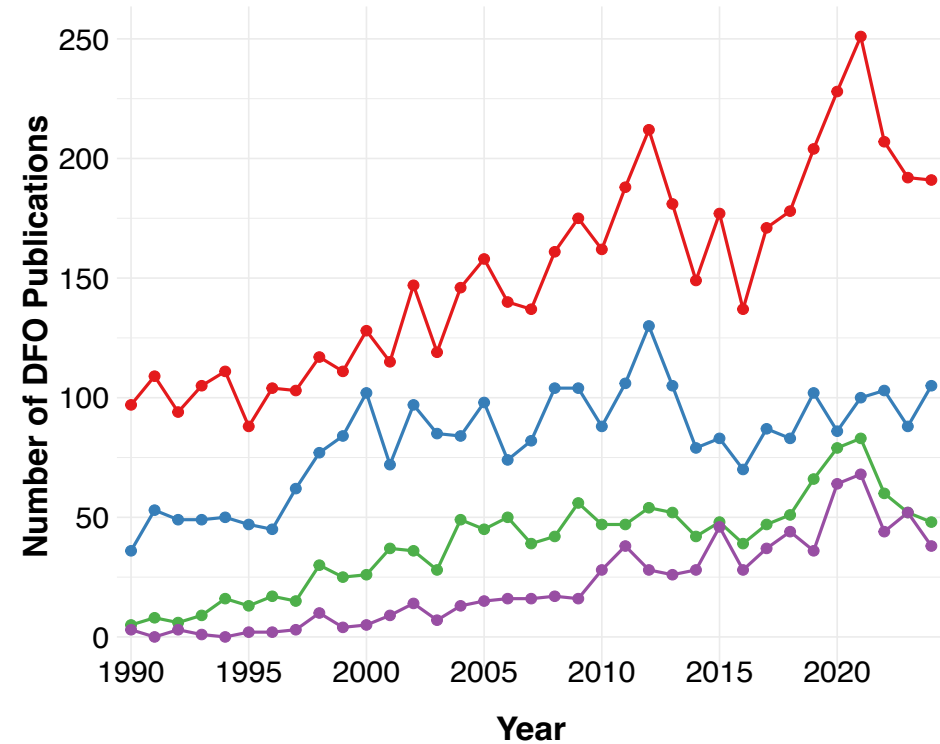
Year



Top 10 Countries
in Multilateral
Collaborations



Multilateral Collaborations (1990-2024)



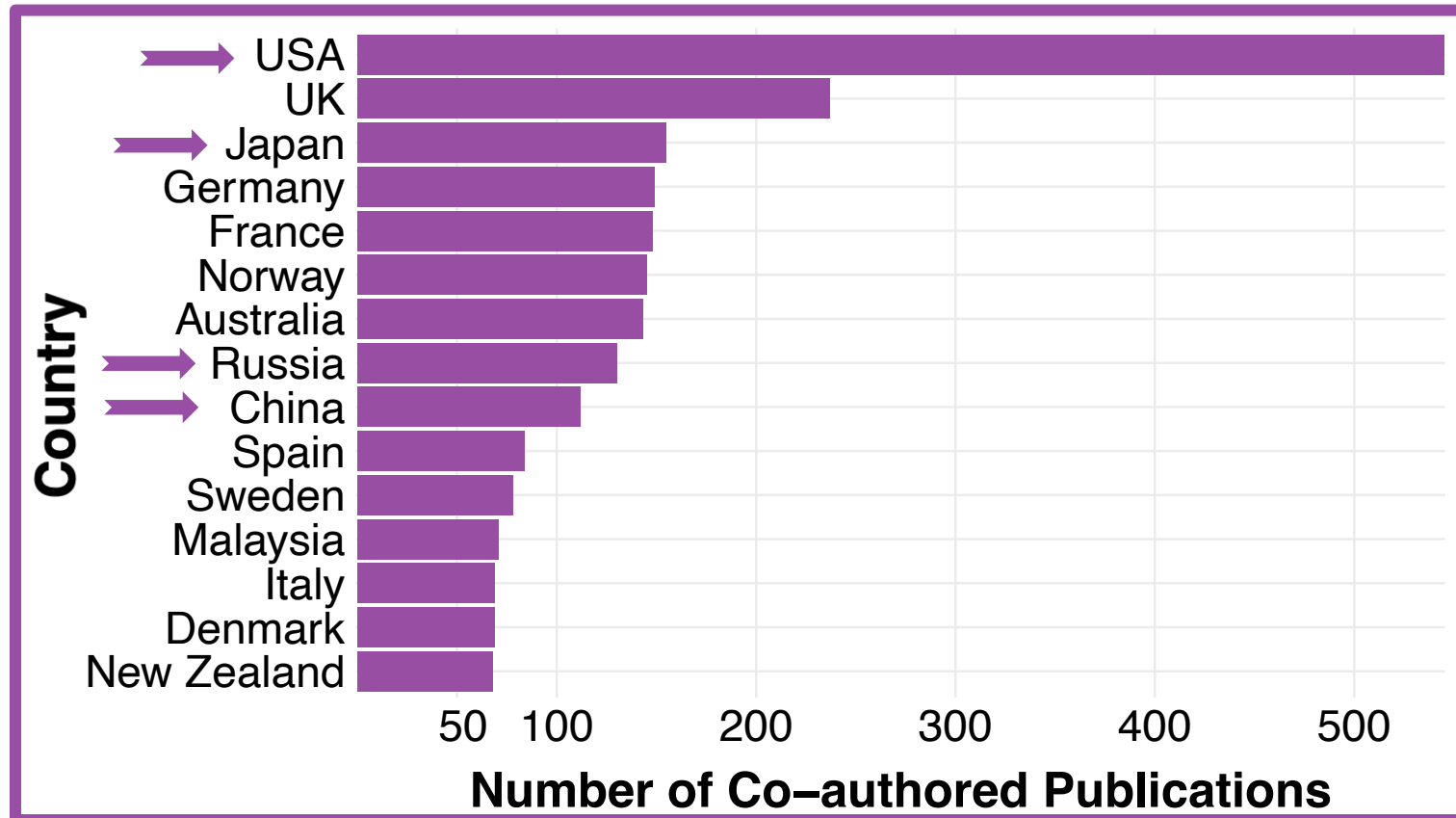
Type of Collaboration

- Total
- Domestic
- Bilateral
- Multilateral

Year

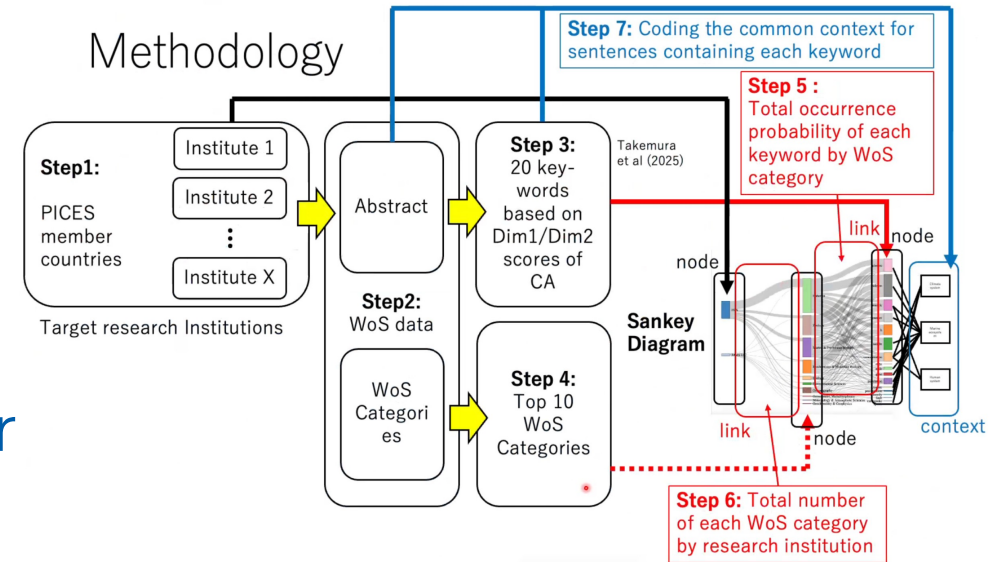


Top 10 Countries
in Multilateral
Collaborations



Next Steps

01. Generate a **Sankey Diagram** to connect DFO's main Web of Science Categories with research keywords and contexts/systems.



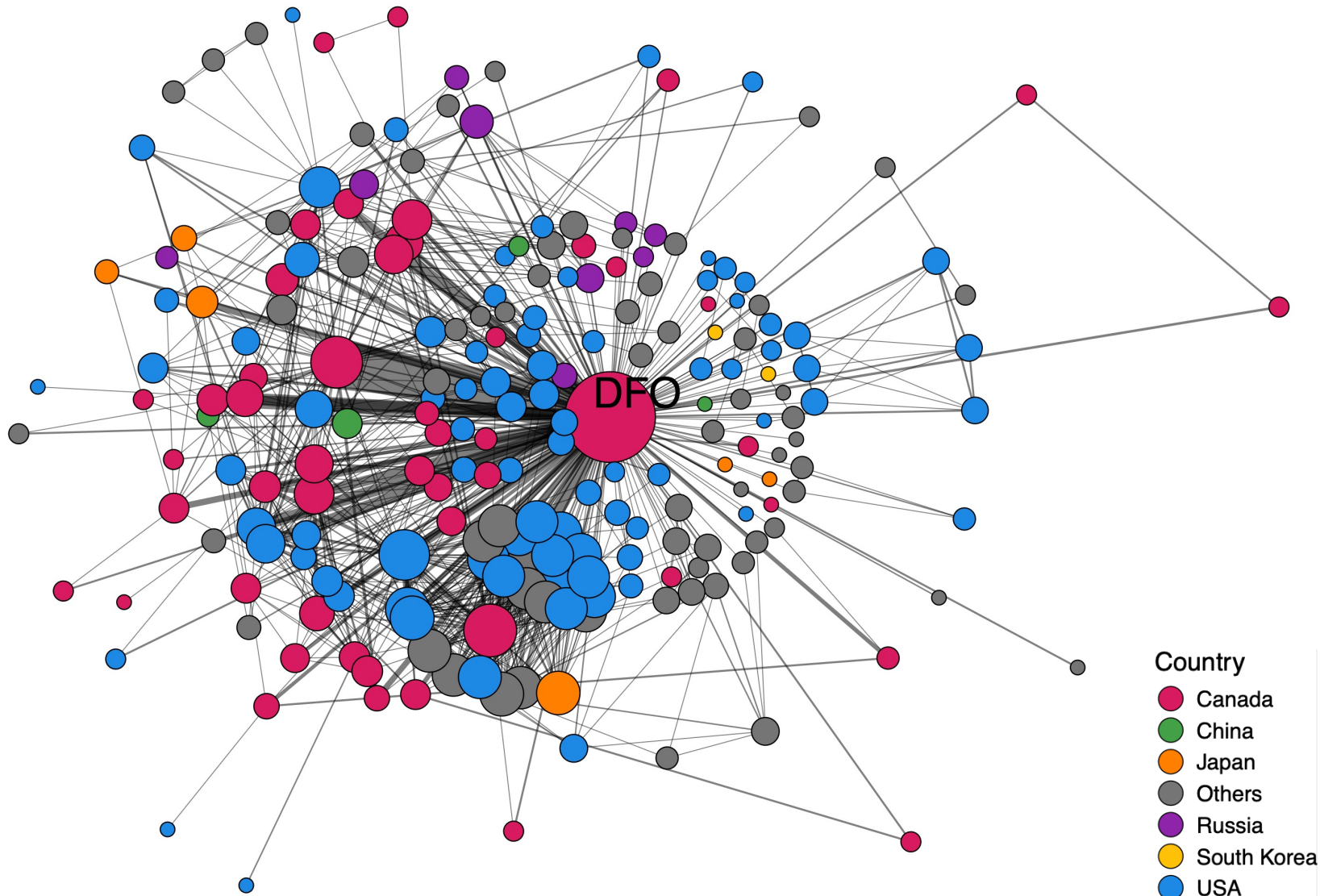
02. Refine the analysis further and prepare a manuscript for a Special Issue.

03. Comparative analysis with other national science organizations (WG-41). For example, NOAA (USA), JAMSTEC & FRA (Japan), etc.

04. Circulate the findings among PICES DFO members and provide actionable recommendations.

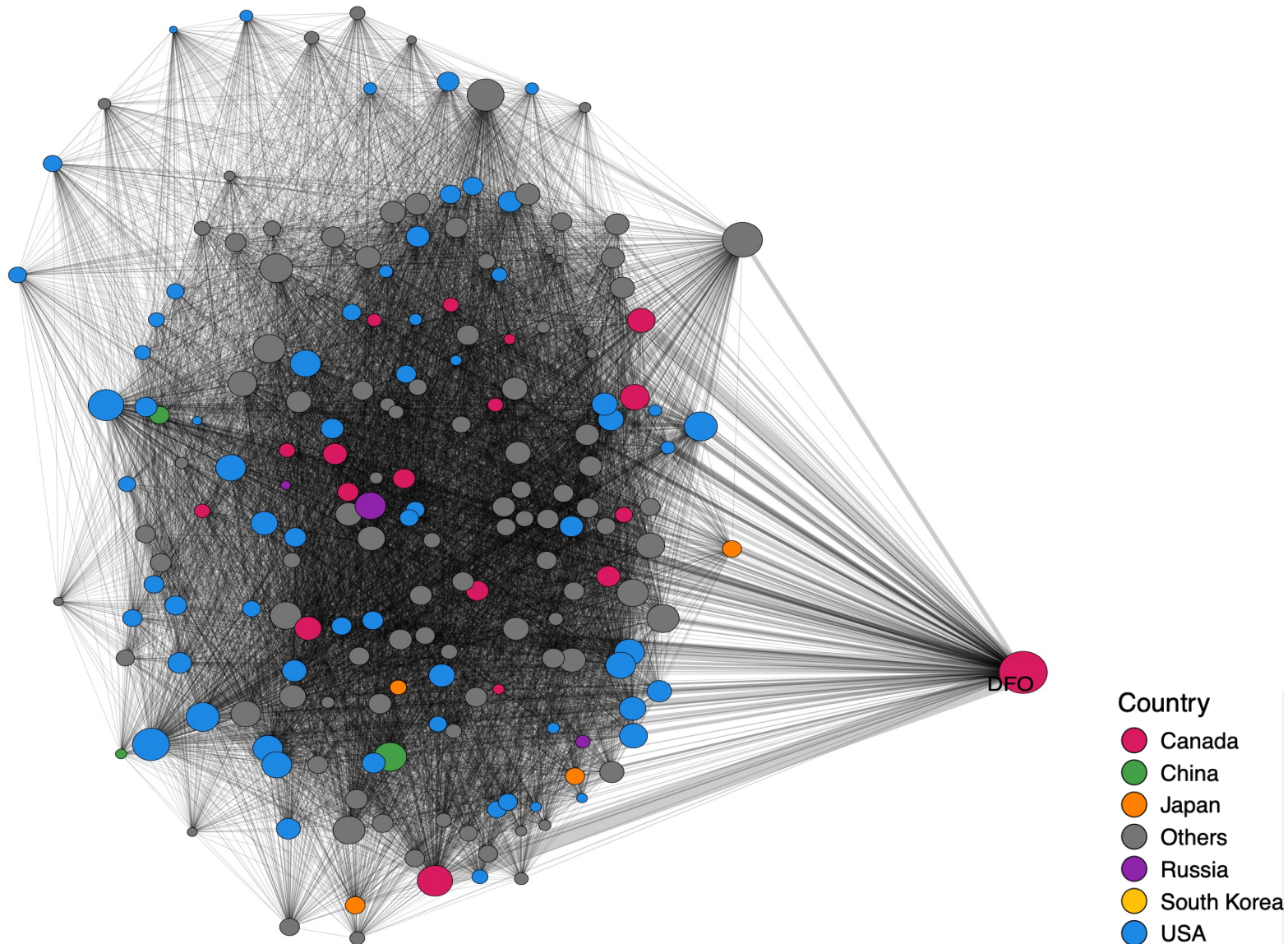
05. Foster more collaboration opportunities between DFO and **South Korean scientists.**

Top 10 DFO collaborators in terms of paper counts in the 1990s (degree centrality)



1. Bedford Institute of Oceanography (**Canada**)
2. University of British Columbia (**Canada**)
3. University of California System (**USA**)
4. Scripps Institution of Oceanography (**USA**)
5. University of California San Diego (**Canada**)
6. Ifremer (**France**)
7. University of Tokyo (**Japan**)
8. University of Birmingham (**UK**)
9. University of Hawaii (**USA**)
10. Stockholm University (**Sweden**)

Top 10 DFO collaborators in terms of paper counts in the 2020s (degree centrality)



1. CNRS (**France**)

2. University of California System (**USA**)

3. Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (**France**)

4. NOAA (**USA**)

5. University of British Columbia (**Canada**)

6. University of Washington (**USA**)

7. CSIRO (**Australia**)

8. Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (**Italy**)

9. Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (**Spain**)

10. Université de Montpellier (**France**)