

Introduction to the Business Intelligence & Big Data for Innovative and Sustainable Development of Organizations Mini-track

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This mini-track sought papers that provide a theoretical, conceptual, and/or applied grounded discussion of Business Intelligence (BI) and Big Data (BD) to (1) aid organizations in innovative and sustainable development, (2) provide the added value to the development of organizations and their decision-making process, (3) support organizational creativity, (4) design intelligent information systems and build decision support systems in organizations, and (5) use tools and solutions to achieve innovative and sustainable development of organizations.

The mini-track includes five papers. The first paper, titled *Toward a unified model of mobile Business Intelligence (m-BI) acceptance and use*, focuses on factors affecting m-BI. After conducting a systematic literature review, Weichbroth, Kowal, and Kalinowski identify five factors: Perceived Value, Perceived Ease of Use, Managerial Attitudes, Facilitating Conditions and Quality of Information, and specified their inter-relationships. Then, they introduce an acceptance and use model (m-BIAM). The paper invites researchers to test and evaluate their m-BIAM model to confirm its validity and predictive power.

The second paper introduces a capability maturity model similar to the paper's title: *ADA-CMM: A Capability Maturity Model for Advanced Data Analytics*. Authors (Korsten, Aysolmaz, Turetken, Edel, Ozkan) propose the model to help organizations assess their current capabilities for managing advanced data analytics. They first used the Delphi method, then conducted a survey. Findings confirm that the maturity level of organizations' advanced data analytics capabilities is positively related to organizational performance. The paper concludes by pointing how organizations can use ADA-CMM as a self-assessment tool.

The third paper has the title of *Leveraging BI Systems to Overcome Infobesity* by Malik, Jaiswal, Kathuria, and Karhade. Infobesity happens when firms collect more information than they need or can efficiently use. The paper identifies incumbent and new entrant firms as potentially at a greater risk of infobesity. Authors draw on both inductive and abductive analytics methods. The study aims to uncover how firms manage their BI systems and innovate in the face of infobesity. Findings indicate that new entrant firms come across a threshold effect that was influenced by the use of BI systems to filter information from their customer network. Further, the study points out that most incumbents can innovate. However, findings also underline that some incumbents cannot develop new products when they deploy only moderate levels of BI systems to filter their supplier data.

The fourth paper is titled *Public Procurement, Big Data Analytics Capabilities, and Healthcare Supply Chain Sustainability*. Cetindamar, Chakraborty, and Murad present a literature review bridging diverse studies on public procurement, big data analytics capabilities, and supply chain sustainability. BD analytics is considered the most critical supply chain activity for organizations. However, implementing BD analytics requires technical infrastructure coupled with specialized analytical expertise. The paper brings forward how optimizing procurement could be one of the many intermediate factors between BDA capabilities and the sustainability of the supply chain in the healthcare context. This paper ends with a proposed conceptual framework.

In the last paper titled *Dashboard Framework. A Tool for Threat Monitoring on the Example of Covid-19* Olszak and Kisiolek argue that a dashboard framework could monitor the spread of the Covid-19

pandemic based on quantitative and qualitative data processing. Hence, authors create a framework and pre-validate it over 25,000 records and around 100,000 tweets. The analysis rests on both statistical analysis and text analysis methods, in particular, the sentiment analysis and the topic modeling resulting framework.