

Number	T - 24		
Name	Openness and IT		
Co-Chairs			
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	URL	URL	URL
Description	<p>Over the past decade, “open” phenomena enabled by information technology (IT) have received an increasing amount of interest from Information Systems (IS) researchers. Such interest can be seen in workshops (e.g., the ECIS 2015 Workshop on Open Research and Practice in IS), conferences (e.g., OpenSym 2015), conference tracks (e.g., at ECIS, PACIS, AMCIS and HICSS), journal special issues (e.g., JAIS on open innovation) and the recent formation of an AIS Special Interest Group on Open Research and Practice (AIS SIGOPEN).</p> <p>We understand “openness” broadly in terms of the accessibility of knowledge, the transparency of action and the permeability of organizational structures. Openness can be both a driver and result of new IT. The many forms of openness have significant implications for individuals, organizations and societies. For example, individual users actively participate in the creation of common knowledge goods such as Wikipedia (Germonprez et al. 2011) or Linux (Benkler 2006). A new generation of entrepreneurs can now be seen to leverage the power of crowds in the design and delivery of products and services (Orlikowski and Scott 2015) and in the funding of their business ventures through platforms (Kuppuswamy and Bayus 2013). For established businesses, openness has changed approaches to business model architectures and innovation. This has been achieved through “internal openness” (e.g., inner source software, internal co-creation platforms and enterprise social software) and “external openness” (e.g., open innovation markets, open sourcing and crowdsourcing) in organizations including LEGO (Schlagwein and Bjørn-Andersen 2014), Philips Healthcare (Ågerfalk and Fitzgerald 2008) and SAP (Leimeister et al. 2009). Likewise, open technologies are central to new intra- and inter-organizational forms of value creation supporting “ecosystems” of interdependent actors (e.g., the app ecosystems surrounding Google’s Android, Apple’s iOS or Facebook’s social networking platform) (Morgan et al. 2013, Benlian et al. forthcoming). What is more, openness shifts power structures by relatively devaluing physical production facilities and emphasizing the value of information and IT-enabled business models (Chesbrough 2007) or value creation outside of traditional organizations (Feller et al. 2008; Faraj et al. 2011). Openness is one mechanism by which IT can create “a better world” through creating common goods (Walsham 2012). Increasingly, the academic sector and the research community itself face new challenges and opportunities emerging from the combination of openness and IT (Kane and Fichman 2009, Cooper and Sahami 2013).</p> <p>We invite theoretical, empirical and applied research papers that will significantly contribute to our understanding of openness in the context of IT: its manifestations, antecedents and, most critically, its impact on individuals, organizations and society. We welcome and encourage submissions from researches using diverse methodological and epistemological approaches. Although all aspects of IT-enabled openness are of interest, the interplay and relationship between IT and openness should be central to the submissions (rather than providing only the background for studies of general business strategy or social behaviour).</p> <p>Topics of interests include but are not limited to:</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open business (e.g., open business models, open ecosystems/value networks) • Open capital (e.g., crowdfunding, crowdequity, cryptocurrencies) • Open innovation (e.g., crowdsourcing, distributed innovation, product/service co-creation) • Open platforms (e.g., open APIs, open content, open data) • Open production (e.g., open source software, open hardware, maker/hacker culture) • Open scholarship (e.g., open/citizen science, open access, open education/MOOCs) • Open society (e.g., participatory culture, open government, crowd-driven social change) • Other topics involving IT-enabled systems of collective action, creativity, intelligence or resources or the abstract concept of “openness” <p>References</p>
Track Associate Editors	<p>List of Track Associate Editors</p>