AMCIS 2022 Track Descriptions

Conference Theme – Innovative Research Informing Practice

This track serves as the nexus of converging interests for researchers in the field who have specific interests in topics not easily reconciled with existing mainstream, SIG-based AMCIS Tracks. We are specifically interested in novel research that may not fit neatly in existing areas of information systems research yet is of particular use to practice. We also welcome methodological plurality, with explicit interests in innovative, provocative, and experimental approaches to both practical and theoretical coverage.

To that end, this track serves as the primary point of contribution and subsequent publication of innovative research on information systems across a wide range of topic areas, particularly those topics not addressed by other tracks. This track showcases unique and leading edge work regarding the state, practice, antecedents, and consequences of management information systems as a field of practice, as an artifact of business and its processes, and as a scholarly field of endeavor. We welcome minitracks within this general track structure, especially those with forward-thinking and unique views of information systems. We can also serve as a nexus for mini-tracks affiliated with emergent AIS Special Interest Groups that have not yet found specific conference affiliations for development and evolution.

Track Chairs:
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Minitracks:

General Topics

The General Topics minitrack is intended for papers written by other track and mini-track chairs who cannot submit a paper to their own track or mini-track. We also may accept papers from authors who are unable to find a suitable AMCIS track for submission. Ideally we look for papers that break new ground and have exciting implications. Thus, we are open to all topics and methodologies outside the other tracks. Please check the detailed descriptions of other tracks before submitting to this track.

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Business Analytics for Managing Organizational Performance

One of the key objectives of business analytics (BA) is to gather and make sense of data from various data sources within and outside an organization to facilitate informed decision-making to improve organizational performance. As organizations realize the value of data-driven decision-making, they are transforming into analytics-centric enterprises and investing in the development of new innovative advanced analytics platforms. Research is needed to understand how BA techniques such as text mining, deep learning, visualization, and machine learning can be used to transform data to inform managers about how to make tactical and strategic decisions to improve organizational performance. There are technical and managerial challenges to acquiring and integrating data from disparate data sources in organizations. Research can explore technical challenges related to acquiring and integrating data needed to better understand business processes. Additional research can examine data governance and ethical issues related to data access and sharing.

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Dark Side of Knowledge Management
Knowledge is built on knowledge, and the epitome of knowledge creation, sharing and management happens when people, process and technology are well aligned. The conversion of knowledge from tacit to explicit is the key for effective dissemination that could inspire further and faster development of new knowledge. Clearly, the motivation to share is not always there among individuals, organizations and nations. The problem is exacerbated when knowledge becomes the means to distort, suppress and misappropriate, affecting the beliefs, decisions, behaviours, and relationships of many. This dark side of knowledge, conceptualized as intentional misuse of knowledge, must be well understood and managed. This mini-track will focus on the dark side of knowledge and its management with a particular emphasis on unethical motives that endanger knowledge capturing including distortion, suppression, and misappropriation of knowledge. We welcome both theoretical and practical contributions with qualitative and quantitative orientations on personal, organizational and societal perspectives.

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SIG ASYS – Accounting Information Systems

The Accounting Information Systems track highlights research that focuses on the link between accounting and information systems, including topics that range from IT governance to interorganizational information systems and draws from a variety of disciplines like accounting, psychology, sociology, cognitive science, behavioral science, economics, politics, computer science, and information technology. The track considers papers from all research methods, including design science, behavioral, and archival.

Track Chairs:
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Minitracks:
General Accounting Information Systems
Accounting information systems (AIS) research focuses on the link between accounting and information systems, including how best to communicate this link to students through curricula and cases. It includes topics that range from understanding and governance of the holistic IT environment to inter-organizational and automated information generation and sharing. The General Accounting Information Systems mini-track includes any and all topics in the field of AIS that are not included in the other, more specialized mini-tracks. Suggested topics include systems integration, value of information systems, automation of tasks traditionally performed in accounting functions, and Accounting Information Systems education methods and case studies.

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IS Control, Audit, Reporting, Enterprise IT Governance and Security for Compliance Management
This mini-track is focused on the role that AIS plays in capturing and storing transactions, ensuring their accuracy, timeliness and validity, and satisfying the organization's legal and regulatory requirements. Appropriate topics for this mini-track include (but are not limited to) continuous auditing, auditing end user systems, internal audit, COSO, CobiT, AS/2201, forensic auditing, data mining/business intelligence, querying, ebXML, XBRL, AIS use, data ambiguity, enterprise IT governance structures for effective compliance management, enterprise compliance risk assessment and compliance risk management, information assurance prioritization and strategy, establishing auditable trust models for securing electronic commerce, valuation of information assets for security assurance resource optimization, budgeting for and cost effective management of information systems associated with governmental regulations, successful and unsuccessful compliance management via automated, continuously auditing software solutions, and shared information, interorganizational trust models and policy ontologies for compliance management.

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Accounting Information Systems: Models, Designs, Implementation, and Data Innovation
This mini-track is focused on the role that AIS plays in creating models to help better store, share information, reengineer, process and represent the organization's resources, events and agents including the impact of data innovation and emerging data use. This mini-track is intended to promote research on the different data and process models for AIS. Appropriate topics for this mini-track include (but are not limited to) AIS design, Ontologies used for representation of AIS, Object Oriented databases for AIS, Items-Agent-Cash (IAC) Model, UML for modeling of AIS, AIS Architectures, Reengineering of legacy AIS into ERP systems, XBRL databases modeling and design, AIS using blockchain or distributed ledger technology, Resource-Event-Agent (REA) models, data models, Information sharing of AIS with supply chain systems, enterprise systems modeling, interorganizational information sharing, risk management, privacy, data analytics and data relevance.

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SIG ADIT – Adoption and Diffusion of IT

Research on adoption and diffusion of information technology has improved our understanding of how IT is utilized by individuals, groups, and organizations and its positive and negative consequences. As a result, we have rich understanding of relevant topics such as digital innovation, digital business models, and IT implementation, to name a few. With the accelerating pace of digital transformation penetrating organizations and societies and the fundamental role of information systems in it, as has been witnessed during COVID-19 pandemic, there is still much to learn about the diffusion and adoption of IT. We need to investigate the potentials of the bright sides of new digital innovations, while also examine the dark sides of adoption and diffusion of IT. Issues such as IS misuse, IT addiction, propagation of online fake information, algorithmic biases, demise of human agency by intelligent systems, technostress, information overload, and new digital divides present relevant and ripe areas to investigate. This track seeks to be a forum for high-quality research that

can theoretically and/or practically provide valuable insights into the adoption and diffusion of digital innovations at all levels and their bright and dark consequences. This includes the application of all types of research methodologies.

Track Chairs:

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Minitracks:

Adoption and Use of Immersive Systems

Immersive systems can enhance the user's perception of reality and alter their behaviour and IT use. The immersive system has been widely used in various practice, such as digital learning, organisational training, digital marketing, fitness technology, and computer/video games. The immersive technology include such categories as virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), mixed reality (VR/AR), and interactive storytelling et al. To better understand the role of immersive system and technology in IT use and adoption, this track sets out to invite high quality research on immersive systems. We welcome research using a variety of methodologies, and at any level of analysis, such as quantitative method (experimentation, survey, and analysis with observational data etc.), case study, theory development, and design science etc.

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Emerging IT design and adoption

User experiences with emerging information technologies (IT), such as blockchains and artificial intelligence (AI), depend on their designs. The designs, however, may not turn out to have the exact effects as expected. For example, features related to utility and privacy may be contradictory to each other. Currently, there is a lag between academic research and industrial practice. It is expected that theoretical discussions and empirical studies may yield deeper insights and provide theoretical and practical guidelines. We solicit expositions and investigations of both qualitative and quantitative natures. Analyses at different levels (individual, group, organizational, societal, and cultural) using a variety of methods (e.g. survey, case study, ethnography, big data analysis etc.) are all welcome. Topics to be discussed include, but are not limited to, the design and adoption of AI-based systems, blockchain applications, Internet of Things (IoT), cloud computing, big data, virtual reality, social platforms, enterprise systems, and so on.

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Adoption and Use of Ambivalent Information Technologies

Ambivalent Information Technologies (IT) are perceived as having the potential to both benefit and harm users and organizations, rendering them a double-edged sword. Ambivalent IT comprises a wide range of IT that we use today; some examples include smartphones that can be both beneficial and harmful for the users, work emails that despite their flexibility and connectivity benefits can be interruptive for the work, and security software or access control tools with benefits that can come at the cost of security and privacy intrusions. As a result, adaptors and users can have mixed

attitudes toward ambivalent IT. Currently, there is a paucity of research in the IS literature for this up and coming research area. This mini-track provides a forum for the exchange of research ideas regarding the antecedents, processes, and issues related to adoption and use of ambivalent IT and their potential impacts for users, organizations, and the society.

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SIG DITE – Digital Innovation, Transformation and Entrepreneurship

In the digital age, organizations must continually innovate with digital technologies in order to succeed over time. This innovation involves the generation of digital products and services that enable fundamental changes to organizations (digital innovation) and the consequent fundamental changes to organizations, organizational networks and industries (digital transformation). These innovations are often created and realized through new ventures either in startups or existing organizations (digital entrepreneurship). The goal of this mini-track is to examine the nexus between digital technologies, consequent innovation and entrepreneurial action by offering a venue for original and innovative research that focuses on digital technologies, associated innovation, and related entrepreneurial activities and forms.

The minitrack solicits submissions that examine:

- The antecedents, processes, infrastructures, outcomes, and organizational settings associated with the generation and appropriation of novel product and service innovations enabled by digital technologies;
- New organizing structures and processes enabled by digitalization, as well as associated novel organizational arrangements and business models, the transformation process, antecedents, and outcomes;
- Entrepreneurial ventures that involve the identification and deployment of emerging, radical innovations in digital technologies such as block-chain, 5G or IoT.

Track Chairs:

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Minitracks:
Mini-Track #1: Digital Innovation

This mini-track invites submissions that investigate the role and functions of digital technologies within innovative products, services, processes, or business models, and how these technologies impact consequent organizational innovation and strategy (e.g., questions of architecture, modularity, platform governance, standards and means of systems integration). Topics can include:

- Organizing for digitally-enabled products and services
- Products and services developed around novel and emerging digital technologies
- Digital technologies and service science
- Digital convergence and organizational and industrial organization
- Digitalization of physical products and changes in product strategies
- Design thinking for digital

- Digital innovation as sociotechnical system
- Innovating within digital service ecosystems and on platforms
- Digital product architectures
- Digitalization, product modularity, and modes of organizing
- Digital controls and control points and organizing
- Digital twin and related product capabilities
- Products and services enabled by emerging generic digital technologies (e.g., robots, 3D printing, sensor networks, blockchain, quantum computing, etc.) and novel digital phenomena such as mobility, social, big data, cloud computing, service architectures, virtual/augmented reality, Internet of Things

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Mini-Track #2: Digital Transformation

This mini-track invites papers that examine the transition of organizations from the industrial to the digital age including (but not limited to) how they organize and control for new digital processes. Submissions that investigate the role of digital technologies in inducing and enabling organizational change, including innovative strategies, new business models, new organizing structures, processes and tasks enabled by digital technologies and their adaptation to digitally enabled forms of organizing. Topics include:

- Industrial vs. digital innovation regimes and related analyses of change
- Short and long term analyses of digital transformation and innovation waves
- Digitally enabled business models and strategies,
- Digital strategies, agility, and organizational learning
- Digital platform ecosystems
- Sociotechnical and sociomaterial conceptualizations and forms of organizational change
- Digital technologies and organizational design, digital business units
- Digital technologies and organizational routines and business processes
- Business process change in organizations and the role of digital technologies
- Digital innovation units and their role in digital transformation
- Digital technologies and re-configuration of value-chains
- Industrial organization and the impact of digital technologies
- Embedding digital technologies in tools and changes in work practices
- Organizational identity, culture and digital transformation
- Digital innovation platforms (such as mobile platforms, crowd-sourcing platforms, etc.) and organizing

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Mini-Track #3: Digital Entrepreneurship

Digital innovation opens continual opportunities for entrepreneurial action. New ventures and established organizations alike are concerned with generating radical business models and solutions

that leverage digital technologies. Topics exploring digital innovation and entrepreneurship, broadly conceived are welcomed including:

- New venturing with and by digital technologies and digital business models
- Entrepreneurship forms and models within organizations enabled by digital technologies
- Entrepreneurial launch processes with digital technologies such as agile and lean startup
- Structuring of organizations to generate and enable new ventures (structural, contextual ambidexterity)
- Incubators, accelerators, and ecological processes to launch and sustain digital ventures
- Finance of digital technology entrepreneurship including corporate funding, venture capital, private equity, angel investing, etc.
- Digital tools enabling creativity, design, engineering, and other innovative entrepreneurial activities.
- Infrastructures for organizational and interorganizational innovation, such as product lifecycle management (PLM) systems in manufacturing; information modeling (BIM) environments in the AEC industry; or cyberinfrastructure (or e-science) in science.
- Infrastructures and ecosystems of emerging generic digital technologies (e.g., robots, 3D printing, sensor networks, blockchain, etc.) and digital phenomena such as mobile, social, big data, cloud computing, Internet of Things and related entrepreneurial forms
- Digital tools, technologies, business models and platforms that are leveraged by entrepreneurs, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and startups to foster social innovation and impact entrepreneurship addressing global grand challenges and targeting UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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Mini-Track #4: Digital Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Deep Tech

Technologies such as artificial intelligence, quantum computing, robotics, drones, autonomous driving, photonics, and computational biology promise groundbreaking new products and services. While providing good prospects in theory, these digital technologies are “deep” in that they rely on cutting-edge science with long research and development timelines. Digital tools and data play an important role for the development and commercialization of deep technologies. Digital innovation and digital entrepreneurship research, however, has focused largely on demand-pull, consumer-driven markets such as social media or gig economy platforms where sophisticated technology is not pivotal for their success. Together with the SIG Digital Innovation, Transformation, and Entrepreneurship (SIG DITE), we seek high quality submissions that contribute to the understanding of deep technologies as enablers, outcomes, or contexts for entrepreneurship and innovation (e.g., von Briel 2020, Nambisan 2017).

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Mini-Track #5: Managing Risks in Digital Innovation, Transformation and Entrepreneurship
Increasingly, we observe that founders/entrepreneurs, as well as investors, are taking important risks as they attempt to disrupt existing digital markets or innovate in new and uncertain digital markets. Recent examples include startups such as sp0n (http://www.sp0n.com/), and Parler (https://parler.com/). At the same time, various stakeholders are struggling to contain such risks as their governance is not straightforward. We would like to invite high-quality papers that seek to understand risks focusing on their antecedents, impacts, and governance in digital innovation and entrepreneurship. Topics include:

- Privacy risks in digital innovation
- Ethics in digital entrepreneurship
- Cybersecurity challenges (e.g., data breaches) in digital platforms
- Governance issues in digital entrepreneurship
- Organizational strategies for collecting of user data
- The risks of personalized marketing
- Identification of discrimination in digital innovation and finding strategies to mitigate such discrimination
- The spread of misinformation

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SIG EntSys – Enterprise Systems

The introduction, use and maintenance of enterprise systems (ES) require a significant investment of organizational energy and resources. As such, ES represent the largest IS investment organizations are likely to make. Many organizations are now upgrading, replacing, or extending their original ES. Early versions of ES provided back office functionality that integrated a range of internal business processes, whereas modern ES have evolved to include support for a variety of front office and inter-organizational activities and processes, such as customer relationship management (CRM), human capital management (HCM), and supply chain management (SCM). The design of such large integrated systems represents a major technical challenge, requiring new ways of thinking about business processes, system development, and enterprise architecture.

Because of both their size and their integrated nature, ES are difficult to implement, and are associated with a variety of organizational changes. Organizations expect, but unfortunately do not always realize, significant benefits from their sizable investments in ES. Because of the importance of ES in organizations, educators continue to explore approaches for introducing ES into IS and other business curricula. As such this track will investigate issues to pertaining large-scale systems adoption, implementation, and integration, academic, and practice-based case studies on ES best practices, interdisciplinary concerns with specialized ES in areas such as healthcare and supply chain management, emerging delivery models, and enterprise and business architecture.

Track Chairs:

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Minitracks:

Healthcare Enterprise Systems: the adoption of Integrated Information Systems in healthcare industry
Enterprise systems include different clinical and administrative workflows and applications that should be successfully integrated and implemented to support processes and facilitate operations, administration, and decision-making in hospitals. Applications such as CDSS or healthcare information systems (HIS) and etc. provide necessary data and information for decision making or operations. However, the lack of integration between different information systems cannot be ignored, there are information systems such as LIS (laboratory Information systems), EHR and etc. that can be a part of healthcare information systems but evidence shows these systems may not work properly or work separately.
By emerging new advanced technologies in healthcare, such as expert systems, critical medical devices, intelligent information systems, digital communication tools, and neural networks, it is necessary that healthcare enterprise systems consider them and use them integrated with operation modules to improve staff productivity, healthcare operations, process quality, patient safety, and the overall patient experience.

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Enterprise Systems – Integration and Transformation Challenges in the Era of Digitalization: Managerial and Technological Perspectives
Enterprise systems (ES) are complex software packages designed for integrating data flow across an entire company. Over time, ES have expanded to include manifold areas of an organization's operations, and were extended beyond organizational boundaries to support inter-organizational activities. Although many efforts towards system consolidation in the past, current developments result in quite heterogeneous software landscapes consisting of different system types and components. With powerful end-user tools and emerging disrupting technologies (like cloud computing, financial technologies (FinTech), internet of things (IoT) and service-oriented architecture (SOA)) at hand, managing these landscapes that encompass different strands of technology becomes even more demanding.

This minitrack aims to discuss various facets and characteristics of ES transformation in the light of digital disruption and the resulting integration challenges caused by new/disrupting technologies. Therefore, we invite papers (empirical and theoretical) that examine those topics from technological, organizational or managerial perspectives.

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SIG ODIS – Artificial Intelligence and Semantic Technologies for Intelligent Information Systems

The purpose of this track is to provide a forum for academics and practitioners to identify and explore the issues, opportunities, and solutions using Artificial Intelligence, computational ontologies, data driven IS, and intelligence related to business and systems including the social web, intelligent systems design, implementation, integration and deployment. An increasing number of artificial intelligence-based systems are being developed in different application domains employing a variety of tools and technologies. This track is intended to increase cross-fertilization of ideas from these areas, share lessons learned and stimulate areas for further research.

Track Chairs:

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Minitracks:

Social, Ethical, & Practical Impacts of AI for Organizations and Individuals

AI is an important and increasingly pervasive tool of industry whose widespread adoption has given rise to several criticisms, such as lack of transparency of analytical models, lack of explainability of results, workforce disruption, and the potential to introduce or perpetuate implicit biases. The aim of this mini-track is to provide a forum for addressing the social, ethical, and practical aspects of AI and ML. Particularly, papers exploring the impact of AI/ML through various analytic lenses including societal, organizational, and individual perspectives are welcome.

Potential topics:
*Behavioral and organizational aspects of AI and ML
*Automation of work through AI and ML
*Legal, ethical, governance issues and biased use of AI/ML
*Effectiveness, business performance, job displacement, and dark side of AI/ML
*Standards and frameworks for AI/ML modeling and implementation
*Explainable AI
*AI Adoption diffusion
*Ethical AI
*Self-regulation across industries
*Implicit and explicit bias in AI application
*Social justice and social inclusion

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Innovative Technologies for Managing Data-intensive Systems

Evoked by recent trends, such as big data, data science or cloud computing, the planning and engineering of IS in today's data-driven world is getting progressively more complex. In many cases, sophisticated approaches are required to overcome the data-intensive nature of such endeavors. At this point, established technologies, as they have been used for many years, are reaching their limits. However, innovative technologies and concepts, such as artificial intelligence, automation, cloud computing, composable architectures, continuous integration, micro services, domain specific ontologies or decision support systems appear to be promising "enablers" to meet the current demands. To overcome their realization shortcomings, a plethora of facets must be handled. Hence, in this mini-track, we welcome a variety of research approaches including, but not limited to, theoretical articles, reviews and use case studies that are related to the use of innovative technologies for planning, engineering, deploying, testing and operating data-intensive systems.

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Promises and Perils of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning: Disruption, Adoption, Dehumanisation, Governance, Risk and Compliance

In the last decade, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) have developed from peripheral technologies to dominant drivers of innovation. They are routinely used to recognize images; parse speech; respond to questions; make decisions; and replace humans.

Given that AI and ML tools are becoming a part of our everyday lives, it is critical that researchers and practitioners understand their state of art, adoption and influence. Improperly deployed AI and ML tools can violate privacy, threaten safety, and take questionable decisions that can affect individuals, organizations and ultimately society.

This minitrack will focus on the promises and perils of AI and ML with a particular focus on (a) adoption, (b) disruption, (c) potential dehumanisation, and (c) governance, risk, compliance and ethical mechanisms required to protect and enhance human wellbeing. We welcome wide-ranging papers with qualitative and quantitative orientations; with theoretical and practical contributions; from personal, organizational and societal perspectives.

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Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, and Digital Transformation

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) are redefining businesses and accelerating digital transformation. The areas of artificial intelligence, machine learning, digital transformation, analytics, visualization, human-AI interaction, and a variety of AI and digital transformation topics have become critical to businesses as they navigate the pandemic, endemic, and new normal landscapes. The purpose of this mini-track is to provide a venue and forum for researchers involved in these bleeding-edge technologies to share research findings, explore new research directions, and build networks.

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Multi-modal Data Analytics for Intelligent Systems

In this era of data explosion, multi modal data from various sensors have been widely available to solve complex challenging problems in various application areas like automation industry, health care, logistics, smart city, transportation and many more. The solution to design artificial intelligent system has been feasible with the growth of intelligent techniques like deep learning, reinforcement learning which can address the different aspects of these challenges.

This mini track submission aims to bring cross-disciplinary original research and review articles with a focus on integrated concepts and technologies, insights from the multi-modal data, design of intelligent system and how to deal with these challenges under resources-constrained environments. The contribution can be new models, algorithms, innovative applications, but also practical solutions that particularly focus on how to apply generic techniques to specific applications.

Potential topics include but are not limited to:

- Machine/deep learning/ Reinforcement
- Multi-modal data analysis
- VR/AR/HMI
- Explainable AI

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Intelligent Systems and Machine Learning- Solutions, Technologies and Techniques
The world of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning continues to accelerate at an unfathomable pace and made its foot print in almost all the fields. While artificial intelligence refers to the concept of creating intelligent machines that can mimic human cognitive abilities and behaviors, machine learning refers to a specific application of AI where machines can learn from data without being explicitly programmed. Intelligent systems are technologically superior machines that understand and react to their surroundings. Intelligent systems find their applications in a variety of fields, including factory automation, Assistive robotics, Military, Medical-care, Education, Intelligent-transportation etc. Machines have recently demonstrated the ability to learn and even master tasks that were previously thought to be extremely difficult for machines, demonstrating that machine learning algorithms are potentially useful elements of detection and decision support systems. However these intelligent systems have lots of potential research problems that need to be addressed in future.

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SIG Social Computing

As the quantity of data captured about and shared by individuals has exploded over the last decade, there has been a resurgence of interest in information technologies – such as social networking platforms, collaborative filtering and reputation management systems – that facilitate social interaction among individuals. With the recognition that Social Computing straddles research at the intersection of social behavior and computing technologies, we would like to encourage papers that approach this topic from a plurality of research methods and perspectives. This track welcomes submissions that explore how these Social Computing technologies have transformed how people work, communicate, and play together.

Track Chairs:
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Minitracks:
The Dark Side of Social Media
The challenges and problems of social media have drawn increasing scholarly attention in recent years, such interest is further fueled by more people turning to social media with the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak and the social distancing. There are pressing questions that remain unanswered and call for further investigation. This minitrack invites papers that identify and address the dark side of social media, the aspects of social media that negatively impact people's personal lives, disrupt the operation of organizations, and mangle the social fabrics. The goal is to raise awareness of the negative aspects of social media use, address the challenges of maintaining a safe and productive environment, and create social wellbeing for the greater good.

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Trust in Digital Economy
There has been a substantial increase in people's digital presence in recent years. The online-driven

lifestyle has a far-reaching effect on mass consumer behaviour, resulting in a digital consumption surge. In whatever cultural background and market environment and digital stage economy develop, building, maintaining and enhancing trust is always a primary issue for the digital economy's development. The digital economy is helpful for one party in the relationship confirm that the other party will not harm the first by its information advantage, thereby effectively facilitating smooth social interaction. As a result, analysis of significant factors that shape trust in the environment and study of the online trust-building mechanism becomes an essential task in the development process of the digital economy. This mini-track aims to explore specific factors influencing the consumers' trust and their influence mechanism, address the post-COVID19 new normal supporting remote working, international collaboration, and build a resilient future.

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Social Media Platform Analytics and Behavioral Modeling

Social media platforms play an important role for users or companies in e-commerce environments. The amount of data or behaviour on social media are huge and accumulated continuously. Enterprises attempt to employ social media platforms to implement e-commerce and increase profits. By using the advantages of social media platforms, enterprises have lots of opportunities to increase the success of e-commerce businesses. Social-commerce is gradually emerged on account of practical circumstances and the necessity of business operation. Advanced technologies (such as deep learning, machine learning or AI) are also applied to aforementioned disciplines in order to investigate the valuable insights and ideas. Consequently, the purpose of this minitrack is to discuss the impact of social media platforms on business in terms of customer, enterprise, and society perspectives. Meanwhile, this minitrack also aims to figure out the critical factors and relations of social media platforms, commerce, and customer behaviors on e-commerce business.

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Social Media in the Organization

Social media technologies such as forums, blogs, podcasts and online social networks have changed the communication landscape into one based on user-generated content. They also change the expectations placed on employees when they are not in the office and have provided leaders with a platform to disseminate their messages quickly. Because it is changing the way that people create, store and share information, social media is a topic of great importance to future IS research.

Some organizations have tried to capitalize on the power of social media technologies to change work routines and culture within the organization. In this regard, IS research can play a role in building a rich understanding of both the opportunities and challenges presented by social media within public and private organizations.

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Decision Making in Online Social Networks: Wisdom and Folly of Crowds
Online Social Networks and Communities (OSN) have transformed how we make decisions. Increasing use of the 'wisdom of crowds' as a source of information or reference for those seeking advice raises research and practical interest in understanding how OSN influence and change our everyday decision-making (DM).
The challenges that face users of OSN are information overload and a wide range of online information sources that can complicate decision-making and lead to delays. A further problem is that the most referenced decision-making theories, frameworks, models and concepts were developed in the early 20th century when the influence of online collaboration could not be foreseen. Therefore, it is anachronistic to examine contemporary decision-making practice using more than six decades old models.
The objective of this minitrack is to understand and build theoretical foundations on how OSN can provide support, influence, manipulate, dehumanize and change decision-making at the individual, corporate, and societal levels.

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LACAIS – Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin America

The AMCIS 2022 Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin America track promotes IS/IT/MIS research in and about Latin America. Latin America makes up a large part of the Americas and its population speaks primarily Spanish or Portuguese. This track opens a space for rigorous and high-quality research that is written in Spanish or Portuguese while also accepting papers in English that bring together IS/IT/MIS research and Latin America.

Track chairs:
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Minitracks:
MIS/IT/IS Research in Portuguese
The AMCIS 2022 Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin America track promotes IS/IT/MIS research in and about Latin America. This mini-track opens a space for rigorous and high-quality information systems research that is written in Portuguese.

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MIS/IT/IS in Latin America
The AMCIS 2021 Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin America track promotes IS/IT/MIS research in and about Latin America. This minitrack opens a space for rigorous and high-quality information systems research in Latin America that is written in English.

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MIS/IT/IS Research in Spanish
The AMCIS 2021 Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin America track promotes IS/IT/MIS research in and

about Latin America. This minitrack opens a space for rigorous and high-quality information systems research that is written in Spanish.

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SIG LEAD – IS Leadership and the IT Profession

The IS Leadership and the IT Profession track is aimed at fostering a forum for IS scholars engaging in a range of issues surrounding the practice of IT related research including IS leadership, the IT workforce, career development/training and issues surrounding the IT profession. Specific objectives of the track are to allow members to share their research, develop the discourse between academia and practice, engage in exchange of perspectives, and encourage future collaborations. The track is sponsored by the AIS Special Interest Group on IS Leadership (SIGLEAD) in collaboration with the Society for Information Management (SIM). This track has been led by SIGLEAD and hosted at AMCIS since 2003. The proposed track title is an evolution of the previous Human Capital in Information Systems title as the new title was determined to be more reflective of the SIGLEAD sponsorship, more reflective of growing coordination with SIM and more inclusive of the research interests of both groups.

Though articles on IS leadership and the IT profession abound in the practitioner press, much less attention has been devoted to the topic from an academic perspective. IT professionals – whether leaders at the CIO level, IS project and line staff or external professional service providers – are the human dimension of the discipline and therefore issues surrounding IT practice are of enduring concern to academics and practitioners alike. Mini-tracks will be sought to cover the range of the track interest and authors will be encouraged to submit both conceptual and empirical papers contributing to both research and practice that employ a variety of quantitative and qualitative methodologies.

Track chairs:
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Sam Zaza, Middle Tennessee State, sam.zaza@mtsu.edu

Minitracks:
General IT Leadership
The General IT Leadership mini-track seeks to explore the various dimensions, theoretical bases, and perspectives from the viewpoint of IS leaders and IT professionals. Authors are encouraged to submit both conceptual and empirical papers that employ a variety of quantitative and qualitative methodologies.

Possible Topics:
• Research falling outside other mini tracks, i.e., issues beyond IS leaders and IT professionals
• IT leadership issues in studies of culture, cross-culture, education, projects, and transformation
• IT leadership as a factor in existing theories, e.g., leader roles within IT Strategy as Practice
• Literature review, bibliometrics, and meta-analysis of the field of IT leadership studies
• Epistemological, methodological, and ethical challenges in studying leadership in IT
• Knowledge exchanges and partnerships between research and practice in IT leadership
• Studies building upon SIM Survey of IT Trends and other Evidence-Discovery Research

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IT Profession

The IT Profession is a term that covers IS/IT professionals playing different roles within organizations. The roles include CIOs, IT managers, IT supervisors, software developers, programmers, data scientists, IT security officers, IT consultants, and IT project managers. While IT Professionals drive success in today's organizations, the IT Profession has challenges and dilemmas which include; IT value realization, climbing the corporate ladder, diversity in the IS/IT workforce, professional identity, ever changing skillsets, professional development, work-life balance, role of industry certifications , talent management, professional resilience, professional ethics, managing IT workforce among others. Though literature on the IT Profession abound in the practitioner press, there is need to address the topic from academic perspective. The mini track aims at research that addresses these challenges and dilemmas within the context of organizations and society. The mini-track, sponsored by SIG LEAD will enable scholars and IT Professionals to network and explore areas of collaboration.

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IS Leadership

The mini-track seeks to explore the various dimensions, theoretical bases, and perspectives on IS Leadership Development and to advance the state of scholarship on the issue. Authors are encouraged to submit both conceptual and empirical papers that employ various quantitative and qualitative methodologies. Topics include, but not limited to:
IS Leaders' Roles and Careers
CIO reporting structure
Strategic positioning within the organization
Characteristics of a successful and effective leader
Managing success and failure
Technical Employee Development (Career Transition)
Promoting from within the company or hiring from the outside
Required skills for IS leaders like CIOs and CTOs
Qualifications for being promoted to CEO
IS succession planning
Non-Technical Employee Development (Career Transition for Non-IT Managers)
Preparation and development of non-technical executives for IS leadership positions like CIOs and CTOs in large enterprises and for IS as a secondary role in SMEs
Importance of CIOs to have a "pure" IT background

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SIG GlobDev – Global Development

As scholars in Information Systems are investigating societal impacts of ICTs on people, data and things, research in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT4D) is also becoming increasingly diverse. Current innovative uses of blockchain technologies to track refugees offer new identification mechanisms, healthcare tracking for epidemics and the use of cryptocurrencies to

offer payment systems are new ways for people to bring about improvements in their lives. Digital innovations offer financial inclusion, health and wellbeing to those who were previously left out of opportunities to improve their lives from the global economy. The pandemic in recent years has deepened socio-economic inequities leaving those at the front lines most vulnerable to the illness. Mortality rates have been rising in communities where care is limited.

While drawing upon theories that help understand these emerging phenomena, research in ICT4D and IS also requires attention to the contextual challenges facing practitioners in the field. There have been attempts to develop theories that enable these challenges to be understood. An interesting and significant issue is whether ICTs can play a sustaining, value-adding role that enables societies to move beyond the conditions that cause mass discontent to beneficial development for all. Such a role may include supporting social groups in: identifying and defining achievable goals, acquirable resources, and constraints to be acknowledged and if possible overcome; supporting sustainable & secure collaboration, offering health and wellbeing; and financial inclusion.

Track Chairs:
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Minitracks:

Health Equity for Development

Equity is the absence of avoidable, unfair, or remediable differences among groups of people, whether those groups are defined socially, economically, demographically or geographically or by other means of stratification. “Health equity” or “equity in health” implies that ideally everyone should have a fair opportunity to attain their full health potential and that no one should be disadvantaged. Health Equity comes in multiple forms including: access to healthcare, quality across social strata, demographic dimensions, and affordability. Policy under many of these circumstances tends to come from the government at central, regional and local levels. Of equally importance, Health Equity and Policy crosses over international boundaries. With the emergence of digital health technologies, improved access and ubiquity of the Internet, these tools can equalize or exacerbate existing health inequities.

The objective of this mini-track is to identify appropriate, efficient, high quality, high value and sustainable solutions for better health equity globally.

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ICTs in Asia

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) have long been associated with a country’s innovativeness and development. Asia, as one of the fastest growing regions in the world, benefits a lot from its fast development in country-level ICT infrastructures. With the recent initiative of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road (the Belt and Road initiative for short, from Asia to Europe and Africa), Asian countries will tighten the economical relationships among the countries on the paths of Belt and Road. In this process, ICT will play an important and critical role in the international trade, collaborations and communications. This mini-track targets on the ICT impacts on country/organizational/user level collaboration and developments as well as how ICT

affects economic and market performance in the countries/regions in Asia. Topics related to ICT development for Asia and in the context of new normal of COVID-19 influence are all welcome.

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ICT4D Issues, Challenges, and Opportunities

Sustainability of ICT4D programs is essential to maximize its long-term impact and maintain stakeholder support. Although literature identifies many ICT4D prototypes and pilot studies, issues and challenges related to their long-term viability and sustainability have not been sufficiently explored. Equally important is impact assessment (Weiss, 1995) at all stages of an ICT4D initiative, short of which progress evaluation, program institutionalization, and articulation of development impact will remain unaccomplished (Heeks 2017). We welcome engaging discourse on the variety of issues, challenges, and opportunities related to sustainable ICT4D programs and impact assessment.

References:

Heeks, R. (2017) Information and Communication Technology for Development (ICT4D). London and New York: Routledge.
Weiss, C. H. (1995) Nothing as practical as good theory: Exploring theory-based evaluation for comprehensive community initiatives for children and families. New approaches to evaluating community initiatives: Concepts, methods, and contexts, 1, 65-92.

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Blockchain for Development

Blockchain is a promising technology. It is based on a shared, distributed ledger, where transactions are registered by consensus in a network of peers, using cryptographic mechanisms that render the records virtually immutable. This enables transparency, auditability, and resilience. Additionally, Blockchains can enforce smart contracts, further reducing uncertainty and promoting confidence among stakeholders and dispensing with middlemen.

There are innovative experiments in high profile areas, such as financial services, healthcare, value chains, intellectual property rights, or crowdfunding. In addition, Blockchain holds a huge potential for development. It can foster more democratic mechanisms and help fight corruption. It can also enable secure and lean ID mechanisms, reduce the number of unbanked, prevent voting fraud and tax evasion, improve management of public benefits, reduce commissions on remittances, or ensure integrity of public records. Using Blockchain, the opportunity exists to address afflicting areas and even leapfrog established solutions in developed countries.

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ICT Innovations Driving Development in Emerging and Transition Economies

Emerging economies are characterized by a low but growing per capita income and an ongoing process of institutional transformation and economic opening. Transition economies are a particular case of emerging economies which have abandoned the communist-style central planning system and committed to substantial reforms to adopt a free market approach. These fast growing

emerging and transition economies play an increasingly significant role in the global market, with information and communication technology (ICT) being a key driving force in this process.

The objective of this mini-track is to encourage more research on ICT innovations driving development in emerging and transition economies by providing a forum for interested authors to disseminate their research, compare results, and exchange ideas. We especially invite researchers from Eastern Europe, as well as from BRIC countries, i.e. Brazil, Russia, India and China to submit their papers.

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Digital Innovations for Development

Socio-economic development is made possible with digital innovation, especially in crises such as pandemics. The development of information and communication technologies (ICT4D) is necessary for the modern economy. Innovative ICT solutions support countries in developing their business competitiveness, socio-economic and political development. A particular challenge of ICR4D is to help poor, socially excluded, marginalized communities. The objectives of this mini-track focus on how digital innovation opportunities such as cyber-physical systems, blockchain, or data analytics can support the overcoming of crises, support socio-economic growth including human capital development, social well-being, promoting social development. We are interested in ICT4D effects in overcoming crises in management, marketing, customer relationship management, enterprise resource planning, business intelligence, human resource management, alternative trading system, or innovative management systems. Transdisciplinary innovations bridging the digital divide and ensuring fair and sustainable access to technology as a factor in international development are particularly desirable.

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SIG Service – Digital Services and Service Systems for a Human-Centered Future Society

The AMCIS Track of the SIG Services provides a forum for all Information Systems (IS) researchers interested in further developing service-related research in the IS community for achieving a better future society. We invite scholars to submit their work at the intersection of digital technology and service. We are interested in work of any methodological type that uncovers how value is co-created with the involvement of advanced digital technology on an individual, team, organizational, and societal level to serve human needs. We think that a decisive view on the design, implementation, and evolution of digital technology in human-centered service systems is essential to realize a better future world. We especially encourage researchers to submit contributions from interdisciplinary research teams that take up fresh theoretical lenses, substantially enhancing our knowledge and view on technology-pervaded service and service systems.

Potential topics include, but are not limited to:

- Sustainable, inclusive, and empowering services
- AI-, BI-, and analytics-based service systems

- Sociotechnical design of work and service systems
- Service science * Service business models
- Service processes and process science
- Value co-creation on an individual, team, organizational, and societal level
- Engineering and modeling of smart service systems, cyber-physical systems, and product-service systems
- The role and integration of humans and technology in future service systems
- Service platforms, markets, networks, and ecosystems
- Service systems theory
- Digital innovation in services and service systems
- Future work in service systems
- Digital (public) servitization

Track Chairs:
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Minitrack:
Service for Good
Evidence in practice and research is growing that the key to successful business models in the digital transformation lies "for good" in developing services that are as close to the customers as possible. In addition, services based on artificial intelligence (AI) are not always designed with human values in mind. However, digital services will only be sustainable if they are "for the good" and well-being of people: for those who benefit from the service but also for those who provide it. Here a decisive aspect for AI based services, as conversational agents, is to design them mindful of human resource and with the human well-being in mind.

We welcome contributions from design science, empirical, action or case-study research that provide insights on design methods, design principles or designed instantiations for (digital) human-centric services, digital service platforms, AI-based systems for human values, and service ecosystems with respect to work information systems.

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SIG SAND – Systems Analysis and Design

Systems analysis involves examining business problems (opportunities) and identifying possible solutions, whereas systems design includes the identification, specification, and implementation of an information technology solution. The combined field of Systems Analysis and Design (SAND) deals with all issues related to the development of systems and is of central importance to the Information Systems discipline, including understanding how businesses can create value with new digital technologies. The SAND track provides a forum for discussing research related to systems development tools, methodologies, and other activities throughout the systems development life cycle (SDLC). This includes requirements determination, modeling techniques and languages, agile systems development practices, empirical evaluation of analysis and design methods, user

involvement in systems development, open-source development, design of systems architecture, and other technical and organizational issues in systems development.

Topics include, but are not limited to:

- Systems Analysis and Design: Methodologies and Design Processes
- Systems Analysis and Design: Empirical Evaluations, Modeling Methods, Techniques, and Languages
- Systems Analysis and Design: Requirements Elicitation, Modeling, and Validation
- Analysis and Design for Service-Oriented Enterprises
- Micro-service-based Development
- Contemporary Issues in Agile Development
- Strategic Software Management: Issues, Experiences, and Theory
- Technical and Managerial Issues in Open Source Development
- User Participation and Involvement in Information Systems Development
- Impact of Systems Analysis and Design on IS use (e.g., adoption, information quality)
- Comparative Analysis of SAND Approaches and Techniques
- Application of SAND concepts and principles beyond IS development (e.g., in data analytics)
- Organizational Issues in Systems Analysis and Design
- General Systems Analysis and Design
- New and Emerging SAND Tools and Approaches (especially as used for AI/ML, Blockchain, Analytics, IoT/AoT, etc.)
- History of SAND

Track Chairs:
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Minitracks:
Contemporary Issues in DevOps and Agile Development (SIGSAND)
It is fair to say that agile methodologies – in some form or manner – have been widely accepted in industry. We are farther along in our understanding of various aspects of agile development, including but not limited to its adoption, adaptation, scalability, social aspects, project management, distributed development, and enterprise agility. However, the emergence of new technologies, the increase in regulatory requirements, and the enormous changes that have occurred in the development landscape present opportunities for new areas of research. For example, the advent of DevOps and its interplay with agile needs more empirical investigation. Likewise, agile methodologies appear to be a natural fit for AI/Business Analytics projects which needs further exploration. This mini-track provides a forum for researchers to address fundamental issues regarding DevOps and agile development practices as well as contemporary topics raised by its widespread acceptance and use

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Innovations in SA&D Processes

The objective of this mini-track is to bring together work on various organizational processes during the typical development phases of systems and software. These include, but are not limited to, innovations in organizational processes, work process analysis, distributed teams, global aspects of team collaboration, the balance between process and agile approaches, and innovations in software development processes. Researchers can present the technical, empirical, cognitive, pedagogical, theoretical, and applied aspects of processes related to Systems Analysis and Design, highlighting the continuing fundamental position of systems analysis and design in the IS discipline. Papers may cover topics including exploration and exploitation in software development, issues in managing globally distributed projects, and improving project management practices to address success dimensions such as scope, schedule, costs, and quality as well as co-creation of value for the customer.

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Modeling Languages, Methodologies, Methods, Techniques, and Tools

This minitrack recognizes the important role modeling languages, methodologies, methods, and tools play in the field of Information Systems. This minitrack provides a forum for researchers, educators, and practitioners working in the areas of modeling language development, use, enhancement, and evaluation. The minitrack will consider all papers that are related to the theme and we are particularly interested in papers that address and demonstrate the role of conceptual modelling with emerging trends such as Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Analytics, Cybersecurity, and Cloud Computing. Papers that discuss the changing role of modelling and models, and the future directions of modelling and models are also welcome. The minitrack is open to empirical, conceptual, theoretical, and technical pieces, and is receptive to all research methods.

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SIG CNoW – Changing Nature of Work with ICT

The nature of work and organizations is changing with the deeper embedding of modern new digital technologies in the workplace. This is transforming work but also changing and challenging core aspects of organizations such as employee connectedness, engagement, and how meaning and identity are formed and reproduced in day-to-day work. These deep effects contribute to the emergence of new forms of organizing based on open platforms of communication, collaboration, and exchanges for example the growing use of crowd-based work platforms where it becomes less relevant to which organizations individuals belong. Digital workplace platforms and ecosystems can thus support more dynamic and fluid work arrangements within and across organizations, and allow for more flexibility in terms of when, where, and how we work. The potential to leverage the opportunities from this new landscape of work in organizations to improve the lives of workers is enormous but also, there is great potential to create a better society and more sustainable and resilient organizations. Yet, this changing nature of work also raises many concerns and unintended consequences (e.g., digital fatigue, impact on well-being, meaningless work with algorithmic management, and the corrosion of privacy). This is the theme for this workshop where we would like

to discuss new and current research that improves or challenges our understanding of these themes.

Track Chair:
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Minitracks:
General Minitrack
The nature of work and organizations is changing with the deeper embedding of modern new digital technologies in the workplace. This is the general mini-track of the CNoW track dealing with these changes. Any papers related to the general theme of CNoW but not belongs to other mini tracks can be submitted here.

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The Future of Digitally-Enabled Work in the "New Normal"
The COVID-19 pandemic forced disruption in many aspects of personal and work lives, especially after the enforced stay-at-home order imposed in early 2020. This global disruption to the work environment provides the setting for further studies of digitally-enabled work and work-from-home contexts and offers a unique opportunity to study the role of Information and Communications Technology in supporting people through pandemics, natural disasters, or other crises. This mini-track considers topics related to the impact of these unexpected catastrophes on work, both for employers and employees. Topics of interest include technology's role in addressing the consequences of COVID-19 or other widespread emergencies on work and organizations, adjusting to the "new normal", digital transformation and the future of work, social isolation and well-being, working from home during lockdowns, technostress, gender implications for work-life boundaries and conflicts, implications for policy and practice, nontraditional virtual teams, and disaster plans and business continuity planning.

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SIG GTM – Grounded Theory Methodology

Grounded theory has been extensively adopted by researchers in Information Systems. Grounded theory is also diverse, multi-faceted, and ever-evolving. The Grounded Theory Methodology (GTM) track embraces papers relating to the use and understanding of grounded theory. The track will accept papers which address grounded theory in some manner, including but not limited, research studies with rigorous application of GTM, commentaries on GTM which might extend, clarify, or enrich our understanding of GTM, and reviews of GTM-related work. We take a broad perspective of GTM and welcome conceptual, qualitative and quantitative approaches.

Track Chairs:
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Minitracks:

Visualizing Theoretical Dimensions in GTM

This minitrack seeks to explore the theoretically sensitive process of inducing nodes of meaning in Grounded Theory coding. The general sense of the proposed panel is that Grounded Theory inductions can form the basis for subsequent empirical confirmations, as long the nodes of meaning are expressed in a manner amenable to ready empirical testing by other r4searchers. By this we mean induction of mid-range theoretical networks can be portrayed as visual cause-and-effect relationships, like a path model. The minitruck seeks to explore the various theoretically sensitive approaches to inducing theory for subsequent empirical testing in further research.

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GTM in global and local contexts

Contextualisation in grounded theory method has been extensively discussed and debated in business research. In the IS literature, context is a key decision to make when selecting and designing GTM-based research. In particular, findings of case studies carried out in a developing country context may be different from those in a developed country context, leading to questions such as to what extent theories emerging from GTM based in a local context can be generalized to a global environment. This mini-track aims to invite presentations or papers to discuss the importance of context in research design, data collection, data analysis and eventually theorisation in GTM. The submission could be a methodological piece that reviews, extends, elaborates or challenges current thinking about GTM, or an empirical piece that demonstrates grounded theory in local or global contexts (for example, a case study grounded in a unique local context but having global implications).

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SIG PHIL – Philosophy, Psychology and Sociology of Digital Innovation and Entrepreneurship

This track proposes to continue and extend the past tracks on philosophical approaches to Information Systems. Interest in this field appears to be growing, as shown by the two panels at this year's AMCIS conference. The theme of digital innovation and entrepreneurship would be proposed along the dimensions of social media, digital live AI and digital transformation and BPM. Other IS and philosophical approaches related to the theme may be envisioned.

Track Chairs:
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Minitracks:

Philosophy in Information Systems

This mini-track is open to philosophical approaches to the study of Information Systems.

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Philosophical foundations of IS: Philosophical, psychological and sociological perspectives on digital innovation and entrepreneurship

Organizations increasingly introduce technologies based on artificial intelligence (AI), data analytics, cloud computing or IoT. This phenomenon is described here under the perspective of digital innovation and entrepreneurship.

Beyond multiple potentials, digital innovation fundamentally affects employees' work processes and thus, the nature of human work. These changes result in increasing psychological and sociological issues for employees and evoke fundamental philosophical questions.

This mini-track encourages authors to critically reflect on psychological, philosophical, and societal changes that gain in importance with the rise of digital innovation and entrepreneurship. All kind of papers (conceptual, qualitative, and quantitative research) are welcome.

Topics relevant to this track include but not limited to:
– Downsides of digital innovation
– Ethical implications of digital innovation and entrepreneurship
– Impact of digital innovation on psychological constructs (e.g. well-being, stress)
– New philosophical approaches to digital innovation and entrepreneurship

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SIG OSRA – Organizational Transformation and Information Systems

By adopting, adapting, or developing Information Systems (IS), organizations and their IS continually undergo a considerable transformation often referred to as "digital transformation". As a result, information systems, business models, business processes, and end-user workplaces are perpetually analyzed, rethought, and changed. Nowadays, many systems in organizations are already interconnected to form inter-organizational IS, contributing to a complex IS landscape in current organizations. This renews the importance of analyzing the interplay between IS and organizations from socio-technical and end-user perspectives and the implications of changing IS on end-users and customers, who are increasingly technologically savvy and immersed in this digital transformation.

This year, we invite research papers and real-life teaching cases to be submitted on topics related to organizational transformation and IS, business process management, changing workplaces and IS integration, knowledge management and training, end-user computing, agile methods, IT consulting, and inter-organizational information systems.

Track Chairs:
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Minitracks:
Disruptive Start-Ups vs. Traditional Companies
The opportunities provided by digital technology and lower entry barriers to markets gave rise to large numbers and diversity of start-ups that confront incumbent firms with fast changing competitive landscape and the disruption of their traditional businesses.

Especially in traditional service industries like Financial Services, Legal Services and Health Services, new competitors -referred to as Fintechs, Legaltechs and Healthtechs- start to mix up competition. This trend continues and stretches far beyond the mentioned industries.

Incumbent companies struggle to compete with these new entities due to the differences in business logics entailing, e.g., speed, agility, and customer-centricity. Also, these start-ups specifically target weak spots in the value chain of the traditional businesses. This makes them both a pain and a gain for the traditional companies: A pain, as they take business away. A gain, as successful collaboration or integration can elevate the competitive position of the traditional business.

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Digital transformation through smart services

Nowadays, the digital disruption and the fourth industrial revolution change fundamentally the way enterprises do business. Enterprises need to innovate to create unique and exceptional competitive advantages. This mini-track aims at expanding our knowledge regarding the adoption of smart services in today's business landscape to accelerate the digital transformation. Smart services, which are built based on knowledge-based and intelligent systems and services, have the capacity of self-detecting and self-adaptation to users' needs without their explicit requests. Big data, business analytics, the Internet of Things and cloud computing provide a huge source of knowledge that allows to determine user contexts and then to enable intelligence capabilities of smart services.

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Digital Transformation through Agile Methods

Many of today's organizations see agility as a core capability of the digital enterprise. In addition to following agile values, principles and methods, agility involves other potentials: (1) scaling agile development to multi-team settings, (2) extending agile values, principles and methods to the enterprise beyond software development and IT, (3) striving for strategic agility with strategic actions, planning, and governance processes surrounding customers, partners and market / ecosystem movements, and (4) integrating a structured (digital) innovation management for continually reinventing the business model and strategic direction themselves. These extensions lead to considerable organizational changes with a high impact on potentially all organizational levels from individual over teams to the whole enterprise.

For this minitrack, we seek to attract research contributions that extend existing research by focusing on socio-technical, organizational, managerial and/ or individual challenges of extending or scaling the application of agility across the enterprise.

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Socio-technical Approaches to Digital Transformation

A notable shift in focus to transdisciplinary, team-based research with high societal impact is underway. It is apparent that many complex technical and societal problems cannot be addressed by the traditional model of individual university research groups headed by a single principal

investigator. Solutions require the combined efforts of researchers from multiple institutions with diverse expertise. Many of these problems fall at the intersection, of engineering, technology, organizational development, and digital transformation. Moreover, collaborative R&D is not a quick fix, leading to increased interest in center-based research, design science, and action research. We seek contributions that help us better understand how researchers are addressing these challenges as well as practice-oriented knowledge and design artifacts for leveraging digital transformation. How might this shift transform research methodologies and increase societal impact of academic research? We invite contributions from various disciplines and application areas such as healthcare, business, and smart communities.

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SIG SI – Social Inclusion and Socio-Technical Issues

The Social Inclusion track welcomes relevant theoretical, empirical, and intervention research, in either completed research or emergent research format, that relates to the mission of SIG Social Inclusion (SIGSI). The purpose of SIGSI is to promote research, pedagogy, and outreach on all aspects of social inclusion in the field of Information Systems (IS). The goal of such efforts is to stimulate greater diversity of thought and personnel in AIS and the IS field overall, and participation of all AIS members in a more socially-aware and inclusive discipline. Social inclusion research investigates the part IT plays in enabling or inhibiting individuals and social groups' participation in the social structures in which they exist and the needs of under-represented producers or consumers of information systems and technology within the IT field. Topics include: the under-representation of gender minorities, race, ethnicities, neurodiversity, and abilities in the IS field, intersectionality of identities (such as ethnicity, gender and socio-economic class), socioeconomic divisions that impact access to or use of technology, designing for the differently-abled, the digital divide, underserved groups in the information society, and a range of topics related to human diversity, and the "haves" and "have nots" in the information society.

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Minitracks:
Using Information Systems for Good
Information systems (IS) have the potential to improve social welfare through redistribution of power, providing a voice for marginalized people, improving access to education, and increasing economic opportunity (George & Leidner, 2019; Lin, et al., 2015; Ortiz et al., 2019; Silva & Hirschheim, 2007; Vaidya & Myers, 2017). Some development programs that sought to use IS for a good cause have been highly successful, but many other projects, even those well designed and well-funded, have never gotten off the ground (Chipidza & Leidner, 2019). This track is dedicated to research on how IS has been used for good, how and when it is successful, and how and when it tends to fail. The contribution of the track is the development of theory and methods for improving the outcomes when IS is used for Good.

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Social Theory in Information Systems Research (STIR '22)
Social theories focus on how societal structures affect individuals as actors within complex systems. This mini-track welcomes papers applying innovative and inclusive social theories to IS research contexts. Examples include actor network theory, socio-technical systems theory, individual differences theory of gender and IT, and similar critical theories, methodologies and paradigms. Papers in this track will address how information and communication technologies (ICTs) may be used to help or hinder social inclusion issues in society, such as digital divide, gender and racial equity, work-life balance and social justice. In line with the main conference theme, we are especially interested in research that considers how social theories and ICTs can be better applied to transform the world in which we live and work.

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Towards an Inclusive Education
Diversity, equity, and inclusion in educational platforms are essential to achieve fairness in society and integrated communities. This minitrack considers topics related to intersections between gender, age, ethnicity, culture, disabilities, and socioeconomic status and how they relate to education (both in information systems and other disciplines). The focus lies on the role of technology in education (including e-learning and open education) addressing both digital literacy (including also aspects of societal changes, opportunities, and risks) and specific media usage skills. Topics of interest include:
• Challenges and opportunities of equality, diversity, and inclusion in education
• The inclusion/exclusion dichotomy of (open) education
• Using ICT to promote and achieve an inclusive education
• Digital transformation and the future of (open) education
• Educational opportunities and challenges of marginalized groups
• Gender issues in education, e.g., stereotypes, values, roles, etc.
• Implications for policy and practice in education, open education, and e-learning

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SIG ED – IS in Education, IS Curriculum, Education and Teaching Cases

Information systems (IS) educators face a number of challenges in the current environment, including dealing with declining enrolments, preparing students for the changes in the profession and updating curriculum to integrate new ideas and technologies. These challenges make sharing IS education-related knowledge and practices especially critical. Therefore, it is critical that leading conferences, such as AMCIS, include a strong IS education track. As the official AIS special interest group on education, SIGED is uniquely positioned to organize an IS education track.

This track provides an opportunity for IS educators and researchers to exchange ideas, techniques, and applications through a combination of workshops, panels, and paper presentations. In constantly changing times full of technological disruption, much of our focus is on digital innovation, disruptive technologies, and quality advances in IS and MIS instruction and curriculum. Different submission topics are welcome, ranging from papers aimed at improving the teaching of specific

courses to “big picture” papers intended to address broad topics. Submissions using information systems technology to advance education in other disciplines are also welcome.

Suggested topics include but are not limited to the following:

- Information Technology in education
- Virtual learning environments
- Mobile education
- Pedagogical and curricular innovations in IS education
- Gamification
- Assessment of IS courses and curricula
- The importance of IS education in functional areas
- Building and integrating disruptive technologies into the curriculum
- Ethical and social issues in the IS curriculum
- Women and minorities in IS programs
- Improving enrolments in IS programs
- Impacts of COVID-19 on learning and pedagogy
- Entrepreneurship and IS
- Teaching cases

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Minitracks:

Education in Data Management

In this digital economy era, data is the lifeblood of an organization. As a result, data management is becoming a critical practice in utilizing data effectively, cost-efficiently, and securely. Good data management ultimately creates value and competitive advantages for an organization. Given the wide spectrum nature of data management, there is high demand for professionals with in-depth knowledge and technical skills in data-related areas, including database management, data engineering, data security, data governance, data analytics, business intelligence, etc. Many higher education institutions have been offering courses related to data management at the undergraduate and graduate level. However, paradigm shifts and new data technologies in the workplace have out-paced data management education. To address the issue along with the SIG ED track theme, this mini track solicits innovative curriculum or course development (design, planning, and implementation), pedagogy, case study, and business projects, in data management education and related areas.

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Learning Analytics and Intelligent Learning Applications

Nowadays, an increasing student-to-lecturer ratio is a common challenge in academic education. Due to this, learning processes suffer for three main reasons: (1) The interactivity between students and lecturers decreases, (2) the workload for educators to provide high-quality feedback to all students exceeds, and (3) offering individualized learning support to students becomes more

difficult. By providing intelligent learning applications, these challenges can be addressed. Common features of those innovative intelligent learning applications are the adoption of the learning contents to the learners' needs and an individualized learning support. To achieve this, it is required to analyze and to understand the underlying learning processes in detail. Thus, learning analytics and intelligent learning applications are strongly linked. This minitrack focusses on this overlap by offering the possibility (1) to present innovative, intelligent software artifacts for supporting learning processes and (2) to discuss analyses of digital learning processes based on learning analytics studies.

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Digital Learning Practices, Especially During Pandemics

As a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic that hit the entire globe in early 2020, most governments introduced crisis-management measures including "stay-at-home" orders. Such orders have affected, among others, schools and universities. Several governments introduced digital learning offers as a solution to enable students to continue learning from home. In this mini-track, we are interested in research that contributes to the understanding of digital learning systems and practices, not only, but in particular during pandemics such as COVID-19.
Topics of interest include:
• Impacts of COVID-19 on digital learners and educators
• Societal impacts of digital learning
• Digital learning in the "new normal"
• Opportunities and challenges of digital learning during pandemics
• Best practices of digital learning in crises
• New opportunities of the digital learning systems, applications, and platforms
• Technology use in learning and education
• Virtual reality to support digital learning
• Recommendations and guidelines for decision-makers, educational institutions, government officers, and other stockholders

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Cybersecurity Education, Training and Awareness

The purpose of this mini-track is to provide a forum to present and discuss pedagogical models, methodologies, innovative approaches and teaching cases within the area of cybersecurity education.

Interdisciplinary contributions comparing and integrating perspectives from information systems, computer science, management studies, law, criminology, psychology or other cognate disciplines are especially welcome.

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Technology Enhanced Collaborative Learning

Information and Telecommunication Technologies (ITT) continue to play a significant role in facilitating collaboration among individuals and organizations around the globe. The use of collaborative systems for teaching, learning, and engagement between both faculty-students and

students-students has increased considerably at all levels, in particular, during this current pandemic. The focus of this mini-track is to explore theoretical and practical ways to incorporate learning technologies into teaching and learning to foster engagement, and to improve teaching and learning as well as the overall educational experience.

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Information Systems Education and the Future of Work

This track is interested in scholarly work that focuses on IS education from the perspective of workforce development. The evolving nature of information technologies in an era of data analytics, digital transformation, social media, and cybersecurity, the IS curriculum does not respond to the challenges quickly enough. Having a curriculum that is able to address these issues in an innovative fashion is essential. This track intends to produce models for future-centered curricular guidelines

Research projects that investigate the IS discipline's response to the various challenges. Proposals for this track may include efforts on:

• Curriculum and Pedagogy
• Course planning and design
• Case studies
• IS projects
• Experiential IS learning
• IS planning for workplace preparation
• Challenges of IS education for the workplace
• Digital Transformation, Information Literacy and the workplace

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General IS & Education

The purpose of the General IS & Education Mini-track is to host high-quality research papers and best practices on IS Curriculum and Education topics that have not been covered in other SIGED mini-tracks. The mini-track encourages submissions that particularly focus on innovation and quality advances in IS/MIS Education. Teaching cases, as well as different types of submissions including empirical, theoretical, qualitative, and quantitative research papers, are welcome. Potential topics of interest include, but are not limited to the following:
-Virtual learning environments
-Online/hybrid teaching, MOOCs, flipped classrooms
-Continuous improvement in IS education
-Pedagogical and curricular innovations in IS education and their impact
-Student engagement in IS education
-Use of social media in education
-Gamification
-Emerging technologies and education
-Ethical and social issues related to IS education
-The importance of IS education in functional areas
-Improving IS/MIS Enrollments
-Underrepresentation of women and minorities in IS/MIS majors

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VCC – Virtual Communities and Collaboration

The goal of the Virtual Communities and Collaboration track is to disseminate research and extend our knowledge and understanding of virtual communities and collaboration. Collaboration is a fundamental part of organizations and organizational partnerships. Following a continuing trend toward globalization, virtual communities and collaboration are an increasingly important part of organizations. Virtual communities are collective groups of individuals who utilize computer-mediated environments to interact and pursue mutual goals. They can be found in virtual worlds, social media, online forums, and crowdsourcing sites, among others. Organizations and teams can use computer-mediated environments to improve their processes and outcomes, as well as create business values. Therefore, researchers and practitioners need to address behavioral, social, cognitive, and technical issues in such environments. Research areas range from design issues in collaboration systems, sense of community and engagement in virtual communities, to impact of virtual communities and collaboration in domains as diverse as business, education, and government. The track aims to solicit contributions from a range of epistemological and methodological perspectives to extend our understanding of virtual communities and collaboration as well as enhance the theoretical foundation for research, share important empirical findings related to these venues, and provide guidance to practitioners.

Topics of interest include, but are not limited to:

- The design, development, deployment, use, and evaluation of virtual communities in business and educational settings
- Individual and group behaviors in virtual communities and collaboration
- Collaboration among and interplay between virtual communities, and the impact of these environments on participants
- and communities
- Swift transitions from traditional collaboration to virtual collaboration in crisis situations
- Individual and group behaviors, processes, and governance mechanisms in virtual communities and collaboration
- The role of individual attitudes and characteristics on behaviors, processes and outcomes in virtual communities and collaboration
- Ethics, privacy, security, and trust issues in virtual communities and collaboration
- Intra- and inter-organizational communication and collaboration in virtual communities associated with social media, crowdsourcing and virtual worlds
- Business and economic models of virtual communities associated with crowdsourcing, social media, and virtual worlds
- Power and political issues related to individual, group, organizational, and societal behaviors in virtual communities and collaboration
- Organizational and societal impacts of social networking in virtual communities and collaboration
- Applications of virtual communities and collaboration in different social/cultural settings and business domains
- Novel and innovative applications of virtual communities and collaboration
- Social analytics and big data analytics of virtual communities and collaboration

- Business implications of virtual reality and augmented reality in collaborative contexts
- Methodological and measurement advances in virtual communities and collaboration

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Minitracks:

Behavioral and Design Issues in Virtual Communities

A lot of research in the information systems discipline is comprised of two paradigms: the behavioral-science paradigm and the design-science paradigm. In virtual communities, humans and organizations utilize technology to maintain relationships and social networks in order to pursue mutual goals and interests. While the process of constructing and evaluating innovative IT artifacts enables design-science researchers to understand the problem addressed by the artifacts and the feasibility of the approach to the solutions, the behavioral-science researchers evaluate the outcomes and implications of technology use. Behavioral and design science paradigms serve as a complete research cycle in IS research. Therefore, mixed research relating to behavioral and design science can help to increase our understanding of virtual communities. We welcome research addressing behavioral issues, design issues or a mixed stream of both to make theoretical contributions and practical implications in the area of virtual communities.

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The Role of Crowdsourcing in driving digital strategy

In an increasingly digital era, companies face numerous challenges to operate and compete. They are scrambling to transform their businesses to improve customer experiences, motivate their workforce, and evolve innovative business models. For many businesses, online crowdsourcing is essential for bringing in fresh knowledge and developing digital strategies. Indeed, it enables them to improve their businesses in areas such as advertising, product development, recommendation systems, forecasting, and data/business analysis. To take advantage of crowdsourcing, businesses must first understand how members of virtual communities in crowdsourcing platforms collaborate with one another, and how they can eventually engage with organizations to assimilate and apply new knowledge. The goal of this mini-track is to better understand this phenomenon, especially as it relates to digital transformation within organizations. Specifically, the track aims to disseminate high-quality research in this area and extend the existing boundaries of knowledge about crowdsourcing and digital collaborations.

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Dark Side of Virtual Collaborative Environments: Fake News, Rumors, and Other Unintended Consequences.

Virtual communities enabled by social media are providing new opportunities for people to engage with each other. Recently, such engagements have been exploited to spread fake news, rumors, biased reporting, or for promoting unsupported viewpoints. Such interactions have the potential to

significantly influence the discourse of social, political, moral, or economic debate. It cannot be denied that virtual communities hold a lot of potential for beneficial and positive engagement among the community members but there is a need to examine some of these unintended consequences prevalent in virtual communities.
The objective of this mini-track is to provide a forum for discussion and presentation of original research highlighting some of these unintended consequences and subsequent challenges/or solutions to deal with them. We seek papers that address nature of unintended consequence of engagements in virtual communities from a theoretical, conceptual, or empirical perspective. Both quantitative and qualitative studies are welcome

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Value Appropriation and Creation in Virtual Collaborative Environments
Virtual communities have emerged as a game-changing collaboration paradigm that facilitates interactions among individuals, groups, and organizations in the pursuit of mutual goals. As virtual communities reshape the boundaries and structures of human collaborations, comprehending human behaviors in online environments and deriving design considerations for digital services that optimize collaborative practices is imperative for realizing collaboration in the virtual space.

This mini-track provides a forum for the exchange of research ideas and business practices on the interplay of human behaviors and virtual collaborative environments at the individual, group, organization, and societal levels. It aims to expand our knowledge on how technologies govern and shape human behaviors in virtual communities as well as how such technology-mediated human behaviors, in turn, inform the design of virtual collaborative environments. We are particularly interested in research that sheds light on how digital services contribute to value appropriation and creation in virtual collaborative environments.

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Leadership in Virtual Collaborative Environments
We seek to address important questions arising from emerging developments in virtual communities and collaboration, such as: IT self-leadership, emergent, shared, confederate, transformational leadership. The technology used may range from email, texting, teleconferencing, CMC, artificial intelligence, GSS, social media, crowd-sourcing, virtual worlds, to name a few. Topics include:

• Virtual team leadership (emergent, shared, transformational)
• The future of work and new leadership roles and its effect in collective intelligence
• Emergent leadership in online communities and discussion boards
• Team behaviors in virtual and OSS communities
• Individuals' IT self-leadership and its effect on collaboration performance, organizational outcomes
• Organizational leadership in virtual communities associated with social media, crowdsourcing and virtual worlds
• Formal and informal leadership in virtual product development teams
• The influence of AI on Individual and Organizational Leadership

• Confederate leadership and AI
• Social analytics and big data analytics of virtual communities and leadership

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Collaboration and Competition on Digital Entertainment Platforms

The digital entertainment industry has grown exponentially over the last decade. Ranging from live streaming to online gaming to video sharing services, advances in entertainment technologies have not only equalized the playing field by empowering anybody to self-generate and disseminate entertainment content, they have also reshaped the boundaries and structures of collaboration and competition by giving rise to opportunities for content co-creation via collaboration and competition between entertainment content creators and consumers. Comprehending collaborative and competitive behaviors in digital entertainment is hence necessary in deriving design considerations for entertainment technologies in the virtual world. This mini-track provides a forum for presenting and discussing original research that brings fresh theoretical, methodological, and practical insights concerning the interplay between entertainment technologies and human behaviors, motivation, and engagement, as well as their effects (both beneficial and adversarial) at the individual, group, organizational, and societal levels.

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Collaboration in Online Communities: Information Processing and Decision Making

Online communities consist of individuals who share a common interest and who use the internet to communicate with each other and work together in pursuit of shared interests. Individuals seek out information online for both utilitarian and hedonic reasons. Online forums are one example of a pervasive platform where individuals can submit and receive answers to questions as well as browse the experiences of others. Individuals with questions often turn to these forums, either directly or indirectly (through search engine results), to find answers to problems they face. While research has begun to address utilitarian and hedonic seeking and consumption of information, there is still much left unknown. This mini-track focuses on research related to understanding information processing and decision making in the context of online communities.

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Virtual Communities in the Metaverse

Hailed as the future, the Metaverse is blurring physical and virtual boundaries by creating a parallel universe where individuals can take on persistent digital personas and experience realities that are not bounded by physics. In its idealistic form, the Metaverse blends immersive technologies (e.g., Augmented or Virtual Reality) with digital contracts (e.g., Nonfungible tokens) and distributed ledger technology (e.g., blockchain) to create mesmeric environments coupled with interoperable platforms for trading virtual assets. This mini-track is aimed at expanding our knowledge of contemporary developments in the Metaverse and their implications for technology-mediated behaviors within such environments. We are particularly interested in research that sheds light on how value is

created and harvested in the Metaverse to bring about benefits for individuals, firms, and the broader society.

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SCUIDT – Strategic and Competitive Uses of Information and Digital Technologies

With the increasing success of strategic and competitive use of information and digital technologies (SCUIDT) in generating business value and gaining competitive advantage, businesses are even more interested in the successful design, development, and deployment of systems for these technologies. The need for speed, efficiency, agility, and mobility continues to place IDT into the forefront of organizational strategies and tactics. Furthermore, the timely use of increasingly valuable big data analytics is driving demand for data scientists in all related fields. Submissions to the Strategic & Competitive Uses of Information and Digital Technologies (SCUIDT) track may include complete papers and research-in-progress (ERF). Papers can be conceptual, theoretical, or empirical research or case studies. Any research that focuses on the strategic and competitive use of information and digital technologies will find a home in this track.

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Minitracks:

Impact of Information and Digital Technologies on Strategic Innovation & Competitive Advantage

Strategic innovation is an established driver of competitive advantage. Information and digital technologies (IDT) are vital elements in facilitating innovations in strategy, business models, and management practice. Thus, IT and digital capabilities, and associated IDT-enabled capabilities and strategies have emerged as a business imperative to foster strategic innovation and realize resultant performance gains in recent times.

Despite developments in practice wherein several forms of innovation and innovative business strategies are enabled by IDT, literature examining the role of information and digital technologies in this process is sparse. This mini-track solicits studies that examine nuances associated with leveraging information and digital technologies for a variety of forms of innovation, competitive advantage, and performance. Papers in this mini-track would explore how IDT enables any or several innovative strategies for firm performance. Although the focus is on studies at the firm level, studies at the individual, team, group, or industry levels are also welcome.

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The Affordance Perspective of Digitalization: Strategic Implications

Traditionally, affordance research has been focused on the individual use of technologies. More recently, affordance research has diversified towards investigating digital technologies and platforms in the strategic development of product and service innovation as well as in social

innovation and environmental impact. Researchers have also examined how the underlying affordances of digital technologies and platforms have influenced their success and rapid adoption. However, current affordance literature does not adequately explain complexities involved in emerging innovation contexts, or how affordance theory can be used as a lens in the context of emerging forms of digital innovation to meaningfully capture these complexities. For example, research in entrepreneurship focuses on affordances that are both digital and spatial in nature and this allows for capturing complexity in both the components and the locus of innovation. This mini-track calls for a similar of research is required in the IS discipline.

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Digitization and IT-enabled capabilities

While IT and digitization are relevant factors in firm success, firms' ability to synthesize information and knowledge is becoming of greater salience in shaping firm performance and innovation. In the present era of breakthroughs in computing capabilities of IT systems, firms must explore avenues for gaining strategic advantage through improved information management. Digitization, manifested through different IT-enabled capabilities such as IT-enabled Information Management Capability (IMC), enables firms to respond to rapidly changing market needs, provides resourceful information for better decision making, facilitates flexibility to fulfill more customers' needs, and enables digital innovation. The recent pandemic is not only testing the existing business models but also acting as a catalyst for innovative applications of IT and digital technologies in businesses. The challenges and IT enabled solutions during these testing times have the potential to change the way businesses utilize IT enabled capabilities.

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Strategic Impact of Digitized Products

The digital transformation of the business environment has been keeping companies and economies in a constant challenge over the last years. In this rapid internal and external transformational process, digitized products and services are becoming increasingly important to achieve and maintain competitive advantage. The combination of physical and digital components, their interdependencies, and the resulting potentials on an organizational and environmental level enable companies to innovate their products, processes, and even whole business models. Due to the importance and topicality of these issues, relevant and future-oriented research in digitized products and services is of tremendous significance. Consequently, there is a strong need for additional insights into the strategic impact of digitized products and services on businesses processes and models, how to achieve and maximize their impact, and finally, how to uncover opportunities and challenges offered by digitized products and services.

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IT Governance and Business-IT Alignment in the Era of Digital Transformation

Digital technologies play a crucial role in today successfully competing companies. This role calls for a specific focus on IT governance in order to achieve business value from digital investments. On the

other hand, business-IT alignment continues to be essential for organizations due to the strategic benefits brought to organizations and the contribution to the improvement of their performance. Today's organizations are engaged in a digital transformation journey in order to create business value. This requires the organization's management to focus on having an effective IT governance in their organization. In the era of digital transformation, we noticed that the research in IT governance and business-IT alignment has continued to grow and there is still a need to explore new insights into the theories and practices in this research topic.

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Renewed Focus on IT Deliverables: Strategic IT Service Management (ITSM) Metrics

ITSM is a customer-focused approach to delivering IT in the present-day corporation. ITSM can strengthen customer relationships, enhance customer understanding of the services provided, and consistently deliver customer value. Although ITSM is not new (origins in Information Technology Infrastructure Library [ITIL]), it is regaining importance as CIOs struggle to increase the relevance of IT to both its internal and external customers. ITSM-oriented leaders generally employ a framework that defines the relationships of IT technical resources to the services demanded by their users and defines the basic business services that they provide. Rigorously employed service terminology (ITIL, Version 4) clarifies the service to both the customer and the service provider, delineating service offerings, service features, providers, limitations, exclusions, eligibility, duration, cost, and service levels.

This mini-track also involves theoretical approaches to providing strategic IT services, alignment of IT service deliverables with the corporate strategic plan, and best practices.

Besides traditional concepts in ITSM, this mini-track also focuses on three following research.

* ITSM and AI: Artificial intelligence (AI) is fast becoming part of many business processes, and ITSM is no exception.
* ITSM and Cloud: It involves Cloud-Based ITSM and also using ITSM best practices to optimize cloud usage.
* ITSM and Covid-19: To understand the state of ITSM during and after the pandemic.

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General: All Other Strategic & Competitive Uses of Information and Digital Technologies Topics

Studies related to the strategic and competitive uses of information and digital technologies that are not easily classified into one of the above mini-tracks will find a potential home here. This mini-track welcomes both theoretical and practice-oriented studies at the firm, individual, team, group, or industry level. This general category mini-track serves as a venue for the broadest possible range of research methodologies, including empirical, case study, conceptual, and simulation models

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SIG CCRIS – Global, International, and Cross Cultural Research in Information Systems

Globalization has historically been tied to technological innovation, and the present era of a networked information society is no different. Information systems (IS) have provided the infrastructure for multinational businesses, created new cultural connections irrespective of

geographic boundaries and distances, and allowed an increasingly mobile global population to be connected to their friends, families, and cultures no matter where they are. Global online communities have emerged as the central elements of digital platforms allowing for exchanges of information, goods, or services. Businesses across all sectors have been updating their business models to reap benefits from the advances in IS, which allowed many to extend their reach into global and international markets, and thus also into different cultural contexts. Of particular interest to the track this year are implications of the Covid-19 pandemic for global, international, and cross cultural research in IS; this includes, for example, the positive or negative consequences of remote work in particular for global competition and cybersecurity, regulatory issues, and questions related to the resilience of global IS spanning different cultures and regions. However, the track generally welcomes submissions that relate to all aspects of global IS, or IS research situated in a global, international or cross-cultural context.

The track is open to all methodological approaches and perspectives. Topics of interest include, but are not limited to:

- Aspects related to IS resilience, security or remote work in the global pandemic context
- Global spread of disinformation, trolling, fake news, fraud and conspiracy theories
- Impacts of cultural values on IS use, adoption or development
- Research on global IT sourcing strategies
- Cross-national and cross-cultural comparisons of IS adoption, use and development
- Effects of global social computing on organizational work organization and practices
- Issues relating to globally distributed teams
- Issues relating to IT adoption at the national level
- Issues relating to global knowledge management
- Issues relating to cross-national legislation and regulation
- Issues relating to global data governance
- Use and impacts of IT in the context of multinational organizations
- Single country studies showing implications for other locations or results different from other contexts
- Multi-country studies of IS adoption, use, and development

Track Chairs:
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Minitracks:

Global Information Systems: Managing in the New Normal

As we adjust to the new normal and make a business model shift during the Covid-19 pandemic, it is important to reflect on where is value now and next for creating the right ecosystem. In learning from the past & charting the future of global information systems, the key question is what are the best and/or next practices in building a collaborative enterprise using global information systems in the age of digital convergence?

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Cultural and Value Related Aspects in Information Systems
In the wake of increased attention towards digital innovation and transformation, the success of IS projects – or lack thereof – remains a dominant issue for both research and practice. Cultural aspects have been identified as a key determinant for IS project success, yet more research is needed to understand the complexities underlying cultural and value related aspects in the IS context.

The Covid-19 pandemic has furthermore pushed this topic to the forefront of scholarly interest, showcasing how culture may impede or support rapid digital innovation efforts (e.g., remote work, digital business models, etc.). For example, organizations with different cultural bases have shown markedly different implementations of remote work, from extending a culture of trust and self-governance to using remote-work equipment in order to control their employees in their home-office environment.

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E-commerce in the Era of Globalization in Information Systems
Cross-border e-commerce, which is a new type of trading, has developed rapidly integrating the global economy. Globally, both suppliers and consumers from all over the world could trade online across time and space to satisfy the demand from each other. However, with the rapid growth of global e-commerce, many challenges are emerging in such areas as logistics, customs clearance, international payment, customer services, product frauds, global e-commerce talents training and education, culture and social adaption. Solving these problems is not easy because more than one country is involved and international cooperation is often required. In addition, global strategic factors, government-imposed factors, market factors, and transaction-specific factors jointly impact the development of global e-commerce, making it more difficult to solve the problems. This mini-track seeks the submission of high-quality papers on topics addressing the challenges of global issues in e-commerce.

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ICT Collaboration in Cross-Organizational, International, and Global Settings
This mini track seeks to extend the research to other domains such as ICT collaborations in cross-organizational, international, and global settings. We seek to explore factors that could enhance or impede the benefits of ICT in the aforementioned settings. For example, how does government regulations in a given country impact the eco-systems for Mobile Virtual Network Operators? What cross-organizational nuances need to be managed for ICT initiatives to yield the desired outcomes for tele-health partners across multiple countries? This mini-track speaks to ICT collaborations in Cross-Organizational, International, and Global settings that include but not limited to the following:
•Impact of organizational cultures on ICT collaborations; Role of differences or similarities in languages on ICT outcomes in cross-organizational ICT projects; Joint venture organizations in Cross-Organizations; Benefits and drawbacks of Alliances in Global settings; etc.

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Global Perspectives on Information Ethics and Policy
Because of the prevalence of digital technologies, ethical considerations and policy interventions of ICTs are attracting increased attention from policymakers, public-interest groups, and researchers. A global perspective on ethical and policy issues is crucial for a comprehensive understanding of how technology shapes society and individuals' life across diverse cultures.

In this mini-track, we encourage interdisciplinary, culturally, and geographically diverse works essential to the ethical and social dimensions of ICTs, including but not limited to digital platforms, big data, AI, Internet of Things (IoT), and algorithms. We are particularly interested in research that provides innovative conceptual frameworks of information ethics and policies, or addresses cross-sectoral, cross-national collaborations in policy design and implementation for solving information ethics problems in either culture-specific context or comparative studies

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SIG Health – Healthcare Informatics and Health Information Technology

The Healthcare Informatics and Health Information Technology (HIT) track seeks to promote research into ground-breaking technology innovations and applications within the healthcare sector, while incorporating interdisciplinary theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches beyond the traditional information systems (IS) and health information technology (HIT) disciplines. Information systems and technology (IT) innovations offer significant potential to transform the delivery of care, to improve the quality and efficiency of the healthcare system, to enhance interactions between patients/caregivers and providers, and to enable greater access to the latest advancements in treatments, among other accomplishments and outcomes. Academic efforts within the Healthcare Technology and Systems track should demonstrate novel work within the IS discipline as well as reference perspectives including computer science, economics, organizational behaviour, public policy, public health, software/electrical engineering, management, and strategy, among others. Completed research and research-in-progress topics might include, opportunities and challenges faced within the current healthcare sector; advances in healthcare information technologies (HIT), electronic health (e-health), telemedicine, and mobile health (m-health), among other innovative technological applications; as well as healthcare industry-specific issues related to traditional IS research concerns, including adoption and diffusion, systems design and implementation, and IS success.

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Minitracks:
Medical Apps and Mobile Health (mHealth) Solutions for Health and Wellness Management
Healthcare systems globally are contending with the monumental challenge of providing quality care to an aging populace as well as monitoring and managing effectively and efficiently the exponentially increasing chronic disease such as diabetes, obesity and cancer. This is made more difficult in an environment of increasing healthcare costs with limited human resources. To add to this since 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic hit and now all countries must juggle return to a normal post COIVD environment as well.

Mobile Health (mHealth), and Medical Apps open the door to the possibility of pervasive anytime, anywhere, for anyone delivery of healthcare services. Moreover, they facilitate the attainment of a healthcare value proposition of superior value, access and quality.

The objective of this mini-track is to identify appropriate, efficient, high quality, high value and sustainable solutions to effect superior wellness management and healthcare delivery by soliciting work-in-progress and completed research papers .

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Digital Resources for the Ageing Society

All developed economies face the challenge of aging societies. Not only is the percentage of the elderly within the population growing, they are also getting older than generations before. This trend puts tremendous pressure on social and healthcare systems around the world. Digital resources (wearables, apps, websites, virtual discussion groups, social media etc.) provide a perspective to enable seniors to life longer in self-contained circumstances then today.

The minitrack addresses these challenges and opportunities by providing a forum to share high quality research on all aspects of digital resources which benefit the aging society. We welcome empirical and conceptual work as well as design science papers. All research which adds to our understanding how digital resources are accepted and used by seniors and what benefit they provide is in scope of the minitrack.

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Healthcare Analytics

With the accumulation of data in the vast deployment of healthcare information systems, it is expected that Big Data and analytics can provide the basis on which better decisions can be made to move towards a healthcare system that addresses the combined objectives of lower costs, safe care, effective clinical outcomes, and high patient satisfaction. The need to build analytics competencies among practitioners and researchers is apparent. Given the importance and the challenges of Healthcare Analytics, this mini-track provides a platform for original studies on this subject in topics such as:

- Healthcare Analytics design and adoption principles
- Enablers, inhibitors, and best practices of Healthcare Analytics implementations
- Methods and software tools in Healthcare Analytics
- Strategies and experience of early adopters of Healthcare Analytics
- Organizational change management with Healthcare Analytics implementation
- Healthcare Analytics and decision support
- Clinical and business benefits of Healthcare Analytics

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Role of Technology in Improving Healthcare Delivery Processes (SIGHeath)
Healthcare organizations redesign processes and implement various forms of information technology (IT) to increase productivity, lower costs, and improve quality of care. Unfortunately, large health IT investments often do not achieve the expected levels of improvement. Recognizing that significant improvements require more than just deploying IT, this minitrack seeks papers that investigate the role of information systems (IS) and IT in improving healthcare delivery as well as opportunities and challenges for IT-enabled change or digital transformation.

This mini-track welcomes papers on challenges and benefits from improved healthcare delivery over a variety of healthcare settings (e.g., hospitals, clinics, or home). It is also open to multiple research methods including qualitative, quantitative, and design science approaches. We are especially interested in interdisciplinary approaches, combining for example IT, process design, as well as managerial and policy initiatives. Because the national context affects health care delivery choices, we are also interested in multi-national studies.

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Clinical Decision Support Systems & COVID19
Over the past ten years, health practitioners have made increasing use of CDSS to reinforce many short and long-term health-based decision making and improve patient care. However, those who wish to benefit from a CDSS must consider what is involved in developing and implementing the system in their organisations. Although much has been written about these phenomena in various DSS areas, a CDSS still requires planning, development and implementation based on an understanding of what must be done to avoid failure. This understanding will help prevent the array of problems upon development and implementation. Moreover, given the nature of CDSS development and implementation, results obtained from previous studies are likely to provide at best a partial picture of the issues surrounding CDSS development and implementation in practice. The requirement to look upon this CDSS development and implementation is becoming crucial as the world deals with COVID19, in which health decisions would need to be made quickly.

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, ”
“Virtual Communities for Healthcare
Virtual communities provide information, and different types of support for patients, and physicians. Other entities who benefit from conversations in this forum include big pharma, equipment manufacturers, and policy workers. This mini-track provides a forum for all researchers who work in the healthcare virtual communities space. Papers relating to all different types of social networking platforms are welcome including papers that focus on social-networking analytics relating to healthcare.

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Pharmaceutical Enterprise Systems and Supply Chain Management Systems
Pharmaceutical industry processes have some specific characteristics, and the Pharmaceutical supply chain is more complex rather than many industries. Product characterization, regulatory requirements, cost considerations, quality assurance and compliance, the different margins of patent products and generics, and special storage conditions of biopharmaceuticals are some of the issues that influence organizational processes in the pharmaceutical field. In addition to mentioned items, some other issues such as new delivery methods including direct to the patient (DTP) for some special drugs affect managing the supply chain. Using Information Systems can have a significant role in handling these issues by managing and integrating data and information among the organization and its value chain. Therefore, designing and implementation enterprise systems and supply chain management systems are very important in this era.

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Digital Transformation in Healthcare
The concept of digital transformation emphasizes the use of technology to alter the firm's value proposition. This in turn necessitates various changes in the organization, including but not limited to business processes, strategies, approaches to governance and others. In the context of healthcare, digital transformation can entail novel approaches to delivering care driven by consumerism as well as the need to improve patient outcomes, including those related to patient-centered care or patient engagement.

This minitrack aims to develop a comprehensive view of how patient outcomes and healthcare experiences can be improved through digital transformation. Potential topics for this minitrack include those related to patient experience, care providers, payers, and other key entities in the healthcare value chain; strategic, managerial, and governance-related issues associated with digital transformation; cultural transformations impacted by healthcare IT that influence patient outcomes; and others. This minitrack will consider a variety of empirical or conceptual submissions.

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SIG EGOV – Digital Government

Digital government explores the technology enabled transformation of the public sector. Information Communication Technology (ICT) has been invading public administration and is changing the ways governments operate. Initially, digital government was focused on alternative service delivery mechanism, but nowadays it is now considered as a key enabler of public sector transformation for improving governance, including transparency and accountability and citizen participation in democratic processes and policy making. Digital government changes the relationships between the government and the public and covers topics such as multi-channel service delivery, creating transparency, evidence-based policy-making, transformational government, adoption and diffusion of technology in government and open government. Agencies across the globe consistently identify innovative ways to use emerging tools, trends and technologies such as big data, open data, blockchain, and the Internet of Things to improve government services. Many governments have embraced these efforts, but struggle with implementation and adopting ICTs as part of the service delivery and policy-making processes.

Within the information systems field digital government has its own niche in terms of practical and theoretical relevance.

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Minitracks:

Digital Government: Past, Present and Future (General Track)

Digital Government is an ever evolving phenomenon. Public sector agencies are constantly presented with various opportunities and challenges associated with digital innovations. This general mini-track provides an outlet for a range of topics, methods and viewpoints. It is an ideal outlet for submissions that balance research rigor with practical relevance. Submissions from diverse disciplines are welcome, including but not limited to information systems, public administration, library science, political science, computer science, built environment and engineering.

Given the multi-disciplinary nature of digital government and the range of issues included in the domain, varied topics and perspectives are welcome. Potential topics may include:
Digital Government Theory
Digital Government Applications
Digital Government Services
Digital Government Adoption
Digital Government Challenges
Digital Government Solutions

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Digital Government and Civic Engagement

The emergence of newer technologies such as smart devices, artificial intelligence (AI), social media, or Internet of Things (IoT) has redefined how the governments across the world deliver services to their citizens. The governments are rapidly transforming public services offered to various stakeholders by leveraging these new technologies, thereby becoming more agile in responding to citizens' needs. Further, these technologies have empowered citizens to engage in democratic processes in a manner rarely seen before such as mobilizing other citizens on key political issues through social media or increased electoral participation through e-voting. The objective of this mini track is to provide a forum for discussion and presentation of original research highlighting the role of newer digital technologies like smart devices, social media, artificial intelligence, and Internet of Things (IoT) in shaping the technical, organizational, managerial and socio-economic aspects of public services offered by governments around the world.

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Emerging technologies and Digital Government

The emergence of technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT) or Blockchain has transformed the way governments operate as well as the services they offer to their

users. Transversal to this emergence, the use of processing technologies and data have also renewed the functioning of governments. Therefore, this mini-track welcomes papers about the use of emerging technologies in a digital government context.

Topics of interest in this mini-track include, but are not limited to:
• Applications of emerging technologies in governments (AI, IoT, Blockchain, Virtual Reality, Augmented Reality, Public Displays, Digital Twins, Sensors, Game-based technologies, …);
• Deployment of processing technologies by governments (Big data analytics, Open data analytics, Social media analytics, Policy analytics, …);
• Application domains (Smart cities, Open data, Federal/regional/local levels, E-service development, …);
• Transversal issues (Digital divide, Legal requirements, Governance, …).

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SIG ITProjMgmt – IT Project Management

In today's highly competitive marketplace, organizations continue to look for ways to make the most of their projects. Information technology (IT) projects specifically continue to face challenges related to uncertainty and changing technology. IT projects have become notorious for high failure rates, significant cost and/or budget overruns. Both research and anecdotal evidence suggests that many IT projects struggle to meet functionality and quality targets. Research has identified multiple reasons for these challenges in IT projects, such as: project escalation, poor risk management, failure to manage user expectations, poor software development or project management processes, inability to learn from past mistakes and successes, or even challenges related to virtual projects. The insights gained from research in this area are often highly relevant to practice and can offer new contributions to existing theory. As a research community, there is still much to be learned and discussed about improving success rates for IT projects. This track welcomes papers that address a diverse range of topics related to IT project management.

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Minitracks:
General Topics in IT Project Management
The Minitrack will feature papers and panel(s) that focus on problems that cut across many traditional IS/T Project Management areas, including, but not limited to, the following topics:

• Theories used in project management
• Virtual and distributed project management
• Patterns of project management
• Agile project management
• Knowledge networks
• Project management methodologies
• Project leadership
• Project quality metrics

• Best practices in project management
• Project management standards
• Project success
• Knowledge sharing and management in IT projects
• Portfolio project management
• Project governance models
• Software and eservices project management
• Project auditing

The Minitrack welcomes high-quality conceptual and empirical contributions that attempt to advance theory and application of project management using any research approach – action research, experimental, grounded theory, design science, survey research, theory development, prototyping, methodology development, PM tool development, etc.

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Agile Project Management

Agile methodologies are a large part of IT project management. They strive to reduce the cost of change throughout the software development process and rely heavily on teams and teamwork. Therefore, a better understanding of the factors that help teams using agile methodologies drive project success is needed. Further difficulties for organizations relate to sustaining the use of agile methodologies in the long-term and the management of a potentially diverse range of agile projects at the portfolio level. These and related items will be explored in this mini-track. Agile methodologies are a large part of IT project management.

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Effective Project Managers in a Digital World

The Project Management Institute (PMI) predicts a significant increase in the number of jobs requiring project management skills, and the demand for project managers (PMs) will outstrip the demand for other professions over the next decade. Project Management is increasingly important and effective PMs are in high demand and short supply. This is particularly true with the widespread adoption and implementation of various systems including Enterprise systems in organizations and therefore there is a need for more effective PMs to lead challenging projects to success. This track explores the PM and their impact on projects. Research papers related to PMs from all perspectives and methodologies are welcome. Topics may include:

- PM influence on project success
- PM leadership in the project team and the C-suite
- PM management of distributed or virtual teams
- PM training paths and knowledge
- Knowledge sharing among PMs
- Theorization about PMs
- PM soft and technical skills
- PM decisions on project methodologies
- PM motivation on “death march” projects
- Challenges facing PMs
- PM characteristics for unique project success

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Emerging Technologies and Project Management

Emerging technologies such as the IoT and artificial intelligence/machine learning yield a wide range of new applications and project management research issues. Some of these challenges can severely undermine the various resources of organizations. Understanding the full potential of these technological innovations and trends requires that we produce technical solutions and address corresponding changes in how we manage them. We seek high-quality research papers for this track that investigate various aspects of emerging technologies, IT project management, and IT leadership. Possible topics include, but are not limited to:

• Crowdsourcing and IT project management for crisis response.
• Integration of AI/ML and crowdsourcing for disaster management (such as COVID -19) policies.
• Changes in project management techniques with the emergence of new technologies.
• Theory and characteristics of leadership for the successful and failed emerging technology projects.
• Examination of key issues of IT leaders from emerging technology positions.

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IT Project Management in the Digital Transformation Process

Digital technologies are changing the scale, scope, and speed at which changes occur in the workplace. These technologies enable new opportunities for connectivity and collaboration, but also alter value creation paths and pose project management challenges such as how to implement new technologies to change or extend traditional business practices, logics, and models. The rapid normalization of digital technologies in some industries has even threatened the survival of long-standing organizations that were unable to manage the changes required to compete. Thus, project management becomes more crucial for organizational success in this new hyper-competitive marketplace than ever. This mini-track provides a forum for researchers and practitioners to share and disseminate insights about how to manage projects in this unique technology-empowered business environment, and how to get employees ready for digital transformation projects.

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IT Projects in a Post-Pandemic World

The COVID-19 pandemic has had, and continues to have, wide-ranging implications for IT project management research and practice. This mini-track is open to high-quality emergent and completed research papers that address issues related to IT projects in a post-pandemic world from various theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches. Relevant topics include, but are not limited to:

• Managing IT projects in a post-pandemic world
• Managing remote or virtual project teams
• Hybrid or scalable approaches for managing IT projects
• IT project management and the supply chain
• Artificial intelligence and project management
• Data analytics and project management

• Digital innovation and project management
• Information security and project management
• Tools for effective project management

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SIG GREEN – Green IS and Sustainability

Sustainability and climate change are global issues with many cultural, organizational, technical, social, regulatory, economic, and individual dimensions. Just as computer-based information systems have been a driving force for societal progress, Green IS can be a driving force for strategic sustainable solutions in organizations and communities. Green IS enables the transformative power of information systems to support the multiple dimensions of sustainability. It addresses the world's greatest challenges including shrinking access to non renewable resources, decreased energy and food security, and environmental degradation due to climate change. IS can play a pivotal role in enabling sustainable solutions, which greatly increase the effectiveness and efficiency of modern communities and enterprises. Consequently, IS research can contribute in such transformation towards a multidimensional perspective to sustainability.

This track is open to any type of research within the scope of Green IS and Sustainability as well as those that adapt research and industry experiences into teaching cases and modules.

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Minitracks:

Sustainable Transformation

Sustainable management aspires towards balancing social, economic and environmental dimensions. Existing roadmaps, frameworks and systems do not comprehensively support sustainable transformation nor do they allow decision makers to explore interrelationships between sustainability dimensions. Thus leading to visions without actions and actions without visions. This is true at the micro level in the life of individuals and families and at the macro level in organizations, supply chains and societies.

This minitrack will explore concepts, models (qualitative, quantitative, optimization, simulation), processes, frameworks, architectures, roadmaps, and systems that will enable individuals, families, organizations, supply chains, and ultimately society to become more sustainable in a world ravaged by pandemics, war, famine and climate change. We seek papers on approaches that enable us to support, share, measure, benchmark, model, quantify, qualify sustainability goals, practices, performances, and indicators. This minitrack welcomes other topics in Green IS and Sustainability, that do not clearly fit in other minitracks.

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Information Systems for Sustainable Businesses and Supply Chains
Information Systems (IS) enable organizations to develop and promote sustainable strategies, business practices, and supply chain processes that focus on all aspects of the triple bottom line: Profit, People, and Planet. This mini-track is for research investigating the role IS plays in enabling these sustainable business strategies and practices, including research examining sustainability within individual firms and across firm boundaries. Research focused on IS to coordinate sustainability efforts within a firm and among supply chain partners is encouraged regardless of method. Inter-disciplinary research is particularly welcome.

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Maritime Informatics and Sustainability
Maritime Informatics studies the application of information systems to increasing the efficiency, safety, and ecological sustainability of the world's shipping industry. According to the International Maritime Organization (IMO), international shipping moves about 90 per cent of global trade and is the most efficient and cost-effective method for the international transportation of most goods. Hence, shipping is critical to future sustainable global economic growth.

The industry can be characterized as many independent actors who engage in episodic tight coupling. It has, however, been a late starter to digitization, possibly because of the long history of autonomy and the lack of inexpensive high bandwidth communication when on the ocean. A lack of information sharing impedes collaboration and reduces efficiency and safety. As a result, there are many opportunities to apply information systems theory and knowledge to a critical global industry.

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ICT for sustainable, innovative, and intelligent mobility solutions
The environmental impact of the transportation sector creates new challenges across different industries. Innovative mobility solutions that leverage the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs) have the potential to address these challenges and to accelerate the shift to an environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable transport system. We call for rigorous research to enhance the understanding of how ICT can be utilized to promote sustainable mobility solutions. Advances in ICTs can, for example, play a key role in the implementation of shared and autonomous mobility solutions, optimize public transport, and improve the efficiency of transportation infrastructures. This mini-track also serves as a forum for the presentation and discussion of specific challenges for the design and implementation of sustainable mobility solutions, including, but not limited to, user acceptance and adoption barriers, data security-related challenges, such as the handling of sensitive information, and the prediction of individualized future mobility demands.

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Artificial Intelligence for Sustainability
Environmental sustainability, widely recognized as a wicked problem, has become a global priority.

The challenge of sustainability is multi-dimensional, involves multiple natural and human systems engaged in complex interactions, and requires trade-offs between conflicting values of multiple stakeholders. Slowing the pace of climate change, mitigating adverse impacts, and adapting to new planetary conditions will depend on robust artificial intelligence (AI) solutions. Machine-based intelligence can help organizations tackle the complex issues of sustainability by transcending the limitations of conventional computing and human intelligence and opening up new possibilities for innovation. This minitrack adopts a socio-technical-ecological perspective to explore how AI can be used to support environmental sustainability and respond to the challenges of climate change. Research of all types is invited, from conceptual work that develops theories around AI to empirical investigations of the interplay between AI and sustainability-related phenomenon and design work that develops new solutions and approaches.

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Role of Information Technologies in Enhancing Environmental Resiliency

Information technologies are critical in monitoring, managing, and mitigating climate change-related phenomena and enhancing environmental protection and resiliency. Technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), machine learning, augmented reality, blockchain, robotics, etc., are playing a greater role in increasing environmental sustainability. Green initiatives such as automated detection and monitoring of environmental hazards, tracking deforestation activities and marine life, monitoring biodiversity, optimizing traffic flows, estimating real-time precipitations, managing flood risks and emergency planning, and precision agriculture technologies utilize IoT, big data, and robotics. Multi-source spatial and temporal data, robotics, drones, IoT, etc., are being explored in many industries to reduce carbon emissions. IS field must also develop metrics to assess the impact of IS on climate change and develop strategies to reduce the environmental impact of energy-intensive IT infrastructure. This mini-track invites research that aims to promote sustainable and resilient approaches in the use of emerging technologies.

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Cloud Computing and Sustainability

The widespread adoption of cloud computing—providing IT services on demand over a network—over the past decade has sparked debates on its environmental impacts among practitioners and academics alike. From the perspective of sustainability, cloud computing is differentiated from traditional IT investments and IT outsourcing in that it has transformed the way IT resources (both infrastructure/hardware and software) are sourced, and thereby has altered IT's implications for sustainability and energy consumption in cloud service users as well as service providers, which calls for new research from different angles.

This mini-track provides a forum for presenting and discussing original research highlighting the opportunities and challenges toward sustainability related to designing, deploying, and using cloud computing from the IS perspective. In particular, we encourage submissions that address broad topics of Green IT and Green IS from the perspectives of not only cloud service vendors, but also cloud service users and stakeholders.

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SIG Culture – Culture in Information Systems

This track intends to gather researchers and doctoral students who conduct research related to the role of culture in IS. "Culture in IS" refers to at least 4 meanings: national cultures, corporate and organizational culture, Internet culture, and cultural industries. National culture; refers to the effect that national, regional or ethnic cultures may have on the use of information systems, especially online behavior on social media or buying behavior on e-commerce sites. Information and communication technologies (ICTs) have provided the infrastructure for multinational businesses, created new cultural connections irrespective of geographic boundaries and distances, and allowed an increasingly mobile global population to be connected and interconnected.

"Corporate or organizational culture" refers to the values and beliefs within organizations and how they impact adoption and use of information systems. Turning this around, studies in this area could explore how the adoption of new enterprise systems changes organizational culture. In a less normative meaning, it may also refer to the social capital or the symbolic human capital issues that impact use and investments on technology within companies.

Internet culture is both represented and embodied by the Millennials and Digital Natives generations and how they leverage and interact with Internet and mobile resources differently from other generations, and what impacts this may bring to organizations that wish to attract the digital workforce.

Finally, "cultural industries" refers to the study of new industries that are enabled by information systems and technology to promote the diffusion of cultural artefacts and digital products worldwide, pop culture musing being an example.

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Minitracks:

Cross-Cultural Perspective on User Generated Content

The utility of user-generated content (UGC) on enterprises, such as online user reviews, social media posts, and YouTube videos, is enhanced by the diversity of consumers' cultural backgrounds. While some studies have found cross-cultural disparities in ethnic restaurant ratings, we are still learning how cross-cultural effects are manifesting themselves across the UGC spectrum, which includes everything from online customer evaluations to social media posts. With the globalization of web portals, the UGC has become widely used in cross-cultural contexts. Empirical research is urgently needed to investigate novel methods and frameworks on topics like textual characteristics of UGC by consumer profiles, sentiment analyses of UGC by national cultures, cross-cultural analyses of UGC for subjective goods like hospitality products and services, and the diversity of UGC responses by consumer cultural background. Finally, submissions that take a multidisciplinary approach beyond established national culture frameworks, such as Hofstede's, are encouraged.

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The Culture of Digital Academic Media as Knowledge Production

This track intends to gather researchers studying 'research as media' as a specific sub-form of digital innovation. In the context of this conference, the digital ""journal and academic publishing space"" can be seen as a new type of cultural industry. It is enabled by information systems (as opposed to libraries, universities and archives) to promote the diffusion of a new type of cultural artifact: the ""article"" as a type of quasi NFT (Non-Fungible Token) – an original product by an original author that is part of a specific culture.

At the same time, looking more deeply at the field of digital academic publishing as a cultural center gives potential researchers an opportunity to also examine the periphery of that center (predatory journals, crowd review journals, etc…) as both a part of a traditional cultural dynamic and as a contender for legitimacy of truth in research.

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Culture in Online Communities

Online communities group people who are distributed across the globe but share interests, professional or personal goals, rituals, and tacit or explicit policies, and interact primarily through computer-mediated communication tools. While cross-cultural studies may shed some light on the behavior of these distributed communities, geographical boundaries tend to fade in online communities, even when the communities start within a specific location. While studying behaviours across national boundaries or groupings is a good starting point, more in-depth analyses of self, groups, social, and professional identity, can supplement the development of a unique "culture" of an online community. Regardless of the unit of analysis, information systems researchers are increasingly aware that users' identities – and their internalization of cultural meaning – affect both adoption and use of technology.

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SIG Agility – Digital Agility and Resilience

Organizations have recognized the importance of the need to swiftly sense and respond to changes in the marketplace as well as adapt to business disruptions. Organizations resort to different approaches to developing organizational agility and resilience by leveraging digital capabilities. Agility and resilience can span from operational to strategic in that organizations can focus specifically on streamlining their operations or consider agility and resilience at the strategic level focusing on game-changing opportunities. This track explores relationships among IT, digital agility, and resilience at organizations. How does IT play an instrumental role in enabling organizational agility? How does IT shape various business processes in shaping organizational agility? How is digital resilience achieved? What can we learn from specific pockets of literature such as those on agile software development, agility, lean development, etc. to develop insights into the relationship between organizational agility and digital resilience? This track is open to various types of research including those that use quantitative, qualitative, and theoretical approaches.

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Minitracks:

Strategic Agility through Innovative Knowledge Management

As enterprises continue facing harsh business challenges, they require accelerating strategic agility. Strategic agility helps enterprises achieve innovation, productivity improvement, strategic change, and cultural change. Innovative knowledge management enables enterprises to accomplish important strategic agility. This mini-track explores (1) novel knowledge management approaches supported by digital technologies; and (2) effective enterprise structures that can support enterprises to achieve strategic agility and innovation by facilitating interactive scholarly movements and raising significant issues on knowledge management methodology, its requirements, and organizational practices, both from theoretical and applied perspectives.

• Agile enterprise systems and engineering
• Agile innovative organizations
• Agile enterprise architectures and design
• Knowledge management and agility
• Strategic business processes and agility
• E-government agility
• Supply chain agility

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IT-enabled Organizational Agility and Security (Digital Agility)

Organizations aspire to be agile in this highly unstable market. IT has enabled organizational agility by helping adapt to changing conditions, building digital options, etc. While there has been a great focus on increasing organizational agility with IT enablement, we are not sure whether there have been compromises on security practices while the firm tries to be more agile. Organization agility makes the organization more flexible while security practices follow strict rules and processes. This mini-track aims to invite research articles that investigate the interplay between organizational agility through IT enablement and security practices that may have been compromised because of the focus on agility.

• Organizational agility and information security
• Digital agility and information security
• Agile methodology and information security
• Development, security, and operation

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Emerging IT Resources and Strategies for Digital Agility

As the variety of available information technologies (IT) for digital transformation grows, businesses face challenges of effectively leveraging these emerging IT resources and strategies to sense and respond to market competitions, changing demands, and unexpected social and business crises (like

the current pandemic). This mini-track seeks studies that investigate the role of such cutting-edge information technologies in organizational transformations to build digital agility.

• Digital innovation / transformation for agility
• Emerging IT management practices for agility
• Emerging data-driven technologies for agility
• Data analytics capabilities for agility
• Artificial intelligence for agility
• Organizational data infrastructure for agility
• Internet of Things (IoT) and agility
• Cloud computing and agility
• Edge computing and agility
• Agile IT infrastructure and data analytics
• Agile computing environment for digital innovation / transformation

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SIG SEC – Information Security and Privacy

Cybersecurity remains a key challenge for organizations despite massive investments over the last two decades. While technological advancements have been made to improve cybersecurity, human vulnerabilities have become the weakest link in security. High profile events such as defections, espionage, and massive data breaches have led the public to question their own expectations of privacy. While there is an abundance of practices and techniques for employing cybersecurity, many hard problems remain unanswered. The purpose of this track is to provide a forum for theoretical developments, empirical research findings, case studies, methodologies, artifacts, and other high-quality manuscripts. Sponsored by SIGSEC, we seek to address important questions arising from emerging developments in information security, such as: security analytics, financial crimes, security analytics, and digital forensics? How do system defenders share information to mitigate vulnerabilities and exploits? Does pervasive data collection deter privacy-conscious individuals? Do regulations and policies influence employee security behaviors and organizational security postures?

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Minitracks:
Emerging Issues in Information Security and Privacy
The Internet was once considered separate from the world of reality. Now, organizations are leveraging the vast resources that are available through the Internet, mobile apps and other technologies to find and stay connected to customers.

Concurrent with the marriage between the cyberspace and the brick-and-mortar world, telephony and information technologies are converging. The advent of smartphones means that a single device can make calls, send emails, browse the web, review documents, and even pay the tab at a

Starbucks. This has resulted in a greater need for access to personal information databases, which has made data protection and privacy issues to take the center stage. Holding personal information without adequate safeguards may lead to a disaster. This can be compounded by the ever-expanding mobile ecosystem. Incidents have shown that organizations lose goodwill, to the point of bankruptcy, for having failed to address information systems security, assurance, and privacy issues.

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Moving Beyond Traditional Constructs in Information Security Research

Employees are organizations' core assets that interact with Information Systems (IS) in order to perform their tasks; however numerous studies have reported that employees' noncompliance of IS security policies is the main cause of security breaches within organizations. Over the last decade, the IS research community has contributed substantial research in order to understand the causes underlying IS security noncompliance. This mini-track aims to investigate new theories and constructs that have not been explored in IS security compliance literature. Therefore, we invite innovative papers that explore new constructs and theories that address a variety of issues pertaining employees' behaviors towards IS security in organizations. The goal is to advance our understanding of the IS security noncompliance phenomenon. Cross-cultural studies or comparative studies highlighting differences and similarities regarding employees' behaviors with IS security in emerging and developing countries are also welcome.

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Cyber-Physical System and Infrastructure Security

Cybersecurity academics and practitioners traditionally address the multitude of diverse attack vectors to protect data, systems, and processes. However, we are less prepared for attacks on Cyber-Physical systems. We must contend with interconnected systems controlling critical infrastructure sectors impacting peoples' lives and well-being.

The recent government focus on critical infrastructure indicates that protecting Cyber-Physical components is equally important as protecting physical borders. Attacks on various infrastructure sectors ranging from lax TeamViewer passwords on Water Control Systems to coordinated ransomware attacks shutting down energy supplies are becoming common. Large scale nation-state attacks such as Russia's Petya malware on the Ukraine morph into attacks disrupting supply chain infrastructures such as NotPetya on Maersk.

This mini-track will address challenges both practitioners and academics face addressing attacks and creating solutions to protect critical infrastructure. Potential topics include:

Cyber-Physical System Security
Case Studies on Infrastructure Attacks
Organizational Approaches to Infrastructure Security
ICS Security and Challenges

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AI-Driven Cybersecurity

The next generation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) is increasingly incorporated in cybersecurity solutions. Past research predicts that, over time, companies will incorporate AI into every cybersecurity product portfolio. While AI and ML increase the defenders' capability to detect and prevent abnormal behavior patterns, attackers are also using AI and ML to learn about a target's vulnerabilities and launch attacks. Therefore, it is necessary for the Information Systems community to explore more deeply the domain of AI-driven cybersecurity, an important topic, but has received little attention. In this mini-track, we seek high-quality original research papers, both theoretical and empirical, that address the issues of AI aid, misuse and threat in cybersecurity in different areas such as business, healthcare, education, politics, and economics.

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IT GOVERNANCE, RISK AND COMPLIANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF SECURITY AND PRIVACY

For many years, researchers addressed security problems purely from a technical perspective. More recently, the focus has shifted to IT Risk, IT Audit, and Compliance. Research papers addressing information assurance issues from a socio-technical, behavioral, and economic perspective may be submitted to this mini-track.

Governance, Risk, and Compliance (GRC) studies connect the impact of IT Risk to the overall Enterprise Risk Management process and give the stakeholders a complete picture of the organization. The track welcomes all papers that fit the theme of the track regardless of methodological persuasions. Literature survey papers are welcome.

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Social Engineering and Risk Mitigation of Evolving Cyber Security Risks

Social Engineering is the art of using deception or manipulative techniques on humans to divulge confidential or sensitive information and using the information for malicious purposes. Social Engineering is still among the most common tactics used by cyber criminals either alone or in conjunction with other hacking methods. Social Engineering takes many forms such as in person conversations, email phishing, social media phishing, phishing via mobile channels and so on. Technological advances in hardware and software applications make it difficult for hackers to gain control of these systems, hence attackers exploit human vulnerabilities to infiltrate systems and gain information. Threat actors are moving on from traditional methods of mass phishing campaigns and turning towards more advanced social engineering attacks targeting organizations and individuals worldwide.

We seek papers that explores various approaches, models, trends, technologies, analysis of social engineering and also, prevention, avoidance, and mitigation methods for the social engineering attacks.

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Information Security Risks to Research
Academic researchers around the world are increasingly becoming targets for information security threat actors, including state-sponsored espionage targeting research programs. These threats have been demonstrated to be highly persistent and targeted. Enterprise IT and information security at many universities are focused on protecting core functions of the university and may not be focused on tailored protection for specific research groups.

This mini-track invites the authors to submit papers that address relevant issues and concerns related to the intersection of academic research and information security threats.

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CORE – Cognitive Research in IS

Human cognition deals with how we know and make decisions, through processes including reasoning, perception, and judgment. The future of the Information Systems discipline will continue to involve human cognition as systems are increasingly used to meet social and business needs in innovative settings. Understanding human cognition is a critical component to the successful design, implementation, and use of information systems. The questions of interest relevant to this track focus on IS problems in terms of the processes of knowing and making decisions. This track solicits research investigating the widest variety of cognition, including but not limited to: situated, shared, social, distributed, and team cognition; group and individual decision support systems; cognitive aspects of business analytics and intelligence; problem-solving; knowledge-sharing & -management; cognitive perspectives on IS design, use, and development; human-computer interaction or human factors; and research methods to investigate cognitive issues in IS. We welcome qualitative, quantitative, experimental, and case study research and research-in-progress.

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Minitracks:
Human-Robot Interactions (HRI) in Information Systems
This mini-track aims to enhance our understanding of human-robot interaction (HRI) in an emerging area in Information Systems. This mini-track seeks to solicit submissions from various topics on the cognitive and behavioral aspects of interactions with robots and artificial intelligence (AI) and their corresponding outcomes. This includes empirical studies and conceptual frameworks that theoretically advance our knowledge of the topic.

Topics of interest include, but are not limited to, the following:

• Promoting the performance of individuals, teams, and organizations working with robots
• Adoption and appropriation of robots
• Empirical studies examining cognitive, psychological, emotional, and social aspects in human-robot collaboration

• Theoretical frameworks for human-robot interaction
• Case studies on human-robot interaction
• Design implications for robots in the workplace and home
• Work practices which focused on human-robot collaboration
• New methodological approaches to studying human-robot interactions

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Cognitive decision making and collaboration

Cognition is the interaction of technology, human behavior, and cognitive processes guided by the constructs of psychology and cognitive science. Technology includes internet applications, artificial intelligence, and virtual environments. The cognitive aspects involve human behavior and the cognitive internal sensory and memory processes which lead to decision making and collaboration.

The purpose of this min-track is to provide a forum for theoretical developments, empirical research findings, case studies, methodologies, artifacts, and other high-quality manuscripts. We seek to address important questions arising from emerging developments in cognitive research, such as: cognitive aspects of business analytics, collaboration in virtual environments, AI effects on sensory and memory applications, cognitive aspects of shared memory and collective intelligence, the interaction of social perception on performance, communication patterns of cognition, and leadership cognition.

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Human-Centered IS Design

As our professional and personal lives become more virtual, our well-being increasingly depends on the design of the digital tools we use to work and connect and on their ability to help us to contrast Information overload and increase the quality of the Information we consume.

The design of IS systems has traditionally prioritized functional or marketing objectives while neglecting users' well-being and ethical concerns. This track explores alternative, truly human-centered approaches to IS design that focus on the improvement of individual and social well-being and on making our interaction with digital technologies more meaningful, purposeful, and sustainable.

This mini-track offers a venue for high-quality research that contributes to the the development of theories, approaches and methods able to support human-centered IS design. Papers that theoretically and/or empirically focuses on the application of Design Thinking, Positive Design, Design Science, and Aesthetics to the development of IS systems are particularly welcome.

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DataEcoSys – Data-Ecosystems in Information Systems

Driven by the digitalization of almost any sphere of life, data has become humankind's most essential and most valuable resource. That has been recognized by global and now data-driven

technology companies such as Apple, Google, and Amazon and by governing organizations like the European Union. Contrary to physical resources, data do not perish when shared, introducing a paradigm shift in inter-organizational cooperation. For example, companies can share data on customers and processes without the need to empty a data repository to optimize more efficiently and build new products and services.

However, to be able to utilize this data in a secure, fair, and, above all, value-creating manner, it is necessary to establish shared data spaces and -platforms. This track focuses specifically on the critical role of data and co-creation in the design, emergence, and adoption of data ecosystems from both a generalist and domain-specific perspective.

Particularly in the context of ecosystem design and development, there are limited contributions addressing topics such as data-sharing or design methodologies within the literature. Moreover, research on data ecosystems is conducted by scholars from different disciplinary perspectives, such as data science, management science, or database systems. To establish common ground and advance this research area, this track brings together scholars and practitioners working on the various aspects of data-driven ecosystems.

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Minitracks:

General Track on Data Ecosystems

This General Mini-Track expects submissions on the topic of Data Ecosystems that elaborate and extend their foundations using various methods. Theoretical and empirical papers are welcome.

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Data Ecosystems for Sustainability (DESu)

Today's businesses are facing societal and environmental challenges. As moving towards more sustainability is challenging, there is a growing interest in supporting approaches. Among the popular approaches are circular economy, cradle-to-cradle, and industrial ecology, which aim at changing production, logistics, and consumption patterns. Regardless of which approach is followed, data about products, services, and processes are an enabler for sophisticated analysis, like life cycle assessments, and need to be available for utilization across companies and domains. Therefore, participating in data ecosystems poses a promising opportunity that help to jointly realize value from collecting, sharing, and employing data. Against this backdrop, this mini-track is intended to discuss conceptual, theoretical, empirical, and/or design-oriented research that focuses either on 'Sustainability by data ecosystems' (e.g., circularity, smarter product use, and extended lifespan) or 'Sustainability in data ecosystems' (e.g., fair working conditions and more efficient environmental footprint of digital infrastructures in data ecosystems).

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Health Data Platforms and Ecosystems

Digital infrastructures in healthcare do not unfold their potential value for patients, professionals,

and other stakeholders, since processes and systems are highly fragmented and there is no seamless flow of information. Beyond technological barriers, there are challenges such as the unwillingness to openly share health data for fear of third-party surveillance or misuse. Yet, recent technological advances to capture personal health data (e.g., wearables) result in an increased data availability which fosters the emergence of larger data repositories.

This mini-track calls for papers on the emergence, design, and evolution of health data ecosystems, broadly defined as multi-stakeholder networks that enable value creation by storing, sharing, and reusing various types of health data in a privacy-preserving, secure, and FAIR manner. We invite qualitative and quantitative contributions that shed light on the critical role of data in healthcare platforms and ecosystems, and can consider them from an individual, organizational and/or societal perspective.

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Service Innovation in Data-Ecosystems

The emergence of data-ecosystems and the associated wide accessibility of data open great opportunities for service providers. When barriers to data-sharing crumble, data-driven services are increasingly becoming important. With a raising use and establishment of artificial intelligence as well as big data we experience a shift in services and their ecosystems. Examples for such are smart services integrating data from physical assets or services in the context of industry 4.0. New approaches and concepts are necessary to better handle data-driven service ecosystems.

To foster a better understanding between the intersections of data-ecosystems and service innovation, we are looking for papers that deal with the conceptual basics (e.g., taxonomies), design aspects (e.g., design rules), and organizational aspects (e.g., outsourcing, coordination). Additionally, we seek for papers that critically open discussions about the changing environment of data-driven service ecosystems by suggesting avenues for future research or by presenting empirical and/or experimental study results.

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Artificial Intelligence in Data Ecosystems

As artificial intelligence learns from extensive, precise, and dynamic data everywhere, the market embraces multiple stakeholders from factories and supply chains to data analysts in data ecosystems. They entrust artificial intelligence exchange data as commodities on a marketplace. The recent trend differs from digital platforms, such as Google and Amazon, currently dominating the artificial intelligence market with well-arranged big data easy to integrate. Therefore, data ecosystems harnessing information systems confront unprecedented challenges to ecosystem governance. How can an organization seamlessly feed artificial intelligence the data too dirty to learn due to diverse contexts? Who can regulate whom if artificial intelligence manages data from various organizations, industries, and jurisdictions? What will happen to entrepreneurs, policymakers, and regulators if virtual assets such as Bitcoin and Ethereum support data exchange in data ecosystems? The minitrack invites papers defining the governance problems for artificial intelligence in data ecosystems and suggesting approaches to those problems.

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SIG DSA – Data Science and Analytics for Decision Support

The unprecedented increase in the amount of data available for processing has created novel innovative opportunities for individuals, organizations, and society. This is creating a huge impact across industries (e.g. healthcare, finance, energy, retail and sports) when engaging in complex analytical tasks. The ability to manage big data and generate insights is also leading towards significant organizational transformation. At a higher level, big data and analytics applications are driving positive impact in society in areas, such as health and well-being (e.g. in the fight against Covid19), poverty mitigation, food security, energy, and sustainability. Organizations are allocating greater resources to enhance and develop new innovative applications of advanced analytics capabilities. As organizations transform into data and analytics centric enterprises (e.g. health insurance companies, automobile companies), more research is needed on the technical, behavioral, and organizational aspects of this progress. On one hand, research focused on the creation and application of new data science approaches, like deep learning and cognitive computing, can inform different ways to enhance decision making and improve outcomes. On the other hand, research on organizational issues in the analytics context can inform industry leaders on handling various organizational and technical opportunities along with various challenges associated with building and executing big data driven organization. Examples include data and process governance and ethics and integrity issues, management and leadership, and driving innovation and entrepreneurship.

The track "Data Science and Analytics for Decision Support" seeks original research that promotes technical, theoretical, design science, pedagogical, and behavioral research as well as emerging applications in analytics and big data. Topics include (but are not limited to) data analytics and visualization from varied data sources (e.g. sensors or IoT data, text, multimedia, clickstreams, user-generated content) involving issues dealing with curation; management and infrastructure for (big) data; standards, semantics, privacy, security, legal and ethical issues in big data, analytics and KM (knowledge management); intelligence and scientific discovery using big data; analytics applications in various domains such as smart cities, smart grids, financial fraud detection, digital learning, healthcare, criminal justice, energy, environmental and scientific domains, sustainability; business process management applications such as process discovery, performance analysis, process conformance and mining using analytics and KM, cost-sensitive, value-oriented, and data-driven decision analysis, and optimization. Visionary research on new and emerging topics that make innovative contributions to the field are also welcome.

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Minitracks:
Computational Social Science Research through Analytics
Computational social science research has garnered much interest from multiple disciplines through the use of massive, multi-faceted, and authentic data. The analysis of huge amount of trace data, which are event-based records of activities of transactions, to unveil insights on how to address larger societal issues. A recent trend in understanding social phenomena using computational social

science research, especially through the use of analytics has led to many discoveries, and confirmation of hypotheses and theories interdisplinarily.

This minitrack encourages research on using trace data from human digital footprint to investigate human activities and relationships, and potentially come up with innovative and theory-grounded models of the social phenomena. Submissions may focus on descriptive research process, novel algorithm designs, questions forming, new and interesting directions in computational social science. The formulation of nascent theories through a bottom up approach using data is especially encouraged. Research in any domains are welcome.

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Smart Tourism and Tourism Analytics

Smart tourism generates a sheer volume of rich and comprehensive real-time data, including tourists' psychographics, behaviors, and travel patterns. Such data can be analyzed to extract information necessary for contextual marketing and personalized services for tourists, improving destination management and tourists' experiences and satisfaction.

This minitrack aims to bring together leading academic scientists and researchers to share state-of-the-art studies on the topic of smart tourism. We thus invite papers that provide insights into all aspects of smart tourism and tourism analytics. Topics of interest include, but are not limited to:

Tourism information management and advanced analytics
Analytics for tourism planning, management, and marketing
ICT-driven innovation and challenges in tourism
Business intelligence for destination management
Smart tourism and sustainable development
Tourism analytics, tourism design, and smart tourism
Social and visual media data analytics for tourism management and marketing
Big data analytics in the tourism management and marketing

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Applied Use of GIS for Data Science, Decision-making, and Innovation

Today, the growing availability of data analytic tools, along with ever increasing data sources, are allowing the extraction of knowledge from data in a manner previously unseen. This activity is often described as data science. At the same time, there is a growing awareness that GIS data, and related analytic techniques, can enhance this activity by providing a "spatial lens" with which to extract further knowledge. This mini-track provides a research forum to examine the applied use, and practice, of GIS for location-based analytics and decision-making, GIS data organization and processing, and innovative GIS application development.

As such, papers are solicited across topics such as, but not limited to:

Python and R for GIS Machine Learning and Deep Learning
GIS for Data Science
GeoAI: Advanced GIS Data Science
Big GIS Data Management and Analytics
Big GIS Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery
Cloud-based GIS Applications
Decision-making Using GIS

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Data-Driven Process Mining and Innovation

One of the main aspects of business analytics is process innovation driven by the use of data generated from the day-to-day business operations of an organization. Process innovation involves workflow re-design and resource re-configuration for higher efficiency, better quality, and effectiveness, improving decision-making processes for better information flow and decision-enablement. Process mining plays a significant role in enabling such innovations.
The objective of Process Mining is to discover, monitor, and improve actual business processes by extracting knowledge from existing data generated as a result of the execution of those processes. The aim of this mini-track is to promote theoretical and empirical research addressing the aspects mentioned above.
Example topics may include, but are not limited to – data-driven modeling, analysis, and improvement of organizational processes; design of data-driven decision-making processes; case studies and empirical evaluation of data-driven process innovation; multi-perspective approaches for process mining.

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Behavioral Research in Data Science and Analytics

The ability to take advantage of data analytics (DA) and artificial intelligence (AI) has become an important factor for firm success. With the availability of data with high velocity, volume, and variety, many firms have invested in DA and AI technologies to improve the quality of their decisions. However, firms also recognize the critical role of human factors in analytics-based decision-making.

The focus of this minitrack is to explore and enhance understanding of the behavioral aspects of implementing and using DA and AI technologies. Particularly, this minitrack focuses on perceptions, attitudes, intentions, and behaviors related to analytics and their impacts on decision-making processes and outcomes in organizational and social settings.

Suggested topics:

*Explainable AI and DA
*Ethical and privacy aspects of AI and DA
*Trust in AI and DA
*Human-AI augmentation

*Algorithm aversion
*User-centered DA
*DA and decision-making quality
*DA and technostress
*DA and discrimination
*DA and cognitive biases

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Big Data Analytics for Business and Societal Transformation
The minitrack aims to explore the business and societal transformations BDA entail, and how they enable innovative ways to support improved decision making that can contribute towards data-driven development and the SDGs . To understand how BDA can be of value requires an examination of the interplay between various factors (e.g., social, technical, economical, environmental), as well as interrelations among different actors in a BDA ecosystem (i.e., academia, private and public organisations, civil society, and individuals).

Emphasis will be placed on interdisciplinary papers that bridge the domains of organizational science, information systems management, information science, marketing, and computer science. This mini track aims to further explore the business and societal benefits of BDA and therefore welcomes quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods papers, as well as reviews, conceptual papers, and theory development papers.

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Network Analytics for Big Data
The network science has been used as a theory to understand an emergent phenomenon and as a methodology to model the relationships. More recently, we are starting to see network analytics techniques getting used in conjunction with other approaches such as deep learning or natural language processing. Such innovative and hybrid use of methodologies in newer application domain such as COVID-19 spread, infodemic, etc. can push the frontiers of scientific discovery. The focus of this mini track, therefore, is to solicit manuscripts that utilize network science as core methodology to model interactions in the large datasets in any business or scientific domain. This minitrack invites manuscripts adapting network analysis as a descriptive, a predictive or a prescriptive tool. Either theory building or theory testing applications of network analytics are encouraged as well.

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SIG Meta – Meta-Research in Information Systems

Following the successful Meta-Research in Information Systems track at AMCIS 2018, 2019 and 2020, in terms of submissions and participant feedback, we propose to continue the track as a primary outlet for publication of innovative articles in this area. Meta-research (research on research) is a reflection among Information Systems (IS) scholars on issues surrounding the production of IS

research. As such, it is a valuable venue for scholarly discussion within IS. It includes topics like the structure and development of the field, the core and boundaries of the field, field legitimacy, scholar/department/journal/country ranking methods, discussions of research culture and practices, methods for evaluating scholarship, literature reviews, IS methods guideline reviews, as well as novel methods, theories, and debate.

The overall goal of the track is to showcase unique leading edge empirical, theoretical commentary that comprises what we call meta-research. A proper venue for reflexive work has been lacking within the structure of usual tracks at AMCIS. This kind of overview allows the discipline to assess and choose core premises. It is especially important because of the diversity of topic domains that fit into the overall IS scope, which is essentially multidisciplinary in terms of source foundations. The track provides a coherent framing for papers that might be rejected in other tracks for lack of fit, and a place for theoretically diverse and reflexive scholars to share perspectives. It also looks at the discipline as a scholarly culture.

Track Chairs:
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Minitracks:

Research Commentaries and Literature Reviews in IS

As IS matures as a discipline, there is a need to conduct and publish research on meta-analysis to synthesize the findings and to identify the potential research gaps and future research agenda. Such meta-analysis can help identify critical research gaps and help us identify the questions that have been answered, and also the ones that still remain unanswered. The meta-analysis also helps the body of evidence to determine the contextual factors and enhance our understanding of how and when they work. Such contextual knowledge can help us understand the contextual features associated with our theories and help identify what planned intervention is likely to be most powerful. Such meta-analysis will help contextualize our findings, and It will help fine-tune our research questions and will help provide more meaningful guidance to practitioners. This minitrack is inviting papers that provide theory-based, literature-based, or quantitative analysis based meta-analysis based on IS research.

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Emergent theory in Information Systems Research

This minitrack provides the opportunity for researchers to present examples, evidence, and analysis of the processes of the emergence of theory in Information Systems (IS) research. In specific schools of thought such as in philosophy, systems theory, science, and art, the concept of emergence implies that what has emerged is different from what it was that came together to produce the final form. Thus, what is seen as evidence of emergence is not its emergent properties but what the properties produced. Many studies that seek to address the nature of theory emergence tend towards ontological perspectives and importantly the contribution of Mill (2002). In discussions about the constitution of IS theories, one may be left with the question of how much to be gained from gnawing on the bones of existing theoretical constructs when the life of a theory is strongest at its inception and manifestation.

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SIG Sourcing – Sourcing in the Digital Ae: Platforms, Crowd and Services

Sustainability and climate change are global issues with many cultural, organizational, technical, social, regulatory, economic, and individual dimensions. Just as computer-based information systems have been a driving force for societal progress, Green IS can be a driving force for strategic sustainable solutions in organizations and communities. Green IS enables the transformative power of information systems to support the multiple dimensions of sustainability. It addresses the world's greatest challenges including shrinking access to non renewable resources, decreased energy and food security, and environmental degradation due to climate change. IS can play a pivotal role in enabling sustainable solutions, which greatly increase the effectiveness and efficiency of modern communities and enterprises. Consequently, IS research can contribute in such transformation towards a multidimensional perspective to sustainability.

This track is open to any type of research within the scope of Green IS and Sustainability as well as those that adapt research and industry experiences into teaching cases and modules.

In the digital age, organizations face the challenge of adapting IS sourcing practices to numerous major changes (Dibbern et al. 2020). First, digital technologies increasingly permeate the processes, products, and services of companies (Venkatraman 2017). These include IS services and products offered by a vibrant and increasingly complex ecosystem of providers such as consulting companies, standard software providers, specialized development firms, and digital platforms. Second, the digital transformation entails a number of concurrent technological shifts such as the rise of AI and new architectural paradigms (e.g., microservices, low-code platforms, and serverless computing) that fundamentally change the nature of the task that is being sourced. Examples include relying on intelligent software agents rather than human actors (Rutschi and Dibbern 2020; Willcocks et al. 2016), reconfigure firm boundaries, and add further complexity to the already confusing number of alternative sourcing arrangements that include multi-sourcing (Oshri et al. 2019), cloud-services (Hoffmann et al. 2020; Gozman and Willcocks 2018) and governance mechanisms (Benaroch et al. 2016; Gregory et al. 2013; Huber et al. 2013; Kotlarsky et al. 2020; Wiener et al. 2016). Furthermore, with the growing popularity of data-driven business models issues associated with data sourcing are becoming more prevalent (Wiener et al. 2020). Perhaps even more drastic changes lie ahead in the outsourcing of information services, amidst emerging technologies such as "big data," blockchains, social media, cloud computing, and artificial intelligence (Sabherwal 2020). To respond to these changes, sourcing professionals will have to adapt their decision and governance practices—offering unique opportunities for researchers to advance understanding of the evolution and socio-technical underpinnings of sourcing practices (Sarker et al. 2019). Increasing digitization and digitalization has also given rise to new sourcing models that leverage digital platforms to engage the "crowd." IS researchers have responded to these developments by investigating new business models that rely on crowd involvement and are mediated by digital platforms – e.g., business models associated with gig economy (Wiener et al 2021). This focus on crowdsourcing and digital platforms (e.g., "online marketplaces" (Gefen and Carmel, 2008), "crowdwork platforms" (Gol et al. 2019) and "microsourcing platforms" (Guo et al. 2021)) is closely related to the larger phenomenon of IS sourcing (Nevo and Kotlarsky, 2020).

This track welcomes papers that improve our understanding of how, why, and under what conditions sourcing can make a positive contribution to the digital transformation of firms. It also

invites studies that investigate sourcing-related aspects from perspectives of different stakeholders – crowd, platform, or focal firm (crowdsourcer) – including new business models that rely on crowd participation. Topics of interest include, but are not limited to:

- Sourcing as driver of digital transformation processes
- Sourcing of innovative, AI-powered systems, including studies investigating new AI-specific managerial practices such as data governance, management of (algorithmic) learning processes, and the management of autonomous agents (e.g., robots)
- Technology-driven changes in sourcing practices including studies exploring how increasingly autonomous systems and/or new architectural innovations transform sourcing decision making and sourcing governance
- Sourcing configurations and sourcing arrangements for the digital age (multi-sourcing, plural sourcing, cloud-services, etc.)
- Crowdsourcing and digital platforms, including new crowd- and platform-based business models
- Supplier and client capabilities and competences for the digital age
- Sourcing governance and in particular studies investigating change processes, holistic configurations of governance mechanisms (including coordination and control mechanisms), and interactions between them
- Interorganizational issues in sourcing such as conflict and opportunism
- Data sourcing
- Sourcing eco-system, including vendor- and platform-eco-systems.
- Backsourcing/re-shoring decisions driven by the digital transformation and in particular the changing role of IS
- Sourcing of knowledge-intensive and innovative IS services and products
- Emerging topics and concepts in sourcing not covered above

Track Chairs:
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Minitracks:

Emerging technologies and Sourcing

Emerging digital technologies such as blockchain and smart contracts, cloud computing, Robotic Process Automation,and various forms of artificial intelligence such as machine learning-infused systems pose challenges to the established IS sourcing practices and present opportunities for new sourcing models. These technological developments run parallel with client organizations' growing appetite for more engaged, innovation-driven sourcing arrangements, that create value and go beyond cost-cutting sourcing endeavours. Combined, these factors push client organizations to create increasingly complex sourcing ecosystems, including sourcing providers, external consultants, digital platforms, and customers, all with their diverse sets of goals and interests.

To respond to the challenges brought by these developments, managers have to re-evaluate existing sourcing practices, including decision-making and governance approaches, along with the basic assumptions of the concept of sourcing itself. In this mini-track, we look for submissions that offer novel theorizing on emerging technologies in sourcing, interesting empirical cases, and/or insightful managerial advice.

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Sourcing Through the Crowd: Issues in Platform-enabled Work
Increasing digitization and digitalization has given rise to new sourcing models that leverage digital platforms to engage the "crowd." Today anyone in the world with basic knowledge or resources has work opportunities afforded by digital platforms which link buyers and sponsors with a crowd or community.

IS researchers have responded to these developments by investigating new business models that rely on crowd involvement and are mediated by digital platforms – e.g., business models associated with gig economy (Wiener et al 2021). This focus on crowdsourcing and digital platforms (e.g., "online marketplaces" (Gefen and Carmel, 2008), "crowdwork platforms" and "microsourcing platforms" (Guo et al. 2021)) is closely related to the larger phenomenon of IS sourcing (Nevo and Kotlarsky, 2020).

This mini-track investigates the potential of crowdsourcing, the gig-economy, sharing-economy, and platform-economy for economic benefit and social inclusion.

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SIG HCI – Human Computer Interaction

The AMCIS 2022 HCI Track will provide a forum for AIS members to present, discuss and explore a wide range of issues related to Human-Computer Interaction and Information Systems. Human Computer Interaction (HCI) is an interdisciplinary area that has attracted researchers, educators, and practitioners from several disciplines. It essentially deals with the design, evaluation, adoption, and use of information technology, with a common focus on improved user performance and experience. New and exciting research opportunities are emerging, including issues and challenges concerning people's interactions with various information technologies that can be examined from an organizational, managerial, psychological, social, or cultural perspective. This track welcomes papers that aim at advancing our understanding of human-computer interaction at the individual, work group, organization, or society levels. Submissions may use any type of research method.

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Minitracks:
Understanding Trust, Distrust and Trust-Restoration in Information Systems
Trust in information systems is a central concept in facilitating adoption and use. While there is a rich literature on interpersonal and institutional trust in the marketing, communications, and management literature, research to extend these perspectives to the concept of trust in information systems is largely derived from the views promulgated through literature other than our own. For this reason, the conceptualization of both trust and distrust, including formation, continuance, and restoration in information systems, needs to be clarified and expanded. Developing, maintaining,

and restoring trust in IS – requires well-informed research. Expanding our understanding of the concept of trust beyond the recent adaptations from reference disciplines will have specific uses and value in information systems research. We welcome submissions addressing all aspects of trust, distrust, trust-restoration, and risk in information systems, including but not limited to important related areas such as credibility, deception, privacy violations, and user perceptions.

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IS, Food Industry and Consumer Behavior

This minitrack examines the nature and implications of use of IT in food industry. With growing concerns for food safety, service quality and information sharing in food industry, the impact of information systems and human-computer interaction in the context is receiving great attention. The fact that food industry is related to health issues as well as regular consumption satisfaction makes distinctive phenomena such as organic food purchase, consumers' willingness to pay price premium, intensive information search, etc. This minitrack aims to extend our understanding of IS in food industry, human-computer interaction, and consumer behavior to enhance the theoretical foundation for research, offer guidance to practitioners and share important empirical findings with consumers. This minitrack welcomes conceptual and empirical research papers investigating this emerging phenomena using various theories and methodologies.

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Interface Design, Evaluation and Impact

This mini-track is an outlet for human-computer interaction (HCI) papers that research interface design, evaluation, and impact. It supports a wide-ranging set of research topics, methods, and perspectives in the HCI area. Possible topics include user interface design and evaluation for B2B, B2C, C2C e-commerce, m-commerce, and social media sites, business software including ERP, IoT, big data dashboard, and healthcare IT, AR, VR, MR, AI, and games. User task analysis, usability testing, the analysis of the impacts of interfaces on the attitudes, behaviors, performance, or productivity of individuals, organizations, and society are also the topics of this mini-track. Authors are encouraged to investigate new issues related to and apply new approaches of considering HCI in light of emerging technologies and technology trends. A number of papers have been published at the premier IS journals. Excellent conference submissions have been considered for fast-track options at journals publishing HCI research.

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Conversational, Cognitive, and Affective HCI

Understanding and adapting to the cognitive and affective states of users can enable systems to interact more effectively. The adaptation may come in changes to the system performance, or in the way the system interacts with users. Recent research has explored ways to understand cognitive and emotional states through a variety of sensors and technologies, including natural language processing, fMRI, eye tracking, keystroke dynamics, and mouse tracking. Emerging systems are able

to incorporate information from these sensors to create more humanlike responses, to improve decision processes, and to better understand how the user is thinking or feeling. This mini-track provides an outlet for human-computer interaction (HCI) papers that investigate systems—and human behavior with systems—that respond to cognitive and affective states. Possible topics include conversational technology (e.g., chatbots and digital assistants), affective or cognitive state detection, HCI for credibility assessment, novel use of sensor data, and affective computing.

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