

There is an error on page 573 of the September 2005 issue (Volume 29, Number 3). The error is in the right-hand column, lines 8-9 and currently reads “coordination improvement (H1a) and task efficiency (H1b).” The sentence should read “coordination improvement (H2a) and task efficiency (H2b).” The corrected paragraph, in its entirety, appears below.

The AIS eLibrary and pdf versions of the paper have been corrected. The corrected paragraph appears below. We sincerely apologize to our readers and, in particular to the authors of the paper, Thomas Gattiker and Dale Goodue. We thank Michael Cai of Fudan University for bringing the error to our attention.

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Production Editor

Table 12 summarizes the results by hypothesis. The model contained four hypotheses suggested by organizational information processing theory: two for interdependence and two for differentiation. H1a and H1b stated that interdependence influences the degree to which coordination and task efficiency benefits are realized when ERP is implemented. This was supported for coordination improvement (H1a), but not supported for task efficiency (H1b). H2a and H2b stated that differentiation negatively influences the degree to which intermediate benefits are realized when ERP is implemented. This was supported for both of the intermediate benefits we examined: coordination improvement (H2a) and task efficiency (H2b). H3a and H3b suggested that customization would moderate the effect of differentiation. The data do not support this; however, there is a significant main effect of customization on task efficiency. The model also controlled for time elapsed since ERP implementation (H4) and data quality (H5). Of these, only data quality was a significant predictor of coordination improvements, but both were significant predictors of task efficiency. Finally, coordination benefits, task efficiency and data quality were all significant predictors of overall local impact, supporting H6.

