

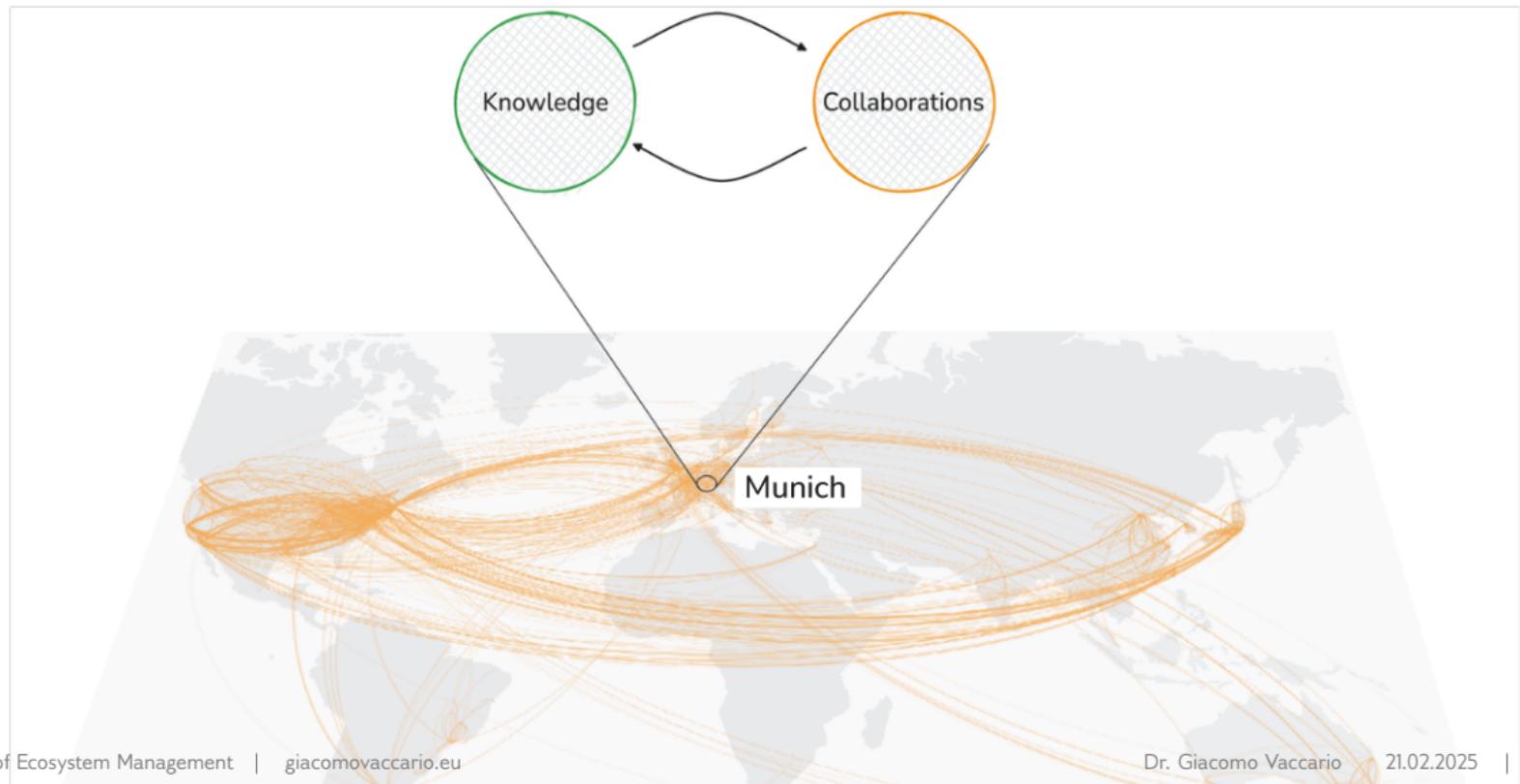


# Knowledge on the move

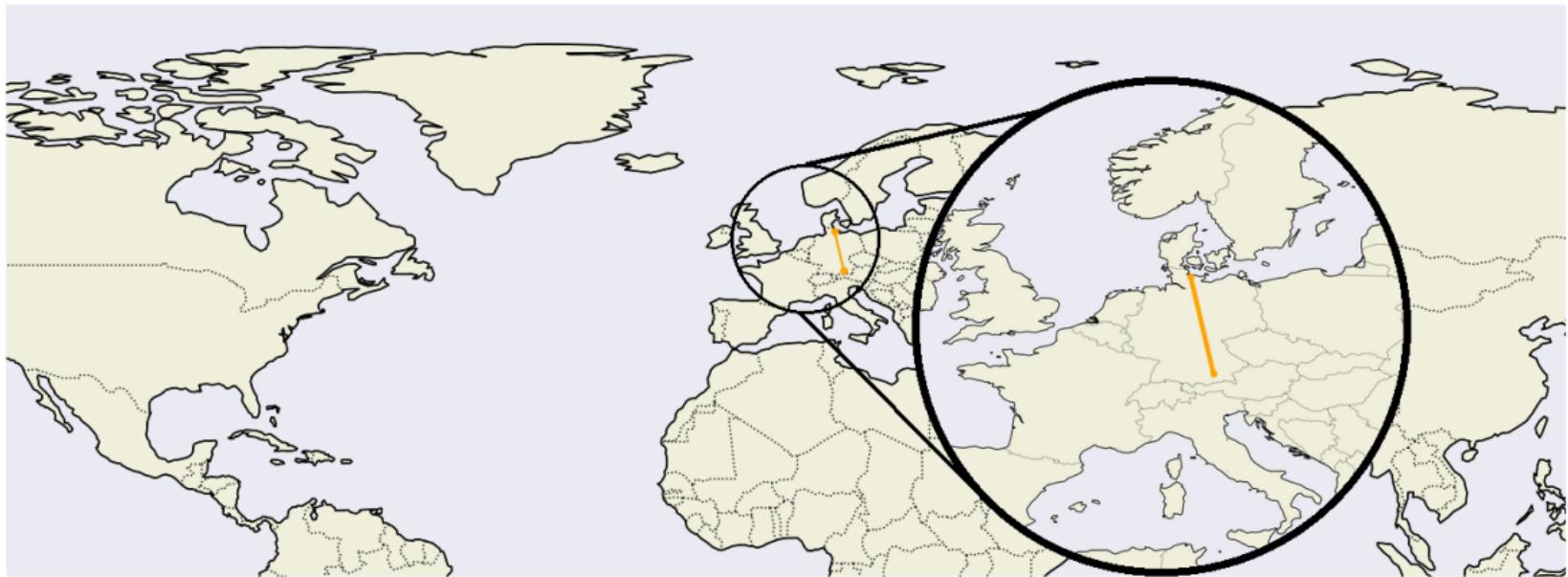
Reconstructing scientists' mobility network

**Dr. Giacomo Vaccario**

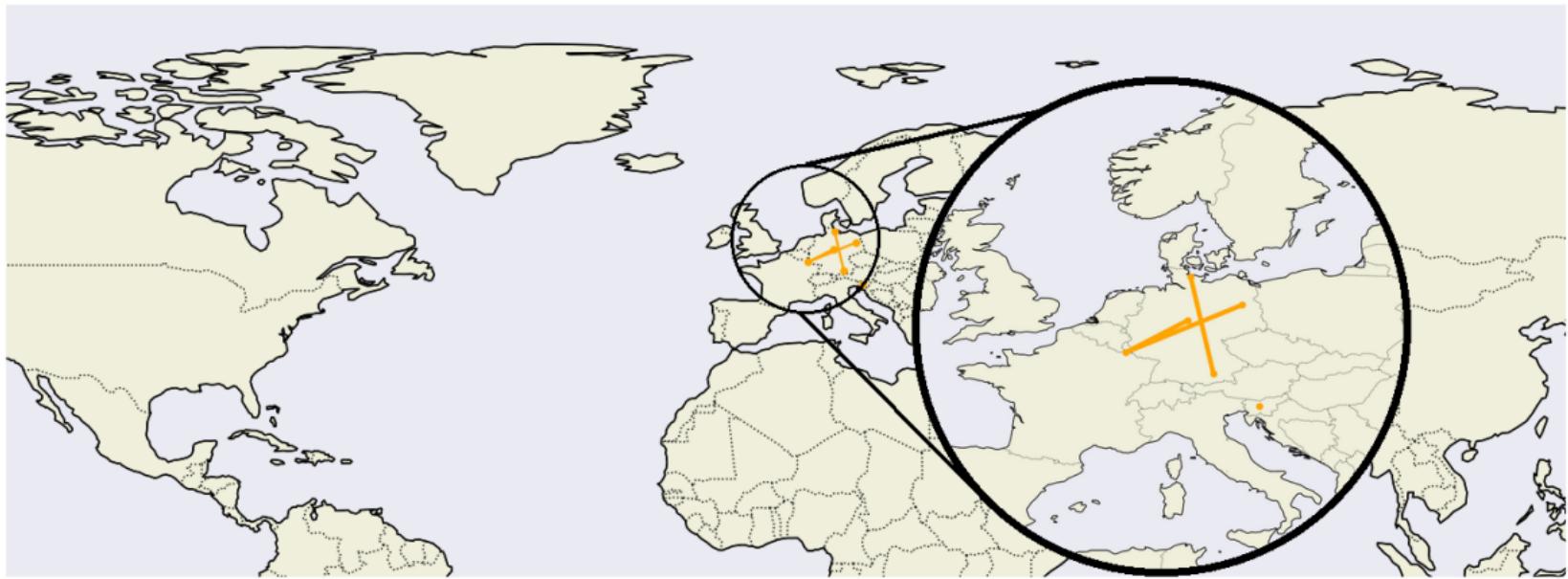
# Collaborations and knowledge in the geographic space



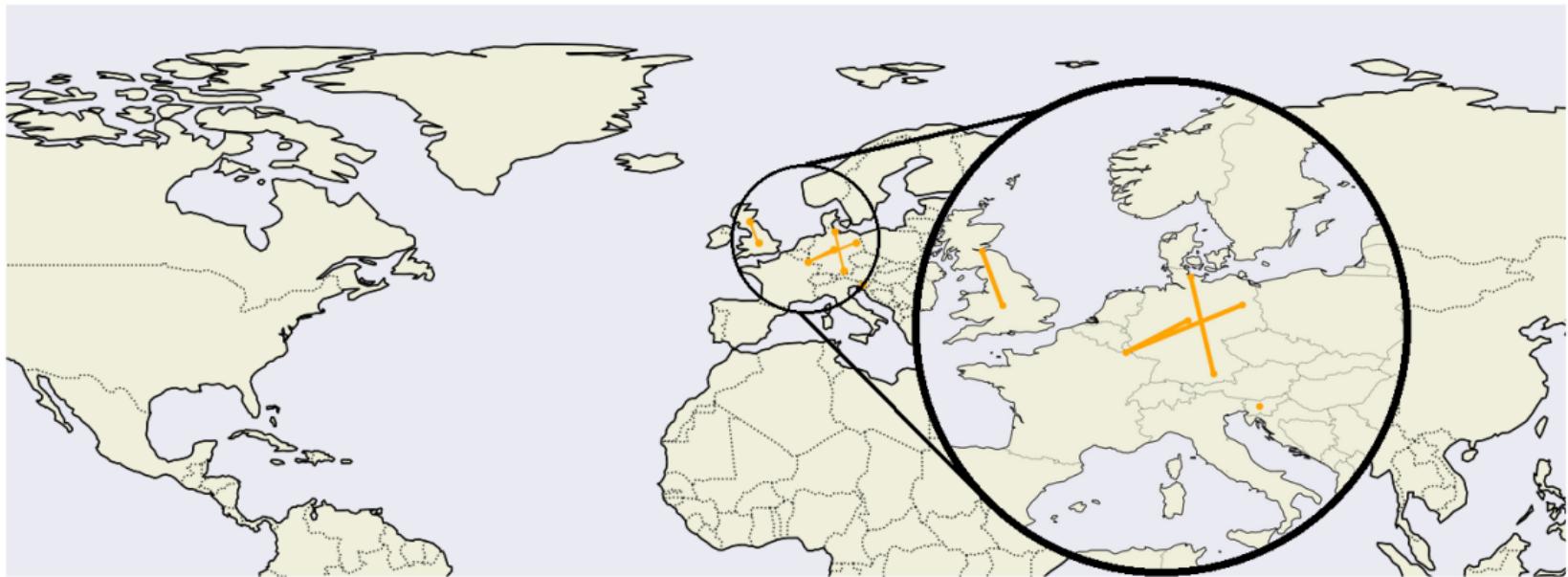
# Career trajectories from bibliometric data



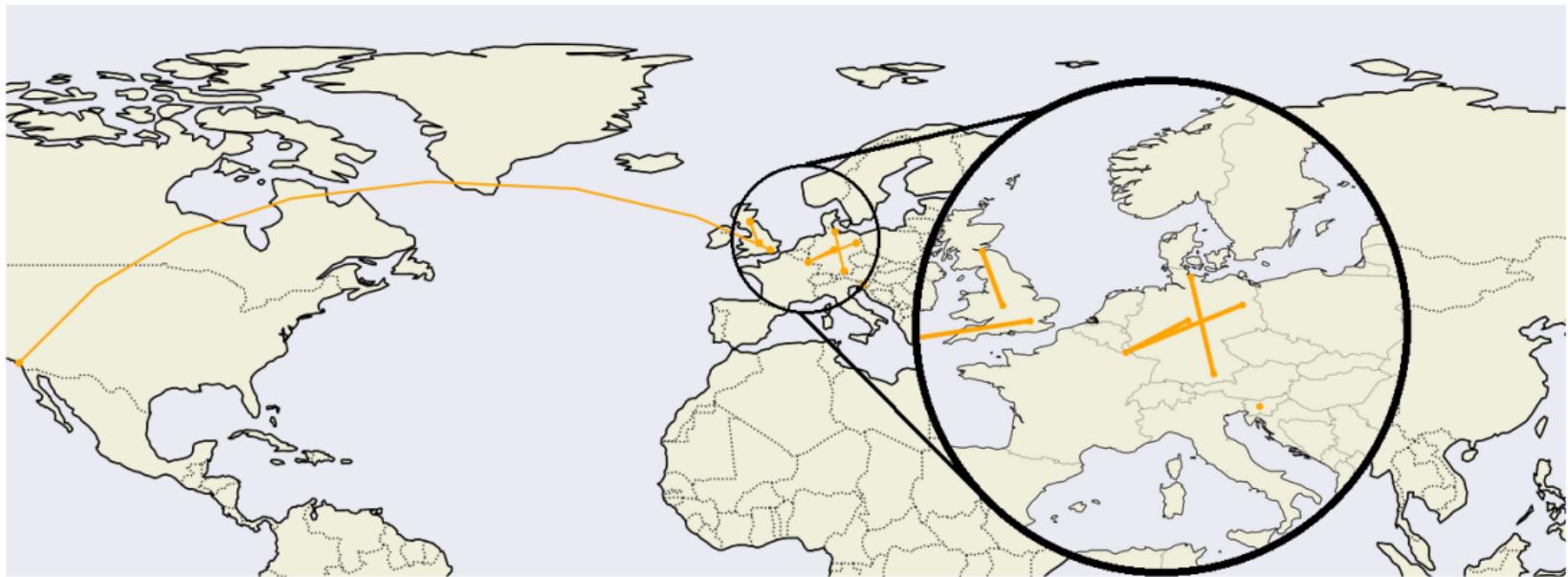
# Career trajectories from bibliometric data



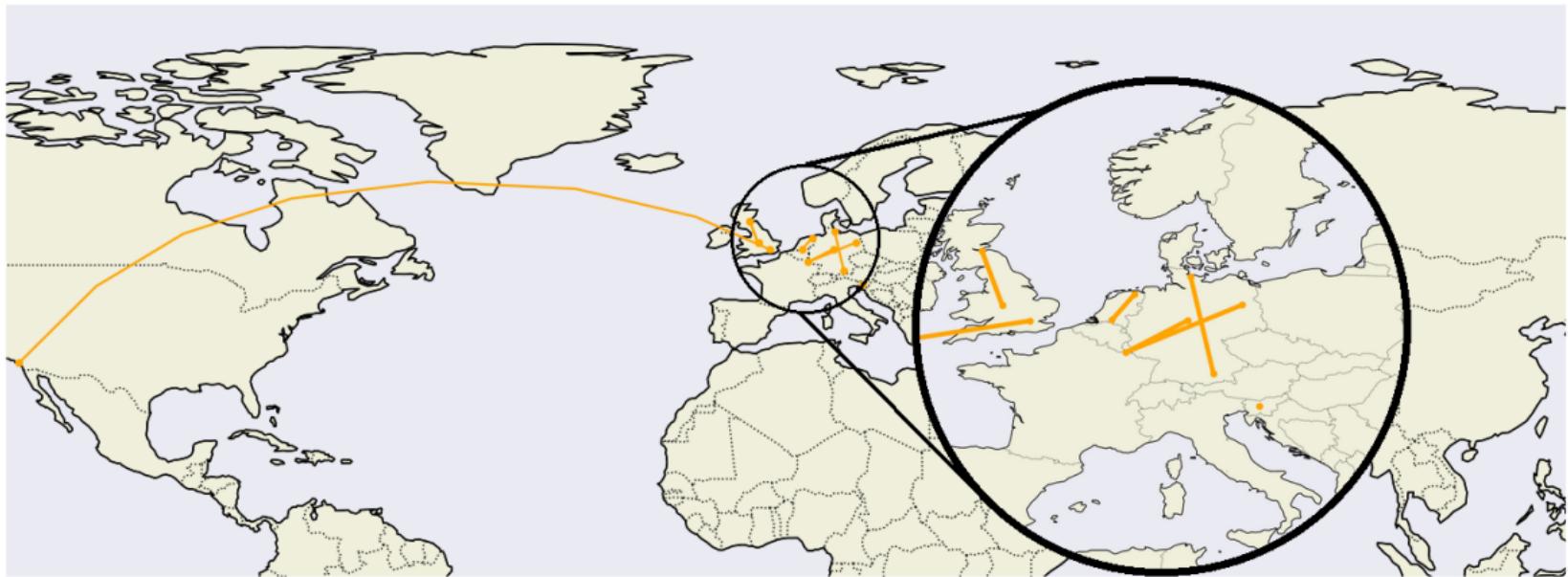
# Career trajectories from bibliometric data



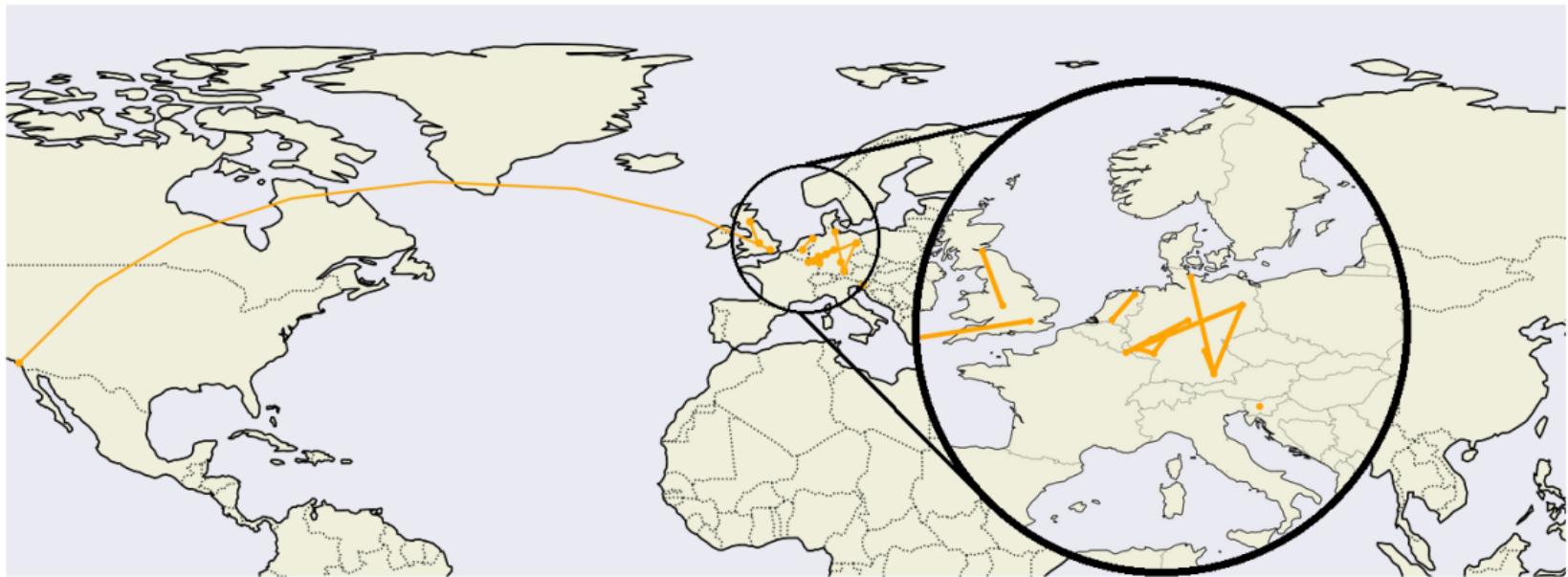
# Career trajectories from bibliometric data



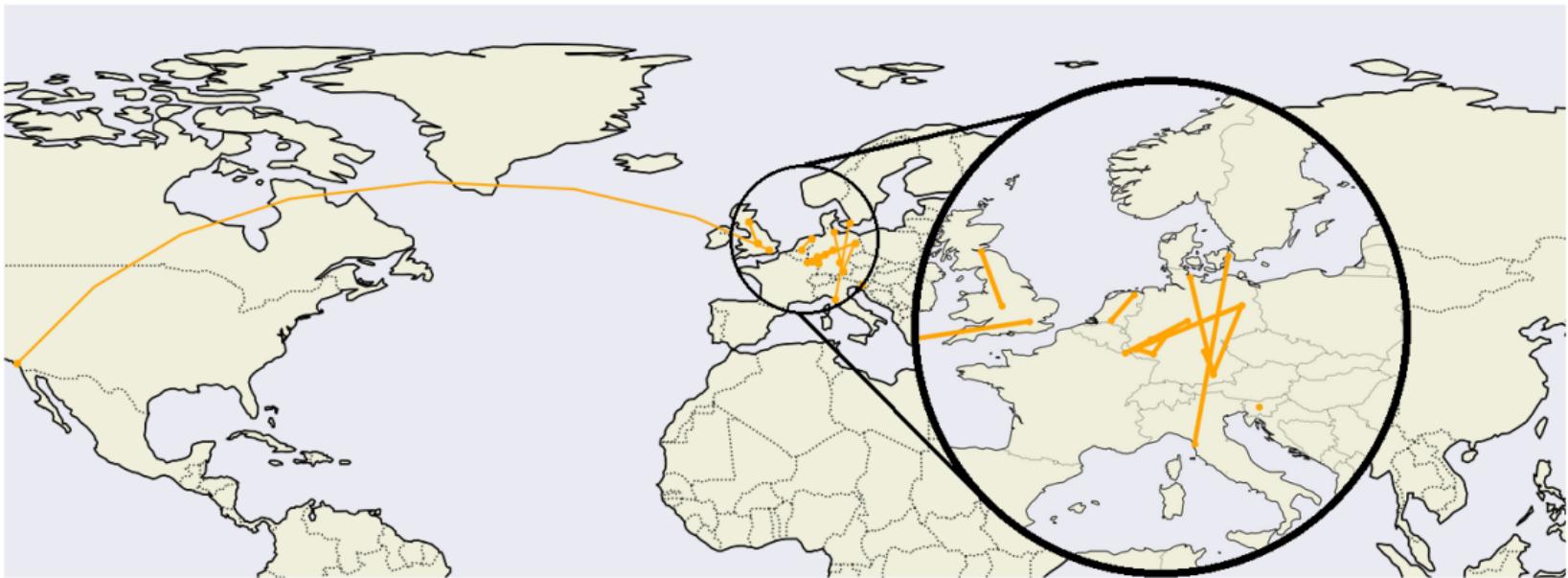
# Career trajectories from bibliometric data



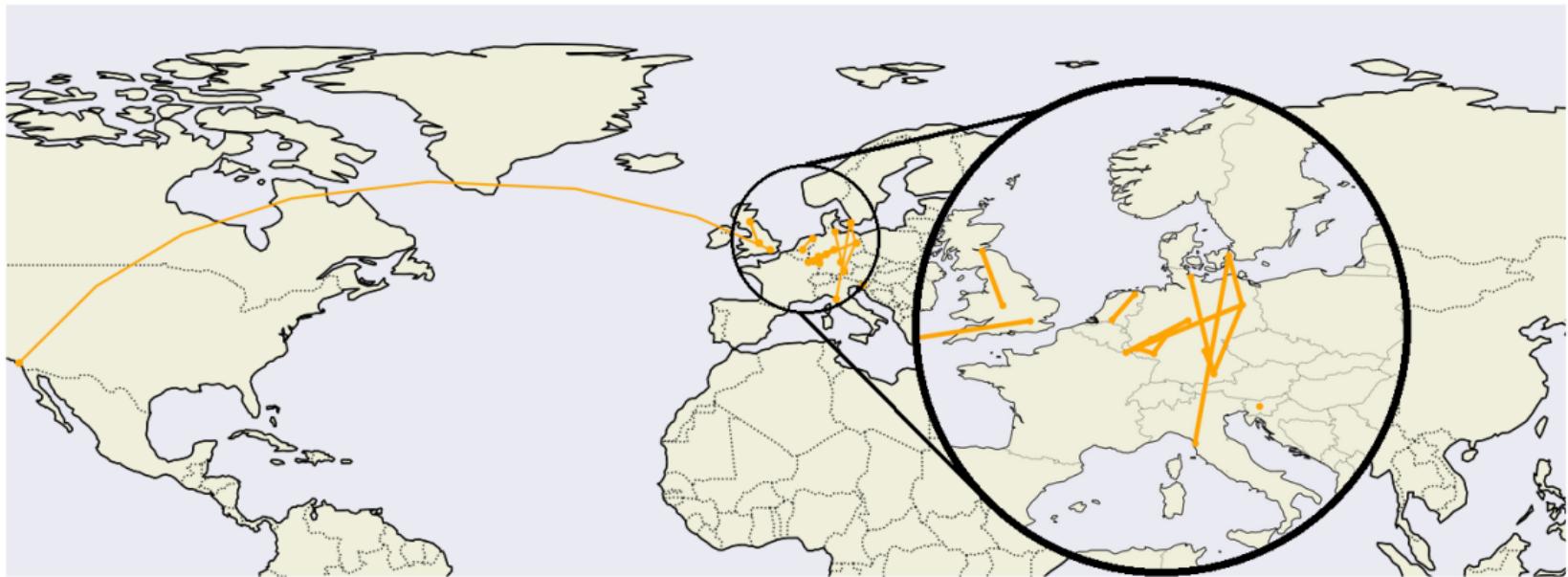
# Career trajectories from bibliometric data



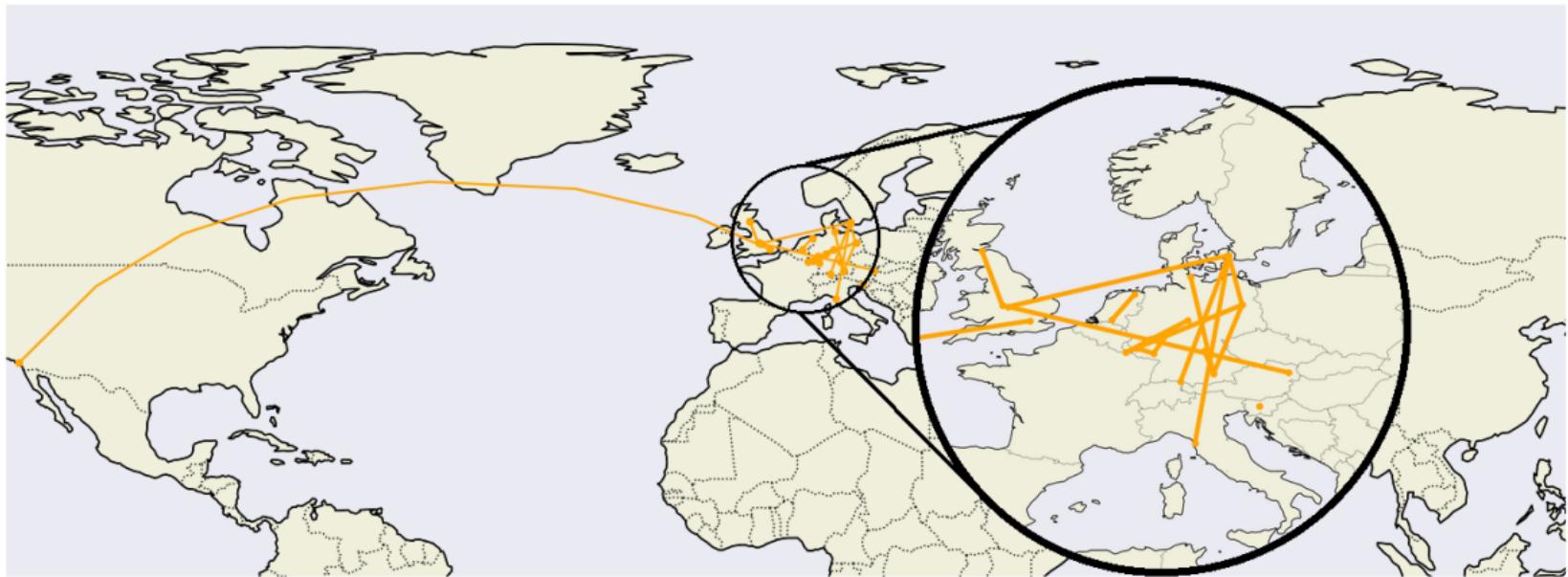
# Career trajectories from bibliometric data



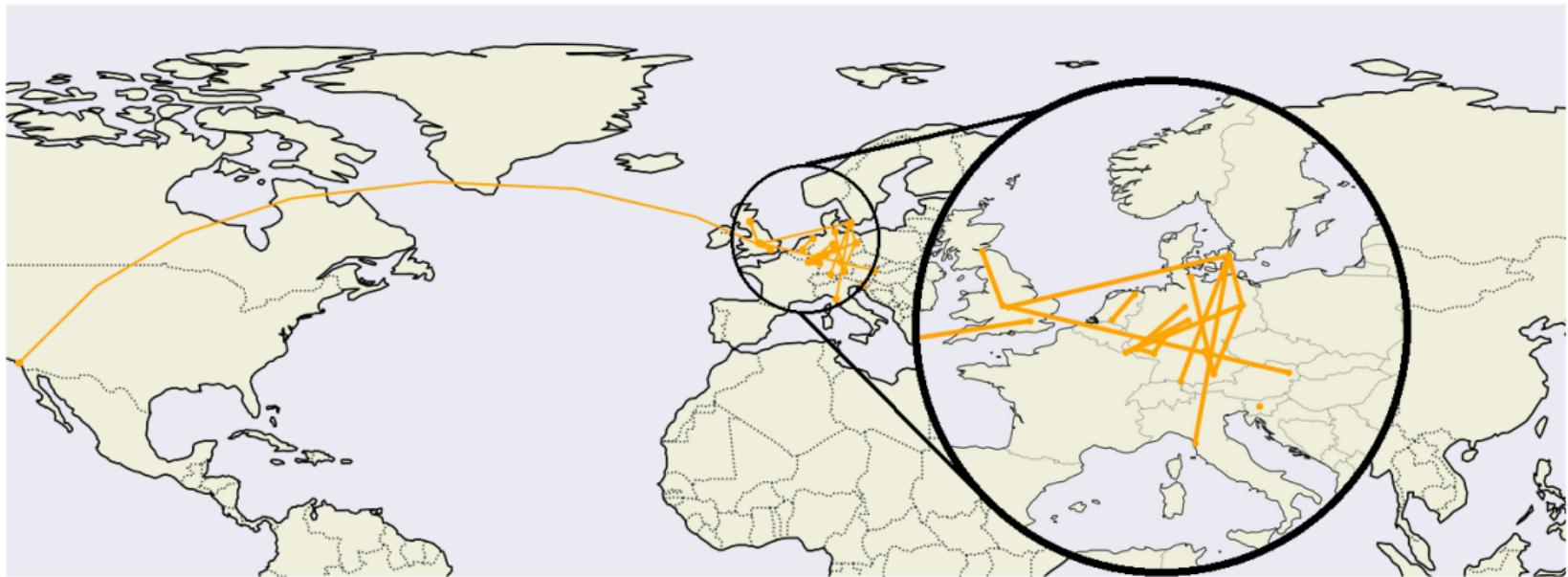
# Career trajectories from bibliometric data



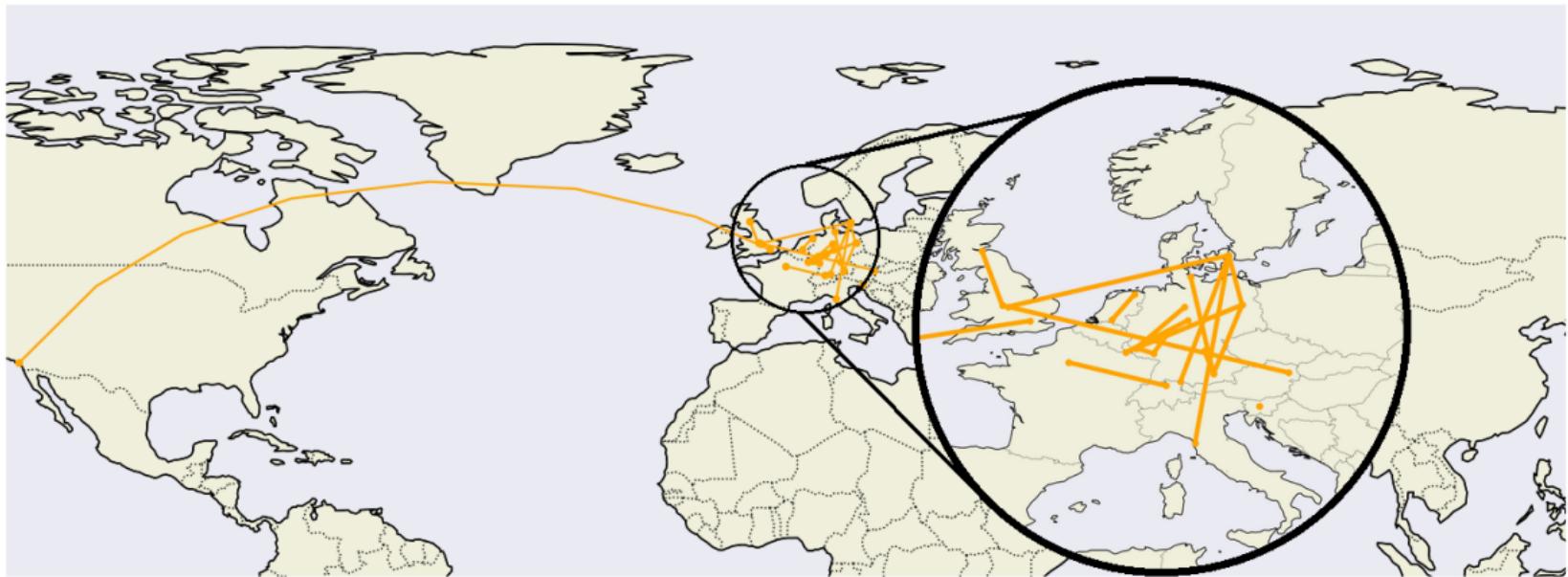
# Career trajectories from bibliometric data



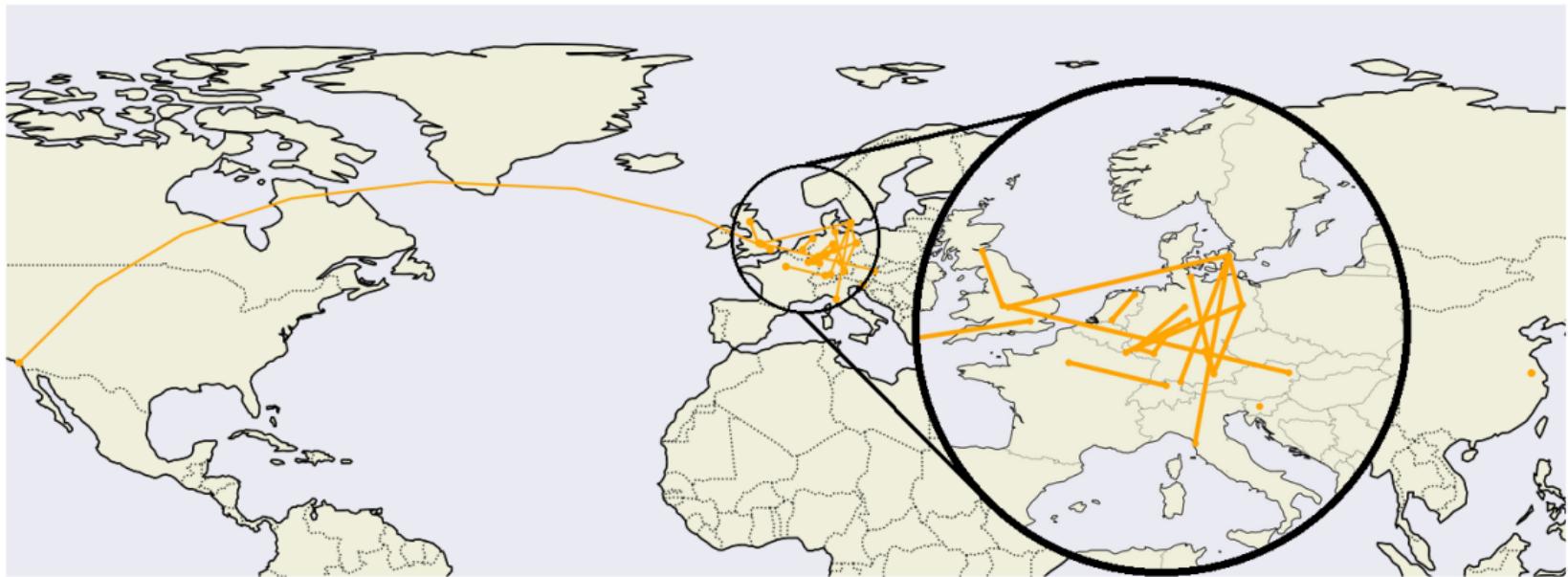
# Career trajectories from bibliometric data



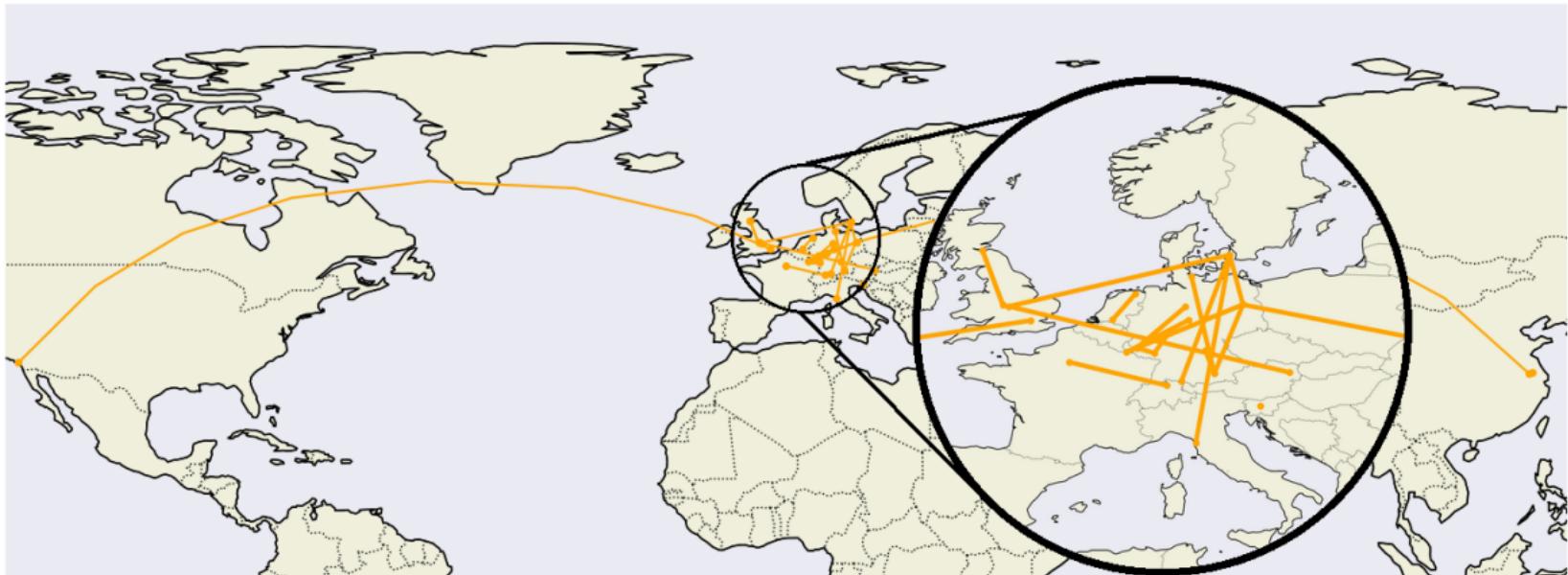
# Career trajectories from bibliometric data



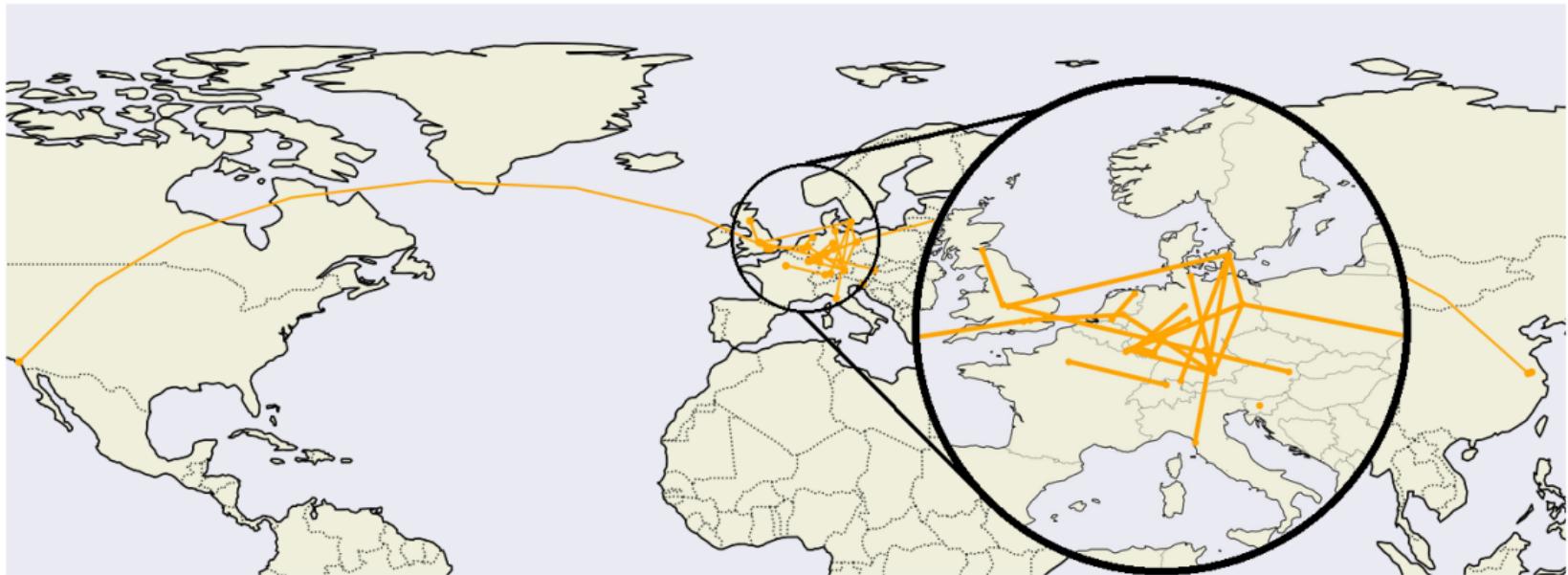
# Career trajectories from bibliometric data



# Career trajectories from bibliometric data



# Career trajectories from bibliometric data



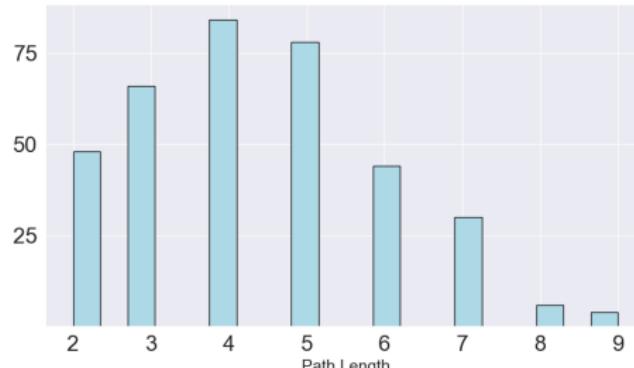
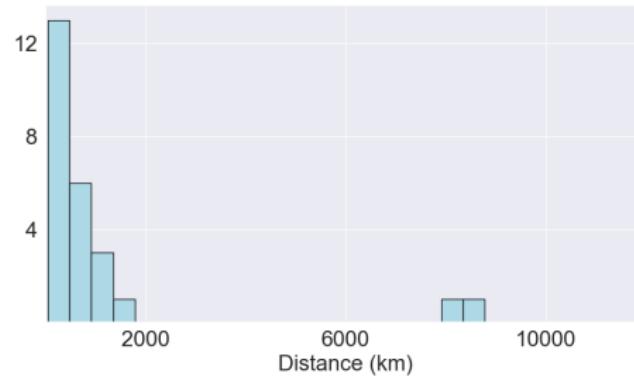
# Mobility networks at city level – Workshop Science of Science

- ▶ 32 cities → nodes
- ▶ 22 presenters → 16 trajectories
- ▶ Distance traveled
  - ▶ mostly < 1000 km
  - ▶ gap between 2000 to 8000 km
  - ▶ two around 9000 km
- ▶ Path lengths:
  - ▶ pick at 4
  - ▶ decrease quickly



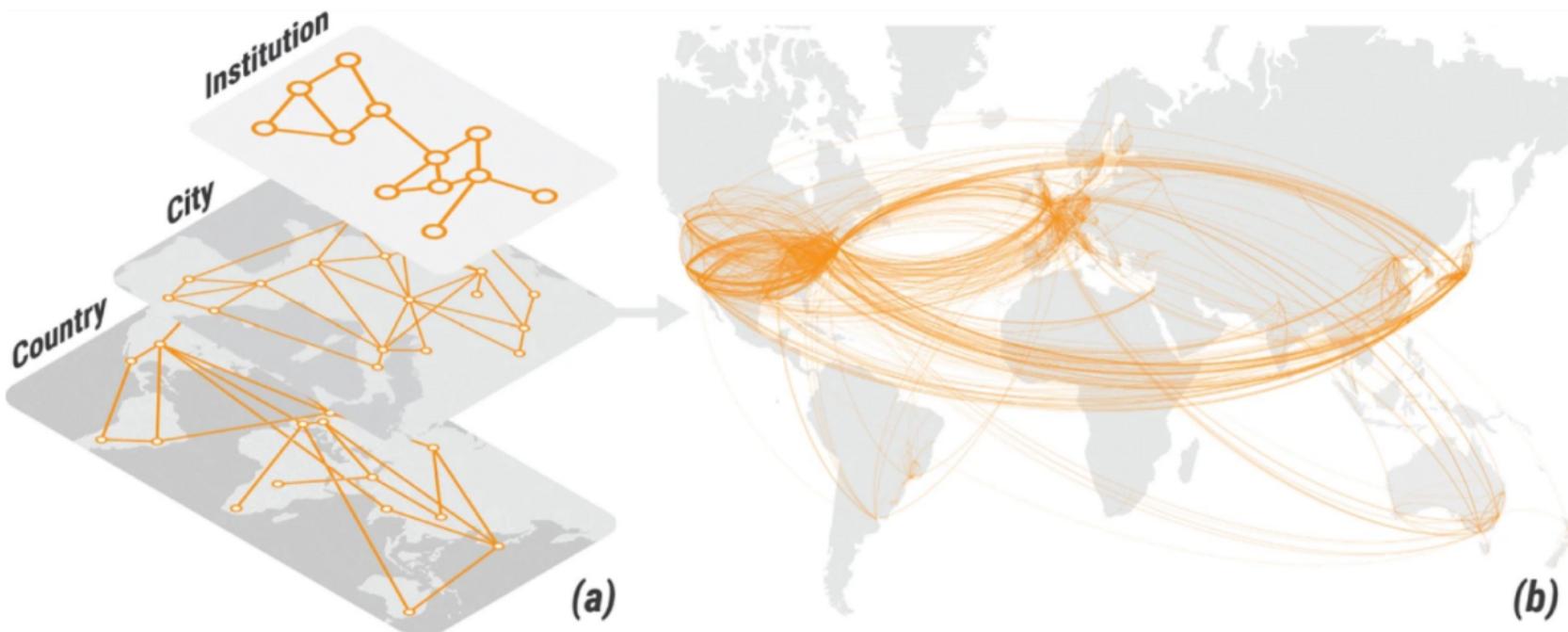
# Mobility networks at city level – Workshop Science of Science

- ▶ 32 cities → nodes
- ▶ 22 presenters → 16 trajectories
- ▶ Distance traveled
  - ▶ mostly < 1000 km
  - ▶ gap between 2000 to 8000 km
  - ▶ two around 9000 km
- ▶ Path lengths:
  - ▶ pick at 4
  - ▶ decrease quickly

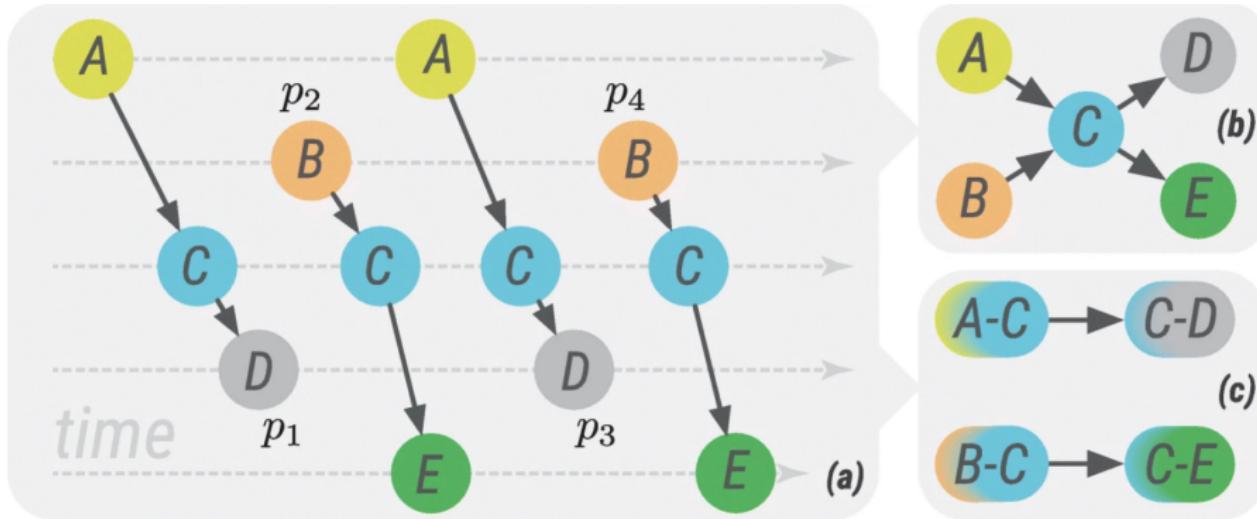


# Scinetists' transfer at institution, city and country level

- ▶ Scientists → Tacit knowledge
- ▶ MEDLINE: 3.5 million career trajectories



# Representing career trajectories



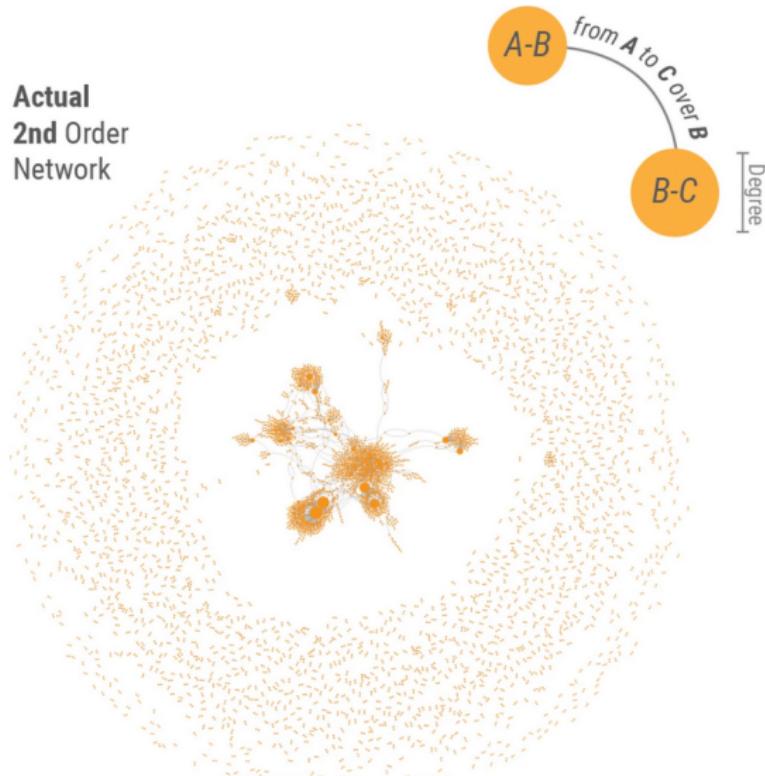
## Representation matters – An example

- (a) Four career trajectories between the location A, B, C, D and E
- (b) **Network** → Scientists can move freely from A to either D or E via C → **WRONG!**
- (c) **Second-order** network → two corridors → **CORRECT!**

# Scientists' mobility: Corridors Vs Networks

## The aggregation level matters

- ▶ Institution and country
  - ⇒ second-order
  - ⇒ knowledge corridors
- ▶ Instead at City level
  - ⇒ network
  - ⇒ scientists can move “freely”
  - ⇒ no evidence for memory



# Mobility network at city level

- MEDLINE: 3.5 million career trajectories



# Reproducing mobility network: Data-driven agent-based model

## Data

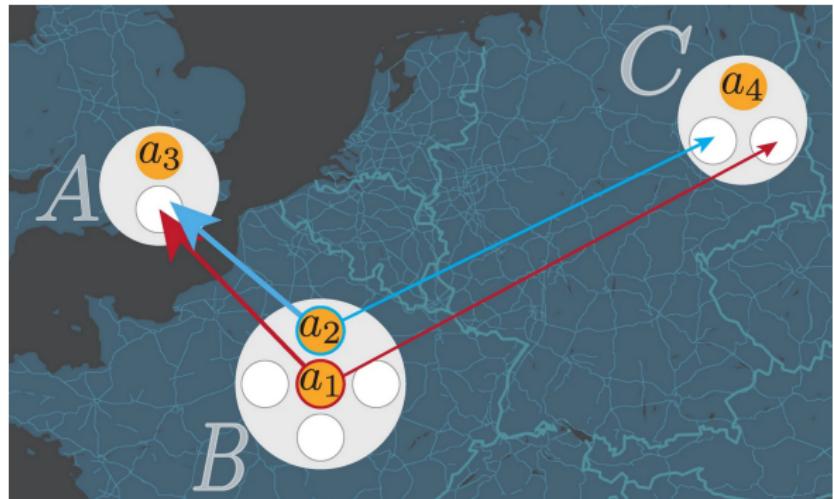
- ▶ MEDLINE: scientists' publications
- ▶ SCIMago: impact factors

## Model entities

- ▶ Scientists prefer **closer** location with higher fitness → weight of distance  $b$
- ▶ Locations prefer scientists with higher fitness → selectiveness  $s$

## Constraints

- ▶ Limited space per location
- ▶ Scientists **propose** to move
- ▶ But locations **decide** to accept



# Reproducing mobility network: Data-driven agent-based model

## Network level properties

- ▶ Degree distribution
- ▶ Clustering coefficient
- ▶ Path lengths
- ▶ ...

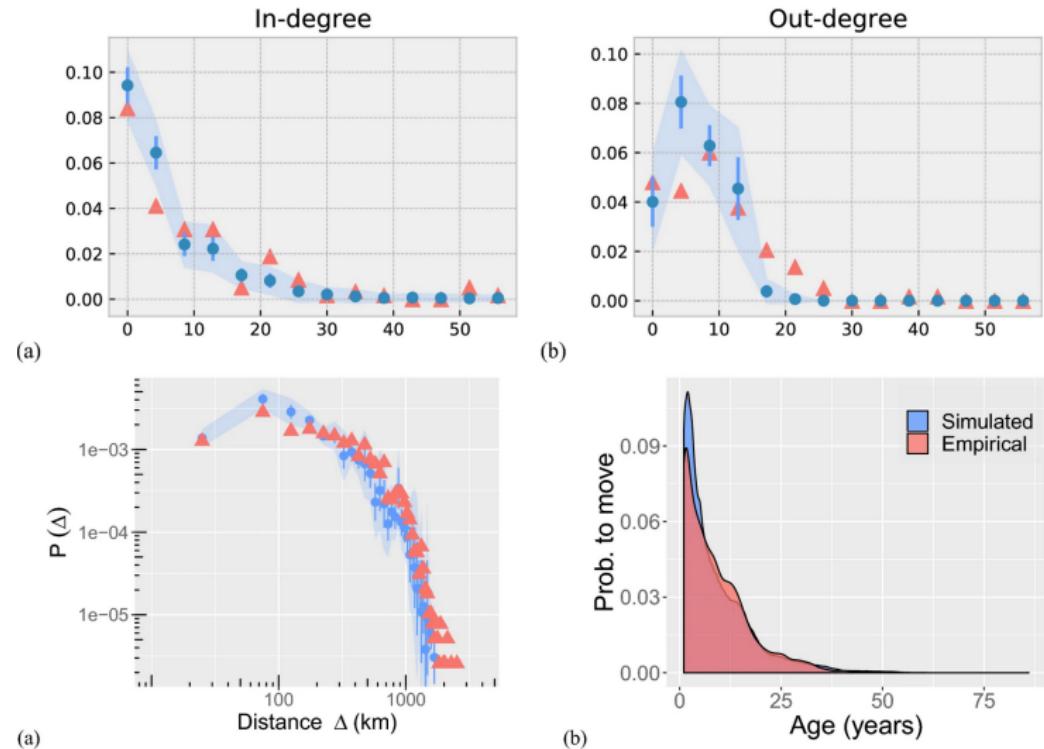
## Scientist level properties

- ▶ Traveled distance
- ▶ Academic age when moving

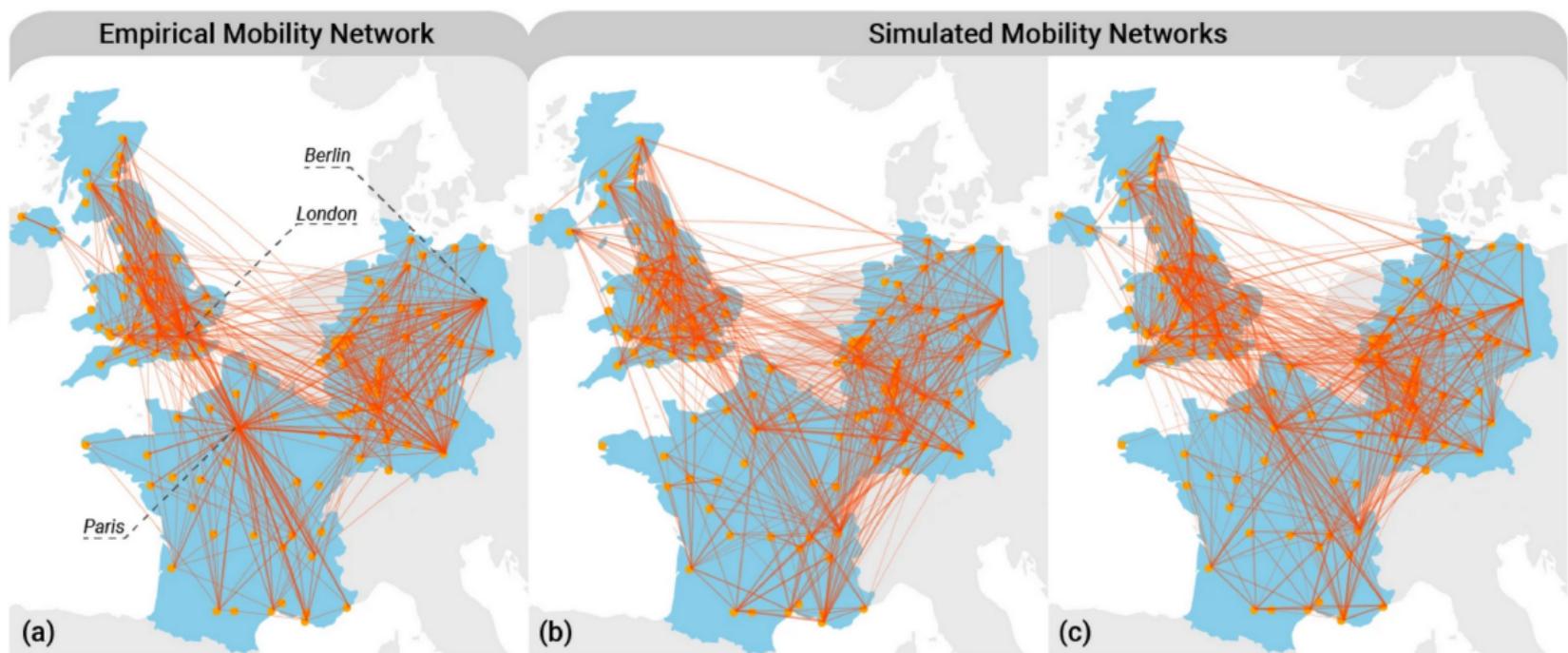
## Optimal parameters

- ▶ Learn about status quo

e.g.  $b = 0.5 \rightarrow$  sublinear importance distance



# Reproducing mobility network: Data-driven agent-based model



Vaccario, G., Verginer, L., & Schweitzer, F. (2021). Reproducing scientists' mobility: a data-driven model. *Scientific Reports*

# Conclusions

- ▶ Tacit knowledge is constrained in the geographic space
  - ▶ Memory in career trajectories
- ▶ Higher-order networks represent these constraints as topological properties
  - ▶ Knowledge corridors at country and institution level
  - ▶ Brain circulation at city level
- ▶ Data-driven agent-based model
  - ▶ reproduce the mobility network
  - ▶ parameters inform about drivers

