Can Social Media Make Us More Trusting?

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ABSTRACT

The usage of social networking sites requires continuous trusting actions through the sharing of personal information. According to social cognitive theory, such behavior and resulting experiences should have an impact on the beliefs that led to the behavior. In this study, the authors explore how usage of social networking sites impacts the disposition to trust. A model of how this process takes place is developed. The results of a survey suggest that increasing usage of social networking sites increases disposition to trust, mediated by optimism, innovativeness, and trust in the social networking site. Implications of these findings are discussed.

KEYWORDS

Innovativeness, Optimism, Social Networking, Technology Readiness, Trust

INTRODUCTION

The broad usage of social networking sites (SNS) has changed how we communicate, get our news, share life events, find employment, interact socially and professionally, and even find a mate. SNS usage continues to rise, with over 72% of adults now using a social networking site and over 84% of individuals between ages 18-29 using one (Auxier & Anderson, 2021).

We know that SNS users are motivated by sharing information, attempting to entertain others, keeping up with trends, showing off, transcending temporal and geographic limitations, and expressing affection for others (Waters & Ackerman, 2011; Xu et al., 2012). These motivations precede usage. The amount of perceived effort taken to perform these tasks impacts the trust in SNS (Chang et al., 2017). These findings suggest a relationship between SNS usage and the development of trust.

Trust, to some degree, is a fundamental element for reaping the benefits of a more connected world, where more and more social interactions are occurring through online transactions. Trust is...
Users are more willing to share within sites they trust even if there is low satisfaction with the site (Kourouthanassis et al., 2015). Trust in SNS indicates that the SNS user believes that SNS will protect their concerns and reduce the user’s social uncertainty and risk. Trust acts as a decision mechanism to determine any undesirable risk (Hsu et al., 2010). There must be some trust, whether ordering an item online or exchanging personal information on a dating website. Trust established and nurtured in face-to-face exchanges has been well researched (Barbalet, 2009; Misztal, 2011; Sorrentino et al., 1995; Webb et al., 2016) but research on building trust through SNS is more sparse.

Furthermore, research has found that trust impacts the continuance intentions in social networking sites (Lankton & McKnight, 2011; Meng-Hsiang et al., 2011) and technology in general (Nancy K. Lankton et al., 2015). However, using these technologies provides experiences that could impact individual dispositions. SNS users and non-users show marked differences between dispositional factors such as self-disclosure, sociability, and shyness (Grace et al., 2015). While these dispositional differences may be caused by self-selection, it is unclear how much is caused by self-selection or caused by SNS use. SNS use provides exposure to multiple interactions between people and with the technology, not just between an individual and their friends, but also observations between their friends and others. This exposure allows individuals to observe a large multitude of interactions and outcomes, which can be integrated subconsciously. This inductive process could influence dispositional factors. Yet, it is not clear if and how these continued observations impact an individual’s disposition to trust?

Nevertheless, it is not clear if SNS usage would increase or decrease disposition to trust. SNS usage is often associated with negative impacts on the user’s life, such as poor body image (de Vries et al., 2015), reduced academic performance (Doleck & Lajoie, 2018), privacy violations in job searches (Drake & Furner, 2020), and increased social anxiety (Dobrean & Pasarelu, 2016). However, the continued popularity of SNS suggests there exist positive aspects to SNS usage. It is critical to understand not only the adverse effects but also the positive effects of SNS usage to fully appreciate the effects on society, culture, and individuals. Research into all facets of these phenomena is needed, but we focus our attention on one aspect of this problem by asking the research questions: What effect does SNS usage have on disposition to trust? What pathways does it take? We look to social cognitive theory to provide the theoretical foundations and to the well-established technology readiness and trust frameworks to guide our study.

SUMMARY OF KEY RELATED RESEARCH

Social Cognitive Theory

Social Cognitive Theory suggests that environment, behavior, and cognition work in reciprocal and interacting ways (Wood & Bandura, 1989). Within environments, individuals develop beliefs and feelings about what they can do, called self-efficacy, which impacts future behaviors they pursue. As individuals pursue additional actions and observe others who likewise act in that environment, they further revise their self-beliefs about acting in that environment. These behaviors result from self-satisfying actions, actions that bring a sense of satisfaction once complete. The most studied aspect of social cognitive theory is self-efficacy, the belief that an individual has the ability to control their environment. Self-efficacy is built through a self-diagnostic function by observing past and current thought patterns and actions in terms of recurrent themes (Bandura, 1991). These patterns provide the individual with the agency to judge their own thoughts and actions, enabling self-regulation of one’s behavior. Applied to SNS usage, individuals that use this technology will observe and assess their thoughts and actions. Comparing these observations with the outcomes, individuals gain the ability to regulate future usage of those platforms. Through self-regulation, individuals gain personal agency in that usage.
Social Cognitive Theory identifies three modes of agency: direct personal, proxy, and collective agency (Bandura, 2002). Effective interaction in a network or community will require the exercise of all three modes and may vary across cultures. Individuals will work together, form alliances, pool their resources, skills, and knowledge, and work with others to accomplish what they cannot do themselves. Inevitably, trust is necessary to volunteer one’s resources on behalf of another party in hopes of securing positive outcomes. Efficacy beliefs in the trustworthiness of the network become a group-level property based on the group dynamics (Bandura, 2002). Thus, we see instances of users opting out of social network usage when the perceived behavior of the group diverges from personal expectations. However, research does indicate that perceived group efficacy can positively impact network functioning in a way that personal efficacy improves individual performance (Stajkovic et al., 2009). This finding indicates that individuals would prefer to stay in a community or social network if their actions are “rewarded.” The converse is also true, betrayal of expectations may lead to disengagement.

According to Social Cognitive Theory (Bandura, 1986), most individuals avoid activities that exceed their perceived abilities, focusing instead on activities they believe they are capable of managing. Avoidance is chosen more from an individual’s self-doubts than real inabilities. These self-beliefs drive motivation, determine perseverance and produce the amount of effort given to any task. Stated from a positive orientation, individuals choose activities they feel they are more capable of handling. What’s more, greater repetition of that activity leads to greater confidence in handling future activities that are similar to the one handled. This positive reinforcement cycle creates a growing belief in one’s abilities. In other words, a user’s actions within an environment builds their confidence that they can readily handle new situations within that environment. As individuals’ confidence in their ability grows, they become more venturesome in that environment (Bandura, 1989). Confidence leads to less worry about negative outcomes because the individual believes they can cope with risky situations. Confidence manifests itself by having more positive feelings toward a situation.

In a technology environment, confidence translates into technology readiness, the propensity to embrace and use new technologies (Parasuraman, 2000). Within SNS, the more someone uses SNS, the greater their propensity to embrace and develop positive feelings toward new SNS technologies.

**Technology Readiness**

Technology Readiness (TR) is a framework for understanding an individual’s propensity to embrace new technologies at home or work (Parasuraman, 2000). TR recognizes that individuals may harbor positive and negative feelings about a technology simultaneously. However, the sum total of those feelings tends to fall on a continuum anchored by strongly positive and strongly negative. An individual’s position on the continuum correlates strongly with that individual’s propensity to adopt that technology (Blut & Wang, 2019).

TR consists of four dimensions, two positive - innovativeness and optimism - and two negative - insecurity and discomfort (Parasuraman, 2000). However, several studies have reported problems with this dimensionality of TR, leading some authors to include only the optimism and innovativeness dimensions (Liljander et al., 2006). That failure, combined with the focus of our study on the positive influences of SNS, led us to focus on the innovativeness and optimism dimensions of TR. Furthermore, these two dimensions are considered the drivers of TR (Lin et al., 2007) or the motivators of TR.

Innovativeness is the tendency to be a technology pioneer, experimenting with new technologies, features, or modes of operation (Parasuraman, 2000). Individuals with high innovativeness are often seen as thought leaders with the technology, inspiring others to ask questions of them about how to implement and use the technology. Individuals adopt innovations due to their usefulness and ease of use for the individual. This perceived usefulness is based on the individual’s belief that it will enhance performance while ease of use is based on the lack of effort required to use the innovation (Lin & Hsieh, 2007). This points to the individual’s willingness to “try out” newer technologies (Lu
et al., 2012). Innovators do not want to miss out on trying new technologies (Walczuch et al., 2007) while keeping a positive attitude toward the new technology (Lin & Chang, 2011).

Optimism focuses on the customer beliefs of control, flexibility, convenience, and efficiency of technology (Parasuraman, 2000). Whereas self-efficacy looks inward to one’s internal capacity, optimism, as defined by Parasuraman, looks outward at the technology’s capabilities. Self-efficacy was higher for individuals who had a Positive Technology Readiness, defined as “people’s propensity to embrace and use new technologies for accomplishing goals in home life and at work” (Parasuraman, 2000). Optimism is from an individual’s positive belief about the possible ease of use and usefulness of the technology (Shin & Lee, 2014) and focuses on the individual’s willingness to put newer technologies to use at home or work (Lu et al., 2012).

Whether with self-service kiosks (Lin & Hsieh, 2007), C2C platforms (Lu et al., 2012), or B2B systems (Richey et al., 2008; Vize et al., 2013), technology readiness has proven to be relevant in multiple environments. Because of the rapidly changing nature of SNS experience with SNS today does not guarantee readiness for changes in the systems or the usage of alternative SNS. Therefore, this study considers SNS readiness as a specific technology readiness within the SNS suite of technologies.

**Trust**

Trust is a multidisciplinary concept composed of dispositions to trust, institutional-based trust, trusting beliefs, and trusting intentions (McKnight et al., 1998). Trust can further be broken down into integrity, ability, and benevolence beliefs (Nancy K Lankton et al., 2015; Mayer et al., 1995; McKnight et al., 2002; Y. Wang et al., 2015). The trustee’s “believed” characteristics can vary over time and can change based on the outcome of situations where trust was extended. While trust is a complicated concept, ample research has attempted to define and conceptualize the critical elements of trust in human-to-human or human-to-institution relationships.

**TRUST IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

While most research on trust within information systems focuses on trust’s impact on usage, few studies explore how information system usage impacts trust with a few noted exceptions (e.g. Chen et al., 2010; Chiu et al., 2010). Research findings from several studies into the human-to-human versus human-to-technology trust relationships strongly suggest that the trust in technology constructs are different in these two environments (Meng-Hsiang et al., 2011; Nabi et al., 2013; Vize et al., 2013; Y. Wang et al., 2015). A significant reason for this difference is that technology, unlike a human trustee, does not have the volition or the ability to make ethical decisions. For example, perceived responsiveness, shared vision, and knowledge quality were essential determinants of trust in the virtual community, affecting users’ trust toward other members of a virtual community and in the information system that supported the virtual community that knowledge growth occurred (Meng-Hsiang et al., 2011). In another study, technology readiness (TR) was found to be an antecedent to trusting disposition with integrity, benevolence, ability, and trusting stance as dimensions of disposition to trust. (Y. Wang et al., 2015). Trust is essential in innovative uses of information systems where there are transactions of personal, financial, or social data (Gefen et al., 2003; Heirman et al., 2013; Jin, 2013; Lankton & McKnight, 2011; Nancy K Lankton et al., 2015; McKnight et al., 2002). The extent to which one is willing to depend on technology based on the belief that the technology possesses desirable trust characteristics is called trust-in-technology (McKnight, 2005).

Van Lange (2015) argues that trust is influenced by personal social interaction experiences, experiences of others close to the person, and societal experiences picked up through communities, media, and social networks (including SNS). Participation in networks and communities, real or virtual, builds feelings about that world. For example, experiences of norm violations, self-control failure, and self-centered behavior could lead to a reduction in generalized trust (Van Lange, 2015). On the other hand, the less information they have about a situation, the more likely the participant will
expect a negative outcome. Stated conversely, the more information a person has about a situation, the more likely they will expect a positive outcome. This echoes research that shows individuals are more likely to trust in-group members than out-group members (Foddy et al., 2009).

However, establishing trust in social network relationships has become necessary in business and personal interactions (Meng-Hsiang et al., 2011). Given the global nature of life in the Information Age, the best supplier for a company may be foreign, and a person’s best friend may be someone only interacted with online. In an exploratory study to determine factors for establishing trust in offshore software outsourcing, face-to-face meetings were found to be crucial, along with improved communications and a better definition of expectations between parties (Niazi et al., 2013).

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESES

These theories and frameworks suggest that increased usage of SNS leads to increased levels of technology readiness, which in turn leads to increased levels of trust. A representation of the theoretical framework is presented in Figure 1.

SNS Usage and SNS Optimism and SNS Innovativeness

The more an individual uses SNS technology, the more experiences they will have to develop feelings for SNS. Increasing usage of SNS manifests in increased self-efficacy in handling SNS situations (D. Wang et al., 2015). These feelings of self-efficacy help individuals feel more confident in attempting behaviors on a computer (Compeau & Higgins, 1995). Expressed in terms of SNS, this confidence manifests as optimism with using SNS, that the individual has a positive view of the technology and what it offers people in terms of control and flexibility. Likewise, self-efficacy manifests in a belief that one can deal with new and novel situations, in essence, their innovativeness (Bandura, 1986). Users discover new and innovative ways to incorporate SNS into their lives and work as usage increases. As it relates to technology readiness, optimism is a positive view of technology, that the technology is beneficial to people’s lives. At the same time, innovativeness in the context of technology readiness denotes the tendency to be an early adopter of technology. Thus, we propose the following hypotheses:

**Hypothesis 1:** Social network site usage positively impacts social network site optimism.

**Hypothesis 2:** Social network site usage positively impacts social network site innovativeness.

**Hypothesis 3:** Social network site innovativeness positively impacts social network site optimism levels.

Figure 1. Model of SNS usage pathways to disposition to trust
Technology Readiness and SNS Trust

Technology Readiness (TR) in general impacts trust in SNS (Y. Wang et al., 2015). In this study, we break apart the technology readiness construct and look at each positive dimension separately to determine the role of each in impacting SNS trust.

Within human relationships, optimism correlates with trust in an organization (Stander et al., 2015). With technology, research has shown that higher levels of optimism lead to increased perceived ease of use and usefulness of that technology (Shin & Lee, 2014; Walczuch et al., 2007). What’s more, optimism has been shown to impact technology trust in terms of customer-to-customer platforms (Lu et al., 2012). We expect this relationship to hold true within SNS because they similarly depend on user interactions within the technology itself. Thus, we propose the following hypothesis:

Hypothesis 4: Social network site optimism positively impacts social network site trust.

While optimists tend to expect good outcomes in using new technologies, innovative individuals are willing to “try out” new technologies showing their quickness to trust the technologies (Thatcher et al., 2007). In C2C platform providers, innovativeness positively impacted platform trust (Lu et al., 2012). Innovative individuals do not need assistance related to using and understanding new technologies (Parasuraman, 2000). These individuals also want to be first in using the new technologies, be open to the technologies (Blut & Wang, 2019), and exhibit trust toward trying the technologies even when they lack control over the results (Thatcher et al., 2007). Thus, we propose the following hypothesis:

Hypothesis 5: Social network site innovativeness positively impacts social network site trust.

Dispositional to Trust

Two broad types of institutional-based trust, situational normality (SN) and structural assurances (SA) (McKnight et al., 1998), have been refined to five components: SN-General, SN-Benevolence, SN-Integrity, SN-Competence, and SA (McKnight et al., 2002). Situational normality is the belief that success is likely because the trustor is in a normal situation and expects little risk (e.g., paying for a purchase at the cash register). Structural assurances promote trust through the shared knowledge of regulations, guarantees, or access to legal recourse. Structural assurances may play a more significant role in establishing trust earlier in a relationship when the trustee has not had the opportunity to establish trust based on situational normality, as they do not know what is normal yet. Also, the trustor’s general level of trust in others may moderate their trust in institutions (Barbalet, 2009). In a study of underage Internet users (Heirman et al., 2013), researchers found that the user’s decision to disclose different categories of personal information to a commercial website was influenced by their trust in the specific website, the perceived level of risk, their general level of trust in others, and familiarity with the website, a finding supported by similar research on other populations. In other words, a user who regularly conducts transactions on an e-commerce website trusts the transaction as it is normal; they are familiar with the website and have recourse if there is something wrong with the transaction, indicating a flow of trust from the trustor to the trustee. Further, it is the direct behavioral information obtained by the direct relationship between the trustor and trustee and indirect behavioral information gathered by the trustee from third parties that can influence trust (Zarolia et al., 2017). Thus, we propose the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 6: Social network site trust positively impacts the disposition to trust others’ integrity.
Hypothesis 7: Social network site trust positively impacts the disposition to trust others’ ability.
Hypothesis 8: Social network site trust positively impacts the disposition to trust others’ benevolence.
Hypothesis 9: Social network site trust positively impacts the disposition to have a general trusting stance.
DATA AND METHODS

Sample

With the focus of our study on social networking, we focused our target population on those most likely to have experience with SNS, individuals in their 20s and 30s (Perrin, 2015). We contacted graduate and upper-level undergraduate students from three public U.S. universities and offered them extra credit for participation. Seventy-five percent of the participants were 35 years old or younger.

Data Collection

Study participants took part in this study through an online survey solicited through email invitations. We used a web-based survey so participants could answer the questions in a place of their choosing to help ensure confidentiality. We collected 285 responses, of which 250 were usable. Thirty-five responses were omitted due to incompleteness, trivial responses (e.g., selecting all 1s for every response), no experience with SNS, or duplicate responses (as identified by IP address).

Measurement

Constructs were adapted from existing measures. SNS Optimism and SNS Innovativeness came from two dimensions of technology readiness construct (Jin, 2013), modified to focus on SNS. Each dimension contained four items measured on a Likert-like scale. Integrity, benevolence, ability, and trusting stance are dimensions of disposition to trust, three items each measured on a Likert-like scale and modified to fit our research context (Y. Wang et al., 2015). SNS trust was modified from the Institutional trust construct to focus on SNS, also measured with Likert-like items (Setterstrom et al., 2013). Social networking usage was a formative construct that captured three dimensions usage, intensity (how long per visit), duration (length of time they have used social media), and frequency (how often did they visit). All three were self-reported. A pilot study of 65 participants evaluated the measures and provided feedback on the wording of questions.

Table 1. Demographic information

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ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

We performed partial least squares analysis using SmartPLS version 3.0. We chose component-based SEM rather than covariance-based SEM because our study analyzes a complex predictive relationship between latent variables. PLS analysis is appropriate for situations with high complexity and when theoretical explanations are scarce, such as this study. Most constructs were measured reflectively, requiring traditional means of assessing construct reliability and validity (Chin, 2010; Gefen & Straub, 2005). We calculated internal consistency with composite reliability for each latent construct and found that all constructs were greater than 0.70, indicating sufficient internal consistency (Table 2). Convergent validity was established by calculating t-values of the outer model loading of all items (Gefen & Straub, 2005), which also extended beyond the 0.70 heuristic. Discriminant validity was established by checking that HTMT<.85 for all constructs (Hair et al., 2017). All HTMT values were less than .70, thereby indicating sufficient discriminant validity. We also found that all AVEs were above 0.50 heuristic, suggesting that the principal components capture construct-related variance rather than error variance.

To check for common method bias, we performed two tests - Harman’s single-factor test (Podsakoff et al., 2003) and examined the correlation matrix of the constructs to determine if any correlations were above 0.90 (Pavlou et al., 2007). In the first test, the model fit was not significant, suggesting that no single factor explained the results. In the second test, the highest correlation was 0.58, whereas results >0.90 suggest a common bias in the data. Common method bias is unlikely because we did not find those high correlations.

Given our validity checks, we tested the path model. Path estimates were calculated using a bootstrap method with 500 re-samples. Figure 2 summarizes the test of hypotheses and variance explained as reported by R² values. Hypotheses 1-4 and 6-9 were supported. Only hypothesis 5, SNS innovativeness impacting SNS trust, failed its test for significance.

DISCUSSION

The findings from this research have important implications for the theory and practice of SNS.

| Table 2. Summary of construct means, reliability, and correlations |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mean (St. Dev.) | Benevolence | Competence | SNS Innovativeness | SNS Trust | Integrity | SNS Optimism | SNS Usage | Trusting Stance |
| Benevolence | 3.840 (1.66) | 0.924 | 0.898 | |
| Competence | 4.583 (1.46) | 0.906 | 0.286 | 0.873 | |
| SNS Innovativeness | 4.817 (1.64) | 0.894 | 0.115 | 0.219 | 0.864 |
| SNS Trust | 3.558 (1.51) | 0.917 | 0.352 | 0.436 | 0.186 | 0.855 |
| Integrity | 4.002 (1.46) | 0.933 | 0.547 | 0.485 | 0.103 | 0.495 | 0.908 |
| SNS Optimism | 4.561 (1.45) | 0.837 | 0.266 | 0.359 | 0.484 | 0.490 | 0.251 | 0.790 |
| SNS Usage | N/A | N/A | 0.109 | 0.092 | 0.338 | 0.187 | 0.111 | 0.275 | N/A |
| Trusting Stance | 3.716 (1.63) | 0.899 | 0.434 | 0.484 | 0.168 | 0.584 | 0.550 | 0.444 | 0.083 | 0.865 |

* Square root of the AVEs on diagonal.
Implications for Theory

While a plethora of research explores trust’s impact on behavior, this research demonstrates how the reverse is also true, where SNS usage impacts the disposition to trust through the technological readiness pathways. Within SNS, we found that usage impacts optimism and innovativeness, and in turn, optimism leads to increased trust in SNS. Trust in the SNS likewise impacts the individual’s trusting disposition. Thus, our model suggests that increased usage of SNS can, over time, develop the beliefs that impact the disposition to trust.

According to social cognitive theory, this relationship between beliefs, environment, and behavior interrelates. Behaviors create experiences. Observations about those experiences lead to beliefs, which impact later behaviors. Repeated observations from usage lead to an inductive development of concepts and beliefs instead of deductive usage of those ideas in a specific context. Previous research has shown that trust leads to more SNS usage (Zhou & Li, 2014) and online engagement (Warren et al., 2014). Our findings suggest that SNS usage creates a positive feedback effect leading to more trust, which leads to more SNS usage. While the findings in this research did not check for when this positive feedback effect fails, prior research suggests that the feedback effect may get derailed if a strong negative event breaks the cycle, such as during SNS privacy violations (Drake et al., 2016). However, the overall tendency appears to be cyclical towards more SNS usage leading to greater dispositions to trust.

Implications for Practice

With the usage of SNS increasing (Perrin, 2015), these results have the potential for both good and bad consequences. Trust is an instrumental characteristic of successful e-commerce transactions (Ba & Pavlou, 2002; Gefen et al., 2003; McKnight et al., 2002). Increasing usage of SNS suggests that the disposition to trust will also increase, leading to a greater potential for positive e-commerce relationships when searching for products on SNS (Mikalef et al., 2013) or online auctions (Drake & Byrd, 2013). While organizations have found success in marketing on social networks, this research helps explain why individuals on SNS may be better targets for marketing efforts due to their increased trusting disposition. Organizations can use this to have confidence in putting resources into SNS campaigns for their goods and services knowing that the users of SNS are not hesitant to participate in these campaigns on these sites. SNS users may click on an organization’s advertisement/information avoiding having to go to the organization’s website to have the same opportunity and/or experience.
The results might have some interesting applications for virtual education. For example, instructors can better prepare their students for jobs by exposing them to a SNS platform in class because of the link between usage and innovativeness and optimism, even if the student never uses that particular SNS platform at work. Organizations may also find new employees more innovative and optimistic about using internal SNS platforms if they have extensive experience with SNS in the past.

Increasing levels of trust, however, may have negative impacts as well. Too much trust may lead to more vulnerabilities to social engineering attacks or identity theft. For example, Facebook’s friend suggestions are vulnerable to reverse social engineering attacks, a technique where the victim is not contacted directly but tricked into contacting the attacker (Irani et al., 2011). This technique works because the victim has developed trust in the SNS. Individuals that use SNS frequently may be more susceptible to these types of attacks if they readily trust others. Security professionals and SNS companies should become cognizant of this vulnerability, particularly younger users who may be less savvy with the technology.

Limitations and Future Research

While this study provides a basis for answering the research questions, several limitations provide opportunities for future research. We explore some of those below.

This study consisted of a cross-sectional study that limits the conclusions we can draw about the impact of SNS usage on trust over time. This study alone cannot confirm that greater SNS usage will result in the development of trust. It can, however, suggest that a relationship exists and that, combined with social cognitive theory, technology readiness theory, and trust theory, provides support for the conclusion. By looking at a specific point in time, the observations suggest that usage currently impacts technology readiness, that technology readiness impacts SNS trust, and that SNS trust impacts trusting disposition. Future research could explore if usage over time has a similar effect, which could be accomplished by measuring trust changes multiple times and observing how usage prior to those measurements impacted trust. Another interesting follow-up research study would be to study the relationship between SNS usage and naivety/susceptibility to being scammed.

We also captured self-reported usage of SNS, not actual usage. Participants in the study may have under or over-reported their usage. It is unknown if under or over-reporting directly relates to their propensity to trust. Future research may explore that relationship as well. First, does self-reported usage of SNS vary predictably from actual usage? Does trust moderate the difference between self-report and actual usage? What does that mean for causation?

Another limitation of this study was its focus on trust. While well understood in e-commerce usage, trust is only one psychological effect that may be impacted by SNS usage. We might find other factors positively impacted by SNS usage, particularly for certain types of usage and with certain personality types. For example, introverts may find SNS usage a positive social experience enabling them greater control over how and when they interact with others, as found with using online games (Reer & Kramer, 2017). Interaction between notions of privacy and trust may also be impacted by SNS usage.

CONCLUSION

In this study, the effects of SNS usage on trusting disposition were theorized and measured. In particular, SNS usage was predicted to influence SNS optimism and SNS innovativeness, which in turn would influence SNS institutional trust. Ultimately, this increase in SNS institutional trust influenced disposition to trust others in general. The results from an empirical survey suggest these relationships hold true. These findings suggest that increased usage of SNS will impact trusting
disposition, with potential societal implications. Research should further assess how the usage of SNS impacts individual beliefs, motivations, and dispositions.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST
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REFERENCES


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