The literature on e-adoption is growing in leaps and bounds in last few years. A growing literature recognizes the positive impact e-adoption has made on many fronts including social and economic but at the same time literature also highlights the various concerns and issues that needs to resolve for effective e-adoption outcomes. The International Journal of E-Adoption is dedicated to fostering research and improving knowledge in the adoption of the Internet and its various associated related information and communication technologies in organizations. 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.

The first paper of the issue is titled “Role of Subjective Norms and Perceived Behavioral Control of Tax Payers in Acceptance of E-Tax Payment System” by Abbas Keramati (University of Tehran, Iran), H. Javadi Sharif (Islamic Azad University, Iran), Naser Azad (Islamic Azad University, Iran), and Rahman Soofifard (Research Institute of Petroleum Industry and National Iranian Oil Company, Tehran, Iran). Organizations have found that traditional ways of business respond no longer to new environmental conditions and have decided to put aside their traditional ways and by capitalizing on new opportunities resulting from growth and development of information technology, reconsider their activities and design them efficiently. The law of value added tax (VAT) after being passed from 23 September 2008 and by utilizing capabilities of information and communication technology (ICT), by establishing internet system for carrying out electronic interactions between citizens (taxpayers of this tax system) and the Government has been implemented. One of serious challenges facing organizations which carry out their businesses through network and creating internet policies is awareness of factors that play an effective role in acceptance of users of these systems. Using inferential statistical methods and by collecting questionnaire information in a sample comprising 299 tax payer (users of first stage of VAT system in Islamic Republic of IRAN (Markazi province) which forms statistical society of this study and by employing mental norms factors and perceived behavioral control from theory of planned behavior (TPB), this study, tried to determine acceptance factors of this system on the part of users. Results from analysis of data in determining degree of significance level and Spearman Correlation Coefficient to test the hypotheses, factors of External Influence, Interpersonal Influence, Self-Efficacy, and facilitating Condition, are identified through associations with the mentioned factors.

The next paper is “Determinants of E-Payment Systems Success: A User’s Satisfaction Perspective” authored by Adeyinka Tella of the University of Ilorin, Nigeria. The success of an information system (IS) depends on the users’ satisfaction with the system. In this study, the Technology Acceptance Model by Davies (1989) was extended. The paper synthesized the technology acceptance model (TAM) to explain and predict the success of e-payment
system using users’ satisfaction as dependent variable. The hypothesized model was validated empirically using a sample data collected from a modified e-payment questionnaire. A total of 74 teaching and non-teaching academic staff selected from the Faculty of Communication and Information Sciences, University of Ilorin, Nigeria constituted the sample for the study. The results revealed correlation among perceived benefits, perceive enjoyment, speed; service quality, perceive ease of use and actual use and e-payment success. Moreover, all the seven e-payment predictive factors together made 69% of e-payment system success. Similarly perceived benefits, perceive enjoyment, speed; service quality, perceive ease of use and actual use are good predictors of e-payment system success. One of the implications pointed out by the study is that the measures for the construct of e-payment system success used are self-reported. In the light of this, future research should develop more objective and accurate measures for determining e-payment system success.

The third paper is titled “Evaluating the Virtual Products for Online Games via the Grey Relational Analysis” and is by Pi-Fang Hsu (Shih Hsin University, Taiwan) and Chia-Wen Tsai (Ming Chuan University, Taiwan). Over the past years, researchers and practitioners in marketing fields have seen a dramatic growth of online games. This growth and development also influence players’ behavior and market change of hardware and software companies. This study proposes a model for selecting the optimal virtual products for online games by referring to the views of online players. The proposed model adopts the “modified Delphi method” to find suitable evaluative criteria for virtual products, and then applies the “grey relational analysis (GRA)” to rank the alternatives and select the best virtual products. In addition, the example of a renowned online game, MapleStory, is used to demonstrate the process of virtual products selection using this model. This model provides the online gamer an objective and effective way to select virtual products, and provides suggestions for the manufacturers of online games in regard to developing and improving the virtual products.

The last paper is “The Adoption of Web-Based Supply Chain Management Applications: An Institutional Perspective” by Khaled Saleh Al Omoush of Alzaytoonah University, Amman, Jordan, and Ibrahim Mahmoud Al Ali, Politehnica University of Bucharest, Romania. The objective of this study is to develop a comprehensive model to explain why organizations adopt Web-based SCM applications from an institutional perspective. Questionnaire survey was used to collect data from manufacturing firms in Jordan. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), using EQS, was used to analyze the data. The results indicated that the environmental coercive and mimetic pressures and organizational characteristics have a positive effect on the top management perception and support of Web-based SCM adoption and usage. Furthermore, the study revealed that the Web-based SCM applications patterns are the pool that reflects the degree of responses to institutional pressures. This study was the first to empirically explain why organizations adopt Web-based SCM from institutional perspective, adding new contribution to the developing literature on Web-based SCM. Understanding the external pressures and the effect of organizational factors will provide the practitioners with better knowledge on how to manage the adoption of Web-based SCM.

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Sushil K. Sharma is currently a professor and Department Chair of Information Systems and Operations Management at Ball State University (Muncie, Indiana, USA). He co-edited five books that include the Handbook of Research on Information Assurance and Security and Creating Knowledge-Based Healthcare Organizations. He is also the co-editor of the book: Managing E-Business (Heidelberg Press, Australia). Dr. Sharma has authored over 100 refereed research papers in many peer-reviewed national and international MIS and management journals, conferences proceedings, and books. He serves on editorial boards of several national and international journals and has also edited special issues. He is the founding Editor-in-Chief of the International Journal of E-Adoption. His primary teaching and research interests are in e-commerce, computer-mediated communications, community and social informatics, information systems security, e-government, ERP systems, database management systems, cluster computing, Web services, and knowledge management. He has a wide consulting experience in information systems and e-commerce, and he has served as an advisor and consultant to several government and private organizations including projects funded by the World Bank.