Editorial Note for the Special Issue

The 10th International Conference on Knowledge Management (ICKM2014) took place in Antalya, Turkey, from November 24-26, 2014, with a rich and stimulating program filled with inspiring keynotes, contributed papers, workshops and panels. The main theme of ICKM2014 was "Innovation, Knowledge Discovery & Technology Management".

This special issue of the *Journal of Information and Knowledge Management* (JIKM) includes eight selected papers and one research-in-progress report presented at ICKM2014. Selected contributions come from six different countries and address a wide range of issues in knowledge management (KM) and related fields using a number of different research methods.

Bedford (Kent State University, USA) explored the ways by which access to the KM literature can be enhanced through Knowledge Organization Systems (KOS) and developed principles for the design of a Knowledge Sciences (KS) classification scheme. She then produced a top level classification scheme and a theasurus for KS along with the samples of controlled vocabulary and authority control sources for KS. It is encouraging to see that the National Academies of Science Transportation Research Board in the US has agreed to use Bedford's classification scheme detailed in her paper.

Noordin and **Karim** (International Islamic University, Malaysia) studied the effects of intelligence quotient (IQ), emotional quotient (EQ), and spiritual quotient (SQ) on KM processes and innovation performance. Based on a sample of 100 subjects surveyed, they tested the relationship between the abilities of subjects and their perceived involvement in KM processes and innovation performance using partial least square analysis. Surprisingly, they found that IQ has no effect on KM processes and innovation.

Horne and **Hawamdeh** (University of North Texas, USA) carried out a qualitative case study to identify the managerial, technological, user, content and task-related factors that impact the success of the implementation of an enterprise content management system (ECMS). They developed a research model based on a theoretical framework and selected a purposive sample of 26 subjects from 11 departments in a higher education setting which implemented ECMS. They identified 16 strongly and 7 moderately supported factors hindering the success of ECMS implementations. Primary ones stemmed from top management decision making, poor consultant selection and the absence of the IT infrastructure, which had cascading effect on other factors.

In a research-in-progress piece based on preliminary work carried out as part of a Ph.D. dissertation, **Khilji** and **Roberts** (University of West London, UK) explored the theoretical and conceptual KM frameworks and proposed their own to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of local governments in the UK. They carried out field work in five local authorities to identify the key factors enhancing or hindering the implementation of KM frameworks.

Cleverley and **Burnett** (Robert Gordon University, UK) explored the user interface of an enterprise KM system to find out if adding discriminatory search term word co-occurrences to the search results facilitated finding new, insightful and serendipitous sources. They carefully designed a research setting and used the mixed method approach involving focus groups, surveys and think aloud protocols to gather data from 53 subjects from two different organizations. Empirical findings supported their hypothesis in that such techniques are capable of augmenting the existing search methods and providing insightful and serendipitous learning opportunities.

Zavalina and her colleagues (University of North Texas, USA) examined the most common types of changes (additions, deletions, and modifications of fields, qualifiers and values) that the metadata records go through over time to improve the metadata quality. They first developed a general framework for types of metadata changes and tested it by analyzing a stratified sample of 157 metadata records selected from UNT's multiple digital collections. They found that modifications to metadata records occurred most often, followed by deletions and additions.

The next two papers in the special issue deal with knowledge sharing. **Barachini** (Business Innovation Consulting, Austria) investigated the motivation behind knowledge sharing and the impact of power and jealousy on cooperation. He designed a study of dynamic simulation of cooperation based on biological rules and game theoretical constructs, business transaction theory, and artificial and live agents. He found that jealousy might be suppressed by introducing proper incentives so that agents share knowledge and cooperate. It is not clear, however, if his findings are applicable, as yet, to human beings, as jealousy is a complex property of human nature. **Majid and his colleagues** (Nanyang Technological University, Singapore) explored the learning and knowledge sharing preferences of 154 graduate students using a survey questionnaire. They found that subjects preferred face-to-face learning and knowledge sharing over participation in study-related online discussion boards, as face-to-face interaction allows immediate feedback, helps capture body language and facial expressions as well as get encouragement from professors and classmates alike.

Finally, **Yilmaz** and **Soylu** (Hacettepe University and Yildirim Beyazit University, Turkey) studied the self-censorship in social media. They reviewed the psychological, sociological and linguistic aspects of censorship and explored the extent of self-censorship practised by 37 senior undergraduate students who use social media such as Facebook and Twitter. Findings obtained through a self-reported survey questionnaire suggest that the majority of subjects are against censorship and that they do not self-censor when sharing content in social media.

Yaşar Tonta
Guest Editor
Hacettepe University Department of Information Management
Beytepe, Ankara, Turkey