E-adoption in form of using the Internet, and information and communications technologies (ICT) are central to economic growth and productivity in the 21st century. Internet-based technologies and networks are helping organizations to increase productivity, decrease costs and open new market opportunities. E-adoption through its computer-mediated networks is helping organizations to automate and transform business processes at the firm level, and more effectively in value chains across firms thus making them more productive and profitable. Economists also agree that e-adoption is contributing to productivity growth. In fact, those countries and those firms who have higher e-adoption level are able to create more agile and competitive environments. However, we cannot ignore the fact that e-adoption may bring different kinds of socio-economic challenges. This issue of the International Journal of E-adoption (IJEA) reports findings of some of the research studies that are conducted for e-adoption. The summaries of the studies included in this issue are given below.

Adoption of e-Government Services: The Case of Electronic Approval System
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The purpose of this study is to assess and test the factors influencing user adoption of the e-Government services – Electronic Approval System (EAS). This study uses the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), the extended TAM (TAM2), the Diffusion of Innovation (DOI), and trust to construct a parsimonious, yet comprehensive model of factors that influence user acceptance of the EAS. An empirical survey is used to test the hypotheses. Data were collected from a total of 112 public officers in 12 ministries in Cambodia. Multiple regression analyses were used to assess the relationship of the research model. The findings in this paper show that the determinants of the research model – perceived usefulness,
Web Site Localization Practices: Some Insights into the Localization Industry
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The e-commerce industry has experienced spectacular growth, change and development. This situation has initiated an enormous business revolution that has affected the process of globalization tremendously. The goal of this study was to analyze the web sites of Localization companies that provide localization and translation services to other companies and see if they themselves are practicing what they are preaching. The results suggest that Localization companies are indeed not practicing what they are preaching. Analysis shows that Localization company web sites are less localized than the web sites of their clients, the Multinational companies. The findings provide some implications to domestic and international marketers who currently operate in or are planning to enter into the global markets in the near future.

From “S” to “J”: Rapid Technology Adoption Rate Model
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This article proposes a new model for determining rapid diffusion of an innovation in a system. The model modifies Everett Rogers’ S-curve using an index
created from Gartner’s Hype Cycle. Rogers’ model for technology innovation adoption demonstrates that cumulative technology diffusion in a system from zero through the late majority adopters’ phase forms a curve resembling the letter “S”. Hype cycles analyze the five emotional stages technology adopters go through from over-enthusiasm (hype) though disappointment until it plateaus (mainstream adoption). When an index assigned to the phases of adoption from hype cycle is used as a multiplier and applied to the cumulative adoption data of an innovation (Rogers’ S-curve), the “S” becomes a “J”. The significance of the “J” is that it visually confirms that the speed of a rapid adoption event was rapid.

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