Evaluating the Belize Health Information System's Success: A Developing Country's Perspective

Angelica Lopez

University of Belize College Street, West Landiver Belize City, Belize 2016115387@ubstudents.edu.bz

Lulu Chang

University of Belize College Street, West Landiver Belize City, Belize 2014110660@ubstudents.edu.bz

Norma Rios

University of Belize College Street, West Landiver Belize City, Belize 2015112675@ubstudents.edu.bz

Andrea Brown

University of Belize College Street, West Landiver Belize City, Belize 2016114974@ubstudents.edu.bz

Abstract

This paper conducts a study on the IS Success of the Belize Health Information System used at Belize Council for the Visually Impaired (BCVI) specifically. BHIS is an IS used by BCVI and all other government healthcare facilities. An extended amount of research has been done globally, however, limited research can be found on information systems in developing countries, such as Belize. As a result, this paper aims to contribute to the body of knowledge and evaluate how well BHIS is being utilized at BCVI and its effectiveness. In doing so, a quantitative research approach was taken. The tool used to collect the necessary data was a survey and the framework used to analyze the data was the Delone and McLean model. This research was extended to understand Information systems not only in Belize, but also in other developing countries. Overall, the results showed that BHIS improves the productivity of the employees at BCVI and majority of them find themselves dependent on the IS to perform their duties.

Keywords: Information Systems, Information system success model, Belize Health Information System, developing countries, Belize.

Introduction

The Belize Health Care information System (BHIS) is an information system, dynamic and wide-ranging, that attempts to make healthcare services more operational, inexpensive and rapid. In a developing country like Belize this means enhancement of the overall quality of healthcare service provided to Belizean Citizens. The BHIS provides a fully cohesive information system that provides every client with an Electronic Health Record and thus provide accurate and appropriate support to both the individual and the public health authorities. The BHIS is a centralized healthcare system that captures information on patients in regional, national or local sectors and this connects information to the government with every citizen, hospital, clinic, pharmacy or lab within the country. The information system then facilitates the collection of data on common issues such the percentage of the population living with HIV and also

captures heath trends, health outbreaks, supply usage and human resource. This then allows for a client's medical history to be readily available in all if not most clinics within the country.

Understanding the central transaction of the healthcare is between the provider of the healthcare and the client. The main objective of any information system is to improve operational excellence while still maintaining customer privacy. However, for the BHIS to be successful in Belize the government must ensure that the information system is not just utilized but utilized properly by trained staff. This information system offers from accounting to pharmacy the entire cross section of practical professionals that compromise of healthcare sector is put into action by the meeting of client and clinician. From the time the client steps in the clinic to receiving medication from pharmacy, the employees do their best to record every transaction.

BHIS has diverse modules such as the Electronic health record and admission discharge transfer that jointly are used to record the personal data of each client and the specifics of each encounter. The Clinician Order Entry module creates, dispenses, cancels and administers prescriptions. The Financial Module provides the cost and the prices of the supplies, service and medication of each encounter between healthcare provider and customer. The Maternal Child Heath focuses on identifying high risk pregnancies. The Human Resource Module identifies jobs and job placement, employee performance and qualification. The BHIS include other modules such as HIV, laboratory testing and supply chains

Technology has impacted the world especially in the health sector, as presently it covers a wider range of clinics, medical issues and procedures. (Øvretveit, Scott, Rundall,Shortell& Brommels;2006). Technology changes rapidly and makes it difficult for third world countries like Belize to compete with developed countries. (Porter and Millar; 1985). Technology has changed everything from the way businesses operate to education to the quality of healthcare provided. As Belize attempts to adapt to a changing world by installing new information systems to enhance healthcare the change will only be possible if the mannerism in which the employees within the organization and the attitude of customers towards information systems change.

Even institutions like Belize Council for the Visually Impaired (BCVI) make use of the BHIS healthcare system. The Belize Council for the Visually Impaired (BCVI) is a non-profit organization that aims to improve the quality of life for individuals with visual impairments and reduce the prevalence of blindness through appropriate eye care. However, the BHIS has not been studied enough to know how effective the information system is within BCVI. Although the information system is made available to institutions such as BCVI its success highly depends on the efficiency of the staff. The fact that BCVI is a non-profit organization and operating five different locations makes it more difficult for the staff and institution itself to quickly adapt to the technological changes and learn how to make use of the information this information system provides. The BHIS should enhance decision making but that's only if the information of every client is properly recorded and on how well the staff can make use of the information system's information. If all information is properly recorded then the results of clients should be able to be used for more future research. (Baxter, Wormald, Musa and Patel; 2014).

This research is essential since healthcare is vital to every Belizean citizen and if the information system is properly utilized then that will positively affect public health. The information system should improve decision making, decisions that affects the entire community either directly or indirectly as it relates to public health and well-being. Through such decisions made on the information gathered from the system it is that the different services and medications are supplied to meet immediate needs to combat any threatening health issue to the community. Thus the effects of the Information System (IS), users fulfilment and users ability to use the IS should be studied to analyse the effectiveness of the information system and identify methods and techniques that can be implemented to support the use of information systems.

Literature Review

BHIS is comprehensive Health Information System used by BCVI and many other health care facilities in Belize. Given its immense popularity and usage, this literature review seeks to establish the theoretical

foundation and conceptualization of BHIS success based on prior IS success studies, particularly Delone and Mclean IS success Model.

Indeed, IS success can be very diverse with the vast number of variables associate with it; however, after extensive analysis, Delone and Mclean (1992) has concluded that the dependent variable in MIS research is a particularly important measure. Without a well-defined dependent variable, much of IS research is purely speculative. More so, six major factors has embodied IS success, namely: System Quality (quality characteristics of the IS itself), Information quality (quality of the output of the IS), Use (consumption of the output of the IS), User satisfaction (IS user's response to the IS), Individual impact (effect of the IS on the behaviour of the user), and Organizational impact (the effect of the IS on organizational performance) (Delone and Mclean, 2003)

Evidently, the Delone and Mclean model uses information as the output of an IS. More so, their categorization is based on by Shannon and Weaver (1949) Communication Theory and Mason (1978) Influence theory. According to Shannon and Weaver, the effect of information on its users can be measured at three levels: The Technical (accuracy and efficiency of the communication systems), the Semantic (the success of the information in conveying the intended meaning) and Effectiveness (how the message affects the receiver's behaviour) Mason further explained Shannon and Weaver's theory by stating that the effectiveness level includes the influence on the user's behaviour. Therefore, the user's behaviour can change based on how the information is applied (Rai et al, 2002)

Indeed, Delone and Mclean's module added to this body of knowledge as their model's system quality is related to the technical level, information quality related to semantic level, and use, user satisfaction and individual impact related to effectiveness (influence) level of prior research.

Overall, the Delone and Mclean (1992) module has significantly impacted IS success. First, It has created a robust framework to summarize the various IS success measures. Secondly, It shows a temporal and casual interdependency between the various constructs. Thirdly, the module shows various organizational levels as it evaluates IS.

Amidst the many studies that have tested and supported Delone and Mclean IS Success Module, some research has suggested gaps in the model (Seddon, 1997; Garrity and Saunders, 1988; Balleantine et al, 1996). The most prevalent gap existed because service quality was not a part of the variables. In response to this, Delone and Mclean revised their module in 2003 by adding service quality as a dimension and combining individual impact and organizational impact to form benefits. Surely then, module became stronger and more comprehensive, thus meeting universal needs.

According to Delone and Mclean (2003) when the system is used a lot, the net benefits and quality of the system should be considered as contributing factors. More so, the new dimension of service quality is the most vital success measure.

IS success Developing countries.

According to literature (Sife, Lwoga and Sanga, 2007) developing countries faced many constraints in implementing Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). These constraints included: A lack of skilled and efficient work force as well as a lack of infrastructure necessary to operate the Information Systems. Given these limitations to ICT implementation, a digital divide was created which led to a gap between those people with access to the technologies and the ability to use them effectively, and those without (Walsham and Sahay, 2006)

Heeks (2002) also suggested other constraints of Information System Success in developing countries, namely: A lack of literature (until recently, studies on IS and developing countries were limited), Lack of evaluation (Thosecapable of evaluation often lack the will, resources or capacity), and Focus on case studies (Literature is dominated by case studies of individual IS projects)

Walsham and Sahay (2006) stated that ICT's in developing countries are given increased attention; this is evident in the growth of the IS research addressing the issue. For example, The Journal Information Society published a special issue on ICTs in developing countries in 2002 (Vol. 18, No. 2). Also, The International Federation of Information Processing had a conference in Athens in 2003 (Korpela,

Montealegre, & Poulymenakou, 2003) with working groups under the title, "Organizational Information Systems in the Context of Globalization."

Health Information System in Developing Countries

The World Health Organization (2002) suggests that developing countries needs to have appropriate information and health information systems to manage and strength their health system. In practicality, however, the development of HIS has proved to be a challenge because of the complexity on organizations, and uncoordinated nature of organizations having their own HIS (Jayasuiriya 1999; Gladwin et al. 2003; Littlejohns, Wyatt et al. 2003)

Given the limitations mentioned, the obvious solution would be an integrated health information system (Braa et al, 2007). The framework of such system needs to be equipped with specific standards for information sharing between information systems, programs, and institutions.

Methodology of the Study

This research project tested the Information System (IS) qualities of the Belize Health Information System utilized at the Belize Council for the Visually Impaired (BCVI) and simultaneously evaluated the overall success of the IS. Through the IS Success Model implemented by Delone and McLean (1992), BHIS' success was tested, evaluating all six success variable categories: System Quality, Information Quality, Use, User Satisfaction, Individual Impact, and Organizational Impact. The new dimensions of Service Quality and Intention to Use were added to the updated model and the original dimensions of Individual and Organizational Impact were merged into a new dimension of Net Benefits (Delone & McLean, 2003). Along with the dimensions in the updated IS success model, an additional category of complementary technology was also tested to examine its availability, reliability and overall efficiency. All six dimensions of the IS Success model are shown below, as well as the seventh measurable construct of complementary technology quality in Figure 1.

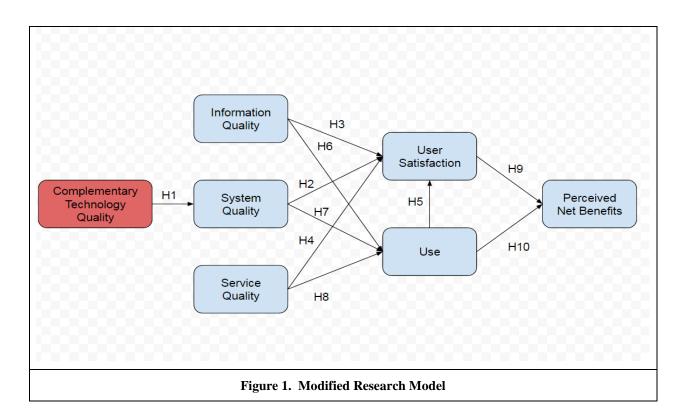


Figure 1 demonstrates the six success variable categories of the Delone and Mclean model, along with the additional construct, Complementary Technology Quality used to validate this research study.

The hypothesized relationship between the BHIS success variables are based on the theoretical and empirical work. Accordingly, this research paper attempted to extend the Delone and Mclean IS success model by adding an additional construct and hypothesis:

Hypotheses

- H1. Complementary technology quality will positively impact system quality.
- H2. System quality will positively impact user satisfaction.
- H3. Information quality will positively impact user satisfaction.
- H4. Service quality will positively impact user satisfaction.
- H₅. Use will positively impact user satisfaction.
- H6. Information quality will positively impact use.
- H7. System quality will positively impact use.
- H8. Service quality will positively impact use.
- H9.User satisfaction will positively impact perceived net benefit.
- H10.Use will positively impact perceived net benefit.

Research Design

Due to the time constraint of this research, the quantitative approach was taken. To ensure the validity of the research information, the researchers utilized the Bailey and Person (1983) seven item scale with several adjustments to fit the context of BHIS. Bailey and Person's instrument is the standard instrument for data collection in the IS field, therefore it has been selected to conduct surveys (*See Appendix*). Each of the seven constructs were measured using the Likert Scale ranging from one (1) to seven (7), with one categorized as strongly disagree and seven as strongly agree. The seven constructs and their sources can be found below in Table 1.

Table 1. Constructs and sources			
Construct	Source		
Information Quality	Bailey and Person (1983)		
System Quality	Alshibly, (2011)		
Services Quality	Change et al., (2009)		
Complementary Technology Quality	Teece, D. J. (1988).		
User Satisfaction	Seddon and Yip (1992)		
Use	Balaban et al., (2013); Rai et al., (2002)		
Perceived Net Benefit	Alshibly,(2011); Tansley et al, (2001)		

Sampling & Data Collection

The data was collected from a sample of employees at BCVI from four (4) different branches: Orange Walk, Belmopan, Punta Gorda and Belize City. As a result, the method for this sampling is 'random sampling'.

Due to the fact that the research study was done in Belize City, the surveys were sent electronically through Google Forms for those who worked in the other districts. A total of thirty six (36) surveys were distributed, in which thirty one (31) of them were returned, yielding a response rate of 86.1 percent. The characteristics of the respondents can be found below in Table 2.

Table 2. Characteristics of the respondents				
Characteristics	Number	Percentage		
Gender				
Males	6	19.35%		
Females	25	80.65%		
Age				
<25 years	5	16.12%		
25-35 years	10	32.26%		
35-45 years	13	41.94%		
45-55 years	3	9.68%		
>55 years	0	0%		
Computer Experiences				
<5 years	1	3.23%		
5-10 years	15	48.39%		
10-15 years	6	19.35%		
>15	9	29.03%		
Working Experiences				
<5 years	8	25.81%		
5-10 years	9	29.03%		
10-15 years	7	22.58%		
>15	7	22.58%		
Education Level				
Masters	1	3.23%		
Bachelors	4	12.90%		
Associates Degree	23	74.19%		
High School or Less	3	9.68%		
Position				
Manager	4	12.90%		
Forman/Supervisor	4	12.90%		
Non-Manager	23	74.19%		

Data Analysis and Results

Due to the small sample size, hypotheses testing was impossible. Hence, data was analyzed using applied research techniques, and illustrated through the following figures. The histograms provided a more effective visual of the results for the constructs of the theoretical model.

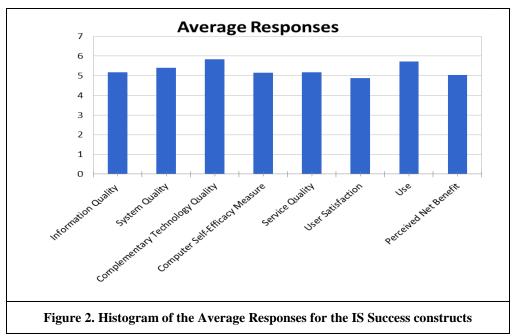


Figure 2 illustrates the average scores for the responses for each construct. The results showed that all responses are above average and Complementary Technology along with Use have the highest response scores.

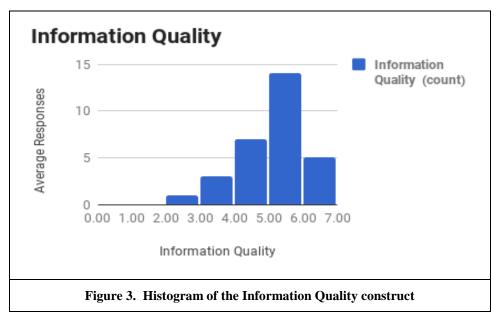


Figure 3. illustrates the average responses for Information Quality construct. The results showed that majority of the responses are above average, indicating that BHIS provides information that are up-to-date fairly well.

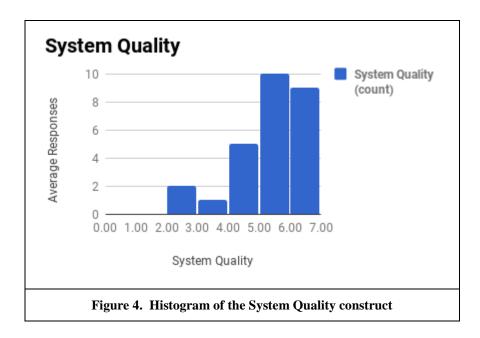


Figure 4. illustrates the average responses for the System Quality construct, showing that majority of the respondents agree that BHIS is easy to use and user friendly.

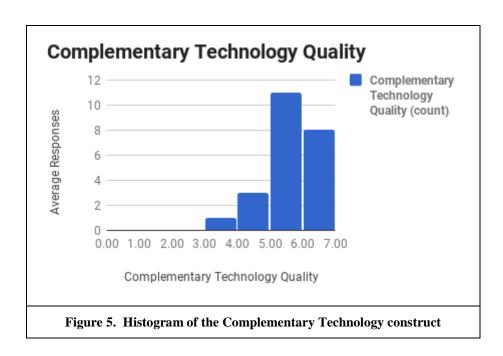


Figure 5. illustrates that most of the respondents agree that the devices being used are adequate and satisfy its functionality standards.

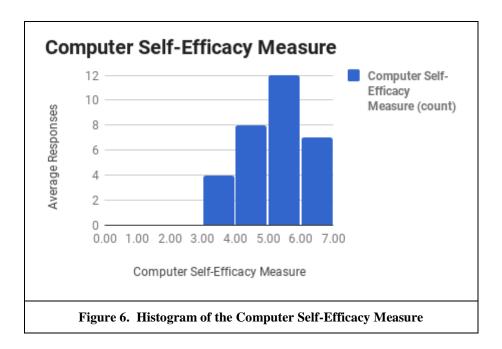


Figure 6. illustrates that majority of the response scores are above average, indicating that most of the respondents agree that they are able to complete their job using the BHIS without much assistance.

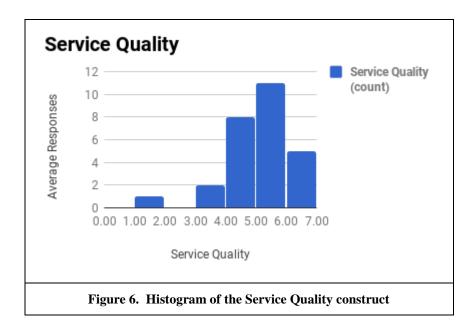


Figure 6. illustrates that the majority of the respondents are fairly satisfied with the service quality of BHIS. Only one respondent indicated a low score for this dimension, stating that the software support staff takes a while to solve the problem.

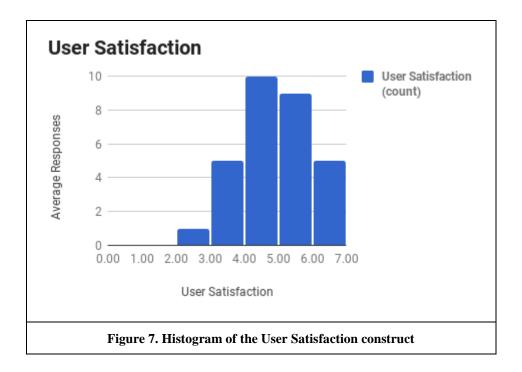


Figure 7. illustrates that most of the respondents agreed that BHIS has met their expectations and that they are satisfied with the IS.

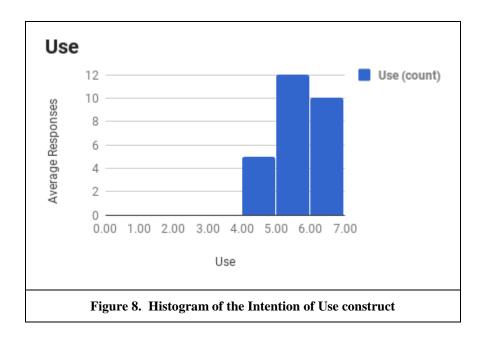


Figure 8. illustrates that all of the respondents scored this dimension above average. This indicated that the staff of BCVI are dependent upon the BHIS since the frequency of use is high, and they also have the knowledge necessary to use the IS.

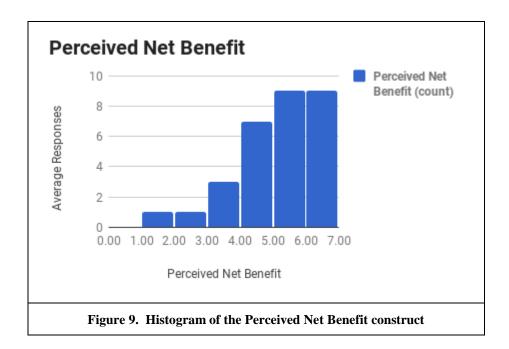


Figure 9. illustrates that more than half of the respondents agree that BHIS helps them improve their job performances, as well as their productivity. They agree that using BHIS enhances recruitment and performance management.

Additionally, the executive director at BCVI, Carla Ayres Musa, stated that management believes the system is quite rigid and does not allow for much adaptation to their needs. The system is owned by the Government of Belize, meaning BCVI must contact the Ministry of Health to consider any adjustments and problems.

Conclusion

This research is based upon Delone and Mclean (1992) Information System Success model. Its six major factors helped us identify the successes and failures of the Belize Health Information System (BHIS) at the Belize Council for the Visually Impaired (BCVI). Delone and Mclean's IS success model demonstrates that for an IS to be successful the perceived net benefit must be high, and for BCVI's BHIS, this was the case according to its employees. From the surveys collected, it is noted that the BHIS is deemed successful to BCVI employees.

All factors that were considered including: information quality, system quality, complementary technology quality, computer self-efficacy measure, service quality, user satisfaction all have a final result of satisfaction. These factors contribute to the perceived net benefit of the system which also resulted high. The system allows its users to retrieve the information in a timely manner and also provide them with the information needed to complete their job. However, 10 of 31 of BCVI's population involved in the survey are still neutral about the system's usage. This particular question is the lowest scored of all, partly due to the system not being able to update itself without internet connection, which was understood from IT manager's perspective (also a system maintainer).

No interviews were conducted to understand BHIS's benefits to BCVI, however, one researcher is currently employed at the organization, and another is a past employee. This allowed the researchers to have a deeper insight into the true usage of the information system at the organization. As mentioned above, the IT manager's input was gained during a personal conversation. His particular concern was that the system is not able to update itself without internet connection. The internet connection to access this system is reliable, however, at some point, the internet connection will fail due to the internet provider.

This is outside of the organization's control. BCVI are not owners of this system, they simply use a part of the system that was created to suit the needs of the organization.

Limitations

The researchers encountered one limitation during the research process. BCVI has most of its employees out district that also use the information system on a daily basis. This caused the researchers to have to find a new way to get the surveys answered. The survey had to be digitized using Google Forms and emailed to these employees. Thirty-six surveys were issued and only thirty one were returned. Seven of these surveys were on paper from the Belize City branch and the other twenty-four were obtained through Google Forms.

Recommendations

Future researchers must consider using a mixed research approach to obtained more information from management's perspective of the system and the way they use it. Time management is also important; BCVI has five clinics throughout the country so researchers must find a convenient way to reach survey these employees. Also, a demonstration of how the system operates will allow the researchers to have a clearer view of employees' usage.

Acknowdgements

We would like to thank Dr. Kieran Ryan for his assistance and guidance throughout the research process and to Mrs Carla Ayres Musa, executive director, for allowing us to conduct this research at the Belize Council for the Visually Impaired.

References

- Baxter, S. L., Wormald, R. P., Musa, J. M., & Patel, D. (2014). Blindness registers as epidemiological tools for public health planning: a case study in Belize. Epidemiology Research International, 2014.
- Belize Council for the Visually Impaired. (n.d.). retrieved April 22, 2018, from https://www.bcvi.org/about-us/
- Braa, J., Hanseth, O., Heywood, A., Mohammed, W., & Shaw, V. (2007). Developing health information systems in developing countries: the flexible standards strategy. Mis Quarterly, 381-402.
- DeLone, W. H., & McLean, E. R. (1992). Information systems success: The quest for the dependent variable. Information systems research, 3(1), 60-95.
- Delone, W. H., & McLean, E. R. (2003). The DeLone and McLean model of information systems success: a ten-year update. Journal of management information systems, 19(4), 9-30.
- Garrity, E. J., & Sanders, G. L. (Eds.). (1998). Information systems success measurement. Igi Global.
- Gladwin, J., Dixon, R A., and Wilson, T.D. "Implementing a new health management 2 information system in Uganda," Health Policy And Planning, 18(2), 2003, pp. 214-3 224.
- Heeks, R. (2002). Information systems and developing countries: Failure, success, and local improvisations. The information society, 18(2), 101-112. Apa
- Jayasuiriya R. "Managing information systems for health services in a developing country: a

- 5 case study using a contextualist framework" International Journal of Information 6 Management, (19), 1999, pp. 335-49.
- Korpela, M., Montealegre, R., & Poulymenakou, A. (Eds.). (2003). Proceedings of the International Federation of Information Processing, IFIP 9.4 and 8.2 Joint Conference on Organizational Information Systems in the Context of Globalization. Dordrecht, The Netherlands: Kluwer.
- Littlejohns, P., Wyatt, J. C., and Garvican, L. "Evaluating computerised health information 8 systems: hard lessons still to be learnt," British Medical Journal (326), April 2003, 9 pp. 860-863.
- Ministry of Health Belize. (n.d.). retrieved April 22, 2018, from
 - http://health.gov.bz/www/attachments/article/169/BHISBookleto2.pdf
- Øvretveit, J., Scott, T., Rundall, T. G., Shortell, S. M., & Brommels, M. (2007). Improving quality through effective implementation of information technology in healthcare. International Journal for Quality in Health Care, 19(5), 259-266.
- Porter, M. E., & Millar, V. E. (1985). How information gives you competitive advantage.
- Seddon, P. B. (1997). A respecification and extension of the DeLone and McLean model of IS success. *Information systems research*, 8(3), 240-253.
- Sife, A., Lwoga, E., & Sanga, C. (2007). "New technologies for teaching and learning: Challenges for higher learning institutions in developing countries," International Journal of Education and Development using ICT, 3(2).
- Walsham, G., & Sahay, S. (2006). Research on information systems in developing countries: Current landscape and future prospects, Information technology for development, 12(1), 7-24. APA

Appendix

Survey Template

Questionnaire I – "Effectiveness of the Belize Health Information System" (All Employees)

Purpose

This questionnaire asks for information about yourself and how well the Belize Health Information System (BHIS) is being utilized and whether or not is it an asset to your business. Your company uses this Information System. We would like to measure the effectiveness of this Information System, as well as your ability to use this system efficiently.

Please answer the questions in relation to your company. Your individual responses to the questionnaire will be strictly confidential.

Instructions

This is a survey, not a test; there are no right or wrong answers. Please print in the spaces provided and tick the boxes to mark your answers. Your Survey ID number will be provided.

1. Background Information	Answers:
Please enter your age:	
Please enter amount of computer experience you have in years:	

Please indicate the number of years you have been working:	Less than 5 years ☐ 5~10years ☐ 10~15 years ☐				
	More than 15 years □				
Please indicate your gender:	Male Female				
Please indicate highest education level attained:	Masters ☐ Bachelors ☐ Associates ☐ High school or less ☐				
Which of the following best describes your position in this company?	Manager ☐ Forman/Supervisor ☐ Non-Manager ☐				
Indicate your agreement with each statement by rating it from (1) strongly disagree to (7) strongly agree.					
2. Information Quality	DisagreeAgree				
IQ1: BHIS (Belize Health Information System) provides information that is exactly what you need	1 🗆 2 🗆 3 🗆 4 🗆 5 🗆 6 🗎 7 🗀				
IQ2: The BHIS provides information you need at the right time	1 _ 2 _ 3 _ 4 _ 5 _ 6 _ 7 _				
IQ3: The BHIS provides information that is relevant to your job	1 _ 2 _ 3 _ 4 _ 5 _ 6 _ 7 _				
IQ4: The BHIS provides sufficient information	1 🗌 2 📗 3 📗 4 📗 5 🗎 6 🗎 7 🔲				
IQ5: The BHIS system provides information that is easy to understand.	1 🗆 2 🗆 3 🗆 4 🗆 5 🗆 6 🗎 7 🗀				
IQ6: The BHIS system provides up-to-date information	1 🗌 2 🗎 3 🔲 4 📗 5 🗎 6 🗎 7 🗍				
3. System Quality	DisagreeAgree				
3. System Quality SQ1: BHIS is easy to use.	Disagree Agree 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5 □ 6 □ 7 □				
SQ1: BHIS is easy to use.	1				
SQ1: BHIS is easy to use. SQ2: BHIS is user-friendly.	1				
SQ1: BHIS is easy to use. SQ2: BHIS is user-friendly. SQ3: BHIS provides high-speed information access. SQ4: BHIS provides interactive features between users and system.	1				
SQ1: BHIS is easy to use. SQ2: BHIS is user-friendly. SQ3: BHIS provides high-speed information access. SQ4: BHIS provides interactive features between users and system. 4. Complementary Technology Quality	1				
SQ1: BHIS is easy to use. SQ2: BHIS is user-friendly. SQ3: BHIS provides high-speed information access. SQ4: BHIS provides interactive features between users and system.	1				
SQ1: BHIS is easy to use. SQ2: BHIS is user-friendly. SQ3: BHIS provides high-speed information access. SQ4: BHIS provides interactive features between users and system. 4. Complementary Technology Quality CTQ1: The software on the device (desktop computer, laptop, n	1				
SQ1: BHIS is easy to use. SQ2: BHIS is user-friendly. SQ3: BHIS provides high-speed information access. SQ4: BHIS provides interactive features between users and system. 4. Complementary Technology Quality CTQ1: The software on the device (desktop computer, laptop, n device) used to access the BHIS is adequate. CTQ2: The device hardware (desktop computer, laptop, mobile device)	1				
SQ1: BHIS is easy to use. SQ2: BHIS is user-friendly. SQ3: BHIS provides high-speed information access. SQ4: BHIS provides interactive features between users and system. 4. Complementary Technology Quality CTQ1: The software on the device (desktop computer, laptop, n device) used to access the BHIS is adequate. CTQ2: The device hardware (desktop computer, laptop, mobile device to access the BHIS is adequate. CTQ 3:The speed of the Internet connection used to access the BHIS.	1				
SQ1: BHIS is easy to use. SQ2: BHIS is user-friendly. SQ3: BHIS provides high-speed information access. SQ4: BHIS provides interactive features between users and system. 4. Complementary Technology Quality CTQ1: The software on the device (desktop computer, laptop, nodevice) used to access the BHIS is adequate. CTQ2: The device hardware (desktop computer, laptop, mobile device) to access the BHIS is adequate. CTQ 3:The speed of the Internet connection used to access the BHIS adequate. CTQ 4: The reliability of the Internet connection used to access the BHIS adequate.	1				
SQ1: BHIS is easy to use. SQ2: BHIS is user-friendly. SQ3: BHIS provides high-speed information access. SQ4: BHIS provides interactive features between users and system. 4. Complementary Technology Quality CTQ1: The software on the device (desktop computer, laptop, n device) used to access the BHIS is adequate. CTQ2: The device hardware (desktop computer, laptop, mobile device to access the BHIS is adequate. CTQ 3:The speed of the Internet connection used to access the BH adequate. CTQ 4: The reliability of the Internet connection used to access the BH	1				

CSE-2 if I had never used an information system like it before			
CSE-3 if I had only the BHIS manuals for reference.		2 🗌 3 🗌 4 📗 5 [□ 6 □ 7 □
CSE-4 if I had seen someone else using BHIS before trying it myself.		2 🗌 3 🗌 4 📗 5 [□ 6 □ 7 □
CSE-5 if I could call someone for help if I got stuck.		2 🗌 3 🔲 4 📗 5 [□ 6 □ 7 □
CSE-6 if someone else had helped me get started.		2 🗌 3 📗 4 📗 5 [□ 6 □ 7 □
CSE-7 if l had a lot of time to complete the job for which the BHIS was provided.		2 🗌 3 🗌 4 📗 5 [□ 6 □ 7 □
CSE-8 if I had just the built-in help facility for assistance.		2 🗌 3 🔲 4 🔲 5 [□ 6 □ 7 □
CSE-9 if someone showed me how to do it first.	1 🔲	2 🗌 3 🗌 4 📗 5 [□ 6 □ 7 □
CSE-10 if I had used similar information systems before this one to	1 🗆	2 🗆 3 🗆 4 🗆 5 [□ 6 □ 7 □
do the same job.	' Ц	2 3 4 5	
6. Service quality		Disagree	Agree
SV1: The support staff keep the BHIS software up to date.		1 🗌 2 📗 3 📗 4	<u> </u>
SV2: When users have a problem, the BHIS support staff show a si interest in solving it.	incere	1 🗌 2 🗌 3 🗌 4	□ 5 □ 6 □ 7 □
SV3: The BHIS support staff respond promptly when users have a problem.		1 🗌 2 🗌 3 🗌 4	
SV4: The BHIS support staff tell users exactly when services will be performed.		1 🗌 2 🗌 3 📗 4	
7. User satisfaction		Disagree	Agree
7. User satisfaction US1: Most of the users bring a positive attitude or evaluation toward BHIS function.	ls the	Disagree 1 2 3 4	
US1: Most of the users bring a positive attitude or evaluation toward	ls the		
US1: Most of the users bring a positive attitude or evaluation toward BHIS function.	ls the	1 🗆 2 🗆 3 🗆 4	□ 5 □ 6 □ 7 □ □ 5 □ 6 □ 7 □
US1: Most of the users bring a positive attitude or evaluation toward BHIS function. US2: You think that the perceived utility about the BHIS is high.	ls the	1	□ 5 □ 6 □ 7 □ □ 5 □ 6 □ 7 □
US1: Most of the users bring a positive attitude or evaluation toward BHIS function. US2: You think that the perceived utility about the BHIS is high. US3: The BHIS has met your expectations.	ls the	1	5 6 7 0 5 6 7 0 5 6 7 0
US1: Most of the users bring a positive attitude or evaluation toward BHIS function. US2: You think that the perceived utility about the BHIS is high. US3: The BHIS has met your expectations. US4: You are satisfied with the BHIS.	ls the	1	5 6 7 0 5 6 7 0 5 6 7 0 7 0 5 0 6 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
US1: Most of the users bring a positive attitude or evaluation toward BHIS function. US2: You think that the perceived utility about the BHIS is high. US3: The BHIS has met your expectations. US4: You are satisfied with the BHIS. 8. Use	ds the	1	5 6 7 0 5 6 7 0 5 6 7 0 7 0 5 0 6 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0
US1: Most of the users bring a positive attitude or evaluation toward BHIS function. US2: You think that the perceived utility about the BHIS is high. US3: The BHIS has met your expectations. US4: You are satisfied with the BHIS. 8. Use U1: The frequency of use with the BHIS is high.		1	5 6 7 0 5 6 7 0 5 6 7 0 7 0 5 0 6 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
US1: Most of the users bring a positive attitude or evaluation toward BHIS function. US2: You think that the perceived utility about the BHIS is high. US3: The BHIS has met your expectations. US4: You are satisfied with the BHIS. 8. Use U1: The frequency of use with the BHIS is high. U2: You depend upon the BHIS. U3: I was able to complete a task using the BHIS even if there was not become a start of the property of the bhis of		1	5 6 7 0 5 6 7 0 5 6 7 0 7 0 5 0 6 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0
US1: Most of the users bring a positive attitude or evaluation toward BHIS function. US2: You think that the perceived utility about the BHIS is high. US3: The BHIS has met your expectations. US4: You are satisfied with the BHIS. 8. Use U1: The frequency of use with the BHIS is high. U2: You depend upon the BHIS. U3: I was able to complete a task using the BHIS even if there was n around to tell me what to do as I go.		1	5
US1: Most of the users bring a positive attitude or evaluation toward BHIS function. US2: You think that the perceived utility about the BHIS is high. US3: The BHIS has met your expectations. US4: You are satisfied with the BHIS. 8. Use U1: The frequency of use with the BHIS is high. U2: You depend upon the BHIS. U3: I was able to complete a task using the BHIS even if there was naround to tell me what to do as I go. U4: I have the knowledge necessary to use the BHIS.		1	5 6 7 0 5 6 7 0 7 0 5 6 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7
US1: Most of the users bring a positive attitude or evaluation toward BHIS function. US2: You think that the perceived utility about the BHIS is high. US3: The BHIS has met your expectations. US4: You are satisfied with the BHIS. 8. Use U1: The frequency of use with the BHIS is high. U2: You depend upon the BHIS. U3: I was able to complete a task using the BHIS even if there was n around to tell me what to do as I go. U4: I have the knowledge necessary to use the BHIS. 9. Perceived net benefits		1	5 6 7 0 5 6 7 0 7 0 5 6 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7
US1: Most of the users bring a positive attitude or evaluation toward BHIS function. US2: You think that the perceived utility about the BHIS is high. US3: The BHIS has met your expectations. US4: You are satisfied with the BHIS. 8. Use U1: The frequency of use with the BHIS is high. U2: You depend upon the BHIS. U3: I was able to complete a task using the BHIS even if there was n around to tell me what to do as I go. U4: I have the knowledge necessary to use the BHIS. 9. Perceived net benefits NB1: The BHIS helps you improve your job performance.		1	5 6 7 0 5 6 7 0 7 0 5 6 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7
US1: Most of the users bring a positive attitude or evaluation toward BHIS function. US2: You think that the perceived utility about the BHIS is high. US3: The BHIS has met your expectations. US4: You are satisfied with the BHIS. 8. Use U1: The frequency of use with the BHIS is high. U2: You depend upon the BHIS. U3: I was able to complete a task using the BHIS even if there was n around to tell me what to do as I go. U4: I have the knowledge necessary to use the BHIS. 9. Perceived net benefits NB1: The BHIS helps you improve your job performance. NB2: The BHIS helps the organization save cost.		1	5 6 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7

NB6: Overall, using the BHIS enhances recruitment and performance management.	1 🗆 2 🗆 3 🗆 4 🗆 5 🗆 6 🗆 7 🗆
Please return this survey to the person who gave you the form.	
Thank you for your participation.	