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MULTILEVEL AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL SCALE FOR ONLINE TRUST

Escala multinível e multidimensional para confiança online

Escala multinivel y multidimensional para la confianza en línea

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the nature of the construct of consumers' trust toward the electronic channel of their financial institution. Through a study of a total of 372 individual users of Internet banking in Spain, we have managed to develop a third-order measuring instrument that integrates a total of seven dimensions. The exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses were used to test the validation and reliability of the proposed scale. Findings provide useful information to professionals who seek to identify how customer's trust is formed in the online channel and in the financial sector.

KEYWORDS | Scale, trust, online banking, users, validation.

RESUMO

Este artigo analisa a natureza do construto- confiança dos consumidores em relação ao canal eletrônico de sua instituição financeira. Por meio de um estudo com 372 usuários individuais de operações bancárias via internet na Espanha, conseguimos desenvolver um instrumento de medida de terceira ordem que integra sete dimensões. Foram utilizadas análises fatoriais exploratórias e confirmatórias a fim de testar a validade e a confiabilidade da escala proposta. Os resultados fornecem informações úteis aos profissionais que procuram identificar como se constitui a confiança do cliente no canal online e no setor financeiro.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE | Escala, confiança, operações bancárias online, usuários, validação.

RESUMEN

Este trabajo examina la naturaleza del constructo confianza de un consumidor hacia el canal electrónico de su entidad financiera. A través de un estudio efectuado sobre un total de 372 usuarios particulares de la banca en Internet en España se ha conseguido desarrollar un instrumento de medida de tercer orden formado por un total de siete dimensiones. Los análisis factoriales exploratorio y confirmatorio han sido las herramientas utilizadas para efectuar las pruebas de validación y fiabilidad a la escala propuesta. Las conclusiones del estudio proporcionan información útil a los profesionales que persiguen identificar cómo se forma la confianza del cliente en el canal y sector referido.

PALABRAS CLAVE | Escala, confianza, banca electrónica, usuarios, validación.

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INTRODUCTION

As a similar trend has occurred in countries with closed economies, the Spanish banking sector has experimented significant changes over the last decades, such as the increase of the banking activity, deregulation, disintermediation or introduction of new technologies (Perez & Maudos, 2001; Carbó, 2004; Bravo, Montaner & Pina, 2007; Garrido, 2007). In particular, the incorporation of Internet in the financial sector has led to substantial implications at an economic level, changes in the way firms' activities are developed and has dramatically changed the daily lives of customers. Thus, related to companies, the investment in information technologies has led to a reduction in labour costs and a set of improvements in efficiency, productivity and business performance (Bitner, Zeithaml & Gremler, 2010; Dabholkar, 1996). Internet has also enabled the development of alternative distribution channels to the traditional offices-based one (cashier, phone banking, and electronic banking) and favours the entry of other financial and non-financial institutions in the banking sector, this last situation has further enhanced the level of competition (Garrido, 2007). Related to the banking consumers' behaviour, these consumers are increasingly educated and demanding (Alcaide & Soriano, 2005) and they have seen the advantages of convenience, independence and quality (Oliver, Livermore & Farag, 2009; Carbó, 2004; Gerrard & Cunningham, 2003; Meuter, Ostrom, Roundtree & Bitner, 2000) as determinants for the adoption of the medium. At the same time, the lack of consumer trust in the financial service provided by online banks has been argued to be one of the most important barriers to developing the potential of the electronic banking (Gefen, 2000; Jarvenpaa, Tractinsky & Vitale, 2000; Yoon, 2002; Chouk & Perrier, 2004; Harris & Goode, 2004), due to the perception of high risk by Internet when carrying out certain transactions over the Internet.

This situation has prompted a growing number of theoretical and empirical researches in order to study the construct of trust in the electronic banking. However, trust has been understood in different ways in terms of composition and dimensions (see Cheung & Lee, 2006). These works have been developed from the firm's perspective (supply) neglecting the perspective of the consumers, whose perception enhances the success of a firm (Bravo, Montaner & Pina, 2007).

According to the above mentioned motives, banking strategies should be defined based on the identification of all indicators that are involved in the building of customer trust over the Internet in order to reduce risk. So, the aim of our work is to deepen on the understanding of a more effective strategic mix that defines the marketing efforts to build online trust in a financial busi-

ness that uses the electronic channel. With the development of a measurement scale from the perspective of customer's perception, we try to understand how the trust of users who utilize electronic services of a financial institution is explained.

The article is structured as follows. The first section discusses the theoretical principles based on the conceptualization of the construct and then we formulated the measuring instruments of online trust. In the second part, the measurement scale developed is tested at different levels with regard to the dimensionality, reliability and validation, in both exploratory and confirmatory terms. The third section highlights the conclusions and managerial or scientific implications of the obtained results. The article concludes with the presentation of the main limitations of the research.

THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The term trust plays a key role in explaining the online consumers' behaviour (Pavlou, 2003). Since ancient times, trust has been investigated in the marketing literature; however, Das and Teng (2004) argue that, despite being one of the most used terms in the social sciences, it is the "least understood" of the most important concepts of the discipline.

Building and maintaining trust in the online distribution channel is more important (Sultan & Mooraj, 2001; Gefen, Karahanna & Straub, 2003; Gefen & Straub, 2004; Walczuch & Lundgren, 2004; Riegelsberger, Sasse & McCarthy, 2005; Hartridge-March, 2006; Pavlou & Fygenson, 2006) than in an offline environment. The online context entails greater difficulties (Grewal, Lindsey-Mullikin & Munger, 2003; Reichheld & Scheftner, 2000; Bhattacharjee, 2002) and the degree of uncertainty is greater (Grabner-Krauter, 2002). In addition, the peculiarities of online banking enhance the importance of trust (Grabner-Kräuter & Faullant, 2008), and distrust is one of the main reasons, stated in the recent literature, that justify the fear that users still show when conducting financial transactions over the Internet (Mukherjee & Nath, 2003; Rotchanakitumnuai & Speece, 2003; Luarn & Lin, 2005; Flavián & Guinalú, (2006a). Hence, this lack of confidence can be enhanced if the user does not know "in depth" the company (Cheung & Lee, 2006), if he or she is not familiar with the network, or if the user has suspicion towards the technology or the features that define the personality of the individual (Ruiz, Izquierdo & Calderón, 2007).

In the large body of literature on the construct trust authors highlights the lack of unanimity about the definition of the term that has been "explained in a very vague and unsys-

tematic way”, despite the relevance of the concept (Cheung & Lee, 2006). Numerous definitions have been proposed, some of them are coincident, but most picks up one or more specific aspects. In this study, we understand online trust reflects the extent to which a banking online user expects an honest, benevolent and competent behaviour of the company and company will cover measures in order to reduce insecurity and lack of privacy.

DATA COLLECTION

A structured questionnaire, completed electronically, was used to collect data. It has allowed us to collect a total of 578 responses of individual users of online banking, of which 372 have been found valid after a depuration process. Table 1 presents the data sheet of the investigation.

TABLE 1. Technical details of the investigation

Sampling unit.	Individual 16 to 74 years, resident in Spain and users of online banking.
Geographical scope of the study	Spain
Sampling procedure.	Non-probabilistic method. Convenience sampling. Snowball
Sample size (n)	372
Method of collection of information	The information was collected through structured questionnaires, self-administered electronically
Dates of fieldwork	November 2008 to February 2009
Number of questionnaires	518

Results of data analysis shows that the profile of the user of online financial services is: young, male or female, with a high level of education and income, he/she accesses to the Web every 7 days or more often to see extracts, balance reporting or movements, or to make a transfer.

MEASUREMENT SCALE

According to the literature reviewed, the construct of trust in the electronic context includes general and specific attributes. General attributes refer to the part in which you trust and they are present in a traditional buyer-seller relationship, and specific attributes refer to the online context. Those general attributes shape trust as reliability and belief, according to the perspec-

tive of social psychologists (Cheung & Lee, 2006), and correspond with the first moment of trust, according to Ramón & Martín (2007). The specific attributes of online context are security and privacy.

Reliability refers to the perception that one person has about the dignity of another subject. In order to describe the reliability of the seller (object of trust), customer (partner who trusts) makes an analysis of certain characteristics and behaviours that seller could developed in the future (Ganesan, 1994; Coulter & Coulter, 2002; Das & Teng, 2004; Ramón & Martín, 2007). However, despite the absence of a unified approach to establish what should be the attributes or dimensions that an individual must meet to be considered reliable (Ramón & Martín, 2007), from the review we include three dimensions of trust: honesty, benevolence, and competence. Despite the condition of interpersonal relationship defended by Grabner-Kräuter and Faullant (2008), in the dimensions of benevolence and honesty, it is not strictly adhered to in the context of online banking; we opt for including these dimensions because we understand users feel that not only does the technology participate in the relationship, but a group of people of the financial entity also do it.

Honesty arises from an evaluation process and refers to the conviction that consumer shows respect to sincerity and the degree of fulfilment of the promises the other party made (Anderson & Narus, 1990; Gundlach & Murphy, 1993; Doney & Cannon, 1997; Geyskens, Steenkamp & Kumar, 1998, 1999). Benevolence is strongly related to the goodwill of the seller. Thereby, a company will be considered benevolent during the exchange whether it seeks the correct development of the exchange rather than corporate profits (Lee & Turban, 2001; Belanger, Hiller & Smith, 2002). Benevolence has been measured by searching consumer welfare (Crosby, Evans & Cowles, 1990; Ganesan, 1994; Doney & Cannon, 1997; Cheung & Lee, 2006; Flavián & Guinalú, 2007), obtaining a joint benefit (Doney & Canon, 1997), as well as avoiding opportunistic behaviour (Larzelere & Huston, 1980), and so on. Competence of the company is also measured through the perceptions of customers. They assess whether the company has the skills (Blomqvist, 1997), abilities and characteristics (Cheung & Lee, 2006) required to make something that has been previously promised. This attribute is particularly important in the electronic context (Roy, Dewit & Aubert, 2001; Bhattacharjee, 2002; Pavlou, 2003; Suh & Han, 2003), because seller should prove that has the needed resources to accomplish that with what has been committed in a safe and efficient way (Flavián & Guinalú, 2007).

Based on the literature review, the indicators and authors proposed to explain the construct reliability (Table 2) are summarized.

TABLE 2. Proposed instrument for measuring the reliability (honesty, benevolence and competence) of online banking

Nomenclature	Items	Author/s
Realib1	The firm fulfils the commitment it assumes	Doney and Cannon (1997) Roy, Dewit and Aubert (2001) Flavián and Guinalú (2006a, 2006b) Sohn et al. (2008)
Realib2	The information the firm provides is sincere and honest	Harris and Goode (2004) Flavián and Guinalú (2006a, 2006b) Ramón and Martín (2007)
Realib3	I can trust the promises they make	Ganesan (1994) Doney and Cannon (1997) Flavián and Guinalú (2006a, 2006b)
Realib4	The firm ever makes false statements	Ganesan (1994) Flavián and Guinalú (2006a, 2006b)
Realib5	This firm is characterized by frankness and transparency of the services it offers	Flavián and Guinalú (2006a, 2006b)
Realib6	Advice and recommendations are made to provide mutual benefit	Doney and Cannon (1997) Roy, Dewit and Aubert (2001) Harris and Goode (2004) Flavián and Guinalú (2006a, 2006b)
Realib7	The firm worries about present and future interests of its users	Ganesan (1994) Roy, Dewit and Aubert (2001) Flavián and Guinalú (2006a, 2006b)
Realib8	They take into account the repercussions that their actions could have on their users	Flavián and Guinalú (2006a, 2006b)
Realib9	They would not do anything intentional that might prejudice their users	Roy, Dewit and Aubert (2001) Flavián and Guinalú (2006a, 2006b)
Realib10	This company designs its commercial offer taking into account of the desires and needs of users	Flavián and Guinalú (2006a, 2006b)
Realib11	The firm has the ability (capacity) to carry out its work	Roy, Dewit and Aubert (2001) Cheung and Lee (2006) Flavián and Guinalú (2006a, 2006b) Ramón and Martín (2007)
Realib12	He has a wide experience in the financial market	Roy, Dewit and Aubert (2001) Cheung and Lee (2006) Flavián and Guinalú (2006a, 2006b)
Realib13	It has a good reputation	Roy, Dewit and Aubert (2001)
Realib14	The firm knows its users enough to offer products and services adapted to their needs	Flavián and Guinalú (2006a, 2006b)

Particularities of the channel indicate specific measures are needed to approximate online trust, in order to consider comprehensively the security condition in the medium. Unlike the traditional channel, consumer's behaviour over the Internet is recorded from accessing the Web and throughout the navigation process. Related to this fact there are two aspects that exceptionally worry users: security and protection of the privacy in

treatment of private data. Although they are related, these two criteria have been used separately in the literature (e.g., Keeney, 1999; Ranganathan & Ganapathy, 2002). This has led us to propose two dimensions in our research: security and privacy.

The first dimension refers to technical aspects of the security of information systems on which data protection measures are based. According to Kolsaker and Payne (2002) se-

curity includes the mechanisms of transmission and storage of information. Security mechanisms are: digital signature, utilizing platforms of data encryption, certificates of a safe connexion, creating secure passwords, utilizing authentication and access control mechanisms, and so on. The second dimension, privacy, refers to the process of protecting users' data against accidental or voluntary transfer to third people or entities to which users have not actually allowed their data to be

used, modified or destructed (Udo, 2001). Companies could respect their users' privacy by not providing personal information to other sites, protecting their anonymity, and requesting users their consent (Friedman, Kahn & Howe, 2000). Table 3 shows the items we have used to create the second-order construct of security in the medium, its description and authors who have integrated them into their measurement scales exactly or in an adapted way.

TABLE 3. Proposed instrument for measuring the security in the Internet medium

Nomenclature	Items	Author/s
Sec-Med1	The firm implements security mechanisms to protect users	Cheung and Lee (2006) Flavián and Guinalú (2006a) Grabner-Kraut and Faullant (2008)
Sec-Med2	The information of a transaction is protected from disturbance during a connection	Parasuraman, Zeithaml and Malhotra (2005) Cheung and Lee (2006)
Sec-Med3	It has a safety system of identification of users (service access)	Cheung and Lee (2006)
Sec-Med4	The firm do not sell my personal information to other organization without my permission	Cheung and Lee (2006)
Sec-Med5	The firm shows concern for the privacy of its users	Cheung and Lee (2006) Flavián and Guinalú (2006a)
Sec-Med5	The firm does not disclose users' personal information to others	Gerrard and Cunningham (2003) Parasuraman, Zeithaml and Malhotra (2005) Cheung and Lee (2006) Flavián and Guinalú (2006a)

Based on the above insights, we propose a third-order construct of online trust with two second-order dimensions: reliability (formed by honesty, benevolence and competence) and security in the Internet medium (formed by security and privacy).

The measurement scale development

In order to reduce as far as possible the errors of measurement, the development of the measurement scale was based on assessing the compliance of its psychometric properties. The process has been developed in 5 stages: content validity, one-dimensionality, reliability and convergent and discriminatory validity.

Content validity. The first revision to the validity of the scale is applied to the conceptual content. According to the reviewed literature and a group of experts, it has been checked

that the scale reflects all aspects of the term that represents and considers the context. As a result of this process, a set of 20 total items has been generated.

One-dimensionality. As the second stage, the scale has been refined in relation to its dimensionality, using an exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and a confirmatory one (CFA).

The first analysis was carried out on each of the 20 items proposed, applying principal components analysis with Varimax rotation. The significant factor loads should be higher than 0.30, following the criterion indicate by Hair, Anderson, Tatham & Black (1999) that attend to the size of the sample. Results of the factor loads obtained for analysis in second and third-order exceed the limit. In terms of commonalities, the assessment shows values above 0.50, so all variables contribute to the explanation of the factor solution obtained. Consequently, we have generated a total of 5 dimensions, as shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4. Exploratory analysis of one-dimensionality (second and third-order)

Dimension	Item	Second level		Third level	
		Factor loads	Commonality	Factor loads	Commonality
Honesty	Reliab1	0.732	0.658	0.704	0.765
	Reliab2	0.803	0.645	0.791	0.816
	Reliab3	0.740	0.766	0.709	0.837
	Reliab4	0.793	0.676	0.766	0.815
	Reliab5	0.591	0.751	0.553	0.758
Benevolence	Reliab6	0.714	0.726	0.711	0.729
	Reliab7	0.776	0.819	0.782	0.837
	Reliab8	0.803	0.763	0.807	0.803
	Reliab9	0.739	0.725	0.750	0.744
	Reliab10	0.762	0.618	0.750	0.800
Competence	Reliab11	0.570	0.661	0.538	0.672
	Reliab12	0.835	0.819	0.790	0.819
	Reliab13	0.829	0.806	0.794	0.814
	Reliab14	0.655	0.638	0.632	0.758
Security	Sec-Med1	0.868	0.803	0.843	0.803
	Sec-Med2	0.737	0.695	0.751	0.749
	Sec-Med3	0.841	0.766	0.797	0.767
Privacy	Seg-Med4	0.931	0.926	0.899	0.928
	Sec-Med5	0.838	0.880	0.794	0.882
	Sec-Med6	0.922	0.920	0.883	0.922

From the results obtained at the exploratory analysis, we carried out a confirmatory analysis that allows us to accept or reject the proposed dimensions.

We began the analysis by estimating, using AMOS 7.0, a first-order model for each of the proposed dimensions. To identify the security and privacy models, the factor loadings *sec-med1* and *sec-med4* have been fixed because they had provided the highest values in the EFA. We have assigned them the values that had been registered in this analysis. The initial models show adjustment values below the acceptable level for the dimensions: honesty, benevolence and competence (Table 5). The standardized chi-squared (χ^2/df) of the three initial models was not between 1 and 5, which are the limits recommended by Hair, Anderson, Tatham and Black (1999). Neither do the values of RMSEA, NFI, CFI, GFI and AGFI show a good fit. RMSEA should be less than 0.08 (Steiger, 1990) and in the models shows values between 0.202 and 0.090; NFI is acceptable if

it is over than 0,90 (Lévy & Varela, 2003), and results show values between 0.794 and 0.871; CFI, recommended instead of chi-square for samples over 100 observations (Lévy & Varela, 2003), should be close to 1 to reflect a good fit; GFI might be over than 0.9 (Jöreskog & Sörbom, 1986), the first-order model match this condition and AGFI shows a good fit it is above 0.9 (Jöreskog & Sörbom, 1986; Hair, Anderson, Tatham & Black, 1999; Lévy & Varela, 2003), this last criterion does not occur with the initial dimensions. The modification indices (MI), the offending estimates (Hair, Anderson, Tatham & Black, 1999; Luque, 2000) and the SMC were reviewed, and the results recommend items *reliab1* (in the honesty dimension), *reliab6* (benevolence) and *reliab12* (competence) were removed. The identification of the first-order model of competence has been done in accordance to the previous indications of the security and privacy scales. So, we have fixed the *reliab13* value. The final first-order models show very good fit (see Table 5).

TABLE 5. Adjustment fit measures (first, second and third-order)

Dim.	χ^2 / df		RMSEA		NFI		CFI		GFI		AGFI	
	initial	final	initial	final	initial	final	initial	final	initial	final	initial	final
FIRST LEVEL												
Honesty	4.033	2.944	0.090	0.072	0.871	0.96	0.896	0.972	0.945	0.980	0.835	0.901
Benevol.	5.651	1.924	0.112	0.050	0.866	0.976	0.884	0.988	0.941	0.991	0.824	0.953
Compet.	16.131	0.395	0.202	0.000	0.794	0.996	0.799	1.00	0.907	0.999	0.535	0.993
Security	0.211		0.000		0.997		1.00		0.999		0.993	
Privacy	1.049		0.011		0.988		0.999		0.994		0.964	
SECOND LEVEL												
Reliabil.	3.260	1.268	0.078	0.027	0.717	0.952	0.778	0.989	0.865	0.979	0.783	0.947
Security in the medium	3.195	2.053	0.077	0.53	0.843	0.930	0.881	0.962	0.923	0.964	0.798	0.893
THIRD LEVEL												
Online trust	1.625		0.041		0.860		0.939		0.933		0.893	

Furthermore, to guarantee the validity of these results, a bootstrap procedure using 500 random samples was applied. The results obtained are presented in table 6. As can be seen, all parameters are significant.

TABLE 6. Parameters Bootstrap (first-order). Means and confidence intervals at 90%

	Reliab2	Reliab3	Reliab4	Reliab5	Reliab7	Reliab8	Reliab9	Reliab10	Reliab11
Estimate	0.827	0.917	0.888	0.875	0.900	0.911	0.831	0.766	0.727
Lower	0.782	0.870	0.864	0.836	0.872	0.887	0.775	0.719	0.653
Upper	0.879	0.950	0.916	0.912	0.938	0.944	0.880	0.823	0.789
p	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
	Reliab13	Reliab14	Sec-med1	Sec-med2	Sec-med3	Sec-med4	Sec-med5	Sec-med6	
Estimate	0.755	0.862	0.851	0.740	0.766	0.951	0.884	0.927	
Lower	0.714	0.813	0.772	0.683	0.712	0.928	0.841	0.899	
Upper	0.795	0.903	0.888	0.809	0.804	0.970	0.924	0.951	
p	0.004	0.004	0.025	0.001	0.011	0.004	0.004	0.004	

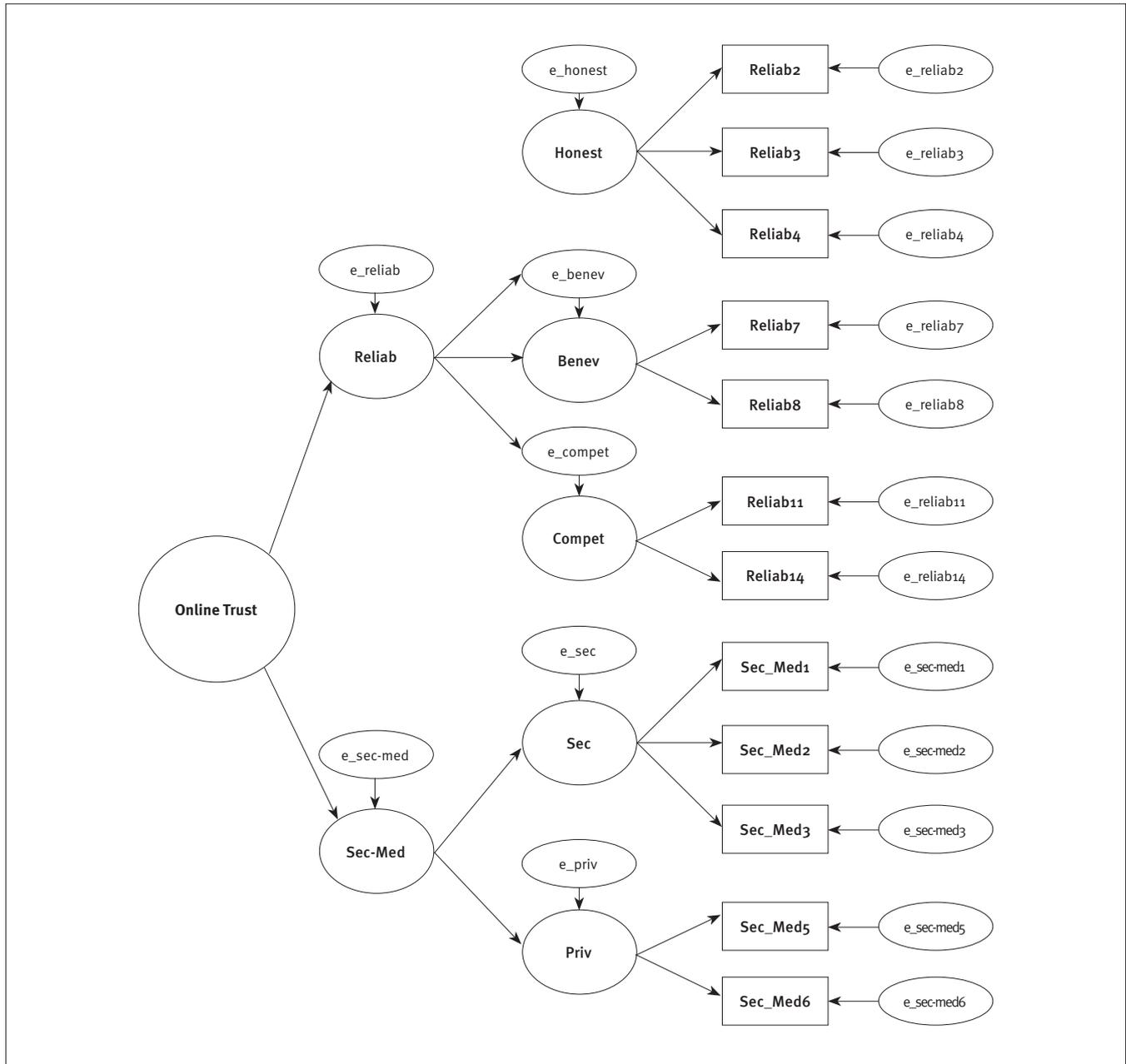
In the second-order, the initials models proposed to represent reliability and security in the Internet medium was re-specified, the items reliab5 (honesty), reliab9 and reliab10 (benevolence), reliab13 (competence) and sec-med4 (security in the Internet medium) were suppressed.

The review of the parameters (values of the covariance matrix lower than 2, fit measures and squared multiple correla-

tion (SMC) whose values were between 0.572 and 0.914) of the proposed third-order model show that the model is good.

Consequently, the model is accepted and integrates five second-order dimensions (benevolence, honesty, competence, security and privacy) and two third-order dimensions (reliability and security-medium) as shown in the Figure 1. This model collects all the discussed factors in the conceptual framework.

Figure 1. Measurement model (third-order) of online trust



Consequently, results suggest the multidimensional and multilevel character of the construct of online trust, and the acceptance of the proposed dimensions.

Reliability. In order to confirm the reliability and consistency of the used indicators in each level of the scale, we use five measures: total item correlation, correlation inter-items, Cronbach alpha coefficient, composite reliability and AVE. Results are shown in Table 7.

All Cronbach's alpha coefficients exceed the minimum level set by 0.70 and it is not possible to improve the alpha removing any item. Those results show a high degree of internal

consistency. On the other hand, the reliability measure based on the analysis of inter-item correlations is not strictly complied (in the third-order construct correlations are between 0.258 and 0.832, in some cases they are below the limit of 0.3 established). After checking, the involved items were not removed from the analysis because their elimination did not improve the value of Cronbach's alpha (Alén, 2003). All item-total correlations exceed the value of 0.50. With regard to the composite reliability and average variance extracted (AVE), statistical values significantly exceed in all cases the limit recommended of 0.7 (Luque, 2000) and 0.5 (Bagozzi, Yi & Phillips, 1991), respectively.

TABLE 7. Reliability (exploratory and confirmatory level) of the scales (first, second and third-order)

	Cronbach's alpha	Alfa possibility improves	Inter-Item	Item-Total	Composite reliability	Variance extracted
FIRST LEVEL						
Honest	0.904	NO		✓	97.14	91.90
Benev	0.908	NO	✓	✓	95.71	91.78
Compet	0.757	NO	✓	✓	93.16	87.30
Sec	0.823	NO	✓	✓	95.83	88.49
Priv	0.905	NO	✓	✓	96.33	92.93
SECOND LEVEL						
Reliab	0.923	NO	✓	✓	98.84	92.42
Sec-Med	0.872	NO	✓	✓	98.22	91.75
THIRD LEVEL						
Online trust	0.914	NO	(0.258-0.832)	✓	99.44	93.71

Convergent validity. The measure of convergent validity estimates the extent to which the indicators of a construct or scale contribute to measure this construct. According to Lévy (2001), the factor loads of each indicator should be higher than 0.75. The results of the analysis (Tables 8 and 9) allow us to confirm the convergent validity.

Discriminant validity. Discriminant validity measures the level of disagreement between two concepts or constructs (Hair, Anderson, Tatham & Black, 1999). (Three tests were employed for testing empirically the discriminant validity (Table 10). The first test has an exploratory character and consists in assessing the correlations between constructs. If correlations have a value higher than 0.8 (Hair, Anderson, Tatham & Black, 1999), (it may indicate that the variables measure a similar concept, although

this must be checked from a confirmatory perspective. Two of the ten measured correlations between pairs of the second-order constructs have values around the limit: honesty and competence (0.83), and benevolence and competence (0.82). The following methods used have a confirmatory character. The first method, previously outlined by Fornell and Larcker (1981), consists of verifying that the square correlation between each pair of factors of a construct should be smaller than the variance extracted of their respective constructs. All of the pairs studied fulfil the condition, this demonstrates sufficient discriminant validity. Third, we applied the procedure described by Anderson and Gerbing (1988), so we calculate the confidence intervals of the correlation between the constructs and verify none of them contains the unit. This fact has also been contrasted; therefore, the discriminant validity of the measurement model is confirmed.

TABLE 8. Convergent validity for the first-order scale

Dim.	HONEST			BENEV		COMPET		
Item	Reliab2	Reliab3	Reliab4	Reliab7	Reliab8	Reliab11	Reliab14	
Factor load	0.859	0.929	0.881	0.956	0.902	0.855	0.757	
Dim.	SEC-MED							
Item	Sec-Med1	Sec-Med2	Sec-Med3	Sec-Med5	Sec-Med6			
Factor load	0.855	0.798	0.813	0.952	0.879			

TABLE 9. Convergent validity for the second and third-order scales

	SECOND-ORDER					THIRD-ORDER	
Dim.	Reliability			Sec-Med		Online Trust	
Item	Honest	Benev	Compet	Sec	Priv	Reliab	Sec-Med
Factor load	0.900	0.890	0.956	0.825	0.889	0.762	0.777

TABLE 10. Discriminant validity measures

Constructs	Correlation	Squared Correlation	Variance Extracted	Confidence Intervals
SECOND-ORDER				
Honest-Benev	0.79	0.624	Honest: 0.919 Benev: 0.918 Compet: 0.873 Sec: 0.885 Priv: 0.929	(0.612-0.988)
Honest-Compet	0.83	0.688		(0.618-0.982)
Honest-Sec	0.43	0.185		(0.333-0.537)
Honest-Priv	0.44	0.193		(0.331-0.555)
Benev-Compet	0.82	0.672		(0.602-0.998)
Sec-Benev	0.31	0.096		(0.189-0.441)
Priv-Benev	0.39	0.152		(0.243-0.551)
Compet-Sec	0.48	0.230		(0.37-0.59)
Compet-Priv	0.51	0.260		(0.387-0.643)
Sec-Priv	0.72	0.518		(0.597-0.857)
THIRD-ORDER				
Reliab-Sec-Med	0.59	0.348	Reliab: 0.924 Sec-Med: 0.918	(0.47-0.714)

For all these reasons, we accept that the results obtained from the analysis satisfy the psychometric characteristics for the proposed scale.

CONCLUSIONS AND MANAGERIAL IMPLICATIONS

The aim of this study is to develop a scale to measure the trust of users in the online banking, to expand the current conceptualizations and to use it in future research. Compared to the found scales in previous studies, the developed scale contributes to the understanding of a concept that has been recognized as highly complex (Cheung & Lee, 2006) and very important in the electronic context (Gefen, Karahanna & Straub, 2003; Gefen & Straub, 2004; Riegelsberger, Sasse & McCarthy, 2005). To advance in the literature in which there is a lack of uniformity in the conceptualization and dimensionality with respect to this construct, we have developed a measure model that integrates

a general dimension of trust and a specific dimension of the Internet channel.

Particularly, this paper presents two major contributions. First, we have developed a third-order scale for online trust in banking that shows good results in terms of dimensionality, reliability, and convergent and discriminant validity. In the literature, this variable has been conceptualized from both one-dimensional and multidimensional perspective (Grabner-Kräuter & Faullant, 2008), but this last option is the most investigated. Most researchers have proposed a second-order factor model (for example, Flavián & Guinalú, 2006a; Battacherjee, 2002) but we have not found any study that proposes a third-order construct. In our study we have confirmed the multilevel and multidimensional character proposed of online trust. Thus, it is designated a third-order construct, divided into two second-order factors: reliability of online seller, and security and privacy policies on the Internet. These factors raise five sub-dimensions that participate in the evaluation of users about the online trust of the com-

pany. Reliability is explained through honesty (related to users' belief that seller fulfils the promise he/she assumes and the accuracy of the provided information), benevolence (related to the willingness of the company that avoids opportunistic behaviour and seeks the users' welfare), and competence (related to the firm's ability and knowledge to support its commercial offer). Security in the medium consists of the dimensions of security (linked to security systems installed that prevent or mitigate possible errors and fraud during the electronic connection) and privacy (referred to the application and transmission of practices in order to protect the privacy of the personal data that are transferred during the transaction).

The second contribution is the inclusion of the dimension of channel security in the scale of online trust, since we have not found any study that has done it previously in the context of Internet banking. So, we consider that the consumer searches not only trust in the business (Harris & Goode, 2004; Cheung & Lee, 2006) but also trust in the Internet channel (Kini & Coobinch, 1998; Novak, Hoffman & Yung, 2000). Most of researchers use general factors that can be applied to any environment but not specifically from the electronic environment. From a review of the specific literature, the main dimensions of online trust are: honesty, competence, and benevolence (for instance, Torres, Manzur, Olavarrieta and Barra (2009), in the Latin America context and Casaló, Flavián and Guinalú (2007) in the Spanish one). For their part, Grabner-Kräuter and Faullant (2008) in Austria, consider that "the technology itself has to be considered as an object of trust and they have been limited to measuring Internet trust for the online banking through four items related to perceived reliability and predictability of the Internet, and the willingness to depend on the Internet. In this context, other authors such as Casaló, Flavián and Guinalú (2007) and Flavián and Guinalú (2006a) have taken into account security and privacy as variables that are part of a second-order construct that influences in the online trust, but they do not incorporate them as a dimension. Neither do Aldas, Ruiz, Sanz and Lassala (2011) consider channel security as a dimension of trust; these authors consider it as a second-order construct called perceived risk. Other authors, such as Sohn and Tadisina (2008), incorporate the variable trust in the e-service quality scale. Nevertheless, we should point out that the privacy dimension has a recognized limitation.

For management purposes, the obtained results suggest that bank managers should invest in providing reliability and security in the Internet channel.

Particularly, if these companies want to gain the trust of their users, they should be, first, honest in their actions. In

our context of study, they could take some measures, such as to instantly update the customers' information that it would be an accurate reflection of reality, to provide transparency of the rates that will be applied, and to make truthful and accurate communications.

Second, they must also assume a benevolent character when making business decisions. For instance, they could develop websites with useful information and a simple and intuitive navigation structure that does not lead to mistake; make communications that do not omit relevant information to the decision making process; inform accurately and in an understandable language about the potential risks, restrictions and consequences; or enable a common space in the website where users can express their opinions and comments (Cheung & Lee, 2006), it would also improve the decision making. These measures might imply, to some extent, that the balance of power would be equilibrated, by building a relationship based on cooperation with the consumer.

Third, our results also suggest managers must transmit to users that the firm is competent. To achieve it, they could use a quality website with a professional appearance (Cheung & Lee, 2006) since it might reduce the disadvantage of impersonality that the own website has (Yousafzai, 2005). Because, as this author suggests, it provides "a solid feel, and clear navigation conveys respect for customers and an implied promise of good service". Cheung and Lee (2006) advise that professional appearance involves: ease of navigation, correct grammar and spelling, accurate and complete information, and a good graphic design. Moreover, they could offer financial products and/or services more appropriate to the needs of users, since they may use the better knowledge of the customer that online channel gives.

Forth, in order to response to insecurity, the firm could employ different mechanisms that allow the authentication of each partner and the safety access (for example, the digital signature, key authentication, coordinate cards, electronic ID, certificates of a safe connection, secure passwords and so on); making an explicit mention in the website about the use of security elements, as Mukherjee and Nath (2003) or Cheung and Lee (2006) suggest or; using certificates such as TRUSTe, BBOnline, Verisign, and so on, since, as Benassi (1999) suggest, they lead online customers to have more willingness to provide personal information (Kuchinskas, 2003). It could be useful also to send instant communications to the user when an online connection has been done, indicating hour, day and access channel.

Finally, regarding privacy, managers could adopt several measures to treat appropriately all private data that are

collected in the financial relationship. For instance, they could create a specific privacy policy (Wu, Huang, Yen & Popova, 2012). This policy should allow to the consumer to control his/her personal information all the time (Mukherjee & Nath, 2003), and, this results in the recognition that he/she has the property of the data that are in the Internet (Yousafzai, Pallister, Foxall & Gordon, 2003). They could justify, in this privacy policy, what type of data will be required to complete the transaction, how data will be used, which entity will manage them, and which entity should be contacted whether user want to rectify or cancel his/her registration in the database; and whether data would be transferred or sold. And/or they could communicate the privacy policy to the user (Yousafzai, Pallister, Foxall & Gordon, 2003).

LIMITATIONS

The major limitation of the study is the composition of the sample, particularly, the sampling procedure that has been selected: non probabilistic and for convenience (snowball). Despite not being a method with good statistical properties, AIMC (2008) qualifies this method as appropriate to the electronic context because of the impossibility of accessing to a suitable framework. Nevertheless, this situation should be considered regarding the generalizability of the results, its inference, and its prediction about the population. A second limitation is the possible omission of relevant dimension and indicators when approximate the measurement models, such as the failure to include a broader set of indicators in the construct of first-order privacy that, explicitly, picks up the entire concept. Accordingly, we suggest the need to develop new research containing the precise indicators conceptually. We also recognize the lack of verification of the nomological validity as a limitation. In subsequent studies, this could be reviewed through a structural model in which quality of service is inserted as a precursor variable of online trust (Sultan & Mooraj, 2001; Harris & Goode, 2004) or satisfaction (Reichheld & Schefter, 2000; Shankar, Smith & Rangaswamy, 2003; Harris & Goode, 2004) and loyalty (Luarn & Lin, 2005; Chouk & Perrien, 2004; Harris & Goode, 2004) as consequential variables of online trust. Another limitation of this study is its national scope, Spain. Additional research might use other countries for greater generalizability. Finally, one limitation is the cross-sectional research design employed that leads to conclude in a specific situation and environmental circumstances, but it may not be applicable under different conditions.

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