

Introducing the Diffusion, Impacts, Adoption and Usage of ICTs upon Society Mini-track

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Rapid advances in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) have led to various digital transformations in many aspects of life. The way organizations, government and individuals function and interact with each other have evolved significantly in the last few years. Various digital transformations that we have seen and experienced to date have important implications for research and practice.

The aim of this mini track is to provide an opportunity for global researchers to share their most recent research findings related to how ICTs are used, adopted and diffused within the society and their impacts on individuals, organizations and wider social communities. The mini track helps academics, industry and government agencies to obtain state-of-the art insights into the current use of ICTs, challenges experienced by organizations, government and individuals in adoption and diffusion, strategies to overcome the challenges, and the consequences of ICT adoption within the societies.

This mini track has constantly attracted researchers working in this area, with this year being no different. This year, we are honored and delighted to offer ten high quality, innovative topics papers.

The first paper, *Internet Use and Online Activities in U.S. States: Geographic Disparities and Socio-economic Influences*,

investigates geographic patterns and disparities along with influences of demographic, economic, and social factors on internet use in American states. The proposed conceptual model of internet use finds that Age, race/ethnicity, innovation, urban location, managerial and scientific occupations, and social capital predominantly influence internet use spanning a range of online activities.

The second paper, *The Impacts of Requested Permission on Mobile App Adoption: The Insights Based on an Experiment in Taiwan* investigates the impacts of requested permissions on users' intentions to install mobile apps. The findings reveal the privacy-level of the requested permissions positively affects users' perception of privacy risk. In addition, if there are over-requested permissions, users perceive higher privacy risk.

The third paper, *Job Seekers' Acceptance of Job Recommender Systems: Results of an Empirical Study* explores the importance of trust to explain user behavior in relation to recommender systems. They focus on job recommender systems by developing and validating a job recommender system acceptance model. The paper contextualizes the UTAUT2 by incorporating trust as an antecedent of a consumer's intention to use and by revealing three moderating effects for this relationship.

The fourth paper, *How to check out? An Empirical Exploration of Customers' Different Cognitive Processes in Retailing Context Results of an Empirical Study*, studies the cognitive processes consumers use in their decision-making through the lens of dual-systems theories. In their exploratory field study they discover four distinct customer types regarding the extent of reflexive (automatic) and reflective (deliberate) processing they use in their checkout selection: habitual traditional checkout users, habitual SCO users, situational users, and drifting users.

The fifth paper, *Understanding the Determinants of Cloud Computing Adoption for High Performance Computing*, extends the Diffusion of Innovation (DOI) and Human-Organization-Technology fit (HOT-fit) theories into an integrated model that explores the impact of ten factors on cloud computing adoption decisions in the HPC context.

The sixth paper, *How Do IT-related Traits Drive the Internet Use of Mature Adults? The Interplay of Curiosity and Control*, proposes a model based on IT-related traits that conceptualizes the Internet use behavior of mature adults, specifically focusing on curiosity and control-related traits. The results reveal that traits reflecting 'curiosity' (Personal Innovativeness in IT and Computer Playfulness) explain variations in the duration of Internet use, while traits reflecting 'control' (Computer Self-Efficacy and Computer Anxiety) predict the intensity to which mature adults make use of the Internet.

The seventh paper, *Understanding Benefit and Risk Framework of Fintech Adoption: Comparison of Early Adopters and Late Adopters*, proposes a benefit-risk framework which integrates positive and negative factors associated with its adoption. Then they examine whether the effect of perceived benefit and risk on Fintech

adoption intention differs depending on the user types. Results show that regal risk has the biggest negative effect, whereas convenience has the strongest positive effect on Fintech adoption intention.

The eighth paper, *Information and communication technology use continuance behavioral*, seeks to understand the difference in Internet use continuance by people of different economic status. The finding showed that satisfaction is the strongest precursor for Internet use continuance and it affects stronger the socio-economically advantaged groups than the socio-economically disadvantaged people. The results imply that different strategies should be adopted to bridge the digital inequality basis of socio-economic status more specifically income levels.

The ninth paper, *An Exploratory Study Assessing the Role Cloud Computing Has in Achieving Strategic Agility with the Banking Industry*, seeks to assess the role of Cloud computing in achieving strategic agility within the UK banking sector and provides implications on how organizations in the banking sector can become more agile in their operations. The facilitators or barriers for achieving strategic agility successfully are identified.