Assessing an Information System Project Success Model Using Mixed Methods

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ABSTRACT

In the Information system (IS) postgraduate researches, most students assess their developed model using a pilot survey study and use the results for justifying the feasibility and reliability of the model in the main study. Despite they may also have been consulted, discussed, and presented the model with their supervisor and colleagues before, the works are rare to be revealed as the methodological justification of the proposed model. This poster demonstrates the use of mixed methods (MM) for assessing the reliability and validity of an IS model in the postgraduate study term. The researchers assumed the consultations, discussions, and seminars across the early modelling stage to the research proposal defence as the focus group study and it was then sequentially combined with a pilot survey study. The findings of this MM study were then used to justify the feasibility and reliability of the proposed model. Although the study may not contribute theoretically, it may methodologically and practically inspire the others for expressing the MM model assessment in particular.

BACKGROUND

1. The methodological diversity of IS research field;
2. The strengths of MM use;
3. The qualitative activities of the model development stage in PG study;
4. The rarity of MM use in IS research field;
5. The rarity of qualitative justifications of the model development stage in the PG research;
6. The justification opportunity of an IS research model.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The model was developed by adopting, combining, and adapting six theories, as it is presented below.

PROBLEM ILLUSTRATION

The sequential MM study for assessing the feasibility and reliability of an IS research model.

SIGNIFICANCE

1. To encourage the MM use in IS research field;
2. To encourage the qualitative work expression in the model development stage of a PG research;
3. To achieve the comprehensive justification of an IS research model;

PUBLICATIONS


THE STUDY

Consisted of 9 variables and 30 paths

MODEL-1

Consisted of 9 variables and 36 paths

MODEL-2

Consisted of 8 variables and 24 paths

MODEL-3

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