

Social Informatics: Principles, Theory, and Practice

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Abstract

Through this paper we make two contributions to social informatics: the interdisciplinary study of the design, the uses and the consequences of information and communication technologies that takes into account their interaction with institutional and cultural contexts. Our first contribution is to make a connection from social informatics to general principles of socio-technical theories. We do this to both connect social informatics scholarship more directly to the large and growing literature(s) that engage socio-technical theorizing and to advance these principles more directly through social informatics. Our second contribution to social informatics is to engage two contemporary theoretical approaches that draw on social informatics principles: socio-technical interaction networks and principles of social actors and apply them to current practice. We do so to demonstrate that these analytic approaches are the needed tools to help scholars and reflective professionals in practice engage social informatics analyses. In doing this we highlight both the potential of social informatics and honor Rob Kling's legacy in helping to establish this transdiscipline.

Introduction

In this paper we advance the work of Rob Kling and in doing so continue with the empirical, theoretical, and critical engagement of social informatics. By social informatics we mean “the interdisciplinary study of the design uses and consequences of information technologies that takes into account their interaction with institutional and cultural contexts (Kling, 1999).” Through this paper we make two contributions to Rob Kling’s legacy and the ongoing efforts to engage social informatics principles, concepts and analyses. First, we make a direct connection between social informatics and general principles of socio-technical theories. We do this to both connect social informatics scholarship more directly to the large and growing literature(s) that engage socio-technical theorizing and to advance these principles more directly through social informatics.

Our second contribution to social informatics is to identify nascent theories that draw on social informatics principles. We do so because these theories present an opportunity for scholars and reflective professionals in practice engage social informatics analyses (e.g., Sawyer and Crowston, 2004; Lamb and Sawyer, 2005). Pursuing this second contribution we contrast two emerging theories – socio-technical interaction networks (STIN) and social actor approaches – that reflect these socio-technical principles and build on social informatics¹. The STIN, or socio-technical interaction network approach provides a system-level framework for analyzing socio-technical networks / systems that views the

¹ We further note that these two models reflect a convenience sampling of available approaches to theorizing in social informatics. The intent here is not to review this large and growing collection, rather to highlight the intellectual insight and analytic opportunities that contemporary social informatics scholarship provides.

social and the technological as fundamentally inseparable components of the system (Kling, McKim, & King, 2003). The social actor approach models users as social beings, embedded within an enabling and constraining social context but with individual agency to shape that context (Lamb & Kling, 2003). Both the STIN and social actor approaches represent current theorizing activities within social informatics. In our study of integrated criminal justice systems (ICJS), we have found that these theoretical frameworks inform our understanding of design, deployment, and use of ICJSs. More importantly, STIN and social actors theory point us to critical issues in the design of technologically and socially complex interorganizational ICT.

This paper continues with a discussion of socio-technical principles. Building on that foundation we then tie those principles to social actors theory, followed by an application of those theories to the study of ICT in practice. We conclude this paper with a discussion of future direction for social informatics theory and research.

Socio-technical Principles

Social Informatics is grounded in the principles that guide socio-technical theory. We build here on (Bijker, 1995) argument that socio-technical theories reflect four principles: (1) the *seamless web principle*, (2) the *principle of change and continuity*, (3) the *symmetry principle*, and (4) the *principle of action and structure*.

The *seamless web principle* states that any socio-technical theory should not *a priori* privilege the technological or material explanation ahead of the social or vice versa. In the parlance of academic disciplines, neither the computer science nor the sociology

views should be privileged. In social informatics, we focus on the web of computing, noting that the artifacts and practices are bound up together in material, situated and mutually-constituted activity.

The *principle of change and continuity* states that socio-technical theories must account for both change and stability and not one to the exclusion of the other. Socio-technical phenomena are at once both continuous and evolving, retaining an inherent structure while adapting over time². In social informatics, the temporal, processual, and historical trajectories of human activity and technological development are intertwined and continuously evolving.

The *principle of symmetry* states that the successful working of technology must be viewed as a process rather than an end-state (this relates directly to the principle of change and continuity). By focusing on the working of technology as a process rather than an end-state, the socio-technical theorist avoids the technologically deterministic analyses often found in other perspectives. In social informatics, this principle steers us to situated empirical studies.

The *principle of action and structure* states that socio-technical theories should address both the agency of the social actor and the structural constraints social behavior. In this

² To continue with the evolution analogy, the penguin evolved over time to become a flightless bird covered in thick feathers to insulate it from extreme cold and the ability to swim underwater with great dexterity. Even with these adaptations, the penguin retains the fundamental structure of a bird in that it has wings, a beak, lays eggs, etc. Similarly the socio-technical system, for example the personal computer, retains fundamental components such as the processor, RAM, and monitor, while evolving in its design, configuration, and use (for example as a game platform or a word processor).

view, people have agency in shaping, changing, and reifying their social context and use of ICT but are also constrained by social institutions (Scott, 2001). In social informatics this steers scholars to focus on both the structural and agentic activities of both people and ICT.

The simply-stated (but difficult to engage conceptually or empirically) premise underlying these four socio-technical principles is that neither technology nor social context are isolated, isolatable, or unchanging. Instead the social contexts and technological artifacts are perpetually interacting and shaping each other.

Socio-technical Principles and Social Informatics

Some might see social informatics as a subset of socio-technical scholarship, one focused on particular forms of technology that directly engage information processing and communications technology (ICT). This suggests that these ICT have particular characteristics that distinguish them from other forms of technology³. That is, there must be particular characteristics that distinguish a computer and its applications from, say, a nuclear reactor, microscopes, or electrical power grids.

Here we argue that ICT's configurational nature is the one characteristic that distinguishes these from other forms of technology. By configurational we mean that that in their design and use, ICT are interpretively flexible, adaptive in use, and evolving (Fleck, 1994; Quintas, 1994; Suchman, 1987, 2003). Some may argue that these differential characteristics are but a matter of degree, and we defer to other venues that

³ It may also be that the difference reflects more academic field differences than phenomenological. As philosophers of science and technology note, these field differences, while socially constructed, serve as boundaries in the practice of science (Kitcher, 1982; Winner, 1986; Ziman, 1968).

discussion, making the case here only that social informatics is premised on the study of ICT as a specific and volatile socio-technical ensemble.

Social informatics is also a trans-discipline – spanning such diverse fields as computer science, sociology, education, information systems, communications, information science and others. Social informatics is neither a theory nor a method: it is a perspective in the same way as are human-computer interaction and family studies. In action, social informatics is an approach to understanding, theorizing and engaging ICT that reflects five specific principles on social analysis of computing (Lamb & Sawyer, 2005) (Sawyer, 2005; Lamb and Sawyer, 2005):

- 1., In social informatics ICT are seen as a socio-technical system: a web-like arrangement of the technological artifact, people, and the social norms, practices, and rules. As a result, for the social informaticist the technological artifact and the social context are inseparable for the purposes of study and analysis (Kling, McKim, & King, 2003). It is this principle that most directly links to socio-technical principles.

2. Social-informatics is problem-oriented. This means that social informatics research focuses on the “real-world” design, development, and use of ICT. The purpose of which is to inform the discourse on ICT to help individuals, organizations, and societies make better use of ICT. There is no correlate for this in the socio-technical principles.

3. The design, development and use of ICT are socially contextual. This means that social context pervades every element of ICT from conceptualization to design to implementation and use. In each stage in the life of ICT, social context shapes the ICT.

4. People are social actors (Lamb & Kling, 2003). People have individual motivations, interests, practices, values that influence how and why they use ICT. Though constrained and enabled by the social institutions in which they are embedded, people have individual agency that both shapes those institutions and influences their adoption and use of ICT.

5. The social informatics researcher adopts a critical orientation and prioritizes an empirical view of ICT. The use of 'critical orientation' is not meant to convey synonymy with *critical theory* with its orientation towards emancipation and Marxist theory (Orlikowski & Baroudi, 1991). Here, critical denotes an orientation that challenges the accepted wisdom and taken-for-granted assumptions regarding ICT. It is through this critical orientation that the social informaticists avoid simplistic technological determinism and gains deeper insight into the complexity of ICT's design, development, deployment and ongoing uses.

Using these principles, social informatics researchers have over time consistently revealed in their empirical studies a number of consistent findings (see (Kling, Rosenbaum, & Sawyer, 2005a; Sawyer, 2005).. These common findings include:

(1) The paradoxical effects of ICT's take up and uses,

(2) That ICT's uses shape action and thoughts that benefit some over others,

- (3) That the design and implementation of ICT have moral and ethical consequences, and
- (4) That the phenomenon of interest will vary with level of analysis

Given that these are so commonly found in empirical studies of computing's design, development, take up and use, we argue that these are worthy to report, but do not constitute new insight. Indeed, the progress of social informatics must be based both on the constant presentation of these common findings and, more importantly, the additional detailing that reflects how these common findings are suppressed or magnified through particular actions, events or arrangements, the temporal sequencing of engagements, and the contextual differences (and measures) between better and worse computerization efforts. To do this, we and others have argued for analytic approaches that are grounded in social informatics principles (Horton, Davenport, & Wood-Harper, 2005; Lamb & Sawyer, 2005; Sawyer & Crowston, 2004; Wood-Harper & Wood, 2005).

Socio-technical principles in theory

For social informatics to continue expanding on its potential as an alternative and insightful approach to studying ICT, scholars in this area must capitalize on the empirical work done to date, and move into the realm of theorizing more specifically on the nature and roles of ICT. This does not mean that we advocate the social informatics researcher abandon the commitment to empirical work. Rather, we believe that development and refining of social informatics theories is tied to improved analytic approaches that will guide the empirical nature of social informatics research. And, in turn, this work will illuminate issues with the design, development, take up and uses of ICT that other approaches neglect or misrepresent. Improved analytical methods will be useful to practicing professionals, will be more useful in formal education of IT professionals, and

will serve as a counterpoint to the unsupportable but comforting direct effects analytic approaches to understanding ICT (Kling, Rosenbaum, & Sawyer, 2005b).

As noted earlier, there are number of viable and approaches to engaging social informatics analyses (see the short blurb in the '04 paper attached for text). For example, one approach is to continue incorporating and extending concepts and approaches from other domains (Orlikowski & Barley, 2001). Continuing to “borrow” theories from other disciplines and apply them to ICT provides social informatics with an opportunity to continue demonstrating the value of social theories in the study of ICT.

A second approach is the development of “native” social informatics theories, ones that arise from within the social informatics community. Social informatics scholars can produce and then demonstrate the utility of social informatics theory, and then “exporting⁴” those theories to other fields social informatics establishes itself as a reference discipline to others (Baskerville & Myers, 2002). By becoming a reference discipline, social informatics not only communicates its results to other researchers but also develops an identity as a discipline. We see greater intellectual value in the development and refining of theories native to social informatics.

Theoretical development in social informatics has value beyond communicating the results of social informatics research to other scholars and establishing identity. The development of social informatics theory presents the opportunity for social informatics

⁴ We realize that in practice one discipline does not truly export a theory to another, rather the latter imports from the former. We use the term export to denote the net effect of a the adoption of a theory from one discipline by another.

researchers to benefit people who use ICT through contributing to better designed ICT that accounts for both the social and the technical.

Socio-technical Interaction Networks & Social Actors Theory

Socio-technical Interaction Networks (STIN)

Conceptually, a socio-technical network is a view of a system as a network of people and technologies which are inseparable when trying to examine and understand the system (Kling, McKim, & King, 2003). Socio-technical interaction network models (STINs) present a method for understanding the interactions between individual socio-technical networks (nodes) that comprise the socio-technical interaction networks (Kling, McKim, & King, 2003). This is accomplished through the mapping of relationships between people, people and technology, and technologies (Kling, McKim, & King, 2003).

Four assumptions that echo both the socio-technical principles and social informatics bases serve as the foundation for STIN theory (Kling, McKim, & King, 2003):

- the social and technical are not meaningfully separable
- social theories should influence design
- system participants (people) are embedded in multiple social relationships
- sustainability and routine are critical elements of design

These assumptions are what separate STIN from non-socio-technical theories that focus on either the social or the technological to the exclusion of the other.

Users as Social Actors

Roberta Lamb and Rob Kling (Lamb & Kling, 2003) published their theory of users as social actors as way of conceptualizing users of ICTs beyond the simple abstract models

that populate much of the human-computer literature to a conceptualization of the user that is more socially-rich. According to concept of a social actor, people are not users of ICT, but are socially-complex individuals who are engaging uses of ICT as members of one or more organizations that makes use of ICTs to engage in social interactions. These social actors are both enabled and constrained in their uses of ICTs by the social environments within which they exist. The constraints of their social environment means that social actors are often limited in what they can do. However, social actors also have active agency in constructing these environments. The degree to which structure and action are allowed are often developed in situated contexts dependent on elements such as the task, roles, timing, nature of interdependencies, particular ICTs being used, and goals..

Lamb & Kling (2003) identify four dimensions of the social actor: *affiliations*, *environments*, *interactions*, and *identities*. *Affiliations* are the social ties the social actor maintains – for example professional networks – and occur both within and across organizational boundaries. *Environments* represent the normative, regulatory, and cognitive institutions that both enable and constrain social actors use of ICTs. *Interactions* are the information, modes of communication, and resources employed by social actors as they socially engage with other members of the organization or other organizations. *Identities* comprise both the identity articulated by the social actor as well as the identity of the social actor articulated by the organization. These four dimensions are not entirely discrete; rather there is some overlap between dimensions. In fact it is the

way in which the theoretical dimensions of the social actor overlap that gives it much of its power.

As noted above, here we contrast two theories that present both an opportunity to further theorize social informatics theory and contribute to the benefit of those who use ICT are STIN theory and social actors theory. An additional benefit of these two theories is they are complementary, providing mechanisms for examining the same socio-technical system at different levels of analysis.

Empirical Work

As an empirical base, we draw on our ongoing work in the development and uses of ICJS. We see ICJS as one area that presents a significant opportunity for social informaticists to both develop theory and contribute to practice. E-Government, or digital governance, is both an emerging area of scholarship and a fast evolving phenomenon in society. This is particularly true for issues of law enforcement and national defense where there is increasing pressure to computerize or modernize existing ICT given the recent attention to international terrorism (National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States, 2004). And, for at least the United States, it may be that there is no other area where the consequences of adhering to the deterministic view of ICT are as potentially catastrophic. In spite of these risks, the deterministic model continues to be advocated.

For example, in his article on improving intelligence analyzing systems Strickland (Strickland, 2004) focused exclusively on technological change as the solution to the problems of information sharing among agencies. Strickland identifies data

disintegration, problems in analytical methodology, and technological obsolescence as the primary areas of concern. Yet, as Richard Shelby noted in his addendum to the Senate Select Committee investigating pre- and post-9/11 intelligence (Shelby, 2002):

The CIA's chronic failure, before September 11, to share with other agencies the names of known Al-Qa'ida terrorists who it knew to be in the country allowed at least two such terrorists the opportunity to live, move, and prepare for the attacks without hindrance from the very federal officials whose job it is to find them. Sadly, the CIA seems to have concluded that the maintenance of its information monopoly was more important than stopping terrorists from entering or operating within the United States.

Though Senator Shelby's language is polemic, the message is clear: without significant changes to the organizational cultures, simply implementing new technological systems or updating existing ones will in many instances fail to achieve policy goals. It is exactly this type of problem for which social informatics theory is particularly applicable.

An e-Government policy area directly related to the issue of intelligence sharing is the problem of integrating information systems among law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. Prior to, but especially after 9/11, there has been a significant movement within government to integrate ICT across law enforcement and criminal justice agency boundaries in order to facilitate cross-agency communication and information sharing. See for example (General Accountability Office, 2003).

Criminal justice information systems have historically been developed in an ad hoc manner, tailored to the needs of the particular agency, and with minimal support resources (either fiscal or expertise) (Dunworth, 2000, 2005; Sawyer, Tapia, Pesheck, & Davenport, 2004). As a result federal and state governments have begun the process of

trying to develop and implement integrated criminal justice systems that allow agencies to share information across organizational boundaries. Examples of such systems are Pennsylvania's Justice Network (JNet), the Washington D.C. metro area's Capital Wireless Integration Network (CapWIN), and the San Diego region's Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS) among others.

We find ICJSs to be ideal opportunities to conduct social informatics research for three reasons. First, law enforcement is a socially complex domain comprised of and embedded in multiple social institutions (Sawyer, Tapia, Pesheck, & Davenport, 2004). Such institutions include organizational practice and culture, societal norms and values, and regulatory requirements. Second, law enforcement agencies have long been adopters of ICT to the point where ICT are now so ubiquitous that they are viewed as integral to policing (Hoey, 1998). This remains true in spite of a decidedly mixed record of success (Baird & Barksdale, 2003; Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2002). Third, the historical practice of ad hoc and siloed systems development suggests that law enforcement is an area where new systems development approaches are needed.

Automated Regional Justice Information Sharing System (ARJIS)

Currently we are in the process of completing a case study of the ARJIS system in San Diego, California. The Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS) of San Diego, California is one of the preeminent criminal justice information systems initiatives in the United States. Initially a mainframe records management system accessible by multiple jurisdictions in the San Diego area, ARJIS has evolved over the past 20 years both organizationally and technologically. Organizationally ARJIS has become its own

organization embedded in the county government structure. Technologically ARJIS is in the process of developing wireless communications systems, global query application, and public safety cable television channel.

We used five forms of data collection. Three focus on gathering primary data: interviews (face-to-face, by phone, and via email, depending on the point of the interaction), ride-alongs with – and other direct observation of – users. We also gathered secondary documents such as reports, memos and locally-relevant material (we, of course, have done and continue to do extensive web and library research to support the field work) as well as data about device uses, data transmission, and ARJIS usage via unobtrusive means (such browser logs, server logs, and telecom activity logs).

Data from the sources are transcribed into digital format or collected at source in digital format. Data from the usage logs came in digital format. This supported our analysis across different data sets and data collection approaches. To do this analysis we are using traditional qualitative/case study data analysis approaches (see (Miles & Huberman, 1984)). In particular, we are focusing on three techniques: interim analysis of the data to guide data collection and interpretation in the future, explanatory event matrices, and content analysis of the interview/focus group transcripts and field notes.

When the study is complete we expect to have fifteen (30 hours) interviews, six officer ride-alongs, and analysis of over 650 pages of documents. At the end of this research we

expect to have a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the ARJIS system both technologically and institutionally.

Socio-technical principles and Social Informatics theory reflected in practice

The seamless web principle states that both the technical and the social have equal standing. This is reflected in the STIN principle of the inseparability of the technical and social and the social actors principle of use in context. Preliminary analysis of our case study data indicates the ARJIS system is very much a socio-technical network as theorized by Kling *et al.* (2003). ARJIS is both a governmental agency and a technological infrastructure, and both are highly intertwined. To understand the design and evolution of the ARJIS system, one must understand the design and evolution of the organization, and vice versa. Similarly, we found that use of the system was very specific to the context the social actor was engaged in because context had great influence on the actions available to the actor. This dual nature of ARJIS reflects the socio-technical principle of a seamless web.

The principle of change and continuity stipulates that both system stability and evolution must be accounted for. STIN theory reflects this as sustainability and routine as key to system design. Social actors theory refers this to “design in use,” or the phenomenon of actors in effect changing the ICT through use in unanticipated ways. ARJIS current design plan consists of maintaining the legacy system while developing a parallel system to incorporate new applications and technology is an example of the principle of change and continuity. Similarly the emergent nature of the parallel system allows for on-the-go design decisions as long as they are consistent with the overall development plan. We

observed design in use in the use of the wireless handheld system. In experimenting with the handhelds, agents discovered they could take photographs and record sound with the devices and incorporated those uses into their investigatory practices.

Socio-technical Principle	STIN	Social Actor
Seamless Web	Social and technical not meaningfully separable	Use is socially contextual and role specific
Change and Continuity	Sustainability and routine are critical elements of system design	Design in use
Symmetry	System participants are embedded in multiple social relationships	Relationships are dynamic, multilevel, multivalent, and multinetwork
Action and Structure	The ways in which STIN evolve is through both structural adherence and agentic actions.	People's actions are guided by existing structures, but they retain some amount of agency

The principle of symmetry views the successful working of ICT as a process not an end-state. This reflects the ongoing evolutionary nature of ICT. STIN theory articulates this principle as participants embedded in multiple social relationships that shape their participation in the network and result in a constantly evolving network. Social actors present the user in a similar manner: embedded in dynamic, multilevel, multivalent and multinetwork relationships. ARJIS managers have relations with policymakers, users, developers, and vendors, among many others. These relationships have had and continue to have a direct impact on the how they approach the development of ARJIS.

The principle of action and structure reflects the role of structure and individual agency in shaping design and use. Social actors theory articulates this principle as the environments the actor is embedded in, the affiliations of the actor and organization, and the interactions available to the actor. The organization of ARJIS is embedded in the

larger institutions of local, regional, state, and federal governance as well as cultural, technological, and economic institutions. Norms in those institutions directly shape ARJIS management and design decisions. ARJIS also has agency and exercises this agency through guiding the ARJIS agenda and acting as a broker between individual agencies, policymakers, etc.

In our observations of users we also found that institutional and technological structure played a large role in their use of the ARJIS system. For example, we found that officers from one agency rarely used the ARJIS system as part of their normal routines. They felt the functionality of the ARJIS system was not consistent with their objectives as patrol officers; the organizational culture was not oriented towards extensive use of ARJIS by patrol officers, and technological limitations such as access problems made using ARJIS prohibitive in comparison to competing systems. In contrast, agents in the federal agency we observed used ARJIS extensively viewing the system as a better resource than other agency resources such as dispatch which often had long response delays and was resource limited.

Discussion

Drawing from the ongoing work in ARJIS and as briefly outlined in the previous section, in comparing STIN and social actor approaches we make note that these models have different foci and lead to different insights. Both the STIN and social actor approaches reflect the principles of socio-technical theories and engage social informatics principles. Yet, they have different foci. In the STIN, the attention is the means in which the technological elements are embedded into the large socio-historical context. This

ensemble approach steers attention to the shape of the network in which the particular technological elements are embedded. In contrast, the social actor approach focuses on the ways in which people negotiate among the structural and agentic forces, with the ICT serving as elements of both. The social actor model engages the processes of action more directly, while the STIN engages the structure of the socio-technical network of arrangements.

The differential foci of these two approaches lead to different insights. STIN analyses highlight the structural engagement of the technological artifacts with the socio-historical environment. And, in the context of ARJIS, illuminate the ways in which the RJIS functionality is both shaped and embedded in the larger and smaller scale institutional trajectories. Conversely, the social actor approach points our attention to the actions of the ARJIS leadership, the officers using the systems, and the political pressures both face in negotiating development and use of these technologies.

What does this say about social informatics? First, in contrasting STIN with the social actor perspective we note that these differing approaches to engaging the principles of socio-technical theorizing supports the contention that social informatics is not a singular theory, but rather an analytic perspective and set of principles. This lens is not monocular, nor rigidly focused on one set of activities and issues. The STIN and social actor approaches help to illustrate the intellectual opportunity to develop analytic models that reflect socio-technical principles as they apply to ICT.

We further note that the treatment of ICT demands additional attention. Both the STIN and social actor model engage ICT but struggle with how best to represent the particular technological features, functions and behaviors that these systems allow, support, and defer. The configurational and interpretive nature of ICT suggests that practice-based approaches (cf: Orlikowski, 1992; Orlikowski, Yates, Okamura, & Fujimoto, 1995) are likely to be fruitful vehicles to developing this added conceptual and empirical depth to social informatics depictions of the design, development and uses of computing.

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