



The value of (digital) social innovation: how to describe it and how to support its growth

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Value creation in Commons-Based Peer Production: dimensions of value



What is Commons-Based Peer Production (CBPP)?

- Spreading to diverse areas: open science, open agriculture, Peer-to-peer urbanism, etc. (Fuster Morell et al., 2014)
 - Collaborative process
 - Peer-based: different levels of structure depending on the process, but not mainly based on contractual obligations nor coercion
 - Commons-process: process driven by the general interest, results in openness of the resources
 - Favouring reproducibility: via Free Software or Creative Commons licenses, exchange of practices, etc.







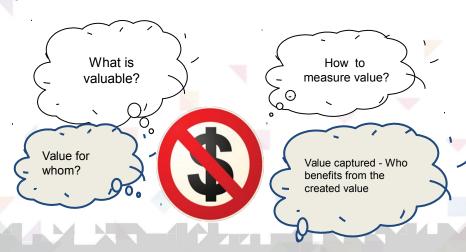






Value creation in CBPP

- Today, focus on one of the research sub-questions: how does value creation function in Commons-Based Peer Production?
- Traditional theories of value do not apply to CBPP
- Alternative strategies to assess value





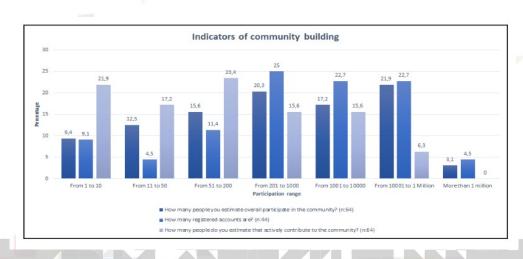
Dimensions of value

- Value as a plural concept:
 - Community building
 - Mission accomplishment
 - Monetary flow
 - Social use value
 - Reputation



Dimensions of value: community building

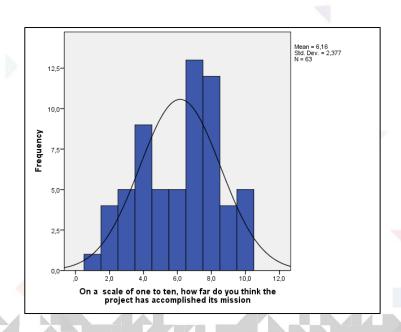
- Refers to the indicators of participation and interaction within the community
 - As a productive result per se
 - As implicit indicator of perceived value (Wenger et al., 2011; Kelty, 2008)
- Results:
 - Scale of the communities is extremely variable
 - Power law (around 1/9/90) is present in the communities





Dimensions of value: mission accomplishment

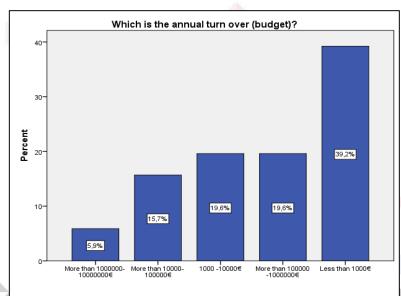
- Refers to the self-evaluation of mission achievement
- Results:
 - Projects are quite satisfied
 - Half the cases assign themselves a score between 7 and 10





Dimensions of value: monetary flow

- Although does not capture core value, necessary to consider (especially for hybrid cases)
- Annual budget of the project
- Results:
 - 39% of cases have budgets of less than 1,000€





Dimensions of value: Value use & reputation distribution CBPP ecosystem

- Social value: refers to its usage or adoption
- Reputation: referring to external (and proprietary) indicators of reputation, such as Google Page Rank, Alexa, etc.
- Results:
 - CBPP cases have a typical range of value creation or "success" that is relatively high:
 - 50% at least 2.800 Twitter followers and 3.000 Facebook likes
 - 10% of the sample very successful (Rank lower than 3000 in Alexa)



Dimensions of value: social use & reputation distribution

Indicators of reputation and social use (usage or adotion)

Google Page Rank, Alexa, Kred, Twitter followers, & Facebook likes

Strong correlation between them

Indicators available for all cases, but corporate based and non transparent



Urge an open CBPP oriented indicator of value



New indicators of value: more indepth example



New indicators of value: in-depth example

- Previous results looking at these dimensions on CBPP cases as unit of analysis
- But similar issue of need of new and open indicators of value within the communities themselves in individual level
- More in-depth example of a FLOSS case study: Drupal



Case study: what is Drupal?

- A free software framework to build web applications
- More than 2% web (W3C, 2015). Including whitehouse.gov, data.gov.uk, louvre.fr, mtv.co.uk, blogs.aljazeera.com, etc.
- Currently +1M users registered at Drupal.org, +30k code contributors(Drupal.org, 2014a)
- Hundreds of local F2F events, dozens of camps and cons in 4 continents (Drupal.org, 2014b)





Contribution

- A blurry notion: meanings constantly evolving as part of negotiation processes between the participants
- Critical in CBPP communities focussed on digital commons: economy of contribution [not based on direct reciprocity]
 rather than economy of gift [based on direct

reciprocity] (Wittel, 2013)



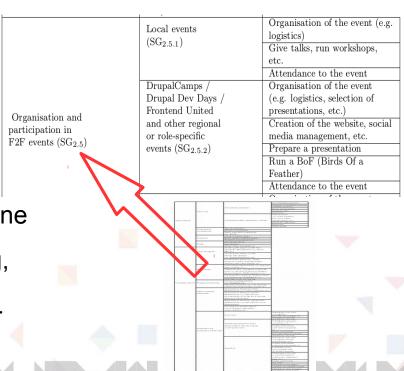
Contribution: "code-centrism"

- "Code-centrism":
- In FLOSS literature: typically looking at source code as main notion of contribution
- In FLOSS communities: "Talk is silver, code is gold"
- What about other contributions?



Contribution beyond source code

- Two main types emerged, according to the focus of action:
- "Object-oriented": source code, documentation, translation, etc.
- "Community-oriented": usage & support, online community management, training & mentoring, organisation & participation in F2F events, etc.
- Suggestive, not exhaustive, list





Relevance of community-oriented contributions: newbies

"[...]indeed, the fact of attending these meetups, it was really good. Because you realise there are people behind the source code, right? There are people behind the modules. And you meet people that can tell you this kind of personal stories.[...] And then, it stops being something anonymous, it becomes something yours."

Drupal developer and devop, 1.5 years. Original reply in Spanish.

- Drupal becomes a community, avoid barriers, increases the will for reciprocity, etc.
- Also for experienced: increase of commitment, avoid to burnout, etc.



Relevance of community-oriented contributions: scaling up

"Because the community is growing, then you have less of a sense of community. But I think the solution to that is to have smaller local communities.

So, you know, as the worldwide community grows, then you start finding, like whereas before it might have been 50 people worldwide, now you have like 50 people in your part of London, or wherever."

Drupal themer and developer, 11 years.

Local activities help to scale up the sense of community, as it grows



Example of community-building indicators

• Drupal community working on that direction:

improve how these activities are represented in the user profiles at

Drupal.org, to "[...] go beyond code creation activity and into more

community-oriented stuff, since that's also a huge part of what makes

Drupal healthy." (Drupal.org, 2014a)

Value of community-oriented contributions reflected in platform











people list drozas as a mentor



Conclusion

- Example of adaptation of socio-technical systems to include new dimensions of value, by communities themselves.
- Additional challenges and horizons of values systems: need to keep on exploring conceptualisation and incorporation of value in CBPP communities
- Not only due to socio-cultural reasons, also technical limitations.
 - Need for decentralised infrastructure
 - Need for open indicators of value in CBPP



Economic sustainability in CBPP



Profitability vs non-profitability of infrastructure provision

- 57% of the cases are non-profits
- Non-monetary contributions are considered relevant: 51% assign
 10/10 value
- Most of the work is voluntary, but people are hired when growing:
 45.8% have hired people
- Monetary exchange interactions are very low (only 4% often)



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Any questions/feedback?

Thanks! ¡Gracias! ὑχαριστώ! Danke Grazie!



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