

WELCOME!



The Office of Portfolio Analysis (OPA)

MISSION STATEMENT

- To enhance the impact of NIH-supported research by enabling NIH research administrators and decision makers to evaluate and prioritize current, as well as emerging, areas of research
- To advance knowledge and improve human health



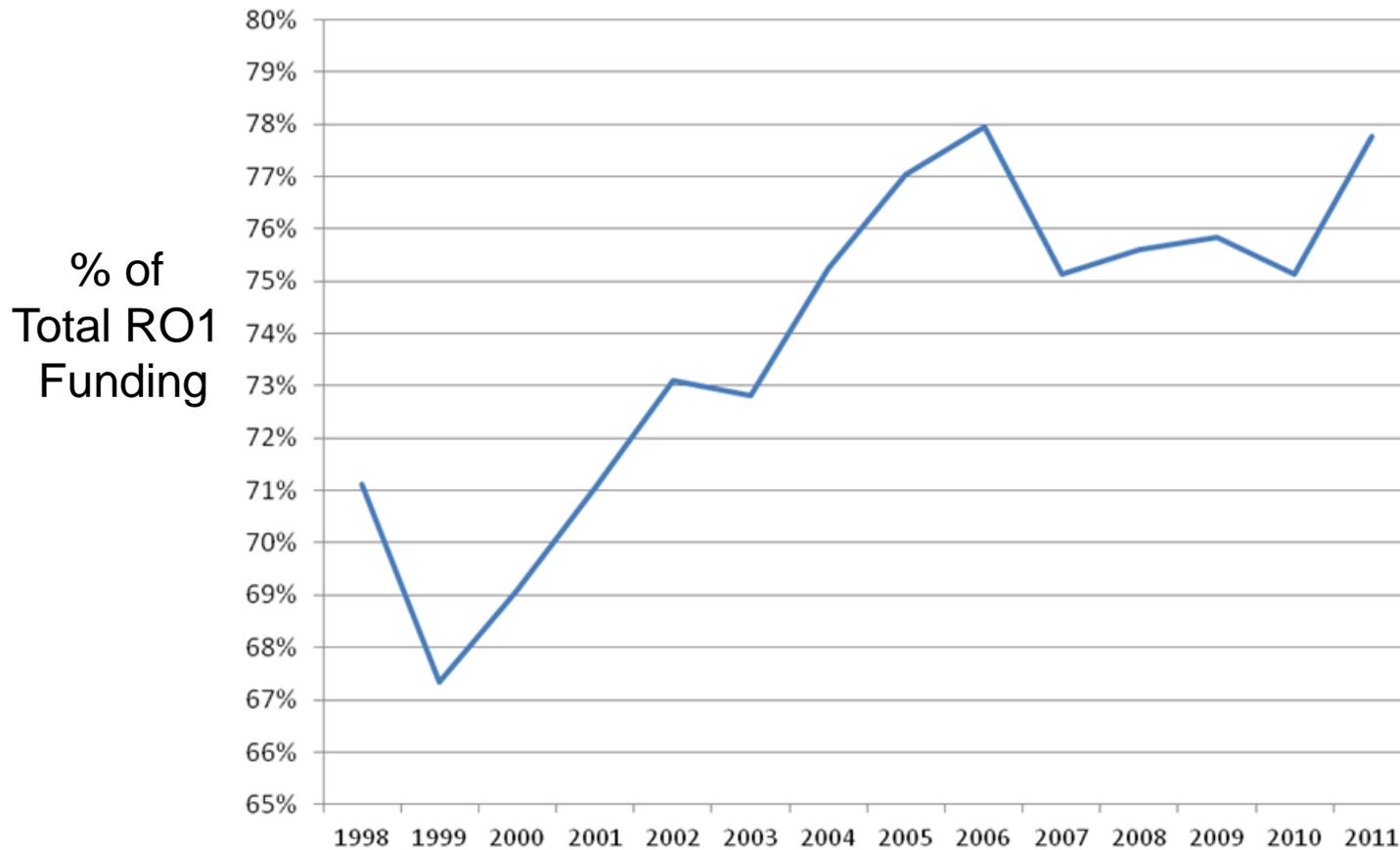
The Office of Portfolio Analysis (OPA)

MISSION STATEMENT

- To innovate by identifying and developing new, sophisticated tools that expand and improve NIH-wide efforts in portfolio analysis
- To apply and disseminate both current and newly developed tools, including computational approaches, which are capable of analyzing a wide range of parameters of biomedical research funding and the resulting impact
- To promote trans-NIH coordination of portfolio analysis activities and enhance collaboration among all portfolio analysis stakeholders at NIH



NIH Non-Competing Commitments



Portfolio Analysis Workshop February 5-6, 2012

➤ >500 attendees

Survey results

➤ Topics included:

Highest priority:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| ○ Measuring impact | 47% |
| ○ Gaps and overlap in NIH portfolios | 30% |
| ○ Identification of emerging areas | 18% |
| ○ Categorizing portfolios | 5% |

➤ What needs should OPA try to address?

- | | |
|--|------------|
| ○ Build better tools / easier to use tools | 65% |
| ○ Provide training and support | 50% |
| ○ Develop targeted case studies | 15% |



Some OPA Goals and Initiatives

- Train NIH staff in the use of computational methods (Fall 2012)
- Create a centralized web repository of computational tools and case studies
 - http://dpcpsi.nih.gov/portfolio_analysis/
- Consult on portfolio analysis projects
- Use outcomes of this Symposium to evaluate and continue to develop data-driven approaches to decision-making at NIH
- Encourage use of portfolio analysis as an input in NIH decision-making



**OPA
TOOLS
LAB**



More OPA Goals and Initiatives

- Identify overlap or gaps in funded research
- Identify emerging concepts, approaches, and/or fields of research
- Develop ways to measure impact
- Unique tool development
 - Hierarchical clustering tool (CIT)
 - SVM classifier (CIT)
 - Semantic portfolio analyst (NLM)
 - Endeca data cube (link the NIH grants database to patent, publication, and citation data)



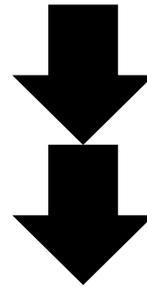
A Modeler's View of NIH

INPUT

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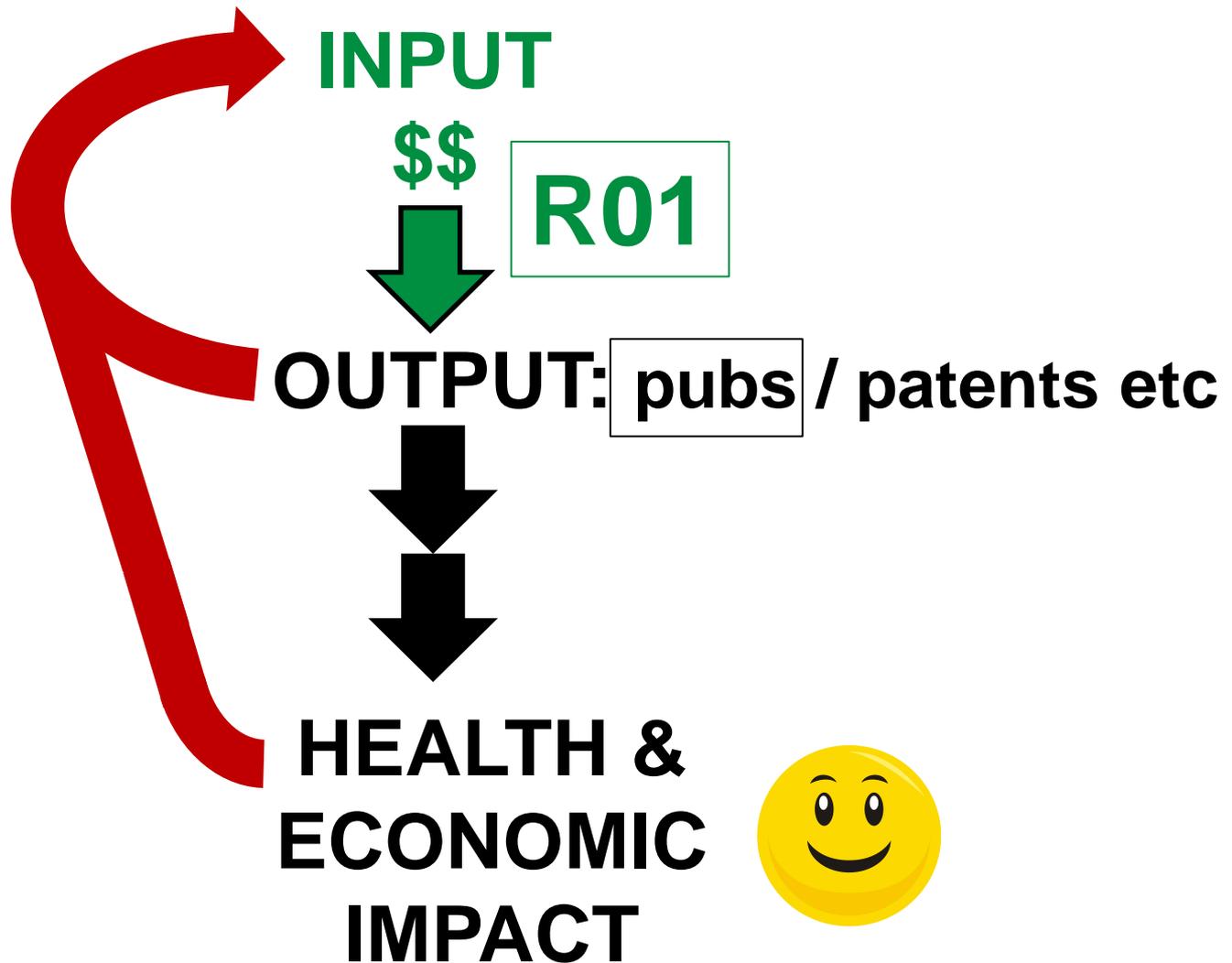
OUTPUT: pubs / patents etc



**HEALTH &
ECONOMIC
IMPACT**

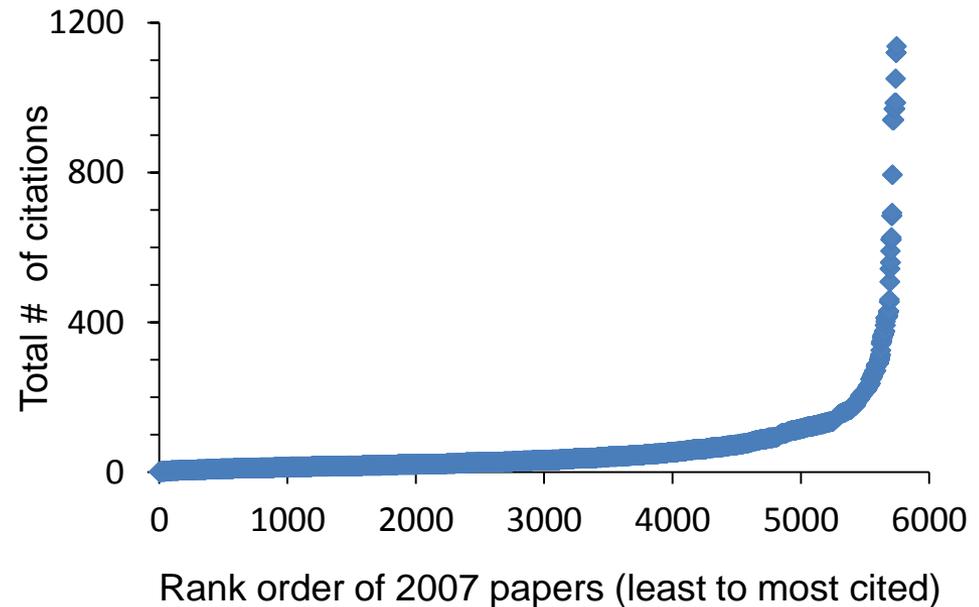


A Modeler's View of NIH

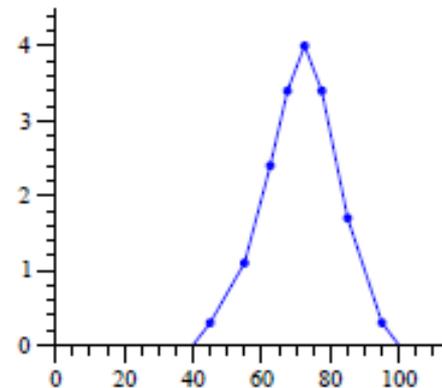
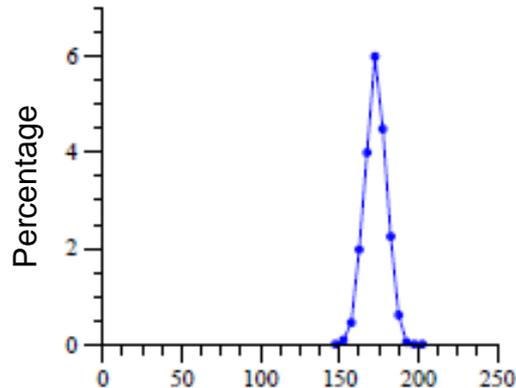


Citation Profile for 12 Selected Biomed Journals

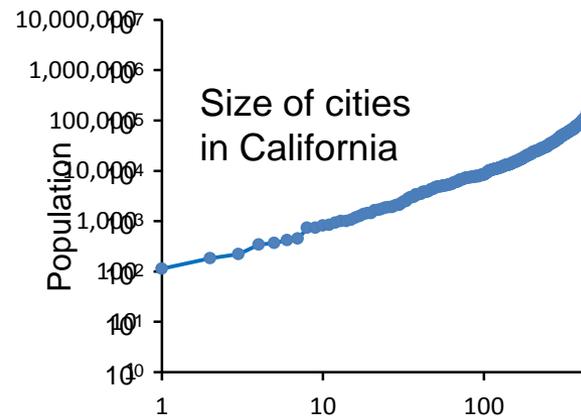
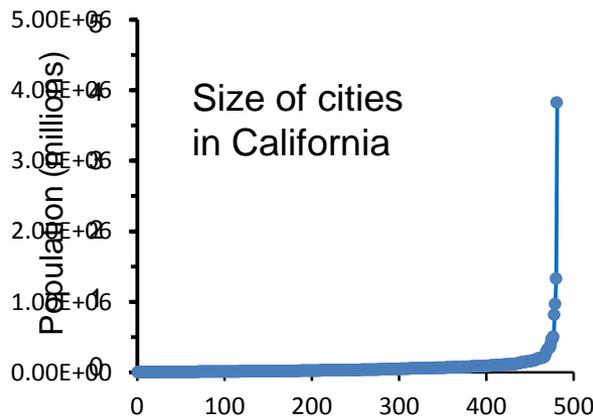
- Four journals from each category:
High impact factor >25
Medium IF 13-17
Low IF 1-6
- All papers in those 12 journals in a single year: 2007
- All citations of those papers since 2007



Averages Apply Only to Gaussian Distributions



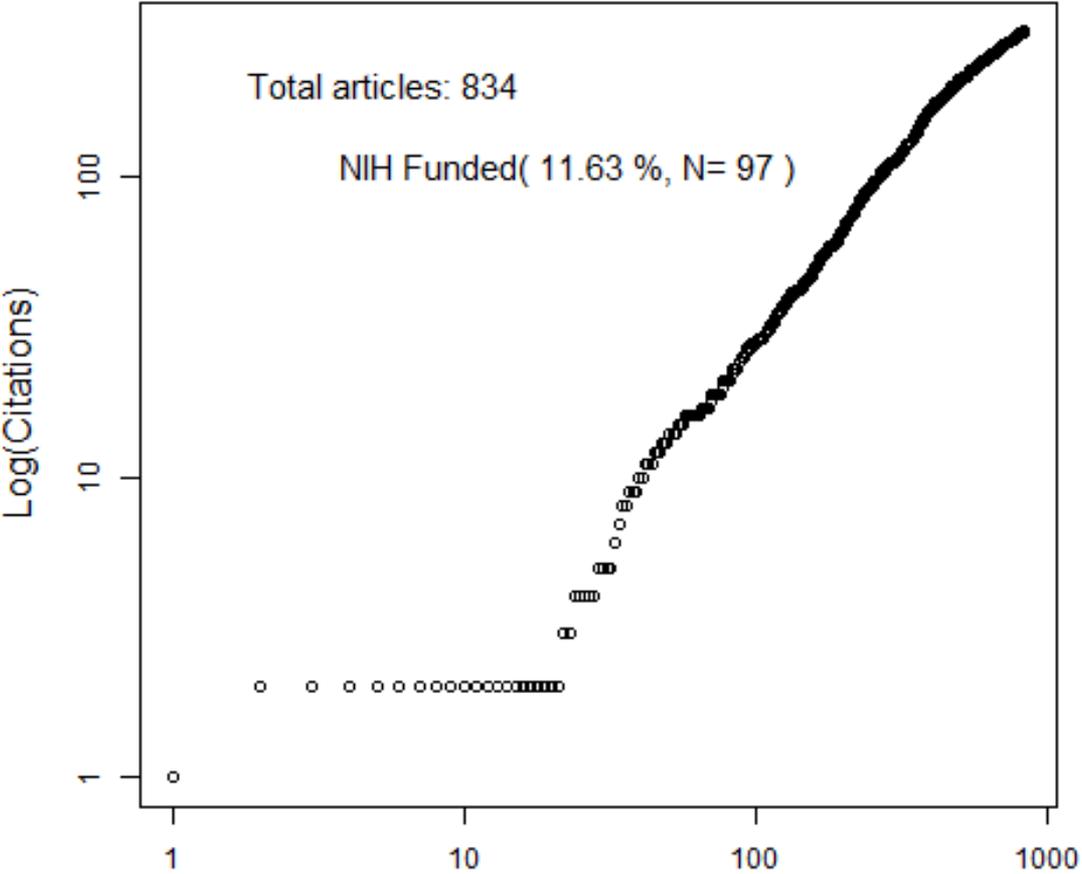
Adapted from
MEJ Newman
Contemp. Physics
46:322-351 (2005)



Power law
 $f(x) = Cx^{-\alpha}$
(with a tail)

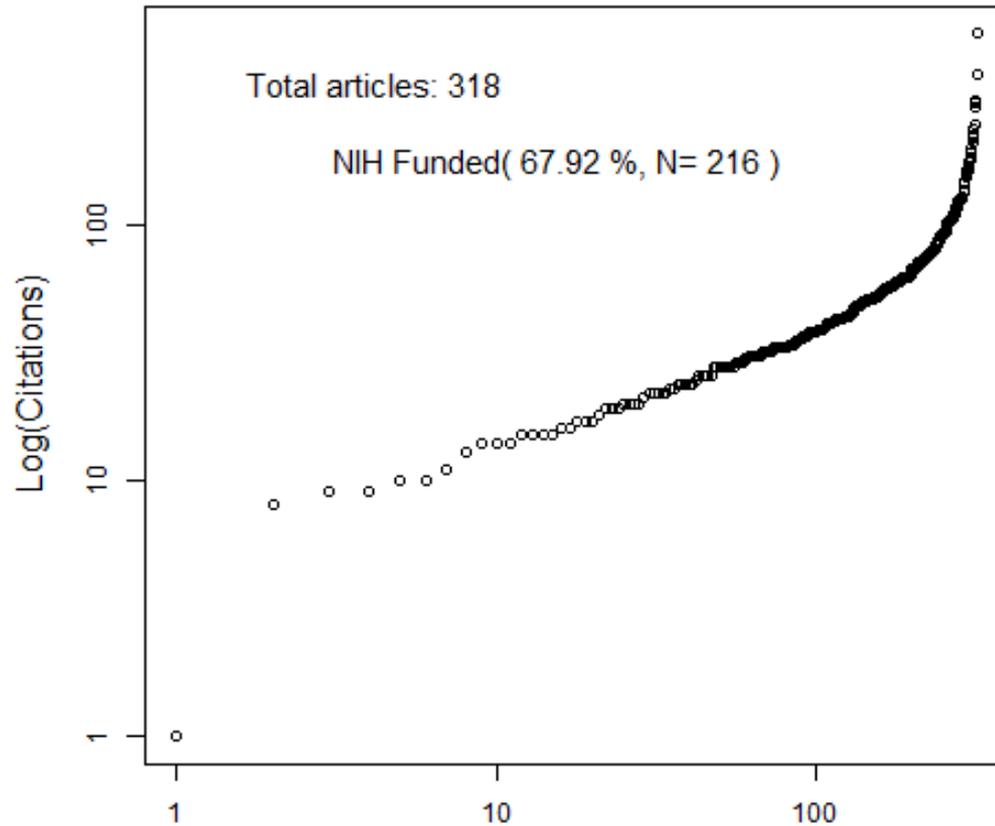
Power Law Distribution for a High IF Journal

HIGH IMPACT FACTOR JOURNAL: 2007



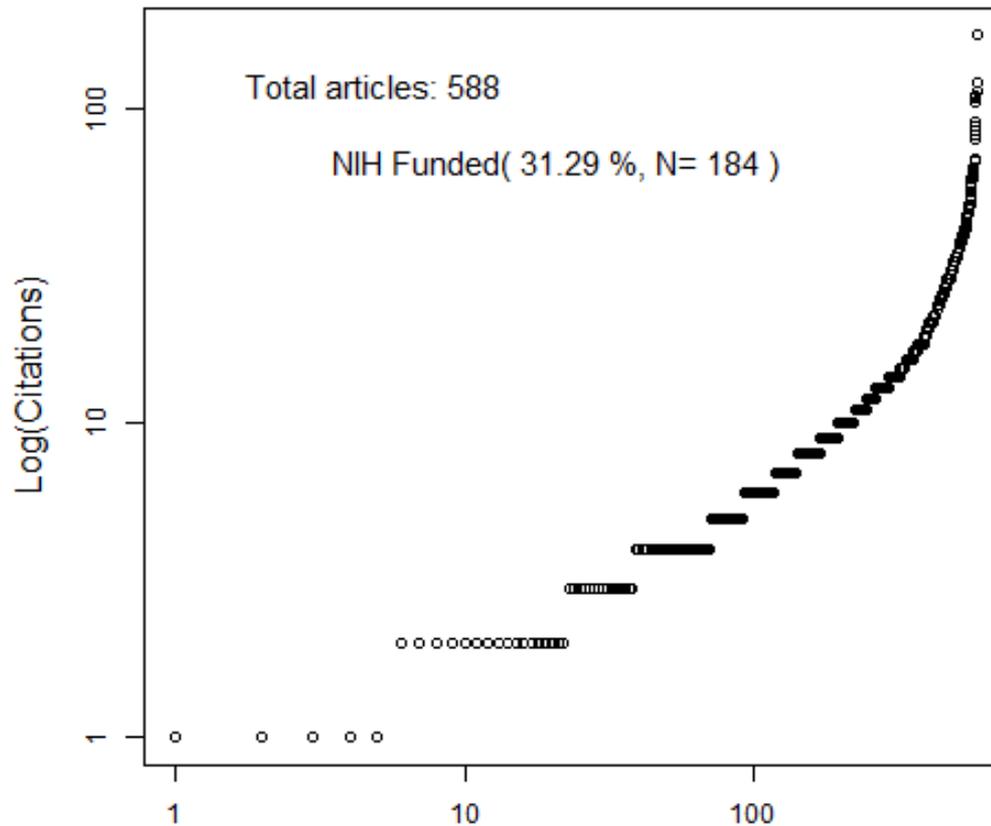
Power Law Distribution for a Medium IF Journal

MEDIUM IMPACT FACTOR JOURNAL: 2007



Power Law Distribution for a Low IF Journal

LOW IMPACT FACTOR JOURNAL: 2007



Summary

- Accurate bibliometrics must accommodate the three-log range of accumulated citations, which follow power law dynamics
- Impact factor is an unreliable indicator of the impact of papers in that journal on the field
- A more important indicator is specific to each paper: how often has it been cited?
- Citations accumulate rapidly enough to potentially influence funding decisions
- An important goal is to construct a “next gen” database, comprehensively and accurately linking NIH awards with associated patents, publications, and citations



Acknowledgments

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SYMPOSIUM

Trans-NIH Symposium Planning Committee

Carole Christian, Ph.D.