Introduction to the IT/Project Management Minitrack

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The eleven accepted papers for the 48th HICSS IT/Project Management minitrack sessions reflect the range and diversity of contemporary topics in the field of project management. The papers are globally oriented, reflect crossdisciplinary research, and appeal to researchers and practitioners. The following is a summary of each paper: (1) Thakurta's paper, "IS Project Success from Practitioner's Perspective: Evidences from India" investigates how IS project success is defined in practice, using multivariate analysis with 183 users' responses. (2) Arviansyah, Halle, Spil and van Hillegersberg's paper "Project Evaluation: A Mixed-Method Study into Dilemmas in Continuation Decisions" analyzes survey and qualitative data from IS/IT professions that identifies sources of dilemmas hindering stakeholders from achieving their evaluation aims and purposeful decisions. (3) Salmimaa, Hekkala and Pekkola's paper "They do not get along without us and we do not get along without them...': Uncertainty in Information System Development" is a longitudinal, study that offers insights into the dynamic nature of trust and uncertainties in ISD cooperation. (4) Simard and Laberge's paper "Project-based Organizing: The Unexpected Trajectory of the Project to the Crisis" is a case study that shows how unmanaged problems within a project and the permanent organization can lead the project trajectory into a negative spin. (5) Melville' paper "Digital Fitness - Four Principles for Successful Development of Digital Initiatives" introduces four principles for successful development of digital initiatives: generate business value; maintain strategic alignment with organizational and business strategies; leverage technology trajectories; and apply digital economics. (6) Mattila, Rossi, and Nandhakumar's paper Trajectory of IT artifacts in live routines: Organizing project-based workforce in professional services through Enterprise Systems" is a longitudinal case study that shows how an organization's systems evolve from rigid control oriented model into a more flexible coordinated support system. (7) Krancher and Dibbern's paper "Knowledge in Software-Maintenance Outsourcing Projects: Beyond the Integration of Business and Technical

Knowledge" presents data from six software-maintenance outsourcing transitions showing that vendor engineers application knowledge is more important than business or technical knowledge. (8) Jiang, Tsai, Chang, and Chen's paper, "The Impacts of Program Goal Ambiguity on Interteam Integrative Conflict Management during IT Program Implementation: Theory of Controversy" examines the effects of program goal ambiguity on inter-team conflict management during IT program implementation in 120 IT programs. (9) Dongus, Ebert, Schermann, and Krcmar's paper "What Determines Information Systems Project Performance? A Narrative Review and Meta-Analysis" reviews the determinants of information systems (IS) project performance" shows that trust, coordination, and knowledge integration have the strongest effect on IS project performance; project size, IS team size, and technological uncertainty have the weakest effect on IS project performance. (10) Pankratz and Basten's paper, "One Size Does Not Fit All - Contingency Approach on Relevance of IS Project Success Dimensions" shows that results from 102 projects indicate that technological uncertainty increases the importance of most long-term dimensions like learning effects but reduces the importance of staying within budget. (11) Wells, Dalcher, and Smyth's paper "The adoption of agile management practices in a traditional project environment: An IT/IS Case Study" shows that in a large technology-focused case organization, there was significant variance between business lines, product and software development functions and their ability to follow agile guidelines; limited evidence was found in tailoring to context. There was more evidence of tailoring and responsiveness to client needs and wishes.