MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS
ISSUES: CO-CITATION ANALYSIS OF JOURNAL ARTICLES

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze and identify key issues being studied in leading Management Information Systems (MIS) journals collected in an ISI database. With the help of co-citation analysis and factor analysis, thirteen core issues were identified, including: (1) Technology Acceptance; (2) Information Technology (IT), Organization Performance, and Competitive Advantage; (3) IT and Organizational Structure; (4) Case Study and Methodology Issues; (5) Trust Issues in IT; (6) Knowledge Management; (7) Measurement Issues in MIS study; (8) Diffusion of Innovation; (9) Success Factors of IT; (10) Research Modeling and Approach; (11) Theory, Research and Practice; (12) MIS as an academic discipline; and (13) Enterprise Information Systems. These results can help MIS researchers and practitioners gain a better awareness of core and significant issues being studied in the field.

Keywords: MIS, Management Information Systems, Key Issues, Co-Citation
1. INTRODUCTION

Information technology (IT) has changed every aspect of life, from an individual level, to a societal level, and in fact for the whole world. Advanced technology and services, such as open source software and cloud computing, bring new possibility to the IT industry, and certainly create impact on our lives. Since the 1980s, the Society for Information Management (SIM) has surveyed practitioners and researchers in IT and Information Systems (IS) fields, so as to understand the most significant issues in the field, the ranking of such issues, and to elucidate agreement regarding issues/ranking among participants. This periodic survey and the results have become an important reference to MIS researchers everywhere and are consulted when considering investigations in the field, or for a comparison to local issues being considered.

As the world relies increasingly on various information systems and technology, key MIS issues have also become more vital when businesses are trying to leverage IT for a business advantage. Likewise, researchers need to consider which issues to select for research and which are more meaningful to the field. However, as the trends are continuously changing, core issues and ranking need to be updated regularly to stay current. Therefore, this study addresses this need by answering the following research questions:

1. What major papers are co-cited in leading academic journals?
2. What are key MIS issues in leading academic journals?

To determine core issues that are being addressed in academia, one must go through a large number of journals to extract information on what topics are most significant. With the sheer volumes of articles involved, the task becomes non-trivial; great effort and time are needed. The approach taken by this study is, after collecting and summarizing articles from leading journals, to analyze them with co-citation analysis to automatically identify the central issues being looked at among researchers. The goal of this study, hence, is to summarize key topics covered by researchers as presented in MIS journals in a timely manner. The journals included in this study are the European Journal of Information Systems (EJIS), Information Systems Journal (ISJ), Information Systems Research (ISR), Journal of Information Technology (JIT), Journal of Management Information Systems (JMIS), Journal of Strategic Information Systems (JSIS), Journal of the Association for Information Systems (JAIS), and MIS Quarterly (MISQ). Additional details on the summarizing process and analysis will be presented in later sections.
2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 MIS Key Issues

Despite the advances in IT, the story does not always end happily when companies adopt new information technology. This results in a high interest in the factors affecting successful introduction of IT. Moreover, companies large and small are interested in learning about current topics in technology and related managerial issues to better leverage IT in an organization. Key issues in MIS, therefore, appeal to a wide audience and related study began to emerge during the 1980s. Ball and Harris were among the first to conduct a survey on this topic. They asked 417 members of SIM to rank 18 MIS-related issues. Dickson et al., based on the results of Ball and Harris, conducted a four-round Delphi survey on 52 SIM members to determine the most significant issues being looked at over the previous 5 to 10 years. Niederman et al. also surveyed 241 SIM members with a three-round Delphi approach. The issues and ranking were provided along with the trend analysis on the issues. Two trends were proposed as likely in the 1990s: (1) Technology infrastructure related topics were more significant; and (2) Efficiency in organizations would find favor again among business.

Palvia et al. took a different approach in developing key issues by collecting and summarizing articles from seven leading research journals. A total of 630 articles from January 1989 to June 1993 were analyzed with the following findings: (1) A new issue (Expert Systems) was found in numerous articles, though it was not in the list of Niederman et al.; and (2) Executive/Decision Support Systems, Software Development, and Telecommunications Systems appeared in most articles, so they were ranked the highest in the list. Luftman and Kempaiah did a survey with 112 organization members of SIM and asked participants to rank 38 managerial and 65 technology issues. A similar survey was conducted and reported by Luftman and Ben-Zvi in a 2010 issue of MIS Quarterly Executive. This time 172 SIM members participated to rank 39 management and 52 technology issues. As discussed, survey was the main approach to collect and rank key issues. Palvia et al., however, tried to gather conclusions from analyzing academic journals. Issues found in this way were thus more research-oriented, and also indicated possible direction of trends, as research journals sometimes covers topics before they are actually applied in practice. Hence, identifying the issues that are being covered in journals can help researchers, and practitioners alike, to be aware of new topics and how to allocate resources for future study.
2.2 Co-citation Analysis

Small\(^8\) was one of the first, after Kessler’s\(^9\) bibliographic coupling, to propose the idea of co-citation. This approach aims to collect core knowledge structure embedded in research papers by looking at how the same pairs of articles are cited by other articles. Scholars generally agree upon the benefits of co-citation analysis as it is able to reveal the knowledge structure of a research field, along with trend hidden in the published research\(^{10,11}\). Several levels of co-citation analysis exist and the most often are seen as document, author, and journal co-citation analysis. Small\(^8\) took a document co-citation approach to study papers in particle physics and found that co-citation should be interpreted with both subject similarity and association of ideas. White and Griffith\(^{12}\), based on the idea of Small\(^8\), suggested author co-citation analysis approach that analyzes how the same pairs of authors were cited together. McCain\(^{13}\) later proposed journal co-citation to study the structure of an academic field. Other researchers had done co-citation work with the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and Science Citation Index (SCI) from ISI, or similar indexes from other databases. Some of the studies tried to find a threshold of citation number to filter articles with higher contribution, and to find clusters of core issues with trend (for example, see Schildt et al.\(^{14}\), Tight\(^{15}\)). With the assistance of factor analysis, co-citation analysis is able to help new researchers in a field to more quickly and qualitatively understand the knowledge context and important papers of the field\(^{16,17,18}\).

3. METHODS

The main methods used for analysis in this study originated from bibliometrics, which is “the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication”\(^{19}\). Among methods in bibliometrics, citation analysis analyzes relationships between citing and cited works\(^{20}\). Highly cited papers are generally regarded as significant in a related academic field. Although pioneers such as Price\(^{21}\) tried to use citation analysis to examine the internal structure of knowledge within a specific discipline, it was later found that co-citation analysis may be a better tool. Since the purpose of this study is to find core issues and knowledge in the MIS field, co-citation analysis was chosen as the primary analysis method.

Co-citation analysis calculates and analyzes the number of times that two articles are cited together by a third article, to show the relationship between the cited pair. For example, if paper A and B are both cited in a later paper I, A and B can be thought of as relating to each other in terms of subject matter. A co-citation index of 1 (one) then can be assigned to this
pair A and B. If A and B are also cited in paper II, their index becomes 2 (two). The larger the index number of a pair, the stronger the relationship between the pair. By comparing the cited paper pairs of source articles, an index can be created and analyzed, as shown in Figure 3-1.

![Figure 3-1. Co-citation relationship](image)

With co-citation analysis, the hidden relationship between research papers can be found. Specifically, clusters formed by highly co-cited papers reveal the structure of the academic discipline, along with significant issues. Small and Griffith\(^2\) provided questions that could be answered by co-citation analysis, including: (1) What is the natural structure of science? (2) What is the relationship between the units of structure? (3) What causes the relationship? (4) How does the structure change over time?

Co-citation analysis, when combined with factor analysis, provides a way to reveal internal relationship among cited pairs of papers. Factor analysis is able to summarize and simplify data with fewer variables, so it is chosen in this study to examine the possible factors/issu...
4. RESULTS

This section presents the results of analysis based on co-citation analysis and factor analysis.

4.1 Co-citation Analysis

As mentioned, articles from eight leading MIS journals were analyzed. The threshold of citation was set to 47; that is, to be included for later co-citation analysis, papers must be cited at least 47 times in those journals. A total of 118 papers were selected according to this criterion. Please see Table 4-1 for these highly co-cited papers.

Table 4-1. Highly co-cited papers in eight leading MIS journals

| No | Author(Year) | Journal                                      |
|----|--------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1  | Davis(1989)  | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 2  | Fornell and Larcker(1981) | Journal of Marketing Research               |
| 3  | Eisenhardt(1989) | Academy Of Management Review                |
| 4  | Davis et al.(1989)  | Management Science                           |
| 5  | DeLone and McLean (1992) | Information Systems Research                |
| 6  | Klein and Myers(1999)  | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 7  | Venkatesh et al.(2003)  | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 8  | Moore and Benbasat(1991)  | Information Systems Research                |
| 9  | Desanctis and Poole(1994)  | Organization Science                        |
| 10 | Malone et al.(1987)  | Communications Of The ACM                   |
| 11 | Orlikowski and Baroudi(1991)  | Information Systems Research                |
| 12 | Taylor and Todd(1995)  | Information Systems Research                |
| 13 | Orlikowski and Iacono(2001)  | Information Systems Research                |
| 14 | Benbasat et al.(1987)  | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 15 | Walsham(1995)  | European Journal of Information Systems      |
| 16 | Barney(1991)  | Journal of Management                        |
| 17 | Markus et al.(1983)  | Communications of the ACM                   |
| 18 | Venkatesh and Davis(2000)  | Management science                          |
| 19 | Orlikowski(1992)  | Organization Science                        |
| 20 | Cohen and Levinthal(1990)  | Administrative Science Quarterly            |
| 21 | Orlikowski(1993)  | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 22 | Daft and Lengel(1986)  | Management Science                          |
| 23 | Podsakoff et al.(2003)  | Journal of applied psychology               |
| 24 | Bharadwaj(2000)  | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 25 | Porter and Millar(1985)  | Harvard business review                     |
| 26 | Anderson et al.(1988)  | Psychological Bulletin                      |
| 27 | Goodhue and Thompson(1995)  | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 28 | Hevner et al.(2004)  | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 29 | Ajzen(1991)  | Organizational behavior and human decision processes |
| 30 | Gefen et al.(2003)  | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 31 | Mata et al.(1995)  | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 32 | Alavi and Leidner(2001)  | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 33 | Karahanna et al.(1999)  | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 34 | Mayer et al.(1995)  | The Academy of Management Review            |
| 35 | Straub(1989)  | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 36 | Baron and Kenny(1986)  | Journal of Personality and Social Psychology |
| 37 | Teece et al.(1997)  | Strategic management journal                 |
| No | Author(Year)                  | Journal                                      |
|----|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 38 | Orlikowski(2000)             | Organization science                         |
| 39 | Markus and Robey(1988)       | Management Science                           |
| 40 | Nonaka(1994)                 | Organization Science                         |
| 41 | Compeau and Higgins(1995)    | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 42 | Chin and Newsted(2003)       | Information systems research                 |
| 43 | Benbasat and Zmud(2003)      | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 44 | Cooper and Zmud(1990)        | Management Science                           |
| 45 | DeLone and McLean(2003)      | Journal of management information systems    |
| 46 | Barua et al.(1995)           | Information Systems Research                 |
| 47 | McKnight et al.(2002)        | Information Systems Research                 |
| 48 | Sambamurthy et al.(2003)     | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 49 | Orlikowski(1996)             | Information Systems Research                 |
| 50 | Barclay et al.(1995)         | Technology studies                           |
| 51 | Ross et al.(1996)            | Sloan management review                      |
| 52 | Brynjolfsson and Hitt(1996)  | Management science                           |
| 53 | Podsakoff and Organ(1986)    | Journal of Management                        |
| 54 | Venkatesh(2000)              | Information Systems Research                 |
| 55 | Venkatesh and Morris(2000)   | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 56 | Swanson(1994)                | Management Science                           |
| 57 | Armstrong and Overton(1977)  | Journal of Marketing Research                |
| 58 | Davenport(1998)              | Harvard business review                      |
| 59 | Agarwal and Karahanna(2000)  | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 60 | Churchill(1979)              | Journal of Marketing Research                |
| 61 | Grant(1996)                  | Strategic management journal                 |
| 62 | Robey et al.(2002)           | Journal of management information systems    |
| 63 | Brown and Duguid(1991)       | Organization Science                         |
| 64 | Orlikowski and Robey(1991)   | Information systems research                 |
| 65 | Clemons et al.(1993)         | Journal of Management Information Systems    |
| 66 | DiMaggio and Powell(1983)    | American Sociological Review                 |
| 67 | Ives et al.(1983)            | Communications of the ACM                    |
| 68 | Venkatraman(1993)            | IBM Systems Journal                          |
| 69 | Wernerfelt(1984)             | Strategic Management Journal                 |
| 70 | Jarvenpaa and Leidner(1999)  | Organization science                         |
| 71 | Benbasat and Zmud(1999)      | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 72 | McKnight et al.(1998)        | Academy of management review                 |
| 73 | Gefen and Straub(1997)       | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 74 | Mathieson(1991)              | Information Systems Research                 |
| 75 | Mukhopadhyay et al.(1995)    | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 76 | Iacovou et al.(1995)         | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 77 | Hirschheim and Klein(1989)   | Communications of the ACM                    |
| 78 | Eisenhardt and Martin(2000)  | Strategic management journal                 |
| 79 | Lyytinen(1987)               | Oxford surveys in evolutionary biology       |
| 80 | Nunamaker et al.(1991)       | Communications of the ACM                    |
| 81 | Pavlou and Gefen(2004)       | Information Systems Research                 |
| 82 | Majchrzak et al.(2000)       | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 83 | Powell and DentMicallef(1997)| Strategic management journal                 |
| 84 | Armstrong and                | Information Systems Research                 |
| 85 | Sambamurthy(1977)            | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 86 | Adams et al.(1992)           | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 87 | Bailey and Pearson(1983)     | Management Science                           |
| 88 | Melville et al.(2004)        | MIS Quarterly                                |
| 89 | Hartwick and Barki(1994)     | Management Science                           |
Table 4-1. Highly co-cited papers in eight leading MIS journals (Cont.)

| No | Author(Year)                  | Journal                                |
|----|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 89 | Kogut and Zander(1992)        | Organization Science                   |
| 90 | Attewell(1992)                | Organization Science                   |
| 91 | Orlikowski and Gash(1994)     | ACM Transactions on Information Systems|
| 92 | Curtis et al.(1988)           | Communications of the ACM              |
| 93 | Prahalad and Hamel(1990)      | Harvard Business Review                |
| 94 | Walsham(1995)                 | Information Systems Research           |
| 95 | Lee(1989)                     | MIS Quarterly                          |
| 96 | Robey et al.(1999)            | Information Systems Research           |
| 97 | Fornell and Bookstein(1982)   | Journal of Marketing Research          |
| 98 | Gefen et al.(2000)            | Communications of the Association for Information Systems |
| 99 | Straub et al.(1995)           | Management Science                     |
| 100| Bagozzi et al.(1991)          | Administrative Science Quarterly       |
| 101| DeSanctis and Gulle(1987)     | Management Science                     |
| 102| Ngwenyama and Lee(1997)       | MIS Quarterly                          |
| 103| Koufaris(2002)                | Information Systems Research           |
| 104| Ba and Pavlou(2002)           | MIS Quarterly                          |
| 105| Carr(2003)                    | Harvard business review                |
| 106| Chin(1998)                    | MIS Quarterly                          |
| 107| Tornatzky and Klein(1982)     | IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management |
| 108| Weill(1992)                   | Information Systems Research           |
| 109| Lacity and Willcocks(1998)    | MIS Quarterly                          |
| 110| Campbell and Fiske(1959)      | Psychological Bulletin                 |
| 111| Earl(1993)                    | MIS Quarterly                          |
| 112| Barley(1986)                  | Administrative Science Quarterly       |
| 113| Wade and Hulland(2004)        | MIS Quarterly                          |
| 114| Jarvis et al.(2003)           | Journal of consumer research           |
| 115| Grant(1996)                   | Organization science                   |
| 116| Seddon(1997)                  | Information Systems Research           |
| 117| Granovetter(1985)             | The American Journal of Sociology      |
| 118| Lee(1991)                     | Organization Science                   |

A co-citation matrix of 118 by 118 was created to show the co-citation numbers between these paper pairs. The first row and column (headings) are the codes for papers, from 1 to 118, to be used in factor analysis. Each cell in the matrix indicates the number of co-citation by the two papers of the intercepting row and column headings. The matrix, hence, is a symmetric matrix, in addition to a square matrix. Moreover, the main diagonal cells are set to be the largest co-citation number of the corresponding paper.²⁵

4.2 Factor Analysis

With the co-citation matrix, principle component analysis and varimax rotation were applied to perform factor analysis on selected papers.¹⁸ With SPSS 19, 17 factors were found to have a combined 88.22% of variance explained. Among the 17 factors, 4 factors have few numbers of papers with diverse topics, so the 4 factors are not included in the discussion here. Please see Table 4-2 for the 13 factors, papers, and percentage of variance.
explained. Central concept within each concept was decided through content analysis of the abstracts. Those main concepts of the 13 factors are: (1) Technology Acceptance; (2) IT, Organization Performance, and Competitive Advantage; (3) IT and Organizational Structure; (4) Case Study and Methodology Issues; (5) Trust Issues in IT; (6) Knowledge Management; (7) Measurement Issues in MIS study; (8) Diffusion of Innovation; (9) Success Factors of IT; (10) Research Modeling and Approach; (11) Theory, Research and Practice; (12) MIS as an academic discipline; and (13) Enterprise Information Systems.

5. DISCUSSION

The main approach of this study was citation analysis, as highly-cited articles generally represent significant ideas, methods or progress in various research fields. To better explore the structure of the MIS discipline, co-citation analysis was used to discover the hidden connections among research papers from leading MIS journals. Factor analysis was also done to find MIS key issues.

The results of factor analysis identified thirteen factors (key issues). The first factor was labeled “Technology Acceptance.” Papers in this factor were mostly about TAM (Technology Acceptance Model), including the model’s various applications and extensions (see Table 4-2, for example: Venkatesh and Davis, Straub and Limayen, Bailey and Pearson, Mayer et al., Chin et al., DeSanctis and Poole, Davis, Karahanna et al., Venkatesh, Venkatesh et al.). The second factor was “IT, Organization Performance, and Competitive Advantage,” (see Table 4-2, for examples, Bharadwaj, Carr, Porter and Millar, Barua et al., Orlikowski, Grant, Markus, Porter and Millar, Carr).

The third factor was “IT and Organization Structure.” The topic of this factor centered on the interaction between IT and organization (see Table 4-2, for examples, Orlikowski, Robey and Boudreau, and Orlikowski). The fourth factor was, “Case Study and Methodology Issues” (see Table 4-2, for examples, Lee, Walsham, Kuhn). The fifth factor was labeled “Trust Issues in IT” (see Table 4-2, for examples, Gefen et al., and McKnight et al.). The sixth factor was “Knowledge Management” (see Table 4-2, for examples, Robey et al., Nonaka). The seventh factor was “Measurement Issues in Research” and was similar to the case study issue in that it focuses on methodological issues in MIS study (see Table 4-2, for examples, Armstrong and Overton, Anderson and Gerbing). The eighth factor was “Diffusion of Innovation,” and is about the role and sustained impact of IT in organizations (see Table 4-2, for examples, Cooper and Zmud, Tornatzky and Klein). The ninth factor was “Success Factors of
IT,” as studies here were trying to build a holistic model for IS to succeed (see Table 4-2, for examples, DeLone and McLean\textsuperscript{57, 58}, and Melville et al.\textsuperscript{59}). The tenth factor was “Research Modeling and Approach,” covers some mixed topics about research; from approach\textsuperscript{60} to the way a construct is modeled\textsuperscript{61}. The eleventh factor was “Theory, Research and Practice,” and included papers introducing different theories and suggestion on how to bridge the gap between research and practice (see Table 4-2). The twelfth factor was “MIS as an academic discipline,” and came with two papers discussing core identity and IT definition of the MIS field (see Table 4-2, for examples, Benbasat and Zmud\textsuperscript{62}; Orlikowski and Iacono\textsuperscript{63}). The thirteenth and last factor was “Enterprise Information Systems.” These papers discussed the balance between system and organization\textsuperscript{64} and a combined subjectivity/objectivity view for looking into IT in organization\textsuperscript{65}.

**Table 4-2. Factor qnalysis**

| Factor | Main Concept      | Major source document                                                                 | Eigen values | Percent of variance explained | Sum of Percent of variance explained |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Factor 1 | Technology Acceptance | Davis et al. (1989)  
Venkatesh and Davis (2000)  
Taylor and Todd (1995)  
Goodhue and Thompson (1995)  
Mayer et al. (1995)  
Compeau and Higgins (1995)  
Desanctis and Poole (1994)  
Davis (1989)  
Gefen and Straub (1997)  
Venkatesh and Morris (2000)  
Swanson (1994)  
Straub et al. (1995)  
Bailey and Pearson (1983)  
Agarwal and Karahanna (2000)  
Kogut and Zander (1992)  
Mukhopadhyay et al. (1995)  
Fornell and Larcker (1981)  
Koufaris (2002)  
Hevner et al. (2004)  
Chin and Newsted (2003)  
Gefen et al. (2000)  
Barclay et al. (1995)  
Chin (1998)  
Podsakoff et al. (2003)  
Straub (1989)  
Venkatesh et al. (2003) | 29.348 | 24.871 | 24.871 |
### Table 4-2. Factor analysis (Cont.)

| Factor | Main Concept | Major source document | Eigen values | Percent of variance explained | Sum of Percent of variance explained |
|--------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Factor 2 | IT, Organization Performance, and Competitive Advantage | Alavi and Leidner (2001) Bharadwaj (2000) Markus et al. (1983) Seddon (1997) Armstrong and Sambamurthy (1999) Orlikowski (2000) Brynjolfsson and Hitt (1996) Carr (2003) Grant (1996) Eisenhardt and Martin (2000) Sambamurthy et al. (2003) Hartwick and Barki (1994) Adams et al. (1992) Barua et al. (1995) Porter and Millar (1985) Podsakoff and Organ (1986) Wernerfelt (1984) Prahalad and Hamel (1990) Iacovou et al. (1995) Campbell and Fiske (1959) Markus and Robey (1988) Orlikowski (1992) Grant (1996) DiMaggio and Powell (1983) Malone et al. (1987) Orlikowski (1996) Mata et al. (1995) Robey et al. (1999) Curtis et al. (1988) Powell and DentMicallef (1997) Moore and Benbasat (1991) Lee (1989) Jarvenpaa and Leidner (1999) Walsham (1995) Eisenhardt (1989) Benbasat et al. (1987) Daft and Lengel (1986) Lyttinen (1987) Nunamaker et al. (1991) Mathieson (1991) Ba and Pavlou (2002) Majchrzak et al. (2000) Baron and Kenny (1986) McKnight et al. (2002) Gefen et al. (2003) | 20.285 | 17.191 | 42.062 |
| Factor 3 | IT and Organizational Structure | Alavi and Leidner (2001) Bharadwaj (2000) Markus et al. (1983) Seddon (1997) Armstrong and Sambamurthy (1999) Orlikowski (2000) Brynjolfsson and Hitt (1996) Carr (2003) Grant (1996) Eisenhardt and Martin (2000) Sambamurthy et al. (2003) Hartwick and Barki (1994) Adams et al. (1992) Barua et al. (1995) Porter and Millar (1985) Podsakoff and Organ (1986) Wernerfelt (1984) Prahalad and Hamel (1990) Iacovou et al. (1995) Campbell and Fiske (1959) Markus and Robey (1988) Orlikowski (1992) Grant (1996) DiMaggio and Powell (1983) Malone et al. (1987) Orlikowski (1996) Mata et al. (1995) Robey et al. (1999) Curtis et al. (1988) Powell and DentMicallef (1997) Moore and Benbasat (1991) Lee (1989) Jarvenpaa and Leidner (1999) Walsham (1995) Eisenhardt (1989) Benbasat et al. (1987) Daft and Lengel (1986) Lyttinen (1987) Nunamaker et al. (1991) Mathieson (1991) Ba and Pavlou (2002) Majchrzak et al. (2000) Baron and Kenny (1986) McKnight et al. (2002) Gefen et al. (2003) | 13.017 | 11.032 | 53.094 |
| Factor 4 | Case Study and Methodology Issues | Alavi and Leidner (2001) Bharadwaj (2000) Markus et al. (1983) Seddon (1997) Armstrong and Sambamurthy (1999) Orlikowski (2000) Brynjolfsson and Hitt (1996) Carr (2003) Grant (1996) Eisenhardt and Martin (2000) Sambamurthy et al. (2003) Hartwick and Barki (1994) Adams et al. (1992) Barua et al. (1995) Porter and Millar (1985) Podsakoff and Organ (1986) Wernerfelt (1984) Prahalad and Hamel (1990) Iacovou et al. (1995) Campbell and Fiske (1959) Markus and Robey (1988) Orlikowski (1992) Grant (1996) DiMaggio and Powell (1983) Malone et al. (1987) Orlikowski (1996) Mata et al. (1995) Robey et al. (1999) Curtis et al. (1988) Powell and DentMicallef (1997) Moore and Benbasat (1991) Lee (1989) Jarvenpaa and Leidner (1999) Walsham (1995) Eisenhardt (1989) Benbasat et al. (1987) Daft and Lengel (1986) Lyttinen (1987) Nunamaker et al. (1991) Mathieson (1991) Ba and Pavlou (2002) Majchrzak et al. (2000) Baron and Kenny (1986) McKnight et al. (2002) Gefen et al. (2003) | 6.391 | 5.416 | 58.510 |
| Factor 5 | Trust issues in IT | Alavi and Leidner (2001) Bharadwaj (2000) Markus et al. (1983) Seddon (1997) Armstrong and Sambamurthy (1999) Orlikowski (2000) Brynjolfsson and Hitt (1996) Carr (2003) Grant (1996) Eisenhardt and Martin (2000) Sambamurthy et al. (2003) Hartwick and Barki (1994) Adams et al. (1992) Barua et al. (1995) Porter and Millar (1985) Podsakoff and Organ (1986) Wernerfelt (1984) Prahalad and Hamel (1990) Iacovou et al. (1995) Campbell and Fiske (1959) Markus and Robey (1988) Orlikowski (1992) Grant (1996) DiMaggio and Powell (1983) Malone et al. (1987) Orlikowski (1996) Mata et al. (1995) Robey et al. (1999) Curtis et al. (1988) Powell and DentMicallef (1997) Moore and Benbasat (1991) Lee (1989) Jarvenpaa and Leidner (1999) Walsham (1995) Eisenhardt (1989) Benbasat et al. (1987) Daft and Lengel (1986) Lyttinen (1987) Nunamaker et al. (1991) Mathieson (1991) Ba and Pavlou (2002) Majchrzak et al. (2000) Baron and Kenny (1986) McKnight et al. (2002) Gefen et al. (2003) | 5.299 | 4.491 | 63.000 |
Table 4-2. Factor analysis (Cont.)

| Factor   | Main Concept                  | Major source document                        | Eigen values | Percent of variance explained | Sum of Percent of variance explained |
|----------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Factor 6 | Knowledge Management          | Nonaka (1994) Karahanna et al. (1999)         | 4.747        | 4.023                         | 67.023                               |
|          |                               | Robey et al. (2002) Attewell (1992)           |              |                               |                                      |
|          |                               | Clemons et al. (1993) Lee (1991)              |              |                               |                                      |
|          |                               | Cohen and Levinthal (1990) Bagozzi et al. (1991) |          |                               |                                      |
|          |                               | Churchill (1979)                               |              |                               |                                      |
| Factor 7 | Measurement Issues in Research| Armstrong and Overton (1977)                  | 3.958        | 3.355                         | 70.378                               |
|          |                               | Teece et al. (1997)                            |              |                               |                                      |
|          |                               | Anderson et al. (1988)                         |              |                               |                                      |
|          |                               | Venkatesh (2000)                               |              |                               |                                      |
|          |                               | Ross et al. (1996)                             |              |                               |                                      |
| Factor 8 | Diffusion of Innovation       | Orlikowski and Gash (1994)                    | 3.684        | 3.122                         | 73.500                               |
|          |                               | Cooper and Zmud (1990)                         |              |                               |                                      |
|          |                               | Hirschheim and Klein (1989)                   |              |                               |                                      |
|          |                               | Tornatzky and Klein (1982)                     |              |                               |                                      |
|          |                               | Brown and Duguid (1991)                        |              |                               |                                      |
| Factor 9 | Success Factor of IT          | Melville et al. (2004)                         | 3.052        | 2.587                         | 76.086                               |
|          |                               | DeLone and McLean (2003)                       |              |                               |                                      |
|          |                               | DeLoneab McLean (1992)                         |              |                               |                                      |
|          |                               | Orlikowski and Baroudi (1991)                 |              |                               |                                      |
| Factor 10| Research Modeling and Approach| Ives et al. (1983)                            | 2.623        | 2.223                         | 78.309                               |
|          |                               | Lacity and Willcocks (1998)                    |              |                               |                                      |
|          |                               | Jarvis et al. (2003)                           |              |                               |                                      |
| Factor 11| Theory, Research and Practice | Wade and Hulland (2004)                       | 2.361        | 2.001                         | 80.309                               |
|          |                               | Orlikowski (1993)                              |              |                               |                                      |
|          |                               | Ngwenyama and Lee (1997)                       |              |                               |                                      |
|          |                               | Benbasat and Zmud (1999)                       |              |                               |                                      |
| Factor 12| MIS as an academic discipline | Benbasat and Zmud (2003)                       | 1.983        | 1.681                         | 81.990                               |
|          |                               | Orlikowski and Iacono (2001)                   |              |                               |                                      |
|          |                               | Ajzen (1991)                                   |              |                               |                                      |
| Factor 13| Enterprise Information Systems| Davenport (1998)                               | 1.819        | 1.542                         | 83.532                               |
|          |                               | Orlikowski and Robey (1991)                    |              |                               |                                      |

6. CONCLUSION

Firms have been using information technology to improving daily operations and to gain a competitive advantage since the early days of computers. However, it is crucial to understand both the virtues and limitations of IT, especially in a timely manner. Key issues in MIS, such as those provided in this study, serve as a map to help businesses grasp current developments and the distribution of issues being researched within
academia. With this knowledge, firms are better able to allocate resources to leverage IT.

The key issues that are being given attention require regular updates. This paper shows that thirteen key issues were found in current academic periodicals, including (1) Technology Acceptance; (2) IT, Organization Performance, and Competitive Advantage; (3) IT and Organizational Structure; (4) Case Study and Methodology Issues; (5) Trust Issues in IT; (6) Knowledge Management; (7) Measurement Issues in MIS study; (8) Diffusion of Innovation; (9) Success Factors of IT; (10) Research Modeling and Approach; (11) Theory, Research and Practice; (12) MIS as an academic discipline; and (13) Enterprise Information Systems.

The main contributions of this study include: (1) For academics, highly-cited papers and co-citation analysis focused on the MIS field, allowing researchers to follow and direct effort to current key topics of research; and (2) For practitioners, key issues help business to stay current on development in IT strategy and planning. As technology is fast advancing and changing, it is hoped that this study would be helpful for both academia and the business world.

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