

Chapter 37

Open Data and High-Tech Startups Towards Nascent Entrepreneurship Strategies

Fotis Kitsios

University of Macedonia, Greece

Maria Kamariotou

University of Macedonia, Greece

ABSTRACT

Open data are freely accessible online, available to be reused. They can be used for the development of applications which improve citizens' lives. A way to boost the development of innovative applications is by hosting hackathons, workshops, and conferences. Apparently, as far as entrepreneurship, open data impact economic growth, innovation, empowerment, and new or improved products and services. There is limited previous research not only on what motivates the developers to participate in open data competitions, but also on the benefits and challenges which are caused from the use of open data. Furthermore, researches focus on factors that affect nascent entrepreneurs' decisions to create a startup, but research in the field of open data and hackathons are limited. The purpose of this chapter is to present a theoretical framework in order to examine the impact of motivations, benefits, and barriers of the use of open data in the participation in hackathons and to develop a startup based on their applications.

INTRODUCTION

Open data can be defined as freely, accessible, online data, which are available and can be reused. They are provided under open access allowance so that the data can be reused without restrictions (Jetzek et al., 2014). They can be used for the development of applications which improve citizens' life. A way to boost the development of innovative applications is by hosting hackathons, workshops and conferences (Zuiderwijk et al., 2015).

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-7766-9.ch037

A definition for a hackathon determines hackathon as an event where people come together in order to engage in creating and launching a new or finished application, which will solve citizens' problems (Rosell et al., 2014). Hackathons are designed to support the use of open data which will benefit both government and citizens (Sieber & Johnson, 2015). Governments desire to scrimmage both citizens and developers to expand an application using open data which are developed, promoted and distributed through hackathons. According to researchers, there are many motivations to persuade developers to participate in a hackathon (Komssi et al., 2015). By hosting these competitions, governments wish to inform about the concernment and the use of open data while they are also supporting the expansion of new applications. These hackathons are frequently consolidated with prize money for participants (Johnson & Robinson, 2014).

Open data are free and accessible, so is beneficial for researchers, government and society. The benefits of open data could be categorized into political and social. Providing the sharing of scientific data is not only a technological issue. It also includes organizational models and research practices, as well as it contains institutional, legal and economic factors (Sa & Grieco, 2016). Several scientific journals support the reveal of experimental data thus data can be reused, reproduced and confirmed (Hossain et al., 2016). Some examples of these benefits are the increased transparency, the accountability, the participation and self-empowerment of citizens to economic growth and the stimulation of competitiveness and innovation (Viscusi et al., 2014). There are two significant benefits concerning the release of open data. The first regards the increased participation of citizens in government, the transparency and melioration of decision-making and the understanding of smarter government tactics through data. The second benefit is the release of data by startups and new businesses in order to expand innovative applications (Conradie & Choenni, 2014).

Open data contains an ecosystem, which displays the relationship among government and innovators and citizens, which is furthermore involved within the larger environment, such as the economy, legal system, and policy expertise (Zuiderwijk & Janssen, 2014).

Previous researchers only describe the activities which are necessary to host the contest (Grabowski et al., 2015, Lee et al., 2015, Rosell et al., 2014). There is limited previous research not only on what motivates the developers to participate in open data competitions, but also on the benefits and challenges which are caused from the use of open data. Furthermore, researches focus on factors that affect nascent entrepreneurs' decision to create a startup but researchers in the field of open data and hackathons relative researches are limited.

The objective of this chapter is to present a framework in order to examine the impact of motivations, benefits and barriers of the use of open data in the participation in hackathons and to develop a startup based on their applications.

The structure of this chapter is as following: After the introductory section, a theoretical background is provided about open data and hackathons. Results of previous surveys support this background. The chapter ends up with conclusions, suggestions for future research and limitations.

10 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/open-data-and-high-tech-startups-towards-nascent-entrepreneurship-strategies/217319

Related Content

Print Media Management and Ethical Advertising Under Recession: A Content Analysis of Advertising in Two Daily Newspapers in Nigeria

Udo Usiere Akpan (2021). *Journal of Media Management and Entrepreneurship* (pp. 18-28).

www.irma-international.org/article/print-media-management-and-ethical-advertising-under-recession/290302

Current and Post-COVID-19 Impact on SME Business Growth and Sustainability Trajectory

Kannan Rajagopal and Vaisahli Mahajan (2021). *Handbook of Research on Strategies and Interventions to Mitigate COVID-19 Impact on SMEs* (pp. 126-149).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/current-and-post-covid-19-impact-on-sme-business-growth-and-sustainability-trajectory/280672

ICT and Gender Issues in the Higher Education of Entrepreneurs

Ambika Zutshi and Andrew Creed (2010). *International Journal of E-Entrepreneurship and Innovation* (pp. 42-59).

www.irma-international.org/article/ict-gender-issues-higher-education/40922

Vaccine Tourism: A COVID-19 Vaccine Jab in the Arm of the Tourism Industry

Jashandeep Singh and Meenakshi Malhotra (2024). *Entrepreneurship and Creativity in the Metaverse* (pp. 244-250).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/vaccine-tourism/341361

Cluster Business Processes Management with 3D Immersive Environments

Michail Glykas (2015). *International Journal of E-Entrepreneurship and Innovation* (pp. 1-23).

www.irma-international.org/article/cluster-business-processes-management-with-3d-immersive-environments/163947