

Community and Constituency Building Report year 1 (D 3.1)

Work package: WP 3 – Community and Constituency Building

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Abstract:	This document reports the activities of community and constituency building in the first year of eGovPoliNet. The report includes the description of the strategy for community and constituency building, a definition of measurement criteria for success, an overview of the multidisciplinary landscape, a summary of activities carried out in the first year and plans for the second year.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APPAM	Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management
DG INFSO	Directorate General Information Society and Media
DG. O	Digital Government Society Conference
EC	European Commission
ECMS	European Conference on Modelling and Simulation
ECCS	European Conference on Complex System
ECEG	European Conference on e-Government
ESSA	European Social Simulation Association
ICDGS	International Conference on e-Democracy, e-Government and e-Society
ICEBEG	International Conference on e-Business and e-Government
ICEE	International Conference on e-Business and e-Government
ICEGOV	International Conference on Theory and Practice of Electronic Governance
ICT	Information and Communication technology
ICT4GOV	Information and Communication Technology for Governance
IFIP	International Federation for Information Processing
IPR	Intellectual Property Right
IRSPM	International Research Society for Public Management
ISA	International Sociological Association
IST	Information Society Technology
IT	Information Technology
MS	Milestone
PIDS	Project Information and Dissemination Service
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPT	Power Point Presentation
RC33	Research Committee on Logic & Methodology of ISA
R&D	Research and Development
SEO	Search Engine Optimization
WCSS	World Congress on Social Simulation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Work package 3 is designed to address the fragmentation of research and practice, as well as the fragmentation caused by different disciplines and national approaches by building a common network where practitioners and researchers from different disciplines and countries can interact. This work package sets the necessary communication structures in place for ensuring joined multi-disciplinary research, practice and development. The aim of this work package is to engage all stakeholder groups to work together in exchanging ideas and information.

In this deliverable the European and international multidisciplinary research landscape, which outlines who is doing what in terms of ICT for Governance and Policy Modelling R&D and practice at the individual level is presented (this is complementary to the WP1 about stakeholder identification) is outlined.

The strategy of community and constituency building consist of online activities and face-to-face meeting. In particular

- workshop and panels to engage disciplines
- Joint papers, comparative cases and best practices (these will be used to populate the portal).

The constituency building will be centered around the LinkedIn community (which is merged with Crossover) and the portal (initiated by Crossover). In addition monthly virtual meetings with the eGovPoliNet partners are held to develop content and to coordinate the activities. For building a sustainable community our premise is that content is needed to attract people and let them contribute. Success depends on incorporating existing practices and exploring new practices.

The table below gives the status at the end of year 1. Initial members are recruited and several workshops, panels are organized and papers and case have been written to bridge. After each year data will be collected and the metrics will be calculated to show the progress over time.

Overview of measure and current values at the end of year 1

	Start of the project	Initiating (end of year 1)	Expanding (end of year 2)	Sustaining (End of project)
LinkedIn: number of members	0	267		
Portal: number of members	0	0		
Analysis of the social network				
Network size ('knowing')	0	160		
Network size ('collaborating')	0	42		
Network density	0	0,019		
Network Closeness (average geographic distance)	0	2,94		
Analysis of the collaboration				
Number of joint papers	0	6		
Number of joint case studies	0	1		
Number of workshops and panels	0	8 (2 panels)		
Collaboration leading to a paper	0	4		
Number of collaborations between	0	1		

practitioners and academics				
Number of best practices	0	1		

For the second year it is anticipated that each of the partners will

1. Contribute at least two cases, papers or best practices to the portal
2. Organize at least one event with practitioner or different scientific community
3. Initiate a collaboration with somebody from another community (i.e. joined proposal, comparative work etc.)
4. Recruit at least 5 persons to join the LinkedIn community and the Crossover portal.
5. Contribute to the LinkedIn (post a comment, recruit somebody from an external research community to post something, recruit somebody from practitioners community. Somebody from practice to post something and comment on a posting).

1. INTRODUCTION

Work package 3 is designed to address the fragmentation of research and practice, as well as the fragmentation caused by different disciplines and national approaches by building a common network where practitioners and researchers from different disciplines and countries can interact. This work package sets the necessary communication structures in place for ensuring joined multi-disciplinary research, practice and development. The aim of this work package is to engage all stakeholder groups to work together in exchange. The approach is to create two-way interaction between the following groups:

1. Researchers from various communities
2. Practitioners

WP 3 seeks to establish closer working practices between the target groups by starting the discussion of future projects. The main activities are related to

1. Recruiting initial members
2. Organise face-to-face and virtual meetings
3. Extending and integrating the community

1.1. THE PURPOSE OF THE DELIVERABLE

Work package 3 is designed to address the fragmentation of research and practice, as well as the fragmentation caused by different disciplines and national approaches. Therefore, a common network of practitioners and researchers is needed, which requires communication structures in order to ensure joint multi-disciplinary research, practice and development.

The aim of this work package is to engage all stakeholder groups to work collaborate. The approach is to create two-way interaction between researchers, practitioners and ICT providers. This requires an overview of the current international research landscape, the organisation of both face-to-face and virtual meetings, and a strategy to extend the community.

This report addresses milestone 4 (MS4) of the eGovPoliNet project, which aims to inventory the European and international multidisciplinary research landscape. This landscape outlines who is doing what in terms of ICT for Governance and Policy Modelling research, development and practice. It also serves as an initial and intermediate report for D3.1, which covers the initial eGovPoliNet landscape, stakeholders and method for constituency building evaluation. D3.1 is due in M12 (August 2012).

This report describes the initial inventory of the eGovPoliNet landscape. As the overall objective of the work package is to engage the various stakeholders in that landscape, it does so by using a number of metrics that will throughout the project be used to assess the growth of the community and the collaborative links between the members. This report also discusses these metrics and serves as a starting point for the tasks in the project aimed at engaging and bringing the various stakeholder groups together.

1.2. APPROACH

WP 3 seeks to establish closer working practices between the target groups by starting the discussion of future projects. The framework in each task will be to recruit the initial members, organise face-to-face and virtual meetings, and to extend the community. To realise this, the WP consists of five tasks, as discussed in detail in the DoW of eGovPoliNet. The approach is to create two-way interaction between researchers, practitioners, newcomers, and ICT Providers.

In the first task, covered in this document, an overview of the European and international multidisciplinary research landscape is developed. This overview includes the different disciplines related, the active R&D organizations, researchers and practitioners in the field, as well as end users in this area. This overview serves as starting point to set up collaborative links with the main research and practice centres all over the world and will help to implement the first phase of eGovPoliNet.

The methods used in this document are a survey held among project partners at the project kick-off. Furthermore, the project partners inventoried known researchers and practitioners in the field. The survey will be used multiple times in the project, to assess how the network develops. The starting point is the project consortium, and this will further expand to their antennas (communities, projects and collaborations in which project partners are involved).

The project aims to facilitate and streamline technological and socio-technical excellence on ICT solutions for governance and policy modelling thereby enabling better understanding of social and societal behaviour. The multi-disciplinary approach and international community building is a key aspect of the project. Findings from distinct disciplines need to be linked with one another or even more, these need to be integrated to understand the overall field. To achieve this, eGovPoliNet will connect relevant international actors to build a global multidisciplinary digital governance and policy modelling research and practice community, which is engaged in research and practical use of ICT use for citizen participation, open government, open data, governance and policy modelling areas. Thematic areas to be interconnected are e.g. policy modelling tools, (social) simulation and visualisation tools, process modelling techniques, gaming and mixed reality tools, techniques to generate added-value content from linked data and data available in unstructured and/or dispersed environments, and online participation tools including web 2.0 and web 3.0 capabilities.

1.3. OVERVIEW OF THIS DOCUMENT

The tasks in this work package all relate to addressing the fragmentation of research and practice in the field of ICT for governance and policy modelling. This requires multiple steps, which are addressed in this document:

- Getting an overview of the current landscape;
- Developing a strategy to deal with the fragmentation of that landscape of various communities; and
- Measuring if and how the existing communities in the landscape come closer together;

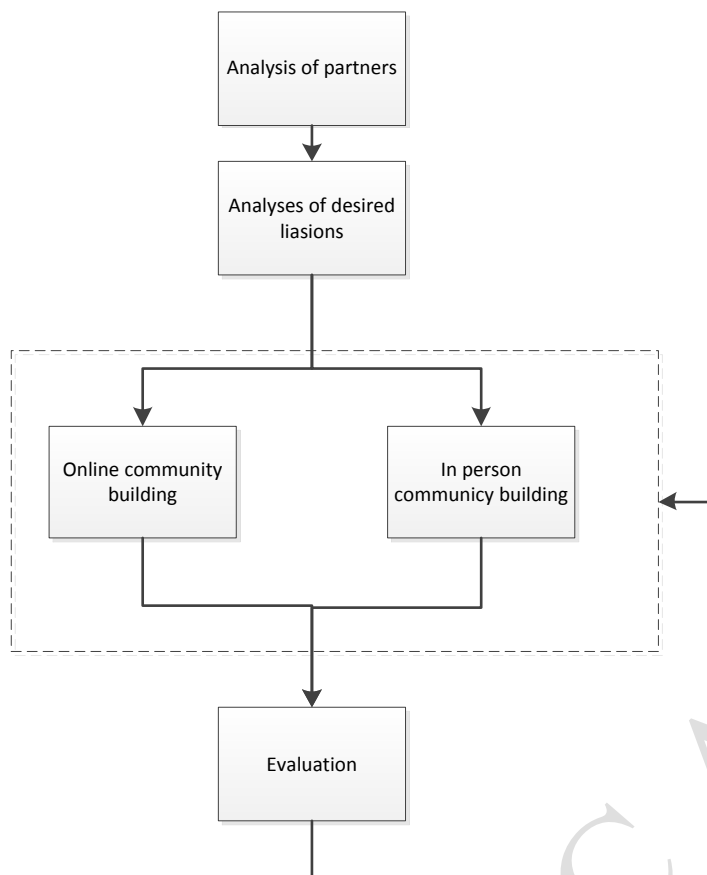


Figure 1: Overview of community and constituency building activities

2. COMMUNITY BUILDING STRATEGY

eGovPoliNet is a project funded by the European Commission under the 7th Framework Programme and it's aimed to set up an International Community in ICT solutions for Governance and Policy Modelling. The international community of researchers and practitioners will share and advance research and insights from practical cases around the world. The consortium is composed by 18 partners from 16 countries both within and outside of the EU, working together to share ideas, experiences and practices in the field. The initial stage the community will see International leaders from academia, government and the private sector to organise and develop a network on R&D in the strategic field of eGovernance involving also public agencies and civil servants.

2.1. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

eGovPoliNet has five key objectives: 1) To establish a global multi-disciplinary digital participation, governance and policy modelling research and practice community. 2) To integrate the currently fragmented research in digital public participation, governance and policy modelling. 3) To stimulate joint research and practice in the eGovPoliNet' agreed research areas. 4) To disseminate eGovPoliNet research and practice amongst public governance and policy modelling stakeholders. 5) To provide a barometer of research and practice effectiveness for public governance and policy modelling in Europe and worldwide by establishing a corpus of knowledge and lessons-learned resources to evidence what kind of projects have delivered what kind of results and have thereby been considered effective for digital public governance and policy modelling.

To achieve these objectives, eGovPoliNet will build on experiences gained by leading actors bringing together the innovative knowledge of the field. The forecasted activities are:

- To establish a dynamic network of researchers and practitioners.
- To encourage international community building of relevant stakeholders working in relevant areas.
- To encourage multidisciplinary constituency building.
- To expand the social networking and Web 2.0, as well as exploit mass cooperation platforms for networking stakeholders.
- To identify new tools and technologies, concepts and approaches, good and bad practices which help addressing complex societal issues and providing findings at the eGovPoliNet portal.
- To make efficient the collection of feedbacks from public sector organisations on the contents provided by the eGovPoliNet portal.

eGovPoliNet is aimed to let the community grow. Therefore, criteria are needed to evaluate the development of the network (i.e. demonstrate that the community is growing and collaborating). The infrastructure needs to be able to accommodate/foster the growth. In the appendix, an example of the type of membership that actors have in the eGovPoliNet network is given.

The added value of connecting different actors, from different backgrounds and operating in different communities lies in the idea that they can learn from each other in terms of background, methods, projects, and practices.

In this section, we provide a brief overview of a strategy for expanding the network. Based on this strategy, we define a number of metrics that will be used throughout the project to assess the progress and success of the constituency building strategy.

Community and constituency building objectives

The overall objective is

Seeking collaboration between different actors, that are from different backgrounds and operate in different communities.

The Specific aims of this WP are

- Expand the network to include more disciplines and to get a better representation of under-represented disciplines;
- Encourage collaboration between researchers of multiple disciplines;
- Expand the network to include more practitioners/policy makers and to get a better view of the networks they provide access to;
- Encourage collaboration between researchers and practitioners;
- Encourage international (comparative) research (many countries are represented; this provides a great opportunity);
- Encouraging the joint organization of workshops, panels, special issues etc.

These specific objectives are used to formulate the detailed strategy for constituency building.

2.2. STRATEGY FOR CONSTITUENCY BUILDING

Community building is ill researched and there are limited number of strategies available. Brown (2001) successfully applied 3 phases for community building in distance learning classes. Each of the pahses should result in a greater degree of engagement.

1. Making friends: connecting on-line with whom students felt comfortable communicating.
2. Conferment: Making students part of a long, thoughtful, threaded discussion on a subject of importance after which participants felt both personal satisfaction and kinship.
3. Camaraderie: which was achieved after long-term or intense association with others involving personal communication

Researchers and practitioners need to work together in order to tackle policy challenges by integrating different perspectives, develop comparative studies, and share their experiences. This is challenging due to factors like (Zhang et al., 2011, p. 3)

1. a lack of shared interest and sense of urgency to collaborate;
2. Forming and maintaining personal relationships (Kraut, Galegher, & Egidio, 1986; Zhang, et al., 2011).
3. disciplines having different traditions, norms, values, whereas interdisciplinary research has relative fewer established outlets for publication

The more varied the potential members of the community are the more difficult it might be to create a coheren community. Of vital importance is that the potential members have something in common like shared interests, experiences, goals, values or vision (Brown, 2001).

Successful communities “are well-balanced systems that oscillate between exploring new practices and exploiting existing ones “. (Probst & Borzillo, 2008, p. 345)

By having a focal point on policy-making problems as experienced by practitioners a clear and shared objective is created in which different disciplines should contribute to the same practical challenge. The forming and maintaining of personal relationship is accomplished by having online and face-to-face community building. By having a three year strategies consisting of various phases the difference in values should become accepted.

Phased approach

A gradual approach to community and constituency building is taken. In general the first year aims at setting the foundation (portal, community, ideas) and the second year is aimed at generating activity by the eGovPoliNet members. In the third year the activities by eGovPoliNet members should be

complemented by activities of non-eGovPoliNet members. This should ensure a self-sustainable community after year 3 in which the value comes from the network, the size of the network and available knowledge. This can be expressed in the following stages:

1. Enabling Initiating (year 1):
2. Growing (year 2):
3. Sustaining (year 3):

The overall concept of the project to achieve constituency building is depicted in Figure 2 (taken from project proposal). eGovPoliNet will thereby exploit online and face to face meeting to connect and establish the community. Physical meetings will mostly serve to strengthen the community through social relations.

These meetings will be organised in conjunction with important conferences and other events relevant to the community and serve as point of reference, where results and information gathered in the recent period will be discussed, structured and amended, and plans for the subsequent period will be confirmed from the work plan or will be revised accordingly. Regular virtual discussions (online and offline) will support the achievement of eGovPoliNet's objectives to strengthen the community.

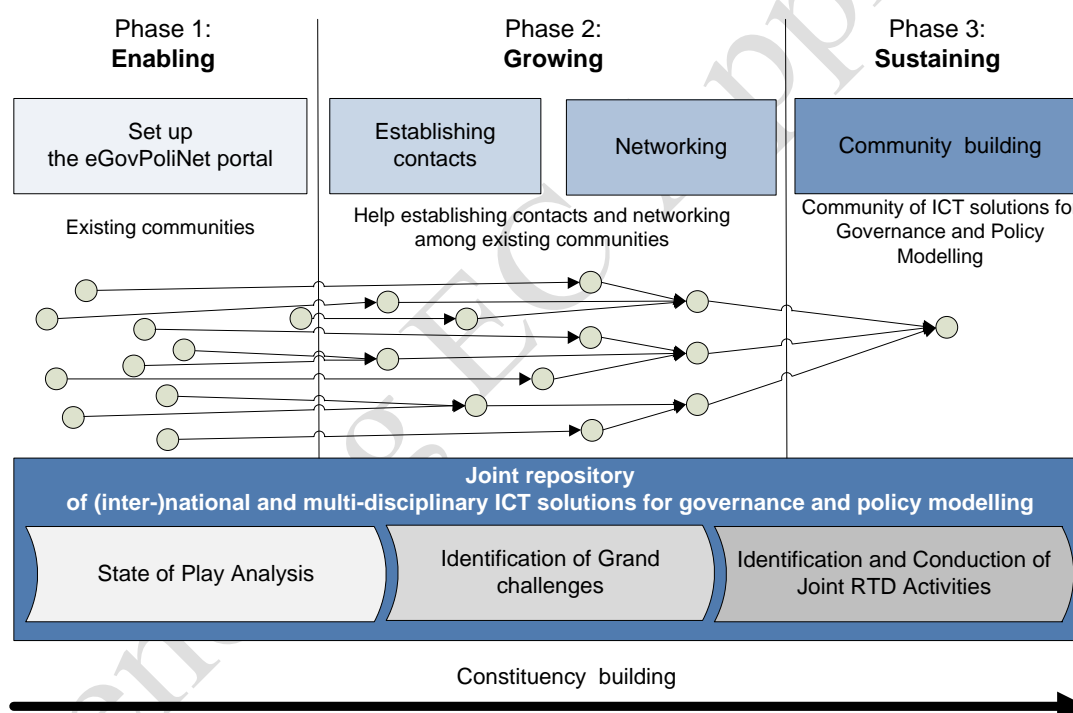


Figure 2: eGovPoliNet's concept for international community building

Apart from enabling and streamlining regular interaction among the community stakeholders, eGovPoliNet provides a portal for stakeholders to exchange experience and build consensus on streamlining implementation policies for ICT solutions for governance and policy modelling for various purposes as described above.

- People that are part of one community join another community, e.g.:
 - By becoming part of an association;
 - By submitting papers to conferences or journals of another community;
 - By having different associations working in joint special interest groups.

- Bring persons from different communities together, e.g.:
 - Invite people from other communities to a workshop or event;
 - Organise the same (type of) workshop in multiple communities;
 - Bring in people from different communities in workshops at conferences;
 - Virtual meetings through a portal.

The core of the strategy is that we expect that each partner seek collaboration with external parties. For each partner, this means that they contribute additional members to the (online) network and that each organises a workshop (at different conferences and events) with people from other communities. In the first year of the project, partners should invite people from other communities to a workshop or event. In the second year, joint or similar workshops should be organised in different communities.

There are thus two types of contributions to the constituency building goals of the project: one focused on input (e.g. additional members, organising workshops and activities) and one focused on output (e.g. comparison of practices, joint reports and joint papers).

Community building will be done using physical face-to-face meetings and online efforts.

2.3. ONLINE COMMUNITY BUILDING STRATEGY

The online community consists of two types of community building focus points. One is open for everybody and is used to create awareness of the network, show some of the activities and stimulate discussions. For some persons this will be what they desired, whereas others want to collaborate with each other in-depth. Therefore the second online community building is focussed on in-depth knowledge exchange, the sharing of findings and detailed activities.

The results of the community building activities should be that members are confident in contributing, feel valued and feel part of the community and that they learn from each other.

LinkedIn eGovPoliNet community – awareness and discussion

The LinkedIn eGovPoliNet community is aimed at attracting a large user base of people who are interested in bridging scientific and practice communities. Online community building requires the setting of some conditions to make it work. We will use the following guidelines (based on Brown, 2001).

1. Environment that fosters openness, respect and trusts
2. Demonstrated interest, support, sincerity, understanding of the existing disciplines
3. Share relevant experiences as well as information that would help others
4. Worded responses positively, even when provocative ideas and opinions are presented
5. Provide timely feedback, provide support and stimulate discussion by asking questions
6. Try to get threaded discussions going
7. If necessary communicate with individuals directly

During the beginning of the first year the community is held small to enable the eGovPoliNet partners to create content and prepare. In this way the community can be made attractive before inviting people and having a large user base for which limited content can be offered. And the end of year 1 the goal is to boost the online efforts all partners are asked to follow a plan and contribute in four ways

1. To post a comment concerning the eGovPoliNet related research one is working on. This could be an example, development, reference to relevant report or an open discussion on a certain topic.
2. To recruit somebody from an external research community to post something. Community building requires the involvement of other organizations that those who are part of the consortium. The member should recruit somebody from another community and ask them to post something in this week

3. This is similar to 2, with the exceptions that this is targeting the practitioners' community. Somebody from practice should be recruited to post something.

4. Comment on a posting (contribute to discussion on this topic and make it lively).

These actions should ensure that the community shows activities and is attractive. Once there are activities of non-eGovPoliNet partners the community should become self-sustainable.

Portal – Interdisciplinary collaboration and in-depth knowledge exchange

The portal is aimed at stimulating sharing among eGovPoliNet members who actively are working on integrating communities by working on best practices and research crossing communities. In the traditional situation people tend to do things in their own disciplines. Coalitions having participants from various disciplines might breed new ideas, have more problem solving capacity and view the problems from different disciplines.

To stimulate this collaboration and in-depth knowledge sharing, there will be a virtual meeting each month. In these meetings 2 partners give a short presentation of their contribution as a case, paper or other community building activities. The virtual meeting space will be offered by the VU in the form of Blackboard Collaborate (formerly Elluminate) online. Blackboard collaborate offers a collaborative, interactive, and mobile learning environment. It helps to create virtual classrooms, offices and meeting spaces that offer the opportunity to talk (voice) and see each other (video), present slides, chat and work together on a whiteboard. These facilities should stimulate collaborating among eGovPoliNet members.

The basic idea is that eGovPoliNet partners will contribute in cooperation with someone from another community (practitioner, scientific). In this way the activity in itself already contributes to the community and constituency building activities.

The results of these activities will be stored and made available in the portal. This will provide the content of the portal to make it attractive for others to join. The basic idea is that others who use the content will also start contributing to the portal and the activities become self-sustainable (after year 3).

2.4. FACE TO FACE COMMUNITY BUILDING STRATEGY

Apart from the online community building there is still a need for face-to-face meeting to share ideas, to gain understanding and appreciation of other disciplines. Therefore monthly online meetings are organized in which partners discuss their activities face-to-face,

Physical meetings will mostly serve to building the community through social relations. These meetings will be organised in conjunction with important conferences and other events relevant to the community and serve as point of reference, where results and information gathered in the recent period will be discussed, structured and amended, and plans for the subsequent period will be confirmed from the work plan or will be revised accordingly.

2.5. OUTPUT: COMPARATIVE JOINT WORK

Resulting output have been mentioned already several times and can be the results of both online and offline community building strategy. Any output should be created by members of different communities who use the output to work together. The type of output will typically contain Comparative work which compares practices or compares efforts within communities. This is aimed at analysing differences and similarities among communities and practices.

The other type of output is joint work in which persons from different communities collaborate with each other. This can have different forms, like a description and analysis of a policy-making practice, the writing of a white paper, the writing of a scientific paper to be published at a conference or journal or a special issues containing input from different disciplines.

For each output contribution the following three requirements should be satisfied.

1. The work should not have been conducted without eGovPoliNet

2. The work should contribute to the objective of eGovPoliNet community building

3. The work should result in community building (outcome)

The latter requirements should be described by each community building activity. How it contributes to the community and constituency building.

2.6. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Community Development Board (CDB) is responsible for community development and cultivation. CDB will monitor the community performance and the project outcomes in respect to its objectives, i.e. it will also be responsible for step-by-step estimation of all project deliverables to meet the objectives regarding community building. CDB's review will be considered during regular project meetings. The CDB has been founded during the first project meeting in Delft. The first meeting took place during the second project meeting in Brunel, west-London. The members were held to persons within the project as they would attend the project meetings. As members of the CDB are found

-Marijn Janssen, TUD, NL

-Sharon Dawes, SUNY, USA

-Themis Tambouris, CERTH, GR

The members review the community and constituency building progress and provide advices for further development. During the meeting at Brunel University it was decided to make a detailed plan and assign partners to particular community building activities. In particular this included

- Each partner contributes the involvement of researchers and practitioners that are new to the network [*community growth*];
- Each partner connects with someone from a different discipline [*strengthening community ties*];
- Each partner produces one joint paper (including working papers) with someone from a different community [*community collaboration*];
- Each partner brings in a case study together with a practitioner [*community collaboration*].

2.7. SUMMARY

A combination of online and face-to-face community building activities is employed. The first year is focussed on community building among the eGovPoliNet members and setting the right conditions, whereas the second year is more externally focussed to involve non-eGovPoliNet partners and to build a broader community.

3. EVALUATION METRICS

The *dissemination procedures* specified in this plan, present the consortium's ambition to achieve an efficient and challenging spread of new knowledge on three levels. Each level has several channels, specific for each country.

In addition to making reports from the project's different work packages available, the national teams will disseminate jointly and country specific, the findings in a wide variety of ways over the next couple of years.

3.1. THE COMMUNITY BUILDING OBJECTIVES

The eGovPoliNet project aims at producing results that are not achievable in a complete form by the single partner or the community alone and need the input of external subjects such as IT suppliers, industries, researchers, policy makers, think tanks, etc., (all together: potential stakeholders) working with selected skills and expertise.

Consequently, it is mandatory to **create consensus** among the stakeholders about eGovPoliNet, to **involve them** in to strengthening scientific, technological and social research and practice excellence in digital public governance and policy modelling by integrating the research and practice capacities of individuals and organisations spread across Europe and worldwide, including lessons and innovative approaches of the existing projects and future projects, and to **create awareness** about the project proceedings so to reach **additional enabling audience** for the future collaboration and cooperative work.

The major focus of the dissemination framework is to ensure that the project's outcomes are widely disseminated to the appropriate target communities, at appropriate times, via appropriate methods, and that those who can contribute to development, evaluation, uptake and exploitation of the outcomes can be identified and encouraged to participate. All Partners will use their personal and institutional social networks and long-standing experience in EC funded projects, particularly in the area of policy modelling and e-governance.

Dissemination activity is started since Month 1 by establishing *frameworks, processes and plans*. The dissemination strategy brings together current knowledge of target audiences, existing networks and priority activities during the project.

It will be regularly reviewed and updated based on project developments.

Specific objectives of the communication and dissemination activities are, then:

- Dissemination activity.
- Promotion of the project results.
- Enable the participation in the policy community.

3.2. TOWARDS MEASUREMENT

Throughout the project, similar information can be captured on new members of the network. The starting point for basic quantitatively measuring the expansion of the size of the community is based on two metrics:

- Number of LinkedIn members
- Number Portal members

There are three levels of aggregations that are relevant.

1. **International** – at European and not European level, by involving others global communities;
2. **National** – at a country level;

3. **Local** – at a country level by involving the stakeholders (communities, organisations, companies, etc.) interested on the field.

The rationale for the measuring can be described by using the interrogative words why, what and how.

- Why? To show how communities come closer and exchange information.
- What? There are three things we aim to measure in order to assess the growth of the network:
 - Size and range of the network, i.e. the landscape in terms of people, disciplines and communities;
 - The coherence and intensity of the network, using social network analysis;
 - The collaboration between parties in the network.
- How? Three methods:
 - Survey and inventory of landscape of practitioners, disciplines and communities.
 - Network analysis to demonstrate the evolution of the network (resulting in closer ties among communities).
 - The social network analysis instrument is taken from the work of Zhang et al. (2011). *Building and Sustaining a Transnational and Interdisciplinary Research Groups: Lessons learned from a North American Experience*. Paper presented at the 44th Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS 2011).
 - Survey and inventory of the collaboration activities.

3.3. MEASURES

These three aims, with three methods, result in three deliverables:

1. Overview of the landscape, including:
 - a. Disciplines;
 - b. Active R&D organisations;
 - c. Researchers
 - i. Affiliation
 - ii. Research field
 - iii. Communities
 1. Size
 2. Density/closeness;
 - d. Practitioners
 - i. Affiliation
 - ii. Policy field;
 - e. End users?

3.4. SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS

What is social network analysis?

Social relationships and networking are key components of the community building activities. *Social Network Analysis* (SNA) is a strategy for investigating social structures (Otte & Rousseau, 2002). These approaches were mathematically formalized in the 1950s and theories and methods of social networks became pervasive in the social and behavioural sciences by the 1980s (Freeman, 2004)

This growth matches with an increasing development of methods used to (a) collect and (b) visualise network data in order to analyse relationships between people, groups, organisations- and other knowledge-processing entities on the Net.” (D'Andrea, Ferri, & Grifoni, 2010). ”Data visualisation can

be defined as any technique used to create images, diagrams, or animations in order to communicate a message.” (D'Andrea, et al., 2010).

A graph is a structure for modelling information by: nodes as objects (actors) and edges as relations (communication paths). Social Network Analysis allows the determination of groups. Groups are disjoint collections of individuals who are linked to each other by some sort of relation or interaction (Hanneman & Riddlle, 2005). In our situation the communities can be viewed as groups. Within the groups there is social cohesion, but the groups are fragmented and there is little cohesion among the group. Each member of the group can have different position: central position, periphery or somewhere between them. A group may have one or more key players.

Social network analyses measures

In our situation the nodes represent individual actors that play a certain part in the community. In SNA this is the smallest unit of analysis and a person is often referred to as an ‘individual’, an ‘actor’ or ‘ego’. Network analyses on the individual level focus often on network characteristics such as size, relationship strength, density, centrality, and roles such as liaisons, and bridges (Jones & Volpe, 2011). This is the focus of our efforts, whereas we also view the community level as individuals are part of one or more communities.

A *liaison* or *bridge* is a type of social tie that connects two different groups in a social network and are used to transmit information from one group to another. Bridges can have weak or strong ties. Weak ties are able to spread awareness of certain information, but are not able to mobilize a community and.

The social network analysis is focused on a number of indicators:

- The ties between actors (‘know each other’);
- The collaborative ties between actors (‘work together’), and;
- The number of actors in the network.

Over the entire project, all should increase, whilst controlling for effects of the third on the first two.

Closely connected to network ties is the notion of *social capital*, which refers to the value one can get from their social ties. Studies show that there a positive relationship between social capital and the intensity of social network use (Sebastián, Park, & Kee, 2009). In the starting situation these actors are not connected (‘the fragmented landscape’) whereas after the community building activities we want that all actors are connected to other community using certain nodes.

Within the scope social network analysis, there are a large variety of measures of the centrality of a individuals within a graph. As our aim is to overcome the fragmentation and create a coherent community we will use the network closeness and network density as surrogates for measuring the level of community building that has been achieved.

Network size

The *network size* will be measured using two types of ties. One type of tie focusses on knowing each other, i.e. persons known each other and the communities and the other type of tie is focused on collaborating, i.e. the persons have collaborated with each other. In this way the difference between having heard of each other and actually collaborated together is expressed.

Network density

The *network density* is the proportion of direct ties in a network relative to the total number of possible ties. Network density, based on Emirbayer and Goodwin (1994, in: Zhang et al. (2011)). With collaborative ties between actors we mean e.g. write papers together, write grant proposals together, collaborating in a project. Just knowing each other is then enough for having ties, but not collaborative ties.

Network closeness (average geographic distance)

The distances between pairs of actors is the most commonly used measure of Closeness (Hanneman & Riddlle, 2005). The average geodesic distance for an actor to all others, the variation in these distances, and the number of geodesic distances to other actors may all describe important similarities

and differences between actors in how, and how closely they are connected to their entire population (Hanneman & Riddle, 2005). When drawing a graph there is a natural distance metric between all pairs of nodes, defined by the length of their shortest paths. The *farness* of a node is the sum of its distances to all other nodes, and its closeness is defined as the inverse of the farness (Sabidussi, 1966). The more central a node is the lower its total distance to all other nodes. Closeness can be regarded as a measure of how fast it will take to spread information from *s* to all other nodes sequentially.

Distance is a potentially a difficult criterion, as we aim to have an overall growth of the number of actors involved. Measurements in the start will be based on the currently known landscape, which probably covers many existing ties and collaborations (i.e. the project that this inventory of the landscape comes from, is in itself already a collaboration). New actors will not share these collaborative links when they enter. Therefore, it should be expected that mid-project evaluation show an increase of the network size, but coming with negative effects on the other network criteria. The end-project evaluation should then show more links and collaborations between the actors, given that this is not intervened by a further increase in the growth of the network. In that case, we will analyse both the coherence of the initial network members and the growth with new members.

Tool support

There a list of 22 free tools for data analysis and visualization of SNA (Marchilies, 2011). Zhang and partners (2011) used Ucinet 6.232 for the social network analysis of transnational and interdisciplinary collaboration. We opted for using *NodeXL* as this is an MS Excel based open source based tool which has been used for conducting similar analysis (Welser, Gleave, Smith, Barash, & Meckes, 2009) and has integrated visualization options and can be learned within a short timeframe (Hansen, Shneiderman, & Smith, 2011).

3.5. ANALYSIS OF THE COLLABORATION

Whereas SNA is used for measuring the desired integration of the community, the actions for enabling the building of the community will also be measured. These actions should result in the integration and collaboration of the various communities. These measures include

- a. Number of joint papers;
- b. Number of joint case studies;
- c. Number of workshops;
- d. Collaboration leading to a paper;
- e. Number of collaborations between disciplines;
- f. Number of collaborations between practitioners and academics;
- g. Best practices submitted by each partner.

3.6. OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

In the table below the relationship between the objectives and the measures are shown. The accomplishment of each objective is measured by multiple objectives.

Table 1: Objectives and metrics

eGovPoliNet objectives	Metrics
1) To establish a global multi-disciplinary digital participation, governance and policy modelling research and practice community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network size ('knowing'); • Network size ('collaborating');
2) To integrate the currently fragmented research in digital public participation, governance and policy modelling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network density; • Network Closeness.

<p>3) To stimulate joint research and practice in the eGovPoliNet' agreed research areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of joint papers • Number of joint case studies • Number of workshops and panels • Collaboration leading to a paper • Number of collaborations between disciplines • Number of collaborations between practitioners and academics • Best practices submitted by each partner
<p>4) To disseminate eGovPoliNet research and practice amongst public governance and policy modelling stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of joint papers • Number of joint case studies • Number of workshops and panels
<p>5) To provide a barometer of research and practice effectiveness for public governance and policy modelling in Europe and worldwide by establishing a corpus of knowledge and lessons-learnt resources to evidence what kind of projects have delivered what kind of results and have thereby been considered effective for digital public governance and policy modelling.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network density; • Network Closeness.

4. OVERVIEW OF THE LANDSCAPE

eGovPoliNet will initially focus on collecting together researchers while the CROSSOVER project will focus on practitioners. eGovPoliNet will be able to extend the community with the local knowledge of each partner to identify relevant contact points in their national context. Where local practice gives access to a comprehensive taxonomy of academic research or teaching groups this too needs to be captured to profile the research community (See Elliman et al. in D 1.1).

4.1. INITIAL INVENTORY

Using the project consortium members an initial qualitative inventory has been made. They indicate which communities they are related to, how, and through which people. Section 4 of this document shows a table of the currently known landscape of actors known to project consortium members. This inventory will be further expanded and serves as the state of the art of the landscape. Based on this inventory, communities and disciplines can be distilled. Furthermore, this serves as a starting point for both the qualitative and quantitative measurement of the increase in the size of the landscape. Metrics that should increase during the project include: number of conferences, number of PhD colloquia, and number of disciplines/research fields.

A general characteristic of all the communities is that none of them has a generally accepted definition. The scope of the subjects they cover is often broad, have changed over time. As such it is easier to explain what these communities do rather than to define them. Furthermore, the objective of eGovPoliNet is to bring these communities together, instead of defining a new community.

Generally stated is that political science studies the political and behaviour, the policy analysis community involved in creating policies, the public administration policy deals with implementing and realizing the policies. Complex systems provide a certain lens to look at policy problems, however, this field is much broader and stems from the biology. The Modelling, Simulation and Visualization community can provide the tools for analysing, understanding and visualization policy. Information systems, e-government and e-participation are by nature interdisciplinary fields who look at certain aspects of policy-making and which focus is not necessarily on policy-making.

Table 2: Main communities targeted

Main communities	Contributing insights to the domain
Political science	Political science studies the political system and political behaviour of state, government, and politics. It aims to analyse and understand, revealing the relationships underlying political events and conditions.
Policy analysis	Policy analysis is at the heart of policy making. policy-making can be viewed as a conveyor belt in which issues are recognized as a problem, alternative courses of actions are formulated, policies are affected, implemented, executed and evaluated (Stewart, Hedge, & Lester, 2007). Policy analysis concerns the identification and evaluation of alternative policies will most achieve a given set of goals in light of the relations between the policies and the goals (this can include policies for services, urban planning and so on)
Public administration	Public administration houses the implementation of government policy and an academic discipline that studies this implementation and that prepares civil servants for this work Public administration is "centrally concerned with the organization of government policies and programs as well as the behaviour of officials (usually non-elected) formally responsible for their conduct (this include administrative law)
Complex systems	the study of systems built of individual agent that are capable of adapting as they interact with each other and with an environment, and especially the attempt to understand how the individual affect the system-level responses (Auyang, 1998). In recent years, CAS has attracted much interest in management and organizational related literature. Complex systems view organization as an entity

	that emerges over time into a coherent form, and adapts and organizes itself without any singular entity deliberately managing or controlling it
Information systems	Information systems studies software-based systems as socio-technical systems. The study bridges business and computer science and is considered as an interdisciplinary field. The Information system community has subfields like e-health, e-business, e-commerce and e-government.
Modelling, simulation and visualization	Modelling, simulation and visualization provides the instruments and tools for being able to gain an understanding of the phenomena and being able to visualize what is going on. The focus of these communities is often not on policy-making, but on advancing the modelling constructs and visualizations. (this can include social simulation, continuous and discrete-event simulation).
e-government and e-participation	e-government is the interdisciplinary field that tackles ICT and public administration aspect in a broad sense (this includes integrated service delivery, web 2.0, etc..)
Practitioners	The final community that we consider is that of the practitioner. This are typically practitioners involved in or concerned with policy-making.

In the figure below the communities are mapped based on their degree of technological and policy knowledge. The ellipses are an indication for the relative position in comparison to the others. In deed there can be given example in most of the communities that can be positioned in any position in the figure. In the figure it can be viewed that the information and communication technology (ICT) focus of most of the communities is low. They have developed and evolved before the dawn of the information society. The more e-government and e-participation communities have been established later and take the ICT at the heart of the development, although their focus is not on ICT, but they view ICT as an enabler for improving government. The simulation and visualization community is an exception as these kind of skills typically demand in-depth technology knowledge. Yet there focus is not on the use of technology in society, but on the technology for modelling and simulation.

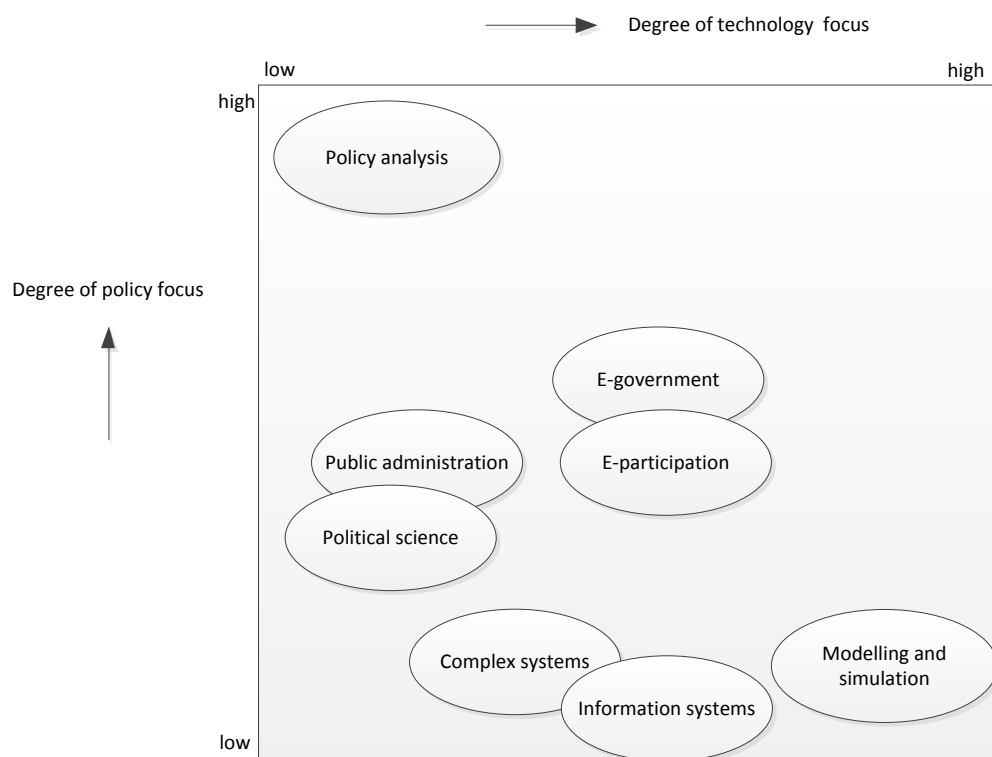


Figure 3: Positioning of communities on the degree of policy and technology focus

4.2. THE 'COMMUNITY' AT THE START

A qualitative and quantitative survey was conducted during at the start of the project. The survey consists of two parts: first, for each respondent it inventories disciplines, core communities, known communities, collaboration communities, research topics, methods used and expectations of the project. Furthermore, it inventories relationships with members of the international network, serving as the initial measurement for the social network analysis of the survey that will be repeated multiple times in the course of the project.

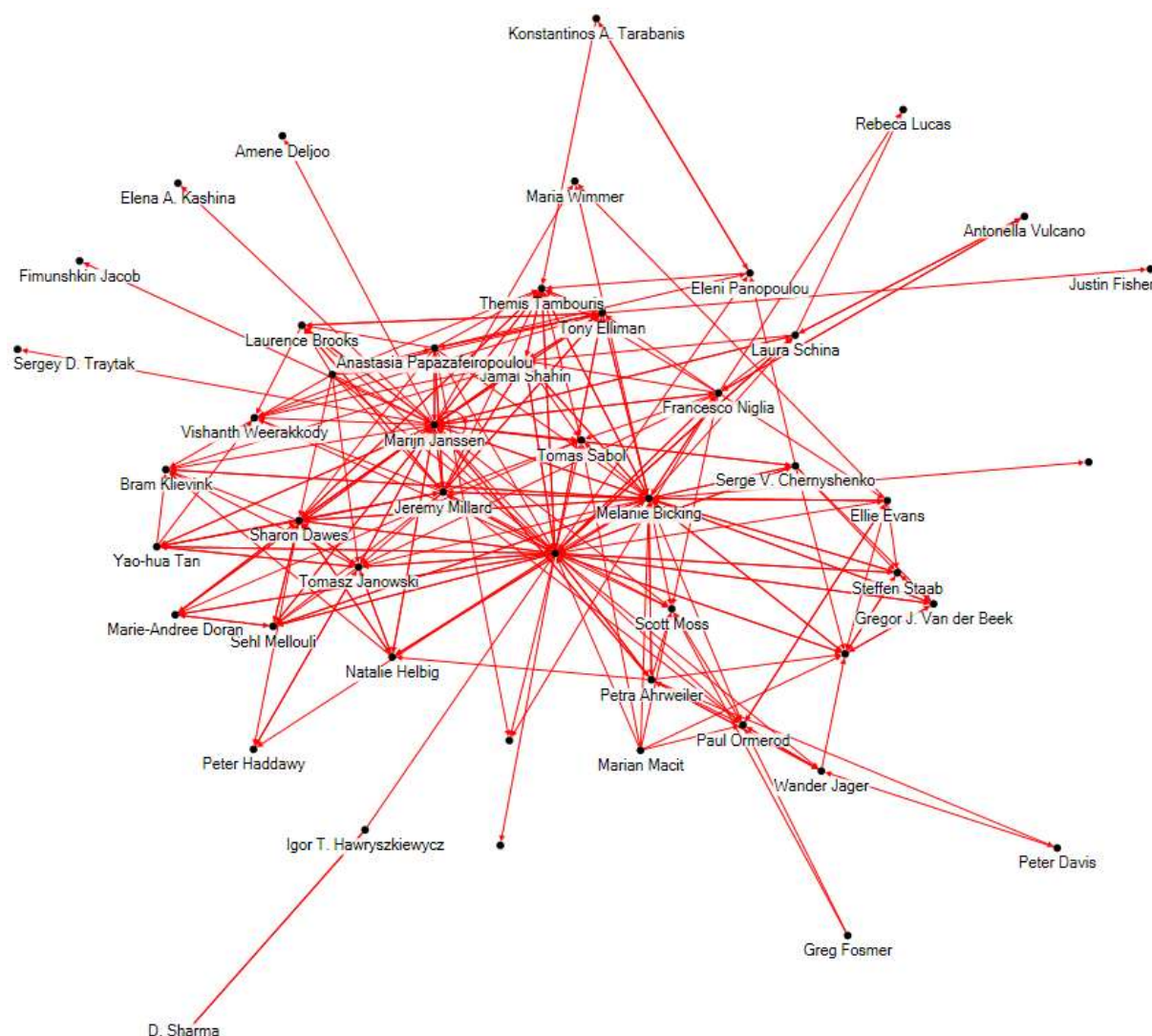


Figure 4: Social network analysis of the eGovPoliNet members

The link of the various partners to the different communities are shown in the table below.

Table 3: Overview of connection to each community by each partner

	Policy analysis	Public administration	Political science	Information systems	Complex systems	Modelling and simulation	e-government and participation	Practitioners
UKL							X	X
TUD	X					X	X	
CERTH		X		X		X	X	X
CTG/SUNY	X	X		X				X
TUK						X		
Volterra						X		X
VUB		X	X					

Below are the countries represented by the persons involved by the eGovPoliNet partners.



Figure 5: Countries represented by eGovPoliNet members

Main communities	Associations
Policy analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management (APPAM), www.appam.org/ • The International Research Society for Public Management, http://www.irsopm.net/

Public administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Management Research Association, http://www.pmrnet.org/ Major Cities, http://www.majorcities.org/ Eurocities, http://www.eurocities.eu/
Political science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The American political science association, http://www.apsanet.org/ The European political Science Association, http://www.epsanet.org/ The International Political Science association, http://www.ipsa.org/ The political studies association, http://www.psa.ac.uk/
Information Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Association of Information Systems (AIS), www.aisnet.org
Complex systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complex Systems Society, http://cssociety.org/
Simulation and visualization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESSA (European Social Simulation Association), http://www.essa.eu.org/ Society for Computer Simulation International (SCS-international) - http://www.scs.org/
e-government and e-participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFIP WG 8.5 ICT and Public Administration Association of Information Systems – Special interest group (SIG) on e-government Digital Government Society of Northern America (DGSNA), http://dgsna.org/ International Conference on Theory and Practice in Electronic Governance (ICEGOV)
Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AVB – Alliantie voor vitaal Bestuur. Community of Dutch researchers and practitioners

4.4. INVENTORY OF RELEVANT ONLINE COMMUNITIES

A large number of projects have developed their own communities. This is in particular expressed by the many fragmented communities on LinkedIn. These communities, a short description and the members in July 2012 are shown below.

Project name	Description	LinkedIn members (July 2012)
AVB	Community of Dutch researchers and practitioners	42 members
Cockpit	aims to support "Citizens Collaboration and Co-Creation in Public Service Delivery" and is a Research Project,	85 members
CROSSROAD	CROSSROAD FP7 Project, aiming to develop the new Research Roadmap for eGovernance and Policy Modelling, on behalf of the European Commission	280 members
CROSSOVER (Policy-making 2.0)	CROSSOVER is a network of stakeholders aimed to provide an up-to-date picture of the State of the Art tools and methodologies for next-generation policy-making, to facilitate knowledge exchange and cross-fertilisation between practitioners and researchers, to raise awareness of policy makers about the concrete opportunities offered by these tools and to clarify demand-driven research needs and policy recommendations.	252 members
ECEG	European Conference on E-Government	177 members
EGOV researcher communities	This group is dedicated to researchers and experts in the field of ICT in the public sector. It aims at sharing and discussing information and upcoming issues thereby advancing Governments through comprehensive modernization and effective use of ICT	427 members

Egov community	eGovCommunity.org is a global, informal, and non-commercial community for everyone who wants to share insights, opinions and experiences about the real story behind e-government	4064 members
ENGAGE	The goal the deployment and use of an advanced service infrastructure, incorporating distributed and diverse public sector information resources as well as data curation, semantic annotation and visualisation tools, capable of supporting scientific collaboration and governance-related research from multi-disciplinary scientific communities, while also empowering the deployment of open governmental data towards citizens. This infrastructure can be used for policy makin.	121 members
ePractice	ePractice.eu is a portal created by the European Commission which offers a new service for the professional community of eGovernment, eInclusion and eHealth practitioners. It is an interactive initiative that empowers its users to discuss and influence open government, policy-making and the way in which public administrations operate and deliver services.	110671 members
Future of government	Professional group to discuss the future of governments in terms of using new ICTs such as social media tools.	1427 members
Government 2.0	Government 2.0 is a network of citizens and professionals exploring the use of New Media tools in government communication and citizen engagement.	6566 members
NET-EUCEN	NET-EUCEN is a network of subjects all interested in the enhancement of the application of the user-centric paradigm in Europe and shall be seen as a multi-disciplinary eGovernment Community.	107 members
Padgets	PADGETS is a research project on Policy Modelling, Opinion Mining and Simulation through the use of Social Networking systems and services	110 members
PEP-NET	The Hamburg-based Pan-European eParticipation Network started life as a European project, funded by the Commission, in May 2009. It is open to all eParticipation stakeholder organisations, from local authorities to grass roots voluntary organisations. It acts as a source of information and an opportunity for networking and good practice exchange, promote discussion, and facilitate contact.	N/A
WeGov	WeGov is a community of researchers and practioners aimed to enhance the exploitation of social networking technology in order to provide major new opportunities for policy makers (eGovernment) to engage with the community (eSociety).	43 members

From the overview it becomes clear that there small communities that are research focussed. There are several large communities that contain both researchers and practitioners, but are less focussed.

4.5. OVERVIEW OF THE INITIAL RESEARCHERS LANDSCAPE

The initial inventory is aimed at identifying 'liaisons' that are able to bridge communities and play a key role in a community. The latter is important in able to mobilize the communities. All consortium partners were asked to provide an overview of the main players that can function as liaisons.

The identified researchers should function as liaison and linking pins to the other community. Preferably those are persons who play a central role in a community and are open to collaboration with other communities. As such they can serve as boundary spanners.

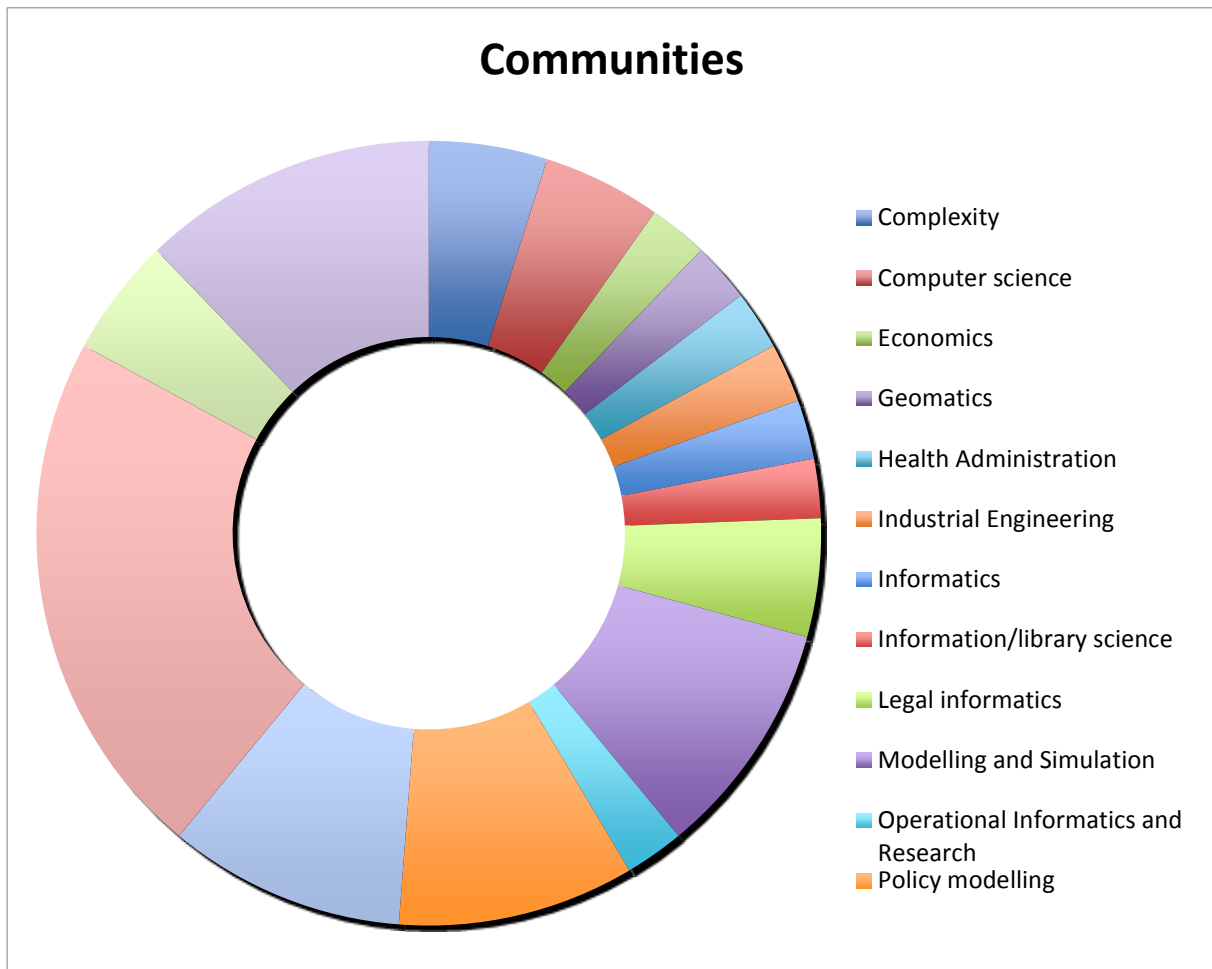


Figure 6: Overview of detailed distribution over communities

The goal is to populate the landscape by identifying the liaisons who can act as a bridge between communities.

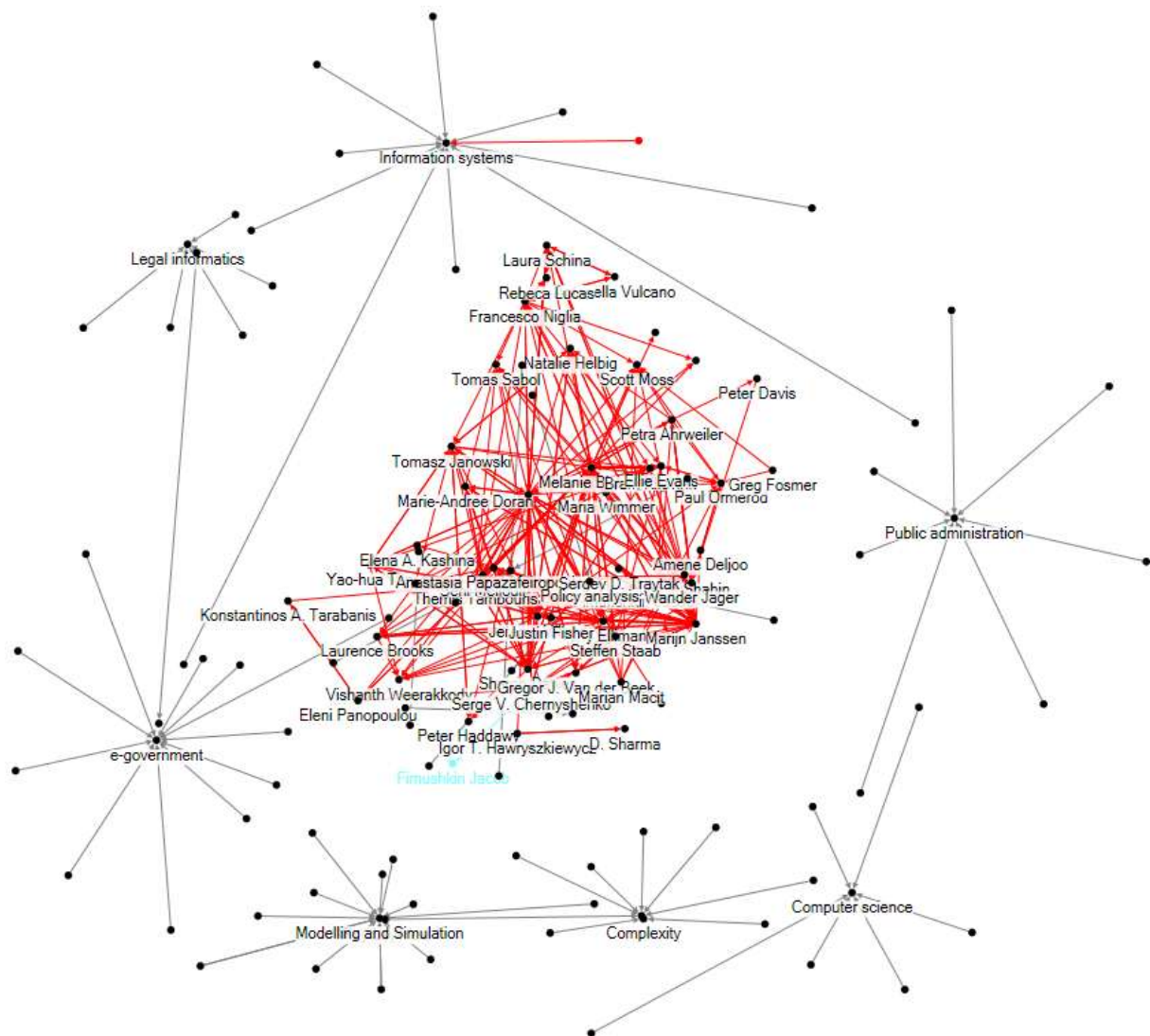


Figure 7: The populated landscape (with liaisons)

Name	E-mail	Institute/affiliation	Country	Position	Current research field (main)	Communities part of
Mirko Vintar	mirko.vintar@fu.uni-lj.si	University of Ljubljana	Slovenia	Full Professor of Informatics in Public Administration, Faculty of Administration	impact on the functioning of public administration and the wider social community	Public administration
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Toshio Obi		Institute of e-	Japan	Professor	EGOV Benchmarking	e-government

		Government at Waseda University, International CIO Academy				
Marco Peres		Externado University of Colombia	Columbia	Director, Observatory of Society, Government and Information Technologies	E-Government,	e-government
Andrei Chugunov		St. Petersburg National Research University ITMO	Russia	Director, Center for EGOV	E-Government, interdisciplinary socio-economic and political processes,	e-government
Dmitrii Trutnev		St. Petersburg National Research University ITMO	Russia	Deputy Director, Center for EGOV	E-Government	e-government
Ulan Brimkulov		Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University	Kyrgyzstan	Professor	Software Engineering, E-Government	Computer science
Daoud Aït-Kadi	daoud.aitkadi@gmc.ulaval.ca	Université Laval	Canada	Professor, Faculty of Science and Engineering	Performance Optimizations of Production Systems, Reliability and Maintenance, Life Cycle and Sustainable Development Analysis	Modelling and simulation
Stéphane Roche	Stephane.Roche@scg.ulaval.ca	Université Laval	Canada	Professor, Faculty of Forestry and Geomatics	GeoWeb 2.0, Crowdsourcing, Spatially Enabled Society, Location, Smart City, Adoption of Information Technologies, Spatial Data Infrastructures	Information systems
Stéphane Gauvin	stephane.gauvin@fsa.ulaval.ca	Université Laval	Canada	Professor, Faculty of Business Administration		Public administration
Bernard Moulin	Bernard.Moulin@ift.ulaval.ca	Université Laval	Canada	Professor, Faculty of Science and Engineering	Artificial Intelligence, Analysis and Conceptualization Technology, Multi-Agent Systems GeoSimulation, Population-Based Models, e-Government Development Methods and Systems,	Modelling and simulation

4.6. OVERVIEW OF THE INITIAL PRACTITIONERS LANDSCAPE

The involvement of practitioners is essential as they're the problem owners, Practitioners concern both Policy-makers as well as policy advisers such as consultant. In a similar vein of the researcher landscape The initial inventory is aimed at identifying 'liaisons' that are able to bridge communities and play a key role in a community. The latter is important in able to mobilize the communities. All consortium partners were asked to provide an overview of the main players that can function as liaisons.

Name	E-mail	Institute/affiliation	Country	Position	Current (main) policy field	Related eGovPoliNet through to
Heike Schuster-James	heike.schuster-james@birmingham.gov.uk	Digital Birmingham	Birmingham	Programme and Business Manager	to citizens, digital inclusion, open data	NET-EUCEN proyecy
Prieto-Martin Pedro	pedro.prieto-martin@ckyosei.org	Asociación Ciudades Kyosei	Spain	President	Citizens engagement	The LinkedIn Social Network
Sonntagbauer, Peter	Peter.Sonntagbauer@cellent.at	Austrian Federal Computing Centre (BRZ)	Austria	Senior Advisor	Public sector innovation	FUPOL project
SusanneSonntagbauer	susanne.sonntagbauer@inode.at	Cellent AG	Austria	Political Scientist	IT applied to political science and economics	The LinkedIn Social Network
Francesco Molinari	mail@francescomolinari.it	XR8 sas	Italy	Independent Researcher and Advisor	eParticipation, innovation for public sector	
Samuel Chan		Macao SAR Government, Science and Technology Development Fund	Macao SAR			UNU-IIST
Calvin Leong		Macao SAR Government, Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau	Macao SAR			UNU-IIST
Sam Chong		Macao SAR Government, Financial Services Bureau	Macao SAR	Deputy Director		UNU-IIST
Francisco Camargo		Programa Gobierno en Línea - The	Colombia	Director- Coordinador		UNU-IIST

		Government Online program				
Aimal Marjan		Ministry of Communications and IT (MCIT), Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Director General ICT		UNU-IIST
Mohameed Shareef		National Center for Information Technology	Maldives	Deputy Director General		UNU-IIST
Tan Lark Yang		IDA international	Singapore	Director		UNU-IIST
Wan Sie Lee		IDA international	Singapore	Deputy Director		UNU-IIST
Johanna Awotwi		Research & ICT Operations Centre for e-Governance	Ghana	Director		UNU-IIST
Isa Jalo		Federal Capital Territory Administration ICT Unit, Office of the FCT Minister	Nigeria	ICT Coordinator		UNU-IIST
Gbenga Adebuseyi		National eGovernment Strategies	Nigeria	Head of Operations		UNU-IIST
Peter MOKUBE		National Agency for ICT	Cameroon	Assistant Research Officer		UNU-IIST
Mildo van Staden		Dutch Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations	Netherlands	Policy advisor	Knowledge development for the public sector	TUD
Rex Arendsen		Dutch Tax and Customs Administration	Netherlands		Strategy and development	TUD
Harrie van Houtum		IND, Dutch Immigration and Naturalisation services	Netherlands	Policy advisor	Strategy and development	TUD
Sjoerd Peereboom		Dutch Ministry of Finance	Netherlands	Policy advisor	Knowledge development for the public sector	TUD

Arre Zuurmond	Arre@zenc.nl	ZENC/HEC	The Netherlands	Consultant	ICT-enabled transformation of governments	TUD
Hafedh Chourabi	Hafedh.Chourabi@msg.gouv.qc.ca	Gouvernement du Québec	Canada	Conseiller en architecture d'entreprise, Secrétariat du conseil du Trésor	E-government, smart cities	ULaval
Diane Mercier	dmercier@ville.montreal.qc.ca	Ville de Montréal	Canada	Conseillère en gestion des connaissances et chargée de projet sur les données ouvertes	Knowledge Transfer, Digital Spaces of Collaboration, Open Data, Open Government, Mediation and Curation of Digital Technologies	ULaval

In WP1 the strategy is suggested to further differentiate between types of practitioners. This was not done at the start of the project. This would mean involving persons from the following groups the coming years (the text is taken from WP1)

- Policy makers – those in government and other political entities with the need to devise and advocate public policy. Typically these are the elected government but also those in opposition or pressure groups who devise and advocate alternatives.
- Information providers – Public sector employees who are involved in digital governance and are providers of information available to the public. Relevant information can also be provided by non-profit organisations, citizens at large, even the private sector, through for example crowd-sourcing and open data initiatives.
- Policy advisors – civil servants, think tanks and consultants who carry out consultation, policy analysis and modelling tasks to support and advise policy makers.
- Professional associations and other Formal non-profits – including, civil society organisations, NGOs, etc., who increasingly partner with government to develop and implement policy.
- Informal communities, networks and citizen groups – see next section.
- Tool developers and suppliers – the ICT industry suppliers of the simulation and other e-participation software tools used by policy advisors. This industry is now not only commercial firms but increasingly also composed of non-profits and ad-hoc groups developing tools and solutions.

Network analysis for community building

Network analyses can help identify competing or complementary groups, potential allies to organize a workshop or do comparative research.

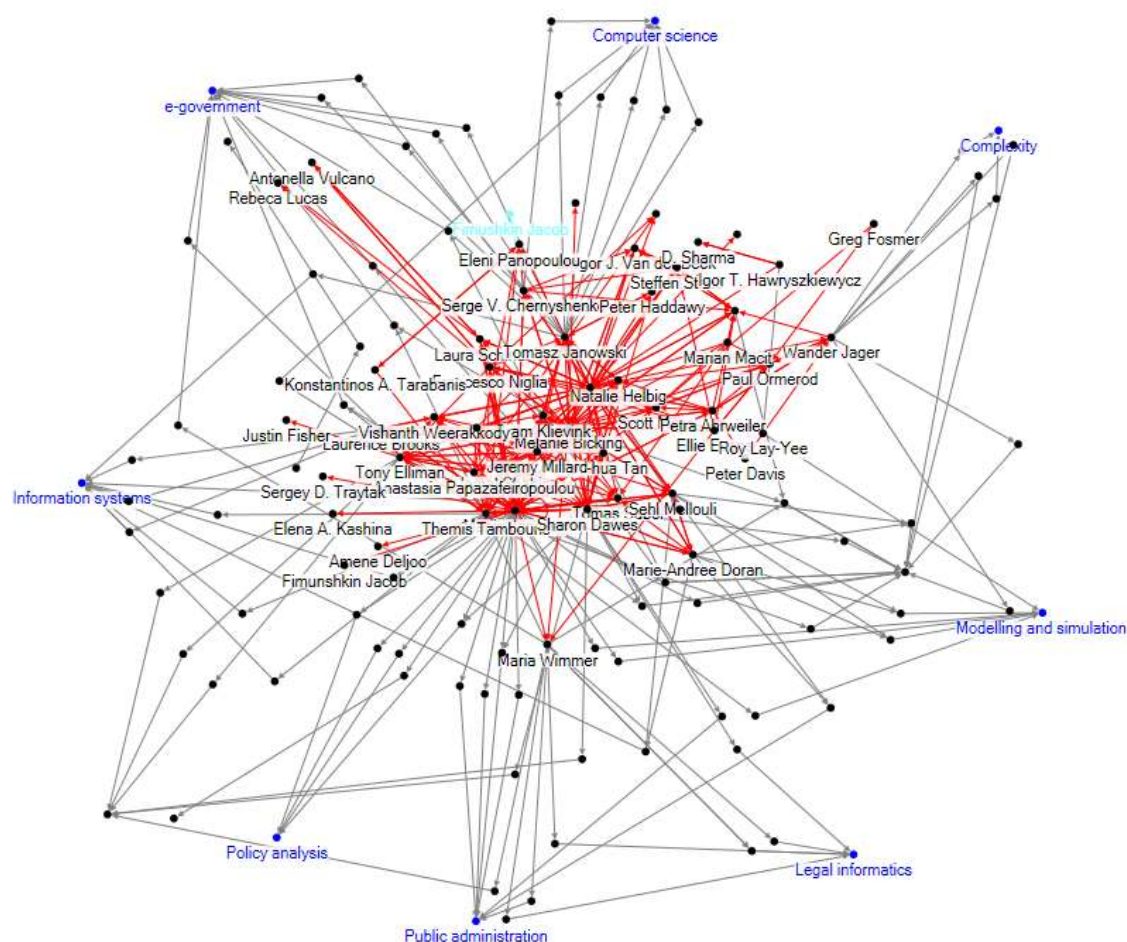


Figure 8: The populated landscape after connecting with liaisons

The statistics of the social network analysis are shown below. The statistics assume that the relationship with the liaison are created. The maximum distance in the network is 6.

Table 4: Social network at the end of year 1

	Start of the project	Initiating (end of year 1)	Expanding of (end year 2)	Sustaining (End of project)
Network size ('knowing');	0	160		
Network size ('collaborating');	0	42		
Network density;	0	0,019		
Network Closeness (average geographic sdistance)	0	2,94		

5. COMMUNITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN YEAR 1

In the first year a number of community building activities have taken place which were focussed on analysing and understanding the community

5.1. COMMUNITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES YEAR 1

Event name	Project meeting
Date/place	August 2011, Delft, NL
Partners	UKL, TUK, TUD, CERTH, VOLTERRA, INNOVA, VUB, UL, UBRUN, SUNY, RG, COMPASS, KHNU, PUC-PR, UNI-IIST, MRSU, UCDNUID, UTS
Community building activity	Understanding the communities landscape
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	Partners learned each other, discussion of community and constituency building activities
Impact	Creating cohesion and connection by eGovPoliNet partners
Contribution to metrics	1 workshop 1 community involved

Event name	EU project meeting
Date/place	September 2011, Delft, NL
Partners	UKL, UBRUN, TUD
Community building activity	Understanding the EU project landscape
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	Organizing special issue International Journal of EGovernment Research (IJERG)
Impact	Projects understand each other, visibility by the special issue to a large user-based in the area of e-government
Contribution to metrics	1 workshop

Event name	APPAM Roundtable
Date/place	November 2012, Washington, DC
Partners	CTG/SUNY
Community building activity	Understanding the US community landscape
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	Build network of colleagues interested in modelling and public policy research. Will be a focal point for the US community, and will connect that community to EGovPoliNet.
Impact	More than 70 researchers attended the policy informatics track; more than 30 attended the roundtable; result was the creation of a policy informatics network listserv with 155 members
Contribution to metrics	1 panel

Event name	National Science Foundation Grant Writing Meeting
Date/place	April 2012, Albany, USA
Partners	CTG/SUNY, University at Albany, Arizona State University, The Ohio State University, Washington University, University of Vermont

Community building activity	Grant proposal for further community building activities
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	Looking for funding to sustain community activities in the US; in addition to funding for research
Impact	Working toward sustainability
Contribution to metrics	-

Event name	Coordination event tGov workshop
Date/place	May 2012, London, UK
Partners	UBRUN (organizer), UKL, TUD, CTG/SUNY, INNOVA, CERTH, UNI-IIST, UCDNUID
Community building activity	Understanding the communities landscape
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	Outlining further activities
Impact	
Contribution to metrics	1 workshop

Event name	DGO panel
Date/place	June 2012, Washington, USA
Partners	UBRUN, TUD, CTG/SUNY
Community building activity	Plenary Panel. Evaluating the Multidisciplinary Characteristics of E-Government: Finding the Roots of E-government Marijn Janssen (information systems), Sharon Dawes (Policy analysis), Don Norris (Public Administration) Bram Klievink (Political Science/Information Systems), John Carlo Bertot (Information science)
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	Discussion among members from different communities and
Impact	More than 80 persons attended the panel
Contribution to metrics	1 panel

Event name	Using Open Data: policy modelling, citizen empowerment, data journalism
Date/place	19 - 20 June 2012, The European Commission's Albert Borschette Conference Center, Brussels
Partners	CTG/SUNY, CERTH, SD, TT
Community building activity	Presentation of position paper: A Realistic Look at Open Data by SD
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	Community building with Crossover project; building the knowledge base
Impact	Papers received: 42 Number accepted for presentation: 34 Lightning talks plus other short interventions: 15 Registered participants: 70 No. countries' citizens present: 20; report of sessions: http://www.w3.org/2012/06/pmod/report
Contribution to metrics	1 workshop

Event name	Opening seminar GCSCS
Date/place	15 June 2012, Groningen, NL
Partners	RG
Community building activity	
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	
Impact	
Contribution to metrics	1 workshop

Event name	ESSA conference
Date/place	
Partners	RG
Community building activity	presenting 3 papers related to policy modelling.
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	
Impact	
Contribution to metrics	3 papers

Event name	Complexity in the Real World @ ECCS 2012 Workshop,
Date/place	September 2012
Partners	RG
Community building activity	Presenting a framework for modelling behaviour in policy modelling
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	
Impact	
Contribution to metrics	1 workshop

Event name	4S/EASST 2012
Date/place	
Partners	UCDNUI
Community building activity	Track "E-F(r)iction"
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	
Impact	
Contribution to metrics	

Event name	Winter Simulation Conference 2012
Date/place	
Partners	UCDNUI
Community building activity	Session "Application in the Social Sciences"
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	

Impact	
Contribution to metrics	

Event name	ECMS 2012
Date/place	
Partners	UCDNUID
Community building activity	SKIN 2 Satellite Workshop
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	
Impact	
Contribution to metrics	

Event name	Seminar UACES
Date/place	
Partners	VU
Community building activity	presenting one paper on local government (interaction with 'European Studies' - politics communities)
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	
Impact	
Contribution to metrics	1 paper

5.2. PAPERS, CASES AND PRACTICES

The first year was focussed collecting information for cases and practices which will be used to fill in the portal the next year.

Type	Special issue
Date/place	Special issue on Open Government: An Overview of Current EU Funded Projects to Citizen Participation, Good Governance and Collaborative Policy Development International Journal of Electronic Government Research, Vol. 8, no.3 (119 pages)
Partners	UKL, UBRUN, TUD
Community building activity	Bringing various EU projects together
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	Involving and engage persons from various FP7 EU projects
Impact	Persons involved in various FP7 EU project know each other, collaborated in the special issue and are aware of each other's work.
Contribution to metrics	6 papers in special issue

Type	Case
Date/place	Public-private governance

Partners	TUD
Community building activity	Bringing the gap between the scientific community (e-government and information systems) and policy-makers practitioners
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	Involving and engage persons from practice
Impact	Knowledge exchange between academia and practice
Contribution to metrics	1 case study 1 collaborations between practitioners and academics

5.3. MEASUREMENTS

The activities results in the following performance on the metrics.

	Start of the project	Initiating (end of year 1)	Expanding (end of year 2)	Sustaining (End of project)
Number of joint papers	0	6		
Number of joint case studies	0	1		
Number of workshops and panels	0	8 (2 panels)		
Collaboration leading to a paper	0	4		
Number of collaborations between practitioners and academics	0	1		
Number of best practices	0	1		

6. PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2

Year 2 is aimed at connecting the different communities and to create ties (preferably strong) between the landscape.

6.1. OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES PER PARTNER

To realize the creation of ties among communities, every eGovPoliNet partner is expected to conduct the following activities in year 2:

1. Contribute at least two cases, papers or best practices to the portal
2. Organize at least one event with practitioner or different scientific community
3. Initiate a collaboration with somebody from another community (i.e. joined proposal, comparative work etc.)
4. Recruit at least 5 persons to join the LinkedIn community and the Crossover portal.
5. Contribute to the LinkedIn (post a comment, recruit somebody from an external research community to post something, recruit somebody from practitioners community. Somebody from practice to post something and comment on a posting).

6.2. PLANNED COMMUNITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES

A number of community building activities are already planned and are listed below. Others activities will be developed and added during year 2.

Event name	Project meeting at IFIP EGOV/ePart 2012
Date/place	September 2012, Kristiansand, Norway
Partners	All partners
Community building activity	Measuring the progress in the community building landscape and discussing further activities
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	
Impact	Creating cohesion and connection between communities

Event name	ICEGOV community building
Date/place	October 2012, Albany, USA
Partners	UN-IIST, SUNY, TUD
Community building activity	Thematic session on EGovPoliNet/Crossover community building activities; Tutorial on policy modelling
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	Connection between communities
Impact	Knowledge dissemination between researchers and practitioners on policy modelling

Event name	US Workshop co-located with APPAM
Date/place	November 2012, Maryland, USA
Partners	CTG/SUNY, University at Albany, Arizona State University, The Ohio State University, Washington University, University of Vermont
Community building activity	One-day workshop on policy modelling and community building
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet	Connection between communities;

objectives	
Impact	Community building; Development of Knowledge base; Awareness; Expected attendance of 25 – 30 researchers and practitioners

Event name	Panel at ISRPM Conference (International Research Society for Public Management)
Date/place	March 2013, Prague, Czech Republic
Partners	CTG/SUNY, TU Delft, Arizona State University, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE), Mexico
Community building activity	Track entitled: Supporting Public Policy and Governance: The Emerging Role of Policy Informatics Paper abstracts from various disciplines
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	Call for papers/contributions on policy modelling and governance to be presented at the conference
Impact	Development of knowledge base

Event name	EU proposal FP7 ProGreSS
Date/place	
Partners	UCDNUID
Community building activity	Centre for Professional Ethics, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, United Kingdom (UCLAN)
Contribution to the eGovPoliNet objectives	
Impact	

6.3. CREATING PRACTICES AND CASES

Each month there will be a meeting in which 2 partners give a short presentation of their contribution as a case, paper or other community building activities. The results of these activities will be stored and made available in the portal. The planning of these activities is shown below. Each meeting should result in two contributions that can be stored and published to attract new members.

2012

Month	Partner 1	Partner 2
July	UKL	TUD
August	CERTH	TUK
September	Volterra	COMPASS
October	VUB	UL
November	UBRUN	CTG/SUNY
December	RG	Innova

2013

Month	Partner 1	Partner 2
January	KHNU	PUC-PR
February	UNI-IIST	MRSU



March	UCDNUID	UTS
April	UKL	TUD
May	CERTH	TUK
June	Volterra	Innova
July	VUB	UL
August	UBRUN	CTG/SUNY
September	RG	COMPASS
October	KHNU	PUC-PR
November	UNI-IIST	MRSU
December	UCDNUID	UTS

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