

Editorial

Human–computer interaction research in the management information systems discipline

Research in Human–Computer Interaction (HCI) crosses various disciplines, including Management Information Systems (MIS), Computer Science, Industrial Engineering, Information Science, Psychology, Sociology, and Anthropology (Nah et al., 2005). Recent years have witnessed a steady growth of HCI research in the MIS discipline (Zhang et al., 2002; Zhang and Dillon 2003; Zhang et al., 2004; Nah et al., 2005; Zhang and Li, 2005; Zhang et al., 2005). HCI has become an important theme at major MIS conferences while cross-disciplinary research in HCI is also increasing. In this special section, we showcase exemplary HCI research in MIS. It is our hope that the sharing of these works with the HCI community in other disciplines will help to develop more synergy across areas.

MIS, as one of the ‘homes’ for HCI research, has two distinguishing features: (1) business application and (2) management orientation (Zhang et al., 2004). Thus, HCI research in the MIS discipline is concerned with studying the ways in which humans interact with information, technologies, and tasks in business, managerial, organizational, and cultural contexts. A recent article (Zhang and Li, 2005) provides an overview of the intellectual development of HCI research within the MIS discipline, where components pertinent to human’s interaction with technologies are classified into five categories: (1) human, (2) technology, (3) task/job, (4) context, and (5) interaction among them. In other words, HCI research in the MIS discipline goes beyond design and usability issues to take into account broader issues that are of relevance to business and management.

The Special Interest Group on Human–Computer Interaction (SIGHCI), which is affiliated with the Association for Information Systems (AIS, <http://aisnet.org>), provides a forum for AIS members to discuss, develop, and promote a range of issues related to the history, reference disciplines, theories, practice, methodologies and techniques, new developments, and applications of the interaction between humans, information, technologies, and tasks, especially those issues of relevance to the business, managerial, organizational, and cultural contexts. Since its inception, AIS SIGHCI has been sponsoring HCI tracks and workshops at major MIS conferences, including

the America’s Conference on Information Systems (AMCIS), the International Conference on Information Systems (ICIS), the Pacific-Asia Conference on Information Systems (PACIS), the European Conference on Information Systems (ECIS), and the Hawaii International Conference on Systems Science (HICSS). More information about the activities sponsored by AIS SIGHCI can be found at <http://sigs.aisnet.org/sighci/>.

AIS SIGHCI promotes HCI research of relevance to business, managerial, and organizational contexts among AIS members and to the larger community of practitioners and scholars. As part of its continued outreach efforts to establish dialogues, synergies, and connections with the HCI communities across various disciplines, AIS SIGHCI sponsors special issues or sections in premier HCI journals such as this special section of *IJHCS*. Past special issues or sections sponsored by AIS SIGHCI include *International Journal of Human–Computer Studies* (Volume 59, Issue 4, October 2003), *Journal of Association for Information Systems* (January and March, 2004), *Behaviour and Information Technology* (Volume 23, Issue 3, May–June, 2004), *Journal of Management Information Systems* (Volume 22, Number 3, Winter 2005–2006), and *International Journal of Human–Computer Interaction* (Volume 19, Issue 1, September 2005). In addition, AIS SIGHCI organized two “HCI in MIS” sessions at the 2005 HCI International Conference, participated in the “User Experience” development consortium at the CHI 2005 conference, and organized a special interest group meeting on “Producing Human-Centered, Usability-Sensitive, and HCI-Competent Managers, CIOs, and CEOs” at the CHI 2006 conference.

We believe that HCI researchers within the MIS discipline and from other disciplines will benefit from more dialogues and collaborations with each other. Greater synergies will promote and further advance the HCI field as a whole. By sponsoring this special section, we strive to facilitate and promote even greater collaborations between AIS SIGHCI and the various other international HCI communities.

Eight best papers from the HCI tracks at the Pacific-Asia Conference on Information Systems (July 2005) and the Americas Conference on Information Systems (August

2005) were invited to expand the conference versions of the papers for potential inclusion in this special section. Out of the eight papers, three of them successfully completed two rounds of rigorous peer reviews and are included in this special section. A brief summary of these papers follows.

In “Weblog Success: Exploring the Role of Technology,” Du and Wagner investigate weblog success from a weblog-building technology perspective. One hundred twenty-six highly successful weblogs were tracked over a period of 3 months. The results show that weblog success is associated with the type of blogging tool used. The findings also suggest that technology characteristics affect the presentation and organization of weblog content as well as the social interaction between bloggers, which in turn affect weblog success and popularity.

Continued information technology (IT) usage behavior has been a topic of interest to MIS scholars. Thong, Hong and Tam contribute to the literature in this area by extending an existing post-adoption model in their paper “The Effects of Post-Adoption Beliefs on the Expectation–Confirmation Model for Information Technology Continuance.” They include additional constructs to the existing model and provide empirical validation of the new model. The result suggests that the nature of IT can be an important boundary condition in understanding IT usage behavior. The study also provides practical insights on how to address IT users’ satisfaction and continued patronage.

Web studies are popular in HCI research, but most of them focus on English language websites. In “Studying Information Seeking on the Non-English Web: An Experiment on a Spanish Business Web Portal,” Chung focuses the study on a Spanish language portal. The experimental results show that the portal achieved significantly better user ratings on several factors, including information quality, search capability, performance, and overall satisfaction than a search engine or a web directory. These findings are especially important considering the rapidly growing Spanish-speaking population.

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reviews, which enabled us to complete the two rounds of reviews within about 6 months!

We hope you enjoy this special section! We also invite you to participate in many of the AIS SIGHCI sponsored activities (tracks at conferences, workshops, forum, list-serv, etc.), which can be found at the AIS SIGHCI homepage (<http://sigs.aisnet.org/sighci/>).

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