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ARTICLE DE RECHERCHE

Network Dynamics in the French-Speaking and English-Speaking IS Research Communities

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RÉSUMÉ

*A partir de données bibliographiques, nous mettons en exergue et comparons les références majeures et les écoles de pensée de la recherche francophone et de la recherche anglophone en Systèmes d'Information (SI) de 1996 à 2016, ainsi que les grandes thématiques qui en émergent. Avec l'aide de techniques bibliométriques, nous étudions l'organisation intellectuelle des deux communautés à partir d'une cartographie dynamique de leurs réseaux de recherche sur les périodes 1996-2006 et 2007-2016. Pour les deux périodes concernées, nous effectuons une analyse de tous les articles publiés dans une revue représentative de chacune des deux communautés (*Systèmes d'Information & Management *et* Management Information Systems Quarterly*), ainsi que des références citées par ces articles. Nous mettons en évidence des similarités et différences entre les réseaux de recherche des deux communautés.*

Mots-clés : *Bibliométrie, analyse de co-citations, couplage bibliographique, cartographie du champ des SI.*

ABSTRACT

*Using bibliographic data, we illuminate and compare the main references and schools of thought of the French-speaking and the English-speaking Information Systems (IS) communities, as well as the main research themes that emerged from 1996 till 2016. With the help of bibliometric techniques, we investigate the intellectual organization of the two communities based on a dynamic mapping of their research networks over the two periods 1996–2006 and 2007–2016. For these periods, we investigate all articles published in a journal that is representative of each community (*Systèmes d'Information & Management *and* Management Information Systems Quarterly*), as well as the references cited by these articles. We highlight similarities and differences between the research networks of both communities.*

Keywords: *Bibliometrics, co-citation analysis, bibliographic coupling, mapping of the IS field.*

INTRODUCTION

Small (1978, p. 338) indicates that when "a document is repeatedly cited, the citers engage in a dialogue on the document's significance. The verdict or consensus which emerges (if one does) from this dialogue is manifested as a uniform terminology in the contexts of citation. Meaning has been conferred through usage and what is regarded and accepted as currently valid theory or procedure has been socially selected and defined."

An academic discipline englobes at the same time a body of intellectual knowledge (concepts, propositions, models, theories, and laws) and a social unit organized through academic departments, cooperative networks, etc. (Hjørland, 2013). This author highlights that citation-based bibliometric techniques provide a historical perspective, which helps display the social structure of a research field, its trends, and its development through the highlight of patterns. Furthermore, the social organization of knowledge in a field is closely linked to its intellectual organization: "citation patterns change as the interests and intellectual patterns of the field change" (Small, 1973, p. 265).

In the past, the English-speaking community has been investigated with the help of bibliometric techniques and the study of article-citation patterns e.g., Culnan (1987), Culnan and Swanson (1986), Hamilton and Ives (1982)—and more recently Córdoba, Pilkington and Bernroider (2012). However, to our knowledge, no work has investigated the French-speaking community or compared the two communities using the techniques proposed in the present article; Vitari and Pillet (2017) come fairly close, but concentrate on authors and investigate co-authorships in the French community. However, we argue that co-authorship is not adequate for our purpose of investigating intellectual patterns in the two research communities because authors may be involved in different research domains during different periods in their research lives (Renaud, Walsh & Kalika, 2016; Walsh & Renaud, 2017). Very few works (Desq *et al.*, 2002, 2007; Peaucelle, 2001) appear to have attempted to compare the two IS research communities, whatever the method and technique applied to do so. Furthermore, these existing works do not investigate the period starting at the turn of the century i.e. since the year 2000.

In the present article, we look for patterns of citations not between authors but between published works, as they provide a finer reading of the field. Through the study of these patterns, and in order to facilitate reflexivity within our field, we aim to *identify similarities and differences between the intellectual organization of the French-speaking and English-speaking IS research communities as well as the structural dynamics of their networks during the period 1996-2016.*

While taking an exploratory stance, i.e., without pre-defined assumptions, as to the results we might obtain, we compare the French-speaking and English-speaking communities through two complementary bibliometric analyses: reference co-citation analysis (RCCA) and document bibliographic coupling analysis (DBCA). Bibliometric analyses were first developed by De Solla Price (1963), Garfield (1963), and Pritchard (1969). They afford an objective way to describe and classify published research (Zupic and Cater, 2013). In the present article, our purpose is not to analyze the literature in great detail, but rather to try and highlight citation patterns (similarities and differences) at the level of the French-speaking and English-speaking IS communities.The analyses we conduct, allow some schools of thought and research themes, which we do not define *ex ante*,

to emerge in the two communities; they also highlight some interesting network dynamics and some overall differing patterns in the intellectual organization of the two communities.

Our main contributions are threefold: (i) we theorize about the IS research field as it emerges from empirical data related to the two investigated communities; (ii) we apply two complementary bibliometric techniques, which are rarely mobilized together in IS research but are useful to help highlight objectively, overall patterns in a corpus of cited references and citing documents; (iii) we highlight these patterns to help understand the history and evolution of the IS field and means to help move this field forward.

The article is organized as follows: We first study the very few articles that have attempted to compare the French-speaking and English-speaking IS research communities. We then describe our methodology and results, which we then discuss before concluding.

1. TWO IS RESEARCH COMMUNITIES

To our knowledge, only three previous works—Desq *et al.*, 2002, 2007; and Peaucelle, 2001—have attempted to compare the French-speaking and English-speaking IS research communities. In this section, we investigate these works and briefly summarize their findings.

Desq *et al.* (2002) wished to study the evolution of the IS field in French-speaking and English-speaking IS communities during the first 25 years of its existence (1977–2001), although the French data they collected covered only the period 1987–2001 (i.e., 15 years). In 2007, Desq *et al.* refined their 2002 analysis with the same data set. They investigated the specificity of French-language-based and English-language-based research during a 15-year period (1987–2001). Peaucelle (2001) aimed to compare French and American IS research. He did not collect any American data himself; he used and adapted the data and results proposed by other researchers (Claver, González & Llopis, 2000), who had covered a period of 17 years (1981–1997). Peaucelle (2001) compared these with results based on five years of data (1996–2000) collected from *Systèmes d'Information & Management* (*SIM*). Some elements concerning these three studies are particularly striking: The data used in all three studies do not include any work published since 2001. Furthermore, the data and results compared for the two communities do not always relate to the same period which tends somewhat to invalidate some of the results of these studies. In all three articles, the themes used to classify investigated articles were decided *ex ante*: Desq *et al.* (2002, 2007) used *ex-ante* propositions made by the four authors, and these propositions were refined as they went along; Peaucelle (2001) used a pre-existing typology of themes proposed for American articles by Claver, González and Llopis (2000). Overall, Desq *et al.* (2002) studied 1,018 articles from both communities; Desq *et al.* (2007) studied 763 articles (taken from the 1,018 articles they had studied previously); and Peaucelle (2001) studied 87 articles from the French community.

Using different levels of analysis, Desq *et al.* (2002, 2007) highlighted three main overall themes: IS strategic management, development, and control. More specifically, the strategic-management theme included strategic use of IS, business intelligence, planification, externalization, architecture, and integration; the development theme included definition of needs/requirements, programming, project management, implementation, training, and maintenance; and

the control theme included so-called "animation" (change management, process re-engineering, IT appropriation, and diffusion), IT usage, quality/performance/security assessment, and IT personnel management. Desq *et al.* (2002, 2007) found that the French-speaking and English-speaking communities had very different interests and methodological approaches. The dominant overall theme for the French-speaking community was animation with an interpretive qualitative approach. For the English-speaking community, it was development with a positivist quantitative approach, although they did note a possible evolution of this community in latter years toward other epistemologies. On the other hand, Peaucelle (2001) found that in terms of research methodology, the two communities were similar, with a preference for empirical works in both. He highlighted that part of the American IS community (e.g., Benbasat & Weber, 1996) aspired to the standardization of the IS discipline and appeared to be against diversity, whereas others (e.g., Robey, 1996) preached for diversity.

All three studies are extremely rich and detailed. However, (i) they do not investigate the field beyond the year 2001 for two of them and 2000 for the third, while we investigate in this article the field from 1996 till 2016; (ii) two of them do not use data extracted for the same period of time in both communities, thus inducing a possible bias, while we use data extracted for the same period of time for the two communities; (iii) all three studies use arbitrarily pre-defined themes to structure their investigations, perhaps by-passing important emerging themes, while we let research themes emerge from our data and (iv) globally, they do not provide an overall mapping of the IS field in both communities, which could allow broader patterns to emerge and help highlight objectively similarities and/or differences between communities, whereas we do so in the present work.

2. METHODOLOGY

In this section, we describe the methodology we use to compare the IS French-speaking and English-speaking research communities. We apply two complementary bibliometric techniques: RCCA and DBCA. These techniques provide measures of relatedness within a field: RCCA assesses the relatedness between cited references and DBCA, the relatedness between citing documents. They have been described in some detail by Walsh & Renaud (2017), who highlight the use of RCCA to identify the schools of thought of a field through their theoretical and methodological pillars (the most-cited references) and the use of DBCA to identify the main themes of its research front. We follow the methodological workflow proposed by these authors and we only provide the details that are relevant to highlight the various choices we made along this workflow: we detail the data we sampled, how we collected them, their treatment and the analyses conducted, the thresholds applied and how we mapped our results.

2.1. Sampling

In the CNRS[1] journal categorization, there are only two journals recognized and listed in the IS section that publish research written in French, *Réseaux* and *SIM*, *SIM* being ranked 2 and *Réseaux* ranked 4. All remaining 34 journals listed in the IS section publish research written in English, the top-ranked journal among these (and overall) being *MIS Quartely*, ranked 1g.

[1] Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.

Hence, *SIM* is currently recognized as the top IS journal established in the French-speaking community, although it publishes articles in both French and English. For the period covered by the present article (1996–2016), it was the main IS journal for this community (Vitari, Humbert & Rennard, 2012). Hence, we consider articles published in *SIM* as providing a good representation of the French-speaking community.

Whereas the French-speaking IS community has clearly one main outlet (*SIM*), there are many possible outlets for the English-speaking community. Senior scholars in the English-speaking IS community have currently defined a basket that includes eight journals (http://aisnet.org/?SeniorScholarBasket). We did not wish to compare one French-speaking journal to eight English-speaking journals, as the comparison would have been too unbalanced[2]. To decide which of these journals to choose to represent the English-speaking community, we used the journals' impact factors[3]. *Management Information Systems Quarterly* (*MISQ*) remains the journal in this basket with the highest impact factor by far (7.268 for 2016: http://www.misq.org/about/). Hence, we consider articles published in *MISQ* as providing an adequate representation of the mainstream English-speaking community.

In contrast to other studies that have compared the two communities (see for instance Desq *et al.*, 2007), we chose not to include any articles published in conference proceedings, as we considered that doing so could have induced a strong bias in our results. Most articles published in journals are presented *ex ante* at conferences as "preliminary material that will later be turned into rigorous, finished works and formally published as journal articles" (Drott, 1995 p. 299). This issue is particularly acute in the case of AIM (Association *Information & Management*) conference and *SIM* as *SIM* is the journal of AIM and usually considered a logical outlet to propose the best papers presented at the AIM annual conference, more particularly if these papers are written in French.

Hence, we used in the present article *SIM* as our source of data representing the French-speaking community, and *MISQ* the English-speaking community.

2.2. Data collection

As *SIM* was first published at the beginning of 1996, we considered all articles published in this journal from 1996 until 2016. We also collected *MISQ* data for the same years, in order to study and compare the two research communities over the same period. Some articles published in both journals were not research articles as such, but were rather editorials, book reviews, thesis reviews, etc.; as we intended to conduct bibliometric analyses grounded in references cited by documents published in both journals, we considered as relevant any document that cited bibliographic references and for which we could retrieve bibliographic information. This led us to investigate 347 articles published in *SIM* and 741 articles published in *MISQ* between 1996 and 2016—i.e., a total of 1,088 articles.

MISQ bibliographic data were collected from the Scopus database. Unlike many research journals, *SIM* is not yet indexed in any of the main bibliographic databases, such as Scopus or Web of Science[4].

[2] We comment further this choice in the discussion section.

[3] The impact factor of a research journal is a measure of the frequency with which, on average, an article published there is cited over a given period of time after publication. A high impact factor for a research journal in a given field is usually considered to indicate its importance and significance in its field.

[4] *SIM* should soon be indexed in Scopus from the year 2018 onwards.

Therefore, we hand-computed the *SIM* bibliographic database. This data-collection process lasted one year, starting in mid-2016. We collected all texts that were ever published in this journal, with the references they cited and all relevant bibliographic details (authors, titles, affiliations, etc.); we did this with the help of two research assistants and the current editor-in-chief of this journal, who kindly made all *SIM* online archives available to us. As the only way currently available to retrieve citations to *SIM*'s articles is Google Scholar, the citation counts for all articles published in *SIM* were collected from Google Scholar on January 31, 2017.

The most critical task regarding the *SIM* database was to obtain the references cited by each article. As all articles were in .pdf format and some were photographically scanned, we first had to transform/translate the PDFs into .doc format with the help of various software packages. Then, we had to correct the various mistakes made by the software in this "translation." For both *SIM* and *MISQ* articles, we also had to clean our data further: We corrected mistakes made by authors of the articles in the references they cited. Although these mistakes were sometimes very minor, leaving them uncorrected would have invalidated the bibliometric analyses. For instance, the reference "taylor, s., & todd, p. (1995a). assessing it usage: the role of prior experience. management of information systems quarterly, 79(4), 561–570" had to be corrected to "taylor, s., & todd, p. (1995). assessing it usage: the role of prior experience. management of information systems quarterly, 79(4), 561–570," removing the "a" after the year: Otherwise, these two references would not have been identified as the same one in our analyses. Also, when several editions of a book were cited, we grouped them all under a unique reference, usually the earliest or the latest edition, for each journal/period. For instance, "yin, r.k., (1989) case study research: design and methods (2 nd ed.), sage, newbury park, ca" was changed to "yin, r., (1988) case study research design and methods, sage publications, newbury park, ca."

2.3. Data treatment and analyses

As we wished to investigate, amongst other things, possible dynamics and evolutions of the field in both the French-speaking and English-speaking communities over the last 20 years, we split the databases to cover two periods of similar duration: 1996–2006 and 2007–2016. After cleansing, data were entered in VOSViewer software (Van Eck *et al.*, 2010), version 1.6.8[5]. For each period/journal, references cited by articles published in *MISQ* and *SIM* were clustered by the software based on their RCCA indices and the articles themselves were clustered based on their DBCA indices.

We applied RCCA and DBCA as described by Walsh and Renaud (2017). RCCA highlights the intellectual base—i.e., the references that are highly co-cited—with the aim of identifying groups of references that are central (theoretical/methodological pillars on which the field has been built). These groups of references identified through RCCA have been described in the literature as the "invisible colleges" (De Solla Price, 1965) or schools of thought of a field. The underlying assumption of RCCA is that the more two references are co-cited, the closer they are within the same school of thought. DBCA highlights the research front—i.e., documents similar in terms of citing the same literature—with the aim

[5] The version of VOSViewer, used to conduct analyses, is important as a significant flaw we highlighted in the parsing of references effected by the software was corrected at our requirement in 2018, when the version of the software that we used in the present article, was released.

of identifying groups of documents that illustrate the research themes/trends. Its underlying assumption is that the more references that two documents have in common in their bibliographies, the more likely these two documents are to cover the same research theme. To computerize the co-citation and bibliographic coupling indices of each reference/article, we used fractional counting, as this has been shown to provide more accurate results (Perianes-Rodriguez, Waltman & Van Eck, 2016). In this method, the total weight of the co-citation (or bibliographic coupling) links of a reference (or document) equals 1. This total weight of 1 is distributed equally over the individual co-citation (or bibliographic-coupling) links. The resulting indices were then normalized using the association strength index (Van Eck & Waltman, 2009). Association strength index between reference i and j = c(ij) / s(i)s(j) where c(ij) equals the number of co-occurrences of references i and j and s(i) = c(ii) = number of occurrences of reference i.

2.4. Thresholds applied

For DBCA, our "first-order sample" (Walsh & Renaud, 2017) included all articles with bibliographical references that were published in *SIM* and *MISQ* between 1996 and 2016. For RCCA, our first-order sample included the references cited by these articles.

The main issue here was that *MISQ* has a much broader international exposure than does *SIM*, the two journals published different numbers of articles during each period and the average number of references cited by each article in each journal is also different. During the period 1996–2006, there were 261 articles with bibliographic notices published in *MISQ* and 176 published in *SIM*. During the period 2007-2016, there were 480 in *MISQ* and 171 in *SIM*. These articles cite different numbers of references: During the period 1996–2006, there were 5,741 single references cited by articles published in *SIM* and 7,713 in *MISQ*. During the period 2007–2016, there were 7,721 single references cited in articles published in *SIM* and 23,526 in *MISQ* (See Table 1).

Hence, for RCCA, we could not use the same citation thresholds for both journals as this would have biased the results. We had to normalize the thresholds used for each of the investigated journals, in a way that evens out the numbers of articles, hence the numbers of citations for references cited in *SIM* and *MISQ* and eliminates the differences in these numbers between the two journals. For *SIM*, we arbitrarily retained the 1% of references most-cited by articles published in *SIM*. This provided us with enough references to observe patterns and conduct our analyses. We then calculated the ratio between the numbers of articles published in both journals. Based on this ratio, we found that for the period 1996–2006, a reference had 1.5 times more chances of being cited in *MISQ* than in *SIM*, and 2.8 times for the period 2007–2016 (see Table 1).

Table 1: Articles published in *MISQ* and *SIM*

Period	No. of articles with references, published in *MISQ*	Total No of references cited in *MISQ*	Ref/ article in *MISQ*	No. of articles with references, published in *SIM*	Total No. of references cited in *SIM*	Ref/ article in *SIM*	Ratio ref/ article *MISQ*/ *SIM*	Ratio N°of articles published in *MISQ*/*SIM*
1996-2006	261	7713	30	176	5741	33	0.91	1.5
2007-2016	480	23526	49	171	7721	45	1.09	2.8
% increase	1.84	3.05	1.66	0.97	1.34	1.38		

Table 2: Second-order sample of references studied in the RCCA

Period	Journal	Total no. of references cited at least once	% of most-cited references retained	Citation threshold	No. of references retained
1996-2006	*MISQ*	7713	0.67%	9	59
	SIM	5741	1.00%	5	77
2007-2016	*MISQ*	23526	0.36%	17	92
	SIM	7721	1.00%	5	105

Thus, we retained as thresholds for *MISQ* the 0.67% (= 1%/1.5) of references that were the most cited for the period 1996–2006, and 0.36% (= 1%/2.8) for the period 2007–2016. Based on the percentages of most-cited references used for our second-order sample, and to conduct RCCA, we retained for the first period 77 references cited in *SIM* at least five times and 59 references cited in *MISQ* at least nine times. For the second period, we retained 105 references cited in *SIM* at least five times and 92 references cited in *MISQ* at least 17 times[6]. This information is summarized in Table 2.

For DBCA, the quality of our first-order sample was ensured by the fact that we included in our database, articles published in two top IS journals (*MISQ and SIM*). Our purpose when we selected the second-order sample was to identify articles with strong bibliographic coupling links published in both journals, in order to highlight emerging mainstream research themes during each of the two investigated periods. Hence, after all articles published in both journals, and their bibliographic notice, were entered in the software, we selected to study (for each period and each journal) the 60 articles with the strongest bibliographic links and we investigated their clustering based on their DBCA indices.

2.5. Mappings

The visualization of the data collected and the mappings of the field were done through distance-based and graph-based maps with the help of VOSviewer. For RCCA, we mapped the articles retained (See Table 2). For DBCA, we mapped the 60 articles that were most strongly bibliographically coupled, and hence were most likely to highlight emerging themes of the research front.

In our RCCA mappings, the nodes are the references cited by the articles published in the journals investigated (*SIM* and *MISQ*), and the thickness of the links between two nodes/references is proportional to the normalized number of times that these two references are co-cited. The radius of the nodes is proportional to the number of citations of the corresponding reference.

[6] Many references are cited the same number of times: this explains why the number of references retained is greater than the exact percentage. For instance, 1% X 5741 = 57 references. The 57th most cited reference in *SIM* (1996-2006) was cited five times and there were twenty other references with five citations. Hence, 77 references were retained and investigated (57+20).

In our DBCA mappings, the nodes are the articles published in the investigated journals, and the thickness of the links between two nodes/articles is proportional to the normalized number of references that the two articles have in common. For the DBCA analyses, as citation patterns in each journal are very different and recent articles are less highly cited than older ones, we also normalized the number of citations of each article: We used the raw number of citations of the article divided by the average number of citations of all articles of the data set published in the same journal during the same year. For instance, a normalized citation weight of 1 would indicate that an article published in a journal is within the average number of citations obtained by all articles published during a given year in the same journal, and an article with a normalized citation weight of 5 has been cited five times more than average. In the DBCA maps, the radius of the nodes is proportional to the normalized number of citations of the corresponding article.

The closer that two nodes are in the RCCA mappings, and the more likely that the two corresponding references are within the same school of thought and in DBCA mappings, the more likely it is that the two corresponding articles share the same research theme. Different colors are used in the mappings produced by the software to facilitate reading, enabling the visual identification of groups or "clusters" of references/articles. As these colors might have to be removed, due to publication constraints, we also added shapes on the maps (with the help of Microsoft Office PowerPoint) to delineate the resulting clusters. The number of these clusters is identified by the software, whose default settings were used: Resolution = 1; Minimum cluster size = 1.

Beyond the clusters themselves that are highlighted by the software, we also paid specific attention to the types of nodes in the mappings, to guide our readings of the connected nodes on the maps. Chen (2004) and Li, Qiao and Wang (2017) advise paying specific attention to three types of nodes in co-citation networks: landmark, hub, and pivot nodes. We extend this to bibliographic coupling networks. As the software we use did not allow us to identify pivot nodes, we concentrated on landmark nodes and hub nodes. Landmark nodes are identified through their high level of citations and their large radius on the maps; these nodes highlight important articles, which are milestones in the investigated field. Hub nodes are identified through their high number of links with other nodes. In the case of RCCA, this means that the corresponding reference has been widely co-cited with many other references, and the scope of its contribution may be considered as wide. In the case of DBCA, it means that the corresponding article has references in common with many other articles and usually extensively reviews the literature. We identified landmark and hubnodes for each map. To help us qualify the clusters, we also identified the landmark nodes and hubmodes for each cluster: all landmark nodes are shaded in dark gray and hubnodes in light gray in Appendices.

On mappings, one can choose to show only the strongest links (100 links, 200 links, etc.) in order for the maps to be readable. We chose to show on all RCCA and DBCA maps the 200 strongest, most significant links. As we only show on all maps these 200 strongest links, we also kept track of the total number of links and the total link strength of each map, which were provided by the software. The total number of links of each map informed us about the overall density of the network of each community for each period. The total link strength of each map informed us about the overall strength of the connections in these networks.

3. RESULTS

In this section, we summarize the results of both RCCA and DBCA for all articles published in *SIM* and *MISQ* during the two periods (1996–2006 and 2007–2016), and we provide the mapping of our results. The detailed composition of clusters is provided in Appendices A to H, with the number of links and the links strength as well as the citation count for each node. To avoid unnecessary and lengthy details, tables summarizing the strength of links between each pair of nodes are not provided but are available from the authors on request. Titles and abstracts of all references highlighted by the RCCA, and of articles highlighted by the DBCA, were collected and analyzed with the aim of identifying emerging patterns. However, many of the corresponding texts had been previously read *in extenso* by the authors over their years of research in the IS field. Clusters were qualified/described and named. Landmark nodes are easy to identify on the mappings (nodes with a comparatively larger radius). As we only show on the maps the 200 strongest links, hubnodes can only be identified through their number of links in the tables provided in Appendices.

3.1. RCCA results: Schools of thought highlighted through their theoretical and methodological pillars

The mappings for each journal/period are presented in Figures 1a and 1b, for the first period and Figures 1c and 1d for the second period. The detailed content of the various clusters on the maps, which may be respectively found in Appendices A, B, C, and D, highlights different schools of thought (the clusters of references) that include theoretical and/or methodological pillars (the nodes) of the field.

3.1.1. Period 1996–2006

MISQ: The 59 references cited at least nine times by articles published in *MISQ* during the first period cluster through co-citations in four groups with 1,082 links overall (see Figure 1a and Appendix A). The most significant landmark node of this map is Yin (1988), a book about case study research, and the most salient hub node Rogers (1983) with his diffusion of innovation (DOI) theory: this last hubnode is not immediately visible on the map (which has only the 200 strongest links highlighted) but can be seen clearly in Appendix A (greatest number of co-citation links of this map overall).

Cluster 1: Quantitative, hypothetico-deductive, TAM-based school. Beyond Rogers (1983) and DOI, which is the main hub node, this cluster highlights a school of thought anchored to the theory of reasoned action (TRA) and the theory of planned behavior (TPA) (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980; Ajzen, 1991), and the technology acceptance model (TAM) (Davis, 1989; Davis, Bagozzi & Warshaw, 1989). This school of thought is mostly grounded in hypothetico-deductive references of the IS field e.g., Goodhue & Thompson (1995); Venkatesh *et al.* (2003) and quantitative methodological references e.g., Chin (1998); Fornell & Bookstein (1981). This last reference, which is a methodological work about structural equation models, is also a landmark node for cluster 1. These quantitative methodological references indicate the overall dominating quantitative approach in this school of thought.

Cluster 2: Strategy and knowledge-based school. Barney (1991) is the main landmark node of the second school of thought. These references illustrate a strong strategic and resource-based view orientation. Broadbent, Weill & StClair (1999) is the main hubnode in this cluster highlighting

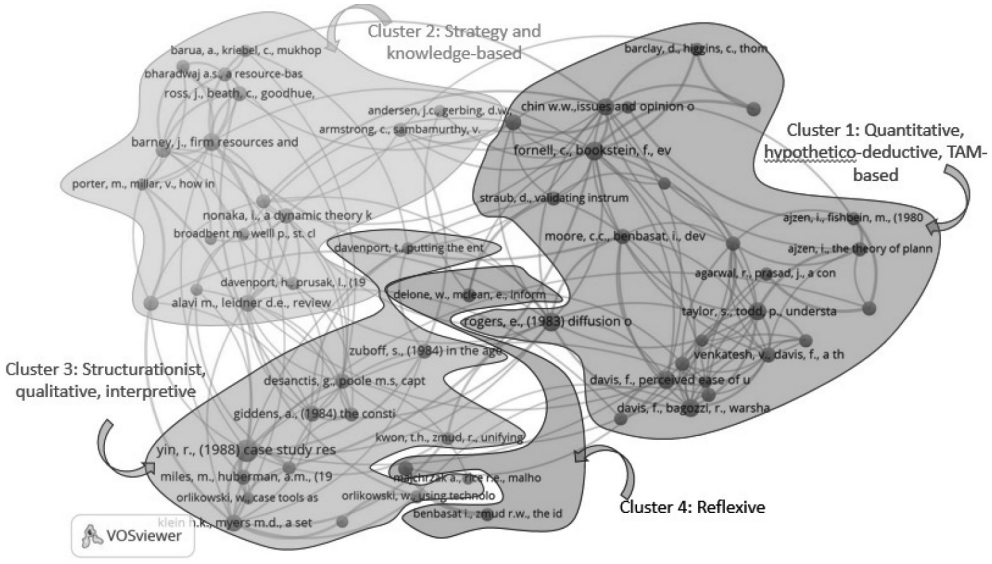

Figure 1a: Pillars and schools of thought in the English-speaking community 1996-2006

the overreaching importance of Business Process Reengineering in this school. This cluster includes many references that investigate the strategic value of IS e.g., Bharadwaj (2000) and the sustained competitive advantage IS may bring to a firm e.g., Mata, Fuerst & Barney (1995) or Ross, Beath & Goodhue (1996). This cluster also includes references linked to knowledge management that belong to the broad management field e.g., Nonaka (1994) or to the IS field e.g., Alavi & Leidner (2001).

Cluster 3: Structurationist, qualitative, interpretive school. The main landmark node of cluster 3 is Yin (1988) indicating a third school of thought with a strong qualitative interpretive approach. This is confirmed by several other qualitative methodological references e.g., Klein & Myers (1999) or Miles & Huberman (1984). The main hubnode is Orlikowski (1992), which together with Giddens (1984), highlights the significant influence of structuration theory in this school. This is confirmed by several other references that adopt a structurationist approach e.g. Desanctis & Poole (1994) or Orlikowski (2000).

Cluster 4: Reflexive school. This cluster includes three IS-native theoretical pillars: Benbasat & Zmud (2003); Delone & Mclean (1992) and Orlikowski & Iaconno (2001). These references highlight a school of thought in this community that focuses on reflexivity and aims to assert IS own identity as a research field (Benbasat & Zmud, 2003).

SIM: Based on their co-citation indices, the 77 references cited at least five times by articles published in *SIM* during the first period, cluster into seven groups with 944 links overall (Figure 1b and Appendix B). On the map, the clusters 1, 2, and 3 are embedded, and difficult to graphically delineate (See Figure 1b), thus witnessing intercluster linkages.

The most significant landmark node of this map is Reix (1995a), which is also the

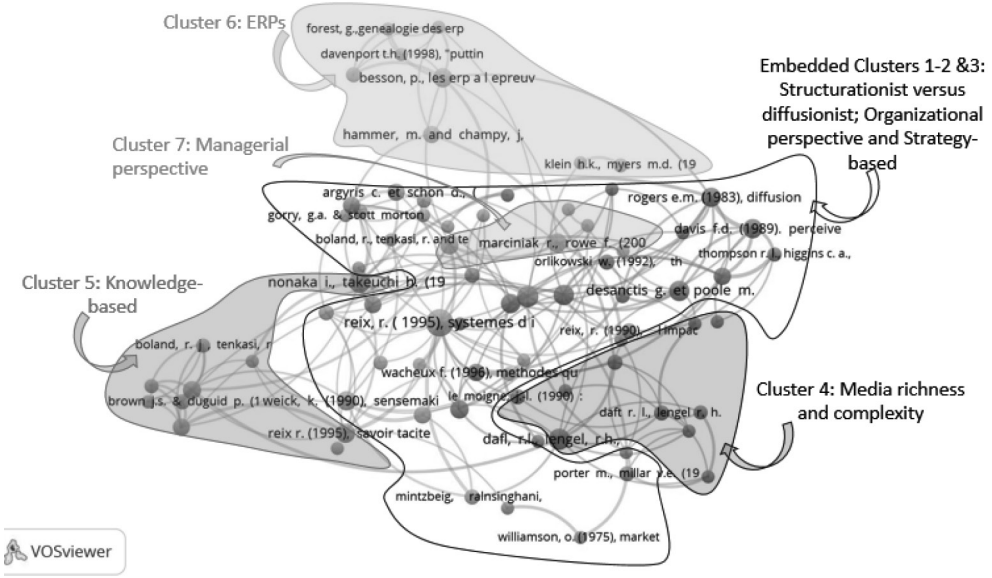

Figure 1b: Pillars and schools of thought in the French-speaking community 1996-2006

most significant hub node, both measures being the highest of all clusters of this map by far. Six of the seven clusters of this map contain several references borrowed from the broader management field—e.g., Giddens (1979, 1984), laying the foundations of structuration theory (Cluster 1); Simon (1960, 1982), explaining his far-reaching concept of bounded rationality (Cluster 2); and Nonaka (1994), making his seminal contribution about the different types of knowledge (Cluster 3).

Cluster 1: Structurationist versus diffusionist school. This cluster of references highlights a school of thought that has not yet fully decided its stance during this first period. It is divided between a structurationist approach (Giddens, 1979, 1984; Orlikowski, 1992) and a diffusionist (Rogers, 1983), TAM-based (Davis, 1989) approach to IS, both approaches in this school using mostly qualitative research methods (Glaser & Strauss, 1967; Miles & Huberman, 1994; Wacheux, 1996).

Cluster 2: Organizational perspective school. Many references in this cluster are borrowed from the management field (e.g., Argyris & Schon, 1978; March & Simon, 1958; Mintzberg, Raisinghani &Theoret, 1976; Simon, 1960, 1982; Weick 1979, 1990) and point at a broad organizational perspective on IS through, for instance, organizational learning (Argyris & Schon, 1978; Boland & Tenkasi, 1994), the management of IS (Gorry, 1971), Decision support systems (Keen and Scott-Morton, 1978) or sense-making in organizations (Weick, 1979, 1990). The main landmark and hubnode of this cluster is Reix (1995a).

Cluster 3: Strategy-based school. The school of thought revealed by this cluster is concerned with the linkages between organizational strategy and IS—e.g., Henderson and Venkatraman (1993), as well as Scott Morton (1991) covering the concept of strategic alignment between IT and business or Porter & Millar (1985), who highlight the strategic quality of IS, which may lead

to questioning the possibility of externalization (Williamson, 1975). The presence of Yin (1994), which is the main landmark and hubnode of this cluster, highlights the strong qualitative approach of this school.

Cluster 4: Media richness and complexity school. The main landmark and hubnode of cluster 4 is Daft & Lengel (1986) illustrating the overreaching concept of media richness also pointed at by Daft, Lengel & Trevino (1987) and Daft & Lengel (1984). Another group of references of this cluster highlights complexity e.g., complex organizations: Galbraith (1973) or complex systems: Le Moigne (1990).

Cluster 5: Knowledge-based school. The main landmark and hubnode of this cluster is Nonaka & Takeuchi (1993) about the different types of knowledge: tacit versus explicit. Cluster 5 includes references mostly related to knowledge (e.g., Nonaka, 1994; Reix, 1995b) and learning (e.g., Brown & Duguid,1991; Lave & Wenger (1991); Wenger (1998).

Cluster 6: ERPs school. The main landmark and hubnode of cluster 6 is Besson (1999), which like most other references in this cluster, is about ERPs except, here again, for a qualitative methodological reference: Klein & Myers (1999). This highlight a school of thought focusing their research on ERPs with a dominant qualitative approach.

Cluster 7: Managerial perspective school. Cluster 7, whose main landmark and hubnode is a text book (Marciniak & Rowe, 1997), highlights a managerial perspective on IS that is complementary to the organizational perspective highlighted by the references in cluster 2.

3.1.2. Period 2007–2016

MISQ: The 92 references cited at least 17 times by articles published in *MISQ* during the second period cluster through co-citations in four groups with 2,961 links overall (see Figure 1c and Appendix C). The most significant landmark and hubnode

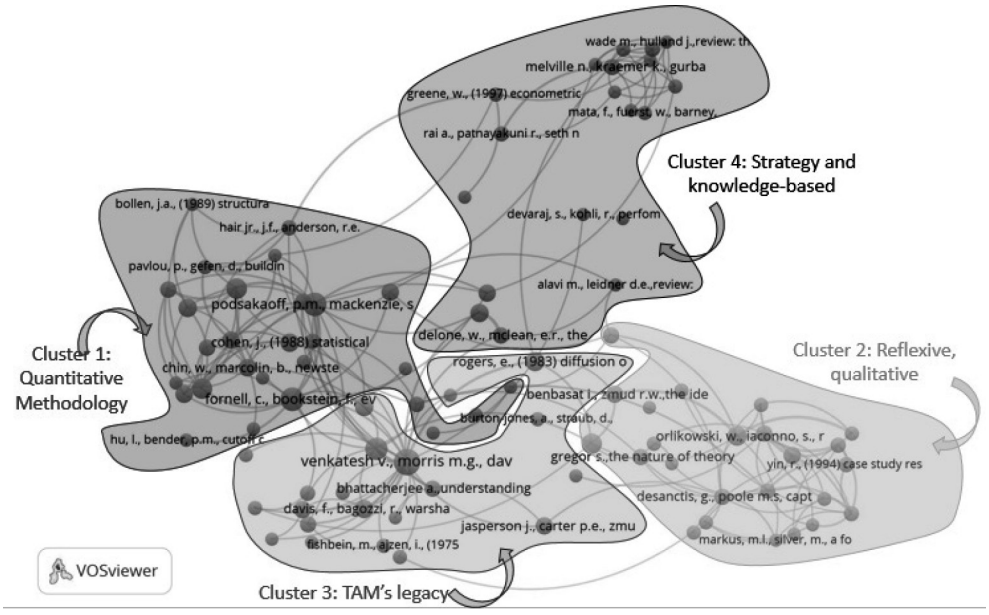

Figure 1c: Pillars and schools of thought in the English-speaking community 2007-2016

is Venkatesh *et al.* (2003) that synthesizes previous adoption /acceptance research.

Cluster 1: Quantitative methodology school. 21 of the 28 references in cluster 1 are methodological and related to various quantitative techniques with Podsakoff *et al.* (2003) as main landmark node and Petter, Straub & Rai (2007) as main hubnode. These references highlight a school of thought highly preoccupied with quantitative methodological issues.

Cluster 2: Reflexive, qualitative school. The landmark node in this cluster is Hevner *et al.* (2004). This second cluster confirms the continuation of the reflexive effort in this community, pushing further their quest started during the previous period (e.g., Gregor, 2006; Lee & Baskerville, 2003; Orlikowski & Iacono, 2001). This quest is linked to a more qualitative approach, which is highlighted through references such as Eisenhardt, 1989; Miles & Huberman, 1984).

The third cluster (TAM's legacy school) highlights again (like during the previous period for this community) a TAM-based, quantitative hypothetico-deductive school. Rogers (1983) and DOI are less over-reaching now in this school and Venkatesh *et al.* (2003) is the main landmark and hubnode.

Cluster 4 highlights again a Strategy and knowledge-based school, with DeLone & Mclean (1992) as main landmark and hubnode, which highlights the clear main concern of this school as being the success of IT implementations.

SIM: The 105 references cited at least five times by articles published in *SIM* during the second period cluster through co-citations in six groups, with 2,124 links overall (see Figure 1d and Appendix D). In this map, overall, the most salient landmark and hubnode is Yin (1994), a qualitative methodological reference.

Cluster 1: Structurationist, interpretive, qualitative school. In this cluster, the landmark node (Eisenhardt, 1989) and the hubnode (Orlikowski, 2000) highlight a predominantly structurationist, interpretive

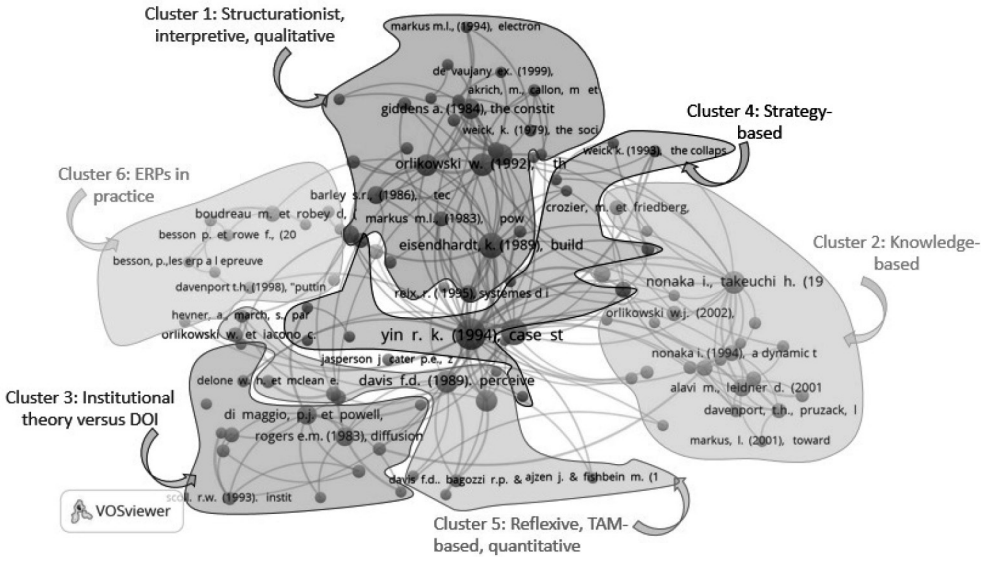

Figure 1d: Pillars and schools of thought in the French-speaking community 2007-2016

Table 3: Total number of links and total link strength for the RCCA mappings

Period	Journal	R = No. of references investigated	L = Total No of links	Ratio L/R	S = Total link strength of the map	Ratio S/R
1996-2006	*MISQ*	59	1082	18.34	343	5.81
	SIM	77	944	12.26	258	3.35
2007-2016	*MISQ*	92	2961	32.18	1125	12.23
	SIM	105	2124	20.23	406	3.87

qualitative cluster confirmed by the other references of this cluster.

Cluster 2: Knowledge-based school. The second cluster includes mainly references about knowledge e.g., Nonaka & Takeuchi (1993); Alavi & Leidner (2001); Orlikowski (2002) and its management through, for instance, organizational learning: Argyris & Schon (1978); Lave & Wenger (1991).

Cluster 3: Institutional versus DOI school. The third cluster is subdivided between references linked to institutional theory (Dimaggio & Powell, 1983) and qualitative approaches (Miles & Huberman, 1994) and diffusion of innovation (DOI) theory (Rogers, 1983) and quantitative approaches (Moore & Benbasat, 1991) even though there is a predominance of qualitative approaches as witnessed by Miles & Huberman (1994), which is at the same time the main landmark and hubnode of this cluster.

Cluster 4: Strategy-based school. We again find a strategy cluster that includes references like Barney (1991) or Teece & Pisano (1997) from the management field or Bharadwaj (2000) and Pavlou & El Sawi (2006) from the IS field, many of the references of this cluster being linked to case study, qualitative approaches (Eisenhardt & Graebener, 2007; Yin, 1994).

Cluster 5: Reflexive, TAM-based quantitative research. References in this cluster highlight a TAM-based (Davis, 1989), quantitative (Roussel, Durrieu & Campoy, 2002) school but also the start of some reflexivity in this community (Orlikowski & Iacono, 2001). The TAM-based approach is confirmed by the main landmark node of this cluster (Davis, 1989) as well as its hubnode (Venkatesh *et al.*, 2003).

Cluster 6: ERPs in practice school. Finally, we find again and like during the previous period for this community, a cluster of references mostly linked to ERPs e.g., Besson (1999) or Rowe (1999) and, more particularly, their implementation processes as well as the resulting organizational practices and dynamics e.g., Besson & Rowe (2001), Orlikowski (1996). This school of thought appears linked to rather pluralistic methodologies through the reference of Mingers (2001).

As we only showed on all CCA maps the 200 strongest links, the total number of links and the total link strength of each map as well as various ratios are provided in Table 3.

Reference co-citations are indicators of the relatedness between cited references. The total link strength of each RCCA map (see S values in Table 3) provides an assessment of the strength with which references cited by articles published in both journals are related. The ratios L/R and S/R in Table 3 give us an indication of the 'solidity' of

the overall knitting and homogeneity of the theoretical and methodological grounding of the field.

3.2. DBCA results: The main themes of the research front

For the DBCA analyses, we identify the 60 articles with the strongest bibliographic links for each journal/period and draw corresponding mappings of these to investigate mainstream research themes (See Figures 2a and 2b for the first period, and 2c and 2d for the second period). The detailed content of the clusters of the maps, which are provided in Appendices E, F, G, and H, highlights the main themes of the research front in both communities (the clusters) and significant articles of the research front (the landmark nodes). The hubnodes (which may be identified in the appendices through their number of links) only help us 'read' and qualify the clusters. In the DBCA mappings, the software that we use provides only the first author and year of publication. However, full details of the corresponding articles are provided in Appendices.

3.2.1. Period 1996–2006

MISQ: Of the 261 articles published in *MISQ* with a bibliographic notice during the first period, 244 are bibliographically coupled with 4,558 links overall. The 60 articles with the strongest bibliographic links (1,219 links) cluster in four groups (see Figure 2a and Appendix E) that highlight four main themes of this research front. The main landmark node of this map is Venkatesh *et al.* (2003) and, to a lesser extent, Hevner *et al.* (2004) with (respectively) 9.95 times and 8.46 times the average level of citations for articles published in *MISQ* during the same year.

Cluster / Theme 1: Strategic IS and performance school. The articles grouped in cluster 1 cover strategic aspects of IS (e.g., firms' capabilities or agility linked to IS:

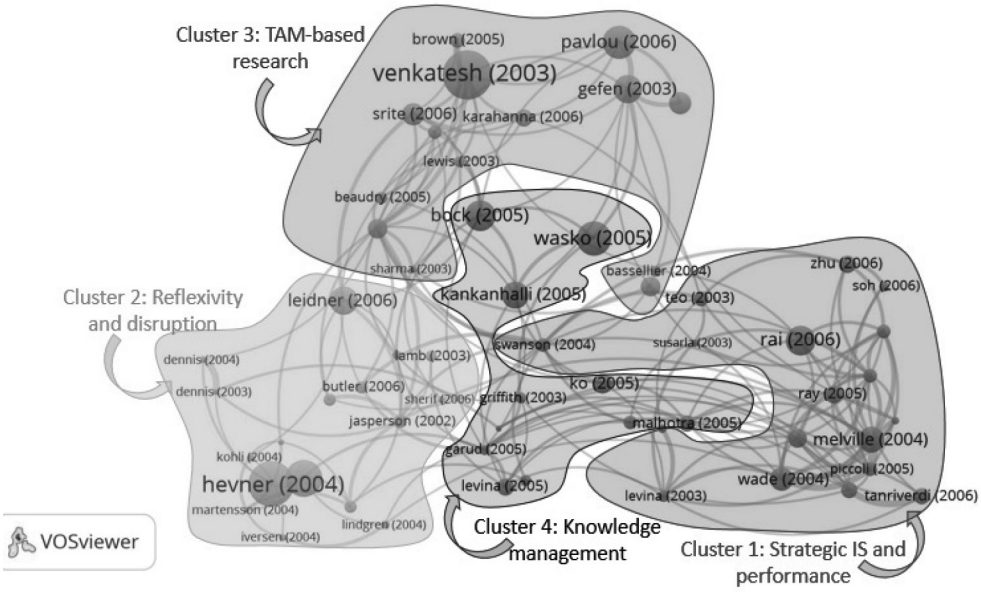

Figure 2a: Main themes of the research front in the English-speaking community (showing all existing links) (1996-2006)

Tanriverdi, 2005; Sambamurthy, Bharadwaj & Grover, 2003) and, in many instances, are preoccupied with performance (e.g., Melville, Kraemer & Gurbaxani, 2004; Rai, Patnayakuni & Seth, 2006; Tanriverdi, 2006; Wade & Hulland, 2004).

Cluster / Theme 2: Reflexivity and disruption. This cluster of articles have in common theoretical reflexivity (Gregor, 2006; Lamb & Kling, 2003; Leidner & Kayworth, 2006) or methodological reflexivity through action research (e.g., Martensson & Lee, 2004; Street & Meister, 2004) and design science (Hevner *et al.*, 2004) leading sometimes to disruption (Davidson, 2002; Sherif, Zmud & Browne, 2006).

Cluster / Theme 3: TAM-based research. The articles in this cluster are mostly grounded in the TAM. They cover IT adoption (e.g., Brown & Venkatesh, 2005; Komiak & Benbasat, 2006; Pavlou & Fygenson, 2006), post-adoption (Jasperson, Carter & Zmud, 2005), assimilation (Chatterjee, Grewal & Sambamurthy, 2002) and acceptance (e.g., Venkatesh *et al.*, 2003; Srite & Karahanna, 2006).

Cluster / Theme 4: Knowledge management. The articles in this cluster address the many facets of knowledge management through knowledge sharing (Bock, Zmud, Kim & Lee, 2005), knowledge transfer (Ko, Kirsch & King, 2005), knowledge creation (Malhotra, Gosain & El sawy, 2005), knowledge conversion (Massey & Montoya-weiss, 2006), etc.

SIM: 162 of the 176 articles published in *SIM* with a bibliographic notice during the first period are bibliographically coupled with 1,929 links overall. The 60 articles most strongly coupled with a total of 661 links cluster in eight groups that highlight eight main themes of this research front (see Figure 2b and Appendix F). The main landmark node of this map is Baskerville, Pawlowski & Mclean (2006), with a normalized citation count of 9.57, this article highlights and discusses the impact of ERPs on organizational knowledge.

Cluster / Theme 1: Usages. The first cluster groups articles that cover broadly the theme of IT usages e.g., Barillot (1998) or Cucchi (2004a, b) with a subcluster

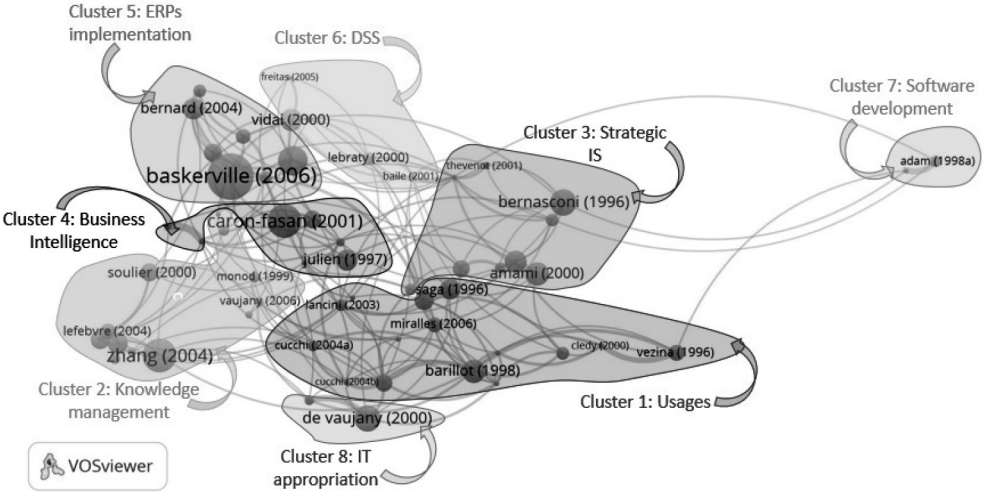

Figure 2b: Main themes of the research front in the French-speaking community (1996-2006)

of articles studying more particularly the usages of electronic mail e.g., Saga & Zmud (1996).

Cluster / Theme 2: Knowledge management. The articles of the second cluster cover mostly some facets of knowledge management through knowledge creation (Belmondo, 2003), knowledge sharing (Soulier, 2000), e-learning (Baujard, 2004) and more broadly communities of practice e.g., Zhang & Watts (2004) or Vaast (2002).

Cluster / Theme 3: Strategic IS. In this cluster of articles, strategic aspects of IS are investigated, for instance e-commerce as a new type of commercial activity (Amami & Thevenot, 2000), interorganizational systems as new strategic variables (Bernasconi, 1996) or co-alignment (Croteau, Bergeron & Raymond,2001; Jaziri & Kalika, 2006)

Cluster / Theme 4: Business intelligence. In this cluster, business information is used to feed business decisions (Julien, Raymond, Jacob & Ramangalahy, 1997) through weak signals (Amabile, 1999; Caron-Fasan, 2001) and the help of decision support systems (Baillette 2001, 2002).

Cluster / Theme 5: ERPs implementation. ERPs are the core concern of the articles in this cluster (Rowe, 1999) and, more particularly, their implementation in organizations e.g., Baskerville, Pawlowski & Mclean, 2006; Bernard, Rivard & Aubert (2004); Saint-leger G. (2004).

Cluster / Theme 6: Decision Support Systems (DSS). The articles of this cluster cover multiple facets of DSS and their effects on the decision-making process (Freitas, 2005); Lebraty, 2000; Vidal & Lacroux, 2000).

Cluster / Theme 7: Software development. The two articles of this cluster focus on software development evolution and the move from specific to standardized off-the-shelf software for strategic IS (Adam & Fitzgerald, 1998; Adam & Cahen, 1998)

Cluster / Theme 8: IT appropriation. This cluster includes two articles authored by de Vaujany (1999, 2000) and studying IT appropriation through sense-making.

3.2.2. Period 2007–2016

MISQ: 479 of the 480 articles published in *MISQ* with a bibliographic notice during the second period are bibliographically coupled, with over 28,109 links overall. The 60 articles with the strongest bibliographical coupling links (1,252 links) cluster in five groups that highlight five main themes of this research front (See Appendic G and Figure 2c). The main landmark node overall in this map is Kane *et al.* (2014) cited close to seven times more than other articles published the same year in *MISQ* (normalized citation weight: 6.61), and which proposes a research agenda on the theme of social media networks.

Cluster / Theme 1: Post-adoption and privacy issues. The articles in this cluster deal with post-adoption issues (e.g., herd behavior: Sun, 2013), sometimes linked to privacy issues (e.g., Pavlou, Liang & Xue, 2007). Most of the articles in this cluster are empirical quantitative articles: this is highlighted by their linkages to quantitative methodological articles, which also belong to this cluster (e.g., MacKenzie, Podsakoff & Podsakoff, 2011; Petter, Straub & Rai, 2007, with the latter being the main landmark node of this cluster).

Cluster / Theme 2: IS strategic value towards performance. The articles in cluster 2 investigate IS strategic value towards performance through strategic alignment (e.g., Oh & Pinsonneault, 2007; Tallon & Pinsonneault, 2011; Wu, Straub & Liang, 2015), agility and capability (e.g., Lu & Ramamurthy, 2011)

Cluster / Theme 3: Outsourcing and offshoring. Most of the articles in this cluster investigate IT adoption by groups of people

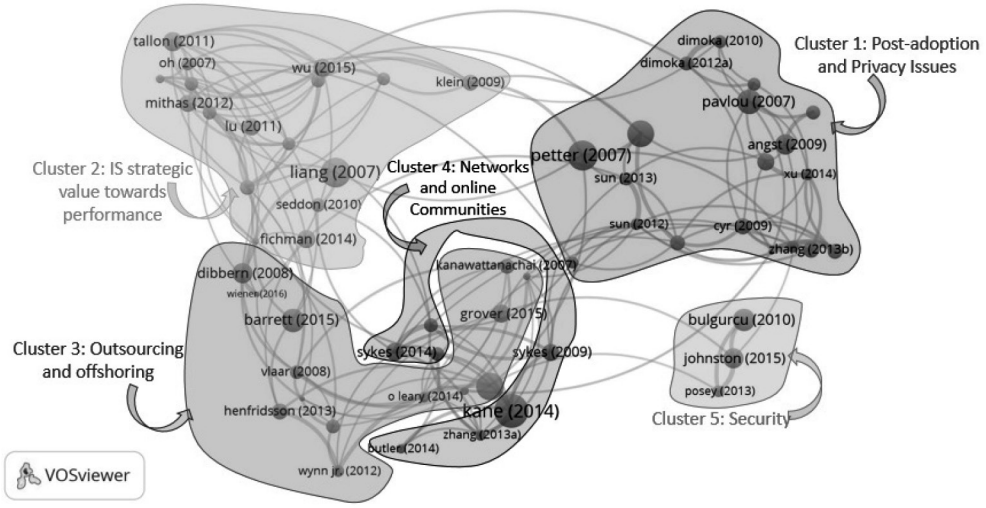

Figure 2c: Main themes of the research front in the English-speaking community (showing all existing links) (2007-2016)

(e.g., Sarker & Valacich, 2010), more particularly in virtual teams (Kanawattanachai & Yoo, 2007), and in the context of outsourcing and/or offshoring (Dibbern, Winkler & Heinzl, 2008; Vlaar, Van fenema & Tiwari, 2008). Some amount of theoretical reflexivity (Grover & Lyytinen, 2015), methodological reflexivity (Venkatesh, Brown & Bala, 2013) and epistemological reflexivity (Wynn & Williams, 2012) is highlighted through some of these articles.

Cluster / Theme 4: Networks and online communities. This theme is supported by most of the articles in this cluster e.g., Kane *et al.* (2014), which is the main landmark node of this cluster or Sykes, Venkatesh & Johnson (2014), which is the main hubnode.

Cluster / Theme 5: Security. All three articles in this cluster (Bulgurcu, Cavusoglu & Benbasat, 2010; Johnston, Warkentin & Siponen, 2015 and Posey *et al.*, 2013) deal with security issues.

SIM:

163 of the 171 articles published in *SIM* with a bibliographic notice during the second period are bibliographically coupled, with 3,026 links overall. The 60 articles with the strongest bibliographical coupling links (1,077 links) cluster in six groups that highlight six main themes of this research front (See Appendix H and Figure 2d). The main landmark node of this map is Avenier & Thomas (2015) with a normalized citation count of 7.84: it highlights different guidelines for case study research depending on the researcher's epistemological stance.

Cluster / Theme 1: Managerial perspective on usages. The articles in this cluster focus on the management of IT usages within organizations (e.g., Tran, 2014; Azan & Beldi, 2009) and more particularly IT appropriation (e.g., Hussenot, 2009, the main hubnode of this cluster; Tsoni, 2012). The main landmark node of this cluster is Avenier & Thomas (2015) highlighting a strong case study approach. Reflexive methodological articles in this cluster (e.g., Avison & Malaurent, 2013; Gauzente, 2013) confirm the predominant use of qualitative methods and case study research, while aiming at some rigor in the approach.

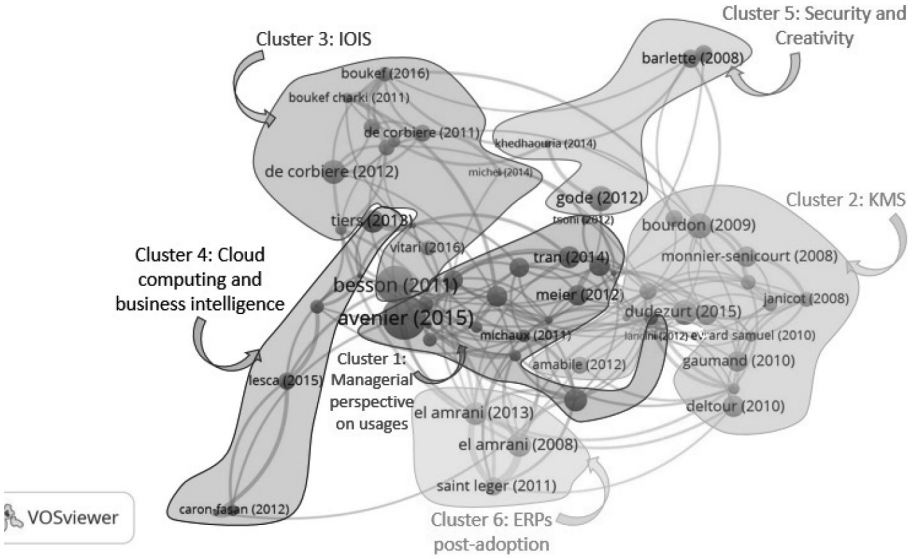

Figure 2d: Main themes of the research front in the French-speaking community (showing all existing links) (2007-2016)

Cluster / Theme 2: Knowledge Management Systems (KMS). This cluster focuses on knowledge management (e.g., Deltour & Sargis Roussel, 2010) and more particularly KMS e.g., Bourdon & Hollet-haudebert (2009); Dudezert, Fayard & Oiry (2015), the main landmark node of this cluster or Habib (2010), the main hubnode.

Cluster / Theme 3: Inter-organizational information systems (IOIS). The focus here is predominantly IOIS e.g., Boukef *et al.*, 2016; Boukef charki, Josserand & Charki, 2011 (the main hubnode); De corbiere, Rowe & Wolf, 2012; De corbiere, 2011) with the related organizational transformation (Besson & Rowe, 2011: main landmark node)

Cluster / Theme 4: Cloud computing and business intelligence. This cluster links articles that focus on cloud computing e.g., Tiers, Mourmant & Leclerc-Vandelannoitte, 2013 (the main landmark node) or Tran & Bertin, 2015 (the main hubnode) while others focus on business intelligence e.g., Caron-fasan & Lesca, 2012; Lesca & Caron-Fasan, 2008.

Cluster / Theme 5: Security and creativity: While the focus here is on security (Barlette, 2008; 2012), the effect of security issues on decisional creativity is highlighted (Gode *et al.,* 2012) and solutions proposed (Khedhaouria, Belbaly & Benbya, 2014).

Cluster / Theme 6: ERPs post-adoption. Beyond a 'state-of-the-art' article about French ERP research (El Amrani & Saint-Leger, 2013), the other two articles in this cluster (El Amrani, 2008; Saint leger & El Amrani, 2011) focus mostly on ERPs post-adoption.

As we only illustrated on all maps the 200 strongest links, the total number of links

Table 4: Total number of links and total link strength for the DBCA mappings

Period	Journal	A_T = Total N° of articles	A_B = No. Articles bib. coupled	L_T = Total No. of links	Ratio L_T/A_B	Ratio L_T/A_T
1996-2006	*MISQ*	261	244	4,558	18.68	17.46
	SIM	176	162	1,929	11.91	10.96
2007-2016	*MISQ*	480	479	28,109	58.68	58.56
	SIM	171	163	3,026	18.56	17.70

Table 5: Number of links and links strength for 60 articles most strongly bibliographically coupled

Period	Journal	A = No. of articles investigated	L = No. of links BCA	S = Total link strength of the map	Ratio L/A	Ratio S/A
1996-2006	*MISQ*	60	1,219	1,295	20.32	21.58
	SIM	60	661	531	11.02	8.85
2007-2016	*MISQ*	60	1,252	1,577	20.87	26.28
	SIM	60	1,077	881	17.95	14.68

of each map as well as various ratios are provided in Tables 4 and 5.

Document bibliographic couplings are indicators of the relatedness between citing documents. The total link srength of each DBCA map (see S values in Table 5) provides an assessment of the strength with which articles published in both journals are related through the references that they have in common. The ratios L_T/A_B and L_T/A_T in Table 4, and L/A and S/A in Table 5 provide us with an indication of the tightness of the knitting of each community in terms of the strength of the relatedness between articles within each theme.

In order to interpret in the next section, the mappings and their clusters of references and articles that we detailed in the present section, we summarize synthetically our main results in Table 6.

4. DISCUSSION: REFLEXIVITY AND DYNAMICS OF THE NETWORKS

In this section we discuss our results, the need for reflexivity, the dynamics in both communities, their similarities and differences as well as the knitting of their networks.

4.1. The need for reflexivity

Investigating pre-existing theories on which the IS field has been built is essential,

Table 6: Mappings summary

	Sources	1996–2006		2007–2016	
		MISQ	***SIM***	***MISQ***	***SIM***
Most-cited references overall	Overall landmark nodes RCCA	Yin (1988)	Reix (1995a)	Venkatesh, Morris, Davis & Davis (2003)	Yin (1994)
Highly cited references with over-reaching impact	Overall hubnodes RBCA	Rogers (1983)	Reix (1995a)	Venkatesh, Morris, Davis & Davis (2003)	Yin (1994)
Most-cited articles of research front	Overall landmark nodes DBCA	Venkatesh, Morris, Davis & Davis (2003) Hevner, March, Park & Ram (2004)	Baskerville, Pawlowski & Mclean (2006)	Kane, Alavi, Labianca & Borgatti (2014)	Avenier & Thomas (2015)
Schools of thought	RCCA mappings	1: Quantitative hypothetico-deductive TAM-based 2: Strategy and knowledge-based 3: Structurationist, qualitative, interpretive 4: Reflexive	1: Structurationist versus diffusionist 2: Organizational perspective 3: Strategy-based 4: Media richness and complexity 5: Knowledge-based 6: ERPs 7: Managerial perspective	1: Quantitative methodology 2: Reflexive, qualitative 3: TAM's legacy 4: Strategy and knowledge-based	1: Structurationist, interpretive, qualitative 2: Knowledge-based 3: Institutional versus DOI theories 4: Strategy-based 5: Reflexive, TAM-based quantitative 6: ERPs in practice
Research themes	DBCA mappings	1: Strategic IS and performance 2: Reflexivity and disruption 3: TAM-based research 4: Knowledge management	1: Usages 2: Knowledge management 3: Strategic IS 4: Business intelligence 5: ERPs implementation 6: DSS 7: Software development 8: IT appropriation	1: Post-adoption and privacy issues 2: IS strategic value towards performance 3: Outsourcing and offshoring 4: Networks and online communities 5: Security	1: Managerial perspective on usages 2: KMS 3: IOIS 4: Cloud computing and business intelligence 5: Security and creativity 6: ERPs post-adoption

as these theories "substantiate and legitimate [it] as a field of science" (Baskerville & Dulipovici, 2006, p. 83). RCCA allowed us to investigate pre-existing theories as well as nascent IS theories and to highlight the schools of thought of each community through their theoretical and methodological pillars—i.e., the main works/theories to which each community's works are anchored.

Through our results, we see that in both communities, IS theories have emerged from a broad range of theories borrowed from management and psychology. There is a strong presence of such theories in both communities during the first period e.g., theory of reasoned action and theory of planned behavior (Ajzen; Fishbein); Diffusion of innovation (Rogers); Resource-based view (Barney); Structuration theory (Giddens); Tacit & explicit knowledge theory (Nonaka); This tends to show a lack of IS native theories, which may be interpreted as a lack of maturity of the field during this period. This called for reflexivity and was an obvious concern for the English-speaking community during both periods: this is highlighted by the cited references grouped in cluster 4, Appendix A, Figure 1a, which include some articles about the identity of the IS research field; this cluster grows into the cluster 2, Appendix C, Figure 1c, which includes some articles about both philosophical and methodological (qualitative) issues in the IS research field. The call for philosophical and methodological (quantitative) reflexivity reaches the French-speaking community during the second period; this is illustrated by the cited references grouped in cluster 5, Appendix D, Figure 1d. Thus, during the second period, a reflexive cluster in both communities tends to build a bridge between them: it leads the English-speaking community to investigate more thoroughly qualitative research methods and the French, quantitative methods. Furthermore, mixed methods research approaches start emerging in both communities during the second period: See for instance references like Lee & Baskerville (2003) or Mingers (2004) in cluster 2, Appendix C and Figure 1c or, again, Mingers (2004) in cluster 6, Appendix D and Figure 1d.

4.2. Dynamics

Whereas the research themes clearly evolved and/or changed from one period to the next in both communities, the theoretical grounding and schools of thought of the English-speaking community evolved little, while the schools of the French community did evolve significantly.

TAM's influence was predominant over both periods in the English-speaking community, as witnessed by the presence of Venkatesh *et al.* (2003), an integrative article about TAM research, both as most-cited article of the research front during the first period and as most-cited reference with over-reaching impact during the second period. However, this influence appeared only during the second period in the French-speaking community (illustrated by the cited references grouped in cluster 5, Appendix D, Figure 1d). This element could be interpreted as conceptual lagging on the part of the French-speaking community. Or, more simply, and as TAM was born in the English-speaking community, it may witness the delayed diffusion of this model in the French-speaking community. The presence of Hevner *et al.*, (2004) as one of the most-cited articles of the research front during the first period in the English-speaking community highlights the importance of design science for this community, which does not yet appear to have impacted the French-speaking community. In a similar way, the presence of Kane *et al.* (2014) as the most-cited article of the research front for the second period in the English-speaking

community points at the high significance of social media networks for this community, and perhaps less so for the French-speaking community.

During the first period, the English-speaking community appears preoccupied with methodological questions, with Yin (1988) as the most highly-cited reference, which highlights its significance in this community. The presence of Yin (1988), a reference mostly mobilized in qualitative studies, as the most-cited reference in our data set for the English-speaking community tends somewhat to contradict Desq *et al.* (2002, 2007), who highlighted a positivist quantitative approach as dominating this community. However, their data stop at 2001, whereas our first period extends until 2006—and Desq *et al.* (2007) did highlight the opening-up of the English-speaking community to other epistemologies. In fact, it appears that the English-speaking community already had a strongly and tightly-knitted qualitative-interpretive school of thought during the period 1996–2006. This school is mostly linked to the structurationist approach embodied by Orlikowski (1992, 1993), whereas the positivist quantitative school appears more heterogeneous and diversified in terms of methodological references and sources, as well as linked to the more diffusionist approach (Rogers, 1983) of most TAM-based research.

During the same first period, the reference most-cited in *SIM* and with over-reaching impact, is Reix (1995a). This shows the significance of this work for this community. However, the fact that this reference is mainly a practical textbook suggests that the French-speaking community was lagging behind the English-speaking community, in terms of IS research. Through his work, Reix played a significant role in bridging the two communities at a time when the French-speaking IS research community was just emerging.

The strong qualitative stream of the French-speaking community, which was highlighted by Desq *et al.* (2007), is mostly confirmed through our data during the second period through the presence of Yin (2004) as most highly-cited reference with an over-reaching impact within this community and Avenier & Thomas (2015) as the most-cited article of the research front. This indicates the pervasiveness of qualitative methods in the works of the French-speaking community for the second period. The qualitative approach of the French-speaking community during the first period appears to be rather more restricted to those works that use a structurationist approach.

Both communities have strategy-based and knowledge-based schools during both periods. Whereas these schools are merged in the English-speaking community (see the references grouped in cluster 2 Appendix A, Figure 1a and cluster 4 Appendix C and Figure 1c), they are clearly differentiated in the French-speaking community (see clusters 3 and 5, Appendix 1B and Figure 1b and clusters 2 and 4, Appendix D and Figure 1d). The lack of clear theoretical grounding of some schools (see the Structurationaist versus diffusionist school in cluster 1, Appendix B and Figure 1b) and the embeddedness of three clusters (see clusters 1,2 and 3 Figure 1b), hence the embeddedness and lack of clear differentiation of the corresponding three schools of thought in the French-speaking community for the first period may be interpreted as a lack of maturity, and clear identity of the field in this community during this period, with however a fairly strong managerial perspective school at its core (see references grouped in cluster 7 Appendix B and Figure 1b). This blurring of some of the French schools of thought tends to disappear during the second period with clear delineated schools: for instance, the structurationist versus diffusionist school of the first period splits during the second

period into Structurationist, interpretive, qualitative and Reflexive, TAM-based, quantitative.

4.3. Knitting of the two communities' networks

Although the purpose of the present article was not to study the literature in detail but rather to highlight main patterns in the two IS communities, our analyses provide us with fairly clear themes that were not decided arbitrarily *ex ante* as was done in previous works that compared the two communities. Among the 60 most strongly coupled articles, the numbers of clusters highlighted objectively by the software are very different in each of the two journals for the two periods. There are many more clusters (i.e., many more highlighted research themes) in *SIM* than in *MISQ*. These elements tend to show that, in a certain way, the standardization desired by some authors (e.g., Benbasat & Weber, 1996) has been well put into practice and accepted by the English-speaking community, whereas the French-speaking community retains its independence, diversity, and perhaps stronger creativity.

One interesting result and overall pattern is that in the English-speaking community, fairly broad research themes are highlighted, e.g., reflexivity, post-adoption, knowledge management, covering many types of IS. In the French-speaking community, we find more research themes focusing on specific types of IS e.g., DSS, ERP, KMS, IOIS, with the ERP community being very strongly represented: this is highlighted through, both, the schools of thought and research themes, focused on ERPs for both periods.

Based on the data provided in Table 1, one notices that *MISQ* and *SIM* evolved differently. Whereas the number of articles published in *MISQ* nearly doubled from one period to the next, thus signaling the apparent growth of the English-speaking community or at least, of its research output, it remained stable during both periods for *SIM*. The citing habits and patterns in both communities are also very different, as witnessed by the evolution of the average number of references cited per article in both communities. One could have surmised that as the field builds up, so does its number of references available to build upon and cite. However, if this had been the case, the total number of references cited in *SIM* should have increased at approximately the same rate as those cited in *MISQ*, which is not the case (see % increase in Table 1: 3.05 for *MISQ* and 1.34 for *SIM*). Alternatively, one could conclude that the English-speaking community has better caught onto the citation game: Beyond the well-known "publish or perish" phenomenon that is often linked to tenure, publications by academics have now become taken for granted in many top-ranked institutions. Today, the numbers of citations of academic works has become a more important indicator of these works' significance, and are often investigated during professorial recruitment processes.

Based on the total number of links and link strengths of each map (see Tables 3, 4 and 5), the close-knit nature of the English-speaking network is striking for both periods and increases further during the second period. The French-speaking network is much more loose-knit than the English-speaking one, both in terms of the global solidity and homogeneity of the theoretical and methodological grounding of its publications (see Table 3) as in terms of communalities between publications (see tables 4 and 5). While creativity is certainly to be maintained and encouraged in the French-speaking community, one could perhaps envisage that this community is too loose-knit and that many researchers do not know sufficiently about what others are currently investigating and publishing; this would call for more openness and

knowledge-sharing as well as more attention to each other's work within the French community. In our understanding, creativity and independence should not imply isolation. Concerning the English-speaking community, what could be perceived as some sort of standardization at first glance could also be understood as a very positive state of close connection in this community.

Further research could investigate how the themes highlighted by the DBCA analyses relate to the schools of thought highlighted by the RCCA analyses. Further comparison between the themes that emerged through our work and those highlighted by Desq *et al.* (2002, 2007) would also be extremely interesting.

One could argue that reducing two research communities to the publications of articles in two journals is too limitative. More particularly, the English-speaking community currently has a "basket" of eight journals that together may provide a better representation of this field. Future research could improve and extend the study of this community. One could also argue that scholars, who publish in *SIM*, might not all be French-speaking. However, to our knowledge, researchers who publish in *SIM* have some sort of links or affinity with the French-speaking community. If they know *SIM*, it usually means that they read articles published in it. The fact that a majority of the articles published in *SIM* are written in French[7], implies that these scholars do have some working knowledge of the French language. Hence, they can be termed "French-speaking". This might of course change in the coming years, if the percentage of articles published in French in *SIM* decreases.

Finally, bibliometric analyses are grounded in objective data, treated systematically with mathematical tools. Hence, these analyses tend to minimize the biases often found in traditional interpretive literature reviews (Walsh & Renaud, 2017). However, the mathematical results of bibliometric analyses need to be interpreted and interpretations (for instance, the names we gave to the clusters resulting from our analyses) could always be questioned as subjective.

CONCLUSION

In this article, we used two techniques (RCCA and DBCA) rarely mobilized together in a complementary fashion, to investigate two IS communities and provide a tool for these communities to investigate further—and as objectively as possible—their own evolution. Due to space limitations, only a fraction of our results has been fully explored in the present article. More particularly, much remains to be investigated about the French community using the *SIM* database, which we hand-computed in such a way that it can be treated by available mapping software[8]. On request, we will gladly provide this database to any other researcher who wishes to conduct a study based on strings of references cited. However, this database is not suitable for a study based on authors, and would need further cleansing/verification for this use.

With the proposed tool, we have highlighted patterns at the level of the two

[7] The ratio between articles published in *SIM* in French and in English averages at 59.8% over the last five years: (2013: 76%; 2014: 46%; 2016: 55%; 2015: 69%; 2017: 53%)
(Source: *SIM*'s current Editor-in-chief)

[8] As *MISQ* is indexed in Scopus (and Web of Science), all bibliographic notices of articles published in *MISQ* have been available for several years for researchers wishing to conduct the type of study we conducted in this article. However, as *SIM* is not yet indexed either in Scopus or Web of Science, bibliographic notices including all references cited by articles published in *SIM* have to be hand-computed to conduct such a study, which is what we did for the present article.

different communities investigated, patterns which might be used by established scholars of the field to help guide and move the field forward in the coming years: through these highlighted patterns, we hope to support reflexivity in the IS research field. Our results may also help a new entrant in the IS research field to quickly grasp its history.

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APPENDIX A: CLUSTERS RCCA, *MISQ* 1996-2006

Cluster	References	Links	Strength	Citations
	Adams, Nelson & Todd (1992)	29	8	12
	Agarwal & Prasad (1998)	41	10	10
	Ajzen & Fishbein (1980)	29	10	10
	Ajzen (1991)	31	11	12
	Barclay, Higgins & Thompson (1995)	22	9	10
	Baron & Kenney (1986)	33	9	9
	Chin (1998)	39	16	16
	Chin, Marcolin & Newsted (2003)	35	9	9
	Chin (1989)	32	10	12
	Davis, Bagozzi & Warshaw (1989)	43	19	19
	Davis (1989)	46	17	19
	Fishbein & Ajzen (1975)	38	12	12
1	Fornell & Bookstein (1981)	48	21	21
	Goodhue & Thompson (1995)	36	9	10
	Karahanna, Straub & Chervany (1999)	35	10	10
	Moore & Benbasat (1991)	47	13	13
	Nunally (1978)	41	14	15
	Rogers (1983)	53	19.6471	20
	Straub, Limayem, Karahanna & Evaristo (1995)	36	8	9
	Straub (1989)	39	11	12
	Taylor & Todd (1995a)	40	9	9
	Taylor & Todd (1995b)	43	18	18
	Venkatesh, Morris, Davis & Davis (2003)	40	11	11
	Venkatesh & Davis (2000)	38	14	14
	Venkatesh (2000)	39	11	11

Cluster	References	Links	Strength	Citations
2	Alavi & Leidner (2001)	37	16	17
	Andersen & Gerbing (1988)	30	6	9
	Armstrong & Sambamurthy (1999)	36	10	11
	Barney (1991)	37	18	18
	Barua, Kriebel & Mukhopadhyay (1995)	22	8	9
	Bharadwaj (2000)	31	11	11
	Broadbent, Weill 1 StClair (1999)	41	9	9
	Cohen & Levinthal (1990)	39	12	12
	Davenport & Prusak (1998)	35	10	10
	Kogut & Zander (1992)	39	9	9
	Mata, Fuerst & Barney (1995)	25	10	10
	Nonaka (1994)	31	12	13
	Porter & Millar (1985)	33	9	9
	Ross, Beath & Goodhue (1996)	32	13	13
	Sambamurthy & Zmud (1999)	31	9	9
	Shapiro & Varian (1998)	32	10	13
	Teece, Pisano & Shuen (1997)	39	14	14
3	Davenport (1998)	45	9	9
	DeSanctis & Poole (1994)	36	11	13
	Giddens (1984)	38	13	15
	Kirsch (1997)	25	10	10
	Klein & Myers (1999)	27	16	16
	Kwon & Zmud (1987)	45	10	10
	Majchrzak, Rice, Malhotra, King & Ba (2000)	37	8	9
	Miles & Huberman (1984)	44	14	14
	Orlikowski (1993)	33	9	9
	Orlikowski (1996)	39	9	9
	Orlikowski (1992)	46	12	12
	Orlikowski (2000)	38	10	10
	Yin (1988)	29	18	29
	Zuboff (1984)	40	10	13
4	Benbasat & Zmud (2003)	34	8	10
	Delone & Mclean (1992)	42	12	12
	Orlikowski & Iaconno (2001)	43	12	13

APPENDIX B: CLUSTERS RCCA, *SIM* 1996-2006

Clusters	References	Links	Strength	Citations
1	Bardin (2007)	22	5	5
	Cooper & Zmud (1990)	21	6	6
	Davis (1989)	24	10	11
	DeLone & McLean (1992)	11	8	8
	Desanctis & Poole (1994)	39	11	12
	Giddens (1979)	24	5	5
	Giddens (1984)	42	12	12
	Glaser & Strauss (1967)	25	5	5
	Huberman & Miles (1991)	34	9	9
	Markus a Robey (1988)	37	5	5
	Miles & Huberman (1994)	41	9.75	10
	Orlikowski (1992)	24	5	7
	Rogers (1983)	21	10.5	11
	Thompson, Higgins & Howell (1991)	17	6	6
	Wacheux (1996)	33	8	8
	Weick (1990)	27	5	5
2	Argyris & Schon (1978)	29	8	8
	Boland, Tenkasi & Te'eni (1994)	23	5	5
	Gorry & Scott-Morton (1971)	20	5	5
	Huber (1990)	18	5	5
	Keen (1978)	15	3.33	5
	De Lorino (1995)	30	6	6
	March & Simon (1958)	27	7	7
	Mintzberg, Ralnsinghani & Theoret (1976)	17	6	7
	Reix (1995a)	56	19	21
	Scott-Morton (1991)	18	5	5
	Simon (1960)	17	6	6
	Simon (1982)	15	4	5
	Thompson (1967)	24	6	6
	Weick (1979)	34	8	8
	Weick (1990)	35	10	10

Clusters	References	Links	Strength	Citations
3	Favier (2003)	14	3	5
	Henderson (1993)	17	5.5	7
	Malone, Yates & Benjamin (1987)	12	4	5
	Mintzberg (1978)	31	7	8
	Porter & Millar (1985)	17	7	7
	Reix (1990)	33	7	7
	Rowe (1994)	10	5	5
	Senge (1990)	27	8	8
	Williamson (1975)	7	4	5
	Williamson (1985)	21	5	5
	Yin (1994)	40	13	13
4	Dafl & Lengel (1986)	4	41	12.67
	Daft, Lengel & Trevino (1987)	4	23	7
	Daft & Lengel (1984)	4	25	6
	Galbraith (1973)	4	23	5
	Le Moigne (1990)	4	30	6
	Markus (1990)	4	25	5
	Markus (1994)	4	20	5
	Mintzberg (1973)	4	32	7
	Rowe (2002)	4	14	5
	Trevino, Lengel & Daft (1987)	4	24	5
5	Boland & Tenkasi (1995)	24	6	6
	Brown & Duguid (1991)	24	7	7
	Lave & Wanger (1991)	22	9	9
	Nonaka & Takeuchi (1993)	36	13	13
	Nonaka (1994)	26	5	5
	Orr (1990)	18	5.78	6
	Polanyi (1960)	25	5	5
	Reix (1995b)	33	10	10
	Suchman (1987)	16	4	5
	Wenger (1998)	19	8	8

Clusters	References	Links	Strength	Citations
6	Besson (1999)	27	10	10
	Davenport (1998)	17	4	5
	Forest (1999)	15	5	5
	Hammer & Champy (1994)	23	6	8
	Klein & Myers (1999)	20	4	6
	Lee, Gosain & Im (1999)	21	5	5
	Markus & Tanis (2000)	17	5	5
	Rowe (1999)	25	6	7
7	Crozier & Friedberg (1977)	36	9	9
	Davis, Olson, Ajenstat & Peaucelle (1986)	11	5	5
	Landry (1998)	25	6	6
	Lawrence & Lorsch (1967)	28	4	5
	Marciniak & Rowe (1997)	39	10	10
	Annual report (1999)	5	2.78	5
	Zuboff (1988)	30	5	5

APPENDIX C: CLUSTERS RCCA, *MISQ* 2007-2016

Clusters	References	Links	Strength	Citations
1	Armstrong & Overton (1977)	73	21	21
	Ba & Pavlou (2002)	36	17	19
	Barclay, Higgins & Thompson (1995)	64	19	19
	Baron & Kenney (1986)	74	28	29
	Bollen (1989)	40	17	17
	Boudreau & Straub (2001)	58	17	17
	Chin (1998)	70	26	26
	Chin, Marcolin & Newsted (2003)	73	31	31
	Chin (1998)	75	41	41
	Cohen (1988)	75	34	34
	Cook & Campbell (1979)	67	23	23
	Cummings & Wilson (2003)	63	16	17
	Diamanthopoulos & Winklhofer (2001)	70	27	27
	Fornell & Bookstein (1981)	84	53	53
	Gefen, Karahanna & Straub (2003)	70	30	31
	Gefen, Straub & Boudreau (2000)	78	30	30
	Hair, Anderson, Tatham & Black (1992)	65	23	25
	Hu & Bentler (1999)	54	17	17
	Jarvis, Mackenzie & Podsakoff (2003)	75	32	32
	Nunally (1978)	77	26.875	28
	Pavlou & Fygenson (2006)	63	17	17
	Pavlou & Gefen (2004)	44	21	22
	Petter, Straub & Rai (2007)	84	42	42
	Podsakaoff, Mackenzie, Lee & Podsakoff (2003)	84	55	55
	Short, Williams & Christie (1976)	64	17	17
	Straub, Boudreau & Gefen (2004)	75	23	23
	Straub (1989)	73	17	17
	Straub & Welke (1998)	51	13.8824	17

Clusters	References	Links	Strength	Citations
2	Benbasat & Zmud (2003)	84	29	29
	Boudreau & Robey (2005)	76	18	18
	DeSanctis & Poole (1994)	70	27	28
	Eisenhardt (1989)	48	23	23
	Giddens (1984)	47	21	21
	Glaser & Strauss (1967)	31	16	17
	Gregor (2006)	70	26	27
	Hevner, March, Park & Ram (2004)	63	25	42
	Klein & Myers (1999)	43	24	25
	Lapointe & Rivard (2005)	69	21	21
	Lee & Baskerville (2003)	57	25	25
	Majchrzak, Rice, Malhotra, King & Ba (2000)	58	21	22
	Markus (1983)	68	16	18
	Markus & Robey (1988)	66	20	21
	Markus & Silver (2008)	60	18	19
	Miles & Huberman (1984)	55	27	27
	Mingers (2001)	65	22	22
	Orlikowski & Baroudi (1991)	42	16	17
	Orlikowski & Iacono (2001)	76	37	37
	Orlikowski & Scott (2008)	39	20	21
	Orlikowski (1992)	61	22	22
	Orlikowski (2000)	73	31	31
	Wasko & Faraj (2005)	53	22	27
	Yin (1994)	43	23	23

Clusters	References	Links	Strength	Citations
3	Agarwal & Karahanna (2000)	66	23	23
	Ajzen (1991)	69	28	28
	Bhattacherjee & Premkumar (2004)	73	18	18
	Bhattacherjee (2001)	75	28	28
	Burton-jones & Gallivan (2007)	73	19	19
	Burton-jones & Straub (2006)	77	20	20
	Compeau, Higgins & Huff (1999)	66	20	20
	Davis, Bagozzi & Warshaw (1989)	74	33	33
	Davis (1989)	85	51	51
	Fishbein & Ajzen (1975)	65	20	21
	Goodhue & Thompson (1995)	70	18	18
	Jasperson, Carter & Zmud (2005)	70	29	29
	Karahanna, Straub & Chervany (1999)	61	18	18
	Koufaris (2002)	63	20	20
	Moore & Benbasat (1991)	79	34	34
	Rogers (1983)	83	34.7143	36
	Taylor & Todd (1995b)	62	19	19
	Venkatesh, Morris, Davis & Davis (2003)	86	71	71
	Venkatesh & Morris (2000)	63	20	20
	Venkatesh & Davis (2000)	75	29	29
	Venkatesh (2000)	67	20	21

Clusters	References	Links	Strength	Citations
4	Aiken & West (1991)	71	18	18
	Alavi & Leidner (2001)	58	18	18
	Barney (1991)	51	19	20
	Bharadwaj (2000)	56	20	20
	Delone & Mclean (1992)	81	33	34
	Delone & Mclean (2003)	74	26	27
	Devaraj & Kohli (2003)	66	19	19
	Greene (1997)	30	16	21
	Kohli & Devaraj (2003)	52	18	18
	Kohli & Grover (2008)	51	19	19
	Liang, Saraf, Hu & Xue (2007)	80	29	29
	March (1991)	63	17	17
	Mata, Fuerst & Barney (1995)	60	19	20
	Melville, Kraemer & Gurbaxani (2004)	65	26	26
	Porter (1980)	47	16.4643	17
	Rai, Patnayakuni & Seth (2006)	71	22	23
	Ray, Muhanna & Barney (2005)	49	16	17
	Sambamurthy, Bharadwaj & Grover (2003)	51	22	24
	Wade & Hulland (2004)	48	19	19

APPENDIX D: CLUSTERS RCCA, *SIM* 2007-2016

Clusters	References	Links	Strength	Citations
1	Akrich & Callon & Latour (1988)	35	5.61	6
	Barley (1986)	62	11	12
	Beaudry & Pinsonneault (2005)	41	7	7
	Carlson & Zmud (1999)	29	5	6
	Charreire & Durieux (2003)	44	5	5
	Dafl & Lengel (1986)	41	10	10
	Daft, Lengel & Trevino (1987)	28	6	6
	De Vaujany (1999)	25	5	5
	Desanctis & Poole (1994)	73	17	17
	Eisenhardt (1989)	78	23	23
	Foucault (1975)	22	3.78	5
	Giddens (1984)	56	13	14
	Glaser & Strauss (1967)	56	11	12
	Isaac & Leclecq (2006)	40	6	6
	Klein & Myers (1999)	33	6	7
	Latour (1987)	22	4.78	5
	Markus (1983)	48	8	8
	Markus & Robey (1988)	32	5	5
	Markus (1994)	24	5	5
	Orlikowski (1992)	71	18	18
	Orlikowski (2000)	78	17	17
	Orlikowski (2007)	38	6	6
	Reix (1995a)	44	10	11
	Strauss & Corbin (1998)	32	6	6
	Weick (1979)	51	6	6

Clusters	References	Links	Strength	Citations
2	Alavi & Leidner (2001)	51	12	12
	Argyris & Schon (1978)	57	7	7
	Brown & Duguid (1991)	45	7	7
	Carlile (2002)	37	4	5
	Cohen & Levinthal (1990)	35	5	5
	Cook & Brown (1999)	43	6	6
	Crozier & Friedberg (1977)	52	8	9
	Davenport & Pruzack (1998)	43	8	8
	De Vaujany (2006)	32	5	5
	Grant (1996)	48	8	8
	Hansen, Nohria & Tierney (1999)	38	7	7
	Kogut & Zander (1992)	35	7	7
	Lave & Wenger (1991)	41	5	5
	March & Simon (1958)	44	6	6
	Markus (2001)	34	5	5
	Nahapiet & Ghoshal (1998)	25	5	5
	Nonaka & Takeuchi (1993)	53	18.77	19
	Nonaka (1994)	49	10	10
	Orlikowski (2002)	50	9	9
	Reix (1995b)	39	5	5
	Spender (1990)	50	6	6
	Szulanski (1996)	27	6	6
	Weick (1990)	65	10.86	11
	Wenger (1998)	50	10	10

Clusters	References	Links	Strength	Citations
3	Miles (1994)	87	25	25
	Rogers (1983)	66	10.83	13
	Di Maggio & Powell (1983)	53	13.82	14
	Swanson & Ramiller (1997)	49	9	9
	Jasperson, Carter & Zmud (2005)	47	6	6
	Meyer & Rowan (1977)	46	7	7
	Moore & Benbasat (1991)	41	5	5
	Teo, Wei & Benbasat (2003)	40	8	8
	Marciniak & Rowe (2009)	39	7	7
	Cooper & Zmud (1990)	35	5	5
	Swanson & Ramiller (2004)	33	7	7
	Malone, Yates & Benjamin (1987)	32	5	6
	Mignerat & Rivard (2010)	29	5	5
	Orlikowski (1993)	25	5	5
	Marston, Bandyopadhyay, Zhang, & Ghalsasi (2011)	24	5	5
	Scoll, 1993	23	6.35	7
	Robey, Im & Wareham (2008)	21	4	5
4	Barney (1991)	45	10	10
	Benbya & Meissonier (2007)	34	5	5
	Besson & Rowe (2011)	35	5	5
	Bharadwaj (2000)	13	5	5
	Carr (2003)	20	4	5
	Chesbrough (2003)	27	5	5
	Christensen (1997)	17	5	5
	Eisenhardt & Graebener (2007)	32	5	5
	Henderson (1993)	33	4.71	8
	Karaoui & Dudezert (2012)	33	5	5
	Pavlou & El Sawy (2006)	30	5	5
	Teece, Pisano & Shuen (1997)	30	7	7
	Weick (1993)	43	6	6
	Yin (1994)	92	35	36

Clusters	References	Links	Strength	Citations
5	Ajzen & Fishbein (1980)	32	5	5
	Csikszcntmihalyi (1990)	17	5	5
	Davis (1989)	72	17	19
	Davis (1989)	39	7	7
	Delone & Mclean (1992)	39	7	7
	Delone & Mclean (2003)	42	9	9
	Fishbein & Ajzen (1975)	31	5	5
	Hevner, March, Park & Ram (2004)	21	5	7
	Orlikowski & Iacono (2001)	44	8	8
	Roussel, Durrieu & Campoy (2002)	23	4	5
	Venkatesh & Davis (2000)	39	5	5
	Venkatesh, Morris, Davis & Davis (2003)	77	17	17
	Wixom & Todd (2005)	21	4.67	5
6	Boudreau & Robey (2005)	54	10	10
	Orlikowski (1996)	54	8	8
	Thompson (1967)	43	6	6
	Besson & Rowe (2001)	41	6	6
	Mintzberg (1978)	33	5	5
	Bernard, Rivard & Aubert (2004)	31	5	5
	Davenport (1998)	31	5	6
	Rowe (1999)	31	6	6
	Besson (1999)	30	5	5
	Reix & Rowe (2002)	30	6	6
	Mingers (2001)	28	5	5
	Davenport (1993)	25	4	5

APPENDIX E: CLUSTERS DBCA, *MISQ* 1996-2006

Clusters	References	Links	Strength	Citations	Norm. Cit.
1	Banker, Bardhan, Hsihui & Shu (2006)	43	57	150	0.79
	Barua, Konana, Whinston & Yin (2004)	44	67	420	0.85
	Christiaanse & Venkatraman (2002)	30	37	76	0.28
	Levina & Ross (2003)	42	47	388	0.50
	Melville, Kraemer & Gurbaxani (2004)	40	82	1351	2.75
	Miranda & Kim (2006)	29	31	63	0.33
	Piccoli & Ives (2005)	50	76	304	0.81
	Rai, Patnayakuni & Seth (2006)	44	41	665	3.51
	Ray, Muhanna & Barney (2005)	42	46	458	1.22
	Sambamurthy, Bharadwaj & Grover (2003)	37	57	1124	1.46
	Soh, Markus & Kim (2006)	28	25	85	0.45
	Susarla, Barua & Whinston (2003)	51	43	221	0.29
	Swanson & Ramiller (2004)	50	74	391	0.79
	Tanriverdi (2005)	45	56	399	1.06
	Tanriverdi (2006)	29	40	219	1.16
	Teo, Wei & Benbasat (2003)	47	42	693	0.90
	Wade & Hulland (2004)	45	86	1142	2.32
	Zhu, Kraemer, Gurbaxani & Xu (2006)	38	34	241	1.27

Clusters	References	Links	Strength	Citations	Norm. Cit.
2	Butler & Gray (2006)	42	36	125	0.66
	Davidson (2002)	34	31	165	0.60
	Dennis & Garfield (2003)	32	44	105	0.14
	Dennis & Reinicke (2004)	37	34	60	0.12
	Dube & Pare (2003)	35	37	550	0.71
	Gregor (2006)	49	46	1012	5.35
	Hevner, March, Park & Ram (2004)	36	31	4161	8.46
	Iversen, Mathiassen & Nielsen (2004)	24	22	132	0.27
	Jasperson, Carte, Saunders, Butler, Croes & Zheng (2002)	44	62	212	0.77
	Kohli & Kettinger (2004)	27	22	142	0.29
	Lamb & Kling (2003)	40	24	377	0.49
	Leidner & Kayworth (2006)	37	33	619	3.27
	Lindgren, Henfridsson & Schultze (2004)	44	32	153	0.31
	Martensson & Lee (2004)	23	30.5	53	0.11
	Sherif, Zmud & Browne (2006)	47	30	48	0.25
	Street & Meister (2004)	35	30	103	0.21
3	Ahuja & Thatcher (2005)	37	37	310	0.83
	Bassellier & Benbasat (2004)	41	24	264	0.54
	Beaudry & Pinsonneault (2005)	43	34	262	0.70
	Brown & Venkatesh (2005)	36	29	363	0.97
	Chatterjee, Grewal & Sambamurthy (2002)	50	38	426	1.56
	Gefen, Karahanna & Straub (2003)	41	57	2443	3.17
	Jasperson, Carter & Zmud (2005)	50	95	619	1.65
	Karahanna, Agarwal & Angst (2006)	39	36.6	234	1.24
	Komiak & Benbasat (2006)	36	30	396	2.09
	Lewis, Agarwal & Sambamurthy (2003)	48	43	423	0.55
	Pavlou & Fygenson (2006)	34	44	834	4.40
	Sharma & Yetton (2003)	47	40	220	0.29
	Srite & Karahanna (2006)	41	42	385	2.03
	Venkatesh, Morris, Davis & Davis (2003)	43	53	7668	9.95

Clusters	References	Links	Strength	Citations	Norm. Cit.
4	Bock, Zmud, Kim & Lee (2005)	48	49	1432	3.82
	Garud & Kumaraswamy (2005)	52	62	180	0.48
	Griffith, Sawyer & Neale (2003)	35	35	394	0.51
	Kankanhalli, Tan & Wei (2005)	47	50	1133	3.02
	Ko, Kirsch & King (2005)	50	36	611	1.63
	Levina & Vaast (2005)	43	41	485	1.29
	Malhotra, Gosain & El sawy (2005)	50	56	412	1.10
	Massey & Montoya-weiss (2006)	39	30	69	0.36
	Mitchell (2006)	39	32	141	0.74
	Nambisan (2003)	47	33	138	0.18
	Pawlowski & Robey (2004)	45	39	256	0.52
	Wasko & Faraj (2005)	37	38	1797	4.79

APPENDIX F: CLUSTERS DBCA, *SIM* 1996-2006

cluster	Authors	Links	Strength	Citations	Norm. Cit.
1	Barillot (1998)	34	37	15	2.53
	Boukef charki & Kalika (2006)	33	33	20	1.26
	Lancini (2003)	31	18	10	0.69
	Cucchi (2004)	29	22	1	0.05
	Cucchi (2004)	25	18	12	0.58
	Desq (2001)	25	17	2	0.17
	Isaac, Lecrecq & Besseyre Des Horts (2006)	24	22	27	1.70
	Miralles, Sieber & Valor (2006)	21	14	17	1.07
	Saga & Zmud (1996)	21	15	15	1.84
	Cledy (2000)	18	22	1	0.11
	Jaeger, Ouedraogo & De la grange (2005)	18	10	1	0.11
	Limayen & Chabchoub (1999)	15	13	20	0.81
	Deltour & Sprimont (2002)	14	19	1	0.10
	Vezina (1996)	7	17	9	1.11
2	Baujard (2004)	31	12	6	0.29
	Belmondo (2003)	27	12	8	0.55
	Lanoux, Lerch, Benezech & Lambert (2003)	22	12	0	0.00
	Lefebvre, Roos & Sardas (2004)	13	11	24	1.16
	Michaux & Rowe (2004)	19	11	10	0.48
	Michaux (2005)	25	17	3	0.34
	Monod & Rowe (1999)	23	12	12	0.49
	Soulier (2000)	27	17	13	1.40
	Soulier (2004)	20	21	35	1.68
	Vaast (2002)	20	17.5	17	1.78
	Vaujany (2006)	34	16	5	0.31
	Zhang & Watts (2004)	20	13	106	5.10

cluster	Authors	Links	Strength	Citations	Norm. Cit.
3	Baile (1996)	33	29	1	0.12
	Guibert (1996)	25	14	11	1.35
	Jaziri & Kalika (2006)	24	20.67	10	0.63
	Delmond (1996)	19	15	6	0.74
	Thevenot (2001)	17	13.33	3	0.25
	Croteau, Bergeron & Raymond (2001)	16	14	26	2.20
	Abecassis & Benghozi (1999)	15	12	14	0.57
	Amami & Thevenot (2000)	15	12	22	2.37
4	Bernasconi (1996)	13	14	25	3.07
	Baillette (2002)	37	39	2	0.21
	Cucchi (1999)	33	28	8	0.32
	Baillette (2001)	31	28	2	0.17
	Marciniak & Rowe (1999)	29	14	4	0.16
	Caron-fasan (2001)	22	14	60	5.08
	Sybord (1999)	21	12	0	0.00
	Lesca & Chokron (2002)	18	17.8	0	0.00
	Amabile (1999)	13	10	37	1.50
	Julien, Raymond, Jacob & Ramangalahy (1997)	12	11	17	2.10
5	Pupion & Leroux (2006)	37	28	12	0.76
	Saint-leger (2004)	28	17	32	1.54
	Rowe (1999)	27	16	96	3.90
	Baskerville, Pawlowski & Mclean (2006)	23	16	152	9.57
	Bertrand & Geffroy-maronnat (2005)	23	16	9	1.03
	Bernard, Rivard & Aubert (2004)	10	13	44	2.12
	Bidan (2004)	10	10	16	0.77
6	Vidal & Lacroux (2000)	28	28	21	2.26
	Lebraty (2000)	27	16	7	0.75
	Baile (2001)	18	19.33	2	0.17
	Meyer (2001)	17	17	3	0.25
	Freitas (2005)	11	8	0	0.00
7	Adam & Fitzgerald (1998)	3	14	4	0.67
	Adam & Cahen (1998)	14	16	0	0.00
8	De vaujany (1999)	34	31	10	0.41
	De vaujany (2000)	23	29	28	3.01

APPENDIX G: CLUSTERS DBCA, *MISQ* 2007-2016

Clusters	References	Links	Strength	Citations	Norm. Cit.
1	Angst & Agarwal (2009)	41	37	250	2.38
	Bo & Benbasat (2007)	43	44	320	1.66
	Brown, Venkatesh & Goyal (2014)	47	42	16	0.90
	Cyr, Head, Larios & Pan (2009)	45	53	166	1.58
	Dimoka (2010)	26	40	122	0.98
	Dimoka *et al.* (2012)	48	61	80	1.13
	Dimoka, Hong & Pavlou (2012)	34	39	72	1.01
	Hoehle & Venkatesh (2015)	49	63	12	1.38
	Mackenzie, Podsakoff & Podsakoff (2011)	42	52	390	4.20
	Pavlou (2011)	31	29	105	1.13
	Pavlou, Huigang & Yajiong (2007)	45	51	645	3.34
	Petter, Straub & Rai (2007)	54	64.8333	976	5.05
	Sun (2012)	50	78	56	0.79
	Sun (2013)	46	66	38	0.98
	Tan, Benbasat & Cenfetelli (2013)	49	71	33	0.85
	Tan, Benbasat & Cenfetelli (2016)	39	65	0	0.00
	Xu, Benbasat & Cenfetelli (2013)	43	68	53	1.36
	Xu, Benbasat & Cenfetelli (2014)	45	62	16	0.90
	Zhang (2013)	38	42	55	1.42

Clusters	References	Links	Strength	Citations	Norm. Cit.
2	Chen, Mocker, Preston & Teubner (2010)	36	56	142	1.14
	Drnevich & Croson (2013)	34	64	43	1.11
	Fichman, Dos santos & Zheng (2014)	49	38	35	1.96
	Klein & Rai (2009)	50	57	160	1.52
	Liang, Saraf, Hu & Xue (2007)	43	48	1007	5.21
	Lu & Ramamurthy (2011)	46	57	150	1.61
	Mithas, Tafti, Bardhan & Goh (2012)	34	44	122	1.72
	Oh & Pinsonneault (2007)	39	52	200	1.03
	Rai, Pavlou, Im & Du (2012)	47	56	83	1.17
	Roberts, Galluch, Dinger & Grover (2012)	50	69	93	1.31
	Sabherwal & Jeyaraj (2015)	34	44	4	0.46
	Salge, Kohli & Barrett (2015)	51	59	3	0.35
	Seddon, Calvert & Yang (2010)	42	33	141	1.13
	Setia, Venkatesh & Joglekar (2013)	50	73	38	0.98
	Tallon & Pinsonneault (2011)	31	57.75	194	2.09
	Wang, Tai & Grover (2013)	45	48	36	0.93
	Wu, Straub & Liang (2015)	51	72	17	1.96
3	Barrett, Davidson, Prabhu & Vargo (2015)	24	28	28	3.23
	Dibbern, Winkler & Heinzl (2008)	34	48	267	2.36
	Grover & Lyytinen (2015)	55	45	17	1.96
	Henfridsson & Bygstad (2013)	40	40	59	1.52
	Kanawattanachai & Yoo (2007)	42	44	249	1.29
	O leary, Wilson & Metiu (2014)	45	58	12	0.67
	Sarker & Valacich (2010)	52	47	44	0.35
	Sarker, Xiao & Beaulieu (2013)	33	44	42	1.08
	Su (2015)	29	40	0	0.00
	Thomas & Bostrom (2010)	42	55	54	0.43
	Venkatesh, Brown & Bala (2013)	50	64	174	4.48
	Vlaar, Van fenema & Tiwari (2008)	34	52	138	1.22
	Wiener, Mahring, Remus & Saunders (2016)	34	38.5	0	0.00
	Wynn & Williams (2012)	27	45	61	0.86

Clusters	References	Links	Strength	Citations	Norm. Cit.
4	Beck, Pahlke & Seebach (2014)	40	47	21	1.18
	Butler, Bateman, Gray & Diamant (2014)	23	25	10	0.56
	Kane, Alavi, Labianca & Borgatti (2014)	49	74	118	6.61
	Sykes (2015)	49	75	10	1.15
	Sykes, Venkatesh & Gosain (2009)	46	55	190	1.81
	Sykes, Venkatesh & Johnson (2014)	52	77	34	1.90
	Zhang & Venkatesh (2013)	44	64	25	0.64
5	Bulgurcu, Cavusoglu & Benbasat (2010)	43	45	357	2.85
	Johnston, Warkentin & Siponen (2015)	41	47	21	2.42
	Posey, Roberts, Lowry, Bennett & Courtney (2013)	29	40	35	0.90

APPENDIX H: CLUSTERS DBCA, *SIM* 2007-2016

clusters	Authors	Links	Citations	Norm. Cit.
1	Adrot & Bia figueiredo (2013)	40	1	0.31
	Avenier & Thomas (2015)	36	6	7.85
	Avison & Malaurent (2013)	38	5	1.55
	Azan & Beldi (2009)	42	12	2.07
	Boukef charki & Charki (2008)	46	9	1.80
	Brion, Mothe & Perea (2013)	25	1	0.31
	David (2014)	39	2	0.56
	Eynaud (2010)	44	3	0.61
	Gauzente (2013)	32	3	0.93
	Godé-sanchez (2008)	47	4	0.80
	Hussenot (2009)	48	10	1.72
	Jawadi & Boukef charki (2011)	37	4	0.84
	Meier, Missonier & Missonier (2012)	41	6	1.78
	Michaux & Geffroy-maronnat (2011)	46	3	0.63
	Stenger & Coutant (2015)	30	0	0.00
	Tran (2014)	44	7	1.96
	Tsoni (2012)	46	1	0.30
	Walsh, Renaud & Kalika (2013)	25	5	1.55

clusters	Authors	Links	Citations	Norm. Cit.
2	Amabile, Meissonier, Haller & Boudrandi (2012)	43	4	1.19
	Belmondo & Sargis roussel (2012)	52	1	0.30
	Benbya (2016)	28	0	1.00
	Bourdon & Hollet-haudebert (2009)	44	15	2.59
	Carton & Farastiere (2012)	31	2	0.59
	Deltour & Sargis roussel (2010)	42	10	2.04
	Dudezurt, Fayard & Oiry (2015)	47	2	2.62
	Evrard samuel (2010)	33	3	0.61
	Gaumand, Chapdaniel & Dudezert (2010)	34	9	1.84
	Habib (2010)	52	6	1.23
	Janicot & Mignon (2008)	30	5	1.00
	Khalil & Dudezert (2014)	48	6	1.68
	Lancini & Sampieri-teissier (2012)	43	0	0.00
	Meissonier, Bourdon, Houze & Amabile (2010)	27	6	1.23
	Monnier-senicourt (2008)	44	9	1.80
	Perrin (2011)	22	4	0.84
3	Besson & Rowe (2011)	37	28	5.86
	Boukef charki, Josserand & Charki (2011)	47	2	0.42
	Boukef, Vlaar, Charki & Bhattacherjee (2016)	47	0	1.00
	De corbiere (2011)	45	6	1.26
	De corbiere, Rowe & Wolf (2012)	16	8	2.38
	Dominguez (2009)	41	6	1.03
	Goethals, Snoeck & Lemahieu (2011)	23	3	0.63
	Michel & Cocula (2014)	21	0	0.00
	Rahrovani, Addas & Pinsonneault (2014)	30	2	0.56
	Venkatesh & Bala (2007)	46	6	1.02
	Vitari & Raguseo (2016)	21	0	1.00

clusters	Authors	Links	Citations	Norm. Cit.
4	Abdennadher & Cheffi (2011)	35	4	0.84
	Caron-fasan & Lesca (2012)	14	2	0.59
	Leroux & Pupion (2015)	31	0	0.00
	Lesca & Caron-fasan (2008)	8	0	0.00
	Lesca, Caron-fasan, Loza aguire & Chalus-sauvannet (2015)	23	1	1.31
	Tiers, Mourmant & Leclerc-vandelannoitte (2013)	39	7	2.17
	Tran & Bertin (2015)	47	0	0.00
5	Barlette (2008)	39	7	1.40
	Barlette (2012)	40	4	1.19
	Gode, Hauch, Lasou & Lebraty (2012)	35	9	2.67
	Khedhaouria, Belbaly & Benbya (2014)	36	1	0.28
6	El amrani & Saint-leger (2013)	42	7	2.17
	El amrani (2008)	37	12	2.40
	Saint leger & El amrani (2011)	28	7	1.47

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