Data Visualizations: Drawing Actionable Insights from Science and Technology Data

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European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)
Scientific Conference: Shaping the Future of Food Safety, Together
Milan, Italy
October 14-16, 2015

Olivier H. Beauchesne, 2011. Map of Scientific Collaborations from 2005-2009.

Computed Using Data from Elsevier's Scopus

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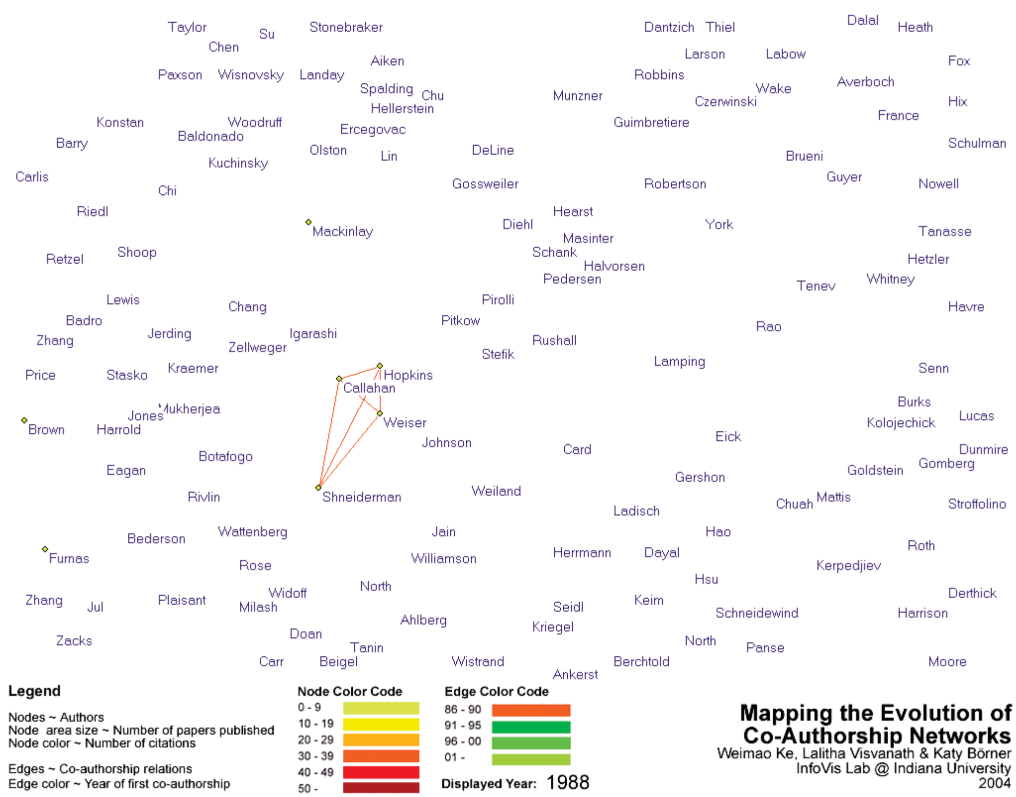
Computed Using Data from Elsevier's Scopus

Analyzing and Visualizing S&T

Mapping the Evolution of Co-Authorship Networks

Ke, Visvanath & Börner. 2004. Won 1st prize at the IEEE InfoVis Contest.



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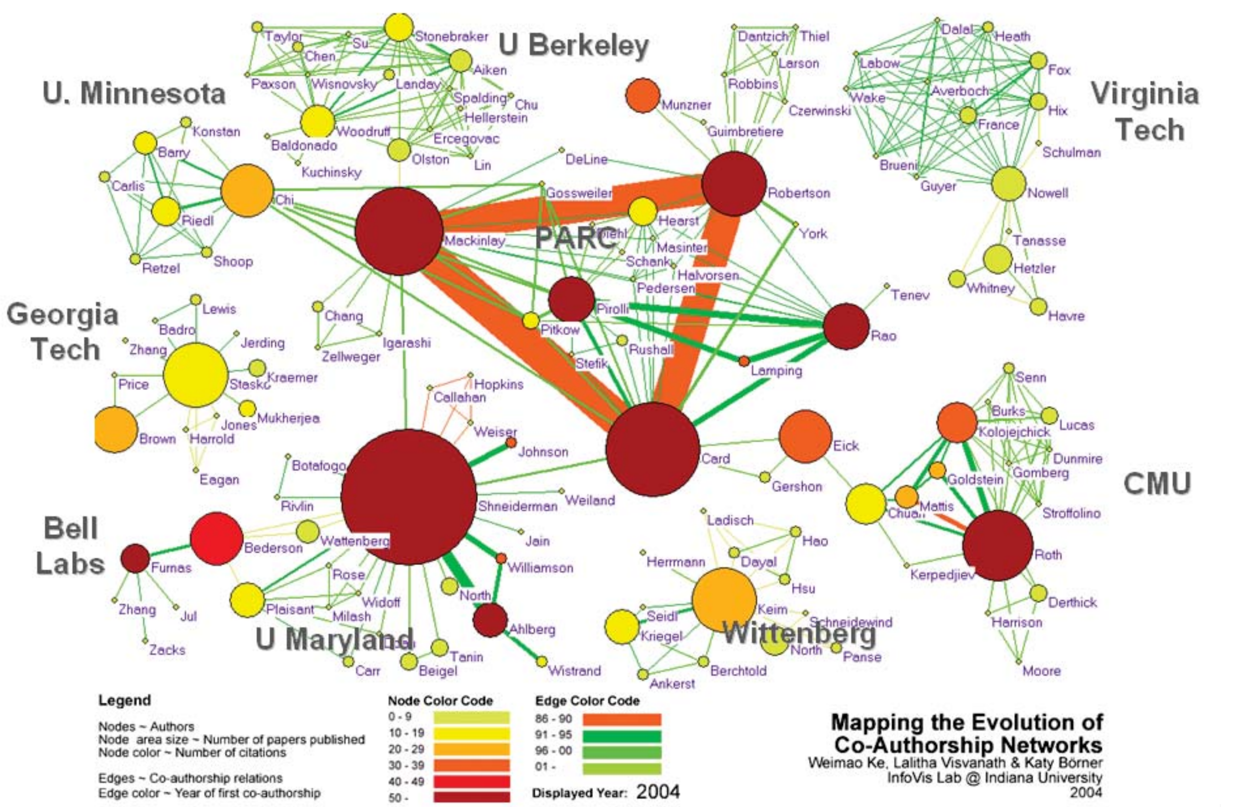
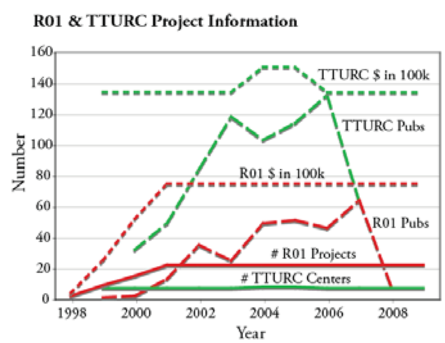


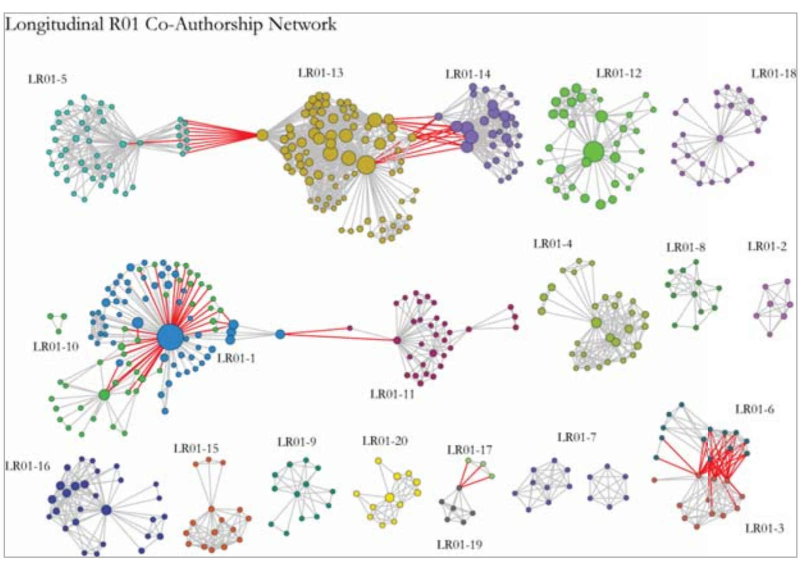
Mapping Transdisciplinary Tobacco Use Research Centers Publications

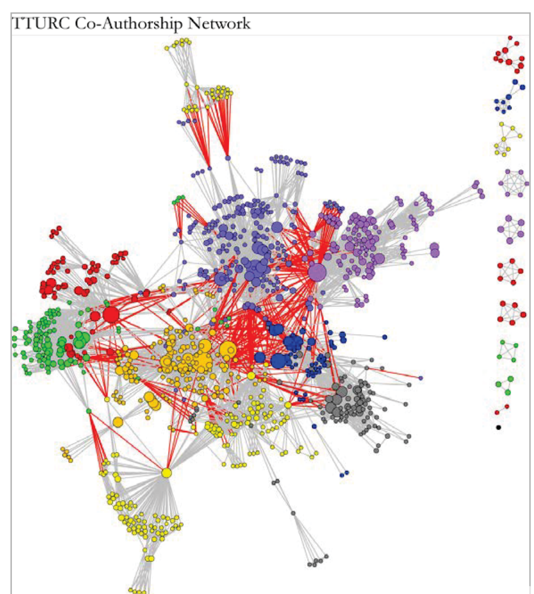
Compare R01 investigator-based funding with TTURC Center awards in terms of number of publications and evolving co-author networks.

Stipelman, Hall, Zoss, Okamoto, Stokols, Börner, 2014.

Supported by NIH/NCI Contract HHSN261200800812







The Global 'Scientific Food Web'

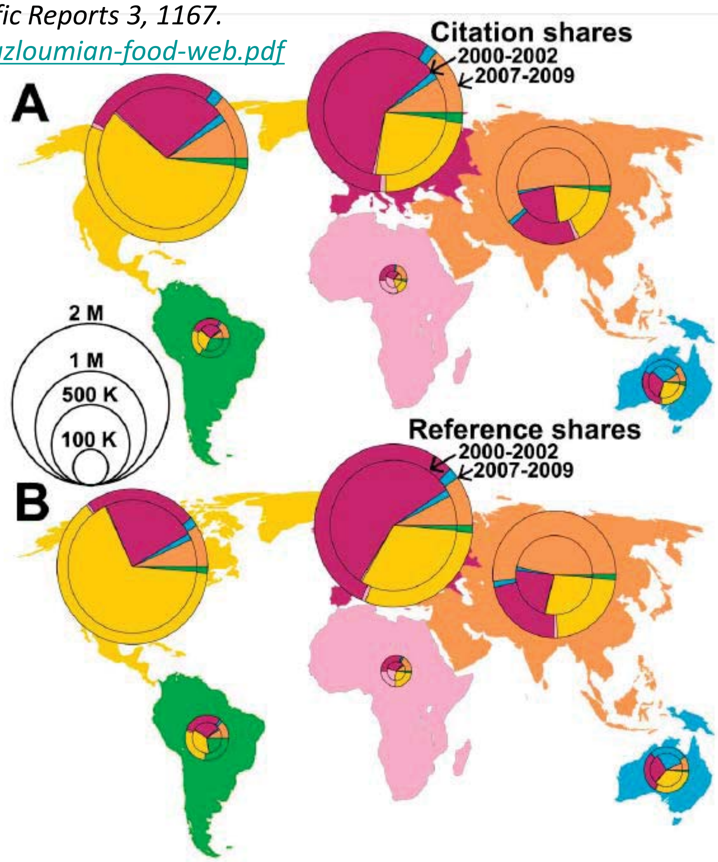
Mazloumian, Amin, Dirk Helbing, Sergi Lozano, Robert Light, and Katy Börner. 2013. "Global Multi-Level Analysis of the 'Scientific Food Web'". Scientific Reports 3, 1167.
http://cns.iu.edu/docs/publications/2013-mazloumian-food-web.pdf

Contributions:

Comprehensive global analysis of scholarly knowledge production and diffusion on the level of continents, countries, and cities.

Quantifying knowledge flows between 2000 and 2009, we identify global sources and sinks of knowledge production. Our knowledge flow index reveals, where ideas are born and consumed, thereby defining a global 'scientific food web'.

While Asia is quickly catching up in terms of publications and citation rates, we find that its dependence on knowledge consumption has further increased.



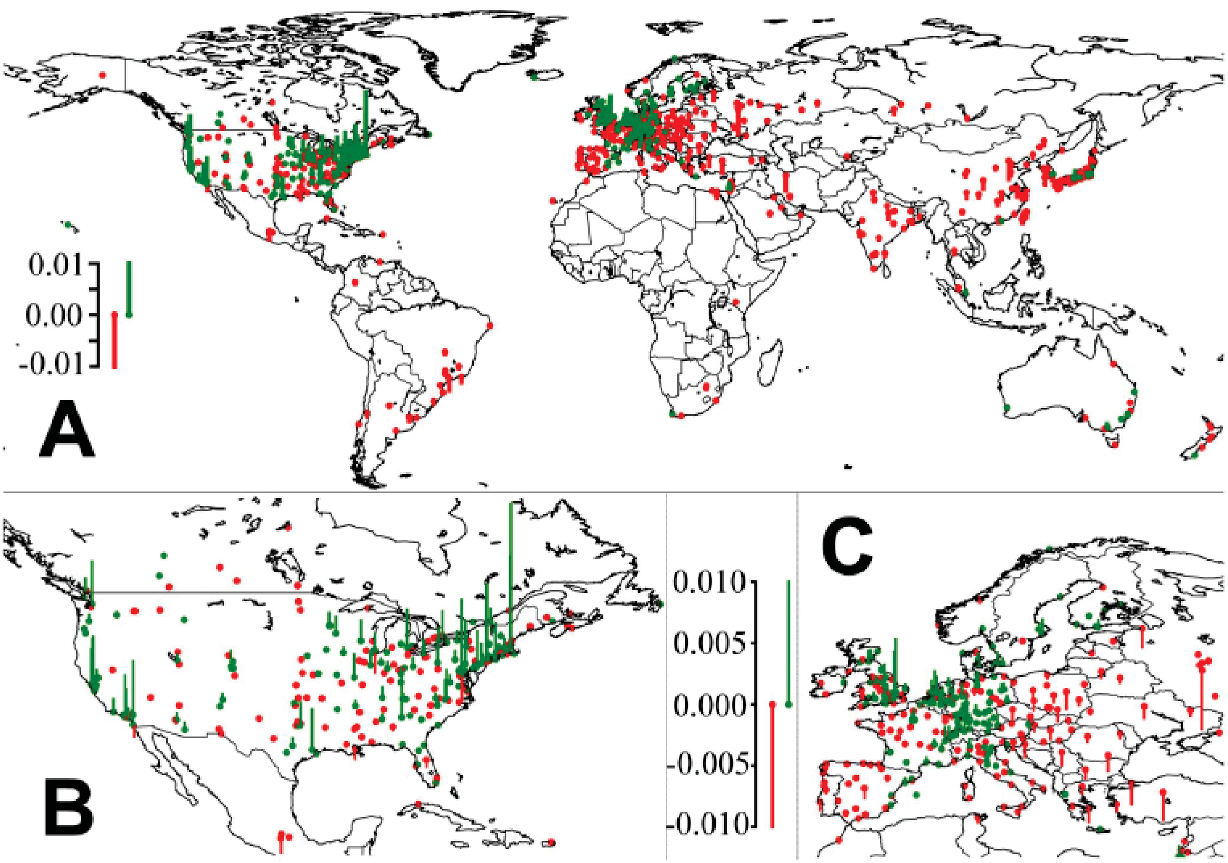


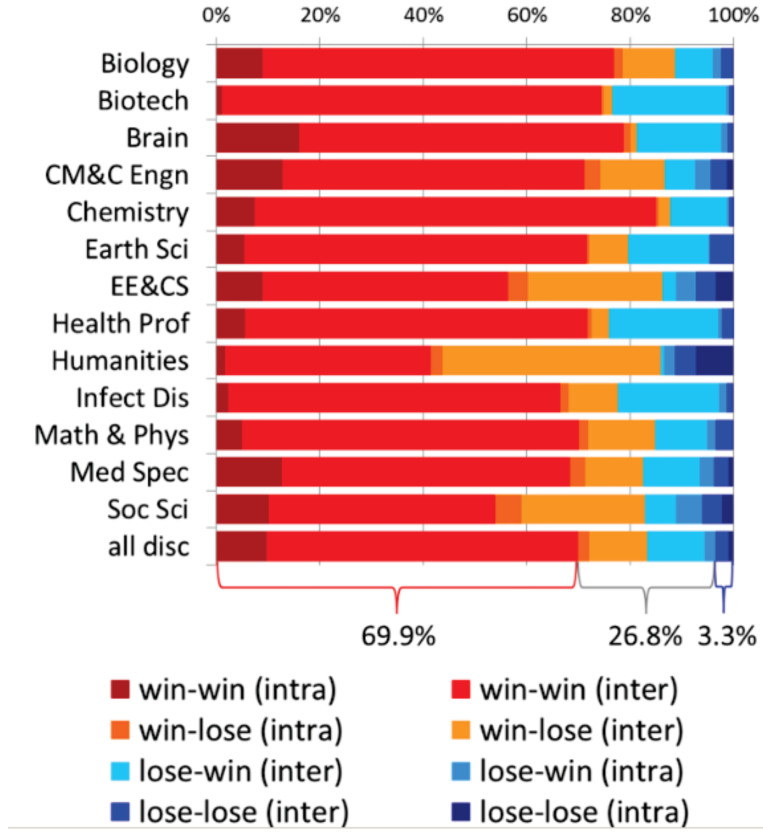
Figure 2 | World map of the greatest knowledge sources and sinks, based on our scientific fitness index. Green bars indicate that the number of citations received is over-proportional, red that the number of citations received is lower than expected (according to a homogeneous distribution of citations over all cities that have published more than 500 papers). It can be seen that most scientific activity occurs in the temperate zone. Moreover, areas of high fitness tend to be areas that are performing economically well (but the opposite does not hold).

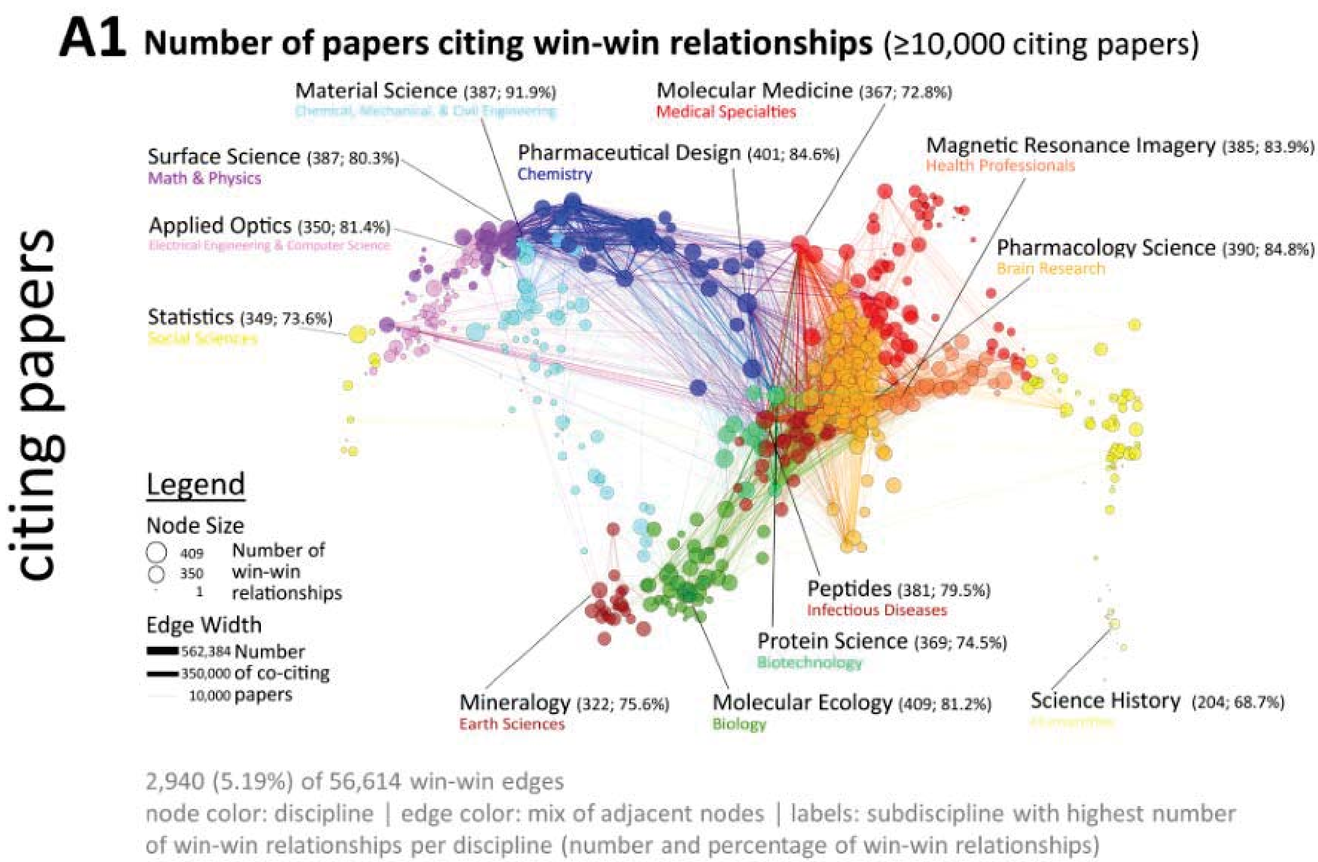
Long-Distance Interdisciplinarity Leads to Higher Scientific Impact

Larivière, Vincent, Stefanie Haustein, and Katy Börner. 2015. PLOS ONE DOI: 10.1371.

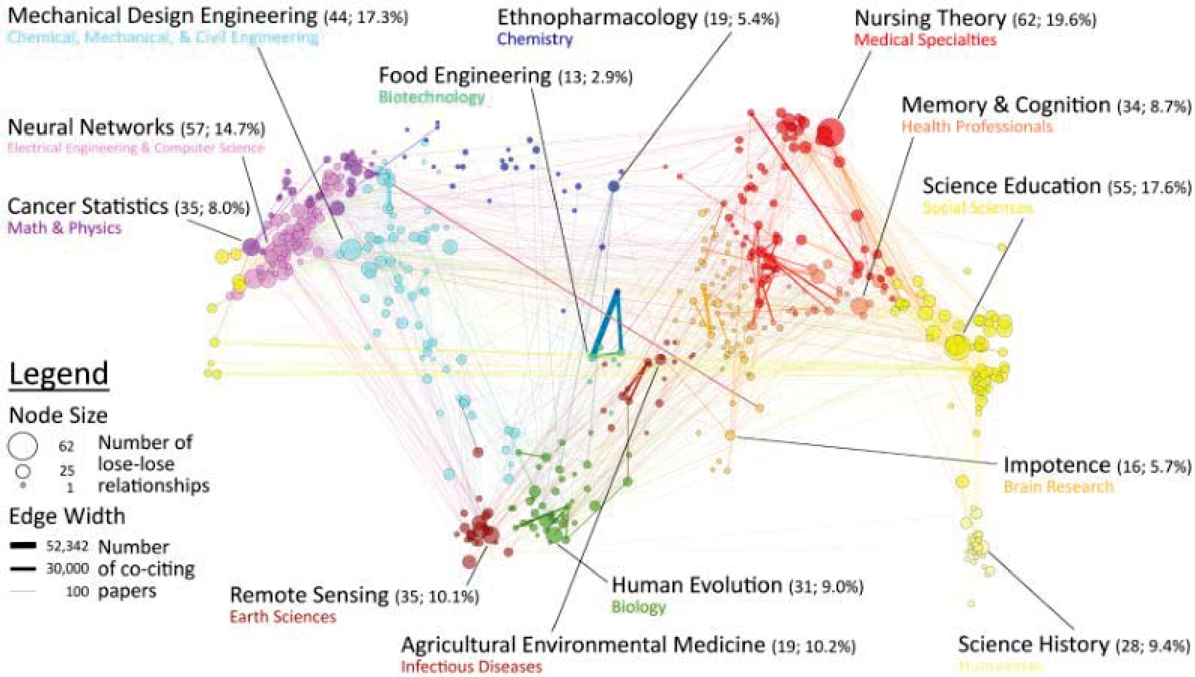
Data: 9.2 million interdisciplinary research papers published between 2000 and 2012 .

Results: majority (69.9%) of co-cited interdisciplinary pairs are "win-win" relationships, i.e., papers that cite them have higher citation impact and there are as few as 3.3% "lose-lose" relationships.
UCSD map of science is used to compute "distance."



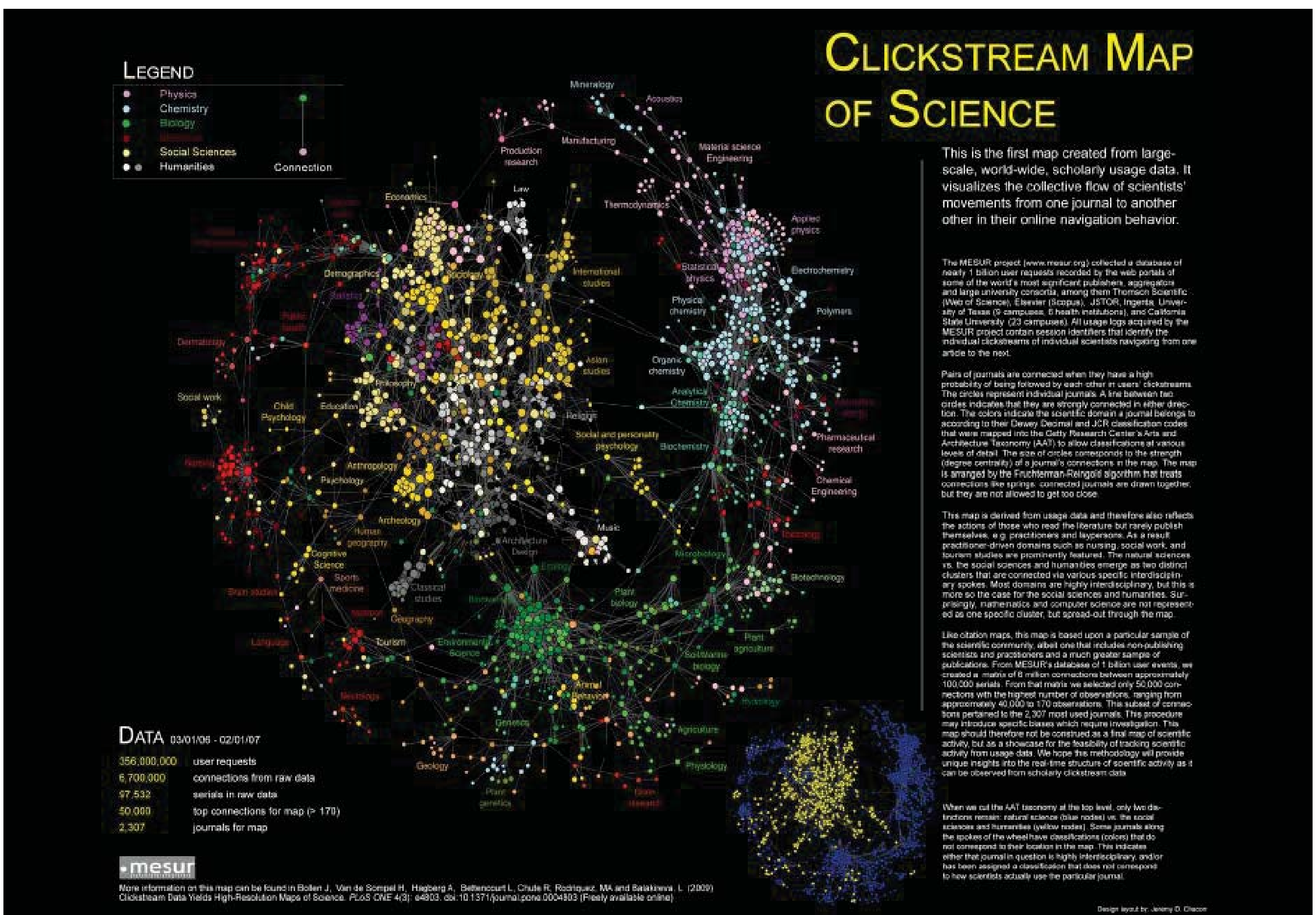


B1 Number of papers citing lose-lose relationships (≥100 citing papers)

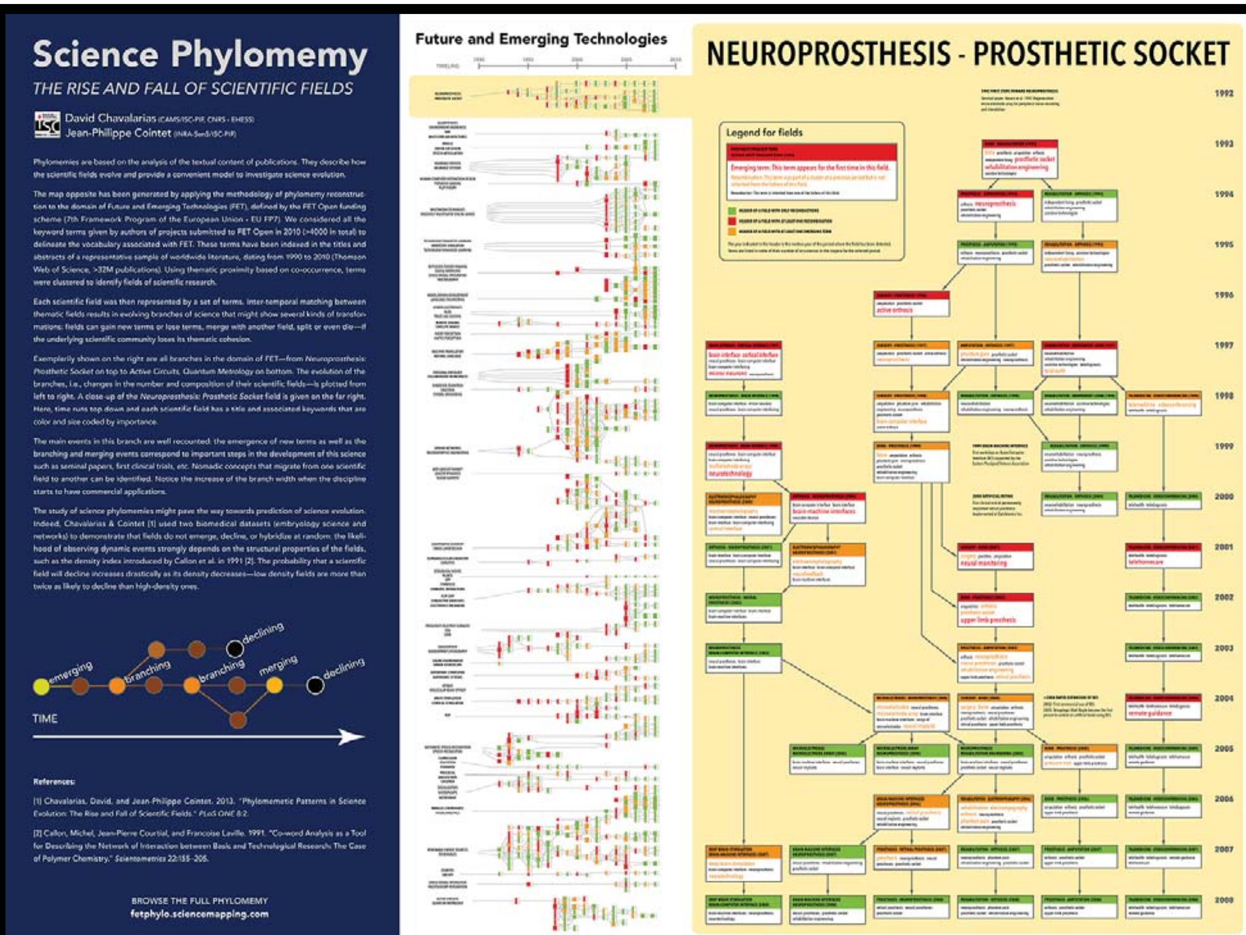


1,204 (44.4%) of 2,712 lose-lose edges

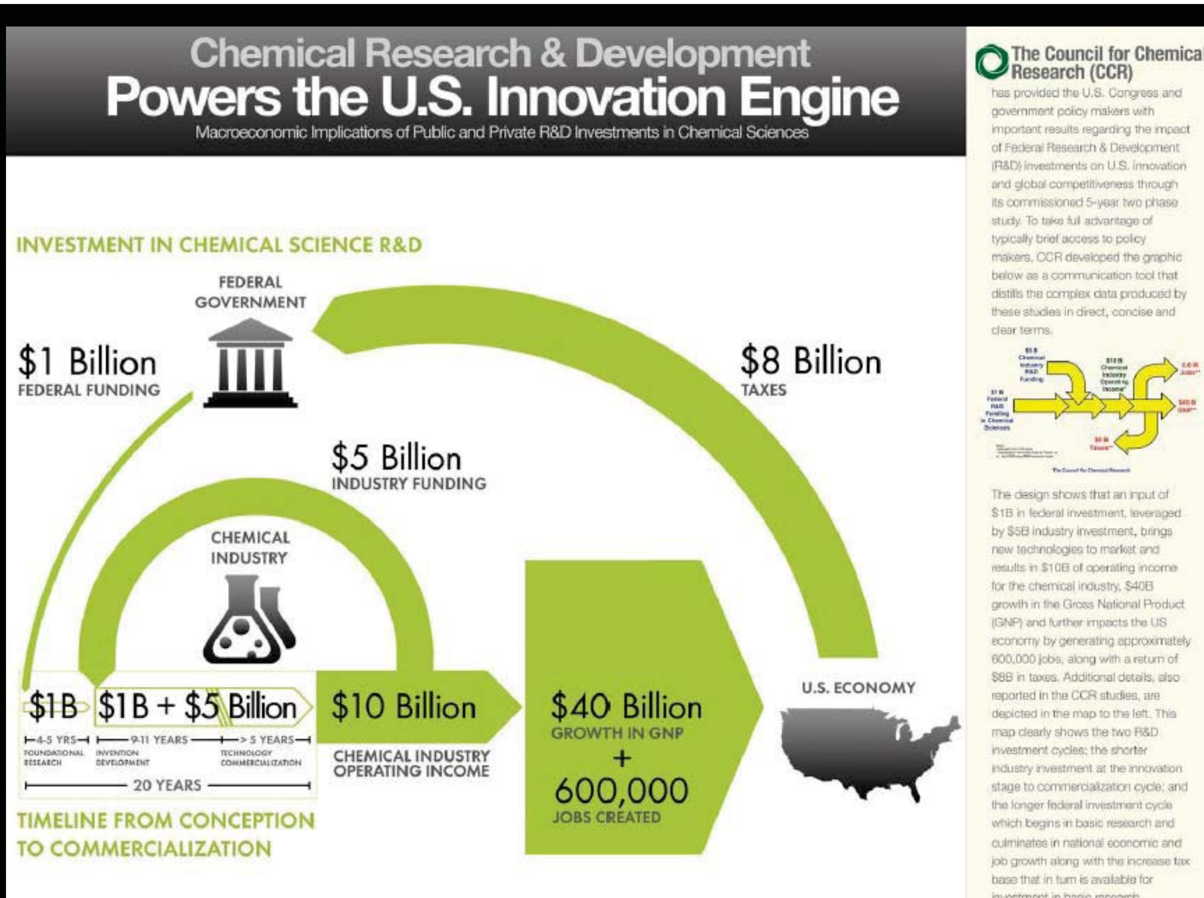
node color: discipline | edge color: mix of adjacent nodes | labels: subdiscipline with highest number of lose-lose relationships per discipline (number and percentage of lose-lose relationships)



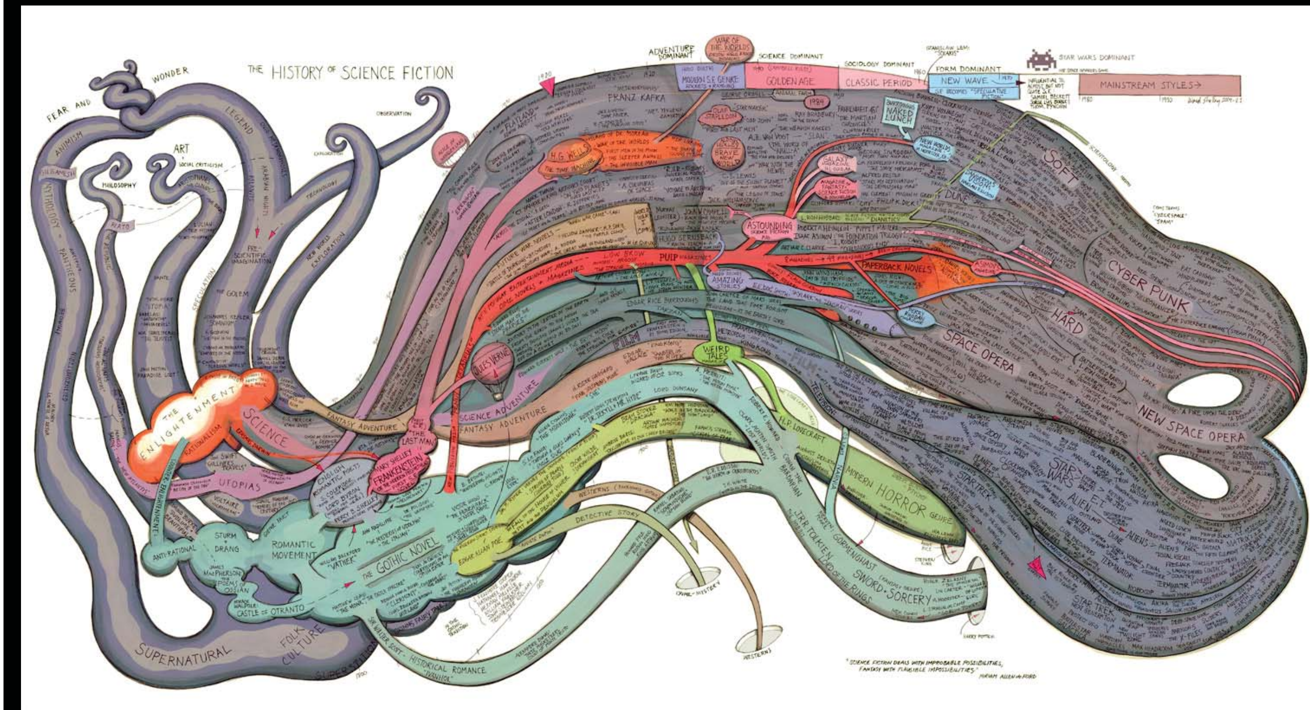
Bollen, Johan, Herbert Van de Sompel, Aric Hagberg, Luis M.A. Bettencourt, Ryan Chute, Marko A. Rodriquez, Lyudmila Balakireva. 2008. A Clickstream Map of Science.



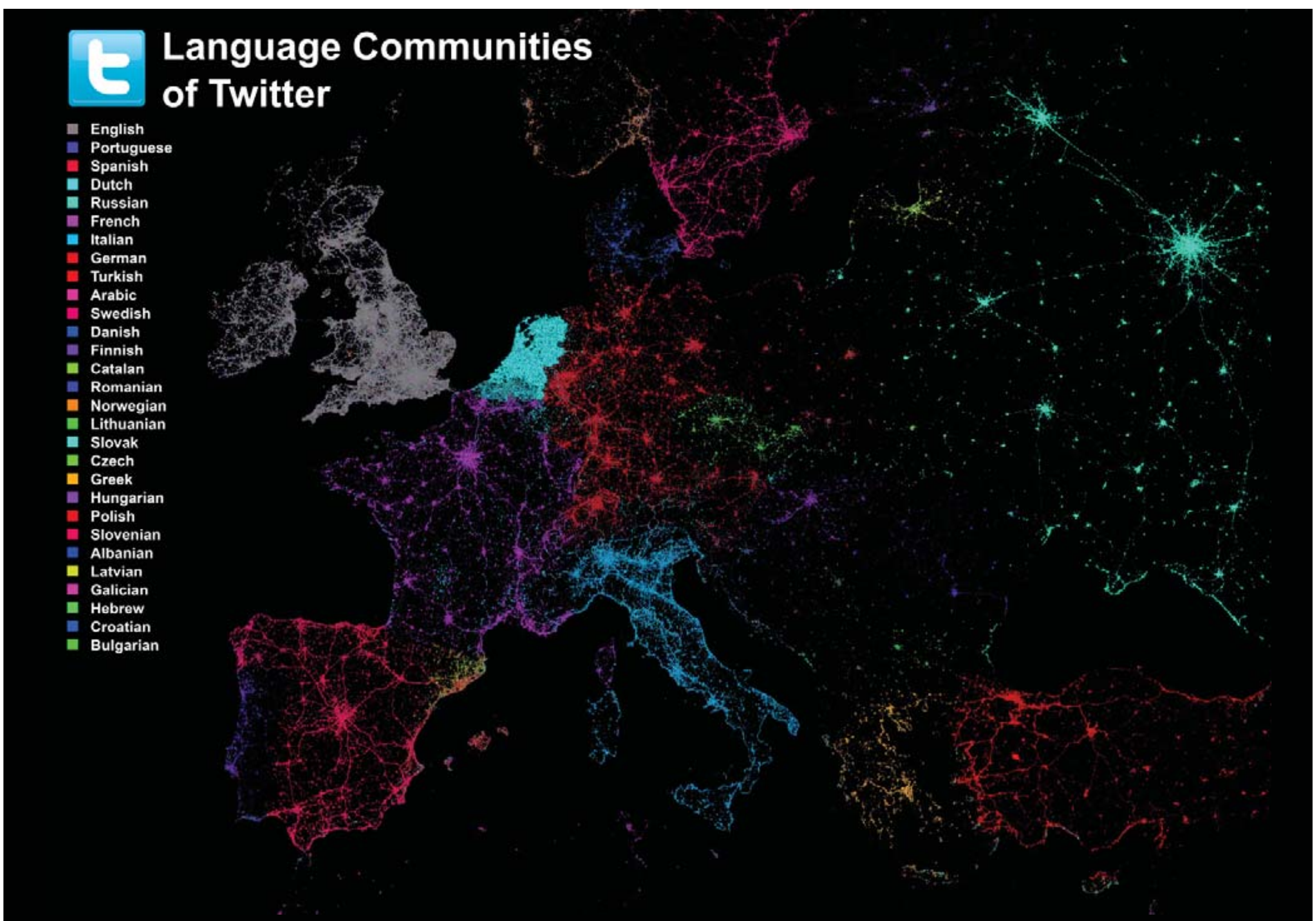
Science Phylomemy - David Chavalarias and Jean-Philippe Cointet - 2013



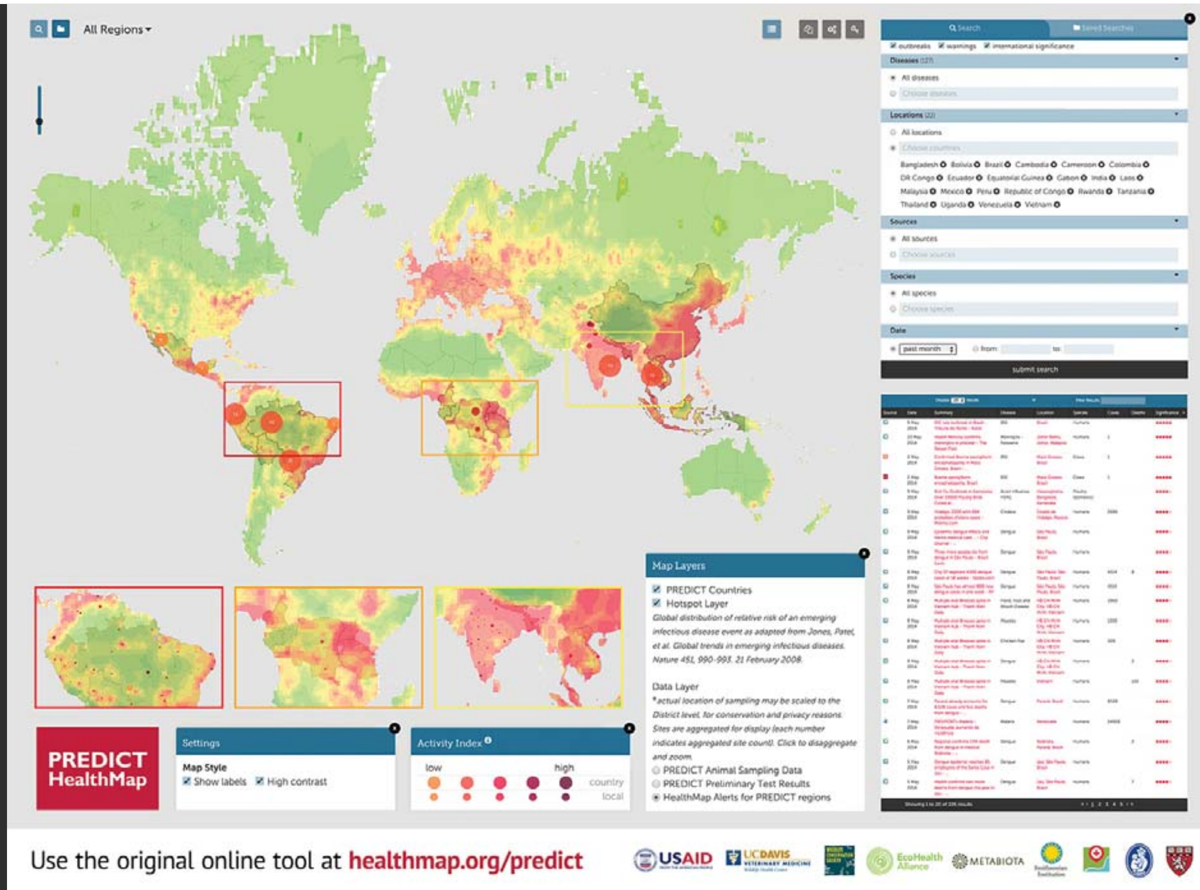
Council for Chemical Research. 2009. Chemical R&D Powers the U.S. Innovation Engine. Washington, DC. Courtesy of the Council for Chemical Research.



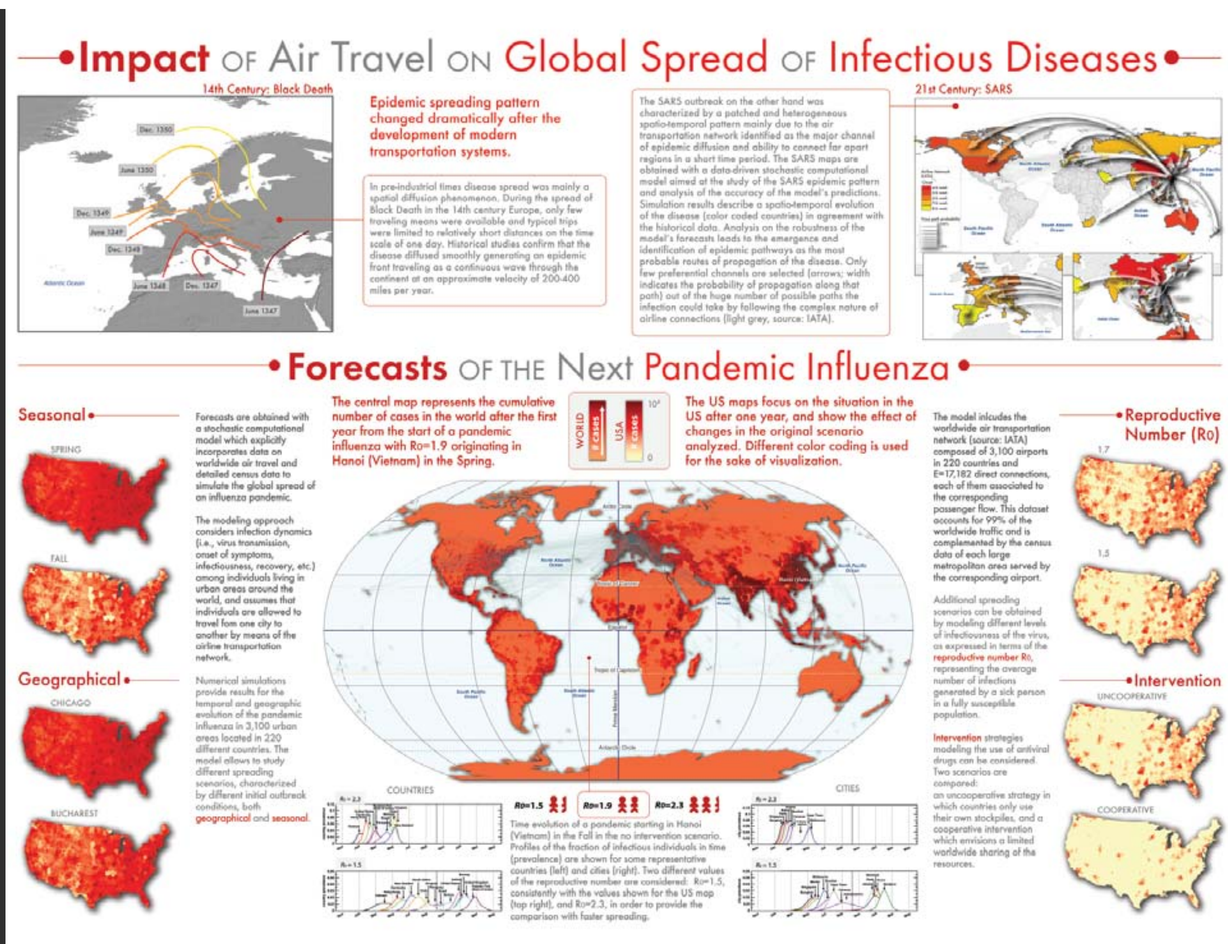
Ward Shelley . 2011. History of Science Fiction.



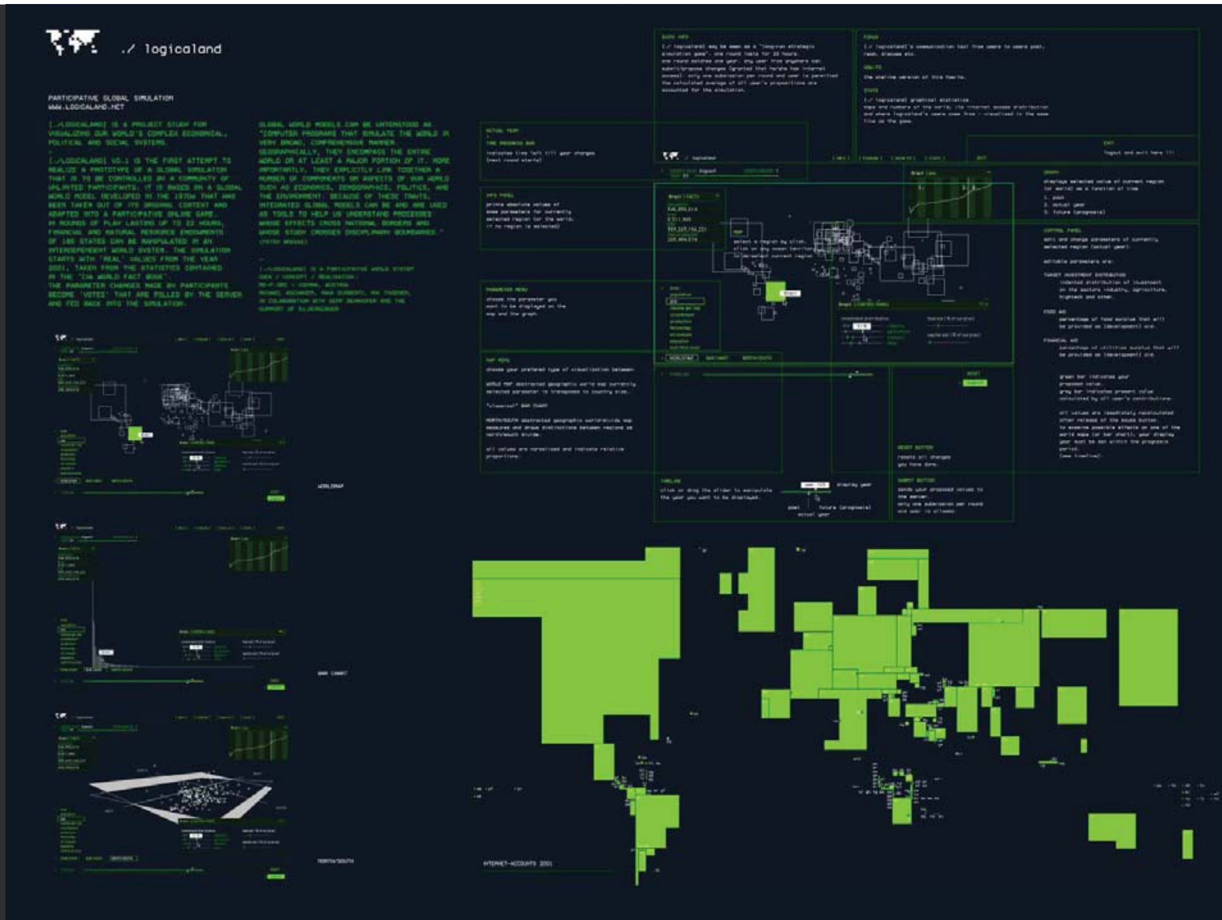
Language Communities of Twitter - Eric Fischer - 2012



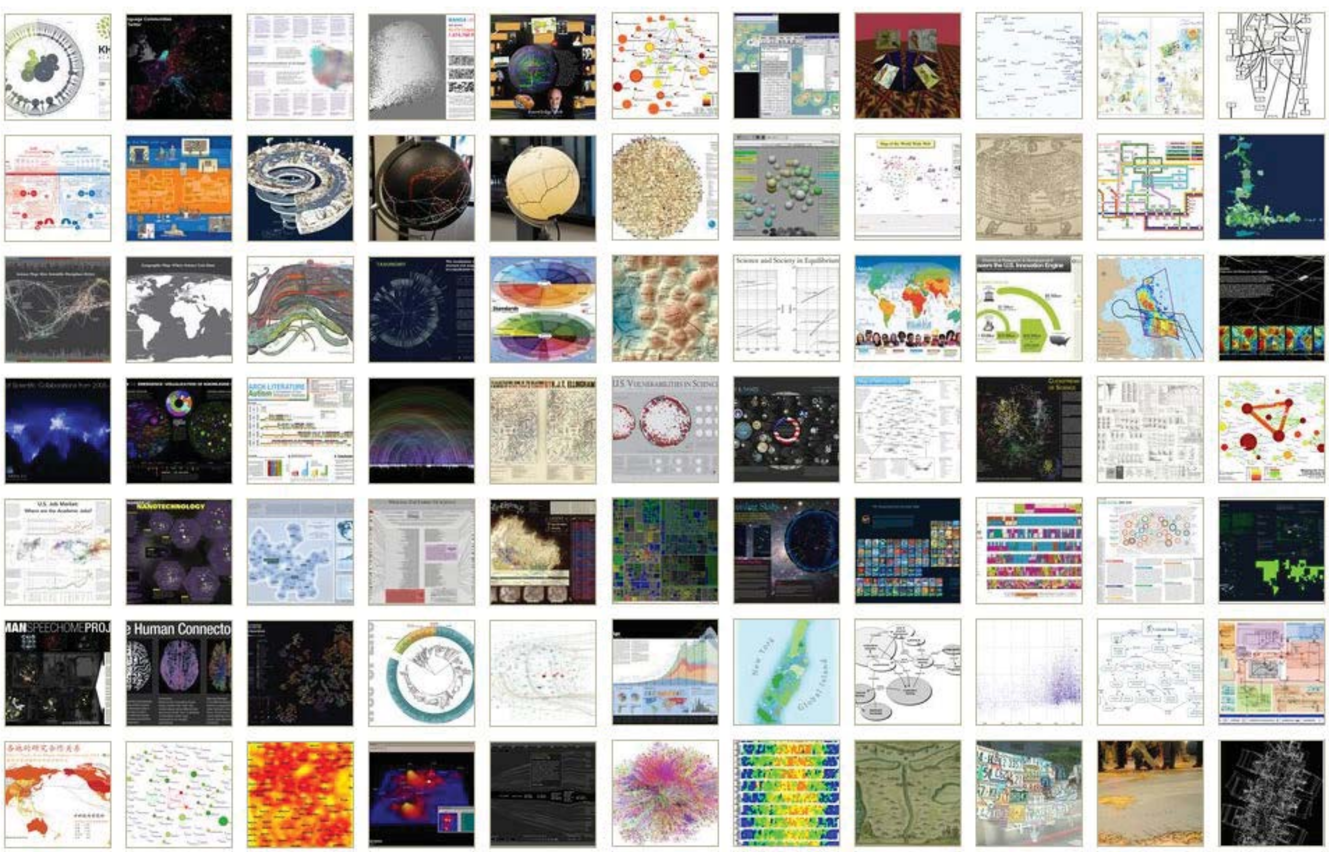
PREDICT: HealthMap - John Brownstein, Damien Joly, William Karesh, Peter Daszak, Nathan Wolfe, Tracey Goldstein, Susan Aman, Clark Freifeld, Sumiko Mekaru, Tammie O'Rourke, Stephen Morse, Christine Kreuder Johnson, Jonna Mazet, and the PREDICT Consortium - 2014



Impact of Air Travel on Global Spread of Infectious Diseases - Vittoria Colizza, Alessandro Vespignani - 2007



Logicland Participative Global Simulation - Michael Ashauer, Maia Gusberti, Nik Thoenen - 2002



Places & Spaces at Northwestern University
May 14 - September 23, 2015

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Places & Spaces Exhibit at the David J. Sencer CDC Museum, Atlanta, GA
January 25-June 17, 2016

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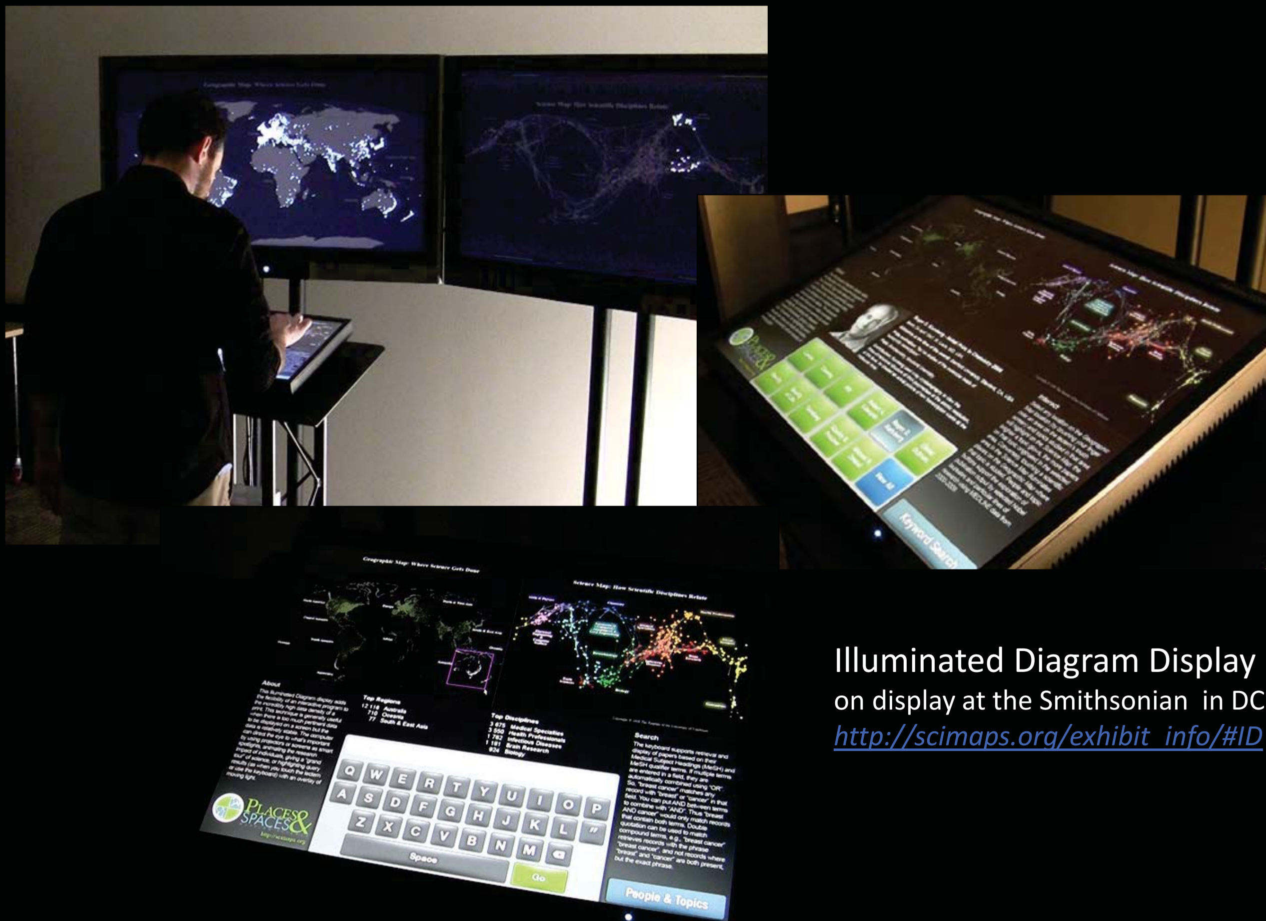
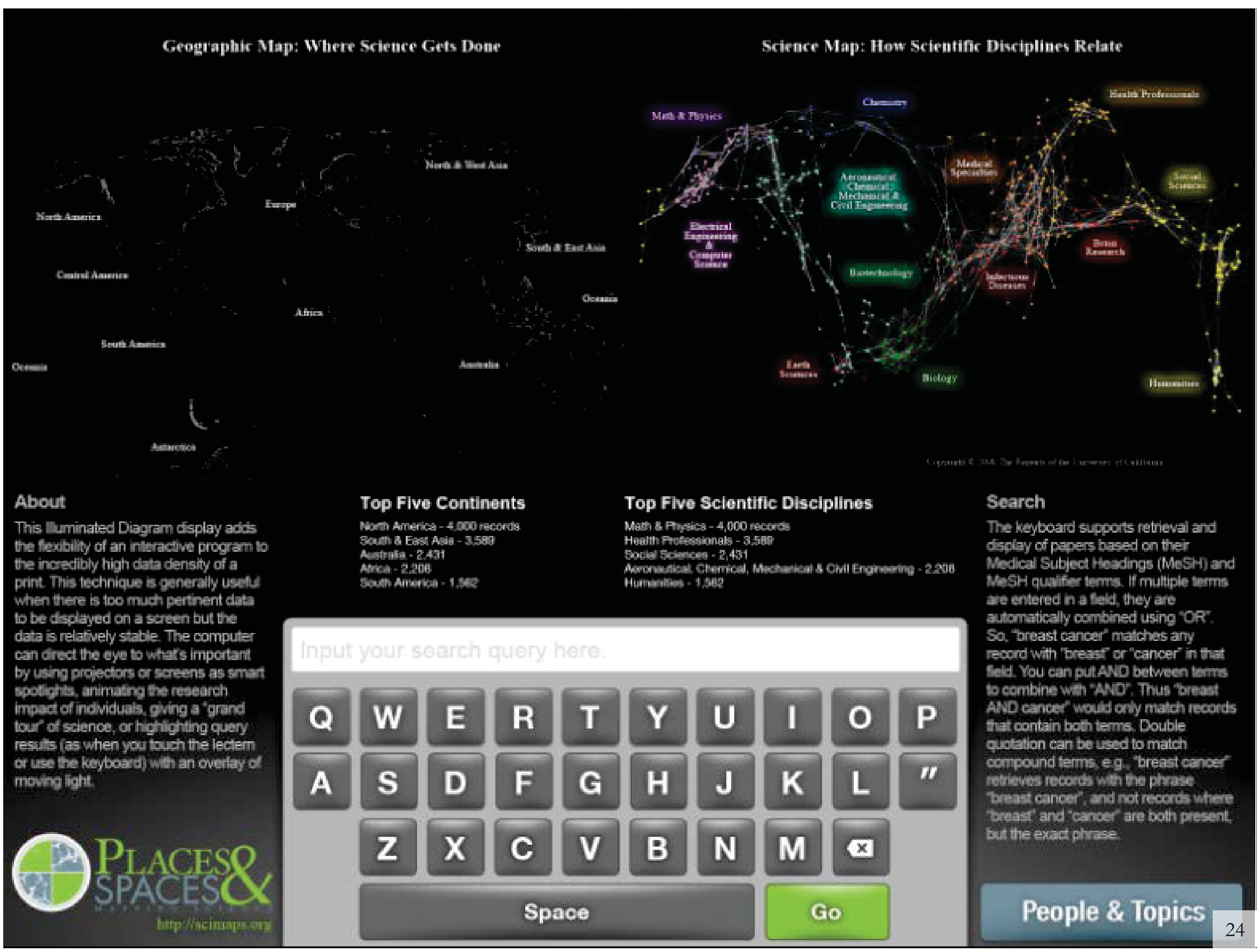
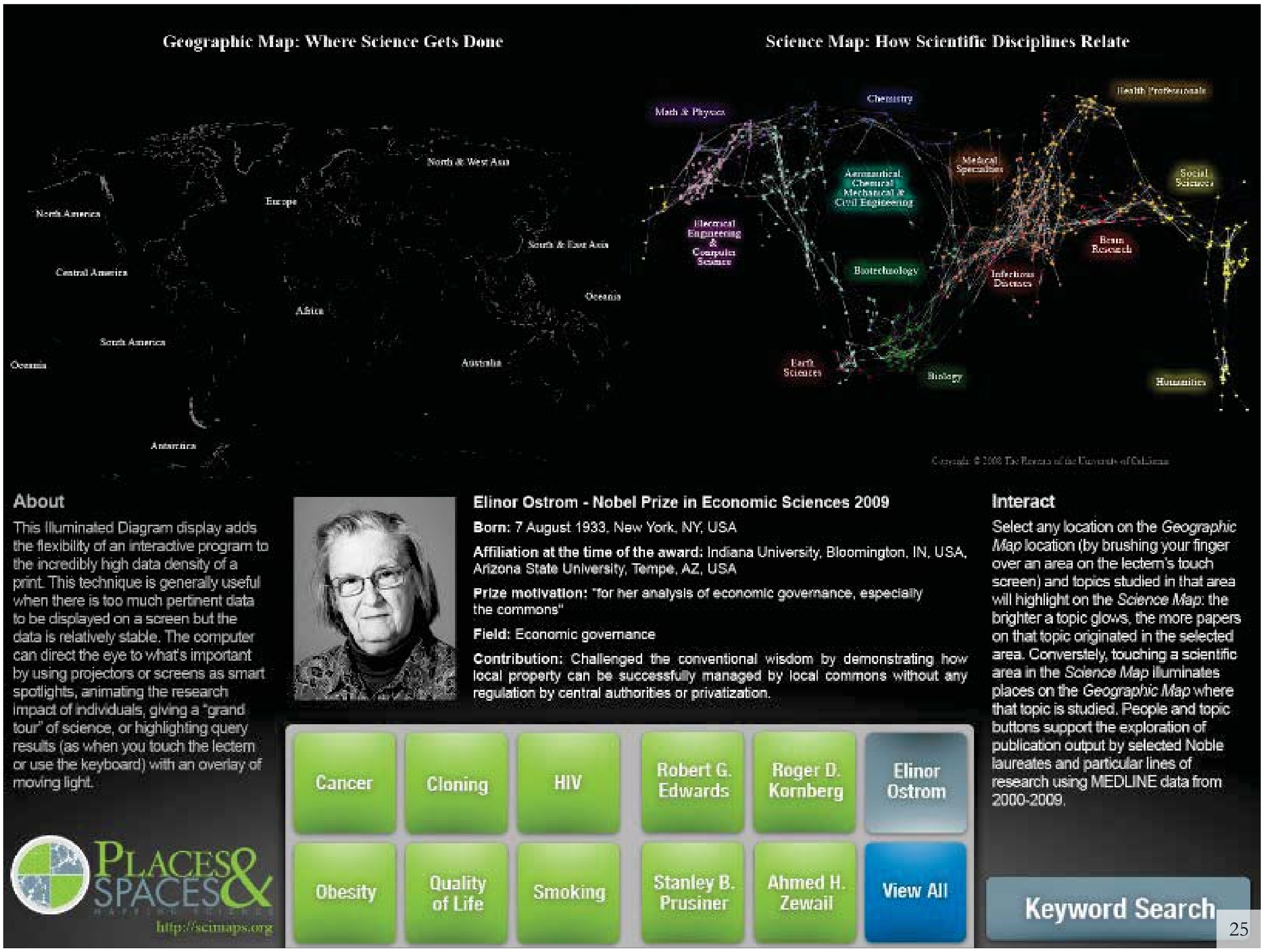


Illuminated Diagram Display
on display at the Smithsonian in DC.
http://scimaps.org/exhibit_info/#ID





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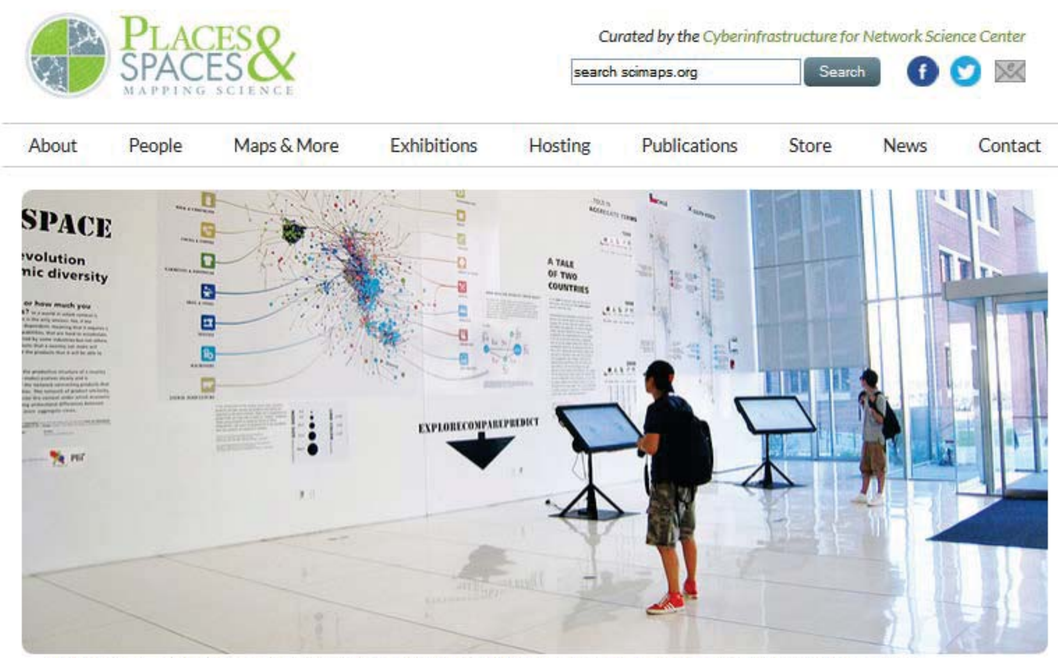

Hidalgo, César A., Bailey Klinger, Albert-László Barabási, and Ricardo Hausmann. 2007. See also The Product Space map from Phase I of *Places & Spaces*.

Call for Macroscope Tools for the *Places & Spaces: Mapping Science* Exhibit (2015)

http://scimaps.org/call

Themes for the upcoming iterations/years are:

- 11th Iteration (2015): Macroscopes for Interacting With Science
- 12th Iteration (2016): Macroscopes for Making Sense of Science
- 13th Iteration (2017): Macroscopes for Forecasting Science
- 14th Iteration (2018): Macroscopes for Economic Decision Makers
- 15th Iteration (2019): Macroscopes for Science Policy Makers
- 16th Iteration (2020): Macroscopes for Scholars

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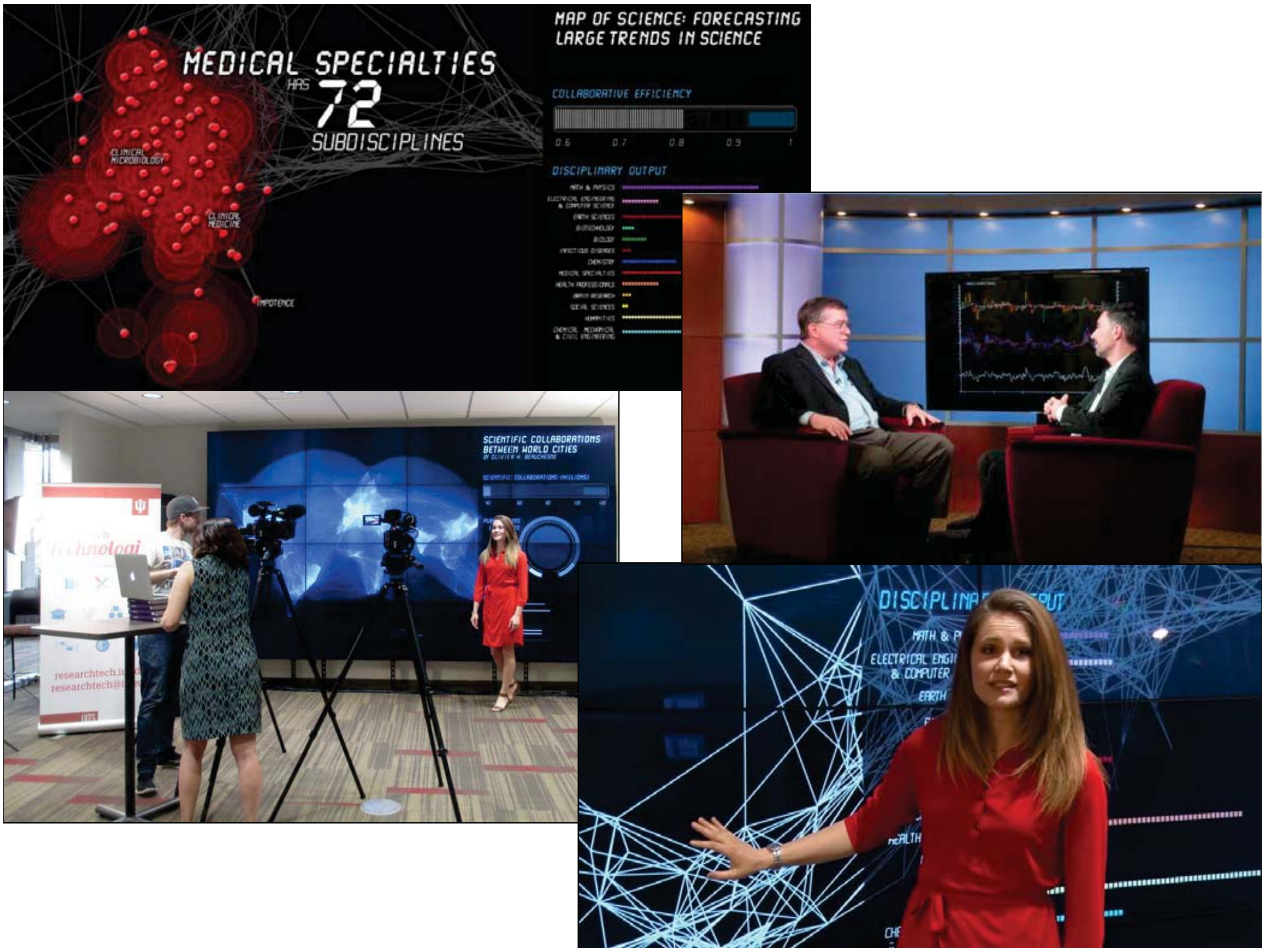


Modelling Science

NEWSFOCUS

Making Every Scientist a Research Funder

When it comes to using peer review to distribute research dollars, Johan Bollen favors radical simplicity.

Over the years, many scientists have suggested that the current system could be improved by changing the composition of the review panels, tweaking the interactions among reviewers, or revising how the proposals are scored. But Bollen, a computer scientist at Indiana University, Bloomington, would simply award all eligible researchers a block grant—and then require them to give some of it away to colleagues they judge most deserving.

That radical step, described in a paper Bollen and four Indiana colleagues recently posted on *EMBO Reports*, retains peer review's core concept of tapping into the views of the most knowledgeable researchers. But it would eliminate the huge investment in time and money required to submit proposals and assemble panels to judge them.

Bollen's process would be almost instantaneous: In a version of expert-directed crowdsourcing, scientists would fill out a form once a year listing their favored researchers, and a predetermined portion of their annual grant money—a total of, say, 50%—would then be transferred to their choices.

"So many scientists spend so much time on peer review, and there's a high level of frustration," Bollen explains. "We already know who the best people are. And if you're doing good work, then you deserve to receive support."

Others are skeptical. "I've known Johan for a long time and have the highest regard for his ability as an out-of-the-box thinker," says Stephen Griffin, a retired National Science Foundation (NSF) program manager who's now a visiting professor of information sciences at the University of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania. "But there are a number of issues he doesn't address."

Those sticking points include the likely mismatch between what researchers need and what their colleagues give them; the absence of any replacement for the overhead payments in today's grants, which support infrastructure at host institutions; and the dearth of public accountability for the billions of dollars that would flow from public coffers to individuals. "Scientists aren't really equipped to be a funding agency," Griffin notes.

Bollen acknowledges that the process would need safeguards to ensure that scientists don't reward their friends or punish their enemies. But his analysis suggests that the U.S. research landscape would not look all that different if his radical proposal were adopted.

Drawing upon citation data in 37 million papers over 20 years, the Indiana researchers conducted a simulation premised on the idea that scientists would reallocate their federal dollars according to how often they cited their peers. The simulation, he says, yielded a funding pattern "similar in shape to the actual distribution" at NSF and the National Institutes of Health for the past decade—at a fraction of the overhead required by the current system.

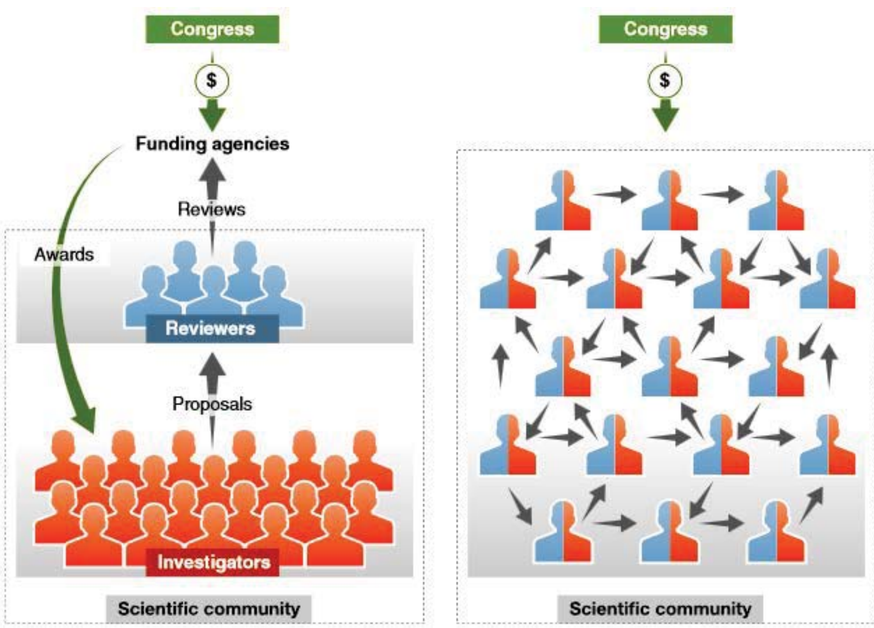
–JDM

February 7, 2014

Science 7 February 2014: Vol. 343 no. 6171 p. 598
DOI: 10.1126/science.343.6171.598
http://www.sciencemag.org/content/343/6171/598.full?sid=4f40a7f0-6ba2-4ad8-a181-7ab394fe2178

From funding agencies to scientific agency: Collective allocation of science funding as an alternative to peer review

Bollen, Johan, David Crandall, Damion Junk, Ying Ding, and Katy Börner. 2014. EMBO Reports 15 (1): 1-121.



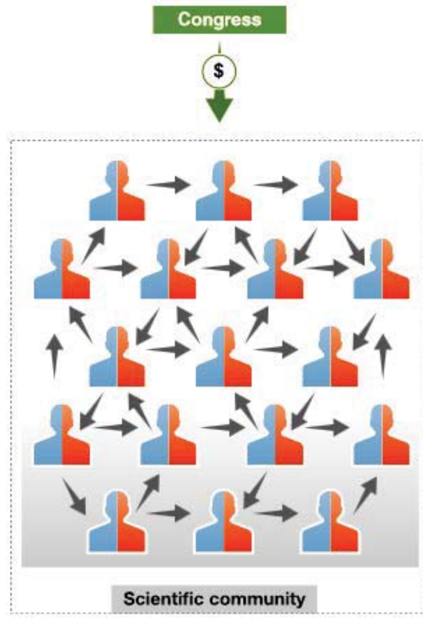
Existing (left) and proposed (right) funding systems. Reviewers in blue; investigators in red.

In the proposed system, all scientists are both investigators and reviewers: every scientist receives a fixed amount of funding from the government and discretionary distributions from other scientists, but each is required in turn to redistribute some fraction of the total they received to other investigators.

Assume

Total funding budget in year y is t_y

Number of qualified scientists is n



Each year,

the funding agency deposits a fixed amount into each account, equal to the total funding budget divided by the total number of scientists: t_y/n.

Each scientist must distribute a fixed fraction of received funding to other scientists (no self-funding, COIs respected).

Result

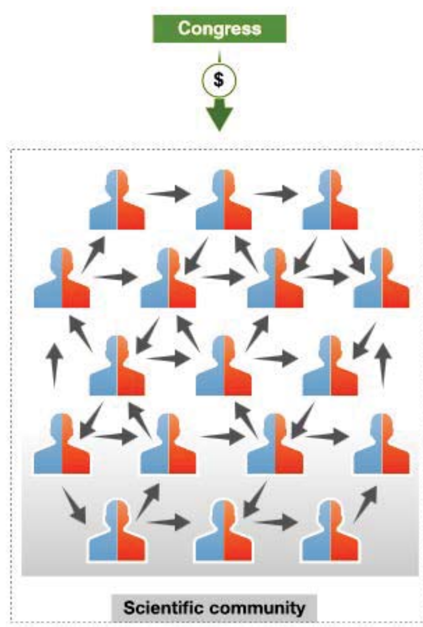
Scientists collectively assess each others' merit based on different criteria; they "fund-rank" scientists; highly ranked scientists have to distribute more money.

Example:

Total funding budget in year is 2012 NSF budget

Given the number of NSF funded scientists, each receives a $100,000 basic grant.

Fraction is set to 50%



In 2013, scientist *S* receives a basic grant of $100,000 plus $200,000 from her peers, i.e., a total of $300,000.

In 2013, *S* can spend 50% of that total sum, $150,000, on her own research program, but must donate 50% to other scientists for their 2014 budget.

Rather than submitting and reviewing project proposals, *S* donates directly to other scientists by logging into a centralized website and entering the names of the scientists to donate to and how much each should receive.

Model Run and Validation:

Model is presented in http://arxiv.org/abs/1304.1067

It uses **citations as a proxy** for how each scientist might distribute funds in the proposed system.

Using 37M articles from TR 1992 to 2010 Web of Science (WoS) database, we extracted **770M citations**. From the same WoS data, we also determined 4,195,734 unique author names and we took

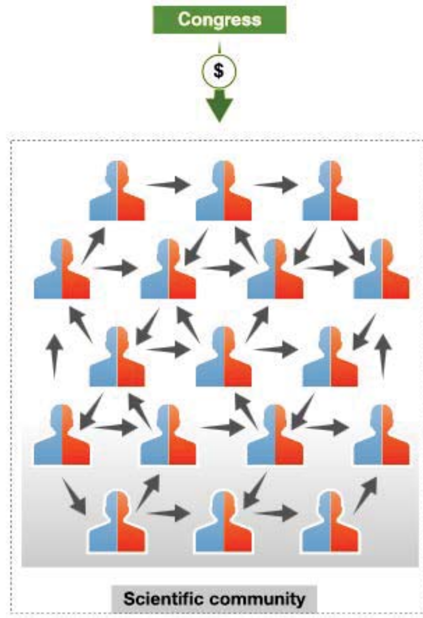
the **867,872 names** who had authored at least one paper per year in any five years of the period 2000–2010.

For each pair of authors we determined the number of times one had cited the other in each year of our citation data (1992–2010).

NIH and NSF funding records from IU's Scholarly Database provided 347,364 grant amounts for 109,919 unique scientists for that time period.

Simulation run begins in year 2000, in which every scientist was given a fixed budget of B = $100k. In subsequent years, scientists distribute their funding in proportion to their citations over the prior 5 years.

The model yields funding patterns similar to existing NIH and NSF distributions.



Model Efficiency:

Using data from the Taulbee Survey of Salaries Computer Science (*http://cra.org/resources/taulbee*) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) the following calculation is illuminating:

If four professors work four weeks full-time on a proposal submission, labor costs are about $30k. With typical funding rates below 20%, about five submission-review cycles might be needed resulting in a total expected labor cost of **$150k**.

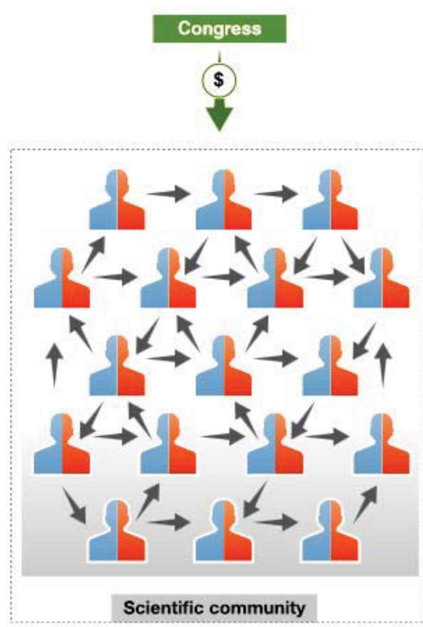
The average NSF grant is **$128k** per year.

U.S. universities charge about 50% overhead (ca. $42k), leaving about **$86k**.

In other words, the four professors lose **$150k-$86k=$64k** of paid research time by obtaining a grant to perform the research.

That is, U.S. universities should forbid professors to apply for grants—if they can afford to forgo the indirect dollars.

To add: Time spent by researchers to review proposals. In 2012 alone, NSF convened more than 17,000 scientists to review 53,556 proposals.



Information Visualization Framework
&
IVMOOC

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Tasks

TYPES \ LEVELS	MICRO: Individual Level about 1–1,000 records page 6	MESO: Local Level about 1,001–100,000 records page 8	MACRO: Global Level more than 100,000 records page 10
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WHEN: Temporal Analysis page 48	Visualizing decision-making processes page 95	Key events in the development of the video tape recorder page 85	Increased travel and communication speeds page 83
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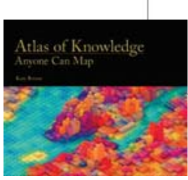

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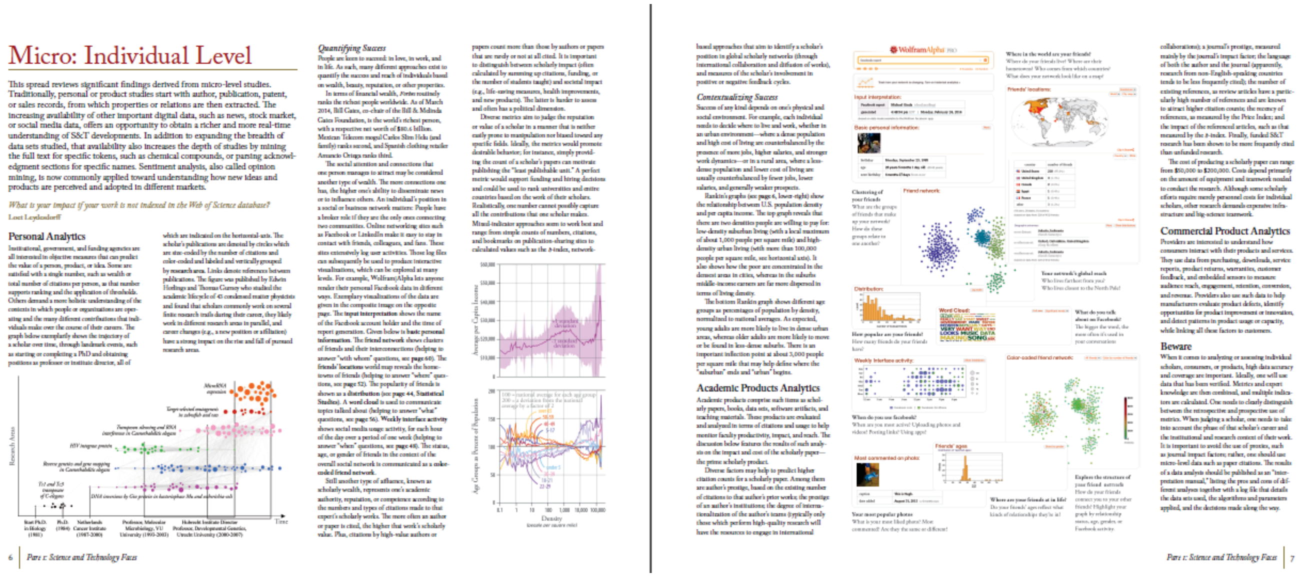

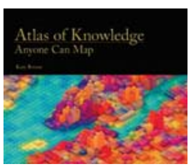

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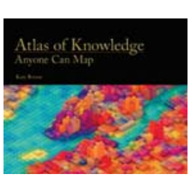
Insight Need Types page 26	Data Scale Types page 28	Visualization Types page 30	Graphic Symbol Types page 32	Graphic Variable Types page 34	Interaction Types page 26
• categorize/cluster	• nominal	• table	• geometric symbols	• spatial	• overview
• order/rank/sort	• ordinal	• chart	point	position	• zoom
• distributions	• interval	• graph	line	• retinal	• search and locate
(also outliers, gaps)	• ratio	• map	area	form	• filter
• comparisons		• network layout	surface	color	• details-on-demand
• trends			volume	optics	• history
(process and time)			• linguistic symbols	motion	• extract
• geospatial			text		• link and brush
• compositions			numerals		• projection
(also of text)			punctuation marks		• distortion
• correlations/relationships			• pictorial symbols		
			images		
			icons		
			statistical glyphs		



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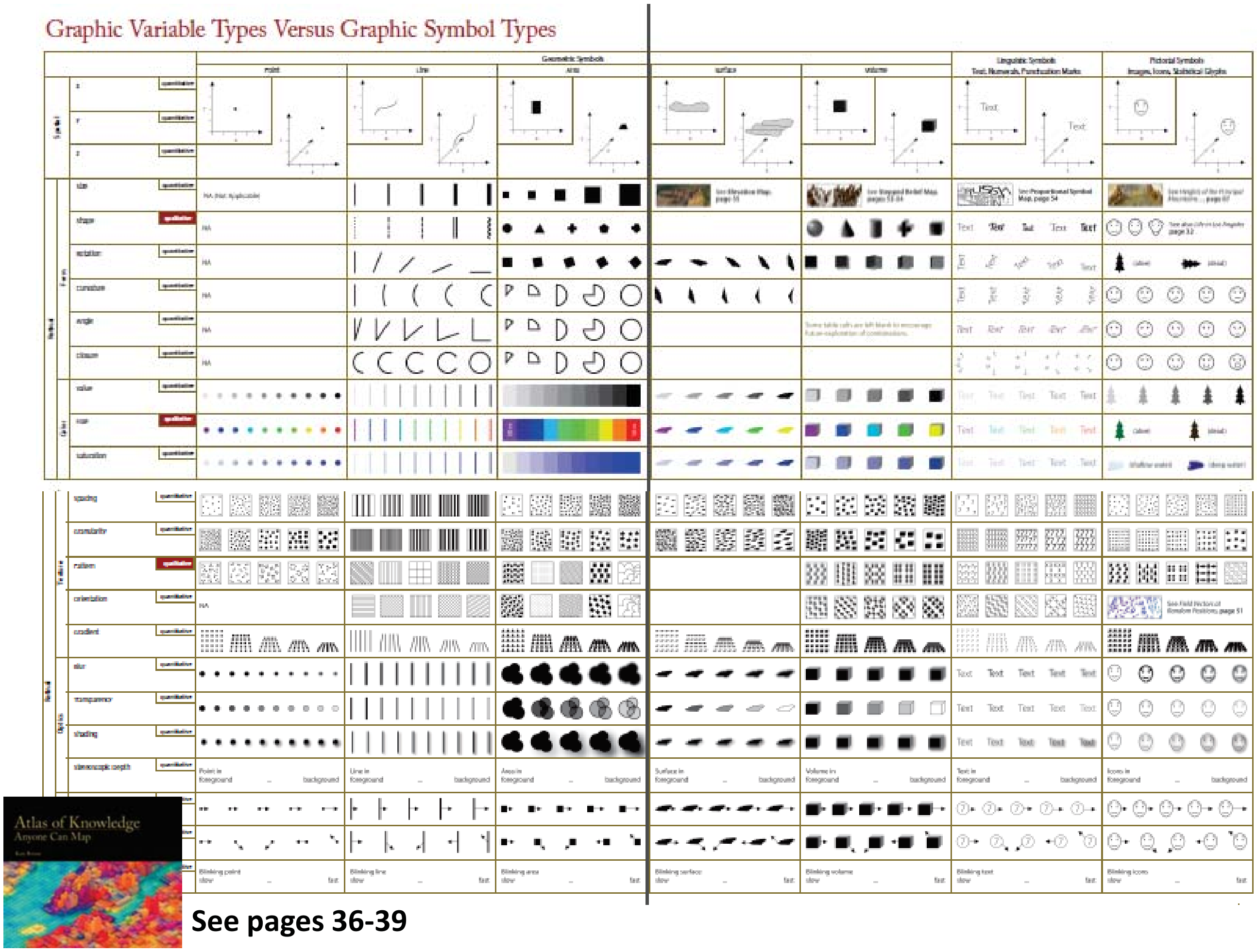
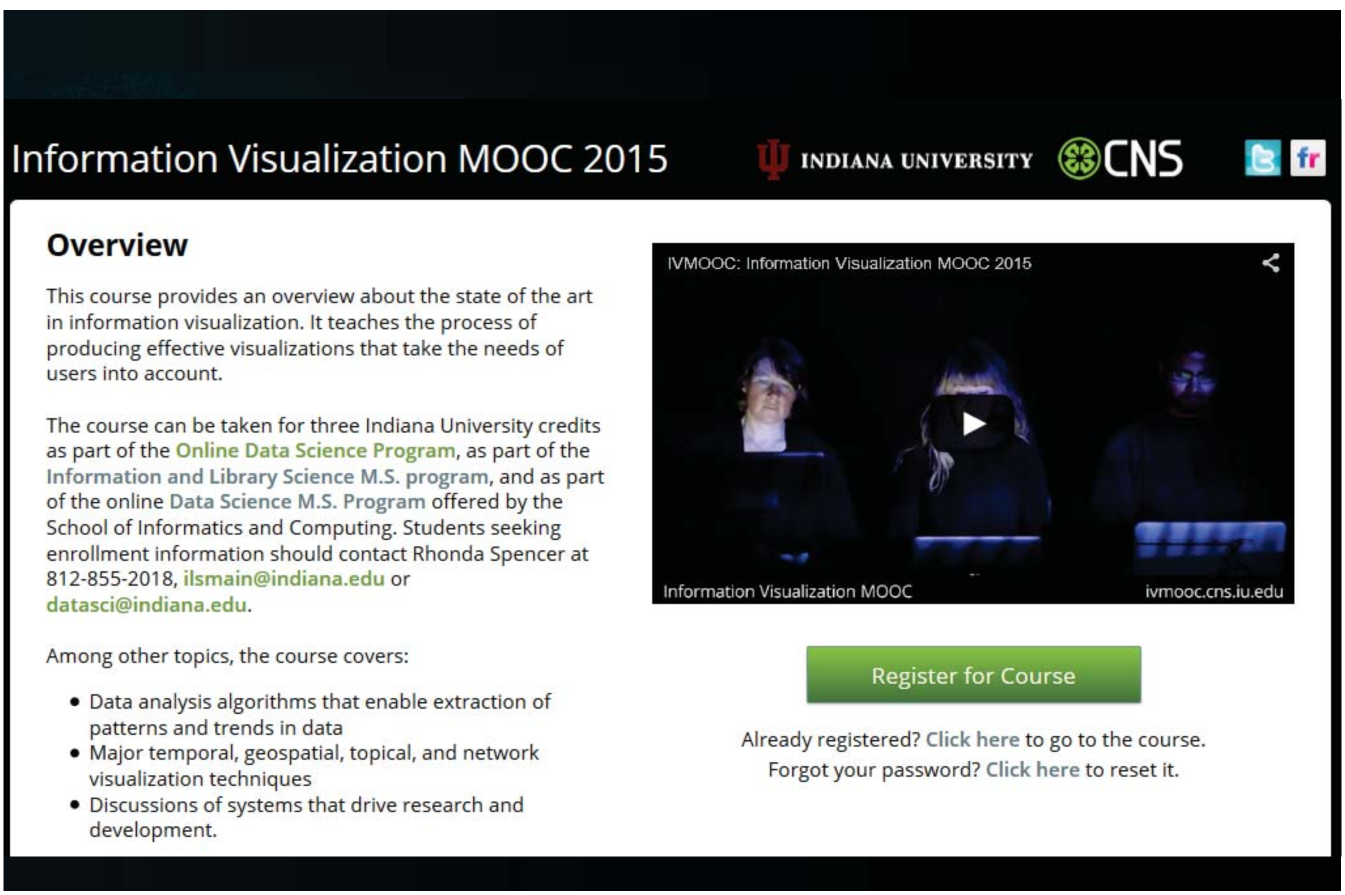


See pages 36-39



Register for free at http://ivmooc.cns.iu.edu. Class restarts January 12, 2016.

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All papers, maps, tools, talks, press are linked from http://cns.iu.edu
These slides are at http://cns.iu.edu/docs/presentations

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