## Making science at a distance



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## Scientific research collaboration

This poster presents results of a study on the spatial evolution of research collaboration in Europe as judged by scientific papers that list multiple institutions. Although science still invokes images of the practice of the 'lone, long-haired genius, mouldering in an attic or basement workshop...motivated by the flame burning within him' (Price 1963, p. 3), the creation of scientific knowledge has made an apparent shift towards a practice that is mainly driven by collaborative efforts. This raises new questions related to the spatial structure that underlies scientific practice. On the one hand, collaborators can easily travel back and forth between distant places making dispersion of research activities in the scientific landscape likely to occur. On the other hand, collaborators may prefer close physical proximity to each other as to rein in the costs of search and coordination activities. The prevalence of joint scientific practice between those spatial archetypes is constantly mediated by the state of communication and transportation technologies.

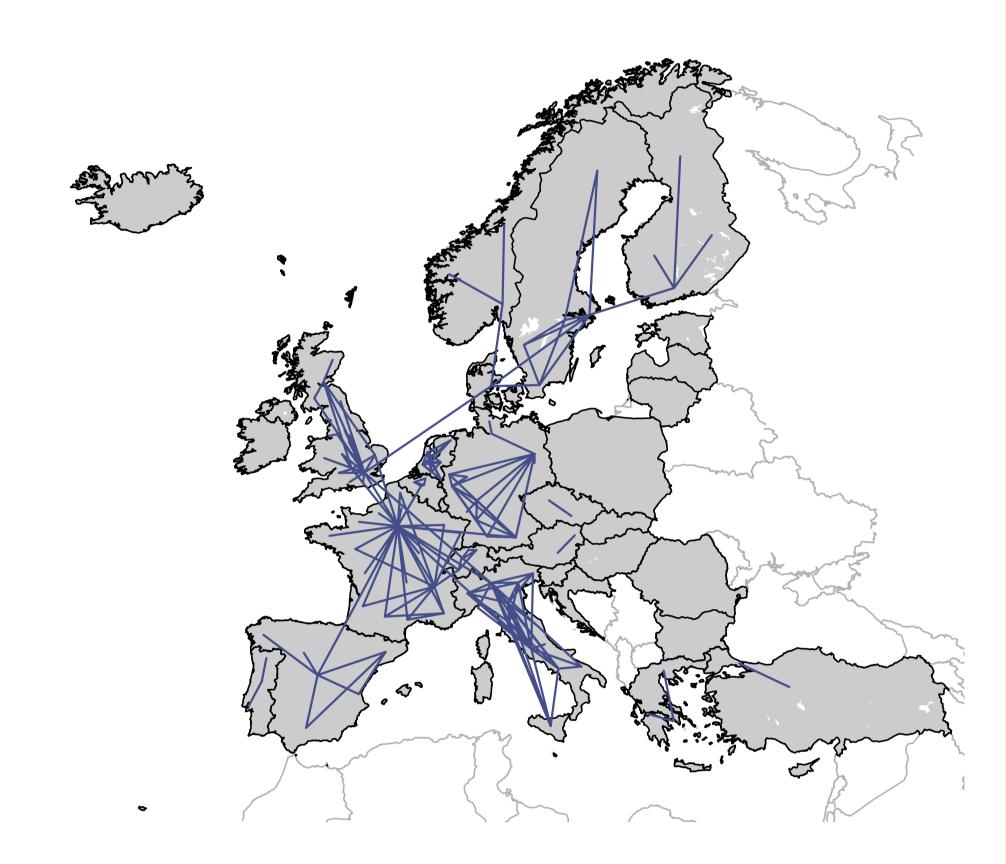


Figure 1: Total number of co-publications between regions (threshold = 1000)

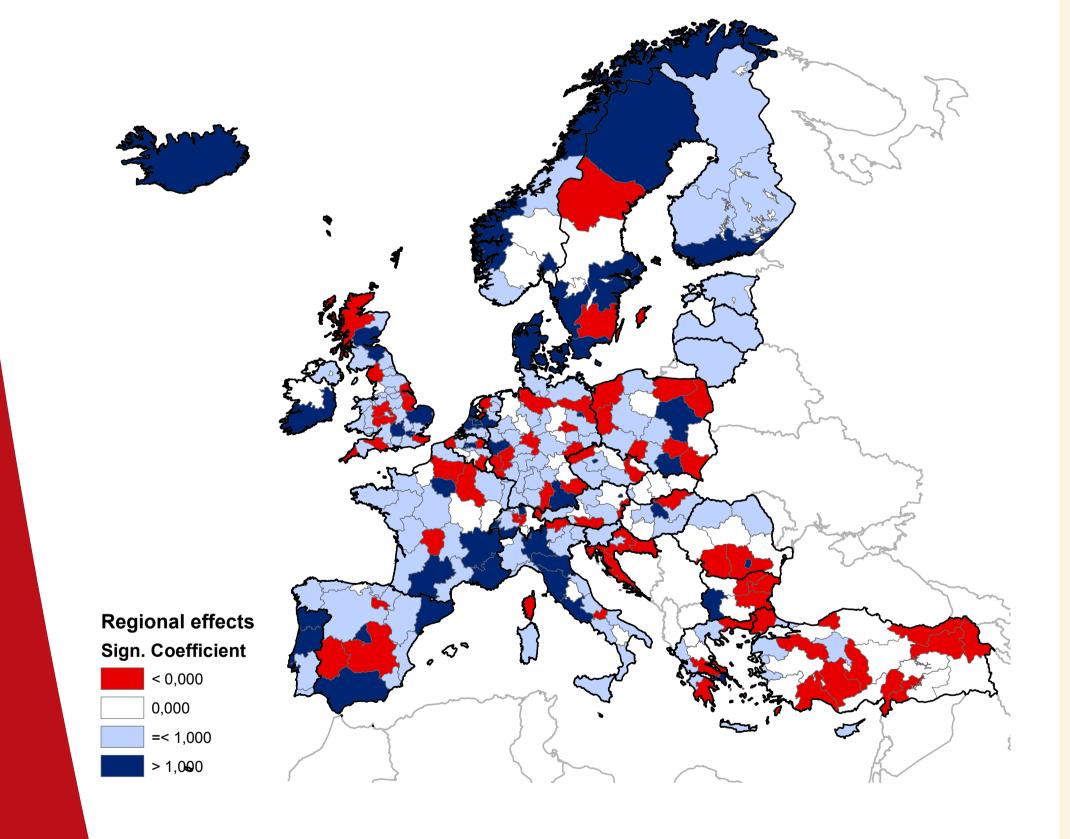


Figure 3: Estimated regional effect in collaboration intensity after controlling for variables in Spec. I

## Methodology

By counting multiple institutes that are listed on publications archived in the Web of Science database, we construct a matrix with inter-regional copublications between 314 regions in 33 European countries for the period 2000-2007. We estimate longitudinal gravity models to describe the spatial structure of research collaboration. Our model consists of:

- The weights of both regions in terms of publications
- The squared term of the weights in order to control for non-linear effects
- Differences in a region's research portfolio
- Variables estimating the yearly sensitivity to physical distance
- A parameter indicating the crossing of a regional, country or lingual border
- Differences in quality as measured by normalised average citation rates
- The duration of the EU integration process (ie. EU6, EU15, EU25)
- Regional effects

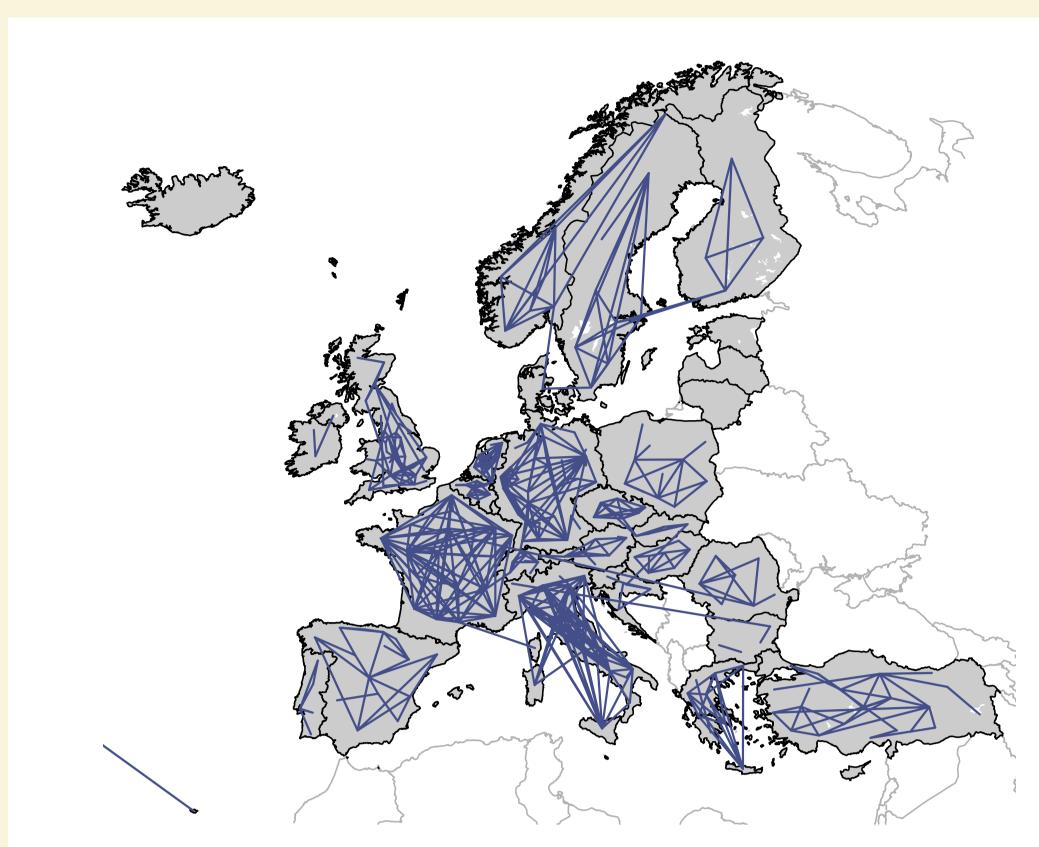


Figure 2: Total number of co-publications divided by the total number of publications (treshold = 0,05)

Table 1: Estimated number of co-publications between regions in Europe

Number of collaborations         Specification I         Specification III           β         SE         β         SE           Number of publications         0,459         0,005         -0,226         0,020           Number of publications²           0,027         0,001           Research portfolio distance         -1,027         0,025         -0,795         0,028           Geographical distance         -0,660         0,004             2001         -0,651         0,004             2002         -0,647         0,004             2003         -0,641         0,004             2004         -0,636         0,004             2005         -0,630         0,004             2006         -0,624         0,004             2007         -0,626         0,004             2007         -0,626         0,004              -0,626         0,004
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2006 -0,624 0,004 2007 -0,626 0,004
2007 -0,626 0,004
Within EU60,721 0,005
Within EU60,721 0,005
Within EU150,746 0,004
Within EU250,740 0,005
Other0,851 0,005
Crossing regional border -2,818 0,023 -2,062 0,024
Crossing language border -0,672 0,010 -1,722 0,007
Crossing country border
Austria -2,053 0,045
Belgium -1,574 0,034
Germany -1,331 0,014
Spain -1,630 0,025
France -2,134 0,020
Greece -2,225 0,042
Italy -1,750 0,021
Netherlands -1,355 0,032
Poland -2,104 0,031
Turkey -3,958 0,031
United Kingdom -0,840 0,017
Other -2,102 0,019
Quality Distance0,879 0,027
Regional dummies (see fig. 3) YES YES
Observations 383160 383160
Log-likelihood -478926 -451239
Adjusted R2 0,371 0,352

## Conclusion

- Research collaborations in science is geographically localized
- The effect of physical distance on research collaboration is diminishing over time
- Small European countries are less internationalized than large ones
- The countries that joined the EU early are less affected by physical distance
- Regions that have the same research portfolio are more inclined to collaborate
- Regions that host the same quality of researchers are more inclined to collaborate
  - Figure 3 shows regional effects controlled for variables in specification I