A Synthesis of ECIS 2024 Knowledge

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This initial report summarizes the analysis of the digitized knowledge of ECIS 2024 papers submitted to the T-Rex project. Please keep in mind this is a biased sample. Our intention is to show the value of digitizing the knowledge presented at a conference, with the goal of institutionalizing this practice as a standard for AIS conferences.

Overall statistics are shown in Table 1 and Appendix 1. The data were analyzed using appropriate methods developed for causal knowledge analytics (Watson et al., 2024). Papers with models were included in all analyses. 50% of the papers without models contain explicit theories, and they are included in the theory analysis.

| Category | Number | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--|--|
| Total conference papers | 349 | | |
| Papers Coded | 48 | | |
| Papers with Models | 18 | | |
| Papers without Models | 30 | | |
| Theories | 39 | | |
| Concepts | 87 | | |
| Relation | 103 | | |

Table 1 Paper statistics

Concept analysis

What concepts were studied and how were they defined?

Most concepts (65.5%) have at least one definition. Only three concepts (i.e., Gamification, Social Value, and Trust) are defined more than once (Table 2), and the definition similarity varies (0.48, 0.77, 0.33, respectively). See Appendix 2 for a complete list of definitions.

| Concept | Definition | Publication |
|--------------|---|---|
| Gamification | Gamification refers to the design of information systems that offer experiences and motivations similar to games and consequently attempt to influence user behavior (Koivisto and Hamari, 2019). | Smeets, M. R., & Roetzel, P. G. (2024). The Moderating Role of Gamification in Reducing Algorithm Aversion in the Adoption of Al-based Decision Support Systems |
| | The use of game design elements in non-game contexts. | Ixmeier, A., & Kranz, J. (2024). The Effectiveness of Digital Interventions to Promote Pro-Environmental Behaviour: A Meta-Analysis. |

Table 2 Concepts with more than one definition

| Social value | The perceived social status or acceptance gained from using AI-generated solutions, a component of perceived value. | Mehler, M., Ellenrieder, S., & Buxmann, P. (2024). The Influence of Effort on the Perceived Value of Generative AI: A Study of the IKEA |
|--------------|---|--|
| | | Effect. |
| | The benefits that users derive from the social | Nallaperuma, K., Kaluarachchi, C. D., |
| | interactions and connections facilitated by Al | & Nguyen, L. (2024). Navigating the |
| | Influencers. | nexus of Autnenticity, Value And Risk: |
| | | A Situational Privacy Calculus Model |
| - | | in exploring the use of Al Inituencers. |
| Irust | The degree to which a person feels that they can | Ellenrieder, S., Ellenrieder, N., |
| | rely on the AI to reduce vulnerability and/or | Hendriks, P., & Mehler, M. (2024). |
| | uncertainty in a given situation or instance. | Pilots and Pixels: A Comparative |
| | | Analysis of Machine Learning Error |
| | | Effects on Aviation Decision Making. |
| | Trust is the willingness to be vulnerable to another | Moritz, J., & Schmidt, C. (2024). Trust |
| | party's actions, expecting them to perform an | in algorithmic management: The role |
| | important action, regardless of the ability to | of justice and prior discrimination |
| | control that other party. | experience. |

Concept-relationship analysis

What relationships were associated with a concept?

Concept relationships (i.e., antecedents and consequents) summarize the perspectives from which a concept is studied. For instance, a summarization of *Trust*-related concepts is listed in Table 3.¹ Concepts that impact *Trust* include justice-related concepts, information systems design, and human interaction with information systems. The primary outcome associated with *Trust* is *Purchase likelihood*.

| Туре | Concept | Frequency |
|------------|--|-----------|
| | Informational Justice | 5 |
| | Interpersonal Justice | 5 |
| Antecedent | Robot Design (Emotional vs. Rational) | 2 |
| | Interaction with incorrect ML-based DSSs | 1 |
| | Explainability | 1 |
| Consequent | Purchase Likelihood | 2 |

Table 3 Antecedents and Consequents of Trust-Related Concepts

Which mediators or moderators were related to a concept?

By pinpointing potential moderators and mediators, scholars can decide if they need to discuss them as related literature, consider including them during research model development, and examine results considering the mechanism of why and the conditions under which certain effects vary. The moderators and mediators are reported in Table 4 and Table 5.

| Table 4 Moderators | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--|
| Moderator | Associated relationship | Frequency | |

¹ Trust-related concepts include: "Human-like Trust", "Trust", "Trust in AI", and "System-like Trust".

| Discrimination | Algorithmic management -> | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|---|--|
| Experience | Informational Justice | | |
| | Algorithmic management -> | | |
| | Interpersonal Justice | | |
| Type of Task | Algorithmic management -> | 1 | |
| | Interpersonal Justice | | |

| Table 5 Top three Mediators | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--|
| Mediator | Associated relationship | Frequency | |
| Prior Need | Use of generative AI -> | 3 | |
| Satisfaction | Perceived Autonomy | | |
| | Use of generative AI-> | | |
| | Perceived Relatedness | | |
| | Use of generative AI -> | | |
| | Perceived Competence | | |
| Cognitive service | Perceived humanness -> | 2 | |
| satisfaction | Negative emotions | | |
| | Perceived humanness -> | | |
| | Positive emotions | | |
| Job Identification | Use of generative AI -> | 2 | |
| | Perceived Autonomy | | |
| | Use of generative AI -> | | |
| | Perceived Competence | | |

Which concepts are central to the knowledge network?

Centrality measures quantify a concept's position in a network (Wasserman & Faust, 1994). The fundamental antecedents are mostly AI-related, suggesting that scholars focused on understanding the impact of AI (Table 6). The popular consequents are outcomes of information systems, such as intention to use and social value (Table 7). Satisfaction and sustainable IS strategy are influential mediators, elucidating causal mechanisms (Table 8).

| Table 6 Fundamental antecedents | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Concept | Outdegree | |
| AI Influencer Authenticity | 10 | |
| Use of generative Al | 8 | |
| Effort in Collaboration | 8 | |
| Perceived humanness | 6 | |
| Generative Artificial Intelligence | 3 | |

| Table | 71 | Ρορι | ılar | cons | eaue | ents |
|-------|----|------|------|------|------|------|

| Concept | Indegree |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Intention to use AI Influencer | 10 |
| Cognitive service satisfaction | 5 |
| Trust | 5 |
| Social Value | 3 |
| Positive emotions | 3 |

| Table 8 Influential mediators | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--|
| Concept | Betweenness | |
| Cognitive service satisfaction | 5.5 | |
| Sustainable IS Strategy | 5.0 | |
| Positive emotions | 3.0 | |
| Trust | 3.0 | |
| Social Value | 1.2 | |

Which concepts are peripheral in the knowledge network?

The relative position of a concept in a knowledge network highlights its importance or novelty. Concepts with a high periphery index (Wasserman & Faust, 1994) are positioned at the edge of a knowledge network, indicating that they are peripheral or novel and have not been extensively researched (Table 9). The most reported peripheral concepts are those related to *value* and *risk*. Scholars can further explore why these concepts are on the edge. Do they deal with novel phenomena? How could IS scholars further develop them?

| Table 9 Ten Concepts with the Hignest Periphery Index | | |
|---|-----------------|--|
| Concept | Periphery Index | |
| Appreciation | 1 | |
| Emotional Value | 1 | |
| Hedonic Value | 1 | |
| Perceived Value | 1 | |
| Privacy Risk | 1 | |
| Psychological Risk | 1 | |
| Quality Value | 1 | |
| Utility Value | 1 | |
| Value-for-money | 1 | |
| Willingness to Pay (WTP) | 1 | |

Table 9 Ten Concepts with the Highest Periphery Index

Which concepts unite fragmented knowledge?

Cut-points (Wasserman & Faust, 1994) connect causal models and unite fragmented knowledge. The removal of any of the concepts in Table 10 creates network fragmentation, indicated by the increasing number of disconnected sub-networks. Cut-points represent essential IS knowledge connections, as without them, the knowledge network fragments.

| Concept | Network fragmentation impact | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Effort in Collaboration | 7 | | | |
| Ability to delay gratification | 3 | | | |
| Generative Artificial Intelligence | 2 | | | |
| Pro-environmental behaviour | 2 | | | |

Model analysis

Which models are most distinguished?

Conceptual isomorphism measures model similarity considering both causal graph structure and concept semantics (Song et al., 2021). We conducted a pairwise similarity analysis of causal models to compute their *similarity* (i.e., maximum pairwise similarity score) and *conformity* (i.e., minimum pairwise similarity score). The *Similarity* index informs how distinct a model is from others, with a lower index suggesting a higher level of uniqueness. *Conformity* indicates how much a model aligns with other models, with a higher index suggesting a higher level of conformity (Table 11). The results are shown in Figure 1 and Appendix 3.

The measure of similarity and conformity evaluates the degree of model distinguishability and alignment, and hierarchical clustering is used to define the categories. Emergent divergence models show a low level of similarity and conformity, indicating that they are distinct from other studies and deviate from norms. For instance, Richardson et al. (2024) screen use effects on delayed gratification ability, building on social learning theory. Conventional variation models, despite having relatively similar counterparts, differ from the majority, such as those of Beverungen et al. (2024) and Smeets and Roetzel (2024). Distinctive alignment models lack close parallels but align with most models, such as (Ixmeier & Kranz, 2024; Nallaperuma et al., 2024). Lastly, consistent alignment models demonstrate high similarity with other models.

| | Low similarity | High similarity |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Low conformity | Emergent Divergence | Conventional variation |
| | (e.g., Richardson et al., | (e.g., Beverungen et al., |
| | 2024) | 2024; Smeets & Roetzel, |
| | | 2024) |
| High conformity | Distinctive Alignment | Consistent alignment |
| | (e.g., Ixmeier & Kranz, | (e.g., Oberhofer et al., |
| | 2024; Nallaperuma et al., | 2024) |
| | 2024) | |

Table 11 Conceptual isomorphism quadrants and representative models



Figure 1 Similarity and Conformity Distribution

Theme analysis

What is the level of knowledge fragmentation?

Network connectivity reveals the level of fragmentation of a knowledge network, measured by concept density, the ratio of the number of concepts shared among models to the total number of concepts. High concept density suggests greater convergence among scholars on concepts of interest, while low concept density suggests fragmentation. Analysis of the analyzed ECIS articles demonstrates high fragmentation, evidenced by minimal concept overlap across studies.

| Table 12 Concept Density | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Concepts appear in more than | 11 |
| one model | |
| Concepts total count | 82 |
| Density | 0.13 |

What is the correspondence between concepts and conference tracks?

The convergence among tracks is rather difficult to discover without the assistance of analytics. We extract the concepts studied in each track and analyze their correspondence through an UpSet diagram (Lex et al., 2014). The left side of the visualization shows the number of concepts in each track. For instance, the *Blockchain and Fintech* track includes 14 concepts. The body of the visual represents, by a solid dot (●), how tracks overlap in

terms of related concepts (Figure 2). For example, *Blockchain and Fintech* overlaps with *Digital Service Systems*. Vertical bars on the top represent the size of each intersection. For instance, the first column in the matrix indicates that *Blockchain and Fintech* share one concept (i.e., *social value*) with *Digital Service Systems*. There is minimum overlap among tracks on studied concepts, suggesting a high degree of specialization.



Figure 2 Track Co-occurrence by Concepts

Theory analysis

What theories were studied?

Social comparison theory is the most studied with 6 connections, and the other theories appear only once (Appendix 4).

What is the correspondence among theories?

Tracks share little theories except for social comparison theory, which appears both in *Blockchain and Fintech* and *Human-Al collaboration*, as shown in the first column of Figure 3. While there is minimum theory convergence in conference tracks, several publications utilize multiple theoretical perspectives. For instance, Beverungen et al. (2024) discuss *BPM life cycle*, *SECI model*, and *Social technical Environment*. Theories, including *Deterrence Theory*, *Protection Motivation Theory*, and *Metaphors* are addressed by Soliman and Järveläinen (2024).



Figure 3 Theory Co-occurrence by Tracks

Number of

| i ouon alooiy | Theory intersection | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|---|------|-----|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| | in terms of | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | , | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | related publications | | | | | | | | | | 14 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Social Comparison Theory | | | - | | | | - | 7 | | Ξ. | 7 | - | - | | - | Ξ. | ł |
| 1 | Affordance Theory | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Exploratory Theory | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Bom Life Cycle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Seci Model | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Social Technical Environment | | 1 | | | | | | | | | * | | | - | | | |
| 1 | Job Demands and Resources | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Behaviour Change Wheel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Stimulus-Organism-Response Model | . 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | • | |
| 1 | Aristotelian Ethics | | | | | | - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Privacy Calculus Theory | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Construal Level Theory | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Social Exchange Theory | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | The Nature of Managerial Work | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Self-Determination Theory | | | | . 0 | | | | | | | | | • | | | | |
| 1 | s-o-r Theory | | | | | | | | | | | | | | • | | | |
| 1 | Error Management Theory | | | - 0 | | | | | . 0 | | | 0 | | | | • | | |
| 1 | Trust Theory | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | • | |
| 1 | Social Learning Theory | | | | | + | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Behavioral Modeling Theory | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Deterrence Theory | | + | | | . 0 | | . 0. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Protection Motivation Theory | | + | | | | ٠ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Metaphors | | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Need Satisfier Systems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | • | | | |
| | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| meory Frequence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 4 An UpSet Diagram of Theory Co-occurrence in Publications²

Summary

We summarize the key lessons learned from this biased set papers at each level in Table 13. These findings are purely illustrative of the potential value of digitizing a conference's papers. They should not be used to make factual statements about ECIS 2024.

Table 13 Learned lessons from the coded papers

| Level | Lesson |
|---------|---|
| Concept | Most concepts are clearly and uniquely defined. |

² All theories are included.

| | A few concepts (e.g. Gamification, Social Value, Trust) have | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | multiple definitions, with varying levels of definition | | | |
| | similarity. | | | |
| Concept-relationship | Understanding the impact of AI is a strong focus of ECIS. | | | |
| | The most studied outcomes of information systems include | | | |
| | satisfaction, trust, and social value. | | | |
| Model | Models show varying degrees of similarity and conformity. | | | |
| | Models are categorized are categorized into emergent | | | |
| | divergence, conventional variation, distinctive alignment, | | | |
| | and consistent alignment. | | | |
| Theme | There is minimum overlap among tracks on studied | | | |
| | concepts, suggesting a high degree of specialization. | | | |
| | The knowledge network shows high fragmentation. | | | |
| Theory | Social comparison theory is the most studied theory. | | | |
| | Tracks rarely overlap in theories. | | | |
| | Several publications utilize multiple theoretical | | | |
| | perspectives. | | | |

Reference

- Allen, L., & Kuduravalli, S. (2024). TALKING THROUGH TURF WARS: HOW DIALOGUE HELPS RESOLVE ONLINE CO-PRODUCTION DISPUTES.
- Beverungen, D., Bartelheimer, C., Assbrock, A., & Löhr, B. (2024). Workaround-to-Innovation-Exploring Bottom-up Process Re-Design.
- Ellenrieder, S., Ellenrieder, N., Hendriks, P., & Mehler, M. (2024). Pilots and Pixels: A Comparative Analysis of Machine Learning Error Effects on Aviation Decision Making.
- Gnewuch, U., Hanschmann, L., Kaiser, C., Schallner, R., & Mädche, A. (2024). Robot Shopping Assistants: How Emotional versus Rational Robot Designs Affect Consumer Trust and Purchase Decisions.
- Heigl, R. M., Weber, P., & Hinz, O. (2024). The TikTok Equation: How Congruence Drives Influencer Marketing Success–A Mixed-Methods Study.
- Hildebrandt, F., Brendel, B., & Dennis, A. (2024). Is it me, or is it you?–How Perceived Humanness Influences Users' Cognitive and Affective Satisfaction with Conversational Agents that Make Errors.
- Ixmeier, A., & Kranz, J. (2024). The Effectiveness of Digital Interventions to Promote Pro-Environmental Behaviour: A Meta-Analysis.
- Jiang, M., Karanasios, S., & Breidbach, C. (2024). Generative AI In The Wild: An Exploratory Case Study of Knowledge Workers.
- Lex, A., Gehlenborg, N., Strobelt, H., Vuillemot, R., & Pfister, H. (2014). UpSet: Visualization of Intersecting Sets. IEEE transactions on visualization and computer graphics, 20(12), 1983-1992. https://doi.org/10.1109/tvcg.2014.2346248
- Mehler, M., Ellenrieder, S., & Buxmann, P. (2024). The Influence of Effort on the Perceived Value of Generative AI: A Study of the IKEA Effect.
- Moritz, J., & Schmidt, C. (2024). TRUST IN ALGORITHMIC MANAGEMENT: THE ROLE OF JUSTICE AND PRIOR DISCRIMINATION EXPERIENCE.
- Nallaperuma, K., Kaluarachchi, C. D., & Nguyen, L. (2024). Navigating the nexus of Authenticity, Value And Risk: A Situational Privacy Calculus Model in exploring the use of AI Influencers.
- Oberhofer, V. M., Seeber, I., & Maier, R. (2024). Delegation or Augmentation-Strategies for Working Effectively With Generative Conversational Artificial Intelligence.
- Oesinghaus, A., Elshan, E., & Sandvik, H. O. (2024). The Future of Work Unleashed: Generative Al's Role in Shaping Knowledge Workers' Autonomous Motivation.
- Perrelet, S., Spizzo, M. N., Gertschen, M. M., & Dibbern, J. (2024). SUSTAINABLE SOFTWARE ENGINEERING: A VIEW ON STRATEGY AND PRACTICES FOR ORGANIZATIONAL BENEFITS.
- Richardson, B., Fife, P. T., Steed, J. D., Crane, C., & Gaskin, J. (2024). The New Marshmallow: The Effects of Screen Use on Children's Ability to Delay Gratification.
- Ruiz-Bravo, N. V., Selander, L., & Roshan, M. (2024). Preparing, Fostering, and Fallowing: Cultivating Digital Safe Spaces.
- Smeets, M. R., & Roetzel, P. G. (2024). The Moderating Role of Gamification in Reducing Algorithm Aversion in the Adoption of Al-based Decision Support Systems.

Soliman, W., & Järveläinen, J. (2024). Reconceptualizing the Human in the Loop: A Problematization of Taken-for-Granted Metaphors in Cybersecurity Research.

Song, Y., Watson, R., & Zhao, X. (2021). Literature Reviewing: Addressing the Jingle and Jangle Fallacies and Jungle Conundrum Using Graph Theory and NLP. International conference on information systems 2021 Proceedings, Austin.

Wasserman, S., & Faust, K. (1994). Social network analysis: Methods and applications.

Watson, R. T., Song, Y., Zhao, X., & Webster, J. (2024). Extending the Foresight of Phillip Ein-Dor: Causal Knowledge Analytics. *Journal of the Association for Information Systems*, 25(1), 145-157. https://doi.org/10.17705/1jais.00871

Appendix 1 Publication list

| 1able 14 Coueu articles III LOIS 2024 |
|---------------------------------------|
|---------------------------------------|

| No. | Publications | Track |
|-----|--|--|
| 1 | Nguyen, B, Scholta, H (2024). from Text to Model to Execution: a Literature Review on Methods for Creating Conceptual Models from Legal Regulations. | General Track |
| 2 | Zeiss, C, Straub, L, Schaschek, M, Winkelmann, A (2024). the Obscure World of Digital Assets ,AI Design Principles for User-Centered Platforms. | Blockchain and Fintech |
| 3 | Leffrang, D, Muller, O (2024). Algorithmic Advice-Taking Beyond Mae: The Role of Negative Prediction Outliers and Statistical Literacy in Algorithmic Advice-Taking. | Business Analytics |
| 4 | Lippert, I (2024). Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Managerial Work: a Theoretical Review of Managerial Roles. | Future of Work |
| 5 | Durani, K (2024). Between Virtues and Vices: An Aristotelian Perspective on Wearable Information Systems. | Health Information Technology and IS for Healthcare |
| 6 | Shollo, A, Vassilakopoulou, P (2024). Beyond Risk Mitigation: Practitioner Insights on Responsible Ai as Value Creation. | Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Organizations and Society |
| 7 | Oberhofer, V. M., Seeber, I., & Maier, R. (2024). Delegation or Augmentation , AI Strategies for Working Effectively with Generative Conversational Artificial Intelligence. | Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Organizations and Society |
| 8 | Birnstiel, S., Steinkamp, L., Dümler, B., & Morschheuser, B. (2024). Designing Gamification for Team Sports: Mapping of the Problem Space and Design Recommendations. | (e)Sports, Gaming, and the Metaverse |
| 9 | Safadi, H, Watson, R (2024). Digital Symbiosis: a New Perspective on Digital Ecosystems for Understanding their Influence. | IS Strategy, Governance and Sourcing in the Digital Age |
| 10 | Alaerts, L, Reich, R, Pauwels, M, Van Acker, K (2024). Embedding a Circular Economy Monitor in Public Administration. | Green Information Systems and Sustainable Development |
| 11 | Johnson, C (2024). Engaging Future Ethical Risk: using Speculative Foresight Techniques to Bridge Epistemic Distance Within the Context of Corporate Digital Responsibility . | Futures: A Novel Site of Inquiry and Imagination |
| 12 | livari, N, Hartikainen, H, Ventä-Olkkonen, L, Sharma, S, Lehto, E (2024). Exploring Digital Futures with Children Implications for a Future-Oriented is Research. | Futures: A Novel Site of Inquiry and Imagination |
| 13 | Mittermeier, F, Hund, A, Beimborn, D, Frey, J, Hildebrandt, Y (2024). Externalizing Digital Options Thinking: How Corporate Venture Builders Generate Opportunities to Invest in Digital Innovation. | IS Strategy, Governance and Sourcing in the Digital Age |

| 14 | Jiang, M, Karanasios, S, Breidbach, C (2024). Generative Ai in the Wild: | Impact of Artificial Intelligence on |
|----|--|---|
| | An Exploratory Case Study of Knowledge Workers Knowledge Workers. | Organizations and Society |
| 15 | Murlowski, C, Bach, M, Morana, S (2024). Investigating the Everyday Use of Individuals with Augmented Reality. | Social Media, Virtual Worlds, and Digital Work |
| 16 | Hildebrandt, F., Brendel, B., & Dennis, A. (2024). Is it Me, or is it You? How Perceived Humanness Influences Users' Cognitive and Affective Satisfaction with Conversational Agents that Make Errors. | Human-Computer Interaction |
| 17 | Xie, H, Namvar, M, Risius, M, Akhlaghpour, S (2024). Navigating Implicit Hate Speech - a Scoping Review. | Social Media, Virtual Worlds, and Digital Work |
| 18 | Meier, M (2024). Navigating the Landscape of it Threats: a Literature Review and the Road Ahead. | Human-Computer Interaction |
| 19 | Nallaperuma, K, Kaluarachchi, C, Nguyen, L (2024). Navigating the Nexus of Authenticity, Value and Risk: a Situational Privacy Calculus Model in Exploring the Use of Ai Influencers. | Artificial Intelligence in IS Research and Practice |
| 20 | Ellenrieder, S, Ellenrieder, N, Hendriks, P, Mehler, M (2024). Pilots and Pixels: a Comparative Analysis of Machine Learning Pilots and Pixels: a Comparative Analysis of Machine Learning Error Effects on Aviation Decision Making Error Effects on Aviation Decision Making. | Human-Al Collaboration |
| 21 | Ruiz-Bravo, N, Selander, L, Roshan, M (2024). Preparing, Fostering, and Fallowing: Cultivating Digital Safe Spaces. | Social Media, Virtual Worlds, and Digital Work |
| 22 | Soliman, W., & Järveläinen, J. (2024). Reconceptualizing the Human in the Loop: a Problematization of Taken-for-Granted Metaphors in Cybersecurity Research. | General Track |
| 23 | Mettler, T (2024). Research, Careers, and Greed: An is Perspective on a Human Failing and How it Threatens the Future of the Discipline. | Futures: A Novel Site of Inquiry and Imagination |
| 24 | Lefebvre, H, Legner, C (2024). Rethinking Data Governance: a Viable System Model. | Business Analytics |
| 25 | Gnewuch, U., Hanschmann, L., Kaiser, C., Schallner, R. (2024). Robot Shopping Assistants: How Emotional Versus Rational Robot Designs Affect Consumer Trust and Purchase Decisions. | Human-Computer Interaction |
| 26 | Hanratty, S, Cushen, J, Helfert, M (2024). Self-Regulating Stress in the Professional Workplace: a Review of Purpose, Focus and Design of Universal Digital Interventions . | People First: Constructing Digital Futures Together |
| 27 | Perrelet, S, Spizzo, M, Gertschen, M, Dibbern, J (2024). Sustainable Software Development: a View on Strategy and Practices for Organizational Benefits. | Green Information Systems and Sustainable Development |
| 28 | Johny, L, Dechant, H, Schneider, J (2024). Taking Data Scientists Out- of-the-Loop in Knowledge Intense Analytics , a Case Study for Product Designs. | Artificial Intelligence in IS Research and Practice |
| 29 | Allen, L, Kuduravalli, S (2024). Talking Through Turf Wars: How Dialogue Helps Resolve Online Co-Production Disputes. | Future of Work |
| 30 | Weber, M., Knabl, O. B., Böttcher, T. P., Hein, A., & Krcmar, H. (2024). The AI Transformation? Unpacking the Impact of Ai on Incumbent Business Models. | Digital Transformation |
| 31 | Ixmeier, A, Kranz, J (2024). The Effectiveness of Digital Interventions to Promote Pro- Environmental Behaviour: a Meta-Analysis Environmental Behaviour: a Meta-Analysis. | Green Information Systems and Sustainable Development |
| 32 | Oesinghaus, A, Elshan, E, Sandvik, H (2024). The Future of Work Unleashed: Generative Ai's Role in Shaping Knowledge Workers' Autonomous Motivation. | Artificial Intelligence in IS Research and Practice |

| 33 | Mehler, M, Ellenrieder, S, Buxmann, P (2024). The Influence of Effort on the Perceived Value of Generative Ai: a Study of the Ikea Effect. | Cognition and Human Behavior in Information Systems |
|----|---|---|
| 34 | Huang, L, Lin, Y, Peng, J (2024). The Influence of Social Capital and Consumer Empowerment on Online Insurance Purchasing. | Design Research and Design Methods in Information Systems |
| 35 | Wolf, L, Madlberger, M (2024). The Influence of Submission Devices on User-Generated Content , a Systematic Literature Review and Weight Analysis. | Cognition and Human Behavior in Information Systems |
| 36 | Schütz, F., Lukowitsch, A., Hoevel, G. G., & Trang, S. (2024). The Lower the Risk, the Lower the Premium? Conceptualizing an Artifact for Usage-Based Pricing of Personal Cyber Insurance Policies. | General Track |
| 37 | Smeets, M, Roetzel, P (2024). The Moderating Role of Gamification in Reducing Algorithm Aversion in the Adoption of Ai-Based Decision Support Systems. | Artificial Intelligence in IS Research and Practice |
| 38 | Richardson, B, Fife, P, Steed, J, Crane, C, Gaskin, J (2024). The New Marshmallow: The Effects of Screen Use on Children's the New Marshmallow: The Effects of Screen Use on Children's Ability to Delay Gratification Ability to Delay Gratification. | Social and Ethical Implications of ICT Use |
| 39 | Cagnelle, J, Pascal, A, Metailler, T (2024). The Paradox Theory in the Digital Transformation of Smes. | Digital Transformation |
| 40 | Heigl, R, Weber, P, Hinz, O (2024). The Tiktok Equation: How Congruence Drives Influencer Marketing Success , a Mixed-Methods Study. | Social Media, Virtual Worlds, and Digital Work |
| 41 | Moritz, J, Schmidt, C (2024). Trust in Algorithmic Management: The Role of Justice and Prior Trust in Algorithmic Management: The Role of Justice and Prior Discrimination Experience. | Future of Work |
| 42 | Kalckreuth, N, Kopka, M, Appel, J, Feufel, M (2024). Unlocking the Potential of the Electronic Health Record ,Äî the Influence of Transparency Features. | Health Information Technology and IS for Healthcare |
| 43 | K R, S, Mathew, S (2024). Vision Beyond Sight: Affordances of Assistive Technologies for the Visually Impaired . | Human-Computer Interaction |
| 44 | Scheerschmidt, T (2024). Voice Analytics Applications and Corporate Communication Current State and Future Research Directions. | General Track |
| 45 | Strobel, G, Banh, L (2024). What Did the Doctor Say? Empowering Patient Comprehension with Generative Ai. | Health Information Technology and IS for Healthcare |
| 46 | Beverungen, D., Bartelheimer, C., Assbrock, A., & Löhr, B. (2024). Workaround-to-Innovation Exploring Bottom-Up Process Re-Design. | Business Process Management and Digital Innovation |
| 47 | Kruse, P (2024). a Design-Driven Approach to Facilitate University-Sme Cooperation. | Digital Service Systems |
| 48 | Pillet, J (2024). a Linguistic Perspective on Al-Generated Scales: Readability, Diversity, and Content Validity Considerations . | Innovative Research Methods |

Appendix 2 Concept definitions

| Concept | Definition | Publication |
|---------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Al influencer | The extent to which an AI influencer aligns with | Xie, H, Namvar, M, Risius, M, |
| authenticity | socially constructed ideals and maintains | Akhlaghpour, S (2024). Navigating |
| | consistency with their established storylines | Implicit Hate Speech - a Scoping |
| | and character-driven narratives | Review. |

| Al recommendati on | Recommendation of Al-based DSS to decision maker | Smeets, M, Roetzel, P (2024). The Moderating Role of Gamification in Reducing Algorithm Aversion in the Adoption of Al-Based Decision Support Systems. |
|--|--|---|
| Algorithmic management | The delegation of coordination and control functions traditionally performed by managers | Moritz, J., & Schmidt, C. (2024). Trust in algorithmic management: The role of justice and prior discrimination experience. |
| Appreciation | Reflects the degree to which individuals acknowledge and value a particular aspect, such as the quality or uniqueness of AI- generated content. | Mehler, M., Ellenrieder, S., & Buxmann, P. (2024). The Influence of Effort on the Perceived Value of Generative AI: A Study of the IKEA Effect. |
| Behavioral intention to use the technology | Indicates individuals' likelihood of using GenAI in the future, based on their experiences and perceptions | Mehler, M., Ellenrieder, S., & Buxmann, P. (2024). The Influence of Effort on the Perceived Value of Generative AI: A Study of the IKEA Effect. |
| Boosting | Empowering people by expanding (boosting) their competences and thus helping them to reach their objectives | Ixmeier, A., & Kranz, J. (2024). The Effectiveness of Digital Interventions to Promote Pro-Environmental Behaviour: A Meta-Analysis. |
| Business value (outcome) | Net quantifiable benefit derived from a business endeavor that may be tangible, intangible, or both. | Perrelet, S, Spizzo, M, Gertschen, M, Dibbern, J (2024). Sustainable Software Development: a View on Strategy and Practices for Organizational Benefits. |
| Corporate sustainability beliefs | The extent an organization takes notice of sustainability issues, such as company's social, environmental, and economic responsibilities. | Perrelet, S, Spizzo, M, Gertschen, M, Dibbern, J (2024). Sustainable Software Development: a View on Strategy and Practices for Organizational Benefits. |
| Cultivation | Cultivation can refer to the intentional efforts to foster the growth, development, and safeness of individuals or communities within a digital space | Ruiz-Bravo, N, Selander, L, Roshan, M (2024). Preparing, Fostering, and Fallowing: Cultivating Digital Safe Spaces. |
| Decision- making performance | Performance of decision maker | Smeets, M. R., & Roetzel, P. G. (2024). The Moderating Role of Gamification in Reducing Algorithm Aversion in the Adoption of Al-based Decision Support Systems |
| Dimension (columns and rows) | Conceptual framework for process innovation | Beverungen, D., Bartelheimer, C., Assbrock, A., & Löhr, B. (2024). Workaround-to-Innovation Exploring Bottom-Up Process Re-Design. |
| Effort in collaboration | Represents the level of energy, time, or resources invested by participants in the creation of content using GenAI. It influences the perceived value of the final output | Mehler, M., Ellenrieder, S., & Buxmann, P. (2024). The Influence of Effort on the Perceived Value of Generative AI: A Study of the IKEA Effect. |

| Emotional value | The emotional satisfaction derived from Al- generated solutions, a component of perceived value. | Mehler, M., Ellenrieder, S., & Buxmann, P. (2024). The Influence of Effort on the Perceived Value of Generative AI: A Study of the IKEA Effect. |
|---|--|--|
| Fallowing | Temporal suspension and a time to reflect and improve the quality of the space | Ruiz-Bravo, N, Selander, L, Roshan, M (2024). Preparing, Fostering, and Fallowing: Cultivating Digital Safe Spaces. |
| Fostering | Form of maintenance work aimed at ensuring adherence to the rule systems and protecting norms and beliefs | Ruiz-Bravo, N, Selander, L, Roshan, M (2024). Preparing, Fostering, and Fallowing: Cultivating Digital Safe Spaces. |
| Gamification | Gamification refers to the design of information systems that offer experiences and motivations similar to games and consequently attempt to influence user behavior (Koivisto and Hamari, 2019) | Smeets, M. R., & Roetzel, P. G. (2024). The Moderating Role of Gamification in Reducing Algorithm Aversion in the Adoption of Al-based Decision Support Systems |
| Gamification | The use of game design elements in non-game context | Ixmeier, A., & Kranz, J. (2024). The Effectiveness of Digital Interventions to Promote Pro-Environmental Behaviour: A Meta-Analysis. |
| Genai (generative artificial intelligence) | Denotes a type of AI that autonomously generates content, such as images or text, based on patterns and data inputs. GenAI aims to automate tasks traditionally done by humans | Mehler, M., Ellenrieder, S., & Buxmann, P. (2024). The Influence of Effort on the Perceived Value of Generative AI: A Study of the IKEA Effect. |
| Generative artificial intelligence | The category of sophisticated AI systems that are able to generate new content in such form as text, image, video or other creative content by discerning patterns within existing data | Jiang, M, Karanasios, S, Breidbach, C (2024). Generative Ai in the Wild: An Exploratory Case Study of Knowledge Workers Knowledge Workers. |
| Hedonic value | The pleasure and entertainment value that users experience when engaging with AI influencers | Nallaperuma, K., Kaluarachchi, C. D., & Nguyen, L. (2024). Navigating the nexus of Authenticity, Value And Risk: A Situational Privacy Calculus Model in exploring the use of Al Influencers. |
| Human-like trust | People attribute human-like qualities and characteristics to technologies, researchers have used this conceptualization of human-like trust to also study trust in technology | Gnewuch, U., Hanschmann, L., Kaiser, C., Schallner, R. (2024). Robot Shopping Assistants: How Emotional Versus Rational Robot Designs Affect Consumer Trust and Purchase Decisions. |
| Informational justice | Informational justice concerns the information and explanations provided in a specific context | Moritz, J., & Schmidt, C. (2024). Trust in algorithmic management: The role of justice and prior discrimination experience. |
| Intention to use Al influencer | Users' willingness and inclination to engage with Al influencers by following and interacting with them | Nallaperuma, K., Kaluarachchi, C. D., & Nguyen, L. (2024). Navigating the nexus of Authenticity, Value And Risk: A Situational Privacy Calculus |

| | | Model in exploring the use of AI |
|--|---|---|
| | | Influencers. |
| Interpersonal justice | Interpersonal justice refers to the quality of interpersonal treatment | Moritz, J., & Schmidt, C. (2024). Trust in algorithmic management: The role of justice and prior discrimination experience. |
| Knowledge integration | Dialogue that attempts to formulate a resolution to a content dispute by selectively integrating information shared by the community | Allen, L, Kuduravalli, S (2024). Talking Through Turf Wars: How Dialogue Helps Resolve Online Co- Production Disputes. |
| Knowledge staking | Information sharing dialogue that stakes out 'the facts' of a discussion participant's personal perspective along with a field of evidence that substantiates their point of view | Allen, L, Kuduravalli, S (2024). Talking Through Turf Wars: How Dialogue Helps Resolve Online Co- Production Disputes. |
| Learning approach scrutinization | Refers to scrutinizing novel but substantial changes experienced by individual KWers. | Jiang, M, Karanasios, S, Breidbach, C (2024). Generative Ai in the Wild: An Exploratory Case Study of Knowledge Workers Knowledge Workers. |
| Mental workload | The costs incurred by an individual while accomplishing a task at a certain performance level | Ellenrieder, S., Ellenrieder, N., Hendriks, P., & Mehler, M. (2024). Pilots and Pixels: A Comparative Analysis of Machine Learning Error Effects on Aviation Decision Making. |
| Nudging | The use of user-interface design elements to guide people's behaviour in digital choice environments | Ixmeier, A., & Kranz, J. (2024). The Effectiveness of Digital Interventions to Promote Pro-Environmental Behaviour: A Meta-Analysis. |
| Organism | Where evaluation of the congruence of the stimulus takes place | Heigl, R, Weber, P, Hinz, O (2024). The Tiktok Equation: How Congruence Drives Influencer Marketing Success , a Mixed- Methods Study. |
| Organizational benefit | Degree to which employees believe that their organization values their contributions and cares about their well-being and fulfills socioemotional needs. | Perrelet, S, Spizzo, M, Gertschen, M, Dibbern, J (2024). Sustainable Software Development: a View on Strategy and Practices for Organizational Benefits. |
| Perceived autonomy | The need for autonomy refers to acting with a sense of control over one's behavior. It involves having choices and being the origin of one's actions rather than being driven by external forces. For | Oesinghaus, A, Elshan, E, Sandvik, H (2024). The Future of Work Unleashed: Generative Ai's Role in Shaping Knowledge Workers' Autonomous Motivation. |
| Perceived competence | Being able to perform tasks quicker or tackle more complex tasks | Oesinghaus, A, Elshan, E, Sandvik, H (2024). The Future of Work Unleashed: Generative Ai's Role in Shaping Knowledge Workers' Autonomous Motivation. |
| Perceived value | Represents an individual's subjective assessment or judgment of the worth, utility, or desirability of a product or service. It influences | Mehler, M., Ellenrieder, S., & Buxmann, P. (2024). The Influence of Effort on the Perceived Value of |

| | decisions related to usage, purchase, or | Generative AI: A Study of the IKEA |
|--|--|--|
| Preparing | It involves deciding upon guidelines and rules for inclusion and exclusion and requires significant work | Ruiz-Bravo, N, Selander, L, Roshan, M (2024). Preparing, Fostering, and Fallowing: Cultivating Digital Safe Spaces. |
| Presented stimulus | Presented TikTok Profile with Ad | Heigl, R, Weber, P, Hinz, O (2024). The Tiktok Equation: How Congruence Drives Influencer Marketing Success, a Mixed- Methods Study. |
| Privacy risk | The potential negative consequences and concerns associated with the collection, storage, utilization, and transmission of personal data by AI influencers | Nallaperuma, K., Kaluarachchi, C. D., & Nguyen, L. (2024). Navigating the nexus of Authenticity, Value And Risk: A Situational Privacy Calculus Model in exploring the use of Al Influencers. |
| Pro- environmental behaviour | Any behaviour, such as buying sustainable electronics, switching off electronic devices, or using sustainable data centres, that aims to reduce negative impact of human activity on the environment | Ixmeier, A., & Kranz, J. (2024). The Effectiveness of Digital Interventions to Promote Pro-Environmental Behaviour: A Meta-Analysis. |
| Psychological risk | The potential negative impacts on users' mental well-being and emotional state when engaging with AI influencers | Nallaperuma, K., Kaluarachchi, C. D., & Nguyen, L. (2024). Navigating the nexus of Authenticity, Value And Risk: A Situational Privacy Calculus Model in exploring the use of Al Influencers. |
| Purchase likelihood | Likelihood of making a purchase | Gnewuch, U., Hanschmann, L., Kaiser, C., Schallner, R. (2024). Robot Shopping Assistants: How Emotional Versus Rational Robot Designs Affect Consumer Trust and Purchase Decisions. |
| Quality value | The perceived quality of AI-generated solutions, a component of perceived value. | Mehler, M., Ellenrieder, S., & Buxmann, P. (2024). The Influence of Effort on the Perceived Value of Generative AI: A Study of the IKEA Effect. |
| Relative performance information | RPI enables individuals to evaluate their performance relative to that of their peers (Hannan et al., 2013). | Smeets, M. R., & Roetzel, P. G. (2024). The Moderating Role of Gamification in Reducing Algorithm Aversion in the Adoption of Al-based Decision Support Systems |
| Response | Response could be Purchase Intention, Attitude, Credibility, Willingness to Purchase | Heigl, R, Weber, P, Hinz, O (2024). The Tiktok Equation: How Congruence Drives Influencer Marketing Success , a Mixed- Methods Study. |
| Restructured individuals' capability | Is another emerging area where GAI starts restructuring an individual's capability to function like a team. | Jiang, M, Karanasios, S, Breidbach, C (2024). Generative Ai in the Wild: An Exploratory Case Study of |

| | | Knowledge Workers Knowledge |
|---|---|--|
| | | Workers. |
| Social value | The perceived social status or acceptance gained from using AI-generated solutions, a component of perceived value. | Mehler, M., Ellenrieder, S., & Buxmann, P. (2024). The Influence of Effort on the Perceived Value of Generative AI: A Study of the IKEA Effect. |
| Social value | The benefits that users derive from the social interactions and connections facilitated by AI influencers | Nallaperuma, K., Kaluarachchi, C. D., & Nguyen, L. (2024). Navigating the nexus of Authenticity, Value And Risk: A Situational Privacy Calculus Model in exploring the use of Al Influencers. |
| Strategic action | Strategic goals and directions have to be translated into concrete action in order to be effective | Perrelet, S, Spizzo, M, Gertschen, M, Dibbern, J (2024). Sustainable Software Development: a View on Strategy and Practices for Organizational Benefits. |
| Sustainability orientation | Recognition by managers of the importance of sustainability issues facing their companies . | Perrelet, S, Spizzo, M, Gertschen, M, Dibbern, J (2024). Sustainable Software Development: a View on Strategy and Practices for Organizational Benefits. |
| Sustainable is practices | Environmentally friendly cooperative activities among the members of an organization to address environmental issues, to reduce environmental impact, and then to capture added value that can emerge from these activities. | Perrelet, S, Spizzo, M, Gertschen, M, Dibbern, J (2024). Sustainable Software Development: a View on Strategy and Practices for Organizational Benefits. |
| Sustainable is strategy | Sustainability related IS strategies at the organizational and functional levels. | Perrelet, S, Spizzo, M, Gertschen, M, Dibbern, J (2024). Sustainable Software Development: a View on Strategy and Practices for Organizational Benefits. |
| Sustainable software engineering practices | The art of defining and developing software products in a way so that the negative and positive impacts on sustainability that result and/or are expected to result from the software product over its whole lifecycle are continuously assessed, documented, and optimized. | Perrelet, S, Spizzo, M, Gertschen, M, Dibbern, J (2024). Sustainable Software Development: a View on Strategy and Practices for Organizational Benefits. |
| System-like trust | People can also place trust in a technology's reliability, functionality, and helpfulness (McKnight et al., 2011), which is referred to as system-like trust | Gnewuch, U., Hanschmann, L., Kaiser, C., Schallner, R. (2024). Robot Shopping Assistants: How Emotional Versus Rational Robot Designs Affect Consumer Trust and Purchase Decisions. |
| Technical competence | Individual level of technical competence | Smeets, M. R., & Roetzel, P. G. (2024). The Moderating Role of Gamification in Reducing Algorithm Aversion in the Adoption of Al-based Decision Support Systems |

| Trust | The degree to which a person feels that they can rely on the AI to reduce vulnerability and/or uncertainty in a given situation or instance | Ellenrieder, S., Ellenrieder, N., Hendriks, P., & Mehler, M. (2024). Pilots and Pixels: A Comparative Analysis of Machine Learning Error Effects on Aviation Decision Making. |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| hust | another party's actions, expecting them to perform an important action, regardless of the ability to control that other party | in algorithmic management: The role of justice and prior discrimination experience. |
| Trust in Al | Users' willingness to use an AI system in relevant interactions with the system (Gursoy et al., 2019). | Smeets, M. R., & Roetzel, P. G. (2024). The Moderating Role of Gamification in Reducing Algorithm Aversion in the Adoption of Al-based Decision Support Systems |
| Utility value | The perceived usefulness and informational benefits that users gain from interacting with AI influencers | Nallaperuma, K., Kaluarachchi, C. D., & Nguyen, L. (2024). Navigating the nexus of Authenticity, Value And Risk: A Situational Privacy Calculus Model in exploring the use of Al Influencers. |
| Value-for- money | The perceived financial worth of AI-generated solutions, a component of perceived value. | Mehler, M., Ellenrieder, S., & Buxmann, P. (2024). The Influence of Effort on the Perceived Value of Generative AI: A Study of the IKEA Effect. |
| Willingness to pay (wtp) | Measures how much individuals are willing to spend on a product or service, indicating their perceived value and interest in the offering | Mehler, M., Ellenrieder, S., & Buxmann, P. (2024). The Influence of Effort on the Perceived Value of Generative AI: A Study of the IKEA Effect. |

Appendix 3 Model similarity scores

Table 15 Aggregated conceptual isomorphism score

| No. | Paper | Similarity | Conformity |
|-----|--|------------|------------|
| 1 | The New Marshmallow: The Effects of Screen Use on | 0.427 | 0.162 |
| | Children's the New Marshmallow: The Effects of Screen | | |
| | Use on Children's Ability to Delay Gratification Ability to | | |
| | Delay Gratification (Richardson et al., 2024) | | |
| 2 | The Effectiveness of Digital Interventions to Promote Pro- | 0.46 | 0.296 |
| | Environmental Behaviour: a Meta-Analysis (Ixmeier & Kranz, | | |
| | 2024) | | |
| 3 | Sustainable Software Development: a View on Strategy and | 0.465 | 0.214 |
| | Practices for Organizational Benefits (Perrelet et al., 2024) | | |
| 4 | Pilots and Pixels: a Comparative Analysis of Machine | 0.5 | 0.205 |
| | Learning Pilots and Pixels: a Comparative Analysis of | | |
| | Machine Learning Error Effects on Aviation Decision Making | | |
| | Error Effects on Aviation Decision Making (Ellenrieder et al., | | |
| | 2024) | | |

| 5 | Navigating the Nexus of Authenticity, Value and Risk: a | 0.508 | 0.322 |
|----|---|-------|-------|
| | Situational Privacy Calculus Model in Exploring the Use of | | |
| | Ai Influencers (Nallaperuma et al., 2024) | | |
| 6 | The Influence of Effort on the Perceived Value of Generative | 0.508 | 0.162 |
| | Ai: a Study of the Ikea Effect (Mehler et al., 2024) | | |
| 7 | The Future of Work Unleashed: Generative AI's Role in | 0.516 | 0.262 |
| | Shaping Knowledge Workers' Autonomous Motivation | | |
| | (Oesinghaus et al., 2024) | | |
| 8 | Is it Me, or is it You? How Perceived Humanness Influences | 0.516 | 0.175 |
| | Users' Cognitive and Affective Satisfaction with | | |
| | Conversational Agents that Make Errors (Hildebrandt et al., | | |
| | 2024) | | |
| 9 | Robot Shopping Assistants: How Emotional Versus Rational | 0.538 | 0.108 |
| | Robot Designs Affect Consumer Trust and Purchase | | |
| | Decisions (Gnewuch et al., 2024) | | |
| 10 | Trust in Algorithmic Management: The Role of Justice and | 0.552 | 0.286 |
| | Prior Trust in Algorithmic Management: The Role of Justice | | |
| | and Prior Discrimination Experience (Moritz & Schmidt, | | |
| | 2024) | | |
| 11 | Generative AI in the Wild: An Exploratory Case Study of | 0.552 | 0.255 |
| | Knowledge Workers Knowledge Workers (Jiang et al., 2024) | | |
| 12 | The Tiktok Equation: How Congruence Drives Influencer | 0.559 | 0.277 |
| | Marketing Success ,AI a Mixed-Methods Study (Heigl et al., | | |
| | 2024) | | |
| 13 | Preparing, Fostering, and Fallowing: Cultivating Digital Safe | 0.559 | 0.191 |
| | Spaces (Ruiz-Bravo et al., 2024) | | |
| 14 | Talking Through Turf Wars: How Dialogue Helps Resolve | 0.664 | 0.213 |
| _ | Online Co-Production Disputes (Allen & Kuduravalli, 2024) | | |
| 15 | The Moderating Role of Gamification in Reducing Algorithm | 0.693 | 0.108 |
| | Aversion in the Adoption of Ai-Based Decision Support | | |
| | Systems (Smeets & Roetzel, 2024) | | |
| 16 | Workaround-to-Innovation Exploring Bottom-Up Process | 0.693 | 0.123 |
| | Re-Design (Beverungen et al., 2024) | | |
| 17 | Delegation or Augmentation, AI Strategies for Working | 0.951 | 0.317 |
| | Effectively with Generative Conversational Artificial | | |
| | Intelligence (Oberhofer et al., 2024) | | |
| 18 | Delegation or Augmentation, AI Strategies for Working | 0.951 | 0.289 |
| | Effectively with Generative Conversational Artificial | | |
| | Intelligence (Oberhofer et al., 2024) | | |

Appendix 4 Theories discussed in ECIS 2024

Table 16 Theories and their frequency

| Theory | Frequency |
|--|-----------|
| Social Comparison Theory | 6 |
| Conceptual Development on Strategic Positioning and Relational Gains from Responsible AI | 1 |
| AFFORDANCE THEORY | 1 |
| Exploratory Theory | 1 |
| Business Model | 1 |

| BPM life cycle | 1 |
|----------------------------------|---|
| SECI model | 1 |
| social technical environment | 1 |
| Job Demands and Resources | 1 |
| Behaviour Change Wheel | 1 |
| Persuasive Tehnology | 1 |
| Stimulus-Organism-Response Model | 1 |
| Aristotelian Ethics | 1 |
| IKEA Effect | 1 |
| Privacy Calculus theory | 1 |
| Digital Options | 1 |
| Construal level theory | 1 |
| Social exchange theory | 1 |
| The nature of managerial work | 1 |
| self-determination theory | 1 |
| S-O-R Theory | 1 |
| Error Management Theory | 1 |
| Trust Theory | 1 |
| Social Learning Theory | 1 |
| Behavioral modeling theory | 1 |
| Scale development theory | 1 |
| deterrence theory | 1 |
| protection motivation theory | 1 |
| metaphors | 1 |
| Need Satisfier Systems | 1 |