

Community Ecology for IT Innovation

STICK: Science & Technology Innovation Concept Knowledge-base



Ping Wang and Jia Sun

Science of Science and Innovation Policy Principal Investigators' Workshop

September 20-21, 2012

Washington, DC



Web 2.0

SaaS

Chatbots

Ajax

RFID

Ultramobile Devices

BPO

Application Quality

Dashboards

VoIP

Mashup

SOA

Identity Management

DRM

Thin Provisioning

Business Intelligence

Cloud

Computing

CRM

Distributed Encryption

Big Data

Semantic Web

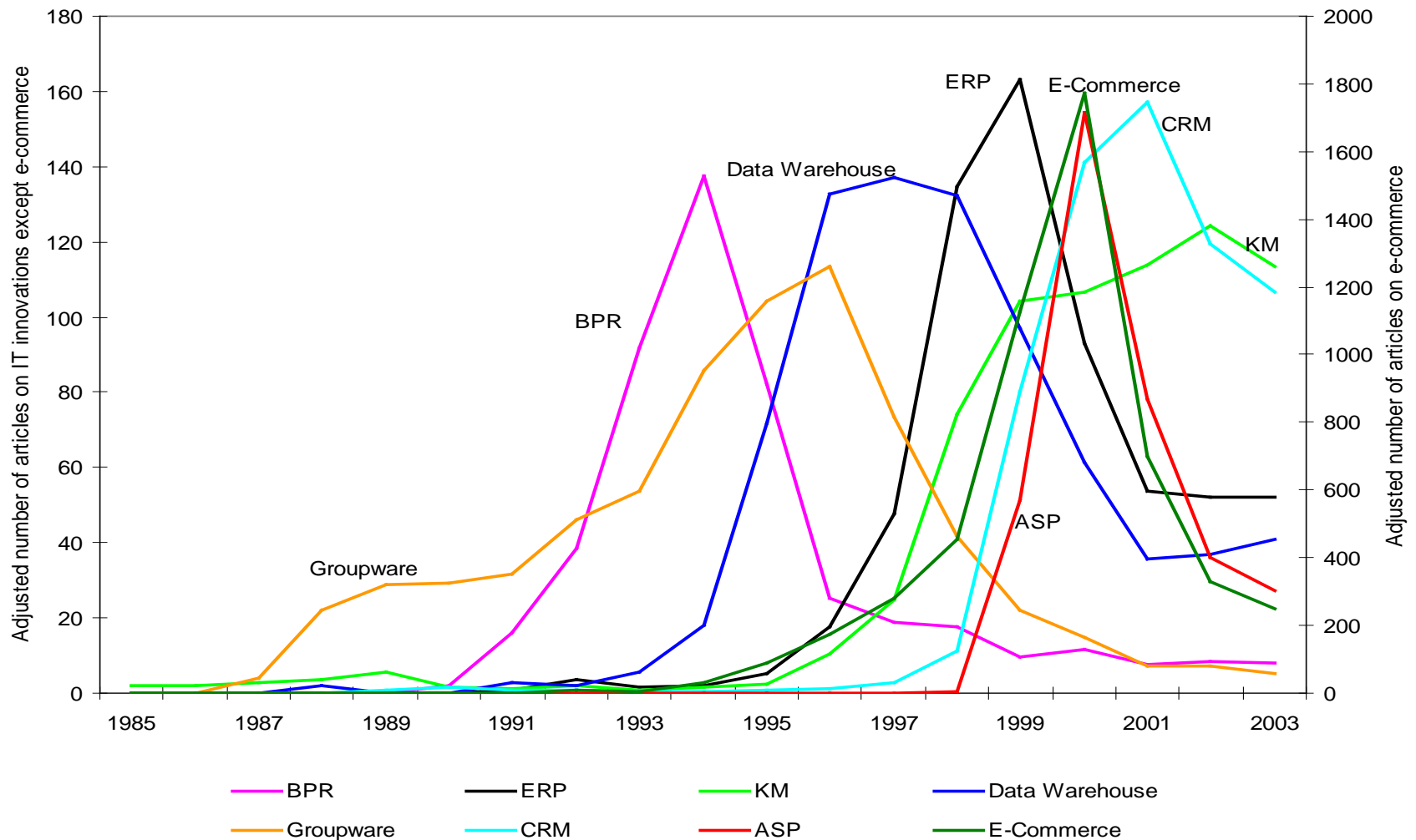
SCM

OSS

Social Media

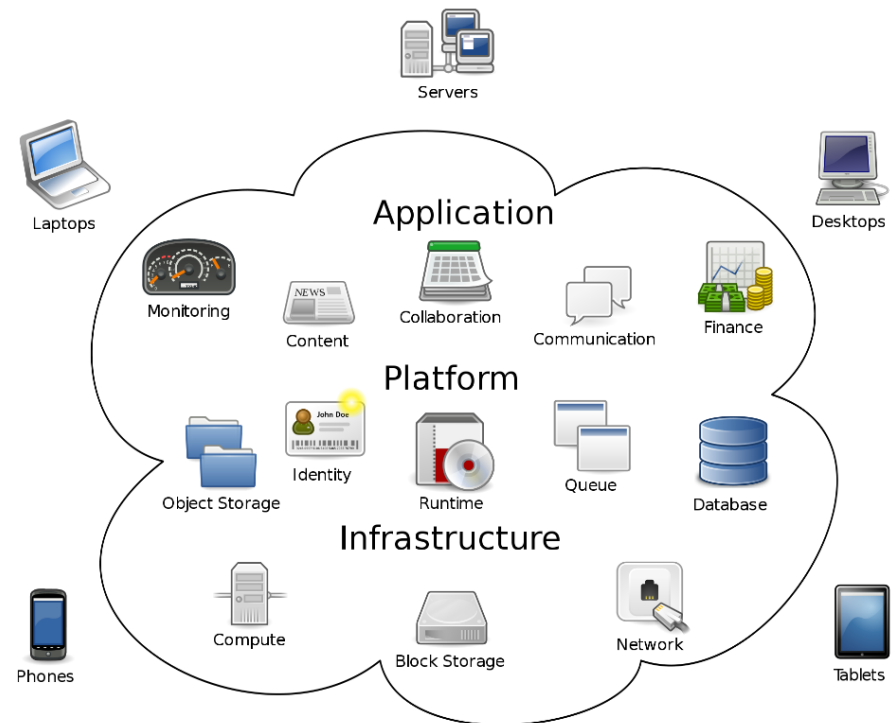
*Why do some innovations become highly popular, while others do not?*²

Varying Popularity, Varying Impacts



Cloud Computing

A model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, **on-demand** network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction



Innovation Community for CC

Platform Provider



App/Service Provider



Adopter



Public Investor



Private Investor

Capital

Researcher



Analyst



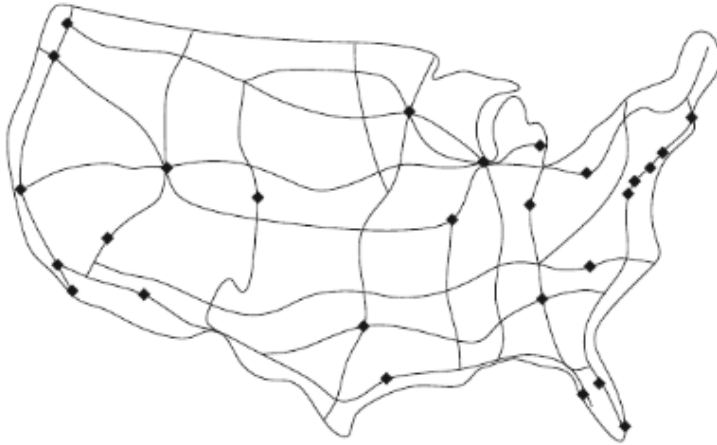
Consultant



Innovation Community Ecology

- Legitimacy of innovation determines the vitality of the innovation community.
- **H1**: Higher legitimacy → higher organizational entry rate
- Amount of resource is finite.
- Crowding causes competition for resource.
- **H2**: Higher competition → lower organizational entry rate

Innovation Community Structure



Random



Scale-Free

- Scale-free network has a few highly connected nodes.
- Scale-free networks are efficient in diffusing information, rumors, and viruses.
- **H3**: Higher scale-free community → higher organizational entry rate

Data Collection and Processing

- ▣ News articles about CC (2007-2011)
- ▣ Identified organizations with Stanford NER
- ▣ Cleaned results with CrowdFlower

Is Dell an organization based on the sentence below?


the fast-growing data storage sector. On Monday, Dell announced plans to buy Compellent Technologies

Choose one

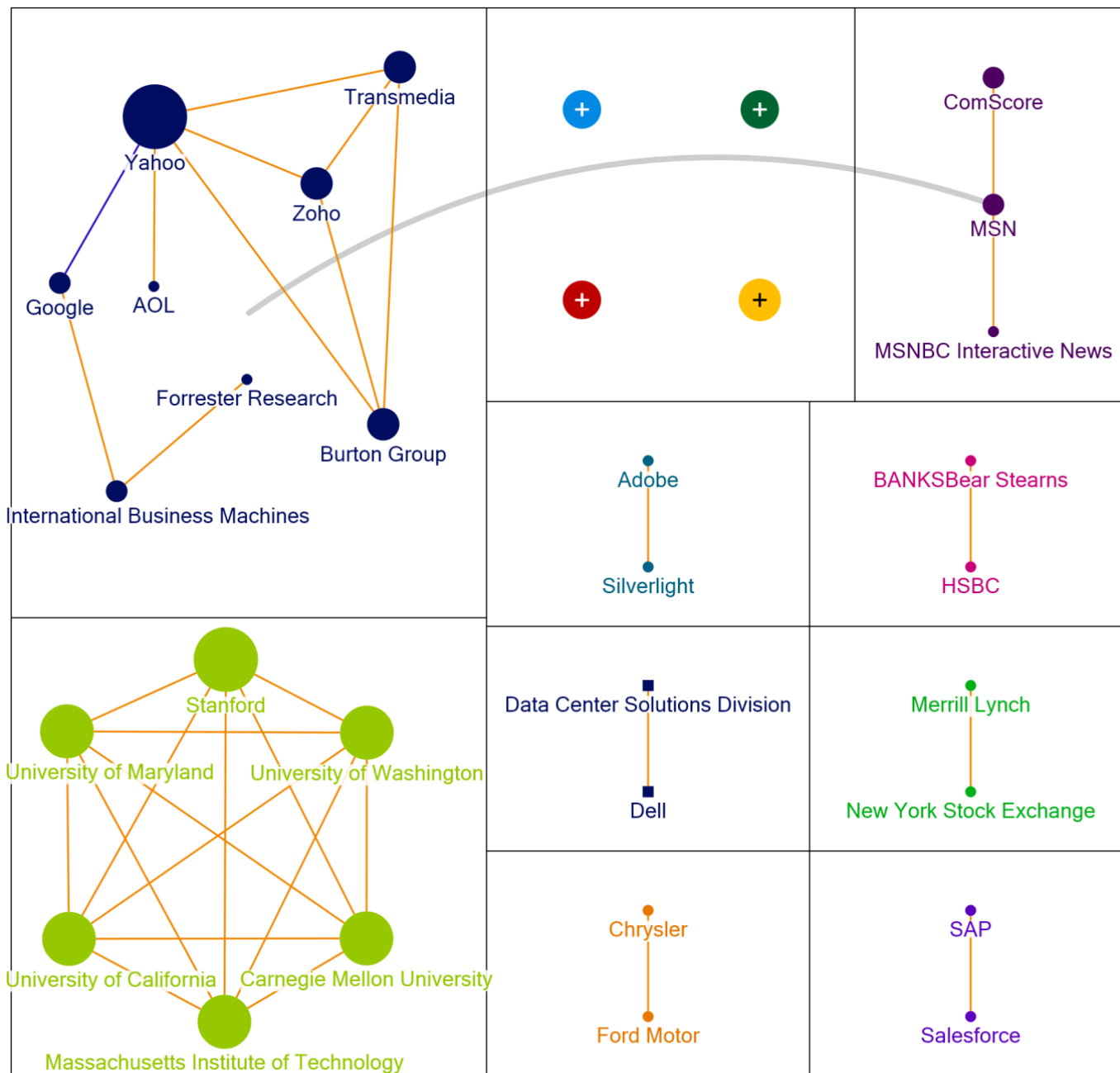
☐ Unknown

☐ Yes

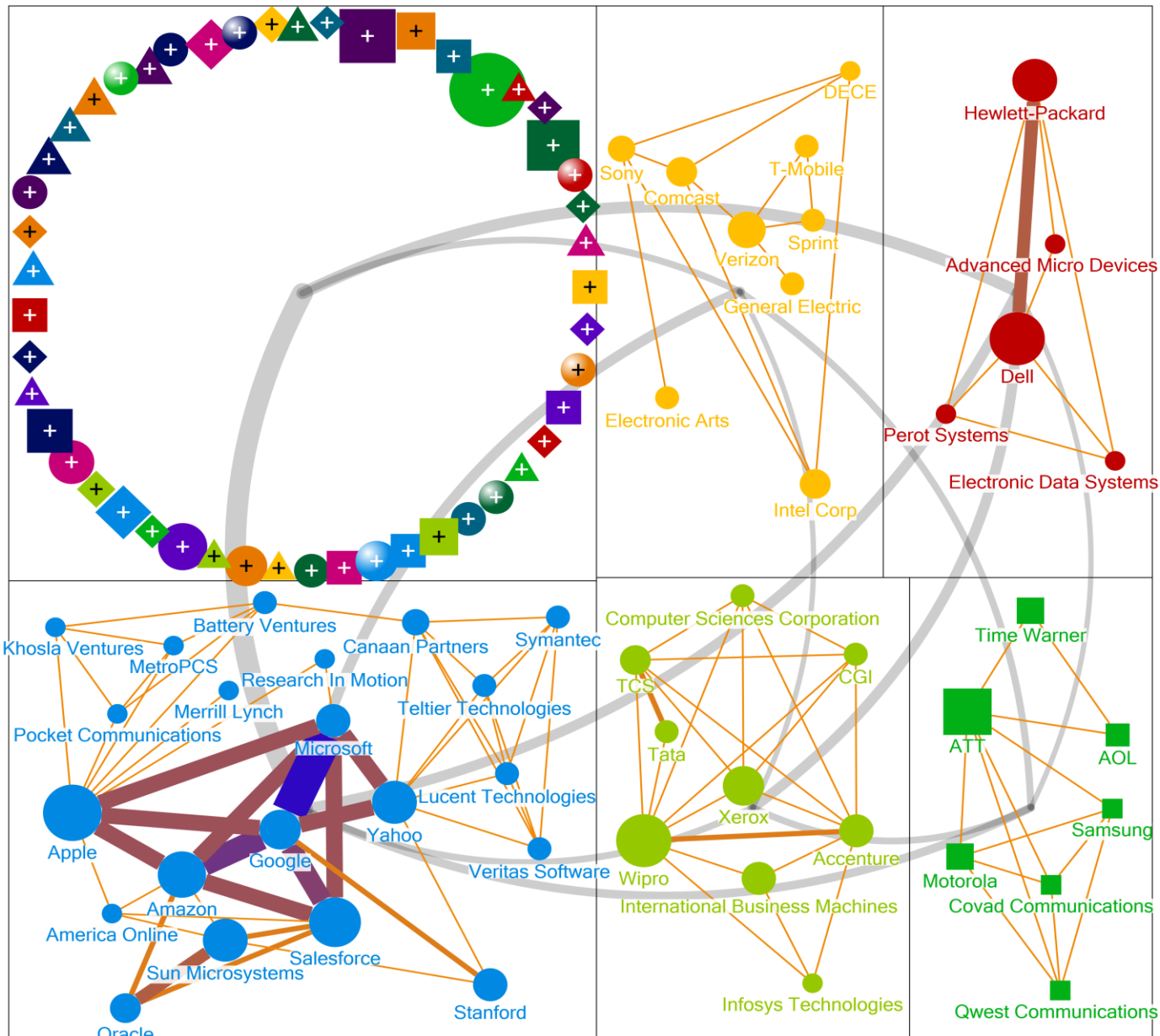
☐ No



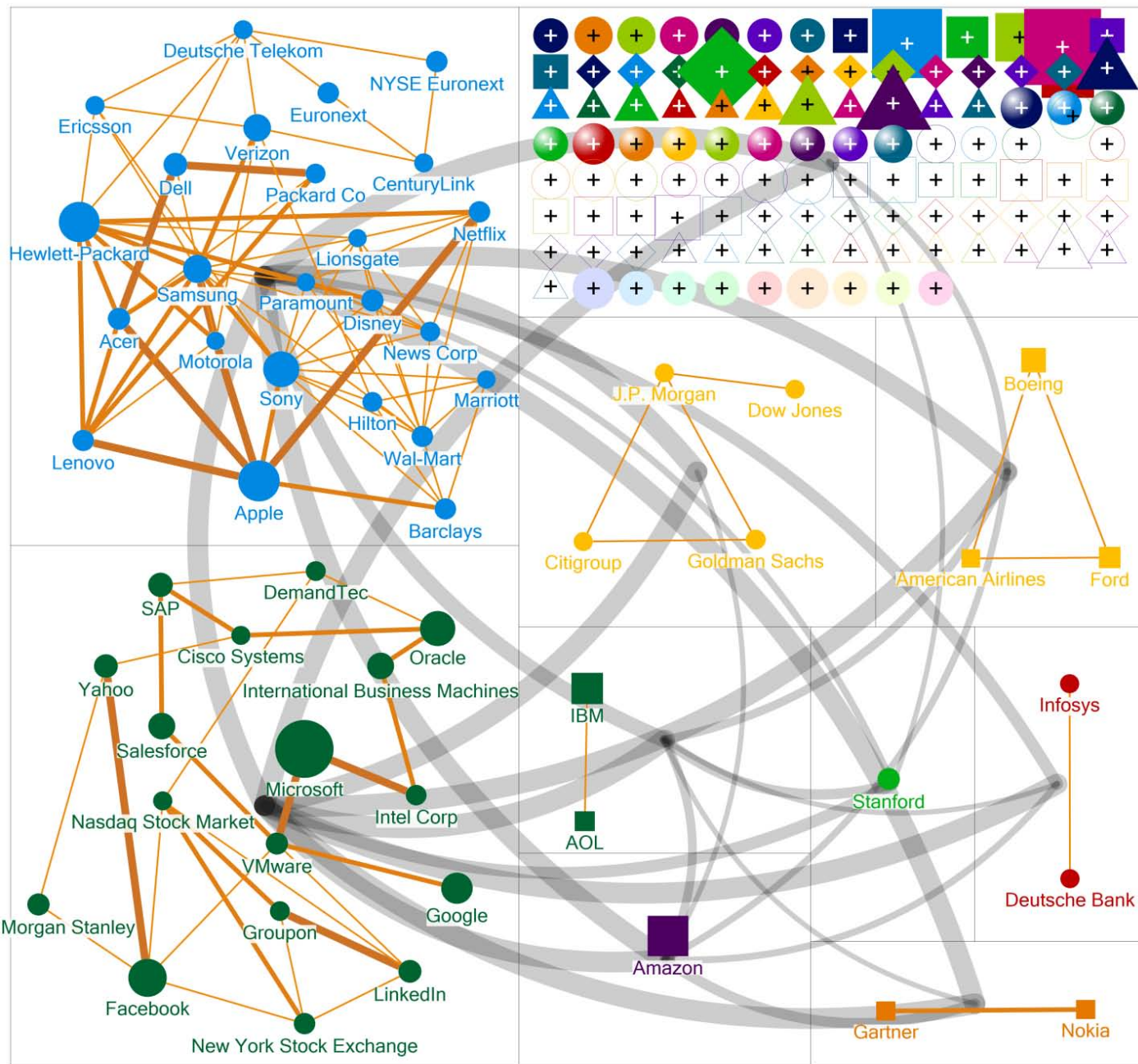
- ▣ Network of co-occurring organizations
- ▣ Visualized networks with NodeXL



Cloud Computing Community in 2007



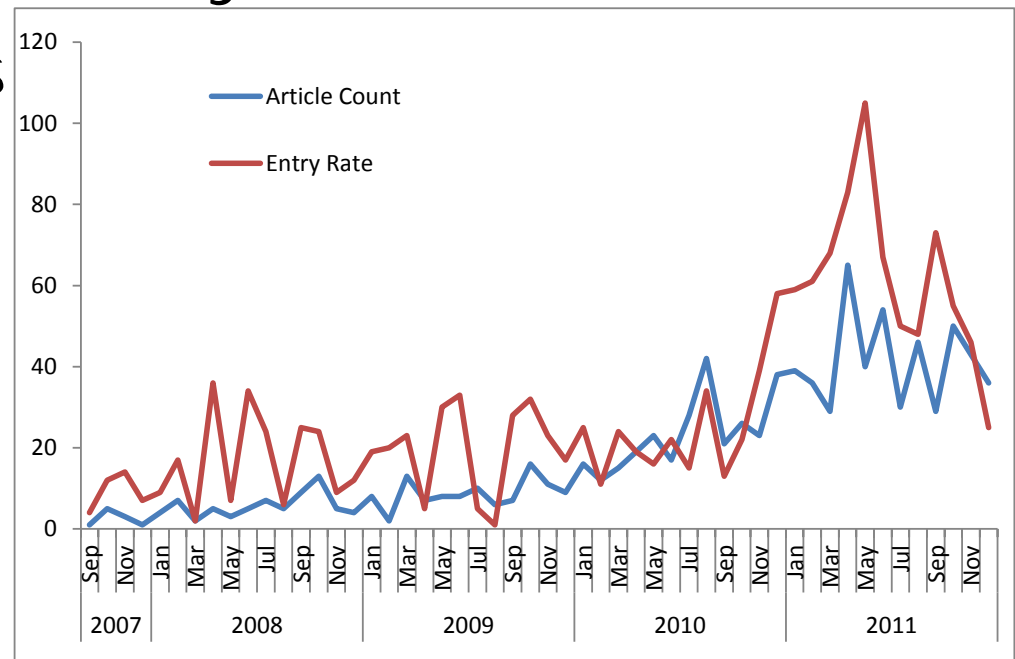
Cloud Computing Community in 2009



Cloud Computing Community in 2011

Data Analysis

- DV: Organizational Entry Rate
- IV-Legitimacy: Density
- IV-Competition: Density²
- IV-Scale-freeness
- Control:
 - Prior entry rate
 - Prior entry rate²
 - Year dummies



Regression on Org. Entry Rate

- Legitimacy increases entry rate.
- Competition hinders entry.
- Scale-freeness positively affects entry rate.
- Model explains ~73% variance.

	Coef.	S. E.
Density	.198*	.077
Density ²	-.104*	.036
Scale-free	191.351*	96.131
Prior entry	-.160	.302
Prior entry ²	3.362	2.961
Year 2008	15.302	12.596
Year 2009	6.737	17.459
Year 2010	2.292	21.893
Year 2011	28.269	26.952
Multiple R ²		.727
F (df)		11.86 (40)

* $p < 0.05$ (one-tailed test)

Takeaways

- ❑ Community ecology
 - Innovation community consists of multiple industries and ecology theory is applicable to multi-industry community.
- ❑ Computational discourse analysis
 - Discourse analysis captures attention flowing across industries and computational approach **scales up** analysis for research and practice.
- ❑ New ground for **science** of innovation
 - More innovation communities, data sources, periods, network structural metrics...

Thanks and Contact Information



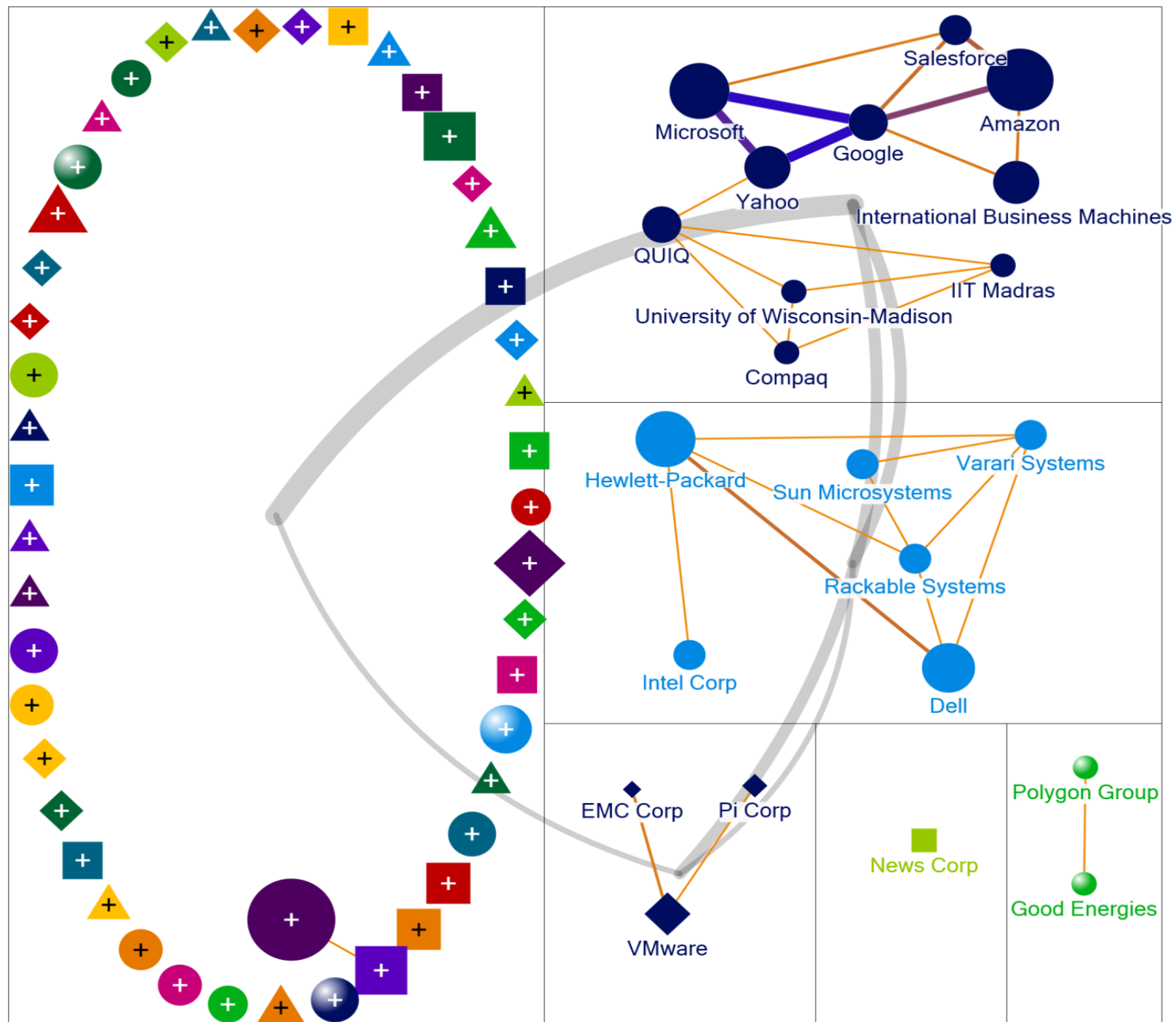
Thanks to National Science
Foundation for grant SBE-
0915645



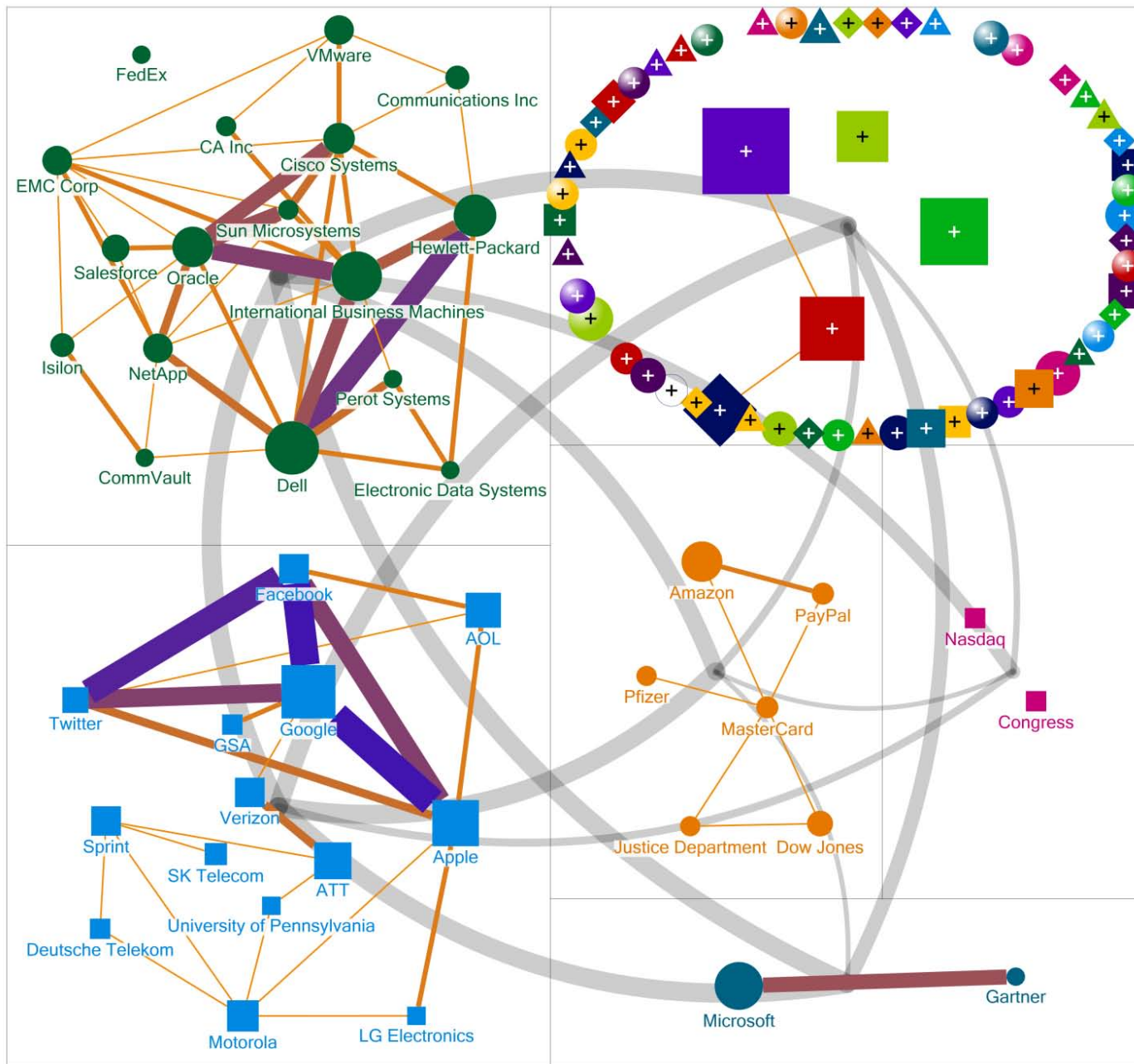
Ping Wang
University of Maryland
4105 Hornbake Bldg. South
College Park, MD 20742-4325
pwang@umd.edu
stick.ischool.umd.edu

References

- Barabási, A.-L. 2003. *Linked: How Everything Is Connected to Everything Else and What It Means*. New York: Plume.
- Hannan, M.T., Carroll, G.R., Dundon, E.A., and Torres, J.C. 1995. "Organizational Evolution in a Multinational Context: Entries of Automobile Manufacturers in Belgium, Britain, France, Germany, and Italy," *American Sociological Review* (60:4), pp. 509-528.
- Hannan, M.T., and Freeman, J. 1977. "The Population Ecology of Organizations," *American Journal of Sociology* (82:5), pp. 929-964.
- Mell, P., and Grance, T. 2011. "The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing," September, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, pp. 1-7.
- Wang, P. 2010. "Chasing the Hottest IT: Effects of Information Technology Fashion on Organizations," *MIS Quarterly* (34:1), pp. 63-85.

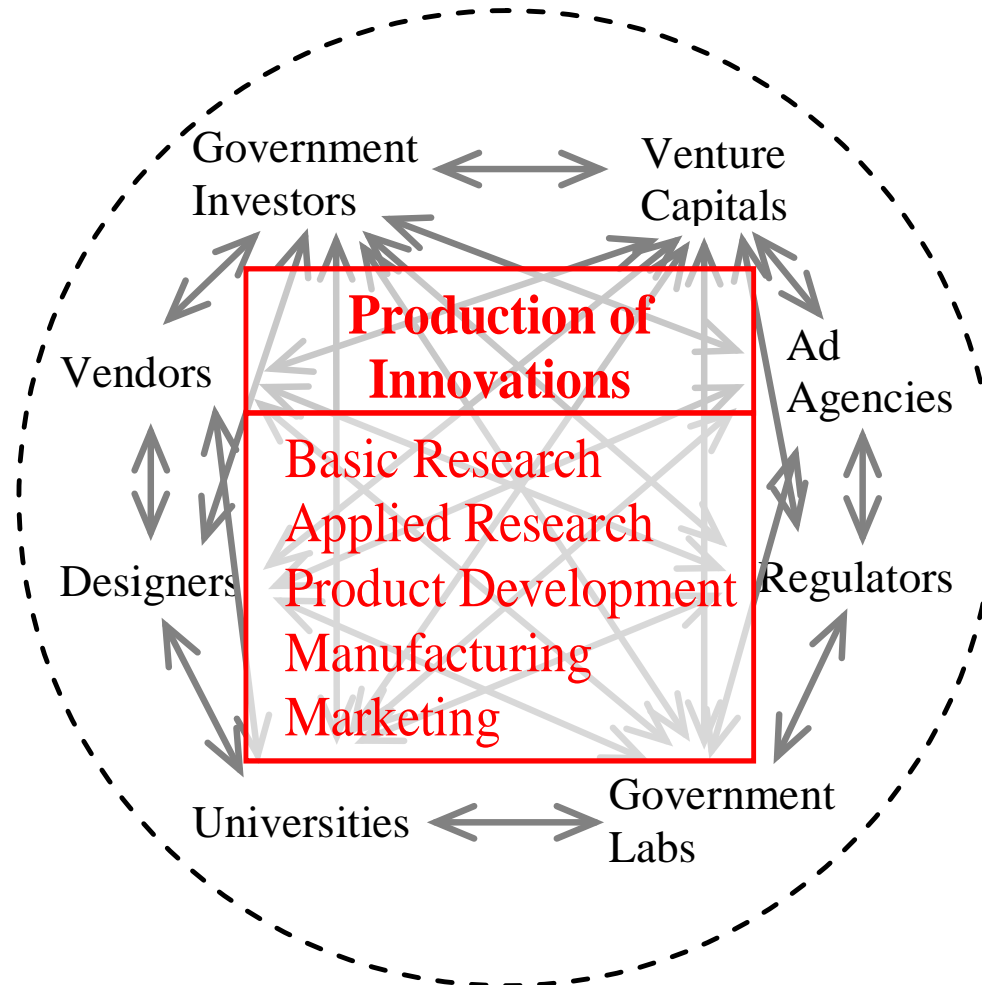


Cloud Computing Community in 2008

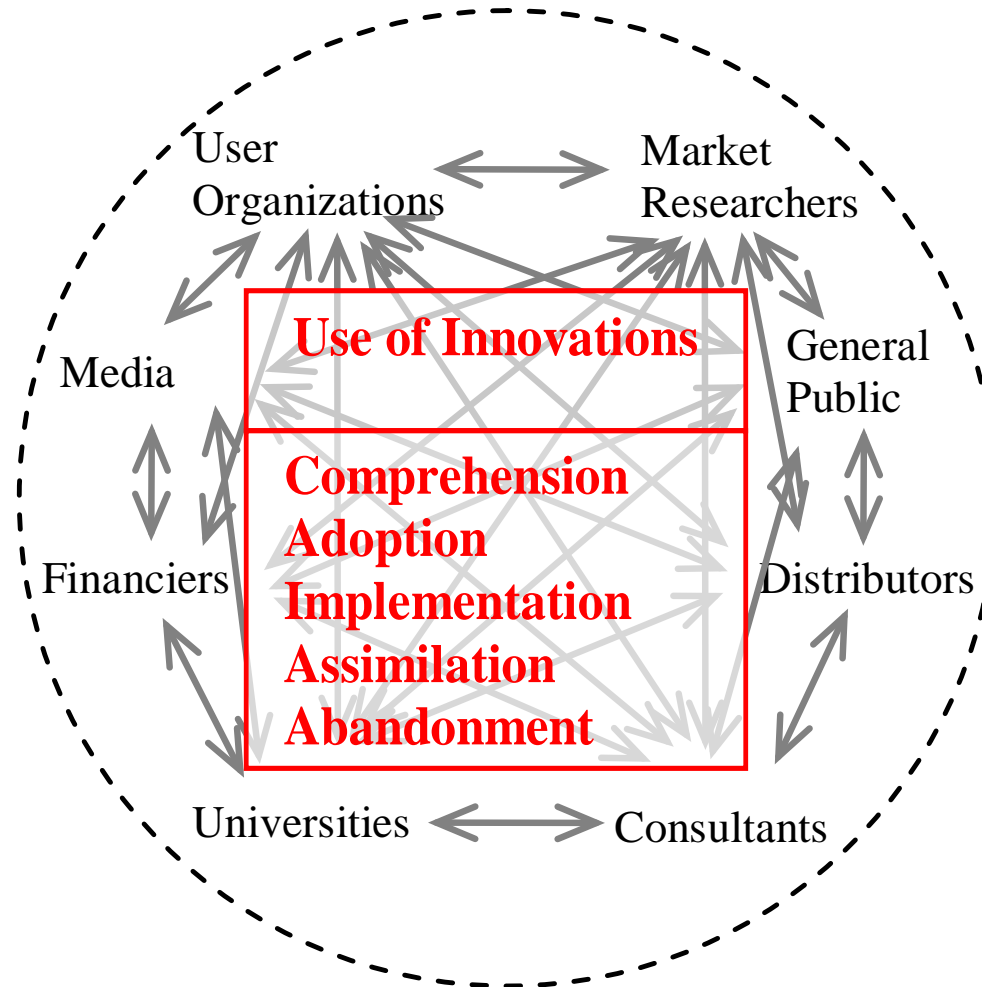


Cloud Computing Community in 2010

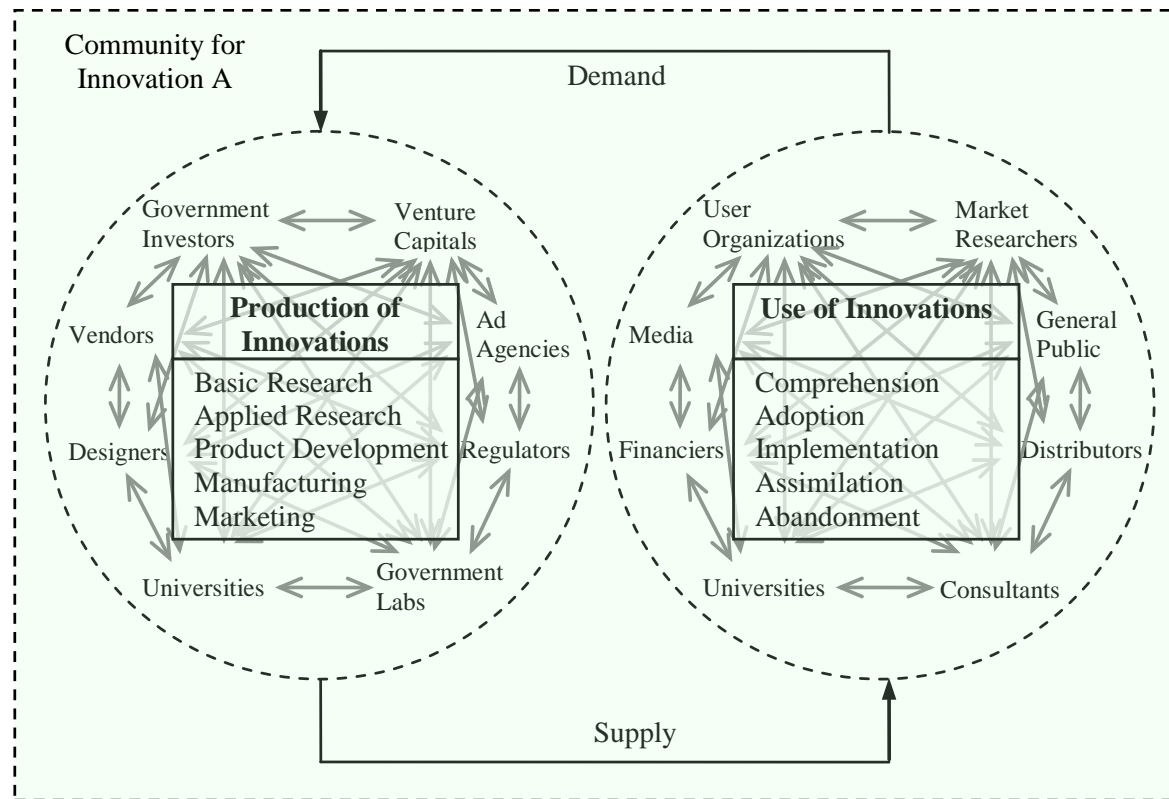
Production of Innovations



Use of Innovations



Innovation Community



Innovation Ecosystem

