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IT Business Value Model for Information Intensive Organizations

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Abstract

Many studies have highlighted the capacity Information Technology (IT) has for generating value for organizations. Investments in IT made by organizations have increased each year. Therefore, the purpose of the present study is to analyze the IT Business Value for Information Intensive Organizations (IIO - e.g. banks, insurance companies and securities brokers). The research method consisted of a survey that used and combined the models from Weill and Broadbent (1998) and Gregor, Martin, Fernandez, Stern and Vitale (2006). Data was gathered using an adapted instrument containing 5 dimensions (Strategic, Informational, Transactional, Transformational and Infra-structure) with 27 items. The instrument was refined by employing statistical techniques such as Exploratory and Confirmatory Factorial Analysis through Structural Equations (first and second order Model Measurement). The final model is composed of four factors related to IT Business Value: **Strategic, Informational, Transactional and Transformational**, arranged in 15 items. The dimension **Infra-structure** was excluded during the model refinement process because it was discovered during interviews that managers were unable to perceive it as a distinct dimension of IT Business Value.

Key words: IT business value; IT investment; information intensive organizations.

Introduction

The value Information Technology (IT) has for organizations is one of the most frequent topics in literature on IT management. For more than 50 years, more precisely since electronic data processing became an essential tool in the business world, the topic has been investigated by IS researchers (Freedman, 2003; Hu & Quan, 2005; Lin, 2009; Oh & Pinsonneault, 2007). Since the mid-1990s studies attempting to assess IT Business Value have intensified. The main studies have sought to assess the impact of IT on financial performance, productivity, workers and organizational processes (Bharadwaj, 2000; Brynjolfsson & Hitt, 1996; Gregor, Martin, Fernandez, Stern, & Vitale, 2006; Loveman, 1994; Melville, Kraemer, & Gurbaxani, 2004; Scheepers & Scheepers, 2008; Tallon, Kraemer, & Gurbaxani, 2001).

It is now well understood that the utilization of traditional financial measures, such as return on investment (ROI) and return on assets (ROA), is not always comprehensive enough to fully appreciate the results of IT acquisition and use. IT is not simply a tool for automating existing processes, it is primarily a tool to promote organizational changes that can lead to additional gains in productivity, profitability and customer satisfaction and so its value cannot be adequately measured with limited financial and tangible measures (Dedrick, Gurbaxani, & Kraemer, 2003). The value of the knowledge accumulated by the employees, the software, the data bases and the organizational and customer relationship capacities do not show up in traditional accounting reports. Instead, IT Business Value is better grasped by looking for its contributions towards the capacity people have for delivering value to the clients (Strassmann, 2004). Hence, the IT Business Value for the organization is defined, according to Melville *et al.* (2004), as being the benefits that IT provides towards the performance of the organization at the intermediate process levels, such as cost reductions and increased productivity in a specific task, and also in the organizational environment, like the creation of competitive advantage (Melville *et al.*, 2004).

The role of IT has also been found to differ among firms of different economic sectors and having distinct intensities of IT use (Mittal & Nault, 2009). According to Hu and Quan (2005), industries with intensive use of information, like banking, financial and insurance services, would benefit more from IT investments than those industries with low information intensity, such as energy, mining and construction. For some industries, information is the main product moving through the primary value chain and the use of IT can result in significant improvements in operational efficiency. The pioneer work of McKenney and McFarlan (1982) studied IT intensive user firms, focusing on what they called **informational islands** that exists throughout different areas in a single organization. One decade later Glazer (1991) established that measuring the intensity of an organization's use of information should be taken according to the degree to which its products and operations are based on the information gathered and processed as part of exchanges that take place along the value chain, from the supplier to the client. We label them Information Intensive Organizations (IIO's). An IIO demands a high volume of IT investments, which generates the need to assess to what extent these investments are actually providing benefits and thus effectively adding value to the organization. Accordingly, the question that motivates this study arises: How to assess the value of IT for Information Intensive Organization?

In order to analyze the IT Business Value for IIO's, this study proposes a combination of models developed by Weill and Broadbent (1998) and Gregor, Martin, Fernandez, Stern and Vitale (2006). The objective of this paper is to validate a model for measuring the IT Business Value for IIO's in their daily operations, as in the case of banks, insurance companies and security brokers. We begin developing its theoretical framework, followed by a description of the methodology employed. Then we present its main results and conclusions.

Theoretical Background

Organizations are continuously searching for ways to use IT more intensely and broadly, IT being considered a powerful tool, able to alter the strategic and operational bases of firms (Albertin, 2001). In particular, according to Crane and Bodie (1996), the financial services industry is being radically transformed, the major driving forces being the new information technologies, vanishing processing costs and the elimination of old barriers among products and services, as well as geography itself.

While reviewing the literature on the topic, a number of models and dimensions were found which different authors suggest are capable of representing IT Business Value (Brynjolfsson & Hitt, 1996; Dehning, Richardson, & Zmud, 2007; Gregor *et al.*, 2006; Melville *et al.*, 2004; Radhakrishnan, Zu, & Grover, 2008; Turner & Lucas, 1985; Weill, 1992; Weill & Broadbent, 1998). While some authors emphasize the strategic value of IT (Neirotti & Paolucci, 2007), others call attention to the process of obtaining organizational benefits from IT investments (Zwicker, Souza, Vidal, & Siqueira, 2007). This helps demonstrate how complex is the task of analyzing the IT value.

The model proposed by Turner and Lucas (1985) and expanded by Weill (1992) was reworked by Weill and Broadbent (1998), who proposed a more complex model showing the benefits obtained from any investments expected to be made by the organization. Another dimension, infrastructure, was added. It refers to the investments made in IT infrastructure and resulting benefits expected by the organization, most of which are to increase the integration, flexibility and standardization of the business.

Measures of value for the organization should be closely related to the strategic objectives for which the technology was installed and also need to take into consideration the competitive environment and the specific organizational context (Mooney, Gurbaxani, & Kraemer, 1996). Furthermore, according to the author, it is vital that the value of any element needs to be linked to the specific elements of the business plans that represent the criteria and objectives of organizational performance. There were three types of investments identified: strategic, informational, and transactional. Strategic investments in IT alter the product or the way the organization competes, informational investments improve the quality and range of the information, while transactional investments help in the operational management and reduce costs (Mirani & Lederer, 1998).

IT infrastructure, including computers used as mainframes, storage devices, servers, etc., provides the main information storage and processing capabilities of any organization. Therefore, a larger IT infrastructure can store more information, which can be useful in the decision-making process (Melville, Gurbaxani, & Kraemer, 2007). Investments in IT infrastructure should induce a positive and abnormal reaction in relation to the appreciation of the firm in the market due to the wider scope of this type of investment. They introduce robust technological platforms that can be used in a variety of current and future IT applications (Aral & Weill, 2007; Bharadwaj, 2000; Chatterjee, Pacini, & Sambamurthy, 2002; Weill & Aral, 2006).

The dimensions of Weill and Broadbent's model characterize types of IT investment according to the organizational objectives, with distinct benefits attributed to each of them.

- The strategic dimension considers the benefits for the organization at a strategic level that the use of IT can bring, such as competitive advantage, strategic alignment and better customer relations. Its variations are: product innovation, process innovation, competitive advantage, renewed delivery service, increased sales and better market positioning.
- The information dimension deals with the value that IT brings to the organization as a result of the improved information, be it in terms of accessibility, quality or flexibility. Its variations are: increased control, better information, better integration, improved quality and a faster cycle.

- The transactional dimension explores the benefits that IT provides to the organization in operational transactions, repetitive activities and any activities that do not require intellectual effort. Its variations are: cost reductions and increased organizational outputs.
- The infrastructure dimension deals with the benefits that investments in technological equipment related to the functioning of the information systems bring to the organization, specifically personal computers, printers, operational systems and scanners (Weill & Broadbent, 2000). Its variations are: enhanced business integration and flexibility, reduced marginal costs of each IT unit in the business, reduced IT costs and standardization.

The seminal model from Turner and Lucas (1985) was also reworked by Gregor *et al.* (2006) to include another dimension, transformational IT. This transformation takes place at the organizational level due to the use of IT, bringing benefits at the time the investments are made, which serve as catalysts of future changes. As the organization builds its resource system and creates assets for competitive advantage, managers gain knowledge and new abilities (Lucas, 2005). The benefits of this new dimension for the organization are: new or improved business processes, new skills among the collaborators and new organizational structures, including alterations to the business model. For example, the internet stimulated a wave of creativity and thus this new technology set forward a great number of new business models (Lucas, 2005). The transformational dimension is based on the supposition that investments in IT, and its use, innovate and transform the business processes of the organization (Mooney *et al.*, 1996) and, consequently, the industry in which it operates. This change in processes, in turn, alters perception of the IT Business Value, thus making it a cyclical process. Venkatraman (1994) proposed a framework with five levels of IT-induced transformation within the organization: the greater the level of transformation of the business the greater the benefits accrued. The degrees of transformation proposed by Venkatraman (1994) are: local exploitation, internal integration, business processes and networks redesign, and business scope redefinition.

The results from the use of IT are not merely limited to increased efficiency and strategic advantage, but also include organizational transformation, with new ways of doing business and managing organizational learning, leading to new changes in the management and application of IT both in the organization and in the industry in which it operates (Gregor *et al.*, 2006). Transformational IT investments, understood as a redefinition of business processes and the industry and its relationships, can serve as a base for structural changes in industry practices and also in differentiating the firm that makes these investments from others in the same sector that do not (Dehning, Richardson, & Zmud, 2003).

In summary, the original Turner and Lucas's model has been used by different authors. Weill and Broadbent (1998) and Gregor *et al.* (2006) added fourth and fifth dimensions to the original model: infrastructure and transformational, respectively. The augmented models were used in other studies, where they contributed external validation. For instance, Weill and Broadbent's model was validated by Shang and Seddon (2002), Chuang (2004), Aral and Weill (2007), and Sobol and Klein (2009). The model of Gregor *et al.* (2006) was validated by research conducted by Avison (2007), Cha, Gregor and Fernandez (2008), Phang, Kankanhalli and Ang (2008), and Cao (2010).

The present study, in contrast to the previous studies, has combined the models from Weill and Broadbent (1998) and Gregor *et al.* (2006) into a single model. Table 1 shows the five dimensions and their items from the initial model as employed in the present study.

Table 1

Initial Dimensions of the IT Business Value

Construct Dimension	Item	Author
Strategic Benefits	Str_1. Creating competitive advantage	Gregor <i>et al.</i> (2006)
	Str_2. Aligning IT Strategy with business strategy	
	Str_3. Establishing useful links with other organizations	
	Str_4. Enabling quicker response to change	
	Str_5. Improving customer relations	
	Str_6. Providing better products or services to customers	
Informational Benefits	Inf_1. Enabling faster access to information	
	Inf_2. Enabling easier access to information	
	Inf_3. Improving information for strategic planning	
	Inf_4. Improving information accuracy	
	Inf_5. Providing information in different formats	
Transactional Benefits	Tran_1. Reducing operating costs	
	Tran_2. Reducing communication costs	
	Tran_3. Avoiding the need to increase the workforce	
	Tran_4. Increasing return on financial assets	
	Tran_5. Enhancing employee productivity	
	Tran_6. Savings in Supply Chain Management	
Infrastructure Benefits	Infra_1. Improving business integration	Weill and Broadbent (1998)
	Infra_2. Improving business flexibility	
	Infra_3. Reducing the marginal cost of a business unit's IT	
	Infra_4. Reducing IT costs	
	Infra_5. Improving organizational standardization	
Transformational Benefits	Transf_1. Improving employees' skill levels	Gregor <i>et al.</i> (2006)
	Transf_2. Developing new business plans	
	Transf_3. Expanding organizational capabilities	
	Transf_4. Improving business models	
	Transf_5. Improving organizational structure and process	

Method

This section deals with the methods and techniques employed in carrying out the research. We begin by describing the chosen research method and indicating the unit of analysis adopted. Then we show the sample composition and detail the final survey step.

Research method

The survey method of research is a way of gathering information directly and in a standardized form from people through the use of questionnaires in which the questions are the same for all the interviewees, rendering it possible to make inferences regarding the population as a whole (Powell & Hermann, 2000). The objects of the study are usually individuals, groups, organizations or communities, but can also be projects, applications or systems (Pinsonneault & Kraemer, 1993). For Powell and Hermann (2000), the use of the survey method is best recommended when the questions to be assessed are answered by the people themselves; whether because some aspects cannot be directly observed or because it would be impossible or impractical for the researcher to observe the behavior of various people in relation to certain situations, such as eating habits.

Unit of analysis

IIO's were considered best suited for the execution of this survey, since they invest heavily in IT and information is the basic input of their value chains. The target population consisted of organizations with three different types of financial activity: banks belonging to the National Federation of Banks (FEBRABAN), securities brokers belonging to the National Brokers Association (ANCOR) and insurance companies belonging to the National Federation of Insurers (FENASEG).

The survey respondents were executives responsible for management in the IT area and managers from the business areas. Managers from the IT area were chosen because they have a profound knowledge of the characteristics of IS and have a broad view of the business process, since IT tends to permeate throughout the IIO. Managers from the business areas, such as financial services, operations, and strategy, were selected because they are directly involved with the processes that bring value to the organization. It was also considered interesting to capture the perception of executives from business areas and verify whether they perceive the IT Business Value for their organization in the same way as the executives that work specifically with IS.

Pre-test survey

The research instrument is the result of a pre-test stage, in which the original research instrument (Gregor *et al.*, 2006) was modified to include a fifth dimension, infrastructure. The modified instrument was thus composed of 5 dimensions and 27 items, with a 5 point Likert-like scale varying from **Completely disagree** to **Completely agree**. This instrument was translated to Portuguese, and later back translated to English to test for congruence. It was given to 40 executives attending continuing education courses in Administration and 13 executives from large industrial and service organizations, for a total of 53 respondents. Respondents were asked if they agree or disagree that over the last 18 months, the use of IT has contributed to achievement of the business benefits listed in the research instrument. The result of this stage was an instrument with 5 dimensions and 26 items, and the item **Tran_6. Savings in Supply Chain Management** was eliminated because in banks and financial institutions the SCM plays little or no role in their activities. The instrument was subsequently applied within the population of interest, having first undergone this refining process. The statistical techniques employed were Exploratory Factorial Analysis with the SPSS statistical software and Confirmatory Factor Analysis using Structural Equation Modeling assisted by AMOS statistical software.

The framework proposed by Hair, Anderson, Tatham and Black (2005) was used as a guide to capture the technique of Structural Equation Modeling. The first stage involved the definition of the theoretical model to be tested, which in this case is the combination of the models proposed by Weill and Broadbent (1998) and Gregor *et al.* (2006). After that, the path diagram representing causal relations among the variables in the model (Figure 1) was used and converted into a set of structured equations, thus specifying the model. In order to achieve this, the facilities found in the software package AMOS were utilized. The next stage was the evaluation of the model identification phase, in which some adjustments were made to the model. Traditional measures **Goodness of Fit Index** (GFI),

Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI), Normed Fit Index (NFI), Non-Normed Fit Index (NNFI), Comparative Fit Index (CFI) and Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) were dedicated to that purpose. At last, as a final stage, the second order model was evaluated, resulting in an interpretation and analysis of the final model.

As a result of this step, the research instrument was validated, and ended up containing four dimensions distributed in 15 items. The entire refining process followed the stages described by Koufteros (1999). Analysis of the mean scores and t-tests were used to measure the perceptions executives held regarding the IT Business Value.

Final survey sample composition

The final survey sample was composed of a total of 143 questionnaires, with responses from 69 different financial organizations in Brazil. Regarding the insurance companies, out of the 99 firms affiliated to FENASEG, 14 responded to the questionnaire. This represents a response rate of 14.14%. With regard to the security brokers, 25 out of the 96 firms affiliated to ANCOR responded to the questionnaire, which gives a response rate of 25%. And for banks, data was collected from 30 out of the 115 banks affiliated to FEBRABAN, which represents a response rate of 26%. Table 2 shows the data synthetically.

Table 2

Representativeness of the Sample

Industries	N	Members	%
Insurance	14	99	14.14%
Security Brokers	24	96	25
Banks	30	115	26

Those questionnaires in which only one value was attributed to all items as well as those with 20% or more items not answered (blank responses) were considered outliers and eliminated from the sample. The remaining sample was composed of 125 respondents (52 from IT area and 73 from business area).

Results

Refinement of the research instrument

Exploratory factorial analysis (EFA)

To begin with, Exploratory Factorial Analysis (EFA) was performed in order to define the underlying structure in a data matrix (Hair, Anderson, Tatham, & Black, 2005). EFA looks for correlations between the dimensions in order to form a set of dimensions with common characteristics, known as factors. The method of principal components analysis was used to get the initial factors solution, which was then rotated using the varimax criterion. The KMO test (0.851), which indicates the fit of the sample, and Bartlett sphericity test (0.00), which evaluates the presence of correlations between the dimensions, exhibited values within those recommended by Hair *et al.* (2005). Also, as recommended by Hair *et al.* (2005), the minimum of 5 questionnaires necessary for each variable was obtained.

EFA made it possible to discriminate four out of the five initially proposed dimensions of benefits arising from IT: **Strategic, Informational, Transactional and Transformational**. The dimension **Infrastructure** was not confirmed as a category of distinct benefits arising from the IT infrastructure. With the completion of Discriminant EFA, 10 items were eliminated because of their low correlation with others within their factor or for a lack of conceptual coherence. Table 3 shows the extracted factors, items and their factor loads.

Table 3

Exploratory Factorial Analysis

Dimensions	Factor Load	Explained Variance
Transformational	0.783 to 0.564	18,24%
Strategic	0.807 to 0.499	16,04%
Transactional	0.854 to 0.587	13,85%
Informational	0.808 to 0.605	13,06%

All factor loads remained within the interval from 0.5 to 0.85. For this interval, the size of the sample obtained is considered good for the significance of the factor loads (Hair *et al.*, 2005). Taken together, the four factors explain 61% of the total variance associated with the IT Business Value in the surveyed sample.

Later, convergent EFA was carried out in order to check whether the factors were really one-dimensional, that is, whether all the benefits of a determined dimension converge in one direction, which proved to be the case. This finding is very important, since it shows that the benefits present in each of the factors have a meaning in common for the respondents, facilitating the analytical work of the researcher.

Cronbach's Alpha showed that the factors were also internally consistent. Cronbach's α varies from 0 to 1 and the closer to 1 the greater the internal consistency. The lowest value normally accepted is 0.70, but this can be as low as 0.60 in exploratory studies (Robinson as cited in Hair *et al.*, 2005). All the values were considered adequate, varying from 0.71 to 0.79, in the case of the factors, and 0.88 in the instrument as a whole.

Confirmatory factorial analysis (CFA)

Confirmatory Factorial Analysis was carried out with the purpose of analyzing the different relationships within the measurement model. Structural equation techniques refer to an extension of several multivariate analysis techniques, which combine elements related to multiple regression with factorial analysis, in order to simultaneously estimate a series of dependent relationships. Structural equations facilitate a transition from exploratory factorial analysis to confirmatory factorial analysis (Hair *et al.*, 2005).

According to Ullman (2000), structural equation modeling is characterized as a set of statistical procedures which permit the analysis of the relationships between one or more independent dimensions and one or more dependent dimensions. Accordingly, in order to validate the pre-established model, CFA was carried out. The exogenous constructs (independent dimensions) are the items in the instrument resulting from the EFA, and the endogenous constructs (dependent dimensions) are the four dimensions of benefits, whose relationships are previously established through application of CFA. As a result of this process, a definitive instrument for measuring the IT Business Value for IIO was obtained.

The data base conforms to the conditions recommended by Hair *et al.* (2005), where there is a quantity of responses five times greater than the quantity of items. A total of 125 valid questionnaires were included. The Maximum Likelihood (ML) method was chosen because, as Thompson (as cited in Hair *et al.*, 2005) explain, it is quite robust and is the most widely used CFA modeling method. Moreover, according to Hair *et al.* (2005), it is recommended that the size of the sample for the performance of CFA should be between 100 and 200 elements, which is a condition satisfied in the present study. Figure 1 shows the diagram of the paths of the Final Measuring Model.

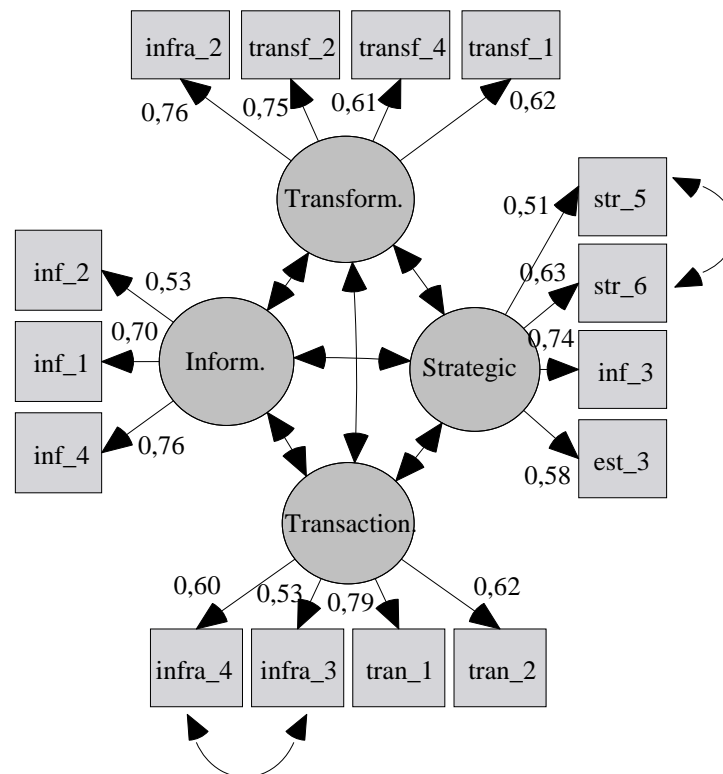


Figure 1. Final Measurement Model.

Once the path diagram of the initial Measurement Model was depicted, it was tested with the empirical data. Based on the extracted results, the scales were checked. For this, the indicators Composed Reliability (CR), Extracted Mean Variance (EVA) and Discriminant Validity were employed, according to Hair *et al.* (2005) and Fornell and Larcker (1981). Composed Reliability (CR) is used to measure the internal consistency of each construct, describing the degree to which they indicate the same construct. A widely accepted value is 0.70, but lower values are acceptable if the research is of an exploratory nature (Hair *et al.*, 2005). The CR values were above 0.70, with the exception of the factor **Strategic** (0.65). This value was accepted because the study is exploratory in nature. The values of the Mean Variance Extracted (AVE), indicating the degree of variance explained by each construct (Hair *et al.*, 2005), were all equal to or above the recommended 0.50.

Lastly, the discriminant validity was checked based on the suggestions of de Garver and Mentzer (1999), who recommended the comparison of the extracted variance of a construct and the variance shared among the other constructs (R squared) as a suitable approach for such an analysis. Accordingly, the extracted variance should be greater than the shared variances, so demonstrating the discriminant validity of the construct. Discriminant validity was demonstrated as none of the pairs of constructs had a shared validity greater than the extracted variance of each construct.

The adjustment values of the model were considered adequate, as the Chi-square over the Degrees of Freedom (χ^2/df) was equal to 1.29, GFI equal to 0.89, AGFI equal to 0.87, NFI equal to 0.82, NNFI equal to 0.95, CFI equal to 0.96 and RMSEA equal to 0.048.

Two indicators, GFI and NFI, do not fall within the recommended values, while the others are within the recommended range. Therefore, a small adjustment could make the model fit, and therefore some alternatives were tested for deletion. Firstly, the item **Tran 5** was eliminated because it had the lowest standardized factorial load in the CFA. The same item also had the lowest factorial load in the EFA. With its deletion, the fitness values of the model improved, and a final model with 15 items with four factors was obtained. No other deletion significantly improved the fitness values. Besides the deletion of item **Tran 5**, the AMOS software, based on the modification indices, suggested that two covariances should be inserted between the error measures of the dimensions **Infra 4** and **Infra 3** and **Str 5** and **Str 6**. These covariances are acceptable, since they are between items within the same factor. After these changes, the final results indicated a good fitness of the model.

In the Final Model the fitness values referring to the GFI and NFI improved, changing to 0.91 and 0.85, respectively. It can be seen that all indicators, with the exception of NFI, are within the recommended values. According to Hair *et al.* (2005), the NFI is a comparison of the proposed model with the null model and there is no value that indicates an acceptable level of fitness, though a widely recommended value is 0.90. Additionally, in their study on the adoption of IS for the exchange of instant messages, To, Liao, Chiang, Shih and Chang (2008) accepted the NFI indicator with a value of 0.85 as it was marginally acceptable. Therefore, in the present study the value of 0.85 was accepted because it is very close to the recommended value.

The standardized factorial loads of the items varied from 0.614 to 0.755 for the dimension **Transformational**, from 0.506 to 0.737 for the dimension **Strategy**, from 0.529 to 0.778 for the dimension **Transactional** and from 0.531 to 0.762 for the dimension **Informational**. The *t* statistic values, associated with each of the standardized factor loads, indicate the significance of each item. According to Koufteros (1999), the *t* values are considered significant at the level of 0.05 and 0.01 when the values are higher than 2 or 2.576, respectively. The *t* values varied from 4.458 to 7.590, showing that all items are significantly related with their factors.

With the purpose of verifying whether the four dimensions of benefits or first order factors are really sub-dimensions of the broader and more general construct IT Business Value, Higher Order Factorial Analysis, or Second Order Factorial Modeling was carried out. In the confirmatory factorial analysis (CFA) the four constructs resulting from the Exploratory Factorial Analysis (EFA) were validated, and only the exclusion of the item **Tran 5** was necessary.

In order to execute the new Path Diagram that considered the hypothesis to be tested, the latent dimension **IT Business Value** was included as an exogenous dimension. Hence, the first order factors confirmed in the CFA became endogenous dimensions. In other words, the IT Business Value influences the dimensions of the **Transformational**, **Strategic**, **Transactional** and **Informational** benefits.

It is important to point out that the performance of the Second Order Factorial Model were calculated as means of each construct of the first order instead of using the items of each factor, which has the same statistical significance. It can be said that the factor **IT Business Value** will be a function of the relationships of the first order factors. Figure 2 shows the Path Diagram for the Second Order Model with the standardized factorial loads.

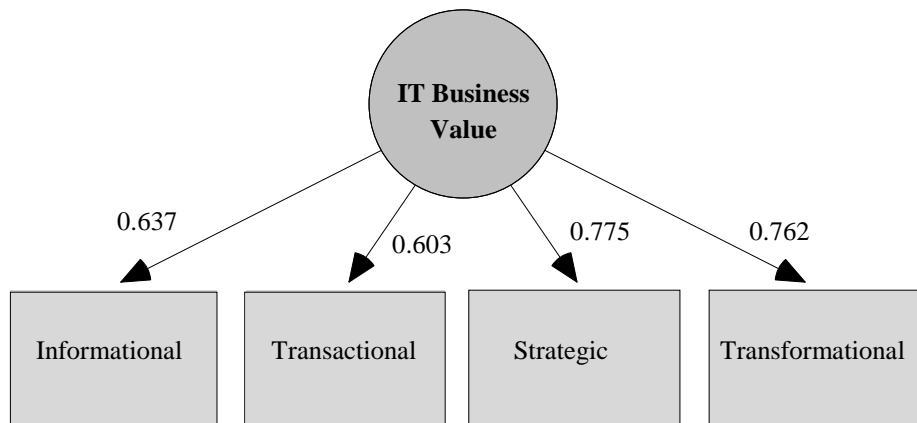


Figure 2. 2nd Order Measurement Model.

The obtained fitness values of the 2nd Order Model were considered good, according to the measures Chi-square over the Degrees of Freedom (0.74), GFI (0.994), AGFI (0.971), NFI (0.990), NNFI (1.012), CFI (1.000) and RMSEA (0.000). As can be seen, all the values are within those recommended, with the exception of the NNFI (1.012) and RMSEA (0.000). The NNFI indicator was slightly above the recommended value (0.900 – 1.000) and the RMSEA was at the minimum limit, suggesting the **perfect** fitness of the model. However, there are explanations in literature that clarify and make these values acceptable.

According to Bentler (1990, p. 238): “the T goodness-of-fit statistics used in the assessment of fitness of a structural model typically refer to the distribution of the chi-square in order to determine the acceptance or rejection of a specific null hypothesis”. Accordingly, indices such as NNFI can exceed the limits of **0-1**, and be above 1.0 when the value of chi-square is lower than the number of degrees of freedom. According to Curran, Meuter and Surprenant (2003), it is possible that the proposed *gl* may exceed the proposed χ^2 , resulting in a negative number, and moreover, if (proposed χ^2 – proposed *gl*) is equal to or less than zero, the RMSEA is estimated as zero. Furthermore, according to Curran *et al.* (2003), it is perfectly appropriate that the indices of fitness are equal and even higher than 1.0. This simply means that the chi-square is lower in relation to the degrees of freedom. Moreover, in situations in which the chi-square is lower than the degrees of freedom, the RMSEA value is automatically fixed at zero. TLI and CFI values substantially over 1.0 – for example 1.5 or 1.8—should be considered worrying.

The standardized factor loads were 0.762 for the dimension Transformational, 0.775 for the dimension Strategic, 0.603 for the dimension Transactional, and 0.637 for the dimension Informational. The *t* values varied from 5.917 to 7.060, that is, all the standardized factor loads are significant at the level 0.01. This shows that all the dimensions of the Second Order Measurement Model are significantly related to the IT Business Value. The analysis of the second order measurement model allows it to be stated that the four factors (dimensions of benefits) can compose a single construct: IT Business Value. Additionally, analysis of the results of the Second Order Measurement Model together with the Definitive Measurement Model, suggests that the first order factors are sufficiently different among themselves so as to characterize the construct IT Business Value.

Analysis of the executives’ perception

Analysis of Table 4 shows that the dimension **Informational** benefits obtained the highest mean (4.55), followed by the **Strategic** (4.28) and **Transformational** (4.22) benefits. The lowest mean was attributed to the **Transactional** benefits (3.89). The fact that the dimension Informational benefits had the highest mean is in accordance with the statement from Hu and Quan (2005), where industries with high intensity information products, such as banking, finance and insurance should benefit more from IT investments than industries with low intensity information use. This result is also consistent with that found in a study carried out by the journal CIO with 44 Brazilian CIOs in the year 2007, which

indicated that the investment priorities are in Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and Business Intelligence (BI) software. These investments are aimed at helping organizations manage the increase in the flow and integration of information.

Table 4

Means of the Dimensions

Dimension	Mean	S.D.
Transformational	4.22	0.68
Strategic	4.28	0.59
Transactional	3.89	0.81
Informational	4.55	0.57

The fact that Transactional benefits had the lowest mean is also consistent with what was proposed by Hu and Quan (2005), that financial service organizations, being the first to believe in the operational and strategic benefits of IT, are today the biggest users of IT and operate in an information-intensive activity where heavy investments in IT are required to maintain the business. Below, there follows a detailed analysis of the results obtained in each dimension.

The Transformational dimension obtained the third highest mean (Table 4). The items **Transf_4. Improving business models** and **Infra_2. Improving business flexibility** have higher means than the construct (4.40 and 4.24, respectively). The item **Transf_2. Developing new business plans** obtained a mean of (4.22), equal to that of the construct and the item **Trans_1. Better skills level of the employees** had the lowest mean, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5

Means of the Items in the Transformational Dimension

Items	Mean	S.D.
Infra_2. Improving business flexibility	4,24	0,87
Transf_1. Na improved skill level for employess	3,99	0,89
Transf_2. Developing new business plans	4,22	0,95
Transf_4. Improving business models	4,40	0,76
Dimension	4,22	0,68

The improvement in the business model, like the flexibility, may refer primarily to the increasing use of tools offered by IT. In the case of banks, the Internet Banking tool is increasingly exploited. According to Yiu, Grant and Edgar (2007), its use allows the banks to think and operate in new geographical zones with new markets and product scope. New charges/rates generated through new and better services, like advertising, payments, reminders, notifications and customized information are attractive to modern banks. These activities provide value to the client and opportunities for the banks to improve their revenue and ensure the loyalty of clients, through management of the relationships.

For the securities brokers, the IT tool that is altering and making their business models more flexible is the use of **Home Broker**. This can be seen in the increase in the deals completed using this tool, passing from R\$39 billion in the whole year of 2006 to R\$72 billion (R\$6 billion per month) in the year 2007 (Bolsa de Valores de São Paulo [Bovespa], 2007). With regards to the insurance companies, a study carried out by FENASEG with 27 insurance companies in the year 2006 showed

that the main change provided by IT is improved operational efficiency regarding the processing of subscriptions, claim reports and policies, risk management and product distribution, as well as facilitating cooperation with other companies and economic agents.

Table 6 shows the results for the Strategic dimension, which obtained the second highest mean (4.28). The items **Str_6. Providing better products or services to costumers** (4.47) and **Inf_3. Improving information for strategic planning** (4.46) had higher means than the construct. While the items **Str_5. Improving costumers relations** (4.20) and **Str_3. Establishing useful links with other organizations** (4.00) had lower means than the dimension.

Table 6

Means of the Items in the Strategic Dimension

Items	Mean	S.D.
Est_3. Establishing useful links with other organizations	4,00	0,92
Est_5. Improving costumers relations	4,20	0,84
Est_6. Providing better products or services to costumers	4,47	0,68
Inf_3. Improving information for strategic planing	4,46	0,71
Dimension	4,28	0,59

Many of the managers agreed that IT provides better products or services for their clients. Additionally, according to Love, Irani, Standing, Lin and Burn (2005) in a study with small and medium Australian enterprises from various sectors, the strategic benefit “better relationships with clients and other organizations” (p. 954) was considered the second most important in a list of nine. This result adds weight to the argument that “better relationships with the clients” (p. 954) and “establishment of relationships with other organizations” (p. 954) are strategic benefits provided by IT.

According to Maçada and Becker (2001), in their study on the impact of IT investments on strategic dimensions and the efficiency of Brazilian banks, IT is the main strategic resource used by the banks in the search for competitive advantages. These advantages are seen in strategic dimensions such as competitiveness, products and services, and prices, among others. Advances in IT allow financial service supply organizations to innovate their services and improve delivery to clients by means of automation (Krishnan, Ramaswamy, Meyer, & Damien, 1999). The benefit Inf_3. Improving information for strategic planning, in the view of the managers, is more closely associated with the strategic benefits than the informational benefits. Perhaps the managers understand that whatever factor that contributes towards better Strategic Planning is considered a strategic benefit.

Table 7 shows the results obtained for the Transactional dimension, which obtained a mean equal to 3.89, the lowest among all the dimensions. The items **Tran_2. Reducing communication costs** (4.30) and **Tran_1. Reducing operating costs** (4.12) have higher means than the construct. Means lower than the construct were attributed to the items **Infra_3. Reducing the marginal IT cost of business units** (3.69) and **Infra_4. Reduction of IT costs** (3.47). It can be noted that IT offers a reduction in operational and communication costs to IIO. According to Yiu *et al.* (2007), besides benefits like sustainable competitive advantage and new markets, IT helps banks reduce their operational and administrative costs. This was previously highlighted by Zhu (2004), who argued that complementarities between the IT infrastructure and the IT potentialities, expressed through electronic business, contribute towards the performance of organizations in terms of sales per employee, stock turnover and operational cost reduction. Although the tools **Home Banking** and **Home Broker** are, strictly speaking, not electronic commerce/business, they are quite similar, explaining to some degree why the cost reduction benefits offered by the IT infrastructure are grouped with the transactional benefits. For the respondents, the transactional benefits are associated with cost reduction.

Table 7

Means for the Items in the Transactional Dimension

Items	Mean	S.D.
Infra_3. Reducting the marginal cost of business units IT	3,69	1,10
Infra_4. Reducting of IT costs	3,47	1,32
Tran_1. Reducting operating costs	4,12	0,84
Tran_2. Reducting communication costs	4,30	0,98
Dimension	3,89	0,81

The **Informational** dimension obtained the highest mean (4.55), and the item **Inf_1. Enabling faster access to information** obtained a higher mean than the dimension (4.72) and the item **Inf_2. Enabling easier access to information** obtained the same mean (4.55). While item **Inf_4. Improving information accuracy** had a lower mean than the dimension (4.38), as shown in Table 8.

Table 8

Means of the Items in the Informational Dimension

Items	Mean	S.D.
Inf_1. Enabling faster access to information	4,72	0,67
Inf_2. Enabling easier access to information	4,55	0,70
Inf_4. Improving information accuracy	4,38	0,77
Dimension	4,55	0,57

Given that banks, insurance companies and security brokers are intensive users of information, it is understandable that the items referring to speed and facility of access to information were attributed the highest means. This is probably due to the fact that the products that are moved through their primary value chain activities are basically information (Hu & Quan, 2005).

The raw material of these organizations is client data, which for the most part is in digital form. However, investments in and the use of IT do not ensure the accuracy of the information. Although the mean of the item **Inf_4. Improving information accuracy** is not low; the managers do not fully agree that IT alone is capable of providing more accurate information.

To analyze differences in perception among both groups of respondents, both business managers and IT managers, several *t* tests were performed. The *t* statistic and degrees of freedom were corrected if the hypothesis of variance equality between samples were not supported by the data (Levene's test were used to support that). Table 9 presents the results.

Table 9

Differences in IT Business Value Perceptions between Business Managers and IT Managers

Item	t-statistic	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Is there a difference in perception?
Inf_1. Enabling faster access to information	1,120	125,993	0,265	No
Inf_2. Enabling easier access to information	0,955	126	0,341	No
Inf_3. Improving information for strategic planning	1,366	128	0,174	No
Inf_4. Improving information accuracy	2,621	129	0,010	Yes
Infra_2. Improving business flexibility	2,299	128	0,023	Yes
Infra_3. Reducing the marginal cost of a business unit's IT	0,831	127	0,408	No
Infra_4. Reduction of IT costs	1,589	127	0,115	No
Str_3. Establishing useful links with other organizations	2,272	128	0,025	Yes
Str_5. Improving customer relations	3,168	119	0,02	Yes
Str_6. Providing better products or services to customers	1,945	121	0,054	No
Tran_1. Reducing operating costs	2,330	117	0,022	Yes
Tran_2. Reducing communication costs	3,711	111,408	0,000	Yes
Transf_1. An improved skill level for employees	-0,31	126	0,975	No
Transf_2. Developing new business plans	3,027	127,090	0,03	Yes
Transf_4. Improving business models	-0,620	130	0,536	No

Out of the 15 items analyzed, differences in perceptions were found in seven. Eight items showed no differences in perceptions between the two groups of executives. The items are all scattered among the four dimensions studied. In the **Informational** dimension, only the item **Inf_4. Improving information accuracy** presents a difference in perception. In the **Strategic** dimension, differences in items **Str_3. Establishing useful links with other organizations** and **Str_5. Improving customer relations** were identified. One can conclude that business managers perceive the value of IT regarding the external environment differently than IT managers perceive.

The **Transformational** dimension is perceived differently by business and IT managers in items related to the way IT can modify the organization course, with the items **Infra_2. Improving business flexibility** and **Transf_2. Developing new business plans**. Lastly, in the **Transactional** dimension, there exists a difference in perception between managers in items related to cost reduction: **Tran_2. Reducing communication costs** and **Tran_1. Reducing operating costs**

Final Remarks

This study measured IT Business Value for IIO's, in this case banks, securities brokers and insurance companies, using a combination of different dimensions of benefits provided by IT to organizations within the same theoretical model. The initial model is composed of five dimensions that represent benefits of IT: Strategic, Informational, Transactional, Infrastructure and Transformational. The proposed preliminary theoretical research model was used as a guide for the development and validation of the final instrument and research model. The final research model is the first of the contributions made by this investigation.

The second contribution is a research instrument that aids in the measurement of IT Business Value for IIO's. The initial instrument was composed of five dimensions and 27 items. This was pre-tested and refined using a final sample of 125 executives. Based on the results, an instrument was designed with four dimensions and 15 items as represented in the Final Measurement Model (Figure

1). Although the dimensions of the final model were the same as those in the model from Gregor *et al.* (2006), the items in each dimension are not exactly the same. The Transactional dimension was considered synonymous with cost reduction. In the model from Gregor *et al.* (2006), this dimension also included other measures of IT Business Value, like increased financial assets and increased employee productivity, which were excluded from the preliminary research model. This shows that managers in this type of organization perceive that IT provides value through Strategic, Informational, Transactional and Transformational benefits, though with characteristics distinct from those proposed in earlier studies by other researchers.

The dimension infrastructure was excluded during the process of refining the model. Following the interviews with the managers it was found that they were unable to perceive it as a distinct item of IT Business Value. It was seen that of the five items that composed the dimension, three migrated to other dimensions and the other two were eliminated. One of the items was added to the Transformational dimension **Infra_2. Improving business flexibility**. The executives pointed out that this change was justified, as they understand that IT facilitates different forms of flexibility and, consequently, generates transformations in the business. The other two items migrated to the Transactional dimension, **Infra_3. Reducing the marginal cost of business units IT** and **Infra_4. Reduction of IT costs**. It can be seen that this transfer of items is related to the fact that the managers understand the reduction in costs offered by IT as a distinct category of benefits, in this case within the Transactional dimension. This migration of the items reinforces the proposal made by Weill and Aral (2006). These researchers also argued that investments in IT infrastructure would bring benefits such as cost reductions through standardization and consolidation (Transactional benefit) and the reduction of time to launch new initiatives onto the market (Transformational benefit).

In regards to the items that were eliminated from the final instrument, **Infra_1. Improving business integration** and **Infra_5. Improving organizational standardization**, the respondents understood them to be too broad to only be obtained as a result of investment in IT infrastructure. Based on the results presented here, it is possible to conclude that IT: (a) has a strategic and transformational role for banks, securities brokers and insurance companies; (b) assists such organizations to offer better products and services to their clients, so creating differential relationships; (c) assists in the reduction of operational costs; (d) is transforming the organizations due to the improvement in the business model, offering better products and services to clients through tools such as **Home Banking** for the banks and **Home Broker** for the securities brokers, and improvements in the operational efficiency of insurance companies; and (e) is making the manipulation of information much faster (of vital importance for IIO's). Table 10 summarizes what happened to each item of the initial research model.

Table 10

Final Arrangement of the Items

Construct Dimension	Item	Action
Strategic Benefits	Est_1. Creating competitive advantage	Eliminated
	Est_2. Aligning IT Strategy with business strategy	Eliminated
	Est_3. Establishing useful links with other organizations	Remained
	Est_4. Enabling quicker response to change	Eliminated
	Est_5. Improving customer relations	Remained
	Est_6. Providing better products or services to customers	Remained

Continues

Table 10 (continued)

Construct Dimension	Item	Action
Informational Benefits	Inf_1. Enabling faster access to information	Remained
	Inf_2. Enabling easier access to information	Remained
	Inf_3. Improving information for strategic planning	Moved to Strategic
	Inf_4. Improving information accuracy	Remained
	Inf_5. Providing information in different formats	Eliminated
Transactional Benefits	Tran_1. Reducing operating costs	Remained
	Tran_2. Reducing communication costs	Remained
	Tran_3. Avoiding the need to increase the workforce	Eliminated
	Tran_4. Increasing return on financial assets	Eliminated
	Tran_5. Enhancing employee productivity	Eliminated
	Tran_6. Savings in Supply Chain Management	Eliminated
Infrastructure Benefits	Infra_1. Improving business integration	Eliminated
	Infra_2. Improving business flexibility	Moved to Transformational
	Infra_3. Reducing the marginal cost of business unit's IT	Moved to Transactional
	Infra_4. Reduction of IT costs	Moved to Transactional
	Infra_5. Improving organizational standardization	Eliminated
Transformational Benefits	Transf_1. An improved skill level for employees	Remained
	Transf_2. Developing new business plans	Remained
	Transf_3. Expanding organizational capabilities	Eliminated
	Transf_4. Improving business models	Remained
	Transf_5. Improving organizational structure and process	Eliminated

As can be seen in Table 10, the infrastructure dimension was eliminated from the model originally proposed. It is observed that financial institutions in Brazil are the segment that invest more in IT, led by banks (TI Inside, 2009). Thus, the executives of these companies do not realize the benefits of infrastructure, because it can be assumed that this dimension is already consolidated in such a company. This resulted in the perceived benefits of this dimension being eliminated or moved to other dimensions, such as transformational and transactional.

In terms of managerial practice, the main contribution of this study is to demonstrate that IT can deliver value to the business. This value can be perceived in such benefits as transforming the organization, improving its products and relationships, and reducing costs. According to Tallon (2007) IT business value is highest in firms with a multi-focused business strategy and lowest in those with a single focus. Also, it offers executives an instrument that is of use in the process of justifying and managing IT investments based on the value that they provide to the business. Considering that the volume of investments in IT have increased annually and that, in Brazil, the financial sector is the biggest investor, around 20% of the total expenditure (Setor financeiro, 2007), understanding that IT can offer different types of benefits is of use in justifying such expenditures.

One of the limitations of this study needs to be addressed, namely that the variables used in the analysis do not follow a Normal multivariate distribution. The literature suggests larger samples than that used in this study to perform the analysis in the absence of the Normal distribution assumption.

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