

# SELaKT- Social Network Analysis as a Method for Expert Localisation and Sustainable Knowledge Transfer

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**SELaKT**  
**I-KNOW 2004, Graz**



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1. Social Network Analysis (SNA) and KM
2. Selected Types of Positions, Roles and Structures of Knowledge Networks
3. Case Study

... anything else: contact the authors, please!



## Social Network:

A set of individual actors (= people) connected through social relationships

## Knowledge Network:

A set of individual persons connected through social relationships with regard to knowledge communication within a specified domain of knowledge

## Social Network Analysis (SNA):

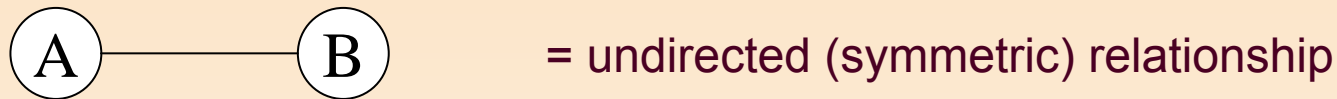
- conceptual framework (theory)
- empirical method (analytical tool)

## Primary Goal:

Pragmatic adoption of SNA for business practice



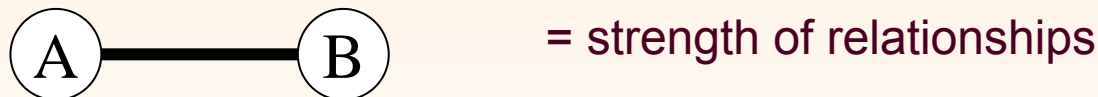
**With whom do you work?**



**Who do you ask for help/Who do you give advice?**

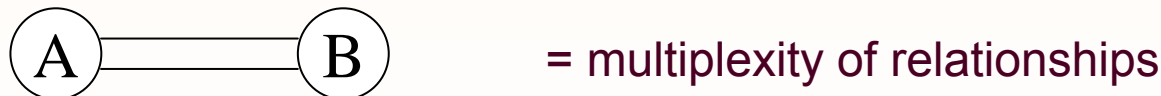


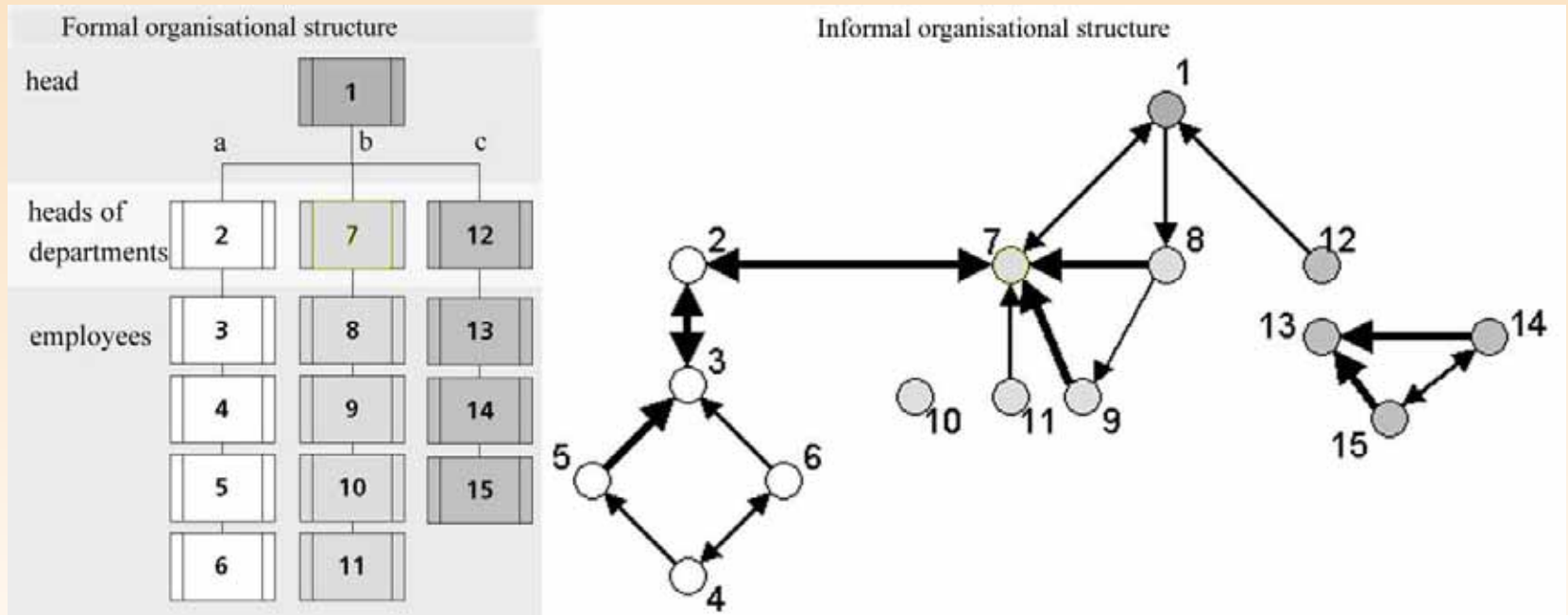
**With whom do you communicate how often?** e.g. never, monthly, weekly, daily



**Q 1: With whom do you work?**

**Q 2: With whom do you have a drink?**





Individual persons are members of other organisational units, e.g. teams, departments or organizations  
 → multi-level analysis (of e.g. inter-departmental or inter-organizational networks)



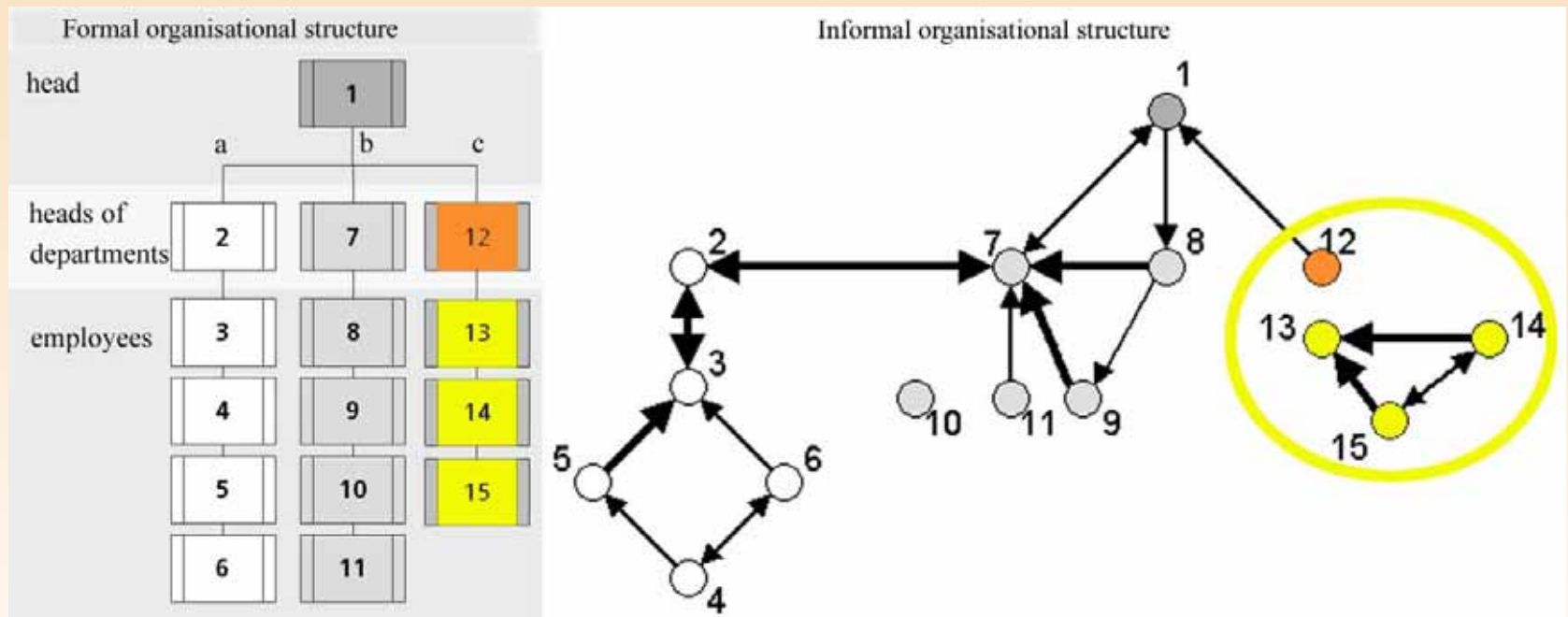
## Examples:

- strategic development of organisational knowledge,
- transfer and sustainable conservation of personal knowledge,
- development of core competencies (like leadership development),
- identification and support of communities of practice,
- harmonisation of knowledge networks (for example after mergers and acquisitions),
- sustainable management of relationships between distributed sites and external partners.



1. Clusters and Components
2. Bottlenecks
3. Silent Experts
4. Experts and Agents



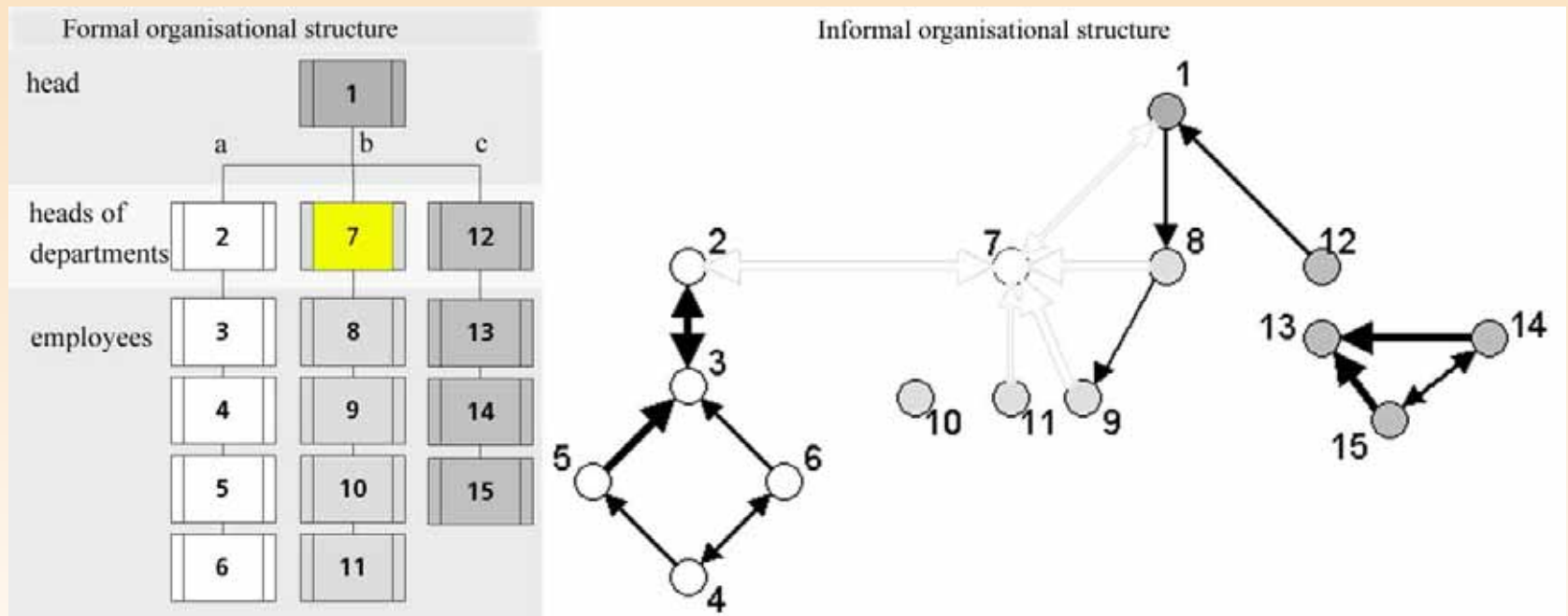


members of department c build an independent component

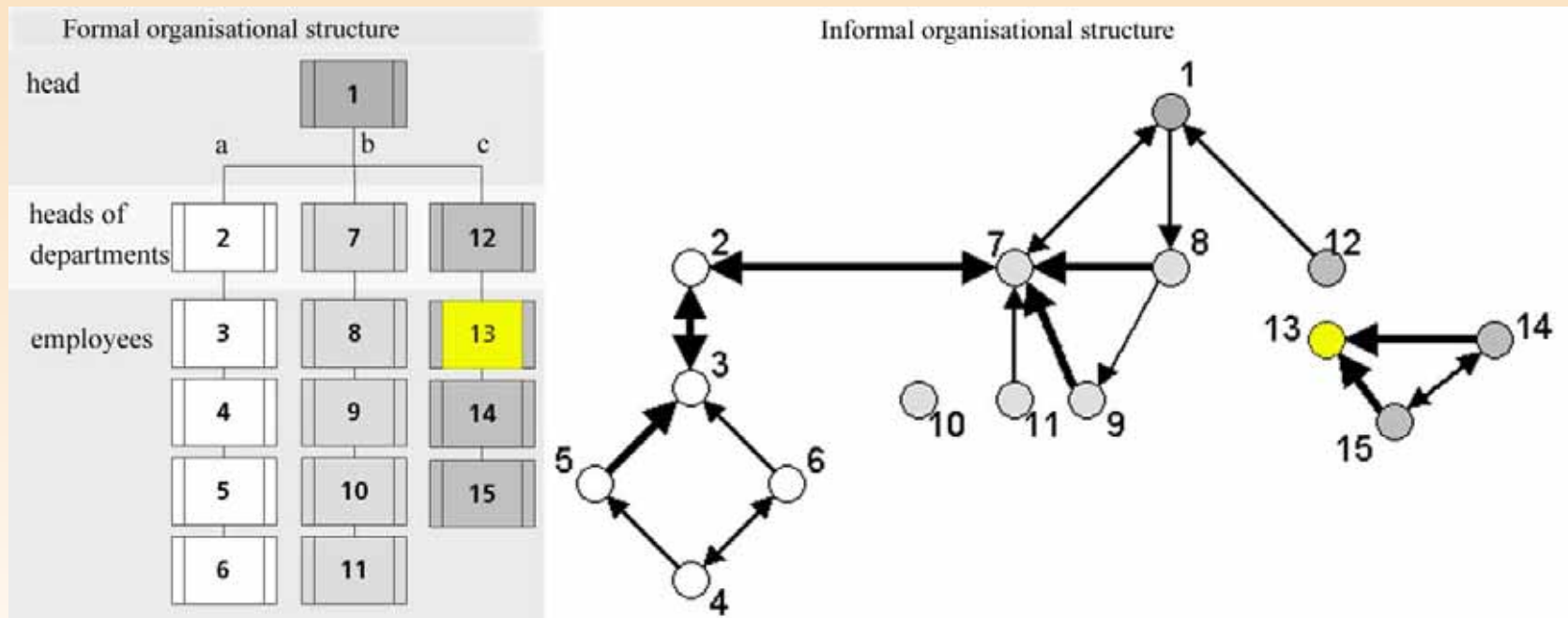
- "sub"-cultures and attitudes toward other groups
- gain influence on the overall network





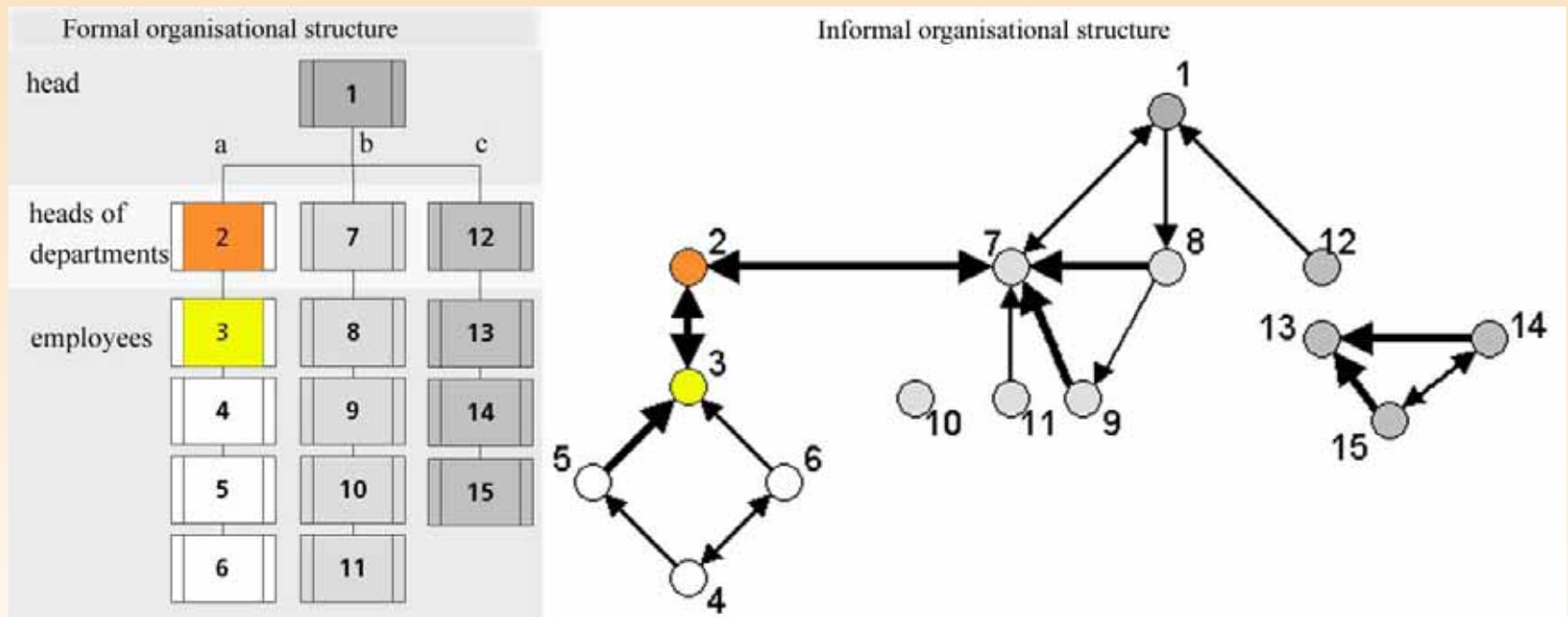


- if member 7 leaves the organisation, there would be excessive lack of expertise (structural hole); parts of the network would split into unconnected independent components
- the network's bottlenecks



Expertise of member 13 is received only by his direct colleagues

- his expert knowledge is not transparent throughout the organisation
- potential resources of network members that are not used



member 2, head of department a, is an expert;  
member 3 is the "agent" of member 2

## Localisation of **Experts for Acquisition of EU Funding** in a Research and Service Organisation\*

\* Names have been changed at the request of the company; visualisations have been simplified for presentation



## Who knows what from whom?

Knowledge domain: Relevant information how to succeed  
in Acquisition of EU Funding

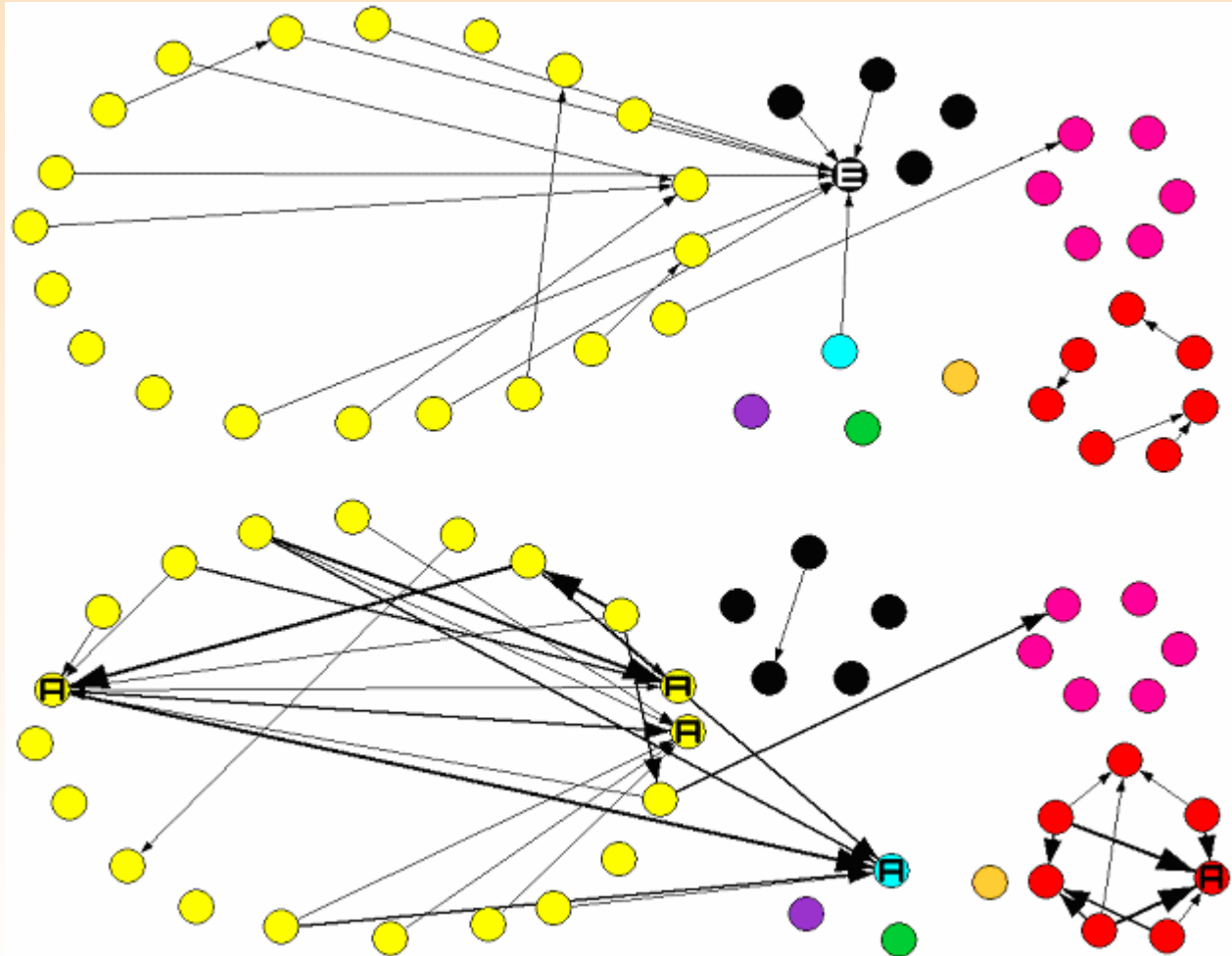
Sub domains:

- Knowledge about the process and application
- Knowledge about completed and ongoing projects
- Knowledge about possible partners
- Knowledge about eligible topics
- Knowledge about key personalities in the EU



**Who has** from your point of view **the best contacts to possible partners**, regarding EU-Projects?

Let's assume you need know more about possible partners to start an EU-Project, **who will give you the needed information?**



## How are the gaps to be closed?

1. Increase the number of experts:
  - Mentoring-Programme
2. Enhance the efficiency in the application process, gaining universal expertise to accomplish EU-Projects, reduction of "knowledge gaps"
  - Community of Practice
3. Increase transparency regarding completed and ongoing projects
  - Wissensnavigator (Knowledgenavigator)
4. Avoidance of "knowledge islands" and project-cannibalism
  - (independent) Agent for EU-Affairs



# Thank you!

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