Chapter 15

Research on IS/IT Investment Evaluation and Benefits Realization in Australia

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In modern organisations a large portion of senior management’s time is now being spent on finding ways to measure the contribution of their organisations’ IS/IT investments to business performance. It has been shown that IS/IT investments in many organisations are huge and increasing rapidly every year and yet there is still a lack of understanding of the impact of the proper IS/IT investment evaluation processes and practices in these organisations. At the same time, the issue of expected and actual benefits realised from IS/IT investments has also generated a significant amount of debate in the IS/IT literature amongst the researchers and practitioners. This is as true in Australia as it is in the rest of the developed world. Thus, one can argue that a detailed program of research into the current practice and process of IS/IT investment evaluation in Australia is warranted. This paper reviews the progress made in research in this area and proposes a research program incorporating surveys, case studies, and expert focus groups to assess current practice and to develop an approach, model or framework based on the fit between theory and practice of IS/IT investment evaluation by large Australian organisations.

INTRODUCTION

Information systems/information technology (hereafter referred to as IS/IT) investment may be described as any acquisition of software or hardware which is expected to expand or increase the business benefits of an organisation’s information systems and render long-term benefits (Willcocks, 1994). IS/IT now represents substantial financial investment for many organisations (Willcocks, 1992a). Information systems and technology managers have found it increasingly difficult to justify rising IS/IT expenditures (Silk, 1990; Willcocks, 1994). They are under increasing pressure to find a way to measure the contribution of their organisations’ IS/IT investments to business performance, as well as to find reliable ways to ensure that the business benefits from IS/IT investments are actually realised (e.g., Willcocks & Lester, 1997). This problem has become more complex as the nature of IS/IT investments and the benefits they can deliver has evolved over time as IS/IT itself has changed rapidly (Willcocks, 1992a).

According to Symons and Walsham (1988), the potential use of IT as a competitive weapon has become a popular slogan. However, there is still a lack of understanding of the impact of the proper IT investment evaluation and benefits realisation process. In consequence, the capacity of many organisations to assimilate and apply IT falls far behind the available opportunities. Therefore, it is not difficult to see that the measurement of the business value of IT investment has been the subject of considerable debate by many academics and practitioners (e.g., Ballantine, Galliers & Stray, 1996; Hitt & Brynjolfsson, 1996). The difficulties in measuring benefits and costs are often the cause for the uncertainty about the expected benefits of IT investment and hence are the major constraint to IS/IT investments (Renkema & Berghout, 1997). Hence, evaluation is often ignored or carried out inefficiently or ineffectively because of its elusive and complex nature (Serafeimidis & Smithson, 1996).

Recently, the issues of gaining business value from and justifying current investment in information technology have been identified as the most critical but difficult management issues in Australia, the UK and the US (Pervan, 1998). According to Baker and Berenblum (1996), investment in IT is one of the major factors determining the success or failure of organisations. As a result, organisations are becoming increasingly competitive in seeking to implement the effective use of IT (Dober, 1994). However, recent research also indicates that IT managers may not be paying as much attention to the measurement of the organisation’s IT investment as their CEOs (Pervan, 1998), resulting in difficulties in explaining the “productivity paradox” within their organisations.
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