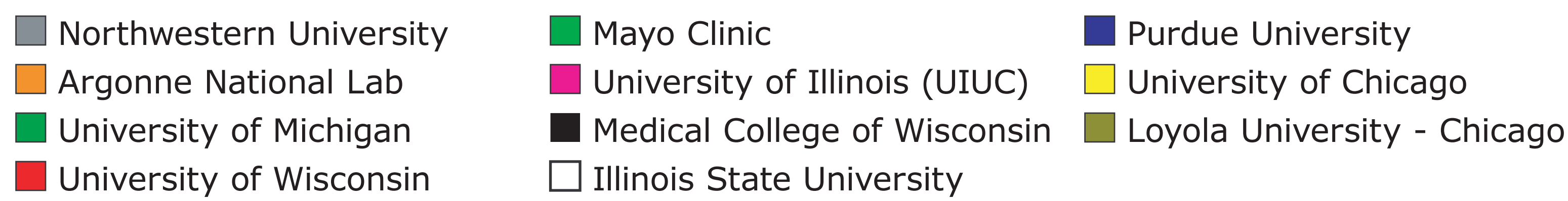
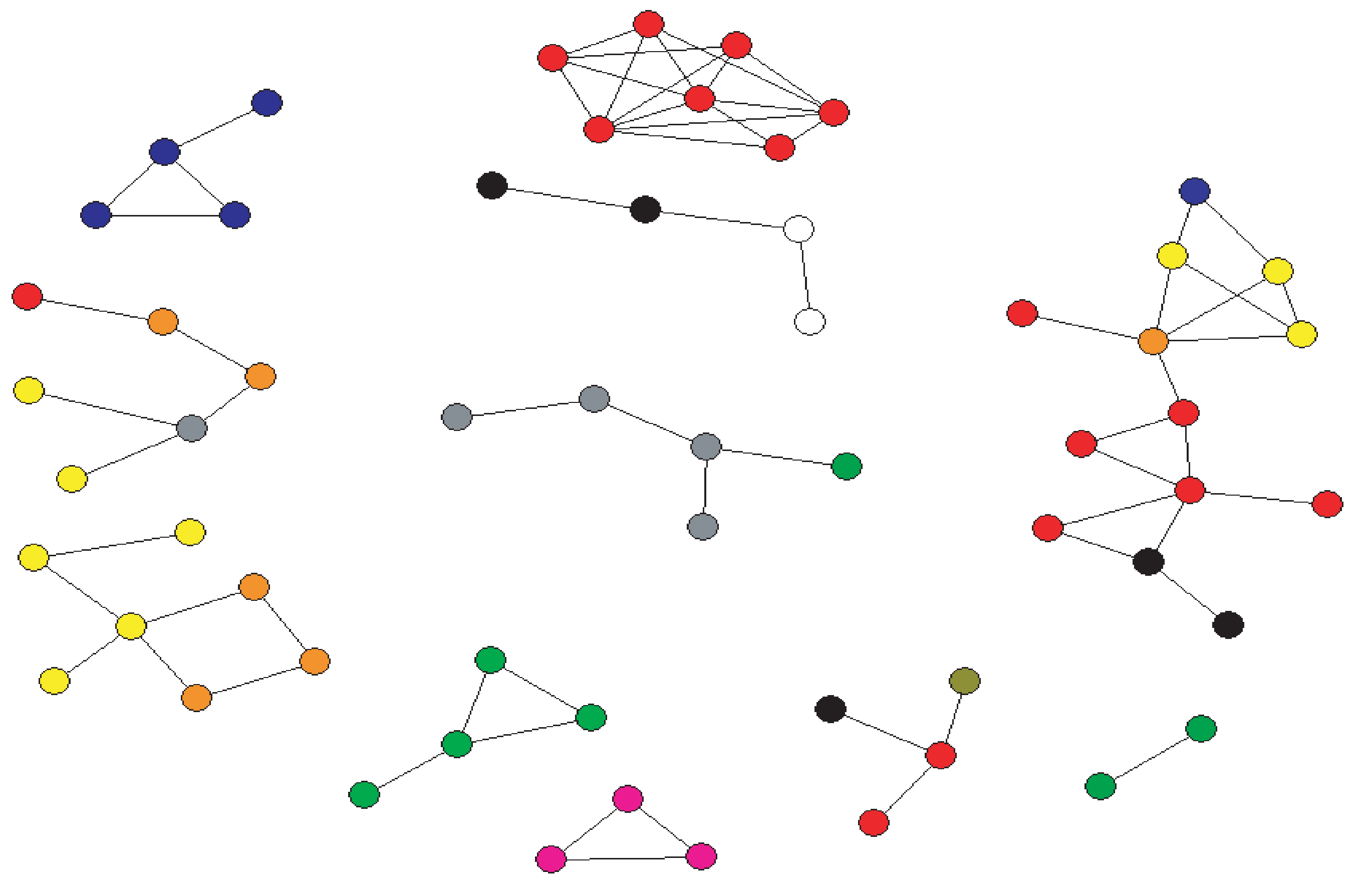


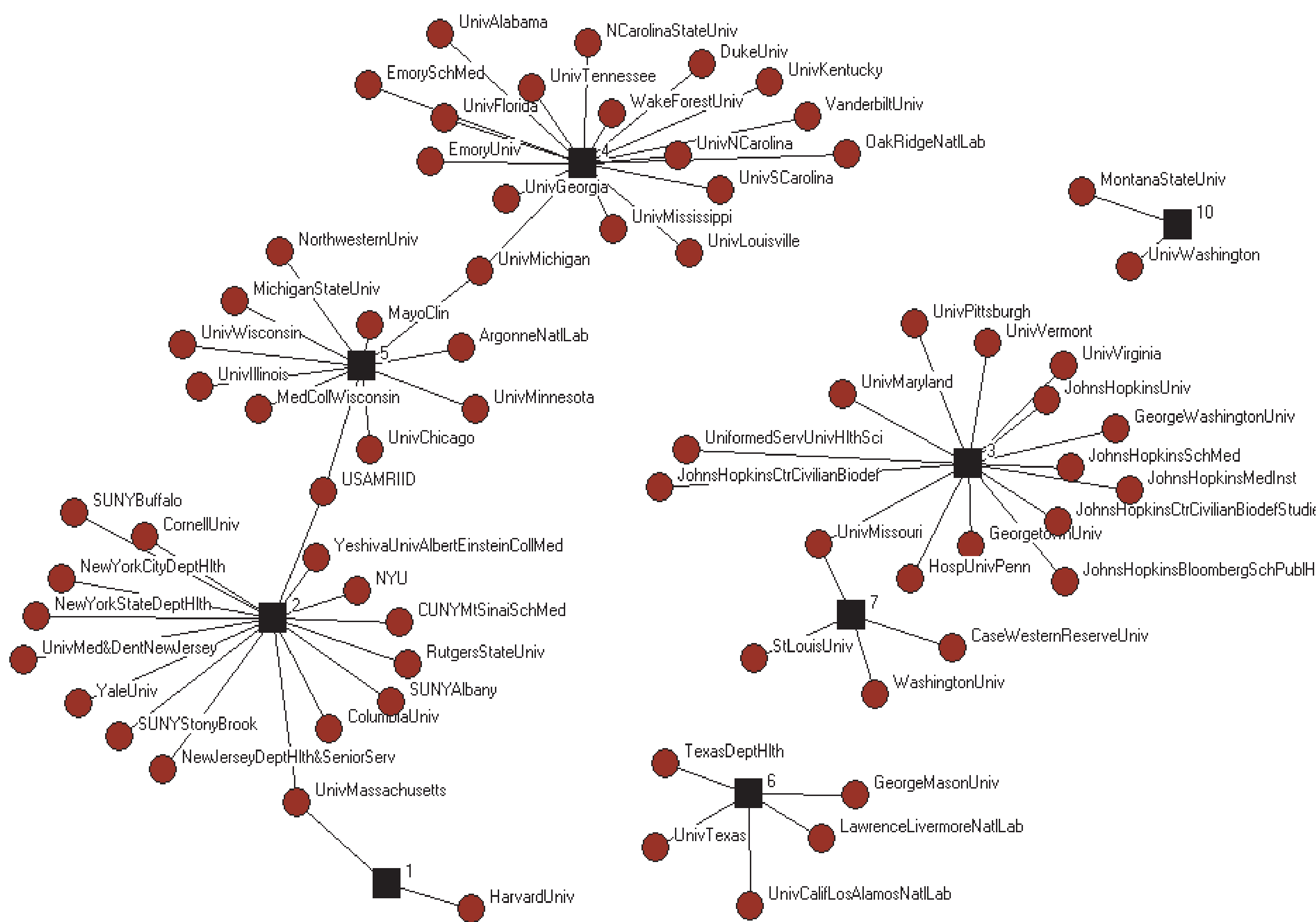
Relationships among Centrality, Reputation and Funding: A Network Analysis of Category A Agent Publications

Collaboration Network of the GLRCE



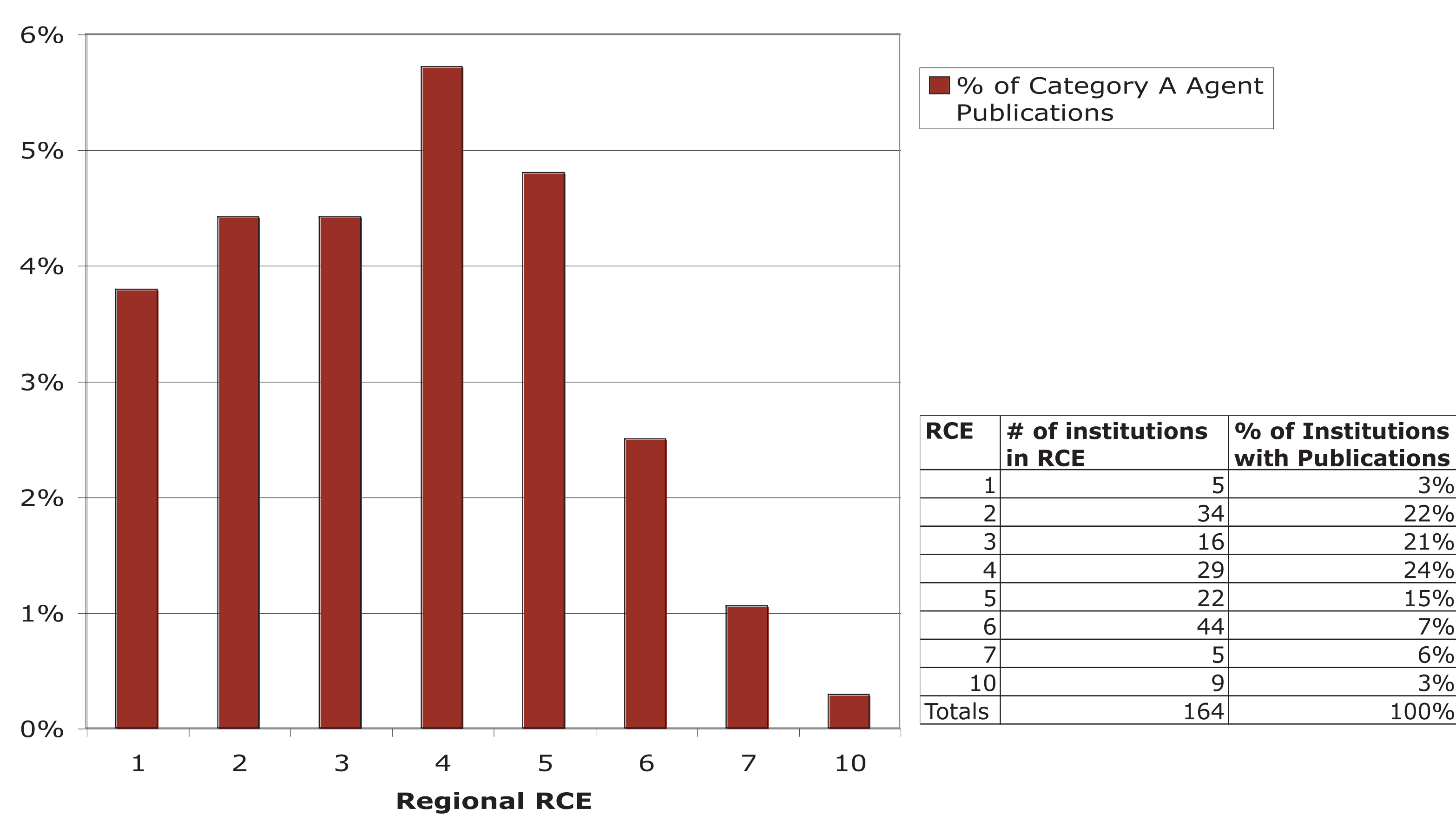
Data Source: 2003 GLRCE Collaboration Survey

Coauthorship Network of the National RCE Program



Data Source: ISI Web of Science (1997-2003)

Percentage of Category A Agent Publications by RCE



Data Source: ISI Web of Science (1997-2003)

ABSTRACT

Social network research indicates that actors with high degrees of centrality in networks have the most influence over the other actors and decisions in the network. One implication for RCE research is that a Center's centrality in the network of Category A agent research may indicate its influence over future funding decisions. To determine the current status of the network, we collected lists of all publications about Category A agents in all sources available in the ISI Web of Science and used social network analysis to analyze those publications by institution, RCE membership, and journal. Preliminary data indicates that the GLRCE is at or near the top in measures of centrality in the network. We report the network data and describe future research that will further examine how centrality affects the funding & reputations of RCEs and their researchers.

SUMMARY

1. NIH wants "infrastructure": systems of institutions, researchers, and resources that will provide scientific information and translational research capacity.
2. When do we have infrastructure?
 - a. When process defaults to business as usual [4]
 - b. When it is independent of a person or brokered relationship [1]
3. Why do we care?
 - a. NIH will continue funding centers that are part of a strong infrastructure.
 - b. Network analysis shows us cohesiveness; cohesion is an indicator of strong infrastructure. Cohesive networks are held together passively; they do not require work to stay connected. [5]
 - c. Our position in the infrastructure determines how much control we have over it. [2,3]

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