Welcome to the 2011 iConference Doctoral Research Colloquium!

You, the student participants, are a select group of scholars from a wide range of disciplines, chosen from among a record-breaking 89 applicants; we are confident you will learn a great deal from one another. You, their mentors, were also carefully selected as experts in the information field who are well suited to provide meaningful advice for the student researchers. The iConference Doctoral Colloquium brings together faculty, industry researchers, and students who share an interest in supporting and enhancing human engagement with information and technology.

The four iConference Doctoral Colloquia to date have been successful in building a sense of community around the information field, connecting people who might not otherwise engage with one another and helping people share and exchange their views. Students attending previous colloquia have indicated that the experience facilitated their progress with their dissertations as well as with winning awards and securing job offers. Former attendees have reported that the public presentations and interaction with a broader community of scholars and researchers in the information field bolstered their confidence in their own work. We anticipate all of these benefits for you, this year’s participants, and more!

In addition to offering advice about each student’s research, the goals of the 2011 Doctoral Colloquium are to:

1. Build a cohort of new researchers who will have a network of colleagues spread out across the world.
2. Illustrate the interrelationship and diversity of the information field.
3. Help new researchers address the challenges and opportunities of interdisciplinarity and what it implies for undertaking research, collaborating, publishing, explaining one’s work to diverse audiences, and situating oneself within organizations and departments.
4. Guide the work of the new researchers by having the experts in the research field give advice.
5. Make it possible for promising new entrants in the field to attend the iConference.
6. Make the new entrants’ experience at the iConference an enjoyable and rewarding one, encouraging them to return and submit papers, panels, posters, and other academic contributions to future conferences.
7. Help inform faculty about the concerns of doctoral students by creating a supportive environment for discussion.
8. Explore the complexities of the job market and how to navigate it in iSchools, other disciplines, corporate research laboratories and in professional information management positions.
9. Help students figure out their places in the profession.

We plan for each of you to leave better equipped for your academic work and your career and with new colleagues and a better understanding of what it means to be a scholar in the information field. Enjoy!

Eliza Dresang, Bonnie Nardi, and Howard Rosenbaum, 2011 Doctoral Colloquium Co-Chairs
Welcome!
Conference Co-Chairs
Dean Harry Bruce: Jonathan Grudin
Doctoral Colloquium Co-Chairs
Eliza Dresang, Bonnie Nardi, Howard Rosenbaum

Student Presentations
Each student will have 10 minutes to present followed by one or two questions.
Buente, Blumenstock, Cervantes, Heverin, Johnston, Jones, Ku, Ma, Ngamassi Tchouakeu, Sung
Huang, Lee, Moyer, Muda, Robertson, Shilton, Stoll, Vamanu, Wickett, Xie

Coffee Break
Join All Conference Coffee Break

Student Presentations
Same Rooms as 9:15 Presentations

Mentor + Mentees Individual Discussion
Each mentor will talk to two students in the 1:30 – 2:30 session.

Summary, Hot Topics, Share Something of Interest

Coffee Break

Student Questions

Closing Remarks
Doctoral Colloquium Co-Chairs: Eliza Dresang, Bonnie Nardi, Howard Rosenbaum

Please plan to participate fully! We encourage talking with each of the faculty and each of the students at some time during the day. Leave your cell phones, email, and so on behind and take advantage of our day together to talk to mentors and mentees, relax, network, and focus on your research and your future.
Eliza T. Dresang

Eliza T. Dresang holds the endowed Beverly Cleary Chair in Children and Youth Services at the University of Washington Information School. Her research focuses on the interaction of youth and the adults who work with them with information and technology. The digital age principles of interactivity, connectivity, and access of her Radical Change theory have contributed to the understanding of changes in both resources and information behavior in digital environments, e.g., “Radical Change theory and school media centers in the digital age.” Library Trends 58 (1), Co-author Kyungwon Koh. Much of her research has dealt with assessment and evaluation, and her most recent book is Dynamic Youth Services through Outcome-Based Planning and Evaluation focuses on research with children’s use of technology in a public library setting. She has been PI or Co-PI on more than $6.6 million of grants from the US Department of Education and the Institution for Museum and Library Services. Dresang has presented at more than 100 academic conferences and published in numerous scholarly journals. In 2007 she received the ALA Scholastic award for outstanding achievement in the profession.

Bonnie Nardi

Bonnie Nardi is a Professor in the Department of Informatics in the Donald Bren School of Information and Computer Sciences at the University of California, Irvine. Her interests are activity theory, interaction design, and social life on the Internet. Most of her research has concerned work, although she has completed a long term study of the online video game World of Warcraft. She has conducted participant-observation studies in offices, schools, homes, hospitals, laboratories, libraries, and virtual worlds. Her latest book is My Life as a Night Elf Priest: An Anthropological Account of World of Warcraft (University of Michigan Press, 2010).

Howard Rosenbaum

Dr. Howard Rosenbaum is the Associate Dean and an Associate Professor of Information Science in the School of Library and Information Science (SLIS) at Indiana University where he has been on the faculty since 1993. He is the Director of the Master of Information Science program and a co-director of the Graduate Certificate in Information Architecture program in SLIS. He studies social informatics, ebusiness, information architecture, and community networking. He has led seminars on ebusiness at Napier University in Edinburgh, Scotland, the University of Bath, and the University of Greenwich, in the UK. He has also spoken widely on information architecture in the midwest. Rosenbaum has presented his work at the American Society for Information Science and Technology, the Association for Information Systems, the Association of Internet Researchers, HCI International, and other organizations. He is a Fellow the Rob Kling Center for Social Informatics at Indiana University. Rosenbaum teaches classes on electronic business, information architecture for the web, intellectual freedom, and information organizations. He has been recognized often for excellence in teaching and for the innovative use of technology in education. He received the Frederic Bachman Lieber Memorial Award for Teaching Excellence, Indiana University in 2005, a state-wide MIRA Award for Technological Innovation in Education from Techpoint in 2003, the Indiana Partnership for Statewide Education Award for Innovation in Teaching with Technology in 2002, and was named one of the first SBC Fellows at Indiana University in 2000.
Mentors and Mentees

**Mentors**

Andrew Borthwick  
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**Mentees**

1. Karen Wickett  
2. Fei Xie

1. Jessica Moyer  
2. Iulian Vamanu

1. Min-Chun Ku  
2. Lai Ma

1. Joshua Blumenstock  
2. Ruy Cervantes

1. Katie Shilton  
2. Jennifer Stoll

**Mentors**

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**Mentees**

1. Sheng-Cheng Huang  
2. Jung A Lee

1. Suhaini Muda  
2. Scott Robertson

1. Wayne Buente  
2. Thomas Heverin

1. Hui-Yun Sung  
2. Louis-Marie Ngamassi Tchouakeu

1. Melissa Johnston  
2. Elisabeth Jones

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Carolyn Wei  
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Abstract: I provide a brief research statement describing the broad goals of my work, and discuss results from a few recent empirical studies into the economic impact of information and communications technologies in developing regions.

Recent research advocates the need to understand the problem space surrounding information and communication technology and social and political change. My dissertation attempts to discover how citizens use information and communication technologies (ICTs) contribute to political change. The research advances understanding in human information behavior by linking and extending relevant social, psychological, and political factors related to information acquisition in political life. It applies an interdisciplinary approach that integrates research on the digital divide, media studies, political science, communication, and library and information science. In an age of unprecedented inequality, this research will serve to guide policymakers on how information and communication technologies can support citizen information flow in the American political system.

Many Americans get offline or online news on a typical day, however many fewer people become politically active on the Internet. What is the cost of citizen political information use and online political action? Based on this empirical analysis, the road to becoming an actively engaged citizen is a challenge. The Internet does reduce the cost of citizen political information use, but other factors such as motivation and beliefs need to be included if the ideals of an informed public are to be realized through information use and political action.

For understanding online citizen information needs and use: frequency of Internet use, political beliefs, and political interest. Socioeconomic states (SES) variables and frequent Internet use contribute significantly for acquiring political information online. Political interest constrains citizen information seeking and lead to increased evidence of information avoidance. Political interest is the strongest predictor for explaining citizen political information use and political action. Based on this empirical analysis, the road to becoming an actively engaged citizen is a challenge. The Internet does reduce the cost of citizen political information use, but other factors such as motivation and beliefs need to be included if the ideals of an informed public are to be realized through information use and political action.
The people in the Internet industry in infrastructures are created I follow products. To understand how these explore and define new possibilities cognitive, ideological, and material are a combination of social, cultural, of “infrastructures to imagine” which in this industry are creating a series in a place with little precedent for how to build a prosperous industry in the most developed countries is successful Internet products—such world markets. Yet, most of the used by start-ups in every country. The Internet provides learning and working. An ethnographic study of the emerging industry attempts to create a cultural change on an entire industry. The study looks at how entrepreneurs in Mexico are designing the social infrastructures they need and how these cultural changes can happen. This is how a group within an industry attempts to create a cultural change on an entire industry. Another project that influenced my current work was an ethnographic study of low-cost laptops use for learning in Mexican elementary schools, where I became aware of the complexities of building the socio-technical infrastructures to make digital media technologies truly useful for learning and working. Abstract: The Internet provides a technical platform that can be used by start-ups in every country to launch innovative products for world markets. Yet, most of the successful Internet products—such as Twitter or Skype—are created in centers of innovation in U.S. and Europe. The major asset of startups in the most developed countries is the social infrastructures they have available, which are used to bring together the right people and create the conditions for building innovative and successful products. This study seeks to understand how start-up companies creating Internet products in mid-income countries are building the social infrastructures they need to succeed in world markets, within the social, economic, cultural and historical constraints of the country. The emerging Internet industry in Mexico is confronted with imagining how to build a prosperous industry in a place with little precedent for technological innovation. The people in this industry are creating a series of “infrastructures to imagine” which are a combination of social, cultural, cognitive, ideological, and material resources that allow entrepreneurs to exploit and develop new possibilities to innovate in their organizations and products. To understand how social infrastructures are created I follow the people in the Internet industry in Mexico across a variety of states, both online and in physical spaces, where they interact.

My dissertation study will serve to understand the economic, social, and cultural changes which the Mexican Internet industry is experiencing, and how these changes are being created by its participants. How cultural-historical conditions influence innovation has already been studied in different ways. What is novel in my study is that I seek to understand how cultural-historical conditions influence innovation by which these cultural changes can happen. This is how a group within an industry attempts to create a cultural change on an entire industry. The increased use of social media technologies over the past few years has altered the communication and information sharing activities surrounding crises. Local and non-local citizens can now create and distribute their own crisis-related information to a wide audience bypassing official communication channels. The purpose of our research is to identify patterns in citizen communications transmitted over Twitter and to identify ethical considerations of citizen participation through Twitter in response to violent crises. In a preliminary study, we examined the patterns of Twitter communications sent in response to a 2009 violent attack in the U.S. and found that the majority of communications contained information sharing focused on the suspect and law enforcement activity. We also examined whether the characteristics of the Twitter communications and found four main categories of behaviors that could potentially have a negative impact on citizens or harm to others including disseminating misinformation, promoting vigilante justice, conducting virtual attacks on fellow participants, and sharing real-time information about violent event locations. Data for four other U.S. 2009-2010 attacks have been collected and a more in depth analysis is in progress.

Thomas Heverin

Drexel University

Poster Title: Microblogging for Distributed Surveillance in Response to Violent Crises: Ethical Considerations

Bio: My interests are in the areas of CSCW, work practices, technological innovation, and distributed social media. My work is directed towards understanding how social infrastructures support people when learning, working and collaborating, and in how digital media can be used to extend these infrastructures. Previous joining to the Ph.D. program at UC Irvine I was working as a software consultant, both in Mexico and in the U.S.

For my dissertation I am performing an ethnographic study of the emerging Internet industry in Mexico. In my research I am trying to understand how start-up companies creating Internet products in mid-income countries are building the social infrastructures they need to succeed in world markets, within the social, economic, cultural and historical constraints of the country. The study looks at how entrepreneurs in Mexico are designing the social infrastructures and mechanisms to change their work practices and the culture of their industry, which had little precedent for technological innovation. This study looks at the practical level of how this change in practices and culture is articulated, and the ways in which interactive and communication technology is enabling these efforts.

Sheng-Cheng Huang

University of Texas

Poster Title: Icons: Pictures or Logograms?

Bio: Sheng-Cheng entered the School of Information at the University of Texas, Austin in 2003 as a Master’s student and expects to have his Ph.D. in information science in May, 2011. He was awarded a graduate research assistantship to conduct a Microsoft funded research project to study the effects of ClearType, a font rendering technology on LCD monitors under the supervision of his dissertation advisor, Randolph G. Bias. He now works as an instructional assistant for various courses regarding usability evaluation and user experience design in the School. His research interests have focused on factors of human behaviors and cognitive mechanisms that affect the success and failure of HCI design and usability. His current research is using fMRI methodology to study icon recognition in relation to single word reading to investigate whether people read icons as pictures or logographical words.

Other than being an overly analytical doctoral student, Sheng-Cheng is a guy happy to enjoy and find the meaning of everyday life. He likes playing guitar, LEGO bricks, and serves as an assistant instructor at Aikido of Austin.

Abstract: The author proposed three studies (i.e. a large-N survey, a behavioral experiment, and a functional magnetic resonance imaging research) to investigate whether people read icons as pictures or logographical words.

Melissa P. Johnston

Florida State University

Poster Title: The School Librarian as a Technology Integration Leader: Enablers and Barriers to Leadership Development

Bio: Melissa P. Johnston earned a bachelor’s degree in English from The University of Georgia in 1993 and a Master’s of Education in Instructional Technology from The University of Georgia in 2003 as a Master’s student and expects to have his Ph.D. in information science in May, 2011. He was awarded a graduate research assistantship to conduct a Microsoft funded research project to study the effects of ClearType, a font rendering technology on LCD monitors under the supervision of his dissertation advisor, Randolph G. Bias. He now works as an instructional assistant for various courses regarding usability evaluation and user experience design in the School. His research interests have focused on factors of human behaviors and cognitive mechanisms that affect the success and failure of HCI design and usability. His current research is using fMRI methodology to study icon recognition in relation to single word reading to investigate whether people read icons as pictures or logographical words.

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Georgia in 1996. Johnston is currently a Ph.D. candidate at Florida State University in Library & Information Science and works as a research assistant at The Partnerships Advancing Library Media (PALM) center. She has worked as school librarian for 13 years in the state of Georgia. Johnston is actively involved in the American Association of School Librarians through serving in various leadership and elected positions and also serves on The Center for Library Policy and Development for Educators Review Committee. She has published in a variety of journals that focus on school library issues and research. Melissa’s research interests are the school librarian as a leader, the school librarian as a leader, the school librarian as a leader, and the American Association of School Librarians.

Elisabeth Jones

University of Washington

Poster Title: Large-Scale Book Digitization in Historical Context: Outlines of a Comparison

Bio: Elisabeth Jones is a Doctoral candidate in Information Science at the University of Washington Information School. Her dissertation research centers on building a conceptual foundation for studying large-scale digitization initiatives (such as Google Books) via a historical comparison of these projects to early American public libraries, as efforts to democratize access to information. Her broader research areas include the social and political impacts of media digitization, sociotechnical systems, the future of libraries, and information policy. She holds an MSI in Information Economics, Management, and Policy from the University of Michigan, and an AB in Anthropology from the University of Chicago.

Abstract: An ongoing research project is introduced, comparing current large-scale digitization initiatives to early American public libraries as efforts to democratize access to information. Selected parallels and contrasts between these two phenomena are outlined, and a plan for further research—a comparative case study analysis of two exemplars on each side of the comparison, informed by structuration theory, is described.

Min-Chun Ku

Syracuse University

Poster Title: Investigating Genre-Credibility Relations in the Context of Scholars’ Information Practices

Bio: Min-Chun Ku is a fourth-year Ph.D. student from Syracuse University, School of Information Studies. I grew up in Taiwan, Taipei. I received my B.A. in Economics, Management, and Policy from the University of Washington Information School. I received my Bachelor of Education in Library and Information Science (MSLIS) in 2005 from the University of Michigan, and an MA in Anthropology from the University of Chicago.

Abstract: This study seeks to investigate the relationships between genre and credibility in the context of scholars’ information practices. The author will explore the extent to which different disciplines predict, perceive, and assess the credibility of the genres they use in their research and teaching tasks in different academic contexts. Whether certain genres are codified or not, or what relationships exist between different types and different levels of complexity of tasks and genres that are sought, used, and cited in different academic settings will also be examined. Scholars from different disciplines will be recruited to participate in this research. The author will employ citation analysis, interviews, and focus groups to identify each scholar’s genre repertoire and his/her research and teaching tasks that initiate and develop their information practices based on his/her publications, syllabi, and other related academic outputs. Card-sorting and repertory grids will then be adopted to understand the differences of the perceived credibility among genres. The interview transcripts will be content analyzed to identify relationships between the genres that scholars seek and use and how their credibility is predicted, perceived, and assessed in different tasks in contexts. The findings will identify the relationships between tasks that vary in their types and complexity and the cues that different scholars use to judge credibility in different academic contexts. The results of this study

Melissa’s research interests are the school librarian as a leader, the school librarian as a leader, the school librarian as a leader, and the American Association of School Librarians.

Elisabeth Jones

University of Washington

Poster Title: Large-Scale Book Digitization in Historical Context: Outlines of a Comparison

Bio: Elisabeth Jones is a Doctoral candidate in Information Science at the University of Washington Information School. Her dissertation research centers on building a conceptual foundation for studying large-scale digitization initiatives (such as Google Books) via a historical comparison of these projects to early American public libraries, as efforts to democratize access to information. Her broader research areas include the social and political impacts of media digitization, sociotechnical systems, the future of libraries, and information policy. She holds an MSI in Information Economics, Management, and Policy from the University of Michigan, and an AB in Anthropology from the University of Chicago.

Abstract: An ongoing research project is introduced, comparing current large-scale digitization initiatives to early American public libraries as efforts to democratize access to information. Selected parallels and contrasts between these two phenomena are outlined, and a plan for further research—a comparative case study analysis of two exemplars on each side of the comparison, informed by structuration theory, is described.
My research is continuously going to be developing effective health messages using interactive technology for public health and improving the medical health care system through the application of an IT system. The combined tailored health interventions and health care system can develop into a globalized health care system to support each individual’s health issues and health behavior changes.

Abstract: Interactive tailored health video is one such technology that has emerged as a viable approach for delivering health messages. Interactive videos possess both attributes of interactivity and personalization, which may be more effective in persuasive health education efforts. Online interactive tailored health videos, known as web-automated human interaction (WAHIs), are created by the company Wahi Media, Inc. WAHI’s, are created by interactions (WAHIs), are created by a trio of neurophysiologists and an engineer. They have also revealed a larger number of ERPs in response to relevant visual stimuli than irrelevant stimuli [4]. These studies support the potential usefulness of measuring ERPs to improve engagement with health messages. ERPs to interactive tailored messages have larger amplitudes for the P300 in tailored messages [2]. One such study indicated that users exposed to targeted messages have larger changes in ERPs [3]. Several studies have also revealed a larger number of ERPs in response to relevant visual and contextual stimuli than irrelevant stimuli [4]. These studies support the potential usefulness of measuring ERPs to improve engagement with health messages.

The practical significance of this study is embodied in exploring empirical evidence of interactivity and personalization. The effectiveness is of the online interactive tailored health video compared to a static website by using neurophysiological analyses. This can be a better objective measure of message effectiveness on attention as indicated by ERPs. Most studies lack empirical evidence and rely on self-reports. Other contribution of this study will be useful in developing web-based, interactive tailored health video intervention programs and in improving the quality of online health information programs. This study integrates theories and background knowledge from several different disciplines including health information seeking behavior studies, health behavioral studies, health communication, and neuropsychology to enrich the exploration of approaches for more effective delivery of health messages. This interdisciplinary approach brings new light and an alternative framework to the investigation of health education materials.

An experiment will be conducted to compare the effects of a highly interactive and tailored website using interactive video technology vs. a static website on user attention and engagement as indicated by ERPs. The design of this study will be a crossover design and each subject will participate in two sessions. For the college students will be exposed to two conditions; health messages delivered via (1) WAHIs and (2) static website on user attention and engagement as indicated by ERPs. The principal dependent variable. Heart rate variability (HRV) will also be rate variability (HRV) will also be measured to monitor emotion-related physiological changes that might affect reactions to the experimental stimuli.

Lai Ma

Indiana University-Bloomington
Poster Title: Information in Our World: Epistemological Assumptions of Concepts of Information and Research Consequences
Bio: I am a Ph.D. Candidate at the School of Library and Information Science at Indiana University-Bloomington. Prior to entering into the doctoral program, I received a Master’s in Library Science with a specialization in representation and organization of information, also from SLIS, Indiana University.

My research is concerned with understanding key and foundational concepts in information science and their cultural, social, and methodological implications. Currently, my research in the reconstructive analysis of concepts of information and the uses of the term ‘information’ in information science discourse, on the one hand, and reconceptualizing information...
as communicatively and socially structured, on the one hand, and for examining the relationship between concepts of information and research method and methodology, on the other. This study also proposes the role of information in our world, that is, rather than reading modalities “is an experimental study to draw from the wisdom and insight of those who have experienced and understand the myriad facets of collaborative partnership practice in developing a community. It also allowed me to learn from the history of one of the partners of the service organization and its conducted activities and programs, to listen to the stories and experiences of those stakeholders involved in the collaborative partnerships, to get wider perceptions from the minority voices of underprivileged children, and have a range of trails for others to follow in the pursuit of excellence in implementing collaborative partnership in conducting a community development project, especially the ones dealing with ICTs and children involvement. The data that have been collected from available documents, field observation, and interviews will be analysed with the aid of NVIVO, software designed for qualitative data analysis.

Louis-Marie Ngamassi Tchouakeu
Penn State University
Poster Title: Humanitarian Information Management Network Effectiveness.
An Analysis at the Organizational and Network Level

Bio: Louis Marie Ngamassi Tchoua is a doctoral student in the College of Information Sciences and Technology at Penn State University. He holds a master’s degree in Computer Information Systems from Pace University – New York and a B.S. in Economics from the University of Yaoundé - Cameroon. His research interests include information systems (IS) and information technology (IT) development in the international context. Fundamentally, he is interested in coordination and collaboration between organizations that provide humanitarian relief, and development services. He believes that technologies may provide a motivation and a means toward better coordination efforts. Currently at Penn State University, he serves as Research Manager at a National Science Foundation funded project seeking to understand the use of information and communications technologies among international humanitarian relief organizations delivering service and goods in times of emergency.

Prior to joining Penn State University he worked as a research assistant at the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and has over a decade of experience as a research assistant at the University of Dschang - Cameroon. Louis-Marie’s work has appeared in the following journals: International Journal of Information Systems and Social Change (IJISS); International Journal of Society Systems Science (IJSSS); Information Systems Journal of Intelligent Control and the following journals: University of Dschang - Cameroon. His research has also been published in conference proceedings such as the Biennial Conference of the International Telecommunications Society (ITS); the International Information Systems for Crisis Response and Assessment (ISCRAM) Conference; the World Congress on Social Simulation (WCSS); and the Research Conference on Communication, Information and Internet Policy (TRC). Louis-Marie is a former Fulbright and a former United Nations Fulbright Fellow. He is also recipient of numerous scholarships and awards from organizations such as USAID and the French Agency for Technical and Cultural Cooperation (ACCT). 

Abstract: Massive international response to humanitarian crises such as the South Asian Tsunami in 2004, Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and the Haiti earthquake in 2010 highlights the importance of humanitarian inter-organizational collaboration networks, especially in information sharing and exchange. Though, in recent years, humanitarian information management has considerably improved due to significant development in humanitarian information management software systems (Van de Walle et al., 2009), humanitarian information sharing continues to challenge the humanitarian community (Maers et al., 2005; Wentz, 2006; Maillard et al., 2009; Bharosa et al., 2010). As I mentioned earlier, in the humanitarian relief field, the number of inter-organizational networks has significantly increased with the rise in number and complexity of humanitarian disasters of the past few decades (Stephenson, 2005; 2006; Ngamassi et al., 2010). The effectiveness of these networks in disaster response is still to be determined. Despite more than a decade old call for better understanding of the effectiveness of inter-organizational networks in the nonprofit context (see O’Toole, 1997; Provan & Milward 1995), to date limited work has been done (Provan et al., 2007).

Scott Michael Robertson

Penn State University

Poster Title: Offline and Online Bullying of Autistic Students (Doctoral Consortium Application)

Bio: Scott Michael Robertson is a Ph.D. Candidate in information sciences and technology at Penn State University. Scott graduated Summa Cum Laude with a bachelor’s degree in computer science from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 2003. He also holds a master’s degree in human-computer interaction from Carnegie Mellon University. Scott’s dissertation research is examining cyberbullying and face-to-face bullying of autistic students in secondary education. His overall research studies the importance of humanitarian inter-organizational networks has increased with the rise in number and complexity of humanitarian disasters of the past few decades (Stephenson, 2005; 2006; Ngamassi et al., 2010). The effectiveness of these networks in disaster response is still to be determined. Despite more than a decade old call for better understanding of the effectiveness of inter-organizational networks in the nonprofit context (see O’Toole, 1997; Provan & Milward 1995), to date limited work has been done (Provan et al., 2007).

Scott has presented keynotes and noted sessions at the National Autism Conference: Progress, through Partnership, the Pacific Rim International Conference on Disability Management and New Ventures in the Field. He has published journal articles on college support and enhancing quality of life for autistic people in Disability Studies Quarterly, co-authored a paper on empowering autistic college students as mentors presented at the ACM International Health Informatics Symposium, and presented at other national academic conferences. Scott recently helped establish ASAN’s partnership in the NOW National Autism Resource and Information Center, which is funded by a grant from the U.S. Administration on Developmental Disabilities.

Abstract: My dissertation research project, Offline and Online Bullying of Autistic Students in K-12 Education, is studying the impact of cyberbullying and face-to-face bullying victimization on autistic students (aged 13-17) enrolled in secondary education. The cross-disciplinary academic literature indicates that students with disabilities are more at-risk than their non-disabled peers to experience cyberbullying victimization than students without disabilities. Researchers have identified associations between bullying victimization of autistic students suggest that this sub-set of the population of students with disabilities are particularly at risk for victimization due to several factors, including the non-visibility of neurological disabilities, engagement in actions that lack up-front motivation (e.g. abusive experiences to sensory stimuli), differences in verbal and nonverbal expressiveness, repetitive communication, repetitive behaviors, and social cognition challenges, etc., and in difficulties in establishing social support networks among autistic youth and adults. Researchers have identified associations between bullying victimization of autistic youth and adults and the development or exacerbation of physical, psychological, health, school and work performance, and social relations. These challenges include somatic and psychosomatic illnesses, suicide ideation and attempts, post-traumatic stress disorder, absenteeism from school and work, depletion of self-esteem, and numerous impacts on short-term and long-term daily living [3-5].

Yet, the literature of academic studies investigating bullying victimization of autistic persons remains relatively sparse compared to the overall literature on bullying. Only ten identified peer-reviewed studies and four identified commissioned reports on bullying focused on victimization of autistic youth or adults. Only one identified study conducted in Holland focused on understanding the victimization of autistic youth and adults with development disabilities. No identified study compared face-to-face bullying and cyberbullying victimization of autistic persons or explored development of
interaction in online and offline settings

- Knowledge representations of anti-bullying strategies and approaches

- Technologies: Internet-based and mobile technologies (e.g., texting, instant messaging, emails, threaded forums, etc.) that facilitate cyberbullying victimization

- Technologies that can help support anti-bullying initiatives

People:

- Autistic adolescents victimized by bullying

- Bullies who victimize autistic adolescents

- Other stakeholders (parents and families, school administrators, bystanders, etc.)

References


Over the past three years, Hui-Yun Sung has been conducting research at doctoral level, including tutorial support and marking. During her doctoral study, she has successfully attained a wide range of skills to support her fieldwork and to attend conferences, both abroad and in the UK. Hui-Yun has recently presented her work at BIBCATS2009 in Porto, Portugal and IFLA 2010 in Gothenburg, Sweden. Hui-Yun has the ability to address large audiences clearly and effectively in both Chinese and English. Hui-Yun is very grateful to the National Science Foundation’s financial support to assist her attendance at the iConference 2011 in Seattle. The impact of her doctoral research bridges two of the conference visions, that is, information and people. She hopes that by attending the conference and the doctoral student colloquium, she will be able to communicate her research with researchers and professionals from the U.S. and around the world. Hui-Yun is firmly convinced that opportunity to network and receive feedback at the conference will add value to her study.

Abstract: An awareness of the importance of effective community engagement has been increasing over the past 10 years. A number of public bodies in the U.K. and overseas have recognised the importance of engaging with local communities in their services and are tackling this issue. The purpose of this research is to investigate essential elements for effective community engagement in public libraries. This research takes a qualitative approach to capture both service providers’ and service users’ perspectives in the process of community engagement. This research will help to provide an overview of what is being done, and leading to a detailed insight into what form community engagement can take and what makes it work, as well as the challenges. Hence, the research will inform future community engagement projects in library services and information services.

Iulian Vamanu

Rutgers University

Poster Title: North-American Aboriginal Curators’ Understandings of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage: A Discourse-Analytic Approach

Bio: Iulian Vamanu is a doctoral candidate in the Communication, Information, and Library Studies Ph.D. program at Rutgers University. He holds a BA in continental philosophy, an MA in theories and practices of interpretation, and an MPHIL in analytic philosophy. He worked as a researcher for the Institute of Economic and Social Research within the Romanian Academy and has published in European journals of philosophy. He serves as an editor for a peer reviewed journal of philosophy (Meta: Research in Hermeneutics, Phenomenology, and Practical Philosophy). Iulian is currently working on his PhD dissertation which focuses on North-American indigenous curators’ understandings of indigenous cultural heritage and draws on insights from information science, communication science, and media studies. The framework of his dissertation is social constructionism and the approach he is taking is a sociologically informed version of discourse analysis (understood as analysis of interpretative repertoires). He is also interested in literary studies as an information discipline; the digital convergence of museums, libraries, and archives; the information practices of heritage professionals; and the qualitative and interpretive methods in information science.

Iulian is also working on several articles. One focuses on conceptualizations of cultural heritage in information science (with Professor Marija Dabello). Another article discusses the role of hermeneutics as a framework for information science. Finally, a third article explores cultural sociology as a framework for Canadian heritage studies.

Iulian has presented at conferences such as ICM 2008, NJCA 2010, and ASIS&T 2010. He will also present at the ALISE 2011 conference.

Iulian has taught various undergraduate classes (Information Technology and Informatics, The Management of Technological Organizations, Gender and Technology, The Economics of Information Technology) and will also be teaching an online graduate course starting Fall 2011 (The Reading Interests of Adults).

Iulian is a member of the Research Development Committee of the Rutgers School of Communication and Information, as well as a co-organizer and co-moderator of the SCIL Doctoral Students’ Association Research Chats.

Abstract: This poster presents the main aspects of my dissertation proposal, which focuses on discourses around aboriginal cultural heritage produced by aboriginal museum and gallery professionals in North America. This is a particularly important and timely project, given the scarcity in Library and Information Science of studies exploring the notion of cultural heritage, especially aboriginal cultural heritage. Moreover, since aboriginal curators are key actors in the production and circulation of aboriginal cultural heritage, their perspective on aboriginal cultural heritage is invaluable.

Karen M. Wickett

University of Illinois

Poster Title: Expressiveness Requirements for Reasoning about Collection/Item Metadata Relationships

Bio: Karen M. Wickett is a doctoral student at the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. She holds degrees in Library and Information Science and Mathematics. Her research interests are in information organization and access, with particular interest in the application of formal approaches to the semantics of metadata and descriptive vocabularies. Karen has teaching experience in cataloging and information organization and currently teaches a course on information modeling that introduces the data modeling concepts and techniques in terms of their logical foundations.

Abstract: Logical relationships between descriptive metadata statements can reveal important semantic features and support useful tools. This poster examines the logical features of a framework for collection/ item metadata relationships, as part of
Fei Xie
Peking University

Poster Title: Architecture Strategy of Personalized Information Environment

Bio: My research is focused on the emerging new information environment and the challenges and opportunities it brings to the development of academic information service. I discuss the architecture strategy of personalized information environment. As demands for personalized information solution, personalized information environment is an intrinsic requirement to meet the great information demand, and it is also an inevitable of the development of personalized information service. It is designed to build personal information space into the working environment to support personalized access (resources, services) to the mass of information resources. Based on the understanding of personalized information environment's definition and content, and how it is related to and differs from information service, personalized information system, and information environment, I discuss personalized information environment's theory framework and practical functions. I summarize the personalized information services provided by existing systems, and find out how their services were used in different life cycles of scientific projects.

I think lack of factual data resource, personalized information resource platform, and effective ways to collect and access informal information resource are the main problems for personalized information environment architecture, and more effort should be given to these fields.

Abstract: My research is focused on architecture strategy of personalized information environment. As demands for personalized information solution, personalized information environment is an intrinsic requirement to meet the great information demand, and it is also an inevitable of the development of personalized information service. It is designed to build personal information space into the working environment to support personalized access (resources, services) to the mass of information resources.