Personas of E-Commerce Adoption in Small Businesses in New Zealand

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Focus group methodology is introduced in this article as one appropriate methodology to study the impact of technological innovation factors on e-commerce (EC) adoption in small businesses (SMEs) in New Zealand. The research results suggested two emerging issues pertaining to EC adoption in SMEs in this research. First, SMEs would not invest their scant resources on perceived risky advanced EC initiatives. In adopting simple EC technologies such as Web pages and e-mail, factors like cost and compatibility were found not hindering the adoption decision. On the other hand, the proposed drivers to adopt these simple technologies were not highly significant as such. Second, the SMEs retained a particular view about advancing their simple EC initiatives. They envisaged that advancing their EC initiatives, such as adopting full-blown and interactive Web sites, will give more weight to the impact of the different factors in this research on their adoption decisions of EC. The gulf between the current adoption and usage levels and the envisaged advanced EC initiatives seemed to be increasing further, suggesting the weakness of the EC phenomenon in SMEs in this research. The research portrays a path where such gaps could be addressed, and hence, this path should guide the SMEs in advancing their EC initiatives. Implications arising from this research with respect to theory and to practice are discussed in this research.

Keywords: advanced e-commerce; focus group; low e-commerce; New Zealand; SMEs

IMPLICATIONS IN E-COMMERCE RESEARCH IN SMALL BUSINESSES

Historically, in review of IS research in small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) (Blili & Raymond, 1993; Cragg & King, 1992, 1993; Jansen, 1998; Levy, Powell & Yetton, 1998; Reimenschneider & Mykytyn, 2000; Soh, Yap & Raman, 1992; Thong, 1999; Thong, Yap & Raman, 1994), it was observed that these studies kept referring to three recurring themes concerning technology adoption and use in SMEs. First, SMEs face different technological, managerial, organizational, and en-
vironmental challenges which always would challenge their existence in the marketplace. Second, the central organizational structure and decision making in SMEs usually reflects the personality of the business manager, who is usually the owner, as well. In comparison with large enterprises, the third theme pointed to the laggardness of the SME sector in adopting or using IS strategically in business.

Globalization effect and rapid technological and environmental changes which surround the SMEs always have exerted tremendous pressure on their scant resources and have challenged their existence in the long term. The previous literature suggested the same and pointed to the fact that SMEs run their businesses on a day-by-day basis and, hence, opted not to adopt long-term plans or strategies as such. Therefore, it was not surprising when the previous researchers suggested the incompleteness of most of the IS initiatives in SMEs.

It was expected that the recent emergence of electronic commerce (EC) in the early 1990s would bridge such a historical void between large and small enterprises. Features of the Internet, such as its openness, unified standards, interoperability, and global interconnectedness, provide unprecedented opportunities to SMEs in order to network, to expand in scope, and to increase their market shares. The vision of gaining access to global and interconnected networks and of achieving seamless integration across disparate/legacy systems seemed to be possible for most of the SMEs in the world. However, in review of EC research in SMEs (Table 1), the results seemed to be disappointing, as well. This literature pointed to the following difficulties:

1. Grandon and Pearson (2004) found that only a small number of studies focused on the adoption and use of EC in SMEs.
3. The available empirical research that focuses on success factors of EC (e.g., Web sites) is anecdotal, exploratory in nature, and does not provide sufficient insights into the combinations of these factors (Liu & Arnett, 2000).

In explaining the third point, Drew (2003) found that SMEs in England are placing EC at the center of their technology and corporate strategies and plan to use it as a means of transformational change. However, Peet, Brindley, and Ritchie (2002) found that European firms, including England, are at the early stages of adopting EC and that their Web sites lack interactivity and are limited to text-based content. They warned that unless the growing digital EC divide, even between Europe and the U.S., is bridged, this could lead to disastrous effects, especially on European SMEs. In contrast, recent research found that, in reality, few SMEs adopted EC in the U.S. (Grandon & Pearson, 2004). This research indicated that SMEs establish Web sites primarily to advertise and to promote their business rather than to conduct EC as such. Such anecdotal views across different research studies in England, Europe, and the U.S. bring further gloom to the EC adoption phenomenon in SMEs.
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