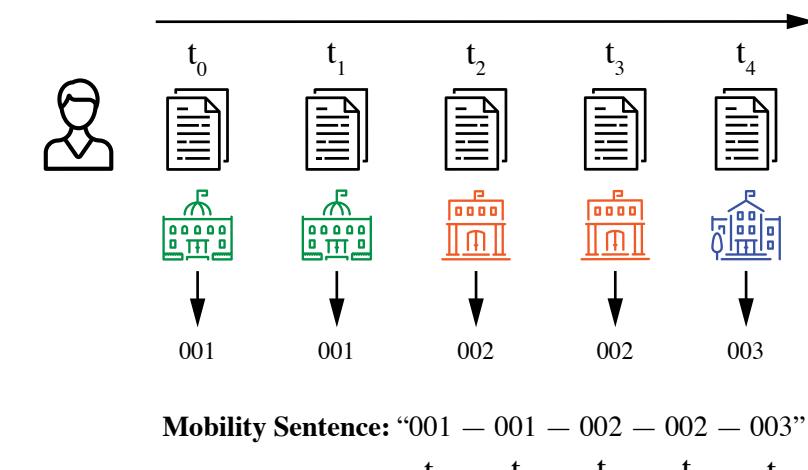
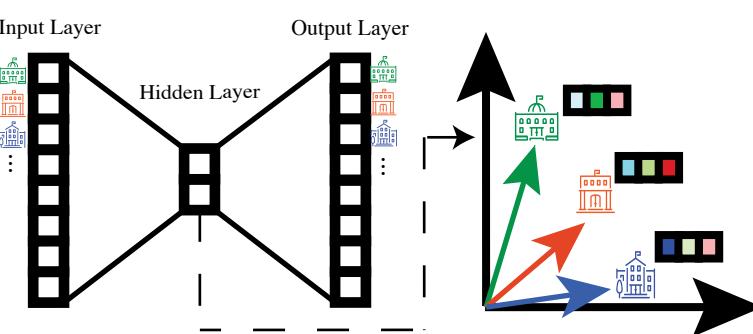


# How far apart are two places?

A surprisingly difficult question to answer in a world that has rapidly globalized, and where the importance of geography to many kinds of mobility has grown more tenuous. **Can we learn it from actual scientific mobility data?**



**Data** on scientific mobility from the **Web of Science** was used to construct **mobility trajectories** of organizations for authors using papers published between **2008** and **2019**



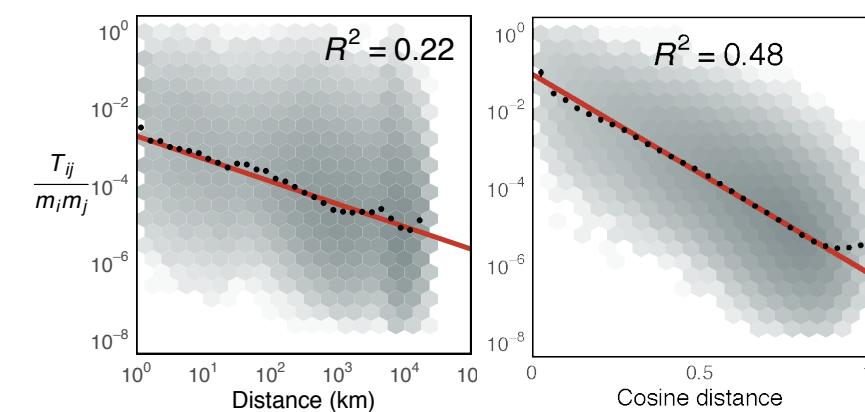
These trajectories were fed into **word2vec**, which learns a **vector representation of organizations**

How well does cosine distance between organization vectors explain actual flows?

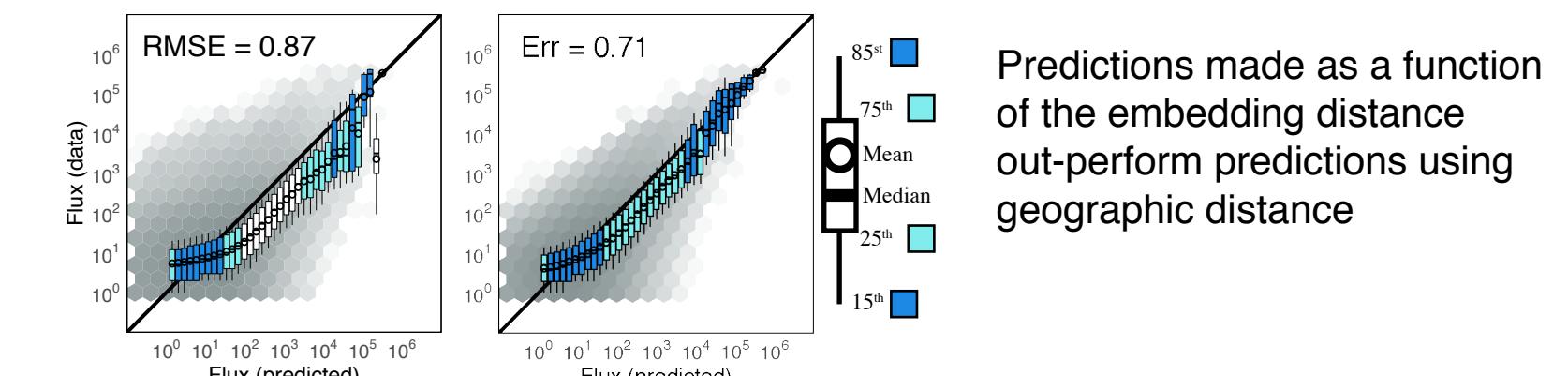
We assess using the **Gravity Model** of Mobility. Under this model, expected flow between organizations are proportional to their size and a function of distance

$$\hat{T}_{ij} = Cm_i m_j f(r_{ij})$$

## Embedding distance outperforms geographic distance



Distance in the embedding space explains more of the expected flow than geographic distance (left)



Predictions made as a function of the embedding distance out-perform predictions using geographic distance

# Embedding co-affiliation trajectories captures structure of global scientific mobility

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